

2025 年度
創価大学 大学院 理工学研究科
【生命理学専攻 / 環境共生工学専攻】
博士前期課程 一般選抜試験(第Ⅱ期)問題

英 語

開始時刻 午前 10 時 00 分
終了時刻 午前 11 時 00 分

【注意事項】

1. 解答用紙には受験番号、氏名を必ず記入してください。
2. 試験終了後、答案用紙は必ず提出してください（問題用紙は提出しなくてよい）。
3. 問題番号が明記された答案用紙を使用し、解答してください。

問1：次の文章を読んで以下の問い合わせに日本語で答えなさい。

2024 was the world's hottest year on record, experts say, as Earth was recorded warming by more than 1.5 degrees Celsius (C) (a)for the first time. That's despite world leaders promising to take action to try to avoid (b)it. It's according to research by scientists from the European Copernicus climate service, the Met Office, Nasa and other climate experts around the world. Their work showed that average global temperatures for 2024 were around 1.6°C higher than pre-industrial times - that's the time around 300 years ago, before humans started burning large amounts of fossil fuels, like oil and coal. The aim of a warming limit of 1.5°C was set at a climate conference back in 2015, called the Paris agreement, where world leaders from all over the world signed a pact to help stop the global temperature from increasing. "Once again, the temperature record has been shattered - 2024 was the hottest year since record keeping began in 1880," said Nasa Administrator Bill Nelson. It breaks the record set in 2023 by just over 0.1°C, and means the last 10 years are now the ten warmest years on record.

Scientists argue that if the planet's temperature rises consistently by more than 1.5°C, it could cause big problems for the planet. A UN report from 2018 said the risks from climate change, such as intense heatwaves, rising sea-levels and loss of wildlife, would be much higher at 2°C of warming than at 1.5°C. Even small movements in warming levels can bring more frequent and intense extreme weather, such as heatwaves and heavy rainfall. But scientists also say the 1.5°C level is not the only important thing. "(c)It's not like 1.49°C is fine, and 1.51°C is the apocalypse - every tenth of a degree matters and climate impacts get progressively worse the more warming we have," said Zeke Hausfather, a climate scientist at Berkeley Earth. Dr Friederike Otto, who helped write the latest report says: "If we aim for 1.5°C and achieve 1.6°C, that is still much much better than saying, it's too late, and we are doomed and I'm not even trying." Scientists also argue that humans still have the power to do more to control climate change, and that action by leaders and businesses is still important. "Even if 1.5 degrees is out the window, we still can probably limit warming to 1.6°C, 1.7°C or 1.8°C this century," says Dr Hausfather. "(d)That's going to be far, far better than if we keep burning coal, oil and gas unabated and end up at 3°C or 4°C - it still really matters."

[From BBC news, 12 January, 2024.]

- (1) 下線部(a)はこの文章では具体的に「いつ以来」を意味するか。
- (2) 下線部(b)の *it* は何を意味しているか書きなさい。
- (3) 下線部(c)を日本語に訳しなさい。またこの文中の「climate impact」にはどのようなものがあるか。具体例を挙げられるだけ挙げなさい。
- (4) 下線部(d)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問2：次の文章を読んで以下の問い合わせに日本語で答えなさい。

Freshwater ecosystems are highly biodiverse and important for livelihoods and economic development, but are under substantial stress. (a) 現在までのところ、絶滅のリスクに関する包括的な地球規模の評価には、主に淡水に生息する特定のグループは含まれていない。 (b) Consequently, data from predominantly terrestrial tetrapods are used to guide environmental policy and conservation prioritization, whereas recent proposals for target setting in freshwaters use abiotic factors. (c) However, there is evidence that such data are insufficient to represent the needs of freshwater species and achieve biodiversity goals.

Here we present the results of a multi-taxon global freshwater fauna assessment for The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species covering 23,496 decapod crustaceans, fishes and odonates, finding that one-quarter are threatened with extinction. Prevalent threats include pollution, dams and water extraction, agriculture and invasive species, with overharvesting also driving extinctions.

【用語】 terrestrial: 陸生の、 tetrapod: 四肢動物の、 abiotic factors: 非生物要因、 taxon: 分類群、 fauna: 動物相、 IUCN: 国際自然保護連合、 threaten: の恐れがある、 crustaceans: 甲殻類、

(1) 下線部(a)を以下に示した英単語もしくは英連語を並べ替えて、英文にしなさい。ただし、文頭の単語であっても最初の文字は小文字で表記している。
have、 included、 comprehensive、 living、 global assessments、 extinction risk、 not、 speciose groups、 freshwaters、 primarily、 any、 date、 to、 in、 of

(3) 下線部(b)を日本語に訳しなさい。

(3) 下線部(c)を日本語に訳しなさい。

(4) この文章に日本語と英語、両言語でタイトルをつけなさい。

問3：次の語群から1つ選び、その概要を英語で説明しなさい。少なくとも50語以上書くこと。

(1) Plastic Pollution

(2) Waste Management

(3) Bioremediation

(4) Sustainable Agriculture

(5) Protein

(6) Cell Division