

早稲田大学大学院 教育学研究科
修士課程 一般入試問題の訂正内容

<2019年度 一般入試 外国語>

【英語】

●問題冊子 3ページ II 本文7行目

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This emphasis on ~

以上

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解答上の注意

1. 解答の際には、問題番号、設問番号を記入してから解答すること。（例「問題1 問1」）
2. 解答用紙は、「問題番号」別に使用すること（一つの問題で一枚使用）。
3. 解答用紙の所定欄に、受験番号・氏名・研究指導名・指導教員名を必ず記入すること。
4. 問題用紙は「3枚」（本ページ含む）、解答用紙は「2枚」です。必ず枚数を確認すること。

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[外国語] 【 英 語 】

- I. アメリカの教育環境に関する次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Technological Aids. Schools and universities have become places where access to technology is expected, if not essential. The advancements that enable educators to improve learning for students also have given facility managers access to equipment and devices that enhance building security and the safety of students and staff.

Video Surveillances. Lower costs and improved technology have made video cameras common on school campuses. Connecting camera systems over the internet enables schools to affordably deploy more cameras and use them more efficiently. The presence of cameras not only deters potential wrongdoing, but also provides recorded evidence when crime or misconduct has occurred.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) says the use of security cameras in public schools has nearly quadrupled in the 21st century.¹ More than 75 percent of schools reported using security cameras in 2013-14 to monitor facilities, compared with 19.4 percent in 1999-2000.

Access Control Systems. Electronic systems can restrict access to a school facility to only those with the proper credentials, and make sure that the entries and exits to a facility stay locked. Proximity cards, keypads, finger scanners or other biometric devices² can be used to check whether someone should be allowed into a building. More than 93 percent of U.S. public schools employed access control in 2013-14, the NCES says.

Visitor management is a form of access control, but there are differences, the Texas School Safety Center says. Visitor management is focused more on the procedures in place to identify who is trying to enter a school and whether they have a legitimate reason to be allowed in the building.

“School district and school visitor management should address all visitors, what forms of identification are acceptable, and sign-in and sign-out requirements,³” the Center says.

Some systems enable schools to use a visitor’s ID to conduct a criminal background check⁴ on the person, and have the office staff issue the visitor a temporary badge with a photo to show that he or she has been cleared to be in the school.

“Consider putting procedures in place to only allow visitors into facilities if the district recognizes their need for access,” the Center says. “Put appropriate procedures in place to ensure visitors access only the areas intended, and that all sign-in and sign-out requirements are met. It is extremely important to know who is on your campus and in your facilities at all times.”

Communications. This is another area that has become a more effective tool for schools as technology advances. The widespread availability of cell phones, two-way radios, and internet-enabled devices makes it much easier for school staff to communicate with one another and directly with police or other first responders.

(American School & University. October, 2017. より)

※ページ下部に出典追記しております。

1. 下線部 (1) を和訳しなさい。
2. 下線部 (2) は具体的にどのようなことをするのか。20 語程度の英語で説明しなさい。
3. 下線部 (3) は具体的にどのようなことをするのか。20 語程度の英語で説明しなさい。
4. 下線部 (4) を和訳しなさい。
5. この英文の後半には、金属探知機 (metal detectors) などの使用はやりすぎである、という記述がある。自分なりに metal detectors を使用した場合のデメリットを考え、20 語程度の英語で説明しなさい。

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II. 次の英文を読み、以下の設問に答えなさい。

Liberalism prizes individual rights, both civil and political. Liberals assert the need for a large realm of personal freedom, including freedom of speech, conscience, association, and sexuality, immune to state regulation, ⁽¹⁾save to protect others from harm. Liberal feminism perceives individuals as autonomous, rights-bearing agents, and stresses the values of equality, rationality, and autonomy. Since men and women are equally rational, it is argued, they ought to have the same opportunities to exercise rational choices. (This emphasis on equality, as we shall see, is stigmatized by radical feminists as mistaken, because asserting women's similarity to men assimilates women into the male domain, thereby making women into men.

The majority of liberal feminists, while conceding that the legal and political system is patriarchal, refuses to accept the blanket assault that is a significant, though not universal, item on the radical agenda. The liberal battleground is the existing institutional framework of discrimination, particularly in the domain of employment.

Liberal feminism accentuates equality, while radical feminism is concerned with difference. Among the most critical anxieties of liberal feminists is the border between the private and the public domain. This is largely because women tend to be excluded from the public sphere where political equality is realized. ⁽²⁾Likewise, the private domain of the home and office is the site of the subordination and exploitation of women. Crimes of domestic violence normally occur within the home into which the law is often reluctant to intrude. Liberalism may itself therefore be implicated in the subjugation of women, according to radical feminists.

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Philosophy of Law: A Very Short Introduction, Raymond Wacks
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問1. 下線部(1)にもっとも意味が近いものを以下から選びその記号を答えなさい。

- a. He had to save money for his old age.
- b. He saved my life when I was nearly drowned.
- c. We can save two hours by taking the super-express train.
- d. All the other members were arrested save him.

問2. この文で述べられている liberal feminism と radical feminism の違いを述べなさい。

問3. Liberal feminism はどういった分野を闘いの舞台としていますか。またその理由はなぜですか。

問4. 下線部を和訳しなさい。