

## 2020年度大学院博士前期課程一般入学試験（第I期）問題

研究科名	科目名
文学研究科 社会学専攻	英語 (No.1)

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以下の1、2の両方の問題に解答しなさい。

1. 以下は、最近の新聞記事の記述の一部です。全文を和訳しなさい。

Women's empowerment is one of the major agenda items to be discussed at the seventh Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), which will kick off in Yokohama on Wednesday. While a handful of countries on the African continent now have a number of female policymakers, many other areas see no end to incidents in which women become victims of violence and discrimination.

"Women support our country's development with their hard work and adaptable nature," Christine Mukabunani, a 45-year-old member of Rwanda's Parliament, said in Kigali in an interview with The Yomiuri Shimbun earlier this month.

Women account for 61 percent of the members of Rwanda's Parliament, the world's highest rate thanks to a quota system the African nation introduced in 2003 to assign a certain number of seats and candidacies to women.

During Rwanda's 1994 genocide that was triggered by conflicts between ethnic groups, an estimated 800,000 people -- more than 10 percent of the country's population -- were killed. The population of women ended up surpassing that of men.

Up until that point, women did not have access to education and had mostly been engaged in domestic work and farming. To rebuild the country, women were encouraged to play leading roles in politics and business. Private companies also hired more women.

According to the World Economic Forum's global gender equality rankings for 2018, Rwanda came sixth among 149 countries surveyed, far higher than Japan, which stood at 110th.

Women's active participation in society is believed to have worked as a major factor that has helped Rwanda achieve the "African miracle," marking more than 7 percent annual GDP growth.

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2. 以下はアンソニー・ギデンズとフィリップ・スットンによる情報技術に関する記述の一部です。全文を和訳しなさい。

The explosion in global communications has been facilitated by a number of important technological advances in the world's communications infrastructure. Since the Second World War, there has been a profound transformation in the scope and intensity of telecommunication flows.

Traditional telephonic communication, which depended on analogue signals sent through wires and cables with the help of mechanical crossbar switching, has vast amounts of information are compressed and transferred digitally.

Cable technology has become more efficient and less expensive, and the development of fibre-optic cables has dramatically expanded the number of channels that can be carried.

The earliest transatlantic cables, laid in the 1950s, were capable of carrying fewer than 100 telephone channels, but by 1992 a single transoceanic cable could carry some 80,000 channels.

In 2001, a transatlantic submarine fibre-optic cable was laid that is capable of carrying the equivalent of a staggering 9.7 million telephone channels. Today, such cables carry not just telephony but Internet traffic, video and many other types of data. The spread of communications satellites, beginning in the 1960s, has also been significant in expanding international communications.

Today, a network of more than 200 satellites is in orbit facilitating the transfer of information around the globe, though the bulk of communication continues to be via submarine cables, which remain more reliable.