

# 令和3年度入学試験問題

## 英 語

(前期日程)

医学部医学科

### 注 意 事 項

1. 試験は90分です。
2. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題用紙の中を見てはいけません。
3. この問題用紙は表紙を除いて8頁あります。
4. 解答用紙は6枚あります。
5. 試験中に問題用紙及び解答用紙の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び汚れ等に気づいた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
6. 解答用紙6枚すべてに、受験番号を記入しなさい。
7. 試験終了後、問題用紙は持ち帰りなさい。





1 Read the following article and answer the questions that follow it.

In late April 2020, a month had passed since Vietnam's last community Covid-19 transmission and the country was already starting to open up. Experts say that unlike other countries, which later saw infections and deaths on a huge scale, Vietnam had seen a small window to act early on and used it fully.

<sup>(1)</sup> But, although cost-effective, its \*intrusive and labour intensive approach has its \*drawbacks and experts say that by late April, it may have been too late for most other countries to learn from its success. "When you're dealing with these kinds of unknown, potentially dangerous, \*pathogens, it's better to overreact," says Dr. Todd Pollack of Harvard's Partnership for Health Advancement in Vietnam.

Recognising that its medical system would soon become overwhelmed by even a mild spread of the virus, Vietnam instead chose prevention early, and on a massive scale. By early January 2020, before it had any confirmed cases, Vietnam's government was initiating immediate action to prepare for this mysterious new \*'pneumonia', which, at that point, had killed only two people in China.

When Vietnam's first virus case was confirmed on 23 January, 2020 - a man who had travelled from \*Wuhan to visit his son in Ho Chi Minh City - Vietnam's emergency plan was in action. "It was very, very quickly carried out in ways which seemed to be quite extreme at the time but were subsequently shown to be rather sensible," says Prof. Guy Thwaites, director of Oxford University Clinical Research Unit (OUCRU) in Ho Chi Minh City, which works with the government on its infectious disease programmes.

Vietnam enacted measures that other countries would take months to begin, bringing in travel restrictions, closely monitoring and eventually closing the border with China, and increasing health checks at borders and other \*vulnerable places. Schools were closed for the Lunar New Year holiday at the end of January and remained closed until mid-May. A vast and labour intensive \*contact tracing operation soon got under way.

“This is a country that has dealt with a lot of outbreaks in the past,” says Prof. Thwaites, from \*SARS in 2003 to \*avian influenza in 2010 and large outbreaks of \*measles and \*dengue. “The government and population are very used to dealing with infectious diseases and are respectful of them, probably far more so than wealthier countries. They know how to respond to these things.” By mid-March, Vietnam was sending everyone who entered the country - and anyone within the country who’d had contact with a confirmed case - to \*quarantine centres for 14 days. Costs were mostly covered by the government, although accommodation was not necessarily luxurious.

Prof. Thwaites says quarantine on such a vast scale was key as evidence increased that as many as half of all Covid-19 infected people were \*asymptomatic. Everyone in quarantine was tested, sick or not, and he says it’s clear that 40% of Vietnam’s confirmed cases would have had no idea that they had the virus had they not been tested.<sup>(3)</sup> “If you have that level [of asymptomatic carriers] the only thing you can do to control it is what Vietnam did,” he says. “Unless you were locking those people up they would just be wandering around spreading the infection.”

This also helps explain the absence of any deaths (as of May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2020). As most of the Vietnamese returning from abroad were students, tourists or business travellers, they tended to be younger and healthier. They had a better chance of fighting the virus themselves, and were never able to put elderly relatives at risk, which meant the medical system could focus its resources on the few critical cases.

While Vietnam never had a total national lockdown, it focused on emerging clusters. In February, after a handful of cases in Son Loi, north of Hanoi, more than 10,000 people living in the surrounding area were sealed off. The same would happen to 11,000 people in the Ha Loi region near Hanoi, and to the staff and patients of a hospital. No-one would be allowed in or out until two weeks had passed with no confirmed cases.

This localised containment - which is likely to be used again if the virus re-

appears - meant that Vietnam has not done a huge amount of testing in the wider community. “Initially, it felt as though that was quite a high risk strategy,” says Prof. Thwaites. “But it turned out to be absolutely fine, as they were able to isolate and maintain complete control over those cases.”

Even in a \*one-party state like Vietnam, you need to ensure the public is cooperative for such a wide-reaching strategy to work. Dr. Pollack says the government did, “a really good job of communicating to the public” doing/it/necessary/why/what/was/was. Regular SMS (Short Message Service) messages sent to all phones from the very early stages told people what they could do to protect themselves. Vietnam made use of its ever-present propaganda machine to run a \*vigorous awareness campaign to unite the public in the fight against a common enemy. It gave the sense of, “society working together to defeat the enemy,” says Dr. Pollack.

While Vietnam’s \*authoritarian government is used to demanding \*compliance, Dr. Pollack says because/behind/government/largely/the/the/public/rallied they “saw that they were doing everything they could do and having success, and doing whatever it cost to protect the population.”

The government’s data is so strikingly low that there are inevitably questions about whether it’s accurate, but the overwhelming consensus from the medical and \*diplomatic community is that there is no reason to doubt it. Prof. Thwaites’ team is based in the country’s main infectious diseases hospital. He says if there had been unreported, undiagnosed, or missed cases. “we would have seen them - and we haven’t.” His team has also carried out nearly 20,000 tests, and he says their results match the data the government is sharing. Even if there were some missed cases, he says, “what there wasn’t was a systematic cover up of cases - I am very confident of that”.

The huge impact on the economy and the extent to which other social and medical issues were neglected by the single-minded virus mission is not yet clear. Prof. Thwaites says the kind of policies applied in Vietnam “just wouldn’t work”

in countries now suffering widespread infections. “Prevention is always better than a cure and always cheaper generally,” he says. <sup>(8)</sup> “If [Vietnam] had very large numbers of cases, undoubtedly the system they put in place would have struggled. [But] there is no doubt about the health-economic benefit of doing what they did.”

*Adapted from: Coronavirus: How ‘overreaction’ made Vietnam a virus success,  
BBC News (May 15, 2020)*

注) intrusive 立ち入った / drawbacks 欠点 / pathogens 病原体 / pneumonia 肺炎 / Wuhan 武漢、中国・湖北省の省都 / vulnerable 脆弱な / contact tracing(感染症の)接触者追跡 / SARS 重症急性呼吸器症候群 severe acute respiratory syndrome の略 / avian influenza 鳥インフルエンザ / measles はしか、麻疹 / dengue デング熱 / quarantine 隔離 / asymptomatic 無症状(性)の / one-party state 一党支配国家 / vigorous 積極的な / authoritarian 権威主義の / compliance 順守 / diplomatic 外交上の

## Questions

1. Explain the passages marked (1), (4), and (8) in Japanese.
2. Translate the passages marked (2), (3), and (7) into Japanese.
3. Put the passages marked (5) and (6) into the correct order. Choose the 3rd and 5th words as your answers.
4. Complete the sentences below (a. ~ g.), based upon the content of the article, in English (4-15 words each). You may paraphrase and/or summarize.
  - a. If the Covid-19 virus returns to Vietnam, the government is likely to \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. One reason that the Vietnamese people supported the government programs was because \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. The reported number of cases in Vietnam is probably accurate because \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. One of the measures that the Vietnamese authorities carried out early in the outbreak was \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. Quarantining all cases of Covid-19 was considered necessary because \_\_\_\_\_
  - f. Because Vietnam has a relatively young population \_\_\_\_\_
  - g. ONE possible negative result from Vietnam's Covid-19 response may be \_\_\_\_\_



5. Based on the article, the statements below are all **false**. Write the sentences or phrases in the article that prove each to be false.

- a. Experts are now clear about which medical procedures in Vietnam may have been ignored during the response to Covid-19.
- b. The response in Vietnam meant that the number of deaths from Covid-19 was very low.
- c. Because Covid-19 had already killed people in many countries, the authorities in Vietnam decided to take quick action.
- d. Being a developing country, the Vietnamese had little previous exposure to pandemics.
- e. Immediately closing the borders with China helped to keep the virus in check.
- f. For two weeks, no one was allowed in or out of the country.

6. The article describes several reasons for Vietnam's success in fighting Covid-19. Do you think that some of these reasons are common to Japan? If so, which features and why? If not, how and why are they different from Japan? Write in English in **70-80 words**.

2 Translate the following movie review from Japanese into English.

孤独死した故人の身元を調査し、葬儀を行うことを仕事としている主人公のジョン。

見ず知らずの故人の生きた軌跡を平等に扱うジョンの丁寧さに、最初から最後まで胸を打たれる素敵な映画です。ジョンの朗らかな表情がなんとも心地よい。

人と向き合うことの難しさや大切さを描くヒューマンドラマ。ジョンの最後の仕事を、もっと多くの人に見届けて欲しい、そう思わずにはいられない印象的なラストシーンでした。人間関係に揉まれて荒んだ心を浄化してくれる作品。人を許す、ということを教えてくれるような気がします。

**3** Takuma (from Japan) and Sophia (from the Philippines) have just met at a party in Miyazaki. They are now finding out about each other, and each others' countries, using English. Think of suitable questions (Q1. ~ Q8.) to fill in the blanks below.

Takuma: Q1. \_\_\_\_\_

Sophia: Mostly Tagalog, but people who are well educated can speak English. In other parts of the country, like Cebu, Visayan is more common.

Takuma: Q2. \_\_\_\_\_

Sophia: About 6 months now. All of the time in Miyazaki

Takuma: Q3. \_\_\_\_\_

Sophia: I miss my family the most, that's for sure. Family life is so important to us Filipinos.

Takuma: Q4. \_\_\_\_\_

Sophia: I'm a pharmaceutical researcher and my company in the Philippines has a connection to Miyazaki University Hospital.

Takuma: Q5. \_\_\_\_\_

Sophia: I'll be here for three years, if everything goes according to plan.

Takuma: Q6. \_\_\_\_\_

Sophia: Yes. The weather. I was expecting it to be cooler but the summer heat and humidity here is just like in Manila!

Takuma: Q7. \_\_\_\_\_

Sophia: When I get a chance, Kyoto, of course. And Hokkaido too because it's so different from my home.

Takuma: Q8. \_\_\_\_\_

Sophia: Well, I'd say Filipinos are friendly. We are outgoing and like to get together, hold parties. At the same time, we are hard-working too but in a different way from the Japanese.

