

PART I

1. **Where** are the **books** I gave you last week?

- a. Thanks for the **books**. *冒頭の where さえ聴き取れば、容易に解答できる。
b. I read them already.
c. They're on my desk.
d. I forgot to mention them.

2. **How much longer** do you think we **need to wait**?

- a. Sorry, I was only a little late. *How much longer... 「...あとどのくらい」の意味。
b. We **needed to wait longer**. d. にひっかからないように注意。
c. Maybe about twenty minutes.
d. In about a half hour.

3. **What's the best way** to get to the Second Street Cinema?

- a. Which movie did you get to see? *固有名詞 the Second Street Cinema に惑わされないように。
b. Take the subway. It's fastest. cinema からの誤ったら連想に注意。
c. Could I join you? d. ...4 PM は、ヴィジュアル・トラップ(選択肢中にひとつだけ数字があるときは、たいていトラップ)。
d. It doesn't open until 4 PM.

4. **Couldn't you have called** me **earlier**?

- a. What time was it? *過去に関する推量表現「助動詞 + 完了形」を用いた疑問文。
b. It's too **early** for me. c. の in は副詞で、「在宅して、家で、うちで」の意味。
c. I tried but you weren't in.
d. Where is the telephone?

5. **When** is the latest I can **turn** this paper in?

- a. By tomorrow afternoon at three. *レポートの締め切りを聞いている。turn in : 「提出する」(submit と同義)。
b. How long has it been out?
c. That may not be the right **turn**.
d. Put it in my message box.

6. **Have you ever read** anything by **Dickens**?

- a. No, I **read** it already. *現在完了形の疑問文。固有名詞 Dickens に惑わされないように。ディケンズ : Charles (John Huffam) ~ (1812-70) 英国の小説家。
b. Yes, a long time ago.
c. Yes, he said **Dick** was in.
d. No, I haven't heard **anything** yet.

7. Say, would you mind giving me a hand with these boxes?

- a. No, I haven't opened them yet. めに用いて]《米口語》「ねえ、もし、おい」の意味。would you mind V-ing...?は、丁寧なお願いの表現。give someone a hand :「...に手を貸す；手伝う」。
- b. Go ahead. It doesn't bother me.
- c. Of course. I'd be glad to.
- d. I already handed them to you.

* 冒頭の Say は、[間投詞的に；注意を引くた

8. I heard you got a new computer.

- a. I heard about the new computer, too. * Sure did. は、Yes, I did.と同義。
- b. Sure did. Would you like to see it?
- c. I'm sorry. I really can't afford a new one.
- d. Do you know where I can buy one, too?

9. Did you finish your math homework?

- a. Yes, my room is still a mess. * d. Yes, did you?は、Yes, I did. Did you finish...?の意味。math と mess、finish と Finnish は類似発音トラップ。
- b. No, I couldn't make it to work.
- c. No, I don't speak Finnish.
- d. Yes, did you?

10. Where do you get your hair cut?

- a. I took a short cut. * get one's hair cut :「髪を切る」。hair と fair は類似発音トラップ。
- b. The same place you do.
- c. I cut my hair, too.
- d. That's not fair.

11. When do you expect to be done?

- a. Around noon. * be done :「終了する、終わる」。選択肢の時間を表す前置詞の違いに注意。
- b. From noon.
- c. Until noon.
- d. Up to noon.

12. I bought my mother a present for her birthday.

- a. What a nice thing to do! * buy の第 4 文型の用法。a. What a nice thing to do! は、「そりゃ、いいね。」程度の軽い意味。birthday からの誤った連想で b.を選ばないように注意。
- b. Happy Birthday!
- c. I was planning to be present, too.
- d. How did you know it was my birthday?

13. Meiland is a fantastic writer, isn't he?

- a. I'm not a big fan of his writing, either. * 固有名詞 Meiland に惑わされないように注意。..., isn't he?は同意を求める付加疑問。否定の意味はない。
- b. I wish he'd lose a little bit of weight.
- c. He's one of the best I've read.
- d. Do you know when he started fighting?

14. **How often** do you visit your **relatives**?

- a. There's no **relation** at all.
- b. About six times in all.
- c. Just during the holidays.
- d. I miss my **relatives** a lot.

* 頻度を尋ねている。c.は直接の答えにはなっていないが、会話は成立する。b.は、...in allが問題。

15. **How come** you didn't **leave** a **message** when you phoned?

- a. I'm sorry I couldn't **come**.
- b. I appreciate your **message**.
- c. I'm going to **leave** soon.
- d. I hate answering machines.

* How come...? は、Why...?と同義。answering machines : 「留守番電話」。

16. **Can you** tell me what we did **in biology** class **yesterday**?

- a. **Embryology**? What's that?
- b. I think we had **biology yesterday**, too.
- c. Whose **biography** are you interested in?
- d. Actually, I wasn't there either.

* Can you...? はお願いの表現。in biology, embryology, biography は類似発音トラップ。

17. If you were in **London**, **why didn't you** visit Jane?

- a. That's a good idea.
- b. That will be difficult to arrange.
- c. I really didn't have much time.
- d. I thought she was in **London** at the time.

* この why didn't you ...? は、理由を尋ねている。誘いの why don't...? と勘違いすると、a.を選んでしまう。

PART II

18. I **really can't stand** listening to Tom's comments in meetings.

- a. I **really can't** hear what Tom says in meetings. * ...can't stand listening to... : 「...を我慢して聞けない」ということは、c. ...don't appreciate... : 「...評価しない」と内容的に同義。
- b. Tom ought to speak more often in meetings.
- c. I don't appreciate Tom's comments in meetings.
- d. Tom doesn't listen to what I say in meetings.

19. Unfortunately, **due to a total lack of interest**, the lecture will have to be cancelled.

- a. No one was interested in the lecture. * a total lack of interest : 「関心が全く持たれない」ということは、a. No one was interested... と内容的に同義。
- b. Not many people attended the lecture.
- c. The lecture will be postponed.
- d. Many people will attend the lecture.

20. Don't you think Betty **looks like** her little sister?

- a. Betty is supposed to be **looking** after her sister, isn't she? d. Isn't Betty **looking** for her little sister? * Betty と her little sister が look like ということは、resemble と同義。
- b. Betty and her sister resemble each other, don't they?
- c. Doesn't it seem that Betty **dislikes** her sister?

21. You need to pay more **attention** in class, if you want to **pass**.

- a. Wait. You just walked **past** the classroom. * 警告のセンテンス。 attention, admission, attendance は類似発音トラップ。
- b. The price of **admission** is too high.
- c. Better **attendance** is required to **pass**.
- d. You are in danger of failing this class.

22. **Never** have I had such an **outstanding** meal!

- a. I've **never** tasted that dish before. * 感嘆表現。文頭に Neverがあるので、have I... と倒置が起こっている。 outstanding, outside, standing は類似発音トラップ。
- b. It was so crowded that I had to wait **outside**.
- c. I had to eat while **standing** up.
- d. That was the best food I've ever eaten.

23. You **really expect** to be able to turn in your assignment by **tomorrow's** deadline? (spoken with skepticism)

- a. I don't think your assignment is due tomorrow. * 「本当に宿題を...提出できると思っているの? (出来るわけじゃない)」の意味の修辭的疑問文。イントネーションに留意。turn in と submit は同義表現。on time : 「時間通りに」。
- b. I think you must be almost finished with your assignment.
- c. I don't think you can submit your assignment on time.
- d. I think **tomorrow's deadline** will be extended.

24. I've searched high and low for my writing text, **but I can't find it anywhere.**

- a. I received a good score on my writing test. * high and low : 「いたるところを」。これを
b. I can't find the right room for my class. 文字通りにとって、 a. ...test, b. ...room, c.
c. I seem to have lost my writing book. ...priced に誤導されないように。
d. I'm looking for a reasonably priced writing book.

25. The annual **economic** statistics **reported** by the government **last week** were **very encouraging.**

- a. The **economic** situation is weaker than **last** * 経済状況が... encouraging : 「元気づける ,
year. 励みになる」から、 c. ...getting better である
b. You should have given your **report last week.** ことが分かる。
c. The economy appears to be getting better.
d. I **encourage** you to hand in your **report** by next week.

26. I couldn't get Mary to tell me her boyfriend's name.

- a. Mary doesn't have a boyfriend anymore. * get ...to V は使役の表現。
b. Mary refused to tell me who her boyfriend is.
c. I forgot to ask Mary about her boyfriend.
d. I can't remember when I last saw Mary's boyfriend.

27. Thomas usually **keeps his opinions to himself.**

- a. Thomas doesn't listen to the **opinions** of others. * keep ... to oneself : 「...をひとに明かさな
b. Thomas tends to be very selfish. い」。よって、 d. ...rarely shares his thoughts...
c. Thomas isn't considerate of other people's と内容的に同義。
feelings.
d. Thomas rarely shares his thoughts with others.

28. I didn't really expect many people to attend the **concert**, but the hall was sold out.

- a. I was surprised by the attendance. * 予想に反して、チケットが完売したという
b. I thought the **concert** was boring. ことは、 a. ...was surprised..ということ。concert
c. It was an exciting performance. の関連表現にひっかからないように注意。
d. I have two **concert** tickets.

29. Oh, I thought we were going to see that new movie tonight.

- a. I'm disappointed that we're not going to see the movie. * 「...映画を見に行くと思っていたのに...」
b. I'm glad we went to the movie, even though it was very sad. と行っている。イントネーション、トーンに
c. I'm worried that we won't be able to get to the theater on time. 注意。
d. I told you we weren't going to be able to see from here.

30. The bookstore sold out of the history textbook before I could get there.

- a. I couldn't afford to buy the history textbook. * ...sold out と...all gone は同義的。
- b. When I got to the bookstore the history textbooks were all gone.
- c. I found out at the bookstore that nobody bought the history textbook.
- d. The bookstore forgot to order the history textbooks.

31. Mark claims he doesn't work hard, but he was even **studying** at the **basketball game**.

- a. Mark thinks **basketball** is more important than school work. * 「あまり勉強しないといっているくせに、バスケの試合中にさえ勉強していた」ということは、自称しているよりももっと勉強する、ということ。
- b. Mark decided to **study** instead of attending the **basketball game**.
- c. Mark works harder than he says he does.
- d. Mark is **studying** to be a **basketball** coach.

32. It's hard to believe she's never **been** on **skates** before.

- a. Apparently, she doesn't know how to **skate** very well. * 「スケートをしたことがないとは信じがたい」から、初心者なのに上手いということが分かる。skates と States は類似発音トラップ。
- b. She needs more confidence before she goes abroad.
- c. Surprisingly, she said she's never **been** to the **States**.
- d. She's doing surprisingly well for a beginner.

33. When we told Terry what **happened**, he **regretted** **leaving** the party so **early**.

- a. We told Terry we had to **leave** the party **early**. * regret と be sorry は同義。
- b. Terry was sorry he didn't stay at the party until the end.
- c. Terry **regretted** not attending the party.
- d. We **regretted** not telling Terry what **happened** earlier.

PART III

34.

M: Where was Joyce today? I didn't see her in **school**.

W: I heard that she **slipped** getting on the **train** this **morning** and injured herself.

What happened to Joyce?

a. She **slipped** in the **rain**.

b. She missed her **train**.

c. She was only at **school** in the **morning**.

d. She had an accident at the station.

* ... she slipped getting on the train...から、駅で怪我をしたということが分かる。trainとrainは類似発音トラップ。

35.

W: **I wish you'd mentioned this earlier**.

M: **How could I?** I just **found** out **yesterday**.

What does the man mean?

a. He is sorry he didn't tell the woman **earlier**.

b. He didn't know what the woman wanted.

c. He already **found** what she wanted **yesterday**.

d. He told the woman as soon as he could.

* I wish...は仮定法過去完了の表現。How could I?は「どうすれば出来たというのか(出来るはずはない)」の意味の修辭的疑問文。

36.

M: If I had only remembered to set my **alarm clock**, I would've been able to keep my **dentist** appointment.

W: **Well, maybe you didn't really want to go anyway**.

What does the woman think about the man?

a. He may not have been eager to go.

b. He should buy a new **alarm clock**.

c. He doesn't **really** need to see his **dentist**.

d. He should try to go now **anyway**.

* If...は仮定法過去完了の表現。a. の過去に関する推量を表す「助動詞+完了形」と対象とする時間(過去)が同じ。

37.

W: Guess what came in the mail today.

M: **What, Brenda?** (spoken with falling intonation)

What does the man want to know?

a. What Brenda said.

b. What time Brenda is coming.

c. What Brenda found in the mail.

d. What Brenda mailed today.

* what はイントネーションによって幾通りもの意味を表すので要注意。

38.

M: Do you want me to **give** you a **ride** to the game this afternoon?

W: Oh, so you **ARE** going after all.

What had the woman assumed about the man?

- a. He would **give** her a **ride** after the game.
- b. He wouldn't be playing in the game.
- c. He wouldn't be attending the game.
- d. He would follow her to the game.

* 女性が「じゃあ、やっぱり行くんだ」と言っていることから、男性が当初は行くつもりがなかったことが分かる。are の強調に留意。

39.

W: Professor Phillips' lecture was really interesting today.

M: **Wasn't it, though?**

What does the man think about Professor Phillips' lecture?

- a. He thought it was more boring than the woman did.
- b. He didn't think she covered the subject very well.
- c. He didn't know it had been canceled.
- d. He thought it was thoroughly enjoyable.

* Wasn't it, though? は、It was not interesting, though. ここで、though は副詞で「[文尾・文中に置いて]《口語》でも、もったも、やっぱり」の意味。よって、「でも、あまり面白くなかったんじゃない?」となる。

40.

M: It was so **hot** in there I could hardly stay awake.

W: They could have **at least opened the windows**.

What does the woman mean?

- a. It was cooler near the **windows**.
- b. She shares the man's opinion about the heat.
- c. The man should have **opened** a **window** if he was **hot**.
- d. **At least** the **windows** were **open**.

* 男性が「暑くて寝そうだった」と言ったのに対して、女性が「窓くらい開ければいいのに」と応じている。これは実質上の同意と解することができる。

41.

W: Did you like that novel I **recommended** to you?

M: **Like it? I couldn't put it down**.

What does the man say about the book?

- a. He really enjoyed it.
- b. He left it **downstairs**.
- c. He wouldn't **recommend** it.
- d. He doesn't feel like criticizing it.

* 男性は「気に入ったかって? (それどころじゃないよ) やめられなかったよ」と応じている。down と downstairs は類似発音トラップ。

42.

M: I haven't seen you in such a long time. You must really be busy.

W: **You can say that again!** I've been working on my project **day in and day out**.

What does the woman mean?

- a. She wants the man to repeat what he said.
- b. She hopes the man will help her with the project.
- c. She works on the project every other day.
- d. She thinks the project takes up a lot of her time.

* You can say that again : 「《口語》 まったくそのとおりだ」。これを文字通りにとると、a. ...repeat..にひっかかる。day in and day out : 「明けても暮れても」。

43.

W: I was thinking I might ask Jim to help me **figure** out this physics problem.

M: **Jim is absolutely the last person I'd ask if I were you.**

What does the man seem to think about Jim?

- a. Jim is usually **the last person** to leave the physics lab.
- b. Jim is not very good at physics.
- c. Jim is very fast at calculating **figures**.
- d. Jim is usually a very helpful **person**.

* 男性は、「僕が君の立場にいたらジムにはまず頼まないな」と応じていることから、ジムは物理が得意ではないことが分かる。...if I were you.は仮定法過去。figure out : 「(問題などを) 解く」。

PART IV

Please listen.

Today's [Q44] **Young People's Concert** is the well-loved [Q45] **opera**, La Boheme, by Puccini, brought to you direct from New York. This is [Q44] a live **broadcast** and it is expected to last more than two hours, so [Q44, 45] **the Saturday Afternoon Baseball broadcast** which normally starts at 2 will not begin until 2:30. We will be joining the game in progress.

44. Where is this announcement being made?

- a. In an airplane.
- b. In a concert hall.
- c. Over the radio.
- d. At a baseball game.

45. What kind of music will be presented?

- a. Opera.
- b. Jazz.
- c. Rock and Roll.
- d. A symphony.

46. What begins at 2:30?

- a. The concert.
- b. The broadcast of the concert.
- c. The baseball game.
- d. The broadcast of the baseball game.

Please listen.

[Q49] Since several of you have come to my office with questions, I'd like to clarify my expectations for this course [Q48] before we get too far into the term. Please look at the handout I gave you in our first class on Monday. **[Q47]** As you can see, your grade will be based on four factors: attendance, class participation, test scores, and written exercises. Of course, I expect you to attend every class. But simply coming to class is not enough; you must actively participate in class discussions. There will be two tests this term: one at the end of the fifth week and a final exam during exam period the last week of the semester. In addition, there will be several written assignments. Some of them will require you to do research at the library. Now, if you are not sure how to use the library yet, please be sure to go on the library tour which is scheduled for next Wednesday, one week from today. Lastly, I will accept no late papers, so make sure you turn in all written exercises on time.

47. What is this talk mainly about?

- a. Where students should go when they have questions.
- b. How the students should use the library.
- c. When the students must take the final exam.
- d. What the students must do to satisfy course requirements.

48. When does this talk take place?

- a. At the beginning of the term.
- b. Just after the library tour.
- c. During exam week.
- d. Near the end of the term.

49. Why does the teacher make these comments?

- a. Many students have not been attending class regularly.
- b. Some students have not been participating in class discussions.
- c. Some students did not understand the course requirements.
- d. Many students have not turned in their written exercises.

Please listen.

Okay, I'd like to continue the lecture that I began last week on how our perceptions of food tend to shape our moral judgments. [Q51] As you recall, **last week I spoke about the power that television commercials have in shaping our opinions**. Such commercials even make us feel guilty for eating certain foods like buttered popcorn or white bread. This week I'd like to discuss the results of a new study. [Q52] Researchers at Arizona State University have discovered that people who ate so-called "wrong" foods, such as hamburgers, french fries, doughnuts, and ice cream sundaes, were significantly more likely to be viewed by others as unethical, **inconsiderate**, and intolerant than those who ate so-called "right" foods like fruit, salad, whole-wheat bread, baked chicken, and boiled potatoes. [Q50] This study shows that **Americans definitely are starting to make moral judgments of others based only on what foods those people happen to eat**.

50. What is the main idea of this passage?

- a. People should pay more attention to the types of food they eat.
- b. Most people cannot distinguish "right" foods from "wrong" foods.
- c. Eating properly helps a person develop positive personality traits.
- d. People are increasingly being judged based on what they eat.

51. What was the topic of last week's lecture?

- a. The nutritional value of popcorn and white bread.
- b. The essential nature of human perception.
- c. The way television advertisements influence people's opinions.
- d. The results of a new study on people's eating habits.

52. According to the speaker, what might some Americans think if they saw a person eating a meal of French fries, a hamburger, and ice cream?

- a. That the person might not be very considerate of others.
- b. That the person may need to go on a diet to lose weight.
- c. That the person may have difficulty making moral judgments.
- d. That the person might dislike eating fruits and salads.

Please listen.

Of all emotions animals might feel, fear is the one that skeptics most often accept and one of the few that comparative psychologists investigate. [Q53] But what about **hope**, the converse of fear? When Washoe, the first chimpanzee to be taught sign language, grew older, she had a baby who died four hours after birth. [Q55] Three years later she had a **second** baby, Secuoyah, who despite excellent care from Washoe, died at the age of two months. Fifteen days after Secuoyah's death, researcher Roger Fouts went to Washoe's enclosure and signed, "I have a baby for you." Washoe became very excited, hooting, jumping, and signing "baby" repeatedly. When she signed "my baby" Dr. Fouts knew there would be trouble. [Q54] When Fouts returned with the replacement baby, **Washoe's excitement vanished instantly**. It seems clear that when she was told she would get a baby, Washoe hoped to see Secuoyah again.

53. Which emotion is the topic of the speaker's talk?

- a. Fear.
- b. Hope.
- c. Joy.
- d. Despair.

54. How did Washoe respond when Roger Fouts brought her a new baby?

- a. She jumped up and down excitedly.
- b. She signed "baby" again and again.
- c. She immediately became disappointed.
- d. She showed fear of losing this baby, too.

55. How many babies did Washoe give birth to?

- a. One.
- b. Two.
- c. Three.
- d. Four.