

平成 17 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. 英語の問題紙は表紙を含めて 12 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個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) Nuclear power plants must be carefully monitored so they do not emit harmful (     ).

- (A) impression
- (B) radiation
- (C) stimulation
- (D) suppression

(2) There wasn't much point in being at that meeting. Everything said was (     ).

- (A) irregular
- (B) irrelevant
- (C) precise
- (D) prevalent

(3) Mr. Cohen was very unhappy when a publisher (     ) his novel because of its bad grammar and faulty spelling.

- (A) asserted
- (B) contradicted
- (C) expanded
- (D) rejected

(4) My parents thought I was (     ), when I changed my job for a higher salary after only two weeks.

- (A) imminent
- (B) immobile
- (C) immoral
- (D) immortal

(5) Some people believe that home discipline is the most important thing in raising children, since nobody is ( ) good or bad.

- (A) illegally
- (B) innately
- (C) innocently
- (D) intimately

(6) My grandmother considered it a great ( ) to be able to play Mozart's piano sonata.

- (A) accomplishment
- (B) commitment
- (C) involvement
- (D) speculation

(7) Many children are under ( ) pressure from their parents to pass entrance exams.

- (A) earnest
- (B) immense
- (C) solemn
- (D) spacious

(8) The recent increase in the number of new homes purchased could signal an end to the ( ).

- (A) recession
- (B) regression
- (C) repression
- (D) repercussion

(9) Mary's recovery is almost a miracle. When she arrived at the emergency room, she was in ( ) condition.

- (A) crucial
- (B) critical
- (C) intensive
- (D) urgent

- (10) Only people under the age of 20 are (     ) to participate in this photo contest.  
(A) appropriate  
(B) applicable  
(C) eligible  
(D) possible
- (11) All of Robert's hard work and effort was (     ) rewarded when he was chosen as the best athlete of the year by the sports writers.  
(A) amply  
(B) harshly  
(C) intensely  
(D) vaguely
- (12) The street was closed because more than twenty cars had (     ) in the heavy fog.  
(A) collided  
(B) confronted  
(C) disputed  
(D) violated
- (13) The restaurant owner needed to (     ) the kitchen after it was damaged by fire.  
(A) reckon  
(B) reclaim  
(C) remedy  
(D) renovate
- (14) The meaning of this sign is so (     ) that nobody will understand what you're trying to say.  
(A) faint  
(B) liable  
(C) obscure  
(D) obvious
- (15) Her latest book is very (     ). About half of the readers agree with her ideas while the other half disagree.  
(A) complex  
(B) controversial  
(C) descriptive  
(D) elaborate

(16) Many doctors and scientist have been making efforts to ( ) AIDS for a long time.

- (A) delete
- (B) eradicate
- (C) erase
- (D) substitute

(17) Jane brought us ( ) news that a typhoon is coming. It looks like we will have to cancel our trip tomorrow.

- (A) blessed
- (B) confusing
- (C) disturbing
- (D) fascinating

(18) His theory is ( ). Lots of explanations he gives are not satisfactory.

- (A) aggressive
- (B) feeble
- (C) overused
- (D) persuasive

(19) I'm afraid that this textbook is too advanced for me. I only have a ( ) knowledge of economics.

- (A) feasible
- (B) intricate
- (C) progressive
- (D) rudimentary

(20) After we moved, we just wanted to ( ) the neighborhood.

- (A) accept into
- (B) accustomed to
- (C) agree with
- (D) integrate into

## 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 rope, the climber would have fallen much farther.  
(A) But for  
(B) For all  
(C) If not  
(D) So far
- (22) The labor union demanded that the company (     ) more than the previous year.  
(A) have paid them  
(B) pays them  
(C) pay them  
(D) will pay them
- (23) There was nothing they could do (     ) leave the car by the roadside where it had broken down.  
(A) and  
(B) but  
(C) than  
(D) unless
- (24) Will you please lend me the book when you (     ) it?  
(A) finished  
(B) have finished  
(C) will finish  
(D) will have finished
- (25) "Won't you tell me more about your problem?"  
"I (     ) talk about it any more."  
(A) think I had better  
(B) think I will  
(C) would never like  
(D) would rather not

(26) Because of a rapid increase in traffic accidents, a warning sign was put up ( ) people to slow down on rainy days.

- (A) as a reminder of
- (B) that remind
- (C) to remind
- (D) to reminding

(27) Had I ( ) the bell, I would have answered the door.

- (A) hear
- (B) heard
- (C) hearing
- (D) to hear

(28) However ( ) to make, there is no avoiding it; until it is made, the dispute will remain unsettled.

- (A) difficult the decision is
- (B) is the decision difficult
- (C) the decision is difficult
- (D) the difficult decision

(29) ( ) from the front, the building resembles an old New England barn.

- (A) See
- (B) Seen
- (C) Seeing
- (D) To see

(30) Since we are in the majority, we ought to ( ).

- (A) be given control of the meeting
- (B) give control of the meeting
- (C) have control to the meeting
- (D) have given control of the meeting

(31) ( ), the best approach is usually to get right to the point.

- (A) Being other things equal
- (B) Being equal to other things
- (C) Other things are equal
- (D) Other things being equal

(32) Although too much openness can negatively affect government, we feel a responsibility to tell our fellow citizens about our country ( ) we see it.

- (A) as
- (B) that
- (C) what
- (D) which

(33) I ( ) worn my boots this morning because now my feet are completely wet.

- (A) could have
- (B) might have
- (C) should have
- (D) would have

(34) We have two old sofas in the garage, ( ) has been used for three years.

- (A) neither of them
- (B) neither of what
- (C) neither of which
- (D) none of them

(35) The tax changes will ( ).

- (A) be concerned for a lot of people
- (B) concern a lot of people
- (C) concern themselves to a lot of people
- (D) concern to a lot of people

(36) There is no annual fee ( ) you spend more than 50,000 yen with the credit card per year.

- (A) be provided that
- (B) if provided
- (C) provided if
- (D) provided that

(37) What Rachel said comes to ( ): she still hasn't decided what to do.

- (A) it
- (B) one
- (C) that
- (D) this



(38) (        ), she never wrote me back.

- (A) As I often wrote her
- (B) I often wrote her
- (C) I wrote her as often
- (D) Often as I wrote her

(39) (        ) is very interesting. I think you too should read it. Shall I ask him if you can borrow it?

- (A) This book of Tom
- (B) This book of Tom's
- (C) This Tom's book
- (D) Tom's this book

(40) You can go by ferry if you are worried about the cost. (        ), you can fly.

- (A) Actually
- (B) Meanwhile
- (C) Nevertheless
- (D) Otherwise

### 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.

"A diamond is forever." Perhaps you have heard this expression. Most people associate diamonds with romance, love, and enduring value. They also associate diamonds with a high price. The average Japanese bachelor pays three months salary for the tiny rock before getting married, and today, 70% of Japanese brides wear a diamond ring which has made Japan the second biggest market in the world after the United States. Diamonds are a huge business, but why do couples pay so much money for such a tiny stone? Why not platinum, which is rarer, or jade, which is more colorful?

The answer to these questions is related to marketing and advertising. One hundred years ago, diamonds became much less rare after they were discovered in huge quantities in South Africa. Since that time, the biggest diamond company, DeBeers, has cleverly controlled the number of diamonds in the market and increased sales by linking diamonds with romance. In 1947, they invented the phrase, 'a diamond is forever', and with skillful advertising, persuaded young women that diamonds were

necessary to show one's love. In other words, although we may think that the diamond-romance connection is a natural part of our culture, in fact, this link was simply created by a company in order to sell more diamonds. Each year, DeBeers spends about twenty billion yen advertising around the world to keep this idea alive.

Go into any department store or luxury brand shop and you will experience a similar effort by companies to persuade you to pay a high price for a product that actually costs very little to make. The cosmetics that are found on the first floor of department stores are a good example of this. Naturally, the first floor has the highest rent so it is impossible to sell cheap products there. Men's underwear, for example, is never found there because men are not willing to pay an extra high price for this kind of thing. On the other hand, because personal appearance is so important, people are willing to spend a lot of money for products that they think will make them look more beautiful. Many cosmetic companies claim that their products, such as an anti-wrinkle skin cream, are expensive because of the special research and ingredients they have used to develop the product. However, the big brand-name cosmetic companies spend eight to ten times more money on advertising than they do on research. This means that if you pay 10,000 yen for a bottle of 'very special, new' cream that will make your skin look fresher and younger, most of that money you spend goes towards advertising, not research, nor the 'special ingredients'. You may like to believe that when you buy expensive brand names, you are getting a higher quality product. The truth is, though, you are mostly paying for advertising.

One of the most extreme examples of this type of marketing is the methods used by the top brand names. Walk into one of their main shops in Ginza or Harajuku and one of the first things you notice is that they are nearly empty. You may wonder why these top names pay incredibly high rents in the best part of major cities in the world, and yet there are so few products there to buy. However, all of this empty space conveys a feeling of luxury, a feeling that you are not buying a product, but an 'experience'. When you see a hand bag that costs 50,000 yen (and sometimes much more), the quality of the bag cannot possibly justify such a price. After all, leather is one of the world's cheaper raw materials, given the millions of animals that are killed each year for their meat. Even if the bag is made by master workers in Italy and France, are they really so much better than the no-name bags that cost 5,000 yen made by a poor girl from the countryside in China? Although a top brand-name bag is a better quality than the 5,000 yen bag, the difference is minimal. I remember buying a pair of imitation, top brand name, designer jeans several years ago in Hong Kong for about 1,500 yen. I still wear them and they are in good condition.

Top brand name companies work hard to create an image around their names by clever marketing which includes spending massive amounts of money on advertising and carefully controlling the numbers of each product that they make in order to create demand. If the company is successful, their name develops a feeling of mystery, charm and exclusivity. If the company achieves this special feeling, one has to spend a lot of money in order to own the products with their names.

In the end, as humans, we are greatly influenced by advertising because we are emotional creatures. Advertising specialists deeply understand this and do their best to persuade this side of us which is not rational. The fact that we will pay huge sums of money for a tiny stone or a leather hand bag with a certain name on the side shows how successful they can be.

(41) According to the passage, the main reason young lovers are willing to pay a lot of money for a diamond is because

- (A) diamonds symbolize a long lasting marriage.
- (B) the market is controlled by one company.
- (C) they are persuaded by clever advertising.
- (D) it is a natural custom before getting married.

(42) The passage implies that top brand name products

- (A) are sometimes inferior quality.
- (B) are not worth the money.
- (C) are usually made of cheap materials .
- (D) cost less money than they are worth.

(43) The passage implies that men's underwear is not found on the first floor of department stores because

- (A) it costs very little to manufacture it.
- (B) men don't care about their appearance.
- (C) they cannot make enough money on this item to pay the high rent.
- (D) all of the above are true.

(44) Which of the following statements is not true?

- (A) Companies of brand name goods try to build an image around their product.
- (B) Companies of brand name goods spend more on research than advertising.
- (C) The shops selling brand name goods create an atmosphere with few products.
- (D) You are mostly paying for the name when you buy a brand name product.

(45) Which title best reflects the content of the passage?

- (A) The Myth of 'Diamonds Are Forever'
- (B) Brand Names as a Reflection of Quality
- (C) How Advertising Persuades Us to Buy
- (D) Men's Underwear and Women's Cosmetics: Why Do We Buy Them?

# 外国語A(英語)解答

## Part 1

### Vocabulary

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

(各1点 計40点)

## Part 2

### Structure

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

## Part 3

### Reading Comprehension

|      |   |
|------|---|
| (41) | C |
| (42) | B |
| (43) | C |
| (44) | B |
| (45) | C |

(各2点 計10点)