

I 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

Hayao Miyazaki grew up in the postwar years and joined the animation industry (i) graduating from the university, building on a lifelong interest in animation, film, and children's literature. He brought a considerable breadth of literary and political awareness to his chosen field, and during the early years of his career he began to explore the themes, ideas, and craft skills that would form the basis of his later works. (ii) much of his early work was in television, his ambition was to make feature films, and he gradually built up a circle of fellow workers who shared his dream.

Hayao was born into a well-to-do family living in the suburbs of Tokyo in January 1941. His father, Katsuji, who was then twenty-six years old, was a director of the family firm, Miyazaki Airplane. Headed by Katsuji's elder brother, the company was active in the war effort, making parts for Zero fighters. The war had an early impact on the young Hayao's life — he was three years old when the family moved out to safer districts, and he started school there in 1947. It was another three years before the Miyazakis moved back to their old hometown, and then he changed schools again after only a year, moving to one of Japan's brand-new, American-influenced elementary schools.⁽¹⁾

But the biggest impact was probably the long illness of his mother, which began in the same year he started school. She was a woman of very strong character and intellectual interests. Although he says that he cannot trace his parents' influences on him, and that as a teenager he consciously sought to find his own path rather than follow his family's, the legacy of her powerful personality lives on in his work. His youngest brother once commented that the determined, non-nonsense character of Ma Dola in *Castle in the Sky* reminded him of their mother.⁽²⁾

Mrs. Miyazaki suffered from spinal tuberculosis. She was ill in bed from 1947, two years after the birth of her fourth child, to 1955. The first few years of her illness were spent largely in the hospital, but she was able to be nursed at home

thereafter and lived to old age. (iii) her absence from home and her long illness, she played a huge part in forming her son's view of the world.

Like many children in postwar Japan, the youngster decided he wanted to become a comic artist while in high school. His abilities at that time were limited — he couldn't draw people, having (like war babies all over Europe) only drawn planes, tanks, and battleships for years. It was an exciting time to be a young comic reader in Japan, and there was plenty of encouragement and inspiration. The teenage Osamu Tezuka had leapt to comic stardom in 1947 with his manga *New Treasure Island* and started a powerful wave of enthusiasm. Established artists began to try new styles and techniques, and throughout the fifties there was an increase in comics consumption.

Miyazaki has argued with those who compare both his work and his role in the Japanese animation industry with that of Tezuka, pointing out that other artists such as Tetsuji Fukushima and Zohei Shiratsuchi were also important to his development. In an essay written for a Tezuka memorial collection, he describes the older artist's influence on his youthful work. As he grew toward independence, he consciously threw off this influence also, feeling he had to find his own path.

To begin with, it's true to say that I was very heavily influenced by Tezuka. When I was in both elementary and junior high school, I liked his manga best of all the ones I read. The tragedies in his manga during the 1940s and 1950s — the early atomic era — were fearful enough to make even a child tremble, they were so shocking. Both rock 'n' roll and the atom basically supported the tragedies, although the atom was to change toward the end of the era. . . . After that, when I passed the age of eighteen and felt that I just had to draw manga of my own, the question⁽³⁾ of how best to remove the Tezuka influences buried deep within me proved an extremely heavy burden.

Tezuka was named “the manga god” by his devoted fans, but Miyazaki says that he preferred to regard him as a fellow artist against whose influence he had to struggle to find his own way, rather than an idol to be worshipped. He saw himself as a younger son who would be perceived by many as following his “elder brother,” (iv) regarded it as “bad form” to copy him, and destroyed much of his early work when he perceived it as too strongly influenced. Yet Tezuka’s influence on the comics industry was so powerful (v) despite his best efforts, it was not until he started work as an animator in his early twenties that Miyazaki was finally able to feel he had shaken it off, through studying the creation of movement and expression.

(注) spinal tuberculosis せきすい 脊髄結核

1. 下線部(1)の after only a year は西暦でいうと何年のことになるか、その年号を解答欄に記入しなさい。
2. 下線部(2)を次のように書きかえるとき、空所(a)(b)に入れるべき最も適切な英語を1語ずつ解答欄に記入しなさい。

when he saw *Castle in the Sky*, he felt that the determined, no-nonsense character of Ma Dola (a) (b) to their mother

3. 下線部(3)を日本語に訳して、解答欄に記入しなさい。
4. 下線部(4)について、shaken it off の it が何を指すかがわかるように、下線部全体を日本語に訳し、解答欄に記入しなさい。
5. 本文中の空欄(i)~(v)に入れるべき最も適切な語を下の(a)~(h)から選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。ただし、記号の使用はおのおの1回だけとする。なお、本文中では文頭に來る語も、下の一覧では小文字で表記してある。

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| (a) after | (b) although | (c) because | (d) before |
| (e) but | (f) despite | (g) so | (h) that |

6. 次の記述のうち、本文の内容に合っているものを3つ選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- (a) 宮崎駿^{はやお}は若いころ主に映画業界で働いていたので、テレビ業界でも仕事がしたいと思っていた。
- (b) 宮崎駿は自分が、個性的で理知的な母親の影響を強く受けたと思っていた。
- (c) 宮崎駿の母親は脊髄結核で寝たきりだったが、ほとんどの期間を病院で過ごし、家には帰れなかった。
- (d) 宮崎駿が漫画家になりたいと思ったのは高校生のときだったが、当時、漫画界は刺激に満ちたものだった。
- (e) 宮崎駿は自分の作品が手塚治虫^{おさむ}の作品と比較されるのを、内心では誇りに思っていた。
- (f) 宮崎駿は、子供のころに読んだ悲劇的な漫画に強い衝撃を受け、恐怖を覚えた。
- (g) 宮崎駿は手塚治虫に心酔し、その多大な影響を受けた後継者であることを自認していた。
- (h) 宮崎駿は若いころ、いろいろの漫画家の漫画を読んだが、彼の成長に大きな影響を及ぼしたのは手塚治虫だけではなかった。

II 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

An increasing number of young female graduates are trying to join agricultural companies that produce vegetables and fruits, considering them no different from the banks, manufacturers and other firms they might ⁽¹⁾otherwise have joined. Jobs in agricultural companies offer more stability than becoming an independent farmer, while the chance to learn about every step of the business, from production to market distribution, seems to appeal to women. As the job market becomes tighter, fewer women are able to find good jobs, and therefore the number of applications for jobs in the agricultural sector is increasing.

In February this year, agricultural company officials were surprised to see many young women in business suits at the New Farmers Fair held in Tokyo. The fair is an event that allows agricultural companies to explain their businesses to the public and job-seekers. The companies displayed vegetables, fruits and flowers in booths at the event. An official of a national agricultural organization located in Tokyo that gives advice to those who want to become farmers said about 30 percent of new employees at agricultural companies last year were women. Many were recruited through similar events. “We will hold a fair again in Tokyo this month, and we have already received inquiries from female students,” the official said.

At Art & Flower, a small company producing flower seedlings in suburban Chiba, two employees out of eight are female. Shiori Oka, 26, who joined the company in April last year, studied genetic engineering at her university’s agricultural department. Although she visited banks and trading companies while job-hunting, she decided on Art & Flower and relocated from Sendai. “Selling flowers to home improvement centers seemed like an interesting job,” she said.

Another woman in the company is now in the Netherlands for a year, studying production and distribution operations in that country’s gardening firms and farming villages. The company president also recommended that Oka go to Europe to study next year. “I want to study business strategies to make our products a brand name,” she said.

Four of the employees at an agricultural company in Nagano Prefecture — half the total — are also women. The company mainly produces apples. The president of the company said, “In addition to producing apples, pears and other fruits, we have begun producing jam and juice in an effort to expand our sales activities. There are many opportunities for women to exercise their abilities.”

Naomi Kita, 30, who joined the company last year after graduating from the graduate school of an art college in the Kansai region, said, “I want to learn not only cultivation skills, but also the management of fruit farms.”

Until recently, agricultural businesses concentrated only on the production end, leaving everything else, including sales strategy, to agricultural co-ops or cooperative stores. Agricultural companies have great expectations for the success (2) of their female employees, generally considered more aware of issues related to food and consumption.

However, women in the industry sometimes face problems. Tomoki Yamamoto, editor-in-chief of a job information magazine, said, “Sometimes residents in farming villages see such women as potential brides, and they end up flooded with marriage proposals. In some regions, locals also regard such women as strange, coming to a rural area without a husband.”

Some female workers in agricultural companies also have difficulty making plans for the future because there are no older female workers to serve as role models. A woman in her 30s said, “I have no idea what I will be doing 10 years from now.” Another woman in her 20s said, “I worry about marriage.”

Because many agricultural companies are tiny, the salaries are low, even though the jobs are relatively stable. Women who want to choose jobs like these (3) should understand the hard realities including getting up very early in the morning.

However, interest in agricultural production has been rising, as consumers seek safer and more trustworthy foods. “Jobs in agricultural companies will attract more and more attention. I hope that women will be the driving force to change the nation’s agriculture practices in the future,” Yamamoto said.

1. 下線部(1)の otherwise が示す内容について、具体的に 25 字以内の日本語で解答欄に記入しなさい。
2. 下線部(2)を次のように書きかえるとき、空所(a)(b)に入れるべき最も適切な英語を 1 語ずつ解答欄に記入しなさい。

Agricultural companies have great expectations for the success of their female employees, (a) (b) generally considered more aware of issues related to food and consumption.

3. 下線部(3)を日本語に訳し、解答欄に記入しなさい。
4. 本文中の業種で働く女性たちが直面している問題点のうち 3 つ選び、日本語で簡潔に解答欄に記入しなさい。
5. 次の英語による対話(1)~(5)について、本文の内容に合うように、応答部分の空欄(a)~(e)に入れるべき最も適切な英語を 1 語ずつ解答欄に記入しなさい。

(1)

Q : Why is the number of female graduates who like to get jobs in agricultural companies increasing?

A : The female graduates have (a) chances of getting good jobs than before.

(2)

Q : Where did many female graduates find their agricultural jobs?

A : They found their jobs at a (b) organized by agricultural companies.

(3)

Q : What is another female worker of Art & Flower doing in the Netherlands?

A : She is (c) agricultural skills and business strategies.

(4)

Q : Why did the agricultural company in Nagano begin to produce jam and juice?

A : In order to (d) more products.

(5)

Q : Why has interest in agricultural production been rising?

A : Because consumers want the food whose (e) they can trust.

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てください。

Example Dialogue

Example Question

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

Part I

Dialogue A

Question 1: What is the total cost of the proposed stay of the man and his family?

- A. \$350.
B. \$600.
C. \$700.
D. \$800.

Dialogue B

Question 2: Why couldn't the man catch the 9:15 bus to Tsukuba?

- A. Because his timetable was out of date.
B. Because the bus was late.
C. Because he was in the wrong line.
D. Because he arrived at the bus stop too late.

Question 3: When will the next bus leave for Tsukuba?

- A. 9:15.
B. 9:20.
C. 9:30.
D. 9:45.

Dialogue C

Question 4: Where does this conversation take place?

- A. At a pharmacy.
- B. At a principal's office.
- C. At the post office.
- D. At a doctor's office.

Question 5: Which statement about the actions of the man is correct?

- A. He prescribed aspirin.
- B. He examined the woman's children.
- C. He advised the woman not to drink a lot of water.
- D. He examined the woman's throat.

Dialogue D

Question 6: What are Ken and Sara going to eat for dinner?

- A. Chinese food.
- B. Roast beef.
- C. Vegetable stew.
- D. Stirred Chinese vegetables.

Question 7: They are planning a light dinner because they had

- A. A lot of Chinese food.
- B. A late lunch.
- C. Chinese vegetables.
- D. A heavy lunch.

Dialogue E

Question 8: What event are Mary and Jeff going to attend?

- A. They are going to a soccer game.
- B. They are going to a concert.
- C. They are going to an exhibition.
- D. They are going to a baseball game.

Question 9: What time does the event start?

- A. 7 :00.
- B. 7 :30.
- C. 6 :00.
- D. 6 :30.

Dialogue F

Question 10: Why is Bob's sister angry?

- A. She missed the movie on TV because of Bob.
- B. Bob forgot to drive her to the station in the rain.
- C. Bob ignored her at the station.
- D. Bob left her waiting in the rain at the station.

Question 11: When did Bob first learn that his sister was angry?

- A. When he met her at the station.
- B. When she didn't talk to him today.
- C. When she came home yesterday.
- D. When he talked with her today.

Dialogue G

Question 12: On which floor will the customer buy swimming wear?

- A. The sixth floor.
- B. The fifth floor.
- C. The fourth floor.
- D. The first floor.

Question 13: On which floor are the suitcases?

- A. The sixth floor.
- B. The fifth floor.
- C. The fourth floor.
- D. The first floor.

Part II

Example Question: How many national teams participated in the 2002 Korea-Japan World Cup Finals?

- A. 16.
- B. 24.
- C. 32.
- D. 64.

Passage A

Question 14: How many Sherlock Holmes short stories did Sir Arthur Conan Doyle write?

- A. 50.
- B. 54.
- C. 56.
- D. 60.

Question 15: In which Magazine did Conan Doyle publish the Sherlock Holmes short stories in their individual form?

- A. Punch.
- B. Strand.
- C. Criterion.
- D. Scrutiny.

Passage B

Question 16: What was the favourite vacation pursuit of Patrick's at home in Australia?

- A. Reading.
- B. Fishing.
- C. Gardening.
- D. Surfing.

Question 17: In which month of the year did Patrick make his vacation tour of Europe?

- A. June.
- B. September.
- C. July.
- D. May.

Passage C

Question 18: By which country is Paraguay bounded to the North-West?

- A. Argentina.
- B. Uruguay.
- C. Bolivia.
- D. Brazil.

Question 19: How many miles is Asuncion from the sea?

- A. 900 miles.
- B. 1950 miles.
- C. 1050 miles.
- D. 950 miles.

Passage D

Question 20: Of which British political party was Stanley Baldwin a member?

- A. The Liberal Party.
- B. The Labour Party.
- C. The Conservative Party.
- D. The Constitutional Party.

Question 21: For which policy did Baldwin fail to gain public support at the
General Election of 1923?

- A. Trade Protectionism.
- B. Free Trade.
- C. Environmental Protection.
- D. Trade Union Reform.

Question 22: In which year did the General Strike among industrial workers
take place in Britain?

- A. 1924.
- B. 1926.
- C. 1929.
- D. 1935.

Passage E

Question 23: In which decades of the twentieth century did Clint Eastwood emerge as an actor playing Western roles?

- A. The 1950s and 1960s.
- B. The 1980s and 1990s.
- C. The 1970s and 1980s.
- D. The 1960s and 1970s.

Question 24: Which quality does the author say is the defining quality of the acting of John Wayne?

- A. Sensitivity of manners.
- B. Intensity of feeling.
- C. Refinement of manners.
- D. Sensitivity of feeling.

Question 25: Which quality does the author say is the defining quality of the acting of Gary Cooper?

- A. Clarity of thought.
- B. Clarity of speech.
- C. Simplicity of thought.
- D. Simplicity of speech.

15
平成 24 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。質問は全部で 25 題あります。Part I では Dialogue が 2 回読まれます。そのあとで質問が 1 回だけ読まれます。質問が終わったら、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 の欄に書いてください。

まず、例題をやってみましょう。例題の Dialogue は 1 回しか読みません。始めます。

Example dialogue:

M: Jane, are you going to visit your grandparents during the winter break?

W: Yes, I am, but only ^(for) two nights. I have a report due right after the break.

Example question:

How many nights is ^{Jane} ~~Mary~~ going to stay with her grandparents?

答えを解答用紙の Example Question の欄に記入してください。今の質問は「ジェーンは祖父母の家に幾晩泊まりますか」ですから、答えは二晩です。B と書いてあれば正解です。できましたか？

それでは、Part I を始めます。なお、問題用紙の余白にメモを取ってかまいません。

Part I

Dialogue A

M: I'd like to make a reservation for March 24th.

W: OK, sir. How long are you going to stay? And how many people?

M: Two nights, and we are two adults and two children.

W: How old are the children?

M: 15 and 10.

W: OK, sir. The 15-year-old will be charged the adult rate. It will cost \$100 per night for an adult and \$50 per night for a child.

Question 1: What is the total cost of the proposed stay of the man and his family?

Dialogue B

M: Are you in line for the bus to Tsukuba?

W: No, I am waiting for a bus to Mito. The nine-fifteen bus to Tsukuba has just departed from the next lane.

M: Really! I have been standing in this line for ten minutes. I could have caught it if I had asked you earlier.

W: Don't worry. Buses leave for Tsukuba every fifteen minutes.

Question 2: Why couldn't the man catch the nine-fifteen bus to Tsukuba?

Question 3: When will the next bus leave for Tsukuba?

Dialogue C

M: Hello, please come into my office and tell me what is wrong with you.

W: Thank you. I have had a fever, sore throat and cough since yesterday.

M: Are you getting worse?

W: Not really.

M: I will take a look at your throat, and listen to your chest. Because you have an allergy to aspirin, you should just stay in bed and drink plenty of liquids. If you do not feel better in a few days, please come again. By the way, how are the children?

W: They are fine now. But if they get a fever, I would like to have them examined, too.

M: No problem.

Question 4: Where does this conversation take place?

Question 5: Which statement is about the actions of the man is correct?

Dialogue D

Ken: What are we having for dinner tonight, Sara? How about roast beef?

Sara: Oh Ken, I was thinking of something lighter, not too heavy.

Ken: All right. That's probably a good idea, because we did have a heavy lunch. How about some Chinese? I love Chinese food.

Sara: I love Chinese food too, but I had some for lunch yesterday.

Ken: Oh. Well, what do you have in mind?

Sara: I was planning to make vegetable stew, what do you think?

Ken: Oh, okay.

Question 6: What are Ken and Sara going to eat for dinner?

Question 7: They are planning a light dinner because they had

Dialogue E

Jeff: When does the show begin, Mary?

Mary: The tickets say 7:30, Jeff.

Jeff: What time is it right now?

Mary: It's 6:00 now, so we should head over to the Tokyo Dome. Aren't you excited?

Jeff: Yes. I'm really excited about seeing them play their music live. I've been looking forward to this concert.

Question 8: What event are Mary and Jeff going to attend?

Question 9: What time does the event start?

Dialogue F

Jane: What did you do this time, Bob? Why is your sister so angry with you today?

Bob: Well, I completely forgot that I ^{had} promised to pick her up at the station yesterday.

Jane: Oh no! How could you forget?

Bob: Well, I was home, watching a really good movie on TV and forgot about the time.

Jane: Wasn't it raining pretty hard yesterday?

Bob: Yes, and I didn't realize I had forgotten until she came back soaking wet and furious!

Question 10: Why is Bob's sister angry?

Question 11: When did Bob first learn that his sister was angry?

Dialogue G

Man: Excuse me, where can I find sunglasses?

Clerk: Sunglasses? You can find them on the sixth floor, in front of the elevator hall, sir.

Man: Thank you. Also, could you tell me where to buy swimming wear?

Clerk: Men's swimming wear is on the fifth floor, and women's swimming wear is on the fourth floor. Is the swimming wear for you?

Man: Yes, thank you. Oh, one more thing: do you sell suitcases?

Clerk: Yes, we have them on the first floor, near the entrance.

Man: Thank you.

Clerk: You are welcome sir.

Question 12: On which floor will the customer buy swimming wear?

Question 13: On which floor are the suitcases?

続いて Part II に入ります。Part II では Passage がそれぞれ 2 回読まれます。その後、質問が 1 回だけ読まれますから、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。

まず、例題をやってみましょう。例題の Passage は 1 回しか読みません。

EXAMPLE Passage:

The 2002 World Cup held in Korea and Japan was the first co-hosted competition in the history of the World Cup Finals. Thirty-two national teams participated in the tournament, with these being divided up into eight groups of four teams each and with four groups being based in South Korea and four groups being based in Japan.

Example Question: How many national teams participated in the 2002 Korea-Japan World Cup Finals?

答えを解答用紙の Example Question の欄に記入してください。今の例題の質問は「2002 年日韓共催ワールドカップ決勝大会に何カ国参加しましたか」です。32 カ国ですから、正解は C です。できましたか？

それでは、Part II の問題に入ります。問題用紙の余白にメモを取ってかまいません。

PASSAGE A:

The doctor, author and man of affairs Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is celebrated for his creation of the fictional detective Sherlock Holmes and his companion Dr John Watson. In all, Conan Doyle wrote sixty stories featuring the cases of Sherlock Holmes. Of these, four were long stories, and fifty-six were short stories. While the short stories first appeared individually in the Strand Magazine, they were subsequently published by Conan Doyle in five separate volumes of collected short stories.

Question 14: How many Sherlock Holmes short stories did Sir Arthur Conan Doyle write?

Question 15: In which Magazine did Conan Doyle publish the Sherlock Holmes short stories in their individual form?

PASSAGE B:

As a rule, Patrick did not like to spend his vacations travelling abroad. His preference was to remain at home in Sydney, in his native Australia, and to pass his time reading, gardening and engaging in his favourite pursuit of fishing. In 1995, Patrick broke with his usual practice, and decided to spend his traditional July vacation touring in Europe. His plan was to fly to London, to go over the English Channel from Britain to France, and then proceed by train through France to Italy, from Italy to Austria, from Austria to Germany, from Germany back into France, from France to Belgium and then from Belgium back to Britain for the flight home to Australia. Despite the complexity of the plan, the vacation turned out to be a great success.

Question 16: What was the favourite vacation pursuit of Patrick's at home in Australia?

Question 17: In which month of the year did Patrick make his vacation tour of Europe?

PASSAGE C:

The Republic of Paraguay is one of the two states in South America which are land-locked. To the North-West, Paraguay is bounded by Bolivia, the other land-locked South American state. To the North-East and the East, Paraguay is bounded by Brazil, and to the South-East, the South and the South-West it is bounded by Argentina. As an indication of the land-locked situation of Paraguay, it should be noted that the capital city Asuncion functions as the chief port, but that it does so while being no less than 950 miles from the sea. The main means of access to and ~~out~~ from Paraguay are provided by rail and air transport. Thus the rail system in Paraguay is linked directly to Argentine Railways. At the same time, there is an international airport at Asuncion, with flights provided by the national carrier service Air Paraguay and by such lines as Aeroperu, American Airlines, and Iberia.

Question 18: By which country is Paraguay bounded to the North-West?

Question 19: How many miles is Asuncion from the sea?

PASSAGE D:

One of the most notable of British statesmen during the first half of the twentieth century was the Conservative Party politician and Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin. Baldwin became Prime Minister for the first time in May 1923, but at the General Election held later in 1923 Baldwin lost office when he failed to gain public support for his as then favoured policy of trade protectionism. Even so, Baldwin returned to power at the General Election held in 1924, and he led the newly formed Conservative Government as Prime Minister until its defeat in the General Election of 1929. During the period from 1924 to 1929, Baldwin played a vital role in maintaining social and political stability in Britain, as witness his successful resolution of the national crisis brought about in 1926 by the General Strike among industrial workers. He was to play a similar role in the 1930s, when he was a leading member of the National Government and Prime Minister again from 1935 to 1937.

Question 20: Of which British political party was Stanley Baldwin a member?

Question 21: For which policy did Baldwin fail to gain public support at the General Election of 1923?

Question 22: In which year did the General Strike among industrial workers take place in Britain?

PASSAGE E:

In the twentieth century, the American film industry came to dominate much of world cinema. One film genre that originated in the United States, and that proved to command a huge audience following the world over, was that of the Western. Among the American screen actors of the twentieth century who excelled in performing the role of hero of the Wild West were John Wayne and Gary Cooper during the middle decades of the century, and Clint Eastwood who emerged in the 1960s and 1970s. All three actors were remarkable for the depth of their performances in Western roles, and also for each of them having one defining quality about their acting which distinguishes them one from another. With John Wayne, the defining quality is surely that of sensitivity of manners. With Gary Cooper, the quality is rather more that of simplicity of speech. As for Clint Eastwood, the quality that he brings out in the playing of the Western hero is that of ironic humour, as with his performance in the classic *The Good, the Bad and the Ugly*.

Question 23: In which decades of the twentieth century did Clint Eastwood emerge as an actor playing Western roles?

Question 24: Which quality does the author say is the defining quality of the acting of John Wayne?

Question 25: Which quality does the author say is the defining quality of the acting of Gary Cooper?