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(3年次編入)

地球環境科学専攻

外国語：英語

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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]

問 次の文章のうち、第2および第3段落を和訳せよ。

Translate the last two paragraphs (i.e. 2nd and 3rd paragraphs) into Japanese.

After his first visit to Tahiti in 1769 Cook sailed south to New Zealand and spent six months charting the coastline on the two islands. More than a year and a half now elapsed since he had left England, and it was time to think of returning home. The obvious route to take was the one across the south Pacific to Cape Horn, since that would have enabled him to continue his search for a southern continent, but the winter was coming on, barely six months' rations remained, and the *Endeavour's* sails and rigging, now badly in need of repair, were hardly likely to stand up to the Antarctic gales in that vast stretch of ocean.

Consequently another and more promising plan was decided upon: they would strike westward until they reached the eastern seaboard of the country of New Holland and then follow it to the north or wherever it took them until they reached its extremity. Then they would turn west and sail to the Dutch outpost of civilization at Batavia, where they could refit and revictual the ship.

It was a hazardous proposition. The west coast of New Holland (it was not to be called Australia until half a century later), was known in rough outline, but the east coast was entirely unexplored; no white man had ever been there and the existing maps were merely guesswork. But the *Endeavour's* crew had been restored to health by their six month's stay in New Zealand were all eager for new discoveries. And so on April 1st, 1770, the *Endeavour* set sail for the unknown.

出典 : Alan Moorehead, 1966: The fatal impact. Hamish Hamilton, London, p99

rations: 食糧

Endeavour: エンデヴァー号 (船の名前)

revictual: 食糧を積み込む

英文和訳 問題 [2]

以下の英文を日本語で要約しなさい。
Summarize the following text in Japanese.

The environmental and geographical sciences have experienced enormous and speedy changes during the last half century. Many of these changes were undoubtedly sparked off by technological developments begun during the Second World War. The war effort forced science and technology to evolve swiftly. Discoveries and inventions started before the outbreak of hostilities were turned hastily into practical applications. The applications involved new technologies, many of which were later to play a key role in environmental and geographical research. Radar, nuclear fission, ballistic missiles, electronic digital computers, and pesticide (DDT) manufacture were all to have a deep impact on environmental and geographical enquiry. Some of these developments impinged directly upon environmental and geographical thinking; others worked indirectly through later, related innovations. Digital computers had a direct, if delayed, influence that facilitated the wide application of complex mathematical models and so environmental modelling, and that made possible the establishment of geographical information systems. Ballistic missiles had an indirect influence when rockets were used to launch artificial satellites, a result of which was the rapid proliferation and development of remote sensing technology. Remote sensing and geographical information systems technologies were then combined in specialized systems for earth observation.

(Huggett, R. 1996.)

和文英訳 問題 [1]

次の日本語を英文に訳しなさい。

Translate the following paragraph into English.

中央アジアでは、1960年代より綿花の大規模灌漑農業が開始された。この灌漑用水は、アラル海に注ぎ込む2つの主要河川より取水された。その結果、アラル海の面積は縮小し、高濃度の塩分を含んだ湖床が露出するなど環境変化が生じている。このようなアラル海とその周辺地域でみられる広範囲な生態系の変化に対し、改善のための方策を打ち出すためには、本地域の現状と時系列的な変動の把握が必要である。

和文英訳 問題 [2]

次の日本語を英文に訳しなさい。

Translate the following paragraph into English.

大気中に含まれる酸性物質は主に石炭や石油の燃焼によってもたらされる。そうした過程によって生成された硫黄酸化物や窒素酸化物は、乾性降下の場合は供給源の近くに、湿性降下の場合は供給源からより離れた地域に落下する。このため、一部の地域では、河川や湖沼などの地表水の酸性化が進んでおり、その生態系への影響が懸念されている。