

2023年度大学院博士前期課程一般入学試験（第I期）問題

研究科名	科目名
文学研究科 社会学専攻	英語 (No.1)

以下 I・II の問題に解答しなさい。

I. 次の文章を和訳しなさい。

The digital revolution

The third theme is the digital revolution, which has facilitated global connectivity and transformed almost every aspect of the way we live, work and enjoy our leisure time. Younger ‘digital’ generations take for granted the opportunities for communication that were, often literally, science fiction fantasy to their parents and grandparents. The internet, worldwide web, social media, smartphones, robotics, artificial intelligence, and much more are reshaping our world. Relentless microprocessing development makes personal computers so powerful that each one has more computing power than that available to entire corporations just thirty-five years ago.

Artificial intelligence (AI), robotics and the use of ‘big data’ are also gathering pace, enabling the emerging ‘Internet of Things’: smart devices with multiple functions, made possible by superfast Wi-Fi. We are entering a world of entirely automated factories, driverless cars, deliveries by remote-operated drone, domestic robots and automated system in the home, AI-generated media content, and much more. What will be the impact on work when tasks and even whole jobs can be performed without human beings? The most basic question, ‘how can we make a living?’, is raised anew once factory workers, taxi drivers, journalists and doctors all see part, or all, of their role taken from them. We may still be at the foothills of the digital revolution, but the book covers its potentially profound consequences for every individual and all societies.

Source: Giddens, Anthony, and Philip W. Sutton, 2021, *Sociology*, 9th edition, Polity Press, (Kindle Version): pp. X-XI.

Digital sociology

The emergence of the internet and worldwide web presents new opportunities and challenges for sociologists. One opportunity is simply gaining access to an unrivalled range of information from across the globe with just a few clicks. The internet has become an invaluable research tool that can be used to gain access to articles, book, research reports, government documents, parliamentary debates (live or in document form), historical, archives and lots, lots more. In this way, academic exchanges are speeded up and local research reaches the international scholarly community with ease.

Source: Giddens, Anthony, and Philip W. Sutton, 2021, *Sociology*, 9th edition, Polity Press, (Kindle Version): pp. 59-60.

2023年度大学院博士前期課程一般入学試験（第I期）問題

研究科名	科目名
文学研究科 社会学専攻	英語 (No.2)

II. 次の文章を和訳しなさい。

The concept of ideology was first used in France in the late eighteenth century to describe a putative science of ideas and knowledge - an idea-ology. In this sense, ideology was to be a discipline akin to psychology or ecology. This conception of ideology is now seen as 'neutral', which does not imply that ideas are biased or misleading, simply that there are a variety of ideas in society that can be studied and compared. In the 1930s and 1940s, Karl Mannheim attempted to revive this idea in his sociology of knowledge, which linked particular modes of thought to their social bases. Mannheim thought that, for example, the knowledge produced in different social class contexts could only be partial and that a sociology of knowledge should aim to bring the varied interpretations together to produce a better understanding of society as a whole. The neutral concept of ideology has not proved particularly popular.

A much more critical version of ideology has been the dominant conception in sociology. Karl Marx saw ideology as an important factor in the reproduction of capitalist class domination. He argued that powerful groups are able to control the dominant ideas circulating in society, legitimizing their own privileged position.

Thus, the dominant ideas of every age are those that support the ruling class. Ideology is a barrier to equality, and later Marxists spent a lot of time theorizing how ideologies could be combated to raise workers' awareness of their exploitation. Social analysts, they thought, should uncover the distortions of ideology so as to allow the powerless to gain a true perspective on their lives as a prelude to taking action to improve their life conditions. Today the concept of ideology is not as well used as it was in the 1970s and 1980s, and it is much more likely that sociological interest in the power of ideas will draw on the Foucauldian concept of discourses and their effects, which has shifted the focus away from ideas and beliefs towards language use, speech and documentary sources. However, the two concepts are not necessarily opposed.

Source: Giddens, Anthony, and Philip W. Sutton, 2017, *Essential Concepts in Sociology*, 2nd edition, Polity Press: pp.141-142.