F 6 英 語

この冊子は、英語の問題で1ページより14ページまであります。

〔注 意〕

- (1) 試験開始の指示があるまで、この冊子を開いてはいけません。
- (2) 監督者から受験番号等記入の指示があったら、解答用マークシートに受験番号及び氏名を記入し、さらに受験番号・志望学科をマークしてください。
- (3) 解答は所定の解答用マークシートにマークしたものだけが採点されます。
- (4) 解答用マークシートについて
 - ① 解答用マークシートは絶対に折り曲げてはいけません。
 - ② マークには黒鉛筆(HBまたはB)を使用してください。指定の黒鉛筆以外でマークした場合、採点できないことがあります。
 - ③ 誤ってマークした場合は消しゴムで丁寧に消し、消しくずを完全に取り除いたうえ、新たにマークしてください。
 - ④ 解答欄のマークは横1行について1箇所に限ります。2箇所以上マークすると 採点されません。あいまいなマークは無効となるので、はっきりマークしてくだ さい。
- (5) 試験開始の指示があったら、初めに問題冊子のページ数を確認してください。 ページの落丁・乱丁、印刷不鮮明等に気づいた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知ら せてください。
- (6) 問題冊子は、試験終了後、持ち帰ってください。

Sales of organic goods in leading supermarkets are struggling, suggesting that shoppers are ready to (a) their green campaign in favor of cheaper food. British consumers are changing their eating habits in an effort to bring down the price of their food bills. Asda and Sainsbury's, two of Britain's biggest supermarket chains, said that shoppers were ditching certain foodstuffs in favor of cheaper alternatives. Food prices in shops and supermarkets have risen 8.3 percent this year with some categories—rice, chicken and mayonnaise—up nearly 50 percent. Official figures show food inflation up 13.7 percent in July against last year.

(I)

According to TNS Worldpanel data seen by the Financial Times, sales of organic produce in Sainsbury's and Tesco fell by 3.8 percent and 1.3 percent (1) in the three months to August 10.

Asda and Morrisons fared better — with 3.1 percent and 24.6 percent growth — although their cheaper end of the ($\,$ b $\,$) market is coming from a lower base. Spending on organic produce in the whole market has fallen by 19 percent this year from £100 million to £81 million, according to the most recent data.

(II)

The (1 way, 2 demonstrate, 3 figures, 4 in, 5 consumers, (A)

6 which, 7 the) are changing their loyalties as they seek cheaper prices.

They also raise questions as to how the organic market, which has enjoyed dramatic growth, will withstand the credit crisis.

Sophie Firth, marketing manager for organics at Sainsbury's, conceded sales were "flat and have started to dip off", and said this was "a ($\,$ c $\,$) of the time".

 (\mathbf{II})

"People are still buying core items but I guess few people are buying into organics as a whole," she said. "I don't think anyone is sticking to their sales growth estimates for this year—everyone's revised them downwards," says Simon Wright, founder of O&F Consulting, which analyzes the organic and fair-trade food and drink market. "There is certainly concern at supermarket level."

Organic agriculture is inherently more expensive than intensive agriculture and (1 is, 2 consumers, 3 to, 4 evidence, 5 willing, 6 aren't, 7 there) pay the extra cost.

(IV)

Research by PwC, the professional services firm, found that while most shoppers were willing to pay a 20 percent premium for "ethical" food, the average premium on organic goods was almost double that.

(2) an attempt to persuade shoppers back to the green camp, this weekend will see supermarkets slash prices on own-brand organic goods as part of the Soil Association's (d) Organic Fair.

Among the hardest hit have been sales of organic eggs, which fell by 18 percent in the four weeks to the end of August. Edward Garner, research director at TNS Worldpanel, said that underlined changing behavior. "Eggs are a perfect example—they have seen a very sharp downturn because people feel they can cut back on eggs without being (e); they can buy free-range eggs."

(V)

Clio Turton, of the Soil Association, says, "What we are seeing now is a stable stage rather than reversal. Year-on-year over the last decade, average growth has been 25 percent. We are predicting a 10 percent growth for 2007.

(3) this is down, it is still a growing market."

	(1) 空所(a)~(e)に入る最も遊	6当な語を1~5か	らそれぞれ一つ選
	び, その番号を 解答	用マークシート にマ	ークしなさい。たた	し、各語の使用は
	一回限りとする。			
	1 annual 2	grocery 3 sacri	ifice 4 sympton	n 5 unethical
	(2) 空所(1)に入	る最も適当な語を1	~ 5 から一つ選び,	その番号を 解答用
	マークシートにマー	クしなさい。	•	
•	1 respected	2 respectal	oly 3 re	espectively
	4 respecting	5 respectfu	ılly	
	(3) 空所(2)に入	る最も適当な語を1	~5から一つ選び,	その番号を 解答用
	マークシートにマー	クしなさい。		
	1 Above. 2	Although 3 If	4 In	5 When
			•	•
	(4) 空所(3)に入	る最も適当な語を 1	~5から一つ選び,	その番号を 解答用
	マークシートにマー	クしなさい。		
	1 As 2	Despite 3 How	ever 4 Where	5 While
	(5) 下線部(A)の語群を	本文の内容に最も合	うように並べ替える	場合, 4番目にく
	る語を次の1~7か	ら一つ選び、その番	号を 解答用マーク シ	ートにマークしな
	さい。			•
	1 way	2 demonstrate	3 figures	4 in
	5 consumers	6 which	7 the	
	(6) 下線部(B)の語群を	本文の内容に最も合	うように並べ替える	場合, 4番目にく
	る語を次の1~7か	ら一つ選び、その番	号を 解答用マーク シ	・ートにマークしな
	さい。			
	1 is	2 consumers	3 to	4 evidence
	5 willing	6 aren't	7 there	
		— 3 —		♦M19 (040—296)

(7) 以下のうち supermarket でないと思われるものの組み合わせはどれか、下 $01\sim6$ から一つ選びその番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

(8) 次の文は、本文の(I)~(V)のどこに入れるのが最も適切か、下の $1 \sim 5$ から一つ選び、その番号を**解答用マークシート**にマークしなさい。

Advocates of the sustainable food industry argue that the market is well placed to weather the storm and that the credit crisis does not spell the end of the green revolution.

1 (I)の所 2 (II)の所 3 (III)の所 4 (IV)の所 5 (V)の所

- (9) 本文に書かれている内容と最も合うものを次の1~5から一つ選び、その番号を**解答用マークシー**トにマークしなさい。
 - 1 Sophie Firth is a marketing manager for organics at Asda.
 - 2 Shoppers are not willing to pay a premium for ethical food.
 - 3 Garner says that organic produce is still a growing market.
 - 4 Some supermarkets will reduce the prices on own-brand organic products.
 - 5 Morrisons is one of the two biggest supermarket chains in Britain.

- (10) 本文の内容と最も合わない文はどれか、下の1~5から一つ選びその番号を 解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。
 - 1 The sales of organic produce in Sainsbury's fell by 3, 8 percent.
 - 2 The price of organic eggs fell by 18 percent.
 - 3 The average premium on organic goods was about 40 percent.
 - 4 Spending on organic produce in the whole market has dropped by 19 percent.
 - 5 The average growth of the organic market has been 25 percent last ten years.
- (11) 本文の題として最も適当なものを 1 ~ 5 から一つ選び、その番号を**解答用**マークシートにマークしなさい。
 - 1 Supermarket chains have a new strategy
 - 2 The secret of success of Asda
 - 3 Avoid the end of the green revolution
 - 4 The bright future of the organic food
 - 5 Green goods face credit test

2

Successful problem solving and issue analysis require factual knowledge—that is, familiarity with the historical context of the problem or issue and an understanding of the relevant principles and concepts. But factual knowledge is something already known, whereas in the great majority of cases, solutions are unknown, brand new, and specifically formulated to fit particular problems or issues. For this reason, the possession of factual knowledge does not by (B) itself guarantee success in problem solving. You may, in fact, be the proverbial "walking encyclopedia" and perform quite dismally. To be a successful problem solver, you will need both factual knowledge and proficiency in thinking.

To appreciate the importance of thinking proficiency, consider the various situations in which you are or will be called upon to solve problems, analyze issues, and make decisions. The choice of a major in college and the decision of whom to marry, where to live, what religion (if any) to embrace, and what political party to join are but a few of the most obvious situations. Every day brings new and difficult challenges: how to deal with difficult people, (a), how to be a good parent, how to sort through hyperbole and false claims in advertisements, how to manage your investments wisely, and how to determine which political candidate will do the most good (or least harm) for the country.

Skill in problem solving, issue <u>analysis</u>, and decision making is increasingly expected (b) employees. Only a generation or so ago, "scientific management" was still in vogue. In that system, executives did the thinking and other employees merely carried out their assigned tasks. Since the advent of "quality management," employers have learned to value employees who are willing and able to contribute ideas for the improvement of the company. In recent years, this perspective has been reinforced by three developments: the knowledge explosion, the communications technology revolution, and the rise of the global economy.

Improvements in research capability have dramatically increased the information base in virtually every field, making it difficult for anyone to master even a single discipline's knowledge in its entirety. In addition, because new knowledge is not merely being added each year but multiplied, before long such mastery will be impossible. More important, the information base acquired in high school and college, which used to be sufficient for an entire career, will in the future become obsolete within a decade or less.

The communications technology revolution has been even more remarkable. Within less than 20 years, the personal computer was developed and hundreds of hardware and software manufacturers sprang into existence, (c). Hundreds of billions of dollars flowed into upstart companies like Microsoft, Intel, Dell, and a host of "dot.coms," ending the seeming omnipotence (and complacency) of such corporate giants as IBM. For individual companies and entire industries, the result has been a loss of stability. Even successful, well-run organizations can experience a rapid change of fortune and be forced to downsize their operations and lay off workers. Individuals who possess problem-solving and decision-making skills are more flexible than others and are therefore less likely to become victims of downsizing and (d) if they (e) laid off.

The development of a global economy has resulted from the satellite transmission of television programming; the opening of former Soviet bloc countries to trade; the increase in business competition from other countries, notably Japan; and the signing of a new generation of trade agreements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Meeting the challenges and seizing the opportunities presented by the global economy require skill in creative and critical thinking. Employees who possess those skills will enjoy a significant advantage over those who do not.

- (1) 下線部(A)の brand new の意味に最も近いものを次の $1 \sim 5$ から一つ選び、 解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。
 - 1 of a brand that is newly being marketed
 - 2 of a brand that was recently launched
 - 3 in novel condition
 - 4 in status quo
 - 5 unshared
- (2) 下線部(B)の this reason の this は何を意味するか、次の $1 \sim 5$ から最も適切なものを一つ選び、解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。
 - 1 事実的知識が必要であること
 - 2 事実的知識は既知だが、解が未知であること
 - 3 事実的知識は存在するが、解が存在しないこと
 - 4 事実的知識があるところに解があること
 - 5 事実的知識が無く、解も知られていないこと
- (3) 空所(a)に、語群(can, care, do, for, longer, no, parents, themselves, to, what, when, your)を並べ替えて「あなたの両親がもはや自律的生活をできなくなったとき何をするか」を表現する場合、7番目にくる語を次の1~5から一つ選び、解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。ただし、カンマはカウントしない。

1 can

2 care

3 longer

4 themselves

5 what

- (4) 下線部(C)の analysis の第一アクセントと同じ発音をもつ語を次の $1 \sim 5$ から一つ選び、解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。
 - 1 announce
 - 2 available
 - 3 major
 - 4 manage
 - 5 remarkable
- (5) 空所(\mathbf{b})に、本文が「従業員に期待される」という意味を表すように最も適切な語を、次の $1\sim5$ から一つ選び、解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。
 - 1 at 2 of 3 on 4 to 5 with
- (6) 下線部(D)の this perspective の this は何を意味するか、次の $1 \sim 5$ から最も適切なものを一つ選び、解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。
 - 1 問題解決スキルなどが従業員に期待されること
 - 2 経営者が考え従業員が実行すること
 - 3 科学的管理が流行していること
 - 4 従業員が会社改善のために知恵を絞ること
 - 5 改善のアイデアを提供する従業員を経営者が育成すること
- (7) 下線部(E)の making it difficult を書き替える場合,次の $1 \sim 5$ から最も適切なものを一つ選び、解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。
 - 1 and they make it difficult
 - 2 because it is made difficult
 - 3 or it is difficult
 - 4 however make it difficult
 - 5 where makes it difficult

- (8) 下線部(F)の before long を書き替える場合、次の $1 \sim 5$ から最も適切なものを一つ選び、解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。
 - 1 it is so long that
 - 2 it is long before that
 - 3 in the near future
 - 4 sooner or later
 - 5 until much later
- (9) 空所(c)に、語群(a, could, earlier, generation, have, imagined, marketing, no, one, products)を並べ替えて「誰もが一世代前には想像できなかった製品を市場に出した」を表現する場合、7番目にくる語を次の1~5から一つ選び、解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。ただし、カンマはカウントしない。

1 a

2 generation

3 have

4 imagined

5 products

- (10) 下線部(G)の others が意味するものは何か、最も適切な語句を次の $1 \sim 5$ から一つ選び、解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。
 - 1 corporate giants such as IBM
 - 2 individuals who were laid off
 - 3 individuals who possess issue analysis skills
 - 4 individuals who do not possess problem-solving and decision-making skills
 - 5 other employees who merely carry out their assigned tasks

- (11) 空所(d)に、文脈に合うように語群(employment, find, likely, more, satisfactory, to)を並べ替える場合、4番目にくる最も適切な語を次の $1\sim5$ から一つ選び、解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。ただし、カンマはカウントしない。
 - 1 employment
- 2 find

3 likely

- 4 more
- 5 satisfactory
- (12) 空所(e)に, 文脈との関係から最も適切な語句を, 次の1~5から一つ 選び, **解答用マークシート**にマークしなさい。
 - 1 are
 - 2 be
 - 3 had been
 - 4 were
 - 5 would be
- (3) 本文の内容と最も合うものを次の1~5から一つ選び、**解答用マークシート** にマークしなさい。
 - 1 知識は一分野であればマスターでき、その分野であれば、解雇におびえることはない。
 - 2 知識は一分野であればマスターでき、その分野で思考法を身につければ、 解雇におびえることはない。
 - 3 知識は一分野においてさえもマスターできない。そのため、多くの人々は 解雇の可能性におびえている。
 - 4 知識は一分野においてさえもマスターできない。その代わりに思考法を学べば、解雇を心配しなくともよい。
 - 5 知識は一分野においてさえもマスターできなくなりつつあるが、思考法を身につければそれを身につけていない人々よりは有利である。

- (14) 本文には意思決定や挑戦の具体例が列挙されている。本文で言及されていない内容を含むものを、次の $1\sim5$ から一つ選び、解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。
 - 1 どこの大学で学ぶか。どの政党に加わるか。
 - 2 何を専攻するか。どこに住むか。
 - 3 誰と結婚するか。どの宗教を受け入れるか。
 - **4** 良い親になるにはどうするか。誇大広告や誤った主張をどのようにより分けるか。
 - 5 難しい人とどう付き合うか。どのように賢く投資をマネージするか。
- (15) 本文の内容と一致しないものを次の1~5から一つ選び,**解答用マークシー**トにマークしなさい。
 - 1 scientific management と経営を科学することはほぼ同義である。
 - 2 scientific management が一世代前に流行っていた。
 - 3 quality management 以前は scientific management が流行っていた。
 - 4 scientific management の時代には従業員は割り当てられた仕事を単に実行していた。
 - 5 quality management の登場以降は経営者も従業員も考えることが求められる。

3	各問の日本語を表す最も適切な英文になるように、それぞれ対応する(A)、(B)に
	- 与えられている語を並べ替え,その順序に従ってa~dに該当する番号を 解答用
	マークシートにマークしなさい。なお、それぞれに不要なものが含まれている。
	また、文頭にくる語も小文字にしてある。各語の使用は一回限りとする。(30
	点)
	(1) 今回は車をお貸ししますが,これを習慣にしないでください。
	I [(a) (b) (c) (d)] my car this time, but don't
	[(A) (b) (c) (d)] it.
	(A) [1 get 2 let 3 will 4 borrow 5 owe 6 you]
	(B) [1 a 2 habit 3 rely 4 of 5 make 6 again]
	(2) 彼は倍くらい年上ですが,好きにならずにいられません。
	I [(a) (b) (c) (d)] love with a man who [(a) (B)
	(b) (c) (d)] as me.
	(A) [1 in 2 falling 3 cannot 4 drop 5 on 6 help]
	(B) [1 old 2 is 3 older 4 than 5 twice 6 as]
	(3) ある行動,技術,物質が有害であるという根拠があるならば、私たちは有害
	なものを避けるべきだ。
	When evidence [(a)(b)(c)(d)] to believe that an
	activity, technology, or substance may be harmful, we should [(a)
	(b) (c) (d)].
	(A) [1 gives 2 reason 3 us 4 make 5 good 6 give]
	(B) [1 harm 2 act 3 refrain 4 to 5 prevent 6 not]

示を出すことができるかを知っているものだ。		
All the people in the organization know (a) (a) (b) (c)		
(d) able to make, who their superior (or boss) is, and [(a)		
(b)(c)(d)] give instructions.		
(A) [1 decisions 2 should 3 what 4 are 5 they 6 allowed]		
(B) [1 can 2 whom 3 they 4 order 5 boss 6 to]		
(5) もし隣の人との小さいが絶え間のないいさかいがなければ、彼らは平穏無事		
に生活できるかもしれない。		
[(a)(b)(c)(d)] peace and quiet [(a)		
(b) (c) (d)] a small but constant trouble with their next-		
door neighbor.		
(A) [1 possible 2 it 3 in 4 they 5 live 6 might]		
(B) [1 it 2 were 3 without 4 although 5 for 6 not]		

(4) 会社員は誰でも、自分たちにどのような決定権があり、誰が上司で、誰に指