

平成 22 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 9 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) This sort of work would have been inconceivable before the () of the Internet.

- (A) advent (B) lurch
(C) interim (D) destiny

(2) We didn't expect such an () change in the weather.

- (A) aboriginal (B) abrupt
(C) affluent (D) available

(3) She couldn't stand his () behavior at the party.

- (A) extensive (B) juvenile
(C) obsolete (D) precedent

(4) I'd () it if you would show me around Sapporo.

- (A) appreciate (B) apprehend
(C) associate (D) negotiate

(5) Racial (), although still a problem, is slowly disappearing in the United States.

- (A) charity (B) discrimination
(C) distinction (D) justice

(6) Although it is now nearly 400 years since William Shakespeare died, his popularity shows no sign of ().

- (A) breaking (B) diminishing
(C) losing (D) overwhelming

(7) You should have returned this book last Saturday. It is now three days ().

- (A) excessive (B) overdue
(C) passed (D) postponed

(8) Her performance in her latest film is strongly () of her mother, who was a world-famous actor in the 1960s.

- (A) memorable (B) fragrant
(C) reminder (D) reminiscent

(9) A group of elementary school () got on the bus.

- (A) disciples (B) partisans
(C) apprentices (D) students

(10) The baby is () in three months. I'm so undecided about what to do after the baby arrives.

- (A) close (B) due
(C) closed (D) limit

(11) A considerable amount of bacteria was seen in the ().

- (A) culture (B) dialogue
(C) ritual (D) speculation

(12) Tom's recovery is almost a miracle. When he arrived at the hospital, he was in a () condition.

- (A) critical (B) crucial
(C) intensive (D) urgent

(13) I will come back () to discuss this point in the next section.

- (A) momentarily (B) short
(C) abruptly (D) punctually

(14) Can you () the difference between whiskey and brandy?

- (A) call (B) speak
(C) tell (D) utter

(15) Sally put the car () gear and drove swiftly back onto the highway.

- (A) at (B) in
(C) on (D) up

(16) Proposal A is fine, but proposal B seems to have () improvement.

- (A) capacity of (B) dimension for
(C) room for (D) place for

- (17) The new report offers revealing () into political and economic issues.
(A) illusion (B) information
(C) insights (D) visions
- (18) We visited Nara for our 7th () anniversary.
(A) bridal (B) marriage
(C) matching (D) wedding
- (19) He went to his junior high school () 25 years after graduation.
(A) remember (B) reminder
(C) return (D) reunion
- (20) () up! You can do it. Don't give up!
(A) Arms (B) Chin
(C) Lips (D) Nose

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 are, you cannot buy love with money.
(A) No matter how rich (B) No matter rich
(C) Whatever rich (D) How rich
- (22) He was first () by the police in November before being charged with attempted murder on February 28.
(A) spoken to (B) spoken
(C) speaking to (D) speaking
- (23) I'll be sure to visit you when () convenient.
(A) I am (B) it is
(C) we are (D) you are

- (24) This necklace is () that one.
(A) as expensive as three times (B) as expensive three times as
(C) as three times expensive as (D) three times as expensive as
- (25) He was very () about the possibility of playing for the US national team.
(A) excited (B) excitement
(C) exciting (D) excitingly
- (26) () it not been for your assistance, I would have failed.
(A) Had (B) If
(C) Were (D) Without
- (27) Chimpanzees and humans are more closely related to each other than () is to the gorilla, their next closest relatives among the primates.
(A) both (B) either
(C) none (D) one
- (28) Jack () his book on the desk by the window so that he wouldn't forget it.
(A) laid (B) lain
(C) lay (D) lying
- (29) Having finished his college degree, Tom () back to his hometown to live with his parents.
(A) returned (B) sent
(C) turned (D) went
- (30) David will buy some more jackets and pants when he () paid.
(A) is going to get (B) gets
(C) shall get (D) will get
- (31) Your fingerprints are different () other person.
(A) from any (B) from that of any
(C) from (D) from those of any
- (32) Mercury was not visible because it was () near the sun to be seen.
(A) so (B) too
(C) very (D) well

- (33) Don't try to speak ().
(A) in your full mouth (B) in your mouth full
(C) with your full mouth (D) with your mouth full
- (34) We () far when we realized we'd forgotten our lunch boxes.
(A) don't go (B) didn't go
(C) hadn't gone (D) haven't gone
- (35) Bring your student ID card, () which you would not be able to enter the computer lab.
(A) because of (B) by
(C) with (D) without
- (36) The audience at the lecture was () than anticipated.
(A) more great (B) more greater
(C) much large (D) much larger
- (37) Tom has a good income to support his family ().
(A) in (B) of
(C) off (D) on
- (38) () I arrived at the hall when my boss telephoned me.
(A) Barely had (B) Only if
(C) Had (D) If
- (39) The steering committee, (), got right down to business.
(A) after it forms (B) if forming
(C) once formed (D) when it forms
- (40) If James had done () I asked him, we would have been finished much sooner.
(A) as (B) if
(C) just (D) that

Part 3. Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following passage and choose 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 world runs on oil. Without a steady supply, no nation's economy can sustain itself. In the same way, human beings run on water. Without fresh drinking water, a human being will die in a matter of days.

Water has been described as the next oil. Countries go to war over the planet's dwindling petroleum supplies. The media predicts that countries will fight even more fiercely over water. The geopolitical situation seems to warrant such fears. Worldwide, 263 watersheds lie across boundaries of two or more nations. The United Nations foresees 300 potential conflicts over usage of rivers and lakes.

It appears that current trends support the prediction of water wars. There is increasing pressure on the world's water supplies. Over the last century, the world population has increased dramatically. Demand for water for agricultural and industrial uses has also risen. Moreover, global warming threatens to shrink glaciers and affect weather patterns. Arid and semi-arid regions and heavily populated areas in Africa, Central and South Asia, and the Middle East, **face** the prospect of especially serious shortages.

Is there in fact a global conflict over water looming in our future? Conventional wisdom notwithstanding, there is little evidence that there will be a crisis similar to that over oil. Researchers have argued convincingly that water differs from oil in key respects: availability, ease of use, economic prominence, reusability, and respective histories of conflict.

Oil is relatively inaccessible, trapped underground or beneath oceans. It is also geographically isolated. Fifty-five percent of the world's oil is in the Middle East, so most nations must procure it through international trade. In contrast, water sources such as rivers and lakes are on the earth's surface, and thus easily accessible. Water is not restricted to certain regions of the globe. Precipitation in the form of rain and snow provides drinkable water. In general, countries can acquire adequate water within their borders. Water does not need substantial processing, and can be distributed and used with the most basic technologies. Petroleum must be refined before distribution to consumers.

Petroleum has a worldwide market, while water does not. Thanks to its scarcity, there is demand for oil halfway round the world for industrial and military purposes. Petroleum producers can conspire to control the market and demand a premium, but establishing oligopoly control over water is impossible. Water cannot command similar

profit margins, so it cannot rival oil in a capitalist economy.

Water is both recycled and recyclable. The sun evaporates water from the ocean surface. The clouds that form travel over land and provide rain. Communities also recycle water: After use in households, wastewater travels through sewage treatment plants to be treated and purified. Human beings cannot recycle the oil that they burn, and nature does not refill petroleum reserves under the ground. Once exhausted, oil can never be replaced.

Most of the planet is covered with water. Granted, the supply is salt water, and thus cannot be immediately used for drinking or crop irrigation. Nevertheless, sea water can be processed into potable water through desalinization. The energy consumed to remove salt is staggering, but as with most technologies, efficiency will improve with increased production, market expansion and greater investment in research and development.

Terrible predictions of war are not in accord with the history of water conflict, during which nations have usually found ways to share the precious resource. The last war over water occurred over 4,500 years ago. Since then, the history of conflict over water has been marked by resolution. In the past 1200 years, thousands of water treaties have been signed. The last half century has seen overwhelmingly more instances of cooperation than conflict over water.

The World Health Organization states that pollution and inefficiency compromise water supply in developing regions. Industry, agriculture and mining all produce pollution that stresses supplies of water for citizens, particularly in cities. Sanitation, purification, and conservation would be major steps toward reducing scarcity and preventing conflict.

Oil and water do not mix, literally and figuratively. Despite sensationalist media predictions, there is little evidence to support the argument that conflict over water will follow the pattern of conflict over oil. Advanced nations import petroleum, yet meet all water needs domestically. [Y]World powers send armies around the world to secure oil supplies, but have yet to do the same for water. In the future, there will be greater demands placed upon water supplies, but efficient usage and technological innovation will allow humanity to continue to find peaceful resolution to water conflicts.

(41) Select the meaning of [X]face in this context.

- (A) the most important surface of something
- (B) to accept the existence of
- (C) to turn in a particular direction
- (D) to cover with a different material

- (42) Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the underlined part [Y]?
- (A) Advanced nations are exercising military force but they have not sent armies to get water.
 - (B) Developed countries are now equipped with armed forces and they are ready to use them for oil and water supplies.
 - (C) Power companies asked armies to protect their tankers in the ocean and they will need the protection for water in the future.
 - (D) Superpowers such as the U.S. and the U.K. use armies for oil while they use navies for water.
- (43) What is NOT mentioned as a cause of increasing pressure on water supply?
- (A) environmental deterioration by global warming
 - (B) expansion of the world population
 - (C) increasing demand for water for growing crops
 - (D) shifts in the geopolitical balance
- (44) The media predicts that countries will fight fiercely over water, because
- (A) water resources are on the planet's surface.
 - (B) many nations share the same water resource locations.
 - (C) salt water has to be processed for drinking.
 - (D) it is not easy to sign international water treaties.
- (45) Which of the following statements is NOT true, according to the passage?
- (A) Many water conflicts have been solved diplomatically.
 - (B) Oil is geographically local while water is not.
 - (C) Peaceful resolution to water conflicts depends on establishing oligopoly control over water.
 - (D) We have already developed technologies to purify sea water.

平成22年度後期 外国語A(英語)正解例

Part 1
Vocabulary

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

点

Part 2
Structure

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

点

Part 3
Reading Comprehension

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

点

合 計
点