

群馬県立県民健康科学大学大学院
看護学研究科看護学専攻（博士前期課程）
2022年度 社会人特別選抜試験問題

外国語試験問題

群馬県立県民健康科学大学大学院

外国語試験問題 問題用紙

次の文章を読んで、問に答えない。

①UNITED NATIONS--The head of U.N. Women called the COVID-19 pandemic “the most discriminatory crisis” that women and girls have ever experienced on Monday, pointing to women losing jobs far more often than men, a “shadow pandemic” of domestic violence, and 47 million more women being pushed into living on less than \$1.90 a day this year.

Emerging from the pandemic, Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka said the world also faces more orphans and child-headed homes, an increase in child marriage, 59 percent of women reporting having to spend more time on domestic work since the pandemic began, and a digital gender gap^{*注1} leaving many women unprepared for the future.

②She spoke at the opening of the annual meeting of the Commission on the Status of Women whose theme this year is on women’s participation and decision-making in public life^{*注2} and combatting violence against women and girls.

Mlambo-Ngcuka, the executive director of the U.N. women’s agency, said the World Health Organization’s latest report shows that the highest rates of intimate partner violence in the past 12 months-- 16 percent--was against young women aged 15 to 24.

A report for the commission’s session also underlined that “violence against women in public life is a major deterrent to their political participation, and affects women of all ages and ranks, in every part of the world,” she said.

③U.N. Secretary-General Antonio Guterres said every month the toll from violence against women rises--from sexual abuse to child marriage.

“The damage is incalculable and will resound down the decades, into future generations,” he said.

The U.N. chief said the fallout from the pandemic “has shown how deeply gender inequality remains embedded in the world’s political, social and economic systems.”

Over the past year, Guterres said women leaders are among those who've kept COVID-19 transmission rates low and put their countries on track for recovery while countries with less effective responses to the pandemic "have tended to be those where strongman approaches prevail and women's rights are under assault."

But the secretary-general said "looking across the world, we see that women's voices remain missing from the highest levels of leadership."

④According to the Inter-Parliamentary Union's^{*註3} latest report released last week, only 25 percent of lawmakers worldwide are women and only 22 countries have a female head of state or government with Europe topping the list.

"At current rates parity among heads of government will not be achieved until 2150," Guterres said. "That's right, another 130 years of men making the same kinds of decisions they have made for the past 130 years and more."

While these new numbers are little changed, UN Women's Mlambo-Ngcuka said there are gains "to celebrate and inspire us."

She pointed to the share of women in government in Lithuania increasing from 8 percent to 43 percent, Rwanda leading the world with the largest share of women ministers at 54.8 percent, and the percentage of women ministers in the United States rising from 17 percent in 2020 under former president Donald Trump to 46 percent in President Joe Biden's Cabinet, "a historic high."

Despite these positive developments, Guterres said men are dominating decision-making during the pandemic.

"A study of 87 countries found that 85 percent of COVID-19 task forces contained mostly men," the U.N. chief said.

Guterres stressed that women have the skills and expertise for top jobs, and in many countries they're graduating from higher education at higher rates than men.

"What we need is not more training for women, but to train those in power on how to build inclusive institutions," he said. "We need to move beyond fixing women and instead fix our systems."

Mlambo-Ngcuka called for “big, bold steps” and urged global leaders to make space especially for young women to enter public life.

“We see them on the streets across the world, leading movements even in the face of lethal threat,” she said.

出典 The Asahi Shimbun, “United Nations Women: COVID-19 is ‘most discriminatory crisis’ for women”, The Associated Press, March 16, 2021

(<http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/14273059>)

*注1 digital gender gap : デジタルジェンダーギャップ。女性がデジタル機器を使いこなせないという傾向を指す。

*注2 public life : 公人としての活動

*注3 the Inter-Parliamentary Union : 列国議会同盟

問1 下線部①から④を日本語に訳しなさい。ただし、名前は英語のままにかまわない。

問2 以下の a から d について、本文の内容と一致しているものに○、一致していないものに×を回答欄に記入しなさい。

- a 世界保健機関（WHO）の最新の報告書によると、過去 12 か月間において、親密なパートナーによる暴力の発生率が最も高かったのは 15～24 歳の女性に対してであった。
- b 各国の政府における女性の割合はアメリカ合衆国が一番高い。
- c 87 カ国を対象とした調査において、COVID-19 の特別委員会の 85% で、ほとんどの構成員が男性であった。
- d 国連事務総長は女性のためのトレーニングを増やすことを世界のリーダーたちに求めた。

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外国語試験問題 解答用紙 1

受験番号	氏名

問 1

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外国語試験問題 解答用紙2

受験番号	氏名

問2

a	b	c	d

得点

注 意 事 項 （外国語試験）

- 1 外国語の試験時間は、11時10分～12時40分です。
- 2 英和辞典の持ち込み及び使用を認めます（付箋等が貼られていないもの）。ただし、電子辞書の使用は認めません。
- 3 試験問題用紙の表紙が願書提出時の選抜区分（「社会人特別選抜」）であることを確認してください。
- 4 問題用紙は3枚、解答用紙は2枚です。下書きは用紙の余白をお使いください。
- 5 すべての解答用紙の所定の欄に、必ず受験番号・氏名を記入してください。
- 6 解答は、すべて解答用紙に記入してください。ただし、※印欄には記入しないでください。
- 7 問題用紙・解答用紙に不鮮明な部分や汚れなどがある場合は、声を出さずに手を挙げて、監督員の指示に従ってください。
- 8 試験中に質問や用便などの用件がある場合も、声を出さずに手を挙げて、監督員の指示に従ってください。
- 9 試験開始後は途中退場を認めません。
- 10 問題用紙・解答用紙を持ち帰ることはできません。
- 11 不正行為や、他の受験生に迷惑となる行為をした場合は、退場させることがあります。