英語Ⅰ 2006年度夏学期期末試験予想問題（Session9） １年

[A] 以下の文章を読んで設問に答えなさい。

Cafés, which originated in this way in the Islamic world, went on to play a large role in modern European nations, which (1)[**a.**exported / **b.**imported] the idea of the coffee house as well as the actual coffee beans from the Islamic world. But as coffee became a global product, the relationship between coffee and its origins still honored in the Ethiopian coffee slaughtering ritual became increasingly (2)[**a.**tenuous / **b.**close]. (3)[**a.**Distributors / **b.**Producers] and consumers living in countries where coffee is consumed today are primarily interested in price and quality. They are <u>oblivious to</u> the fact that the coffee on the table in front of them does not just appear out of nowhere but has [**A**] taken its life from the earth, the people, and the water of other parts of the world.

１． （１）～（３）について、用意された選択肢の中から適切なものを選んで記号で答えなさい。

２． 下線部の表現の言い換えとしてもっとも適切なものを選んで記号で答えなさい。
(a) indifferent to (b) conscious of (c) unaware of (d) attracted to

３． 空欄Ａに適する副詞を次から選び、記号で答えなさい。
(a) ironically (b) surprisingly (c) luckily (d) actually

[B] 以下の文章を読んで設問に答えなさい。

I am not a specialist in Croatia. All I really knew about the country ahead of time was that it was the place where neckties were invented, and that it had played against Japan in the 2000 soccer World Cup. Aside from the image I had of a war-scarred nation, this was pretty much all <u>I can tell you</u> about Croatia then. But once I visited Zagreb and Dubrovnik, the old capital along the Dalmatian coast, I realized how (**A**) my image of the country had been. True, there were some remnants of war damage still (**B**). But { very safe, visit, and, it, seem, definitely worth, all}. A coastal fort city, Dubrovnik has stood overlooking the Adriatic Sea since the time of the (**C**) Greeks. It was a (**D**) city with an air of serenity and peace. And of course it too had its coffee

shops. Right next to the fort's Pile Gate, I found a good one. Not a "Café Genscher" this time, but an internet café.

1. 空欄 A～D にはそれぞれ一語ずつ形容詞が入る。適する形容詞を以下から選び記号で答えなさい。ただし一つの形容詞を二度使ってはいけない。
[**a.**ancient **b.**nesessary **c.**visible **d.**dignified **e.**sophisticated **f.**inadequate]

2. {}内の語および句を並び替えて意味の通る文にしなさい。ただし動詞は必要に応じて活用変化させること。

3. 下線部が正しい表現になるように時制を改めなさい。

[C] 以下の文章を読んで設問に答えなさい。

The Nauman Enterprise and the German state form an impressive combination. (1)[**a.**Locally / **b.**Globally / **c.**Glocally / **d.**Grotesquely], Germany is [**A**] only to the United States in the amount of coffee imported. And (2)[**a.**because / **b.**although / **c.**in spite that / **d.**whereas] there is a high tariff imposed on beans roasted on-site at the location of production, the overwhelming majority of Germany's coffee imports are [**B**] beans. The Nauman Group based in Hamburg takes care of the roasting process for these beans once they arrive in Germany. If we go back to our example of the bag of coffee that costs four euros, it turns out that more than [**C**] of that figure — 2.2euros (275yen) — goes to the traders, transporters and roasters, all of which belong to the Nauman Group. So this is a brilliant collaboration between the nation and the company. Furthermore, and even more (3)[**a.**reasonably / **b.**brilliantly / **c.**naturally / **d.**paradoxically], Germany — where coffee beans cannot be grown — is, as a result of this process, one of the world's largest exporters of roasted coffee beans. {global, some, the, triggers, geographies, market, mysterious, certainly}.

1. （１）～（３）について、最も適する表現を各選択肢の中から一つ選び記号で答えなさい。

2. 空欄 A～C に適する単語を文脈から考えて答えなさい。

３． ｛ ｝内の単語を並び替えて意味の通る文にしなさい。ただし文頭に来る単語の頭

文字も小文字で書かれている。

[D] 次の文章が一つの段落を形成するように、もっとも適切な順序に並び替えなさい。ただし段落 **A**,**C**,**D** の位置は与えてある。

A, The internet café in Dubrovnik, like the city as a whole, opens itself generously to the world.

B, The world seemed rather small that day, and Croatia just another part of the global communications network.

C, Indeed, its national telephone company seemed likely at that time to be sold to Deutsche Telekom.

D, In one corner of this internet café filled with Hungarian-made computers, a Dutch-made television was showing images of the World Trade Center in New York City.

E, Sit down at any of the computers and instantly the Windows system ushers you into the virtual spaces of world information.

F, Yes, it was that day, when the eyes of the world were turned toward New York.

G, At the same time, the café's windows open onto the waters of the Adriatic, beyond which lie the eastern Mediterranean and Africa … and New York.

A — — — — **D** — — **C**

以下はテープを聴いて答える問題です。

画面に画像が映ることはありません。

[E] 放送を聴き、下線部を読まれたとおりの語句で埋めなさい。（ ）内は埋めるべき単語の数である。

Oskar Kellner arrived in Japan in 1881, [ア](3 words) an invitation he had received from the Japanese government. He'd been asked to come to Tokyo to teach the latest theories in practical methods of modern agriculture at [イ](6 words). Perhaps you've heard of Sapporo Agricultural College, where the famous Professor William S. Clark taught for one year. Komaba Agricultural College also played a crucial role in the development of agricultural science in Japan. It's the ancestor of the University of Tokyo's [ウ](4 words). As a professor of agricultural chemistry at Komaba — teaching in English! — Oskar Kellner taught [エ(3 words). Some of his students went on to become influential bureaucrats and scholars. They played an important role in setting the course of Japanese agricultural policy and science, in the twentieth-century.

[F] 以下の短文を放送文全体の内容と照らし合わせ、正しいならばＴ、間違っているならＦと答えなさい。

(1) The Kellner field was named after a famous German teacher.

(2) Oskar Kellner came to Japan from Germany in 1881, to teach at Sapporo Agricultural Collage.

(3) Kellner taught subjects that were not widely known at the time in Japan.

(4) Kellner believed that the latest scientific knowledge could not be applied to Japanese traditional rice growing.

解答編

[A]

1. (1) b (2) a (3) a
2. c
3. d

[B]

1. (A) f (B) c (C) a (D) d
2. it all seemed very safe and definitely worth visiting
3. I could have told you

[C]

1. (1) a (2) a (3) d
2. [A] second [B] raw [C] half
3. The global market certainly triggers some mysterious geographies.

[D]

A — E — G — F — D — B — C

[E]

［ア］in response to［イ］a newly established collage in Komaba
［ウ］present Department of Agriculture［エ］many promising students

[F]

（ア）T （イ）F （ウ）T （エ）F

単語帳　（番号は行数）

Introduction

1. ritual 儀式
5. bless　祝福する
5. prayer　祈りの言葉
5. sprinkle　撒く、散りばめる
8. slaughter　虐殺する
9. barbaric　野蛮な、未開の
16. gratitude　感謝
17. brew　（コーヒーなどを）淹れる、注ぐ
17. weave　…を編みこむ
19. modesty　寛大さ
21. vanity　虚栄心
22. gluttony　暴飲暴食
25. merchant　商人
28. commodity　商品
29. bestow　授ける
33. prestige　名声、威厳
34. prominent　目立った、主要な
40. tenuous　（繋がりなどが）希薄な
42. oblivious　…を意識していない
50. contamination　汚染、悪影響
54. thread　縫い糸
58. fragrant　よい香りの
58. curl　曲がる、カールする
60. mutually　相互に

Coffee and Globalization

68. embroil　巻き込む
70. steer　導く、舵を取る
76. scar　傷つける
78. capital　首都
80. remnant　残り、名残

82. fort　とりで
83. dignify　威厳をつける
84. serenity　うららかさ、平穏
89. usher　案内する
104. inextricably　ほどけないほどに、込み入って
123. equivalent　同等（の）、等価（の）
125. budget　予算
128. eradicate　根絶する
136. altitude　高度、海抜
136. devastate　荒らす、圧倒する
137. indigenous　現地の
143. headquarters　本社
148. overwhelming　圧倒的な、たいへんな
154. brilliant　立派な、すばらしい
155. paradoxically　逆説的な
162. prediction　予言
163. conquer　征服する
164. undermine　傷つける、（価値のあるものを）損なわせる
168. bountiful　豊かな
176. rebellion　反乱、謀反
181. brute　獣、野蛮人
186. horribly　恐ろしく