

2024 年度 早稲田大学 政治経済学部 総合問題

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6 ハ・ホ

7 (例1) 政治的関心が薄い人でもポータルサイト等を通じマスメディアの良質な記事に自然に触れる機会を確保し、自己の選好に沿う情報のみ摂取することによる人々の分断やフェイクニュース・偏向情報の拡散等に抗するメディア環境を維持すること。(110字)

(例2) ジャーナリストによる取材と執筆、専門家による編集を介した質の高い情報をニュースアグリゲーターが提示することで、人々が政治への関心の有無にかかわらず自然と政治知識に触れることになり、イデオロギー的な分断を回避できること。(109字)

II

1 3番目 (a) 5番目 (d) [並べ替えた英文:(e)—(c)—(a)—(b)—(d)]

2 (d)

3 (b)

4 (a)

5 (f)

6 (c)

7 (d)

8 それは19世紀中頃のイギリスとアメリカ合衆国だった。(25字)

III

[解答例1]

If we were not guaranteed freedom in the Constitution as a basic human right, our society would be full of discrimination and unfairness. For example, there are still many countries in the world, especially those governed by dictatorships, where people are not given freedom of speech. Suppose someone wants to speak out against their government. If they do, they will immediately be arrested and sent to prison, so they have no choice but to be silent. On the other hand, people who flatter the dictator will unfairly receive special treatment and enjoy good lives. (94 words)

[解答例2]

A society in which everyone is completely free can never be fair. Being free means doing whatever you want, while fairness requires consideration of other people and then doing what is necessary so that everyone is satisfied. One example of a society of free people that is not very fair might be the United States. Many Americans only value their individual freedom, which naturally means they don't try very hard to help others. The result is an unfair society with problems like racism, lack of adequate healthcare for many people, and huge income gaps. (94 words)