

二〇二〇年度
法学部海外帰国生等特別入学試験
法学部英語運用能力特別入学試験

国語

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次の文章(A)・(B)・(C)をよく読んで、それぞれの内容を説明したうえで、日本文化の輸出についてあなたの意見を800字以内で述べなさい。

問題文A

昨年公開のアニメ映画「君の名は。」(新海誠監督)は日本にとどまらず、アジア各国でも大ヒットした。中国では日本映画として過去最高の興行収入を上げている。世界第2の映画市場で多くの人の心をつかんだ背景には、日本での公開から時間をおかずに中国でも公開できたことなど、さまざまな要因が重なったことがあるようだ。

中国の映画専門サイト「猫眼」によると、「君の名は。」の興行収入は、公開後9日間にわたって中国でトップを維持した。今月20日現在で5億7000万元(約96億円)に達し、日本映画でこれまで最高だった「STAND BY ME ドラえもん」(2015年に中国公開)の5億3000万元を超える。1月初めまでの予定だった公開期間が1カ月延長されており、なお興行収入記録の更新が続いている。

青春期の心理を繊細な映像で描く新海監督の作品は、中国でも根強い人気がある。「君の名は。」は高校生の男女が自分と入れ替わった相手を捜し求める筋で、北京日本学研究センターの教授は「大切なものを求めて現実に向かう熱意には、受験など厳しい競争にさらされる中国の若者も共感できると分析する。」

演劇を学ぶ上海市の学生、さん(21)らは主人公の男子高校生に扮したコスプレで映画の予告編映像を再現した。映画公開前に動画投稿サイトに投稿した映像は12万回近く再生された。自身も3度映画館に足を運んだという。さんは「日常の小さな出来事をきちんと拾い上げるのが日本映画の魅力。『神作品』で知られる新海監督の新作を多くの人に見てもらいたかった」と話す。

中国でも、ソーシャル・ネットワークキングダム・サービス(SNS)を通じた話題の拡散が流行には欠かせない。SNS「微博」には、「君の名は。」に関する投稿が140万件集まり、アニメファン以外にも拡散しているとみられる。

だが、「ジャパン・ブランドがそのまま通用するほど中国は甘くない」(在中映画関係者)のも事実だ。「君の名は。」の興行収入は日本映画として最高だが、2016年に中国で公開された全映画の中では25位にとどまる。巨額の製作費を投じる米ハリウッドや中国国産の壁は高い。

出典：映画「君の名は。」中国での大ヒット、早期公開も効果 毎日新聞2017年1月23日

問題文B

「ポケモン」「ガンダム」「君の名は。」「ハローキティ」など、日本のアニメやゲームが続々と米ハリウッドで映画化されている。なぜ今相次いでいるのか。

「妻と娘たちはポケモンが大好き。ピカチュウは日本のキャラというより、国際的なキャラとして見ているよ」。3日公開の映画「名探偵ピカチュウ」に出演する俳優のライアン・レイノルズさんは、4月の来日インタビューで語った。人気ゲーム「ポケットモンスター」を実写化し、渡辺謙さんらも出演。ハリウッド版「ゴジラ」などを手がけたレジェンダリー・ピクチャーズが制作した。

今年2月には「タイタニック」などで知られるジェームズ・キャメロン監督が、原作漫画「銃夢」にほれ込んで制作した「アリタ・バトル・エンジェル」も公開されたほか、今後も多くの日本関連作品

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が公開を控えている。

「この2、3年で潮目が変わった」と日本のコンテンツの海外展開を図る企画会社「フィロソフィア」の社長はいう。さほど有名ではない作品について海外から問い合わせが来たり、日本企業から「いきなりハリウッド企業からメールが来たがどう対応すればいいか」と相談が来たりするようになったという。藤村さんは、「ハリウッドが白人偏重、米国中心主義から脱却しつつあるのが大きい」とみる。きっかけの一つが2016年の米アカデミー賞だ。演技部門の候補者が全員白人だったことに大きな批判が集まり、「多様性」重視の流れに。昨年はアフリカを舞台に黒人の王が活躍する「ブラックパンサー」や、登場人物のほぼ全員がアジア人の「クレイジー・リッチ！」が興行的にも成功した。

米国で映画制作をしている さんは世代交代の影響も指摘する。「米国でも『ドラゴンボール』などを見て育った世代が親になり、アメリカン・コミックスやデイズニーと同じく日本の作品が家族で親しまれるようになった」

中国を筆頭にアジアの映画市場が拡大している影響も見逃せないと さんと さんは指摘する。ハリウッドが北米以外での興行を重視し、アジアで特に知名度の高い日本の作品への注目度が増しているとの見方だ。

出典：ポケモン・ガンダム・キティ・・・米で映画化続々 朝日新聞2019年5月15日（承諾番号19-5107）
問題文C

日本の文化・芸術をフランスで紹介する祭典「ジャポニスム2018…響きあう魂」は、昨年7月の正式開幕から今月までパリを中心に、美術や舞台、映画のほか、和食や祭りなど幅広い魅力を発信してきた。国際交流基金を軸に主催した約100の公式企画や、約200の参加企画などが行われ、動員は300万人を超す見込みだ。芸術の都で確かな旋風を巻き起こした。

この祭典は、日仏友好160周年を記念し、両国首脳が2016年に開催に合意した。日本政府が約40億円の予算をかけた最大規模の海外文化行事となった。2020年の東京五輪・パラリンピックを見据え、欧州各国への波及効果も考え、観光客増加につなげる狙いもあった。

公式企画で圧倒的な人気だったのが、チームラボの「境界のない世界」展だ。3か月半で30万3000人が来場した。入場待ちの長い列ができ、会場内では日本的な自然観などのメッセージも込められたデジタルアートに歓声が上がった。「技術力と思想、娯楽性が融合された日本芸術の質の高さを感じた」と話す人もいた。「若冲」展は1か月で7万5000人を集めた。

舞台公演の多くは満席となった。マンガ・アニメやゲームを原作とした舞台には、欧州各国から若者が集まり、従来の日本のわび・さびの文化に対する関心ではなく、「出演者の真剣なエネルギー感、仲間を大事にする物語の精神性などが大好き」という共感を示す男女の学生らが多かったのは印象的だった。

地道な取り組みとしては、日本語を学ぶフランスの高校生と、フランス語を学ぶ日本の高校生が参加する発表会なども開かれた。フランスで日本語を教えている学校は82校あるという。半数近くで調査したところ、日本の好きな点として、アニメなどに続いて「メンタリティー」が挙げられた。も

「礼儀正しさと優しさ、調和などに敬意が払われていることに、今回一番びっくりした」と語る。

日仏の関係者が、積極的に協働する機会を増やしたのも特徴的だった。現代演劇「ワレワレのモロモロ ジュヌビルエ編」では、日本の演出家が移民の多く住むジュヌビルエに長期間住み込み、フランス社会が抱える影の部分のすくい取った。「日本映画の100年」では、上映作品の選定を巡って、双方で激論となる場面もあったという。

出典：ジャポニスム2018 和の心 パリで旋風 読売新聞 2019年2月28日 より作成

※プライバシー保護のため、記事中の一部実名を伏せて掲載しています。

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Read the following two articles (A&B) and answer questions (I) and (II).

Article A

(Abridged from “Does voluntourism do more harm than good?”, *The Guardian*, 21 May 2015)

A humanitarian crisis on the scale of the devastating Nepal earthquakes moves people not only to donate, but to seek volunteer opportunities. However, sending well-meaning but inexperienced westerners to work on short-term projects in developing countries has come under fire for doing more harm than good. So what value can volunteer tourism—voluntourism for short—have for charities and NGOs? And how can they make the most of their volunteers’ time?

Sallie Grayson, programme director at People and Places, believes voluntourism can be effective if managed responsibly. The problem lies not in the concept but with the organisations sending volunteers abroad, she says. Many agencies are driven by profit, and work to meet the demands of the volunteer rather than the charity. The result is that individuals are placed on projects that don’t match their skillsets.

Grayson, who started People and Places 10 years ago to bring about change in the industry by demonstrating best practice, says it’s important to properly assess each volunteer before sending them abroad to ensure they meet the needs of the project. Reports from both the volunteer and the organisation after the placement has come to an end also help inform the project’s development plans and ensure future volunteers are used effectively.

With most placements lasting just one to two weeks, what needs are voluntourists realistically able to address? Daniela Papi, a trainer in personal and global development education and social entrepreneurship, writes that (a)the length of time a volunteer spends abroad is not really an issue as long as the participant has strong skills that match the organisation’s needs, an open-minded and flexible attitude, has experienced a range of cultures, and understands different values and ways of communicating.

It is key that volunteers are suitably prepared before they travel, she says. “All too often, the volunteers do not know where they are going to be working before they arrive. How can that be effective? Organisations need to ask for a lot of information from the volunteer before they arrive and match that individual to a specific role.”

She adds there are some roles where a couple of weeks could be effective—a healthcare worker, for example, or a role in conservation. Whatever the work, the task needs to be focused and the volunteer must be clear what they are going to do.

So how can a small organisation ensure they are getting the volunteers they really need? Grayson says charities looking to recruit from an agency need to be very clear about the process and who decides which volunteers to select, when they arrive, and what they will be doing. They also need to appreciate that managing volunteers well takes time.

“Many small organisations don’t have the capacity to manage the volunteers. They are also taking a tourist, which is what a short-term volunteer is, into their community for some time,” she says.

“There are a number of cultural issues. Will the local community be comfortable with strangers in their midst? How will they make sure that their culture is protected and respected? They need to make sure that the recruitment organisation has devised a code of conduct and, if there are children present, a child

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protection policy. A needs assessment must be done.”

KickStart Ghana is a charity investing in sports and education projects in West Africa and has successfully recruited short-term volunteers from the UK and Europe. The charity’s co-founder, David Coles, says that bringing in overseas volunteers for a six-week project, for example, can be hugely beneficial in terms of sharing skills and exchanging ideas.

He says: “We don’t think our charity is going to solve the ills of every problem Ghana is facing. It might be done by the business community and some of that is going to be coming from the UK. So by publicising a positive but truthful image, hopefully Ghana is going to be benefiting in other ways. Our volunteers are very good voices for doing that and getting involved in other international development opportunities as well.”

Coles believes the question of whether voluntourism really helps projects overseas is much more nuanced than many critics would have us believe.

“Sometimes the argument is framed to ask who is really benefitting here – the volunteer or the community? I don’t feel it is a zero-sum game,” he says. “Just because some people are benefitting doesn’t mean others are not. Both volunteer and the local community can benefit at the same time, but perhaps in different ways.”

出典: Does voluntourism do more harm than good? by Matthew Jenkin. Copyright Guardian News & Media Ltd 2019

Article B

(Abridged from “When Volunteering Abroad Does More Harm Than Good”, *Huff Post*, Feb 11, 2018)

“Voluntourism” is a booming multibillion-dollar industry. Many volunteer placement companies market themselves as sustainable, helpful, even crucial.

However, there’s a growing body of scholarship demonstrating that the potential inadvertent harms of short-term international volunteering often outweigh the positives. Voluntourism can reinforce paternalism, expecting hosting communities to be passive and grateful “recipients.” Volunteers’ efforts often shirk pressing issues like infrastructure and resource shortages, or unknowingly duplicate existing resources. Sociologist Judith Lasker finds most global health volunteering benefits the sending organizations and the volunteers more than the host communities. Anthropologist Nicole Berry’s work reveals that volunteer medical missionaries often prioritize their own interests rather than local needs.

There are, in turn, many counter-critiques to these concerns about voluntourism, the most prominent including: People’s intentions are good. Not all volunteers are trying to boost their CV or social media profile. Not all volunteering placements are bad. Criticizing good intentions discourages people from trying to do good in the world. You shouldn’t critique the problem unless you have a solution.

(b) People tend to use examples from their own volunteering experiences to demonstrate that projects can actually be helpful, often relying on statements that start with “I believe” to justify voluntourism. . . . However, the voices of those supposedly helped are almost entirely absent from volunteers’ stories and the websites of companies that arrange these trips.

Certainly, there are times when volunteers are crucial. Voluntary labor was central to long-term recovery following a devastating hurricane that hit New Orleans in 2005: While federal disaster funds were delayed by contract obligations with for-profit companies, volunteers helped disaster victims rebuild in the

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long term. During the 2016 floods in Louisiana and Texas, a volunteer “Cajun Navy” came and rescued people trapped in their homes. These volunteer efforts were critical.

But they are the exceptions, not the norm.

My personal research shows that many unqualified volunteers have actively displaced Tanzanian health professionals. High schoolers and undergraduates deliver babies or participate in surgeries. Many foreign volunteers presume, despite lacking qualifications, that they can “do it better” than local health professionals, jeopardizing the quality of patient care.

Similarly, in Cambodia, orphanages have grown significantly merely to meet foreigners’ desire to help, with children who are not orphans being used to attract voluntourists and donations. Studies demonstrate orphanages are harmful to children’s development, and efforts are underway in Australia to ban orphanage voluntourism.

Indeed, people who live in popular voluntourist destinations are already doing the hard work to create systemic change. Ugandan TMS Ruge has established several enterprises designed to make local communities more economically independent. He advocates against voluntourism, as it undermines locals’ initiatives. Examples like this are replicated throughout the developing world, yet these voices are underrepresented in our media. Many of them are critical of foreigners’ efforts because their interventions fail to understand the drivers of the very problems voluntourists hope to address.

The critical point is this: Context matters. Communities don’t passively wait for foreigners to fix things. During disasters, the majority of meaningful volunteers are usually from the communities themselves. In the wake of Hurricane Maria, Puerto Ricans stepped in to clean up and rebuild. After Mexico City’s earthquake in 2014 residents worked tirelessly with first responders to clear rubble and find survivors.

Often communities do need assistance. But monetary or resource support, or long-term engagement with skilled individuals, is often more helpful than a short-term volunteer whose skills translate poorly in context.

Are there good organizations? Good volunteers? Ethical engagements? Certainly. But there is no independent vetting system for voluntourism like there is for charity. It’s extraordinarily difficult to sift good organizations out from the chaff. And there’s a lot of chaff.

If you truly want to help, find locals already doing good work. Humbly ask if you can assist. Don’t help in ways they don’t ask for. Often the best help isn’t what your own two hands can do for them. Rather, it’s how you can amplify local efforts and voices in the long term.

As former aid worker Ernesto Sirolli suggests, sometimes the best way to help isn’t to volunteer but rather to “shut up and listen.”

出典: When Volunteering Abroad Does More Harm Than Good by Noelle Sullivan. From HuffPost. (c) 2018 Oath Inc.. All rights reserved. Used under license.

Questions I & II

- (I) Translate into Japanese parts (a) in Article A and (b) in Article B.
- (II) Referring to Article A and Article B above, write an essay of approximately 300 words assessing the value of international volunteer work in the world today. Your essay should consider the main problems of volunteering raised by critics, as well as the benefits advocated by defenders, and conclude with your own opinion supported by examples from the two articles.