

24 .看護婦の仕事とは？

次の英文を読んで後の問いに答えなさい。

By the end of the Crimean War*, nursing, together with medicine, was changing dramatically because of the scientific advances of the mid-nineteenth century. By 1846 anaesthetics* were (1) in use all over the western world and therefore the horizons of surgery were suddenly greatly expanded. There was so much more the surgeon could now do without fear of the (a) dying of shock and therefore there was also so much more for the nurse to do. As well as (2) "sanitary" nursing there now existed technical nursing in which the nurse had to become or had the chance to become the skilled partner of the doctor.

(3) But what, in that case, should she be taught? Should a nurse follow much the same course as a medical student and if so what would distinguish studying to be a nurse from studying to be a doctor? Medical training itself was in a state of change and was becoming a highly structured business with tests and examinations leading to the students attaining registered status. At the other end of the scale was the question of what sort of tasks requiring little or no training a nurse should be expected to perform. If she was to be a skilled partner of the doctor should she, any more than he, be down on her knees scrubbing the floor? Nobody quite knew where nurses stood or what exactly they were and yet it was a matter of some importance to decide. The number of girls and women wanting to become nurses after the Crimean War was naturally large and with more than a million and a half single women needing employment the establishment of nursing as a proper profession looked like the answer to a great many prayers. Suddenly, there was work, paid work, that a lady could consider doing other than being a governess* for other people's children.

注：the Crimean War = クリミア戦争(1853年～1856年)

anesthetics = 麻酔薬

governess = 住み込みの家庭教師

1. 文中にある次の5つの単語について、それぞれ、下線部が同じ発音になるものを右の1から4の語群より選びなさい。

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|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (ア) number | 1. fr <u>o</u> nt | 2. M <u>a</u> tt <u>e</u> r | 3. sh <u>o</u> uld | 4. p <u>u</u> t |
| (イ) fl <u>o</u> or | 1. c <u>o</u> urse | 2. fl <u>o</u> ur | 3. w <u>o</u> rk | 4. profess <u>o</u> r |
| (ウ) s <u>u</u> rg <u>e</u> ry | 1. p <u>a</u> rt | 2. p <u>e</u> rform | 3. p <u>u</u> re | 4. w <u>o</u> rd |
| (エ) l <u>a</u> dy | 1. a <u>n</u> y | 2. m <u>e</u> dical | 3. n <u>a</u> tural | 4. t <u>r</u> aining |
| (オ) w <u>o</u> men | 1. W <u>o</u> man | 2. d <u>i</u> d | 3. k <u>n</u> ew | 4. q <u>u</u> ite |

2. (a)の中に入れるべき最も適切な単語を次の6つから選びなさい。

- (1) child (2) doctor (3) nurse (4) patient (5) student (6) surgeon

3. 下線部(1)と同じ意味になるのは次の(a)から(d)のうちのどれか、記号で答えなさい。
- (a) employed throughout the western world
 - (b) popular for the western world
 - (c) useful to the western world
 - (d) in use above the whole western world
4. 下線部(2)の具体的な例を文中からさがし,10 字以内の日本語で答えなさい。
5. "that case"が何を意味するのか明示しながら,下線部(3)を日本語になおしなさい。
6. 次の 1 から 5 までの文章のうち,問題文の内容と一致するものには、し
ないものには×をつけなさい。
- (1) クリミア戦争中、麻酔が発明され、多くの人びとの生命が救われた。
 - (2) クリミア戦争当時、職を求めている独身女性の数は 150 万人以上に達していた。
 - (3) クリミア戦争以前、医者と看護婦の役割は明確に分かれていなかった。
 - (4) クリミア戦争以後、身分のある女性はようやく給料を支払われる職をもつことができるようになった。
 - (5) クリミア戦争が終わるまでに、看護婦になろうとするすべての人は、医学教育を受けなければならなくなった。

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