

(2014年度)

5 英語問題 (90分)

(この問題冊子は23ページ，8問である。)

受験についての注意

1. 監督の指示があるまで，問題冊子を開いてはならない。
2. 試験開始前に，監督から指示があったら，解答用紙の右上の番号が自分の受験番号と一致することを確認し，所定の欄に氏名を記入すること。次に，解答用紙の右側のミシン目にそって，きれいに折り曲げてから，受験番号と氏名が書かれた切片を切り離し，机上に置くこと。
3. 監督から試験開始の指示があったら，この問題冊子が，上に記したページ数どおりそろっていることを確かめること。
4. 筆記具は，HかFかHBの黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルに限る。万年筆・ボールペンなどを使用してはならない。時計に組み込まれたアラーム機能，計算機能，辞書機能などを使用してはならない。
5. 解答は解答用紙の各問の選択肢の中から正解と思うものを選んで，そのマーク欄をぬりつぶすこと。その他の部分には何も書いてはならない。
6. マークをするとき，マーク欄からはみ出したり，白い部分を残したり，文字や番号，○や×をつけてはならない。
7. 訂正する場合は，消しゴムでていねいに消すこと。消しきずはきれいに取り除くこと。
8. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり，破ったりしてはならない。
9. 試験時間中に退場してはならない。
10. 解答用紙を持ち帰ってはならない。
11. 問題冊子は必ず持ち帰ること。

1 次の会話文を読み、下線部(1)~(10)に入るもっとも適切な語句を(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

A: Thanks for coming. I thought you might stand me up.

N: I thought about it. So, _____?
(1)

A: Nate, from the minute I quit my job, all I've thought about was what I would say to you. I've rehearsed it in my head a million times. How I would apologize for being such a jerk, for getting carried away, for thinking that what I was doing is more important than the people I care about. _____ how I treated you and how I let Miranda and my ambition take me over until I became this completely other person. And now that you're here, well, I just I wanted to say that you were right about everything. That I _____ my friends and my family and everything I believed in and _____? For shoes and shirts and jackets and belts.
(2) (3) (4)

Nate. I'm _____.
(5)

N: I know you are.

I flew up to Boston while you were gone. I interviewed at the Oak Room.

A: And?

N: And _____ their new chef. I'm moving up there in a couple of weeks.
(6)

A: That's great. I'm so _____. Congratulations.
(7)

N: Yeah. _____, huh? Can't believe it.
(8)

A: I can.

N: So, _____? I mean, what are you gonna do now?
(9)

A: Not sure. But actually I have a job interview today.

N: Oh, yeah?

A: Mm-hmm.

N: That's _____?
(10)

A: Shut up. I like this.

(Adapted from Hedges, P. (2005). *The devil wears Prada screenplay*. Retrieved from <http://www.dailyscript.com>)

- (1) (a) when are we meeting (b) what's up
(c) where will you stand (d) why not
- (2) (a) There's no excuse for (b) I deny
(c) I don't know (d) Let me tell you
- (3) (a) gave everything to (b) pulled the leg of
(c) put my head down for (d) turned my back on
- (4) (a) for what (b) why not
(c) where to (d) now you
- (5) (a) trustworthy (b) a liar
(c) fashionable (d) sorry
- (6) (a) they gave me (b) they hired me
(c) you're looking at (d) I'm as successful as
- (7) (a) sympathetic to you (b) happy for you
(c) lucky to hear that (d) ungrateful
- (8) (a) I'm happy to hear that (b) It's a tragedy
(c) How about that (d) You did it
- (9) (a) how was it (b) what do you do
(c) what do you mean (d) what about you

- (10) (a) what you're like (b) what you're wearing
 (c) why you think so (d) where you have been

2

(11)~(20)のうち、誤りのあるものを下線部(a)~(e)の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (11) Like a pitcher taken the mound on opening day, Frank Gehrke gets the spotlight in California every early April. That's when the otherwise obscure state water official trudges into the Sierra Nevada mountains, media in tow, and plunges aluminum tubes into the snow.
- (12) With those snow samples—and historical datas and mathematical formulas—Gehrke and his colleagues can tell anxious farmers and hydroelectric power companies how much water they can expect for the coming summer.
- (13) Even with about 150 people taking samples across the state and the help of satellites and sensors buried in the ground, it's a highly uncertain way estimating the water supply for a thirsty state, where every drop is precious and expensive to move.
- (14) According to one study, the predictions are off by 18 percent at least half the time. That could change dramatically if an experiment in snowpack measurement underway this month proves promised.

- (15) For the past few weeks, researchers from NASA and the California Institute of Technology's Jet Propulsion Laboratory have been flying over the Tuolumne River Valley, which runs through Yosemite National Park, with sophisticated instruments that measure the snow's depth and area, as well as the amount of energy they absorb from the sun.
- (16) That will allow them to more precise predict the volume of water that will come from the Sierra snowpack for 2.6 million people in the San Francisco area, how fast it will melt, where it will flow and how soon, the researchers say.
- (17) Those can be expensive mistakes for consumers, farmers and electric utilities. "What the new method gives me that we have never had is an actual estimate of what the total volume of water are in the mountains," said Bruce McGurk, a consultant to the Airborne Snow Observatory (ASO) project and former manager of the Hetch Hetchy reservoir, which serves the San Francisco area.
- (18) "All we've ever had is the statistical relationship between snow measurement at a bunch of points" and the water flow, he said. Gehrke's calculations show that the state will deliver only 35 percent of its normal water supply to agencies across California, which must figure out how to make up any of the difference.
- (19) Farmers already are preparing to see their allocations cut and consumers are being urged conserving. Knowing more about when the water will come down from the mountains would help.

(20) Satellites can map the snow's area, but they provide huge snapshots,
comparing with the aerial surveys, which can show a patch of snow a yard or
two square, and a patch of bare ground next to it, Painter said. And the satellite
images can take weeks to arrive.

(Adapted from Bernstein, L. (2013, April 28). A possible new way to manage water and snow in thirsty California. *The Washington Post*. Retrieved from <http://www.washingtonpost.com>)

3 次の英文を読み、空欄(21)～(30)に入るもっとも適切な語を(a)～(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

Young, thin models tend to dominate the catwalks and fashion shoots, but a group of stylish pensioners is giving them a run (21) their money and appearing in glossy ads for eyewear and designer clothes.

At 93, Ilona Royce Smithkin didn't expect to become a style photographer's muse*, even less a model for a global fashion house.

When a young photographer started a blog in 2008 called Advanced Style celebrating the stylish senior citizens of New York, he heard on the grapevine about a boldly-dressed artist (22) her late 80s with flame-red hair and sky-high eyelashes (23) the same colour. Ari Seth Cohen, now 31, was immediately intrigued and began searching.

"I knew I just had to meet her," he laughs. "She sounded just like the pictures of expressive, colourful older women I used to draw (24) a child."

Over the next 18 months he kept an eye (25) in the streets and shops of Manhattan's West Village. "Then one day I saw this woman in a bright green tracksuit and wonderful red hair flying in the wind, walking across the street and I knew it was her."

Five years after their first meeting, they are firm friends. Cohen sits on a brightly coloured sofa beside Smithkin. Her lilac shoes don't reach the floor. She has lived the past 60 years of her life in this room, surrounded (26) her paintings, trinkets, scarves, and hats. There is no kitchen and only just a bathroom.

"You have wonderful things in store when you get older," she chirps. "When I was younger I always worried how I looked, whether people liked me. Now I really like myself, and I'm using my creative side even more than a few years ago." She holds (27) a long piece of stripy material. "I spotted an umbrella someone had left in the street, I liked the colour so I took it home and made it (28) this scarf."

Cohen unrolls a large poster print of one of his photographs.

It's Smithkin close up, wrapped in scarlet feathers that wind up (29) her neck until they blend with the fire of her hair. She wears enormous 1960s-style sunglasses with yellow frames (30) a gentle smile slicked with glossy red.

*muse : the source of inspiration for an artist

(Adapted from Smith, T. (2013, April 25). The fashion world's silver stylistas. *BBC News Magazine*. Retrieved from <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/magazine-22013245>)

- (21) (a) with (b) by (c) for (d) out
- (22) (a) from (b) of (c) on (d) in
- (23) (a) of (b) to (c) by (d) from
- (24) (a) from (b) as (c) to (d) over
- (25) (a) up (b) on (c) for (d) out
- (26) (a) by (b) from (c) to (d) between
- (27) (a) in (b) over (c) with (d) up
- (28) (a) from (b) into (c) with (d) for
- (29) (a) around (b) within (c) through (d) down
- (30) (a) beneath (b) above (c) in (d) beyond

4 次の英文を読み、(31)~(40)の問いにもっとも適切な答えを(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

At present, there are more than 1,000 KFC restaurants in China, and they are increasing at an annual rate of 200. A new KFC restaurant opens every other day. Western counterpart McDonald's also continues to expand its premises.

Having arrived on the mainland in the early 1990s, McDonald's has more than 600

restaurants in nearly 100 cities. Although there have been fewer golden arches in America, its native country, in the past two years, China's McDonald's has grown at a rate of 100 restaurants per year.

The total income of fast food restaurants in China now stands at 180 billion yuan RMB, and KFC and McDonald's account for eight percent. What kind of magic has brought them such success in China? How do they sustain growth rates? Their standardized business operation apart, the key is excellent inter-cultural management.

Western Fast Food—Chinese Style

Attracting customers is a hurdle every foreign fast food restaurant must clear. The novelty of these fast food restaurants initially won many customers. Although cheap and commonplace in America, at the time the Chinese government's opening-up policy was newly enacted, fast food was exotically foreign enough to whet* Chinese people's curiosity about the outside world. Managers took advantage of this by charging the relatively high prices of 10 yuan for a hamburger, and 5 yuan for a Coke.

By the mid-1990s, there were 100 fast food restaurants around Beijing; the convenience, efficient service, comfortable environment, pleasing music and jovial atmosphere garnered* fans. Office workers enjoyed grabbing a quick bite on their way to work, and friends enjoyed relaxing over a Coke. However, certain eagle-eyed managers noticed that some people never dropped in when they passed by. Some customers complained that fast food was not as good as their Chinese cuisine, and that it lacked variety. McDonald's and KFC restaurants were almost empty during the traditional celebrations of Spring Festival and Mid-autumn Festival, while Chinese restaurants bustled.

The reason? Cultural differences. Fast food restaurants like KFC and McDonald's are distinct American brands. Differences between China and US politics, economics, social development and ideology became obstacles to international enterprises operating in China. Corporate culture could not be understood or accepted here, especially in the restaurant field, where culture plays a crucial role.

So the solution was to adapt: when in Rome, do as the Romans. Deep-rooted in the Chinese consciousness is the traditional culture of food and drink that features color, fragrance, flavor and variety. Fast food simply does not compare. Now that curiosity had faded, people returned to their own more extensive cuisine. Under such circumstances, the only way out was to combine the two different cultures. Fast food restaurants have been learning to absorb elements of Chinese culture.

Since the summer of 2001, KFC has introduced many Chinese items onto their menus. Preserved Sichuan Pickle and Shredded Pork Soup was one of the first. Consumers felt their traditions were being respected when they could taste Chinese cuisine at a foreign restaurant. The soup proved a success, and Mushroom Rice, Tomato and Egg Soup, and Traditional Peking Chicken Roll were soon added to the menu. KFC also serves packets of Happy French Fry Shakes that contain beef, orange and Uygur barbecue spices.

Not content to lag behind, McDonald's Vegetable and Seafood Soup and Corn Soup were introduced, and the company worked to modify the restaurants' design. During the 2004 Spring Festival, McDonald's on Beijing's Wangfujing Street attracted many people with a traditional Chinese look, decorating their interiors with paper-cuts of the Chinese character Fu (Happiness), magpies and twin fishes, all auspicious symbols.

Inter-cultural Management Mode

KFC and McDonald's have absorbed the Chinese cultural elements of showing respect, recognition, understanding, assimilation and amalgamation, while maintaining the substance of the Western culture of efficiency, freedom, democracy, equality and humanity. This inter-cultural management mode, with American business culture at the core, supplemented by Chinese traditional culture, provides reference for international enterprises which need to adjust, enrich and reconstruct their corporate culture to enhance local market flexibility.

*whet : stimulate

*garnered : gathered

(Adapted from Jianghong, Q. (2004, June 1). KFC and McDonald's: A model of blended culture. *China Daily*. Retrieved from http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/english/doc/2004-06/01/content_335488.htm)

- (31) According to the author, what challenge does every foreign fast food restaurant encounter?
- (a) finding an ideal location
 - (b) drawing in customers
 - (c) offering competitive prices
 - (d) opening more stores
- (32) To what does the author credit McDonald's and KFC's success in China?
- (a) blending Chinese culture with American culture
 - (b) selling American food as popular brands
 - (c) asking the opinions of Chinese consumers on the street
 - (d) dropping the prices of the food in their restaurants

- (33) What complaint did some Chinese customers have about foreign fast food restaurants?
- (a) Fast food restaurants were too expensive.
 - (b) Fast food restaurants did not make authentic Chinese food.
 - (c) Fast food restaurants did not have good service.
 - (d) Fast food restaurants did not offer a broad selection of food.
- (34) What does the expression “when in Rome, do as the Romans” mean in this passage?
- (a) Follow the customs of the places you visit.
 - (b) Do everything the Western way.
 - (c) Obey the laws of the places you visit.
 - (d) Watch how cultures change over time.
- (35) Which of the following strategies did KFC employ to adapt to Chinese culture?
- (a) decorated the restaurants’ interiors with Chinese design elements
 - (b) adopted the corporate culture of Chinese businesses
 - (c) introduced Chinese cuisine to their menu
 - (d) targeted sales to busy office workers
- (36) What was the result when KFC adapted to Chinese culture?
- (a) Chinese consumers realized that fast food was faster than Chinese food.
 - (b) Managers discovered some people never came into their restaurant.
 - (c) Chinese consumers believed that KFC respected their traditions.
 - (d) More office workers came into their restaurant.

- (37) Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the article?
- (a) In the past two years, around 200 McDonald's restaurants have opened in China.
 - (b) Foreign fast food restaurants in China were expensive.
 - (c) Chinese restaurants were more popular during traditional holidays.
 - (d) McDonald's and KFC are the most profitable fast food restaurants in China.
- (38) How does the author evaluate KFC and McDonald's adaptation of Chinese culture?
- (a) The author views it favorably.
 - (b) The author is indifferent to it.
 - (c) The author views it negatively.
 - (d) The author is impatient about it.
- (39) Who is the primary audience of this article most likely to be?
- (a) Chinese consumers
 - (b) foreign businesses seeking to expand in China
 - (c) McDonald's and KFC customers
 - (d) government officials who are distrustful of globalization
- (40) What kind of article is this?
- (a) a restaurant review
 - (b) an advice column
 - (c) a business piece
 - (d) a human interest story

5

次の英文を読み、空欄(41)~(50)に入るもっとも適切な表現を(a)~(d)の中から1つ
選びなさい。

The bank called today, and I told them my deposit was in the mail, even though I hadn't written a check yet. It'd been a (41) day. The baby I'm pregnant with decided to do aerobics on my lungs for two hours, our three-year-old daughter painted the living-room couch with lipstick, the IRS* put me on hold for an hour, and I was late to a business meeting because I was tired.

I told my client that traffic had been bad. When my partner came home, his tired look told me his day hadn't gone any better than mine, so when he asked, "How was your day?" I said, "Oh, fine," knowing that one more straw might break his (42). A friend called and wanted to take me to lunch. I said I was busy. Four lies in the (43) of a day, none of which I felt the least bit (44) about.

We lie. We all do. We exaggerate, we minimize, we avoid (45), we spare people's feelings, we (46) forget, we keep secrets, we justify lying to the big-guy institutions. Like most people, I indulge in small falsehoods and still think of myself as an honest person. Sure I lie, but it doesn't hurt anything. Or does it?

I once tried going a whole week without telling a lie, and it was paralyzing. I discovered that telling the truth all the time is nearly impossible. It means living with some serious (47): The bank charges me \$60 in overdraft fees, my partner collapses when I tell him about my travails, my (48) fires me for telling her I didn't feel like being on time, and my friend takes it (49) when I say I'm not hungry. There must be some merit to lying.

But if I justify lying, what makes me any different from slick politicians or the corporate robbers who raided the savings and loan industry? Saying it's okay to

lie one way and not another is hedging. I cannot seem to (50) the voice deep inside me that tells me: When someone lies, someone loses.

*IRS : アメリカの国税局

(Adapted from Ericsson, S. (2011, September 20). The ways we lie. Retrieved from <http://www.stephericsson.com/2011/128/>)

- (41) (a) vigorous (b) rough (c) violent (d) struggling
- (42) (a) back (b) face (c) legs (d) shoulders
- (43) (a) result (b) course (c) week (d) beginning
- (44) (a) aware (b) curious (c) active (d) guilty
-
- (45) (a) cheating (b) confrontation
(c) contentment (d) contraction
- (46) (a) rarely (b) honestly (c) confidently (d) conveniently
- (47) (a) consequences (b) expectations
(c) injuries (d) advantages
- (48) (a) wife (b) attorney (c) client (d) daughter
- (49) (a) personally (b) deeply (c) angrily (d) smoothly
- (50) (a) welcome (b) seek (c) hear (d) escape

6

次の英文は障害のあるアメリカ人の自叙伝からの抜粋です。英文を読み、問い(51)~(60)に答えなさい。

“Handicapped” is the word my family uses—the *polite* word, that is, as opposed to “crippled.”

Dad is editor of *GQ* magazine, which he calls *Gentleman's Quarterly*, Mom worked for the producers of a TV program called *Playhouse 90* on CBS before Alec was born. They're modern thinkers. In a time when it's widely accepted that even the best parents can't easily cope with having a handicapped child, or wouldn't want to, Mom and Dad go against the grain.

Yet every now and then Mom wonders if the kids who are _____ in these special-education ghettos develop a sense of camaraderie*, of shared frustration, that I'm missing. She says being with these kids might provide me with an “emotional support system.”

“Oh please!” I say.

“Don't be such a smart aleck! Sometimes people need help with emotional issues. It can't be easy being different. Being you.”

“But I don't have those kinds of problems. I'm fine.” *Smart aleck*, I'm thinking. Yeah, my brother Alec *is* smart. But saying anything like that will make Mom angry. Or angrier.

“Okay. Well, maybe talking to a psychologist sometime is something you'd like to try. Just to talk about what it's like being you. They can help you sort out your feelings and—”

“That's worse! I'm not crazy. I'm not sad. And I don't like other handicapped kids. They're gross!”

“_____ They might be just like you. You certainly share the problem of getting along, of confronting the non-handicapped world around you.”

Confronting? “I know how to _____,” I say.

She says that's terrific and she's proud of me. For her, being properly socialized is half the point of keeping me mainstreamed*. "It's important to learn to get along with others, to look nice and behave attractively, if you want to get anywhere in the world."

"You've got to be kidding, Mom!"

"I don't make the rules, that's just the way it is. We all have to face it."

Mom has her reasons, beyond vanity. She grew up poor because her father, Grandpa Sam, a Cincinnati defense lawyer, had such an unpleasant manner the only clients he could keep were the most desperate and destitute*.

*camaraderie : mutual trust among people who spend a lot of time together

*mainstreamed : placed in ordinary classes

*destitute : extremely poor

(Adapted from Mattlin, B. (2012). *Miracle boy grows up*. New York, NY: Skyhorse Publishing, pp. 14-15.)

(51) Which of the following best explains the sentence: "Mom and Dad go against the grain"?

- (a) The writer's parents have a positive attitude toward raising a handicapped child.
- (b) The writer's parents are not the best parents.
- (c) The writer's parents cannot cope with having a handicapped child.
- (d) The writer's parents oppose the idea of using the term "handicapped."

(52) Choose the best word that fits the blank.

- (a) united
- (b) worshipped
- (c) hospitalized
- (d) shut away

- (53) What does the writer's mother mean by an "emotional support system"?
- (a) a source of frustration
 - (b) a sympathetic environment
 - (c) a sense of helplessness
 - (d) an act of charity
- (54) Who is speaking the underlined sentences?
- (a) the writer's mother
 - (b) the writer's father
 - (c) the writer
 - (d) Alec
- (55) Why is the writer's mother suggesting that her son see a psychologist?
- (a) She has given up taking care of her son.
 - (b) She thinks her son is being bullied at school.
 - (c) She thinks her son needs help to be himself.
 - (d) She thinks her son is disobedient at school.
- (56) Select the sentence that best fits the blank.
- (a) That is true, dear.
 - (b) Yes, stay away from them, dear.
 - (c) Have you had a fight with them, dear?
 - (d) How do you know that, dear?
- (57) Select the phrase that best fits the blank.
- (a) provoke them
 - (b) fit in
 - (c) fool around
 - (d) stay away from them

- (58) Why did the writer's mother grow up poor? Select the sentence that best fits the passage.
- (a) Because her father failed in business and he had to take out many loans, the family suffered from mounting debts.
 - (b) She was from a working-class family that had been left destitute for generations.
 - (c) Because her father never learned to behave well, he could not attract wealthy clients.
 - (d) Her father was so defensive when practicing law that he lost most of the lawsuits.
- (59) Which of the following best summarizes how the writer feels about handicapped children?
- (a) He thinks they must be mainstreamed.
 - (b) He finds it difficult to identify with them.
 - (c) He believes they should be called "crippled."
 - (d) He feels he should be put in the same school as them.
- (60) How has the writer's mother raised her handicapped son?
- (a) She sent him to a specialized school for handicapped children so that he would be provided with the best care and emotional support.
 - (b) She sent him to a specialized school for handicapped children in order to sort out his feelings of being different.
 - (c) She sent him to a school for non-handicapped children so that he could learn how to get along with everyone.
 - (d) She sent him to a school for non-handicapped children so that he could forget that he is different.

7

次の文を読み、空欄(61)～(70)に入るもっとも適切な語を(a)～(d)から1つ選びなさい。

Not so long ago, the idea that women might rule the world seemed slightly (61)—like something out of science fiction. But in an essay to mark International Women's Day, political analyst and former White House press secretary Dee Dee Myers (62) it is now a topic that can be seriously discussed.

In recent decades, attitudes and ideas have changed—and fast. That's not to say that every (63) of the world has welcomed women moving from the traditional and private into the (64) and public. But move they have.

So what's changed? A lot. As a huge and growing body of research and experience makes clear, empowering women makes things better. Not perfect. But better. Dee Dee Myers, a political analyst, was White House press secretary for the first two years of Bill Clinton's presidency. Business is more profitable. Governments are more representative. Families are stronger, and communities are healthier. There is less violence—and more peace, stability and sustainability.

Why? Well, it starts with the simple fact that women often experience life differently. And that experience affects the way we see problems—and think about solutions. "Diversity is absolutely an (65)," says Christine Lagarde, the managing director of the International Monetary Fund. "With diversity you bring different ways of looking at the world, different ways of analyzing issues, different ways of offering solutions. The sheer fact of diversity actually increases the horizon and (66) the thinking process, which is critical." Both women and men often say that women communicate differently, that they listen, encourage dialogue, and build consensus.

Studies show that women also lead differently than men. They're more likely to be collaborative, (67) and team-oriented, all characteristics that tend to be significant, particularly in today's less-hierarchical, fast-paced, innovation-driven world. "I think it's fair to say that women are a little more collaborative in their approach overall, and a little less driven to conflict as opposed to driven to working out problems," says Janet Napolitano, the US Secretary of Homeland Security.

Mary Robinson, the former president of Ireland, says that women also bring an (68) perspective to their work. "We need to take decisions now that will make for a safer world for our grandchildren and their grandchildren, and I think women are more likely to do that when they come into positions of (69)."

(70) that men and women bring different qualities and different skills to public life is critical. For too long, women were expected to think like men and act like men if they wanted to succeed.

(Adapted from Viewpoint: What if women ruled the world? (2013, March 8). *BBC News Magazine*. Retrieved from <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-21661744>)

- (61) (a) ridiculous (b) inspiring (c) convincing (d) discouraging
- (62) (a) criticizes (b) denies (c) argues (d) appeals
- (63) (a) square (b) corner (c) position (d) detail
- (64) (a) modern (b) outdated (c) conventional (d) urgent

- (65) (a) ability (b) asset (c) issue (d) interest
- (66) (a) envelopes (b) entails (c) embodies (d) enriches
- (67) (a) interesting (b) individual (c) isolated (d) inclusive
- (68) (a) intergenerational (b) impersonal
(c) interracial (d) imperfect
- (69) (a) parenthood (b) relationship (c) weakness (d) leadership
- (70) (a) Rejecting (b) Comparing
(c) Acknowledging (d) Suggesting

8 空欄(71)~(75)に入るもっとも適切な語を(a)~(f)の中から選びなさい。ただし、同じ語を二度使用しないこと。

Real estate developers using heavy machinery tore down a 6-meter-tall pyramid at the oldest archaeological site near Peru's capital, cultural officials said Wednesday.

Rafael Varon, deputy minister of cultural patrimony, told reporters the destruction (71) over the weekend at the ruins of El Paraiso, a few kilometers north of Lima.

He said Wednesday the agency has lodged criminal complaints against the two companies (72) in last weekend's damage, identified as Alisol and Provelanz, and has moved to seize the equipment used. No one at the companies was

available to comment.

El Paraiso was built 4,000 years ago and was a religious and administrative center long before the rise of the Inca culture (73) by the Spanish conquerors.

Marco Guilen, director of an excavation project at El Paraiso, said the people who tore down the pyramid “have (74) severe damage to a page of Peruvian history. We are not going to be able to know in what ways it was (75), what materials were used in it and how the society in that part of the pyramid behaved.”

(Adapted from Ancient Peru pyramid bulldozed. (2013, June 30). *The Japan Times*. Retrieved from <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2013/07/04/world/ancient-peru-pyramid-bulldozed/#.UdowvZWBjz8>)

- (a) invited (b) encountered (c) involved (d) occurred
(e) constructed (f) caused