

2015 国際教養大学 (A 日程) 【英語】 解答速報

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(A) 臓器売買に賛成 (It is acceptable for people to sell and buy kidneys.)

【解答例 1】

I agree with the statement that it should be acceptable for people to sell and buy kidneys. If it became unacceptable, or illegal, it would rob us of the right to make choices, and would also cause the black market to expand, both of which would have dangerous consequences.

In my opinion, there is no reason not to allow the selling and buying of kidneys because it benefits not only the seller, but also the buyer. As mentioned in the passage, the seller would be able to live a more comfortable life by using the money, and the buyer would be able to have a more healthy body. The argument against this is that the sellers who undergo the surgery might face fatal consequences. However, it must be remembered that no one is forcing people to sell their kidneys. It is a choice that is made by each individual, and there should not be any rules or laws that take away this right. It is no exaggeration to say that depriving individuals of their rights is the first step to a dictatorship, which is something that must be avoided at all costs.

Furthermore, another disadvantage arises if the selling and buying of kidneys becomes illegal. No matter how many laws governments introduce to try to stop the trading of kidneys, they will most likely continue to be traded in the black market. It is similar to the case of illegal drugs and cannot be stopped. It must also be taken into consideration that if trading kidneys became illegal, since professional doctors would not be willing to perform the necessary surgeries, people without proper qualifications would be the ones who carry out the operations instead. This would be far more dangerous and put more lives at risk.

In conclusion, in order to protect the rights of individuals, and to prevent the possibility of people receiving unprofessional surgical procedures, the selling and buying of kidneys should be regarded as acceptable. (328 words)

【解答例 2】

Today, the waiting list for kidneys is long, so a way has to be found to increase the supply. In a perfect world, healthy people would offer their kidneys for free out of concern for their fellow human beings, but few people are so altruistic. I think a commercial trade in kidneys is the only way to reduce the waiting list. By allowing such trade, the donors and recipients both get a chance to transform their lives.

The right to live is fundamental, and people dying of kidney failure have the right to seek the

one thing that will keep them alive and help them to become productive members of society once more. For their part, the donors can transform their lives with the money they receive. Since donors typically come from poor countries, the going rate of \$5,000 for a kidney can help improve their lives and the lives of their families. A poor farmer can use it to buy farm equipment or install an irrigation system. A fisherman can invest in a new boat.

In reality, the picture is not so rosy. The donors have to sell their kidneys on the black market, and may undergo a dangerous operation with a high chance of death or disablement that would lead them unable to pursue their dreams. The recipients may also suffer from receiving a kidney that may be unhealthy or a poor match. Governments around the world need to take action to monitor the trade in kidneys and ensure it is properly regulated. Nevertheless, these concerns do not affect the fundamental right of both parties to carry out the transaction.

When properly regulated, the buying and selling of kidneys on the free market can be wholly beneficial, with both sides changing their lives for the better. To be sure, the transfer of wealth from the rich world to the poor world in such a way can only lead to a good outcome. Instead of the money being given to corrupt government ministers who may spend it on themselves, it goes directly to those who need it most. Establishing a properly regulated market in kidneys will clear the waiting lists while helping to reduce world poverty. (367 words)

(B) 臓器売買に反対 (Kidneys should be offered by donors with no money paid.)

[解答例 1]

If money can be made from donating kidneys, those who are in the position to do so may make irrational decisions that put their own lives at risk. Hence, to avoid such problems from arising, I think that kidneys should be offered by donors with no money paid.

No doubt it is up to each individual to decide whether or not to take the risk of undergoing surgery to sell a kidney. However, it is mentioned in the passage that the majority of people who sell their kidneys are those living in the less developed countries of the world. Generally speaking, people living in such conditions do not have enough money to receive proper education. Thus, they often do not have all the information necessary to make rational decisions, especially regarding health and medicine. For instance, they may not be aware of all the risks that are involved in the process of selling their kidneys, such as the potential side effects of the surgery. It would be very easy for someone to provide them with false information, resulting in them being unjustly taken advantage of.

Furthermore, some people become so blinded by the potential to become rich that they start to think irrationally. This is especially true for people who are desperate for money. If a man living in poverty is told that he could gain thousands of dollars for selling one kidney, he would most likely

begin to focus on the fantasy of finally being able to live a life without any hardships, and not consider the potential consequences of surgically removing an organ from his body. Emotions would override logic, and as a result, he might make a decision that he would regret for the rest of his life.

In conclusion, if people were not given money for donating their kidneys, there would not be any risk of poor people making potentially fatal decisions. Hence, I believe it is wiser to prohibit donors to receive money in return for their kidneys. (332 words)

[解答例 2]

In today's world, a black-market trade in kidneys is taking place that exploits both donors and recipients. The donors often get less than they expect and the recipients can never be sure that the kidneys come from suitable individuals. Encouraging the free donation of kidneys would eliminate this exploitation.

In the current situation, most kidneys are sold illegally. The donors are generally poor people who desperately need the money. They can receive up to \$5,000, a potentially life-changing sum. In a poor country such as Pakistan, \$5,000 dollars can buy an entire farm or a good fishing boat. The donors think that they can use this money to change their circumstances and transform the lives of their families, but it doesn't always work out this way. Sometimes the donors die on the operating table. If they survive, they are left to themselves after the operation, receiving no follow-up care, and may be unable to work again. If the donor is dead or incapacitated, even \$5,000 will not sustain his or her family forever. The outcome is that the family sinks further into poverty.

Neither does the current situation benefit the recipient. The body will often reject a kidney, and if the kidney has arrived from a distant country with little regulation, it is likely to be unsuitable. The best matches tend to come from relatives. For a relative to donate a kidney is a beautiful thing, and strengthens the family bonds. If proper procedures are followed, there is no reason why the donor cannot live a healthy life afterwards. Meanwhile the recipient can receive a healthy kidney with a clear conscience, knowing that no one was exploited in the process of donation.

Today, the rich world is exploiting the poor in the murky world of the kidney trade. This is morally wrong. While some may claim that the right to buy an organ is an integral part of the right to pursue life, the reality is that the buying and selling of organs can lead to death on both sides. The only morally correct way to resolve this situation is to ensure that kidneys are always donated for altruistic reasons. (360 words)

【傾向分析】

2010年度の「デジタル世代の漢字離れ」(約800語)、2011年度の「異文化の理解」(約1300語)、2012年度の「睡眠の取り方」(約1500語)、2013年度の「脳トレは思考能力を高

めない」(約 1000 語) に対して、今年度は「臓器売買」(約 900 語) がテーマで、課題文はやや短めであったものの、長文の課題文 1 題を読んで 300 語以上の自由英作文という設問形式は昨年度と同じでした。

【課題文要旨と解答のポイント】

2015 年国際教養大学 A 日程の課題文のテーマは臓器売買でした(本文のタイトルは *Should someone sell their kidney?*)。課題文の要旨は以下の通りとなります。

生体からの臓器(腎臓)提供にはその適合性や待機時間という点で利点がある。しかし、腎臓の提供に関して、提供を待っているのは豊かな先進国の患者であり、提供する側(ドナー)は大抵貧しい、自分や家族がよりよく暮らせることを望んでいる発展途上国の人であるために、法律で禁ずる国があるものの、臓器売買が行われているのが現状である。臓器売買については、自己決定に関わる問題である、つまり自らの生命に対する権利は自分にあるとする賛成意見がある一方で、臓器提供をした後に、提供者に健康被害が及ぶ可能性があるといった反対意見もある。臓器を「金を出して買うべき」かということは当面の問題にはなっていないものの、それに対して課題文の筆者は、提供者は一般に生きていくための金を欠くほど貧困であるので金を稼ぐ手段に選択の余地がないだけであり、さらに、その後の健康被害に対する補償もないという理由から反対であると述べている。一方、提供者が「金で臓器を売るべきか」に対して、筆者ははっきりした答えは出せないとしつつも、「べき」という部分に関しては、難しい選択にはなるものの、提供者側にそれに関する決定権があるのではないかとしている。

課題文は難解な単語がほとんどなく読みやすいものでした。また、臓器提供に関しても、2010 年に日本でも臓器移植法が改正され、15 歳未満の臓器移植も行えるようになったために、新聞などのメディアでもここ数年取り上げられることが多かった話題ですので、受験生の皆さんも見聞きしたことがあると思います。今回の国際教養大学のエッセイでは、その臓器移植で使用する臓器を売買することの是非が問われました。課題文で筆者は「自己決定(a self-determination)」というキーワードを出し、課題文の最終段落で、臓器を売るべきかという問題に対して筆者の見解として、それは「自己決定 (only the donor can decide, and no one else)」の問題であると述べていますので、特に(A)で書く場合には、そのことを踏まえて持論を展開していくとよかったように思われます。ただ、(A)、(B)のいずれを選択するにせよ、エッセイのテーマとしては、国際教養大学の受験生にとってはあまり厄介なものではなかったのではないのでしょうか。

最後に、国際教養大学のエッセイ対策として、新聞などのメディアで報道される出来事に対して常に日頃から問題意識を持って触れ、時間の許す限り疑問に思うことを調べたり、それに対する多様な意見を知るように努力をし、それらの情報に基づいて自らの意見を形成する訓練をすることが重要です。

トフルゼミナール