

平成 28 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 11 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) I know Tom is now in a difficult situation, but he's hanging () there.
(A) over
(B) off
(C) in
(D) up
- (2) Some international airlines () their flights on purpose.
(A) overbook
(B) overdose
(C) overflow
(D) overtake
- (3) The rumors about his brother have () Fred.
(A) upbeat
(B) uphold
(C) uproar
(D) upset
- (4) His criticism of John's proposal sounds very reasonable and seems to be nothing ().
(A) individual
(B) personal
(C) trustworthy
(D) straight
- (5) It is () if you use or copy someone's idea and pretend that it is your own.
(A) patriotism
(B) pessimism
(C) plagiarism
(D) pragmatism
- (6) For inquiries about enrollment in our graduate program, please address all () to Mr. Yuji Takahashi at yujitaka@xxxx.ac.jp.
(A) correspondence
(B) confirmation
(C) commemoration

(D) consequence

- (7) The records of our students are highly confidential. They have to be treated with the () care so that they will not be leaked to any third party.
- (A) foremost
 - (B) topmost
 - (C) outermost
 - (D) utmost
- (8) Akiko's husband is reluctant to go shopping with her because she is so (). Last time, it took her an hour just to buy a pair of socks.
- (A) defensive
 - (B) indecisive
 - (C) nonsensical
 - (D) indeterminate
- (9) The entrepreneur has a reputation of being () as he kept coming up with new business ideas one after another.
- (A) progressive
 - (B) innovative
 - (C) inquisitive
 - (D) connective
- (10) Toshio and his wife found out that their values had become (). That was the main reason that they decided to get a divorce.
- (A) incompatible
 - (B) equitable
 - (C) inaccessible
 - (D) irresistible
- (11) The Nobel-prize winner had a highly () career, during which he and his colleagues made a number of ground-breaking discoveries.
- (A) prevailing
 - (B) frightening
 - (C) widespread
 - (D) distinguished
- (12) He was a very popular movie star. After he died last month, several TV networks broadcast some of the movies starring him to pay a () to him.
- (A) deposit
 - (B) tribute
 - (C) commentary
 - (D) respect

- (13) The management of the power company hopes that their visits to people in the local community will help () good relations between themselves and the local community.
- (A) regulate
 - (B) eliminate
 - (C) cultivate
 - (D) alleviate
- (14) Children in many poor families tend to lack not only sufficient food, but they are also () of opportunities for education.
- (A) discharged
 - (B) destined
 - (C) decomposed
 - (D) deprived
- (15) The basketball team came () losing the game.
- (A) close to
 - (B) almost with
 - (C) almost upon
 - (D) far to
- (16) I will have a job interview this weekend. Please keep your () for me.
- (A) fingers tight
 - (B) fingers crossed
 - (C) hands clenched
 - (D) hands held
- (17) He was () to hear that his new proposal had been adopted by the company.
- (A) delightful
 - (B) rejoiced
 - (C) pleasant
 - (D) gratified
- (18) That small winery in Bordeaux has been striving to () the reputation of their products in Japan.
- (A) enhance
 - (B) endorse
 - (C) entreat
 - (D) encourage
- (19) Ann looked () the weather as she left the classroom the day before yesterday.
- (A) in
 - (B) under

- (C) on
- (D) against

(20) Japan has legislated the () use of seat belts in cars.

- (A) mandatory
- (B) casual
- (C) mundane
- (D) incessant

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) Mr. Brown is always willing to give () good advice to any student who he finds in trouble.
(A) a
(B) a few
(C) little
(D) some
- (22) (), a kidney disease typically takes a turn for the worse, often to an extent which requires renal transplantation.
(A) Leave untreated
(B) Leaving without treatment
(C) Left untreated
(D) Left untreating
- (23) The idea is very interesting and so it is worth () more data.
(A) collect
(B) collected
(C) collecting
(D) to collect
- (24) This winter is just () the last one.
(A) alike
(B) as
(C) like
(D) similar
- (25) It is interesting that some superstitions are () among people living in industrialized nations than those in less industrialized nations.
(A) more prevalent
(B) much prevalent
(C) prevalent
(D) prevalenter
- (26) () in my sister's position, I would have ended the discussion with Takeshi and hung up the phone.
(A) Had I been
(B) Had I have been

- (C) If I am
(D) If I have been
- (27) The day before yesterday was () that we stayed home all day long.
(A) a so snowy day
(B) a such snowy day
(C) so a snowy day
(D) such a snowy day
- (28) I propose that the monthly amount of student loans to be repaid () reduced.
(A) will be
(B) would be
(C) be
(D) can be
- (29) Sam has to come home () midnight.
(A) by
(B) till
(C) to
(D) until
- (30) You had better not take that course, because the teacher assigns () every week.
(A) a lot of homework
(B) lots of homeworks
(C) many homework
(D) many homeworks
- (31) Clinical trials on patients () are regarded as a monumental step in the future of medicine.
(A) from using iPS cells
(B) with using iPS cells
(C) of using iPS cells
(D) using iPS cells
- (32) The game will be postponed if it () tomorrow morning.
(A) could rain
(B) rains
(C) will rain
(D) would rain
- (33) They are both looking forward () London next month.
(A) of visiting
(B) to visit
(C) to visiting
(D) visiting

- (34) He needed a number of small parts to fix the imported audio equipment, () he had to order from abroad.
(A) mostly which
(B) mostly that
(C) most of which
(D) almost which
- (35) We have to finish this project by the end of August () busy we are.
(A) how much
(B) no matter how
(C) regardless of being
(D) whatever
- (36) () did I dream that I would see my father again in such a remote place.
(A) Few
(B) How much
(C) How was
(D) Little
- (37) Takako took a lot of pictures () Ms. Smith was making her presentation.
(A) during
(B) in
(C) on
(D) while
- (38) Consumer loans could be a trap to drive consumers beyond ().
(A) able to afford
(B) they can afford
(C) they can afford it
(D) what is affordable
- (39) Nobody () Hanako will be able to solve the problem.
(A) and
(B) but
(C) for
(D) or
- (40) If Mary () to the party, she would have had a very good time.
(A) came
(B) comes
(C) had come
(D) would

Part 3. Reading Comprehension

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

Aerophobia, the fear of flying, affects millions of people around the world, and many airlines now run courses to help potential passengers conquer their fear. One of the leading causes of aerophobia is turbulence. The build-up of turbulence is still something that scientists do not fully understand, but it happens when layers of air pass each other at different speeds. The result is called a 'wind shear', which creates waves that break just as waves do at sea. When an aircraft flies into turbulence the air flows over the wing unevenly and so varies the amount of lift the plane can achieve. This can cause the plane to drop or bump rapidly. Turbulence is known to be bad along the jet stream, which changes its position through the year, affecting many flights around Europe and across the Atlantic.

The feeling that one is falling, or being bumped around, is frightening for many people, and can cause minor problems as drinks are spilled, or hand luggage is knocked around in the overhead lockers. However, pilots are keen to point out that turbulence is a comfort and convenience issue, not a safety issue. Planes are designed to withstand huge amounts of stress, and there has not been a single commercial airline crash that has been caused only by turbulence. There is no chance, for example, that a wing will break off. Wings are built and tested to undergo far more stress than turbulence can create.

Pilots use an international turbulence rating, namely light, moderate and severe. These categories are explained in pilot manuals to help them decide what action should be taken if turbulence is experienced. For people with aerophobia, light turbulence can be disturbing. For pilots, on the other hand, this is just part of the daily job. In light turbulence, the aircraft is moved up and down by around a meter or so. Moderate turbulence, which usually lasts no longer than fifteen minutes at most, is also not a concern for pilots, but may upset travellers as it can spill drinks and cause nausea. Pilots may try to change altitude if it continues. In moderate turbulence, the aircraft may deviate in altitude from between three to six meters.

The worst kind of turbulence is severe turbulence, but it is extremely rare. Most regular fliers will never encounter it, and even veteran pilots will have no more than a few minutes experience out of all the thousands of hours they have spent in the air. In severe turbulence the aircraft altitude may deviate by thirty meters. It is extremely unpleasant, but again not dangerous to the aircraft. It can cause injuries to passengers and cabin crew, however, if they are not sitting with their seatbelts fastened as they may be thrown around inside the cabin. The main problem is that when such incidents reach the news, passengers often exaggerate the

effects, making it seem much worse than it really was. Words such as ‘plummeting’ and ‘diving’ get used, when in reality, by a pilot’s standards, the plane was hardly moving.

In most cases, pilots are forewarned about patches of turbulence that they may encounter on route. They receive forecasts before the flight, and when airborne they get regular updates from meteorologists and real-time reports from other aircraft in the area. The planes are also equipped with weather radar and the pilots themselves can see the worst weather. Having said this, planes may still encounter unexpected turbulence, which is why pilots always keep their seatbelts fastened and advise passengers to do the same.

The main hazard is called ‘clear air turbulence’. This cannot be picked up by weather radar or seen by pilots because it happens in clear skies with perfect visibility. This means that it hits the plane with no warning. It is not surprising, therefore, that most injuries caused by turbulence are caused by clear air turbulence. Unfortunately, incidents of this particular type of turbulence are increasing as the speed of the jet stream increases due to global warming, and scientists predict that the amount of clear air turbulence affecting flights could more than double by 2050. The average strength of clear air turbulence is also expected to increase from between ten to forty percent.

Steps are being taken to deal with clear air turbulence. Researchers have developed an ultraviolet laser device that can pick up changes in the air that indicate that clear air turbulence lies ahead. At the moment, it can detect clear air turbulence up to fifteen kilometers ahead, but scientists are hoping to increase the range to thirty kilometers. This should give pilots the time needed to warn passengers. Overall, however, the best advice is still the one currently given, namely keep your seatbelt fastened at all times, and don’t worry if you experience turbulence; you are in no danger whatsoever. It is just part of flying.

Questions:

- (41) According to paragraph one, what are airline companies doing?
- (A) Offering incentives to people afraid to fly because of accidents and other factors.
 - (B) Offering training sessions to people afraid to fly because of accidents.
 - (C) Offering incentives to people afraid to fly because of bumpy flights.
 - (D) Offering training sessions to people afraid to fly because of bumpy flights and other factors.
- (42) What does the second paragraph imply but not state?
- (A) Turbulence has caused a small number of crashes.
 - (B) Turbulence probably will not cause crashes in the future.
 - (C) Turbulence and some other factor together have caused crashes.
 - (D) Turbulence might not have caused crashes in the distant past.

- (43) What does the fourth paragraph say about severe turbulence?
- (A) It is the most extreme kind of turbulence and happens fairly often.
 - (B) It is a rare kind of turbulence that presents no dangers to passengers.
 - (C) It is a rare kind of turbulence that presents no dangers to commercial aircraft.
 - (D) It is the most extreme kind of turbulence and presents no dangers to passengers or aircraft.
- (44) What effect is global warming expected to have?
- (A) It will increase the frequency and strength of clear air turbulence.
 - (B) It will increase the frequency and strength of turbulence in general.
 - (C) It will increase the frequency of clear air turbulence but not the strength.
 - (D) It will increase the strength of clear air turbulence but not the frequency.
- (45) Which sentence best describes the conclusion of the article?
- (A) Passengers can take simple safety measures to protect themselves from turbulence.
 - (B) Pilots must expect turbulence and take safety measures.
 - (C) Passengers must be worried about turbulence and take safety measures.
 - (D) Pilots can easily detect air turbulence.

平成28年度 前期 外国語A(英語)正解

Part 1
Vocabulary

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

20 点

Part 2
Structure

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

20 点

Part 3
Reading Comprehension

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

10 点

合 計
50 点