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英 語

問 題 冊 子

1 次の英文は、アメリカ合衆国における“transgender bathroom use”を巡る政策について報じられた記事です。英文を読み、それに続く設問に日本語で答えなさい。＊の付いた語句には注があります。

After the Obama administration told public schools across the U.S. on Friday to let transgender* students use the bathrooms and locker rooms that match their gender identity, politicians in Texas, Arkansas and elsewhere vowed defiance — and other states could follow suit.

(1) The federal government's guidance was met with tearful praise from parents of transgender students.

“It’s heartbreaking that these kids are losing their lives because they can’t be accepted,” Hope Tyler, who has a transgender son at a high school in Raleigh, North Carolina, said in reference to suicides among transgender people. “Somebody has to speak for the kids.”

The directive from the Justice and Education Departments represents an escalation in the fast-moving dispute over what is becoming the civil rights issue of the day.

One by one, conservative political leaders thundered against it and President Barack Obama.

“This is the most outrageous example yet of the Obama administration forcing its liberal agenda on states that roundly reject it,” said Mississippi Republican Governor Phil Bryant.
(2)

The guidance was issued just days after the Justice Department and North Carolina sued each other over a state law requiring transgender people to use the public bathroom that corresponds to the sex on their birth certificate*. The law applies to schools and many other places.

While supporters say the measure is needed to protect women and children from sexual predators, the Justice Department and others argue that the threat is nonexistent and the law is discriminatory.
(3)

The guidance issued on Friday is not legally binding, since the question of whether federal civil rights law protects transgender people has not been definitively answered by the courts and may ultimately be decided by the Supreme Court.

But schools that refuse to comply could be hit with civil rights lawsuits from the government and could face a cutoff of federal aid to education.

Texas' lieutenant governor* said the state is prepared to ⁽⁴⁾forfeit billions rather than let the Obama administration dictate restroom policy for its 5.2 million students. "We will not be blackmailed by the president's 30 pieces of silver," Republican Lieutenant Governor Dan Patrick said.

Rodney Cavness, superintendent of the Port Neches-Groves school district in Texas, told KFDM-TV, "When I get that letter, I'll throw it away."

Similarly, Republican Arkansas Governor Asa Hutchinson said schools should disregard the directive, which he ⁽⁵⁾derided as "social engineering."

Governors and top leaders in other conservative states railed against the guidance but stopped short of telling schools to ignore it.

"The last time I checked, the United States is not ruled by a king who can bypass Congress and the courts and force school-age boys and girls to share the same bathrooms and locker rooms," said North Carolina's Republican Senate leader, Phil Berger.

Kentucky Governor Matt Bevin said, "It is difficult to imagine a more absurd federal overreach into a local issue."

However, Democratic Governors Peter Shumlin of Vermont and Jay Inslee of Washington praised the Obama directive, saying it is consistent with their own policies.

"I applaud the Obama administration for establishing policies that will better provide all our children an opportunity to thrive," Inslee said.

The federal guidance may portend more court fights over transgender bathroom access.

Already, officials from eight states — West Virginia, Arizona, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Utah, Maine and North Carolina — signed on to a brief in recent days asking a federal appeals court to re-hear a case in which it sided with a Virginia transgender student seeking to use the boys' bathroom.

The new guidance says public schools must treat transgender students in a way that matches their gender identity, even if their education records indicate a different sex.

Some school systems around the country already accommodate transgender students when it comes to bathroom use.

Nearly half the high schools in the 53,000-student Seattle district have gender-neutral restrooms, and students can also use the bathrooms in the nurses' office, spokeswoman Stacy Howard said.

The National School Boards Association has published guidelines for its members in dealing with transgender students. It stops short of telling them exactly what to do, instead advising them to work with their attorneys to determine the best course amid a "shifting legal landscape."⁽⁶⁾

Francisco Negron, chief attorney for the organization, said there is a "disconnect" between what is happening in various states and what the federal government is demanding, "and school districts are caught in the middle."

Tyler, whose 15-year-old transgender son attends the Raleigh high school, said she cried when she heard about the Obama administration directive.⁽⁷⁾ "It means a lot to our kid. People don't realize that these kids in schools weren't having any bathroom issues before," she said.

Since the passage of North Carolina's bathroom law, Tyler's son has been doing his schoolwork under a special arrangement that allows him to take classes mostly from home.

Before the new law, Hunter Schafer, 17, had no problems being accepted by her peers at the UNC School of the Arts, a residential high school in Winston-Salem where she has lived in the girls' dormitory.

With the passage of the law, Schafer said she found herself “just having to decide do I break ⁽⁸⁾ the law, or do I put myself in this highly uncomfortable or highly dangerous situation in the men’s restroom?”

Eventually, the school gave her her own private restroom.

Her father, Mac Schafer of Raleigh, was ⁽⁹⁾ elated to hear the new guidance from the Obama administration. “As a parent, some of your core instincts are protection for your child,” he said. “To know that the federal government is pushing for respect and safe space and rights for Hunter is thrilling.”

[出典：The Japan Times (May 14, 2016) “U.S. states dig in against federal directive to allow transgender bathroom use”(電子版)]

[注]

transgender : a general word for people who feel that they belong to the other sex, and not the sex they were born with, and who express this in their sexual behaviour

[出典：Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English 6th edition]

birth certificate : 出生証明書

lieutenant governor : (州の)副知事

問 1 下線部(1) “The federal government’s guidance” (アメリカ合衆国連邦政府のガイダンス)の内容を説明しなさい。

問 2 本文中に名前が出てくる人物の中で、下線部(1) “The federal government’s guidance” に明確に反対の立場をとっている者は何名いるか。その人数を答えなさい。

問 3 下線部(1) “The federal government’s guidance” に対してどのような反対意見がみられるか。簡単に答えなさい。

問 4 下線部(3) “the measure” の内容を具体的に説明しなさい。

問 5 下線部(6) “shifting legal landscape” が示唆する内容を簡単に説明しなさい。

問 6 下線部(7) “she cried” の理由を説明しなさい。

問 7 下線部(8) “break the law” が示唆する内容を具体的に説明しなさい。

問 8 本文中の下線部(2)(4)(5)(9)の単語の意味を文脈から推測し、言い換えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ(ア)～(エ)から選んで、記号で答えなさい。

(2) roundly
(ア) indirectly (イ) faithfully (ウ) nervously (エ) thoroughly

(4) forfeit
(ア) gain (イ) accumulate (ウ) repay (エ) give up

(5) derided
(ア) applauded (イ) recognized (ウ) appreciated (エ) ridiculed

(9) elated
(ア) astonished (イ) frightened (ウ) staggered (エ) overjoyed

次の英文は、ある小説の最初の部分です。英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。*の付いた語には注があります。

Jack closed the door silently, not wanting to wake Jeffry. He heard the water running in the sink; Bev was in the kitchen, finishing the dishes from lunch and getting dinner ready. The welcoming smell of stew simmering on the stove filled the air. His stomach growled; he'd forgotten lunch in all his running around.

He looked around at the small apartment, already missing its warmth. After today, he was sure, it would be a cold and uninviting place. The worn brown sofa in the living room was covered with clothes. Bev had been sorting this morning when he left; she'd left the folding for him. There was no sound from Jeffy's* room.

He must still be sleeping, Jack thought.

That little guy packed a lot of living in his waking hours; always moving, always asking questions. Bev was exhausted when Jack came home most days, just chasing and answering and playing with her live-wire* son. But Jack knew she loved Jeffy with an almost overwhelming passion. He was a visible reminder of Jack, a product of the love and passion
(1) she felt for her husband.

Jack sighed. *Do I really want to go in there and tell her?* he asked himself. *Can I destroy*
(2) *her dreams like that?* *Do I have the right to ask her to leave all this, to give up everything we've*
worked for all these years?

The shabby furniture, tired from several generations of Holt and Montgomery families — all handed down to the struggling couple to get them through the lean med-school years — were well-used and well-loved. Although Bev complained regularly about the disgrace of an up-and-coming* doctor furnishing his home with hand-me-downs and Goodwill-rejects, Jack thought he saw through her posturing. The furniture was filled with memories of her loving family; Bev had been thoroughly spoiled by her brother and her father. She and Jack had known each other since first grade, when she had walked shyly into a new school, her soft blue eyes wide with fear and her wispy* blonde hair escaping the band her mother had lovingly put in only moments before. Jack had watched her shuffle* slowly to the front of the room, holding tightly to her mother's hand, avoiding the eyes of all the kids who watched her intently, trying to assess the "new kid." Jack had looked up as she passed his desk; one look
(3) into those deep blue eyes and he had been caught. He smiled shyly, she answered with one of her own.

From then on, the two had been fast and inseparable friends, and, as they grew, their friendship had become something deeper, stronger. They had been married three days after

high school graduation.

Jack considered Bev his closest friend. With her, he could be anything he wanted to be. Go anywhere he set his heart on going. He could tell her anything, and she would understand. She had supported his dream of medical school whole-heartedly, putting up with this run-down apartment in a degenerating* neighborhood in Oakland while he went to school during the day and worked at the hospital in any capacity, usually the dirtiest jobs, at night to earn money to pay his tuition. She had taken a job as a secretary in a large law firm to pay the bills. She hated the smoke-filled office, the loud lawyers, their crass* and obnoxious* jokes. But she loved Jack enough to put up with it so he could finish school. The rewards, he kept telling her, would come when he was established in a practice.⁽⁴⁾ Then the money troubles would be behind them, and Bev wouldn't have to work to support them.

When Jeffy had come along a few years ahead of schedule, the two of them decided that even though it would be extremely tight, Bev would quit work and raise their son. Jack didn't want his child to grow up not knowing who his parents were. Jack wanted to see his children grow up, not hear about it late at night after they had gone to bed. Jack's father Patrick had been around, working his construction schedule to be there for Jack's ball games, school conferences, and an occasional school assembly.⁽⁵⁾ Jack's proudest moments were seeing his father in the stands when Jack made the winning touchdown at the high school football game, seeing his father's face when the principal handed Jack his diploma on a sunny, cloud-free day.

Jack wanted nothing less for his boy.

(6)

His reveries* were interrupted by a call from the kitchen.

"Jack? Is that you?" Bev peeked her head around the corner. "What are you doing in the hallway?"

He took a deep breath, trying to get his courage up.

It's now or never, he told himself. *Might as well get it over with.*

He walked slowly into the kitchen, his hand clenched tightly in the pocket of his leather jacket. He stopped in the doorway, watching his wife wipe the last of the lunch dishes with a worn dishcloth and place it into the one small cupboard the kitchen boasted.

[出典：Elizabeth A. Martin, *We'll Give Him A Hearty Welcome, Then. . .*]

[注]

Jeffy : a variant form of the name Jeffry

live-wire : energetic

up-and-coming : likely to be successful in the future

wispy : thin, fine

shuffle : walk in an awkward or embarrassed way

degenerating : corrupt

crass : very stupid

obnoxious : extremely unpleasant

reveries : daydreams

問 1 下線部(1)を和訳しなさい。

問 2 下線部(2)の“her dreams”とはどのような夢であるのか。文中から読み取って、日本語で説明しなさい。

問 3 下線部(3)を和訳しなさい。

問 4 下線部(4)の“it”の指し示す内容を、日本語で説明しなさい。

問 5 下線部(5)の “it” の指し示す内容を，日本語で説明しなさい。

問 6 下線部(6)を，“nothing less” の具体的な内容を明らかにしながら，和訳しなさい。

問 7 Jack が学生であった頃，Jack と Bev はそれぞれどのような仕事をしていたか。日本語で説明しなさい。

3 次の日本語文の下線部(1)(2)(3)を英語で表現しなさい。

和田濱裕之氏：「iPS細胞というと、何でも治せると思っている人がいます。研究者は不老不死を目指しては**いません**。健康寿命を延ばすことを目指しているのです」。⁽¹⁾・・・(中略)・・・

「『臨床応用』⁽²⁾という**と**、研究者は『一番最初に人間に施術すること』としますが、一般人は『自分が治療を受けられるか』⁽³⁾というところを重視します。この間には何年もの開きがあるので誤解につながり、一部の方は期待と落胆を繰り返してしまうことになります」。

[2015年3月24日，“iPS細胞の理解のために、日本科学未来館が「細胞たち研究開発中」を展示”，集中 CONFIDENTIAL(アクセス2015年10月12日)]