

'25

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(7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

次の英文を読んで、問1～5に日本語で答えなさい。

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(The Guardian, June 30, 2024, Having a quick break? Seven ways to make it more sustainable <https://www.theguardian.com/breaks-for-good/article/2024/jun/30/seven-ways-to-make-quick-break-more-sustainable> より一部改変して引用)

(注)	ingrained	根深い, 徹底的な
	mindful	思いやりのある
	tap	蛇口
	soak	濡らすこと
	rinse	洗い流すこと
	carbon emission	炭素排出量
	equivalent	同等の
	trash	ごみ

問 1 下線部(1)は何のことをさしているか，説明しなさい。

問 2 下線部(2)の研究結果に関連して，何を行うことを推奨しているか，説明しなさい。

問 3 下線部(3)を推奨する理由を 2 つ，端的に書きなさい。

問 4 下線部(4)に成功した場合の利点を 3 つ，書きなさい。

問 5 著者は，会社において e メールでのやり取りの代わりに何をすることを推奨しているか，説明しなさい。

2

次の英文を読んで、問1～5に日本語で答えなさい。

International Women's Day on March 8 brings an opportunity to reflect on Japan's ranking in the World Economic Forum's latest global gender equal ranking — the 125th among 146 nations. Neighboring Taiwan — which isn't in the WEF ranking — has a far higher percentage of female politicians than Japan, as well as a woman president. A quota system has played a key role in increasing female participation in politics. But with an increasing number of women winning elections on votes alone, some Taiwanese are questioning whether it's still needed.

In Taiwan's January parliamentary election, more than 40 percent of candidates elected to the legislature were women. Hsiao Yung-hsuan is a member of the Miaoli County Council. She ran in the 2022 local election and won a seat under the quota system. Under the quota, one out of four seats ⁽¹⁾ in Taiwan's local assemblies must be held by a woman. Hsiao's electoral district has eight seats, so two are reserved for female candidates. One female candidate won her seat through votes. Hsiao finished 11th. But by coming in second among the female candidates, she got the seat that would have gone to the 8th place male candidate if the quota had not existed. The 27-year-old politician says she aims to improve welfare policies. "The quota system gives women equal treatment and makes more women want to participate in politics. As a politician I'd like to help many people."

Women's rights began attracting attention as the pro-democracy movement became more popular in the 1990s in Taiwan. With the start of democratic elections, local assemblies started introducing quota systems. Several decades later, an increasing number of women are winning elections without using the quota system, including three-term Taipei City Council member Chien Shu-pei. Chien together with female colleagues has improved access to childcare facilities, making it easier for mothers to work. They have

set up childcare facilities using available space in elementary schools, which can accept children even during long holidays for reasonable fee. With the support of male colleagues, they have been able to increase the number of such facilities in Taipei from 18 to 54 in just eight years. “I think it’s ⁽²⁾wonderful for female politicians to promote the establishment of childcare facilities.” Another mother says, “It’s very helpful to be able to have places that can care for children during the summer and winter holidays.” “Women are not the only ones who are interested in improving childcare policies. Male assembly members increasingly feel that policies related to childcare can win votes. This makes it easier to have productive discussions on childcare policies.”

National Taiwan University Professor Huang Chang-ling says the increase in the number of women taking part in politics has changed the attitudes of male politicians and opened the door for diverse opinions in politics. She says, “One major effective result is that the Taiwanese no longer think politics is a man’s business. If you have all these women in politics, you think politics is something both men and women can do.” Huang also points out how ⁽³⁾Taiwan’s political culture has changed since the quota was introduced. “In the old days, male Taiwanese politicians tended to conduct negotiations outside of the assembly, for example at a karaoke bar with female hostesses. That kind of practice is very common in Japan and probably other Asian countries. But now with all the female politicians, they have to conduct negotiations in the assembly. The political culture has changed.”

In elections held in 2022, only four female candidates in four local assemblies needed the quota system to win seats. The success of the rest has led some male politicians to question its necessity. Liu Mi-shan served one term in the Tainan City Council. He ran for reelection, but lost due to the quota system. Liu acknowledges the positive aspects of bringing more

female politicians in the assembly, but feels Taiwan has progressed to the point where it's time to consider the system again. "Is it necessary to continue the quota system now that many women are taking part in politics? The numbers of female and male politicians are roughly equal and I don't think we need it anymore."

A report by Japan's Cabinet Office shows that as of 2020 about 120 countries and territories had introduced a quota system. Japan has not, and women account for about 16 percent of politicians in its Upper and Lower Houses. Huang says, "If Japanese male politicians really care about the country's national image, I think something needs to be done."

("Is Taiwan's political gender quota a role model for others?"NHK World-Japan記事
<https://www3.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/en/news/backstories/3134/> 2024年3月7日より、
一部改変)

(注) quota system	人種や性別などを基準に一定の比率で人数を 割り当てる制度
legislature	議会, 立法府
County Council	郡議会
assembly	議会
electoral district	選挙区
pro-democracy	親民主主義
Taipei	台北市
hostess	ホステス, 女性の接客係
Cabinet Office	内閣府
Upper and Lower Houses	参議院と衆議院

問 1 下線部(1)に関して、台湾の地方議会選挙で女性議員に割り当てられた割合は何パーセントか。

問 2 下線部(1)に関して、Hsiao さんが郡議会選挙に当選した経緯を、定数、得票数順位、女性議員の割り当て、という言葉を用いて説明しなさい。

問 3 下線部(2)の数字は何を表す数字か説明しなさい。

問 4 本文で述べられている下線部(3)の具体例を答えなさい。

問 5 本文で述べられている、①日本の選挙での quota system 実施の有無と②日本の女性議員の割合を答えなさい。