

平成 18 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) When she replied that Sapporo is the nicest city in Japan, I thought she was a bit [     ] because it's her hometown.

- (A)    biased
- (B)    favored
- (C)    inclined
- (D)    preferred

(2) The proposed cuts in the welfare budget have caused considerable [     ] among the policy makers.

- (A)    altruism
- (B)    controversy
- (C)    deviation
- (D)    variance

(3) Since the opinions of our group members were quite [     ], it took a long time to reach an agreement.

- (A)    diverse
- (B)    moderate
- (C)    normal
- (D)    uniform

(4) The death penalty is to be [     ] in this country before the end of this year.

- (A)    abolished
- (B)    admonished
- (C)    perished
- (D)    vanished

(5) The actor was caught driving drunk after the award ceremony; [     ], his license was suspended.

- (A) conscientiously
- (B) consecutively
- (C) consequently
- (D) considerably

(6) He came back to Japan after three years' study in the U.S. at the [     ] of the Government.

- (A) expense
- (B) mercy
- (C) risk
- (D) sight

(7) This is an important meeting, so it's [     ] that we all be there on time.

- (A) deceitful
- (B) imperative
- (C) impulsive
- (D) suggestive

(8) Since nobody is [     ] good or bad, some people believe that home discipline is the most important aspect of raising children.

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

(9) [     ] diseases are caused by agents such as bacteria and viruses that are invisible.

- (A) Incipient
- (B) Incurable
- (C) Infectious
- (D) Innocuous

(10) To view poverty only in terms of economics is [     ] and false

- (A)    misgiving
- (B)    misleading
- (C)    misplacing
- (D)    mistaking

(11) We must come up with some effective measures to minimize fuel [     ] in this age of environmental crisis.

- (A)    congestion
- (B)    construction
- (C)    consumption
- (D)    conversion

(12) I moved to New York City last week and now I'm thinking about subscribing to [     ] newspaper.

- (A)    a contingent
- (B)    a local
- (C)    a nearby
- (D)    an urban

(13) You need to [     ] a minimum of \$10 to open an account at this bank.

- (A)    deposit
- (B)    enroll
- (C)    include
- (D)    sustain

(14) She had always [     ] that she was innocent, although most people thought she was guilty.

- (A)    consisted
- (B)    comprised
- (C)    demonstrated
- (D)    maintained

(15) The city hall decided to [       ] that building to make way for an expressway.

- (A)     demolish
- (B)     eliminate
- (C)     evacuate
- (D)     replace

(16) This forum is open to people from all [       ] of life.

- (A)     branches
- (B)     disciplines
- (C)     regions
- (D)     walks

(17) Maggie was shocked when she heard that her son [       ] crashed her expensive car.

- (A)     ardently
- (B)     cautiously
- (C)     deliberately
- (D)     suspiciously

(18) Before winter, make sure that your hot and cold water pipes are well [       ] lest they should freeze.

- (A)     circumscribed
- (B)     detached
- (C)     insulated
- (D)     tampered

(19) Tom does not seem to have enough [       ] for this task, which is really demanding.

- (A)     apathy
- (B)     emotion
- (C)     endurance
- (D)     survival

- (20) The liquid had somehow [     ] from the newly installed tank.
- (A)     emitted
  - (B)     leaked
  - (C)     paralyzed
  - (D)     released

## 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) John has been [     ] on his new painting for a few months.

- (A)     at work
- (B)     at working
- (C)     at the work
- (D)     in work

- (22) Mary bought [     ] of butter to make a huge wedding cake.

- (A)     two and a half kilo
- (B)     two and a half kilos
- (C)     two and half a kilo
- (D)     two and half a kilos

- (23) You [     ] tell her that John was at the party.

- (A)     didn't have better
- (B)     had better not
- (C)     had better not to
- (D)     had not better to

- (24) I apologized [     ] being late for the important lecture.

- (A)     for John with
- (B)     John for
- (C)     John to
- (D)     to John for

(25) Takako tried all the tennis rackets Jill recommended, but [     ] was good enough for her.

- (A) either of them
- (B) neither of them
- (C) none of it
- (D) none of them

(26) What has made [     ] for the nations of the world to come together in such an unprecedented way?

- (A) it is possible
- (B) it possible
- (C) possible it
- (D) possibly

(27) I hope [     ] from you soon.

- (A) for hearing
- (B) to hear
- (C) to hearing
- (D) toward hearing

(28) They will [     ] the problem tomorrow.

- (A) be discussing
- (B) be discussing about
- (C) be discussing at
- (D) be discussing with

(29) The labor union demanded that the company [     ] more than the previous year.

- (A) have paid them
- (B) pays to them
- (C) pay them
- (D) will pay them

(30) Hanae would be married by now [     ] the comfort of living with her parents in a Tokyo suburb.

- (A)     it were not for
- (B)     it would not be for
- (C)     were it not for
- (D)     would it not be for

(31) Last Wednesday [     ] occurred an incident which took everyone by surprise.

- (A)     it
- (B)     that
- (C)     there
- (D)     when

(32) Learning a foreign language is not easy, but it is generally [     ] the effort.

- (A)     worth
- (B)     worth of
- (C)     worthwhile
- (D)     worthy

(33) You must be there early; [     ], you will not be admitted to the theater.

- (A)     henceforth
- (B)     nevertheless
- (C)     otherwise
- (D)     therefore

(34) More careful lighting [     ] a more relaxing atmosphere for studying.

- (A)     helps create
- (B)     helps creating
- (C)     lets create
- (D)     makes create

(35) Will you please lend me the book when you [     ] it?

- (A)     finished
- (B)     have finished
- (C)     will finish
- (D)     will have finished



(36) Remember how TV games were condemned [     ] the morals of Japanese youth.

- (A)     corrupting
- (B)     for corrupting
- (C)     in corrupting
- (D)     of corrupting

(37) That hotel's facilities are better than [     ] in Sapporo.

- (A)     that of the other hotels
- (B)     the other hotels' ones
- (C)     these of the other hotels
- (D)     those of the other hotels

(38) Never [     ] this cold at this time of the year.

- (A)     has been the weather
- (B)     has the weather been
- (C)     the weather has been
- (D)     the weather is

(39) I have never considered [     ]

- (A)     for me to visit Paris just to taste some wine
- (B)     on visiting Paris just to taste some wine.
- (C)     to visit Paris just to taste some wine.
- (D)     visiting Paris just to taste some wine

(40) Nobody should be made [     ] a rule that the government has made without due course.

- (A)     obey
- (B)     obeyed
- (C)     obeying
- (D)     to obey

### 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.

The most remote permanently inhabited piece of land on Earth is Easter Island, or *Rapa Nui*, as it is called by the locals. The two closest airports with connecting flights are in Chile, five hours flying to the east, and Tahiti, six hours to the west. Unlike the first travelers to this island who arrived by sea, plane passengers arrive in hours, not months, plus the pilots know where they are going. The first visitors had no idea that Rapa Nui existed, but must have been very happy to discover it after months at sea. This small, triangular island, about 20 kilometers long, is most famous for its huge stone statues. Since the 'discovery' of this island by Europeans in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the remoteness and the statues have given Rapa Nui an aura of mystery. Where did the native people come from, and how did the statues get there?

Perhaps the most dramatic attempt to confirm the origins of Rapa Nui's natives was carried out by Thor Heyerdahl who built a raft of wood and bamboo and drifted westward from Peru. After 101 days, the raft crashed on a reef near Tahiti proving that it was possible to travel westward by sea in a primitive boat from South America. Heyerdahl also pointed to other similarities between the language and statues in Peru and Rapa Nui as evidence that the first people actually came from the east. Because of the drama of this expedition and the other evidence, many people became convinced Heyerdahl was correct.

In fact, however, the most realistic explanation is that the natives are Polynesians who originated in the west, perhaps from Tahiti or nearby islands. The evidence for this theory is much stronger. First, although the natives had no written language, their oral history includes stories about a great voyage that 'headed towards the sunrise' (coming from the west). Also, crops such as corn, squash, and cotton, which were important in South America at the time were not found on Rapa Nui by the first Europeans. Art and instruments such as fish hooks and pottery also closely resemble those found on other Polynesian islands. The language spoken on Rapa Nui and the DNA of the natives is also much closer to other Polynesians than it is to any group in South America.

Indeed, all the evidence very strongly suggests that Rapa Nui was settled by Polynesians, not South Americans. Still, there are some who believe in the South American connection because it offers a new and perhaps more interesting view of history. However, it is more important to trust reasoning that is supported by solid evidence rather than believe stories that are interesting.

The same thinking applies to Rapa Nui's famous stone statues. A famous author, Eric Von Daniken claimed in one of his best-selling books that the statues were made by extraterrestrials. Although such stories offer a dramatic and interesting viewpoint, the truth is much more unexciting. At first, it may seem that such statues, which weigh close to 100 tons, would be impossible to carve and move (in some cases several kilometers), especially by the local people who couldn't even read or write. However, over the years, scientists have carefully studied the problem and now realize that the early natives used hard stone knives for carving the statues. To move these huge, heavy rocks, many men with ropes made from local plants, pulled and pushed wooden sleighs with sweet potatoes underneath to make the surface slippery. In this way the statues were put into place. Although such an explanation may seem more technical and dull than the one involving space aliens, it is much closer to the truth.

Finally, we can learn one more lesson from Rapa Nui. After many studies on the island's history, scientists can now tell its story. Polynesians arrived as early as 1500 years ago in a group of large canoes after months at sea. They may have been pushed off their native island by war or hunger. No one knows for certain. On Rapa Nui, they found a forested island with plenty of space and resources. For centuries they lived peacefully while the population grew very quickly. Cults formed and statues were built. Slowly, all of the trees were cut down and the rats that the natives brought to the island ate the tree seeds. After a millennium, all the trees had disappeared. With no tree roots to hold the soil, it eroded and became weak. There was no wood for building new canoes for fishing. War broke out over food resources and the population crashed. Scientists can put this story together by examining core samples from inside of Rapa Nui's volcanoes which show the level of pollen and charcoal use over the years. Again, by carefully finding evidence, a realistic story can be told.

Now imagine that person who cut down the last tree on Rapa Nui. Surely he understood the significance, but he did it anyway.

In a sense, Rapa Nui is like our planet. We have also seen a dramatic increase in population and like the people on Rapa Nui, we have nowhere else to go. We must avoid the same fate.

(41) Six pieces of evidence supporting the Polynesian origin of Easter islanders are:

- (A) stories, plants, language, art, genes, and tools.
- (B) stories, plants, language, art, clothing, and religion.
- (C) stories, plants, language, genes, climate, and clothing.
- (D) stories, plants, language, genes, geography, and statues.

(42) The main point of the passage is that

- (A) the discovery of Rapa Nui by Polynesians was an amazing achievement.
- (B) Rapa Nui has many mysterious theories about its origin.
- (C) Rapa Nui natives foolishly destroyed their own environment.
- (D) there is evidence that Rapa Nui natives are Polynesians and they made the famous statues.

(43) According to the passage, which of the following statements is **not** true?

- (A) It is possible to travel westward on a primitive boat from South America.
- (B) It is impossible to know the origin of the stone statues.
- (C) The population decreased because of environmental destruction.
- (D) It is very doubtful that aliens made the stone statues.

(44) The passage implies that

- (A) people are attracted by dramatic stories to explain historical mysteries.
- (B) it is only by looking for evidence that the truth can be discovered.
- (C) some people have become famous even though they have spread myths.
- (D) all of the above are true.

(45) According to the passage, the society on Rapa Nui

- (A) quickly deteriorated after they arrived.
- (B) slowly declined because of religious beliefs.
- (C) gradually broke down because of lack of food.
- (D) eventually collapsed because of mismanaged resources.

## 外国語 A (英語) 解答

### Part 1 Vocabulary

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

各 1 点

### Part 2 Structure

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

各 1 点

### Part 3 Reading Comprehension

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

各 2 点