

(2012年度)

5 英語問題 (90分)

(この問題冊子は22ページ，8問である。)

受験についての注意

1. 監督の指示があるまで，問題冊子を開いてはならない。
2. 携帯電話・PHSの電源は切ること。
3. 試験開始前に，監督から指示があったら，解答用紙の右上の番号が自分の受験番号かどうかを確認し，氏名を記入すること。次に，解答用紙の右側のミシン目にそって，きれいに折り曲げてから，受験番号と氏名が書かれた切片を切り離し，机上に置くこと。
4. 監督から試験開始の合図があったら，この問題冊子が，上に記したページ数どおりそろっているかどうか確かめること。
5. 解答は解答用紙の各問の選択肢の中から正解と思うものを選んで，そのマーク欄をぬりつぶすこと。その他の部分には何も書いてはならない。
6. 筆記具は，HかFかHBの黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルに限る。万年筆・ボールペンなどを使用してはならない。時計に組み込まれたアラーム機能，計算機能，辞書機能などを使用してはならない。
7. マークをするとき，枠からはみ出したり，枠のなかに白い部分を残したり，文字や番号，枠などに○や×をつけたりしてはならない。
8. 訂正する場合は，消しゴムでていねいに消すこと。消しきずはきれいに取り除くこと。
9. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり，破ったりしてはならない。採点が不可能になる。
10. 試験時間中に退場してはならない。
11. 解答用紙を持ち帰ってはならない。
12. 問題冊子は必ず持ち帰ること。

1

(1)~(10)の空欄に最適な表現を(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

A healthy-living dorm at Johns Hopkins

By Vicky Hallett, Tuesday, April 12, 2:14 PM

You can't miss the garden outside of Rogers House, a dorm at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. It's not in bloom right now, but that's where students (1) tomatoes, peppers and "a whole host of herbs," says resident adviser Carolyn Pearce, a 21-year-old senior preparing to spend her summer bicycling across the country.

Along with a group of 20 sophomores (15 women and five men), Pearce is a (2) pig in what the office of residential life is calling the Healthy Living at Hopkins Experience, which (3) this fall. "It's not the usual concept of eating the wrong things and drinking in (4)," Pearce says. Instead, it's farmers market excursions, hiking trips and composting lessons.

Each floor is equipped with a full kitchen, where students can use the techniques they've (5) from visiting chefs. A (6) inside a fridge (7) no beer, just oranges, organic eggs and jugs of milk from a local creamery. And in the basement, there's an assortment of exercise machines, although students can also use their free class passes at the nearby (8) center.

But the most healthful part of all, according to resident Marie Hepfer, 19, is that they've developed a real community. "It feels like a family," says Hepfer, who applied to live at Rogers as a reminder to exercise. Here, it's a (9) activity. "One person says, 'I'm going to the gym, want to come with me?'" she says. "Fitness just happens."

Hopkins has no plans to (10) the focus to other residence halls. But another crop of sophomores will get to move their stuff in through the narrow staircases in the fall. "Healthy living starts right away," Pearce says.

From http://www.washingtonpost.com/lifestyle/wellness/a-healthy-living-dorm-at-johns-hopkins/2011/04/07/AF54FORD_print.html

- (1) (a) buy out (b) cook with (c) rely on (d) tend to
- (2) (a) fowl (b) guinea (c) porky (d) smelly
- (3) (a) debuted (b) diminished (c) elevated (d) terminated
- (4) (a) amounts (b) celebration (c) excess (d) rage
- (5) (a) added up (b) broken into (c) picked up (d) taken over
- (6) (a) grin (b) nod (c) peek (d) wave
- (7) (a) culminated (b) devastated (c) triggered (d) revealed
- (8) (a) abs (b) mod (c) rec (d) rod
- (9) (a) genuine (b) passive (c) social (d) solitary
- (10) (a) expand (b) generate (c) integrate (d) justify

2

(11)~(20)の空欄に最適な表現を(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

Why the Starbucks CEO Doesn't Drink Frappuccinos

By Stacy Curtin | Daily Ticker

More than 60 million customers visit Starbucks each week. So, it should come as no surprise that most people seem to have an opinion about the company or its coffee. The Daily Ticker's Aaron Task sat down with Starbucks chairman and CEO Howard Schultz to ask him questions submitted to him via Facebook.

Task: How do you (11) your coffee?

Schultz: Different ways. I start out in the morning with a French press of Sumatra around 5 am. Then I stop at a store or two and I have a Doppio Espresso Macchiato. And, I'm drinking a French press throughout the day: black coffee always.

Task: Do you have a (12) at Starbucks?

Schultz: I don't like any of the drinks that have been pre-sweetened, in terms of Frappuccino and things like that. Those are fabulous beverages, but I'm a purist (13) coffee.

Task: Why should I buy stock in Starbucks?

Schultz: I would never come on any program and tell someone to buy stock—it wouldn't be responsible. (14) as you examine the landscape of public companies, if you are looking for a company that really does live its values and over a 15 year period has had a pretty charmed life—although the last two years were tough—and a leadership team and a company that is deeply committed to creating shareholder value, as well as living in a way that social conscience is part of our DNA, perhaps this is the company for you. But, someone should really (15).

Task: Are there still places in the USA that will be suitable for expansion? If so, where and why?

Schultz: First (16), there're lots of stores in Manhattan and I can't tell you how many people say to me, "I can't find a store when I want it in New York City" and I've got to say, what are those people doing? They must (17). However, there are many places in America, where we feel like there's a lot of opportunity. I think the South is a place where we don't have as many stores as we could have. Places in the middle part of the country in terms of the Midwest. But, we're still opening between 100-150 stores a year in America and I think we can do that for many years to come.

Task: Do you have any guilt about (18) the small guy?

Schultz: In 1971, there were two coffee companies that were emerging: one was Peet's Coffee Company in California and one was Starbucks in Seattle. Over the next thirty or forty years an industry was created primarily because of Starbucks' success. There are thousands of independent coffee stores all over North America and I would say the reason that they were given an opportunity was because of the awareness that was created as a result of Starbucks and some other national companies. The truth is that these independents do extremely well. The market is very large. Starbucks has about maybe four percent or five percent of total amount of coffee beverages consumed in North America. Big market. We are not putting people (19). And, if you think about what we do as a company, I don't think many of these other independent stores are providing health insurance for their people or giving equity in the form of stock options. So, our cost of doing business is (20) than the independents.

From <http://finance.yahoo.com/blogs/daily-ticker/why-starbucks-ceo-doesn-t-drink-frappuccinos-20110330-133530-016.html>

- (11) (a) cook (b) find (c) take (d) bake
- (12) (a) most liked dish (b) least favorite item
(c) great new look (d) worst employee
- (13) (a) if I throw out (b) how I arrive at
(c) if it depends on (d) when it comes to
- (14) (a) What I can't say is (b) What I would say is
(c) Why I would say is (d) When I should say is
- (15) (a) do their homework (b) find some work
(c) look for assignments (d) seek opportunities elsewhere
- (16) (a) in (b) on (c) off (d) over
- (17) (a) hunt for game (b) live in a cave
(c) feed off the land (d) run to the hills
- (18) (a) pushing out (b) pulling in (c) lining up (d) winning over
- (19) (a) into the business (b) on a pedestal
(c) wherever we want (d) out of business
- (20) (a) less higher (b) much lower (c) much higher (d) less expensive

3

(21)~(30)の下線部に最適な表現を(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (21) To **regulate** imports means to _____ imports.
(a) increase (b) control (c) decrease (d) examine
- (22) When trade tends to **fluctuate**, it tends to go _____ .
(a) round and round (b) side to side
(c) up and down (d) over and out
- (23) The value of a **currency** is the value of the _____ of a country.
(a) bills and coins (b) medical insurance
(c) stocks and bonds (d) housing market
- (24) When you have a **debt**, it means you _____ something.
(a) lose (b) gain (c) hide (d) owe
- (25) The **assets** of a company are NOT its _____ .
(a) cash (b) inventory (c) stock (d) losses
- (26) **Bookkeeping** is the system of keeping track of a company's _____ .
(a) money (b) fame (c) history (d) location
- (27) If a company executive **resigns**, it means that she _____ her job.
(a) changes (b) keeps (c) quits (d) enjoys
- (28) A **subsidy** is a form of _____ assistance.
(a) political (b) foreign (c) financial (d) religious

- (29) When you say gas prices have **surged**, it means that they have _____.
- (a) gone up (b) gone down
(c) stayed the same (d) topped off

- (30) **Marketing** is NOT the practice of _____ products.
- (a) advertising (b) selling (c) collecting (d) distributing

4 空欄(31), (33)~(39)には最適な表現を, 下線部(32), (40)にはその語の意味として最適なものを, それぞれ(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

Reasons for learning

All around the world, students of all ages are learning to speak English, but their reasons for wanting to study English can differ greatly. Some students, of course, only learn English because it is on the curriculum at primary or secondary level, (31), studying the language reflects some kind of a choice.

Many people learn English because they have moved into a target-language community and they need to be able to operate successfully (33). A target-language community is a place where English is the national language—e.g. Britain, Canada, New Zealand, etc—or where it is one of the main languages of culture and commerce—e.g. India, Pakistan, Nigeria.

Some students need English for a (34) Purpose (ESP). Such students of ESP may need to learn legal language, or the language of tourism, banking or nursing, for example. An extremely popular strand of (35) is the teaching of business English, where students learn about how to operate in English in the business world. Many students need English for Academic Purposes (EAP) in order to study at an English-speaking university or college, or because they need to read English-language academic texts.

Many people learn English because they think it will be useful (36) for international communication and travel. Such students of general English often (37) going to English classes, but simply wish to learn to speak (and read and write) the language effectively for wherever and whenever this might be useful for them.

The purposes the students have for learning will have an effect on what it is they want and need to learn—and as a result will influence (38). Business English students, for example, will want to spend a lot of time concentrating on the language needed for specific business transactions and situations. Students living in a target-language community will need to use English to achieve their immediate practical and social needs. A group of nurses will want to study the kind of English that they are likely to have to use while they nurse. (39) (including those studying the language as part of their primary and secondary education) will not have such specific needs, of course, and so their lessons (and the materials which the teachers use) will almost certainly look different from those for students with more clearly identifiable needs.

Adapted from Hammer, J. (2007). How to teach English, 2nd ed. Edinburgh Gate: Pearson Education, pp. 11-12.

- (31) (a) therefore (b) that is to say
(c) but for others (d) in addition

- (32) operate
(a) to work in a particular way
(b) to force or influence
(c) to be involved in military activities
(d) to perform surgery

- (33) (a) toward the target (b) for this movement
(c) with their family (d) within that community
- (34) (a) Specific (b) Speedy (c) Spreadable (d) Spectacular
- (35) (a) student (b) function (c) NHK (d) ESP
- (36) (a) underway (b) in some way (c) on its way (d) out of the way
- (37) (a) take an English test after
(b) do not have a strong reason for
(c) have no experience of going abroad before
(d) want to develop mainly their speaking ability by
- (38) (a) how they teach (b) what they are taught
(c) where they come from (d) when to start a new business
- (39) (a) Students of general English
(b) Students with a definite purpose in mind
(c) Students learning English for academic purposes
(d) A group of university students in medical school
- (40) materials
(a) substances that things can be made from
(b) cloth used for making clothes, curtains, etc
(c) things that are needed in order to do a particular activity
(d) those things which are connected with the physical world rather than
with the mind or spirit

5

(41)~(50)の各文に含まれる誤りの個所を(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

When the Customer Is Wrong: Airlines

- (41) It's one of the oldest adages of the retail world: "The customer is always right." Of course, very often the customer is wrong. Every day customers behave in ways that make the lives of waiters, cashiers, customer service reps and other retail workers to be miserable. And in many cases, these customers don't even realize how annoying they're being.
- (42) To rectify this, we've decided to talk to the people on the other side of the desk, to the hope of educating consumers on what sort of behavior makes life difficult for the people serving them.
- (43) When flights are delaying or overbooking, the customer service representative manning the gate can quickly become the most put-upon person in the terminal. And that's especially true if there aren't enough passengers willing to be voluntarily bumped from the flight, which means that someone with a ticket isn't getting on.
- (44) "Some people come up and bang on the counter and scream and yell," recounting Goddard, who says she always had a lot of sympathy in these situations.
- "If I thought I was going on vacation and I got bumped, I would be disappointed, too."
- (45) Still, she urges travelers understand that shouting your way onto the plane means someone else gets bumped instead—someone who could have an even greater need for getting to their destination on time.

- (46) “Everyone has to be somewhere, but some people really need to be somewhere, like if they’re visiting sick family member or going to a funeral,” she says.
- (47) Situations like these aren’t fun for anyone, and passengers have a right to feel aggrieved. But screaming will only make someone else’s day worse, and if you have a pressing need to departure on time, your best bet is to politely state your case.
- (48) Not all seats are created equal, and if you’re on a flight that isn’t sold out you might be inclined to stake out better real estate—say, a seat that’s further from the lavatory or that has more leg rooms.
- (49) But wait until the plane in the air and the seatbelt light is off to go searching for greener pastures, because the plane can’t take off until you’re seated.
- (50) “There is tremendous pressure on gate agents and flight attendants to get flights out on time,” says Erik, a flight attendant for a major airline who asked that we didn’t use his full name. “We have to answer for it later if the flight is late, so someone wandering around the plane looking for that first-class experience that they didn’t pay when everyone else is ready to go ... is obnoxious.”

Adapted from <http://finance.yahoo.com/family-home/article/112553/when-customer-is-wrong-airlines-mainstreet?mod=family-travel>

6

次の文を読み、(51)～(60)の各問いに最適なものを(a)～(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

Section 1

In 2000, Carly Fiorina was named Chairman of Hewlett-Packard in addition to her duties as President and CEO, becoming the first woman to hold all three top posts at a major computer company.

HP announced Fiorina's new role on September 22, 2000, less than 14 months after she had been hired away from Lucent Technologies to become President and CEO at HP. She replaced Richard Hackborn, a current Director of HP, who had been serving as non-executive chairman since the first of that year.

Hackborn was quoted in the HP press release, saying, "This appointment is a strong vote of confidence in Carly's leadership and the direction she has set for the company over the past 14 months."

Section 2

When Fiorina took over in July of 1999, HP's stock (NYSE-HWP) was trading in the mid 80's. During her tenure it had fallen as low as 67 and then climbed to 156. On the day of the announcement, September 22, 2000, the stock closed at 104.

Earnings, however, had gone steadily upward during the four quarters Fiorina has been at the helm, rising from \$0.75 per share for the third quarter (Q3) of 1999 to \$0.97 for Q2 of 2000.

Section 3

HP had made significant strategic acquisitions under Fiorina's leadership. She spoke about two of them during an address to investors at S. G. Cowen's Fall Technology Conference, just a week before her appointment as chairman was announced.

HP's announced intention of purchasing the Price-Waterhouse (PwC) management consulting business was intended to help HP grow that arm of their business faster than they could internally. It represented a major step in support of their desire to provide their clients with business strategy and technology implementation from a single source.

Price-Waterhouse management consulting earned approximately \$7 billion in consulting revenues in their fiscal year 2000.

HP also announced a broad strategic alliance with Indigo, a leader in high-end digital commercial printing. The alliance was aimed at more than adding to the HP corporate portfolio. HP recognized that the \$500 billion commercial printing industry can be transformed by bringing it into the digital age. They intended to lead that transformation.

Section 4

Hackborn acknowledged "Carly's leadership and the direction she has set for the company" in the announcement of her appointment as chairman. I believe that it was more than incidental. I believe that it was specifically because of her leadership, rather than for the financial successes it has achieved, that Fiorina has been given all three top posts at HP.

When HP hired Fiorina as President and CEO in July 1999, then CEO Lew Platt said, "One of the things we concluded was that we were just not moving quickly enough. Fiorina was selected, in part, for her perceived ability to impart 'speed and a sense of urgency' to HP's move into the Internet." When a company wants to move swiftly into new territory, it needs a leader. Clearly, Fiorina had proven to be that leader for HP's move into the internet age.

Adapted from <http://management.about.com/library/weekly/aa092500.htm>

- (51) Section 1 によると HP での Hackborn の以前の地位は何か, (a)~(d)から 1 つ選びなさい。
- (a) Chairman (b) CEO (c) Director (d) President
- (52) Section 2 の内容として最適なものを(a)~(d)から 1 つ選びなさい。
- (a) Fiorina のおかげで利潤は全体的に上がった。
(b) Fiorina のおかげで株主数は全体的に増えた。
(c) Fiorina のおかげで評判は全体的に上がった。
(d) Fiorina のおかげで取引額は全体的に増えた。
- (53) Section 3 の内容として 間違っているのはどれか, (a)~(d)から 1 つ選びなさい。
- (a) HP 社はいくつかの会社を買収した。
(b) HP 社は Fiorina に買収された。
(c) HP 社は印刷会社と提携することにした。
(d) HP 社は印刷業界のデジタル化に先駆けた。
- (54) Section 4 によると Fiorina はなぜトップに選ばれたのか, 最適なものを (a)~(d)から 1 つ選びなさい。
- (a) 偶然に (b) 経営実績によって
(c) 特別に (d) リーダー力によって
- (55) 同じく Section 4 によると Fiorina はどんな人物であると評されているか, 最適なものを(a)~(d)から 1 つ選びなさい。
- (a) 法律に詳しい。 (b) 運動能力に優れている。
(c) 実行に移すのが速い。 (d) 知覚が発達している。

- (56) Section 1 のタイトルとして最適なものはどれか, (a)~(d)から1つ選びなさい。
- (a) Results Talk (b) Another First For Fiorina
(c) Strategy Is Key (d) HP's Failure
- (57) Section 2 のタイトルとして最適なものはどれか, (a)~(d)から1つ選びなさい。
- (a) Results Talk (b) Another First For Fiorina
(c) Strategy Is Key (d) Negotiation
- (58) Section 3 のタイトルとして最適なものはどれか, (a)~(d)から1つ選びなさい。
- (a) Results Talk (b) Another First For Fiorina
(c) Strategy Is Key (d) Friendship
- (59) Section 4 のタイトルとして最適なものはどれか, (a)~(d)から1つ選びなさい。
- (a) Results Talk (b) Another First For Fiorina
(c) Strategy Is Key (d) Leadership
- (60) この文章全体のテーマとして最適なものはどれか, (a)~(d)から1つ選びなさい。
- (a) HP への非難について (b) Fiorina の交友関係について
(c) HP の失敗について (d) Fiorina の Chairman 就任について

7 次の文を読み、(61)～(70)の各問いに最適なものを(a)～(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

Men, women and babies

It just isn't fair: Who looks after the children?

One of the many persuasive sections in this excellent and readable book on the perils of parenting concerns infants' bedtimes, and how authoritarian one should be about them. Do you endure weeks of screaming while your child is lashed willy-nilly to his cot? Or do you tolerate bun fights and flung toys while trying to distract him with hand puppets or suggestions of potato-printing⁽⁶⁵⁾?

Mothers become "foundation parents" and de facto household drudges⁽⁶⁶⁾, condemned to professional sidelining and "crap part-time jobs" because fathers fail to pull their weight.

It is not men's fault. But, at least in Britain, government policies do not encourage them to take equal responsibility for their children, lavishing (largely underpaid) leave on new mothers and only recently offering fathers more (underpaid) time off. Employers frown on it. Society and social services entrench the mother's role. The promise of equality that this generation of new mums thought their feminist mothers had secured for them is an illusion, says Rebecca Asher, a broadcast journalist with a toddling son.

More British women than men now go to university. In their 20s women working full-time earn 3% less than men; the gap widens to 11% when they are in their 30s. Most mothers do not work full-time anyway (though the proportion who do is growing), and their part-time jobs are ill-rewarded.

This is for the most part familiar stuff, which isn't to say that it is wrong. Where the book is more original is in its analysis of what often happens to couples when the mother gets sucked into becoming First Parent while the father's career progresses. The balance of power shifts in the relationship. Many split up.

Some couples of course manage to parent and win bread pretty equally; in others the father stays home and the mother earns money. But they are the minority. A growing number of women in Britain, mainly educated ones, are choosing not to have children. A growing number of men, feeling themselves surplus to requirements at home and increasingly in competition with women at work, wonder where on earth their sex fits in.

Britain's coalition government, which markets itself as family-friendly and has already increased paternity leave, plans to do more for working parents. New rules in the European Union could force the pace. But the government is unlikely to go as far as Ms Asher would like.

She wants parental leave when a baby is born to be reformed along mainly Nordic lines: half a year off for mothers and another half-year for fathers, on a use-it-or-lose-it basis. The time off would be well enough paid for both parents to afford to take it. Beyond that, she wants everyone to be allowed to work flexibly; good, affordable child care for all; and schools to look after children longer. It's a bit too prescriptive, and it sounds otherworldly at a time of deep spending cuts in Britain. But the thrust is right, if you accept the basic argument that it is the system frustrating women in their desire to go back to work, and that men can be bribed into taking up the domestic slack.

The basic argument, however, is not the full story, and Ms Asher is honest enough to recognise that. Choice plays a part in parenting, as in most things. Not

all women do want to go back to work, which may be every bit as demanding as looking after children and far more competitive. “Maternal gatekeeping”, setting oneself up as the competent parent who knows which day Johnny has violin lessons, can be a way of avoiding that challenge while keeping one’s pride. Of course fathers could learn the job, given half a chance. But again, many men don’t want to, however much they love their children.

It is always tempting to look to Nordic practice in matters like this: their outcomes seem better, their societies more cohesive. But Britain is a tough, competitive, unequal place, disdainful of conformity and deeply conservative about a surprising number of things. In many ways it is closer to America, where the government stingily but even-handedly pays neither parent to look after children. Ms Asher does very well to define a real problem, but the solution to it may be less clear-cut than she suggests.

Adapted from <http://www.economist.com/node/18526705/print>

- (61) This article is best described as _____.
- (a) a book review
 - (b) an editorial letter
 - (c) a film review
 - (d) a movie trailer
- (62) In this article, the author is most critical of _____.
- (a) Ms Asher
 - (b) women
 - (c) babies
 - (d) society

- (63) Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the article?
- (a) The birth rate is higher in Britain than in other nations in Europe.
 - (b) Britain and the US are similar in terms of government policy.
 - (c) Britain is cash-strapped to offer basic social infrastructures.
 - (d) Neither men nor women get subsidized for child-rearing in the US.
- (64) According to the article, what is NOT true about British women?
- (a) Some want to return to work after having babies, but not everyone.
 - (b) Social policies are set to get women to stay home to look after the kids.
 - (c) British women are better educated compared to men.
 - (d) For the sake of the children, British women stay married to their husbands.
- (65) What does “potato-printing” refer to?
- (a) A fun activity you do with children.
 - (b) Cooking with potatoes.
 - (c) Sitting on the couch watching TV.
 - (d) Feeding mashed potatoes to the baby.
- (66) What would probably be a chore that “household drudges” would NOT perform?
- (a) Building a house.
 - (b) Vacuuming a house.
 - (c) Cleaning a house.
 - (d) Decorating a house.

- (67) In the past, what was the general stance of the British government when couples had children?
- (a) indifference
 - (b) ignorance
 - (c) ambivalence
 - (d) tolerance
- (68) According to the article, what is NOT true about the British society?
- (a) It is more lenient towards the mothers than the fathers.
 - (b) Mostly women look after the kids.
 - (c) Men rather take over women's job of looking after the kids.
 - (d) There is a lack of good daycares to support the working parents.
- (69) Who is Ms Asher?
- (a) The author of the book.
 - (b) The fan of the book.
 - (c) The writer of this article.
 - (d) The editor of the book.
- (70) What does "Johnny" represent?
- (a) A child.
 - (b) A babysitter.
 - (c) A husband.
 - (d) A boss at work.

8

(71)~(75)の表現の意味として最適なもの(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

(71) Couldn't be better.

(a) 無理です。

(b) 最高です。

(c) 普通です。

(d) そのままです。

(72) I'll treat you.

(a) 調査します。

(b) 肩をもみます。

(c) おごります。

(d) だまします。

(73) I'm broke.

(a) 怪我をしました。

(b) 強盗にあいました。

(c) 壊しました。

(d) 文無しになりました。

(74) That's weird.

(a) ビリヤードです。

(b) 平地です。

(c) 変です。

(d) 凶解です。

(75) Speak up, please.

(a) 立って話してください。

(b) 上を向いて話してください。

(c) 大きな声で話してください。

(d) どうか話してください。

