

2006 年度英語読解力及び聴解力考査

* ICU に入学を希望する受験生の学習のために公開している資料です。
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(This is NOT the official Exam.)

No.000001

受験番号					
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英語読解力及び聴解力考査

係りの指示があるまでは絶対に中を開けないこと

英語学力考査は聴解力考査と読解力考査の2つからなっていますが、読解力考査についての指示は読解力考査が終わった後で行います。

聴解力考査の指示

0. See you ICU!
1. 聴解力考査は PART , , , の4つの部分からなっています。
2. PART では 13 の短い文が読まれます。それぞれの文について最も適切な答えを選んでください。
3. PART では 12 の短い文が読まれます。それぞれの文に最も近い意味を持つ答えを選んでください。
4. PART では 10 の対話を聞きます。それぞれの対話について問題用紙に書かれている問いに答えてください。
5. PART では 2 つの短いテキストが読まれます。それぞれの内容にもとづいて問題用紙に書かれている問いに答えてください。
6. 各 PART を始める前に、日本語による説明がありますので、注意して聞いてください。
7. 各 PART が終わったら、テープによる指示があるまで次の頁を開けないで待っていてください。
8. 各問いには 4 つの答えが与えられています。その中から最も適切と思うものを 1 つ選び、解答用カードの相当欄を鉛筆でぬってください。

「受験番号」を解答用カードの定められたところに忘れずに書き入れること

PART I

Choose the best response.

1. a. Yes, please.
b. I don't think so.
c. I think I'll go, too.
d. I saw her yesterday.
2. a. Please call me at home.
b. Let me give you a call.
c. Please just call me "Mike."
d. You don't need to call me.
3. a. It was a birthday present.
b. Next to the phone this morning.
c. The best view is from the top floor.
d. By this time tomorrow.
4. a. Thank you, I will.
b. I can't afford one.
c. We are really looking forward to it.
d. Yes, it's really getting late, isn't it?
5. a. Sure, you can look at my notes.
b. I'm too busy to go.
c. Thanks, that would be great.
d. It's down the hall on the left.
6. a. I spoke with him this morning.
b. That sounds good to me.
c. Don't worry. I'll clean it up.
d. I'm sure Bill won't mind.
7. a. Not that I know of.
b. Yes, it's just over there.
c. No, I don't have any.
d. You'll want to go straight ahead.
8. a. Yes, about two meters.
b. No, I'll be there in a minute.
c. I think he'll be here soon.
d. It will come in a week.
9. a. It tastes wonderful, thank you.
b. Black with a little sugar, please.
c. It's easy with this new coffee-maker.
d. Only when I am really sleepy.

10. a. Why do you say that?
b. Yes, I had a good time.
c. Yes, I wanted to.
d. I'll go alone then.
11. a. Yes, we did.
b. Perhaps he should.
c. You're probably right.
d. No, I've already seen it.
12. a. They will be going by car.
b. They left a few minutes ago.
c. I'm doing my homework.
d. Not bad, actually.

指示があるまで次の頁を開けないで待っていて下さい。

PART II

Choose the sentence which is closest in meaning to the one you hear.

13. a. I'm too old to learn to ski.
b. I learned to ski when I was younger.
c. Learning to ski is easier for the young.
d. I regret not bringing my new skis.
14. a. Please sit in the chair next to the doctor.
b. The doctor has only a short time to see you.
c. Please be seated while the doctor examines you.
d. Kindly sit down while you wait for the doctor.
15. a. I slept well after the party last night.
b. Despite the noise, I slept well last night.
c. The party kept me awake the entire night.
d. The party will probably last all night.
16. a. The class is not very difficult for the students.
b. The students in the class have a hard time studying.
c. The class requires a great deal of studying.
d. The students don't know how to study for the class.
17. a. I will check to see if the book is in the library.
b. Someone has borrowed the library book I need.
c. I checked the book out of the library.
d. The library is checking for the missing book.
18. a. The movie won't be shown tonight.
b. Robert doesn't like to go to the movies at night.
c. Robert probably won't see the movie tonight.
d. Robert can't watch the movie until tonight.
19. a. John fell asleep during the test.
b. John didn't wake up in time for the test.
c. John had trouble studying for the test.
d. John didn't sleep before taking the test.
20. a. The book has been poorly translated.
b. She doesn't have time to complete the translation.
c. We are lucky her translation skills are so good.
d. She doesn't have the ability to do the translation.
21. a. I'll need more information to make a decision.
b. I think you should go ahead with the reforms.
c. Please complete the form as soon as possible.
d. Let me know as soon as you can what you've decided.

22. a. Mary's apartment is rather hard to find.
b. Mary is unable to find an affordable apartment.
c. Mary lives in a reasonably good apartment.
d. Mary pays a fair rent for her apartment.
23. a. If the weather is bad, maybe we shouldn't go on the trip.
b. Luckily we cancelled the trip. The weather is terrible.
c. I wish we could use the weather as an excuse to cancel the trip.
d. It probably would have been better if we had called off the trip.
24. a. His scores were too low for the scholarship.
b. He scored highly and was awarded the scholarship.
c. His chances of receiving the scholarship have improved.
d. His scholarship application was rated quite highly.
25. a. The meeting has been rescheduled for four o'clock.
b. After waiting an hour, they cancelled the meeting.
c. The meeting will take place as originally scheduled.
d. The meeting will be held at three o'clock, not four.

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PART III

Listen to the dialogue, then choose the best answer to the question.

26. What are the man and woman looking at?
 - a. Christmas decorations.
 - b. Paintings in a museum.
 - c. A travel magazine.
 - d. Photographs.

27. What did the man forget to buy at the supermarket?
 - a. Bread.
 - b. Cheese.
 - c. Wine.
 - d. Ice cream.

28. What is the woman's email address?
 - a. bellyjeans@enet.jp
 - b. billyjean@enet.jp
 - c. delibean@enet.jp
 - d. jellybean@enet.jp

29. How does the man feel about his problem?
 - a. He recognizes he should've been more honest with Ms. Smith.
 - b. He understands Ms. Smith's decision about his failure.
 - c. He admits he doesn't have a good excuse for his behavior.
 - d. He believes he has solved the problem of his long absence.

30. Why is the man upset?
 - a. The woman's phone is not working.
 - b. The woman didn't answer the phone.
 - c. The woman is late for an appointment.
 - d. The woman didn't return his call.

31. Why does the man wish he hadn't come?
 - a. He can't stand baseball.
 - b. He doesn't like to wait.
 - c. He has a lot to do at home.
 - d. He's upset that the game is delayed.

32. Why hasn't the woman completed the report yet?
 - a. It needs to be checked.
 - b. Her printer isn't working.
 - c. It's not due until tomorrow.
 - d. She hasn't had enough time.

33. What does the man imply?
 - a. The book was too expensive.
 - b. The book might be too difficult.
 - c. The book should've arrived by now.
 - d. The book will come soon.

34. When does Frank graduate from university?
- a. This year.
 - b. Next March.
 - c. Next year in December.
 - d. The year after next.
35. What does the man mean?
- a. He didn't expect the woman to go to his show.
 - b. He hoped the woman would not visit his exhibit.
 - c. He thought the woman's exhibition started tomorrow.
 - d. He thought the woman took the photos.

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PART IV

Listen to the talks and answer the questions after each one.

Questions 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40.

36. How many studies were discussed in the talk?
 - a. Two.
 - b. Three.
 - c. Four.
 - d. Five.

37. What method was used by the researchers to collect data?
 - a. Picture selection tasks.
 - b. Verbal description tasks.
 - c. Observation of eye movements.
 - d. Observation of social networks.

38. How do the researchers explain their results?
 - a. Asians live in a less stable social world.
 - b. Westerners tend to center their focus instantly.
 - c. Europeans only look at the foreground.
 - d. Asians pay more attention to context.

39. According to the researchers, how is visual perception related to culture?
 - a. Some cultures perceive movement better than other cultures.
 - b. Culture affects how people visually represent objects.
 - c. Some cultures value nature more than others.
 - d. What people notice is influenced by their culture.

40. What can be concluded about the results of the studies mentioned?
 - a. They contradict one another.
 - b. They support one another.
 - c. They are biased.
 - d. They are not scientific.

Questions 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45.

41. According to the speaker, where did Japan rank on the 2005 UN “human development” list?
 - a. 5th
 - b. 7th
 - c. 9th
 - d. 11th

42. According to the most recent UN report, what change occurred in Japan’s overall human development ranking?
 - a. It rose significantly.
 - b. It stayed the same.
 - c. It dropped slightly.
 - d. It declined sharply.

43. Which nation ranked first in overall human development?
 - a. The United States.
 - b. Canada.
 - c. Australia.
 - d. Norway.

44. How is the “human development” index determined?
 - a. By calculating various health indicators.
 - b. By measuring the accomplishments of women.
 - c. By combining various social and economic indicators.
 - d. By comparing current factors with previous years’ data.

45. According to the talk, how does Norway compare to Japan in the category of women’s advancement?
 - a. Japan has more women in high-tech industries.
 - b. Norway has a greater percentage of women in government.
 - c. Women in both countries have the same employment opportunities.
 - d. Japan has four times more women searching for work.

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読解力考査の指示

1. 読解力の考査は、PART 1とPART 2 からなっています。
2. PART 1には2つのテキストとそれに関する20の問い(46-65)があります。各テキストをよく読んで問いに答えてください。テキストはくりかえし読んでもさしつかえありません。
3. PART 2はテキストの空欄を埋めて完成する考査で、20の問い(66-85)からなっています。PART 2に指示が書いてありますから、それに従ってください。
4. 解答のための時間は、PART 1、PART 2を通して全部で60分です。どの問いから始めてもさしつかえありません。
5. 各問いには4つの答えが与えられています。テキストの内容にもとづいて最も適切と思うものを1つ選び、解答用カードの相当欄を鉛筆でぬってください。
6. 「考査やめ」の合図があったら直ちにやめて、考査用紙と解答用カードを係が集め終わるまで待っていてください。

PART 1

Text 1

Few industries are supposed to have more to look forward to than the travel industry. We hear that by the year 2020, the skies will be filled with gigantic double-decker airplanes, and people will be spending a sizable portion of their income and their time going somewhere else. Despite these predictions, my guess is that more and more of us will find the confidence to stay at home, and that after peaking around 2015, the leisure travel industry will go into gradual but inevitable decline. We will by then have grasped what is essential to successful travel: We will have understood that our deepest problems and anxieties are not resolved by transporting ourselves somewhere else.

The prospect of a vacation can usually persuade even the most downcast persons that life is worth living. Aside from love, few events are anticipated more eagerly, or form the subject of more enriching daydreams, than our vacations. They seem to offer us perhaps our finest chance to achieve happiness outside the constraints of work. During long working weeks, we can be vitally sustained by our dreams of going somewhere else, a place with better weather, more interesting customs and inspiring landscapes — a place where it seems we finally stand a chance of being happy. But of course the reality of travel seldom matches the daydreams. The disappointments are well known: the sense of disorientation, the mid-afternoon despair, the arguments, the indifference before ancient ruins. When we look at pictures of places we want to go and see (and imagine how happy we would be if only we were there), we are inclined to forget one crucial thing: that we will have to take ourselves along with us. That is, we'll be on holiday with ourselves, still imprisoned in our own bodies and minds — with all the problems this entails.

By 2020, we are bound to recognize that our capacity to draw happiness from aesthetic or material goods is critically dependent on first satisfying a more important range of emotional or psychological needs for understanding, for love, for self-expression and for respect. We are not able to enjoy beautiful tropical gardens and attractive wooden beach huts when, for example, a

relationship to which we are committed abruptly reveals itself to be filled with incomprehension and resentment, or when we remember that our career is not heading in the direction we would like it to. The key ingredients of happiness remain stubbornly psychological.

The travel industry conspires to make us forget this essential truth. It promises us that happiness can be attained by changing the view from the window. But no one was ever cheered up by a beautiful location for longer than about 15 minutes — unless, that is, they were ready to be happy anyway. By 2020, what will be essential to travel, if you must undertake it, is a calm heart and a satisfied mind, and an awareness that we cannot solve most of our ills by changing locations. For those who remain at home, Pascal’s famous saying will be the guiding light: “The sole cause of man’s unhappiness is that he does not know how to stay quietly in his room.”

46. What does the first sentence in the text mean?
 - a. Most industries have brighter futures than the travel industry.
 - b. The travel industry is thought to have a comparatively bright future.
 - c. Travel is considered more forward-looking than other industries.
 - d. Speculation about the travel industry is generally future-oriented.
47. Which of the following predictions about the travel industry would the writer be most likely to agree with?
 - a. It will continue to grow at its current pace.
 - b. It will grow at a more rapid pace than other industries.
 - c. It will become less and less significant in people’s lives.
 - d. It will suffer a serious setback due to rising costs.
48. How is the second paragraph organized?
 - a. Cause and effect.
 - b. Comparison and contrast.
 - c. Chronological order.
 - d. Classification.
49. What is the main point of the second paragraph?
 - a. Vacations can improve our general outlook on life.
 - b. Thinking about holidays can make us happier at work.
 - c. There is a gap between the expectation and the reality of travel.
 - d. Vacations are only successful when they provide a contrast to work.
50. Which of the following best summarizes the first sentence in paragraph three?
 - a. People must accept that emotional satisfaction depends on aesthetics.
 - b. We may learn that an abundance of material goods leads to respect.
 - c. We will learn that satisfaction comes from fulfilling emotional needs.
 - d. People will eventually recognize their need for understanding.

51. What does the phrase “this essential truth” underlined in line 1 of the fourth paragraph refer to?
- People have psychological needs.
 - Happiness is in the mind.
 - Travel is the key ingredient to happiness.
 - Happiness must first be found at work.
52. The word “It” underlined in line 1 of the fourth paragraph refers to which of the following?
- Psychology.
 - This essential truth.
 - The travel industry.
 - A vacation.
53. Which of the following sayings best refers to the issue addressed in the text?
- The grass is always greener on the other side of the fence.
 - A rolling stone gathers no moss.
 - You can’t teach an old dog new tricks.
 - While the cat’s away, the mice will play.
54. Which of the following does the writer use to provide support for his opinion?
- Statistics.
 - Expert testimony.
 - Personal reflection.
 - Case studies.
55. Which of the following best describes the tone of the text?
- Philosophical.
 - Dramatic.
 - Commercial.
 - Practical.

Text 2

“The pedestrian is a social being,” wrote William H. Whyte, author of the book *City*. “He is also a transportation unit, and a marvelously complex and efficient one.” After sixteen years of research using time-lapse cameras and advanced computer simulations, Whyte and his assistants showed that pedestrians in New York City were able, even on crowded sidewalks, to move surprisingly fast without colliding with their neighbors. In fact, against the researchers’ expectations, pedestrians were often at their best when the crowds were at their biggest. “The good pedestrian,” Whyte explained, “usually walks slightly to one side so that he is looking over the shoulder of the person ahead. In this position he has the maximum choice and the person ahead is in a sense running interference for him.”

What Whyte saw was the beauty of a well-coordinated crowd, in which lots of small, subtle adjustments in pace and stride and direction add up to a relatively smooth and efficient flow. Pedestrians are constantly anticipating each other’s behavior. No one tells them where or when or how to walk. Instead, they all decide for themselves what they’ll do based on their best guess of what everyone else will do. And somehow it usually works out well. There is a kind of collective genius at play here.

This pedestrian problem is an example of what are usually called coordination problems. Coordination problems are ever present in daily life. What time should you leave for work? How do we allocate seats on the subway? How much should my factory produce? These are all coordination problems. What defines a coordination problem is that to solve it, a person has to think not only about what he believes the right answer is but also about what other people think the right answer is. That’s because what each person does affects and depends on what everyone else will do, and vice versa.

One obvious way of coordinating people’s actions is via authority or force. But in a liberal society, authority (which includes laws or formal rules) has only limited reach over the dealings of private citizens. As a result, many coordination problems require bottom-up, not top-down, solutions. And at

the heart of all of them is the same question: How can people voluntarily make their actions fit together in an efficient and orderly way?

It's a question without an easy answer though this does not mean that no answer exists. What is true is that coordination problems are less likely to yield to clear, definitive solutions. Answers, when they can be found, are often good rather than optimal. And those answers also often involve institutions, norms, and history, factors that both shape human behavior and are also shaped by it. When it comes to coordination problems, independent decision-making is pointless — since what I'm willing to do depends on what I think you're going to do, and vice versa. As a result, there's no guarantee that groups will come up with smart decisions. What's striking, though, is just how often they do.

56. What is the main purpose of this text?
 - a. To provide a solution to a problem.
 - b. To explain one type of pedestrian behavior.
 - c. To promote better movement in crowds.
 - d. To define one category of problem.
57. What is meant by “neighbors” underlined in line 6 of the first paragraph?
 - a. Over-crowded sidewalks.
 - b. Whyte and his assistants.
 - c. People nearby in a moving crowd.
 - d. Pedestrians living next door to one another.
58. How did Whyte and his assistants reach their conclusions about pedestrian behavior?
 - a. By long hours of library and on-line research.
 - b. By interviewing pedestrians on crowded streets.
 - c. By showing videos on coordination problems to pedestrians.
 - d. By recording and modeling crowd behavior.
59. What was Whyte's most unusual finding about pedestrians?
 - a. They are social beings.
 - b. They are transportation units.
 - c. They perform better in bigger crowds.
 - d. They move quickly without bumping into others.
60. According to the writer, what is most remarkable about coordination problems?
 - a. How beautiful they are.
 - b. Their need for bottom-up solutions.
 - c. The absence of easy answers for them.
 - d. How often intelligent solutions to them are found.

61. The word “reach” underlined in line 3 of the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- stretch
 - cover
 - extension
 - control
62. Which of the following does the writer imply may be the best approach to managing pedestrian crowding on sidewalks?
- Designing wider traffic lanes.
 - Adopting formal rules for movement.
 - Letting people behave naturally.
 - Working more closely with city planners.
63. Which of the following inferences about the writer seems most reasonable?
- He prefers to avoid large groups of people.
 - He rather admires the behavior of crowds.
 - He is concerned about the impact of overcrowding on society.
 - He worries about crowd control issues.
64. Which of the following is the best example of a coordination problem as defined in this text?
- A boy trying to select the best shirt to wear with his jeans.
 - An artist trying to coordinate colors for a painting.
 - A student deciding how to explain low grades to his parents.
 - A shopper trying to pick the fastest way to a store on a holiday.
65. Which of the following is the best analogy for the type of behavior described in this text?
- Balls bouncing in a pachinko machine.
 - Leaves falling from a tree.
 - Opponents fighting in a kendo match.
 - People marching in a parade.

PART 2

次のテキストには20の空欄（66-85）があり、18頁に各空欄に対する4つの選択肢が与えられています。最初に1度テキストを通読して、全体の意味を把握するようにつとめてください。その後、各空欄に最も適切と思われる選択肢を1つ選び、解答用カードの相当欄を鉛筆でぬってください。

Naturalists from Aristotle on have been fascinated by scorpions, but it was ___(66)___ the introduction in the 1970s of a simple device, the portable ultraviolet light, that anything substantive ___(67)___ be learned about these princes of darkness. One of the scorpion's ___(68)___ features is the fact that ___(69)___ under ultraviolet light like a psychedelic poster.

The exoskeleton of the scorpion is made of a tough layer of tissue that feels ___(70)___ fingernail but is composed of another type of cuticle protein called chitin. This coat ___(71)___ the ultraviolet rays from moonlight and other light sources so brightly that even a black scorpion can ___(72)___ be a fluorescent shade of green or pink. Fossilized scorpions from 300 million years ago still gleam ___(73)___ under ultraviolet light. The glow ___(74)___ to attract insects, ___(75)___ are drawn to ultraviolet light, or it may be an incidental byproduct of the chitin's chemical nature.

___(76)___ the reason, the unmistakable shine, ___(77)___ from twenty feet away, makes ___(78)___ easy to spot scorpions at night, when they emerge to eat, mate, fight, swing their stingers, or simply lounge in the open air. They ___(79)___ located, captured, marked, released, and recaptured for measurements of their metabolic rate, oxygen ___(80)___, and the like.

___(81)___ these investigations, arachnologists learned that scorpions have changed little ___(82)___ the Silurian epoch, 400 million years ago, when they were pioneers in the quantum creep from sea to land. ___(83)___ firmly on the ground, they dispersed widely, and although they are commonly associated with the desert, ___(84)___ the fifteen hundred known species ___(85)___ every ecological niche and cranny: rain forests, temperate forests, savannahs, grasslands, suburbs, and cities.

→ → →

66. a. once with
b. only with
c. with once
d. with only
67. a. could
b. may
c. ought to
d. should
68. a. exceptional
b. optional
c. traditional
d. transitional
69. a. it glows
b. its glowed
c. it's glows
d. it's glow
70. a. as
b. by
c. like
d. with
71. a. attracts
b. protects
c. reflects
d. rejects
72. a. appear
b. appearance
c. appeared
d. appear to
73. a. brilliant
b. brilliantly
c. brilliance
d. brilliancy
74. a. maybe evolves
b. may evolve
c. may have evolved
d. might evolve
75. a. those
b. what
c. which
d. who
76. a. However
b. Instead of
c. Despite
d. Whatever
77. a. credible
b. envisioned
c. individual
d. visible
78. a. it
b. that
c. them
d. us
79. a. can be
b. could
c. remain
d. will be
80. a. consume
b. consuming
c. consumption
d. consumation
81. a. Because
b. Over
c. Through
d. While
82. a. before
b. since
c. to
d. toward
83. a. By
b. In spite of
c. Once
d. Therefore
84. a. by nature
b. in fact
c. true fact
d. true nature
85. a. multiply
b. occupy
c. occur
d. spread