

「1級リスニングテスト」 原稿

ただいまから、1級リスニングテストを行います。これからお話することについて質問は受けませんので、よく注意して聞いてください。このテストでは、テストの方法と注意事項がすべて英語で放送されます。

The listening test for the Grade 1 examination is about to begin. Listen carefully to the directions. You will not be permitted to ask questions during the test.

This test has four parts. All of the questions in these four parts are multiple-choice questions. For each question, choose the best answer from among the four choices written in your test booklet. On your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer. You are permitted to take notes for every part of this listening test.

Now, here are the directions for **Part 1**. In this part, you will hear 10 dialogues, **No. 1** through **No. 10**. Each dialogue will be followed by one question. For each question, you will have 10 seconds to choose the best answer and mark your answer on your answer sheet. The dialogue and the question will be given only once. Now, let's begin.

No. 1

: Hey, Andrea. It's been a while. How's the family?

: Good, actually. You remember my rebellious son?

: How could I forget!

: Well, he somehow managed to graduate from college and land a pretty good job.

: Sounds like he's really changed.

: He has. In fact, he called last week to tell me that his boss is very pleased with his performance. If he plays his cards right, he could be promoted in the not-too-distant future.

: That's great news.

Question: What do we learn about the woman's son?

No. 2

: Honey, did you read that article about cell phones today?

: The one saying that frequent use of cell phones may cause brain tumors? Yeah, I did.

: The part that really scared me was that children are especially vulnerable because their brains are still developing. I think we should tell Mary to stop using her cell phone.

: That will be difficult. Fourteen-year-old girls are practically attached to their phones.

: That's why I'm worried! She'll just have to use her PC to send her friends e-mails from now on.

Question: What did the article say about cell phone use?

No. 3

: I see you're reading Susan Horn's latest novel.

: Actually, I just finished it. Have you read it?

: Yes, but I wasn't that impressed.

: Really? I thought it was pretty good. I liked the interesting characters and the plot

twists.

: Me, too. But the way she wrapped it up didn't make any sense to me.

: Really? I enjoyed the way it turned out. I was surprised when I found out who the murderer was, but looking back, there were a lot of clues.

: I guess I should pay more attention to the details.

Question: What is the woman's opinion of the book?

No. 4

: Honey, it's time we took the cat for his annual shots.

: Can't it wait a month? Things are a little tight at the moment.

: Well, doing it now means we might avoid more expensive problems down the road.

: Our regular vet charges a lot. How about we try a new clinic?

: I'd rather not—Doug's been our vet for years. I could ask about a payment plan, though.

: You should do that. It would really help if we could sort it out in installments.

Question: What do these people decide to do?

No. 5

: How's the job hunting going, Greg?

: I've decided to put it off for a bit, Mom.

: Opportunities don't just show up at the door, you know. You've got to go looking for them.

: I know, but I need a rest from all that.

: Well, graduation isn't far off, so you'll have to leave the dormitory soon. And don't forget your father is using your old room as a study.

: You mean I can't...

: I wouldn't count on it. I'd seriously reconsider taking a break right now.

Question: What does Greg's mother tell him?

No. 6

: Judy, did you hear that Patricia in accounting is getting divorced?

: Listen, Phil, I'm really busy. Would you mind not bothering me now?

: Sorry, I'm just trying to make small talk.

: But you always talk about things that are none of our business.

: Well, we can't just sit in silence all day.

: I'm not suggesting that. I'm just saying we should respect our colleagues' private lives.

: I'm sorry. I didn't realize you felt that way.

Question: Why is Judy upset?

No. 7

: Working in this factory during summer is really a drag. It's boiling.

: Yeah, especially since they set the thermostat to 28 degrees. They say they want to combat global warming.

: Are you kidding? The bottom line is they want to save money. They don't care how

much we have to sweat down here.

: Maybe you're being a bit unfair. The main offices are no cooler, so the executives are suffering just as much.

: That's what they want you to believe. But they don't move around like we do in the factory.

Question: What does the man imply?

No. 8

: Well, we've interviewed all the candidates, and now it's decision time.

: Hmm... I was impressed with the last applicant. He was well qualified and very articulate. And he has copywriting experience.

: That's true. He also seemed ambitious. Are you sure you can stand the competition, Ruth?

: Come off it. He wasn't that good.

: Actually, I think he could be future management material.

: In that case, maybe you should watch your own back, Bob!

Question: What does the woman imply about the applicant?

No. 9

: Has your son heard from any colleges yet, Janet?

: Yes, but so far the news is a bit mixed.

: Really? He's ranked at the top of his class, isn't he?

: Well, yes, and he was accepted by Adams University.

: Congratulations! I bet he got a pretty nice scholarship as well.

: He did, but he was disappointed by his first choice—Colbert College.

: He got turned down?

: Not exactly. They put him on their waiting list.

: That's not necessarily bad news. He may still have a chance to get in.

: That's true, and he's still waiting to hear from three other universities.

: When I was young, a student with his accomplishments could've gotten into any school he wanted to.

: It's totally different now. The competition is tough.

: I'm sure he'll have some really good offers from the other schools.

: I hope so. He's worked hard to make himself a good candidate.

: Well, keep me posted on what happens.

Question: What do we learn about Janet's son?

No. 10

: Hey, guys. I just got a call from the manager of the apartment we wanted. We can move in September 1st, so we'd better decide how we'll share the costs.

: Well, there are three of us, so let's just divide everything up three ways.

: Yeah, but Helen and I will share a room, so we should pay less. You get to have a room by yourself.

: True, but you guys'll get the better room, and it's bigger.

: Still, I think it's reasonable for you to pay a little more.

: Me, too. The rent is \$1,600 a month, so we could make it \$500 each for me and Helen, and \$600 for you.

: I guess that's fair. But things like gas, electricity, water, garbage, and stuff, we each pay a third, right?

: Yeah, that's fine.

: Except for food, though. I'd rather buy my own.

: That's OK with us. You eat twice as much as we do anyway.

: I'll remember that next time you want some of my chips.

: And we'll have to make a schedule for chores.

: Good idea. I don't want to end up doing all the cleaning.

Question: What did these people decide to do?

Here are the directions for **Part 2**. In this part, you will hear five passages, (A) through (E). Each passage will be followed by two questions, **No. 11** through **No. 20**. For each question, you will have 10 seconds to choose the best answer and mark your answer on your answer sheet. The passage and the questions will be given only once. Now, let's begin.

(A) Searching for Health

For anyone suffering from a health problem, the Internet offers a wealth of information. A search for symptoms will bring up associated diseases. Unfortunately, these results are often alarming. Someone seeking possible causes of headaches will get a lot of information on brain tumors. Results for "chest pain" more often associate this symptom with heart attacks than indigestion. What the Internet fails to give is a realistic perspective on disease. The incidence of brain tumors is only about one in 10,000 people, for example; and chest pains are much more likely to result from indigestion than a heart attack.

Microsoft researchers Ryen White and Eric Horvitz studied the search behavior of about a million Internet users. They found that health-related Internet searches often end up increasing users' medical concerns. Searching for the cause of minor symptoms can result in stress, which has been dubbed "cyberchondria." A third of those observed went on to research the more serious conditions they discovered. Half of these subjects reported that the anxiety they felt after such searches disrupted their daily lives, including their work. White and Horvitz think Microsoft needs to develop a search engine that provides more realistic medical advice.

Questions

No. 11 What does the speaker say about health information on the Internet?

No. 12 What did Ryen White and Eric Horvitz discover?

(B) Greenland

The world's biggest island has moved closer to independence from its much smaller ruling country. Greenland, which is ruled by Denmark, is an island in the Arctic Ocean that is five times the size of Japan. Recently, 75 percent of Greenland's 56,000 residents voted for the right to control their own justice and police affairs. Denmark has now granted this right. For the Inuit people who make up Greenland's majority, this is a historic step toward full autonomy. Through independence, the people also hope to benefit more from the island's oil and mineral deposits.

Despite Greenlanders' increasing political freedom, they face many obstacles. Life is harsh, and incomes, which mainly come from fishing, are low. At present, Denmark provides considerable support for education and healthcare. It is still uncertain whether money from exploiting Greenland's natural resources could really replace these funds. In fact, gaining access to these resources will require enormous investment. A further problem is the extraction of oil from the bottom of the stormy sea that surrounds the island. While technically feasible, this only makes financial sense if the price of oil stays high. Independence is emotionally appealing, but the reality may prove impractical.

Questions

No. 13 What is one reason Greenlanders want independence?

No. 14 Why does the speaker say independence may prove problematic?

(C) Warming the Soul

Human skin contains four times more cold receptors than heat receptors, making us more aware of cold than heat. Even so, some people are more sensitive to the cold than others. New research may explain why.

A major factor is biology. According to researchers at Portsmouth University in the U.K., women are better at maintaining their core body temperature. They are able to conserve heat around their organs more efficiently because their body fat is more evenly distributed. Unfortunately, this prevents heat from reaching the body's extremities, like the fingers and toes, which are the parts that feel the cold most. This explains why women are more sensitive to the cold than men.

Psychology also plays a part. According to Professor John Bargh of Yale University, physical temperature and feelings of trust are processed by the same part of the brain. This means if we are surrounded by people we feel comfortable with, we feel physically warmer. Research in Canada also shows that mood affects perception of temperature, and lonely people tend to be more sensitive to the cold. Perhaps the best way to get warm is simply to go out and make some new friends.

Questions

No. 15 What makes women more sensitive to the cold than men?

No. 16 What does Professor John Bargh say about our perception of temperature?

(D) Thrills without Spills?

Frightening experiences are generally viewed negatively, yet some people actively seek them out. These individuals love thrilling experiences like bungee jumping or going on hair-raising amusement-park rides. So, what makes some people thrill seekers? Scientists are studying this question, hoping the knowledge will help them understand how people deal with stressful situations.

One leading theory points to hormones. Though riding a roller coaster, for example, is a safe activity, the brain perceives it as dangerous. This causes the brain to release hormones such as adrenaline that increase heart rate and blood pressure. If someone were confronting actual danger, adrenaline would help them react quickly. This "adrenaline rush" provides a level of excitement not usually experienced in everyday life and can be addictive. Then, when the frightening experience is over, another hormone is released that induces a temporary but intense feeling of well-being.

Another possible explanation is genetics. Recent research has found that thrill seekers are more likely to be descended from people who were willing to face great danger in order to

explore new places. In contrast, people who prefer to avoid such thrills have a greater probability of having ancestors who led more sedentary lifestyles.

Questions

No. 17 How do hormones affect the body's response to perceived danger?

No. 18 What does recent research suggest?

(E) Superworms to the Rescue

Industrial mining sites polluted by toxic waste are extremely difficult to clean up. Researcher Mark Hodson of the University of Reading in the U.K. has come up with a novel idea that he believes will reduce cleanup time and expense. He proposes that a type of earthworm be used to do the work. Of course, he does not mean the common, backyard variety. Rather, he is referring to the so-called "superworm," a new species that has evolved in highly toxic soils. Discovered at abandoned mining sites in England and Wales, the worm can consume toxic heavy metals such as copper, lead, and zinc. It then passes the metals out of its body in slightly modified forms. These are not necessarily less toxic, but are more easily absorbed by plants. When the plants are cut and removed, the ground becomes less contaminated.

So, how does this new species survive in such environments? Hodson's team X-rayed the superworm and tracked toxic metal particles as they passed through its digestive system. The worm appears to produce a unique protein that surrounds the heavy metals, rendering them harmless to the worm. Researchers were amazed by how rapidly the toxin-eating superworm has evolved.

Questions

No. 19 How can the superworm help clean up toxic sites?

No. 20 What did Mark Hodson's team discover about the superworm?

Here are the directions for **Part 3**. In this part, you will hear five passages, (F) through (J). The passages represent real-life situations and may contain sound effects. Each passage will have one question, **No. 21** through **No. 25**. Before each passage, you will have 10 seconds to read the situation and question written in your test booklet. After you hear the passage, you will have 10 seconds to choose the best answer and mark your answer on your answer sheet. The passage will be given only once. Now, let's begin.

F. You have 10 seconds to read the situation and Question No. 21.

We interrupt this program for an emergency announcement. Due to a severe tornado warning, all residents of Clayton should evacuate their homes immediately and go to Ridgewood Town Hall, which will serve as a temporary shelter. Residents of the Brighton and Tilton suburbs are warned to stay indoors and secure their homes against strong winds. For those residents who have children at school, however, please pay attention to the following: All students in schools in Brighton and Tilton are being allowed to go home early, but they will be kept at school until their parents arrive. Parents are asked to come and get their children immediately. Students in both schools in Clayton have already been evacuated to Ridgewood Town Hall. Further updates will be broadcast every 30 minutes.

Now mark your answer on your answer sheet.

G. You have 10 seconds to read the situation and Question No. 22.

Today we'll be making baklava, a delicious Greek dessert. This impressive-looking nutty treat is actually very easy to make. The only unusual ingredient is filo dough, but this can be found in the freezer section of any good supermarket. This dessert can be made in advance—in fact, it tastes better the next day. A word of warning, though: after baking your baklava, you should store it uncovered. If wrapped, it'll get soggy. Baked baklava can be stored in the fridge for up to 24 hours. Just be sure to take it out two hours before serving so it can reach room temperature. The dessert freezes well for up to a month. For convenience, slice it into individual pieces before storage. If you plan to serve baklava on the day you bake it, give it plenty of time to cool before serving.

Now mark your answer on your answer sheet.

H. You have 10 seconds to read the situation and Question No. 23.

Your company has several personnel practices that are detrimental to employee morale and create an unfair working environment. First, your performance reviews are too general. They should be closely linked to achieving specific goals. Additionally, the rationale for determining pay raises and promotions should be clarified so your employees know exactly where they stand. For example, I suggest you rank all sales staff, based on their current sales numbers, into three categories. The top third, let's call them the Gold group, will be rewarded with extra bonuses. The middle third, or Silver group, will be offered incentives to improve their performances to Gold level. The lower third, or Bronze group, will be enrolled in a sales workshop to help improve their performance. This system should take care of the major problems in your current system and you should also see a boost in productivity.

Now mark your answer on your answer sheet.

I. You have 10 seconds to read the situation and Question No. 24.

Welcome to Technical Writing 557. I'm Professor Elizabeth Blake. I'd like to briefly go over some procedural requirements. Composition 350 and Research 432 are prerequisites for this course. Every class is in lecture format, and you're expected to take notes. A minimum attendance of 90 percent is required to receive a passing grade. In the event of absence, you are responsible for getting notes from your classmates. I also expect an e-mail notification beforehand informing me of the date of the class and the reason you will not attend. If you have any questions about course assignments, speak to me before or after class. I also have office hours by appointment in Brigham Hall, room 407. I'm there Mondays and Wednesdays from 3 to 5 p.m. To make an appointment, call my assistant at 555-1234. Are there any questions?

Now mark your answer on your answer sheet.

J. You have 10 seconds to read the situation and Question No. 25.

Many of you are wondering whether you will be considered as a resident in the U.S. for tax purposes for last year. This applies if you were physically present in the U.S. for at least 183 days during the calendar year. If you don't meet this requirement, determining residency becomes more complex. If you lived in the U.S. for at least 31 days last year and were here for some of the year before that, you may still be considered a resident. If you think this may apply to you, see one of our consultants once I've finished speaking. They'll help you determine your tax status free of charge. However, if you require help preparing and filing your taxes, you'll be charged the standard fee of \$30 per hour. All the necessary tax forms are

available on the racks near the entrance to the auditorium.

Now mark your answer on your answer sheet.

Finally, here are the directions for **Part 4**. In this part, you will hear an interview. The interview will be followed by two questions, **No. 26** and **No. 27**. For each question, you will have 10 seconds to choose the best answer and mark your answer on your answer sheet. The interview and the questions will be given only once.

Now, let's listen to the interview. This is an interview with a book translator and interpreter.

Interviewer (I): This is Job Talk, I'm Kim Forsythe, and I'm here in the studio today with Giles Murray, book translator and interpreter. Welcome, Giles.

Giles Murray (GM): Hi.

I: I'd like to start off with asking what kind of projects you've been involved in.

GM: Right. Well, I've translated quite a variety of books; history, fiction, business, art, and even Japanese manga. But I would say the hardest of all of those is fiction.

I: What is the most enjoyable aspect about tackling these projects?

GM: Well, I think, I, I always divide the work into two stages. So, the first stage is just pulling the Japanese into English, dragging the Japanese into English, and often making a rather bad rough translation. And I think the fun part comes when you almost forget about the Japanese, and you start focusing on making the English easy to read, fun to read, and very, very fluent.

I: And are your books evaluated by outside sources? I mean, does somebody read and, and give you a, give you feedback on what you've done?

GM: Yeah, well, just as with any book, you have an editor, but I think with Japanese to English translation, if possible, you want to have an editor who's not based in Japan and who's never lived in Japan, because if you have a foreigner who's lived in Japan for a long time, their English can be quite compromised.

I: Right.

GM: And they're accustomed to slightly weird Japanese English expressions. Whereas, if you're dealing with Americans in America or British people in the U.K., they still have a correct idea of what real English is.

I: OK. So, Giles, what is your educational background?

GM: Well, I actually majored in Latin, Greek, and ancient history in, at university. So, dead languages. But, it's not unrelated to translating from Japanese, because one of the exercises you have to do with Latin and Greek is you translate a lot of things from English into Latin, or from English into Greek, which is very similar, really, to translating things from Japanese into English.

I: Except for the fact that you hadn't studied Japanese before you came to Japan. So, did you actually study once you came to Japan?

GM: Yeah, I, I went to a Japanese conversation school in Nihonbashi, but it was run by a very, very intelligent and eccentric woman, who herself had studied at the Sorbonne in Paris. So, what she was very good at was she could make, you know, if we had a German student, she would make examples about Helmut Kohl, the president of Germany. With English people, she'd talk about Mrs. Thatcher. And I think sometimes Japanese teaching, the examples can be a bit banal, you know, it's all Mount Fuji is beautiful, natto is smelly. And she really produced a lot of more adult topics that stimulated discussion, insofar as we were

able to discuss anything.

I: Well, thank you so much, Giles, for this insight into a world that I wasn't familiar with at all, and thank you for being here today.

GM: Thank you.

Questions

No. 26 What point does Giles make about book evaluations?

No. 27 What does Giles say about his Japanese teacher?

Your time is up. Stop writing and wait quietly until the answer sheets have been collected.

では、時間です。筆記用具を置いて答えの記入をやめてください。受験者の皆さんは、試験監督者が指示を出すまでは、席を離れないで静かにお待ちください。