

I 次の英文を読んで問いに答えなさい。

Any time a circus came to town, that was all my old pal Joey Emerian and I needed to make us highly excited. All we needed to do was see the signs on the fences and in the empty store windows to start neglecting our duties and educations. All we needed to know was that a circus was on its way to town for Joey and me to start wanting to know what good a little education ever did anybody anyway. ⁽¹⁾

After the circus reached town we were just no good at all. We spent all our time down at the trains, watching the gang unload the animals, walking out Ventura Avenue with the lions and tigers in their golden wagons, and hanging around the grounds, trying to win the favor of the animal men, the acrobats, and the clowns.

There was nothing like the circus. It was adventure, travel, danger, skill, grace, romance, comedy, peanuts, popcorn, chewing-gum and soda-water. Carrying water to the elephants and standing around afterwards, we used to try to seem associated with the whole magnificent affair, ⁽²⁾ the putting up of the big tent, the getting of everything in order, and the waiting for the people to come and spend their money.

One day Joey came running into the classroom of the fifth grade at Emerson School ten minutes late, and without so much as removing his cap shouted, "Hey, Aram, what the hell are you doing here? The circus is in town."

And sure enough I'd forgotten. I jumped up and ran out of the room with poor Miss Flibety screaming after me, "Aram Garoghlanian, you stay in this room. Do you hear me?"

I heard her all right and I knew what my not staying would mean. ⁽³⁾ It would mean another powerful strapping from the principal, Mr. Dawson. But I couldn't help it. I was just crazy about a circus.

"I've been looking all over for you," Joey said in the street. "What happened?"

"I forgot. I knew it was coming all right, but I forgot it was today. How far along are they?"

"I was at the trains at five. I've been out at the grounds since seven. I had breakfast at the circus table, with the gang."

"How are they?"

"Great, the same as ever. A couple more years, they told me, and I'll be ready to go away with them." ⁽⁴⁾

"As what? Lion-tamer, or something like that?"

“I guess maybe not as a lion-tamer,” Joey said. “I figure more like a workman in the gang till I learn about being a clown or something. I don’t figure I could work with lions right away.”

We were out on Ventura Avenue, headed for the circus grounds, out near the County Fairgrounds, just north of the County Hospital.

“What a breakfast!” Joey said. “Hot-cakes, ham and eggs, sausages, coffee. Boy.”

“Why didn’t you tell me?”

“I thought you knew. I thought you’d be down at the trains same as last year. I would have told you if I knew you’d forgotten. What made you forget?”

“I don’t know. Nothing, I guess.”

I was wrong there, but I didn’t know it at the time. I hadn’t really forgotten.
(5) What I’d done was *remembered*. I’d gone to work and remembered the strapping Dawson gave me last year for staying out of school the day the circus was in town. That was the thing that had kept me sleeping after four-thirty in the morning when by rights I should have been up and dressing and on my way to the trains.

問 1 下線部(1)の内容を 50 字程度の日本語で述べなさい。

問 2 下線部(2)を日本語に直しなさい。

問 3 下線部(3)を日本語に直しなさい。

問 4 (a)下線部(4)を日本語に直し, (b) “they” と “I” がそれぞれ具体的に誰を指すのか英語で示しなさい。

問 5 なぜ “I” は下線部(5)のように考えたのかを 70 字程度の日本語で説明しなさい。

II 次の英文を読んで問いに答えなさい。

Communication is the means by which people create their identity. It underlies our sense of community, our sense of belonging and our sense of difference.

As patterns of communications change, so do the communities with which we identify. The printing press brought about a revolution in the spread of ideas, information and how we organize our lives. A more far-reaching ⁽¹⁾ revolution in communication came about at the end of the nineteenth century with the arrival of electricity and the first experiments in electronic means of communication. This was the beginning of the information revolution—the possibility of communication as both global and instant at the same time.

Although this possibility is inherent in the new technologies, it is far from a reality for most of the world's population. ⁽²⁾ There are more telephones in Tokyo than in the whole of sub-Saharan Africa. Television is a mass medium only in the most developed countries. Computers and the Internet are not accessible to most of the world's poor. The information revolution has led to the combining of the world's banking services, commodity markets, data systems and capital flows but has widened the division between the information haves and the information have-nots.

Only one electronic communications medium has become both an intimate and widespread presence throughout the developed world and penetrated into the remotest rural areas of the poorest countries. That, of course, is radio.

Bruce Girard has described the Latin American environment as a 'radio-phonic salad' of state, private, church, university, special interest and native peoples radio stations. He describes a rapid increase in the use of radio by popular groups over the past 20 years. There are radio stations run by peasants' organizations and women's groups, and there are radio stations run by the Catholic Church or by labor unions such as those of the Bolivian tin miners. From these groups, across the continent radio programs have emerged which describe themselves as educational but are outside and unconcerned with the structures of formal education. Native people, for example, have their own radio stations throughout the region which take account of local languages and traditions.

Beyond spoken language itself, radio is the easiest medium to use for learning and teaching. It is the most worldwide medium available and is cheap and straightforward to set up. It potentially offers a bridge between the vast knowledge resources available through the Internet and the millions of people who have access to

no other means of electronic communication. Community radio groups are already exploiting this opportunity through Internet-based news and information services such as the Latin American radio news agency Pulsar. An inclusive, more equal and more democratic society requires an inclusive and more open communications environment which, together, we can call a communicative democracy. One element in the communicative democracy must be popular and open access to the media of mass appeal, and radio is the most suitable medium.

問 1 下線部(1) “more far-reaching” とはどのような意味においてか、本文に即して 30 字程度の日本語で述べなさい。

問 2 下線部(2)の理由を本文に即して 30 字程度の日本語で述べなさい。

問 3 Bruce Girard が報告した中南米におけるラジオ局の現状と番組の特徴を 80 字程度の日本語でまとめなさい。

問 4 最終段落を 120 字程度の日本語で要約しなさい。

多くの国では、権威は、非常に尊重されているか、または恐れられているため、めったに疑(1)われることはない。Sometimes, too, because rank has been important in certain societies for a long time, people have been trained never to question those in authority. For example, children are not expected to question their teachers in school. It may be considered improper for young businessmen or businesswomen to suggest ideas that differ from those of older, more experienced members of the business.

In other countries, including America, children are trained to question and search for answers. When they ask a question, they will often be told to go to the library and find the answer for themselves. 14歳か15歳になる頃までには、生徒たちが科学や芸術のあ(2)らゆる分野で刺激的な新しいアイデアを発展させている可能性がある。To encourage such creativity, there are many national prizes offered to students every year for their scientific discoveries and artistic accomplishments.

This interest in questioning and searching may be considered by some people as bad for young people's manners, that young people lack respect for authority. This impression may be created when you notice young Americans asking questions and arguing with older people. However, this is because many Americans have a different attitude toward authority than may exist in other areas of the world. In a work or business situation, ideas are freely and openly discussed and argued. 問われているのは(3)その人の考えであって、その人自身ではないということを覚えておくことが重要である。

IV リスニング問題

放送を聞いて次の三つのセクション(A)(B)(C)の問題に答えなさい。

【解答上の注意】

- (1) 印刷された各問題の指示は放送されるものと同じである。
- (2) 問題を聞きながらメモをとってもよい。
- (3) 放送が終わった後もこの問題の解答を続けてよい。
- (4) 解答はすべてまる印(○)で囲むこと。
- (5) (A)では二つの短い会話とそれについての質問を、(B)では問題文とそれについての質問を、(C)では短いディスカッションとそれについての記述を、二度ずつ、10秒間隔で放送する。最も適する解答を選択肢の中から選ぶこと。なお、最初に解答の仕方を例示する時にのみ選択肢も放送するが、その後は選択肢は放送しないので注意すること。

【Section A】

You will hear two short conversations between a man and a woman. Circle the best answer (a, b, c, d) to the questions about each conversation. You will hear each conversation and questions twice and will have ten seconds to answer each question.

Example

A: Would you like to go to the concert tonight?

B: O. K. What time?

A: Well, it starts at 7:00, so let's meet at 6:45.

Question: What time does the concert start?

- a) 6:45
- b) 7:00
- c) 7:45
- d) Not stated

The correct answer is: (b)

【Conversation 1】

1.
 - a) Chinese food
 - b) Italian food
 - c) Movies
 - d) Jazz

2.
 - a) Chinese food
 - b) Italian food
 - c) Movies
 - d) Jazz

3.
 - a) They will eat at an Italian restaurant and go to a jazz club.
 - b) They will eat at an Italian restaurant and go to a movie theater.
 - c) They will eat at a Chinese restaurant and go to a jazz club.
 - d) They will eat at a Chinese restaurant and go to a movie theater.

【Conversation 2】

1. a) It might rain from noon.
b) It might stop raining by noon.
c) It might start raining early in the evening.
d) It will surely clear up in the morning.

2. a) The picnic should be canceled.
b) They are unlucky.
c) The decision to cancel should be made early the next day.
d) The picnic should take place before noon.

3. a) She will cancel the picnic.
b) She will wait until noon to cancel the picnic.
c) She will wait until early tomorrow morning to cancel the picnic.
d) She will have the picnic earlier.

【Section B】

You will hear a man telling a story. Then you will hear four questions. Circle the best answer (a, b, c, d). You will hear the story and the questions twice and will have ten seconds to answer each question.

1. a) In the middle of summer
b) At midday in the summer
c) Just before autumn
d) In the autumn

2. a) His wife hasn't finished cooking dinner.
b) His son wants him to read.
c) He had a tiring day at work.
d) He doesn't like summer.

3. a) The man never reads to his son.
b) The man always reads to his son.
c) The man hasn't recently read to his son.
d) The man doesn't read to his son.

4. a) He finishes reading the book to his son.
b) He would eat dinner soon.
c) The sofa makes him comfortable.
d) His son makes him feel good.

【Section C】

You will hear a short discussion about a new plan in education between a man and a woman. Then you will hear five statements about the plan. If the statement is similar to an opinion for the plan in the debate, circle **For**. If it is similar to an opinion against the plan, circle **Against**. If a statement is not stated in the debate, circle **Not stated**. You will hear the debate and the statements twice and will have ten seconds to respond to each statement.

Example

W: What do you think about introducing video games in school?

M: I think video games are great for kids and should be used in school.

W: I disagree with you. I think they are a waste of time because children can't learn anything useful.

Statements:

- | | | | |
|--|------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Video games are useless for children. | For | Against | Not stated |
| 2. Video games are good for children. | For | Against | Not stated |
| 3. Video games are often violent. | For | Against | Not stated |

これよりリスニングテストをはじめます。

【Section A】

You will hear two short conversations between a man and a woman. Circle the best answer (a, b, c, d) to the questions about each conversation. You will hear each conversation and questions twice and will have ten seconds to answer each question.

Listen to an example:

A: Would you like to go to the concert tonight?

B: O. K. What time?

A: Well, it starts at 7:00, so let's meet at 6:45.

Question: What time does the concert start?

a) 6:45

b) 7:00

c) 7:45

d) Not stated

The correct answer is: b

【Conversation 1】

W: What should we do tonight?

M: Let's go out to dinner.

W: Okay. I love Chinese food and I know a good restaurant.

M: Ah, actually I had Chinese food for lunch. How about trying Italian food?

W: All right. If you really want Italian food, it's OK with me.

M: Then after we eat, let's go someplace.

W: Okay. I don't know much about jazz, but I heard there's a good jazz club.

M: Jazz...I don't much care for jazz.

W: Well... then...how about seeing a movie?

M: That's not a bad idea.

1. What does the woman really enjoy?
2. What doesn't the man like?
3. What will they do tonight?

【Conversation 2】

M: I heard that it might rain tomorrow.

W: You mean we have to cancel the picnic?

M: We may be lucky because I just heard on the radio that there's a chance it will clear before noon.

W: Well, I think we must decide to cancel now.

M: Okay it's your choice, but why don't you wait until early tomorrow morning to make the decision?

W: I really don't think I can wait. We need some time to let every one know if we cancel.

1. What is the weather report for tomorrow?
2. What does the man think?
3. What will the woman probably do?

【Section B】

You will hear a man telling a story. Then you will hear four questions. Circle the best answer (a, b, c, d). You will hear the story and the questions twice and will have ten seconds to answer each question.

At the end of a hot day in midsummer I came home from a hard day at work. Usually I like summer, but on this day I wished that it were a cool day in autumn. I sat down on the sofa as my wife cooked dinner. I was tired from working hard and didn't feel happy at the moment. Then, my 7-year-old son sat next to me with a book in his hand. He said "Dad you haven't read to me for a long time." After the hard day I had, I didn't feel like reading. I was going to tell him to do something else, but when I looked into his bright eyes I couldn't refuse. As I began to read, he put his head on my shoulder. Suddenly, at that moment, I realized that my son gave me the most pleasure I had had all day. I was happy again.

1. When did the story take place?
2. Why is the man unhappy at first?
3. What can be understood from the story?
4. Why is the man finally happy?

【Section C】

You will hear a short discussion about a new plan in education between a man and a woman. Then you will hear five statements about the plan. If the statement is similar to an opinion for the plan in the debate, circle **For**. If it is similar to an opinion against the plan, circle **Against**. If a statement is not stated in the debate, circle **Not stated**. You will hear the debate and the statements twice and will have ten seconds to respond to each statement.

Listen to an example:

W: What do you think about introducing video games in school?

M: I think video games are great for kids and should be used in school.

W: I disagree with you. I think they are a waste of time because children can't learn anything useful.

Statements:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Video games are useless for children. | The correct answer is: Against . |
| 2. Video games are good for children. | The correct answer is: For . |
| 3. Video games are often violent. | The correct answer is: Not stated . |

Now listen to the debate:

W: What do you think about the new plan of having English classes in elementary school?

M: I don't think it's a good idea because elementary school students are already busy studying too much.

W: I see your point, but if they study English at a younger age then they will have more chances to learn it.

M: Yes, but I think if they study English at a young age then they will get confused when they study Japanese.

W: Well I am not sure I agree with you. Studying two languages at a young age can improve their intellectual development. And in the case of English it will make them familiar with English pronunciation.

M: Well then I guess we have our own different opinions on this issue.

1. Children have too much to do in school.
2. Children should be able to choose if they want to study English.
3. Children can get more practice learning English.
4. Children will have difficulty learning their own native language.
5. Children will have better English pronunciation.

これでリスニングテストを終わります。