

次の文章は、2018年8月4日に THE JAPAN NEWS by Yomiuri Shimbun に掲載された”Med school scandal spurs anger, shock”という見出しの記事である。これを読み、以下の設問に答えよ。なお、*のついた語には注がある。

The revelation* that Tokyo Medical University has for years deliberately reduced the scores of women who took its general entrance exam has sparked anger and ①**bewilderment** among female doctors, students at the university and test-takers.

There likely will be widening repercussions over the (A) of exam scores for the university’s school of medicine.

“I feel like the efforts and aspirations of female doctors have been trampled* on,” sighed a 38-year-old physician working in the internal medicine department of a hospital affiliated* with the medical department of a public university in the Kanto region.

The doctor acquired her physician’s license from the university’s medical department and became a trainee doctor at the university-affiliated hospital. Four years after graduating, she got married while undergoing training to become a specialist doctor and later gave birth to a son. She took maternity leave* for about six months.

Although she considered quitting her job, she had a change of heart. “I want to use my ②**expertise** and skills to help save people’s lives,” she said.

However, the reality of returning to work was tough. She had to attend conferences and meetings from 7:30 a.m. After dropping her son off at nursery school, she would hurry to the hospital and treat patients until evening. She was swamped with paperwork such as compiling patient treatment records.

On countless occasions, a patient’s condition would suddenly ③**deteriorate** and she would have to stay at work, returning home late at night.

She worked the night shift about five times a month, so she had to ask her husband, who works at a regular company, to (B) their son at such times. (1)Whenever [approached / her son / to / from / the time / nursery school / leave and pick up], her male colleagues would help finish her backlog* of work and take care of any patients who suddenly fell ill. Three years after returning to work, she successfully became a specialist. She still works at the same hospital.

Since she took maternity leave, the hospital’s working environment has improved for female doctors who give birth. (2)Steps taken include assigning several attending doctors to each patient.

According to sources related to the issue, Tokyo Medical University tried to keep the proportion of successful female applicants at about 30 percent through such methods as uniformly lowering the scores of women taking its entrance exam. The examinees were not informed of this practice.

“Many female doctors don’t return to work after they get married or take time off

to have a child,” a source at the university said. “We wanted to increase the number of men so hospitals could secure enough doctors on the front line.”

The female doctor could not hide her frustration at the university’s treatment of female applicants.

“Women are also suited to providing medical care. We show compassion to patients while treating them with meticulous care,” she said. “(3)Depriving someone of the chance to be a doctor just because of their sex doesn’t benefit anyone.”

‘It discourages me’

“I cannot accept that it’s difficult for us to pass the exams only because we are female,” said a 20-year-old female student from Fukushima city.

One of her parents is a doctor, and she has failed to pass the entrance exams of medical schools including Tokyo Medical University and Jikei University for two straight years.

“I will have to decide which university to try to get into. But it discourages me from studying,” she added angrily.

In Chiba Prefecture, a 19-year-old female student who failed to pass this year’s first-stage entrance exams for medical schools including Tokyo Medical University and Jikei University decided to take the exams again next year.

“It seems true that female doctors tend to quit their jobs, but I think it is doctors’ style of working that should be changed,” she said.

A 24-year-old male student in his sixth year at Tokyo Medical University’s medical school felt guilty as he thought about the female students who were made to fail through their exam scores being manipulated, in spite of (C) excellent.

He said, “I want the university to investigate the manipulation of scores in detail and explain the outcome without hiding anything.”

Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Minister Yoshimasa Hayashi criticized the incident on Thursday, saying, “Entrance exams that unfairly discriminate against women are simply unacceptable.”

Even before this issue was revealed, the ministry had demanded that the university investigate whether entrance exams for the past six years were conducted fairly or not and report the outcome of the investigation to the ministry.

“Unfair discrimination is unacceptable. We will plan some course of action for the university, depending on the content of its report,” a ministry official in charge of university entrance examinations said.

The university will announce the result of the investigation as early as next week.

[注] revelation 「驚くべき新事実」； trample 「踏みにじる」；
affiliated 「傘下にある」； maternity leave 「(母親の) 育児休暇」；
backlog 「残務」

[設問]

問1 下線部①～③の語句の意味を、当該の文脈において最も正しく表している日本語を次の(ア)～(エ)から一つずつ選べ。

① bewilderment

(ア) 熱意

(イ) 同意

(ウ) とまどい

(エ) 強制

② expertise

(ア) 練習課題

(イ) 専門知識

(ウ) 抽象概念

(エ) 利用価値

③ deteriorate

(ア) 悪化する

(イ) 改善する

(ウ) 停止する

(エ) 引き止める

問2 空所(A)～(C)にふさわしい語句を、次の(ア)～(エ)からそれぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。

(A)

(ア) criticism

(イ) manipulation

(ウ) preservation

(エ) summary

(B)

(ア) carry on

(イ) look after

(ウ) run into

(エ) take over

(C)

(ア) being them

(イ) been them

(ウ) their being

(エ) having them been

問3 下線部(1)が文脈に合った意味を表す英文になるように、[]内にある語句を正しく並べ替え、3番目と6番目にくる語句を答えよ。

問4 下線部(2)とあるが、どのような意味を表しているか。次の(ア)～(エ)の中から最適と思われるものを一つ選べ。

(ア) 一人の患者に複数の主治医を置くための手立てが必要となった。

(イ) 患者一人一人に担当医師を割り当てるまでに時間がかかった。

(ウ) 一人の患者に複数の主治医を割り当てるなどの措置が取られた。

(エ) 患者一人に対応する医師が数名必要となり、手間がかかった。

問5 下線部(3)を和訳せよ。

問6 本文について正しく述べているものを、次の(ア)～(オ)から二つ選べ。

- (ア) 東京医科大学出身の女性医師は、復職から3年後に無事専門医となったが、育児との兼ね合いでやむをえず以前の職場を辞めた。
- (イ) 女性医師は一般的に結婚、出産などで離職後に復職しないことが多いため、多くの医科大学の付属病院では女性医師の採用率を3割前後に抑えている。
- (ウ) 福島市出身の医学部志望の女性の受験生は、女性だからという理由だけで大学入学が困難になっていたという事実を憤る。
- (エ) 東京医科大学に在学中の男性は、優秀なのに不合格とされた受験生のことを思い、すぐに入試の実施方法の改善を求めたいと考えている。
- (オ) 文科省は今回の問題が発覚する以前から、問題の大学に過去6年間の入試が適正に行われたかを調査し、報告するよう求めていた。