

平成 19 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 . 外国語 A (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) In order to save time, we will not be discussing any () issues in today's meeting.
- (A) appropriate
 - (B) controversial
 - (C) harmonious
 - (D) zealous
- (2) In this year's () we plan to hire at least 20 new employees.
- (A) firing
 - (B) leasing
 - (C) probation
 - (D) recruitment
- (3) In today's highly competitive world, it is only the () firms that have the best chance of surviving.
- (A) vulnerable
 - (B) reversible
 - (C) standardized
 - (D) innovative
- (4) One of the urgent problems in our society is how to rescue children who suffer abuse at the () of their parents.
- (A) arms
 - (B) feet
 - (C) legs
 - (D) hands
- (5) Sometimes you may experience some sort of () when you travel abroad. If so, don't despair; most people will treat you fairly.
- (A) annoyance
 - (B) charity
 - (C) discrimination
 - (D) tolerance

(6) The investigation by the local police revealed that the terrorists had () the bomb with a remote control device with the blast causing little damage.

- (A) broken up
- (B) kept with
- (C) set off
- (D) turned on

(7) The minister's careless and racially offensive remarks () widespread criticism.

- (A) invoked
- (B) provoked
- (C) revoked
- (D) revolved

(8) The researchers were afraid that their discovery would be prematurely made public, and so they kept a low () until all their findings were completely verified.

- (A) attention
- (B) fame
- (C) position
- (D) profile

(9) This machine is extremely () so there is little chance that you will be able to fix it unless you have studied about such matters.

- (A) austere
- (B) complex
- (C) conventional
- (D) routine

(10) This terrible human tragedy would give some more () towards the drive to control gun violence, said the president.

- (A) competence
- (B) inhibition
- (C) sustenance
- (D) impetus

(11) Originally, I believed that it was his fault, but, in (), I think I was wrong.

- (A) prospect
- (B) respect
- (C) retrospect
- (D) suspect

(12) We decided to put () the party until the following week when we heard the weather forecast for rain.

- (A) away
- (B) down
- (C) off
- (D) over

(13) When I asked him out on a date, the first time he turned me (), but the second time he accepted.

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

(14) "With much at () in U.S.-Japan relations, we cannot afford to lose a person like you," said the diplomat.

- (A) stake
- (B) claim
- (C) question
- (D) jeopardy

(15) You should think about meals () health. That way you can avoid going to the doctor.

- (A) according to
- (B) at the rate of
- (C) in charge of
- (D) in terms of

(16) You must include a () of foreign words at the end of your research paper.

- (A) glaze
- (B) glory
- (C) glossary
- (D) grocery

(17) All he did was () his shoulders when asked what he thought about the movie.

- (A) shake
- (B) shrug
- (C) shrink
- (D) stump

(18) The space (), which was full of complicated technological equipment, required years of experience to operate properly.

- (A) caprice
- (B) capsule
- (C) caption
- (D) capture

(19) We had paid off our debt and were () from our financial obligations.

- (A) accompanied
- (B) achieved
- (C) released
- (D) replaced

(20) Don't () yourself with someone else's business or else you may be accused of gossiping.

- (A) concentrate
- (B) concern
- (C) conclude
- (D) conserve

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) It is true that he () me for years, but marrying him is out of the question.

- (A) has been loving
- (B) has loved
- (C) is loving
- (D) loves

(22) Jane, you () stay here any longer this summer.

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

(23) Just between (), I have to tell you that he is rather unreliable.

- (A) you and me
- (B) us
- (C) you and I
- (D) the two of you

(24) Kenji feels certain he () a better job by the end of this year because the economy is rapidly recovering.

- (A) finds
- (B) will find
- (C) will be finding
- (D) will have found

(25) Last evening when John and Alan watched a boxing match on television, John was () excited of the two.

- (A) more
- (B) most
- (C) a more
- (D) the more

(26) Many dentists advise their patients () to brush their teeth, but to floss after every meal.

- (A) not only
- (B) neither
- (C) both
- (D) always

(27) Michie cares so much () her appearance that she refused to attend the party after getting a haircut she thought was too short.

- (A) about
- (B) for
- (C) of
- (D) on

(28) Milk is rich in the nutrients () necessary for the growth of bones.

- (A) is
- (B) that it is
- (C) that there are
- (D) which are

(29) Mr. Green found the gate of his house so shabby that he got it () immediately.

- (A) paint
- (B) painted
- (C) to paint
- (D) painting

(30) () the fact that he had no money in the bank, Makoto used his credit card to buy a new bicycle.

- (A) Although
- (B) Despite
- (C) Even though
- (D) No matter

(31) Never () that Jack would have broken his leg while skiing.

- (A) I dreamed
- (B) did dream I
- (C) did I dream
- (D) I did dream

(32) Some species of whales, such as the blue whale, have become symbols of the environment because they are () becoming extinct.

- (A) at danger of
- (B) dangerous to
- (C) in danger of
- (D) in dangerous of

- (33) Somehow we kept the boat () in the stormy waters.
(A) afloat
(B) afloated
(C) float
(D) floated
- (34) The () walls surrounding the city give it wide appeal for tourists.
(A) ancient, impressive, white, stone
(B) impressive, ancient, white, stone
(C) stone, impressive, ancient, white
(D) white, impressive, ancient, stone
- (35) The leader of the provisional government proposed that the political and military status quo () maintained until after the elections.
(A) are
(B) be
(C) is
(D) were
- (36) The transportation authority warned motorists () the central area of Sapporo this weekend because a huge crowd of spectators is expected to come to the festival.
(A) avoid
(B) avoided
(C) avoiding
(D) to avoid
- (37) His work was in many ways far ahead of its time; in fact, even today its originality has () to be properly acknowledged.
(A) already
(B) but
(C) not
(D) yet
- (38) Try () they might, they couldn't pull off the assigned task in time.
(A) as
(B) if
(C) when
(D) that
- (39) If he had taken his gloves off, he () frost bitten.
(A) got
(B) had gotten
(C) would get
(D) would have gotten

- (40) You'd better close the window before going to bed; (), you may wake up cold.
- (A) as a result
 - (B) consequently
 - (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.

The Amazon rainforest is probably the most famous forest in the world. It is 7 million km², or about 18 times larger than the surface area of Japan with parts located within nine nations, but most of it (60%) is in Brazil. This forest represents over half of the planet's remaining rainforests. The forest has about 2.5 million insect species, thousands of plants, and around 2000 bird and mammal species. The diversity of plant species is the highest on earth. Twenty percent of all the birds in the world live in the Amazon rainforests.

Often when we hear about the Amazon forest these days, the news is about its destruction. Already 20% of the original forest has been cut down. This not only means a great loss of biodiversity, but also a concern about the release of the carbon within the trees which will increase global warming. The Amazon also pumps out a great portion of the world's oxygen which we need to breathe. Although there are laws to prevent its destruction, in 2004, an area the size of Shikoku was cut down, and the destruction appears to be increasing in speed. At this rate, the rainforest will disappear within 200 years.

It is commonly believed that the forest is being cut down for the wood from its trees and it is true that the wood is used as building material. However, there are other reasons for clearing the land, and it is these reasons which are connected to globalization.

Much of the forest that is now being cleared is planted with soybeans, which is an even bigger industry than Brazil's traditional crops, coffee and sugar combined. One may wonder why Brazil suddenly needs such a big soybean crop. Have Brazilians suddenly started eating tofu and *natto*? No. Actually, only about six percent of the world's soybean crop goes to such foods. Another 15% is used for producing soybean oil. This leaves close to 80% of the soybean crop for animal feed. Much of this is exported to China where it is fed to pigs, chickens, cows, and farmed fish. China's increase in meat consumption is due to its improved economy, which is connected to globalization. Therefore, it is possible to say that globalization is one of the causes for the disappearing Amazon rainforest.

However, there is a deeper cause that is also related to globalization. This cause is at the level of our values and our way of thinking. Imagine how young Brazilians or Chinese feel when they watch Hollywood movies, or Western TV shows and advertising. The stars dress in nice clothes and drive expensive cars. They live in big houses and enjoy lives of leisure and luxury. Videos, DVDs, the Internet, and satellite TV have all brought these images into developing countries, where the standard of living is much lower. A generation ago, however, these

images of the Western lifestyle were less common. Again, it is the technology that comes with globalization that has exposed people in developing countries to higher standards of living in the West. Young people in particular are attracted by the materialism on display in these images. Advertising also creates a desire for this kind of materialistic lifestyle.

In this way, globalization has also spread materialism to much of the world. Now, in rural parts of developing countries, young people are exposed to urban lifestyles through various forms of media. Instead of seeing their future on the family farm and continuing family traditions, they dream of moving to the city and participating in a more urban, materialistic lifestyle, which includes different values and even a new diet which includes much more animal protein and fat.

Although the relationship between globalization and the disappearing Amazon rainforest may seem distant, there is a chain of events that connects them. Part of the message spread by globalization is the idea that humans should seek greater wealth and material possessions. This message leads us to think that we can be happy only if we raise our standard of living and acquire material possessions. If nature is destroyed in the process of acquiring this wealth, it is an unfortunate but necessary reality.

Naturally, we cannot blame newly developed countries such as China for the destruction of the Amazon rainforest. They have an equal right to improve their lives. However, as the Amazon rainforest disappears, we must question whether globalization is really worth it.

- (41) The main message of this passage is that
- (A) we must do something to stop the destruction of the Amazon rainforest.
 - (B) globalization is spreading lifestyle changes that have connections with environmental destruction.
 - (C) globalization is creating both good and bad results.
 - (D) the rising standard of living around the world is due to globalization.
- (42) According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) Most soybeans are not grown for human consumption.
 - (B) The main reason for clearing the Amazon rainforest is not for wood.
 - (C) Most of Brazil's soybean crop is consumed domestically.
 - (D) Coffee is no longer Brazil's most important crop.
- (43) The passage implies that
- (A) materialism has an environmental cost.
 - (B) the effects of globalization are always bad.
 - (C) both A and B are correct.
 - (D) both A and B are incorrect.

- (44) The passage implies that
- (A) Brazilian and Chinese stars feel envious when watching Hollywood movies and Western TV shows.
 - (B) in the past, people in developing countries were unaware that globalization would have such a great influence via the media.
 - (C) people in developing countries come to desire a better quality of life upon exposure to Western media.
 - (D) the stars who live a luxurious life are not aware that their images are creating envy in the youth of developing countries.
- (45) The author probably believes
- (A) materialism does not necessarily make people happier.
 - (B) globalization brings mixed results.
 - (C) the Western lifestyle has some disadvantages.
 - (D) all of the above, A, B, C, are true.

外国語 A (英語) 解答用紙(後期)

Part 1

Vocabulary

(1)	B
(2)	D
(3)	D
(4)	D
(5)	C

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

Part 2

Structure

(21)	B
(22)	A
(23)	A
(24)	D
(25)	D

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

Part 3

Reading Comprehension

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

受験番号

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