

2021年度
北海道大学大学院文學院修士課程入学試験問題（前期）
（共通外国語） 英語 全2枚のうち1枚目

この試験では、試験問題 2枚、解答用紙 1枚を配付する。

問題 以下の「インターセクショナルリティ」についての英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

When authors write about personal characteristics, they should be sensitive to *intersectionality* -- that is, to the way in which individuals are shaped (a) and identify (b) a vast array of cultural, structural, sociobiological, economic, and social contexts.

Intersectionality is a paradigm that addresses the multiple dimensions of identity and social systems as they intersect with one another and relate to inequality, such (c) racism, genderism, heterosexism, ageism, and classism, among other variables. ⁽¹⁾Thus, individuals are located within a range of social groups whose structural inequalities can result in marginalized identities.

Because people are unique, many identities are possible. As one example of a group with an intersectional identity, Black lesbian women may have similarities (d) and differences (e) other oppressed groups in the meanings that are assigned to their multiple positionalities. Black women may identify with the oppressive and discriminatory experiences of White women as well as (f) those of Black men. At the same time, Black lesbian women's experiences may not be equivalent to ⁽²⁾those of these other groups. They may experience discrimination as a response to their race, gender, and/or sexual orientation. Thus, their experience does not necessarily reflect the sum (g) oppressions of racism, sexism, and heteronormativity (i.e., race + sex + heterosexism) but rather their unique identities and social locations as Black lesbian women that are not based (h) or driven by the perspectives of White women or (i) Black men. That is, for example, even though Black women and White women are both women, and Black women and Black men are both Black, this does not mean that the perspectives and experiences of ⁽³⁾the latter groups are the same as or related to those of Black lesbian women.

To address intersectionality in a paper, identify individuals' relevant characteristics and group memberships, and describe how their characteristics and group memberships intersect in ways that are relevant to the study. ⁽⁴⁾Report participant data for each group using specific terms as described in the bias-free language pages on age, disability, gender, research participation, racial and ethnic identity, sexual orientation, and socioeconomic status. For example, when describing participants (j) terms of their race and gender, write “20 participants were African American women, 15 participants were European American women, 23 participants were African American men, and 18 participants were European American men (all participants were cisgender)” rather than “35 participants were women and 41 were men; 43 were African American and 33 were European American.” Reporting participant characteristics ⁽⁵⁾in this way helps readers understand how many groups there are that are composed of individuals with the same characteristics. ⁽⁶⁾Likewise, when reporting and interpreting the results, note the impact of any intersections on the findings rather than assuming that one characteristic is responsible for what you found.

出典：“Intersectionality” *APA Style*, APA, 2020. （一部改変）

<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/bias-free-language/intersectionality>

設問1. (a)～(j)に、それぞれ適切な英語の前置詞を書きなさい。

設問2. 下線部の2、3、5を日本語50字以内で説明しなさい。

設問3. 下線部1、4、6を和訳しなさい。

受 験 番 号

受 験 科 目	(共通外国語) 英語
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設問 1.

a	b	c	d	e
f	g	h	i	j

設問 2.

2.

3.

5.

設問 3

(1) _____

(4) _____

(6) _____
