

貸与した辞書のみ持ち込み可

科目	英語（第1問）	この問題を選択した場合は、右欄に○をつけて下さい。	
受験番号		氏名	一般選抜・社会人特別選抜 (いずれかに○をつける)

**第1問**

次の英文を読んで、問いに答えよ。

① Qualitative research is recognised as ‘the word science’. It relies heavily on words or stories that people tell us as researchers. Qualitative research focuses on the social world instead of the world of nature. It is ‘a form of social inquiry’ that looks at how individuals ‘make sense of their experiences and the world in which they live’.

(中略)

② Increasingly, qualitative research is receiving interest in the areas of patient-centered care and evidence-based practice in health care. This is mainly because qualitative inquiry can cultivate great understanding of the beliefs, attitudes and behaviours of the patients and consumers. This in-depth understanding allows health professionals to better accommodate health interventions to suit the needs of the consumers. For example, HIV/AIDS is a global public health concern and antiretroviral therapy (ART) has saved many lives worldwide. However, non-adherence to ART is still a huge issue in most parts of the world. Qualitative research can contribute greatly to our understanding of the non-adherence of combination ART. Qualitative inquiry provides a unique means for understanding the complex factors that influence adherence.

(中略)

③ Quantitative data can be very useful in explaining public health issues, especially the cause and extent of disease. However, quantitative data may mask people’s experience and their interactions with others. Quantitative data have less power to allow an in-depth understanding of the contextual issues that have in recent times become a major concern in public health. Researchers can move beyond ‘snapshots of “what” or “how many” to “how and why things happen as they do”’. Qualitative research offers knowledge that allows us to understand people and this understanding can lead to the provision of sensitive and appropriate health and social care to those peoples and their communities.

問1 下線部①を和訳せよ。

問2 下線部② ‘Increasingly, qualitative research is receiving interest in the areas of patient-centered care and evidence-based practice in health care.’ の理由は何か。本文の該当箇所を和訳せよ。

問3 下線部③ ‘Quantitative data’ の利点と欠点は何か。本文の該当箇所を和訳せよ。

1) 利点:

2) 欠点:

Qualitative Research Methods, 5th edition by Pranee Liamputtong, Oxford University Press, 2019. Reproduced with permission of the Licensor through PLSclear.

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科目	英語（第2問）	この問題を選択した場合は、右欄に○をつけて下さい。		
受験番号		氏名		一般選抜・社会人特別選抜 (いずれかに○をつける)

**第2問**

次の英文を読んで、問いに答えよ。

Worldwide, an estimated 1.3 billion ①people live with a disability — “long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others” according to the 2006 UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. People with disabilities too often die earlier and have poorer health than those without disabilities. With the ageing of the population their number grows annually, yet progress in tackling inequity and improving inclusivity has been disappointingly limited.

②People living with disabilities face substantial health inequities. Having a disability is associated with twice the risk of developing other conditions such as stroke, diabetes, depression, obesity, asthma, or poor oral health, according to WHO. Hannah Kuper and colleagues analyse the association between disability and increased mortality in people with disability. They estimate that people with disabilities face a median life expectancy reduction of 13.8 years, reaching 23.1 years in low-income countries. Such health inequities have been linked to the unfair conditions faced by people with disabilities, including stigma, discrimination, poverty, and barriers in the health system itself. Acting on these factors is key to reducing the life expectancy gap and the health inequities that people with disabilities face.

(中略)

Beyond an inclusive health system, society as a whole can be disability inclusive. According to UNICEF children with disabilities are 42% less likely to have foundational reading and numeracy skills and 49% more likely to have never attended school compared with children without disabilities. Importantly, education is a key determinant of health and mortality. Inclusive schools and provisions for those with special educational needs and disability are essential steps towards equity for children with disabilities. In turn, this could improve employment equity. Indeed, according to UN data, people with disabilities are more likely to experience unemployment than people without disabilities, with rates of up to 90% in some low-income and middle-income countries, as well as experiencing more financial hardship. Inclusivity in all of society can substantially reduce social isolation and increase mental wellbeing. Inclusion can come from the accessibility of public transport, buildings and spaces, representation in society, such as employment in customer-facing roles, media, and politics, and improving disability awareness and education. Importantly, including people with disabilities in decisions on building an inclusive society is key.

問1 下線部①は、2006年に国連総会で採択された条約ではどのように示されているか。本文中の該当箇所を和訳せよ。

問2 下線部②の health inequities の例として挙げられている2点を和訳せよ。

1)

2)

問3 disability が教育や雇用の面で及ぼす影響について、具体的に述べられている箇所をそれぞれ和訳せよ。

1) 教育：

2) 雇用：

出典：Article “Disability inclusivity: time to step up”, The LANCET Public Health, 9(5), 2024.より抜粋



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**第1問**

次の文章は「Obstetric Violence」について書かれたものである。英文を読み、以下の問いに答えよ。

Mistreatment is a broad term that refers to any form of behavior that is unprofessional, harmful, indifferent, rude, neglectful, or disrespectful and can include more severe acts, such as abuse; moreover, mistreatment can include violence against women. ① Examples of mistreatment might include ignoring someone's needs, failing to provide adequate care, providing biased care, and treating someone with disrespect or hostility. Of note, abuse is a more severe form of mistreatment that involves intentional harm, whereas mistreatment can refer to any behavior that is harmful or disrespectful, whether it is intentional or not.

The term “mistreatment in healthcare” has been used for pregnant patients and entails neglect and emotional (verbal), physical, and even sexual mistreatment. Patients who are mistreated can suffer and ② feel that they lost some of their value as human beings and describe it as the experience of being powerless, ignored, and treated with carelessness and non-empathy.

Reports of disrespect, mistreatment, and abuse during maternity care are widespread. It is estimated that 13% to 28% of female patients seeking any kind of gynecologic healthcare had experienced abuse in healthcare in their lifetime.

③ Childbirth and its associated circumstances can be experienced as a traumatic event and cause posttraumatic symptoms or even full posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Approximately 1 of 20 women with vaginal delivery was found to have PTSD. Bad memories of deliveries and induction of labor were among the causes of PTSD.

(中略)

④ It encompasses being ignored by healthcare providers; having requests for help refused or not responded to; being emotionally abused (verbal), such as being shouted at or scolded by healthcare providers; having the patient's privacy violated; and being threatened with withholding of treatment or being forced to accept treatment, including performing procedures that are unnecessary, unindicated, or without informed patient consent. Healthcare providers should raise awareness about any mistreatment or discrimination of pregnant patients, promote respectful and patient-centered unbiased care, provide an ethical framework for all healthcare personnel, and work toward systemic change to prevent any mistreatment of patients.

問1 下線部①を和訳せよ。

問2 下線部②の feel が指している部分を [ ] 枠で囲み、和訳せよ。

問3 下線部③を和訳せよ。

問4 下線部④の It encompasses が指すものを全て和訳せよ。

Reprinted from American journal of obstetrics and gynecology, Volume 230, Frank A. Chervenak, Renee McLeod-Sordjan, Susan L. Pollet, Monique De Four Jones, Mollie R. Gordon, Adriann Combs, Eran Bornstein, Dawnette Lewis, Adi Katz, Ashley Warman, Amos Grünebaum, Obstetric violence is a misnomer, S1140-S1143, 2023, with permission from Elsevier.

【2枚中の1枚目】

第1問

採点

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## 第2問

次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えよ。

According to the WHO, more than 2 billion cases of diarrheal disease are reported globally each year, which result in more than 2 million annual deaths. Diarrheal disease affects children aged less than 5 years disproportionately: in Latin America alone, diarrheal disease causes more than 75 000 annual deaths in children aged less than 5 years. Diarrheal disease also has numerous chronic consequences in children, such as decreased growth, undernutrition, and impaired cognitive development.

Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) are known risk factors for diarrheal disease. Nevertheless, WASH infrastructure is inequitably distributed worldwide and remains a global health challenge. ①More than 40% of the global population experiences water scarcity, and even among those who do have access to water, approximately 23% (1.8 billion) use a fecally contaminated drinking water source. Furthermore, in 2015, only 39% of the global population had access to safe sanitation services (eg toilets and latrines). These unsafe water and hygiene conditions are responsible for nearly 90% of diarrheal deaths globally, and the health impacts of investment in WASH interventions are well documented. Importantly, it is anticipated that climate change will compound these existing human health risks via degradation of freshwater sources and impacts on water security. In some regions of the Amazon, populations are already reporting challenges with water security due to increasing flooding.

Although Peru was very successful in achieving the 2015 Millennium Development Goal (MDG) indicators for water access, it was not as successful for sanitation. The 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which build upon the MDGs, include an enhanced focus on access to quality water, sustainable sanitation, and ending open defecation (SDG6). Furthermore, the SDGs have a pledge to 'leave no one behind', and countries have committed to prioritizing marginalized populations, including children, women, and Indigenous Peoples. Consequently, the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme created SDG-indicators in water access, sanitation, and hygiene to help identify populations that should be prioritized to meet national SDG targets. Current policies in Peru for Drinking Water and Sanitation include Programa Nacional de Saneamiento Rural (National Sanitation Rural Program), which aims to supply water and sanitation to communities from the four basins in the Peruvian Amazon that are home to several Indigenous Amazonian communities. Additionally, the Ministry of Housing conducts the PIASAR – Programa Integral de aguay saneamiento rural (Rural Global Water and Sanitation Program), which has collaboration and support from the Inter-American Development Bank.

Previous studies conducted in Peru have revealed a high prevalence of diarrhea in children aged less than 5 years, particularly in rural and remote areas. Of note, one study in the Peruvian Amazon reported a prevalence of diarrhea as high as 50% for Indigenous children. Given the previously reported high burden of diarrheal disease among Indigenous children in Peru, as well as the ambitious and regionally targeted focus of the SDGs, it is critical to understand current WASH indicators in Indigenous communities in Peru in order to identify and prioritize public health interventions.

問1 本文中に記載されている下痢性疾患により子どもたちに表れている慢性的な影響について、該当箇所を和訳せよ。

問2 下線部①を和訳せよ。

問3 本文中に記載されているペルーで行われた下痢性疾患に関する調査結果が具体的に書かれている箇所2つについて、該当箇所を和訳せよ。

1)

2)

出典：Torres-Slimming PA, et al., Diarrheal disease and associations with water access and sanitation in Indigenous Shawi children along the Armanayacu River basin in Peru. Rural Remote Health, 23(3), 2023.

【2枚中の2枚目】

第2問

採点