2025年度

大学院文学研究科博士課程前期2年の課程入学試験

(夏期・一般選抜) 問題

専門科目 考古学 専攻分野

試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけない。

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(夏期・一般選抜)問題

専門科目(考古学 専攻分野)
問1 次の事項について解説しなさい。
1 ルヴァロワ技法
2 狩猟文土器
3 垂柳遺跡
4 横穴式石室
5 ミドルレンジセオリー
以下は、解答欄
問 1-1
問 1-2

問 1-3	
問 1-4	
問 1-5	

問2	考古学研	研究におけ	ける海上渡航の	諸問題について、	具体的な事例をあ	らげて詳細に論じなさい。	
以下	は、問2	解答欄					
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問3 (1) 次の英文を日本語に訳しなさい。

(2) この英文について、考古学の観点から詳細に解説しなさい。

From the careful study of the remains which have come down to us, it would appear that Pre-historic Archæology may be divided into four great epochs.

Firstly, that of the Drift; when man shared the possession of Europe with the Mammoth, the Cave bear, the Woollyhaired rhinoceros, and other extinct animals. This we may call the "Palæolithic" period.

Secondly, The later or polished Stone age; a period characterized by beautiful weapons and instruments made

of flint and other kinds of stone, in which, however, we find no trace of the knowledge of any metal, excepting gold, which seems to have been sometimes used for ornaments. This we may call the "Neolithic" period.

Thirdly, The Bronze age, in which bronze was used for arms and cutting instruments of all kinds.

Fourthly, The Iron age, in which that metal had super-seded bronze for arms, axes, knives, etc.; bronze, however, still being in common use for ornaments, and frequently also for the handles of swords and other arms, but never for the blades. Stone weapons, however, of many kinds were still in use during the age of Bronze, and even during that of Iron. So that the mere presence of a few stone implements is not in itself sufficient evidence, that any given "find" belongs to the Stone age.

J. Lubbock (1865) Pre-historic Times. Williams and Norgate, London.

以下は解答欄				
問3 (1)				
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問 3 (2)