

I 英文和訳

2つの問題 I-1, と I-2 に答えなさい。

問題 I-1 以下の英文の下線部 (a) と (b) を和訳しなさい。

(a) The first major revolution on the life-style of the Japanese people occurred in the third century B.C. with the change to settled rice-cultivation and the use of metals. Known as the Yayoi period, this ended a period of some ten thousand years of the hunting, gathering and fishing culture of Jomon. The development of settled agriculture is assumed to have been due to close contacts with East Asia or immigration. Other continental introductions were wheel-thrown pottery and wood vessels, the casting of bronze and iron, techniques of weaving, and the polishing of stone tools and jewelry. Settled and stratified society gradually spread east and north. The origin of the institutionalized Shinto religion also lie in this period, with its distinctive shrine architecture. Two splendid bronzes from the middle Yayoi period are thought to have been used in agricultural rituals. One, a dotaku (bell shaped bronze), is decorated with abstract patterns related to imported Chinese mirrors of the period; the other is a halberd. There is also one fine example of large, wheel-thrown pottery jar, probably used for the storage of grain.

(b) The Kofun period saw the building of impressive tombs for the great, especially for the ruling family of the Yamato region, which gradually established its dominance over much of Japan. The stone chambered tombs were protected under huge mounds of earth, the largest reaching over 800m in length. Reddish pottery figures in the form of people, animals, birds and houses were placed around the outer slopes as guardians.

The contents of the tombs reveal an improved furnace technology available to the ruling people of the period. Many of the objects placed in these tombs are hard gray potteries known as Sue, which was fired at a much high temperature than the reddish pottery figures arranged to guard the tombs.

問題 I-2 以下の英文の下線部 (c) と (d) を和訳しなさい。

(c)Chance is a word which is in common use in everyday living. The radio reports speaking of tomorrow's weather saying "There is a sixty percent chance of rain." Scientists also use the word chance. You may be interested in the chance that you will learn something in Hokkaido University.

By chance, we mean something like a guess. Why do we make guesses? We make guesses when we wish to make a judgment but have incomplete information or uncertain knowledge. We want to make a guess as to what things are, or what things are likely to happen. Often we wish to make a guess because we have to make a decision. For example: Shall I take my raincoat with me tomorrow? Shall I go to class today?

(d)Really, any generalization is in nature of a guess. Any physical theory is a kind of guesswork. The language of probability allows us to speak quantitatively about some situation which may be highly variable, but which does have some consistent average behavior.

[註] quantitatively: 定量的に

II 和文英訳

2つの問題II-1,とII-2に答えなさい。

問題II-1 次の文中の下線部2カ所(イ)～(ロ)を英訳しなさい。文意が変わらない範囲で表現方法を変えても構わない。

(イ) 重力によって地球の表面に影響を及ぼす天体は月と太陽である。月の重力が地表に及ぼす最大の影響は潮汐を引き起こすことである。(ロ) 太陽はその質量が月の2700万倍もあるが地球からの距離が極めて遠いため、太陽が地表に及ぼす潮汐は月の潮汐の46%しかない。これら2つの潮汐力が合わさることで、地球の海水面が上昇するだけではなく、地表の岩石も最大30cmほど月に向かって引っ張り上げられる。

[註] 天体: celestial body ; 月の潮汐: lunar tide

問題II-2 次の2つの和文を英訳しなさい。

ハ) よい英語を書こう、話そう、と思ったら、上手な文章をたくさん読むことです。よい文章は決して長い文章ではありません。簡潔であることもまた重要です。

ニ) 一般に、大都市では都市部の気温が郊外の気温よりも高い。この現象をヒートアイランドと呼び、大都市の上空を覆うスモッグは、この現象が目に見える形で現れている好例である。