

2013 B Test - Script**I**

Passage A. Most Americans like cold, hard facts—the colder and harder, the better. After all, you can't argue with the facts, with what we like to call objective reality. This is what Americans mean about the facts speaking for themselves. A person can always have his or her own agenda, but statistics—the purest sort of facts—don't lie. Thus, Americans feel that in making a presentation, if they stick to the numbers and are strictly impersonal, they can't go wrong. In other cultures, however, the facts alone are not enough. In addition to the facts, people from these cultures would like to get to know the person who is making the presentation.

Now listen again.

Passage B. Sustainable tourism in its purest sense is an industry which attempts to have a low impact on the environment and local culture, while helping to generate incomes, employment, and the conservation of local ecosystems. It is responsible tourism that is both ecologically and culturally sensitive. Thus, sustainable tourism activities have minimal impact on the environment and culture of the host community. According to the World Tourism Organization, sustainable tourism is tourism that leads to the management of all resources in a way that allows economic, social, and aesthetic needs to be fulfilled while maintaining cultural integrity, essential ecological processes, biological diversity, and life support systems.

Now listen again.

II

- MARIKO: Thanks for joining us and welcome to our program, "Discover Japan." I'm Mariko Kobayashi and today we are talking with Thomas Clark, a Canadian professor who has been living in Japan for six years. The topic of today's show is "Culture Surprise." Welcome to the show, Thomas.
- THOMAS: Thanks very much for inviting me, Mariko.
- MARIKO: First, Thomas, what exactly is the difference between culture surprise and culture shock?
- THOMAS: Well, culture surprise is what we experience when we go to a different culture and see something unusual, which we cannot find in our own culture. Culture shock refers more to the problems we have trying to adjust our own attitudes to the way things are done in another culture.
- MARIKO: And what kind of culture surprise did you experience when you first came to Japan?
- THOMAS: There were several things actually, but I think my biggest surprise was seeing the plastic models of food outside Japanese restaurants.
- MARIKO: Why did the models surprise you?
- THOMAS: Some of the models looked so authentic that I thought they were real food. But when I saw a model with a fork suspended in midair over a plate of spaghetti, I realized they were fake.
- MARIKO: And what was your reaction to the models?
- THOMAS: At first I thought they were strange, but later I saw how practical they could be. Since I didn't speak Japanese very well at that time, I could just take the waiter outside with me and point to what I wanted to order!
- MARIKO: What else surprised you about Japan?
- THOMAS: I was surprised at how many different things you could buy from vending machines on the street in front of my apartment—not only canned drinks, but also things like instant noodles and neckties.
- MARIKO: What was the most unusual item you ever saw in a vending machine?
- THOMAS: Plastic dishwashing gloves. I thought, hmm, I'd better remember this, just in case I wake up in the middle of the night and suddenly have a desperate need for dishwashing gloves.
- MARIKO: [Laughing] And what else?
- THOMAS: Have you ever noticed how many announcements there are in Japan—like when you're waiting for the train or on the bus or in a department store?
- MARIKO: Since I've lived my entire life in Japan, I suppose I'm just used to them.
- THOMAS: Exactly. But for me, the noise level in general is much more than what I was accustomed to in Canada—not just the announcements but also noise from big outdoor TV screens and music blaring everywhere.
- MARIKO: Did the noise annoy you?
- THOMAS: At first it did, actually. So I suppose this would be an example of culture shock, rather than culture surprise. I kept asking myself, "Why don't they just turn down the volume in Japan?"
- MARIKO: Does the noise still bother you, Thomas?
- THOMAS: No, Mariko. Just like you, I've gotten used to it. But I still like to go to a quiet Japanese garden occasionally to get away from it all.

Question number 1: What subject is being discussed on today's radio program?

Question number 2: What is the best definition of culture surprise?

Question number 3: Which of the following statements is true?

Question number 4: What was Thomas's initial reaction to the plastic models of food he found outside Japanese restaurants?

Question number 5: What surprised Thomas about vending machines in Japan?

Question number 6: What did Thomas mean when he said that he should remember the vending machine that sells plastic dishwashing gloves?

Question number 7: Why does Thomas say that the noise level in general is much higher in Japan than he was accustomed to in Canada?

Question number 8: Why does Thomas think that his experience of noise in Japan would be an example of culture shock, rather than of culture surprise?

Now listen again.

III

Judy and Derrick met while they were both on vacation in Hawaii. Judy believed that she had met the perfect man. Derrick was intelligent, witty, and sincere. Derrick was immediately drawn to Judy for exactly the same reasons. The only problem was that Judy lived in California and Derrick lived in New York.

After their vacations were over, Judy and Derrick each returned to their respective homes. They e-mailed each other at least three times a day, however, and talked on the phone for hours. They couldn't meet very often because the airplane flights were so expensive. So they had to settle for visits every month or two, even though they continued to telephone each other every day.

One problem they had to negotiate was when they would talk to each other. Derrick didn't want to talk after eleven p.m. because that was when he usually went to sleep. Because of the difference in time zones, however, when it was eleven p.m. in New York, it was only eight in the evening in California—exactly when Judy missed Derrick most. The few times that Judy did call after eleven p.m., Derrick showed his displeasure.

After a while, however, Judy and Derrick agreed that they would date only each other. They had never felt closer. At this point in their relationship, Judy wanted to be able to talk to Derrick whenever she needed to. After all, she thought, what good are relationships if you can't even have a "phone date" on Saturday nights?

So Judy began calling Derrick after eleven p.m., when Derrick was already in bed. After a few nights, however, Derrick stopped answering his phone when he saw that it was Judy's number; he simply let his voice mail record any message she left. This made Judy worry even more. She pleaded with him to answer when she called.

One night Derrick finally picked up the phone and told Judy, "I've asked you not to call me after eleven p.m. Don't call me again—ever!" Then he hung up. Of course, this made Judy very upset. She dialed Derrick's number several more times that night. Derrick would not answer, so she left him a long message on his voice mail, saying that she desperately wanted to talk with him and asking him to give her another chance.

Now listen again.

IV

By studying body language we can learn how the way we use our bodies conveys how we are feeling, what we are thinking, and our general state of being. We can better understand how body language reveals the feelings and attitudes that we may prefer to leave unsaid, as well as how it supports our spoken messages. In this lecture, however, I would like to look at our ancient ancestors to see where body language began and how it evolved.

Whether you like to think of yourself as an animal or not, the truth is, you are. And like all animals, the way you gesture, move, and position your body tells an observer a lot more about you than the words you say.

Throughout the animal kingdom, body language is a constant and reliable form of communication. Whether on two, four, or more legs, human beings and the rest of the animal kingdom are constantly sizing one another up as they prepare for friendly, or unfriendly, encounters. Because of the structure and programming of the human body, it is capable of sending many different kinds of silent messages, whereas most animals are limited in the number of signals they can convey.

For over one hundred years researchers have been studying nonverbal behavior throughout the animal kingdom to understand its implications and explore its possible applications in the broader field of human communication. These experts recognize that applying such knowledge of nonverbal behavior in practical settings allows people to communicate more successfully than if they rely purely on the spoken word.

Research into primate behavior—that is, the behavior not only of humans, but also of monkeys, chimpanzees, gorillas, and the like—concludes that nonverbal behavior, including gestures and facial expressions, is a reliable method for conveying messages.

Like humans, chimpanzees are social animals that live in groups. As with humans, chimpanzees' needs are based on successful communication and cooperation in order to survive. As chimpanzees have yet to develop the ability to speak, they primarily rely on non-vocal means, such as stance, facial expressions, and touching gestures, to show who is in charge and where there is danger.

Further research into the foundations of communication suggests that spoken language evolved from primitive gestures. In evolutionary terms, speech is a relatively new means of communication. It is likely that simple gestures appeared first in human development, followed by speech. Babies quickly discover which gestures to use, and how to use them to get what they want, even though they are unable to speak.

Primitive gestures are different from gestures that are used as specific signals, however. By studying the behavior patterns of apes and monkeys, it can be concluded that gestures used as specific signals are a more recent addition to the communication chain. Apes—which are genetically closer to humans than monkeys are—use specific gestures but monkeys don't.

Although humans' ability to communicate effectively has evolved with the development of speech, body language continues to be the most reliable means of expressing attitudes, feelings, and emotions.

Now listen again.

V

INTRO #1: The following news broadcast is about Japanese young people who are leaving big cities and moving to the countryside. First, listen to the newscaster's introduction to the story.

NEWSCASTER: Bright lights, big city. For decades Tokyo has been a draw, pulling in people from the countryside. Now other Asian nations are following suit. A race to urbanization. But for some young Japanese this city is losing its appeal.

INTRO #2: Next, listen to a comment by a young woman who is thinking about leaving Tokyo to become a farmer in Nagano Prefecture.

YOUNG WOMAN: I never know if I'm going to lose my job. Financially my anxiety levels are very high. I wouldn't know what to do.

INTRO #3: Next, listen to a comment by a government official from Nagano Prefecture.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL: There are more people that want to be farmers now and the numbers are increasing. More people from the city want a rural life. Here in Nagano Prefecture we want to help them. But at the same time, it takes a lot to become a farmer.

INTRO #4: Next, listen to the opinion of the young woman after she went to Nagano Prefecture to see what life in the countryside is like.

YOUNG WOMAN: When I was younger, I went to Tokyo because I wanted a bright, vibrant life. But I like it better here, full of nature.

INTRO #5: Finally, listen to the newscaster's conclusion to the story.

NEWSCASTER: The Japanese were the first Asian nation to abandon the countryside, setting a trend for the rest of the continent to follow. Now some of its young people are rediscovering the value of what was left behind in the rush to become an economic giant.

Now listen again.

VI

Number 1. If you study and become an expert in something, you will gain self-confidence and have a greater influence on others.

Number 2. We need to care for every part of the Earth and the life upon it, because this affects both ourselves and future generations.

英語リスニング

注意

1. 問題は全部で12ページである。
2. 解答用紙に氏名・受験番号を忘れずに記入すること。(ただし、マーク・シートにはあらかじめ受験番号がプリントされている。)
3. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること。
4. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離してはいけない。
5. 解答用紙は必ず提出のこと。この問題冊子は提出する必要はない。

マーク・シート記入上の注意

1. 解答用紙(その1)はマーク・シートになっている。**HB**の黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを用いて記入すること。
2. 解答用紙にあらかじめプリントされた受験番号を確認すること。
3. 解答する記号・番号の○を塗りつぶすこと。○で囲んだり×をつけたりしてはいけない。

解答記入例(解答が1のとき)

1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
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4. 一度記入したマークを消す場合は、消しゴムでよく消すこと。×をつけても消したことになる。
5. 解答用紙をよごしたり、折り曲げたりしないこと。

I 問題 I は、短い文章を聴いて、それぞれの質問に対する答えを選択肢の中から選ぶ問題です。まず、文章をよく聴いてください。問題用紙には、各質問と、4つの選択肢〔a〕〔b〕〔c〕〔d〕が書かれています。その中から、正しいと思うものを1つ選び、解答用紙(その1)にマークしてください。

文章は2回繰り返して読まれます。

A. 1. Which of the following sentences best summarizes the main idea of this passage?

〔a〕 Most Americans prefer to rely on cold, hard facts when giving a presentation — the colder and harder, the better.

〔b〕 Since the facts speak for themselves, it would be better for everyone to rely solely on statistics when giving a presentation.

〔c〕 Since the facts alone are not enough, it would be better for everyone to get to know the person who is making a presentation.

〔d〕 Although Americans are likely to stick to the facts and be strictly impersonal when giving a presentation, people from other cultures prefer to get to know the person in addition to knowing the facts.

2. What does the phrase “a person can always have his or her own agenda” mean?

〔a〕 It means that the reason for giving facts is to describe objective reality.

〔b〕 It means that a person can have a particular purpose for giving a presentation.

〔c〕 It means that statistics are the purest sort of facts and never lie.

〔d〕 It means that if a person sticks to the numbers, he or she will never go wrong.

- B. 1. Which of the following best summarizes the main goal of sustainable tourism?
- (a) Making sure that sustainable tourism remains an industry in the purest sense.
 - (b) Generating incomes and employment for the tourists who conserve local ecosystems.
 - (c) Promoting responsible tourism that is both ecologically and culturally sensitive.
 - (d) Minimizing the impact of the host community on the environment and culture.
2. Which of the following activities is *inconsistent* with the definition of sustainable tourism given by the World Tourism Organization?
- (a) Activities that encourage tourists to manage all the resources of the local culture.
 - (b) Activities that result in income and employment for the host community.
 - (c) Activities that preserve both the beauty of natural environments and essential ecological processes.
 - (d) Activities that maintain both cultural integrity and biological diversity.

II 問題Ⅱは、会話を聴いて、それぞれの質問に対する答えを選択肢の中から選ぶ問題です。まず、会話をよく聴いてください。問題用紙には、3つの選択肢〔a〕〔b〕〔c〕が書かれています。その中から、正しいと思うものを1つ選び、解答用紙(その1)にマークしてください。

会話と質問は2回繰り返して読まれます。

1. 〔a〕 The subject of today's program is "Discover Japan."
〔b〕 The subject of today's program is "Culture Surprise."
〔c〕 The subject of today's program is "Mariko Kobayashi's Interview with Thomas Clark."

2. 〔a〕 Culture surprise is discovering something from a different culture which seems unusual because we cannot find anything like it in our own culture.
〔b〕 Culture surprise is the experience of trying to adapt our own way of thinking to the way things are done in another culture.
〔c〕 Culture surprise is simply a different way to say culture shock.

3. 〔a〕 There were several things which surprised Thomas more than the plastic models of food outside Japanese restaurants.
〔b〕 Thomas never realized that the plastic models of food outside Japanese restaurants were not real because they looked so authentic.
〔c〕 Thomas only realized that the plastic models of food outside Japanese restaurants were fake when he saw a model with a fork suspended in midair over a plate of spaghetti.

4. (a) He thought that they were strange.
(b) He thought that they were very practical.
(c) He thought that since he didn't speak Japanese very well at that time, he could just take the waiter outside with him and point to what he wanted to order.
5. (a) He was surprised that it was possible to buy so many different things from vending machines on the street in front of his apartment.
(b) He was surprised that he could not find any vending machines that sold canned drinks on the street in front of his apartment.
(c) He was surprised that vending machines sold only instant noodles and neckties on the street in front of his apartment.
6. (a) Thomas thought that it was unusual for a vending machine to be selling plastic dishwashing gloves.
(b) Thomas frequently woke up in the middle of the night to buy plastic dishwashing gloves.
(c) Thomas suddenly had a desperate need for plastic dishwashing gloves.
7. (a) Because Thomas had never noticed announcements when he was waiting for the train or on the bus or in a department store in Canada.
(b) Because Thomas has not lived his entire life in Japan, so it cannot be supposed that he will ever be able to get used to the noise there.
(c) Because there are more announcements in Japan than in Canada, in addition to noise from big outdoor TV screens and music blaring everywhere.

8. (a) Because the noise actually annoyed Thomas at first, although he later got used to it.
- (b) Because no one tried to reduce the amount of noise, even though Thomas kept asking Japanese people to do so.
- (c) Because Thomas still likes to go to a quiet Japanese garden occasionally to get away from it all.

III

問題Ⅲは True or False の問題です。文章を聴いて問題用紙に書かれている〔1〕～〔9〕の文が文章の内容に合っていればT、合っていなければFと解答用紙(その1)にマークしてください。

文章は2回繰り返して読まれます。

1. Judy and Derrick were attracted to each other because each found the other to be intelligent, witty, and sincere.
2. Although Judy lived in California and Derrick lived in New York, they met while they were both on vacation in Hawaii.
3. Judy and Derrick e-mailed each other every day and talked on the phone for hours at first, but later they only communicated with each other every month or two.
4. Because of the difference in time zones, it would only be 8:00 p.m. in California when it was 11:00 p.m. in New York, which was the time that Derrick usually went to sleep.
5. Whenever Judy called Derrick after 11:00 p.m., Derrick was happy to talk to her because that was exactly when Derrick missed Judy most.
6. After Judy and Derrick agreed that they would date only each other, Judy wanted to be able to talk to Derrick whenever she needed to, even if that meant calling Derrick after 11:00 p.m.
7. Judy thought that her relationship with Derrick was not very good because they did not feel close to each other and she couldn't have a "phone date" with him on Saturday nights.

8. The reason why Derrick stopped answering his phone when he saw that it was Judy's number was that Judy kept calling Derrick after 11:00 p.m., when Derrick was already in bed.

9. Even though Derrick told Judy not to call him again, Judy continued to telephone him and finally left a long message on his voice mail, saying that she desperately wanted to talk to him and hoped he would give her another chance.

IV 問題IVは、講義を聴いて、それぞれの質問に対する答えを選択肢の中から選ぶ問題です。まず、講義をよく聴いてください。問題用紙には、各質問と、3つの選択肢〔a〕〔b〕〔c〕が書かれています。その中から、正しいと思うものを1つ選び、解答用紙(その1)にマークしてください。

講義は2回繰り返されます。

1. What is the intended purpose of this lecture, according to the speaker?
 - 〔a〕 To learn how the way we use our bodies conveys how we are feeling, what we are thinking, and our general state of being.
 - 〔b〕 To better understand how body language reveals the feelings and attitudes that we may prefer to leave unsaid, as well as how it supports our spoken messages.
 - 〔c〕 To look at our ancient ancestors to see where body language began and how it evolved.

2. Which of the following sentences expresses the speaker's opinion?
 - 〔a〕 Because humans are different from animals, the way humans gesture, move, and position their bodies is also completely different.
 - 〔b〕 Observers can learn more about us from the way we gesture, move, and position our bodies than from the words we say.
 - 〔c〕 Observers can learn more about us from the words we say than from the way we gesture, move, and position our bodies.

3. Why are humans more capable than animals of sending many different kinds of silent messages?

{a} Because body language is a constant and reliable form of communication only for humans, not for animals.

{b} Because, unlike animals, humans are constantly sizing one another up as they prepare for friendly, or unfriendly, encounters.

{c} Because the structure and programming of the human body are different from those of most animals, which are limited in the number of signals they can convey.

4. Which of the following sentences best summarizes the attitude of experts towards the study of nonverbal behavior?

{a} Research on nonverbal behavior throughout the animal kingdom has no implications for the broader field of human communication.

{b} By studying nonverbal behavior throughout the animal kingdom, researchers can explore its possible applications in the field of human communication.

{c} Applying knowledge of nonverbal behavior in practical settings allows people to communicate more successfully, making it unnecessary for them to rely on the spoken word.

5. What does research into primate behavior reveal?

{a} It shows that the nonverbal behavior of humans is exactly the same as the nonverbal behavior of monkeys, chimpanzees, gorillas, and the like.

{b} It shows that nonverbal behavior is limited to gestures and facial expressions.

{c} It shows that nonverbal behavior is a reliable method for conveying messages.

6. Which of the following sentences does *not* accurately describe a similarity between humans and chimpanzees?
- (a) Both humans and chimpanzees are social animals that live in groups.
 - (b) Both humans and chimpanzees have needs that are based on successful communication and cooperation in order to survive.
 - (c) Both humans and chimpanzees primarily rely on non-vocal means, such as stance, facial expressions, and touching gestures, to show who is in charge and where there is danger.
7. Which of the following claims is supported by further research into the foundations of communication?
- (a) Primitive gestures probably appeared before the evolution of spoken language.
 - (b) It is likely that speech evolved before the appearance of simple gestures in human development.
 - (c) Since babies are unable to speak, they do not know which gestures to use, and how to use them to get what they want.
8. What, according to the speaker, is the significance of the fact that apes use specific gestures while monkeys do not?
- (a) It proves that primitive gestures are different from gestures that are used as specific signals.
 - (b) It supports the conclusion that gestures used as specific signals are a more recent addition to the communication chain.
 - (c) It indicates that apes are genetically closer to humans than monkeys are.

V

問題Vは True or False の問題です。ニュース放送を聴いて問題用紙に書かれている〔1〕～〔8〕の文が放送の内容に合っていればT、合っていなければFと解答用紙(その1)にマークしてください。

ニュース放送は2回繰り返されます。

1. Because Tokyo is a big city with bright lights, people from the countryside have avoided moving to Tokyo for decades.
2. Other countries in Asia are following the example set by Japan, with more and more people moving to cities.
3. According to the newscaster, some young people in Japan have begun to think that Tokyo is not such an attractive place to live.
4. The young woman is thinking about leaving Tokyo because she is worried about losing her job, as well as her financial situation in general.
5. According to the government official from Nagano Prefecture, even though many people from the city want a rural life, the number of people who want to become farmers is declining.
6. Thanks to the help being offered by the government, people who want to become farmers will experience no difficulties whatsoever if they become farmers in Nagano Prefecture now.
7. After the young woman went to Nagano Prefecture she realized that even though the countryside is full of nature, she prefers the bright, vibrant life in Tokyo after all.
8. As Japan became an economic giant many people left the countryside, but now some young people are rediscovering the value of rural life.

VI 問題VIは、英文の書き取り問題です。短い英文が2回繰り返して読まれますので、解答用紙(その2)に全文を書き取ってください。

[メモ用]

1. _____

2. _____
