

## 英 語







(問 題)

2019年度

〈2019 H31131111〉

## 注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の指示があるまで、問題冊子および解答用紙には手を触れないこと。
2. 問題は2～11ページに記載されている。試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚損等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督員に知らせること。
3. 解答はすべて、HBの黒鉛筆またはHBのシャープペンシルで記入すること。
4. マーク解答用紙記入上の注意
  - (1) 印刷されている受験番号が、自分の受験番号と一致していることを確認したうえで、氏名欄に氏名を記入すること。
  - (2) マーク欄にははっきりとマークすること。また、訂正する場合は、消しゴムで丁寧に、消し残しがないようによく消すこと。

マークする時	 良い	 悪い	 悪い
マークを消す時	 良い	 悪い	 悪い

5. 記述解答用紙記入上の注意
  - (1) 記述解答用紙の所定欄（2カ所）に、氏名および受験番号を正確に丁寧に記入すること。
  - (2) 所定欄以外に受験番号・氏名を記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。
  - (3) 受験番号の記入にあたっては、次の数字見本にしたがい、読みやすいように、正確に丁寧に記入すること。

数 字 見 本	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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- (4) 受験番号は右詰めで記入し、余白が生じる場合でも受験番号の前に「0」を記入しないこと。

	万	千	百	十	一
(例) 3825番⇒		3	8	2	5

6. 解答はすべて所定の解答欄に記入すること。所定欄以外に何かを記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。
7. 試験終了の指示が出たら、すぐに解答をやめ、筆記用具を置き解答用紙を裏返しにすること。
8. いかなる場合でも、解答用紙は必ず提出すること。
9. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

I Read this article and answer the questions below.

Promoting its own food culture can be an effective way for an under-recognized country to put itself on the map. The strength of a national culinary-diplomacy program is its use of soft power and cultural communication, which allow nations with less military, political, or economic strength to put their imprint on the world around them. Political scientist Józef Bátorá writes that “for small and medium-sized states, public diplomacy represents an opportunity to gain influence and shape international agenda in ways that go beyond their limited hard-power resources.”

This is exactly what has been happening over the past decade. So-called middle powers, mostly in Southeast Asia, have initiated culinary-diplomacy campaigns to lead their charge onto the world stage. The beginning of an internationally recognized use of culinary diplomacy took place in 2002-2003, when the government of Thailand launched a program called “Global Thai.” The stated mission of the project was to increase the number of Thai restaurants in the world. When the program was announced, *The Economist* suggested that more Thai restaurants would not just have economic effects, but that “it could subtly help to deepen relations with other countries.”

The Thai government has also set up the “Thailand: Kitchen of the World” project. Run by the Foreign Office of the Government Public Relations Department, the campaign aims to teach about the history and practice of Thai food culture both in Thailand and abroad, as well as to give a special “Thailand’s Brand” certificate to Thai restaurants abroad that satisfy the criteria of Thailand’s Ministry of Commerce. This is nation branding at several levels—the government, in order to build up Thailand’s reputation, has encouraged more Thai chefs to open restaurants abroad, but in order to maintain a certain level of quality, the government has also created a brand to certify restaurants. The program has been wildly successful: from 5,500 restaurants at the launch of the campaign to 9,000 by 2006 and to 13,000 in 2009.

The Global Thai and Kitchen of the World programs raise an obvious question about culinary diplomacy that may challenge its status as a purely cultural and political pursuit. With the clear goal of increasing the number of Thai restaurants worldwide, the Thai government was making an economic move—more Thai chefs working in foreign cities to support Thai communities overseas and purchasing Thai ingredients, thereby adding to the Thai economy. This aspect of culinary diplomacy is indeed present and is a major driving factor for many national programs. This economic aspect does not damage the cultural and diplomatic importance of the Global Thai program, however, nor of any culinary-diplomacy program. With each new Thai restaurant, an unofficial embassy opens and a new opportunity for cultural diplomacy is established.

Seeing the success of Thailand’s program, the government of South Korea decided to follow a similar path. This was the birth of “Kimchi Diplomacy”—a comprehensive set of programs focused on Korean food culture. ( A ) As is well known, kimchi has long been considered the country’s national dish. This program—led by South Korea’s Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries—aims to set standards with regard to Korean cooking methods and dish names, as well as to adopt a restaurant-certification system like the Thailand’s Brand program. South Korea’s Vice Minister of Food emphasized the idea of the program by saying, “Ultimately, the plan aims to offer more and better opportunities for people across the world to enjoy *hansik* [Korean food] and understand Korean culture.”

This government-level diplomacy has been paralleled at the citizen level by the many Koreans who have ( B ) abroad, covering countries like the United States with new forms of Korean food, such as the Korean taco. This invention has become a fashionable food abroad and has led more foreigners to enjoy Korean food than before. Paul Rockower, who popularized the phrase “Kimchi Diplomacy,” has talked about this citizen diplomacy at length, criticizing the Korean government’s campaign. His point indicates the current level of debate in this new world of culinary diplomacy: where and how should it progress? Should it take place at the formal, ( C ) level, or is it better left to ( D ) diplomats? Rockower suggests that a combination of the two would be ideal: government programs

working from the top, as well as supporting grassroots culinary diplomacy, would create a complete and effective campaign.

The most recent example of a culinary-diplomacy campaign is one that is being undertaken by the government of Taiwan. Taiwan is a unique case because of its disputed international status. As such, traditional diplomacy is not as effective, for Taiwan is not a member of the United Nations and therefore does not have access to many means of conventional relations. As a result, Taiwan has worked to reach out via nontraditional means, including the use of culinary diplomacy. Taiwanese president Ma Ying-Jeou started a US\$30-million program to, in the words of *The Guardian* newspaper, enable a “diplomatic drive to differentiate the country from its giant neighbor, China, and to end the perception that Taiwan is little more than the mass-production workshop of the world.”

The campaign includes the government hosting international cooking competitions, as well as sending Taiwanese chefs to contests abroad in an attempt to illustrate the aspects of the cuisine that are different from the international view of “Chinese” food. The government will also be establishing a “culinary think tank” to work with restaurants abroad to promote Taiwanese food. It is focusing special effort on bringing local Taiwanese cuisine to mainland China, in the hope of influencing the relationship between the two. Journalist Mark Caltonhill contrasts the Taiwanese campaign, which was launched on the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China (Taiwan), with the People’s Republic of China’s 60th-anniversary spending campaign, which featured tanks, missiles, and aircraft. Soft power rather than hard power, noodles rather than nuclear arms: the distinction is clear, and the path is set for middle powers to ( E ).

*Adapted from Sam Chapple-Sokol, “Culinary Diplomacy: Breaking Bread to Win Hearts and Minds,”  
The Hague Journal of Diplomacy 8 (2013)*

- 1 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to complete the following sentence.  
Southeast Asian countries started campaigns for culinary diplomacy because
  - (a) diplomats in Southeast Asian countries tended to know a great deal about their national cuisine.
  - (b) food was urgently needed in the very places where they most wanted to broaden their cultural influence.
  - (c) it fitted in with their diplomatic principle of not entering into the usual relations with other countries.
  - (d) it was believed that this would help improve their position in the world, given their relatively weak economic and military power.
  - (e) it was felt that since their military was strong enough, they should now concentrate on strengthening their cultural prestige abroad.
  
- 2 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to complete the following sentence.  
The writer suggests that the Thai programs of culinary diplomacy
  - (a) aim at adopting food-culture practices from around the world.
  - (b) discourage Thai citizens from looking for work overseas.
  - (c) improve the country’s image but risk damaging its economy.
  - (d) produce economic as well as cultural and political benefits.
  - (e) require the purchase of national brands from other countries.

- 3 Choose the most suitable order of sentences from those below to fill in blank space (A).
- (a) A kimchi institute was also established in order to create new types of this well-known dish.
  - (b) In April 2009, for example, the Korean government announced a US\$44-million program called "Korean Cuisine to the World," with a goal of making Korean food one of the five most popular ethnic cuisines in the world.
  - (c) The program included the goal of increasing the number of Korean restaurants abroad, as well as setting up cooking programs at international cooking schools such as Le Cordon Bleu and the Culinary Institute of America, and the promotion of talented Korean chefs.
- 4 Use the six words below to fill in blank space (B) in the best way. Indicate your choices for the second, fourth, and sixth positions.
- (a) a                      (b) left                      (c) life                      (d) new
  - (e) seek                      (f) to
- 5 Choose the most suitable combination of answers from those below to fill in blank spaces (C) and (D).
- (a) amateur—experienced
  - (b) international—retired
  - (c) local—government
  - (d) military—professional
  - (e) official—citizen
- 6 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to complete the following sentence.  
The campaign promoted by the government of Taiwan was intended to
- (a) demonstrate the similarities between the culture of Taiwan and that of Thailand.
  - (b) ensure that the United Nations would protect Taiwan in a regional crisis.
  - (c) improve Taiwan's international prestige in relation to mainland China.
  - (d) seek membership for Taiwan in the United Nations at the earliest opportunity.
  - (e) strengthen Taiwan's image as the mass-production workshop of the world.
- 7 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to fill in blank space (E) in the best way.
- (a) announce their presence on the world stage
  - (b) build up their military power to protect their borders
  - (c) distribute food to people around the world suffering from hunger
  - (d) further emphasize the value of hard power over soft power
  - (e) restore their reputation as powerful countries

## II Read this article and answer the questions below.

In 2007, the state of Washington introduced a new rule aimed at making the labor market fairer: firms were banned from checking job applicants' credit scores—a measure of how reliable borrowers are when it comes to paying back money. Campaigners celebrated the new law as a step towards equality—an applicant with a low credit score is much more likely to be poor, black, or young. Since then, 10 other states have done the same. But when Robert Clifford and Daniel Shoag, two economists, recently studied the bans, they found that the laws left blacks and the young with fewer jobs, not more.

Before 1970, economists would not have found much in their discipline to help them consider this puzzle. Indeed, they did not think very hard about the role of information at all. In the labor market, for example, the textbooks mostly assumed that employers know the productivity of their workers—or potential workers—and, thanks to competition, pay them for exactly the value of what they produce.

You might think that research challenging that conclusion would immediately be celebrated as an important breakthrough. Yet when, in the late 1960s, economist George Akerlof wrote “The Market for Lemons,” which did just that, and later won its author a Nobel Prize, the paper was rejected by three leading journals. At the time, Akerlof was an assistant professor at the University of California, Berkeley; he had only completed his doctoral degree in 1966. Perhaps as a result, the *American Economic Review* thought his paper's insights trivial. *The Review of Economic Studies* agreed. *The Journal of Political Economy* had almost the opposite concern: it found the paper's implications unacceptable. Akerlof recalls the editor's complaint: “If this is correct, economics would be different.”

In a way, the editors were all right. Akerlof's idea, eventually published in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* in 1970, was at once simple and revolutionary. Suppose buyers in the used-car market value good cars—“peaches”—at \$1,000, while sellers value them at slightly less. A poorly functioning used car—a “lemon”—is worth only \$500 to buyers (and, again, slightly less to sellers). If buyers can tell peaches and lemons apart, trade in both will flourish. In reality, buyers might struggle to tell the difference: scratches can be repaired, engine problems left undisclosed, even odometers tampered with to change the numbers showing how far the car has traveled.

( A ) As a result, the buyers face “adverse selection”: the only sellers who will be prepared to accept \$750 will be those who know they are getting rid of a lemon.

Smart buyers can foresee this problem. Knowing they will only ever be sold a lemon, they offer only \$500. Sellers of lemons end up with ( B ) if there were no ambiguity. But peaches stay in the garage. This is a tragedy: there are buyers who would happily pay the asking price for a peach, if only they could be sure of the car's quality. This difference in knowledge between buyers and sellers, what economists refer to as “information asymmetry,” kills the market.

Is it really true that you can win a Nobel Prize just for observing that some people in markets know more than others? That was exactly what one journalist asked of Michael Spence, who, along with Akerlof and Joseph Stiglitz, was a joint recipient of the 2001 Nobel award for their work on information asymmetry. The journalist's ( C ) was ( D ). The lemons paper was not even an accurate description of the used-car market: clearly not every used car sold is a lemon. And insurance companies had long recognized that their customers might be the best judges of what risks they faced, and that those keenest to obtain insurance were probably the riskiest bets.

Yet the idea was new to mainstream economists, who quickly realized that it made many of their models no longer useful. Further breakthroughs soon followed, as researchers examined how the asymmetry problem could be solved. Spence's vital contribution was a 1973 paper called “Job Market Signaling” that looked at the labor market. Employers may struggle to tell which job candidates are best. Spence showed that top workers might signal their talents to firms by collecting awards and qualifications like college degrees. Crucially, this only works if the signal is credible: if low-productivity workers found it easy to get a degree, then they could pretend to be clever types.

This idea reverses the usual interpretation. Education is usually thought to benefit society by making

workers more productive. If it is merely a signal of talent, the benefits of investment in education flow to the students, who earn a higher wage at the expense of the less able, but not to society in general. (Spence himself regrets that others took his theory as a literal description of the world.)

Signaling helps explain what happened when Washington and those other states stopped firms from obtaining job applicants' credit scores. Credit history is a credible signal: it is hard to fake, and those with good credit scores are presumably more likely to make good employees than those who fail to pay their debts. Clifford and Shoag found that when firms could no longer access credit scores, they put more weight on other signals, like education and experience. Because these are rarer among disadvantaged groups, it became harder, not easier, for them to convince employers of their worth.

Signaling explains all kinds of behavior. Firms pay some of their profits to their shareholders, who must pay income tax on the payouts. Surely it would be better if they kept their profits, boosting their share prices, and thus increasing the value of their companies. Signaling solves the mystery: paying part of their profits to their shareholders is a sign of strength, showing that a firm feels no need to keep cash on hand. ( E ), a restaurant might deliberately locate itself in an area with high rents. This signals to potential customers that its food is of sufficient quality to appeal to those with the money to pay for it.

*Adapted from "Secrets and Agents," The Economist (July 23, 2016)*

- 1 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to complete the following sentence.  
The writer suggests that in economics as an academic discipline in the 1960s, scholars did not
  - (a) assume that people offering jobs knew a great deal about the productivity of their workers.
  - (b) believe that employers paid for the true value of what their workers produced.
  - (c) pay much attention to the importance of information in understanding economic activity.
  - (d) study state laws that had left blacks and the young with less work.
  - (e) use the sort of textbooks that taught their students about the labor market.
- 2 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to complete the following sentence.  
One reason given for the rejection of Akerlof's paper was that
  - (a) Akerlof had not yet started working at a university.
  - (b) all of the editors found the content too difficult to understand.
  - (c) it reached conclusions that very few economists would support.
  - (d) the journals did not want to publish a paper that had previously been published.
  - (e) the research was not important enough to be considered for a Nobel Prize.
- 3 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to complete the following sentence.  
The writer suggests that car buyers might find it hard to tell the difference between a peach and a lemon because
  - (a) a lemon is so much cheaper than a peach.
  - (b) both good and bad cars encourage trade to flourish.
  - (c) cars can be made to appear much better than they really are.
  - (d) peaches sometimes have problems that remain undisclosed.
  - (e) the used-car market includes only cars that do not function well.
- 4 Choose the most suitable order of sentences from those below to fill in blank space (A).
  - (a) But dealers who know for sure they have a peach will reject such an offer.
  - (b) They might be willing to pay, say, \$750 for a car they perceive as having an even chance of being a lemon or a peach.
  - (c) To account for the risk that a car is a lemon, buyers cut their offers.

- 5 Use the seven words below to fill in blank space (B) in the best way. Indicate your choices for the second, fourth, and sixth positions.
- |         |          |           |          |
|---------|----------|-----------|----------|
| (a) as  | (b) have | (c) price | (d) same |
| (e) the | (f) they | (g) would |          |
- 6 Choose the most suitable combination of answers from those below to fill in blank spaces (C) and (D).
- (a) argument—laughable
  - (b) observation—manageable
  - (c) opinion—believable
  - (d) position—suitable
  - (e) question—understandable
- 7 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to complete the following sentence.  
The reason for the failure of the new rule to make a fairer labor market was that
- (a) a worker's experience came to be seen as the most important part of a job application.
  - (b) firms had to rely on signals that were less favorable than credit scores to disadvantaged groups.
  - (c) job applicants' credit scores began to play an increasingly important role in the labor market.
  - (d) people who failed to pay their debts were seen as less likely to be good employees.
  - (e) the value of education was not sufficiently recognized by firms looking for new workers.
- 8 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to fill in blank space (E).
- (a) Gradually
  - (b) Hopefully
  - (c) Obviously
  - (d) Similarly
  - (e) Thankfully

### III Read this article and answer the questions below.

"This is an eighteenth-, nineteenth-century problem. We really shouldn't be talking in these terms. I don't know why we're still doing it," complains Gina Rippon, professor of cognitive neuroimaging—using machines to produce images of brain activity—at Aston University, in Birmingham. She is one of a small but growing number of scientists, psychologists, and gender experts scattered across the globe who are challenging claims that brains show significant sex differences.

Rippon became interested in sex and gender when she was teaching courses on women and mental health at the University of Warwick, where she spent twenty-five years. More women than men tend to suffer from depression or have eating disorders, and she found that, time and again, their illnesses were being explained in course readings in terms of something innate, rather than something that developed through social relations. She was convinced that there were social reasons for such mental problems. This sparked an interest in how biological explanations are used and misused, particularly when it comes to women.

When she arrived at Aston University in 2000 and started working in neuroimaging, she decided to take a look at how the latest powerful imaging techniques were being used in research on women. Technologies like electroencephalography had already been used for almost a century to study electrical signals from the brain. But during the 1990s, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)—a technique that allows changes in brain activity to be tracked by measuring which areas see more blood flow—utterly transformed the field. There was an explosion of new studies, many of which came with eye-catchingly colorful pictures of the brain.

Despite the promise of this new technology, the pictures it painted weren't always pretty. Especially for women. "I did a review in 2008 of where we were going with the emerging brain-imaging story and gender differences, and I was shocked," says Rippon. Studies saw sex differences in the brain when it came to almost everything. Examples included mental tasks, listening to someone read, responding to psychological stress, experiencing emotion, eating chocolate, looking at erotic photos, and even smelling. One claimed that the brains of homosexual men ( A ) the brains of straight women than with those of straight men. "I just got drawn into it because I thought this is shocking, that it is being used in exactly the same way as people in the past saying women shouldn't go to university because it will mess up their reproductive systems," she tells me.

Rippon wasn't the only one raising her eyebrows at some of these brain studies. MRI produces pictures that are problematic. They can easily be affected by noise and false positives. In terms of image quality, the best resolution it can reach is a cubic millimeter or so, and with many machines it's considerably less. This may sound like a tiny volume, but is in fact vast when it comes to an organ as dense as the brain. Just one cubic millimeter can contain around a hundred thousand nerve cells, and a billion connections. Given these limitations, some in the scientific community ( B ) that they might be reading too much into brain scans.

All over the world, what started as quiet criticism increased in volume. In 2005, Craig Bennett, then a first-year graduate student at Dartmouth College, in New Hampshire, carried out an equipment test that happened to reveal how it might be possible to read just about anything into a brain scan. As a joke, he and a colleague tried to find the most unusual objects they could fit inside an MRI machine, to help prepare it before their serious scientific work began. ( C ) The dead fish's brain.

Amusing though the salmon experiment was, it highlighted what some saw as a far more serious problem in neuroscience. Eight years after Bennett's fish trick, the journal *Nature Reviews Neuroscience* published an analysis of neuroscience studies and reached the damaging conclusion that questionable research practices were leading to unreliable results. "It has been claimed and demonstrated that many (and possibly most) of the conclusions drawn from biomedical research are probably false," the article began.

The authors explained that one of the big complications is that scientists are under enormous pressure to publish their work, and journals tend to publish results that appear statistically significant. If there's no big effect, a journal is less likely to be interested. "As a consequence, researchers have strong incentives to engage in research practices that make their findings publishable quickly, even if those practices reduce the likelihood that the findings reflect a true effect," they continued. In other words, scientists were being pressured to do bad research, including using small samples of people or exaggerating real effects, so they could seem to have interesting results.

Paul Matthews, the head of brain sciences at Imperial College London, admits that in the early days of MRI, many researchers—himself included—were caught out by unintentionally bad interpretations of data. "The errors that have been made have been fundamental statistical errors. We've all made them," he says. "I'm more careful about it now, but I've made them, too. It's a very embarrassing thing. It's born of this strong drive to get results from whatever work one's completed because one can't do any more. Most people, if not the overwhelming majority, don't intend to cheat. What they tend to do is get excited because of exploration and they misstate the degree to which they're exploring the data or the meaningfulness of the outcomes."



The problem has at least been recognized. Even so, Rippon believes that sex-difference research continues to suffer from bad research because it remains such a hot topic. For scientists and journals, an interesting study on sex difference can equal instant global publicity.

The vast majority of experiments and studies show no sex difference, she says. But they're not the ones that get published. "I describe this as an iceberg. You get the bit above the water, which is the smallest but most visible part, because it's easy to get studies published in this area. But then there's this huge amount under the water where people haven't found any differences." People end up seeing only the tip of the iceberg—the studies that seem to confirm sex differences.

*Adapted from Angela Saini, Inferior: How Science Got Women Wrong—and the New Research That's Rewriting the Story*

- 1 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to complete the following sentence.  
Rippon was first attracted to research on sex and gender because she
  - (a) found conflicting views on sex differences among the students at her university.
  - (b) had many students who asked her if depression and eating disorders were common among men.
  - (c) no longer found that her beliefs about sex differences explained ongoing problems.
  - (d) realized that what she found in teaching materials did not agree with what she believed.
  - (e) was asked by her university to create new courses on women and mental health.
- 2 Use six of the seven words below to fill in blank space (A) in the best way. Indicate your choices for the second, fourth, and sixth positions.
  - (a) common
  - (b) had
  - (c) in
  - (d) more
  - (e) much
  - (f) were
  - (g) with
- 3 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to fill in blank space (B).
  - (a) asked to be informed
  - (b) began to be concerned
  - (c) failed to be persuaded
  - (d) tried to be optimistic
  - (e) wanted to be sure
- 4 Choose the most suitable order of sentences from those below to fill in blank space (C).
  - (a) A few years later, when Bennett was looking for evidence of false positives in brain imaging, he dug out this old scan of the salmon.
  - (b) Proving the critics right and showing how even the best technologies can mislead, it showed three small red areas of activity close together in the middle of the fish's brain.
  - (c) They started with a pumpkin and ended with a dead, eighteen-inch-long, mature Atlantic salmon wrapped in plastic.
- 5 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to complete the following sentence.  
According to the analysis published by *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, neuroscientists have difficulty getting the results of their research published because
  - (a) journals tend to reject papers that do not have significant findings.
  - (b) neuroscience is more complicated than most other areas of research.
  - (c) the pressures scientists are under are too big to be ignored.
  - (d) their conclusions are often seen as being too dramatic.
  - (e) too many experiments have been conducted using small samples of people.
- 6 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to complete the following sentence.  
According to Matthews, errors in the interpretation of data
  - (a) are more often than not intentional in his field of research.
  - (b) cannot be detected if statistical methods are employed.
  - (c) may occur when researchers are desperate for results.
  - (d) need not result in embarrassment if they are accidental.
  - (e) tend to decrease in number when scientists are highly motivated.
- 7 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to complete the following sentence.  
Rippon uses the image of an iceberg to argue that
  - (a) large samples have to be used to make experiments reliable.
  - (b) many journals are eager to publish research in neuroscience.
  - (c) the best research is based on the most solid foundation.
  - (d) the more careful the research, the more likely it is to be published.
  - (e) very few research results actually show sex differences.

#### IV Read this dialogue and answer the questions below.

- Ship's officer:** Excuse me, Captain. There seems to be a ship directly ahead of us.
- Captain:** Contact them on the radio and request they move out of our path.
- Ship's officer:** This is the aircraft carrier *Valiant* requesting that you change your course 3° to the south to avoid running into us.
- Radio voice:** Recommend you change *your* course 15° to the south to avoid running into *us*!
- Captain:** ( A ) I'll speak to them directly. This is the captain. Alter your course 3° immediately. You are directly in our path.
- Radio voice:** Sorry, but we are unable to do that. I say again, change **YOUR** course to avoid a collision.
- Captain:** Now look here, this is a direct order. You will divert your course **AT ONCE**!
- Radio voice:** Terribly sorry, Captain, but we really do suggest that you agree to our request and move 15° to the south.
- Captain:** That's it! ( B ) you are talking to? This is the captain of the newest aircraft carrier in the navy, accompanied by three destroyers, three cruisers, and several support vessels. I demand that you move immediately, or I will take whatever action is necessary to ( C ). **MOVE NOW!**
- Radio voice:** Nice to meet you, Captain. This is the radio operator of the oldest lighthouse on the south coast. Hello...?

- 1 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to fill in blank space (A).  
( a ) How time flies!  
( b ) Look over here!  
( c ) Please take care!  
( d ) This is ridiculous!  
( e ) What an opportunity!
- 2 Use the six words below to fill in blank space (B) in the best way. Indicate your choices for the second, fourth, and sixth positions.  
( a ) any                      ( b ) do                      ( c ) have                      ( d ) idea  
( e ) who                      ( f ) you
- 3 Use the six words below to fill in blank space (C) in the best way. Indicate your choices for the second, fourth, and sixth positions.  
( a ) ensure                      ( b ) of                      ( c ) safety                      ( d ) ship  
( e ) the                      ( f ) this
- 4 Choose the most suitable answer from those below to complete the following sentence.  
The person speaking to the captain on the radio is  
( a ) afraid that the captain will become even angrier.  
( b ) feeling guilty about not following the captain's orders.  
( c ) having some fun by teasing the captain.  
( d ) unaware that the captain is in charge of an aircraft carrier.  
( e ) worried about the possibility of losing his job.

- V Read the statement below and write a paragraph giving at least two reasons why you agree or disagree with it. Write your answer in English in the space provided on your written answer sheet.

*(It is suggested that you spend no more than 15 minutes on this section.)*

“Every university student in Japan should be required to study abroad for at least one semester.”

[END OF TEST]

