

教 養

情報通信白書（令和元年版）によると、2018 年における個人のスマートフォンの保有率は 64.7%となっている。その割合は年々、増加傾向にあり、小学生から高齢者まで誰もがスマートフォンを持ち、電話やメールのみならずインターネットを利用する機会が多くなっている。

スマートフォンの普及により、情報検索やネットショッピングなど、人々の生活は便利になったが、SNS 上でのトラブルやいわゆるネット犯罪にまきこまれるなど、様々な危険がある。

問1 スマートフォンが利用者にもたらすメリットとデメリットの双方について、具体的に説明しなさい。

問2 問1の内容を踏まえ、誰もがスマートフォンを安全かつ快適に利用できるようにするためには、どのような取組みを行えばよいか、あなたの考えを述べなさい。

問 1 .

次の英語を日本語に訳しなさい。

1	Pursuant
2	Detain
3	Penal Code
4	Audit
5	Immigration Bureau
6	Customs Office
7	Jurisdiction
8	Indict
9	Molester
10	Arson

問 2 .

次の日本語を英語に訳しなさい。

1	あおり運転
2	空気感染
3	被害
4	不正送金
5	法務省
6	業務妨害
7	逮捕状
8	公安委員会
9	差し押さえ
10	放棄

問3.

次の英文を読み、(1)から(5)の問いに英語で答えなさい。

Virus restrictions could fuel domestic violence, abuse

Actor Makoto Sakamoto, 42, known for the TV series ‘Liar game,’ made headlines when he was arrested last week on suspicion of domestic violence. Media reports quoted police as saying Sakamoto allegedly assaulted his wife and her mother in his apartment in Taito Ward, Tokyo, on March 30.

Around the same time, the eastern Tokyo ward had been gaining attention as the hub of one of the capital’s major COVID-19 clusters, with more than 100 infections reported.

No link has been made between Sakamoto’s alleged abusive behavior and the spread of COVID-19, but support groups have warned that fears over the new coronavirus that causes the disease may fuel abuse.

Activists say victims of abuse are also likely to face difficulties seeking out and receiving adequate support due to school closures and other government restrictions aimed at stemming the pandemic’s spread. Such undesirable side effects may be more likely to occur as greater numbers of people work remotely and children spend more time at home while schools remain off-limits.

Fueling domestic violence?

For some families, more time together isn’t necessarily beneficial. Time spent with family members may lead to increased acts of violence – physical, sexual or emotional – against a spouse or other relative.

‘I’ve been informed that such incidents have begun to surface,’ said Chisato Kitanaka, an associate professor at Hiroshima University and a specialist in sexual harassment issues. Interviewed by telephone, Kitanaka warned that Japan may be in for a disturbing rise in domestic violence incidents.

An official from one of Tokyo’s 23 wards who oversees operations at a local consultation center for domestic violence survivors said they received 23 calls for help in March. Last year, monthly reports hovered between single digits and a maximum of around 25.

‘Compared with the average monthly figure, that’s quite a lot,’ the official said of the March number, while explaining that many of the reports came from people who had already sought help on previous occasions.

To highlight the growing problem, the All Japan Women’s Shelter Network, an organization that provides care and assistance to domestic abuse survivors, issued a letter to the government requesting greater support for victims.

The group is calling on the government to avoid shutting down or curtailing domestic violence and child abuse consultation services throughout the quarantine period, and to

provide more information on where to find support.

Kitanaka, who represents the group, said victims are already facing difficulty communicating their problems during the pandemic as many consultation centers run by local governments are canceling face-to-face counseling sessions.

She stressed that support for low-income families was essential, as people in that group face increased risks of domestic abuse triggered by loss of income. According to her group, such incidents have already been seen.

In a report to one of the consultation centers, a woman was quoted as saying: 'I had been preparing for a long time to leave home with my child due to domestic violence, but now that my self-employed husband is out of work and is staying home all the time, it has become difficult to escape and I am in despair.'

Abuse targeted at children

'Stress is one of the main factors that triggers violence, and people who are exposed to stress often direct violence at a child,' said Tsuneo Yoshida, chairman of the nonprofit Japan Network for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect.

Yoshida's group has warned that for many families, the home can become a stressful environment during this protracted crisis. He is calling on citizen's groups and the public at large to provide more assistance for children, especially those in disadvantaged groups, during the pandemic.

'Child abuse victims often find it difficult to communicate their struggles,' Yoshida said. 'Hence it's essential that neighbors keep an eye on those who seem isolated.'

He suggested that children, especially those in families with a history of abuse, be given access to a safe place where they can play or study and feel secure, or placed in temporary shelters. It is vital that they are not left at the mercy of their parents.

'Many children in Japan don't see their home as a safe haven, and these kids don't have access to the care they really need even under normal circumstances,' said Yumeno Nito, 30, the head of Colabo, a Tokyo-based organization that supports marginalized teenage girls. 'They're more vulnerable in times of emergency.'

Teens risk sexual exploitation

There have also been warnings that teenagers and young adults are at risk of becoming victims of sexual exploitation both within and outside their homes.

According to Nito, many young victims of domestic violence see part-time work as an opportunity to stay away from abusive family members. But due to the virus, many such jobs are drying up.

'Usually, these girls earn money so they can spend less time at home and pay for a temporary place to sleep, either a hotel or a manga-themed café, but now many of them can't afford to pay for accommodations outside their homes,' Nito said. 'As the coronavirus pandemic continues to unfold, many children have nowhere to go. But at

home they don't feel safe due to the risk of being physically or sexually abused by their fathers.'

Such dangers loom outside the home as well. Nito warned that children who appear to be wandering without purpose around residential areas are at risk of being targeted by sexual predators who are lurking on social media or are physically in the child's neighborhood. She said teen girls from international communities who aren't fluent in Japanese often become an easy target of sexual offenders who trick them into appearing in pornographic movies or working in illegal hostess clubs.

'Predators know these children usually have no one around to protect them and can easily approach them. And pretend they're offering a better job or other form of assistance but in fact may be approaching with an attempt to rape them,' she said.

Groups like Colabo have seen a rise in consultation requests.

'We receive calls and messages from girls fearing trouble if they return home on a daily basis,' said Kenjiro Tada of Bond Project, which helps teenage girls and women in their 20s. The group connects victims with consultation centers but also provides a shelter for those who cannot be accepted by government-run facilities due to age limitations.

Since the government began introducing measures aimed at curbing the pandemic, including school closures, 'what's changed is that those who are seeking help are now mentioning the coronavirus,' Tada said.

Tada warned that younger people from abusive families may face trouble seeking help if they become infected with COVID-19.

As most medical consultations are being conducted via social media or telephone, Nito said 'it takes a lot of time to grasp the victim's situation as the conversation often breaks down,' she said. 'Children who are victims of violence are unable to seek help when they're surrounded by their abusive parents.'

(The Japan Times Tue, 7th, Apr Page 1-2 by Magdalena Osumi)

- (1) What are the factors which trigger abuse and violence?
- (2) How is the pandemic affecting the victims who need assistance?
- (3) Who are targeted by sexual offenders?
- (4) What action can the woman in paragraph 12 take?
- (5) What do you think governments should do for victims of abuse?

問4.

次の(1)から(10)の英文は日本語に、日本語は英文に翻訳しなさい。

- (1) Different areas of the brain were found to be activated by recognition of different script types, showing hira-gana has a stronger connection from the orthography representation to phonological representation, whereas kanji has stronger connection from the orthography to semantic or lexical representation. This suggests that different scripts are not recognized under the same process, instead they emphasize one route or the other.
- (2) Around 11pm on 3rd, Apr, 2020, the suspect stole some items including a wallet worth 10,000 yen and 12,000 yen in cash from a bag owned by Taro Osaka who was asleep on a bench of a park which is located at 1-2-3 Chuo-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka.
- (3) Within the input that any language learners gain, there are several types of input, known as evidence. Positive evidence refers to grammatical utterances, or written language that learners are exposed to. Negative evidence refers to information about ungrammaticality of an utterance or a form that is given to the learners.
- (4) With increased trade and communication between different nations of the world, the world is opening up and barriers which restricted plant and animal species to a particular region are fading away. Some species are brought into a country purposefully and these may be used as agricultural crops or livestock or as ornamental plants for gardens and ponds, but predicting the effects a species will have on an ecosystem is problematic and once invasive species has established itself, its removal is costly and often near impossible.
- (5) Despite increased investment in the fishing sector, there is evidence to suggest that a production plateau has been reached and that this will cause problems in the future, especially as many developing countries are dependent on fish as a source of protein.

- (6) 被疑者の逃亡や証拠隠滅のおそれがあるため、本件要請内容については、秘密のものとして取り扱うよう要請する。
- (7) 府民の平和と安全を守る大阪府警は、約 2 万 3 千人の職員を擁する世界有数の警察組織です。犯罪の予防、捜査、取締まり…。各部門のエキスパートたちが連携しながら 24 時間フルに活動することで、大阪の治安を維持しています。そこには「大阪をもっと住みよい街にしたい」という願いを実現するため、能力、個性を惜しみなく発揮している警察官の姿があるのです。
- (8) 道路上で無許可の集会・デモ行進を行う行為は道路交通法違反である。直ちに解散しなさい。
- (9) 特殊詐欺は犯罪です。来日した外国人の方が「受け子」となって逮捕された特殊詐欺事件が増加しています。特殊詐欺の犯人として検挙された外国人は、2019 年 1 月～11 月末で 14 人！あなたが日本で「犯人」とならないためにも、特殊詐欺に手を染めないで。
- (10) あなたに弁護人がいない場合に自らの費用で弁護人を選任したいときは、弁護士、弁護士法人又は弁護士会を指定して申し出ることが出来ます。その申出は、司法警察員か、あなたが留置されている施設の責任者又はその代理人に対してすることができます。

問 5.

大阪府警察本部からイギリスインターポールに対し、現在捜査中詐欺事件に関する下記情報入手のための協力要請(共助要請)の手紙を英語で書きなさい。なお、手紙はあなたが適切と考える形式で、答案用紙に記載しなさい。

大阪太郎の ABC 検索サイト登録者情報

(契約年月日、氏名、住所、生年月日、電話番号、メールアドレス、ユーザー名、契約プラン、契約時 IP アドレス、利用料金、口座名義人、口座番号、クレジットカード情報)

問6.

警察における通訳職(英語)の必要性について英語で述べなさい(200～300 単語程度)。