

平成 27 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) Ben tried to () some money every month to buy a car.

- (A) put aside
- (B) keep away
- (C) set up
- (D) hold on

(2) Health inspectors closed down the school cafeteria after finding () conditions in the cooking area.

- (A) unjust
- (B) unsanitary
- (C) uncanny
- (D) unlikely

(3) His expression () what he was really thinking.

- (A) betrayed
- (B) watched
- (C) guessed
- (D) rejected

(4) I have to say that his behavior was hardly () for such a formal party last night.

- (A) appropriate
- (B) apprehensive
- (C) apparent
- (D) approximate

(5) A lot of festivals are () to the passing of the seasons.

- (A) related
- (B) relied
- (C) reflected
- (D) attached

(6) My sister burst through the door and () announced that she had won a prize in her class.

- (A) excitingly
- (B) exceptionally
- (C) excitedly
- (D) especially

(7) Our research lab needed a special piece of ().

- (A) efficiency
- (B) equilibrium
- (C) equator
- (D) equipment

(8) Please show some () and contribute kindly to our fund-raising for the earthquake victims.

- (A) consumption
- (B) combustion
- (C) compassion
- (D) condemnation

(9) Ruth finally () it as a lawyer in New York.

- (A) made
- (B) visited
- (C) saw
- (D) got

(10) Seven weeks after he had been wheeled into the emergency room, he was () enough to be moved to a rehabilitation facility.

- (A) sensitive
- (B) smooth
- (C) stable
- (D) same

(11) Since I have a poor memory for birthdays, my brother always keeps me () about forthcoming ones.

- (A) powered
- (B) pointed
- (C) posted
- (D) pinned

(12) Stop beating about the bush. What are you ()?

- (A) driving at
- (B) shooting for
- (C) running across
- (D) cheating on

(13) The day before my graduation from secondary school, the principal () an assembly.

- (A) gave
- (B) called
- (C) made
- (D) opened

(14) The human brain operates in a complicated way. Its () function is to coordinate all of the nervous activity of the body.

- (A) primary
- (B) sublime
- (C) principle
- (D) potential

(15) The management finally () to the workers' demands and promised to raise their pay.

- (A) gave in
- (B) gave up
- (C) gave out
- (D) gave away

(16) A senior executive () his staff in for a meeting.

- (A) made
- (B) pushed
- (C) dialed
- (D) called

(17) The student asked for academic advice about () an article to the prestigious journal for publication.

- (A) requiring
- (B) yielding
- (C) submitting
- (D) confessing

(18) The three automakers will soon () to overcome the financial crisis caused by the recent severe recession.

- (A) mix
- (B) mingle
- (C) merge
- (D) mediate

(19) With its close () to many cultural attractions in the city center, our hotel provides an ideal location for tourists.

- (A) uniformity
- (B) homogeneity
- (C) consistency
- (D) proximity

(20) With the spread of the Internet, it has become possible to () documents anywhere and anytime.

- (A) transfer
- (B) transport
- (C) transcend
- (D) transplant

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) () in a week if I don't have to do anything else.

- (A) I am possible to translate this book
- (B) It is possible for me to translate this book
- (C) This book is possible for me to translate
- (D) This book is possibly for me to translate

(22) (), you can always succeed if you try your best.

- (A) However hard is the work
- (B) However hard the work is
- (C) However is the work hard
- (D) However the work is hard

(23) Although my sister and I wanted to go shopping, our mother insisted on () home today.

- (A) that we stay
- (B) us staying
- (C) us to stay
- (D) we staying

(24) Can you tell me () you think about your childish behavior in public yesterday?

- (A) how
- (B) that
- (C) what
- (D) why

(25) Every marine who survives basic training claims later () his drill instructor was the toughest in the whole U.S. Marine Corps.

- (A) although
- (B) if
- (C) that
- (D) while

(26) I didn't expect the exam to be so difficult. I () studied harder last month.

- (A) must have been
- (B) must have
- (C) should have been
- (D) should have

- (27) I felt sorry for him, () home in the service of his country.
- (A) being far
 - (B) far at
 - (C) far from
 - (D) far on
- (28) The first fall of snow is a magical event. You go to bed in one kind of world and wake up () yourself in another quite different one.
- (A) finding that
 - (B) found
 - (C) in finding
 - (D) to find
- (29) It is surprising the government keeps a high approval rating, () that they have recently raised the consumption tax.
- (A) gave
 - (B) give
 - (C) given
 - (D) giving
- (30) Kate was still suffering from a knee injury. () she was chosen to run in the next race.
- (A) Although
 - (B) Despite
 - (C) In contrast
 - (D) Nonetheless
- (31) The new breakthrough process of producing stem cells turned out to be () simple to prevent it from being copied.
- (A) as
 - (B) enough
 - (C) so
 - (D) too
- (32) The package tour is very expensive. Do you promise that it is () every penny?
- (A) of worth
 - (B) worth
 - (C) worth of
 - (D) worthwhile
- (33) The school did not close () the temperature reached record lows.
- (A) because
 - (B) even when
 - (C) since

(D) with

(34) She is so shy that she rarely, (), speaks in public.

(A) even if

(B) if ever

(C) in case

(D) in no way

(35) She never dreamed that her eldest daughter, of whom she was always so proud, would be accused () theft and fraud by the police.

(A) as

(B) by

(C) for

(D) of

(36) They bought a () table for their garden.

(A) coffee small wooden

(B) small coffee wooden

(C) small wooden coffee

(D) wooden small coffee

(37) This is the school ().

(A) my children go

(B) my children going to

(C) that my children go to

(D) to that my children go

(38) We took our three young children with us () a business trip to Boston.

(A) at

(B) by

(C) on

(D) through

(39) When the economy opens to the global market, Japan will not be () in increasing its exports of cars.

(A) alone

(B) lonely

(C) one

(D) only

(40) Where did people () their food before the supermarket was built?

(A) use to buy

(B) use to buying

(C) used to buy

(D) used to buying

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.

Whaling, the hunting, killing and processing of whales for commercial and subsistence purposes, is a controversial subject that arouses strong passions on all sides. Currently, three countries hunt whales—Iceland, Japan and Norway. Iceland and Norway are located on the fringes of the Arctic Ocean and hunt whales for food in their traditional whaling grounds, while Japan sends whaling fleets to the Polar Oceans for scientific research. In addition, there are indigenous native communities in places like Alaska who hunt whales for food and the vital symbolic role that they play in traditional community life.

Whaling has a long history, and deep cultural and economic roots in many countries. From the eighteenth century, whaling became an important part of the world economy. Countries like the UK and the US were home to large whaling fleets that scoured the polar oceans for whales. In the classic period of polar whaling, the main product was not the meat of whales but their oil, which was used for lighting, margarine and other purposes. Whaling underpinned the economic life of many coastal communities in the UK, the US and Australia, and was part of the fabric of everyday culture. One of the classic American novels of the nineteenth century, *Moby Dick*, shows just how deeply whaling had penetrated the societies and consciousness of the Western world. Whaling even shaped diplomacy—one of the main reasons for Commodore Matthew Perry to 'open up' Japan in 1853 was to secure access to Japanese ports for American whalers in the Pacific.

Whaling became one of the first global industries. Whalers from many countries ranged over the oceans of the world, in particular the rich seas of the polar regions. Arctic whaling was well-established by the 1700s while the Southern Ocean near Antarctica, a much tougher proposition for the sailors of the time, began to be exploited later in the century. Huge numbers of whales were killed there as the technology of factory ships developed. Japan, too, began to join in this industry, sending factory ships to the Antarctic from the 1930s. After World War Two, in the context of food shortages, Japanese fleets again engaged in Pacific whaling, now encouraged by the US. Many Japanese who grew up in this period remember whale meat as part of their school lunches.

Nowadays, of course, the picture is very different. Arguments rage fiercely over whether whales are endangered and should be the object of conservation, and over the economic, cultural and ethical aspects of whaling. Since emotions run high in both the pro- and anti-whaling camps, the facts often get lost in the rhetoric. In general, though, it is possible to make the following observations.

Firstly, the economic basis for whaling has largely disappeared. Whale oil is no longer a commercial product since substitutes and technological development rendered it unnecessary. Now the main commercial use of whales is for their meat, but in countries that consume whale, it is an expensive delicacy rather than a staple food. Even in Japan, few people actually eat whale though many insist upon their right to do so. Some argue that whales can bring more economic benefits alive as a tourist resource.

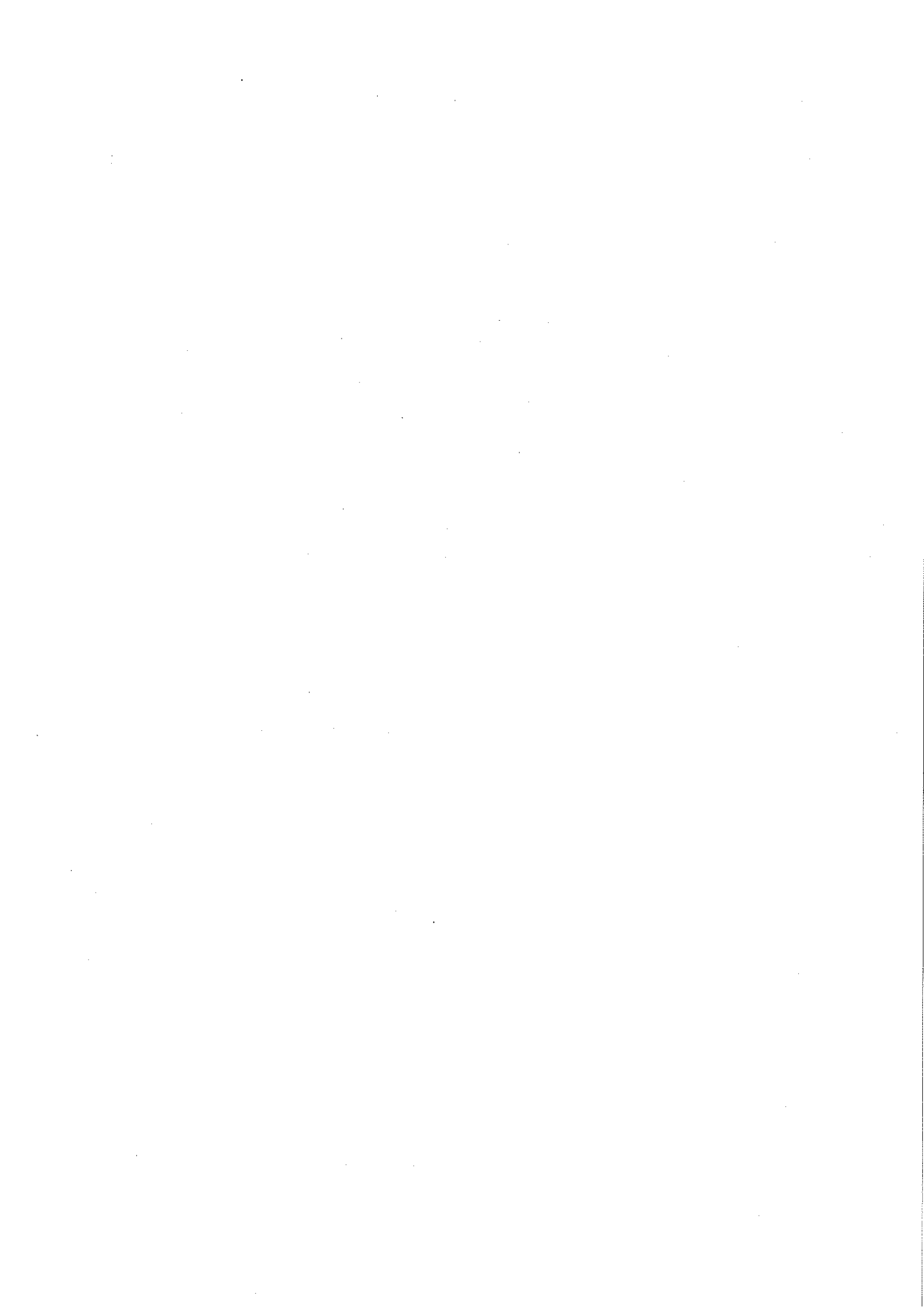
Secondly, there are ethical arguments over conservation and animal cruelty. Conservationists argue that all whales are endangered and should be strictly protected. Supporters of whaling, on the other hand, maintain that certain species, such as the minke whales hunted by Japan, are numerous and comprise a sustainable and harvestable resource. Moreover, they point out, some communities still depend on whaling for their way of life. Supporters also argue against the emotional perception of cruelty in whaling. True, a whale dies a slow, bloody and painful death, but up till that point it has led a natural life wandering the oceans unlike commercially farmed animals such as pigs or chickens, which usually spend their lives in cages in unpleasant conditions before being slaughtered in factories.

Then there are the cultural arguments. Since the rise of nations in the nineteenth century, the concepts of culture, and especially 'tradition', have been elevated from merely being part of everyday life to the status of sacred symbols of identity, of 'who we are'. Any attack on a 'tradition', such as whaling, is therefore seen as an attack on the nation itself. This argument, of course, misses the point since culture and traditions always change, and anyway, polar whaling has a longer history and deeper cultural roots in many of the countries that now strongly oppose it. Once again, the emotion and rhetoric are intense and cloud the factual arguments—indeed, 'the West' is even accused of 'racism' by concentrating on Japan and not the European whaling nations. Tense and occasionally violent encounters between Japanese whalers and anti-whaling activists such as Sea Shepherd further fuel the emotional passions of nationalism.

Finally, it is necessary to consider the diplomatic fallout over whaling. Regardless of the minor economic benefits of whaling to certain sectors, the overall national interest can be harmed. Japan was even recently taken to the International Court of Justice at The Hague by Australia over its scientific whaling programme. Japan lost the case. In the context of rising international uncertainty, it is important for Japan to maintain good diplomatic relations with many countries, including those that oppose whaling. Where do Japan's national interests really lie? These arguments over whaling, and the passions they generate, look likely to continue for sometime yet.

Questions:

- (41) Which statement best summarises the main point of the passage?
- (A) The cultural arguments about whaling as a tradition are more important than mere economic or diplomatic ones.
 - (B) Supporters and opponents of whaling often lose sight of the facts about the history and culture of whaling in the heat of the argument.
 - (C) Whaling has always been an important global industry and cultural tradition in many countries.
 - (D) Whaling is a controversial topic but the facts show that the countries of the West have killed the most whales over history.
- (42) Which of the following points is NOT made in paragraphs two and three?
- (A) Although whaling was an important industry for a while, its economic, cultural and diplomatic impact was actually very limited.
 - (B) The Southern Ocean around Antarctica became an important hunting ground with the development of factory ships.
 - (C) Whale oil was historically a much more important product of the industry than whale meat.
 - (D) Whaling was more than an industry but also entered popular consciousness through some literary works in the West.
- (43) Which of the following arguments is NOT made by supporters of whaling in the final three paragraphs?
- (A) Some communities depend on whaling for their economic livelihood.
 - (B) Whales that are hunted live a better life than animals that are commercially farmed for meat.
 - (C) Whaling is a cultural tradition that should be respected.
 - (D) Whaling should not be a diplomatic issue.
- (44) Paragraph seven argues that:
- (A) confrontations between whalers and protesters are simply based on nationalism.
 - (B) cultural traditions are important to national identity and must be protected.
 - (C) when an economic activity such as whaling is seen as a tradition it becomes harder to debate the subject without emotion.
 - (D) whaling is a cultural tradition and should continue in whaling countries.
- (45) What is the author's standpoint in the final paragraph?
- (A) The economic and cultural arguments for whaling are stronger than the diplomatic arguments against it.
 - (B) Good diplomatic relations are more important to Japan than the economic benefits of whaling.
 - (C) A solution to the whaling controversy will never be possible because of strong emotions.
 - (D) Whaling is important to the national interests of whaling countries.



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Part 1
Vocabulary

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

20 点

Part 2
Structure

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

20 点

Part 3
Reading Comprehension

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

10 点

合 計
50 点