

2018年度 早稲田大学大学院文学研究科 入学試験問題

解答は別紙（横書）

【修士課程】 一般外国語 英語

【I】 下の文章を読んで、(a) ～ (h) の空所に入る最も適当な語句を下の語(句)群から選び、その番号を解答欄に記入しなさい。(なお、語句の中には、文脈に応じて適切な語尾活用が必要となる場合もある)。

Chivalry is as much a part of Japan as its national flower, the cherry blossom. It is not an old, dry, historical virtue. It is still a living object of power and beauty. While it has no shape, we know that we are under its influence. The social conditions in which it was born have long disappeared. The light of chivalry, which was a child of feudalism, still shines upon us with its moral teaching. It is a pleasure for me to think about it, as it is for some English people to think about their past knights in shining armor.

The Japanese word which I have roughly called chivalry is more than just horsemanship. Bu-shi-do literally means Military-Knight-Ways. These are the ways which fighting nobles should (a) in their daily lives and follow in their work. They are the moral rules of the warrior class. From now on I would like to use the Japanese word because it is a teaching which is very unique and (b) a distinct type of mind and character. So it is with some words. They are very expressive of national character. This is not just the case with some Japanese words but also other languages.

Bushido, then, is a set of moral rules which the samurai had to follow. It is an unspoken law written only in the heart of man. It was founded not by one man alone but was the result of the natural growth of centuries of military careers. Early in the 17th century there were military laws (*buke hatto*). They had to (c) mostly with marriages, castles and so on, almost nothing about moral instruction. We cannot, therefore, point to a definite time and say, "Here is where it began." It was born in the feudal age but feudalism itself is hard to (d) with a specific time.

In England the political institutions of feudalism may be said to (e) the Norman Conquest (1066). In Japan we may also say that its rise was at the same time Yoritomo (f) power in the 12th century. But in England we find that the social elements of feudalism go back to the period previous to William the Conqueror. The seeds of feudalism in Japan also existed long before Yoritomo. Also, in Japan as in Europe, when feudalism formally started, the professional class of warriors naturally became widely known. These were known as samurai, meaning guards or attendants.

The Sino-Japanese word *buke* or *bushi* came into common use in Japan. The words mean "fighting knights," who were a privileged class. Originally they must have been a rough breed whose work was fighting. They were selected in a natural way. Only the strongest (g) over periods of constant war. To borrow Emerson's phrase, they were "a rude race, all masculine, with brutish strength." They had many advantages, great honor and heavy responsibility. Soon they felt the need of a common standard of behavior, especially since they were always fighting and (h) different clans. They were in need of some measure by which to be judged such as fair play in fight, a primitive sense of childhood morality. Is this not the root of all military and civic virtue? The British boy had two ideals: 1) never bully a smaller boy and 2) never run away from a bigger one. This is the basis on which very strong morals can be built. This is the basis on which the greatness of England was built. The same was true of Bushido.

(Adapted from Inazo Nitobe, *Bushido: The Soul of Japan*. IBC Publishing, 2007. 4-7.)

< 語句群 >

1. belong to 2. come to 3. date from 4. do 5. identify
6. observe 7. produce 8. survive

【II】 次の文章を読んで、下線部(1)～(4)を和訳しなさい。

Shinto is the indigenous religion of Japan. That said, it was not until the introduction of Buddhism to Japan in the 6th century that Shinto took on its own identity and came to be known as Shinto. (1)The Shinto we know today has been influenced over time by Buddhist teachings to such an extent that it is really very difficult to understand the history of Shinto without knowing the history of Buddhism in Japan. The core teachings of modern Shinto are sincerity and purity; and the practices of most Shinto shrines are for seeking the blessings of the *kami*. *Kami* can be roughly translated as 'deity', or more accurately; as anything that is awesome in nature. Practices include weddings, ground-breaking rituals, harvest and fertility rituals, and purification rituals.

Buddhism officially arrived in Japan in the 6th century. (2)Its arrival tells us something about how Buddhism was viewed at the time and about how it continues to be viewed today: it was a gift from the kingdom of Paekche on the Korean peninsula, in other words, it was part of a diplomatic relationship between two kingdoms. Moreover, it was viewed as a wish-granting jewel, a powerful technology that could protect the nation and secure wealth. (3)This is not to say that Buddhist teachings such as compassion and the conditioned nature of existence were unknown. But the interest in Buddhism stemmed from the perceived power inherent in its rituals to affect change, whether that be to heal the sick or defend the nation. A great number of forms of Buddhism were introduced to Japan or created within Japan. (4)These schools focused on everything from understanding the teachings of emptiness to practising the moral code of conduct of the priesthood (the precepts), and from realising Buddhahood in this lifetime through esoteric rituals to achieving salvation through rebirth in a Pure Land.

(Stephen Covell, "Religious Culture" in *The Cambridge Companion to Modern Japanese Culture*. Ed. Yoshio Sugimoto. Cambridge UP, 2010. 148-49.)

【以下余白】

受験番号

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採 点
欄

2018年度 早稲田大学大学院文学研究科 入学試験解答用紙

(横書) (その1)

【修士課程】 一般外国語 英語

【I】

| a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | |

【II】

(1)

(2)

(横書) (その2)

(3)

(4)
