

平成 20 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8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箇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) My father ( ) me study in America for a year when I was young. Although I didn't appreciate it then, I do now.

- (A) allowed (B) brought  
(C) got (D) made

(2) I don't ( ) you; in truth, the same thing could have happened to any of us.

- (A) blame (B) complain  
(C) scold (D) tell

(3) We would like to ( ) in the Sociology class taught by Professor Tanaka this semester.

- (A) encounter (B) enlist  
(C) enroll (D) enter

(4) She ( ) herself in diverse activities to promote mutual understanding with foreign countries.

- (A) encourages (B) endures  
(C) engages (D) entices

(5) Silence mostly implies ( ). We usually speak when we feel something is wrong, so silence suggests that we see nothing wrong.

- (A) consciousness (B) consent  
(C) conspiracy (D) contemplation

(6) This committee ( ) of ten members and I am one of them.

- (A) composes (B) comprises  
(C) consists (D) constructs

(7) ( ) is forbidden to outsiders in order to maintain privacy.

- (A) Access (B) Accessory  
(C) Assess (D) Axis

(8) Be careful. The child is ( ) to allergens in certain foods.

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

(9) The government corruption case was finally ( ) by the media yesterday.

- (A) exposed (B) imposed  
(C) proposed (D) supposed

- (10) He appears to be under the ( ) that becoming a rich person will make him a perfect candidate for marriage.
- (A) disillusion (B) hallucination  
(C) illusion (D) recognition
- (11) Koji ( ) a lot of satisfaction from the fact that he had been hired by one of the most prestigious companies in Japan.
- (A) deprived (B) derived  
(C) developed (D) devised
- (12) The committee was at a ( ) as a result of strong objections made by some of the members.
- (A) standby (B) standing  
(C) standpoint (D) standstill
- (13) It is often difficult for the younger generation to ( ) the importance of diligence in work and life.
- (A) clutch (B) grasp  
(C) hold (D) take
- (14) We do not have time to cook breakfast this morning. Why don't we just eat ( ) from yesterday?
- (A) extras (B) leftovers  
(C) remainders (D) spares
- (15) I cannot find my glasses. I seem to have ( ) them.
- (A) detached (B) disintegrated  
(C) expelled (D) misplaced
- (16) You have to come up with ( ) evidence to show that this theory really holds.
- (A) considerate (B) dense  
(C) selective (D) sufficient
- (17) The person on the corner has been acting ( ). We should call the police.
- (A) cowardly (B) deliberately  
(C) suspiciously (D) vainly
- (18) In many parts of the developing world, population growth remains ( ) in spite of a significant increase in family-planning initiatives.
- (A) indecent (B) indifferent  
(C) undeveloped (D) undiminished
- (19) If I can't play in the match tomorrow, would you be able to ( ) for me?
- (A) exchange (B) interchange  
(C) substitute (D) switch

(20) It was ( ) that I was named the starting pitcher for the final game just before I broke my arm.

- (A) apt (B) critical  
(C) insignificant (D) ironic

## 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) ( ) you need any help, just let me know.

- (A) All (B) Do  
(C) Should (D) Would

(22) Hardly a week goes by ( ) a picture in the newspaper of a new or improved robot.

- (A) all means (B) including  
(C) of (D) without

(23) Does that have anything ( ) with what I said?

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

(24) Things sometimes just don't go ( ).

- (A) as expect to smooth them as we (B) as smooth as we expect them to  
(C) to them as smooth as we expect (D) we expect to as smooth as them

(25) It was ( ) to learn a terrible murder took place in broad daylight near here.

- (A) shock (B) shocker  
(C) shocking (D) shocked

(26) ( ) nations in the third world are forced into using up their natural resources.

- (A) Almost (B) Almost all  
(C) Almost many (D) Almost the

(27) All of ( ) in our company were given a holiday after the annual profits were announced.

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

- (28) "It won't be long ( ) we can travel to Mars." "Are you serious? I've never even been to New York."  
 (A) after (B) before  
 (C) if (D) when
- (29) Information must be put on a storage device. If ( ), it will be lost when the computer is turned off.  
 (A) any (B) ever  
 (C) not (D) so
- (30) ( ) the CPU, the rest of the computer would be useless.  
 (A) But (B) Except  
 (C) If it were not for (D) Within
- (31) I am very grateful to the following individuals: Yuji, Kyoko, Ken, and ( ), Kei.  
 (A) last or not least (B) last but not least  
 (C) least but not last (D) not last but least
- (32) I usually do not even have time for watching TV in the morning, ( ) for reading a newspaper.  
 (A) much less (B) much the better  
 (C) still for the less (D) still more
- (33) She is committed ( ) healing sick people.  
 (A) in (B) on  
 (C) to (D) with
- (34) I am somehow familiar with the sculpture ( ) at the other end of the aisle.  
 (A) displayed (B) displaying  
 (C) having displayed (D) to display
- (35) After breaking her arm, Jennifer ( ) her husband do all the washing.  
 (A) asked (B) forced  
 (C) got (D) had
- (36) ( ), we should select the candidate with the most experience.  
 (A) All things are equal (B) All things being equal  
 (C) Being all things equal (D) Being equal to all things
- (37) Raising a child is not an easy task, but it is definitely ( ).  
 (A) worth (B) worth for  
 (C) worthwhile (D) worthy
- (38) Not only ( ) that he did not save the drowning child, but he was also angry at himself.  
 (A) did Takashi regret (B) Takashi regrets  
 (C) Takashi regretted (D) was Takashi regretted

- (39) WHO reported that the epidemic was ( ) among people living in less industrialized countries than in highly industrialized countries.
- (A) far widespread (B) more widespread  
(C) much widespread (D) widespreader
- (40) Kenji was wise and courageous, ( ) his parents liked young people to be.
- (A) that (B) what  
(C) which (D) whom

### 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.

Human behavior is one of the most discussed, yet complex phenomenon that we experience in our lives. Very often we wonder why people behave the way they do. We sometimes see people driving recklessly or committing criminal acts and we are disappointed or angered. On the other hand, we occasionally benefit from a stranger's kindness. Naturally, we understand that everyone has control over their own behavior; however, do we really have complete control?

Almost everyone has had some experience with chemicals that have affected their behavior. Alcohol is one of the most common ones. After drinking it, this chemical rather quickly enters the blood and the brain and causes the release of dopamine and endorphins which make us relaxed and happy. Another example of a common chemical which influences our behavior is caffeine, which makes us more alert. Therefore, it is clear that chemicals have an effect on our behavior. However, since our bodies are made of chemicals, is it possible that our internal chemicals can produce reactions in the brain that control our behavior to some extent?

Clearly, the answer is "yes." The hormones estrogen and testosterone vary widely in males and females. Women have much more estrogen and men have much more testosterone. These differences start very early in life. At about eight weeks after a sperm fertilizes an egg, about 50% of fetuses are flooded with testosterone. This is a sign that the baby will be a male. Female fetuses do not experience this. This is the first of many hormonal differences experienced throughout the lives of males and females.

In adulthood, it is known that the estrogen surges which a woman experiences before releasing an egg each month are received in the hippocampus, which is a part of the brain important for verbal ability. This gives women a special advantage in their use of language in the second week of their menstrual cycle. In contrast, it is known that testosterone is not helpful for growing cells in the brain's communication sections. On the other hand, men have at least ten times as much testosterone, which reacts in the hypothalamus, a part of the brain which produces erotic feelings and also aggressiveness.

Using new technologies such as MRIs and PET scans, we are now able to look inside the brain and see the areas that are connected to certain activities. For example, MRIs are able to take images of the brain while an individual is performing a task. These tasks include watching a scene in a movie, listening to certain types of music, smelling odors, or doing tasks such as memorizing or imagining. MRIs can measure the blood flow to certain parts of the brain when these tasks are performed. When there is a rapid blood flow to a certain part of the brain, as there usually is for conscious tasks, we can assume that that part of the brain is important for that task. Boys, for instance, have different blood flow responses in the amygdala (an almond-shaped part of the brain) than girls when they are shown photos of fearful faces.

Interestingly, events in our lives can trigger hormones to flood our brains. For example, it is known that by simply holding a baby, a woman who is not even the mother experiences a flood of oxytocin to the brain. The touch and smell of a baby releases this brain chemical associated with sex and intimacy. The result is a feeling of pleasure.

Although we often think that we have free will and complete control over our own behavior, in the end, our bodies are packages of chemicals. In this sense, there is a limit to the control that we really have.

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- (41) The main message of this passage is that
- (A) we should understand we do not really have any control over our behavior.
  - (B) chemicals within our brain are partly responsible for determining how we behave.
  - (C) men and women behave differently because of hormonal differences that are beyond their control.
  - (D) free will is impossible because so much of our behavior is governed by internal chemicals.

- (42) According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- (A) Both alcohol and caffeine have some influence on our behavior.
  - (B) Hormone levels between males and females differ even before birth.
  - (C) Hormones are not generally helpful for women with regard to communication ability.
  - (D) Differing estrogen and testosterone levels are responsible for behavioral variations between males and females.

- (43) Which of the following is probably true?
- (A) When a mother holds her own baby, there would be a flood of oxytocin to her brain less than when she holds a baby that is not her own.
  - (B) A man holding a baby would feel a flood of oxytocin even stronger than a woman.
  - (C) The flood of oxytocin to the brain upon holding a baby is automatic and cannot be controlled.
  - (D) A, B, C are all probably true.

- (44) Which group of three below are parts of the brain?
- (A) hippocampus, oxytocin, hypothalamus
  - (B) amygdala, dopamine, hippocampus
  - (C) endorphins, amygdala, oxytocin
  - (D) hippocampus, amygdala, hypothalamus

- (45) Which one of the following would probably NOT cause a rapid blood flow to a certain part of the brain?
- (A) the scent of a flower
  - (B) hearing an argument
  - (C) falling asleep
  - (D) calculating numbers



# 外国語 A (英語) 解答用紙

Part 1  
Vocabulary

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

Part 2  
Structure

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

Part 3  
Reading Comprehension

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

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