

平成 2 5 年度
佐賀大学医学部入学者選抜試験問題
推薦入試(医学科)

小 論 文

注意事項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、「問題資料」「解答用紙」は開いてはいけません。
- 2 小論文は、「問題資料」、「解答用紙」からなり、枚数は次のとおりです。

問題資料	表	紙	: 1 枚
	医・資料		: 2 枚
	下書き用紙		: 3 枚
解答用紙	表	紙	: 1 枚
	医・解答		: 3 枚

- 3 「解答用紙」の表紙に受験番号と氏名を記入し、さらに「解答用紙」1枚ごとに受験番号を記入してください。
- 4 試験終了後、「問題資料」と「下書き用紙」は持ち帰ってください。

小論文(医学科推薦入試)

問 題 資 料

医・問題 : 2 枚

A series of incidents in which people who had received no help from other citizens or local governments and apparently died alone raises concerns that human ties in Japanese society are growing increasingly thin, and that the nation's social safety net has serious holes.

On Feb. 20, a couple in their 60s and their thirtysomething son were found dead in their apartment in Saitama City. They appeared to have been dead for about two months. There was no food in their home and only a few yen were found.

They had failed to pay the rent for six months, and gas and electricity to their apartment had been turned off. The three had not registered their residency with the city.

On Feb. 23, it was reported that a 45-year-old mother and her 4-year-old mentally disabled son were found dead Feb. 13 in their apartment in Tachikawa, western Tokyo. Autopsies¹ showed that they had been dead about two months. Apparently the mother died of a subarachnoid hemorrhage² and subsequently the son starved to death. The Tachikawa city government, which used to deliver diapers³ for the son, lost contact with the two in the new year. But it did not occur to city officials that the mother may have died.

¹ Autopsies 検死解剖

² subarachnoid hemorrhage くも膜下出血

³ diapers おむつ

On March 7, a woman in her 90s and her daughter in her 60s were found dead in their Tachikawa apartment, just a few minutes' walk from the scene where the mother and her son were found dead. Mail was seen having piled up in their post.

These and similar cases have highlighted two serious problems. First, even when neighbors notice something out of the ordinary, when utilities turn off gas and electricity supplies due to residents' failure to pay their bills, and when postal workers notice mail going unclaimed, they hesitate to notify local authorities, possibly fearing that to do so would constitute an intrusion of privacy.

Second, some people who are experiencing difficulties do not want to ask neighbors or local governments for help. They may believe that it would be shameful to do so. And they may not know that even people who have not registered their residence can get public livelihood assistance.

To help strengthen the fraying⁴ social safety net, local governments, at least, should establish a system with utility companies and Japan Post in which these entities notify them when households display signs of an unusual situation. And individual citizens should be encouraged to do the same.

(*The Japan Times Weekly* [March 31, 2012, p18] より引用)

⁴ fraying ほころびかけている

受験番号		氏名	
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小論文(医学科推薦入試)

解 答 用 紙

医・解 答 : 3 枚

受験番号	
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医·解答1

問題資料を読み、次の問いに答えなさい。

問1 著者がとりわけ問題視していることを 日本語（100字以内） で要約しなさい。

[illegible]

100

問2 「この問題資料に英語でタイトルをつけてほしい」と言われたら、あなたはどのような表現を選びますか。英語（10ワード以内）で自由に答えなさい。

受験番号

医・解答2

問3 医師を志す者として、あなたはこの問題資料に関してどのように考えますか。

日本語（800字以内）で自由に論じなさい。

	100
	200
	300
	400

医·解答3

[illegible]