

1 リスニングテスト

放送を聞いて、問いに答えなさい。音声は1回だけ流れます。1～5の問いの答えとして最も適切なものを次の①～④からそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

- 1 Who is telling this story?
- ① The man who used many seats like he owned the place.
② The man who did various kinds of work at the theater.
③ The man who made a strange noise from his throat.
④ The man who asked the customer where he was from.
- 2 What was the speaker doing when he first saw the man?
- ① He was telling the manager what he wanted him to do.
② He was using three seats on the back row of the theater.
③ He was making popcorn and selling it to customers.
④ He was cleaning the back area of the theater.
- 3 Why did the speaker go to Mr. Denton?
- ① Because the man in the seats didn't have a ticket.
② Because the man in the seats was breaking a theater rule.
③ Because the man in the seats didn't pay for the hot dog he bought.
④ Because the man in the seats seemed serious like Mr. Denton.
- 4 In the story, how many people talked to the man in the seats?
- ① One
② Two
③ Three
④ Four
- 5 Why didn't the man in the seats answer the speaker or the manager?
- ① Because he was totally relaxed and didn't want to move.
② Because he was focused on watching the movie at the time.
③ Because he had a bad fall and couldn't move from there.
④ Because he thought that the manager was rude.

2 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

In the United States, it is important not to be late. For example, you should not be late for a reservation, a class, or a meeting. For an American, being on time means arriving before or at the time of the meeting. However, this may not be true in every country. An American professor discovered this while he was teaching a class at a Brazilian university. The two-hour class was planned to begin at 10:00 a.m. and end at 12:00 p.m. On the first day, the professor arrived at 10:00 a.m. It was a good time to arrive as an American. To his surprise, . Many students came after 10:00 a.m. Several arrived after 10:30 a.m. Two more came after 11:00 a.m. Although all the students were friendly and greeted the professor as they arrived, few of the students apologized for being late. Before he decided that the students were simply not polite, the professor decided to study their behavior.

The professor talked to the American and Brazilian students about being late in both an informal and a formal situation: for lunch with a friend and in a university class. He gave them an example, asked them how they would respond, and recorded their answers. If they had lunch with a friend, the average American student thought that his friend was late after 19 minutes. On the other hand, the average Brazilian student felt that his friend was late after 33 minutes.

In an American university, students usually arrive at the starting time of the lesson. Classes not only begin at the starting time, but also end on time. In contrast, in Brazil, the students usually arrive after the lesson begins. Moreover, only a few students left the class at the end of the lesson; many stayed more than 30 minutes to discuss the class and ask more questions. This suggests that arriving late may not matter very much in Brazil, and staying late may be normal.

The explanation for these differences is a little confusing. People from Brazilian and American cultures have different feelings about being late. In Brazil, the students believe that a person who usually arrives late is probably more successful than a person who is never late. In fact, Brazilians expect a person who has power to arrive late. On the other hand, in the United States, people see being late as being rude and cannot accept it. Therefore, if a Brazilian is late for a meeting with an American, the American may not understand the reason for being late and may become angry.

As a result of his research, the American professor learned that the Brazilian students were not rude to him. Instead, they were simply behaving in the proper way for a Brazilian student. Eventually, the professor was able to adapt his own attitude so that he could feel comfortable in the new culture.

(注) informal : 非公式の formal : 公式の

問1 空所 に入る表現として最も適切なものを次の①～④から1つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

- ① the other professors were sitting in the classroom
- ② most of the students' parents were sitting in their seats
- ③ some students were standing and talking in the classroom
- ④ there was no one in the classroom

問2 空所 に入る表現として最も適切なものを次の①～④から1つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

- ① Were these students trying to be rude?
- ② How polite these students were!
- ③ Clearly, they didn't sleep well last night.
- ④ He thought the students were showing respect to him.

問3 以下の問いの答えとして最も適切なものを次の①～④から1つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

(1) What do most Americans think about time?

- ① It is important to be on time at the start of the meeting.
- ② It is usual for an American not to be on time at the start of the meeting.
- ③ A typical American does not think the meeting time is important.
- ④ There is not much difference between being late and not being late.

(2) What do most Brazilians think about time?

- ① They think that staying late after the class ends is rude.
- ② They think people who arrive more than 20 minutes after the start of the class are late.
- ③ They think that a more powerful person will arrive later than others.
- ④ They think that arriving early in class is a rude attitude.

(3) Which sentence is true about the Americans' behavior?

- ① They think people who are not on time at the starting time of the meeting are polite.
- ② They feel people are late after 10 minutes at an informal meeting.
- ③ Most of them come after the start of a formal meeting.
- ④ They may become upset at someone who is late.

(4) What did the professor find out from the result of his research?

- ① That the Brazilians were not trying to be rude to him.
- ② That the Brazilians were showing respect for him because he is from another country.
- ③ That the Brazilians were following the custom of the professor's country.
- ④ That manners in formal meetings are the same in both American and Brazilian cultures.

問4 本文中の professor について内容と一致するものを次の①～⑥から2つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。 ,

- ① He could not forgive the Brazilian students for being late even after he knew about their culture.
- ② Although he understood Brazilian manners, he tried to make the students come on time.
- ③ He realized people who were more successful came earlier than the others.
- ④ After the study, he was able to accept the Brazilian students who were late for class.
- ⑤ He wanted the students to arrive late so that he could show them he was better.
- ⑥ He wanted to find out why the Brazilians were late before he decided that they were rude.

3 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

"What can I do with a thousand dollars?"

"One thousand dollars," repeated Lawyer Tolman, seriously, "and here is the money."

Young Bob Gillian laughed as he picked up the thin package of new fifty-dollar bills. "It's such a difficult amount of money. It's too much to spend and too little to invest," he said. "I'll have to think about it."

Lawyer Tolman said, "You heard about your uncle's will. Maybe you didn't pay much attention to its details. I want to remind you of one detail. You have to tell us how you spent this \$1,000. The will says that clearly. So, I hope you will (1) do as your uncle wished."

"I'll do my best," said the young man.

Gillian went to his club. There he looked for his friend Bryson. He found him in a corner and he was reading a book. Gillian talked to him. "I have a funny story to tell you," he said. "My uncle died and I just came from his company. He left me one thousand dollars. Now, what can I do with a thousand dollars?"

"I thought," said Bryson, "that your uncle was worth something like half a million."

"He was," answered Gillian, "but he left most of his money to disease research. The butler and the housekeeper got only \$10 each. I got \$1,000."

"Well, you don't have to worry. ,

"That's true," Gillian said. "Uncle always gave me money when I asked for it."

"Are there any other heirs?" Bryson asked.

"None," Bob Gillian looked upset. "My uncle's secretary, Miss Hayden lived in his house. She's a quiet woman, the daughter of a friend. I forgot to say she also got \$10. But tell me, what can I do with a thousand dollars?"

"You?" laughed Bryson. "You can buy Miss Lotta Lauriere a diamond necklace with the money."

"Thanks," said Gillian. "I thought I could depend on you, Bryson."

Gillian called for a taxi and said to the driver, "Take me to the stage entrance of the Columbine Theater."

Miss Lotta Lauriere was preparing for her stage in her dressing room when Gillian knocked on the door.

"Come in," said Miss Lauriere. "Oh, it's you, Bobbie. I don't have much time. The show will start in two minutes."

"It won't take me two minutes, Lotta. Would you like a diamond necklace? I have a thousand dollars."

" If you can get me the necklace I saw in Tiffany's for three thousand, then I'll be interested."

Gillian opened the door and walked out. He got into a taxi and said to the driver, "Drive until I tell you to stop."

Eight blocks down Broadway, Gillian got out. A blind man on the sidewalk was selling pencils. Gillian stood in front of him and said, "Excuse me, but (2) would you tell me [] if you had a thousand dollars?"

The blind man answered, "I'm not sure that I need a thousand dollars. Here, take a look at this if you like." The blind man took a bank book out of his coat pocket. Gillian opened it. It showed a balance of \$1,785.

Gillian returned the book and got into the taxi. He told the driver, "Take me to the law offices of Tolman and Sharp at 1740 Broadway." When he entered the office, Mr. Tolman looked at him in an unfriendly way. "May I ask you a question?" Gillian said, "Was Miss Hayden left anything in my uncle's will besides \$10?"

"Nothing," said the lawyer.

"Thank you very much, Sir," Gillian said, and he went out to his taxi. He gave the driver the address of his uncle's home.

Miss Hayden was writing letters. She was small and thin and dressed in black. Gillian greeted her and said, "I've just come from Tolman's office. They've been looking at some papers and found that my uncle left you a thousand dollars. Here it is." Gillian put the money on the desk.

Miss Hayden turned white. "Oh," she said, and again, "Oh."

Gillian turned and looked out of the window. "I suppose, of course," he said in a low voice, "that you know I love you."

"I'm sorry," said Miss Hayden, and she took the money.

"Don't you feel the same about me?" Gillian asked.

"No, I'm very sorry," she repeated.

"May I write a note?" Gillian asked with a smile. He sat down at a big table. She gave him paper and a pen, and then quietly went back to her desk. Gillian wrote how he spent the thousand dollars in these words: "One thousand dollars to .

His taxi stopped again at the offices of Tolman and Sharp.

"I have spent the thousand dollars," Gillian told Mr. Tolman, "and I have come to give you a written report." He put it on the desk as Tolman opened the door of the safe and called his partner, Sharp.

They took a large envelope out of the safe and Mr. Tolman said, "There is an addition to your uncle's will. It says that if you spend the thousand dollars wisely and unselfishly, you will receive \$50,000. If not, Miriam Hayden will get the money."

Tolman reached for the envelope, but Gillian tore it up and said, "You don't need to read

this. I'll tell you. I put the thousand dollars on a horse race and I lost. Goodbye, Gentlemen."

Tolman and Sharp shook their heads sadly at each other when Bob Gillian left. He whistled happily as he waited for the elevator.

(注) invest : 投資する will : 遺言 club : 社交クラブ
butler : 執事 housekeeper : 家政婦 heirs : 相続人
dressing room : 楽屋 Tiffany's : ティファニー (宝石店) bank book : 預金通帳
balance : 残高 unfriendly : よそよそしい unselfishly : 利他的に
whistled : 口笛を吹いた

問1 下線部(1)は具体的に何をすることか。最も適切なものを次の①～④から1つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。 **14**

- ① try to save the money
- ② invest the money for the office
- ③ give the lawyers some of the money
- ④ tell the lawyers how he spent the money

問2 空所 **あ** に入る表現として最も適切なものを次の①～④から1つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。 **15**

- ① I can give you advice about the way to use it
- ② Mr. Tolman is a famous lawyer in this town
- ③ Your uncle never gave you so much money
- ④ You've got plenty of money already

問3 空所 **い** に入る表現として最も適切なものを次の①～④から1つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。 **16**

- ① Your uncle told me so.
- ② You've got just enough.
- ③ That much money?
- ④ Only a thousand?

問4 下線部(2)が「あなたはどうするか私に教えてください」という意味になるように、空所に4語の英語を補いなさい。 **記述**

...but would you tell me [] if you had a thousand dollars?

問5 空所 **う** に入る表現として最も適切なものを次の①～④から1つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。 **17**

- ① a horse race and lost money
- ② an actress and a blind man
- ③ disease research that my uncle supported
- ④ the best and dearest woman in the world

問6 Miss Haydenは最終的にいくら受け取ることになるか。最も適切なものを次の①～⑥から1つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。 **18**

- ① \$0 ② \$1,000 ③ \$1,010
- ④ \$50,000 ⑤ \$51,000 ⑥ \$51,010

問7 本文の内容について最も適切なものを次の①～④からそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

(1) Miss Hayden said, "I'm sorry," _____ . **19**

- ① because she could not express how much she loved Gillian
- ② because she didn't have a plan to spend that much money
- ③ because she could not accept love from Gillian
- ④ because she needed some time to answer Gillian's question

(2) Gillian tore up the envelope _____ . **20**

- ① because he was angry to find out his favorite horse lost the race
- ② because he wanted to give the money to Miss Hayden
- ③ because he knew there was no money in the envelope anymore
- ④ because he didn't need to tell Tolman about his love for Miss Lauriere

問8 本文の内容と一致するものを次の①～⑤から2つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

21 , **22**

- ① Bryson thought Gillian's uncle was a valuable person to Gillian.
- ② When Gillian arrived at the theater, Miss Lauriere was dancing on the stage.
- ③ Gillian probably didn't expect the blind man to have a lot of money in the bank.
- ④ Miss Hayden read a letter saying Gillian's uncle left some money for her.
- ⑤ Gillian wrote how he spent the money in a notebook in Miss Hayden's house.

4 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

[1] Many of us dream about living in a castle, mainly because movies and fairy tales have made them seem exciting. But the reality was quite different. Life in a castle was not easy or comfortable, especially in the Middle Ages (the period between 500 and 1500). During this period, castles were cold and wet places with a lot of wind inside because the windows had no glass. ; there was only a big fire in the hall and another in the kitchen. There was no running water or toilets, either. A castle, however, certainly had something that people needed most— safety!

[2] In the beginning, castles were made of wood and were usually located on a hill. They often had a deep, wide ditch around them. It was always filled with water, so enemies could not easily attack them. Wooden castles were not very strong, caught fire easily and were soon replaced by stone buildings. After some time, stone castles required more safety, so new walls that included a special gate and towers were built. Inside the castle walls, there were various buildings. There was a small church for prayer, places for the horses , buildings for carpenters who built and repaired things, a workplace to make flour, a strong building such as guns, prisons during wars, and rooms for soldiers who protected the castle day and night. There were also gardens for growing fruits and vegetables and a well . Finally, the largest building standing in the middle of the castle was called the “keep.” It contained a great hall and the lord’s own family rooms. Thanks to the high stone walls, towers, the ditch, and a lot of soldiers protecting them, people in the castle felt safe against enemy attack.

[3] The great hall was the center of castle life. The lord carried out his daily business and received visitors there. Sometimes this same room was used to punish people who broke the law. In this hall, the walls had heavy beautiful curtains on them to keep out the cold. When they ate meals, long tables were brought into the great hall by servants. Breakfast was at sunrise and it was quite simple, with bread and water or wine. The main meal of the day was served between 10 a.m. and noon. The lord and his family sat at a “high table” on a raised area. From here he could look down on all other people sitting at the “low” tables. The most important guests, such as church members, sat closest to the lord. If they had many important guests, entertainment was prepared, there were singers and dancers, and there was a lot of fun for everyone. (1) For dishes, the lord was [①his food ②sure ③it was safe ④served first, ⑤after a servant ⑥from poison ⑦tasted ⑧to make]. After this, family members and guests were served. Food was carried directly from the kitchen to the table, so it was always hot. There were no forks at the time, so people ate with their fingers. Important men carried their own knives with them. They also had their own wine glasses and the servants put them

in place for them. But other guests shared their cups of wine with the person sitting next to them. They also shared their plates of food. People who did not share plates ate on a slice of hard, old bread. The bread absorbed the delicious juice from the food and when they finished eating, the bread which was used as a food plate was given to the poor people waiting outside the castle gates. Table manners were strict since people ate with their fingers. They did not use their fingers to do other things, like scratching.

[4] Surprisingly, most castles usually had only one bedroom. This room was reserved for the lord and his family, usually next to the great hall. They were the only people that had beds because they were expensive items. The rest of the workers in the castle slept in itself because it was the warmest place, especially if a fire was burning there during the day. Tables were moved and placed against the walls, and mattresses filled with straw were put down on the floor. (2) It was [common / several people / sleep on / mattress]. Also people who worked in some parts of the castle slept in their working area; for example, cooks slept in the .

[5] The kitchen was usually in a separate part of the castle because there was always a danger of fires. Many people worked in the kitchen. Young boys had the job of water from the well and cleaning the big pot hung from a hook over an open fire.

[6] People in the castle ate the food that the farmers brought them. They could also get meat by hunting animals in the forests. When times were good, there was a lot of food in the kitchen, including various kinds of animal meat and fish. Since there was no refrigerator, meat didn’t stay fresh for long in those days, so people preserved it with salt. Cooks used many spices from Asia to cover the bad taste of old meat, but poor people outside the castle could not buy them. People ate a lot of bread and vegetables such as beans and other root vegetables. However, there were no potatoes yet in Europe at that time. People used honey to give food and drink a sweet taste, and some castles even kept honey bees.

[7] So we can see that castle life in the Middle Ages was not comfortable and certainly wasn’t clean, since it was a hard job to get and keep clean water. People paid little attention to keeping the castle clean, especially floors. Floors were made of earth or stone and then covered with straw, but they did not sweep out the straw, so the floors were quite dirty. Besides, dogs and cats lived among the people in the castle, and everyone slept, ate, and lived on the straw, so we can only imagine what was in it. Only the lord and his family had a room just for themselves. The other servants had to sleep, eat, and live together in open spaces. The servants had a hard life since everything was made and done by hand. So if you ever imagine living in a castle, remember that it was not always a nice place that a lot of modern people imagine from movies and fairy tales.

(注) ditch : 堀, 溝 lord : 領主
 servants : 使用人, 召使い scratching : (背中などを) かくこと
 mattresses : (床に敷く) 布団 straw : わら
 earth : 土

問1 空所 **あ** に入る表現として最も適切なものを次の①～④から1つ選び, その番号を答えなさい。 **23**

- ① Castles didn't have any kind of modern heating system
- ② Castles were protected by strong men all day long
- ③ People in the castle worked hard to keep themselves warm and healthy
- ④ Some castles even had towers, and the soldiers watched for enemy attacks

問2 空所 **い** **う** **え** **お** に入る表現として最も適切なものを次の①～⑤から1つ選び, その番号をそれぞれ答えなさい。

い ... **24**
う ... **25**
え ... **26**
お ... **27**

- ① to keep captured enemies ② to provide fresh water
- ③ to stay and rest ④ to stop the castle from catching fire
- ⑤ to store weapons

問3 下線部(1)が意味の通る英文になるように[]内の語句を並べ替え, 以下の **28** ~ **30** に入るものの番号をそれぞれ答えなさい。

For dishes, the lord was [**28** **29** **30**].

- ① his food ② sure ③ it was safe ④ served first,
- ⑤ after a servant ⑥ from poison ⑦ tasted ⑧ to make

問4 パラグラフ[3]の内容と一致するものを次の①～⑥から2つ選び, その番号を答えなさい。

31, **32**

- ① The great hall was used for meals and entertainments, not for any other reasons.
- ② Church members sat at the end of the table in order to face the lord and his family.
- ③ At the great hall, the main meal of the day was served in the morning, not in the evening.
- ④ Important guests sometimes enjoyed tasting the lord's food before the servant did.
- ⑤ People who didn't share plates ate on a piece of hard bread and later gave it to the poor people.
- ⑥ People used their fingers at meals, and this showed table manners were not so important.

問5 空所 **か** に入る表現として最も適切なものを次の①～④から1つ選び, その番号を答えなさい。 **33**

- ① the great hall ② the family room
- ③ the cold bedroom ④ the nearest workplace

問6 下線部(2)が本文の流れに合う表現になるように, []内の6語に4語を補って文を完成させなさい。ただし, 与えられた語はそのままの形で, 与えられた順にすべて用いること。 **記述**

It was [common/several people/sleep on/mattress].

問7 空所 **き** に入る語として最も適切な1語を答えなさい。 **記述**

問8 空所 **く** に入る語として最も適切なものを次の①～④から1つ選び, その番号を答えなさい。 **34**

- ① drinking ② getting ③ flowing ④ wasting

問9 パラグラフ[6]の内容と一致するものを次の①～④から1つ選び, その番号を答えなさい。 **35**

- ① People in the castle often ate meat, because it was always fresh in the refrigerators.
- ② Because people wanted to avoid using honey, castles didn't keep bees even when they had enough space.
- ③ Though spices were from distant countries, they were widely used by ordinary citizens.
- ④ While potatoes are now common in Europe, they were not available there at the time described in this section.

問10 パラグラフ[7]の内容と一致するものを次の①～④から1つ選び, その番号を答えなさい。 **36**

- ① As carpets were placed over the ground each day, the floors looked very clean.
- ② The floors got dirty because people and animals stayed on the same straw every day.
- ③ The rain made the floor dirty because it came in through big open windows.
- ④ Though many people lived there, the floors were clean because there were no animals inside.

問題の作成上, 原文の一部を改変したところがある