2019年度

特別選抜Ⅲ　世界人材志向型（自己推薦入試）

適　性　検　査

第１問　次の英文を読み、ソフトウェア・エンジニア訓練校であるコードクリサリス社の最高責任者カニ・ムニダサ氏らが指摘する日本企業の問題点について、400 字以内の**日本語で**要約しなさい。解答用紙(1)に記入すること。

English-Only Coding Program Seeks Change in Japan

Kani Munidasa is the company's chief. He used to be based in Silicon Valley in California – a place where many of the world's biggest technology companies have headquarters. Now, he wants to persuade Japanese business leaders to do more to support the development of software engineers. Japan has long been known for "monozukuri": strong manufacturing. But Japan is in danger of being left behind in such fields as artificial intelligence, robotics and machine learning. These fields are influencing everything from carmakers to the banking industry. Some experts say Japan's approach to software is part of the problem. They say Japanese business leaders consider software as mainly a way to cut the costs of manufacturing, for example.

For this reason, code-writers for software earn less in Japan. The Reuters news agency reports that entry-level software engineers in Japan make an average of $40,000 a year. That salary is about half of what they make in the United States. But Code Chrysalis chief Munidasa and others say software can also be seen as a way to add value to a product. In February, Munidasa spoke to some Japanese business leaders. He told them that not having a strong software industry was threatening their futures. He noted that the former chief of Sony Corporation, Nobuyuki Idei, had invited him to speak. Munidasa quoted Idei as saying, "Tell it as it is; don't sugar-coat anything. They need to hear that change has to happen."

Idei now has a business advice company, Quantum Leaps. He told Reuters that Japan has centered its attention too much on "physical goods" in the age of the internet. He said even a small program can have a big impact. "The United States has Google, Apple, Facebook, Amazon… China's got Baidu, Alibaba and Tencent. Japan doesn't have a single platform company. That's the Number 1 difference," he said.

Skilled developers needed

In answer to the situation in Japan, Code Chrysalis is trying to introduce training methods from Silicon Valley. Munidasa and his co-founder, Yan Fan, designed the course to be project-based. Its program mixes "hard skills," like coding, with "soft skills" like public speaking and even physical fitness. Instruction is only in English. The program, they say, trains engineers to be able to do everything needed to code, create apps and run computer

servers. The cost is $9,390. Code Chrysalis opened in July 2017. Since then, about 12 students have graduated from the 12-week course. Six more are expected to take the course. The camp currently accepts up to eight trainees each term. Code Chrysalis says trainees see their pay increase an average of nearly 80 percent after graduation. One reason for this dramatic rise is because Japanese companies are seeking skilled developers. Reports say businesses have more job openings than applicants this year. Most positions are being filled by foreigners. Educators and industry leaders hope programs like Code Chrysalis will help transform Japan. But right now, it is one of only two such software development programs in Japan. The other is the French company Le Wagon, which started in 2016. That program, which is less costly and shorter than Code Chrysalis, targets beginners who are looking for a job in software development. Code Chrysalis aims to train higher-level programmers. So far, it has accepted only 20 percent of people seeking a spot. Many others did not meet the language requirement.

The need for English

Some industry experts say that is another problem in Japan's software industry – a lack of English. They say programmers need a good understanding of the language to learn to use the latest tools and methods. Toyota, for example, is making English the common language of 1,000 software engineers it plans to employ for its automated driving group to start next month. James Kuffner is the chief executive officer of the group Toyota Research Institute-Advanced Development (TRI-AD). He said Japan's computer science education is based too much on learning from textbooks. He says coding camps are a step in the right direction.

Reference

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第２問　次の英文を読み、その要旨とあなたの意見を解答用紙(2)に**英語で**書きなさい。
　　　　（語数は問いません）

According to UNICEF, there are about 158 million children between the ages of five to fourteen who are employed as child laborers, with a majority of them in South Asia (Dupont, 2010). It is well-acknowledged that poverty is one of the main causes of this situation and in developing countries, it is a difficult issue to solve.　Unless child labor is eliminated, many children would not be able to receive an education, and often the work they do is very dangerous, so something needs to be done to solve this problem.

The first reason why child labor should be eliminated is because children who work miss the opportunity to get an education which could help break the cycle of poverty. When children have to work to support their families, it prevents them from going to school which causes illiteracy (Theron, 2017). Moreover, without an education, it makes it difficult to find a job with higher salaries when they reach adulthood (Dupont, 2010). As you can see, children who work will continue to live in poverty without education.

Another reason why child labor should be eliminated is because the work children do is often very risky to their health and safety. Victor Paredes, a sociologist, did research about young children working at a cement factory in Bolivia, and "he saw children and adolescents fetch bricks, wash clothes and sell turnovers. Some girls were abused. Others wound up pregnant after having relationships with adult construction workers" (Eaton, 2018). Therefore, children face danger if they must work at such a young age.

People who support the idea that it is acceptable for young children to work point out that in some societies and cultures, it is normal for children to work to help support their families, especially in the case of agriculture.　However, "labour that jeopardises*1 the physical, mental or moral well-being of a child, either because of its nature or because of the conditions in which it is carried out, is known as "hazardous work" (Article 3 of ILO Convention No. 182). Therefore, children need to be protected from such kinds of work and still be offered a chance for an education.

In conclusion, child labor is a difficult problem to solve, but in order to break the cycle of poverty and to protect the lives of children, child labor needs to be eliminated as much as possible. Globalization has improved the lives of many people, but that is not often the case for children in developing countries. Children have human rights, too.

*1 to cause harm or danger to something or someone;

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