

平成 18 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 . 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) Since Gutenberg's first printing press, the amount of information available has [] an incredible number of times.

- (A) bred
- (B) consummated
- (C) multiplied
- (D) prospered

(2) In recent years young women have become much more career-[].

- (A) frequented
- (B) oriented
- (C) propelled
- (D) sustained

(3) Money makes money. To [] it another way, the greater the investment, the greater the profit.

- (A) give
- (B) make
- (C) put
- (D) take

(4) Most letters of recommendation are completely [], which cheapens the praise and makes it difficult to decide what is true and what is untrue.

- (A) active
- (B) negative
- (C) positive
- (D) tentative

(5) John told his sister that there could never be a [] between their feuding parents.

- (A) reconciliation
- (B) recreation
- (C) recruitment
- (D) renovation

(6) I'm very sorry I have nothing to give you in [] for your kindness.

- (A) acknowledgment
- (B) praise
- (C) return
- (D) regards

(7) Since Judy is a [] girl, she wouldn't buy such an expensive dress.

- (A) sensible
- (B) sensitive
- (C) sensual
- (D) sentimental

(8) Could you please [] your essays to my office by four o'clock on Thursday?

- (A) turn in
- (B) turn on
- (C) turn out
- (D) turn up

(9) Jack suddenly started getting hay fever [] this spring.

- (A) indicators
- (B) phantoms
- (C) signs
- (D) symptoms

(10) [] means weakness when faced with attacks from outside.

- (A) *Availability*
- (B) *Flexibility*
- (C) *Simplicity*
- (D) *Vulnerability*

(11) Although we could not be sure of his identity, he is [] to have been an artist.

- (A) alleged
- (B) called
- (C) doubted
- (D) prone

(12) A group of bandits repeated their [] attacks on the village.

- (A) bewildered
- (B) enforced
- (C) obsolete
- (D) vicious

(13) There has been a slice of [] bread sitting on the dining table for a week.

- (A) fertile
- (B) futile
- (C) stale
- (D) sterile

(14) The increase of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is responsible for global [].

- (A) warming
- (B) warning
- (C) watching
- (D) waving

(15) His behavior was so [] that no one wanted to be friends with him.

- (A) charitable
- (B) courteous
- (C) hostile
- (D) sympathetic

(16) You have to type in the software's [] number that was given to you at the time of purchase.

- (A) cereal
- (B) serial
- (C) series
- (D) serious

(17) With eleven thousand employees, it's very difficult to keep [] of them all.

- (A) trace
- (B) track
- (C) trail
- (D) train

(18) It is essential to [] correct scientific ideas about human nature among the general public.

- (A) dismantle
- (B) disseminate
- (C) scatter
- (D) scramble

(19) Computers can [] great amounts of useful data when necessary.

- (A) reckon
- (B) redeem
- (C) repossess
- (D) retrieve

(20) Everyone in this country is [] for a strong measure against terrorism.

- (A) anticipating
- (B) inclining
- (C) inquiring
- (D) yearning

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) Now that Tom has discovered he has lung cancer, he is eager to know how to get [].

- (A) away it
- (B) it away
- (C) it over
- (D) over it

(22) [] changed our reservations, we would all have been killed in the accident.

- (A) Had not we
- (B) Had we not
- (C) We had not
- (D) We not had

(23) We went swimming [] the water was quite cold.

- (A) despite
- (B) even though
- (C) in spite of
- (D) nevertheless

(24) [] way you take, we're sure you will succeed.

- (A) In whatever
- (B) No other
- (C) Some
- (D) Whatever

- (25) This is the [] best novel that I have ever read.
- (A) far
 - (B) most
 - (C) much
 - (D) very
- (26) You can eat [] you want for 2,000 yen at the sushi bar.
- (A) as much as
 - (B) much more
 - (C) no more than
 - (D) so many as
- (27) Almost everyone in our class caught a cold last week. [], I was the only one who didn't get it.
- (A) Believe it or not
 - (B) Notwithstanding
 - (C) Still
 - (D) Therefore
- (28) This TV program [] by the financial aid from the association.
- (A) made
 - (B) made possible
 - (C) was made possible
 - (D) was made up
- (29) Our problems are [] that they should be handled with the utmost care.
- (A) magnitude of such
 - (B) of such magnitude
 - (C) such magnitude
 - (D) those of magnitude
- (30) Puberty is the stage of development [] reproduction first becomes possible.
- (A) as
 - (B) during
 - (C) during that
 - (D) during which

(31) They have read [] in the library.

- (A) almost all the books by Wilde
- (B) almost of the books by Wilde
- (C) almost the books by Wilde
- (D) mostly all the books by Wilde

(32) Jiro didn't have [] interest in political science.

- (A) a small
- (B) least
- (C) some
- (D) the slightest

(33) It's a good chance to get a lot of things [] that I've been putting off.

- (A) do
- (B) doing
- (C) done
- (D) to do

(34) We are not going to open branches across Asia, [] across the world.

- (A) as well as
- (B) besides
- (C) let alone
- (D) much more

(35) It's high time you [] and looked for a job.

- (A) gets out
- (B) got out
- (C) have got out
- (D) will get out

(36) This paper is not worth []

- (A) of reading
- (B) reading
- (C) to read
- (D) with reading

(37) What's wrong [] engineering as their major subject?

- (A) for girls taking
- (B) for girls to take
- (C) with girls taking
- (D) with girls to take

(38) [] about him I always thought Mr. Tanaka was a brave man.

- (A) From how a little I knew
- (B) From how little I knew
- (C) From what a little I knew
- (D) From what little I knew

(39) The pleasant atmosphere is [] makes the town so livable for Jane.

- (A) anything
- (B) everything
- (C) what
- (D) which

(40) You [] find a good Chinese restaurant around here.

- (A) can hardly ever
- (B) can hard never
- (C) can't hard ever
- (D) can't hardly never

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.

Once when I was traveling in Turkey, I went into a carpet shop in Istanbul. The salesman there served me a glass of sweet tea and then started to lay carpets on the floor for me to choose. He must have thrown at least 30 to 40 carpets on the floor, each one of them quite beautiful. As we were looking at the carpets, the salesman explained that they were all hand-knotted. The most expensive ones had nearly 100 knots in one square centimeter. It was hard to believe that each of those tiny knots was sown by hand. When I expressed my surprise about the tiny knots, the salesman proudly claimed that these expensive carpets were all made by children. "After they are about 12 years old, their fingers are too big to make such small knots." Then I asked how long it took to make one of these carpets and he said one or two years. This made me think of some unfortunate children in a poor country working long hours each day making the carpet. I thought it must be really tough on their fingers. Also, such a job would prevent them from going to school. I was a bit surprised that the salesman did not seem to have very much concern about the children who made the carpet. In fact, he seemed to think that a carpet made by a child was a good selling point.

Although child labor is common in many developing countries, globalization is having an impact in reducing it. Large companies, such as the shoe maker, Nike, which employ thousands of workers, have established standards that forbid children under the age of 16 from working in their factories. Since these large companies employ so many workers, these new standards have some effect on the working culture of developing countries. Practices such as child labor and sexual harassment are slowly being reduced as these multinational companies spread their influence.

This spread of new ideas is a result of globalization. One example of a new standard recently spreading to Japan is the issue of sexual harassment by university teachers. Twenty years ago most universities in Japan did not have any rules regarding sexual harassment. Now, however, largely because of the spread of ideas about women's rights from the United States, most universities in Japan have sexual harassment policies or committees. These have been of great benefit to female students who now

have some options if they are harassed.

Another example of a new standard entering Japan from overseas is the curb on smoking in public. In the 1980s in North America, governments and companies began restricting smoking in public places. Now there are very few buildings in which one can smoke besides one's own home. Restrictions against smoking have been quite slow to come to Japan, perhaps because of the close connection between the Japanese government and Japan Tobacco. However, companies such as Starbucks, which is completely non-smoking, have shown that it is possible to run a successful business in Japan which is non-smoking. This is remarkable considering that the café traditionally attracted many smokers. Again, this increase in non-smoking areas has come to Japan from abroad as part of a global realization of the dangers of cigarette smoke.

So far we have only discussed ideas that have come to Japan, but good ideas have also spread from Japan to other countries. Nowhere has this been more noticeable than in the automobile industry. In the 1980s, American automobile manufacturers realized that Japanese makers such as Toyota had management operations that gave them some advantage. One of these, *kanban*, allowed Japanese car makers to produce cars at lower costs. The *kanban* system delivers all the parts needed to build a car just in time so that space and money for storing parts is not necessary. Now all American makers have adopted the "just-in-time" delivery system and a new standard has been established.

Returning to our story about the carpet made by child labor, we can see some clear benefit brought by globalization. Perhaps now, that same carpet salesman has become more enlightened about child labor. Perhaps he no longer uses child labor as a selling point. We can hope that children who would be making carpets are now in school instead. If so, this would not have been possible without the spread of ideas through globalization.

- (41) The main point of this passage is
- (A) Good ideas are not only spreading to Japan. They are also spreading from Japan to the world.
 - (B) Globalization is helping to spread good ideas around the world.
 - (C) Children are being prevented from being exploited because of globalization.
 - (D) Japan has benefited greatly from the ideas spread by globalization.
- (42) According to the passage, which of the following statements is **not** true?
- (A) It is easier for children to make carpets with small knots than it is for adults.
 - (B) Sexual harassment was a problem at Japanese universities in the past.
 - (C) A café is not such a difficult place to change into a non-smoking business.
 - (D) Labor practices in poor countries have improved due to the rules brought in by big companies.
- (43) The passage implies that
- (A) all children stop making carpets after they are 12 years old.
 - (B) all children who make carpets have injured fingers.
 - (C) carpets made by adults are always cheap.
 - (D) children who make carpets have difficult childhoods.
- (44) The example of *kanban* which spread from Japan is different from the other examples of ideas mentioned in the passage because *kanban* mostly refers to
- (A) systems while all the others refer mostly to ethics.
 - (B) systems while the others refer mostly to techniques.
 - (C) systems while the others refer mostly to procedures
 - (D) all of the above.
- (45) The passage implies that sexual harassment in Japanese universities
- (A) was once a big problem, but now does not exist.
 - (B) has disappeared thanks to American pressure.
 - (C) has decreased because of globalization.
 - (D) has helped women gain beneficial options.

解 答

Part 1 Vocabulary Comprehension

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

Part 2 Structure

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

Part 3 Reading

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