問１：以下の英文を日本語に訳せ。

The problem that concerns us here is whether any of the chemicals we are using in our attempts to control nature play a direct or indirect role as causes of cancer. In terms of evidence gained from animal experiments we shall see that five or possibly six of the pesticides must definitely be rated as carcinogens. The list is greatly lengthened if we add those considered by some physicians to cause leukemia in human patients. Here the evidence is circumstantial, as it must be since we do not experiment on human beings, but it is nonetheless impressive. Still other pesticides will be added as we include those whose action on living tissues or cells may be considered an indirect cause of malignancy.

問 2：以下の日本語を英文に翻訳せよ。日本語の下の文章は、グーグル翻訳にかけた文章です。参考にしても良いです。

感染症の歴史は生物の発生と共にあり、有史以前から近代までヒトの病気の大部分を占めてきた。医学の歴史は感染症の歴史に始まったと言っても過言ではない。1929 年に初の抗生物質であるペニシリンが発明されるまで根本的な治療法はなく、伝染病は大きな災害と捉えられてきた。その後の微生物学・免疫学などの進歩を背景として感染症の診断・治療・予防を扱う感染症学が発展しつつある今日でも、世界全体に目を向けると感染症は未だに死因の約四分の一を占める。特にマラリア・結核・AIDS・腸管感染症は発展途上国で大きな問題であり、感染症学のみならず保健学・開発学など集学的な対策が緊急の課題である。

The history of infectious diseases is with the development of organisms, and has accounted for most of human diseases from prehistoric to modern times. It is no exaggeration to say that the history of medicine began in the history of infectious diseases. There was no fundamental cure until the first antibiotic penicillin was invented in 1929, and infectious diseases have been regarded as a major disaster. Even with the development of infectious diseases dealing with diagnosis, treatment and prevention of infectious diseases on the background of the subsequent advances in microbiology and immunology, infectious diseases still account for about four quarters of the cause of death if we look at the entire world Occupy one. Malaria, tuberculosis, AIDS, and intestinal tract infections are particularly serious problems in developing countries, and multidisciplinary measures such as health sciences and development sciences as well as infectious diseases are urgent issues.

問 3：以下の日本語を英訳せよ。

１）．今では，病原体が宿主細胞の生理的特性をうまく利用していることが分かっている．こうした知識は，感染症の治療や予防に利用できるだけでなく，正常細胞の生命活動を知るための新たな糸口ともなる．

２）敵ながら賢く，しかも急速に進化する病原体がうようよしている世界で，脆弱で進化も遅い人類がどうやって生き残ってきたのか．ヒトは多細胞生物の１つとして，病原体の感染に対抗する仕組みを発達させてきた．