

摂南大学 看護学研究科看護学専攻 修士課程
2025年度 入学試験問題<第3回>2025年2月15日

科目名	外国語《英語》	受験番号	
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I 以下の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

①Around 560 000 children under ten years old were vaccinated against polio during the first round of an emergency vaccination campaign conducted in three phases from 1-12 September 2024 in the Gaza Strip.

The 12-day campaign provided novel oral polio vaccine type 2 (nOPV2) to 558 963 children, following meticulous planning and coordination. This involved the use of an extensive network of teams, vaccinating at selected fixed sites at health facilities and outreach posts. Mobile and transit teams actively reached out to families living in shelter homes, tents, and camps for the displaced, alongside community workers engaging families to raise awareness ahead of and during the campaign. For each phase, an area-specific humanitarian pause of nine hours daily was agreed to ensure the safety of communities and health workers, and enable vaccination efforts.

“Health and community workers have shown incredible resilience, carrying out this campaign at unprecedented scale and speed under the toughest conditions in Gaza. Swift action by the Global Polio Eradication Initiative—from the moment the virus was detected to the launch of the vaccination campaign—speaks to the effectiveness of the polio programme. In areas where humanitarian pauses took place, the campaign brought not just vaccines, but moments of calm. As we prepare for the next round in four weeks, we’re hopeful these pauses will hold, because this campaign has clearly shown the world what’s possible when peace is given a chance,” said Dr Richard Peepkorn, WHO Representative for the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt).

Partners at all levels ②recognize common operational challenges faced during these efforts, including devastated infrastructure, from health facilities to roads, limited trained healthcare workers, access issues due to insecurity, limited fuel for generators used to safely store vaccines and freeze ice packs, and constant population movements. However, these issues were addressed in a timely manner, with the key support of the Palestinian Ministry of Health and UNRWA, to enable planned vaccination activities.

Despite these challenges and the conditions that families in the Gaza Strip have endured over the past 11 months, families flocked to health facilities to get their children vaccinated. This can be attributed to traditionally positive health seeking behaviour among the Palestinian people and an impactful campaign to raise awareness and mobilize the public.

occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) : パレスチナ自治区

UNRWA : 国際連合パレスチナ難民救済事業機関

(出典 : WHO News から一部抜粋 <https://www.who.int/news/item/13-09-2024-around-560-000-children-vaccinated-in-first-round-of-polio-campaign-in-gaza>)

問1 : 下線部①を日本語に訳せ。

問2 : 下線部②について、運用上の課題は何か。日本語で述べよ。

問3 : 医療施設に来るに至った2つの背景を述べよ。

解答

問1： 下線部①を日本語に訳せ。

2024年9月1日から12日までガザ地区で3段階に分かれて実施された緊急ワクチン接種キャンペーンの第1ラウンドでは、10歳未満の子ども約56万人がポリオの予防接種を受けた。

問2： 下線部②について、運用上の課題は何か。日本語で述べよ。

医療施設から道路まで、インフラの荒廃、訓練を受けた医療従事者の不足、治安の悪さによるアクセスの問題、ワクチンを安全に保管して保冷剤を凍らせるのに使用する発電機の燃料不足、絶え間ない人口移動などです。

問3： 医療施設に来るに至った2つの背景を述べよ。

パレスチナ人の伝統的に健康を求める前向きな行動と、意識を高めて国民を動員する影響力のあるキャンペーンによるものです。

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Ⅱ 以下の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Amendments to the cannabis control law and the narcotics and psychotropic substances control law that passed the Diet late last year feature a new criminal offense for cannabis use.

The Dec. 6 revisions classify cannabis as a narcotic and make unauthorized use or possession a criminal offense punishable by up to seven years in prison.

The background to this legislative action includes a marked increase in arrests for cannabis-related offenses. In 2021, a record 5,783 people were taken into police custody for cannabis-related violations, of whom about 70 percent were under 30 years old. The charges revolved around possession and production.

Previously, even if cannabis was detected in urine samples taken during an investigation, no criminal charges would be filed if the individual was not in physical possession of the substance. Outlawing the act of using cannabis could potentially lead to a spike in arrests.

①Perhaps influenced by the legalization of cannabis for recreational use in some states in the United States and other parts of the world, experts point to a growing trend in Japan, especially among younger generations, to view cannabis use in a positive light.

The fact remains that cannabis contains harmful components. Prolonged use can raise the risk of drug dependency and mental illness. Studies have indicated that using cannabis can affect cognitive functions over the long term. Everyone should be armed with basic information on the health impact of cannabis use.

Of course, applying criminal penalties alone will not solve the complicated and multifaceted problem of drug abuse and addiction. It is crucial to create effective systems to guide drug abusers toward receiving medical, as well as mental treatment and relapse prevention programs, to enhance support for their social reintegration.

In 2021, prior to the revisions of the laws, a group of experts advising the health ministry discussed the initiative. Three of the 12 members of the group expressed opposition to the proposal to create the use offense.

The report produced by the group cited reasons for concerns and reservations about the proposal. ②It noted that the legal change would go against “the international trend of focusing on recovery support for drug abusers,” adding that “punishment by criminal penalties could deepen the isolation of abusers and promote their stigmatization.”

During statements given by unsworn witnesses about the matter at the Diet, the representative of an organization working on addiction issues voiced concerns about the initiative. Those concerns were incorporated into the nonbinding supplementary resolution adopted with the enactment of the amendments. These opinions deserve serious attention.

Cases of cannabis used have increased noticeably among students. This offers a perfect opportunity to discuss whether criminal punishment is truly appropriate in such cases as it results in a criminal record, even for cases such as trying pot due to peer pressure.

Some experts argue that mandating participation in education or treatment programs is more effective, so clearly this issue requires further debate.

On the other hand, the revisions to the laws have legalized the use of pharmaceuticals manufactured from cannabis. This is good news for patients and families who need them.

At the same time, foods and cosmetics containing cannabis components not subject to legal regulation are already being sold and are expected to become more widely available.

(出典：The Asahi Shimbun, Feb 3, 2024 から一部抜粋 <https://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/15146176>)

問1：下線部①を日本語に訳せ。

問2：薬物乱用や依存症の複雑で多面的な問題の解決に向けて、この記事に示されている強化すべき支援について日本語で述べよ。

問3：下線部②を日本語に訳せ。

解答例

問1：下線部①を日本語に訳せ。（10点）

専門家は、米国の一部の州や世界の他の地域で娯楽目的での大麻の使用が合法化されたことに影響されて、日本では特に若い世代の間で大麻の使用を肯定的に捉える傾向が高まっていると指摘している。

問2：薬物乱用や依存症の複雑で多面的な問題の解決に向けて、この記事に示されている強化すべき支援について日本語で述べよ。（5点）

薬物乱用者が医療プログラム、精神療法、再発予防プログラムを受けるように導く効果的なシステムを作り、社会復帰への支援を強化することが重要である。

問3：下線部②を日本語に訳せ。（10点）

この法改正は、「薬物乱用者の回復支援に焦点をあてる国際的な流れ」に反すると指摘し、「刑事罰による処罰は、乱用者の孤立を深め、彼らのスティグマ（汚名）を助長する可能性がある」と記した。