

令和2年度大学院入学試験問題 (所要時間60分)

博士後期課程

社会学専攻

A 一般(長期履修含む)・留学生

受験 番号	氏 名	科 目	英 語	評 点
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次の英文を日本語に訳しなさい。

A particularly important cultural influence that affects the character and pace of change is the nature of communication systems. The invention of writing, for instance, influenced social change in several ways. It allowed for the keeping of records, making possible increased control of material resources and the development of large-scale organizations. In addition, writing altered people's perception of the relation between past, present and future. Societies that possess writing have a record of past events and know themselves to have a 'history'. Understanding history can serve to develop a sense of the overall 'movement' or 'line of development' a society is following, which people can then actively seek to promote further.

Under the general heading of cultural factors we should also refer to the influence of *leadership*. Individual leaders have had an enormous influence on some phases and aspects of world history. One has only to think of such people as the great religious figures (like Jesus), individual political and military leaders (like Julius Caser), or innovators in science and philosophy (like Newton), to see that this is the case. A leader capable of pursuing dynamic policies and able to generate a mass following or someone who can radically alter pre-existing modes of thought can overturn a previously established order of things.

However, individuals can only reach positions of leadership and become effective in what they do if favorable social conditions exist. Hitler was able to seize power in Germany in the 1930s, for instance, partly as a result of the tensions and crises which beset the country at that time. If those circumstances had not existed, he would no doubt have remained an obscure figure within a minor political faction.

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The leading headquarters cities are example of what Saskia Sassen (1991) calls the global city. She bases her work on the study of three such cities: New York, London and Tokyo. The contemporary development of the world economy, she argues, has created a novel strategic role for major cities. Most such cities have long been centres of international trade, but they now have four new traits:

- 1 They have developed into 'command posts' – centres of direction and policy-making – for the global economy
- 2 Such cities are the key locations for financial and specialized service firms, which have become more important in influencing economic development than is manufacturing.
- 3 They are the sites of production and innovation in these newly expanded industries.
- 4 These cities are markets on which the 'products' of financial and service industries are bought, sold or otherwise disposed of.

Within the highly dispersed world economy of today, cities like these provide for central control of crucial operations. The more globalized economic life becomes, Sassen claims, the more its management becomes concentrated in a few leading centres. Global cities are much more than simply places of coordination, however; they are contexts of production. What is important here is not the production of material goods, but the production of the specialized services required by business organizations for administering offices and factories scattered across the world, and the production of financial innovations and market. Services and financial goods are the 'thing' the global city makes.

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C 一般 (長期履修含む)・留学生

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以下の英文を日本語に訳しなさい。

The modern Olympic Games is a multi - sport mega - event that attracts multidisciplinary attention. For example, following the Olympic and Paralympic Games in London in 2012 the sport historian Martin Polley (2014: 255) remarked that if “the motto of London 2012 was ‘inspire a generation’ for hundreds of authors this was easily recast as inspire a publication.” With growing academic as well as journalistic interest in sports mega - events Tokyo 2020 will no doubt witness a similar situation, and a special issue of the International Journal of Japanese Sociology in part contributes to this.

Social scientists from different disciplines approach a sports mega - event in a variety of ways. Behavioral scientists at the London School of Economics monitored the, albeit temporary, uplifts in happiness amongst the UK population at the time of London 2012 (Dolan et al., 2016). Urban geographers identified the patterns underlying the spatial politics of hosting mega - events in Brazil in 2014 and London in 2012 (Gaffney, 2016; Cohen and Watt, 2017). Economists have debated for several decades about the costs and benefits of hosting the Olympics (Preuss, 2004; Zimbalist, 2015). Historians have shown how, in the post - 1945 period, and especially the 3rd Asian games staged in Tokyo in 1958 that positioned postwar Japan as the most developed and competent country in Asia, sports (mega) events became seen as one means of nation branding (Huebner, 2016). So what can sociologists do with the Olympics?

Sociologists can research different social aspects of the Games. These include the way populations both within the host nation and beyond experience the sports mega - event as a mediatized “media event” (Wenner & Billings 2017); the social backgrounds of the athletes who actually compete in the sporting events can be examined using familiar sociological and social categories of social class, gender, race, ethnicity, and disability (Horne and Whannel, 2016); the relationship of the competitions and the competitors in the sports mega - event to the wider population and thus, for example, as to whether they affect the wider population's inclination or disinclination to engage in physical activity (Weed, 2017); the social origins and internal politics of the organizations that stage the Olympics—whether the International Olympic Committee or the local olympic organizing committee; and the Olympics as a reactionary ideological force, part of what Perelman (2012) refers to as a “global plague”, and active resistance to it (Lenskyj, 2008; Boykoff, 2014).

How have the social scientists in this special issue contributed to our understanding of the Olympics, and Tokyo 2020 especially? The collection draws on a diverse range of theoretical and methodological approaches and addresses four main themes: history and memory; urban and social policy; representation; and the East Asian socio - political context.

(Horn, J., 2019, On the Olympic Games: An Afterword, IJJS, No. 28. The Japan Sociological Society)

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