

平成 26 年度 後期

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) The main () of the software is that it is only available in Japanese.
(A) catastrophe
(B) dilemma
(C) defective
(D) drawback
- (2) The new student residence hall is going to be named after Mr Kato, a benefactor who made a () donation amounting to 100 million yen to the University.
(A) general
(B) generous
(C) genetic
(D) genius
- (3) Her life () a big change after her father died of stroke when she was sixteen.
(A) evoked
(B) provoked
(C) underwent
(D) withheld
- (4) The bank () my father that his money was safe, but he is still worried.
(A) acclaimed
(B) alerted
(C) assured
(D) attempted
- (5) It is very rare for the temperature to () 30 degrees in Sapporo in June.
(A) express
(B) indicate
(C) overtake
(D) surpass
- (6) The local government () the old mill an industrial heritage site.
(A) appointed
(B) demolished
(C) designated
(D) designed

- (7) Sadly, stress is an () part of any job, so we must find ways to cope with it.
(A) impertinent
(B) indifferent
(C) indignant
(D) inherent
- (8) My doctor told me that this vaccine would make me () to the disease.
(A) affected
(B) carefree
(C) immune
(D) strong
- (9) Little could we imagine that the recession would () for several years.
(A) assist
(B) insist
(C) persist
(D) resist
- (10) To say that it is so hot today that you could fry an egg on the surface of the road is a bit of ().
(A) a realization
(B) an accumulation
(C) an estimation
(D) an exaggeration
- (11) We think, much to our (), that we will not be able to visit you next month.
(A) expectation
(B) guilt
(C) regret
(D) reluctance
- (12) She believes it was the doctor's () that Jack died.
(A) disadvantage
(B) fault
(C) guilt
(D) miss
- (13) Police said the thieves were obviously well () with the alarm system at the department store.
(A) acquainted
(B) informed
(C) known
(D) versed

- (14) If we continue to use natural resources at the same rate, they may () before the next century.
- (A) pass on
 - (B) pass out
 - (C) run on
 - (D) run out
- (15) () are that the visiting team will win.
- (A) Chances
 - (B) Opportunities
 - (C) Possibilities
 - (D) Wishes
- (16) No matter how hard it is to build a relationship with her, you should () with her as your colleague.
- (A) be equal
 - (B) catch up
 - (C) come up
 - (D) get along
- (17) 'Ave.' is () of 'Avenue' in English.
- (A) a prefix
 - (B) a stem
 - (C) a suffix
 - (D) an abbreviation
- (18) Because of the recession, that company () temporary employees without notice.
- (A) boasted
 - (B) broadcasted
 - (C) dismissed
 - (D) encountered
- (19) *The Ant and the Grasshopper* is one of Aesop's ().
- (A) anecdotes
 - (B) epilogues
 - (C) fables
 - (D) prologues
- (20) I had a gigantic () yesterday. I ate ten bowls of rice.
- (A) appetite
 - (B) appetizer
 - (C) appreciation
 - (D) approval

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) We are going to () the matter as soon as we can.
(A) discuss
(B) discuss about
(C) discuss on
(D) discuss over
- (22) *To Kill a Mockingbird*, a novel written by Harper Lee in 1960, is () a small town in Alabama during the Great Depression years.
(A) set in
(B) set of
(C) setting in
(D) setting of
- (23) The durian fruit, known as the 'king of fruit' in southeast Asia, () one of the smelliest foods in the world.
(A) considered as
(B) is considered
(C) is considered that
(D) is to consider
- (24) Had I known you were coming, I would () to pick you up.
(A) be going
(B) go
(C) gone
(D) have gone
- (25) She was devastated because she was betrayed by someone () her best friend.
(A) who was she believed
(B) whom she believed being
(C) whom she believed was
(D) whom she was believed
- (26) The building's entrance is on the first floor, (), the floor at street level.
(A) as well as
(B) for instance
(C) such as
(D) that is

- (27) Some people like simply amusing movies. () prefer films that make them think after watching them.
- (A) Other people
 - (B) The others
 - (C) These people
 - (D) Those people
- (28) John () Mary for several years before he decided to ask her for a date.
- (A) had been knowing
 - (B) had known
 - (C) has been knowing
 - (D) has known
- (29) Although she claimed to be from Canada, her Texas accent () her away.
- (A) gave
 - (B) left
 - (C) put
 - (D) took
- (30) I'd like to get a job () I can use my training.
- (A) how
 - (B) that
 - (C) where
 - (D) which
- (31) () or I'm going to stop work.
- (A) If you don't pay me more
 - (B) Not pay me more
 - (C) Pay me more
 - (D) Unless you pay me more
- (32) For a long time it was thought to be a harmless substance, but we now have evidence ().
- (A) on the contrary
 - (B) on the opposite
 - (C) to the contrary
 - (D) to the opposite
- (33) () you dislike about globalism?
- (A) What
 - (B) What are
 - (C) What is it that
 - (D) What is that

- (34) () her interest in children, teaching seems the right job for her.
(A) Give
(B) Given
(C) Giving
(D) To give
- (35) As () Dan, he went on a trip without leave.
(A) is often the case with
(B) often the case is with
(C) the case is often with
(D) with the case is often
- (36) I cannot help but () his sincerity.
(A) admire
(B) admired
(C) admiring
(D) of admiring
- (37) We () Tom, because he always keeps his word.
(A) are faithful of
(B) have faith in
(C) have faith of
(D) see faith in
- (38) This country () natural resources.
(A) abounds in
(B) abounds to
(C) is abounded
(D) is abounding
- (39) What about () a picnic? It's really good weather today!
(A) go on
(B) goes to
(C) going on
(D) to go on
- (40) As I had him () my baggage a long way, he was really tired.
(A) carry
(B) to be carried
(C) to carry
(D) to carrying

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.

Imagine you are standing in front of a vending machine, trying to decide which drink to buy. Which one do you really want? Coffee? Tea? Water? Let's say, after 30 seconds, you choose a bottle of water. How exactly did you decide? Did you decide to make the thought to choose water come into your mind? If so, how? Why did it take so long, if water is what you really wanted?

Imagine a different situation. Two minutes before you got to the vending machine, you had decided to buy water. You decided because you were thirsty. You chose water because it is the most rehydrating drink. Besides, water has always been your favorite drink. You kept the decision in your mind for two minutes and, not tempted by any other option, you bought the water. How did you manage to do that? Did you decide to maintain your intention? Did you choose to be so logical about which drink would solve your thirst problem? At what point of your life did you choose to like water so much?

Both these scenarios involve a decision. The decision in the second scenario seems reasonable and deliberate; the decision in the first seems spontaneous. But both decisions are in fact about as arbitrary as closing your eyes and pushing any button on the vending machine. We like to think of ourselves as autonomous subjects in a manipulable world. Free will is an important component of democratic society. It means that people have the ability to make intentional, reasoning decisions. Free will is a principle of our educational, political and legal systems, and also of more private areas – our relationships, and our feelings of guilt, happiness and personal achievement. With free will, everyone has a free choice to do something good or bad, creative or destructive, unselfish or selfish. But in this situation, whichever drink you buy, you are not really deciding; there is no free will involved in your selection.

If you think about it, free will is just an illusion. Can you choose to be happy or sad? If you could, wouldn't you choose to be happy all the time? Just like feelings, desire is random: do people choose who they fall in love with and marry? Think about any choice you make. Maybe you think you chose your major at university. But did you? If you chose chemistry, you must surely be interested in chemistry. But you didn't decide to be interested in it. Somehow the subject of chemistry and you – your collection of atoms – connected. If only one experience in your childhood had been different, or if you had had a different science

teacher, or had been born in a different place, or if one atom of your brain had been different, you would be studying physics instead.

The fact is that what seem to be acts of will are completely random. You have no more control over the next thought you think than over the next sentence of this essay. What you think, and how you think – what happens in the physical processes in your brain – are just as unintended by you as the other unconscious processes the brain performs. At the moment, you are not deciding to produce red blood cells, or to digest food in your stomach, or to shed skin cells, or to increase your heart rate as you realize time is running out in this exam. To have free will, you would need to know every single thing about how your brain functions, and to have complete control over those processes, every second of your life.

The absence of free will might not seem like a problem. But it has radical implications for how we understand behavior, particularly in relation to our legal system. For example, think of the most terrible crime you have ever heard about. Can you honestly say that the person who committed the crime deserves to be punished? With his or her combination of bad genes, bad parents, bad schooling, bad environment, and bad ideas, did the person consciously, deliberately decide to commit the crime? And if you changed places with that person, living his or her life exactly, atom for atom, wouldn't you have done exactly the same thing? The assumption behind free will is that we could have changed a decision we made in the past: but if we could have, we would have; we did not change it, therefore we could not have changed it. If there is no such thing as free will, there is no moral responsibility, and no conception of good or evil. If we are not responsible for our actions, it is not logical to be punished for them. Prison sentences for offenses should just be a matter of protecting other people from harm, rather than a matter of punishment or rehabilitation.

It may be depressing, or it may be liberating, to realize that success or failure in life is completely dependent on luck, on being born with particular genes in a particular environment. But if you have ever wondered, after doing something you regret, 'Why did I do that?', now you know. You didn't really do it. Just as you're not intending to regret it.

But there is just one last thing. If you now believe there is no such thing as free will, how can you be sure?

(41) At the beginning of the third paragraph, what does the author conclude?

- (A) One decision is random, and the other intentional.
- (B) Both decisions are meaningless.
- (C) Both decisions are equally random.
- (D) It is impossible to see why either decision is taken.

- (42) What is NOT stated in the fourth paragraph?
- (A) Free will has absolutely no effect on determining emotions.
 - (B) People do not intentionally choose what to be interested in.
 - (C) Chemistry and physics are almost identical subjects.
 - (D) Most people would deliberately choose happiness over unhappiness.
- (43) In relation to the fifth paragraph, which of these statements is true?
- (A) The brain is so busy with physical processes it devotes little time to free will.
 - (B) The brain is responsible for all of the body's conscious and unconscious processes.
 - (C) Thinking about free will prevents the body from working normally.
 - (D) It is possible for humans to know everything about the functioning of the brain.
- (44) In the sixth paragraph, what does the author state?
- (A) Since free will does not exist, criminals should be rehabilitated rather than punished.
 - (B) Since free will does not exist, there is no such thing as a criminal.
 - (C) Since free will does not exist, people cannot be held morally accountable for their actions.
 - (D) Since free will does not exist, our sense of morality is confirmed.
- (45) Which of these would be an appropriate conclusion for the passage?
- (A) Success or failure in life is purely a matter of luck.
 - (B) People fail in life when they trust luck instead of their decisions.
 - (C) Even though free will does not exist, everyone has the ability to change.
 - (D) Only morally irresponsible people disbelieve in free will.

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Part 1
Vocabulary

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

20 点

Part 2
Structure

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

20 点

Part 3
Reading Comprehension

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

10 点

合 計

50 点