

秋田大学

令和2年度個別学力検査問題(医学部医学科)

英 語

前 期 日 程

注 意 事 項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
- 2 この問題冊子は、12ページあります。解答用紙は3枚あります。問題は3題あります。3題すべてに解答しなさい。
試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの乱丁・落丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
- 3 監督者の指示に従って、解答用紙に受験番号を記入しなさい。
- 4 解答は、解答用紙の該当欄に記入しなさい。
- 5 配付された解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけません。
- 6 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

問題訂正 「英語」

- 大問 1 2 ページ 8 行目
Paragraph [4] の 3 行目

(誤) in 2020,

(正) in 2021,

- 同 4 ページ 問 5 2 行目

(誤) the educational system in 2020?

(正) the educational system?

I Read the passage below and answer the questions. For all the questions, write the letter (a), (b), (c), or (d), or the number (1), (2), (3), or (4), on your answer sheet.

[1] Nowadays in Japan, students start learning English in elementary school. In junior high school, almost 14% of lesson time is devoted to English! In most senior high schools, students have several English lessons a week, and some junior and senior high schools even have special English language programs. Universities offer English classes, most of which are taught in English, and in some universities you can (A) a degree using only English. Even outside school, there are many opportunities to learn English such as going to English conversation schools, or using the internet and various applications on smartphones.

[2] For years, researchers have recognized the importance of English learners' motivation. Motivation can be categorized as intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. Intrinsic motivation is the energy and positive passion that comes from within, such as when one chooses to do what they enjoy doing. For example, most English teachers love English, so they teach English. Their motivations come naturally from within. Extrinsic motivation, on the other hand, is the external energy coming from outside one's self. For example, even if you do not like English, you may study because you have entrance exams. When you were a child, you might have studied because otherwise your parents would scold you. However, are these the only reasons why students study English?

[3] Business leaders understand that English skills are important for competing in the global marketplace, therefore people with high scores on English tests such as Eiken and TOEIC often have an advantage while job hunting. Moreover, after you join a company, you will probably be expected to develop more **proficient** English skills, to get information from overseas for the

business, and a few Japanese companies like Rakuten use English instead of Japanese. In companies with overseas branches, you may be transferred to India, Canada, or Singapore and thus urgently need English skills. In some companies, you will not be promoted if you do not achieve a certain score on the TOEIC. Obviously, having high English skills puts an additional value on you.

[4] Since the government believes that English speaking workers can help improve the economy, it is pushing English on almost every educational level. University entrance examinations will be changed in 2020, including the English exams, with the goal of creating a new generation of Japanese able to actively use English. (1) Until the early 2010s, government policies called for a vocabulary of around 900 words for graduating junior high school students, but as part of its current English education goals, MEXT* currently recommends a target vocabulary of approximately 1,200 words. (2) Before graduating from senior high school, students were formerly expected to know 2,200 words of English, but now the objective is approximately 3,000 words. (3) Naturally, even greater changes will be carried out. In 2020, elementary school teaching of English will change again, and English will officially be a compulsory subject from the fifth year. (4)

[5] Given the increasing importance of English, (B) are also eager to give their children a chance to acquire English skills. English conversation schools offer “kids English classes,” and even “baby English classes,” in which (B) and one-year old babies play in English! More dramatically, families are sometimes separated when mother and child move to another area to attend a special English school, leaving the father behind. Some (B) even send their kids to junior and senior high schools overseas, investing a lot of money in their English education.

[6] In the end, what is most important is your motivation for studying English, especially now that you are an adult. Whether you have fun using English and find intrinsic motivation or are seeking to achieve some goal and thus are motivated by extrinsic factors, there are many opportunities now for you to learn English.

MEXT* = 「文部科学省」の略称。正式名称は, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

問 1 What title would be most appropriate for this article?

- (a) The Importance of English Conversation in Japan
- (b) How to Learn English
- (c) Reasons Why Japanese Study English
- (d) Japanese Government Seeks to Promote English Education

問 2 What is the most appropriate word to fill in (A) in Paragraph [1]?

- (a) accept (b) earn (c) give (d) reach

問 3 What is the purpose of Paragraph [2]?

- (a) to argue about which kind of motivation is more important, intrinsic or extrinsic
- (b) to explain why students should learn English
- (c) to show how teachers motivate their students to study English
- (d) to introduce two types of motivation in studying English

問 4 What does the word proficient in Paragraph [3] mean?

- (a) fluent (b) transferable (c) professional (d) business

問 5 According to Paragraph [4], what is the main goal of MEXT in changing the educational system in 2020?

- (a) increasing vocabulary to 3,000 words
- (b) increasing vocabulary beyond 3,000 words
- (c) training students to use English
- (d) getting all students to take the TOEIC

問 6 Choose the best place among (1), (2), (3), or (4) in Paragraph [4] to insert the following sentence.

The government is very serious about promoting English.

問 7 What is the most appropriate word to fill in (B) in Paragraph [5]?

- (a) experts
- (b) parents
- (c) fathers
- (d) teachers

問 8 According to the reading, which of the following is true?

- (a) Extrinsic motivation is most important.
- (b) Intrinsic motivation is most important.
- (c) Neither intrinsic nor extrinsic motivation is as important as vocabulary building.
- (d) Both intrinsic and extrinsic motivation are important.

問 9 According to the reading, which of the following is the best example of intrinsic motivation?

- (a) studying for the TOEIC for job hunting
- (b) attending university classes in English to get enough credits to graduate
- (c) going to English Conversation classes to improve TOEFL scores
- (d) dreaming of working as an English teacher so you can always use English

問10 According to the reading, Japanese students who do not like English

- _____
- (a) would skip English classes
 - (b) should begin English in elementary school
 - (c) could still be extrinsically motivated
 - (d) might be intrinsically motivated

- II Read the passage below and answer the questions. For all the questions, write the letter (a), (b), (c), or (d), on your answer sheet.

Genetic tests for cancer therapy

[1] Genetic tests to help cancer patients search for the best drugs and therapies for their treatment are now covered by the public health insurance system*¹. The tests analyze the tumor*² tissues of the patients to detect gene mutations linked to cancer. With the health insurance coverage beginning this month, the cancer genome profiling systems*³— already introduced in the United States and Europe — are expected to take off in Japan, raising hopes for patients who have not responded to conventional*⁴ cancer therapies and for those with conditions that have no effective treatment.

[2] The systems, whose marketing in this country was approved by the Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry last December, are based on research showing that the same drugs and therapies may work in treating cancers that developed in different organs if the genes linked to the cancers have undergone the same types of mutation. The two systems — one developed by the National Cancer Center and health instrument-maker Sysmex Corp., and another developed by a U.S. firm and sold by Chugai Pharmaceutical Co. — are said to be capable of profiling over 100 types of cancer-related genes in one test.

[3] With the health insurance coverage and a system capping*⁵ patients' share of the monthly medical bills in proportion to*⁶ their income, the amount that the patients pay out of their pockets for the tests — each costing ¥560,000 — will be significantly reduced. The tests are expected to cover some 10,000 to 20,000 of the roughly 1 million people who are diagnosed with cancer in Japan annually.

[4] Patients can provide tumor tissue specimens for testing at 11 hospitals that play a key role in cancer genomic medicine and 156 other hospitals across the country. Experts will assess drugs that can be effective in the treatment of patients, and each patient will be informed of the findings through the doctors in charge.

[5] (A), officials and experts call for caution against investing too much hope in the new tests. Currently it is said that the tests will be able to identify drugs and therapies that can possibly treat the cancer of only about 10 to 20 percent of the patients taking them. Some of the potential drugs found through the tests may not be covered by the health insurance or even approved for use in this country. Sufficient care needs to be taken to adequately inform the patients about the nature of the tests so they will not place excessive hope in them.

[6] Meanwhile, the government, as a condition^{*7} for public health insurance coverage of the tests, has created a plan to collect the genetic information and history of treatment of the cancer patients who take the tests in a National Cancer Center database with the patients' consent in an effort to improve the accuracy of the tests and the effectiveness of the treatment. The anonymized^{*8} data of genetic profiling of the patients will be made available to businesses and research institutions to promote the development of new cancer drugs and therapies.

[7] That will mark a new phase in cancer treatment in which massive volumes of genetic information of individual patients — extremely private information — will be collected and analyzed not only for treating the patients themselves but for the research and development of new treatments. That should indeed be promoted on the condition that an environment will be established in which individual patients can provide their information without

privacy concerns. Along with strict control of the patients' genetic data, experts who support the choice of patients to consent to supplying their information or not need to be trained and adequately placed in relevant institutions.

[8] Also among the key challenges in promoting cancer genetic medicine is how information that pertains to hereditary tumors should be handled. In addition to genetic mutations that relate to treatment of patients' cancer, the genome profiling tests can detect abnormal genes linked to inherited cancers. Since the patients' blood relatives may share the same genes, there is concern that such information could cause discrimination*⁹ against family members.

[9] According to a survey last year led by a professor at the University of Tokyo's Institute of Medical Science, roughly half of the cancer patients and their family members polled*¹⁰ expressed concern on whether the test results registered on the National Cancer Center database would be properly used, and 30 percent of the patients and 40 percent of their relatives expressed worry that test results finding genes linked to hereditary tumors could be used to their disadvantage.

[10] The volume of genetic information to be used in medical treatments will no doubt increase not just in treating cancer but also other diseases — and not only in treating patients but also for the research and development of medical technologies. Along with measures to promote public understanding about genetic information, the introduction of rules to ensure the confidentiality of patients and prohibit all forms of unfair treatment based on genetic information needs to be considered.

出典：The Japan Times On Sunday, June 9, 2019 (一部改変)

*¹to now be covered by the public health insurance system = 保険適用となった

*²tumor = 腫瘍

*³cancer genome profiling systems = 癌ゲノムプロファイリングシステム

*⁴conventional = 従来の

*⁵to cap = to place a limit on

*⁶in proportion to = に比例して

*⁷condition = 条件

*⁸anonymized = 匿名化された

*⁹discrimination = 差別

*¹⁰to poll = 世論調査を行う

問 1 Which of the following is closest in meaning to analyze in Paragraph

[1]?

- (a) incorporate
- (b) neglect
- (c) combine
- (d) investigate

問 2 Which of the following is closest in meaning to significantly in

Paragraph [3]?

- (a) understandably
- (b) considerably
- (c) unnecessarily
- (d) questionably

問 3 Which of the following is most appropriate for (A) in Paragraph [5]?

- (a) However
- (b) In addition
- (c) Moreover
- (d) Consequently

問 4 It is argued in Paragraph [5] that patients should be discouraged from placing too much hope in the new tests because _____.

- (a) only 10 percent of drugs, and 20 percent of therapies, can be identified by them
- (b) sufficient care needs to be taken, and patients must be well-informed about them
- (c) they might identify drugs and therapies that are available only to 10–20 percent of people
- (d) they might benefit only 10–20 percent of patients, and some drugs may be unavailable

問 5 To which of the following does That in Paragraph [7] most closely refer?

- (a) marking a new phase in cancer treatment
- (b) using private information for research
- (c) having patients treat themselves
- (d) privatizing individual patient information

問 6 Which of the following could be used instead of handled in Paragraph [8]?

- (a) marketed
- (b) grasped
- (c) managed
- (d) received

問 7 Which of the following could be used instead of measures in Paragraph [10]?

- (a) actions
- (b) distances
- (c) tempos
- (d) estimations

問 8 Which of the following statements is supported by the article?

- (a) The tests mentioned are not for people who have untreatable conditions.
- (b) One hundred and fifty-six hospitals will report to 11 hospitals.
- (c) Data on those who take the tests will be collected without their consent.
- (d) More relatives than patients showed worry about data privacy in a survey.

問 9 Which of the following statements is **NOT** supported by the article?

- (a) One testing system was developed by a U.S. company.
- (b) Trained patient support experts should be placed in relevant institutions.
- (c) Many university researchers are worried about proper data use.
- (d) The tests are able to identify irregular genes connected to hereditary cancers.

問10 According to the article, in the future, genetic information collected for medical treatment purposes _____.

- (a) will all be controlled by the National Cancer Center database
- (b) will eventually be used for treating diseases other than cancer
- (c) is unlikely to grow in size, but will become more expensive for companies
- (d) is likely to cause the level of public understanding and acceptance to grow

III In the past, doctors usually did not reveal bad news about a patient's health directly to the patient; they usually told the family members. However, in recent years, it has become more common for doctors to tell bad news directly to patients. Which do you think is the better way? Answer in English in the space provided. Start by stating your opinion. Give three reasons for your opinion.