

立命館大学大学院  
2024年度実施 入学試験

博士課程前期課程

文学研究科

人文学専攻・英米文学専修

入試方式	実施月	コース	専門科目 ※英語による問題を含む		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		×		×	
	9月	高度探究	×			
	2月		×			
社会人入学試験	9月	研究一貫	×			
	2月		×			
	9月	高度探究				
	2月					
外国人留学生入学試験 (RJ方式)	9月	研究一貫	×			
	2月		×			
	9月	高度探究	×			
	2月		×			
学内進学入学試験	9月	研究一貫				
	2月					
	9月	高度探究				
	2月					
APU特別受入入学試験	9月	研究一貫				
	2月					
	9月	高度探究				
	2月					

【表紙の見方】

×・・・入学試験の実施がなかった等の理由で入学試験問題の作成がなかったもの、または、問題を公開しないもの  
斜線・・・学科試験(筆記試験)を実施しないもの

立命館大学大学院  
2024年度実施 入学試験

博士課程後期課程

文学研究科

人文学専攻・英米文学専修

入試方式	実施月	外国語(英語)	
		ページ	備考
一般入学試験	2月	P.1～	
外国人留学生入学試験	9月		
	2月		
学内進学入学試験	2月		

【表紙の見方】

×・・・入学試験の実施がなかった等の理由で入学試験問題の作成がなかったもの、または、問題を公開しないもの  
斜線・・・学科試験(筆記試験)を実施しないもの

※試験終了後、ホッチキスで綴じること(太線の4箇所)

2025年度 立命館大学大学院文学研究科入学試験問題

2025年2月8日

博士課程後期課程 人文学専攻  
英米文学専修

「外国語」(英語)

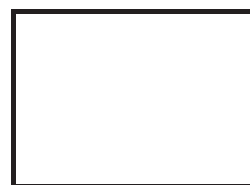
全 6 ページ

●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

専攻・専修名	課程	科目	受験番号	氏 名
人 文 学 専攻 (英米文学専修)	後期課程	外国語 (英語)		

## I. 次の英文を読んで問いに答えなさい。

In 1995, neuroscientists at the Netherlands Institute for Brain Research in Amsterdam published findings from a post-mortem study, which included six transgender individuals. They found that the volume of part of the brain's hypothalamus — called the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis, which tends to be larger in men than in women — corresponded to the gender identity of the transgender individuals, not to their sex assigned at birth. Although the data were only correlative, (a) the researchers suggested that people identify as transgender because of changes in the brain that happen before birth — in other words, that someone can be born with a male-typical body and brain characteristics more typical of a female brain, and vice versa.

Since it was published, the paper has been cited more than 1,000 times, and at least a dozen researchers have probed this theory and related ones using tools such as structural and functional magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).

Although the results of these analyses have been inconsistent, several ideas have nonetheless arisen about a neurobiological basis for (b) gender dysphoria — the distress associated with a person's gender identity not aligning with the sex they were assigned at birth. These include the 'own-body perception' theory, which proposes that a reduced structural and functional connectivity between certain brain networks is responsible. (Previous work has associated these networks with brain regions thought to be involved in people's ability to link their own body to their sense of self.)

As analytical tools and methods advance, brain research is becoming more sophisticated. The number of (c) neuroscientific studies that include transgender participants has increased considerably since 1991.

Some neuroscientists are using functional MRI to study the effects of hormone therapy on brain structure and to examine cognitive processes such as face perception. Others are applying machine-learning techniques to establish whether features in brain scans of cis- and transgender people correlate with their gender identity. Researchers are also trying to assess whether particular features identified in brain scans make it more likely that transgender individuals will benefit from gender-affirming hormone therapy. And some are conducting 'mega-analyses' — pooling the brain scans of hundreds of participants — to identify brain characteristics that are specific to transgender people.

One concern arising from such studies is that neuroscientific findings related to transgender identity could make it even harder for some people to access medical treatment that could help them.

In countries or regions where gender-affirming medical treatment is available, individuals often need a diagnosis of 'gender dysphoria' or 'gender incongruence' to be eligible for hormone therapy or gender-affirming surgery, and to be reimbursed for such treatments. Results from brain scans could be included in the suite of measurements used to assess whether someone is experiencing gender dysphoria or incongruence.

Those in favour of such requirements argue that it is necessary to prevent people taking irreversible steps that they might regret. Hormonal therapy can have adverse effects on fertility, for instance. (d) However, many transgender people argue that whether someone can receive gender-affirming hormone therapy or other treatment shouldn't depend on a health-care practitioner deciding that they experience 'enough' gender dysphoria to be eligible. The current approach, combined with a shortage of specialists qualified to make such diagnoses, has been linked to long waiting lists. In the Netherlands, waiting times can be more than two years.

A second possibility is that neuroscientific findings related to transgender identity will fuel transphobic narratives. Take the debate on social media and other platforms about gendered public spaces in countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom and Brazil. Some people argue that allowing transgender women to access infrastructure, such as public toilets or women's prisons, threatens the safety of "real women". Neuroscientific research is sometimes misused to bolster flawed claims about what 'real' means.

Moreover, such studies could exacerbate tensions between scientific and transgender communities. Although cis- and transgender researchers have taken steps to improve people's understanding, (e) there is a history of tension between the scientific and transgender communities. In the late 1980s, for instance, a sexologist argued that trans women who are mainly attracted to women experience sexual arousal from their own expression of femininity. He described their feelings of gender dysphoria as resulting from paraphilia — a sexual interest in objects, situations or individuals that are atypical. This theory has not held up under broader scientific scrutiny, but it has become notorious in the transgender community and, from our discussions with transgender people and discussions by other groups, it is clear that such studies have reduced transgender people's trust in science.

In 2021, for example, a neuroimaging study with transgender participants was suspended in the United States after backlash from the transgender community. The study would have involved showing participants images of themselves wearing tight clothes, with the intention of triggering gender dysphoria — an experience that is associated with depression, anxiety, social isolation and an increased risk of suicide. The study's researchers had acquired ethical approval from their research institute and obtained informed consent from the participants. Yet they had failed to anticipate how the transgender community would perceive their experimental procedure.

## 文学研究科入学試験答案用紙

専攻・専修名	課程	科目	受験番号	氏 名
人 文 学専攻 (英米文学専修)	後期課程	外国語 (英語)		

(1)下線部(a)を和訳しなさい。

(2)下線部(b)の定義と症状について、本文に即して説明しなさい。

(3)下線部(c)の内容を本文に即して説明しなさい。

(4)下線部(d)を和訳しなさい。

(5)下線部(e)の内容を本文に即して説明しなさい。

II. 次の英文を読んで問いに答えなさい。

The novel I am writing at the moment (provisionally entitled *The French Lieutenant's Woman*) is set about a hundred years back. I don't think of it as a historical novel, a genre in which I have very little interest. It started four or five months ago as a visual image. A woman stands at the end of a deserted quay and stares out to sea. That was all. This image rose in my mind one morning when I was still in bed half asleep. It corresponded to no actual incident in my life (or in art) that I can recall, though I have for many years collected obscure books and forgotten prints, all sorts of flotsam and jetsam from the last two or three centuries, relics of past lives --- and I suppose this leaves me with a sort of dense hinterland from which such images percolate down to the coast of consciousness.

These mythopoeic 'stills' (they see almost always static) float into my mind very often. I ignore them, since that is the best way of finding whether they really are the door to a new world.

So I ignored this image: but it recurred. Imperceptibly it stopped coming to me. I began deliberately to recall it and to try to analyse and hypothesize why it held some sort of imminent power. It was obviously mysterious. It was vaguely romantic. It also seemed, perhaps because of the latter quality, not to belong to today. The woman obstinately refused to stare out of the window of an airport lounge; it had to be this ancient quay --- as I happen to live near one, so near that I can see it from the bottom of my garden, it soon became a specific ancient quay. The woman had no face, no particular degree of sexuality. But she was Victorian; and since I always saw her in the same static long shot, with her back turned, she represented a reproach on the Victorian Age. An outcast. I didn't know her crime, but I wished to protect her. That is, I began to fall in love with her. Or with her stance. I didn't know which.

This ---not literally--- pregnant female image came at a time (the autumn of 1966) when I was already half-way through another novel and had, still have, three or four others planned to follow it. (a) It was an interference, but of such power that it soon came to make the previously planned work seem the intrusive element in my life. (b) This accidentality of inspiration has to be allowed for in writing; both in the work one is on (unplanned development of character, unintended incidents, and so on) and in one's works as a whole. Follow the accident, fear the fixed plan --- that is the rule.

(c) Narcissism, or pygmalionism, is the essential vice a writer must have. Characters (and even situations) are like children or lovers, they need constant caressing, concern, listening to, watching, admiring. All these occupations become tiring for the active partner --- the writer--- and only something akin to love can provide the energy. I've heard people say, 'I want to write a book.' But wanting to write a book, however ardently, is not enough. Even to say, 'I want to be possessed by my own creations,' is not enough; all natural or born writers are possessed, and in the old magical sense, by their own imaginations long before they even began to think of writing.

## 文学研究科入学試験答案用紙

専攻・専修名	課程	科目	受験番号	氏 名
人 文 学専攻 (英米文学専修)	後期課程	外国語 (英語)		

This fluke genesis must break all the rules of creative writing; must sound at best childlike, at worst childish. I suppose the orthodox method is to work out what one wants to say and what one has experience of, and then to correlate the two. I have tried that method and started out with an analytically arrived-at theme and a set of characters all neatly standing for something; but the manuscripts have all petered out miserably. *The Magus* (written before *The Collector*, which also originated in a single image) sprang from a very trivial visit to a villain a Greek island; nothing in the least unusual happened. But in my unconscious I kept arriving at the place again and again; something wanted to happen there, something that had not happened to me at the time. Why it should have been at *that* villa, *that* one visit, among so many thousands of other possible launching-pads, I do not know. Only a month ago someone showed me some recent photographs of the villa, which is now deserted; and it was just a deserted villa. Its mysterious significance to me fifteen years ago remains mysterious.

Once the seed germinates, reason and knowledge, culture and all the rest have to start to grow it. You cannot create a world by hot instinct; but only by cold experience. That is one good reason why so many novelists produce nothing until, or do all their best work after, the age of forty.

I find it very difficult to write if I don't know I shall have several days absolutely (d) clear. All visits, all intrusions, all daily duties become irksome. This is during the first draft. I wrote the first draft of *The Collector* in under a month; sometimes ten thousand words a day. Of course a lot of it was poorly written and had to be endlessly amended and revised. First draft and revision writing are so different they hardly seem to belong to the same activity. I never do any 'research' until the first draft is finished; all that matters to begin with is the flow, the story, the narrating. (e) Research material then is like swimming in a straitjacket.

(1)下線部(a)を和訳しなさい。

(2)下線部(b)と似た表現を一つ本文中から抜き出しなさい。

(3)下線部(c)の内容を本文に即して説明しなさい。

(4)下線部(d)のこの文脈での意味を答えなさい。

(5)下線部(e)の内容を本文に即して説明しなさい。

Used with permission of Manchester University Press, from *The novel today : contemporary writers on modern fiction*, by Malcolm Bradbury, 1977; permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.

III. 次の日本語を英語に訳しなさい。

2011 年 11 月、地球人口は 70 億人を超えた。地球上では毎日約 20 万の新しい生命が誕生している。1 分間に約 140 人という数だ。新しい生命が誕生することは、おそらくとても望ましいことだろう。多くの家族は新しい生命を授かった場合、大きな喜びを感じるはずだ。しかし、家族の喜びとは裏腹に、世界では誕生した新しい生命の一定部分には残酷な現実が待ち構えている。貧困を原因としたあまりに早すぎる死がそれである。

伊藤恭彦「グローバル・ジャスティスの可能性」  
(内藤正典、岡野八代(編)『グローバル・ジャスティス』ミネルヴァ書房、2013年、p.133)

IV. 文学研究におけるテキストとコンテキストの扱い方について、あなたの理解や考えをもとに、70 から 100 ワード程度の英語で説明しなさい。