

京都大学

英語

問題

2019年度入試

- 【学部】 総合人間学部、文学部、教育学部、法学部、経済学部、理学部、医学部、薬学部、工学部、農学部
- 【入試名】 前期日程
- 【試験日】 2月26日
- 【試験時間】 120分



「過去問ライブラリーは、(株) 旺文社が刊行する「全国大学入試問題正解」を中心とした過去問、研究・解答(解答・解説)を掲載しています。本サービスに関する知的財産権その他一切の権利は、(株) 旺文社または各情報提供者に帰属します。本サービスに掲載の全部または一部の無断複製、配布、転載、譲渡等を禁止します。各設問に対する「研究・解答」は原則として旺文社が独自に作成したものを掲載しています。掲載問題のうち★印を付したものは、著作権法第67条の2第1項の規定により文化庁長官に裁定申請を行った上で利用しています。

裁定申請日 【2017年】 8/1 【2018年】 4/24、9/20 【2019年】 6/20 【2020年】 5/14、6/1

1 著作権等の都合で問題掲載を見合わせております。

2 次の文章を読み、下の設問(1)~(4)に答えなさい。(75点)

The first commercially available digital camera was launched in 1990. (a) In the decade that followed, it created a lot of anxiety in photographers and photography scholars. Some went as far as declaring photography dead as a result of this shift. Initially this was considered too steep a change to be classified as a reconfiguration*, rather it was seen as a break. A death of something old. A birth of something new.

Digital images can also be easily copied, duplicated and edited. The latter made the flexibility of what photos can be seen as representing more obvious. It also made representing ourselves and our lives easy, cheap and quick. Additional shots now come with no additional costs, and we can and do take 10, 20, 30 snaps of any given thing to sort through later. In addition to transforming the individual value of the image, (b) this has altered the emotional meanings we attributed both to keeping and getting rid of individual photographs. Printed images of loved ones used to be kept even if they were out of focus, blurry or had development mistakes on them. In the context of the massive amount of digital images, the labour of love now becomes the cleaning, sorting, tagging, categorizing and deleting majority of the photos. While it is occasionally claimed that this emergent acceptance of deleting photos is indicative of their diminished social worth, there are plenty of digital snapshots that are printed out, displayed as the lock-screen on devices, or used as the background of the computer screen. Overall, we can say that digitalization has shifted the focus of photography from photographs themselves to the act of taking pictures.

The first camera phones date back to the very beginning of the twenty-first century. In early 2001, the BBC reported on the first cell phone with a camera invented in Japan. Readers from around the world offered their ideas on what such a peculiar invention might be good for. Some said it could have many uses for teenagers (streamlining shopping for outfits, proving you have met a pop idol, setting up your friends on dates) but would be pretty pointless for adults. Others thought it would be a practical aid for spying, taking sneak pictures of your competitors' produce or quickly reporting traffic accidents and injuries. (c) Yet others thought it might be nice for travelers to keep in touch with their families or hobbyists to show art or collections to others. My personal favourites include commenters who wrote they couldn't wait for the device to be available at a reasonable price in their home country, so they can take pictures of the friendly dogs they meet at the park. Someone suggested the camera needs to be on the front to allow for video calls, which didn't happen in practice until 2003.

A digital culture scholar claims that the fact that we always carry a camera alters what can be and is seen, recorded, discussed and remembered. Some photography scholars propose that camera phones and camera phone images have (d) three social uses — to capture memories, to maintain relationships, and to express yourself. In contrast, another scholar argues that the camera phone is no different from other portable image making devices and that the uses and meanings attributed to home videos in 1980s have been exactly the same — memory, communication and self-expression. In this sense, the social function of photography seems to have remained despite the changes through various reconfigurations of technology and cultural imaginaries about it.

*reconfiguration = modification; redesign

(1) 下線部(a)を和訳しなさい。

(2) 下線部(b)は具体的にどのようなことを指しているか、本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

(3) 下線部(c)を和訳しなさい。

(4) 下線部(d)の three social uses のうち、あなた自身が camera phone を使うならばどれを重視するか。1つを選び、具体例を挙げて理由を100語程度の英語で述べなさい。

3 次の文章を英訳しなさい。(25点)

「マイノリティ」という言葉を聞くと、全体のなかの少数者をまず思い浮かべるかもしれない。しかし、マイノリティという概念を数だけの問題に還元するのは間違いのもとである。人種あるいは宗教のような属性によって定義づけられる集団は、歴史的、文化的な条件によって社会的弱者になっている場合、マイノリティと呼ばれる。こうした意味で、数としては少なくない集団でもマイノリティとなる。例えば、組織の管理職のほとんどが男性である社会では、女性はマイノリティと考えられる。★