

PART I

1. How late is the library open?

- a. It opens around ten.
- b. For three hours every evening.
- c. It closes at midnight.
- d. Right. It opened late

\* How late...?の聞き取りがポイント。これを How long...? と勘違いすると b を選んでしまう。

2. Can you believe it's been a year since we last met?

- a. I believe you!
- b. It was last year.
- c. I saw you one year ago.
- d. No, it's gone by so fast.

\* Can you believe...?は文字通り信じられるか否かを問っているわけではない。「時間が経つのは早いね」という驚きの表現。

3. Is it true you changed your major to physics?

- a. Who told you that?
- b. Physics is very difficult.
- c. Why did you decide to change?
- d. I don't think I've changed that much.

\* a は直接の答えにはなっていないが、会話は成立している。major : 「主専攻」。なお、minor : 「副専攻」、専攻が二つある場合には double-major という。

4. Why don't we take one more look at your essay before you turn it in?

- a. Really? Thanks. That'd be great.
- b. Because it's not ready to be turned in.
- c. I'm not sure. Can I look at it?
- d. That's okay. Don't you need to take one?

的。これを理由を訪ねていると勘違いすると b. Because... を選んでしまう。頻出パターンなので注意。take a look : 「見る、確認する」、turn in : 「提出する」。

\* Why don't we...?はここでは Let's...!と同義

5. Do I have to get an ID card in order to use the pool?

- a. No. You can swim without one.
- b. No. I forgot to bring mine.
- c. Well, sure. It opens at 9 o'clock.
- d. Right. I swam for two hours.

\* pool からの誤った連想に注意。ID card は Identity Card : 「身分証明書」のこと。大学の学生証は student ID。

6. How'd you do on the test?

- a. It was really long.
- b. Better than I expected.
- c. We did have a test.
- d. When is it?

\* How'd...?は How did...?の省略。

7. How come you're just arriving now?

- a. Today I caught an earlier train.
- b. There was so much traffic.
- c. Where is the entrance?

d. Sorry, I'll be late.

\* How come...?は Why...?と同義で理由を尋ねる表現。答えるときは Because...を省略す

ることもある。arriving からの誤った連想に 注意。

8. **Could I** borrow that tape from you when you're **done** listening to it?

a. I'll give it back when I'm **done**.

\* Could I...?は丁寧な願いの表現。cは直接の答えにはなっていないが、会話は成立する。

b. What kind of tape is it?

be done V-ing : 「...をし終える」

c. I thought you didn't like jazz.

d. I'll measure it for you if you'd like

9. I've been trying to call you for the past hour **but your line's been busy**.

a. Don't worry about it. I've been **busy**, too.

\* busy : 「(電話が)話中で」。これを文字通り忙しいととると a を選んでしまう。cは「(名前を)何と呼べばいいですか?」の意味。

b. Sorry, I had an important business call.

c. Oh, pardon me. What should I call you?

d. Weren't you supposed to call me?

10. **When** do you think we should **leave in the morning**?

a. I think we should **leave in the morning**, too.

\* How ...sound to you?は「...はどう(思う)?」の意味。How about...?と同義的。a quarter past six : 「6 : 15」

b. Until about nine o'clock **in the morning**.

c. How does a quarter past six sound to you?

d. The day after tomorrow is fine.

11. **How do you feel about seeing** that new movie at the **Park** cinema?

a. I **feel** pretty good, thanks.

\* How do you feel about...?は「...はどう?」という誘いの表現。これを具合を尋ねていると勘違いすると a を選んでしまう。Park が映画館名であることに注意。

b. Sounds good to me.

c. A walk in the **park** would be nice.

d. Where would we be going?

12. **I see you** bought that new dictionary I recommended to you.

a. Sure did. I use it all the time.

\* I see you...は「...(した)みたいだね」の意味。Sure did.は Yes, I did.と同義。

b. Yeah. Thanks for lending it to me.

c. No, thanks. My old one is fine.

d. You don't need a new one. You can use mine.

13. **What do you want to do** **after the game**?

a. Didn't you say it was over already?

\* b. Why don't we...?はここでは Let's...!と同義。game からの誤った連想で a, c を選ばないように注意。

b. Why don't we get something to eat?

c. I was disappointed that we lost.

d. I saw him right **after the game**.

14. **Have you ever wondered** what **created** the Universe?

a. I've always **wondered** how to make it.

\* the Universe : 「宇宙」

b. **Creativity** is one talent I've never had.

c. I often **wonder** why we have to keep doing it.

d. Every time I look up at the stars.

15. Are you interested in getting together to study for the history test?

- a. I really don't have the time. \* get together : 「集まる、会う」  
b. History's not that interesting.  
c. Were you able to get it?  
d. I can't go to class tomorrow.

PART II

16. There really isn't any excuse for his rude behavior today in class.

- a. He will not be excused from class today. \* excuse : 「弁解, 言い訳; 口実」と reason、behavior と acting が同義表現。  
b. He behaved very well in class today.  
c. He didn't have an excuse for being late for class.  
d. He has no reason for acting the way he did.

17. I've been looking all week, but I can't seem to find the right present for him.

- a. I can't believe I've lost his gift. \* the right present : 「ぴったりの (ふさわしい) 贈り物」。 a good present と同義的。  
b. He didn't like the present I gave him.  
c. Have you seen the gift I got for him?  
d. I haven't found him a good present yet.

18. Who would have expected such a large crowd for a lecture on linguistics?

- a. Everyone expected many people to come to the lecture. \* Who would have expected...?は「...と誰が思ったであろうか? (いや、誰も思わなかった)」の意味の修辭的疑問文。 linguistics : 「言語学」。 a large crowd と so many people が同義的。  
b. It was a surprise that so few people attended the lecture.  
c. It's surprising that so many people attended the lecture.  
d. I didn't expect him to come to a lecture on linguistics.

19. Her house has an outstanding view.

- a. Her house can be seen from here. \* outstanding : 「すばらしい」。 outstanding, outside, stands out は類似発音トラップ。  
b. You can see better from outside.  
c. Her house certainly stands out.  
d. The view from her house is very nice.

20. The flight is scheduled for departure at three fifteen.

- a. The flight will take off at 3:50. \* 時間を表す表現の言い換えに注意。 three fifteen = a quarter past three. flight と plane が同義表現。  
b. The plane will depart at a quarter to three.  
c. The flight schedule will be announced at 3:15.  
d. The plane will leave at a quarter past three.

21. **In spite of** the lack of rain **recently**, the **reservoir** is filled nearly to capacity.

- a. There has been too much rain **recently**.
- b. There's enough water even though it has not rained much lately.
- c. The recent rains have increased the **reservoir** supply.
- d. The **reservoir** is near empty because of a lack of rain.

\* In spite of...の句を節に言い換えると b. though...となる。recently と lately が同義表現。  
reservoir : 「貯水池, 給水所」

22. **If you'd worked harder**, you probably **wouldn't have failed**.

- a. You didn't pass because you didn't study.
- b. You should have chosen an easier job.
- c. You **fell** down because you weren't careful.
- d. You shouldn't **work** so **hard** all the time.

\* 仮定法過去完了の表現。work : 「勉強する」を「働く」ととると、b. job を選んでしまう。

23. She's been critical of the **proposal** in the **past**.

- a. She thought it was important to **pass** the **proposal**.
- b. She has not supported the idea so far.
- c. She **proposed** an important policy change.
- d. She thought the key idea had already **passed**.

\* be critical of : 「...に批判的である」が has not supported と同義的。proposal : 「提案、考え」  
past, pass, passed は類似発音トラップ。

24. Are there any **additional comments** you'd like to **make** ?

- a. Do you have anything else to say?
- b. Have you thought any more about your **comments**?
- c. Are you interested in the rest of the **comments**?
- d. Do you like the **additions** I **made**?

\* any additional comments と anything else to say が同義的。

25. It was such a good discussion that I **lost track** of the time and missed my train.

- a. I discovered something I thought I'd **lost** at the time.
- b. I was busy talking and went to the wrong **track**.
- c. I was talking longer than I should have.
- d. I'd forgotten how much fun it is talking with you.

\* such...that...の構文に注意。lose track of : 「...の跡を見失う; ...を忘れる」

26. **Where in the world** did you ever get such a unique table?

- a. Why did you buy that table?
- b. What country is that table from?
- c. Isn't that an unusual table?
- d. **Where** is your new table?

\* in the world : 「[疑問詞を強めて] 一体全体」  
これを文字通りとると b, d を選んでしまう。  
内容的なアクセントは unique にあり、where ではない。

27. Everyone except three or four people had already gone by the time we got to the party.

- a. A few people were leaving just as we arrived. \* Everyone except for three or four people は most people、had gone と had...left, got to と arrived が同義的。
- b. Only three or four people attended the party.
- c. Most people had already left when we arrived.
- d. Almost everyone stayed until the end of the party.

28. With summer here we should store away our warm clothes.

- a. This has been a warm summer. \* With summer here は「夏がきたので...」の意味。store away と put away、warm clothes と winter clothes が同義的。clothes と closes は類似発音トラップ。
- b. Some people are already here.
- c. It's time to put away our winter clothes.
- d. We'd better get there before the store closes.

29. Holly, would you sign this document for me?

- a. Hollywood designs many documentaries. \* Holly という人名に惑わされないように。would you...?は丁寧なお願いの表現。Holly, would と Hollywood、sign と design、document、documentaries と the dock you meant は類似発音トラップ。
- b. Holly, is this the dock you meant?
- c. Did you get that sign in Hollywood?
- d. Holly, I need your signature on this form.

30. Before I forget, you still owe me 500 yen for lunch the other day.

- a. I just remembered the 500 yen you lent me. \* owe : 「金・家賃などを借りている; 人に支払い[返済]の義務がある」
- b. I forgot if you paid me the money you owe me.
- c. Thanks for paying for my lunch the other day.
- d. You haven't paid me yet for lunch the other day.

### PART III

31.

W: John, I haven't seen you in ages.

M: I was transferred to our bank's London branch at the end of last year.

What do we learn about John from this conversation?

- a. He seems older than he is. \* in ages : 「長いこと」を「年齢」と勘違いすると a を選んでしまう。transfer : 「異動させる」。ロンドン支店に異動したということは、以前は別の都市にいたということになる。
- b. He's been working at the bank only one year.
- c. He changed companies last year.
- d. He works in a different city now.

32.

M: **Wouldn't** it be great **if** the temperature just suddenly **dropped** 10 degrees?

W: **You can say that again.** I can't stand this heat.

What does the woman wish?

- a. That the man repeat what he said.
- b. That the man stop talking.
- c. That the weather **were** cooler.
- d. That the weather were warmer.

\* 仮定法過去の表現に注意。これが分かればすぐに c...were...を選ぶ。You can say that again. : 「《口語》 まったくそのとおりだ」を、文字通りとると、a にひっかかる。

33.

W: Wasn't that a boring **lecture**?

M: I've certainly **heard** better **ones** before.

What does the man mean?

- a. He agrees with the woman's opinion.
- b. He wasn't able to **hear** the **lecture** well.
- c. He had already **heard** it **once** before.
- d. He would rather not give his opinion.

\* 「もっとましな講義を聞いたことがある。」とは、その講義がひどかったということ。よって、女性に同意している。ones before と once before は類似発音トラップ。

34.

M: If you still need help with your car, **why not ask Linda**?

W: **Yeah**, she knows more about engines than anybody I know.

What will the woman probably do next?

- a. Find someone else to drive Linda.
- b. Try to borrow Linda's car.
- c. Ask Linda to help with the car.
- d. Offer to help with Linda's car.

\* Why not...?は「～したらどう?」の意味。これに Yeah : yes の口語表現で応じているので、リンダに手伝ってもらおうつもりであることが分かる。

35.

W: Are you sure you don't want some more?

M: I'm afraid I already had four **helpings**.

How does the man feel?

- a. afraid
- b. full
- c. unsure
- d. **helpful**

\* 食事中におかわりを勧められている。helping : 「[食物の] 一人前, ひと盛り, 1 杯」。「もう4杯もおかわりしたので...」と断っている。

36.

M: I've been considering **resigning** from the **library** committee.

W: I think that would be a good idea. You're much too busy already.

What does the woman recommend?

- a. **Signing** the agreement.
- b. Going to the **library**.
- c. Quitting the committee.
- d. **Designing** a new **library**.

\* resign : 「辞める」。quite と同義。resigning, signing, designing は類似発音トラップ。ここでは committee は同音反復トラップになっていない。トラップはあくまでも問題作成の傾

向であって、絶対的な原理原則ではないこと      を確認のこと。

37.

W: How much longer do you expect to stay in Paris?

M: **Indefinitely**, I hope.

What does the man mean?

- a. He doesn't know what to do in Paris.
- b. He wants to remain in Paris.
- c. He is **definitely** tired of Paris.
- d. He wants to visit Paris soon.

\* indefinitely : 「無期限に、ずっと」と応じている。これは remain と同義的。

38.

M: Would you rather eat Japanese or Chinese food tonight?

W: **It's all the same to me.**

What does the woman mean?

- a. Both kinds of food taste the same to her.
- b. She isn't hungry at all now.
- c. She wants to decide herself.
- d. Either kind of food is okay with her.

\* all the same : 「[通例 it を主語として] [...には] まったく同じ; どうでもよい」の意味の慣用的表現。

39.

W: How do you like the new painting I picked up at the art exhibit?

M: **I can't believe you paid money for that.**

What does the man imply about the woman's painting?

- a. She got a bargain when she bought it.
- b. He wouldn't have bought it himself.
- c. She should put it back on exhibit.
- d. He thought she had received it as a gift.

\* 購入した絵画の感想を尋ねられて、男性は「あんなものにお金を払ったなんて信じられない」と応じている。これは、その絵がひどかったことを意味する。

40.

M: I heard Frank just got **his driver's license**. I'll bet he'll be a good driver.

W: **Yeah, right.**

What does the woman mean?

- a. Frank shouldn't have turned left.
- b. Frank wasn't able to get **his driver's license**.
- c. She doubts Frank's driving ability.
- d. The man's opinion of Frank is correct.

\* フランクは運転が上手くなるに違いない、との男性の発言に対して、女性は Yeah, right. と応じているが、そのイントネーションに注意。これは、「はい、はい、その通り」と皮肉を表している。これを文字通りにとると、d を選んでしまう。bet : 「...と断言する、...に違いない」。

PART IV

Please listen.

M: Hi, can I help you find anything?

W: Yes, I'm looking for something I saw in a movie a couple of days ago.

[Q41] **It's for my computer.** [Q42] I saw this **small plastic storage box** for floppy disks. When you push on the floppy disk it pops out a little from the box. I thought "wow, how great for my office" and I was hoping I could find one here.

M: Yes, we have those, but unfortunately we're all sold out now. Since that movie started they've been selling like crazy.

W: I see. Could I order one?

M: Actually, we have already ordered more. [Q43] **They should be arriving this Friday.** Would you like me to keep one for you?

W: That would be great! Thanks! I'd like three.

M: Three? Sure. They are eleven ninety-five each.

W: Okay. Do I need to give you any money now?

M: No, just pay when you pick them up.

W: Great! Thank you so much. I'll be in Friday morning then.

M: You'd better make that Friday afternoon. The shipments don't arrive until about 4.

W: Okay, see you then. Thanks.

41. Where is this conversation taking place?

- a. Outside a movie theater.
- b. In a computer supply store.
- c. In the woman's office.
- d. In a shipping office.

42. What does the woman want?

- a. To use a computer.
- b. To pick up some floppy disks.
- c. To send a shipping box.
- d. To buy a storage box.

43. When will the item be available?

- a. At 4 o'clock.
- b. In four hours.
- c. In a few days.
- d. On Friday morning.

Please listen. Good afternoon, and welcome. There may be many reasons why you chose this course, the History of Science and Music, [Q45] but I hope one of those reasons is that you are **excited by discovery**. [Q44] **In this class we** will examine how music and science together have explored the universe. We will look at how scientific thinking developed and how it has influenced music from the day twenty-five hundred years ago, when Pythagoras discovered the musical scale, to the latest scientific thinking today. The story of this development unfolds through the histories of instruments, both scientific and musical: the organ, the scales, Stradivari's miraculous violins and cellos, right up to the most modern computers, and synthesizers. [Q46] What will emerge through our readings and discussions is a unique portrait of science as an instrument for expanding our musical horizons. Ultimately, however, we will see that the most important instrument of musical invention is the human mind with its power to recognize the potential of scientific advances and to apply them to the world of music.

44. What is the main purpose of this talk?

- a. To explain the origins of science and music.
- b. To explain the connections between science and art.
- c. To introduce students to the content of a class.
- d. To welcome the audience to the museum.

45. What does the speaker hope people will bring with them to this course?

- a. Knowledge of scientific instruments.
- b. Knowledge of the history of music.
- c. An understanding of the limitations of science.
- d. The desire to discover new things.

46. What does the speaker seem to think about the relationship between science and music?

- a. The aims of science and music are actually quite similar.
- b. Scientific and musical advances come from different sources.
- c. Scientific and musical views of the world are in opposition.
- d. The influence of science on music is greater than most realize.

Please listen.

Good morning. As newly-appointed Dean of Students I am happy to announce [Q47] **a college-wide policy concerning smoking on campus**. This policy should make many of you quite happy, judging from the large number of student signatures on the anti-smoking petition handed me last week by the head of the student council. It seems that the student council has followed the lead of many consumer groups.

[Q48] Citing recent medical findings about the negative effects of second-hand smoke, **it has demanded a total ban** of cigarette smoking on campus. After reviewing these demands, the president of the college and I have agreed to severely limit smoking on campus. Effective immediately, smoking will no longer be permitted in the main classroom building, even in the lobby and second-floor lounge in which smoking has previously been permitted. However, the president, being a smoker herself, is also sympathetic to the rights of those who choose to smoke. [Q49] Therefore, **one section of the student cafeteria will be designated as a smoking area** and this section will be separated from the rest of the dining area by a glass wall. We hope that this new policy will be fair and in the best interests of all of our students. Thank you for your attention.

47. What is the purpose of this announcement?

- a. To begin an anti-smoking campaign on campus.
- b. To reverse the total ban on student smoking.
- c. To introduce a change in the university smoking policy.
- d. To announce the founding of an anti-smoking research center.

48. Why did the university take this action?

- a. Because of the president's anti-smoking activities.
- b. In response to the submission of a student petition.
- c. In reaction to the announcement of new medical findings.
- d. As a result of a personnel change in the administration.

49. Where can smokers go if they want to smoke?

- a. One area of the student cafeteria.
- b. One area of the second floor lounge.
- c. The student union building.
- d. The lobby of the main building.

Please listen.

[Q50] Almost everyone has heard of the lost continent of Atlantis, but how many people have heard of Lemuria? While stories of Atlantis date back to Plato, the concept of Lemuria was first proposed during the middle of the 19th century by a few scientists who noticed certain zoological similarities in India, Africa, and the area that is today Malaysia. These scientists, whose [Q52] wild ideas are no longer seriously discussed, suggested that the similarities in the types of animals found in these three distinct areas could be explained if there had once been another continent that covered much of the Indian Ocean region. In fact, that's where the name Lemuria originated - [Q51] **it comes from the lemur, a monkey-like animal** that used to be very common in the area. Even though very few people in the scientific community took the notion of Lemuria seriously, later in the century certain believers in UFO's, aliens, and other strange phenomena shifted the location of Lemuria to the Pacific Ocean and used its supposed existence to explain many previously unexplained mysteries, such as the giant statues on Easter Island. They claimed that when Lemuria sank underneath the sea, only its mountain tops remained as islands and that these islands were the home of the original Lemurians, a race of extremely intelligent beings who were more than 2 1/2 meters tall and had a special sixth-sense organ in the middle of their foreheads. Surprisingly, this legend persisted until the 1950s. [Q52] **Now, however the notion of Lemuria is universally rejected.**

50. What was Lemuria?

- a. The supposed home of alien beings.
- b. An area on Easter Island.
- c. Another name for Atlantis.
- d. A mythical lost continent.

51. For what was Lemuria named?

- a. The person who discovered it.
- b. The inhabitants of Pacific islands.
- c. An animal resembling a monkey.
- d. A collection of mysterious statues.

52. What does the speaker think about Lemuria?

- a. He believes it's sad that more people don't agree that it exists.
- b. He is not quite sure if it really existed or not.
- c. He knows it existed regardless of the opinion of others.
- d. He strongly doubts that it ever existed.