

大学入学共通テストについて
～過去のセンター試験での演習は効果的か？～

英 語 科
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1) 試行テストはわずか2回(平成29年度・30年度)

1990年から始まり約30年間の歴史を持つセンター試験を、受験勉強に使わないなんてもったいないので、大学入学共通テストに繋がりそうな過去問に挑戦してみましょう。解答時間は10分が目標です。

2013年度 本試験 英語【筆記】 第4問 A

A 次の文章と表を読み、下の問い(問1～3)に対する答えとして 35 ～

37 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

The World Health Organization (WHO) has published a report on the availability and distribution of human health resources around the world. *The World Health Report 2006* analyzes factors affecting countries' health care environments. The data collected reveal a range of situations and have helped WHO propose a long-term action plan for improving health care offered in every country.

One of the key factors contributing to a country's health care conditions is its numbers of health care workers. The report estimates the shortage of these professionals at an alarming 4.3 million worldwide. It further points out that the shortage is most severe in the poorest nations, especially those located south of the Sahara Desert which are faced with high rates of disease. As Table 1 shows, Senegal and Ghana, for example, have very low numbers of doctors and nurses per 10,000 people.

Surprisingly, perhaps, countries such as Russia and Cuba actually have higher proportions of medical professionals than some richer countries. The systems for qualifying health care workers do differ from country to country. Still, these two countries clearly give priority to ensuring that there are sufficient numbers of professionals.

Another important factor is a country's health care spending, shown in Table 1 as a percentage of its gross domestic product (GDP), or the total value of all its goods and services. Despite their lower proportions of doctors, countries such as the USA, Sweden, and France spend much more on health care, both as a percentage of GDP and as an actual amount, than Russia and Cuba.

With these factors and other conditions in mind, WHO has proposed solutions to the global shortage of health care workers. Areas of particular concern include war-torn countries such as Somalia and Afghanistan. Countries and organizations have provided financial aid in the past. Because money donated has not always led to more spending in health care, however, the report recommends a 10-year plan to help countries build sustainable training systems. International cooperation is vital to WHO's proposal; countries at risk must be able to rely on the support of various global partners. Japan, the UK, and other countries are expected to give assistance including medical knowledge. Perhaps WHO's vision of "universal access to health care" can become a reality.

Table 1

Health Care Indicators by Country

Country	Doctors per 10,000 people*	Nurses per 10,000 people*	Health care spending (2003)	
			% of GDP	Actual amount spent per person [US \$]
Senegal	0.6	3.2	5.1	29
(A)	1.5	9.2	4.5	16
Afghanistan	1.9	2.2	6.5	11
Japan	19.8	77.9	7.9	2662
(B)	25.6	93.7	15.2	5711
Sweden	32.8	102.4	9.4	3149
France	33.7	72.4	10.1	2981
(C)	42.5	80.5	5.6	167
Cuba	59.1	74.4	7.3	211

*Data collected at different times between 2000-2005.

(WHO (2006) *The World Health Report 2006* を参考に作成)

問 1 Which of the following combinations represents the three countries (A), (B), and (C) in Table 1?

35

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| ① (A) Ghana | (B) Somalia | (C) Russia |
| ② (A) Ghana | (B) the USA | (C) Russia |
| ③ (A) Russia | (B) Somalia | (C) the USA |
| ④ (A) Russia | (B) the USA | (C) Ghana |

問 2 According to the report, which two aspects influence a country's health care situation most? 36

- ① Sustainable training systems and health care spending.
- ② Sustainable training systems and money donated.
- ③ The numbers of health care workers and health care spending.
- ④ The numbers of health care workers and money donated.

問 3 Which of the following statements is **NOT** true? 37

- ① The lack of health care workers worldwide is reported to be around 4.3 million.
- ② The proportion of doctors and nurses is higher in Sweden than in Japan.
- ③ WHO's report includes an action plan to help countries with poor health care systems.
- ④ WHO's report proposes sending more doctors and nurses to poorer countries.

2) 解説

問 1 Which of the following combinations represents the three countries (A), (B), and (C) in Table 1? 35

②	(A) Ghana	(B) the USA	(C) Russia
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The World Health Organization (WHO) has published a report on the availability and distribution of human health resources around the world. *The World Health Report 2006* analyzes factors affecting countries' health care environments. The data collected reveal a range of situations and have helped WHO propose a long-term action plan for improving health care offered in every country.

世界保健機関(WHO)は世界各国における人的医療資源の利用可能性および分布に関する報告書を公表した。『世界保健報告 2006』は各国の医療環境に影響を与える要因を分析している。集められたデータはさまざまな現状を明らかにし、また各国の医療を改善するための長期行動計画を WHO が提案するのに役立っている。

One of the key factors contributing to a country's health care conditions is its numbers of health care workers. The report estimates the shortage of these professionals at an alarming 4.3 million worldwide. It further points out that the shortage is most severe in the poorest nations, especially those located south of the Sahara Desert which are faced with high rates of disease. As Table 1 shows, Senegal and **Ghana**, for example, have very low numbers of doctors and nurses per 10,000 people.

国の医療水準を決定づける主な要因の一つは医療従事者の数である。同報告書はこれらの専門家の数が全世界で 430 万人も不足していると推定している。その上でこの不足は最貧国、特に疫病の発症率が高いサハラ砂漠以南で最も深刻だと指摘している。例えば表 1 にあるように、セネガルやガーナでは、人口 1 万人あたりの医師や看護師の数が極めて少ない。

Surprisingly, perhaps, countries such as Russia and Cuba actually have higher proportions of medical professionals than some richer countries. The systems for qualifying health care workers do differ from country to country. Still, these two countries clearly give priority to ensuring that there are sufficient numbers of professionals.

驚くべきことかもしれないが、実はロシアやキューバなどの国はより豊かな国に比べて人口当たりの医療専門家の数が多い。医療専門家の登用制度は国ごとに異なる。それでも、これらの国が十分な数の医療専門家の確保を優先していることは明らかである。

問 2 のヒント

問 3 ①の根拠

Table 1 の (A) へ

Table 1

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Country	Doctors per 10,000 people*	Nurses per 10,000 people*	Health care spending (2003)	
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Sweden	32.8	102.4	9.4	3149
France	33.7	72.4	10.1	2981
(C)	42.5	80.5	5.6	167
Cuba	59.1	74.4	7.3	211

*Data collected at different times between 2000-2005.

(WHO (2006) *The World Health Report 2006* を参考に作成)

Another important factor is a country's **health care spending**, shown in Table 1 as a percentage of its gross domestic product (GDP), or the total value of all its goods and services. Despite their lower proportions of doctors, countries such as **the USA**, Sweden, and France spend much more on health care, both as a percentage of GDP and as an actual amount, than **Russia** and Cuba.

もうひとつの要因は**国の医療支出**であり、これは表 1 に国内総生産(GDP)、すなわち製品とサービスの総額に対する比率として示されている。1 万人当たり医師数が少ないにもかかわらず、アメリカ、スウェーデン、フランスといった国は、GDP 比でも(1 人当たり)支出額でも、ロシアとキューバより多くの医療費を支出している。

問2 According to the report, which two aspects influence a country's health care situation most?

報告書によれば、国の医療状況に最も影響を与える 2 つの側面はどれですか？

- ① Sustainable training systems and health care spending.
- ② Sustainable training systems and money donated.
- ③ The numbers of health care workers and health care spending.

医療従事者数と医療支出

- ④ The numbers of health care workers and money donated.

①「持続可能な訓練システムと医療への支出」

②「持続可能な訓練システムと寄付金」

④「医療従事者の数と寄付金」

第 2 段落第 1 文が設問文と同義の表現であることに気づけば、One と Another の関係からもう一つは簡単に見つかるだろう。このように、another が解答根拠になる問題はセンター試験、二次試験、私大試験を問わず頻出である。one があれば another を予測し、another があれば戻って one を探す、という習慣を持ちたい。

問3 Which of the following statements is **NOT** true? 37

① The lack of health care workers worldwide is reported to be around 4.3 million.

世界全体での医療従事者の不足は約 430 万人と報じられている

② The proportion of doctors and nurses is higher in Sweden than in Japan.

医師と看護師の比率は日本よりもスウェーデンのほうが高い

③ WHO's report includes an action plan to help countries with poor health care systems.

WHO の報告書には医療制度が貧弱な国を支援する行動計画が書かれている

④ WHO's report proposes sending more doctors and nurses to poorer countries.

WHO の報告書は貧しい国に派遣する医師や看護師の増員を提案している

With these factors and other conditions in mind, WHO has proposed solutions to the global shortage of health care workers. Areas of particular concern include war-torn countries such as Somalia and Afghanistan. Countries and organizations have provided financial aid in the past. Because money donated has not always led to more

spending in health care, however, the report recommends a 10-year plan to help countries build sustainable training systems. International cooperation is vital to WHO's proposal; countries at risk must be able to rely on

the support of various global partners. Japan, the UK, and other countries are expected to give assistance including medical knowledge. Perhaps WHO's vision of "universal access to health care" can become a reality.

これらの要因や他の現状を踏まえ、WHO は世界的な医療従事者不足の解決策を提案している。特に懸念される地域はソマリアやアフガニスタンなど戦災を被った国である。世界の国々や組織はこれまで金銭的支援を提供してきた。しかし、支援金は必ずしも医療費の増額につながっていないため、同報告書はその国々の持続

可能な訓練システム構築を支援する 10 か年計画を推奨している。WHO の提案には国際社会の協調が不可欠

であり、危機に直面する国は多様な協力国の支援に頼らざるを得ないからである。日本、イギリス、そして他の国々は医学的知識を含む支援を期待されている。“誰でも医療を受けられる”という WHO の構想が実現するかもしれない。

表 1

国別医療指標

国 名	1 万人当たり 医師数	1 万人当たり 看護師数	医療費支出(2003 年)	
			GDP 比 [%]	1 人当たり 支出額 [US \$]
セネガル	0.6	3.2	5.1	29
(A)	1.5	9.2	4.5	16
アフガニスタン	1.9	2.2	6.5	11
日本	19.8	77.9	7.9	2662
(B)	25.6	93.7	15.2	5711
スウェーデン	32.8	102.4	9.4	3149
フランス	33.7	72.4	10.1	2981
(C)	42.5	80.5	5.6	167
キューバ	59.1	74.4	7.3	211

*各データは 2000～2005 年の間の異なる時期に集計された。

(WHO (2006) *The World Health Report 2006* を参考に作成)

3) 次回予告

この問題を、大学入学共通テスト風に作り変えてみて、傾向を探り、対策としましょう。