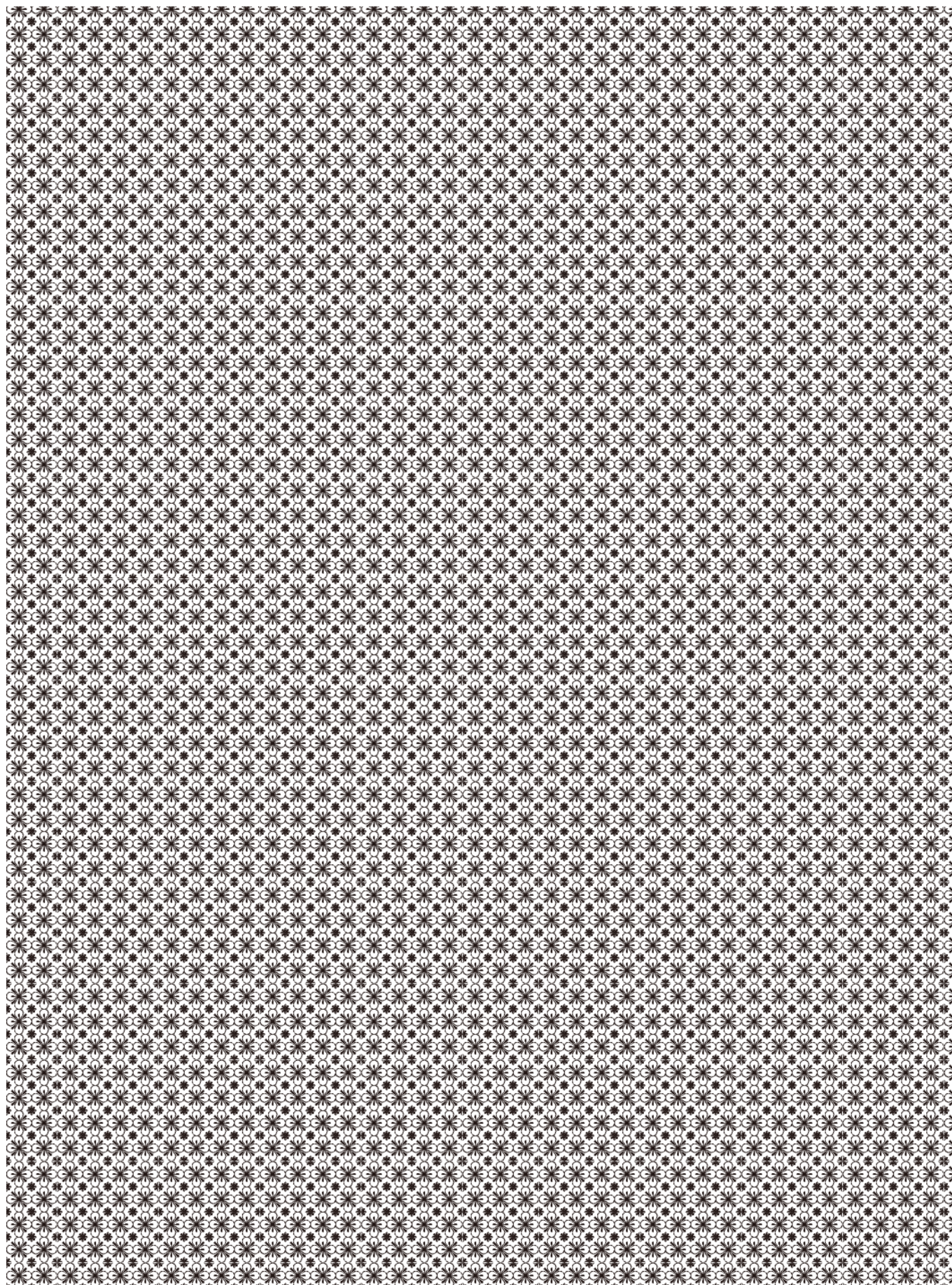


英 語



- 1 Davidがインターネットオークションサイト「eBay」について大学のゼミで発表している以下の英文を読み、[問 1] ~ [問 9] の設問に答えなさい。

----- Section A

Lecturer: Welcome everybody to today's seminar. If I remember correctly, David, you'll be leading the seminar.

David: Yes, that's right ...

Lecturer: Fine. And how about questions - shall we keep these to the end or would you like people to interrupt during your presentation?

David: Thanks, ehm , if anyone has a question just ask straight away ...

Lecturer: Fine, let's go then ...

----- Section B

David: Right, ehm ... eBay* is an enormously* successful company; it's a household word in several countries; in 2005 it had a turnover* of \$4.55 billion and it employed 11,600 people - it's achieved all of this in just 11 years. What's the secret of eBay's success? I think the key issue here is that eBay couldn't exist without the internet. You know, there aren't many examples of companies like this - take Amazon, for example. If you don't feel like switching your computer on you can always go round to the nearest bookshop. But if you want to sell your old magazines to somebody in Germany, eBay's the only way to do it. Without the net's ability to bring buyers and [①] together from different locations there would be no eBay. So this is big point number one.

----- Section C

Now, let's move on to point two, the founders of eBay. Meg Whitman, the CEO, like all of the senior staff, already had a successful business background - she brought in an [②] management team. They had a great idea but it had to be a great profitable idea. Around this - the importance of profitability - they built their business model. Let's move on to point three, sound business management. Did you hear of eBay during the dotcom* boom years? Not a lot - they were busy building their customer base and making money, they didn't feature

in stories headlining the excesses* of the dotcom boom years ... Actually, I'll add another point, point four. eBay doesn't produce, sell or ship anything itself, it provides the online marketplace for other people to do this. This gives it enormous financial power ...

----- Section D

Student: David, can I ask a question?

David: Sure ...

Student: What difference does that make - the point about eBay not making anything itself ...?

David: Well, this means that they can use their capital very effectively - you know, their capital isn't tied up in buildings, factories, warehouses*, that sort of thing. Again, their [③] isn't tied up in things that are waiting to be sold, they haven't got shops all over the world with sales assistants in them - all this costs - see what I mean?

Student: Sure, I get it now ...

----- Section E

David: Great, now ... The only problem they've run into - actually, that's not true, [④] - anyway, the first problem, they arrived in a couple of key markets too late. This happened in Japan and Hong Kong, where Yahoo's online marketplace had a head start*. The other problem - well, it's the sort of thing we've all heard about - buyers receiving stolen goods, or a product different from the one they thought they'd bought, or no product at all, sellers putting in false bids* to increase the price just before an auction finishes. eBay admits this happens, but says that [⑤]. OK, now I'd like to have a look at just how the company has expanded over the last 11 years ...

(Adapted from <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/podcasts-professionals/ebay>)

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The text is from the British Council website, LearnEnglish: www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglish

- * eBay: インターネットオークションのWebサイト名
- enormously: 非常に
- turnover: 売上高
- dotcom: インターネット関連企業
- excesses: 過剰
- warehouses: 倉庫
- head start: 有利なスタート
- bids: 入札

[問 1] Section Aを読んで答えなさい。質問がある場合はどうしてほしいとDavidは言っていますか。

1. 最後の質疑応答の時間に、何でも質問してほしい。
2. 挙手して、その時に質問して良いか確認してほしい。
3. まずは、隣の人に聞いてみてほしい。
4. 疑問に思ったときに質問してほしい。
5. まずは、自分でよく考えてから質問してほしい。

[問 2] Section Bを読んで答えなさい。eBayとAmazonを比べてどのようなことを言っていますか。

1. Amazonならパソコンがないときでも実店舗の書店に行けば良いので便利だ。
2. どちらもインターネット上の店として成功しており甲乙つけがたい。
3. Amazonは実店舗の書店で同じ用事が足せるが、eBayはそうはいかない。
4. AmazonよりもeBayのほうがユーザーにとって身近で使いやすい。
5. 数あるインターネットサイトの中で、同じぐらいのユーザー数を誇っている。

[問 3] Section Bの [①] に入る適切な語を選びなさい。

1. sellers
2. products
3. local commodities
4. people
5. stores

[問 4] Section Cの [②] に入る適切な語を選びなさい。

1. expensive
2. experiencing
3. experienced
4. expressive
5. expression

[問 5] Section Cを読んで答えなさい。インターネット関連企業のバブル期に、eBayは何をしていましたか。

1. 色々な媒体を利用して宣伝し、認知度を上げた。
2. 顧客基盤を築き、収益を上げていた。
3. インターネットで宣伝することで、人々からの信頼を得た。
4. トップニュースになるような派手な広告を打った。
5. 世界中に商品を届けられるように輸送網を発達させた。

[問 6] Section Dの [③] に入る適切な語を選びなさい。

1. agreement
2. adoption
3. affiliate
4. agency
5. capital

[問 7] Section Eの [④] に入る適切な語句を選びなさい。

1. they've had a couple of major problems
2. I don't think they're serious problems
3. nobody blames that they've had some problems
4. anybody has some kind of problems
5. you'll see how easy they've solved the problems

[問 8] Section Eの [⑤] には「これらは、全体の売り上げから見たらほんの少しの割合に過ぎない」という意味になる、this sort of thingから始まる語句が入ります。

this sort of thingに続く語句が正しく並べられているものを1～5の中から選びなさい。

- ア) a イ) accounts ウ) all エ) for
オ) of カ) percentage キ) sales ク) small
ケ) very

1. オ ア ケ ク カ イ エ ウ キ
2. オ ウ キ イ ア ケ ク エ カ
3. イ エ ア ケ ク カ オ ウ キ
4. イ オ ア ケ ク カ エ ウ キ
5. エ ア ケ ク カ イ オ ウ キ

[問 9] 次の文のうち、本文の内容と一致するものを一つ選びなさい。

1. eBay was founded fifteen years ago.
2. eBay employs 11,600 people within the United States.
3. In 2005, the turnover was \$4.55 million.
4. eBay doesn't store goods in warehouses.
5. eBay is successful in Japan and Hong Kong.

2 [問 10] 次の語のうち、英文の意味が間違っているものを一つ選びなさい。

1. efficient : doing something well and thoroughly with no waste of time, money or energy
2. reveal : to make something known to somebody
3. structure : a formal set of ideas that is intended to explain why something happens or exists
4. government : the group of people who are responsible for controlling a country or a state
5. garbage : waste food, paper, etc. that you throw away

3 [問 11] 「英文の () 内に入る適切な語句を選ぶ問題」で、日本語訳を参考にしながら、次の1~5のうち答えの間違ったものを一つ選びなさい。

1. I won't have my employees $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{answering} \\ \text{answer} \\ \text{to answer} \end{array} \right\}$ me back like that.

私は、使用人にあんなふうに口答えをするのを許さない。

2. They $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{are marrying} \\ \text{have married} \\ \text{have been married} \end{array} \right\}$ for five years.

彼らが結婚してから5年になる。

3. He was the first person $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{set foot} \\ \text{to set foot} \\ \text{to have set foot} \end{array} \right\}$ on the moon.

彼が月面に最初に足を踏み入れた。

4. Someone was standing by the gate, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{looks} \\ \text{looking} \\ \text{he was looking} \end{array} \right\}$ at me.

誰かが私のほうを見ながら、門のそばに立っていた。

5. It looks like you $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{won't finish} \\ \text{don't finish} \\ \text{haven't finished} \end{array} \right\}$ your assignment.

君は宿題をまだ終えていないようだね。

- 4 [問 12] 「英文の () 内に入る適切な語句を選ぶ問題」で、日本語訳を参考にしながら、次の1~5のうち答えの間違ったものを一つ選びなさい。

1. Either of these plans $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \boxed{\text{is}} \\ \text{isn't} \\ \text{are} \end{array} \right\}$ good enough.

この計画のどちらでも結構です。

2. Each boy and girl $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \boxed{\text{has}} \\ \text{have} \\ \text{are having} \end{array} \right\}$ a flag in his or her hand.

男子も女子もめいめい手に旗を持っている。

3. I haven't read $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{both article} \\ \boxed{\text{either of article}} \\ \text{either article} \end{array} \right\}$.

私はどちらの記事も読んでいない。

4. Your answer is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \boxed{\text{anything}} \\ \text{nothing} \\ \text{something} \end{array} \right\}$ but perfect.

君の答えは完璧などでは決してない。

5. Not a single mistake $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{that} \\ \boxed{\text{did}} \\ \text{was} \end{array} \right\}$ I find in your composition.

君の作文には1つの間違いもなかった。

5 [問 13] 「対話文の () 内に入る適切なものを選ぶ問題」で、次の1~5のうち答えの間違っているものを一つ選びなさい。

1. A: Dr. White, I'm afraid I don't understand the term paper.
B: All right. Let me repeat. Choose one of the topics on page 3 of your syllabus. Read as much as you can on the subject, and then formulate the main idea. Then write a 10-page paper explaining why you believe as you do.
A: Did you say we have to follow certain steps in writing the paper?
B: Yes. On page 4, you will find the dates when you must show me your outline, your rough draft, and your final paper.
A: I think I understand, Dr. White.
{
 May I ask you about the term paper?
 May I take in the paper by e-mail?
 But may I come to see you if I have any problems?
}
- B: Of course. My regular office hours are posted.
2. A: Hey! I just heard the good news.
B: What good news? I haven't heard any.
A: They just posted the TOEFL scores. And you made it! You can enroll as a regular student now.
B: Super! This was my third try. And I'm in!
{
 How about you?
 How is your study going?
 How was the class?
}
- A: Not so good. I've still got 10 points to go.
B: Don't worry. This is only your second try. Go for it!

3. A: Mrs. Clark, may I ask you some questions?
 B: Sure. Go ahead.
 A: I'd like to ask you about some of your house rules.
 { When are meal times
 (When do you get up)
 When do you leave home }?
 B: We usually have breakfast at six, and dinner at seven.
 A: What time is curfew*?
 B: It's 10 p.m. on weekdays and 11 p.m. on weekends, but if you are going to miss your dinner, be sure to let me know.
 A: Sure, I will. I usually take a shower, but once a week I'd like to take a bath. Is that all right?
 B: Certainly. You can take a bath anytime. If you have any questions, don't hesitate to let me know.
 A: Okay, thank you.

* curfew: 門限

4. A: Linda, what is the sign, "Garage Sale?"
 B: Haven't you ever heard of a garage sale?
 A: No, I haven't. Are they selling garages?
 B: Oh, no! Garage sale means people sell things they don't need any more in their garage. It's a kind of recycling.
 A: Are they selling old and used items?
 B: Yes, they are. You can sometimes find real bargains.
 A: Look, Linda! There's another garage sale sign over there.
 B: { But they are old and sometimes dirty.
 (Let's stop and take a look.)
 Sure. Do you want to sell something? }

5. A: We'll try a group discussion tomorrow by dividing the class into small groups of four.

B: Can you tell us the theme of the discussion?

A: { You are all studying English now. }
{ All of you are international students. }
{ Some of you are from the United States, and others are not. }

So, we'd like you to think about the reasons why you are studying English. For your information, I have a magazine article titled "Is English the World's Universal Language?" for you to read beforehand.

C: Are we going to have a discussion only among ourselves?

A: You'll form small groups and you will also have some special guests who are international students at Douglas College.

6 [問 14] 次の日本語を英語にするとき、正しい語順のものを一つ選びなさい。文頭に来る語も小文字から始めています。

「彼女は、会費を払わなかったので、会員権をはく奪された。」

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------|
| ① deprived | ② for | ③ her |
| ④ membership | ⑤ nonpayment | ⑥ of |
| ⑦ of | ⑧ dues | ⑨ she |
| ⑩ was | | |

1. ⑨ ⑩ ① ⑥ ③ ④ ② ⑤ ⑦ ⑧
2. ③ ④ ⑩ ① ⑥ ② ⑨ ⑧ ⑦ ⑤
3. ⑨ ⑩ ① ② ④ ⑥ ③ ⑤ ⑦ ⑧
4. ⑨ ① ⑥ ③ ④ ⑩ ⑦ ⑤ ② ⑧
5. ⑤ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ① ⑥ ③ ④ ②

- 7 [問 15] 次の英文の①～⑤に当てはまる語句の組み合わせとして正しいものを一つ選びなさい。

A BBC team has filmed disturbing footage* of the devastating* impact plastic pollution is having on seabirds in the Tasman Sea, which is between Australia and New Zealand. The film crew was working on the remote Lord Howe Island for a new wildlife documentary called "Drowning in Plastic." They filmed many birds that had died because their [①] were literally too full of [②] to be able to eat any food. The birds starved to death* because there was no room in their [①] for food. The documentary team filmed marine biologists working on the island to try and save the birds. The scientists captured hundreds of chicks* and physically removed plastic from their stomachs to give them a chance of [③].

Marine biologist Jennifer Lavers explained what was happening to the birds. She said the birds were predators* that will eat [④]. She said: "When you put plastic in the ocean, it means they have no ability to detect plastic from non-plastic, so they eat it." Adult birds feed the plastic to their chicks, oblivious* to what they are [⑤] them. Professor Lavers lamented* that most of the plastic is "entirely preventable." She said: "We find plastic clothes pegs* and plastic tooth brushes. Those could easily be swapped out for* other materials - aluminum or wood. My own toothbrush is made of bamboo." TV presenter Liz Bonnin said: "We saw...90 pieces of plastic come out of one of the chicks."

(Adapted from <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1806/180625-plastic-pollution.html>)

Birds' stomachs too full of plastic to eat (from Breaking News English.com, Jun 25, 2018).
Reproduced with permission of Breaking News English.com.

- * disturbing footage: 心をかき乱すような映像
devastating: 衝撃的な
chicks: ひよこ
oblivious: 気が付かないで
clothes pegs: 洗濯ばさみ
starved to death: 餓死した
predators: 肉食動物
lamented: 嘆いた
be swapped out for: ～と交換する

1. ① stomachs ② water ③ life ④ meat ⑤ eating
2. ① mouths ② plastic ③ life ④ nothing ⑤ feeding
3. ① bodies ② water ③ survival ④ meat ⑤ eating
4. ① stomachs ② plastic ③ survival ④ anything ⑤ feeding
5. ① mouths ② water ③ life ④ anything ⑤ eating

