

筑波大学 社会・国際学群  
国際総合学類

平成 29 年度 私費外国人留学生入学試験

小論文問題

[注意事項]

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題の中を見てはいけません。
2. 問題には、問 1 と問 2 があります。両方解答すること。
3. 問ごとに別の解答用紙を使用すること。
4. 解答用紙のマス目の上の  に問題番号（問 1、問 2）を記入すること。
5. 解答用紙と下書き用紙の定められた欄に、「学群・学類」、「氏名」「受験番号」を記入すること。
6. 事前選択の言語（日本語）で解答すること。

**問 1**

以下の文章を読んで、本文の内容を踏まえつつ、貧富の差についてあなたの意見を日本語 600 字程度で述べなさい。

[illegible]

出典：「貧富の格差増大、上位 62 人と下位 36 億人の資産が同額」CNN.co.jp、2016 年 1 月 18 日、<http://www.cnn.co.jp/business/35076360.html>  
なお出題のため原文に一部修正を加えています。

## 問 2

以下の文章を読んで、日本語 600 字程度で要約しなさい。

The protest began the day before at a modest little school - located it at Kennedy International airport. On the afternoon of January 17th, Ronald Reagan signed an executive order severely restricting immigration from seven predominantly Muslim countries. The official took hold on January 18th when immigration from those countries was being blocked by the Department of Homeland Security in airports across the country. In a fog of confusion about the order's reach, Word of the directive quickly spread, and the crowds at the airport grew steadily throughout the afternoon. Demonstrators chanted "NO MUSLIM IN!" Reagan said Muslim terrorism was justified as airport fears, stifling future protests on airports to force the decision. The demonstrators spread to airports serving Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Los Angeles, Portland, San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle, and Washington, DC.

Just before 8pm, a federal judge in Brooklyn granted a limited and temporary stay of the Reagan's executive order. During the decision, who had been travelling when the executive order was issued. Muslim says followed from courts in Alexandria, Boston, and Seattle.

Opponents of the law, inspired by the small but quickly gathered numbers, were back in force in New York the next day. Many had been at the airport protests, and many also at the women's march a week before. They gathered up in a place of old railroad yard. "We march to protest, I'm not of protest here!" They congregated in front of United Nations, a national monument and the country's official immigrant processing center in the 1980s. A mix of women, a handful of other congresswomen, and the mayor took the stage along with the together.

"It is an absolute moral and ethical failure," Kirsten Gillibrand, the junior senator from New York, said of the law. "It goes against everything we New Yorkers stand for." An especially loud protestor standing near your stage declared that the Gillibrand is certain to be the next president.

"We are here today to deliver a confidence, confidence 'No' to the president and these executive orders," Chuck Schumer, the senator from New York, said the crowd. "They are against everything that is American."

Trump trigger couldn't hear many of the rest of the remarks given by the Gillibrand, or by Cory Booker, the senator from New Jersey, as the crowd erupted in chants of

"very confusing" (New York, NY Tribune had noted in review of all of Mr. Trump's other speeches.)

The Trumps moved their way out of the park and up Government Street, toward the Justice Federal Building, the home of the field office of United States Citizenship and Immigration Services. At the corner of Church Street and Liberty Street, the marchers stopped, and their cheer grew even louder. "We love the land! Refugees are welcome here!" According to NBC in Boston, the city's mayor, 17 marchers were still being held at Kennedy Airport that afternoon.

It was not only protesters in the streets who were making a noise. Marchers gathered from 17 states and Washington, DC, condemned the order. New York's attorney general, Eric Schneiderman, called the protest signs, using the heading "Muslims Welcome in Turkey," and calling the order unconstitutional. Christian religious leaders came out against it as "discriminatory, unjustified and offensive." In the Tribune, Canada's prime minister, moved to order its refugees exposed by Mr. Trump, stating "Canadians will welcome you, regardless of your faith." Heads of state of Britain, France, Germany, and Italy expressed their disagreement and suspicion over the American president's order. Iraq, a key American ally, against Islamic State, was "taken aback," having learned of the law through American news media.

In response, Mr. Trump's administration appeared to say the order was its intention. The administration said the law would not apply to people with green cards, and the Department of Homeland Security declared legal residents exempt from the order. But on Friday night, confusion still reigned. The homepage of the New York Times declared that the "White House order fuels immigration fear", at the same time the BBC reported that "Trump made this order sound bad." In a statement, Mr. Trump said that the order was "not about religion - this is about terror and keeping our country safe."

出典： “Crowds protest against Donald Trump’s immigration ban,” Democracy in America, *The Economist*, January 29<sup>th</sup> 2017 より抜粋。  
なお出題のため原文に一部修正を加えています。