南山大学大学院
入学試験問題集

人間文化研究科

人類学専攻

2026年度・夏季

NANZAN
UNIVERSITY

目　　次

≪博士前期課程≫

≪博士後期課程≫

２０２５年度南山大学大学院 人間文化研究科 人類学専攻（２０２５年９月入学）
２０２６年度南山大学大学院 人間文化研究科 人類学専攻（２０２６年４月入学）
＜博士前期課程＞一般入学試験

（２０２５年７月１２日実施）　試験科目：基礎知識（考古学）　配点：100 点

（問　題　紙）

設問 1.「年輪年代法」について、200 字程度で説明しなさい。

設問 2.「海洋リザーバー効果」について、200 字程度で説明しなさい。

設問 3.「セリエーション」について、200 字程度で説明しなさい。

設問 4.「グリッド法」について、200 字程度で説明しなさい。

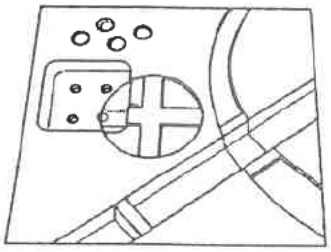
設問 5. ある遺跡の発掘調査において、土器片が約 500 点出土した。発掘調査報告書において、それらの土器の報告はあなたが担当することになった。発掘調査の終了直後から報告書用原稿の提出までに必要となる手順を、400 字程度で詳細に記述しなさい。

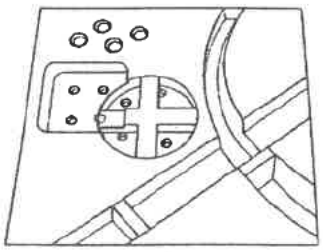
設問 6. 以下の図は切り合い関係をもつ二つの遺構の調査手順を示したものである。以下の設問（1）、（2）に答えなさい。

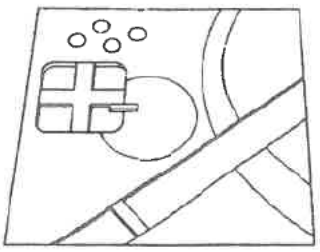
出典：定本 発掘調査のてびき／126 頁／文化庁文化財部記念物課／同成社

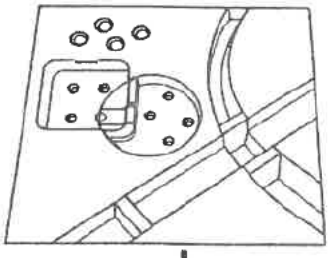
(1) a～f を調査順序にしたがってならべ、解答欄に記入しなさい

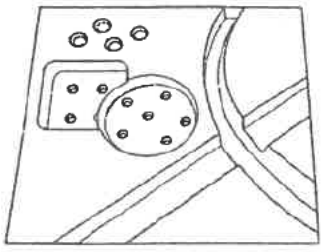
(2) a～f のそれぞれについて、図を説明する文章を作成しなさい

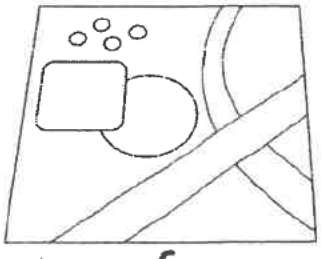

a


b


c


d


e


f

（問 題 紙）

以下の英文をわかりやすい日本語に翻訳しなさい。

The application of lidar remote-sensing technology has revolutionized the practice of settlement and landscape archaeology, perhaps nowhere more so than in the Maya lowlands. This contribution presents a substantial lidar dataset from the Puuc region of Yucatan, Mexico, a cultural subregion of the ancient Maya and a distinct physiographic zone within the Yucatan peninsula. Despite the high density of known sites, no large site has been fully surveyed, and little is known about intersite demography. Lidar technology allows determination of settlement distribution for the first time, showing that population was elevated but nucleated, although without any evidence of defensive features. Population estimates suggest a region among the most densely settled within the Maya lowlands, though hinterland levels are modest. Lacking natural bodies of surface water, the ancient Puuc inhabitants relied upon various storage technologies, primarily chultuns (cisterns) and aguadas (natural or modified reservoirs for potable water). Both are visible in the lidar imagery, allowing calculation of aguada capacities by means of GIS software. The imagery also demonstrates an intensive and widespread stone working industry. Ovens visible in the imagery were probably used for the production of lime, used for construction purposes and perhaps also as a softening agent for maize. Quarries can also be discerned, including in some cases substantial portions of entire hills. With respect to agriculture, terrain classification permits identification of patches of prime cultivable land and calculation of their extents. Lidar imagery also provides the first unequivocal evidence for terracing in the Puuc, indeed in all northern Yucatan. Finally, several types of civic architecture and architectural complexes are visible, including four large acropolises probably dating to the Middle Formative period (700–450 B. C.). Later instances of civic architecture include numerous Early Puuc Civic Complexes, suggesting a common form of civic organization at the beginning of the Late Classic demographic surge, (A.D. 600–750).

出典 Ringle WM, Gallareta Negro´n T, May Ciau R, Seligson KE, Fernandez-Diaz JC, Ortego´n Zapata D (2021) Lidar survey of ancient Maya settlement in the Puuc region of Yucatan, Mexico. *PLoS ONE* 16(4): e0249314. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal. pone.0249314

２０２５年度南山大学大学院 人間文化研究科 人類学専攻（２０２５年９月入学）
２０２６年度南山大学大学院 人間文化研究科 人類学専攻（２０２６年４月入学）
＜博士後期課程＞一般入学試験

（２０２５年７月１２日実施）　試験科目：専門領域（考古学）　配点：１００点

（問　題　紙）

博士後期課程で自身が研究するテーマの先行研究に関して、研究者名や文献の名称等をあげて具体的に説明し、自身の研究が研究史的にどのように位置づけられるのかを記述しなさい。

（２０２５年７月１２日実施）　試験科目：英語（考古学）　配点：１００点

（問　題　紙）

以下の文章を全て日本語に訳しなさい。

I find it useful to distinguish two aspects of the transition to agriculture: the mechanism and conditions. These distinctions allow us to be more specific and accurate in discussions of the question. "Mechanism" refers to the means for the dissemination of agriculture, either directly through colonization by farming populations or indirectly through adoption by indigenous foraging groups. In most cases, farming appears to have spread through adoption, initially by more complex, sedentary groups in relatively abundant environments. This is true in most areas where we have substantial evidence, including the early example from the Near East. Recent genetic evidence indicates that the domestication of individual species in the Near East took place at a single location. Each domesticate spread from its point source to other areas. It is difficult to envision individual groups of colonists, each carrying one of these six or seven species across the landscape of Southwest Asia. Rather, an active network of trade and exchange likely moved various domesticates along with obsidian, bitumen, carnelian, lapis, and a wide variety of other goods from Egypt to Afghanistan in a relatively brief period.

We can also identify some of the conditions necessary for the adoption of agriculture by hunter-gatherers. These include sufficient population, sedentism, some level of social circumscription, and abundant resources. Permanently settled communities of more complex hunter-gatherers appear to be the norm in many areas in the late Pleistocene and early Holocene.

（一部改変）

発行：南山大学　入学センター
名古屋市昭和区山里町 18 番地
Phone ： (052)832-3119
E-mail ： nyushi-ka@nanzan-u.ac.jp
Ｕ Ｒ Ｌ ： https://www.nanzan-u.ac.jp/