

I 次の英文を読んで問いに答えなさい。

Roald Dahl was born in 1916 in Llandaff, a small town just outside Cardiff, the capital city of Wales. Dahl's parents were Norwegian, the family having originally moved from Norway to Wales in the 1880s. His name is Norwegian and his first name Roald is pronounced 'Roo-ahl' with a silent final 'd'.⁽¹⁾ Roald's father, Harald, worked in the shipping industry and the family were prosperous,⁽²⁾ living in a large house in the Glamorgan countryside. Dahl's mother, Sophie, was Harald's second wife and Roald was her only son. Dahl was only four years old at the time of his father's death and when his father died, Dahl felt as if he became an only child, even though he had sisters and step-brothers and step-sisters. Many of his stories have children as the heroes or heroines or as the main point of view for the story and they are nearly always alone, without brothers and sisters to whom they can talk and in whom they can confide.

Roald Dahl led a rather lonely life as a child. He writes in some detail about growing up and about his childhood in South Wales in his autobiography *Boy* which was published in 1984. His schooldays until his eighteenth year were spent at a boys' public school, Repton, in Derbyshire. According to many accounts Dahl's schooldays were not always happy and he was subjected to much teasing and bullying by other boys on account of his strange name, and his height. Roald Dahl was six foot six inches tall. Many of his stories, especially stories for children, explore the theme of bullies and bullying.

After leaving school Dahl travelled extensively and in 1934 joined the multi-national oil company Shell. He worked both in London and in East Africa. On the outbreak of war he joined the Royal Air Force and was based in Nairobi, Kenya, eventually joining a fighter squadron in Libya in North Africa. It was while flying with this squadron, during which⁽³⁾

time he fought as a pilot in Syria and Greece, that he was severely wounded. In 1942 he went to Washington where he worked in the Embassy. He was subsequently transferred to Intelligence work. It was in Washington that he began to write his first short stories.

Roald Dahl's short stories have been bestsellers all over the world and have been translated into many languages. The books in which they are collected are *Someone Like You*, *Kiss Kiss*, *Switch Bitch*, *Twenty-nine Kisses from Roald Dahl*, *Over To You* and *Ah! Sweet Mystery of Life*. Several stories have also been collected under more general headings such as *Tales of the Unexpected* and *More Tales of the Unexpected*. Several stories of the 'unexpected' were dramatized for television and have made his writings even more popular throughout the world.

The use of the word 'unexpected' in relation to many of Roald Dahl's short stories is quite common. The endings to his stories are often unexpected and take the reader by surprise. Sometimes the endings are comic, sometimes they are tragic, sometimes a likeable character wins, sometimes an evil and disliked character wins; in most cases, however, the ending is almost impossible to predict and there is a ⁽⁴⁾'twist-in-the-tail'. Many of the stories are humorous as characters find themselves in unusual or extreme situations but the humour is nearly always a 'black' humour because comic and tragic elements mix together.

Black humour is an important element in Roald Dahl's writings. Dahl seems to enjoy treating some of his characters in a cruel way. The characters find themselves in circumstances which they did not expect or which have tragic consequences, but their situation is often described in an amusing way and readers find that they are laughing at the personal tragedies of the character and that they may even enjoy reading about their misfortunes. Black humour is directed at characters who are shown to be unsympathetic but is also sometimes reserved for characters we

(5)

have grown to like. The starting-point for many of the stories is often everyday, common incidents of ordinary life and the characters are often people with whom readers can identify. Not one of Roald Dahl's stories could be called sentimental.

Roald Dahl first met his first wife in London in 1951. Patricia Neal was an American and was by then already established as a successful stage and film actress and Dahl was not yet recognized as a writer, though at that time he was writing almost full-time. They married in New York in July 1953. In the autumn of 1953 the collection of stories *Someone Like You* was published by the American publisher Alfred Knopf, who was to be Dahl's main publisher and supporter throughout his life, and a year later the book was published in Britain by Secker and Warburg. Roald and Patricia Dahl had four children. They divorced in 1983 and Dahl remarried Felicity Crosland.

Roald Dahl's other main publications include a highly praised novel, *My Uncle Oswald*, and a sequence of books for children which have made him one of the most famous writers of children's books in the world. His books for children include *James and the Giant Peach*, *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*, *The Magic Finger*, *Charlie and the Great Glass Elevator*, *Fantastic Mr Fox*, *The Twits*, *The Witches*, *The BFG* (the initials stand for 'big friendly giant') and *Matilda*. *The Witches* was the 1983 winner of the Whitbread Award. Many people believe that these children's stories will be the classics of the future. In Britain alone, between 1980 and 1990, over eleven million of his books were sold in paperback form. The figure is considerably more than the total number of children born in Britain in these years. These books for children helped considerably to make Roald Dahl a multi-millionaire.

Several of Dahl's books have been made into films. *Danny* (from *Danny, Champion of the World*) and *The Witches* were made into films in

the 1980s. Roald Dahl himself was interested in the writing of film scripts and was involved in the writing of the internationally successful film *Chitty Chitty Bang Bang*. He also worked to adapt *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* for the screen and in 1971 it was released as the film *Willy Wonka and the Chocolate Factory*.

Roald Dahl died in November 1990. He is buried in Great Missenden in Berkshire which had been his main family home for most of his adult life. He is one of the most widely read and influential writers of the past fifty years.

問

1. 下線部(1)に見るように、英語では、単語を構成している文字がすべて読まれることもあれば、読まれないこともある。次の(a)~(j)の単語の中から、Roaldと異なって、すべての文字を読むと考えられる語を二つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) island (b) cupboard (c) knight (d) bulk
(e) folk (f) resign (g) honest (h) castle
(i) handicap (j) condemn

2. 下線部(2)の *prosperous* の反意語を、英語で解答欄に書きなさい。

3. 下線部(3)と同じ構文を含むと考えられるものを、次の(a)~(e)の中から一つ選び、解答欄に記号を書きなさい。

(a) It was my understanding that that's why we were going to have the supplementary materials to show what the implications for instruction might be.

(b) If it continues indefinitely, it is nearly a statistical certainty that a mistake will be made and that the devastation will begin.

- (c) It is, I think, generally accepted that there is still a considerable margin for a breakthrough in the motive power-sails.
- (d) It was not until about three hundred years ago that invention began to perform so important a part in our daily life.
- (e) Mr. Philip Toynbee writes, for example, that in terms of probability it is surely as likely as not that mutual fear will lead to accidental war in the near future if the present situation continues.
4. 下線部(4)の a twist-in-the-tail とは、どういうことを言っているのか、本文に基づいて、25 字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。
5. 下線部(5)に主語を補い、主語を含めて下線部(5)を日本語に訳しなさい。
6. 下線部(6)を日本語に訳しなさい。
7. 下線部(7)を日本語に訳しなさい。
8. 次の(a)～(g)の説明のうち、本文の内容にあっていないものを二つ選びなさい。
- (a) Roald Dahl は一人っ子であった。
- (b) Roald Dahl は、背が高いことでいじめられたことがある。
- (c) Roald Dahl の書いた小説の中には、映画化されたものもある。
- (d) Roald Dahl は、多国籍企業や諜報機関ちようほうで働いたことがある。
- (e) Roald Dahl は英国で生まれたが、小説を書き始めたのはアメリカ合衆国に渡ってからであった。
- (f) Roald Dahl は、2 回結婚し、2 度目の結婚の時に 4 人の子供を得た。
- (g) 1980 年から 1990 年にかけて英国においてペーパーバックの形で売れた Roald Dahl の本の数は、それと同じ時期に英国で生まれた子供の総数よりもずっと多かった。

II 次の英文を読んで問いに答えなさい。

People write for two primary reasons: to be read and to make money. What an author writes is based on his purpose: to entertain, to instruct, or to affect his readers. How he writes depends upon his character, personality, zest, and capacity. How a man writes reflects what he himself is. ⁽¹⁾

The author who claims to write only for himself and to please himself, in the end, accomplishes only that. ⁽²⁾ He is the amateur who never becomes a professional. His need to write may be therapeutic. Once he has put his torment and frustrations on paper, he can walk happily away from writing and take up a more fitting trade or profession. Some authors who claim to write only for themselves do not speak honestly but are protecting themselves against possible failure. Such a writer — when he has finished his story or his play — begins to think about being published and read.

What and how a man writes determine whether or not he is going to be published and if he is, by whom. ⁽³⁾ Every beginning writer dreams of finding an editor or a publisher who will recognize his genius, show him the way, and push or pull him toward his goal, publication. In the past this happened — though more rarely than writers believe. Today's editors and publishers cannot afford to wait for the writer's maturity. They would like to develop genius and subsidize its growth, but publication costs, the small margin of profit, the competition with other media, and the unpredictability of public taste demand writers who are ready to be published today, writers who know what to write and how to write it.

This demand is responsible for the increasing number of creative-writing classes in colleges and universities, ⁽⁴⁾ writing clubs, conferences, and regional creative-writing institutes. Creative writing cannot be taught; it can only be learned. A teacher cannot tell a man how

to write; he can tell him only how to write better. The teacher can conduct or guide or direct; he can save the writer time — perhaps years — by showing him the shortcuts and by helping him solve the technical problems that use up time and energy. He can help him overcome emotional blocks that keep him from writing. The teacher can even strike a match and set the writer afire. However, the flame itself is not in the teacher but in the writer.

All writing that is not directly copied from another source is creative. A letter is creative. An advertising slogan is creative. Whatever goes through the mind of a human being and is altered by it is creative.

問

1. 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。
2. 下線部(2)の that は何を指しているか、日本語で述べなさい。
3. 下線部(3)はどのようなことを言っているのか、具体的に内容がわかるように日本語で述べなさい。
4. 下線部(4)の this demand の内容を具体的に示しながら、下線部全体を日本語に訳しなさい。
5. 下線部(5)を日本語に訳しなさい。

Ⅲ 放送を聞き、指示に従って解答用紙に解答を記号で記入しなさい。

Example Dialogue

Example Question : How many books did the woman borrow from the library?

- A. Two. B. Three. C. One. D. Four.

PART I

Dialogue 1

Question 1 : The man orders

- A. shrimp, rice and fruit. B. beef, rice and pudding.
C. fish, bread and fruit. D. fish, rice and fruit.

Dialogue 2

Question 2 : The customer decides to buy a bag in

- A. blue. B. brown. C. grey. D. black.

Question 3 : The bag costs

- A. \$ 13.17. B. \$ 13.70. C. \$ 30.17. D. \$ 30.70.

Dialogue 3

Question 4 : The group must arrive at Lake Yamanaka by

- A. 8 o'clock in the morning. B. 8 o'clock in the evening.
C. 9 o'clock in the morning. D. 12 noon.

Question 5 : How many people will travel in the woman professor's car?

- A. Four. B. Two. C. Five. D. Three.

Dialogue 4

Question 6 : The conversation takes place on

- A. Friday.
- B. Wednesday.
- C. Tuesday.
- D. Thursday.

Question 7 : The student decides to try and see Professor Hatch after the class on

- A. International Relations.
- B. Theories of Democratic Government.
- C. Intercultural Communication.
- D. American Politics.

Dialogue 5

Question 8 : This term Keiko is studying the topic of

- A. women lawyers.
- B. women's liberation.
- C. women's education.
- D. homeless women.

Dialogue 6

Question 9 : The student club rarely discusses

- A. differences in diet.
- B. books and movies.
- C. ways of communication.
- D. young people's issues.

Question 10 : During club meetings students usually

- A. talk together in a big group.
- B. give individual presentations.
- C. speak one-to-one.
- D. listen to a lecture.

Dialogue 7

Question 11 : Takeshi's topic is

- A. saving the environment.
- B. writing literature.
- C. cycling sports.
- D. school bullying.

Question 12 : Takeshi is going to talk to

- A. friends.
- B. old people.
- C. Buddhists.
- D. school students.

PART II

Passage 1

Question 13 : The kitchen does not have

- A. a washing machine.
- B. an air conditioner.
- C. a cooker.
- D. a fridge-freezer.

Question 14 : The person renting the apartment may

- A. smoke in the apartment.
- B. put garbage out on Sunday.
- C. keep plants or flowers inside.
- D. have a cat or dog.

Question 15 : The landlady worries that students

- A. fail to pay the rent on time.
- B. keep things clean.
- C. break household objects.
- D. hold loud parties.

Passage 2

Question 16 : For two years after the death of his wife, Paul McCartney chose to live a quiet life and

- A. slept until late in the mornings.
- B. stopped listening to music.
- C. avoided reading newspapers.
- D. refused to attend parties.

Question 17 : Heather Mills used to be a

- A. model.
- B. dancer.
- C. business woman.
- D. health worker.

Question 18 : Paul McCartney and Heather Mills became lovers

- A. when her trust was founded.
- B. after Paul gave money to her trust.
- C. before Heather had a traffic accident.
- D. before Linda McCartney died.

Passage 3

Question 19 : The main reason why the Grimm expeditions failed was

- A. mechanical problems.
- B. language problems between the scientists.
- C. the depth of the shipwreck.
- D. difficult weather conditions.

Question 20 : The first evidence of the ship seen by the video cameras was

- A. a huge metal clock.
- B. some of the cargo.
- C. part of the engine.
- D. human bones and possessions.

Passage 4

Question 21 : One country which the professor doesn't mention is

- A. Korea.
- B. India.
- C. China.
- D. Iran.

Question 22 : One aspect of the present global situation is that migrant workers now

- A. arrive from fewer countries.
- B. get sick more often.
- C. come in greater numbers.
- D. stay illegal for longer periods.

Passage 5

Question 23 : When he returned to England, it was easy for Dave to

- A. earn money.
- B. get invited to parties.
- C. find a place to live.
- D. make friends.

Question 24 : In England, Dave most enjoyed the job of

- A. waiter.
- B. Internet expert.
- C. taxi driver.
- D. shop manager.

Question 25 : For Dave, the year in Latin America helped him to

- A. make his own decisions.
- B. improve the relationship with his parents.
- C. find a suitable career.
- D. save money for the future.

平成13年度 筑波大学リスニングテスト問題 (録音用原稿)

(チャイム)、これからリスニングテストを始めます。問題は Part I と Part II に分かれています。Part I では dialogue が読まれ、Part II では Passage が読まれます。質問は全部で 25 題です。(問題の) dialogue や passage は同じものが 2 回読まれます。最初の指示の後本文が読まれる前に、問題文を読むための時間が、英文が 2 回読まれた後に解答の時間がそれぞれもうけられています。

問題用紙の Question の A,B,C,D の選択肢から最も適切な答えを選び、その記号を解答用紙の Question の欄に記入してください。

最初に例題をやってみましょう。英語の指示に従って、解答をしてください。

Listen to the Example Dialogue and answer the Example Question
[3 second pause]

First listening

M: Cathy, did you return the books to the library?
W: I returned two books, but I'm still reading the third one.
M: Ok.

Second listening

M: Cathy, did you return the books to the library?
W: I returned two books, but I'm still reading the third one.
M: Ok.

[3 second pause]

記入できましたか。解答は「3冊」ですから B が正答となります。

例題は、以上で終わりです。Part I の dialogue と Part II の Passage は、続けて読まれます。

それでは始めます。なお、問題用紙の余白にメモを取ってかまいません。

Tapescript: Listening Dialogues

Introduction / Example / Instructions: Time approximately 1 minute

Listen to Dialogue 1 and answer Question 1

[8 second pause]

First listening

M: Let's see what's on the menu.

W: There are two set lunches ... Set lunch A is 3000 yen ... and you can choose beef or fish as the main course ... with bread or rice as the side dish ... and either fruit or pudding for desert ... Set lunch B is 5000 Yen ... with two main dishes where you can choose between two kinds of fish and meat ... It also comes with a choice of bread or rice and fruit or pudding.

M: All right ... I think I'll have set lunch A ... with fish, rice and fruit.

W: OK ... Set lunch B sounds good ... with shrimp, beef, rice and pudding.

Second listening

M: Let's see what's on the menu.

W: There are two set lunches ... Set lunch A is 3000 yen ... and you can choose beef or fish as the main course ... with bread or rice as the side dish ... and either fruit or pudding for desert ... Set lunch B is 5000 Yen ... with two main dishes where you can choose between two kinds of fish and meat ... It also comes with a choice of bread or rice and fruit or pudding.

M: All right ... I think I'll have set lunch A ... with fish, rice and fruit.

W: OK ... Set lunch B sounds good ... with shrimp, beef, rice and pudding.

[5 second pause]

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Listen to Dialogue 2 and answer Questions 2 and 3

[10 second pause]

First listening

A: Can I help you?

B: I'm looking for a computer bag

A: Any particular style or colour?

B: Something in brown or black ... soft material ... not metal ... but strong

A: Well we have these two ... They're well made and last well ... but only in blue or grey

- B: Mmm, not bad ... I don't like the grey one ... so... I'll take that one ... How much is it?
A: Thirty dollars ... seventeen cents
B: OK ... Here you are.

Second listening

- A: Can I help you?
B: I'm looking for a computer bag
A: Any particular style or colour?
B: Something in brown or black ... soft material ... not metal ... but strong
A: Well we have these two ... They're well made and last well ... but only in blue or grey
B: Mmm, not bad ... I don't like the grey one ... so... I'll take that one ... How much is it?
A: Thirty dollars ... seventeen cents
B: OK ... Here you are.

[7 second pause]

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Listen to Dialogue 3 and answer Questions 4 and 5

[12 second pause]

First listening

- W: Ron ... When exactly is our seminar in the university study house at Lake Yamanaka?
M: We're scheduled to leave Tsukuba next Monday .. at eight in the morning ... Did you remember to book the bus for the students?
W: Yes ... I reserved it for Monday ... but the driver says the big bus isn't available before nine o'clock ... He said we could have a minibus from eight o'clock but it takes no more than fifteen people.
M: Mmmmm ... we've got to leave at eight because it's a long way ... and we need to be there by midday ... and we've also got to get ready for the welcome party in the evening at eight.
W: Let's see ... We have seventeen students registered for the seminar ... that makes nineteen including the two of us ... If I take my own car as well ... the minibus would be OK.
M: Excellent ... Hope you have a safe journey.

Second listening

- W:** Ron ... When exactly is our seminar in the university study house at Lake Yamanaka?
- M:** We're scheduled to leave Tsukuba next Monday .. at eight in the morning ... Did you remember to book the bus for the students?
- W:** Yes ... I reserved it for Monday ... but the driver says the big bus isn't available before nine o'clock ... He said we could have a minibus from eight o'clock but it takes no more than fifteen people.
- M:** Mmmmm ... we've got to leave at eight because it's a long way ... and we need to be there by midday ... and we've also got to get ready for the welcome party in the evening at eight.
- W:** Let's see ... We have seventeen students registered for the seminar ... that makes nineteen including the two of us ... If I take my own car as well ... the minibus would be OK.
- M:** Excellent ... Hope you have a safe journey.

[7 second pause]

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Listen to Dialogue 4 and answer Questions 6 and 7

[12 second pause]

First listening

- A:** Excuse me ... sorry to trouble you but I'm looking for Professor Hatch ... Is she here today?
- B:** Professor Hatch? ... She was here this morning but she doesn't teach Tuesday afternoon.
- A:** Right
- B:** Let me see ... Thursday and Friday she never comes in ... but she has classes tomorrow morning.
- A:** So ... When would be a good time to come back then?
- B:** Well you can try and catch her during one of the Wednesday breaks ... Before lunch she's got her intercultural communication class ... and then her American politics course. Or you could try in the afternoon ... she's usually free then after her theories of democratic government class But don't leave it too late. She's going to a guest lecture on international relations at five.
- A:** OK ... I'll try and catch her at the end of the morning classes ... Thanks.
- B:** No problem.

Second listening

- A: Excuse me ... sorry to trouble you but I'm looking for Professor Hatch ... Is she here today?
- B: Professor Hatch? ... She was here this morning but she doesn't teach Tuesday afternoon.
- A: Right
- B: Let me see ... Thursday and Friday she never comes in ... but she has classes tomorrow morning.
- A: So ... When would be a good time to come back then?
- B: Well you can try and catch her during one of the Wednesday breaks ... Before lunch she's got her intercultural communication class ... and then her American politics course. Or you could try in the afternoon ... she's usually free then after her theories of democratic government class ... But don't leave it too late. She's going to a guest lecture on international relations at five.
- A: OK ... I'll try and catch her at the end of the morning classes ... Thanks.
- B: No problem.

[7 second pause]

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Listen to Dialogue 5 and answer Question 8

[7 second pause]

First listening

- A: So Keiko tell me about what you've been reading in the first year
- B: Well in the last term I read two papers ... One about homeless women in America and the other on women's roles ... and this term I'm reading ...
- A: For your seminar class?
- B: Yes ... a paper about women's education in Africa.
- A: Africa?
- B: That's right ... In the next term I want to read something about women's liberation.

Second listening

- A: So Keiko tell me about what you've been reading in the first year
- B: Well in the last term I read two papers ... One about homeless women in America and the other on women's roles ... and this term I'm reading ...

- A: For your seminar class?
B: Yes ... a paper about women's education in Africa.
A: Africa?
B: That's right ... In the next term I want to read something about women's liberation.

[5 second pause]

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Listen to Dialogue 6 and answer Questions 9 and 10

[12 second pause]

First listening

- A: Have you joined any student clubs?
B: Yes. SAGA
A: SAGA ... what's that?
B: A club with Japanese and foreign students. ... They meet each week and discuss different customs ... you know everyday things like communication styles ...
A: Literature and films?
B: Not really ... in fact hardly ever ... It's more to do with family relationships ... eating habits ...
A: Yeah
B: ... youth problems and so on ... You know stuff like that.
A: Ok. So each meeting some individual gives a presentation to the whole club?
B: Well ... we get a big group each week ... but it's more like a discussion than a lecture.
A: Aha.
B: You usually make a pair with somebody from a different country ... and take up a theme ... discuss that ... then change partners and report on your discussion to another person.
A: I think I'll come along ... When's the next meeting?

Second listening

- A: Have you joined any student clubs?
B: Yes. SAGA
A: SAGA ... what's that?
B: A club with Japanese and foreign students. ... They meet each week and discuss different customs ... you know everyday things like communication styles ...

- A: Literature and films?
- B: Not really ... in fact hardly ever ... It's more to do with family relationships ... eating habits ...
- A: Yeah
- B: ... youth problems and so on ... You know stuff like that.
- A: Ok. So each meeting some individual gives a presentation to the whole club?
- B: Well ... we get a big group each week ... but it's more like a discussion than a lecture.
- A: Aha.
- B: You usually make a pair with somebody from a different country ... and take up a theme ... discuss that ... then change partners and report on your discussion to another person.
- A: I think I'll come along ... When's the next meeting?

[7 second pause]

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Listen to Dialogue 7 and answer Questions 11 and 12

[12 second pause]

First listening

- A: So ... Takeshi ... How are you going to finish your presentation?
- B: I was thinking of telling an amusing story ... but I think that's too obvious ... I really want to inspire all the people there ... with some creative ideas about recycling waste paper in their everyday lives ... they're junior high school kids after all ... Mmmm ... for this audience ... and the topic ... and my goals ... it's a tough choice ... but I think I'm going to use a quote from a report by the Friends of the Earth at the end of my presentation.

Second listening

- A: So ... Takeshi ... How are you going to finish your presentation?
- B: I was thinking of telling an amusing story ... but I think that's too obvious ... I really want to inspire all the people there ... with some creative ideas about recycling waste paper in their everyday lives ... they're junior high school kids after all ... Mmmm ... for this audience ... and the topic ... and my goals ... it's a tough choice ... but I think I'm going to use a quote from a report by the Friends of the Earth at the end of my presentation.

[7 second pause]

Tapescript: Listening Passages

Introduction / Example / Instructions: Time approximately 1 minute

Listen to Passage 1 and answer Questions 13, 14 and 15

[15 second pause]

First listening

Landlady: Well this is the apartment ... As you can see the kitchen is fairly big There's a fridge-freezer and an electric cooker and ... you also have a washing machine ...but there's no air conditioner ... If you want one of those you'll need to get it yourself ... Please put your trash out on weekdays before seven in the morning ... but absolutely don't put it out on the weekend ... wait till Monday ... No plants in the apartment please ...that includes flowers ... as they just attract insects ... Pets are allowed though ...but please be careful about the noise ...it's a quiet neighbourhood after all ... And one last thing is no smoking at all inside ... As for rent at 150 dollars ... it's very cheap for this neighbourhood ... but if I put the rent any lower I'll get students taking the apartment ...I like students myself because they study hard and don't break things ... but you know how their all-night dance parties get so noisy ... Then again they do tend to pay the rent on time ... you're a student yourself are you? ... Well ...I'm sure you would make a good tenant anyway.

Second listening

Landlady: Well this is the apartment ... As you can see the kitchen is fairly big There's a fridge-freezer and an electric cooker and ... you also have a washing machine ...but there's no air conditioner ... If you want one of those you'll need to get it yourself ... Please put your trash out on weekdays before seven in the morning ... but absolutely don't put it out on the weekend ... wait till Monday ... No plants in the apartment please ...that includes flowers ... as they just attract insects ... Pets are allowed though ...but please be careful about the noise ...it's a quiet neighbourhood after all ... And one last thing is no smoking at all inside ... As for rent at 150 dollars ... it's very cheap for this neighbourhood ... but if I put the rent any lower I'll get students taking the apartment ...I like students myself because they study hard and don't break things ... but you know how their all-night dance parties get so noisy ... Then again they do tend to pay the rent on time ... you're a student yourself are you? ... Well ...I'm sure you would make a good tenant anyway.

[10 second pause]

Listen to Passage 2 and answer Questions 16, 17 and 18

[15 second pause]

First listening

Ex-Beatle Paul McCartney, 57, and his wife Linda had a happy married life for 29 years but Linda lost her struggle against cancer and died in 1998 ... Paul who had loved his wife dearly mourned her for two years and chose to live a quiet life ... Not only did he stop giving concerts ... but he also gave up recording music ... He refused to go to parties ... and was reluctant to talk to the press ... But on one occasion he did attend a party for charity ... for the Heather Mills Health Trust which collects money to help accident victims ... Only 32 ... Heather Mills ... the president of the trust ... was a model when she lost her left leg in a traffic accident ... But now she can move again like normal ... with an artificial leg ... and is a successful business woman ... She met Paul at the same party ... and their friendship started. Paul was fascinated by her career and later donated about three hundred thousand dollars to the trust ... Heather gave her love in return for the check ... They are now together as a couple ... It's a story just like one of Paul's own ballads

Second listening

Ex-Beatle Paul McCartney, 57, and his wife Linda had a happy married life for 29 years but Linda lost her struggle against cancer and died in 1998 ... Paul who had loved his wife dearly mourned her for two years and chose to live a quiet life ... Not only did he stop giving concerts ... but he also gave up recording music ... He refused to go to parties ... and was reluctant to talk to the press ... But on one occasion he did attend a party for charity ... for the Heather Mills Health Trust which collects money to help accident victims ... Only 32 ... Heather Mills ... the president of the trust ... was a model when she lost her left leg in a traffic accident ... But now she can move again like normal ... with an artificial leg ... and is a successful business woman ... She met Paul at the same party ... and their friendship started. Paul was fascinated by her career and later donated about three hundred thousand dollars to the trust ... Heather gave her love in return for the check ... They are now together as a couple ... It's a story just like one of Paul's own ballads

[10 second pause]

Listen to Passage 3 and answer Questions 19 and 20

[12 second pause]

First listening

An American ... Jack Grimm ... began the first serious scientifically-based expedition to find the Titanic ... The Grimm expeditions used some of the best technology available ... but failed due to bad weather above all ... Other less important problems were ... the depth and equipment ... because the Titanic lay at over twelve thousand feet below the surface.

A new search for the Titanic began in 1985 led by Robert Ballard ... He organized American and French scientists but after a 21-day around-the-clock search in heavy seas ... they had still not turned up any sign of the Titanic.

The search then continued with light-sensitive video cameras for the first time ... The video cameras were fixed to a deep-sea vessel named the Argo ... It had searched the target area for 14 days when ... on the morning of September 1 1985 ... the Argo showed images of a huge man-made object on the ocean floor.

The Argo had identified one of the ship's boilers detached from the Titanic's engine room when it had sunk. The Titanic had been finally discovered after 73 years.

Listen to Passage 3 and answer Questions 19 and 20

Second Listening

An American ... Jack Grimm ... began the first serious scientifically-based expedition to find the Titanic ... The Grimm expeditions used some of the best technology available ... but failed due to bad weather above all ... Other less important problems were ... the depth and equipment ... because the Titanic lay at over twelve thousand feet below the surface.

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The Argo had identified one of the ship's boilers detached from the Titanic's engine room when it had sunk. The Titanic had been finally discovered after 73 years.

[7 second pause]

Listen to Passage 4 and answer Questions 21 and 22

[12 second pause]

First listening

In today's introductory lecture ... we'll be looking at several problems ... connected with human rights and migrant workers ... A basic definition of a migrant worker is somebody who leaves their home state to live and find work in another state.

In present-day Japan ... for example ... many migrant workers come from neighbouring Asian countries such as The Philippines, Thailand and China ... as well as from more distant countries such as Iran, Pakistan and India.

One feature of the situation today is that ... on a global scale ... there are far more migrant workers than in any period of human history ... Millions of people now earning their living on every continent ... in every region of the world ... are migrant workers ... One key point here is that migrant workers are often uninformed and ill-prepared to cope with life and work in a foreign country.

Second listening

In today's introductory lecture ... we'll be looking at several problems ... connected with human rights and migrant workers ... A basic definition of a migrant worker is somebody who leaves their home state to live and find work in another state.

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[7 second pause]

Listen to Passage 5 and answer Questions 23, 24 and 25

[15 second pause]

First listening

My name's Dave ... I went travelling to Latin America for a year... I had a fantastic time ... but when I came back to England ... life was really boring and lonely ... I didn't know anyone ... I didn't have any money or savings ... It sounds ridiculous but I found it difficult to speak English ... but I soon found somewhere to stay in London ... good cheap accommodation ... Just weeks before I had been living with my friends in sunshine and dancing at parties on beaches in Brazil.

I found many jobs ... in fact ... in the last three years I've worked as a waiter, a researcher a taxi driver, an Internet expert, and a shoe shop manager ... Taxi driver was the best ... And my long-term plan is to go travelling again

I feel my year travelling was good for me ... but ... my parents want me to start a career and save money for the future ... Before we got on well ... but now it's terrible ... Some of my experiences were really difficult for me and I wanted to come home ... But there's an independence to my character now that wasn't there before.

Second listening

My name's Dave ... I went travelling to Latin America for a year... I had a fantastic time ... but when I came back to England ... life was really boring and lonely ... I didn't know anyone ... I didn't have any money or savings ... It sounds ridiculous but I found it difficult to speak English ... but I soon found somewhere to stay in London ... good cheap accommodation ... Just weeks before I had been living with my friends in sunshine and dancing at parties on beaches in Brazil.

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[10 second pause]

これでリスニングテストを終わります。試験の終了時間まで解答を続けてください。
(チャイム)