

平成 21 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)—(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) She's really excited at the () of working abroad.
(A) expect (B) inspect
(C) prospect (D) suspect
- (2) I rarely drink beer, and I've never () a taste for wine.
(A) accounted (B) accumulated
(C) acquired (D) assumed
- (3) If the population continues to expand, mass starvation will be the () consequence.
(A) incentive (B) inevitable
(C) inherent (D) intricate
- (4) () exercise, such as walking and swimming, can lower the risk of heart disease.
(A) Moderate (B) Molecular
(C) Monetary (D) Mortal
- (5) When you are tired and cold, you are more () to disease.
(A) fragile (B) inadequate
(C) risky (D) vulnerable
- (6) With the price of gasoline increasing recently, I can no longer () trips to hot spring resorts.
(A) afford (B) balance
(C) compensate (D) economize
- (7) In terms of population, Osaka and Nagoya are the second and third largest cities in Japan ().
(A) relatively (B) respectably
(C) respectfully (D) respectively
- (8) The rescue workers worked () the clock to save the injured.
(A) around (B) by
(C) on (D) over
- (9) I had planned to spend the meeting discussing the new business plan, but in the end we spent the whole time arguing about matters that were completely ().
(A) inappropriate (B) irrelevant
(C) precise (D) vague

- (10) It was with much () that we refused his offer; however, we were sure we could get a better deal if we waited a bit longer.
- (A) apathy (B) curiosity
(C) enthusiasm (D) reluctance
- (11) It is suggested that all drinking of alcohol be () on campus because of the recent problems.
- (A) inhibited (B) obstructed
(C) prohibited (D) tolerated
- (12) Although the Taj Mahal attracts millions of tourists, it was still an incredible () that I happened to meet my good friend Jennifer there.
- (A) accident (B) coincidence
(C) happening (D) incident
- (13) When you fail to reach your goals, instead of giving up, the best practice is to try to ().
- (A) assist (B) insist
(C) persist (D) resist
- (14) Your kind attention to this matter would be much ().
- (A) appointed (B) appreciated
(C) apprehended (D) appropriated
- (15) No one in our class could () up with his totally unacceptable behavior.
- (A) hold (B) make
(C) put (D) take

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) I think I did all right, () that I didn't study much for the exam.
- (A) gave (B) given
(C) giving (D) to give
- (17) () in poor health, he continued to carry out his duties.
- (A) Although (B) Despite
(C) In spite (D) No matter

- (18) The show has been extended for () two weeks.
 (A) another (B) more
 (C) still (D) yet
- (19) We all tried to push the car, but it () move.
 (A) can't (B) couldn't
 (C) won't (D) wouldn't
- (20) () the people who live around here are students.
 (A) Almost (B) Almost all
 (C) Most (D) Most all
- (21) The first people to live in () were the Ainu.
 (A) the place Hokkaido is now (B) the place is now Hokkaido
 (C) what Hokkaido is now (D) what is now Hokkaido
- (22) () the same situation come up again, I won't forget the advice you gave me.
 (A) If (B) Might
 (C) Should (D) When
- (23) I tried to make myself () above the noise of the engine.
 (A) hear (B) heard
 (C) hearing (D) to hear
- (24) Hepatitis B, (), often leads to serious illness.
 (A) a disease is carried in the liver (B) a liver disease
 (C) is a liver disease (D) that is a liver disease
- (25) If you do not do all of (), you cannot go to the baseball game.
 (A) a homework (B) homework
 (C) homeworks (D) the homework
- (26) The most important question () today is how we can stop the global warming.
 (A) tackling (B) that tackles
 (C) to tackle (D) to tackling
- (27) The dissatisfied customer demanded that the company () her because of the faulty product.
 (A) have refunded (B) refund
 (C) refunds (D) will refund
- (28) We have two old bicycles in the garage, () has been used for years.
 (A) neither of them (B) neither of what
 (C) neither of which (D) none of them
- (29) It was () that I stayed inside in front of the heater.
 (A) so a cold day (B) so cold a day
 (C) so cold day (D) such cold day

- (30) By the time you reach Fukuoka, you will () on the train for six hours.
- (A) already travel (B) be traveled
(C) be traveling (D) have traveled

Part 3. Reading Comprehension

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

One of the most important features separating humans from animals is our ability to use language. Undoubtedly, language is what has enabled humans to pass down knowledge over generations and advance our technology. No one really knows how language began, but very recent research shows that our unique ability to successfully communicate at an advanced level may have a genetic link. This takes some explanation.

Consider the following list of verbs:

walk, decide, want, carry, need, hug, breathe, look

Now consider this list:

eat, run, speak, sing, catch, buy, feel, go

You may have noticed that the first list contains regular verbs. We make the past tense by adding "ed" to the end of the word. The second list of irregular verbs requires a new word in the past tense. This basic difference in verbs can help explain the way verbs are processed in the brain and may also provide insight about the genetic link to language.

Studies on people whose brains have been disabled by injury, disease, or aging show that English verbs are processed in two different ways. For example, some people whose brain is deficient cannot cope with irregular verbs; however, they have no problem with regular ones. Conversely, some of those with certain other brain disorders can handle irregular verbs, but have difficulty with regular ones. One theory suggests that regular verbs are changed to past tense by a part of the brain that controls rules of grammar. On the other hand, irregular verbs are changed to past tense by a part of the brain concerned with memory.

Interestingly, researchers found members of one family in Britain which was known to have problems with regular verbs in English. Logically speaking, if several members in the same family have a similar characteristic, it often suggests a genetic source. When this family had their blood tested in 1998, researchers found a small genetic irregularity on chromosome 7 in a gene called "FOXP2." Three years later, another individual with the same language problem was found to have the exact same genetic "mistake." This finding is amazing because now for the first time, we are beginning to understand that human language ability may have a genetic origin.

Now that a "language gene" has been isolated, it is possible to investigate whether any ancient humans also had FOXP2. If we can find the gene in fossils of ancient humans, it may be possible to determine when language began. One such study in 2007 was performed on the ancient bones of Neanderthals, an early type of human that went extinct over 20,000 years ago. The fossils were from a cave in northern Spain. Remarkably, FOXP2 was found which suggests that Neanderthals may have also been able to speak.

Obviously, only one gene cannot tell the full story. We also would need many other genes to make speech possible. For example, in terms of oral language, it is known that chimpanzees cannot produce many of the same sounds of human speech because they lack the type of tongues and vocal chords that humans have. Clearly, language requires many genes working together.

These results reveal that human language may have existed much earlier than once believed because modern humans and Neanderthals evolved into separate species hundreds of thousands of years ago. FOXP2 may have existed in a common ancestor before the two species split.

These findings also demonstrate the power of DNA research. Although we can only make guesses about the origin of language, discoveries based on genetic evidence help to fill in the details of our ancient past. As our understanding of DNA deepens, we may someday fully figure out how language began and the role that our DNA plays.

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 word “deficient” (underlined)?

- (A) active (B) healthy
(C) imperfect (D) small

(32) Which word can best replace the phrase “figure out” (underlined)?

- (A) believe (B) decide
(C) discover (D) notice

(33) The main point of this passage is

- (A) Our ability to use language comes from not only one gene but many.
(B) The use of verbs is a good indicator of how our languages are controlled by our genes.
(C) There is now evidence that the ability to use language among humans may be at least partly genetic.
(D) Humans may have been using language for a much longer period of time than was realized.

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.

People with (34)_____ disabilities sometimes have difficulties with language. When members of the same family display (35)_____ language problems, it suggests there could be a genetic cause. Recent research on several people with language disabilities has proven that there is a gene that is connected to language (36)_____. Although language is very (37)_____, and must involve many genes, it appears we have taken the first step to uncovering a genetic connection. This may help us understand its (38)_____.

- (A) ability (B) brain (C) complex (D) different (E) irregular (F) origins (G) similar
(H) species

III.

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

(39) Knowledge of DNA is a powerful tool for uncovering the mysteries of language.

(40) There is a good possibility that humans were able to speak at least 20,000 years ago.

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Part 1
Vocabulary

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

点

Part 2
Structure

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

点

Part 3
Reading Comprehension

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

点

合 計
点