

受験番号：

氏名：

2026 年度 実践女子大学大学院 美術史学専攻
博士後期課程 III期（学内・一般・社会人） 入学試験問題
外国語（英語）

下記の二つの英文を日本語に訳しなさい。

1. 植民地主義と文化財の返還 (Restitution) について説明した以下の文章を適切な日本語に訳してください。

In 1970, UNESCO organized an important conference on cultural property to raise awareness in the way museums acquire property. Subsequently, in 1980, a movement emerged in Africa to demand restitution of their national cultural heritage. However, these claims were not very effective and no international framework for the regulation of cultural objects' displacement was ever reached. At the end of the 20th century, many governments recognized their colonial past and their collective guilt and started negotiating settlements with former colonies. Without any international legal tools, restitutions were mainly decided during diplomatic discussions concluded by bilateral agreements. For example, Japan agreed to the repatriation of about a thousand objects to Korea in the treaty both countries signed in 1965.

2. 美術アカデミーについて説明した以下の文章を適切な日本語に訳してください。

From around 1600 the academic idea spread from Italy to France, Spain and the Netherlands. It was in France under Louis XIV, however, that an artists' academy first became an effective and integral part of state arts policy and commanded sufficient authority to affect significantly the training, aspirations and career structure of artists. Many academies of art established in the 18th century took the Académie Royale de Peinture et de Sculpture*

(founded 1648), Paris, as a model, and its teaching methods remained current in most art schools until the middle of the 20th century.

* Académie Royale de Peinture et de Sculpture: 王立絵画彫刻アカデミー