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【上級リスニング】

生徒氏名 []

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放送を聴き、以下の空所に入る英単語を答えなさい。※ウォーミングアップ 1

Research in Britain suggests that the streets there have become much less dangerous over the past 10 years. (1), many people still worry about becoming victims of crime. In order to help people feel safer — and also to give the regular police more time to deal with serious crime — the British government has recently introduced a new type of police officer known as a Community Support Officer (CSO).

These new officers wear uniforms similar to those of the regular police, but the (2) are quite different. One of the jobs of a CSO is to help prevent minor crimes such as littering. CSOs have the right to stop people and question them, but they cannot arrest anyone. Also, while the regular police must stop a crime if they see one happening, CSOs do not have this duty. They do, though, carry radios that allow them to call the regular police when they think it is necessary.

One of the main jobs of a CSO is to walk around the community, getting to know people better and collecting information about what is happening. This allows them to keep an eye on people who may need help, such as the elderly, and is also useful in preventing crime. In this sense, CSOs are able to act as a (3) between the regular police and the community. These days, the regular police are busy not only fighting crime but also writing reports and giving evidence in court. As a result, they cannot spend much time walking the streets.

Some people are doubtful about how (4) CSOs can be in reducing crime. But many ordinary people say that the presence of CSOs makes them feel safer. The government certainly feels that the CSOs have been a success. In fact, it is planning to increase their number from the present 3,540 to 25,000 by the year 2008.

1.	2.
3.	4.

放送を聴き、以下の空所に入る英単語を答えなさい。※ウォーミングアップ 2

Do animals have the same kinds of feelings as human beings? Most people who have a pet dog or cat would probably answer that they do. Many pets seem to feel happy when their owners come home and to act worried when they go out. There are also many stories of animals feeling unhappy when their owners die. Scientists, however, have often (1) that animals can have the same emotions as humans.

Although most scientists believe that animals experience the basic emotion of fear, they have been less certain that they feel such emotions as sadness or joy, for two main (2). One is that these emotions involve a certain amount of thought, and most scientists believe that animals cannot think like people. The other is that it is very difficult to use experiments in order to show that animals experience such feelings.

Nowadays, however, this traditional scientific attitude is being (3). Many scientists who study the behavior of animals now argue that they in fact experience quite complicated emotions. For example, Joyce Poole, a scientist who has studied elephants for many years, argues that elephants definitely feel grief when another elephant dies. Other scientists have reported examples of happiness and even love among wild animals.

(4), scientists who study the brains of people and animals have shown that when people have certain feelings, such as sadness or excitement, special chemicals are released in the brain. These same chemicals can be found in animals' brains when they look sad or excited. So it seems (5) to think that animals are experiencing the same feelings as people.

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	

放送を聴き、以下の空所に入る英単語を答えなさい。※ウォーミングアップ 3

Driving for the Earth

Most people know that taking a bus is safer and less expensive than driving a car. Also, riding buses is better for the environment. However, buses are not a (1) answer to environmental problems. One reason for this is because they use more fuel than they need to. (2) of this, some people say that bus drivers should be trained to practice “eco-driving.”

Eco-driving means helping the environment by driving in a (3) that uses less fuel. A large amount of fuel is wasted when bus drivers do certain things, such as speeding up quickly or leaving the engine (4) when the bus is not moving. Some cities have started to train their bus drivers to stop doing these things to save both fuel and money. In order to teach bus drivers eco-driving, SmartDrive, a company in the United States, has recently developed a special system.

The system uses small lights to tell the driver how he or she is driving. It is put on the bus in a place that the driver can easily see. A green light comes on when the driver is driving well. A red light, on the other (5), tells the driver that he or she is wasting fuel. The idea is to teach the drivers (6) they are driving. In a test study, SmartDrive found that they could (7) drivers’ fuel savings by as much as 18.7 percent.

Stagecoach Bus, a company in the United Kingdom, uses a system similar to SmartDrive’s. According to Stagecoach Bus, another (8) of eco-driving is that it is safer. The company says that they are using the system both to lower fuel costs and to (9) traffic accidents. To do this, Stagecoach Bus is offering its drivers extra money if they can improve their driving style. These new systems are helping to make taking the bus an (10) better option for the future.

1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	8.
9.	10.		

本番 その1

これから流れる英文をよく聴き、以下の設問に答えなさい。

問1 本文のタイトルとして適切なものを1つ選びなさい。

1. When One Solution Doesn't work
2. What New Nurses Are Worried about
3. Where a Veteran Nurse Works
4. How to Use a Blood Pressure Band

問2 筆者の説明として適切なものを1つ選びなさい。

1. a head nurse who works in a hospital
2. a new nurse who has just started her career
3. a lecturer who teaches nursing at a medical college
4. a doctor who treats patients in an emergency room

問3 I was in a panic になった理由を日本語で説明しなさい。

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問4 筆者の考えと最も近いものを1つ選びなさい。

1. It is always necessary to find more than one solution to a problem.
2. It is important to look at a problem from another angle.
3. It is a good alternative to ask others for help.
4. It is most important to make a decision as quickly as possible.

問5 本文の内容に合っていれば○を、合っていなければ×を書きなさい。

1. When the ambulance arrived, the crew told the writer to take the boy's blood pressure.
2. The senior nurse brought a blood pressure band for a child.
3. Thanks to the senior nurse, the writer managed to take the boy's blood pressure.
4. Without the senior nurse's quick decision, the boy might not have been saved.

1.	2.	3.	4.
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本番 その2

これから流れる英文をよく聴き、以下の設問に答えなさい。

問1 本文のタイトルとして適切なものを一つ選びなさい。

1. How to Study Foreign Languages More Effectively
2. The Importance of Learning about Other Cultures
3. How Unique Japanese Culture Is !
4. How Similar Foreign Customs Are !

問2 “I wish you hadn't opened the present.”は何について残念に思った発言か、日本語で説明しなさい。

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問3 Eri が誤解していた内容を日本語で説明しなさい。

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問4 日本と海外におけるマスクの着用の違いを日本語で説明しなさい。

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問5 本文の内容に合っていれば○を、間違っていれば×を書きなさい。

1. Mao did not know about the Christmas custom in Germany.
2. Eri realized in the end that she should wipe her feet when it rains.
3. The custom of wearing white masks in Japan is the same as in other countries.
4. It is almost impossible to avoid misunderstandings while you are abroad.

1.	2.	3.	4.
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問6 以下の人物はどの国で文化の違いを体験したのか、日本語で答えなさい。

1. Mao
2. Eri
3. Toshi

1.	2.	3.
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本番 その3

これから流れる英文をよく聴き、以下の設問に答えなさい。

問1 母親たちが赤ん坊を左側に抱く理由について、これまで考えられていた二つの理由をそれぞれ答えなさい。

1)

2)

問2 母親が赤ん坊を左側に抱く理由について、実際の理由を答えなさい。

問題はここまで

スクリプト

Research in Britain suggests that the streets there have become much less dangerous over the past 10 years. Nevertheless, many people still worry about becoming victims of crime. In order to help people feel safer — and also to give the regular police more time to deal with serious crime — the British government has recently introduced a new type of police officer known as a Community Support Officer (CSO).

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Furthermore, scientists who study the brains of people and animals have shown that when people have certain feelings, such as sadness or excitement, special chemicals are released in the brain. These same chemicals can be found in animals' brains when they look sad or excited. So it seems reasonable to think that animals are experiencing the same feelings as people.

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Every autumn, about 60 new nurses start their career in the hospital where I work as a head nurse. At the orientation, I give them a lecture about how to be a good nurse. In the lecture, I always share a story from my early days as a nurse about 30 years ago.

It was a cold night in December when I had just started working as a nurse. I was on my first night duty in the emergency room, and I was very nervous. A little after midnight, an ambulance arrived with the loud scream of a siren. Hearing the sound, I felt my heart beating faster and faster. The ambulance crew brought in a three-year-old boy who had been seriously injured in an accident. He needed to be treated at once. The doctor checked the boy's pulse and injuries, and told me to take his blood pressure. I quickly took a blood pressure band and tried to wrap it around the boy's arm. I realized, however, that the band was too long for his arm because it was for an adult. I looked around the room, but I couldn't find a band for a child. The boy's condition was getting worse. The senior nurse noticed I was in a panic and asked, "What's wrong?" "The band won't fit," I replied.

"Don't worry. I'll do it for you," said the senior nurse calmly. She took the band from me and wrapped it around the boys' thigh, not his arm. The band fitted the boy's thigh perfectly. How professional she was to have made such a quick decision ! The boy's life was saved.

Based on this experience, I always tell new nurses to examine a problem from different angles. When the first approach to the problem does not work, we should think of alternatives.

If you have a chance to stay in another country for a while, you might experience some misunderstandings or even make some mistakes.

Mao stayed in Germany. One day she received a present with a card from her friend a week before Christmas. She opened the card and the present as soon as she got home. It was a pretty painting. She immediately called her friend and said, "Thank you very much for the nice picture and the card." Her friend said, "I wish you hadn't opened the present." Mao did not know the custom that cards are opened before Christmas, but the presents are not opened until Christmas.

Eri went to the UK last summer. One day it rained and her shoes got very wet, but she did not think people minded going into their houses in wet shoes. However, on another rainy day she noticed some people wiping their shoes on door mats before they went into shops. She asked Charlotte, one of her host parent's daughters, about it. "Yes, on rainy days we usually wipe the soles of our shoes on door mats before going into houses or shops so that we won't make the floor wet. As children, we are taught to 'wipe our feet' in that way."

Toshio studied at a language school in New Zealand for a month. On his first day, he was wearing a white mask as some Japanese people do in Japan, because he had a cold. He sat next to a Spanish student to do some pair work. He really enjoyed talking with him. However, he was not aware of the wrong impression he was giving to others. The students in his class thought that Toshio did not want to catch any serious disease from other students. Toshio did not know that in most countries masks are worn only to protect people from serious infections or severe pollution.

In each case, if they had learned some culture differences in other countries as well as the language itself, they would not have experienced such misunderstandings.

Why do mothers instinctively hold babies on their left side? One theory was that it was a matter of convenience — mothers need their right hand free to feed the baby. Others thought it had something to do with the greater sensitivity of the left breast. But now, says a medical magazine, doctors have found the answer: mothers cradle on the left because it leaves the baby's left ear exposed. The left ear feeds information to the right side of the baby's brain, the side which interprets the melody and emotional sound quality of the mother's voice.

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