

(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)

Notwithstanding all the differences between theorists from Plato to Habermas, the tradition of Western political thought rests on a conception of the "political" that is constructed through the exclusion of women and all that is represented by femininity and women's bodies. Sexual difference and sexuality are usually treated as marginal to or outside of the subject matter of political theory, but the different attributes, capacities and characteristics ascribed to men and women by political theorists are central to the way in which each has defined the "political." Manhood and politics go hand in hand, and everything that stands in contrast to and opposed to political life and the political virtues has been represented by women, their capacities and the tasks seen as natural to their sex, especially motherhood. Many political theorists have seen women as having a vital part to play in social life – but not as citizens and political actors. Rather, women have been designated as the upholders of the private foundation of the political world of men.

(Mary Lyndon Shanley and Carole Pateman (eds.), *Feminist Interpretations and Political Theory*, Polity Press, 1991.より部分的に引用)

(2)

One distinct feature of the new regionalism is that it is no longer contained by the nation state on any of its dimensions. Rather than serving complementary functions in a national division of labour, regions compete in global and European markets. Cultural and historic regions cross state frontiers, and regional leaders seek political support, economic resources and cultural sustenance outside state boundaries through an emerging para-diplomacy and strategic alliances with other territorial actors. European policies penetrate national space, bringing regions into contact with each other and the Commission so that state territories are simultaneously Europeanized and regionalized. This is a complex political order, comparable, although not identical to, the pre-state European order of overlapping and underlapping sovereignties, different types of authority in the state, the economy and civil society, and competing forms of legitimacy.

(Paul Heywood, Erik Jones and Martin Rhodes(eds.), *Developments in West European Politics 2*, Palgrave, 2002.より部分的に引用)

(3)

Nationalism has always perplexed Americans. When the United States involves itself abroad, it always believes that it is genuinely trying to help other countries better themselves. From the Philippines and Haiti to Vietnam and Iraq, the natives' reaction to U.S. efforts has taken Americans by surprise. Americans take justified pride in their own country—we call it patriotism—and yet are genuinely startled when other people are proud and possessive of theirs.

In the waning days of Britain's rule in India, its last viceroy, Lord Louis Mountbatten\*, turned to the great Indian leader Mahatma Gandhi and said in exasperation, "If we just leave, there will be chaos." Gandhi replied, "Yes, but it will be *our* chaos." That sense of being governed by one's "own," without interference, is a powerful feeling in emerging countries, especially those that were once colonies or quasi-colonies of the West.

\*ルイス・マウントバッテン伯爵 イギリスの貴族で軍人。

(Fareed Zakaria, *The Post-American World*, W.W. Norton & Company, New York, 2008, p.33, より部分的に引用。)

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下記の英文を和訳しなさい。

- (1) It is generally accepted that Tom Wolfe officially ushered in the era of "new journalism" in 1965, although it wasn't until 1973 that he published an anthology making the phrase even more familiar to writers, editors, and savvy readers. New journalism put a fresh twist on traditional nonfiction writing by incorporating elements of fiction writing: using dialogue in a conversational style; developing characters through the use of unique narrative voices; and crafting scenes rather than simply sharing information in a more linear manner. Some believe that new journalism rose to prominence during the 1960s and 1970s because a strictly factual recounting could not possibly impart the nuances of—and passions attached to—important social issues of the day. Journalists increasingly began focusing on emotional truth as much as—or perhaps even more than—imparting information in their essays and articles.

(Kelly Boyer Sagert, *The 1970s*, Greenwood Publishing Group, 2007 から部分的に引用)

- (2) IN *MANUFACTURING CONSENT: THE POLITICAL Economy of the Mass Media*, Edward Herman and Noam Chomsky offered their "propaganda model" (PM) as a framework for analyzing and comprehending the inner-workings, behavior and performance of the American mainstream media. Their work helped to draw attention to the incompatibility between corporate media and an ostensibly democratic society. One of their major claims was that the media tended to behave predictably in terms of their reportage on certain issues—particularly those concerning U.S. foreign policy. The authors contended that the media operated within restricted assumptions, rarely transcending what Chomsky later called the "bounds of the expressible" given their dependence on 'elite' information sources, the commercial underpinnings of the corporate media structure, and other structural factors which impacted on the production of 'news.'

(Jeffery Klaehn (ed.), *Filtering the News*, Black Rose Books, 2005 より  
部分的に引用)

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