

立命館大学大学院  
2018年度実施 入学試験

博士課程前期課程

文学研究科

行動文化情報学専攻・文化情報学専修

※2019年9月入学 入学試験は、筆記試験の実施がないため掲載していません

入試方式	実施月	コース	専門科目		外国語 (英語)	
			ページ	備考	ページ	備考
一般入学試験	9月	研究一貫	×		×	
	2月		P.1~		P.5~	
	9月	高度専門	×			
	2月		×			
社会人入学試験	9月	研究一貫	×			
	2月		×			
	9月	高度専門				
	2月					
外国人留学生入学試験	9月	研究一貫				
	2月					
	9月	高度専門				
	2月					
学内進学入学試験	9月	研究一貫				
	9月	高度専門				
学内進学入学試験 (大学院進学プログラム履修生対象)	2月	研究一貫				
	2月	高度専門				
APU特別受入入学試験	9月	研究一貫				
	9月	高度専門				

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# 文学研究科

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一般入学試験	2月	英語	P.11～	
外国人留学生入学試験	9月			
	2月			
学内進学入学試験	2月			

2019年度 立命館大学大学院文学研究科入学試験問題

2019年2月16日

博士課程前期課程 行動文化情報学専攻  
文化情報学専修

「専門科目」

●受験上の注意

- ① 試験中、冊子をばらしても構わないが、終了後再び綴じて提出すること  
(ホッチキスを貸与します)
- ② 全ての用紙に受験番号、氏名等を記入し、提出すること

●試験中の持込許可物件について

- ① 筆記用具、受験票、時計以外の持込は認めない

文学研究科入学試験答案用紙

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行動文化情報学専攻 (文化情報学専修)	前期課程	専門科目	<input type="checkbox"/> 研究一貫 <input type="checkbox"/> 高度専門		

I. 次の6つの研究分野から2つ選び、それぞれの研究分野における"情報技術の活用"について、その現状と課題を簡潔に述べよ。なお、解答の際には、選んだ用語の番号を冒頭に記入すること。

- [1] 空間人文学 [2] 歴史人口学 [3] 博物館学 [4] 演劇研究 [5] ゲーム研究 [6] 出版研究

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Ⅱ. 次の12の用語から5つ選び、それぞれを簡潔に説明せよ。なお、解答の際には、選んだ用語の番号を冒頭に記入すること。

- [1]地理空間情報 [2]デジタル地図 [3]文化遺産 [4]伊能忠敬 [5]岡倉天心 [6]藤原定家 [7]2.5次元  
 [8]クリエイティブ・コモンズ [9]GAF A [10]二次創作 [11]デジタル教材 [12]プリント・ディスアビリティ

文学研究科入学試験答案用紙

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Ⅲ. 自分自身の専門とは"異なる分野との連携"を意識した、デジタル・ヒューマニティーズ型の研究プロジェクトを、博士課程前期課程の間実践するとしたら、どのようなプロジェクトを実施したいか。その研究テーマと具体的な企画内容（目的、実施内容、想定される成果）を具体的に述べよ。

[テーマ]

[内容]

2019年度 立命館大学大学院文学研究科入学試験問題

2019年2月16日

博士課程前期課程 行動文化情報学専攻  
文化情報学専修

「外国語」(英語)

●受験上の注意

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## 文学研究科入学試験答案用紙

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I 次の文をよく読んで、[1] ~ [3]の問いに答えよ。

(a) Traditionally, humanities scholars carrying out research on a specific or on multiple literary work(s) are interested in the analysis of related texts or text passages. But the digital age has opened possibilities for scholars to enhance their traditional workflows. Enabled by digitization projects, humanities scholars can nowadays reach a large number of digitized texts through web portals such as Google Books and Internet Archive. Digital editions exist also for ancient texts; notable examples are PHI and the Perseus Digital Library.

(b) This shift from reading a single book ‘on paper’ to the possibility of browsing many digital texts is one of the origins and principal pillars of the digital humanities domain, which helps to develop solutions to handle vast amounts of cultural heritage data—text being the main data type. In contrast to the traditional methods, the digital humanities allow to pose new research questions on cultural heritage datasets. Some of these questions can be answered with existent algorithms and tools provided by the computer science domain, but for other humanities questions scholars need to formulate new methods in collaboration with computer scientists.

Developed in the late 1980s, the digital humanities primarily focused on designing standards to represent cultural heritage data such as the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) for texts, and to aggregate, digitize and deliver data. In the last years, visualization techniques have gained more and more importance when it comes to analysing data. For example, Saito introduced her 2010 digital humanities conference paper with ‘In recent years, people have tended to be overwhelmed by a vast amount of information in various contexts. Therefore, arguments about “Information Visualization” as a method to make information easy to comprehend are more than understandable’.

A major impulse for this trend was given by Franco Moretti. (c) In 2005, he published the book ‘Graphs, Maps, Trees’, in which he proposes the so-called distant reading approaches for textual data which steered the traditional way of approaching literature towards a completely new direction. Instead of reading texts in the traditional way—so-called close reading—he invites to count, to graph and to map them. In other words, to visualize them.

## 【出典】

Jänicke, S., Franzini, G., Cheema, M. and Scheuermann, G. (2017). Visual Text Analysis in Digital Humanities. *Computer Graphics Forum* 36(6), p.226.

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文学研究科入学試験答案用紙

専攻・専修名 行動文化情報学専攻 (文化情報学専修)	課程 前期課程	科目 外国語 (英語)	コース 研究一貫	受験番号	氏名
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[2] 下線部(b)を和訳せよ。\_\_\_\_\_

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[3] 下線部(c)を和訳せよ。\_\_\_\_\_

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## 文学研究科入学試験答案用紙

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II 次の文をよく読んで、[1] ~ [3]の問いに答えよ。

PROSE FICTION

The hedonistic, erotic life enjoyed by the townspeople was reflected in their literature, that is, in the works described as *ukiyo-zōshi* (notes of the floating world). The originator and master of this form of prose fiction was Ihara Saikaku of Osaka. Saikaku, a former merchant, began his literary career as a haiku poet and wrote primarily about the love lives of the men and women of his world. At one time he composed 23,500 haiku in twenty-four hours, a feat that attests to his prolific imagination and zestful energy. He wrote his first humorous erotic novel, *The Man Who Spent His Life in Love*, in 1682 and produced more than two dozen volumes of this kind during the next decade. In his first book he described the love life of a rake whose amorous exploits begin at the precocious age of eight and continue into lecherous old age. The hero has 3,742 women before he turns philosophical at sixty. "I've been around every one of the pleasure quarters in this wide world, till I find I'm quite emaciated by love," he says. "And now at last the floating world has lost all attraction for me." His "emaciated" condition, however, does not stop him from sailing off in search of the fabulous Island of Women.

(a) Saikaku did not moralize in his love stories; instead, he displayed an optimistic and sympathetic attitude toward human foibles by depicting the exploits of his characters in a realistic but good-humored fashion. His novels demonstrate his keen awareness of the serious conflict between love and duty that confronted the lovers of the floating world. This was a theme that was also of particular interest to the playwright Chikamatsu (see below).

In his later works Saikaku dealt with the economic life of the chōnin. (b) He was an enthusiastic supporter of the system that enabled clever, resourceful, and diligent people to amass great wealth. This did not blind him, however, to the economic hardships besetting the townspeople of the lower class, who were constantly involved in a desperate struggle to make ends meet. Despite his awareness of the negative aspects of his society, he retained a fundamentally optimistic and positive outlook. The qualities needed for success in business, he held, were frugality, persistence, a pleasant manner, honesty, and imagination.

(c) The popularity of the works of humorous and satirical writers like Saikaku attest to two significant facts: first, the printing of books had become common by the Genroku period; and, second, many Genroku townspeople, though not erudite, were at least literate. In numerous cities there existed something that was comparable to a lending library where books could be rented inexpensively.

【出典】

Hane, M. and Perez, L. (2014). *Premodern Japan*. Routledge, p.101.  
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文学研究科入学試験答案用紙

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II [1] 下線部(a)を和訳せよ。

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[3] 下線部(c)を和訳せよ。 \_\_\_\_\_

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III あなたの卒業論文（現時点で未提出の者は、提出予定の卒業論文）について、[1]・[2]の問いに答えよ。

[1] 卒業論文のタイトルを英訳しなさい。

[2] 卒業論文の概要を200ワード以内で英訳しなさい。

2019年度 立命館大学大学院文学研究科入学試験問題

2019年2月16日

博士課程後期課程 行動文化情報学専攻  
文化情報学専修

「外国語」(英語)

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I 次の文をよく読んで、[1] ~ [3]の問いに答えよ。

Digital humanities, a relative newcomer to the media scholar's toolkit, is notoriously difficult to define. Indeed, a visitor to [www.whatisdigitalhumanities.com](http://www.whatisdigitalhumanities.com) can read a different definition with every refresh of the page. Digital humanities' indeterminacy is partly a function of its relative youth, partly a result of institutional turf wars, and partly a symptom of real disagreement over how a digitally adept scholar should be equipped. (a) Most digital humanities practitioners would agree that the digital humanist works at the intersection of technology and the humanities (which is to say, the loose collection of disciplines comprising literature, art history, the study of music, media studies, languages, and philosophy). But the exact nature of that work changes depending on whom one asks. This puts the commentator in the uncomfortable position of positing a definition that is also an argument.

(b) For the sake of coherence, I will hew here to the definition of digital humanities that I like best, which is, simply, the use of digital tools to explore humanities questions. This definition will not be entirely uncontroversial, particularly among media scholars, who know that the borders between criticism and practice are quite porous. Most pressingly, should we classify scholarship on new media as digital humanities?

New media scholarship is vitally important. But a useful classification system needs to provide meaningful distinctions among its domains, and scholarship on new media already has a perfectly good designation, namely new media studies (as outlined in Chapter 24 in this volume). So in my view, (c) the difference between digital humanities and scholarship about digital media is praxis: the digital humanities scholar employs and thinks deeply about digital tools as part of her argument and research methods.

【出典】

Posner, M. (2018). Digital Humanities. In: M. Kackman, ed., *The Craft of Criticism : Critical Media Studies in Practice*. Routledge, p.331.

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文学研究科入学試験答案用紙

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I [1] 下線部(a)を和訳せよ。

[2] 下線部(b)を和訳せよ。

[3] 下線部(c)を和訳せよ。

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## II 次の文をよく読んで、[1]～[3]の問いに答えよ。

(a) The significance of Kyoto as the primary site and repository of Japanese artistic and architectural production during its tenure as the imperial capital requires little justification. From 794 to 1868/1869, its potency as the country's center for elite culture remained constant despite the vacillation of the emperor's political authority. This is a premise that has received renewed support by recent English-language publications on Kyoto's urban history and cultural history.<sup>5</sup> (b) The emperor's departure ended its prestige and exclusivity as the imperial city, causing a considerable vacuum in meaning and means for Kyoto. Extant scholarship on art, architecture, and urbanism in Japan has mirrored the historical bifurcation of Kyoto into preeminent and demoted phases—while Kyoto remains the nodal city of premodern (pre-1868) studies, it is drastically eclipsed by Tokyo in modern (post-1868) studies. This book challenges the easy assumption of Kyoto's obsolescence in the modern period by bringing to light the city's essential role in validating the sanctity and vitality of the imperial institution. The relationship between Kyoto and the emperor remained a dominant constituent of the city's modern identity, although it would be an increasingly ceremonial and perfunctory association as new generations of emperors made their home in Tokyo while venerating Kyoto as the ancestral base.

It is not possible to exaggerate the rupture brought upon Kyoto's political, cultural, and economic fortunes in the second half of the nineteenth century. However, the city's slippage from the top of the country's urban totem pole had begun even earlier, when the developing castle towns Edo and Osaka managed to rival it in physical size, population, and cultural trendsetting in the eighteenth century.<sup>6</sup> (c) The study of modern Kyoto, therefore, involves the study of recovery from two setbacks: the longer-term decline caused by the rise of competing urban centers throughout the Edo period (1603-1868) and immediate losses caused by the simultaneous departures of the emperor, aristocracy, and shogunal representatives during the 1860s and 1870s. The rise in visibility of Emperor Meiji to the top of the nation's political leadership and the Shinto belief system starting in 1868 at once helped and hurt Kyoto's recovery: whereas the significance of representing the protracted imperial lineage through visual-material means justified prudent protection of the historical imperial city, the emperor's divorce from day-to-day workings of Kyoto on the other hand rendered those sites and endeavors that held no clear ties to the throne and its history inconsequential to national priorities. To conceive of a modern history of Kyoto requires painstaking parsing of the old capital's appeal to, and simultaneous removal from, central prerogatives in Tokyo.

## 【出典】

Tseng, A. (2018). *Modern Kyoto: Building for Ceremony and Commemoration, 1868-1940*. University of Hawai'i Press, pp.7-8.

Reprpduced with permission of University of Hawai'i Press.



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II [1] 下線部(a)を和訳せよ。

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[2] 下線部(b)を和訳せよ。

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[3] 下線部(c)を和訳せよ。

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