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聞き取り問題はPart AとPart Bの2つに分かれています。Part Aは、音声を聞いて書き取る問題（ディクテーション）、Part Bは放送を聞いてその内容について答える問題です。Partごとの設問に答えなさい。Part AとPart B、それぞれ2回ずつ放送します。

Part A

以下の文章が放送と一致するように(1)~(5)を指定の語数で埋めなさい。

Salim Al Wahaibi is 12 years old. He lives in Al Mintirib, Oman. Oman is a small country on the Arabian Sea. Salim has a 9-year-old brother, Talib. (1) 4語, Salim and Talib go to school.

On the weekend, (2) 3語. Every weekend, there are camel races near Al Mintrib. Salim's father has two camels. Salim and Talib (3) 2語 the camels. Other boys ride on other camels. Then all the camels run fast. Salim's father (4) 5語 the camels. He calls to the camels, and he calls to his boys. The other fathers call to their camels and their boys. Then the race (5) 1語. But the boys can't stop the camels! The fathers must run and stop them.

Part B

放送を聞いて、次の(1)~(3)の英語の問いに日本語で答えなさい。

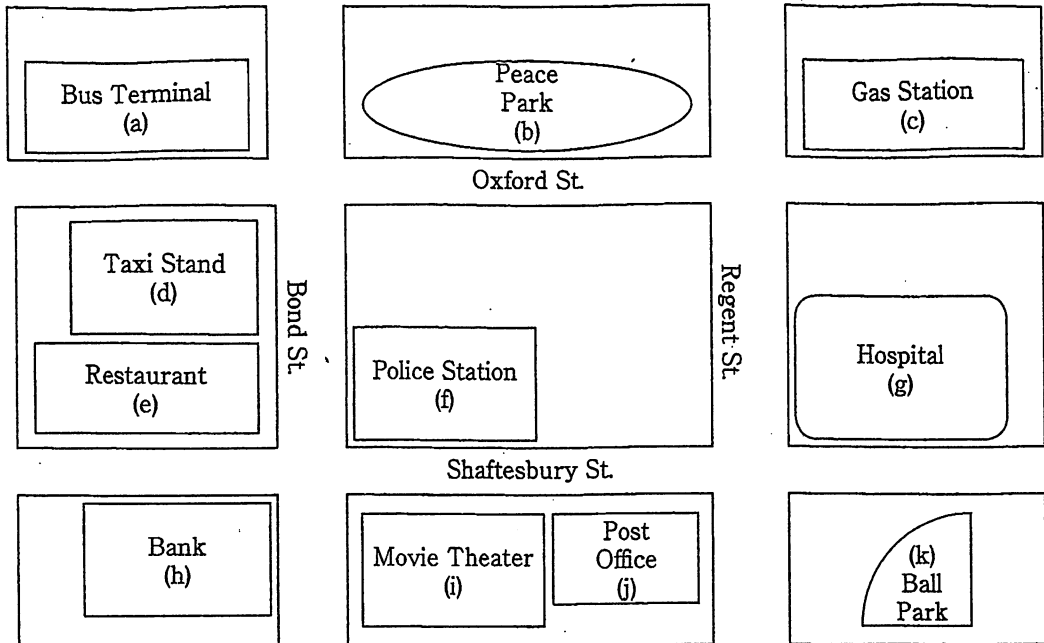
- (1) How did Mariko's parents react when they heard she wanted to get married?
- (2) According to the wind, why is a high wall stronger?
- (3) Who was the strongest person in the end?

2 以下の例に従って、(a)と(b)の文が同じ意味になるよう、括弧内の単語をそのままの形で用いて、空所に補うべき英語を解答しなさい。ただし、解答は空所のみ記入すること。

- (例) (a) "I will call back later," Tom said. (he)
(b) Tom said that he would call back later.
- (1) (a) The movie was interesting. I saw it last Saturday. (which)
(b) The movie _____.
- (2) (a) I have never visited AICJ before. (my)
(b) This is _____.
- (3) (a) I can't drive a car. (how)
(b) I _____.
- (4) (a) When did she get to know him? (long)
(b) _____ him?
- (5) (a) Kyoto's old temples are famous. (known)
(b) Kyoto _____ its old temples.

3

次の地図を参考にして、(1) ~ (5) の下線部にあてはまる場所を、(a) ~ (k) の記号で答えなさい。



(1) A: How about going to the _____ tomorrow?

B: Well..., they lost 10 consecutive games.

A: I know, but Kenta is going to start tomorrow's game!

B: Are you sure? If so, I'll go tomorrow.

(2) A: It was an exciting game, wasn't it, Mike?

B: Yes, Kenta achieved his 15th win. I really enjoyed it.

A: But thanks for the long game, we have missed the last train home. What shall we do?

B: Don't worry. If we walk down Shaftesbury St. to Bond St. and turn right, we will see a _____ on our left just before Oxford St.

(3) A: Oh my God! I got a parking ticket! I have to pay it at the _____. Do you know where it is?

B: Yes. It's across from the movie theater on Shaftesbury St.

(4) A: Excuse me sir, I'm looking for a _____ to withdraw a deposit.

B: Sure. You can find on the southwest corner of Bond St. and Shaftesbury St.

A: Thanks a lot!

B: You're welcome.

(5) A: Excuse me, how can I get from here to the hospital?

B: Sure. Exit this building on Oxford St., turn left and cross Bond St. Then turn right on Regent St. and you'll find it on your left before Shaftesbury St.

Where are these two people? — They are at the _____.

4

次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。

He had dirty hair, dirty clothes, and only 35 cents in his pockets. In Baltimore, Maryland, he got on a bus and went straight to the restroom. He thought that if he hid in the restroom, he could ride to New York without paying. But a passenger at the back saw him. She tapped the person in front of her (①) the shoulder and said, "There is a bum in the restroom. Tell the bus driver." That passenger tapped the person sitting in front of him. "There is a bum in the restroom. Tell the bus driver." he said.

The message was passed from person to person until it reached the man behind the bus driver. But somewhere along the way, the message changed. By the time it reached the bus driver, it was not "There is a bum in the restroom." but "There is a (★) in the restroom." The driver stopped his bus at once at the side of the highway and called the police. When the police arrived, they told passengers to get (②) the bus and stay far away from the bus. Then they closed the highway. That soon caused a 15-mile-long traffic jam. (③) the help of a dog, the police searched the bus for two hours. Of course, they found no (★).

Two similar-sounding English phrases also caused trouble for a Japanese woman who lives in the United States. When she arrived at work one morning, her boss asked her, "Did you get a plate?" "No, ..." she answered, even though she did not understand his question at all. When she was working in the office, she said to herself, "Why did the boss ask me about a plate?" All day she wondered about her boss's strange question, but @she was too shy to ask him about it. At five o'clock, when she was getting ready to go home, her boss said, "[*]. You were 15 minutes late this morning." "Sorry," she said. "My car wouldn't start and ..." Suddenly she stopped talking and began to smile. Now she understood. Her boss hadn't asked her, "Did you get a plate?" He had asked her, "Did you get (☆)?"

Because so many English words sound similar, English-speaking people misunderstand one another quite often. Of course, most misunderstandings are not so serious. Every day people speaking English ask one another questions like these: "Did you say seventy or seventeen?" "Did you say that you can come or that you can't?" @The difference between similar-sounding words can be very difficult to hear, especially for people who speak English as a foreign language. When similar-sounding words cause a misunderstanding, probably the best thing to do is just laugh and learn (④) the mistake. Of course, sometimes it's hard to laugh, but even that misunderstanding will turn out all right (⑤) the end.

[注] passenger 乗客 bum 浮浪者 misunderstanding 誤解

- (1) (①) ~ (⑤) に文意に合うように適切な前置詞を入れなさい。ただし、すべて違う前置詞が入ります。
- (2) バスの中で男がトイレに隠れていた理由を日本語で20字以内で書きなさい。
- (3) 文脈から類推して、(★) には共通の1語、(☆) には2語を入れなさい。
- (4) ㊤ _____ 部分をsoを使って同じ意味になるように書き換えなさい。
- (5) 文脈から考えて【 * 】に入る英文を5語以内で書きなさい。ただし、tomorrowは必ず入れること。
- (6) ㊤ _____ 部分を日本語に直しなさい。
- (7) 本文の内容に合うものを1つ選びなさい。
- ア. The bus driver was told that there was a bum in the restroom by the man behind him.
- イ. Because a dog helped the police to search the bus, they found much money, not bum.
- ウ. As similar -sounding words cause a misunderstanding, you should just laugh and forget it.
- エ. Misunderstanding can take place between any people using English.
- オ. We should not use similar-sounding English phrases, for they can cause a serious misunderstanding.