## 大学院生命環境科学研究科2月期入学試験

Examination in February for the Graduate School of Life and Environmental Sciences

### 地球科学専攻(地球環境科学領域)

Master's Program in Geosciences (Geoenvironmental Science Field)

### 専門科目

Special Subject

専門共通 Required Subject	P.1
その他の専門科目 Specific Subject	
人文地理学 Human Geography	<b>P.2</b>
地形学 Geomorphology	<b>.P.</b> 3
大気科学 Atmospheric Science	<b>P.5</b>
空間情報科学 Geographical Information Science	<b>P.6</b>

### 注意 (Notice)

- \* 指示があるまで問題冊子を開いてはならない.
  - (Don't open the question booklet before the instruction.)
- \* 専門共通は、受験生全員が解答すること.
  - (The required subject must be answered by all candidates.)
- \* その他の専門科目については、事前に選択した1科目について解答すること.

(For the specific subjects, choose one subject you selected in the application.)

\* 解答は日本語でも英語でもよい.

(Answer in Japanese or in English.)

\* 専門共通 (I), 専門共通 (II), その他の専門科目ごとに, それぞれ別の答案用紙を用いること.

(Use different answer sheets for the required subject (I), the required subject (II) and the specific subject.)

- \* 答案用紙のスペースがなくなったら、裏面を用いよ.
  - (You can use the back side of the sheet when the front side is filled.)
- \* 下書き用紙も提出すること.

(The dark color working sheets will be collected with the answer sheets.)

### 専門共通(Required Subject)

I. 自然災害の例を1つあげて、(1) それを引き起こす自然現象と、(2) そのような災害を防止・軽減するための社会的な取り組みについて、合わせて15行以内で説明しなさい。

Give one example of natural disasters, and explain (1) natural hazard that triggers the disaster, and (2) social efforts to prevent or mitigate the disaster, all within 15 lines.

II. 下記の英文に関連して、危機に瀕する生物多様性の諸問題の事例を1つあげ、地球環境科学的な知見がどのように生かせるかについて、15行以内で述べなさい.

Give one example of endangered biodiversity problems in relation to the text shown below, then, explain the possible contribution from geoenvironmental knowledge within 15 lines.

Oceanic islands are particularly rich in endemics (indigenous species not found anywhere else), as their flora and fauna has evolved in isolation from neighbouring land masses. Over 90% of Hawaii's plants are not found elsewhere.

Wetlands are also very diverse. Lakes, mangroves and fens are important sources of biodiversity. For example, the Sunderbans mangrove swamps in Bangladesh are the last remaining habitat of the Bengal tiger. Protecting one species can save others. For example protecting the tiger's habitat in India has saved over 300 bird species, 55 mammal species and 36 reptile species.

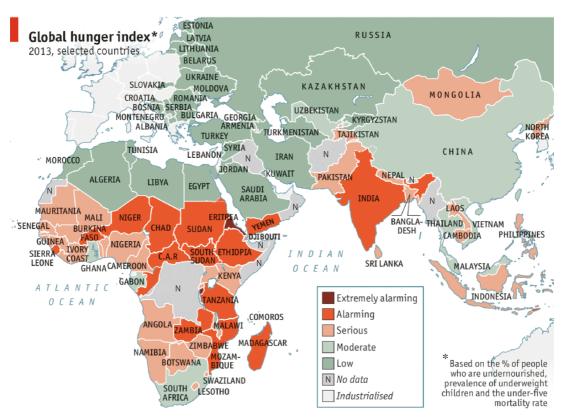
There are many threats to biodiversity. Although extinctions are a natural process, the current rate of species loss is about 1000 to 10000 times faster than before human intervention. In the last 400 years, over 400 species of birds and mammals have become extinct. The trend is accelerating: up to 60000 plant species may become extinct by 2050 if present trends continue. In addition, extinction of key species, such as a top predator, can lead to a series of further extinctions as the balance of the ecosystem is disturbed.

Source: Nagle, G. (2000)

## 人文地理学(Human Geography)

- I. 次のキーワードのうちから、3つを選択して説明しなさい.
  - Choose three keywords out of the six listed below and explain them.
    - 1. エスニックタウン (ethnic town)
    - 2. 宗教景観 (religious landscape)
    - 3. 中心市街地 (city center)
    - 4. 条件不利地域 (less-favoured area)
    - 5. 地域政策 (regional policy)
    - 6. フィールドワーク (fieldwork)
- II. 下の図は、各国における飢餓指数 (hunger index) を示したものである. この図を参考に、飢餓指数の分布の特徴およびその要因を説明しなさい.

The following figure shows the hunger index in part of the world. Explain characteristics of the distribution and their primary factors.



Source: The Economist (2013)

#### (専門科目)

### 地形学 (Geomorphology)

I. 下の図 1 は傾斜層からなる模式的な地形・地質断面を示す. Slope A と Slope B で起こりやすい斜面プロセスの違いについて、比較して説明しなさい.

Figure 1 illustrates a schematic geological section with inclined strata. Explain the difference in predominant slope processes on Slope A and Slope B.

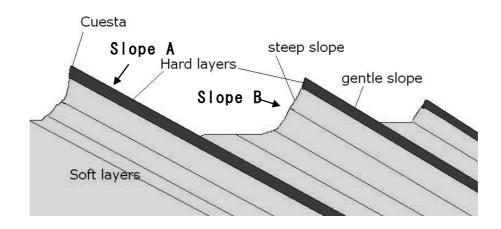
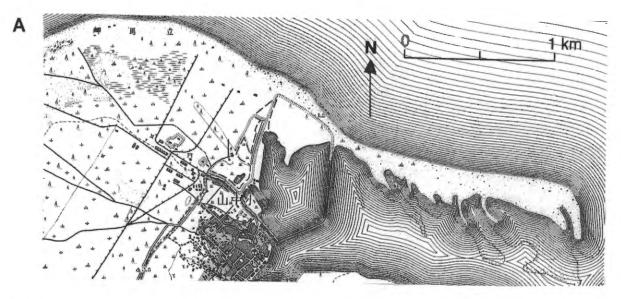


図 1 (Figure 1)

II. 次ページの図 2 は、平面形の類似する地形がみられる 3 地域の 1:25,000 地形図(原寸)を示す。 A、 B、 C における地形の形成プロセスと構成物質について、類似点および相違点を説明しなさい。

A. 1:25,000「福江」. B. 1:25,000「達磨山」. C. 1:25,000「友住」「頭ヶ島」「肥前江島」.

Figure 2 on the next page presents 1:25,000-scale topographical maps including landforms similar in plan view. Explain the similarities and differences in geomorphic processes and the compositions of the landforms in A, B and C.



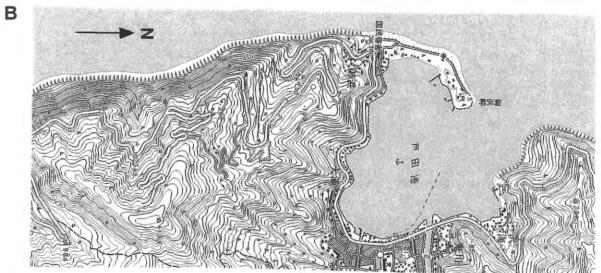




図 2 (Figure 2)

#### (専門科目)

# 大気科学(Atmospheric Science)

I. 次のキーワードのうちから、3つを選択して説明しなさい。

Choose three keywords out of the six listed below and explain them.

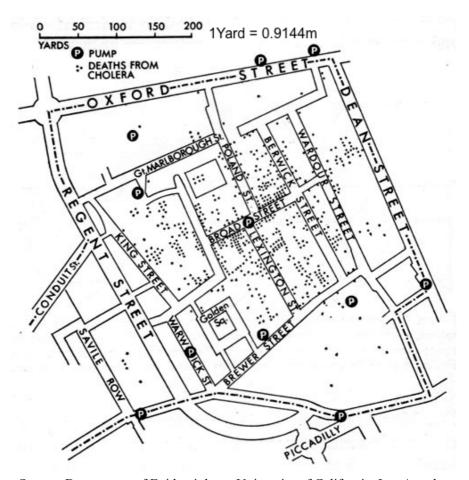
- 1. 層厚 (thickness)
- 2. 渦度方程式 (vorticity equation)
- 3. 赤外放射 (infrared radiation)
- 4. 対流有効位置エネルギー(convective available potential energy, CAPE)
- 5. モニン・オブコフの相似則 (Monin-Obukhov similarity theory)
- 6. ナビエ・ストークスの方程式 (Navier-Stokes equations)
- Ⅱ. フルード数と山岳を越える大気の流れの関係について説明しなさい.

Explain the relationship between the mountain Froude number and air flow over the mountain.

# 空間情報科学(Geographical Information Science)

I. 下の地図は19世紀半ばのロンドンのある地区において,Broad Street の共同水道ポンプがコレラの発生に関与していることを示すために,ある医師が作成した著名なものである.この医師はこの地図のデータをどのように集め,どのように地図に表し,その地図から何をどのように読み取って上記の結論に至ったと考えられるか,説明しなさい.

The figure below is a famous map that a British doctor produced in the middle of the 19th century to show that one water-pump at Broad Street in London caused cholera epidemic in its neighboring area at that time. Explain how the doctor collected the data, how he constructed this map, and how and what he read from this map to reach the conclusion.



Source: Department of Epidemiology, University of California, Los Angeles

- Ⅱ. 以下の4つの用語から2つを選び、それぞれを説明しなさい. Choose two terms out of the four listed below and explain each of them.
  - 1. アクセシビリティ (accessibility)
  - 2. 地理情報サービス (geographical information service)
  - 3. 最短経路探索 (shortest path search)
  - 4. 重力モデル (gravity model)