令和９年度　第１回　京都大学大学院人間・環境学研究科　修士課程入学試験問題

第２外国語試験　　科目名（ 英 語 ）

（注意）複数の設問がある場合、解答は、設問（ローマ数字のⅠ、Ⅱ……）ごとに別の解答用紙を用いること。
ただし、設問の中で解答用紙に関して別途指定がある場合は、それに従うこと。

設問Ⅰの全問に解答しなさい。1~4 は１枚の解答用紙に記入すること。

設問Ⅰ

次の英文を読み、あとに続く１～４の問いに対して、それぞれに設けてある選択肢（A）～（E）の中から最も適切なものを１つ選び、その記号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。（20 点）

[redacted]

（問題文続く）

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（問題文続き）

[redacted]

(Elliott Sober, *Reconstructing the Past: Parsimony, Evolution, and Inference*, 1988)

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1. What basic attitude do scientists take toward the reliability of sensory evidence?

(A) They are generally willing to accept answers offered by philosophers.
(B) They actively engage in debates with skeptical philosophers.
(C) They generally assume that careful observation provides reliable evidence about the external world.
(D) They firmly believe that no knowledge can be justified by sensory evidence.
(E) They tend to be a bit too cautious about the reliability of the senses.

2. Based on the text, what common structure is there in skeptical arguments made by philosophers?

(A) They put scientific causal explanations to rigid tests, asking where they have gone wrong.
(B) They propose an alternative to scientific explanations and ask how we know particular options are false.
(C) They analyze the process of scientific reasoning, and identify wrong premises contained in it.
(D) They set aside a problem and begin a new inference with their own sense perceptions.
(E) None of the above.

3. What can be inferred from the author's discussion of the past as "an open book"?

(A) Refutation of philosophical skepticism does not guarantee that the past can be known.
(B) Once every kind of skepticism has been refuted, historical knowledge can be reconstructed accurately.
(C) No matter how much evidence we accumulate, the past is always open to any interpretation.
(D) Scientists disagree about how the past can be recovered from the present.
(E) In the course of acquiring past knowledge, scientists must access written records.

4. What is the main point of the last paragraph?

(A) Retrodictions of the past are no more reliable than predictions about the future.
(B) Nondeductive reasoning works well for acquiring knowledge of the past.
(C) Theories of process allow us to reverse the temporal direction of our inferences freely.
(D) Both predictions and retrodictions should follow the same scientific procedures.
(E) Reconstructing the past from present evidence requires generalizations about the connection between past and present.