

'21

前期日程

小論文 I

(医学部保健学科)

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 問題冊子は1冊(6頁)、解答用紙は4枚、下書用紙は1枚です。落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明の箇所等があった場合には申し出てください。
3. 氏名と受験番号は解答用紙の所定の欄に記入してください。
4. 解答は指定の解答用紙に記入してください。
5. 解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけません。
6. 問題冊子と下書用紙は持ち帰ってください。

1

次の英文を読み、設問に日本語で答えなさい。

The coronavirus pandemic has been dominating headlines recently, but it's not the only pressing problem that affects the whole planet. The damage we are doing to our oceans also threatens our existence. They help to provide the air we breathe, the food we eat and the fuel that powers our world. Life could not exist without them, but our oceans are under threat. On World Oceans Day, we celebrate our seas and look at why we need to protect them, now more than ever.

Covering around 70% of the Earth's surface, the oceans play a vital part in regulating our climate. They keep temperatures from getting too hot or cold and their water evaporates to form vapor that can travel vast distances before falling as rain. By absorbing heat the oceans are also a buffer against global warming. More than 90% of the warming that has happened on Earth over the past 50 years has occurred in the ocean. But the extra heat is making ocean water expand, causing sea levels to rise and threatening coastal communities around the world. And when seas get too hot, marine life suffers. Corals can starve and turn deathly white. In recent years, reefs around the world—including half the corals on the Great Barrier Reef—have experienced mass bleaching events.

So far, scientists have identified around 250,000 marine species, but more than 80% of the ocean is still unexplored and researchers estimate that nine in 10 ocean species have yet to be classified. However, pollution is damaging ecosystems and harming wildlife. Millions of tons of plastic end up in the oceans every year, killing and injuring sea creatures. Tiny pieces of plastic can be eaten by marine life, with potentially harmful effects. Fertilizers wash from farmland into the sea, where they can feed vast blooms of algae. By using up the oxygen in the water, blooms like these have created more than 400 ocean "dead zones," together making up an area bigger than the United

Kingdom. These areas are so starved of oxygen they can barely support marine life.

The situation may look serious, but it's not too late to make a difference. In April, a team of scientists from around the world found that marine life could recover to healthy levels in the next 30 years if serious situations on the world's oceans — including climate change — were solved.

Researchers recently reported that many coral reefs can still be saved if marine protected areas are established and fishing is better regulated. Technology has a role to play. Last year, Ocean Voyages Institute used (4) satellite and drone technology to remove more than 40 tons of plastic from the Pacific Ocean.

But we need each other, as much as we need technology, to clean up the mess we've made. Around the world, volunteers are giving up their time to remove plastic waste from beaches and rivers. While there are countless threats to our seas, there are also many opportunities to find solutions. Our oceans give us life, but it's up to us to protect them.

(CNN.com, June 8, 2020, "Our oceans are amazing, but they need our help" より一部改変して引用.)

Reprinted from "Our oceans are amazing, but they need our help" by CNN staff, Cable News Network. Copyright © 2021 Cable News Network.)

(注) evaporate	蒸発する
vapor	水蒸気
buffer	緩衝
corals	珊瑚(サンゴ)
bleaching	漂白
fertilizers	化学肥料
blooms of algae	藻の異常繁殖
regulate	規制する

問 1 下線部(1)から私たちが得ているものを3つ答えなさい。

問 2 下線部(2)に関して、本文で述べている海洋生物への具体的な影響を答えなさい。

問 3 下線部(3)が出来るまでの過程を具体的に説明しなさい。

問 4 下線部(4)について、これまでに効果を示した具体例を述べなさい。

2

次の英文を読み、設問に日本語で答えなさい。

“Oh, I forgot to add a tip!” I said, just after paying my bill for a drink with some friends on a cold January night in Baltimore. “Jean, this is not Europe; you should go see the waiter at once,” one of my friends said, “Not ⁽¹⁾ tipping is really serious in America.”

As a French exchange student coming to the U.S., I was surprised by the American tipping system. Before coming to Baltimore, I already knew that tipping is necessary in most restaurants in the U.S. However, since the beginning of my exchange program in January, I began to discover that tipping isn’t only limited to the restaurant industry. Hairdressers, taxi drivers and bartenders all expect a tip for the service they provide. Of course, tipping also exists in Europe, especially in restaurants and bars. However, we ⁽²⁾ don’t add an additional fee to our bill automatically; tipping is considered as a sign of gratitude for great service. In the U.S., tipping is a systematic practice. In fact, it is often the backbone of a waiter’s income. The federal minimum wage for entry-level service jobs receiving at least \$30 in tips per month is only \$2.13 per hour.

Today, the tipping system discriminates against African-American workers ⁽³⁾ and increases racial inequality in the U.S. The federal minimum wage for entry-level service jobs ⁽⁴⁾ (\$2.13 per hour) is considerably lower than the average federal minimum wage ⁽⁵⁾ (\$7.25 per hour). The practice of tipping becomes a civil right issue when it mainly penalizes women and African Americans, as they are more represented in entry-level service jobs where the salary depends heavily on tips. Although African Americans make up only 13 percent of the American labor force, they account for 19 percent of food servers in the U.S., 38 percent of barbers and 28 percent of taxi drivers. Tips form an important part of the income these workers receive. As a result the American tipping system widens the already critical racial wealth gap.

(6) The tipping system harms African-American workers because of racial prejudice from customers, especially white customers. According to a study conducted by Ian Ayres of Yale Law School, African-American taxi drivers are tipped a third less than their white counterparts. As a result, the continuing tipping system in the U.S. is a civil right issue, as its very existence creates income inequalities between black and white workers. Because the U.S. tipping system allows customers to determine the income of workers, the tips that service workers receive can be determined by conscious and unconscious prejudice.

(The Johns Hopkins News-Letter, April 28, 2020, "Tipping in the U.S. is a civil rights issue" より一部改変して引用。
Reprinted from "Tipping in the U.S. is a civilrights issue" by JEAN JIANG, The Johns Hopkins News-Letter. Copyright © 2020 The Johns Hopkins News-Letter.)

(注) entry-level service jobs	簡単な接客業
inequality	不平等
civil right issue	公民権問題
penalize	人を不利な立場に置く
labor force	労働人口

問 1 下線部(1)に関して、なぜ友人が Jean にこのように言ったか理由を答えなさい。

問 2 下線部(2)に関して、ヨーロッパでのチップがどのようなものか説明しなさい。

問 3 下線部(3)に関して、筆者がこのように述べる根拠を答えなさい。

問 4 下線部(4)(5)は、アメリカの連邦政府が定める簡単な接客業の最低賃金と全業種の最低賃金の平均です。簡単な接客業の最低賃金が全業種の最低賃金より低い根拠を本文から類推し、詳しく説明しなさい。

問 5 下線部(6)の実例を答えなさい。