

2026年度 文学研究科入学試験問題 (解答別紙・直接解答)

博士課程後期課程 <正規学生(一般)> <特別学生(社会人)> <特別学生(外国人留学生)>	地理学地域文化学領域	試験科目 専門外国語科目	受験番号 番
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解答記入不可
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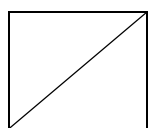
以下の二つの英文について、その内容をそれぞれまとめなさい。全文の英訳ではなく、概要をまとめること。解答は別紙の解答用紙に記入することとし、対象とする英文の別がわかるように記述すること。

① For much of its history, Kyoto was Japan. Even today, Kyoto is the place to go to see what Japan is all about. Here is where you'll find all those things you associate with the Land of the Rising Sun: ancient temples, colourful shrines and sublime gardens. Indeed, Kyoto is the storehouse of Japan's traditional culture, and it's even the place where the Japanese go to learn about their own culture.

With 17 Unesco World Heritage Sites, more than 1600 Buddhist temples and over 400 Shinto shrines, Kyoto is one of the world's most culturally rich cities. And traditional architecture is only half the story: there are also dazzling geisha dances, otherworldly kabuki performances, and an incredible range of shops and restaurants. All told, it's fair to say that Kyoto ranks with Paris, London and Rome as one of those cities that everyone should see at least once in their lives. Thus, Kyoto should rank at the top of any Japan itinerary.

② The history of human geography has involved several different ways of thinking about the environment. In the early 20th century, the subject was preoccupied with the now discredited idea of environmental determinism. This viewpoint suggested that the environment imposed tight conditions and boundaries on the nature of human activity in any given place on Earth and produced certain patterns of behaviour. The implication was that societies in the polar regions, for example, evolved very differently from those on islands in the middle of the ocean or in the tropical regions. Since these early theories of the interaction between human societies and their environment, human geography has developed a number of successive ideas including human determinism (where people are able to completely dominate the environment in which they live) and environmental possibilism (where the environment shapes the opportunities that are available to human societies). It is the last of these perspectives that has increasingly dominated the subject since the last decades of the 20th century, but at least equally important is a philosophical shift in how human geographers view the whole idea of the environment, again linked to the shift associated with the cultural turn.

Human geographers have shown how 'nature' and 'human society' have blurred boundaries, and that everyday ideas of there being a clear distinction between nature (non-human living and non-living things) and society (human phenomena) is problematic. Increasingly the separation of the two is argued to be 'socially constructed'.



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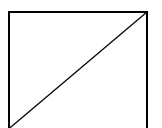
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以下の4つの設問から2つを選択し、解答しなさい。解答は別紙の解答用紙に記入すること。記述の分量は、設問ごとに解答用紙の半分程度を目安とすること。

- (1) 絵はがき (post card) を用いた先行研究の事例と研究の展開を自らの視点でまとめなさい。
- (2) 地域的な表象と地域アイデンティティとの関係について、具体的な事例と提示しつつ、そこにどのような地理学的な課題があるかをまとめなさい。
- (3) 英国 (イギリス) の地理学ならびに地理学史についての知見をまとめなさい。
- (4) 地理学と民俗学の関わり合いについて、具体的な研究者・研究成果を示しながら、知るところをまとめなさい。



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