

2017 推・帰・社

受 験  
番 号

## 医学部保健学科

### 小論文 I 問題

#### 注意事項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. この冊子のページ数は2ページです。落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明の箇所等があった場合は申し出てください。
3. 問題冊子の余白は下書きに使用してもかまいません。
4. 解答は所定の解答用紙に記入してください。
5. 解答用紙は持ち帰らないでください。
6. 問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

次の英文を読んで、日本語で問1～5に答えなさい。

My Singaporean friends who smoke love smoking in Japan. It's not just because the cigarettes are cheaper, or because there are more choices in Japan. What my smoker friends crave the most is having a comfortable space to smoke, or at least a smoking room.

Since smoking prohibition was first introduced in Singapore in 1970, the National Environment Agency has been expanding the extensive list of smoke-free areas to include a myriad of spaces, from car parks and stairwells in residential buildings, to shopping malls and convention halls.

In March this year, the government took another step towards discouraging smoking. Stores will be banned from displaying tobacco products, and retailers have to use a text-only price list to let customers know what tobacco products are on sale.

Some countries, such as Australia, France and the U.K., have also implemented plain packaging of tobacco products to reduce consumer demand.

In fact, to mark World No Tobacco Day on May 31, the World Health Organization launched a guide to plain packaging, which points to the latest evidence and guidance on implementing the measure.

Plain packaging restricts or prohibits the use of logos, colors, brand images and promotional information, other than brand and product names in a standard color and font. Packs in Singapore show the brand in their packaging, but also show graphic images of the harm cigarettes can do to your body.

WHO Director-General Dr. Margaret Chan said in a recent news release, "Plain packaging reduces the attractiveness of tobacco products. It kills the glamour ... It limits misleading packaging and labelling. And it increases the effectiveness of health warnings."

Australia has seen success in this area. Between December 2012 and September 2015, there was an additional 0.55 percentage point fall in smoking prevalence among those 14 and above — that's more than 108,000 people who either quit, didn't relapse, or didn't start smoking during this period.

I asked my smoker friends if they thought plain packaging would be effective. Most were skeptical. They felt increasing the number of smoke-free places and active law enforcement were a better deterrent. But a few said they were indeed put off by the graphic images on cigarette packs.

I see many more smokers in Japan than in Singapore, and I wonder if plain packaging would achieve its objective. Even as a non-smoker, I have been attracted by the beautiful

packaging of Japanese cigarettes, albeit not to the point of actually buying and smoking them. Perhaps for experienced smokers, plain packaging may not do much to help them kick the habit, but at least for impressionable youths, going plain may indeed be the first step to going smoke-free.

(The Japan Times ST: July 1, 2016 より一部改変して引用)

注)	crave	切望する
	myriad of	無数の～
	stairwells	階段の吹き抜け
	relapse	(喫煙者に) 逆戻りする
	skeptical	懐疑的な
	law enforcement	法的措置
	deterrent	抑止する手段
	albeit not to the point of	～するまでではないにしても
	impressionable	感受性の強い

- 問1 今年の3月にシンガポール政府は、新たにどのような取組みを始めたか、説明しなさい。
- 問2 たばこの **plain packaging** とはどのようなものか、具体的に説明しなさい。
- 問3 世界保健機関の事務局長は、**plain packaging** のもたらす4つの効果についてどのように述べているか、説明しなさい。
- 問4 筆者の喫煙者である友人の多くは、**plain packaging** 以外の何が禁煙効果をもたらすと考えているか、2つ記載しなさい。
- 問5 筆者は、日本において **plain packaging** を採用した場合、どうなると予想しているか、2つ説明しなさい。