

2025年度【I期】 玉川大学大学院農学研究科資源生物学専攻
修士課程入学試験問題

※試験場への持込

1. 不可

2. 可 イ. 辞書

ロ. その他

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科目名	外国語 (英語)	受験番号		氏名	
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次の英文を和訳しなさい。専修免許状取得コースの志願者は設問1、2、3、4の計4問を選択すること。専修免許状取得コース以外の志願者は設問1、2および設問5、6の計4問を選択すること。

各自、選択した4問の解答用紙のそれぞれに受験番号と氏名を記入し、解答用紙の左上の設問番号に該当する解答をそれぞれ記入すること。試験終了後、全ての問題用紙、解答用紙を回収します。

設問1 (全員選択)

Biology is the study of the activities and biological phenomena of living organisms such as humans, animals, plants, and microorganisms. Through experiments and observations, we elucidate life phenomena occurring at various levels, from the earth's ecosystem to the cellular world. Research in biology covers a wide range of topics, including the genetic level, the cellular level, the functions and structures of internal organs, and the behavior and ecology of living organisms.

設問2 (全員選択)

Climate change can make conditions better or worse for growing crops in different regions. For example, changes in temperature, rainfall, and frost-free days are leading to longer growing seasons. Greenhouse gas leads to global warming and climate change. Because many of the major greenhouse gases stay in the atmosphere for tens to hundreds of years after being released, their warming effects on the climate persist over a long time.

greenhouse gas: 温室効果ガス

設問3 (専修免許状取得コースの志願者のみ選択)

Unlike alcoholic and gambling addictions, gaming disorders, such as video game addiction, are commonly found among children and young people. Nearly half of those who played games over the past year said that they had started playing online games when they were toddlers or elementary school children. Approximately 80% of the participants said that they played games on their smartphones.

addiction: 依存症 gaming disorders: ゲーム障害

設問4（専修免許状取得コースの志願者のみ選択）

According to the Japanese National Fertility Survey, from the 1980s to 2002, the percentage of only children remained at around 10% but increased slightly to 11.7% in 2005. It then increased to 15.9% in 2010 and 18.5% in 2015. This indicates a sharp increase from approximately 10% to nearly 20% over approximately 20 years.

Japanese National Fertility Survey: 出生動向基本調査

設問5（専修免許状取得コース以外の志願者のみ選択）

Small-scale farming in developing countries typically takes place on poor soils and relies on rainfall for water rather than irrigation. While agricultural risks contribute directly to low productivity and food insecurity for rural families, one of the most common risks are weather-related disasters. These disasters, such as drought and floods that destroy crops in the field, are becoming more frequent and severe due to climate change.

irrigation: 灌漑 rural families: 農村部の家族

設問6（専修免許状取得コース以外の志願者のみ選択）

What is the value of nature? Every aspect of human life and socioeconomic development benefits from nature and biodiversity, or maybe precisely because of this, there is no definitive response to this question. The diversity of ways in which people's lives, principles and behaviors is influenced by their perception of nature.

socioeconomic development: 社会経済の発展 precisely because: だからこそ
perception of nature: 自然に対する認識、自然をどのようにとらえるか

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設問1～4の英文を和訳しなさい。4枚の解答用紙それぞれに受験番号と氏名を記入し、解答用紙の左上の設問番号に該当する解答を記入すること。

設問1

Bioinformatics is a field of science that develops methods and software tools for understanding biological data, especially when the data sets are large and complex. Bioinformatics tools aid in comparing, analyzing and interpreting genetic and genomic data and more generally in the understanding of evolutionary aspects of molecular biology. It helps analyze the biological pathways and networks that are an important part of biological systems.

bioinformatics: バイオインフォマティクス aid: 助ける interpret: 解釈する evolutionary aspects: 進化的側面

設問2

Try to consider what would happen if a person were left unchanged by his experiences and activities. It is almost impossible to imagine what he would be like under such situation. Every situation he encountered would be forever strange, unfamiliar and unpredictable. He would commit the same errors over and over again with no chance to remove them.

strange: 真新しい 見知らぬ unpredictable: 予測不可能な commit: (過ちなどを) 犯す
over and over: 繰り返し

設問3

Flowering plants form the biggest group of seed plants, with about 300,000 species around the world – that's 90% of the whole plant kingdom. Almost all of these plants (80%) require pollination to reproduce. Pollination, therefore, is responsible for the ecosystem services of these plants that contribute to the environment, including carbon sequestration and water purification.

flowering plants: 顕花植物 seed plants: 種子植物 be responsible for ~: ~になくてはならない
carbon sequestration: 炭素隔離

設問4

When a doctor studied various diseases, he began to notice commonalities among diseases that had seemed completely different. The common factor is a condition called “oxidative stress”. It occurs from an upset in the balance between the production and consumption of reactive oxygen species in the body. “Oxidative stress” makes many diseases such as cancer, heart disease and strokes, and it contributes to an acceleration of the aging process.

commonalities: 共通点 upset: 乱れる heart disease: 心臓病 strokes: 脳卒中 aging process: 老化

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設問1

Plants and pollinators evolved side by side over millions of years. Natural selection has resulted in physical adaptations in both plants and pollinators. Plants developed many complex ways of attracting pollinators. Similarly, pollinators evolved with specialized physical traits and behaviors that enhance their pollination efforts. Each participant, plant and pollinator, usually gains a benefit from pollination.

side by side: 共存して millions of: 何百万の physical traits: 身体的な特徴

設問2

Ecology is a field of study that seeks to understand the interactions between living things and the environment, and between living things. Living things interact with the surrounding environment in various ways, and at the same time, live in interaction with a large number of living species. The purpose of ecology is to elucidate the “laws of life” of living organisms, which are estimated to number in the millions or tens of millions.

設問3

Carbon dioxide cannot be converted into other organic chemical compounds without hydrogen. For example, methanol is made by reacting carbon dioxide with hydrogen using a catalyst. In chemical industry, alcohol is the starting point of chemistry. Likewise, hydrogen is essential for making chemical products from carbon dioxide, because it is hydrogen that reduces carbon dioxide.

catalyst: 触媒

設問4

Recurrent education, also known as lifelong learning, is the practice of continuing to learn throughout life. It can help people develop new skills and knowledge to respond to change and contribute to economic growth. In addition to its role in maintaining competitive skills, recurrent education has been found to provide broad social benefits such as lower unemployment rates, higher incomes, and improved health outcomes.

lifelong learning: 生涯学習 improved health outcomes: 健康状態の改善