

2009年度 修士課程入学試験問題

2009年度4月入学第二期募集

[政治学コース、ジャーナリズムコース、国際政治経済学コース]

区 分	試 験 科 目		試験時間
一般入試・ 社会人入試	英語	英文和訳（試験問題は一般・社会人共通）	120分
外国人留学生入試	英語	英文和訳（英和辞典1冊持ち込み可）	120分

[科学技術ジャーナリスト養成プログラム]

区 分	試 験 科 目		試験時間
一般入試・ 社会人入試	英語	英文和訳（試験問題は一般・社会人共通）	120分

※2008年度9月入学試験及び2009年度4月入学試験第一期募集の選考方法は、第一次試験（書類選考）、第二次試験（口頭試問）。

※2009年度4月入学第二期募集の選考方法は、第一次試験（書類選考および筆記試験〔英語〕）、第二次試験（口頭試問）。

ただし、第一次試験において筆記試験（英語）の免除を希望する場合は、下記の免除基準点表に記載の各英語能力試験の免除基準点以上のスコア票を提出のこと。（Test date が出願締切日からさかのぼって2年以内のもの。コピーも可）

また、外国人留学生で英語を母語とする者は筆記試験（英語）を免除。

筆記試験（英語）免除基準点表

英語能力試験	種別	免除基準点
TOEFL	PBT	500点
	CBT	173点
	iBT	61点
TOEIC		600点
IELTS		5.0点

(一般・社会人)
(英語)

解答上の注意事項

1. 解答の際は最初に問題番号を記入すること。
2. 1問につき1枚の解答用紙を使用すること。
3. 解答は横書きすること。
4. ペンまたはボールペンで記すこと。
5. 訂正は誤りを二本線で消し、修正液を使用しないこと。
6. 試験時間 120分。
7. 問題用紙は持ち帰ること。

下記の英文を和訳しなさい。

(1)

The balance of power is one of the most influential ideas in international relations (IR). No theoretical concept has been the subject of as much scholarly inquiry and none is more likely to fall from the lips of foreign policy analysts and practitioners. This continued fascination with the balance of power is understandable, for it appears as central to scholarly debates about the basic properties of international systems as it is to policy debates over responses to US primacy in the early 21st century. Yet it has never been systemically and comprehensively examined in premodern or non-European contexts – and therefore it has never been considered in the context of previous cases of unipolarity. Balance-of-power theory and policy analysis thus rest on profoundly unbalanced empirical foundations.

(Stuart J. Kaufman, Richard Little and William C. Wohlforth, (ed.) *The Balance of Power in World History*, Palgrave, 2007. より部分的に引用)

(2)

Citizenship has traditionally referred to a particular set of political practices involving specific public rights and duties with respect to a given political community. Broadening its meaning to encompass human relations generally detracts from the importance of the distinctively political tasks citizens perform to shape and sustain the collective life of the community. Without doubt, the commonest and most crucial of these tasks is involvement in the democratic process – primarily by voting, but also by speaking out, campaigning in various ways, and standing for office. Whether citizens participate or not, the fact that they can do so colours how they regard their other responsibilities, such as abiding by those democratically passed laws they disagree with, paying taxes, doing military service, and so on.

(Richard Bellamy, *Citizenship: A Very Short Introduction*, Oxford University Press, 2008. より部分的に引用)

(3)

The framers of the Maastricht treaty did not confine their deepening of European integration to monetary policy. They inaugurated a new social protocol, allowing the union to set standards in worker health and safety, mobility of labor, and related issues. Other provisions brought heightened cooperation in the areas of crime prevention, immigration, and asylum policy. Such changes were mandated by a proliferation of international criminal and terrorist organizations whose activities could not be effectively combated by any single state. However, since the member states had very different legal systems and philosophies regarding border security, social welfare, and labor policy, it proved impossible to come up with a uniform set of regulations that every state could accept. Britain in particular was reluctant to surrender control to Brussels in areas it considered crucial to its identity as a sovereign nation.

(Felix Gilbert and David Clay Large, *The End of the European Era, 1890 to the Present*, W.W. Norton & Company, 2002 より部分的に引用)

(以下余白)

(一般・社会人)
(英語)

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(1)

As early as 1922 Walter Lippmann argued that news was an institutional product whose characteristics were shaped by the requirements of media organizations: not a naturally-occurring category to which reporters addressed themselves, but rather a product of the selection criteria and bureaucratic conventions of the news-gathering apparatus. The bureaucratic machinery of news gathering is able to recognize particular aspects of particular events at particular times, but may not be able to recognize events until they are rendered in a form that the institution can manage. News, according to Lippmann, is not a mirror of social conditions, but the report of an aspect that has obtruded itself. Lippmann's argument echoes through a number of important strands of media scholarship that have developed since, and work that examines the importance of the news organization and its operational requirements in shaping the nature of news.

(Graham Meikel, *Interpreting News*, Palgrave, 2009. から部分的に引用)

(2)

Whatever the shape, size or hue, the page-one advertisement is gaining grudging acceptance from many editors, page designers and even reporters. As the industry struggles to identify innovative sources of revenue, newspapers not only are launching audacious online ventures but also are dangling fresh enticements for advertisers in their old-fashioned print editions.

Page-one ads may net premium prices, but they're distasteful to many journalists who believe they violate the purity of page one and the sacred wall between news and business. But today, with fewer newspapers to choose from, increasing competition from the Internet and decreasing reliance on street sales, the model is changing. One editor sees them as part of the evolution toward the multimedia newsroom, adding, "If the business model supports good journalism, then I'm in favor of it."

(Donna Shaw, "A Fading Taboo," *American Journalism Review*, June/July 2007. から部分的に引用)

(以下余白)

(外国人留学生)
(英文和訳)

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(1)

There have been five main variants of nationalism, states a recent study, defining the 'five roads to modernity' as the English, French, Russian, German and American. They 'set the examples followed by the rest of the planet'.¹ The inclination of many scholars has been to assume that the formation of nations in Asia and Africa, sometimes even in the pioneering Latin America, has been a distorted reflection of the European precedents. Over the last ten to fifteen years, however, the scholarship on nationalism and national identity has gone through a process of sophistication and globalization. The national phenomenon outside Europe is being studied more intensely than before, and non-European scholars are taking up positions in the theoretical debate.

(Stein Tønnessen and Hans Antlov, *ASIAN FORMS of the NATION*, Curzon; 1996. から部分的に引用。)

(2)

Take, for example, economic relations between the United States and Japan. In 1853, Commodore Perry sailed into a Japanese port and threatened bombardment unless Japan opened its ports to trade. This would not be a very useful or politically acceptable way to solve current U.S.-Japan trade disputes. Thus while force remains a critical instrument in international politics, it is not the only instrument. The use of economic interdependence, communication, international institutions, and transnational actors sometimes plays a larger role than force. Military force is not obsolete as a state instrument—witness the fighting in Afghanistan, where the Taliban government had sheltered the terrorist network that carried out the September 2001 attacks on the United States, or the American and British use of force to overthrow Saddam Hussein in 2003.

(Joseph S. Nye, *Understanding International Conflicts: An Introduction to Theory and History*, 7th Edition, Longman; 2008. から部分的に引用。)

(以下余白)