

2016 年度 立命館大学大学院
先端総合学術研究科（一貫制博士課程）

一般入学試験問題

外国語（英語）

入試方式	試験時間	解答方法
一般入学試験	90 分	問題 1、問題 2、問題 3 の すべてを解答

（途中退室はできません）

【解答にあたっての注意】

1. 解答は設問ごとに指定の解答用紙を使用すること。
2. 配布されたすべての答案用紙に受験番号・氏名を記入すること。
3. 辞書の使用は許可するが、辞書機能付き電子手帳等の電子機器類の使用は認めない。
4. 試験中に気分が悪くなった場合は、静かに手を挙げて監督者に知らせること。

* この問題冊子は、試験終了後に回収します。

2016 年度 立命館大学大学院 先端総合学術研究科 2 月一般入学試験

(英語問題)

問題 1. 次の英文を日本語に翻訳せよ。

The profound connection between private and public, manifest on its most elementary level in the question of private property, is likely to be misunderstood today because of the modern equation of property and wealth on one side and propertylessness and poverty on the other.

(Republished with permission of Hannah Arendt, *The Human Condition*, 2nd ed. 1958, Reprint, University Chicago Press, 1998, p. 61, permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.)

問題 2. 次の文章を読み、下線部 (1)、(2)、(3) を和訳せよ。

Immigration occurs when someone moves to one country from another. Importantly, one is an immigrant only if one plans to stay indefinitely in the new country. Tourists, international business people, and students who study abroad also travel internationally, for instance, but they are not immigrants because their visits last for only relatively short periods. (1) Immigration is theoretically significant because of the way in which it pits the claims of the state as a whole against the individual rights of both citizens and foreigners. One cannot affirm a state's right to control traffic over its territorial borders, for instance, without thereby denying that outsiders have rights to freedom of movement that entitle them to move from one country to another. State dominion over immigration limits the rights of insiders as well, because it implies that they lack discretion over their own property, insofar as they may not unilaterally invite foreigners onto their own land.

(2) In addition to being theoretically significant, immigration is clearly practically urgent, because, for a variety of understandable reasons, people value the right to cross political borders. The desire to be with a loved one, the pursuit of economic opportunity, and the need to escape political persecution are only three of the most common motivations people have for migrating to a new country. And with the recent increase in global economic inequality and the emergence of international terrorism, the stakes (and the rhetoric) on both sides of the debate have escalated sharply. (3) The push for open borders has intensified as critics of the existing geoeconomic landscape insist that it is horribly unjust that a person's life prospects should be so profoundly affected by something utterly beyond her control—the country in which she is born. On the other side, the perceived threat to personal safety and national security posed by foreign terrorists has led many to lobby for tightening the oversight and restrictions on who may immigrate.

(DEBATING THE ETHICS OF IMMIGRATION: IS THERE A RIGHT TO EXCLUDE?
by Wellman and Cole (2011) 319w from pp. 1-2.
By permission of Oxford University Press, USA.

問題 3. 次の文章から「非-場所」が指し示す内容を読みとり、300 字程度で要約せよ。

この問題は著作権の関係上、
掲載することができません。

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掲載することができません。

(出典 : Marc Augé, *NON-PLACE: Introduction to an Anthropology of Supermodernity*, translated by John Howe, London:Verso, 1995, p.77-79)

注1) habitué＝常連、頻繁に訪れる者