

平成 28 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 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) The accident was so serious that it took some time to determine the exact number of ().
(A) causalities
(B) commonalities
(C) casualties
(D) commodities
- (2) It is important to keep () on what will happen next.
(A) an eye
(B) a mind
(C) a hand
(D) a care
- (3) You don't have to submit this part of the assignment. It is ().
(A) compulsory
(B) essential
(C) selective
(D) optional
- (4) The admission is free to this museum, but any () is welcome.
(A) devotion
(B) distribution
(C) donation
(D) deduction
- (5) The NPO has brought a lot of foods and fresh water to save the () dying refugee children.
(A) alternatively
(B) otherwise
(C) likewise
(D) instead
- (6) They have an undoubtedly () eye for business opportunities.
(A) astute
(B) austere
(C) agreeable

- (D) acceptable
- (7) The leap forward in linguistics was made possible by the () of generative grammar.
(A) admonition
(B) advice
(C) advent
(D) administration
- (8) When Toshio was hired as a detective at a private detective agency, he found a () in his contract stating that he must not tell other people about work-related issues outside the agency.
(A) testimony
(B) clause
(C) portfolio
(D) petition
- (9) Environmental pollution has been a major problem, devastating the natural () of many endangered species.
(A) livings
(B) residents
(C) households
(D) habitats
- (10) We wish to have as much individual () as possible, making our own schedules and solving problems by ourselves without depending on others.
(A) humility
(B) autonomy
(C) amnesty
(D) frailty
- (11) He was said to have committed a sexual assault on the train. After closely examining the evidence, however, the police suspected that he had been falsely () by the alleged victim and her friends.
(A) incriminated
(B) discriminated
(C) intimidated
(D) dismissed
- (12) I decided to get a () to my favorite music magazine. I will receive a copy every month for the next two years.
(A) kinship
(B) readership
(C) subscription

(D) description

(13) A big earthquake hit the east coast of Thailand last night. Reports say that there were more than 1,000 () and that at least 3,000 were injured.

(A) occurrences

(B) events

(C) venues

(D) fatalities

(14) Every year, thousands of workers who suffer from an injury due to an accident on the job seek ().

(A) compensation

(B) validation

(C) convention

(D) destination

(15) The weeds were () in the backyard of the vacant house during summer.

(A) diverse

(B) multiple

(C) various

(D) rampant

(16) The government cannot afford to () a particular group of people for historical reasons.

(A) achieve

(B) alienate

(C) accomplish

(D) associate

(17) The mother () imposed her will on him regardless of his will.

(A) consecutively

(B) concurrently

(C) concretely

(D) persistently

(18) Believe it or not, a war-like atmosphere seems to () in Western culture.

(A) occupy

(B) precede

(C) prevail

(D) comprise

(19) How do you () Buddhism in the context of modern physics and psychology?

- (A) situate
- (B) insinuate
- (C) install
- (D) contain

(20) The student came () and stopped dreaming about his future.

- (A) up to earth
- (B) down to earth
- (C) upon earth
- (D) toward earth

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) The couple got married and moved to a small () they became active in helping elderly people in the local community.
(A) town that
(B) town which
(C) town, which
(D) town, where
- (22) In our culture, it is a measure of favorable interpersonal relationships that both parties can sense each other's feelings without their () to be articulated.
(A) had
(B) have
(C) having
(D) having been
- (23) Mozart is a great composer. () is Beethoven.
(A) Also
(B) As
(C) So
(D) Such
- (24) If a food label shows that a food contains any type of saturated fat, it means () is a bad food to eat.
(A) which
(B) and it
(C) that it
(D) what
- (25) Unfortunately, we do not have () information about this old castle.
(A) few
(B) many
(C) much
(D) some
- (26) () likely to agree with the decision made by the authorities.
(A) Neither of the organization are
(B) Neither of the organization is
(C) Neither of the organizations are

- (D) Neither of the organizations is
- (27) () Jason couldn't do the job anymore, his family and friends managed to complete it eventually.
- (A) Although
- (B) Even if
- (C) However
- (D) Unfortunately
- (28) I studied really hard. As a result, I finally () the exam last March.
- (A) can pass
- (B) could pass
- (C) passed
- (D) would pass
- (29) The Vatican City is surrounded on () the City of Rome.
- (A) all sides by
- (B) it is the side of
- (C) its sides
- (D) the sides are
- (30) Her new paper () very intriguing.
- (A) looks
- (B) looks as
- (C) looks as if
- (D) looks like
- (31) John did not mind () the examination twice in half a month.
- (A) at taking
- (B) taking
- (C) that they take
- (D) to take
- (32) () my daughter pass the entrance examination, there would be no trouble for us.
- (A) If
- (B) Only that
- (C) Should
- (D) Supposing
- (33) The students are supposed to read () on biology over the weekend.
- (A) more than one book
- (B) more than one books
- (C) more one books
- (D) one more books

- (34) You cannot see Dr. Johnson () you have an appointment with him in advance.
(A) if
(B) unless
(C) despite
(D) whether
- (35) I () complaints from consumers every day.
(A) am used to handle
(B) am used to handling
(C) used to handled
(D) used to handling
- (36) Australia is known to be an old continent with no volcanoes and () earthquakes.
(A) hardly any
(B) not at all
(C) not much
(D) seldom happening
- (37) Don't throw away any trash () the window.
(A) during
(B) of
(C) in
(D) through
- (38) My new cell phone cost me twice () the last one that I bought.
(A) as much as
(B) less than
(C) more expensive as
(D) more than
- (39) My eyes are a bit strange. One is black and () is brown.
(A) another
(B) two
(C) other
(D) the other
- (40) () students attended the lecture by the famous linguist.
(A) Almost all
(B) Most all
(C) Near all
(D) The all

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.

Many mammals, like cats or lemmings, are known as ‘polyphasic sleepers’, meaning that they sleep for short periods during the day. Humans, however, are different. They are part of the minority known as ‘monophasic sleepers’. This means that their day is divided into two separate periods, one for sleep and one for wakefulness. Having said this, there is disagreement over whether this is actually a natural sleep pattern for humans. For example, young children and elderly people often have naps during normal waking hours. Furthermore, many cultures hold napping to be an important activity. Spain, for example, is famous for the ‘siesta’ when everyone sleeps in the early afternoon to avoid the heat of the sun, and this practice was not uncommon historically in the Mediterranean and Southern Europe.

But in modern times, sleep deprivation for people in industrialized countries such as the US and Japan is increasingly becoming a problem. Additionally, people do not have the chance to have naps during the day to catch up on hours of lost sleep. While napping would not necessarily be a perfect substitute for inadequate or poor quality overnight sleep, a quick nap of 20-30 minutes can help to improve mood, alertness, and performance. Despite this, napping is often looked down on as a sign of laziness, particularly at work, even though plenty of people famous for their achievements have also enjoyed an afternoon nap, like Winston Churchill, John F. Kennedy, Napoleon, Albert Einstein, and Thomas Edison.

Studies have shown that napping can indeed have many benefits. For instance, naps can improve performance and lessen mistakes and accidents. Research has indicated that a 20-minute nap helps improve alertness and skills involving dexterity, like playing the piano or typing. Other studies show that longer naps help boost memory and heighten creativity. A study conducted by NASA on drowsy fighter pilots and astronauts found that a 40-minute nap improved their performance by 34% and alertness by 100%. Furthermore, it has also been demonstrated that slow-wave sleep, napping for approximately 30 to 60 minutes, is good for decision-making skills, such as memorizing vocabulary or recalling directions. Finally, napping has been shown to have psychological benefits. A nap can be viewed as a pleasant luxury, or even as a small holiday. It can provide a quick and easy way to get some relaxation and rejuvenation so that one is better prepared to face any difficult or onerous tasks ahead.

Despite these positive results, many people still refuse to have a nap when they are alone even when it is obviously necessary. For example, most people know that driving while sleepy is extremely hazardous. Nevertheless, rather than stop, many drivers continue even though they feel drowsy, ignoring the risks and putting themselves and other road users in harm's way. While getting a full night's sleep before driving is ideal, taking a short nap before driving can

also reduce a person's risk of causing a crash. Sleep experts also recommend that if you feel sleepy when driving, you should immediately pull into a service area, drink something with caffeine in, and have a 20-minute nap.

Safety in certain jobs could also be improved through the introduction of regular naps. Shift work, which means working outside the regular nine to five period, may cause tiredness and reduced performance, especially if the job is overnight. In a 2006 study, researchers looked at the effectiveness of taking naps and consuming caffeine to cope with sleepiness during the night shift. They found that both naps and caffeine improved alertness and performance among night shift workers, and that the combination of naps and caffeine had the most beneficial effect.

Even though napping has been shown to have many benefits, including improved performance and the reduction of risks at work and when travelling, it is not necessarily the best thing for everyone. For example, some people simply find it impossible to sleep anywhere other than in their own bed, so advising them to have a quick nap in the office or car is meaningless. Others just have trouble sleeping in the daytime, whether in their own bed or not. It is possible that certain people are more sensitive to the midday 'crash' than others – that time, often after lunch, when many experience sudden tiredness, start stifling yawns, and could easily fall asleep if given the chance – whereas some people are simply unaffected.

There are other problems too. Naps can leave certain individuals with sleep inertia, especially when they last more than 10-20 minutes. Sleep inertia is defined as the feeling of grogginess and disorientation that can come when one suddenly wakes up from a deep sleep. While this feeling usually only lasts for a few minutes to a half-hour, it can prove to be problematic for those who must perform effectively right away, such as when driving a car. Sleep inertia can be more severe, and can last longer, in people who are already sleep deprived or nap for longer periods. Napping can also negatively affect other sleeping periods. A long nap, or a nap taken too late in the day, may impair the length and quality of nighttime sleep. If you have trouble sleeping at night, a nap will only worsen your situation. In fact, one study has suggested that napping is associated with an increased risk of heart failure in people with weak hearts.

Questions:

- (41) The first paragraph uses the example of children and the elderly to show that:
- (A) It is natural for all humans to sleep once a day.
 - (B) It is natural for all humans to sleep longer than some animals.
 - (C) It may not be natural for all humans to sleep once a day.
 - (D) It may not be natural for all humans to sleep longer than some animals.

- (42) What does the second paragraph NOT say?
- (A) People are napping too much in industrialized countries.
 - (B) People are looked down on if they have naps during the day.
 - (C) People are not able to nap during the day in modern societies.
 - (D) People are not sleeping enough in industrialized societies.
- (43) What is NOT stated in the third paragraph?
- (A) The longer the nap the greater the benefit.
 - (B) Different lengths of nap can have different benefits.
 - (C) Napping can be viewed as a treat.
 - (D) Napping can improve performance.
- (44) What is the aim of the sixth paragraph?
- (A) To provide more details on the benefits of napping.
 - (B) To emphasize that napping should not be viewed as strange.
 - (C) To note that napping may not be a good solution for everyone.
 - (D) To argue that napping is not a good idea.
- (45) Overall, what does the article argue?
- (A) It argues that people should nap.
 - (B) It argues that people should not nap.
 - (C) It argues that people should avoid short naps.
 - (D) It does not take a position on napping.

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Part 1
Vocabulary

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

20 点

Part 2
Structure

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

20 点

Part 3
Reading Comprehension

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

10 点

合 計
50 点