

第3問 Read the article and answer the questions that follow.

In some places in the world right now, getting tested for COVID-19 remains difficult or nearly impossible. In Rwanda, you might just get tested randomly as you're going down the street.

“So whenever someone is driving a vehicle, bicycle, motorcycle or even walking, everyone is asked if you wish to get tested,” says Sabin Nsanzimana, director general of the Rwanda Biomedical Center, which is the arm of the ministry of health that's in charge of tackling COVID-19. Health officials in personal protective equipment administer the test. Nsanzimana says the testing is voluntary, although some others say refusal is frowned upon by government health officials.

The sample collection — from a swab up the nose — and filling out the contact information paperwork takes about five minutes.

“All these samples are sent that day to the lab,” Nsanzimana says. “We have a big lab here in Kigali. We also have six other labs in the other provinces.”

Despite being classified by the World Bank as a low-income country, and despite its limited resources, Rwanda has vowed to identify every coronavirus case. Anyone who tests positive is immediately quarantined at a dedicated COVID-19 clinic. Any contacts of that case who are deemed at high risk are also quarantined, either at a clinic or at home, until they can be tested.

Nsanzimana says health workers call or visit every potential contact of someone who tests positive.

“We really believe that doing so is important to make sure we detect and trace where the virus could be,” he says.

Comprehensive contact tracing is a task that has overwhelmed countries with far more resources than Rwanda. Rwanda's per capita income is roughly \$2,000 per year. Yet all testing and treatment for the virus is provided for free.

It costs the government between \$50 and \$100 to run a single coronavirus test, Nsanzimana says. In order to test thousands a day, Rwanda has started using a process called “pool testing.” Material from 20-25 nasal swabs are all put into one vial and run through the machine. This allows them to test far more samples at once. If they get a positive result, then all the swabs that went into that initial vial are tested individually to pinpoint the person who's infected.

Nsanzimana says Rwanda's experience dealing with other infectious disease outbreaks is helping it now during the pandemic.

The country is using systems and equipment it already had in place to address HIV.

“The main machines we are using for COVID testing are the HIV machines that were (already) there,” he says. “We are using the same structure, same people, same infrastructure and laboratory diagnostics, but applying it to COVID testing.”

Since recording its first case in mid-March, the country of 12 million has recorded just over 1,200 cases. Ohio has a similar size population and has recently been reporting roughly 1,200 cases a day.

“Rwanda did a few things that are quite smart,” says Sema Sgaier, the head of the Surgo Foundation, which has just launched a new data tool to analyze trends around COVID-19 across Africa. “One is they

responded really early. They put some of the most stringent lockdowns in place compared to every other African country. In fact, we've been monitoring physical distancing data across the continent and Rwanda fares, I think, second; they've physical distanced the second most across Africa" — a conclusion based on mobile phone movement data. South Africa is No. 1.

Rwanda mobilized community health care workers and police and college students to work as contact tracers. It set up national and regional command posts to track cases. It's even using human-size robots in the COVID-19 clinics to take patients' temperatures and deliver supplies.

Tolbert Nyenswah, who ran the Liberian ministry of health's response to Ebola in 2014, gives Rwanda high marks for how it has been handling COVID-19, even if at times it's heavy-handed.

"Rwanda, from all indications, is a success story for Africa," Nyenswah says. The strong leadership from President Paul Kagame, which Nyenswah says can even be authoritarian, has been effective during this crisis. Kagame demands accountability from his health ministry.

Whether the people trust or fear the government, Rwandans listen to their government and have been following the orders regarding masks, washing hands and staying home.

Nyenswah worries that the worst is yet to come in Africa with this pandemic.

"No country is out of the woods yet," he says. However, he adds that Rwanda is an example to other low-income countries that even with limited resources, this virus can be (《B》). "So what needs to be done is to follow the (prevention and containment) measures. Political leadership is very, very crucial. Rwanda should continue what it is doing now. And other countries should emulate Rwanda."

<https://www.npr.org/sections/goatsandsoda/2020/07/15/889802561/a-covid-19-success-story-in-rwanda-free-testing-robot-caregivers> (改変あり)

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| 注 arm: 部門 | swab: 綿棒 (での拭き取り) | vow: 誓う |
| quarantine: ～を隔離する | deem ～ ...: ～を…だと考える | per capita: 1人当たりの |
| nasal: 鼻の | vial: 小瓶 | |
| in place: すぐ使える状態で、実施されて | | stringent: 厳重な |
| fare: やっていく | command post: 指揮所 | heavy-handed: 強権的な |
| authoritarian: 独裁主義的な | emulate: ～を見習う | |

問 1. Choose the most accurate description of «A» “frowned upon,” and write the number of your answer in [15].

- (1) accepted (2) criticized (3) praised (4) preferred

問 2. Choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blank for («B»), and write the number of your answer in [16].

- (1) contained (2) ignored (3) protected (4) spread

問 3. Which of the following statements is the closest to what the article states about Rwanda? Write the number of your answer in [17].

- (1) According the World Bank, Rwanda is an affluent country.
(2) Rwanda and Ohio have a similar number of coronavirus cases.
(3) Rwanda’s HIV equipment is being utilized to test for COVID-19.
(4) Rwanda’s leadership is often characterized as passive.

問 4. Which of the following statements is the closest to what the article mentions about contact tracing in Rwanda? Write the number of your answer in [18].

- (1) Contact tracing is much more complicated in Rwanda than in other countries.
(2) Despite having limited resources, Rwanda has been doing extensive contact tracing.
(3) Rwanda has modeled its contact tracing efforts on those of wealthier countries.
(4) Rwanda needs many more resources in order to be able to contact trace effectively.

問 5. Which of the following is the closest to what is mentioned in the article about measures Rwanda has taken to combat COVID-19? Write the number of your answer in [19].

- (1) About two dozen test samples are first tested together in one container.
(2) Health care workers are being forced to be tested at random for COVID-19.
(3) Rwanda’s COVID-19 efforts focus on protecting medical staff, police and students.
(4) The country has been using robots to test samples in laboratories.

問 6. Which of the following best describes the main point of this article? Write the number of your answer in [20].

- (1) Rwanda has been unexpectedly successful in handling the COVID-19 pandemic.
- (2) Rwanda has developed cheaper COVID-19 testing than other African countries.
- (3) Several African countries have helped Rwanda deal with the COVID-19 pandemic.
- (4) The large size of Rwanda's labs has enabled COVID-19 testing to be done quickly.