

平成 26 年度 前期

## 外国語 A (英語)

10:00~10:50

### 解答上の注意

1. 試験開始の合図があるまでこの問題冊子を開いてはならない。
2. 外国語 A (英語) の問題紙は表紙を含めて 10 ページある。
3. 解答用紙は「外国語 A (英語) 解答用紙」1 枚である。
4. 解答用紙は必ず提出すること。(問題紙は持ち帰ってよい)
5. 受験番号は、監督員の指示に従い、解答用紙の指定された箇所に必ず記入すること。
6. 解答はすべて解答用紙の指定された欄に記入すること。
7. 必要以外のことを解答用紙に書いてはならない。
8. 問題紙の余白は下書きに使用してもさしつかえない。

## Part 1. Vocabulary

Directions: Questions (1)-(20) are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence (or set of sentences) you will see 4 words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the *one* word or phrase that best completes the sentence(s). Then, write in the letter of the answer you have chosen on the answer sheet.

- (1) Ken's father is in excellent (     ) for his age. He is 70 but still runs marathons.
  - (A) appearance
  - (B) pattern
  - (C) power
  - (D) shape
  
- (2) I found a very good fish recipe the other day, but can't find some of the (     ) I need to cook the dish.
  - (A) components
  - (B) ingredients
  - (C) meals
  - (D) starters
  
- (3) Hunger continues to (     ) a lot of people around the world, especially those in developing countries.
  - (A) detach
  - (B) plague
  - (C) suffer
  - (D) yield
  
- (4) If you are going to the party, don't forget to (     ) the necklace I gave you on your last birthday.
  - (A) dress up
  - (B) fit
  - (C) match
  - (D) wear
  
- (5) The lecture theater is wheelchair (     ) via the lift at the rear of the building.
  - (A) accessible
  - (B) accountable
  - (C) adoptable
  - (D) aggressive
  
- (6) In general, the word 'compliance' means (     ) to a rule, such as a policy, standard or law.
  - (A) conducting
  - (B) conforming

- (C) confronting  
(D) containing
- (7) As we have eaten nothing (     ) a few apples today, we are really hungry.  
(A) but  
(B) for  
(C) only  
(D) with
- (8) This cold is so (     ). I have kept coughing for three weeks now.  
(A) assistant  
(B) inconsistent  
(C) insistent  
(D) persistent
- (9) The labor union will go on strike unless their demands are (     ).  
(A) done  
(B) gotten  
(C) made  
(D) met
- (10) The class was so noisy I had to raise my voice to get their (     ).  
(A) attention  
(B) care  
(C) exposure  
(D) notice
- (11) The (     ) majority of the citizens voted in favor of gun control.  
(A) diverse  
(B) half  
(C) intense  
(D) overwhelming
- (12) You cannot stay in this country after your visitor's visa (     ).  
(A) expires  
(B) retains  
(C) settles  
(D) transmits
- (13) While a moderate amount of stress can be (     ), too much stress can exhaust you.  
(A) beneficial  
(B) dangerous  
(C) harmful  
(D) useless

- (14) His description of the accident is (     ) with what the police reported.  
(A) consistent  
(B) indifferent  
(C) similar  
(D) suitable
- (15) How well do you think the building can (     ) an earthquake?  
(A) accommodate  
(B) contain  
(C) distribute  
(D) withstand
- (16) The high school students were (     ) the huge Hokudai campus and lost their way.  
(A) explaining  
(B) exploding  
(C) exploiting  
(D) exploring
- (17) The (     ) of summer in Hokkaido is low. The people who live in Hokkaido find that season comfortable.  
(A) drying  
(B) humanity  
(C) humidity  
(D) humiliate
- (18) The leader of my team does not fully understand the task. Her instructions are really (     ).  
(A) clear  
(B) exciting  
(C) transparent  
(D) vague
- (19) This is (     ) opinion. Almost everyone agrees with it.  
(A) a reasonable  
(B) an extreme  
(C) an impertinent  
(D) an inconsistent
- (20) He has been really (     ) his girlfriend, because she has had a high fever for a long time.  
(A) absent from  
(B) concerned about  
(C) connected to  
(D) liked by

## Part 2. Structure

**Directions:** Questions (21)-(40) are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence (or set of sentences) you will see 4 words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the *one* word or phrase that best completes the sentence(s). Then, write in the letter of the answer you have chosen on the answer sheet.

(21) I believe the international community should focus more on programs to help developing countries ( ) population growth.

- (A) curb
- (B) curbed
- (C) curbing to
- (D) with curb

(22) Don't worry. I am absolutely ( ) looking after myself.

- (A) capability of
- (B) capable
- (C) capable of
- (D) capable to

(23) His parents objected to ( ) enrolling in drama school.

- (A) he
- (B) himself
- (C) his
- (D) themselves

(24) With gravity a planet can hold on to gases that ( ) an atmosphere.

- (A) could form
- (B) formed
- (C) forming
- (D) to form

(25) Only a few of ( ) were applauding after the performance.

- (A) audience
- (B) audiences
- (C) the audience
- (D) the audiences

(26) The 'first-past-the-post' is a system for choosing members of parliament ( ) the candidate who gets the most votes wins.

- (A) in which
- (B) that
- (C) which enables
- (D) while

- (27) The village, which is famous for its traditional Japanese architecture, ( ) 50 miles to the north of our house.
- (A) laid
  - (B) lays
  - (C) lies
  - (D) lying
- (28) ( ) the rush-hour traffic, I managed to arrive well before the meeting.
- (A) Avoided
  - (B) Having avoided
  - (C) In spite of avoiding
  - (D) To avoid
- (29) I ( ) studied harder in high school. Then I would have gotten into a better university.
- (A) hope I had
  - (B) hope I hadn't
  - (C) wish I had
  - (D) wish I hadn't
- (30) In this school, ( ) the children are from the Chinese community.
- (A) almost
  - (B) almost of
  - (C) most
  - (D) most of
- (31) ( ) is terrifying is the way the environment of the globe is deteriorating.
- (A) How
  - (B) That
  - (C) What
  - (D) Which
- (32) Under no circumstances ( ) to open the doors themselves.
- (A) are passengers permitted
  - (B) are permitted passengers
  - (C) passengers are permitted
  - (D) permitted are passengers
- (33) She left the lights on overnight and in the morning couldn't get ( ).
- (A) started the car
  - (B) starting the car
  - (C) the car start
  - (D) the car started
- (34) Yuki can make ( ) in English perfectly. As far as everyday conversation goes, she has no problem.

- (A) her understand
- (B) her understood
- (C) herself understand
- (D) herself understood

(35) As I get older, I find that I can't run ( ) in the past.

- (A) as quickly
- (B) as quickly as
- (C) more quickly
- (D) more than quickly

(36) I think that bosses are to their subordinates in a company ( ) parents are to their children.

- (A) how
- (B) it
- (C) what
- (D) when

(37) At the end of a long struggle, the professor ( ) his experiment.

- (A) succeeded in
- (B) succeeded to
- (C) was succeeded in
- (D) was succeeded to

(38) ( ) a natural disaster occurred tomorrow, the event would go ahead.

- (A) As if
- (B) Even if
- (C) Even so
- (D) No matter what

(39) He ( ) home without a map, so it took a long time to arrive at his destination.

- (A) had left
- (B) left from
- (C) should have left
- (D) was leaving

(40) I tried to go up on stage to receive the Society Award, but I ( ).

- (A) fell on the stairs
- (B) fell the stairs
- (C) was fallen on the stairs
- (D) was to fall the stairs

### Part 3. Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** Read the following passage and choose the *one* best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, write in the letter of the answer you have chosen on the answer sheet.

In January 1971, in the United States, Senators Edward Kennedy and Jacob Javits sponsored the 'Conquest of Cancer Act'. Based on that proposal, in December that year President Nixon signed the 'National Cancer Act', which was intended ultimately to find a cure for all cancers. Forty years on, huge amounts of money are now spent on cancer research and cancer treatment. The United States National Cancer Institute, for example, spent \$4.7 billion on research in 2009/10; in Europe, a total of approximately €1.4 billion was used, while in the UK alone, the revenue of the charity Cancer Research UK was in excess of £500 million.

Cancer can develop in over 60 bodily organs, and there are more than 200 types of the disease. At the moment, around 22 million people worldwide have cancer. In any of its forms, cancer is very expensive to research and to treat. Where does the money come from? Charities depend on public donations, while research institutes receive money drawn from government, from donations, and from private companies hoping to benefit from research breakthroughs by supplying drugs or equipment for future treatments. Welfare-state governments – that is, governments of countries with a state-sponsored healthcare system – generate healthcare funds through taxation. Money is partially raised through taxing products that are known to cause cancer, for example alcohol and cigarettes.

Smoking in particular is responsible for around a third of cancers in developed countries; it causes more than a dozen types of cancer, including more than four in five cases of lung cancer. Cigarette smokers may complain about the tax they pay, but they are effectively paying for the treatment they may need as a result of their habit. The cost of a ¥400 packet of cigarettes might be half tax, but if one person smokes 20 cigarettes a day for 40 years, the total tax paid may still not be enough to cover even one course of treatment. If smokers do not develop cancer as a result of smoking, they have not wasted their money: in paying tax, they are helping to fund a possible cure for the disease.

Considering that, according to current data, at least one in three people will develop cancer, it is desirable for governments to encourage healthy lifestyles: that means eating a well-balanced diet (low in processed foods and red meat, high in vegetables and fruit), along with regular exercise, moderate alcohol intake, and most importantly, no smoking. Some people argue that given our knowledge about the causes of cancer, it seems logical to generate money for cancer treatment from other unhealthy activities: if cigarettes are taxed to a high level, should governments also tax other cancer-causing products? Should the cost of red meat, a known cause of bowel cancer, include a higher amount of tax? And what about other



behaviors? Should people be fined if they do not take regular exercise, or if they do not eat a sensible amount of fruit and vegetables?

In this way, funding the research and treatment of cancer involves considering not only financial costs, but also ethical costs. Standard treatment for cancer is a combination of surgery, radiotherapy (or radiation-therapy) and chemotherapy. The first process physically removes cancer cells, while the last two damage the DNA of those cells, either with radiation or chemicals. Other areas of cancer research include the use of 'Trojan Horse' viruses (that can be hidden inside the body, where they attack cancerous tissue), the sequencing of DNA (to identify triggers specific to individual cancers), and the use of stem cells. Embryonic stem cells – that is, stem cells extracted from a human embryo (a fertilized egg cell) – can regenerate tissue destroyed or damaged by cancer. The use of stem cells could ensure that cancer becomes a much less lethal disease.

However, some people are opposed to growing human embryos in laboratories. They consider that human life begins at the moment of fertilization, regardless of whether or not that fertilized egg would develop fully into a baby. In August 2009, a judge in Washington, DC ordered that all US government spending on embryonic stem-cell research should be stopped. The judge ruled that protecting the 'life' of embryos that may never develop into humans was more important than safeguarding the lives of the millions of people currently living with cancer, and the millions of people who will develop cancer in the future. And it is not just 'humans' who can suffer: in relation to other forms of cancer treatment, it is easy to forget the untold numbers of animals who have died in the course of drug trials. Through making improvements in the standards of cancer care, humans have maximized the chances of life for one species at the expense of others.

The attempted 'conquest' of cancer thus reveals a complex network of financial and ethical costs. But is the investment worth making? Cancer is more common today than ever before because, paradoxically, human life expectancy is higher than ever before. The biggest risk factor for cancer is age. Given that 70% of cancers develop in those over 60, the average human lifespan would not increase significantly even if the disease were eradicated. But when it comes to protecting human life, even if that means only ensuring an extra two or three years of life, the human instinct generally is that no expense should be spared.

- (41) In the second paragraph, why do private companies provide money to cancer research institutes?
- (A) Because it is important for them to appear charitable to the public.
  - (B) Because they have no choice: they are taxed by the government.
  - (C) Because they hope to gain financially from possible developments in research.
  - (D) Because their drugs and equipment are responsible for causing cancers.

- (42) Which of the following is NOT stated in the third paragraph?
- (A) Cigarette smokers pay too much tax on their habit.
  - (B) Cigarette smokers are unhappy about the amount of tax they pay.
  - (C) Cigarette smokers support cancer treatment through taxation.
  - (D) Smoking cigarettes is a major cause of cancer.
- (43) In the sixth paragraph, why was US government expenditure on embryonic stem cell research halted?
- (A) There were too many people with cancer for the research to be effective.
  - (B) There were concerns over the moral justification of the research.
  - (C) Human embryos were developing cancer as a result of the research.
  - (D) Not enough human embryos were available to continue the research.
- (44) In the sixth paragraph, what is stated about the use of animals in drug trials?
- (A) No-one knows about the animals that have died in experimental research.
  - (B) Not enough animals have died in drug trials for humans to be concerned.
  - (C) The use of animals in drug trials has been beneficial for human health.
  - (D) Using animals in drug trials is extremely unethical.
- (45) What conclusion does the author come to?
- (A) Since the average human lifespan would not greatly increase if all cancers were curable, cancer research is a waste of time.
  - (B) Even if a cure for cancer does not vastly increase lifespan, it is worth continuing cancer research.
  - (C) Increased human life expectancy will lead to less cancer.
  - (D) Human life expectancy will increase when we find a cure for cancer.

平成26年度前期 外国語A(英語)正解

Part 1  
Vocabulary

(1)	D
(2)	B
(3)	B
(4)	D
(5)	A
(6)	B
(7)	A
(8)	D
(9)	D
(10)	A
(11)	D
(12)	A
(13)	A
(14)	A
(15)	D
(16)	D
(17)	C
(18)	D
(19)	A
(20)	B

20 点

Part 2  
Structure

(21)	A
(22)	C
(23)	C
(24)	A
(25)	C
(26)	A
(27)	C
(28)	B
(29)	C
(30)	D
(31)	C
(32)	A
(33)	D
(34)	D
(35)	B
(36)	C
(37)	A
(38)	B
(39)	A
(40)	A

20 点

Part 3  
Reading Comprehension

(41)	C
(42)	A
(43)	B
(44)	C
(45)	B

10 点

合 計
50 点

