

## 2024年度大学院博士後期課程入学試験問題

研究科名	科目名
文学研究科 社会学専攻	英語 (No.1)

以下の I あるいは II のいずれかの問題に解答しなさい。Answer either I or II questions below.

I. 次の文章を和訳しなさい。Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

### Gender, sex and sexuality

Since the development of feminist theories and ideas in the social movements of the 1960s and 1970s, sociology has operated with a basic contrast between sex and gender. Sex can mean sexual activity, as in to 'have sex' with someone, but it can also refer to physical characteristics, such as the female uterus and male/female genitalia, that distinguish the 'female sex' from the 'male sex'. Gender, by contrast, concerns social, cultural and psychological differences between men and women that are shaped within the social process and involve relations of power. Gender is linked to socially constructed norms of masculinity and femininity and is not a direct product of biology. As we have seen, some people feel they have been born into the 'wrong' physical body and may seek to 'put things right' by transforming it.

In many countries, but especially in the industrialized world, important aspects of people's sexual lives have also changed in fundamental ways since the 1960s. The previously dominant view that sexuality was intimately tied to biological reproduction is undermined by the recognition that, in practice, there is no necessary link between sexuality and reproduction. Gender and sexuality are dimensions of life for individuals to explore and shape, and the widespread assumption of heteronormativity – that heterosexuality is 'normal' and 'right', while other sexualities are 'deviant' – has given way to a broader acceptance of difference and diverse sexualities. Yet many discussions of gender differences and sexuality do still suggest that there are basic or natural differences between men and women. Is it metaphorically true that 'men are from Mars and women are from Venus' (Gray 1993)?

The hypothesis that biological factors determine behavioural patterns continues to surface from time to time in some natural science studies. For example, as brain-imaging technology has advanced and scientists have gained a better idea of brain connectivity and activity, some studies claim to have identified differences in female and male brains that lead to forms of gendered behaviour rooted in biology.

出典 : Giddens, Anthony; Sutton, Philip W.. Sociology (pp.240-242). Polity Press. Kindle 版.

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II. 以下の文中の空欄に当てはまる用語を選択肢からそれぞれ選び、解答しなさい。Choose the term that applies to each of the blanks in the following sentence from the options and answer the question.

### Nationalism and modernity

One of the leading theorists of nationalism, [A ], argued that nationalism, the nation and the nation-state have their origins in the French and [B ] revolutions of the late [C ] century. In this sense, nationalism and the feelings or sentiments associated with it do not have deep roots in ‘human nature’, but are products of modernity. According to [A ] (1983), nationalism is unknown in previous forms of society, as was the idea of ‘the nation’.

There are several features of modern societies that have led to the emergence of national phenomena. First, a modern industrial society is associated with rapid economic development and a complex division of [D ]. [A ] points out that modern industrialism creates the need for a much more effective system of state and government than existed before. Second, in the modern state, individuals must interact all the time with strangers, since the basis of society is no longer the local village or town but a very much larger unit. Mass education, based on an ‘official language’ taught in schools, is the main means whereby a large-scale society can be organized and kept unified. [A ]’s theory has been criticized in more than one respect. It is a functionalist theory, which argues that education functions to produce social unity. As with the functionalist approach more generally, this view tends to underestimate the role of education in producing conflicts and divisions. [A ]’s theory does not really explain the strength and persistence of nationalism, which is related not just to education but also to its capacity to generate strong sources of [E ] for people. In that sense, perceived threats to national interests can also be understood as threats to the integrity of people’s self-identity.

Flags are a potent symbol of national and political identities. Here, supporters of the ‘leave’ and ‘remain’ groups in London express their allegiances during the 2016 Brexit referendum. The need for identity certainly does not originate with the emergence of modern, industrialized societies. In many ways, nationalism is quite modern, but it also draws on sentiments and forms of symbolism that go back much further into the past.

出典 : Giddens, Anthony; Sutton, Philip W.. Sociology (p.869). Polity Press. Kindle 版.

A : ① Anderson ② Gellner ③ Hobsbaum ④ Kohn ⑤ Smith

B : ① Cultural ② Economic ③ Industrial ④ Religious ⑤ Social

C : ① 16th ② 17th ③ 18th ④ 19th ⑤ 20th

D : ① Economy ② Gender ③ labour ④ Political ⑤ Social Stratification

E : ① community ② ethnicity ③ identity ④ nationality ⑤ religiosity