

平成 24 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 8 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. Then, write in the letter of the answer you have chosen on the answer sheet.

- (1) This is a long-held ( ) with no empirical support.  
(A) match (B) mess  
(C) misfortune (D) myth
- (2) The accident turned out to be an ( ) disaster.  
(A) unabridged (B) underestimating  
(C) undulating (D) unprecedented
- (3) The building was ( ) to its original state with the help of old photographs.  
(A) intended (B) restored  
(C) subjected (D) supposed
- (4) Many common garden plants can be ( ) to animals if swallowed.  
(A) false (B) herbal  
(C) toxic (D) wrong
- (5) They will ( ) a lot of funds for a new governmental campaign.  
(A) abandon (B) allocate  
(C) locate (D) rotate
- (6) Since you have become so familiar with the project, I would like you to ( ) the progress in the technical area.  
(A) assign (B) exchange  
(C) supervise (D) transfer
- (7) His explanation was ( ), so everyone could understand what to do next.  
(A) detached (B) explicit  
(C) implicit (D) unattached
- (8) The batteries in cell phones can cause soil ( ).  
(A) combination (B) confliction  
(C) contamination (D) contradiction
- (9) Nobody could ( ) Mary's talkativeness in class.  
(A) give up (B) isolate  
(C) look back (D) tolerate
- (10) The danger of war can be drastically reduced by controlling nuclear as well as ( ) arms.  
(A) civil (B) conventional  
(C) normal (D) usual

- (11) This innovative system is the ( ) of a housewife.  
(A) brainchild (B) brainstorming  
(C) gadget (D) makeup
- (12) The government has ( ) an extensive investigation into the frauds made by bank executives.  
(A) enhanced (B) established  
(C) launched (D) worked
- (13) A promotion and a higher salary can be an irresistible ( ) for some people but not for others.  
(A) emotion (B) empowerment  
(C) incentive (D) inclination
- (14) There are thirty-eight ( ) of dolphins in the world.  
(A) specialties (B) species  
(C) specimen (D) speculations
- (15) Most people believe that a time machine would ( ) the laws of physics.  
(A) circulate (B) correlate  
(C) ventilate (D) violate
- (16) It was that fantastic story about the universe that ( ) me into studying astronomy.  
(A) preserved (B) promoted  
(C) propelled (D) protruded
- (17) Once you become a member, you have to ( ) by the rules of the club.  
(A) abbreviate (B) abide  
(C) resolve (D) restrict
- (18) Please understand that we are all in a difficult situation, and be ( ) of others.  
(A) considerate (B) consolidate  
(C) cooperative (D) coordinate
- (19) It was a sticky, ( ) afternoon, and his hands were sweating under the gloves.  
(A) humane (B) humble  
(C) humid (D) humped
- (20) The new machine is ( ) by manipulating this handle.  
(A) obligated (B) operated  
(C) tampered (D) traced

## 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. Then, write in the letter of the answer you have chosen on the answer sheet.

- (21) Creatures that live on the bottom of the sea (      ) called bottom dwellers.  
(A) are    (B) being  
(C) have                                         (D) is
- (22) Tutankhamen was a pharaoh (      ) thousands of years ago.  
(A) having lived                                (B) lived  
(C) who has lived                               (D) who lived
- (23) It often snows and rains in the forest, but it (      ) in the desert.  
(A) do rarely                                     (B) does rarely  
(C) rarely do                                     (D) rarely does
- (24) It was (      ) the Industrial Revolution that the United States was able to increase productivity through mechanization.  
(A) at the time                                 (B) because  
(C) during                                        (D) when
- (25) Further details of this scheme are to (      ) at a later stage.  
(A) announced                                 (B) announcement  
(C) be announced                               (D) be announcement
- (26) (      ), that church has long been a popular subject in paintings and photographs.  
(A) Being painted green                      (B) It was painted green  
(C) Painted green                               (D) Which was painting green
- (27) Professor Anderson's new book was not a success, (      ) it did not sell well.  
(A) as for                                         (B) as to  
(C) for that                                       (D) in that
- (28) The more you recycle, (      ) garbage you produce.  
(A) least    (B) less  
(C) the least                                      (D) the less
- (29) There are many questions that (      ) unanswered.  
(A) are being                                     (B) are remaining  
(C) have been left                               (D) still
- (30) This is the classroom (      ) John met his first physics teacher during his school days.  
(A) in which                                      (B) on which  
(C) that     (D) whereof

- (31) The reception at the conference was ( ) occasion to miss to talk to distinguished scholars from all over the world.
- (A) a too good (B) too a good  
(C) too good (D) too good an
- (32) He has been thinking ( ) his decision.
- (A) for changing (B) of changing  
(C) to change (D) to changing
- (33) That is not an idea around which this village can unite. ( ), I see it as one that will divide us into several different groups.
- (A) Against the contrary (B) At the contrary  
(C) In the contrary (D) To the contrary
- (34) While reading the Russian newspaper, Bill had to stop ( ) so many words, which had been exhausting him a great deal.
- (A) at looking up (B) look up  
(C) looking up (D) to look up
- (35) ( ) he was seven, Bill had grown out of reading picture books.
- (A) By the time (B) In the time  
(C) Until the time (D) Upon a time
- (36) Our company ( ) a representative with a background in microelectronics to sell our products in Japan.
- (A) is in serious need of (B) is serious in need of  
(C) needs in seriously (D) seriously needs of
- (37) A draft of new labor policies is expected to be completed ( ).
- (A) in the nearly two months (B) in the two months future  
(C) within coming next months (D) within the next two months
- (38) John is the first colleague ( ) I saw at the meeting last Friday.
- (A) what (B) which  
(C) who (D) whose
- (39) My nephew is still a ( ) baby.
- (A) six-month-old (B) six-months-old  
(C) six-month-olds (D) six-months-olds
- (40) Our children ( ) the light off when they slept.
- (A) got used to have (B) got used to having  
(C) use to have (D) used to having

### 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.

Life these days might be considerably more difficult and a great deal more inconvenient if it were not for the wide scale production of corn and the by-products of this most common of grains. Some go as far as to call it the grain that has saved the world. Conversely, others claim that, due to what may be termed the hyper-production and overconsumption of corn and its by-products, it would better be described as one of the biggest causes for the extraordinary damage being done to the earth's land, water and air, and for the world's present obesity epidemic.

All of us are familiar with products made with corn and products in which corn is a primary ingredient. They are the food items that appear on the shelves of supermarkets throughout the world: corn flakes and other breakfast cereals, corn chips, pop corn and other snack foods, corn soup, tacos and tortillas, and corn flour and corn starch for baking, as well as the liquid derivatives, such as corn oil, used for frying and as an important ingredient in many recipes, and high fructose corn syrup (HFCS), used to sweeten everything from soda and juice drinks to candy bars and ice-cream, to ketchup and baby food. Corn also serves as the primary feed to fatten the cattle, the swine, and the fowl that make the hamburgers, ham, and fried chicken that people consume in such massive quantities. And the thirst the world has for corn is a convincing metaphor for a particular variety of desire: while corn serves as an important ingredient in the most popular soft drinks, sodas, beers, and whiskeys, the 600,000,000 passenger cars on the roads of the world today drink uncountable volumes of gasoline made with 10% ethanol, a type of alcohol derived from corn.

Few people know that corn powers the cars they drive, but even fewer know that cars these days are actually made of corn. Well, maybe not the entire car, but many car parts are made with corn by-products, such as batteries, floor carpets, rubber finishes, spark plugs, and cylinder heads. But the surprise doesn't stop there, as corn serves as an ingredient for many more sundry, non-food items, such as aluminum, aspirin and other pharmaceuticals, shaving cream, shoe polish, and the very paper this essay is printed on.

Corn critics argue that the ubiquitous use of corn is actually responsible for major damage being done to the environment and to the physical health of the people who generally cannot escape consuming it. For instance, clear-cutting trees in the forests of the world to create farmland to grow corn for ethanol accounts for 18 percent of global greenhouse gasses. And then even more greenhouse gasses are created by growing corn and turning it into fuel, as the

process takes about one liter of fossil fuel to power tractors and other farm equipment in order to make just three liters of ethanol. Furthermore, modern-day corn farming erodes soil about 12 times faster than the soil can be reformed; irrigating corn uses groundwater 25 percent faster than the natural recharge rate of ground water by rain and snowmelt; and vast amounts of fertilizer made with fossil fuel leach into water systems and flow down rivers into oceans and lakes, creating dead zones as big as 22,588 km<sup>2</sup> where nothing but inedible algae and jellyfish can survive.

It takes about four hectares of farmland to grow enough corn to power a car for one year, which is the same land space needed to grow a year's supply of food for seven people. There are 800,000,000 people in the world who do not have enough food to eat, while 1,000,000,000 are overweight or obese. There is considerable evidence that food and drink items made with corn are largely responsible for this condition. The corn by-product HFCS slows down the body's secretion of leptin, a crucial hormone in the body that tells you that you are full and to stop eating. When you consume HFCS, it actually makes you hungrier, which makes you eat even more. The results have been devastating for national populations: the average American, for instance, increased his consumption of HFCS (mostly from sweetened soft drinks and processed food) from zero to more than 30 kilograms per year since the 1970s when high fructose corn syrup was created. During that time period, obesity rates have more than tripled and diabetes incidence has increased more than seven-fold. Similarly, Mexican consumption of HFCS, mostly in soft drinks and fast food, has reached 1,200,000,000 kilograms per year, and Mexico has become the second fattest nation in the world. (More than 71 percent of Mexican women and 66 percent of Mexican men are overweight, according to the latest national surveys, and diabetes is now Mexico's leading cause of death.)

It is clear that corn is not a panacea, a cure-all for the world's hunger and energy needs, as the substantial harm it causes balances out its many benefits. But there are presently no other single alternatives to this one multi-purpose resource. In fact, it is understood by critics and advocates alike that neither a single alternative can nor should be developed. Instead, it is generally agreed that if we want to sustainably feed and power the world, a range of alternative solutions must be developed, which may include innovations in corn production.

- (41) Which of the following results is not given in the essay as a negative environmental outcome of corn over-production?
- (A) the creation of global greenhouse gasses
  - (B) the depletion of ground water
  - (C) the pollution of large water systems
  - (D) the desertification of fertile farmland

- (42) Which of the following lists of products associated with corn contains an item not mentioned in the essay?
- (A) ethanol, wine, soda
  - (B) corn oil, HFCS, ethanol
  - (C) juice, soda, beer
  - (D) whiskey, corn oil, HFCS
- (43) Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) This essay argues that corn production should be increased as a way of curing the world's obesity epidemic.
  - (B) This essay allows the possibility that improved methods of corn production may contribute to sustainably feeding the world.
  - (C) This essay strongly suggests that ironically the best use for corn is as an ingredient in non-food items.
  - (D) The essay makes the claim that the world's obesity epidemic is the unambiguous result of the hyper-production of corn.
- (44) Which of the following statements can be regarded as true in respect to what is stated in the essay?
- (A) Americans and Mexicans were the thinnest people in the world before 1970.
  - (B) Americans were thinner than Mexicans before 1970.
  - (C) Other countries in addition to America and Mexico have suffered the ill-effects of HFCS since the 1970s.
  - (D) Liquid derivatives of corn other than HFCS were the primary causes of obesity in America and Mexico before the 1970s.
- (45) Which of the following statements best captures the meaning of the conclusion?
- (A) A single multi-purpose resource should be used rather than corn.
  - (B) We should stop using corn completely as soon as possible.
  - (C) A number of different resources must be developed in addition to corn.
  - (D) There are no other resources that can take the place of corn.



平成24年度後期 外国語A(英語)正解例

Part 1  
Vocabulary

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

点
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Part 2  
Structure

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

点
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Part 3  
Reading Comprehension

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

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