受験番号	
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問1 <u>b</u>

問 2 <u>a</u>

問 3 <u>c</u>_____

問 4 _____b

問 5 <u>d</u>

問 6 <u>a</u>

問7 <u>b</u>

問 9 _____d___

問10 <u>c</u>

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問1 <u>b</u>

問 2 _____b

問3 <u>a</u>

問 4 <u>c</u>

問 5 <u>d</u>

問 6 <u>d</u>

問 7 ____a

問 8 <u>c</u>____

問 9 <u>b</u>

問10 _____d

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英語 解答用紙

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Answer 1: In Japan, people generally pay about 30% of their healthcare costs. This is a suitable figure, which should not be raised, for several reasons. First, many people would experience financial difficulty if they had to pay more. They might refrain from seeking care. Second, hospitals and clinics might raise their fees simply for higher profits; although the government can pressure such institutions to not raise fees for no good reason, individual people cannot. Finally, the government's money is public money, which should be spent on the needs of the people, and the people need good and affordable healthcare more than they need warships or warplanes, for example. In sum, 30% is a reasonable amount; it should not be raised for the reasons explained above. (124 words)

Answer 2: In Japan, people generally pay about 30% of their healthcare costs. This low figure should be raised for two reasons. First, having to pay more to use the healthcare system costs would discourage people from going to hospitals or clinics for no good reason. Because most people don't have to pay much out of pocket, they often go to see doctors for minor issues, which takes up doctors' precious time and causes longer waits for all patients. Second, doctors will be less likely to order unnecessary tests for patients if the patients must pay more. Conducting unnecessary tests creates backups, makes technicians busier, and boosts healthcare costs for everyone. In conclusion, people should have to pay more than 30% of the cost of each hospital or clinic in Japan for these reasons. (132 words)