

平成18年度



# 大学院生命環境科学研究科8月期入学試験

## 地球環境科学専攻

外国語：英語

英文和訳	問題 [1]	-----	P.1
英文和訳	問題 [2]	-----	P.2
和文英訳	問題 [1]	-----	P.3
和文英訳	問題 [2]	-----	P.4

### 注意

- \* 指示があるまで問題冊子を開いてはならない。
- \* 設問ごとにそれぞれ別の答案用紙を用いること。
- \* 設問ごとにそれぞれ1枚の答案用紙を用いること。

## 英文和訳 問題 [1]

以下の英文のうち、第2段落を和訳せよ。下線を付した語句については、下記を参考にする事。

All through these years the Pacific had remained a no-man's sea. Spain's vague and general claims to the entire ocean had long since become meaningless, and as yet no other power had taken possession of Tahiti or any of the hundreds of other islands that had been discovered. The explorers, it is true, went through the business of running up their national flags on any new piece of land they happened upon, but it was quite impossible for them to occupy these places or to oust the native governments.

Now, however, with the ending of the Napoleonic wars in Europe and the improvements in navigation, things were changing. Government expeditions and private traders began to appear more and more frequently, and the Pacific islands were coming to be regarded as valuable possessions. Whales and fur seals, sandalwood and bêches-de-mer, pearls and perhaps gold as well – all these were available to the enterprising adventurer who came in on the heels of the explorers and the missionaries. Little settlements of white men began to appear in the islands and it soon became necessary for governments to send out consuls to look after the interests of their nationals. What was happening, in short, was that the huge sea was being brought into the politics of the west, and the scramble for colonies was beginning.

(quoted partly from 'The Fatal Impact' by A. Moorehead)

happened upon : 偶然発見した

oust : 追い出す

fur seals : ラッコ

sandalwood : ビャクダン

bêches-de-mer : ナマコ

## 英文和訳 問題 [2]

以下の英文を和訳せよ。

The role of geography is to analyse and explain the phenomena of the landscapes that surround us, as well as to monitor the nature of human society and the economic, social, political and cultural lives that we live. Although these two strands might be regarded as requiring the investigation of mutually exclusive factors and issues, they can both be approached from a geographical perspective because of their shared *spatial* nature. It is partly this characteristic which distinguishes geography from other physical and social sciences, and although the primary means of geographical discourse is textual, the tools which geographers use to undertake their tasks do include those which explicitly reflect the spatial dimension of their field of knowledge. Maps have fulfilled the role of spatial data handling tools for millennia, considerably longer than the period in which a study named 'geography' has been recognized or taught.

(Daniel, D. and Fairbairn, D. 1997)

## 和文英訳 問題 [1]

次の日本語を英文に訳しなさい。

アメリカ合衆国とカナダは、山地における大規模な自然保護地域や自然公園を世界に先がけて設立してきた。これは、両国の巨大な国土、短い歴史、その西部に位置する山地での低い人口密度によるものである。最初の主要なステップは国立公園の設立であった。1872年に最初の国立公園がイエローストーンで創設された。1916年までに、合衆国では30を超える国立公園が誕生した。

## 和文英訳 問題 [2]

次の日本語を英文に訳しなさい。

南極やグリーンランドの氷床から掘削されるアイスコアは、過去の地球の気候変動を復元する上で極めて貴重な情報を提供してくれる。例えば、図 1 に示す Vostok アイスコアから得られた水素安定同位体\*組成の深度プロファイルは、地質時代スケールにおける気温の時間変動を反映したものと考えられている。そしてそれは実際に、地球の軌道\*要素から計算される日射量の変動と密接な関係を示すのである。

\* 同位体 : isotope, 軌道 : orbit