

平成17年9月期論文博士外国語試験
問題・解答用紙 (日本人)

受験番号

論

1. 以下の文を読み、問に答えよ。

Chronic diseases, particularly cardiovascular disease (CVD), type 2 diabetes, cancer, and chronic respiratory disease, account for more than 50 % of all deaths worldwide. Tobacco use, poor diet, and physical inactivity are among the major risk factors contributing to this diseases burden. Yet even as the harmful impact of these diseases on health and economies strengthens and spreads globally, there is still only limited public health, financial, and political support for programs aimed at their prevention.

One reason for this neglect has been the belief by governments and philanthropists that chronic diseases are afflictions of affluent populations who have led a life of sloth. In reality, these diseases are now global problems that have been driven by profound changes in consumption patterns. Ubiquitous marketing of tobacco and unhealthy food introduces children to (and in the case of tobacco, addicts them to) lifestyles that greatly elevate their disease risk. Rapid changes in transport, work, and leisure activities have led to a global collapse in physical activity levels. Overall, unhealthy choices have become the easy choices.

Already, chronic diseases exert a significant negative impact on the health and economies of developing countries. A recent World Bank analysis of how best to improve health in Europe and Central Asia concluded that measures to control CVD would produce more gains in life expectancy than would measures to address the Millennium Development Goals that focus on selected infectious diseases and maternal and child health. This finding probable applies to many of the 4 billion people living in low- and middle-income countries. About 3 million deaths from CVD occur annually in both India and China. One million tobacco-related deaths occur annually in China and 700,000 in India. With 1 in 5 children in the world now smoking and 1 in 10 classified as overweight or obese, future prospects regarding CVD and type 2 diabetes are grim. Because chronic diseases diminish worker productivity, investor returns in developing countries will be affected, which in turn will likely affect the growth of countries within the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. Recent reports by investment banks have raised concerns that transnational corporations and pension funds face future risks from the rise in obesity rates.

Governments internationally need to act more decisively. The implementation of two major strategies adopted by all governments at World Health Assemblies could make a huge difference in global prevention of the major risk factors driving the chronic disease epidemics: the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), adopted in 2003; and the Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health (Global Strategy), adopted in 2004. The FCTC will carry the force of international law when it takes affect on 28 February 2005. Already, it has stimulated increases in tobacco excise taxes, the implementation of marketing bans, and the introduction of smoke-free public places in many countries. Theses actions have been well documented as effective. In contrast, because there are no long-term best practices against obesity or physical inactivity, applied research is needed to assess the effectiveness of the core educational, legislative, intersectoral, and financial elements of the Global Strategy as it is implemented.

Efforts in chronic disease prevention can often take decades to yield benefits. Potentially, these benefits could be achieved more rapidly by investing in clinically based primary care treatments that focus on people at elevated risk for chronic disease, particularly CVD and diabetes. The recent report by the World Health Organization on Priority Medicines for Europe and the World emphasizes the need to expand access to currently available smoking cessation products, antihypertensives, statins, and aspirin, while investing in research to develop heat-stable insulin and a "polypill" to prevent complications and recurrences in patients with CVD.

At the core, chronic disease prevention and health promotion require (A) a shift in thinking and actions by governments and diverse stakeholders. Each society must decide what it is willing to do and pay to help (B) make healthy choices become the easy choices. The gains for global health and (C) economy could be profound. (Derek Yach, Stephen R. Leeder, John Bell, Barry Kistnasamy. Global Chronic Diseases. Editorial, Science 307, 2005)

問1 (A) a shift in thinking ここで著者が述べているのは、どのような考えから、どのような考えへの shift か。

問2 (B) make healthy choices become the easy choices この目的のために始められた国際的な政策はどのようなものか。

問3 (C) economy どのような経済的な効果があると述べられているか。

問4 英文で、この文章全体の one sentence summary (1文の英文による要約)を作成せよ。

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論

2. 下記の文章を読み、設問に日本語で答えなさい。

THE STATES Parties to this Constitution declare, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, that the following principles are basic to the happiness, harmonious relations and security of all peoples:

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and (1) well-being and not merely the absence of (2) or infirmity. The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental (3) of every human being without distinction of race, (4), political belief, economic or social condition. The health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security and is dependent upon the fullest co-operation of individuals and States. ^(a) The achievement of any State in the promotion and protection of health is of value to all. Unequal development in different countries in the promotion of health and control of disease, especially communicable disease, is a common danger. Healthy development of the child is of basic importance; the ability to live harmoniously in a changing total environment is essential to such development. The extension to all peoples of the benefits of medical, psychological and related knowledge is essential to the fullest attainment of health. Informed opinion and active co-operation on the part of the public are of the utmost importance in the improvement of the health of the people. (5) have a responsibility for the health of their peoples, which can be fulfilled only by the provision of adequate health and social measures.

^(b) ACCEPTING THESE PRINCIPLES, and for the purpose of co-operation among themselves and with others to promote and protect the health of all peoples, the Contracting Parties agree to the present Constitution and hereby establish the World Health Organization as a specialized agency within the terms of Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations.

問1 上記文章の(1)～(5)に入るべき単語を答えなさい。

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)

問2 下線部(a)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問3 下線部(b)を日本語に訳しなさい。