

平成 23 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) A friend of mine who works for the () electric utility is also the president of a civic organization.
(A) domestic (B) local
(C) peripheral (D) rural
- (2) After a while, I () to realize that I was wrong.
(A) became (B) came
(C) got (D) took
- (3) An island rich in natural resources was located about three miles off ().
(A) beach (B) coast
(C) seaside (D) shore
- (4) I asked for () so I could concentrate on my work.
(A) calm (B) noise
(C) peace (D) quiet
- (5) I was in a long, () line at the post office.
(A) busy (B) impatient
(C) open (D) urgent
- (6) In exploring international trends, analysis () on a wide range of content from leading newspapers and networks such as the *New York Times* and the BBC.
(A) based (B) extracted
(C) focused (D) talked
- (7) It is our () to be the number one retailer of health products.
(A) detention (B) intention
(C) retention (D) sustention
- (8) Many local railway companies are suffering from () in the number of passengers.
(A) a decline (B) an average
(C) an increase (D) the little
- (9) My father used to () his achievement to hard work and a bit of luck.
(A) abstract (B) ascribed
(C) attend (D) attribute
- (10) One employee, who wishes to be (), confesses that the company engaged in illegal activities.
(A) anomaly (B) anonymous
(C) unanimated (D) unanimous

- (11) Our discussion () to be useful and I came up with a new idea afterwards.
 (A) considered (B) examined
 (C) proved (D) searched
- (12) Recently Japan has become almost () with animation and 'cute' culture to some foreigners.
 (A) common (B) similar
 (C) synchronized (D) synonymous
- (13) She discovered () method of analysing blood samples and contributed a lot to the progress of medical research.
 (A) a capacious (B) a harmonious
 (C) a voracious (D) an ingenious
- (14) The 1950s in America is () more for its sociology than for its politics.
 (A) established (B) qualified
 (C) received (D) remembered
- (15) The first-year students will be () their student IDs after this orientation course.
 (A) accepted (B) allotted
 (C) issued (D) received
- (16) The qualities of a second-rate writer can easily be (), but a first-rate writer can only be experienced.
 (A) defined (B) denied
 (C) detected (D) ignored
- (17) We need to () a survey of consumer attitudes towards organic food before launching our products.
 (A) carry (B) conduct
 (C) experience (D) perform
- (18) We told him he was in danger but he didn't () us seriously.
 (A) consider (B) get
 (C) regard (D) take
- (19) When I started teaching, I was () to follow the advice of more experienced colleagues.
 (A) ambiguous (B) anxious
 (C) sent (D) serious
- (20) Women in some countries started to () their voting rights in the second half of the nineteenth century.
 (A) claim (B) insist
 (C) keep (D) say

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) () have you found out youth culture in Japan is like after your one-year research project there?
(A) How (B) That
(C) What (D) Which
- (22) Although I am the police reporter for a small newspaper, I am sometimes assigned to stories () to crime.
(A) no relation (B) related
(C) relating (D) unrelated
- (23) "Do you know where Fluffy is?" "Oh, yes, () in the dining room."
(A) I know your cat (B) there is your cat
(C) your cat is (D) your cat is gone
- (24) Had you obeyed our instructions, we () to handle the disastrous situation.
(A) did not need (B) had not needed
(C) would not have needed (D) would not need
- (25) He finally decided to buy a new car because the engine of his twenty-year-old Toyota was found to be () repair.
(A) above (B) beside
(C) beyond (D) over
- (26) His 30-year study of human genes made him a () legend in the field.
(A) alive (B) lived
(C) lively (D) living
- (27) "I heard you won a hundred cans of beer. How long will that last you?" "I drink ten cans a week. So () them all by the end of the year."
(A) I drank (B) I have drunk
(C) I'll drink (D) I'll have drunk
- (28) I stopped by to see friends who had just moved into their new home, which was still () stacks of unpacked boxes.
(A) filled (B) filled of
(C) filled with (D) filling in
- (29) I was in the delivery room of a Chicago hospital with my wife, () labor with our first child.
(A) that she was going into (B) who was going into
(C) whom she was going into (D) with going into

- (30) Jessica is always complaining of ().
 (A) being too small of her office (B) her office being too small
 (C) her office is too small (D) that her office is too small
- (31) Little () that he was a very famous lecturer.
 (A) did we know (B) knew we
 (C) we didn't know (D) we knew
- (32) "My cup is missing. Where is it?" "Sorry, I broke it this morning. I'm going to get ()."
 (A) a new one (B) it
 (C) new one (D) the new one
- (33) Ordinary people can visit the moon---that's () in the near future.
 (A) I believe what will happen (B) what I believe will happen
 (C) what I will believe happen (D) what will happen I believe
- (34) Partly due to the financial crisis in Greece, the value of the yen to the euro is approximately () it was a year ago.
 (A) as high as twice (B) as high twice as
 (C) as twice high as (D) twice as high as
- (35) Something has () with my computer. I can't start it.
 (A) gone bad (B) gone badly
 (C) gone wrong (D) gone wrongly
- (36) The campaign put an enormous emphasis on the Internet, () a website to accumulate many email supporters.
 (A) although creating (B) created
 (C) creating (D) to create
- (37) There is () doubt that people have visceral responses to colors and shapes.
 (A) all (B) few
 (C) no (D) not
- (38) "This has nothing () with money," he says.
 (A) doing (B) done
 (C) to be done (D) to do
- (39) While working as an airline customer-service agent, I got a call from a woman who wanted to know if she could take her dog ().
 (A) for boarding (B) on air
 (C) on board (D) on the board
- (40) You had better not try to complete your assignment in such a hurry () you have other things to do urgently.
 (A) but (B) so
 (C) that (D) unless

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.

2,500 years ago in Classical Greece, you would be lucky to survive until the age of 28. If you made it through childhood, you might be killed by any number of infectious diseases, or in one of the frequent wars, or in childbirth, or from rotten teeth. In medieval Britain, 1,000 years later, things were not much better. Human existence was, as the philosopher Thomas Hobbes wrote, 'nasty, brutish and short.' Life expectancy was still around 30.

Today the world average human life span is 67 years. If we consider that *Homo sapiens* has been around for 200,000 years, this is a remarkably quick improvement. As life expectancy has increased, the world population has shot up dramatically. In 1800, the human population was 1 billion. The figure today is 6.8 billion, and the United Nations estimates that by 2050, the world total will be 9 billion.

Numbers can be misleading. Compared with ants, for example, humans are not so common: zoologists estimate that there are 1 quadrillion (1 followed by 15 zeroes) ants on the planet at any one time. However, Steve Jones, a leading British geneticist, believes that humans are presently 10,000 times more populous than they should be. That is, they are 10,000 times more populous than their ecosystem--planet earth--can sustain. This is the definition of human overpopulation, where our ability to reproduce exceeds the earth's ability to provide us with adequate sustenance, with food, water, clothing and shelter.

The explosion in the human population is due to the revolutions in agriculture, industry, science (as well as medicine) that have occurred since the eighteenth century. What powers all three revolutions is stored energy. This is energy derived from the sun that has been laid down in fossil fuels, which enables, amongst other things, the construction of machines, the development of chemicals for agriculture and medicine, and the storage of food. But these developments have come at an environmental cost. Human overpopulation is currently linked to deforestation, water shortages, soil erosion, epidemics, global warming and famine. Within the human ecosystem itself, as the quantity of human life increases, the quality of life decreases for us all. Stress, high blood pressure, noise pollution from traffic and neighbours, and working long hours for fear of losing your job to somebody else, are all pressures related to overpopulation.

If overpopulation is such a problem, how do we solve it? Or indeed, should we try to solve it? Humans do not hesitate to intervene when other species overrun their environment. Cat owners, for example, cannot afford to feed and do not have the space to keep hundreds of cats, so they sterilise their pet. In this way, the cat population within a habitat is regulated. But attempts to control human populations draw criticism from human rights groups. Doesn't everyone have the right to life? Isn't it unnatural to prevent human reproduction? The Catholic church, for instance, argues against the

use of contraception, even though it prevents the spread of HIV, and can improve the quality of women's and children's lives. Other groups oppose abortion, insisting that all human life is sacred from the moment a sperm cell fertilises an ovum.

One country that has tried to limit its population is China. Its one-child policy was introduced in 1978. The policy was intended to reduce demand on natural resources, and to reduce unemployment caused by an excess population. Opponents of the policy criticise it both for its violation of human rights and for its ineffectiveness. It is estimated that by 2020, China will have an excess of 30 million males. Sons are traditionally favoured in Chinese society, so parents may abort female babies, or abandon them.

Supporters of the policy, however, argue that reducing the quantity of life has improved the quality of life in China, enabling it to develop to the point of becoming the world's second-largest economy. These advocates stress that if a population expansion in a habitat continues unchecked, there are two possibilities: either a natural check--such as famine--occurs, because the habitat cannot support the population; or alternatively, the population seeks a larger environment for its inhabitants. In human terms, this means war with other countries.

Whichever side in the argument is right, both opponents and supporters of population reduction argue that they are protecting human rights. Finding the balance between quantity and quality of life is difficult. That is, we need enough humans to ensure the survival of the species, but not so many that our supporting environment cannot allow us to survive. What is clear is that species that fail to adapt to environmental changes do not survive. It is a fact that 99% of all species that have ever existed on planet earth are now extinct. If humans are to survive, we need to think flexibly about our responsibilities to each other and to our planet.

注 contraception: 避孕 ovum: 卵子

(41) Which is the most accurate description of overpopulation?

- (A) when the population of a species is very large
- (B) when a species is too dominant
- (C) when a species is too numerous for its supporting environment
- (D) when the population of a species damages its environment

(42) Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?

- (A) It is natural that humans should have evolved to have the average life expectancy of 67 years since our species has been on the earth for as long as 200,000 years.
- (B) Human overpopulation is due to disquieting phenomena which are currently prevalent worldwide, such as deforestation and water shortage.
- (C) While many people resort to sterilisation to control the cat population, there are animal lovers' organizations which are strongly against this conduct.
- (D) Some sects of religious groups argue for prohibition on contraception, regardless of its benefits to human health.

- (43) Why do some people oppose reducing the human population?
- (A) because it is dangerous
 - (B) because it is illegal
 - (C) because it is immoral
 - (D) because it is not a problem
- (44) Choose the correct description for China's one-child policy:
- (A) its success is debated
 - (B) it has been a complete failure
 - (C) it has been absolutely successful
 - (D) it has destroyed human rights
- (45) What is the author's conclusion about human overpopulation?
- (A) we need to reduce the human population now
 - (B) it poses no threat to the world
 - (C) reducing the human population is ineffective
 - (D) humans must think about adapting to changing conditions

平成23年度後期 外国語A(英語)正解例

Part 1
Vocabulary

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

点

Part 2
Structure

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

点

Part 3
Reading Comprehension

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

点

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