

2018年度

特別選抜Ⅲ グローバル人材志向型(自己推薦入試)

適 性 検 査

第1問 以下の英文を読んで、300字以内の日本語に要約しなさい。解答用紙(1)に記入すること。

Women and minorities are underrepresented

The American Council on Education (or ACE) studies issues of higher education. The organization says only three out of ten college presidents in the U.S. are women. And only about two out of ten are ethnic or racial minorities. The information came from its study of 1,500 university and college presidents, released in June.

Lorelle Espinosa is a researcher and one of the lead writers of the ACE report. She says this lack of diversity is a major problem considering how diverse the students at U.S. colleges have become.

In 2016, the U.S. Department of Education reported that more than half of the 20.5 million college students in the U.S. were female. Also, the number of African American college students increased from 11.7 to 14.1 percent between 2000 and 2015. The number of Hispanic students grew from 9.9 to 17.3 percent in that same time.

Espinosa argues that university leadership can best serve this increasingly diverse population when they represent the kinds of students they are serving.

Women and minority presidents would have a better understanding of the needs of students who are like them. But schools continue to favor older white men for president positions, she says.

The ACE study shows the average age of an American college president is 62. About 25 percent have also been president of another college before accepting their current position.

Espinosa notes that when schools only look for candidates with years of experience in administration, they are going to keep choosing the same types of people. But having years of experience does not necessarily mean a person will have the skills to deal with new issues in higher education, she says.

"What we have to do is take, actually, a larger step back and think about, 'What does experience mean and are we defining experience in the right way?' ... As the student body has evolved, and even as technology evolves ... we're getting into a lot of new spaces that require different types of experience. It's not just, 'You've been a president before.'"

Pete Musto, "US College Leadership Lacks Diversity." Voice of America Learning English EDUCATION, 22 July 2017. Web. 26 July 2017

<<https://learningenglish.voanews.com/a/us-college-leadership-lacks-diversity/3949510.html>>.

第2問 次の英文を読み、その要旨とあなたの意見を解答用紙(2)に英語で書きなさい。
(語数は問いません)

At some point in everybody's lives, we will become sick and eventually die. Death is unavoidable. However, the idea of donating one's organs after death in order to save another person's life is not very popular in Japan. The way that it is done in the United States and in Japan is the "opt-in" system whereby potential donors must indicate on an organ donation card or on their driver's license their willingness to donate their organs after death. Another way is the "opt-out" system whereby the healthy organs of a dead person are automatically removed upon death for organ transplantation to a patient who requires an organ transplant unless one indicates that this is not their desire. Japan should adopt such an opt-out system for organ donations because more lives could be saved and Japanese patients desperately needing a transplant would not have to travel abroad to receive medical treatment which is extremely costly.

One reason why Japan should adopt an opt-out system is because more lives could be saved with this system. Currently there are about 14,000 people in Japan who are waiting for an organ transplant (Gordenker, 2014). Most of these people will die because the possibility of receiving an organ from a donor is very low. Japan has the lowest rate of organ transplantations among industrialized nations at 0.9 transplants per million people compared to 26 per million in the United States (Gordenker, 2014). Therefore, if the system for organ donation was changed to the "opt-out" system, more lives could be saved.

Another reason why Japan should adopt an opt-out system is because it is extremely costly for patients who need an organ transplant to travel abroad to receive an organ. As an example, Sumika Nagao, an 18-month old Japanese baby who needed a heart transplant or she would have died, was taken by her parents to the United States to receive medical treatment. It cost them over \$1.2 million dollars for the procedure (Fábregas, 2014). How many people can afford such medical fees? If organ transplantation was more accepted in Japan, surely Japanese people would not have to travel abroad to receive an organ and the costs of the procedure would become cheaper. Therefore, more Japanese could stay in Japan for medical treatment and not have to pay so much money for it.

Because more lives could be saved if more organ transplantation surgeries were performed in Japan and fewer patients would have to travel abroad which is extraordinarily expensive, Japan should adopt an opt-out system for organ donations. Despite the fact that gift-giving is an important part of Japanese culture, the concept of giving away one's organs after death is not accepted by many people. Let's give the greatest gift of all: life!

References:

Fábregas, Luis. "Foreigners, desperate and able to pay for transplants, find hope in U.S." *TribLIVE.com*. N.p., 15 Sept. 2014. Web. 28 June 2017.

Gordenker, Alice. "Organ donation." *The Japan Times*. N.p., 18 July 2014. Web. 28 June 2017.
<<http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2014/07/18/reference/organ-donation/#.WVQ7HMaB10I>>.

Japan Organ Transplant Network Donors and Transplants Data. JOTN, n.d. Web. 28 June 2017.