

For Teachers: Please have the students read the sentences one at a time and correct their pronunciation of each sentence then have them repeat after you. Wait until after they read the sentence (use the number in place of the missing word) to have the students choose the correct answer to fill in the blank. When the students finish the article, move on to the further questions.

日本語訳なしタイプ B もございます。スクロールダウンするとございますので好きな方をご利用下さい。

2[B] – Medical Decisions in the United States

Version3 G1 09-3

1. In the United States, the rights of parents to make decisions concerning their children's health has long been recognized, both culturally and legally, as 最高 (さいこう) の paramount. Courts often side with parents who, for example, make medical decisions based on religious considerations. In extremely serious cases, though, the issue can override this 先例 (せんれい) precedent and allow treatment that (29). Such legal interventions are usually initiated under circumstances where there is a ～の最善 (さいぜん) の利益 (りえき) のために question about whether parents are making choices in the best interests of the child.

Further Questions*Ask student to answer the question on their own at first. If the student can't answer correctly, have him look at the last page and read the "example answer" for the question. Have the student try to memorize the answer, if it's too long or difficult, you should divide the sentence into 2 or 3 parts to make it easier to remember. Once they have memorized the answer, the teacher should ask the question one last time so that the student can practice answering. Also if you find any mistakes, please mark the page and let me know ASAP.

2. 1) What has been recognized as paramount in the United States?

3. アメリカ合衆国で、最優先で認められている事は何ですか。

4. 2) When do courts override this precedent?

5. 裁判所がこの先例を覆すのはどんな時ですか。

6. 1) *The rights of parents to make decisions concerning their children's health has long been recognized as paramount.*

7. 2) *Such legal interventions are usually initiated under circumstances where there is a question whether the parents are making choices in the best interests of the child.*

8. Given the 機密性 (きみつせい) sensitive nature of the issue, no matter how the courts rule, their decisions are by no means easy to reach. In a recent case, a court ruled that the actions of parents in refusing 化学療法 (かがくりょうほう) chemotherapy for their son's

ホジキンリンパ腫 (しゅ) Hodgkin's lymphoma—when such treatments were expected to have a 90 percent success rate—were illegal. The parents argued their religious beliefs dictated that alternative methods of healing be used, but the child's doctors argued such methods would almost certainly fail to cure an otherwise fatal disease. The court faced a further complication when making its decision, as 医療倫理 (いりょうりんり) medical ethics in the United States dictate that children participate in decisions involving pain. In the above case, the child (30) the treatment. Nevertheless, children seldom have the long-term perspective of 開業医 (かいぎょうい) medical practitioners, and it was this that finally swayed the court.

Further Questions

9. 3) What did a court rule in a recent case?

10. 最近の事例で、裁判所はどんな判決を下しましたか。

11. 4) What further complication did the court face in the case?

12. その事例で、裁判所はどんな複雑な事態に直面しましたか。

13. 5) What finally swayed the court?

14. 最後には何が裁判所を惑わしましたか。

15. 3) *In a recent case, a court ruled that the actions of parents in refusing chemotherapy for their son's Hodgkin's lymphoma were illegal.*

16. 4) *The court faced a further complication when making its decision, as medical ethics in the United States dictate that children participate in decisions involving pain.*

17. 5) *Children seldom have the long-term perspective of medical practitioners.*

18. In another contentious case, however, parents who belonged to the Christian Science Church, which believes faith and prayer are superior to conventional medical treatment, sued for the right to withhold chemotherapy for their children's Burkitt's lymphoma, an often fatal disease. The Supreme Court ruled with the parents, holding that statistically the recommended chemotherapy had only a 40 percent chance of success. When the likelihood of success is low and the prescribed treatment arduous, the courts are (31). The implication of the court's ruling was that the state may well have prevailed if the medical treatment had carried a greater than 50 percent chance of success.

Further Questions

19. 6) What does the Christian Science Church believe?

20. クリスマンサイエンス教会は何を信じていますか。

21. 7) Why did the court in the second case rule with the parents?

22. 第二の事例で両親が勝訴したのはなぜですか。

23. 8) What was the implication of the ruling?

24. 判決の暗示するものとは何ですか。

25. 6) *It believes faith and prayer are superior to conventional medical treatment.*

26. 7) *Statistically the recommended chemotherapy had only a 40 percent chance of success.*

27. 8) *The implication of the court's ruling was that the state may well have prevailed if the medical treatment had carried a greater than 50 percent chance of success.*

28. *Choose the correct answer from these choices.

29. (29) 1 may have limited efficacy

30. 2 restricts doctors' power
31. 3 might be untested
32. 4 defies parents' wishes
33. (30) 1 felt quite 物(もの) わかりの良(よ)い receptive to
34. 2 was totally against
35. 3 disputed his parents' views on
36. 4 was probably the first to receive
37. (31) 1 reluctant to order treatment
38. 2 less concerned with the result
39. 3 more inclined to favor doctors
40. 4 ～しがちな prone to avoid a decision

Answers for "Further Questions"

41. 1) What has been recognized as paramount in the United States?
42. *The rights of parents to make decisions concerning their children's health has long been recognized as paramount.*
43. 2) When do courts override this precedent?
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82. 解答: (29) 4 (30) 2 (31) 1