外国語（筆記）

【設問 1】以下の英文を日本語に翻訳せよ

Japan’s mission to bring asteroid dust back to Earth has succeeded. The Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency confirmed on 14 December that a capsule from spacecraft Hayabusa2, which landed in an Australian desert last week, contained black grains from asteroid Ryugu. The samples from Ryugu could give researchers important insights into the early evolution of planets, and help to explain the origins of water on Earth. The samples containing precious asteroid material will provide scientists with key information about the formation of the Solar System,” says Dr. Watson, director of the Canberra Industrial Research Organization. Once the capsule is fully unsealed, JAXA scientists will measure the material’s mass and study its composition and structure. Hayabusa2 collected the samples over a year and a half of poking and prodding Ryugu — a small asteroid shaped like a squashed sphere, peppered with giant boulders. Ryugu is a C-type, or carbon-rich, asteroid, which scientists think contains organic and hydrated minerals preserved from as far back as 4.6 billion years ago. The samples could help to explain how Earth became covered with water. Scientists think it came on asteroids or similar planetary bodies from the outer regions of the Solar System.

【設問 2】以下の英文を日本語に翻訳せよ。

As the COVID-19 outbreak continues to evolve, comparisons have been drawn to influenza. Both cause respiratory disease, yet there are important differences between the two viruses and how they spread. This has important implications for the public health measures that can be implemented to respond to each virus. Firstly, COVID-19 and influenza viruses have a similar disease presentation. That is, they both cause respiratory disease, which presents as a wide range of illness from asymptomatic or mild through to severe disease and death. Secondly, both viruses are transmitted by contact and droplets.

Children are important drivers of influenza virus transmission in the community. For COVID-19 virus, initial data indicates that children are less affected than adults and that clinical attack rates in the 0-19 age group are low. Further preliminary data from household transmission studies in China suggest that children are infected from adults, rather than vice versa. Those most at risk for severe influenza infection are children, pregnant women, elderly, those with underlying chronic medical conditions and those who are immunosuppressed. For COVID-19, our current understanding is that older age and underlying conditions increase the risk for severe infection. Mortality for COVID-19 appears higher than for influenza, especially seasonal influenza. For seasonal influenza, mortality is usually well below 0.1%. However, mortality is to a large extent determined by access to and quality of health care.

設問 1 は https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-020-03451-6 より転載.

設問 2 は World Health Organization, 17 March 2020, Q&A より転載.