



2023 年 11 月第 2 週 高校生ニュース教材 単語テスト

音声を聴いて、次の単語（熟語）を書きとって下さい。また、その意味を日本語で書いて下さい。

	words/phrases	meaning
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・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・切り取り・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・

1 undergo	(手術・治療などを)受ける	2 surgery	手術
3 supreme court	最高裁判所	4 constitution	憲法
5 judge	裁判官	6 require ~ to V	～に V するように要求する
7 be diagnosed as ~	～だと診断される	8 confusion	混乱
9 burden	負担	10 deny	否定する
11 resemble	～に似ている	12 organ	臓器

Q. What does LGBTQ stand for? Fill in the blanks, and choose the meaning.

L = 【 】 ()	(A) someone whose gender identity is different from the gender at birth.
G = 【 】 (F)	(B) someone who doesn't know one's own sexuality
B = 【 】 ()	(C) a woman who romantically likes a woman
T = 【 】 ()	(D) someone who romantically likes both men and women
Q = 【 Questioning 】 ()	(E) someone who supports and stands up for LGBTQ people
*Ally ()	(F) a man who romantically likes a man

gender 性別 gender identity 自分が意識する自分の性別 at birth 生まれた時の sexuality 性的特質

Supreme court says surgery for gender change is unconstitutional

1 On October 25th, the judges of Japan's Supreme Court ①unanimously ruled that a law requiring transgender people to undergo sterilization surgery in order to officially change their gender is unconstitutional. How did this trial start? Why did the law require transgender people to undergo surgery?

Japan's GID Special Cases Act

2 In 2004, the special law for people with ②GID(gender identity disorder) came into effect. Under the law, if transgender people want to legally change their gender at birth on family registries and other official documents, they must be diagnosed as having GID by at least two doctors. In addition,

- 1) They must be at least 18 years old.
- 2) They must be single, not married.
- 3) They must not have a minor child.
- 4) They must be sterilized.
- 5) They must have a body with parts that resemble the genital organs of their new gender.

3] The fourth and fifth provisions have been especially controversial, often criticized by international rights and medical groups. The fourth and fifth provisions mean that if some people wish to change their gender, they must have their original sex organs, including testes or ovaries, removed, which means they need surgery. More than 10,000 Japanese have had their genders changed by having surgeries.

unconstitutional 違憲の unanimously 全員一致で rule 判決する sterilization surgery 不妊手術
gender identity disorder 性同一障害 come into effect 実施される legally 法的に family registry 戸籍
minor 未成年の be sterilized 不妊手術を受ける genital organ/sex organ 生殖器 provision 条件
testes 精巣 ovary 卵巣 ★覚えた言葉()

Q1 10月25日、最高裁は、どんな法律に対して違憲判決を出しましたか。

Q2 下線①の意味を他の英語で言い換える場合、空欄に入る語を答えましょう。
unanimously = with the agreement of () involved

Q3 下線②の意味を説明する場合、空欄に入る語を答えましょう。

A person who has GID is feeling a sense of unease because of a mismatch between their () sex and their gender identity (personal sense of their own gender).

Q4 トランスジェンダーの人が法律上の自分の性別を変えたい場合、満たさなければならない条件を説明しましょう。

Q5 Why are the fourth and fifth provisions often criticized?

Q6 How many people have succeeded in changing their genders under the law in Japan?



【グラフ資料】 Record Number of Transgender People Have Gender Identity Recognized in Japan in 2019 <https://www.nippon.com/en/japan-data/h00911/>
2004 年の特例法以来、トランスジェンダーの数はどのくらい増えているでしょうか。

4 ③In 2019, a transgender man filed a lawsuit, saying that the law is unconstitutional, because it restricts freedom. He said he wanted to change his gender, but didn't want to be forced to have a surgery to have his sexual organ removed. In that ruling, the supreme court said the law was constitutional because the judges believe all the transgender people need to undergo surgery to reduce confusion in families and society. However, judges in that case also raised human rights concerns, saying that the law should be reviewed later.

5 This time again, ④a transgender woman filed a lawsuit in 2020, saying the surgery requirement forces a huge economic and physical burden and that it violates the constitution's equal rights protections. She has undergone hormone therapy for many years, but hasn't undergone surgery to eliminate her reproductive capability. Her request for a gender change has been denied by a family court and a high court because of the lack of surgery.

6 On October 25th when she heard a historic decision that a law requiring surgery for a gender change was unconstitutional, she was surprised. On the other hand, she was disappointed that a decision on ⑤another surgery requirement has been delayed. The 5th provision requires transgender people to have a physical appearance of the genitals of their new gender. The supreme court has requested a high court to reevaluate this particular requirement. "I am very disappointed that my gender change will not be realized at this moment," said the transgender woman living in western Japan, who was born as a man and identifies as a woman.

file a lawsuit 訴訟を起こす restrict 制限する be forced to ~:強制的に~させられる human rights 人権
concern 懸念事項 reproductive 生殖に関する capability 能力 genital 生殖器 reevaluate 再評価する
particular 特定の requirement 要求 realize 実現させる ★()

Q7 下線③の2019年に訴訟を起こしたトランスジェンダーの男性は、GID 特例法がどのような点で違憲だと述べましたか。

Q8 その訴訟で、最高裁はどのような判決を下しましたか。また、それはなぜですか。

Q9 下線④の2020年に訴訟を起こしたトランスジェンダーの女性は、GID 特例法がどのような点で違憲だと述べましたか。

Q10 下線④の女性について: What kind of efforts has she made to change her gender?

Q11 Who denied her request for a gender change?

Q12 When she heard the decision of the Supreme Court, what kind of mixed feeling did she have?

Q13 ⑤another surgery requirement (もう一つの手術の要求) とは、具体的に何を示しますか。



【性別変更に“手術”は必要か】「社会の理解より人権」「手術するか、命を絶つか」当事者は…

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5DXj8EX3FBQ>

7 The top court acknowledged that the requirement of sterilization violates the Constitution's Article 13, which guarantees individuals' freedom from "invasion into their body against their will."

8 Yasuhiko Watanabe, a professor at Kyoto Sangyo University, said Japan's law was in line with global standards when it first went into force, but it has since "fallen behind" as countries revised their own requirements. Surgery to remove sex organs is not required in most of the 50 European and central Asian countries that have laws on gender change. Sweden and the Netherlands abolished the sterilization requirement in 2013, while Spain and Britain never mandated it when they put in place laws in the 2000s.

9 The Supreme Court decision is seen by some people as a step forward in stopping the suffering of many transgender people who wish to officially change their gender. Meanwhile, conservative lawmakers and some civic groups have expressed opposition to the decision.

10 Midori Miyama(美山みどり), 61, a transgender woman, and a member of the group "Save Women's Space Japan", says, "It is an abnormal decision." Miyama was born as a man, and underwent surgery to become a woman. She said transgender women like herself who have undergone surgery "have gained trust from women and have been accepted by society by removing male genitals."

11 A lawyer Taro Takimoto(滝本太郎) criticized the top court's decision, saying, "Its logic is based on the idea that gender identity should be prioritized over the rights of others." Uno Ishigami(石上卯乃), who represents "Save Women's Space Japan", said, "It could cause great confusion in society if anyone is allowed to freely choose their gender without surgery." Yoshie Nagoya(名古屋よしえ) from Kanagawa, who underwent surgery to become a woman last year, feared that the decision would lead to transgender bashing.

acknowledge 認める violate 侵害する article 条項 guarantee 保証する in line with ~: ~と一致して
go into force 施行される fall behind 遅れをとる revise 修正する abolish 廃止する mandate 命じる
put in place ~: ~を導入する conservative 保守的な lawmaker 議員 civic 市民の prioritize 優先事項に
する represent 代表する bashing 攻撃的な批判・たたき ★()

Q14 日本国憲法第13条は、何を定めていますか。

Q15 How many countries have NOT required surgery to remove sex organs for gender change?

Q16 Who have expressed opposition to the Supreme Court decision?

Q17 Does Midori Miyama think a surgery is necessary for gender change or not?

Q18 美山みどりさんが、Q17のように考えるのは、なぜですか。

Q19 滝本太郎弁護士が、最高裁の判決を批判するのは、なぜですか。

Q20 石上卯乃さんは、手術なしで性別を変えられることについて、どのような危険性を指摘していますか。

Q21 トランスジェンダーの名古屋よしえさんは、何を危惧していますか。



25日最高裁「判断」性別変更に手術は必要か「結婚するためには健康な臓器を取らなくては」
トランスジェンダー苦悩の声も【news23】|TBS NEWS DIG
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KSb_VOWbRik
この動画の2:05~に、美山みどりさんの記者会見が映し出されています。

[まとめ]

(1)「性転換のために手術は不必要」(最高裁判決) という主張の根拠をまとめましょう。

(2)「性転換のために手術は必要だ」(最高裁判決への反対意見) という主張の根拠をまとめましょう。

(3) Do you think that transgender people should undergo surgery for gender changes?

★次の文を3回以上読んで、暗唱しましょう。

1. Under the law, if transgender people want to change their gender, they must have their original sex organs, including testes or ovaries, removed, which means they need surgery.
2. The judges of Japan's Supreme Court unanimously ruled that the law is unconstitutional.
3. A transgender woman says the surgery requirement forces a huge economic and physical burden.
4. A lawyer Taro Takimoto criticized the decision, saying "Its logic is based on the idea that gender identity should be prioritized over the rights of others."

1) その法律においては、もしトランスジェンダーの人が性別を変えたければ、精巣や卵巣を含めた、彼らに元から備わっている性的な臓器を取り除かなければならず、それは彼らが手術しなければいけないことを意味している。

★have ~ removed: ~を取り除いてもらう [使役の have]

★, which ... : この which の先行詞は、前文全てとなります。

- 2) 日本の最高裁判所の裁判官達は、その法律は憲法違反だと、全員一致で判決を出しました。
- 3) あるトランスジェンダーの女性は、手術の要求は経済的にも身体的にも大きな負担を強いていると言っています。
- 4) 滝本太郎弁護士は、「この論理は、性別のアイデンティティーが他者の権利よりも優遇されるという考え方に基づいています」と、(最高裁判所の)この決定を批判した。

◆have + [目的語] + [過去分詞] : ~を~してもらう / ~させる

次の文を並べ替えましょう。

1) 私は昨日、誰かに自転車を盗まれました。

[by / stolen / my bike / yesterday / I / someone / had / .]

2) 私は明日、髪を切ってもらうつもりだ。

I'm going to [my / cut / hair / have] tomorrow.

3) 私達は、家に白いペンキを塗ってもらっている。

We're [painted / our house / having / white].

4) 私は、洗濯機を修理してもらわなければならない。

[machine / my / to / have / I / washing / repaired / need / .]