# 2023年度

群馬県立県民健康科学大学 診療放射線学部 学校推薦型選抜試験問題

# 小 論 文

群馬県立県民健康科学大学

### 小論文試験問題 1

### 【設問1】 次の文章を読んで、問題1~問題2に解答しなさい。

Help is at hand for people whose vision is worsening. An American pharmaceutical company called Allergan has developed eye drops that can treat an eye condition called presbyopia<sup>1)</sup>. This is when people's close-up vision starts getting blurred. It usually starts when people get into their 40s. It affects over a billion people around the globe. About 16 per cent of these cannot afford eyeglasses or access to eye surgery. The new eye drops are called Vuity. Allergan called them "an innovative new prescription eye drop". It said Vuity is "the first and only FDA<sup>2)</sup>-approved eye drop to treat age-related Blurry Near Vision (presbyopia) in adults". It added they "may help patients with presbyopia see up close".

Presbyopia means it is difficult to see things clearly up close. Sufferers need glasses or have to make the text on phone and computer screens bigger. On its website, Allergan stated that its eye drops could help people see three lines on an eye chart that would normally be blurred. It wrote: "In clinical studies where patients received one drop of Vuity in each eye once daily, this was measured by the proportion of patients achieving a 3-line gain or more reading a near-vision eye chart." The drops work by reducing the eye's pupil size. This helps people to focus on text and objects that are near them. A user who tested the eye drops said they helped him see smaller letters in focus.

1) presbyopia; 老眼 2) FDA; Food and Drug Administration アメリカ食品医薬品局

Breaking News English Lesson: Eye Drops より抜粋 https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2205/220509-eye-drops.html

- 問題1 以下の質問に対して日本語(数字や記号も可)で解答しなさい。 配点 15点 (各3点×5)
- 1-1) When do people usually start getting presbyopia?
- 1-2) What percentage of people with presbyopia cannot afford glasses or access to eye surgery?
- 1-3) Who has given the eye drops a green light?
- 1-4) What do the eye drops reduce the size of?
- 1-5) What could a user of the eye drops see better?

問題2 "Vuity"とは、どのような人の助けになる目薬であるか、そして、どのような効能を発揮するのか日本語で解答しなさい。 配点 10点

### 小論文試験問題 2

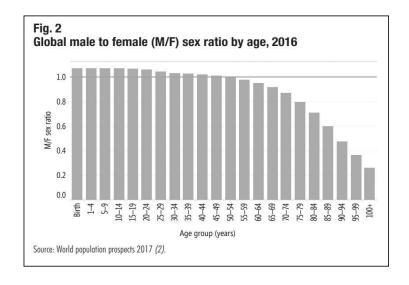
【設問2】 次の文章を読んで、問題3~5に解答しなさい。

# The ratio of the number of men alive to the number of women alive changes through the lifecourse

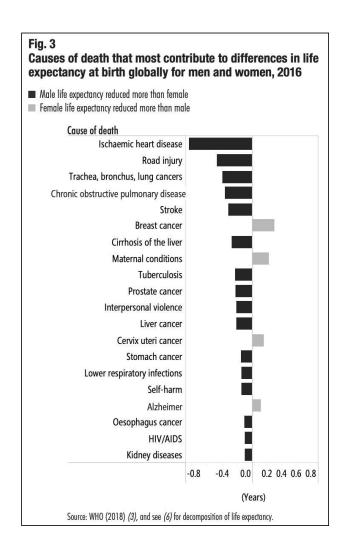
Globally, the sex ratio at birth has been in the range of 105-110 males to every 100 females; however, mortality rates are higher in males, so the ratio changes as the population ages. Thus, in 2016, there were 100 men for every 100 women in the age group 50-54 years, and 95 men for every 100 women in the age group 60-64 years, with the sex ratio falling sharply thereafter (Fig. 2). ( $\mathcal{F}$ ) Because the ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ), and women live longer than men, some diseases can be more common in women; for example, the lifetime risk for Alzheimer disease most commonly occurs, although in some locations women also appear to be more susceptible to Alzheimer disease.

#### Several conditions contribute to differences in life expectancy between men and women

The reduced life expectancy of males compared with that of females is not due to a single or a small number of causes. Of the 40 leading causes of death, 33 contribute more to reduced life expectancy in males than in females (Fig. 3). The main causes of death that contribute to a lower life expectancy in males than in females are ischaemic heart disease<sup>2)</sup> (0.84 years), road injuries (0.47), lung cancers (0.40), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease<sup>3)</sup> (0.36), stroke (0.32), cirrhosis of the liver<sup>4)</sup> (0.27), tuberculosis<sup>5)</sup> (TB) (0.23), prostate<sup>6)</sup> cancer (0.22) and interpersonal violence (0.21). Breast cancer (0.30 years), maternal conditions (0.23) and cervical cancer (0.15) are the causes of death that most reduce female rather than male global life expectancy.



# 小論文試験問題 3



- 1) Alzheimer disease; アルツハイマー病 2) ischaemic heart disease; 虚血性心疾患
- 3) chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; 慢性閉塞性肺疾患 4) cirrhosis of the liver; 肝硬変
- 5) tuberculosis; 結核 6) prostate; 前立腺

World health statistics 2019 Monitoring health for the SDGs, World Health Organization より抜粋 https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/311696/WHO-DAD-2019.1-eng.pdf

# 小論文試験問題 4

問題3 下線部(ア)が、「さまざまな病気の発症率は年齢によって異なるため」となるように、以下の選択肢の単語を並べ替えなさい。 配点 7点

#### 【選択肢】

(with), (diseases), (varies), (of), (incidence), (age), (different)

問題4 世界の人口動態の年齢による変化について、本文および Fig. 2 を参考にして、日本語で要約しなさい。 配点 10点

問題 5 男性に比べて女性の平均寿命の短縮に関係している死因と、その死因による短縮 年数を本文および Fig. 3 を参考にして、日本語で3つ解答しなさい。 配点 15点

### 小論文試験問題 5

# 【設問3】 次の文章を読んで、問題6~8に解答しなさい。

Two and a half years into the COVID-19<sup>1)</sup> pandemic, Japan continues to report tens of thousands of new infections each day. However, given the reduced number of serious cases and fatalities, combined with the risk of heatstroke in severe summer temperatures, on May 20, the government announced new guidance on the wearing of masks.

A top official stated that masks are no longer necessary during outdoor leisure activities like walking and running, or when commuting on foot or by bicycle. When conversing outdoors, people are not required to wear masks provided that there is sufficient distance between the speakers, with two meters given as a rule of thumb. Indoors too, the new recommendation applies in cases where there is almost no conversation, such as where people are reading in a library or attending an art exhibition.

Japanese Government Position on the Wearing of Masks									
Outside									
	Can Maintain Sufficient Distance	Cannot Maintain Sufficient Distance							
During conversation	Not required	Recommended							
No conversation	Not required Examples: Walking, running, or cycling for leisure	Not required Examples: Walking or cycling while commuting and passing other people							
nside									
	Can Maintain Sufficient Distance	Cannot Maintain Sufficient Distance							
During conversation	Recommended  If there is good ventilation, it may be fine to remove masks.	Recommended							
No conversation	Not required  Example: Reading in a library, attending an art exhibition	Recommended Example: Rush-hour trains							

(後略)

# 小論文試験問題 6

Nippon.com 公式ウェブサイト記事"Japanese Government Relaxes Mask Recommendations Ahead of Summer Heatstroke Risk"より抜粋 https://www.nippon.com/en/japan-data/h01341/

問題 6 本文で述べられている新たなマスク着用に関するガイダンスが出された理由を日本語で要約しなさい。 配点 8点

問題 7 本文と図を参照して、マスクの着用が不要とされた全ての状況について日本語で要約しなさい。 配点 20点

問題 8 我が国において、本文で述べられているマスク着用に関するガイダンスが、十分に浸透していない理由について、200字以内(句読点は1文字とする)で自身の考えを日本語で述べなさい。 配点 15点

受験番号	氏	名	

得点2

/10

【設問1】		
問題 1		
1-1)		
1-2)		
1-3)		
1-4)		
1-5)		
	得点 1	/15
問題 2		

受験番号	氏	名	

得点4

/10

【設問2】						
問題 3						
Because the (	) (	) (	) (	) (	) (	)
( ),						
				(m. t.		,
				得点3		/ 7
問題 4						

受験番号	Ţ	夭	名

		_
月月	旦白	$\Box$
	7	. 1

(1)	(死因)	(短縮年数)
(2)	(死因)	(短縮年数)
	0 = = 7	V == 116 1 22 V
(3)	(死因)	(短縮年数)
(0)	(74/4)	

得点 5 / 1 5

# 【設問3】

問題6

得点 6 / 8

受験番号	氏	名	

得点7

/20

問題 7		

受験番号	氏	名	

# 問題8

									40
									80
									120
									160
									200

得点8	/15

# 注意事項

- 1 問題用紙は表紙を含めて7枚、解答用紙5枚、下書き用紙2枚、裏表紙(注意事項記載)1枚です。
- 2 解答用紙の所定の欄に、必ず受験番号・氏名を記入してください。
- 3 解答は、すべて解答用紙に記入してください。<u>下書き用紙に解答を記入しても、採点</u> の対象とはしません。また、解答用紙の「得点欄」には何も記入しないでください。
- 4 問題用紙・解答用紙に印刷不鮮明や汚れ等がある場合は、無言のまま手をあげて、 監督員の指示に従ってください。
- 5 試験中に質問や用便等の用件がある場合も、無言のまま手をあげて監督員の指示に 従ってください。
- 6 試験開始後は途中退室を認めません。
- 7 問題用紙及び下書き用紙は持ち帰ってください。
- 8 不正行為や、他の受験者に迷惑となる行為を行った場合は、失格とすることがあります。