

平成31年度大学院博士前期課程一般入学試験（第Ⅲ期）問題

研究科名	科目名
文学研究科 社会学専攻	英語 (No. 1)

以下の1、2の両方の問題に解答しなさい。

1. 以下は、2018年12月18日付で、毎日新聞のウェブサイトに掲載された英文記事「Japan crawls up to 110th in global gender gap ranking but women's participation still low」の一部です。全文を和訳しなさい。

TOKYO -- Japan's ranking in the Global Gender Gap Index for 2018 nudged up to 110th among 149 nations from the previous year's record low of 114th among 144, but women's political and economic participation remained poor, according to the Swiss-based World Economic Forum (WEF) think tank.

Overall, global gender parity improved slightly from the previous year when measured by four yardsticks -- economic opportunity, political empowerment, educational attainment, and health and survival. The slow pace of improvement was largely due to stagnation in the ratio of women in the workplace and the declining political representation of women, the WEF report said.

Japan's gender gap score in political empowerment remained the lowest among the four pillars at 125, worsening from last year's 123rd, and its ranking in economic participation and opportunity was 117th, falling from 114th in 2017. These declines offset the improvement in the educational attainment ranking, which climbed from 74th in 2017 to 65th this year.

Japan is the lowest ranking country among the Group of Seven industrialized nations. Among the Group of 20 major countries, its standing was only higher than South Korea (115th), Turkey (130th) and Saudi Arabia (141st).

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文学研究科 社会学専攻	英語 (No. 2)

2. 以下はアンソニー・ギデنزとフィリップ・スットンによるグローバリゼーションに関する記述の一部です。全文を和訳しなさい。ただし、人名については英語表記のままでよい。

The concept of globalization has become widely used in debates in politics, business and the media over recent years. Yet, just thirty years ago, the term globalization was relatively unknown. For some, globalization refers to a set of processes which involve the increasing multidirectional flows of things, people and information across the planet.

However, although this definition highlights the increasing fluidity or liquidity of the contemporary world, many scholars also see globalization as involving the fact that we all increasingly live in one world, as individuals, companies, groups and nations become ever more interdependent.

As we saw in the chapter introduction, globalization in this sense has been occurring over a very long period of human history and is certainly not restricted to the contemporary world. Göran Therborn makes this point nicely:

Segments of humanity have been in global, or at least transcontinental, transoceanic, contact for a long time. There were trading links between ancient Rome and India about 2,000 years ago, and between India and China. The foray of Alexander of Macedonia into Central Asia 2,300 years ago is evident from the Greek-looking Buddha statues in the British Museum. What is new is the mass of contact, and the contact of masses, mass travel and mass self-communication.

As Therborn suggests, contemporary sociological debates are focused much more on the sheer pace and intensity of globalization over the past thirty years or so. It is this central idea of an intensification of the globalization process which marks this period out as different, and it is this sense of the concept that will concern us here.

出典 Anthony Giddens and Philip W. Sutton, 2013, *Sociology, 7th edition*, Polity Press, Chapter 4, p.127. (一部、試験用に削除)