平成２７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　試験時間は 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５頁あります。

4　解答用紙は３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３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。

宮崎大学

1. Follow the instructions below by filling in the square on the answer sheet.

1) Write 'GERMANY', upside down, in the top, middle part of the square.

2) Write 'ICE CANDY' along the inner left border from top to bottom.

3) Write '1532' in the bottom right corner. Underline it.

4) Write 'YAMAGATA' in the exact center, backwards. Draw a circle around it.

5) Draw a triangle in the lower middle section of the square. Draw a small diamond inside the triangle.

6) Write 'success!', in capital letters, from top to bottom, along the inner right border.

2. Dr. Yamada has written an announcement about a clinical English training seminar (below). Translate it into English.

皆様

いつも大変お世話になっております。宮崎大学医学部の山田です。
国際医科大学の渡辺太郎先生のご協力を頂き、５月１日（日）に宮崎大学国際交流センター主催・一般教育（英語科）共催にて Clinical English Seminar を開催します。参加無料ですので関心のある方にお知らせ頂けたら幸いです。どうかよろしくお願い申し上げます。

内容：米国に臨床留学する際には、たった一人で history taking と physical exam をするだけでなく、それらの情報を適切に指導医に報告するスキルが必要になります。この短期集中セミナーでは英語での history taking に焦点を絞り、それを"SNAPPS" という形式に沿って指導医に報告するスキルを学びます。

3. The following passage is a letter from a citizen to the city hall about a problem. It contains six sentences, but they are in the wrong order. Re-arrange them to put them into a more natural order.

1) I do so as the current President of the Elm Hills Neighbourhood Committee, representing forty-two

households that live in the area.

2) Due to these incidents, we feel that the city should take some action to prevent similar situations in the future.

3) I am writing this letter in order to address the problem of the lack of a traffic signal at the intersection of First Street and Maple Avenue.

4) I am referring in particular to the traffic accidents that occurred on May 7th and May 10th, and several other recent near-misses.

5) We have long believed that this intersection is becoming increasingly dangerous and believe that a traffic signal should be placed there to regulate traffic.

6) We therefore wish to submit a formal request to the City Road Planning Committee to immediately address and fix this dangerous situation.

4. Read the following police report. Some of the verbs are in parentheses. Correct these verbs.

The crime (① commit) at 2 AM on Sunday, June 12th. The officer who first (② arrive) at the crime scene said that one million dollars (③ taken) from the safe and that the victim (④ lay) unconscious on the floor. A suspicious male aged around 50-55 years (⑤ see) observing the shop two hours before the crime (⑥ occur). Currently, the victim (⑦ recover) in City General Hospital. Officers Jones and Smith (⑧ assign) to the case. After all evidence (⑨ recover) we (⑩ begin) the search for the suspect. Finally, although the number of such crimes (⑪ decrease) in recent years, all police personnel should expect (⑫ increase) attention from the media on this issue.

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

Is it true that elephants, monkeys, dolphins and other animals seek out recreational* highs in nature? In South Africa, local legend has it that the elephants like to get drunk. They seek out the marula tree, drink too much of on its sweet fruits, and enjoy the intoxicating* effects of the slightly fermented* juice. (back / centuries / tales / drunk / at / elephants / least / of / go / two)$_{(1)}$. In the 1830s, a French naturalist named Adulphe Delegorgue described stories from his Zulu guides of mysteriously aggressive behavior in

male elephants after they fed on marula fruits. "The elephant has in common with man a predilection* for a gentle warming of the brain brought about by fruit which has been fermented by the action of the sun," wrote Delegorgue.

Elephants aren't the only animals noted for enjoying an occasional cocktail or dose* of drugs. Stories are told of wallabies* getting high on poppy plants* in Australia or dogs reportedly becoming addicted to a toxic* substance secreted* by cane toads*. And there are many stories of vervet monkeys on the Carribean island of St. Kitts, drinking the brightly colored cocktails of careless tourists. But how much of this is the result of projecting our own fascination with mind-changing substances onto other animals? Decades of laboratory research has shown that we can easily create addictive behavior in animals by making addictive substances easily available to them.(2) But do wild animals really get drunk or high?

Vervet monkeys are one species that researchers hoped could help answer this question. Sometimes called green monkeys, they are native to Africa, but a handful of isolated groups ended up scattered across islands in the Caribbean. In the 18th and 19th Centuries, slavers often took the monkeys as pets, and when their ships landed in the new world, the monkeys easily escaped or were intentionally released. There, free of most of their predators*, the small monkeys adapted quite well to tropical island life. For 300 years, the animals lived in an environment dominated by sugar cane plantations*. And when the sugar cane was burned, or occasionally fermented before harvest, it became a treat for the monkeys. As they became accustomed to the ethanol* in the fermented cane juice, the monkeys may have developed both a taste and tolerance for alcohol. Local stories are told of catching wild monkeys by supplying them with a mixture of rum and molasses* in empty coconut shells. The drunk monkeys could then be captured easily.

Descendants of those introduced monkeys have since been studied so that we can understand more about their alcohol related behavior.(3) One study found that nearly one in five monkeys preferred a cocktail of alcohol mixed with sugar water over sugar water alone.

Interestingly, younger individuals were more likely to drink than older individuals, and most of the drinking was done by teenagers of both sexes. The researchers suspect that older monkeys avoid alcohol because of the stresses of monkey politics, that adults drink less because they have to be more alert and perceptive of the social dynamics of the group.(4) In other words, at some point, the monkeys leave their days of heavy drinking and hangovers behind and start acting like adults.

The same can't necessarily be said for rough-toothed dolphins, though. One evening, marine scientist Lisa Steiner motored by an group of some 50-60 dolphins, each in smaller groups of four-to-seven members. The dolphins appeared to be feeding, but they were acting strange, not displaying their typical high-energy behavior. A few were lazily feeding, but many were just slowly swimming about. That's when she noticed the puffer fish*. "Four inflated puffer fish were seen with the dolphins and one of them, which was upside down, was being pushed around by one of the dolphins," writes Steiner. (sort / the / behavior / she / some / play / suspected / that / of / was)(5). "Towards the end of the encounter, several of the dolphins were observed lying motionless at the surface with their backs and the tops of their heads clearly visible."

It isn't clear just what the dolphins were doing with the puffer fish, but their uncharacteristic behaviour implies to some that they were experiencing some mild intoxication from puffer fish venom*, tetrodotoxin*.

Marine biologist Christie Wilcox argues that curious dolphins might explore puffer fish, and may accidentally expose themselves to a bit of the toxin, but is extremely sceptical of the idea that dolphins are dosing themselves intentionally, with such accuracy to achieve a bit of numbness without accidentally overdosing*.(6) In addition, while tetrodotoxin causes numbness, it doesn't alter the mind, making it a poor choice of drug.

As for elephants, the science is pretty clear. The animals are so massive that it would take a tremendous amount of the marula fruit for them to become intoxicated. A search of the scientific literature supports the notion that elephants could at least become drunk. A 1984 study showed that they were happy to drink up a 7% alcohol solution, and several drank enough to alter their behaviour. While they didn't "act drunk", in human terms, it decreased the time they spent feeding, drinking, bathing, and exploring, and they became more lethargic*. Several displayed behaviours that indicated they were uncomfortable, or perhaps slightly ill.

It's an attractive idea, isn't it, that other animals are as interested in getting as drunk and high as we are. While there are a few legitimate accounts of wild animals intentionally seeking out mind-changing substances, most such stories are based on legend and hearsay*, and others simply hold insufficient evidence. Some researchers point out that the majority of drunken animal stories are "anecdotal*, based in folklore and myth". And in a few cases, it's possible that people are mistakenly attributing behaviours based on how humans act when drunk or high.

Adapted from *http://www.bbc.com/ 28 May 2014.*

（本文語句註） recreational 快楽を得るための　intoxicate 酔わせる　ferment 発酵させる　predilection 偏愛　dose(薬の)一服　wallabies《動物》ワラビー　poppy plants《植物》ケシ　toxic 中毒性の　secrete 分泌する　cane toad オオヒキガエル　predators 捕食動物　plantation 大農場　ethanol エタノール　molasses 糖蜜　puffer fish venom《魚》フグの毒　tetrodotoxin テトロドトキシン(フグの肝臓や卵巣に含まれている毒)　overdose(薬を)過剰投与する　lethargic 眠い;けだるい　hearsay うわさ　anecdotal 逸話的な

<Questions>

1) Put the scrambled words in the sections marked (1) and (5) into the correct order. Write the 3rd and 7th words as your answers for both sentences.

2) Translate the underlined sections marked (2) and (3) into Japanese.

3) Explain the underlined sections marked (4) and (6) in Japanese.

4) Below are five conclusions based upon the article. Two of these are false; they do NOT express what

the author has written. Find these two false conclusions.

(a) Stories about animals getting drunk or high are nothing but anecdotes, legends, and hearsay.

(b) Some animals exhibit drunken behavior but it is difficult to interpret this as a wish to get high.

(c) Some research indicates that animals are attracted to the alcohol produced by fermentation.

(d) Drunk elephants, dolphins, monkeys, wallabies, and dogs have all been observed by researchers.

(e) Our descriptions of animal behavior may be based on how we understand human behavior.

5) According to the article, which of the following (a ~ e) can be said about (1) elephants (2) vervet monkeys (3) rough-toothed dolphins (4) none. Circle the correct number(s).

(a) According to some observations, appeared lazy or sleepy after getting 'high'.

(b) Have shown some interest in alcohol when researched.

(c) Show changes in interest in intoxicants over time.

(d) Displayed violent or dangerous behavior after getting high.

(e) Were considered unlikely to be trying to get high.

6) Use one of 'so', 'which', 'because', 'when', or 'due to' in order to complete the information below about vervet monkeys. Your answer must be consistent with the information written in the article.

(a) The monkeys adapted quickly to life in the Caribbean ____(1)____ they were now free of predators.

(b) ____(2)____ a mixture of rum and molasses was produced, monkeys could be captured easily.

(c) The monkeys became used to the taste of the juice, ____(3)____ they developed the ability to drink intoxicants.

(d) Vervet monkeys were introduced to the Caribbean partially ____(4)____ the slave trade.

(e) Sometimes sugar cane fermented before it was gathered, ____(5)____ allowed the monkeys to enjoy a drink.

7) This article talks about how humans might interpret animal behavior as being human-like. Write in English in 40 to 50 words about any other animal behavior that appears to be human-like. Discuss whether you think the basis of the behavior is actually the same as humans or if it is just human interpretation.