

平成 25 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 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(s). Then, write in the letter of the answer you have chosen on the answer sheet.

- (1) Henry has just bought a () new bike.
(A) blend (B) blonde
(C) brand (D) brunt
- (2) () advertising is the use of images and sounds to influence consumers' choices without them being conscious of it.
(A) Incomprehensible (B) Mindful
(C) Multimedia (D) Subliminal
- (3) () passengers are required to go through another security inspection before getting to their boarding gates.
(A) Transaction (B) Transcription
(C) Transition (D) Transmission
- (4) Concluding his speech, the speaker () his ideas about limiting smoking in public places.
(A) appealed (B) furthered
(C) published (D) reiterated
- (5) Although salaries are on average higher than in the previous decade, people's living standards are not as good because wages have not kept pace with the () of living.
(A) charge (B) cost
(C) price (D) spending
- (6) Jack doesn't seem to be very honest. He always tries to () an excuse.
(A) bring about (B) cook up
(C) give away (D) shape into
- (7) My brother's room is always () with magazines, papers, and books.
(A) cluttered (B) disoriented
(C) divided (D) stapled
- (8) Finally, one of the two countries at war proposed a new peace () to terminate the exhausting war.
(A) initial (B) initialization
(C) initiation (D) initiative
- (9) A motivated student is diligent and does not need to be () about being absent without a good reason.
(A) admonished (B) frustrated
(C) infuriated (D) punished

- (10) A cheerleading squad will perform during the () between the two halves of the basketball game.
- (A) encouragement (B) entertainment
(C) interval (D) intervention
- (11) By winning plentiful awards from film festivals around the world, Takeshi Kitano has earned international () for the artistic and technical brilliance of his work.
- (A) acclaim (B) agility
(C) confirmation (D) immensity
- (12) If one is suffering from mental anxiety, one may feel very ().
- (A) bad (B) badly
(C) eternal (D) sinful
- (13) A nuclear crisis is () large across the country.
- (A) leaking (B) looming
(C) losing (D) lusting
- (14) The human body can recover from some toxic () whereas other poisonous responses are irreparable.
- (A) allocations (B) means
(C) reactions (D) returns
- (15) She gained too much weight last year, so she decided to () her diet accordingly.
- (A) determine (B) dissolve
(C) modify (D) start
- (16) The District Court must maintain a reputation for being ().
- (A) impartial (B) intimidating
(C) notorious (D) spectacular
- (17) Though my father had something he intended to do, he () his day off to help clean the neighborhood.
- (A) endorsed (B) evaporated
(C) insisted (D) sacrificed
- (18) Leave your car here () your own risk.
- (A) at (B) for
(C) in (D) on
- (19) You have to () yourself before entering this room. A photo-ID is mandatory.
- (A) certificate (B) certify
(C) identify (D) identity
- (20) Unlike the Japanese or the Chinese, people in the West have long been () to accept herbal medicines as orthodox.
- (A) anxious (B) hesitant
(C) supposed (D) urged

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 superintendent introduced a new self-esteem curriculum in which students are taught () about themselves.
- (A) feel good (B) feeling good
(C) to feel good (D) to have felt good
- (22) Japanese can save gasoline by driving fuel-efficient vehicles, joining car pools, and ().
- (A) public transportation use (B) use of public transportation
(C) use public transportation (D) using public transportation
- (23) After finishing her speech, () to ask questions.
- (A) it was invited her (B) she invited the audience
(C) the audience invited (D) the audience was invited
- (24) People in the village looked forward to () every year.
- (A) be participating in the county fairs (B) have participated in the county fairs
(C) participate in the county fairs (D) participating in the county fairs
- (25) () a teacher in New England, Webster wrote the Dictionary of the American Language.
- (A) It was while (B) When been
(C) When was (D) While
- (26) He has earned ().
- (A) a good amount of money (B) a good amount of moneys
(C) good amount of money (D) good amount of moneys
- (27) We have to finish this project by the end of August, ().
- (A) no matter of what (B) no matter what
(C) regardless what (D) what regardless
- (28) Mozart is a very famous composer, and ().
- (A) also is Beethoven (B) Beethoven did, too
(C) Beethoven is so (D) so is Beethoven
- (29) They are so close to each other and always speak and behave ().
- (A) alike (B) likely
(C) likeness (D) likes
- (30) Please () the inner garden of the museum without the written permission of the director.
- (A) do not to enter (B) don't enter
(C) no enter (D) not enter

- (31) All of the audience became () in the lecture because it was so fascinating.
 (A) interested (B) interestedly
 (C) interesting (D) interestingly
- (32) Of all the cities in France, ().
 (A) Lyon is probably the most picturesque
 (B) probably Lyon the most picturesque
 (C) that Lyon is probably the most picturesque
 (D) the most picturesque probably that Lyon
- (33) I would appreciate () when you need to cancel the appointment.
 (A) that you are emailing me (B) that you would email me
 (C) it if you emailed me (D) you to email me
- (34) It was only when I heard the news on TV () I realized what was happening at the nuclear power plants.
 (A) how (B) that
 (C) which (D) why
- (35) He was () student that all the classmates admired him.
 (A) so bright (B) so bright a
 (C) too bright (D) too bright a
- (36) She is as great a jazz singer ().
 (A) as ever lived. (B) as has never lived
 (C) than has ever lived (D) who never lived
- (37) () Leonardo da Vinci is also well known for his talents in science and technology.
 (A) An eminent Italian artist (B) An eminent Italian artist who is
 (C) Despite an eminent Italian artist (D) He is an eminent Italian artist
- (38) Some of the copying machines in our office are out of order and ().
 (A) have to be repairing (B) have to be repaired
 (C) require that they be repaired (D) repairing is required of them
- (39) Ms. Sato had been a lawyer and () before she entered politics.
 (A) an adjunct professor at Hokkaido University
 (B) Hokkaido University had him as an adjunct professor
 (C) serving as an adjunct professor at Hokkaido University
 (D) did taught at Hokkaido University as an adjunct professor
- (40) Iron () for weapons and tools in the Bronze Age following the Stone Age.
 (A) generally used (B) is general used
 (C) used generally (D) was generally used

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.

In the era of globalization, the diversity of the world's languages is rapidly decreasing as more and more speakers of small languages shift towards using languages of wider communication such as English, Mandarin Chinese, Spanish or Hindi. It is estimated that over half of the 7,000 languages on the planet will disappear over the next hundred years as a result of government repression, economic and social marginalization, ethnic shame and cultural changes. Such language diversity has often been viewed as a problem to be fixed. The spread of English as a language of international communication is seen as a means of uniting the diverse peoples of the world under one common language. However, many scholars argue that language diversity needs to be saved for the preservation of all human knowledge. Language diversity is directly connected to the biodiversity on the planet. The maintenance of small languages is also a human rights issue as those people who are the most economically and socially disadvantaged are usually speakers of languages which are most at risk of extinction.

The disappearance of small languages has been occurring for many thousands of years. However, during the last 500 years, the equilibrium between each language lost and another being created has been disrupted. The world's dominant languages, often referred to as 'metropolitan' languages, are rapidly expanding at the expense of small or Indigenous languages, known as 'peripheral' or endangered languages. Language extinction may be caused in any number of ways. These range from dramatic population loss as a result of disease or war to more gradual shift in language usage due to the power of the dominant group or because of the promotion of certain governmental policies. This process of language shift may take centuries or decades depending on the situation. Scholars have now called for action to halt this language shift and promote the benefits of language diversity for the entire global community.

Many linguists, researchers, and cultural activists have already recognized that when a language dies, a unique way of viewing the world is lost. As such, linguists and scientists lose valuable data from which to pursue their theories of language and how the human mind works. Furthermore, speakers of small languages possess a rich resource of local plant and animal species and their relationships to each other within the ecosystem, much of which is yet to be documented by scientists. This accumulated knowledge about local ecosystems is so intricately interwoven into the grammar and vocabulary of these languages that it cannot be replaced simply through translation. In some small languages, the classification of the biodiversity can provide a huge range of information about species, which young speakers in these communities acquire instantly through learning the name.

Language experts have also claimed that there is a direct link between language diversity and the diversity of plants and animals in a particular geographical location. In other words, the health of a language is regarded as a 'miner's canary' in that in areas where a language is threatened or in danger of extinction, it is a sign of environmental stress. The ongoing loss of language diversity is a result of the same global economic, political, and social factors that are affecting the hot spots of biodiversity on the planet. Today, the current pace of language loss is viewed by scientists as critical and as an indicator of rapid global environmental decline. It is now thought that this link between language diversity and the biodiversity of flora and fauna represents two types of diversities which mutually enforce and support each other. For example, in Papua New Guinea, there is both the largest diversity of languages and the greatest variation in biodiversity on the planet. Unfortunately, this region is undergoing rapid transformation and environmental decline with the move towards economic development and urbanization.

In the realm of cultural and human rights, when a language is threatened, the speakers, as a group, suffer a loss of cultural continuity and social cohesion necessary to maintain meaningful cultural identity. The events of history and the discriminatory policies of governments are the primary causes of language extinction. Connections can be made between language death and past wrongs associated with colonization, forced assimilation, monolingual education policies, disease, war, or displacement from traditional lands. In 2007, the United Nations adopted a landmark declaration outlining the rights of Indigenous peoples around the world. Indigenous peoples represent the most economically and socially marginalized peoples and it is their languages, which are most at risk of extinction. This declaration is a step in the right direction towards recognizing and respecting their languages and halting language shift.

While there are certainly disagreements among language experts and government officials about the need for the promotion and protection of small languages, many people now realize the real plight of the world's languages and the merits of language diversity. In the past, language loss may have been regarded as a natural consequence of modernization with a shift towards using English or other larger languages. However, people are now viewing this language diversity as an essential resource for both the speakers and the entire global community. Linguists, governments and community members need to work together to maintain and further document the wealth of linguistic diversity in order to pass on this legacy to future generations.

- (41) Which of the following is NOT stated or implied in the passage, as a possible cause of "endangered languages" (underlined in the second paragraph)?
- (A) Quite a few of the speakers of such languages have dramatically decreased because of war.
 - (B) Some people have been discouraged from the use of minority languages.
 - (C) Deadly diseases drove some minor languages to extinction.
 - (D) Scholars have promoted the benefits of language diversity for the global community.

- (42) Which of the following is NOT the result of the loss of language diversity?
- (A) Scientists can no longer use the knowledge contained in small languages to pursue their research on languages and human minds.
 - (B) There will be an increase in the number of people who are economically and socially disadvantaged.
 - (C) The speakers of small languages cannot continue their cultures and lose the social cohesion that they need to preserve their own cultural identity.
 - (D) We lose access to the knowledge of ecosystems in local communities that is interconnected with the grammar and vocabulary of small languages.
- (43) By analogy, the health of language is a ‘miner’s canary’ (underlined in the fourth paragraph) because:
- (A) If a language is going through a lot of stress, it is generally not a healthy language.
 - (B) The biodiversity of flora and fauna is a sure sign of the health of the environment.
 - (C) The degree to which a language is in danger of extinction represents how much environmental stress there is in the region.
 - (D) The larger the number of people using a language, the less likely the language is to become extinct.
- (44) What does “this legacy” (underlined in the last paragraph) mean in this context?
- (A) a shift towards using major languages
 - (B) cultural and human rights
 - (C) policy to restore endangered languages
 - (D) rich heritage of language diversity
- (45) Choose the best title for the passage.
- (A) How to Save the Language of Marginalized People
 - (B) Languages in the Age of Globalization
 - (C) Loss of Language Diversity: Past, Present, and Future
 - (D) The Relationship between Biodiversity and Linguistic Diversity

平成25年度前期 外国語A(英語)正解

Part 1
Vocabulary

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

点

Part 2
Structure

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

点

Part 3
Reading Comprehension

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

点

合 計
点