

平成 21 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 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)—(15) 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) Venice, () known as the "City of Water," is famous for its canals.
(A) another (B) contrarily
(C) namely (D) otherwise
- (2) Students who have difficulty speaking English might think that they can read it. However, very often that is not the ().
(A) case (B) real
(C) right (D) truth
- (3) You might be surprised to learn that some of these absurd superstitions were still alive () into the 20th century.
(A) away (B) completely
(C) fully (D) well
- (4) I've never been to Kyushu. It's one of the places I want to visit someday, ().
(A) either (B) there
(C) though (D) too
- (5) Disability Studies is a new () which started to gain wide acknowledgement in the second half of the 20th century.
(A) degree (B) discipline
(C) learning (D) scholarship
- (6) It took the system engineer two days to () the source of the network trouble.
(A) arrive (B) deprive
(C) locate (D) point
- (7) () studying for the whole weekend, I still ended up failing the exam.
(A) As a result of (B) Despite
(C) In accordance with (D) Unless
- (8) Even though I got divorced, I meet my children on a regular ().
(A) basis (B) daily
(C) pace (D) timetable
- (9) Are you for or against this proposal? Please () yourself!
(A) commit (B) decide
(C) judge (D) resolve

- (10) More than a decade after the death of the author, the novel gained world-wide ().
- (A) prize (B) recognition
(C) review (D) values
- (11) Operating the computer program took such () knowledge that few people ever managed to use it successfully.
- (A) ambitious (B) minimal
(C) sophisticated (D) user-friendly
- (12) It would look really bad if we () from the competition at such an early stage.
- (A) abandoned (B) quit
(C) suspended (D) withdrew
- (13) Those college students were quite nice and very () to their seniors.
- (A) respectable (B) respected
(C) respectful (D) respective
- (14) It is important that all details from the meeting be kept () because if our competitors find out what we are planning, they could copy us.
- (A) accessible (B) confidential
(C) disclosed (D) intimate
- (15) We were forced to delay our return from Las Vegas by one day because our plane arrived late. (), we managed to enjoy the extra night in the casino.
- (A) Accordingly (B) As a matter of fact
(C) Nevertheless (D) Therefore

Part 2. Structure

Directions: Questions (16)—(30) 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.

- (16) It is not so easy to imagine ().
- (A) what is like to be deaf (B) what it is like deaf
(C) what it is like to be deaf (D) what it likes to be deaf
- (17) When someone has done something good for you, you can say "() your kindness."
- (A) I appreciate (B) I should have appreciated
(C) I was appreciated by (D) I'd appreciate

- (18) () further information, contact us by email.
 (A) Should you need (B) That you should need
 (C) What should you need (D) You should need
- (19) Clicking the "submit" button here () that you have agreed to purchase this product.
 (A) will be implied to take (B) will be taken to imply
 (C) will imply to take (D) will take it to imply
- (20) Articles submitted to the journal should be between 7000 and 8000 words () length.
 (A) as (B) at
 (C) by (D) in
- (21) She says she's looking forward () in Sapporo.
 (A) seeing you (B) that she will see you
 (C) to see you (D) to seeing you
- (22) Could you tell me who informed ()?
 (A) the web site for you (B) the web site to you
 (C) you of the web site (D) you with the web site
- (23) The United States spends more money on military equipment () country in the world.
 (A) other than (B) than any other
 (C) than many other (D) while another
- (24) The pupils in the classroom () two groups by the teacher.
 (A) divided (B) was divided
 (C) were divided (D) were divided into
- (25) I've never seen so many cats in my life. The ratio of cats () dogs must be about 2:1.
 (A) by (B) for
 (C) on (D) to
- (26) America has many immigrant farm workers, () are Mexicans.
 (A) most of whom (B) which of most
 (C) who most of (D) whose most
- (27) If you arrive at the theater after the play (), you won't be allowed to go to your seat.
 (A) has started (B) started
 (C) will have started (D) will start
- (28) We ordered all () to leave the building immediately.
 (A) a staff (B) staffs
 (C) the staff (D) the staffs

(29) Upon realizing that he could not do his homework on his own, John () his mother to help him.

(A) got

(B) had

(C) has

(D) made

(30) The quality of life in China () lately.

(A) had improved

(B) has been improving

(C) improved

(D) improves

Part 3. Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions from I to III.

In Japan, 98% of the population is ethnically Japanese and over 99% are racially East Asian. Because of this homogeneity, there has been very little discussion about how race and illness may be connected. Another reason is that it is only recently that medical science has understood that some races are more likely to get sick with certain diseases than others. For example, it is known that northern Europeans have higher rates of diabetes than southern Europeans. Naturally, part of the reason for this could be diet and lifestyle, but recent findings suggest that the reason may be in our genes.

What possible reason could there be for a gene that causes a disease such as diabetes? To answer this question, it is necessary to understand the lives of humans in the pre-modern environment which made up over 99% of the existence of our species. Before modern times, the usual human lifespan was less than 40 years. Therefore, the genes in our body have evolved to help us survive for a much shorter life than we presently live.

It is now believed that the genes that cause diabetes in later life may also be the same ones that helped us survive through cold winters in the past. Diabetes is a disease which raises the level of sugar in our blood. Too much sugar in our blood leads to many problems such as kidney disease and even blindness. On the other hand, people with a higher amount of sugar in their blood may be able to better stay warm in winter. This ability to stay warm would have provided a natural survival advantage during cold winters in northern Europe. High blood sugar levels over many years cause diabetes. However, for early humans whose lifespan was only 40 years, it was better to have protection against cold winters this year and next. This may be why northern Europeans have higher rates of diabetes than those from the south.

This logic then explains why there are some races that are prone to getting certain diseases. In the deep past, some environmental conditions caused certain genes to evolve to help us survive into the near future. However, now, those same genes may be causing diseases later in life.

Another example of this logic concerns alcohol and milk. If you are Japanese, when you drink there is about a 50 percent chance that your face turns red and you quickly get drunk. There is also a good chance that if you drink a glass of milk, you will get diarrhea or an upset stomach. Other East Asians such as Chinese have similar reactions. Europeans, however, can tolerate both alcohol and milk much better. What could be the reason for this?

We need to look at the environment of the ancient past for the answer. As people began living in towns and cities, the quality of the water worsened. People easily became ill after drinking water full of bad bacteria. The European solution was often to drink fermented liquids with alcohol that killed the bacteria. Asians had the same problem with dirty water, but came up with a different solution: boiling it and making tea. In the natural course of evolution, Europeans evolved to have enzymes* in their liver that could cope with alcohol. Tea drinking Asians had less need for these enzymes. Likewise, modern Europeans and most people living in the Americas are descendants of people who drank the milk from animals on their farms. Over many generations, Europeans evolved to have an enzyme in their stomach that could process lactose, milk sugar. Asians, however, with no tradition of drinking milk from animals failed to develop this enzyme.

Thus, by using the logic of understanding the conditions of our ancestors we can better explain health-related differences among the races. In the future, this understanding may make it possible to better fight gene-based illnesses.

*enzyme: a chemical in the body which helps natural functions

Questions

I.

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.

(31) Which word can best replace the phrase “are prone to getting” (underlined)?

- (A) always get (B) are likely to get
(C) are unlikely to get (D) never get

(32) Which word can best replace the word “tolerate” (underlined)?

- (A) allow (B) drink
(C) enjoy (D) stand

(33) The main point of this passage is

- (A) Some races are better than others at defending against diseases.
(B) Japanese and other East Asians have to be careful about drinking milk and alcohol.
(C) As different races evolved, each one developed survival characteristics related to health matters.
(D) If you know the race of a person, you can easily predict his or her illnesses.

II.

Choose the *one* word listed from (A) to (H) below that best completes the following passage. Then, write in the letter of the answer you have chosen on the answer sheet.

In the ancient past, humans lived in (34)_____ far different than we do in the present. This means that some of the genes now in our bodies that were helpful in the past may be less helpful now. Depending on where one’s (35)_____ came from, one may have some (36)_____ advantage or disadvantage with regard to illness. Until recently, humans lived much shorter (37)_____ meaning the genes in our bodies now that are helpful in our youth, are sometimes disadvantageous in old age. This understanding may lead to new ways to treat disease based on (38)_____.

- (A) ancestors (B) cities (C) conditions (D) cultural (E) genetic (F) lives (G) parents
(H) race

III.

Decide whether the statements below are true or false. Write "T" (true) or "F" (false) on the answer sheet.

(39) Cultural practices have sometimes resulted in the various races developing different diseases.

(40) Generally speaking, Europeans have a racial advantage over East Asians when it comes to fighting illness.

平成21年度前期 外国語A(英語)解答用紙

Part 1
Vocabulary

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

	点
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Part 2
Structure

(16)	C
(17)	A
(18)	A
(19)	B
(20)	D
(21)	D
(22)	C
(23)	B
(24)	D
(25)	D
(26)	A
(27)	A
(28)	C
(29)	A
(30)	B

	点
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Part 3
Reading Comprehension

(31)	B
(32)	D
(33)	C
(34)	C
(35)	A
(36)	E
(37)	F
(38)	H
(39)	T
(40)	F

	点
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