

大学院生命環境科学研究科8月期入学試験

Examination in August for the Graduate School in 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

地誌学 Regional Geography ----- P.3

地形学 Geomorphology ----- P.4

水文科学 Hydrological Science ----- P.6

大気科学 Atmospheric Science ----- P.7

空間情報科学 Geographical Information Science ----- P.8

海洋・大気相互システム Atmosphere-Ocean Interaction System
----- P.9

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

(専門科目)

専門共通 (Required Subject)

I. 人口や産業が特定の都市に集中することによって発生する環境問題について、具体的な例をあげながら 15 行以内で説明しなさい。

Giving specific examples, explain the environmental problem caused by excess concentration of population and industry in an urban area within 15 lines.

(専門科目)

専門共通 (Required Subject)

Ⅱ. 下記の英文を読み, planetary boundaries という新しい概念が生まれた背景を 15 行以内で説明しなさい.

Read the following text and explain backgrounds of establishment of a new concept, 'planetary boundaries', within 15 lines.

During the Holocene¹, environmental change occurred naturally and Earth's regulatory capacity maintained the conditions that enabled human development. Regular temperatures, freshwater availability and biogeochemical flows all stayed within a relatively narrow range. Now, largely because of a rapidly growing reliance on fossil fuels and industrialized forms of agriculture, human activities have reached a level that could damage the systems that keep Earth in the desirable Holocene state. The result could be irreversible and, in some cases, abrupt environmental change, leading to a state less conducive to human development. Without pressure from humans, the Holocene is expected to continue for at least several thousands of years.

To meet the challenge of maintaining the Holocene state, we propose a framework based on 'planetary boundaries'. These boundaries define the safe operating space for humanity with respect to the Earth system and are associated with the planet's biophysical subsystems or processes. Although Earth's complex systems sometimes respond smoothly to changing pressures, it seems that this will prove to be the exception rather than the rule. Many subsystems of Earth react in a nonlinear, often abrupt, way, and are particularly sensitive around threshold levels of certain key variables. If these thresholds are crossed, then important subsystems, such as a monsoon system, could shift into a new state, often with deleterious or potentially even disastrous consequences for humans.

Source: Rockström, J. et al. (2009)

¹ 完新世 約 1 万年前から現在までを指す地質時代区分

¹ Holocene The geological epoch from approximately 10,000 years ago to the present.

(専門科目)

地誌学 (Regional Geography)

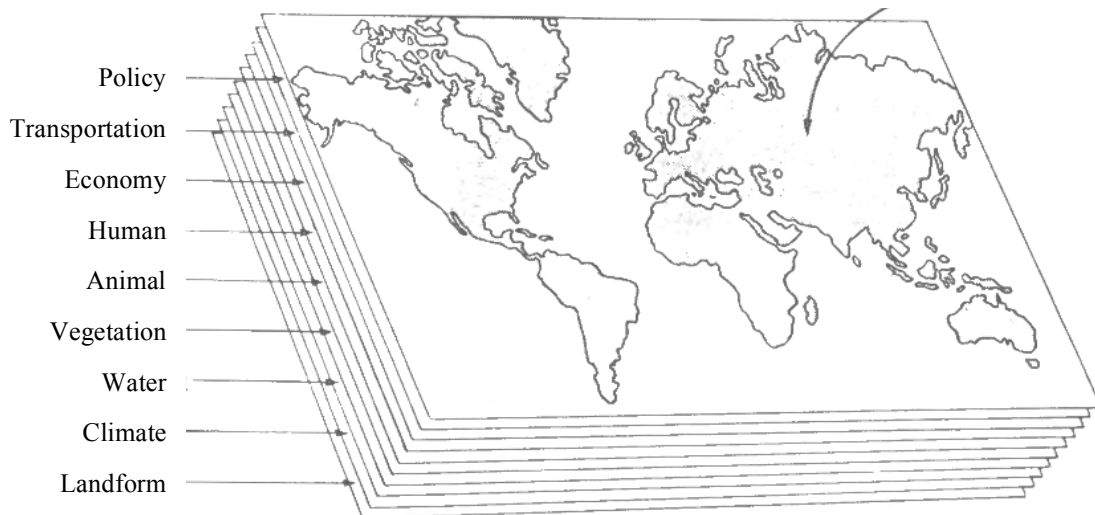
I. 次の用語から3つを選択して説明しなさい.

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

1. 階層性拡大伝播 (hierarchical expansion diffusion)
2. 交通まちづくり (new urbanism / green transportation)
3. 三圃式農業 (three-field farming)
4. ジオツーリズム (geotourism)
5. 人口の都心回帰 (population return to city centers)
6. 都市の持続的発展 (sustainable urban development)

II. 以下の図をもとにして、地理学における系統地理的アプローチと地誌的アプローチについて説明しなさい.

Referring to the figure shown below, explain systematic approach and regional approach in geographical study.



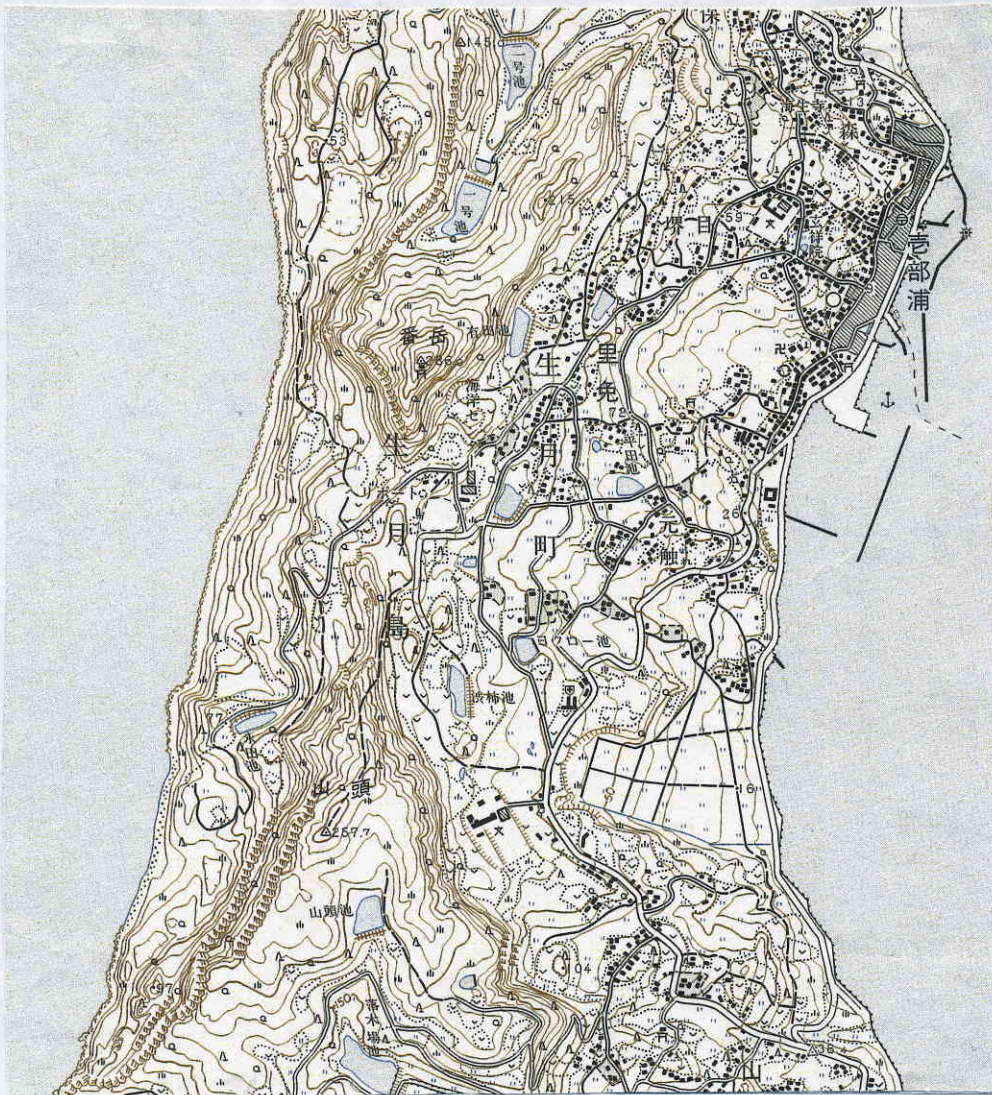
Source: Nakamura, K. et al. (1991)

(専門科目)

地形学 (Geomorphology)

I. 下の図は 1:25,000 地形図「生月」の一部である。本地域は新第三紀の堆積岩と玄武岩で構成されている。地形図から判断される地盤条件, 斜面プロセス, 海岸プロセス, およびそれらの相互作用に着目して, 本地域の地形の特色について詳述せよ。地形・地質断面図や鳥瞰図等を概略的に描いて説明するのが望ましい。

The map below shows part of 1:25,000 scale contour map 'Ikitsuki'. The entire land consists of sedimentary rocks and basalt of the Neogene age. Describe the geomorphic conditions of this area in detail on the basis of geology, slope processes, coastal processes and their interactions. Explanation with schematic illustration of a geological profile or a bird-eye view is preferable.



II. 以下の(1)~(5)より 3 つを選択し、二者の違い（地形の特徴、構成物質、プロセスなど）について、比較しながら説明せよ。

- (1) 爆発カルデラと陥没カルデラ
- (2) 石灰岩の風化と花崗岩の風化
- (3) 網状流河川と蛇行河川
- (4) 砂浜海岸におけるバーム（汀段）とバー（沿岸州）
- (5) 不淘汰多角形土と淘汰円形土

Choose three items out of five (1 to 5), compare the two terms and explain the differences in morphology, structure and processes between the two.

- (1) Explosive caldera vs. collapse caldera
- (2) Limestone weathering vs. granite weathering
- (3) Braided stream vs. meandering stream
- (4) Berms vs. offshore bars in beach profiles
- (5) Non-sorted polygons vs. sorted circles

水文学 (Hydrological Science)

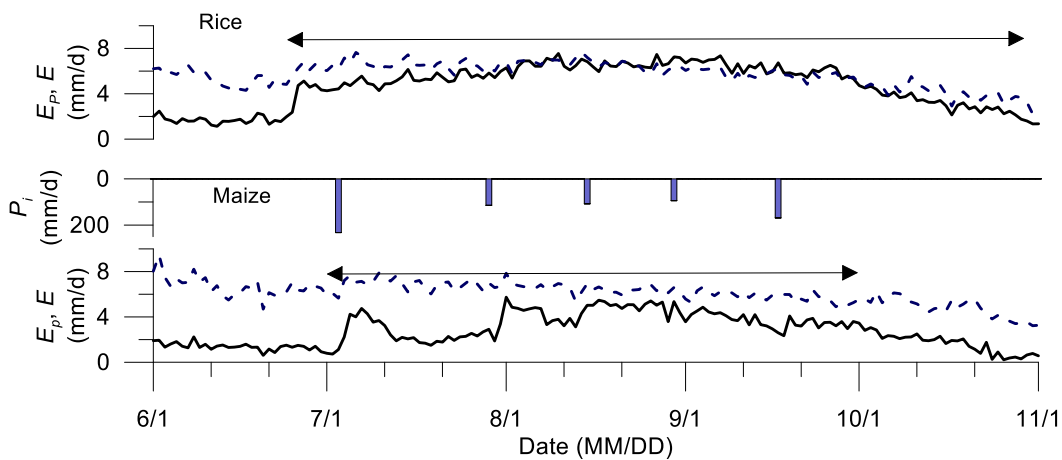
I. 次の水文学で用いられる専門用語より 3つ選択し、それぞれの用語について説明しなさい。

Choose three technical terms from the following list, and explain each of them.

1. ゼロフラックス面 (zero flux plane)
2. 動水勾配 (hydraulic gradient)
3. 大気安定度 (atmospheric stability)
4. (安定同位体の) 高度効果 (altitude effect (of stable isotope))
5. ティーセン法 (Thiessen polygon method)
6. ピエゾメータ (piezometer)

II. 次の図は降雨が全くない乾燥地域において、かんがいにより栽培がなされている水稲とトウモロコシの日蒸発散量 (E , 実線) の季節変化を示したものである。同時に示してあるのは、ペンマンの可能蒸発量 (E_p , 点線), 耕作期間 (矢印線), トウモロコシのかんがい量 (P_i) である。水稲のかんがいは収穫前を除くと耕作期間中ほぼ毎日行われ、土壌表面には常に水面が存在していた。両者の違いとその理由を説明せよ。

The following figure indicates the seasonal changes of the daily evapotranspiration (E , straight line), Penman's potential evaporation (E_p , dotted line), and the duration of the cropping season (straight lines with triangle heads). They were observed in two crop fields in an arid area where summer rainfall is close to zero. The amount of irrigation for maize (P_i) is also indicated, while the irrigation water was applied daily to the rice field and there was usually ponded water present on the soil surface except for the period before its harvest. Explain the difference of the two and why.



(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 each of them.

1. 地形性降水 (orographic precipitation)
2. ブロッキング高気圧 (blocking high)
3. 気象衛星 (meteorological satellite)
4. 数値天気予報 (numerical weather prediction)
5. ウォーカー循環 (Walker circulation)
6. 熱帯低気圧 (tropical cyclone)

II. 全球規模での対流圏の気温と水蒸気量の鉛直構造について、以下の問いに答えよ。

Answer the following questions about global scale vertical distributions of air temperature and water vapor amount in the troposphere.

1) 気温の鉛直構造は、どのような物理的要因で決まっているか答えよ。

Answer what kinds of physical processes determine the vertical distribution of air temperature.

2) 地球温暖化の基本的なメカニズムについて解説せよ。

Describe basic mechanisms of the global warming.

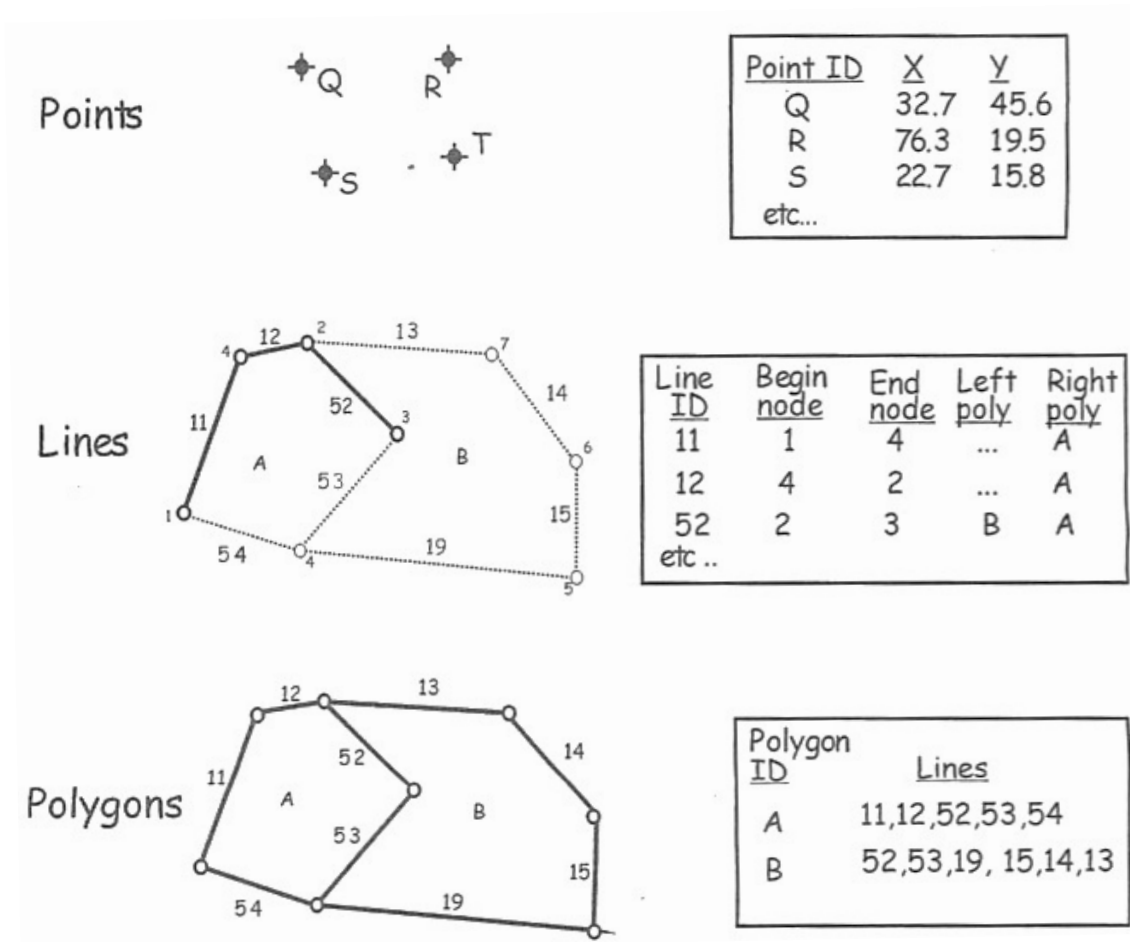
3) 地球温暖化によって気温が数度昇温した時、水蒸気量はどのように変化するか、また、その変化に伴い降水の特徴がどのように変化するかと予測されるか。理由をつけて説明せよ。

How does the water vapor amount change when the air temperature rises a few degree due to the global warming? In addition, how is the feature of rainfall projected to change due to the change in water vapor? Describe with their reasons.

(専門科目)

空間情報科学 (Geographical Information Science)

- I. 下の図を参照しながら、トポロジカルなベクターデータモデルの構造を説明しなさい。
Referring to the figure below, explain the structure of topological vector data model.



Source: Bolstad, P. (2005)

- 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. ハザードマップ (hazard map)
2. 不規則三角網 (TIN, triangulated irregular network)
3. 位置情報サービス (LBS, location-based service)
4. 面バッファ (polygon buffer)

(専門科目)

海洋・大気相互システム分野 (Atmosphere-Ocean Interaction System)

I. 次の用語の中から 3 つを選んで説明せよ.

Choose three out of the following technical terms and explain each of them.

1. 静力学平衡 (hydrostatic equilibrium/balance)
2. 相当温位 (equivalent potential temperature)
3. エマグラム (emagram)
4. 海面水温前線 (sea surface temperature front)
5. 気団変質 (air mass transformation)
6. 温度風 (thermal wind)

II. 次の設問のどちらかを選んで解答せよ.

Answer either of the following questions.

1. 積乱雲が引き起こす顕著現象を複数答え、それぞれの現象が発生する理由を説明せよ.

Answer several kinds of severe phenomena caused by cumulonimbi, and explain the reason why each phenomenon forms.

2. 大気海洋相互作用の結果として生じる天気現象や気候変動の例を複数答え、それらがどのように発生したか説明せよ.

Answer several weather phenomena or climate variations occurring as a result of air-sea interaction, and explain how they take place.