



2023 年 8 月第 3 週 高校生ニュース教材 単語テスト

音声聴いて、次の単語（熟語）を書きとって下さい。また、その意味を日本語で書いて下さい。

	words/phrases	meaning
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		

・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・切り取り・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. discrimination | 差別 | |
| 2. diversity | 多様性 | |
| 3. admission | 入学(の許可) | ※動詞形: admit 認める |
| 4. Supreme Court | 最高裁判所 | |
| 5. racial | 人種の | ※名詞形: race:人種 |
| 6. minority | 少数派 | ※反意語: majority |
| 7. employment | 雇用 | |
| 8. apply for ~ | ~に志願する | ※名詞形: applicant 志願者 / application 申込み |
| 9. individual | 個人 | |
| 10. sue ~ | ~を訴える・~を起訴する | |
| 11. standard | 基準 | |
| 12. promote | 推進する | |

What is “Affirmative Action”?

- 1 Collins Dictionary says: “Affirmative action is the policy of making sure that people such as women, members of smaller racial groups, and people with disabilities get a fair share of the opportunities available.”
- 2 In the United States, affirmative action has been used to raise the number of Black, Hispanic, Native Americans and other minority students at many colleges and universities.
- 3 The concept of affirmative action originated in 1961 when President Kennedy issued an executive order, directing government agencies to ensure that all Americans get an equal opportunity in employment. President Johnson took it one step further in 1965. He prohibited employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, and national origin.
- 4 Some say, “Affirmative action is good, because it promotes diversity at schools.” Others say, “Affirmative action is not fair.”

affirmative action 積極的格差是正措置 policy 方針 disability 障がい concept 概念 originate 始まる・生じる
executive order 大統領令 direct ~ to V: ~に V するように命令する agency 機関 ensure 保証する
prohibit 禁止する religion 宗教 national origin 国籍 ★()

Q1 Collins 辞書によると「アファーマティブ・アクション」の定義は何ですか。

Q2 What kind of races live in the U.S.?

Q3 Why has affirmative action been used in the United States for decades?

Q4 When and how did the concept of affirmative action originate?

Q5 What did President Johnson prohibit in 1965?

Q6 「アフーマティブ・アクション」に対する賛成派と反対派の主張をまとめましょう。



黒人など少数人種への“優遇措置”「アファーマティブ・アクション」
米連邦最高裁が「違憲」と判断 | TBS NEWS DIG



米ハーバード大などの特定人種への優遇措置「アファーマティブ・アクション」
連邦最高裁が違憲判断 バイデン大統領は反発 | TBS NEWS DIG

“Hopwood versus Texas” case

5 In 1992, Cheryl Hopwood and three other students applied for admission to the University of Texas Law School(*). They had high grades and high test scores, but were not admitted. Some of the African American and Mexican American students were admitted even though they had lower college grades and test scores than they did.

6 ①They thought their rejection was unfair. They sued the State of Texas, saying the Law School's admissions policy was unconstitutional, and they were the victims of racial discrimination. The four students were white.

7 The Law School admitted that it used an affirmative action admission policy, and preferred minority students in order to compensate for past racial discrimination in public education, and to ensure diversity in its classrooms. They aimed at enrolling about 15% of ②minority students, and set lower admission standards for minority applicants than white applicants.

8 In 1996, the Fifth Circuit concluded, "The University of Texas School of Law may not use race as a factor in deciding which applicants to admit in order to achieve a diverse student body. However, in 2003, the Supreme Court abrogated the decision, saying, "Universities in the Fifth Circuit's jurisdiction can use race as a factor in admissions again."

case 訴訟 grade 成績 be admitted 入学を許可される rejection 不合格・拒絶 State of Texas テキサス州 unconstitutional 憲法違反の compensate for ~:~の補償をする aim at ~ing:~することを目標とする enroll 入学させる applicant 志願者 the Fifth Circuit 第五巡回区控訴裁判所 conclude 結論を出す may not V = must not V factor 要素 student body 全学生 abrogate 廃止・破棄する jurisdiction 管轄区
*the University of Texas Law School: テキサス大学法科大学院 ★覚えた語()

Q7 下線①について

(1) 主語の They は、具体的に誰を指していますか。また、彼らの人種も答えましょう。

(2) rejection とありますが、具体的に、彼らは何に不合格だったのですか。

(3) Why did they think their rejection was unfair?

Q8 テキサス大学法科大学院が、入学生徒の選考にアファーマティブ・アクションを採用していた2つの目的を本文中から抜き出しましょう。

Q9 下線②の例を挙げましょう。

Q10 “Hopwood versus Texas”の裁判について、

(1) 1996 年、第五巡回区控訴裁判所は、どのような判決を出しましたか。

(2) 2003 年、最高裁は、どのような判決を出しましたか。

U.S. Supreme Court rejects affirmative action in college admissions

1 This year, the Supreme Court ruled on June 29th that “affirmative action” of Harvard College and the University of North Carolina violates the Constitution.

2 In one case, Harvard University was accused of discriminating against Asian Americans in its admissions process, while the University of North Carolina was accused of giving preference to Black, Hispanic, and Native American applicants over white and Asian applicants. Both cases were filed by SFFA(Students for Fair Admissions).

3 ①Chief Justice John Roberts says, “A student must be treated based on his or her experiences as an individual, not on the basis of race. Many universities have for too long done just ②the opposite.”

4 President Joe Biden gave a speech shortly after the Supreme Court’s decision, “I strongly, strongly disagree with the Court’s decision. I believe our colleges are stronger when they are racially diverse. Because the truth is — we all know it: Discrimination still exists in America. Today’s decision does not change that. It’s a simple fact.”

5 Meanwhile, former President Trump praised the decision. “This is a great day for America. People with extraordinary ability and everything else necessary for success ... are finally being rewarded. We’re going back to all merit-based, and that’s the way it should be!” he said on Truth Social(*).

reject 拒否・却下する violate～:～に反する constitution 憲法 be accused of ～ing:～したことを告訴される
process 過程 give preference to～:～を優先する file a case 訴訟を起こす Chief Justice 最高裁判所長官
based on～:～に基づいて exist 存在する praise 称賛する be rewarded 報われる merit-based 実力主義の
(*)Truth Social:トランプ大統領の作ったソーシャルメディア ★()

Q1 What did the Supreme Court rule on June 29th this year?

Q2 ハーバード大とノースカロライナ大は、それぞれ、どんな入学生の選考法を非難されましたか。

Q3 下線①のロバーツ長官は、どんな主張をしましたか。空欄に当てはまる語を答えましょう。
「学生は()でなく、()に基づいて扱われなければならない。」

Q4 What does ④ “the opposite” mean?

Q5 バイデン大統領は、アファーマティブ・アクションに賛成していますか。また、それはなぜですか。

Q6 元大統領のトランプ氏は、アファーマティブ・アクションに賛成していますか。また、それはなぜですか。

Q7 アメリカ国民は、アファーマティブ・アクションをどう思っていますか。次の資料で調べましょう。



Pew Research Center: “Americans and affirmative action: How the public sees the consideration of race in college admissions, hiring”



動画: 'Not a normal court': Joe Biden condemns supreme court ruling on affirmative action [Guardian News] バイデン大統領のスピーチ「アファーマティブ・アクションは必要です」
(10分近くのスピーチを1分半にまとめたものです)

Q8 Trump and Biden have contrasting views on affirmative actions. Which point of view do you agree with and why?

★次の文を 3 回以上読んで、暗唱しましょう。

1. In the U.S., affirmative action has been used to raise the number of Black, Hispanic, Native Americans and other minority students at many colleges and universities.
2. Some say, "Affirmative action is good, because it promotes diversity at schools."
Others say, "Affirmative action is not fair."
3. They sued the State of Texas, saying the Law School's admissions policy was unconstitutional, and they were the victims of racial discrimination.
4. President Biden said, "I strongly, strongly disagree with the Court's decision."
5. Donald Trump said, "People with extraordinary ability and everything else necessary for success ... are finally being rewarded."

(和訳)

1. アメリカでは、黒人、ヒスパニック、ネイティブアメリカン、その他の少数派の人種の生徒たちの人数を大学で増やすため、アファーマティブ・アクションが用いられてきた。
2. 「アファーマティブ・アクションは、学校での多様性を推進するので、良いものだ」と言う人もいれば、「アファーマティブ・アクションは不公平だ」と言う人もいる。
★Some ～. Others ～. :～の人もいれば、～の人もいます。
3. 彼らはテキサス州を起訴し、この法科大学院での入学者の受け入れ方針は憲法違反であり、自分達は人種差別の犠牲者だと訴えた。
★saying 以下は分詞構文となっています。接続詞を使って書き換えると、
They sued the State of Texas, () () the Law School's admissions policy was unconstitutional, and they were the victims of racial discrimination.
4. バイデン大統領は言った。「私は、(最高)裁判所の決定に強く、強く反対します」
5. ドナルド・トランプは言った。「特別な能力や、成功のために必要なその他の能力を持つ人たちが、ついに報われることでしょう。」