

英米文学 専攻（博士前期/修士）Aコース

試験科目：専門科目（文学研究の基礎）

試験時間：（120）分

I. 次の説明に該当する語句、または人名、グループ名等を英語で答えなさい。（3点×20）

- (1) A Titan who was supposed to have created man out of clay and then stolen for him the gift of fire. In revenge, Zeus sent Pandora. He was punished by being chained to a rock on Mount Caucasus.
- (2) A type of episodic novel, originating in mid-sixteenth-century Spain, which follows the career of a knavish central character whose adventures cast a satirical light on contemporary society.
- (3) A dramatic device that allows characters, alone on stage or out of contact with the other actors, to speak their thoughts or feelings as though to themselves, giving the audience an insight into their motivation and state of mind.
- (4) A piece of writing that closely imitates the style of an earlier work. It differs from parody in that the imitation is usually a form of tribute, conscious or unconscious.
- (5) Emancipated young woman of the 1920s, identified by her fashionable bobbed hair, uncorseted knee-length dresses, willingness to drink and smoke in public, and sexual independence.
- (6) A minor prophet charged by God with reproving the inhabitants of the Assyrian capital Nineveh for their wickedness. He tried to escape the task by taking ship from Joppa to Tarshish.
- (7) The Jewish festival that commemorates the Exodus from slavery in Egypt. The Israelites were instructed to kill a lamb and daub its blood on the lintel and side-posts of their houses.
- (8) A poem of 14 lines, usually in iambic pentameters, with a set rhyme scheme. It was introduced into English poetry in the first half of the sixteenth century by Sir Thomas Wyatt and the earl of Surrey.
- (9) Lexicographer, scholar, and poet, this person was the dominant critical presence in the second half of the eighteenth century. The preface to his eight-volume edition of *The Plays of William Shakespeare* (1765) and his *Lives of the Poets* (1781), containing biographical studies of 52 poets, are landmarks in a wide-ranging body of literary criticism.
- (10) The 102 colonists (of whom only 35 were actually Puritan Separatists) who sailed from Plymouth in the *Mayflower* in 1620 and founded the first permanent colony in New England.
- (11) Greek philosopher. After studying under Plato in Athens, he was later appointed by Philip of Macedon to be tutor to his son Alexander (the Great).

- (12) The last book of the Bible, containing the apocalyptic vision of the seven seals and leading up to a vision of God's holy city in heaven, the new Jerusalem.
- (13) God of wine. He was associated with music, poetry, the shedding of inhibitions, and the celebration of ecstatic fertility cults.
- (14) The great epic poet credited with authorship of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.
- (15) A work whose surface narrative corresponds to a secondary level of meaning -- religious, moral, political -- that is the real point of the story. Spenser's *Faerie Queene* and Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* are both examples.
- (16) The cardinal sins established by the early Christian church and frequently represented in medieval art and literature: pride, covetousness, lust, envy, gluttony, anger, and sloth.
- (17) An organization founded in 1884 to bring about the gradual spread of socialism in Britain.
- (18) An ethical doctrine that judges actions according to whether they produce happiness or the reverse. The beset action is the one that produces the greatest happiness, and the least pain, for the greatest number of people.
- (19) French writer and social philosopher, born in Geneva, to whom we owe the popular concept of the "noble savage" (though the term itself goes back to Dryden's *The Conquest of Granada*).
- (20) British art and social critic who had a commanding influence on Victorian cultural taste. A champion of Turner, and later of the Pre-Raphaelites, he was also a leading enthusiast for the nineteenth century revival of Gothic architecture.

II. 次の語について簡潔に説明しなさい(英語でも日本語でも可)。指示のあるものはそれに従うこと。(5点×8)

- (1) Oxford Movement (人名をあげて)
- (2) Theater of the Absurd (人名をあげて)
- (3) Bildungsroman (作品名をあげて)
- (4) Stream of Consciousness (作品名をあげて)
- (5) Existentialism (人名あるいは作品名をあげて)
- (6) Sermon on the mount
- (7) Epic (人名あるいは作品名をあげて)
- (8) Catharsis (人名あるいは作品名をあげて)

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英米文学 専攻（博士前期/修士）Aコース

試験科目：専門科目（イギリス文学I）

試験時間：（120）分

①A～Eの文章の作者名と、その文章が含まれている作品の題名を挙げよ（英字で正しく綴ること）。作者不詳の作品は、「作者不詳」の英訳を著者名として記せ。*の付いている語句・文章には注が与えられている。

A

What dire offence from amorous causes springs,
What mighty contests rise from trivial things,
I sing—This verse to Caryl, Muse! is due:
This, even Belinda, may vouchsafe to view;
Slight is the subject, but not so the praise,
If she inspire, and he approve my lays.

B

Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this son of York:
And all the clouds that loured upon our house
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried.
Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments,
Our stern alarums changed to merry meetings,
Our dreadful marches to delightful measures.

C

In that part of the western division of this kingdom which is commonly called Somersetshire, there lately lived, and perhaps lives still, a gentleman whose name was Allworthy, and who might well be called the favourite of both Nature and Fortune; for both of these seem to have contended which should bless and enrich him most.

D

I pray you all give your audience*,
And hear this matter with reverence,
By figure a moral play—
The *Summoning of Everyman* called it is,
That of our lives and ending shows
How transitory* we be all day.
The matter is wondrous precious,
But the intent of it is more gracious,
And sweet to bear away.

audience: hearing

transitory: fleeting, passing away

E

Our two souls therefore, which are one,
Though I must go, endure not yet
A breach, but an expansion,
Like gold to airy thinness beat.
If they be two, they are two so
As stiff twin compasses are two,
Thy soul the fixed foot, makes no show
To move, but doth, if th'other do.

② ①の A～E の文章の創作年を古い順に並べよ

③ ①の A～E の文章もしくは作者に最も関係のある語句を次の(1)～(5)から 1つ選べ。

- (1) allegory
- (2) mock-heroic
- (3) The Rise of the Novel
- (4) Metaphysical poetry
- (5) Vice

④ ③の(1)～(5)の語句を簡潔に説明せよ。説明文中に、①の A～E の文章を用いてもよいし、A～E 以外の作品を用いてもよいが、必ず著者名か作品名のどちらか 1つを入れること。

⑤ ①の A～E の文章の大意を述べよ。(解答スペースが不足の場合、解答用紙の裏面を使用すること。)

英米文学 専攻（博士前期/修士）Bコース

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英米文学 専攻（博士前期/修士）Aコース

試験科目：専門科目（イギリス文学II）

試験時間：（120）分

I. 次の英文を読み、各設問に答えなさい。

【出典】A. Walton Litz, Louis Menand, and Lawrence Rainey, eds., *The Cambridge History of Literary Criticism*, Vol. VII: *Modernism and the New Criticism* (Cambridge UP, 2006), p. 393. [一部改変]

1. (a)に当てはまる著作名を英字で記しなさい。
2. Leavisが(a)の著作で評価した作家のうち、副題で挙がっていない作家名を英字で記しなさい。
3. 例えば下線(b)はどのような作家、作品を指していると考えられますか。具体的な名称を挙げながら説明しなさい。
4. 下線(c)を和訳しなさい。

II. 次の(1)～(7)の場所と関係の深い作品名を英字で記し、その作者を(a)～(g)から選び、各地名が該当作品においてどのような意味を持つのかを簡単に説明しなさい。

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Christminster | (a) E. M. Forster |
| (2) the Hebrides | (b) Charles Dickens |
| (3) the Arctic | (c) Evelyn Waugh |
| (4) Donwell Abbey | (d) Virginia Woolf |
| (5) Satis House | (e) Thomas Hardy |
| (6) the Caves of Marabar | (f) Jane Austen |
| (7) the Amazonian jungle | (g) Mary Shelley |

III. 次の文学用語を、具体的な作品名もしくは作者名を挙げながら簡潔に説明しなさい。

- (1) comedy of manners
- (2) decadence
- (3) epistolary novels

英米文学 専攻（博士前期/修士） Bコース

試験科目：専門科目（イギリス文学II）

試験時間：（ 90 ）分

I. 次の英文を読み、各設問に答えなさい。

【出典】A. Walton Litz, Louis Menand, and Lawrence Rainey, eds., *The Cambridge History of Literary Criticism*, Vol. VII: *Modernism and the New Criticism* (Cambridge UP, 2006), p. 393. [一部改変]

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英米文学 専攻（博士前期/修士）Aコース

試験科目：専門科目（アメリカ文学）

試験時間：120分

I 次に引用された箇所作者名と作品名を英語で書きなさい（1は作者名のみ）。

1) Because I could not stop for Death-

He kindly stopped for me-

The Carriage held but just Ourselves-

And Immortality.

2) The Widow Douglas, she took me for her son, and allowed she would sivilize me; but it was rough living in the house all the time, considering how dismal regular and decent the widow was in all her ways; and so when I couldn't stand it no longer, I lit out. I got into my old rags, and my sugar-hogshead again, and was free and satisfied.

3) At the lake shore there was another rowboat drawn up. The two Indians stood waiting.

Nick and his father got in the stern of the boat and the Indians shoved it off and one of them got in to row. Uncle George sat in the stern of the camp rowboat. The young Indian shoved the camp boat off and got in to row Uncle George.

The two boats started off in the dark. Nick heard the oarlocks of the other boat quite a way ahead of them in the mist.

4) 124 was spiteful. Full of a baby's venom. The women in the house knew it and so did the children. For years each put up with the spite in his own way, but by 1873 Sethe and her daughter Denver were its only victims. The grandmother, Baby Suggs, was dead, and the sons, Howard and Buglar, had run away by the time they were thirteen years old--as soon as merely looking in a mirror shattered it (that was the signal for Buglar); as soon as two tiny hand prints appeared in the cake (that was it for Howard).

5) Droning a drowsy syncopated tune,
Rocking back and forth to a mellow croon,
 I heard a Negro play.
Down on Lenox Avenue the other night
By the pale dull pallor of an old gas light
 He did a lazy sway. . . .
 He did a lazy sway. . . .
To the tune o' those Weary Blues.
With his ebony hands on each ivory key.
He made that poor piano moan with melody.
 O Blues!

6) I was born in Tuckahoe, near Hillsborough, and about twelve miles from Easton, in Talbot county, Maryland. I have no accurate knowledge of my age, never having seen any authentic record containing it. By far the larger part of the slaves know as little of their ages as horses know of theirs, and it is the wish of most masters within my knowledge to keep their slaves thus ignorant. I do not remember to have ever met a slave who could tell of his birthday. They seldom come nearer to it than planting-time, harvest-time, cherry-time, spring-time, or fall-time. A want of information concerning my own was a source of unhappiness to me even during childhood.

7) In the year 1799, Captain Amasa Delano, of Duxbury, in Massachusetts, commanding a large sealer and general trader, lay at anchor, with a valuable cargo, in the harbor of St. Maria—a small, desert, uninhabited island toward the southern extremity of the long coast of Chili. There he had touched for water.

On the second day, not long after dawn, while lying in his berth, his mate came below, informing him that a strange sail was coming into the bay. Ships were then not so plenty in those waters as now. He rose, dressed, and went on deck.

8) Half-way down a by-street of one of our New England towns, stands a rusty wooden house, with seven acutely peaked gables facing towards various points of the compass, and a huge, clustered chimney in the midst. The street is Pyncheon-street; the house is

the old Pyncheon-house; and an elm-tree of wide circumference, rooted before the door, is familiar to every town-born child by the title of the Pyncheon-elm. On my occasional visits to the town aforesaid, I seldom fail to turn down Pyncheon-street, for the sake of passing through the shadow of these two antiquities; the great elm-tree and the weather-beaten edifice.

9) I celebrate myself, and sing myself,
And what I assume you shall assume,
For every atom belonging to me as good belongs to you.

I loafe and invite my soul,
I lean and loafe at my ease observing a spear of summer grass.

My tongue, every atom of my blood, form'd from this soil, this air,
Born here of parents born here from parents the same, and their parents the same,
I, now thirty-seven years old in perfect health begin,
Hoping to cease not till death.

10) Nevertheless, in this mansion of gloom I now proposed to myself a sojourn of some weeks. Its proprietor, Roderick Usher, had been one of my boon companions in boyhood; but many years had elapsed since our last meeting. A letter, however, had lately reached me in a distant part of the country—a letter from him—which, in its wildly importunate nature, had admitted of no other than a personal reply. The MS. gave evidence of nervous agitation.

II 次の用語について、作者名／人名や作品名を挙げながら簡潔に説明しなさい。

- 1) Postmodernism
- 2) American Renaissance
- 3) Minimalist Fiction
- 4) Nature Writing
- 5) A City Upon a Hill

英米文学 専攻（博士前期/修士）Bコース

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My tongue, every atom of my blood, form'd from this soil, this air,
Born here of parents born here from parents the same, and their parents the same,
I, now thirty-seven years old in perfect health begin,
Hoping to cease not till death.

10) Nevertheless, in this mansion of gloom I now proposed to myself a sojourn of some weeks. Its proprietor, Roderick Usher, had been one of my boon companions in boyhood; but many years had elapsed since our last meeting. A letter, however, had lately reached me in a distant part of the country—a letter from him—which, in its wildly importunate nature, had admitted of no other than a personal reply. The MS. gave evidence of nervous agitation.

II 次の用語について、作者名／人名や作品名を挙げながら簡潔に説明しなさい。

- 1) Postmodernism
- 2) American Renaissance
- 3) Minimalist Fiction
- 4) Nature Writing
- 5) A City Upon a Hill

英米文学 専攻（博士前期/修士）Aコース

試験科目：専門科目（英語学）

試験時間：（120）分

I 以下の文章を読み、説明に答えなさい。

The language we refer to as OE can be traced back to the fifth century AD, when the people traditionally referred to as (1), Saxons and Jutes began to arrive in England from parts of what are now Germany and (2), (3)first as raiders, then as settlers. Their progress through England and southern Scotland can be traced through the study of place-names. Names containing elements such as *ing*, *ham* or *ton* (*Birmingham*, *Southampton*) indicate (4) settlement, while elements such as *aber* (*Aberdeen*, *Aberystwyth*) come from the (5) languages spoken by the indigenous peoples.

OE was a (6) language, belonging to (7)the Indo-European family of languages and closely related to modern languages such as (8) and German. Its grammar was substantially different from that of ModE, since, like German, (9)it used inflections on the ends of words rather than word order to express grammatical relationships. It is notoriously difficult to calculate (10)how much OE vocabulary survives in later English.

出典：Kay, C. & Allan, K. (2015), *English historical semantics*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, pp. 7-8. (一部改変)

- (1) 空欄に入る民族名を英語で答えなさい。
- (2) 空欄に入る国名を英語で答えなさい。
- (3) raiders としてブリテン島にやってきた歴史的経緯を説明しなさい。
- (4) 空欄に入る民族名を以下から選びなさい。
[a] Roman [b] Norman [c] Scandinavian [d] Anglo-Saxon
- (5) 空欄に入る言語名を以下から選びなさい。
[a] Germanic [b] Romantic [c] Celtic [d] Hellenic
- (6) 空欄に入る言語名を以下から選びなさい。
[a] Germanic [b] Romantic [c] Celtic [d] Hellenic
- (7) 印欧語族を定義した上で、その中の英語の位置付けを説明しなさい（図を用いてよい）。
- (8) 空欄に入る言語名を英語で答えなさい。
- (9) OE から ModE に至る英語の文法構造の変化を、語形と語順の観点から説明しなさい。
- (10) OE 由来を含む現代英語全体の語彙の構成（出所）と、それぞれの大まかな特徴を説明しなさい。

II ME か OE のどちらかを選んで、分かりやすい日本語に訳しなさい。

ME

Whan that Aprill with his shoures soote
The droghte of March hath perced to the roote,
And bathed every veyne in swich licour
Of which vertu engendered is the flour;

OE

Him ðā Scyld gewāt tō gescæphwīle,
felahrōr fēran on Frēan wære.

英米文学 専攻（博士前期/修士）Bコース

試験科目：専門科目（英語学）

試験時間：（90）分

I 以下の文章を読み、説明に答えなさい。

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II ME か OE のどちらかを選んで、分かりやすい日本語に訳しなさい。

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英米文学 専攻（博士前期/修士・博士後期・前後期共通）Aコース

試験科目：第一外国語（英文和訳）

試験時間：（90）分

問 以下の英文を読み、下線部(1)～(3)を日本語に訳しなさい。なお、*印のついた語には注が与えられている。

Twentieth-century politics had been organized along a left-right spectrum defined by economic issues, the left wanting more equality and the right demanding greater freedom. Progressive politics centered around workers, their trade unions, and social democratic parties that sought better social protections and economic redistribution. The right by contrast was primarily interested in reducing the size of government and promoting the private sector. In the second decade of the twenty-first century, that spectrum appears to be giving way in many regions to one defined by identity. (1) The left has focused less on broad economic equality and more on promoting the interests of a wide variety of groups perceived as being marginalized—blacks, immigrants, women, Hispanics, the LGBT community, refugees, and the like. (2) The right, meanwhile, is redefining itself as patriots who seek to protect traditional national identity, an identity that is often explicitly connected to race, ethnicity, or religion.

A long tradition dating back at least as far as Karl Marx sees political struggles as a reflection of economic conflicts, essentially as fights over shares of the pie. Indeed, this is part of the story of the 2010s, with globalization producing significant populations of people left behind by the overall growth that occurred around the world. Between 2000 and 2016, half of Americans saw no gains to their real incomes; the proportion of national output going to the top 1 percent went from 9 percent of GDP in 1974 to 24 percent in 2008.

But as important as material self-interest is, human beings are motivated by other things as well, motives that better explain the disparate events of the present. This might be called the politics of resentment. (3) In a wide variety of cases, a political leader has mobilized followers around the perception that the group's dignity had been affronted*, disparaged*, or otherwise disregarded*. This resentment engenders demands for public recognition of the dignity of the group in question. A humiliated* group seeking restitution* of its dignity carries far more emotional weight* than people simply pursuing their economic advantage.

出典：Francis Fukuyama, *Identity: Contemporary Identity Politics and the Struggle for Recognition* (Profile Books, 2018), chapter 1, Kindle edition.

注

affront: hurt, insult, offend

disparage: trivialize, undervalue, belittle

disregard: ignore, pay no attention to

humiliate: disgrace, degrade, cause someone to feel low or ashamed

restitution: return, recovery, restoration

weight: influence, force, leverage

英米文学 専攻（博士前期/修士・博士後期・前後期共通）Bコース

試験科目：第一外国語（英文和訳）

試験時間：（90）分

問 以下の英文を読み、下線部（1）～（3）を日本語に訳しなさい。なお、*印のついた語には注が与えられている。

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英米文学 専攻（博士前期/修士）Aコース

試験科目：第二外国語（仏文和訳）

試験時間：（ 90 ）分

以下の文章を読み、全文を和訳しなさい。*のついている語は、本文のあとの注を参照のこと。

<注>

finalité：目的に沿うこと、合目的性

dans la mesure où：～である限りにおいて、～の点で

Il est donné à... de：人に...することができる

enfouir：埋める

donnée：所与の条件

originelle：初めの、元の

repérer：正確な位置を決定する、見つける

<出典>

Roland Barthes, *La préparation du roman I et II : notes de cours et de séminaires au Collège de France 1978-1979 et 1979-1980* (IMEC, 2003), pp. 187-88.

英米文学 専攻（博士前期/修士）Aコース

試験科目：第一外国語（和文英訳）

試験時間：（ 90 ）分

問 次の文章を読み、下線部(1)～(3)を英語に訳しなさい。

1845年に出版された『19世紀の女性』はマーガレット・フラー（1810–1850）の代表的な著作である。メアリ・ウルストンクラフト（1759–1797）の『女性の権利の擁護』（1792）が女性の基本的権利についての先駆的な主張であるとするならば、『19世紀の女性』はその主張を強化し、アメリカの当時の現状も踏まえて、女性の権利が認められる社会の樹立を求めたものであるといえる。

エマーソンが唱え、ソローが実践し、多くの知識人を惹きつけた超絶主義は、ロマンティックで楽天的な考えによって、アメリカの思想としての機能を果たし、時代の要請によく応えた。(1) 超絶主義は神を知るために必要なのは教会の権威ではなく、研ぎ澄まされた自分の精神であり、真理を知るために必要なのは埃をかぶった古い書物ではなく、自分自身の直観であると説いた。 その意味で、超絶主義には知性の民主化を図ろうとする姿勢があった。ピューリタニズムから精神主義の伝統を受け継ぎながら、同時に、ピューリタンが神の絶対を唱えて否定した人間の精神の独立を実現する画期的な思想の転換が、超絶主義において達成されたのである。

(2) しかし魂の自由が唱道されればされるほど、保障されているはずの権利を享受できない者たちが存在するという事実が、理想とはほど遠い社会の実態を浮かび上がらせもする。『19世紀の女性』でフラーは、黒人女性やネイティブ・アメリカンの女性のみならず、白人女性も、経済階級にかかわらず、たとえ裕福な中産階級に属していたとしても、一人の個人としては認められていないということを糾弾する。身体的にも精神的にも脆弱であると公的な場から女性を退けながら、苦役を忍ぶ女性の現状には目をつぶる男性社会の欺瞞を、フラーは皮肉を込めて批判する。

アメリカが自由と平等を掲げて成立した国であるからこそ、そのアメリカにおいて権利から疎外された存在は大きな抵抗のエネルギーを獲得することができるというのは皮肉なことではあるが、『19世紀の女性』もまた、アメリカの理想を逆手にとり、社会の矛盾を突く。(3) 理想はかならず実現されるというロマンティックな信条を超絶主義と共有しつつ、女性がいかに人間的な精神の成長から疎外されているかということ、神話や古典、同時代文学、伝説から実例まで幅広く例証しながら論じたのである。（一部改変）

出典：伊藤淑子「『19世紀の女性』解説」、マーガレット・フラー『19世紀の女性——時代を先取りしたフラーのラディカル・フェミニズム』（伊藤淑子訳、新水社、2013年）205～207頁。

英米文学 専攻（博士前期/修士）Bコース

試験科目：第一外国語（和文英訳）

試験時間：（ 90 ）分

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