

October 10, 2025

令和8年度

島根大学大学院医学系研究科
医科学専攻（博士課程）入学者選抜

第 1 次 募 集

試 験 問 題

英 語 B
English B

(60分間)

Time limit: 60 minutes

注 意

1. 問題紙は指示があるまで開いてはいけません。
2. 問題紙は表紙を入れて5枚です。
3. 解答は指定のない限りすべて英語で解答してください。
4. 問題紙は持ち帰ってください。

Notice:

1. Do not open this cover until you have been instructed to by a proctor.
2. The question sheet consists of 5 pages including this cover.
3. All answers should be written in English unless otherwise specified.
4. You must bring the question sheet back when you are finished.

Medical Graduate Entrance Exam: Reading Comprehension on COVID-19 Infodemic

Duration: 60 minutes

Instructions:

- Read the excerpt from the research paper below carefully.
- Answer the 8 multiple-choice questions based on the excerpt. Each question has four options (A, B, C, D). Select the best answer.
- This section tests your ability to comprehend scientific literature, interpret data, and draw inferences.

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PLoS One. 2021 Jun 4;16(6)

Questions

1. What is the primary aim of the study described in the excerpt?
 - A) To evaluate the effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccines in Lebanon.
 - B) To examine the relationship between news exposure, trust, and belief in COVID-19 myths, as well as social media posting practices.
 - C) To assess the economic impact of the COVID-19 infodemic.
 - D) To compare COVID-19 misinformation in Lebanon with other Arab countries.
2. According to the results, which group was more likely to believe in COVID-19 myths and false information?
 - A) Individuals with university degrees.
 - B) Those who trust information from the government.
 - C) Those who trust COVID-19 news from social media and clerics.
 - D) Men older than 30 years.

3. What was the sample size and response rate of the survey?
 - A) 1,536 participants with a 100% response rate.
 - B) 792 participants with a 51.6% response rate.
 - C) 6 million participants with a 95% response rate.
 - D) 288 participants with a 63% response rate.
4. Which factor was the only predictor of increased engagement in critical verification practices for social media sharing?
 - A) Trust in interpersonal communication.
 - B) Media literacy training.
 - C) Belief in COVID-19 myths.
 - D) Exposure to Television news.
5. Based on the excerpt, what role does higher education play in relation to COVID-19 myths?
 - A) It increases belief in myths due to overexposure to information.
 - B) It decreases belief in myths and false information.
 - C) It has no significant association with myth belief.
 - D) It exacerbates the infodemic through social media sharing.
6. What theoretical frameworks are mentioned in the introduction to explain trust in media?
 - A) Selective exposure theory and source credibility.
 - B) Economic crisis theory and health literacy models.
 - C) Gatekeeping theory and echo chambers alone.
 - D) Media literacy and interpersonal communication only.
7. In the discussion, why might trust in government information reduce belief in myths, despite Lebanon's crises?
 - A) Due to a strong unified public health message from a committee of experts.
 - B) Because of increased social media censorship.
 - C) Owing to lower education levels among government supporters.
 - D) As a result of clerics' influence on political matters.
8. What is the main conclusion regarding media literacy training?
 - A) It directly reduces belief in COVID-19 myths.
 - B) It contributes to mitigating the infodemic by increasing critical social media posting practices.
 - C) It has no impact on social media behaviors.
 - D) It increases trust in clerics and interpersonal communication.