

令和7年度大学院入試 外国語試験(英語)  
地域開発政策専攻 (博士前期課程)  
入試区分名(一般選抜)

問題1 以下の文は在留期間を過ぎて日本に留まっていた女性が入国管理局の施設で死亡した問題についての新聞社説です。この文を読んで設問に答えなさい。(配点50点)

The lives and human rights of foreign nationals detained at immigration facilities must not be disregarded. The government should work to raise awareness among immigration officials.

The Immigration Services Agency of Japan has released a final report on its investigation into the death of a Sri Lankan woman under detention at an immigration facility in Nagoya in which it states there were problems with the facility's handling of the matter, among other issues.

The woman came to Japan in 2017 to study Japanese, but she stopped attending Japanese language school and was detained in August last year for overstaying her visa. She had continuously complained of poor health since January this year and died of illness on a weekend in March.

The final report stated that senior officials of the immigration facility and others "lacked the awareness to actively identify and respond to problems with the physical condition of detainees." (1) According to the report, some officials made mocking remarks after seeing the woman vomit her drink due to her poor health.

Immigration facilities that restrict the freedom of detainees have a responsibility to protect their lives and health. However, the facility apparently lacked (2) such awareness.

There were no doctors available on holidays at the facility, and there also was no system to consult an outside doctor if detainees' conditions worsened. The woman asked for an intravenous drip infusion and treatment at an outside medical institution. However, the request was not conveyed to executives of the facility, contrary to the facility's internal rules, and as a result, it did not lead to an organized response.

The insufficient medical care system on holidays was also considered problematic in a case in which a Cameroonian man died at another immigration facility, but the lessons learned from that case were not utilized in (3) the latest incident. The agency, which failed to take necessary measures, bears a heavy responsibility.

The agency reprimanded or gave strict warnings to four officials of the facility, including senior officials, and Justice Minister Yoko Kamikawa apologized for the matter.

Japan's immigration system has long been criticized by foreign countries for its low refugee acceptance rate. Behind the unusual disciplinary action on immigration officials this time may be a sense of urgency that such action is indispensable to regaining trust.

Long-term detention at immigration facilities is also a challenge. Many foreign detainees have been held for more than six months and some have been detained for more than three years. Some detainees have died in detention and there have been hunger strikes protesting prolonged detention.

A bill to revise the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Law, which the government sought to pass in the previous Diet session, was aimed at eliminating long-term detention.

Overstaying foreigners are detained at immigration facilities in principle until they are deported to their home countries. (4) The revision bill included a system to change this rule to allow them to live under the supervision of their relatives and others until they are deported.

There was no vote on the revision bill because of resistance from opposition parties that sought to get to the bottom of the issue. To improve the living conditions of detainees, ruling and opposition parties need to promptly expedite discussions for revising the law. — The original Japanese article appeared in The Yomiuri Shimbun on Aug. 13, 2021.

(出典 Encourage mentality change to prevent deaths of foreign detainees. (2021, August 13). *The Japan News*. なお一部を修正してある。.)

## 設問

- 問 1 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。
- 問 2 下線部(2) *such awareness* を日本語で簡潔に述べなさい。
- 問 3 下線部(3) *the latest incident* を日本語で簡潔に述べなさい。
- 問 4 下線部(4) *The revision bill* に含まれていた “*a system*”とはどのようなものですか。指示語が差すものを明確にして日本語で述べなさい。
- 問 5 この社説の主張を日本語で述べなさい。

問題2 以下の文はアメリカの医療体制とフォアとナオカオというモン族の両親が娘のリアを病院に連れて行った時のエピソードについて書かれたノンフィクションの一部です。この文を読んで設問に答えなさい。(配点 50 点)

(1) MCMC, the Merced Community Medical Center, is a modern public hospital that serves an agricultural county in California's Central Valley, where many Hmong refugees have resettled. Like many other rural county hospitals, MCMC has been plagued with financial problems throughout the last twenty years. MCMC went through a particularly rough period during the late eighties, hitting bottom in 1988, when it had a \$3.1 million deficit.

During this same period, MCMC also experienced an expensive change in its patient population. Starting in the late seventies, Southeast Asian refugees began to move to Merced in large numbers. The city of Merced, which has a population of about 61,000, now has just over 12,000 Hmong. That is to say, one in five residents of Merced is Hmong. Not only do the Hmong fail resoundingly to improve the payer mix, but (2) they have proved more costly than other patients, because there are so many of them that MCMC has had to hire bilingual staff members to mediate between patients and doctors.

There are no funds in the hospital budget for interpreters, so the administration has detoured around that technicality by hiring Hmong lab assistants, nurse's aids, and transporters, who are called upon to translate in the scarce interstices between analyzing blood, emptying bedpans, and rolling postoperative patients around on gurneys. In 1991, a short-term federal grant enabled MCMC to put skilled interpreters on call around the clock, but (3) the program expired the following year. Except during that brief hiatus, there have often been no Hmong-speaking employees of any kind present in the hospital at night. Doctors on the late shift in the emergency room have often had no way of taking a patient's medical history, or of asking such questions as Where do you hurt? How long have you been hurting? What does it feel like? Have you had an accident? Have you vomited? Have you had a fever?

On October 24, 1982, the first time that Foua and Nao Kao carried their baby daughter Lia to the emergency room, MCMC had not yet hired any interpreters. (4) Foua and Nao Kao had no way of explaining what had happened, since Lia's seizures had stopped by the time they reached the hospital. Her only obvious symptoms were cough and difficulty of breathing. The doctor ordered an X ray, which led the radiologist to conclude that Lia had "early bronchiopneumonia or tracheobronchitis." As he had no way of knowing that the difficulty of breathing was probably caused by swallowing saliva during her seizure, she was routinely dismissed with a prescription for ampicillin, an

antibiotic.

On November 11, when Lia had another bad seizure, Foua and Nao Kao carried her to the emergency room again, (5) where the same scene was repeated, and the same misdiagnosis made.

注

bronchiopneumonia 気管支肺炎

tracheobronchitis 気管支炎

seizure てんかんの発作

salive 唾液

antibiotic 抗生物質

(出典 Fadiman, A. (1997). *The Spirit Catches You and You Fall Down: A Hmong Child, Her American Doctors, and the Collision of Two Cultures*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux. なお一部を修正してある。)

### 設問

問1 下線部(1) MCMCにはどのような問題がありますか。日本語で簡潔に述べなさい。

問2 下線部(2)の理由を日本語で述べなさい。

問3 下線部(3)はどのようなプログラムですか。日本語で述べなさい。

問4 下線部(4)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問5 下線部(5)の問題が繰り返されたのはなぜですか。日本語で説明しなさい。

### 問題1(出題意図)

平易な英語で書かれた新聞の社説を読み、筆者の主張を読み取る力を判断することを意図した問題である。読解に必要な語彙力、文法力、照応内容の同定を出題した。

### 問題1(模範解答)

問1 その報告書によると、何人かの職員は、体調が悪いためにその女性が飲み物を吐いたのを見て、嘲笑的な発言をした。

問2 入国管理施設は収容されている人の生命と健康を守らなければならないという意識

問3 スリランカ女性が入国管理施設で死亡した出来事

問4 在留期間がすぎた外国人は強制送還されるまでの間は収容施設に拘留されるという規則を変更し、強制送還されるまでの間、親戚や他の誰かの監視の元で過ごすことを許可するという仕組み

問5 日本政府は入国管理職員に対して、収容施設に拘留されている外国人の生命と人権を守る意識を高めるべきである。

## 問題 2(出題意図)

医学用語が含まれるエッセイを読み、問題やその原因を読み取る力を判断することを意図した問題である。読解に必要な語彙力、文法力、照応内容の同定を出題した。

## 問題 2(模範解答)

問1 財政赤字問題

問2 たくさんのモン族の患者が病院に来て、病院は意思疎通のために、二言語話者の職員を雇用しなければならなかった。

問3 24時間体制で熟練した通訳を配置することが可能となった。

問4 リアのてんかんの発作は病院に到着する前におさまっていたので、フォアとナオカオは何が起こったのかを説明する術がなかった。

問5 リアの呼吸困難が、てんかん発作を起こしたときに唾液を吸ってしまった引き起こされていると、医師が知る由もなかったために、誤診が繰り返された。