## 問題例

次の英文を日本語に訳しなさい。人名、書名など固有名詞は英語のままで構いません(但し、カタカナ表記としても問題ありません)。

The use of the concept of gender to explain the social differences between males and females is a fairly recent focus in sociology. This is not to say that differences between the two have been ignored by sociologists but that those differences were understood as immutable biological facts and that the social was, in the last instance, powerless to change. The presumed "natural" binary of sex was taken for granted by nineteenth-century and most twentieth-century theorists, for whom men were the primary focus of sociological interest, with women making an appearance usually in discussions of marriage and the family.

The relative invisibility of women in the sociological enterprise, as in all Western intellectual traditions, was challenged with the advent of second-wave feminism in the 1960s. The challenge was not confined to the academy. Betty Friedan's (1963) popular best-seller, *The Feminist Mystique, and Kate Millet's (1970) Sexual Politics* critiqued the oppressive nature of male/female relationships, and the numerous consciousness-raising groups as well as feminist groups that emerged from various left and civil rights organizations also mounted trenchant critiques. Central to the critiques was the conviction that the "personal is political," that feminist scholarship must be allied to feminist activism. In the academy, the marginality of women to the "intellectual, cultural, and political world" was contested, and vital interdisciplinary exchanges began the process of putting the natural binary under the microscope.

## (word notes)

**fairly:** more than a little, but much less than very  $\rightarrow$  quite

immutable: never changing or impossible to change

in the last instance: at the last of a situation or series of actions

**presume:** to think that something is true

**binary:** consisting of two parts

enterprise: a large and complicated project

**critique:** to say how good or bad a book, play, painting, or set of ideas is  $\rightarrow$  evaluate

oppressive: powerful, cruel, and unfair

**consciousness-raising:** the process of making people understand and care more about a

moral, social, or political problem, especially by giving them information

**mount:** to plan, organize, and begin an event or a course of action

trenchant: expressed very strongly, effectively, and directly without worrying about

offending people

**conviction:** a very strong belief or opinion

**marginal:** marginal people or groups are not considered powerful or important **contest:** to say formally that you do not accept something or do not agree with it

interdisciplinary: involving ideas, information, or people from different subjects or areas of

study

put something under the microscope: to examine a situation very closely and carefully

## 訳出例

社会学において、男女の社会的格差を説明するためジェンダーの概念が用いられるのは ごく最近の焦点です。これは社会学者たちが男女間の格差を無視してきたということでは なく、これらの相違が不変の生物学的事実であると理解されていたのであって、そして最終 的には世間が変革の力を持たなかったのです。「自然な」ものだとされる性の二元論は、19 世紀およびほとんどの 20 世紀の理論家によって当然のことと見なされ、彼らにとっては、 男性こそが社会学的関心の主な焦点なのであって、女性については結婚と家族についての 議論において登場するのが常でした。

西洋の知的伝統のすべてにおいてそうであったように、社会学の取り組みの中でも女性が相対的に軽視されてきたことに対し、1960年代の第2波フェミニズムの到来とともに異議申し立てがなされました。抗議の声は学界に止まりませんでした。Betty Friedan (ベティ・3フリーダン)(1963)の人気ベストセラーThe Feminist Mystique(『新しい女性の創造』)や Kate Millet(ケイト・ミレット)(1970)の Sexual Politics(『性の政治学』)は、男性/女性の関係が持つ抑圧的な本質を批判し、様々な左翼運動や公民権運動組織から現れたフェミニスト団体のみならず、数多くの意識向上団体も激しく抗議し始めました。抗議の中核を成したのは、「個人的なことは政治的なこと」という確信であり、フェミニストの学識はフェミニストの行動主義と連携するべきという信念でした。学界では「知的、文化的、政治的世界」において女性が周縁におかれた状態であることに異議が唱えられ、複数の専門分野での活発な意見交換によって、自然とされる二元論を詳細に分析する過程が始まりました。