

January 30, 2026

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2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6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 6 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 Media Literacy and COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitancy

Duration: 60 minutes

Instructions:

- Read the following excerpt from a recent medical research paper 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 relevant to public health and medicine.
- Manage your time: approximately 20 minutes for reading the excerpt and 40 minutes for answering the questions.

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Questions

1. What is the primary focus of the study described in the excerpt?
 - A) The economic impact of COVID-19 vaccines in Arab countries.
 - B) The relationship between media literacy, conspiracy theories, and vaccine hesitancy.
 - C) The development of new COVID-19 vaccines.
 - D) The history of anti-vaccination movements worldwide.
2. What mediated the effects of media exposure on vaccine acceptance?
 - A) Government regulations alone.
 - B) Only social media platforms.
 - C) Various demographic and behavioral variables.
 - D) Print media exclusively.
3. Which factors have a positive effect on vaccination intention?
 - A) Belief in conspiracy theories and opposition to all vaccines.
 - B) Perceptions of vaccine safety, media literacy, and trust in information sources.
 - C) Excessive media coverage and misinformation.
 - D) Demographic variables like age and gender alone.
4. What was the sample size and population of the survey?
 - A) 3,009 university students from 8 Arab countries.
 - B) 1,000 healthcare workers from Lebanon.

- C) 5,000 general public from the United States.
 - D) 2,500 school children from Europe.
5. What is vaccine hesitancy defined as?
- A) Complete acceptance of all vaccines.
 - B) Spread of accurate health information.
 - C) Development of new vaccine technologies.
 - D) Delay in acceptance or refusal of vaccines despite availability.
6. Which of the following is a common conspiracy theory mentioned regarding COVID-19 vaccines?
- A) Vaccines improve global economy.
 - B) Vaccines implant microchips or cause infertility.
 - C) Vaccines are only effective in Western countries.
 - D) Vaccines eliminate the need for masks.
7. What role does media literacy play according to the study's findings?
- A) It increases belief in conspiracy theories.
 - B) It has a positive effect on vaccination intention.
 - C) It has no impact on vaccine hesitancy.
 - D) It promotes anti-vaccination movements.
8. How does the study contribute to pandemic situations?
- A) By developing a new vaccine.
 - B) By studying historical pandemics only.
 - C) By analyzing economic policies.
 - D) By offering a measure for media literacy that can be deployed quickly.