

平成 19 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 11 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) () officials often give jobs to their friends and family members.
(A) Corrupt
(B) Frank
(C) Genuine
(D) Perceptive
- (2) After I hung () the phone with the landlord, I realized that I forgot to ask him how much the rent would be.
(A) down
(B) off
(C) over
(D) up
- (3) Although hepatitis A is not easy to cope with, hepatitis B is a much more () illness.
(A) brutal
(B) grim
(C) heavy
(D) serious
- (4) Because of plutonium (), we're closer to nuclear disaster today than we were during the cold war.
(A) expansion
(B) contraction
(C) extension
(D) proliferation
- (5) Because the man was wearing sunglasses at night, his () behavior attracted attention from the police.
(A) authentic
(B) coherent
(C) erroneous
(D) suspicious

(6) Eventually the woman was placed under house () for refusing to give the name of the insurgent she had sheltered.

- (A) arrest
- (B) custody
- (C) imprisonment
- (D) seizure

(7) Everybody sought her advice because she was especially () at dealing with such critical situations.

- (A) adept
- (B) extravagant
- (C) intimate
- (D) sacred

(8) For years we thought we could () the robbery, but eventually the police caught up with us.

- (A) get away with
- (B) put out over
- (C) run down upon
- (D) set off with

(9) He gets angry rather easily. He's got a quick ().

- (A) character
- (B) head
- (C) nature
- (D) temper

(10) How strange it was! Three fires () out in my neighborhood at almost the same time last night.

- (A) broke
- (B) laid
- (C) paid
- (D) took

(11) Unfortunately, that store's version of high-definition television represents nothing more than () technology today.

- (A) elaborate
- (B) modern
- (C) robust
- (D) obsolete

(12) "I can't stand the job," she complained. "Then why do you carry () with it if it's that bad?" I said.

- (A) out
- (B) off
- (C) on
- (D) over

(13) I don't want to () the risk of breaking my neck.

- (A) hit
- (B) put
- (C) run
- (D) set

(14) I found her reasons quite (). No one else was able to offer a better answer.

- (A) dominant
- (B) futile
- (C) paramount
- (D) persuasive

(15) I was ordered by the manager to () the list carefully again and check that the figures are perfectly correct.

- (A) come across
- (B) go through
- (C) make for
- (D) pick up

(16) I wonder if we should attach a () to those who are having children out of wedlock.

- (A) coma
- (B) dogma
- (C) trauma
- (D) stigma

(17) If you are going to be absent from school, it is best that you have () reason.

- (A) a legitimate
- (B) an awkward
- (C) an excessive
- (D) a redundant

(18) "If you ever act in such an irresponsible way again, you'll have to face a tribunal. Do I make myself ()?" he shouted.

- (A) plain
- (B) clear
- (C) definite
- (D) distinct

(19) If you have made a lot of errors, do the composition (); otherwise, it might not be accepted.

- (A) out
- (B) over
- (C) up
- (D) off

(20) Immigrants can () into a society much easier if they learn the local language and make friends with those born in their new country.

- (A) combine
- (B) incorporate
- (C) integrate
- (D) unite

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) All () will receive a bonus of three month's pay this year.

- (A) a staff
- (B) staff
- (C) staffs
- (D) the staffs

(22) I belong to the tennis club, () Ito is also a member.

- (A) whose
- (B) that
- (C) of which
- (D) of whom

(23) She gave a rock candy to the baby, though I told her ().

- (A) don't
- (B) not
- (C) to not
- (D) not to

(24) She mentioned the time and place at () they were to meet.

- (A) when
- (B) where
- (C) which
- (D) that

(25) This is the () best dictionary that I have ever used.

- (A) quite
- (B) much
- (C) most
- (D) very

(26) With your poor eyesight, you'd better avoid driving () you go in the daytime and the weather is fine.

- (A) despite
- (B) in case
- (C) providing
- (D) unless

- (27) () meeting someone for the first time, it is best not to mention your problems.
- (A) Upon
 - (B) Before
 - (C) Since
 - (D) While
- (28) (), I'm sure she could have avoided paying extra taxes.
- (A) Had she told the truth
 - (B) Weren't she telling the truth
 - (C) Having told the truth
 - (D) Being the truth told
- (29) () it is true that mobile phones help connect people in the modern world, I prefer old-fashion face-to-face communication.
- (A) Even
 - (B) However
 - (C) When
 - (D) While
- (30) Ms. Smith started her career as a secretary ().
- (A) in 1950s
 - (B) in her 1950
 - (C) in the 1950
 - (D) in the 1950s
- (31) About 12% of America's population is African-American, () have never been to Africa.
- (A) most of whom
 - (B) which of most
 - (C) who most of
 - (D) whose most
- (32) Before World War II, this suspension bridge was the longest one that ().
- (A) had ever built
 - (B) has ever been built
 - (C) would have ever built
 - (D) had ever been built
- (33) By the time I reach 30 years old, I hope my first book ().
- (A) will be publishing
 - (B) will have been published
 - (C) will have published
 - (D) will publish

- (34) George said that he had graduated from this university, (), however, proved to be false.
- (A) as
 - (B) of which
 - (C) which
 - (D) where
- (35) Have you ever talked to my sons, ()?
- (A) those two tall boys
 - (B) those tall two boys
 - (C) tall those two boys
 - (D) two tall those boys
- (36) His wife seems to get angry with him () what he does.
- (A) no matter
 - (B) because
 - (C) to see
 - (D) anything
- (37) Though sometimes time-consuming, it is worth () an English-to-English dictionary if you want to write correct sentences.
- (A) of using
 - (B) to use
 - (C) use
 - (D) using
- (38) I dreamt last night that I saw a mouse () an elephant.
- (A) ate
 - (B) eating
 - (C) to eat
 - (D) was eating
- (39) When I lost my key, I () my daughter to come home early to open the door for me.
- (A) got
 - (B) had
 - (C) let
 - (D) made
- (40) () that she is doing in chemistry could result in a Nobel Prize.
- (A) A research
 - (B) Researches
 - (C) The research
 - (D) The researches

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.

When I was a child growing up in North America, often we heard the phrase, “made in Japan”. This phrase held a deeper meaning for most people who heard it at that time. It meant the product was both cheap in price and quality. Then, people started to notice that the quality of some of the products coming from Japan was quite good. As small Toyotas and Datsuns (Nissan) entered the market, people realized that the cars from Japan were quite reliable. Slowly the term “made in Japan” acquired a new deeper meaning. This time it meant good quality.

Although we can still look at a product and see where it was made, often the country of origin does not tell the full story. For example, I am typing this passage using a Dell computer, which is an American company. On the side of the computer, it says, “Made in China” but this does not tell the whole story either. Dell computers are actually designed in Texas, in the United States, with the help of designers in Taiwan. A few months ago, I had a problem with the memory in my computer and a repair person came to replace it. When I asked where the replacement memory came from, he said either Taiwan or Korea. He wasn’t sure which. Indeed, if we researched the origin of all the parts in my computer, we would find that they could come from several different countries. For example, Dell uses processors made by Intel, an American company; however, they are manufactured in China, Costa Rica, Malaysia, or the Philippines. This makes us wonder if the computer was really “made in China.”

It is also interesting to consider the system which brings all these parts together. When Dell receives an order for a computer, it triggers requests from all of Dell’s suppliers around the world to send those parts to the assembly plant in China where the computer will be put together. It is not only Dell, however. Many large companies now use this system with connections to suppliers all over the world.

This way of using a supply chain has several advantages. First, it keeps costs down because the cheapest suppliers from around the world can be used. Second, it spreads the risk. If one supplier has a problem, then another supplier can always help out by producing more parts. Third, it saves space and management because there is no need to keep a big warehouse full of parts. Fourth, only the parts that are needed are manufactured which prevents too many parts from being made. However, such a system also has an advantage on a different level of thinking.

These supply chains connect people and businesses in dozens of companies around the globe.

In this new globalized environment, companies are tied together in agreements that bring mutual benefits. When two countries are part of a global supply chain, they become dependent on each other. This means that there is less chance that they will go to war with each other. If the just-in-time delivery system is broken by war between two countries, many people risk losing their jobs because large multinational companies will go elsewhere for their supplies. One example of this is Taiwan and China. Now there is so much business between the two “countries” that any conflict between them could destroy the supply chains of many companies. Both countries’ economies would be damaged and residents of both places would be upset with their political leaders for starting a conflict. Since Taiwan makes so many parts for the world’s computers, countries in North America and Europe would also not want to see a war. Therefore, Western countries would also become involved to prevent a war. Although this example is greatly simplified, it shows that the supply chains of the new globalized world may be helping to keep peace.

This story about supply chains and world peace is similar to many other aspects of globalization. The outcomes are sometimes quite unexpected. From this we learn that the present globalization may be producing both positive and negative results that are difficult to predict.

- (41) The main message of this passage is that
- (A) when a product claims to be made in one country, it could actually come from many different countries.
 - (B) supply chains have both advantages and unexpected outcomes.
 - (C) globalization is leading to world peace.
 - (D) the whole world is now inter-connected in harmony.
- (42) According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) The replacement memory for the author’s computer came from one of two possible countries.
 - (B) Decades ago, Japanese products went from being undesirable to desirable.
 - (C) Dell is just one of many manufacturers that use supply chains.
 - (D) In fact, the author’s computer was not assembled in China.
- (43) The passage implies that
- (A) supply chains encourage better relations between countries.
 - (B) supply chains create unemployment.
 - (C) both A and B are correct.
 - (D) both A and B are incorrect.

(44) According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** an advantage produced by supply chains?

- (A) They reduce costs.
- (B) They avoid uncertainty about suppliers.
- (C) They conserve energy.
- (D) They avoid overproduction.

(45) If supply chains did not exist,

- (A) there would be a greater risk of disputes between two countries leading to more serious events.
- (B) companies might have fewer suppliers to choose from.
- (C) countries around the world might not have as much concern about the relationships between two foreign countries.
- (D) all of the above, A, B, C, are true.

外国語 A (英語) 解答

Part 1 Vocabulary

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

(各 1 点 計 4 0 点)

Part 2 Structure

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

Part 3 Reading Comprehension

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

(各 2 点 計 1 0 点)