

統一テスト対策問題集 4

for

the Students of Tuesday English Seminar

<http://yuni.info/>

13 "This is a really beautiful garden" Bob said to Toshi as they entered the small space in front of Toshi's house. "I've been wanting to see a traditional Japanese garden since I've been here in Japan."

"My dad is really proud of it. Even though he doesn't have much space to work with, he's collected many kinds of plants and decorations such as stone animals and lanterns," Toshi told Bob.

"Aren't these miniature trees called bonsai? "

"That's right. Bonsai literally means tray-planted," Toshi explained. "The idea is to copy all of the characteristics of a large tree in nature, only smaller." Just then, Toshi's father came out of the house, putting on his gloves. Toshi introduced his father to Bob.

"I've been admiring your bonsai. How many trays do you have? It must be very hard to take care of all these bonsai," said Bob. "And how do you water? "

"I'm not thirsty now," said Toshi's father.

"No, Dad," said Toshi. "To water means to give water to plants."

"Oh, I see. I water every other morning at this time of the year. You know the tray is very shallow, so careful watering and fertilizing are necessary to keep the trees healthy. There are two dozen bonsai here and it takes me almost an hour to water them, checking their conditions. Some bonsai trees can live hundreds of years if cared for properly," said Toshi's father.

"Oh, really. I can't believe it. Then how often do you weed? " asked Bob.

"What? I don't give weeds to my precious bonsai! " Toshi's father shouted.

"No. To weed means to take out unwanted plants," explained Toshi.

"That's confusing! But I take out *zasso* whenever I find them," said Toshi's father with a smile.

"Anyway, I'm very fond of this kind of garden. I hear that there are some famous gardens in Kyoto," said Bob.

"Yes. Among them, Ryoanji's garden is the most famous in Japan. It is made up of only rocks and small white stones. Fifteen delicately arranged rocks, some of which are covered with moss, sit quietly in carefully ranked *gravel. The tour guide once told me that it is a Zen garden, a garden that has been reduced to its essentials. It's an enclosed space where *minimalism liberates the viewer to think about the infinite," said Toshi's father.

"Say, could you give me a less philosophical explanation? " Bob laughed.

"Don't think so seriously. It is up to you to find out what Zen garden signifies. The longer you gaze at it, the more relaxed and peaceful you become," said Toshi.

"I felt relaxed at the famous gardens in France, called Versailles. The grounds cover more than one hundred hectares, and the plants are arranged in geometric patterns around fountains and pools," Bob said.

"I've seen pictures of Kew Gardens in London. It looks quite *symmetrical, too," Toshi said.

"Some people say that the ideal European garden has controlled nature, with straight hedges, rows of flowers, and trees trimmed to perfect cones or *spheres," Toshi's father said.

"Beautiful! " Bob said.

"That's not my idea of perfection," Toshi's father said. "I prefer a garden that is in harmony with nature."

"I can understand you," Bob said. "That's perfectly natural! "

[注] gravel (砂利) minimalism (最小限) symmetrical(釣り合いのとれた, 対称の) sphere (球体)

- (1) It was the first time for Bob to _____.
1. enter a beautiful garden
 2. meet Toshi's father
 3. see a traditional Japanese house
 4. visit Kyoto
- (2) Which one of the following sentences is false?
1. Bonsai represents nature in a small size.
 2. Toshi's father has not less than twenty bonsai trays.
 3. Toshi's father gives water to his bonsai every two days now.
 4. Bob asked Toshi how to get rid of weeds.
- (3) Toshi's father _____.
1. did not want to give bonsai to Bob
 2. spends nearly an hour watering bonsai
 3. asked Bob to go to Kyoto with the family
 4. complained that the garden was too small
- (4) Why was Toshi's father confused?
1. Because he couldn't understand that to water meant to take out water.
 2. Because he couldn't understand that to water meant to give weeds.
 3. Because he couldn't understand that to weed meant to take out weeds.
 4. Because he couldn't understand that to water meant to be thirsty.
- (5) Bob seemed _____.
1. familiar with the spirit of Zen
 2. surprised to hear that some bonsai trees can live more than a century
 3. reluctant to take care of bonsai
 4. happy to see a traditional Japanese house
- (6) Ryoanji's garden _____.
1. has fifteen rocks, and gravel covered with moss
 2. reminds you of Versailles Gardens
 3. may lead you to a calm and quiet state of mind
 4. may be too brilliant to gaze at for a long time
- (7) European gardens _____.
1. are characterized by the idea of "controlled nature"
 2. are in perfect condition with a minimum of flowers
 3. are not harmonious with nature
 4. are regarded as a kind of mathematical puzzle
- (8) Which one of the following sentences is true?
1. Bob went to Versailles Gardens which is famous but not so large.
 2. Toshi visited Kew Gardens and was impressed with their symmetrical patterns.
 3. In European gardens, trees are seldom cut into a round shape.
 4. Toshi's father explained how nature is treated in Japan and European gardens.

14 The population of the earth is growing fast. In 1950, it was 2.5 billion. By 1992, it had jumped to 5.5 billion. By the year 2050, it will probably reach 10 billion. The worldwide trend is clearly toward rapid population growth. However, it is not happening in all parts of the world.

The population of industrialized countries has almost stopped growing. But in developing countries, it continues to grow at a very fast rate. Every year, about 97 million people are added to the world population. About 90 percent of these are in developing countries.

The reason for this difference in population growth lies in the birth rate. Population increases or decreases according to the birth rate. When the birth rate is over 2.0, the population grows. When it is less than 2.0, the population decreases.

In industrialized countries, a very low birthrate has caused population growth to slow down or stop altogether. Italy has the lowest birth rate in the world — only 1.3. In most European countries and in Japan, the birth rate is under 2.0. The birth rate in the United States is just over 2.0.

While birth rates have been declining in these countries, life expectancy has been increasing. In almost all the industrialized countries, life expectancy is now well over 70 years of age. This means that the percentage of older people in the population is increasing. In Italy, for example, one quarter of all Italians will be over 65 years old by the year 2015.

In developing countries, the situation is completely different. The birth rate in many places is extremely high. It is over 7.0 in many African countries and as high as 8.3 in Rwanda. At the same time, life expectancy in these countries is very low. For example, the life expectancy of an Ethiopian is less than 40 years. The population, on average, is very young, which means a high percentage of women of child-bearing age. Thus, even if birth rates decline, the population will continue to increase for many years.

Rapid population growth also partly explains why developing countries remain much poorer than industrialized countries. There is already an enormous difference in wealth between the more-developed and less-developed economies of these countries. As the population increases in developing countries, so do economic problems. It becomes more and more difficult for the people to make a living. Crowding on the land means that water, food, and firewood become ever more difficult to find. Hunger and disease kill millions, especially children. And, as a result, the people begin to migrate in order to look for a better life.

Thus, the population explosion is a global problem that needs a global solution.

(1) Which one of the following sentences is true?

1. The population in 1950 was about twice as large as that in 1992.
2. The population in 2050 will be four times as large as that in 1950.
3. It is not clear that the population of the world is increasing.
4. In no parts of the world is rapid population growth happening.

(2) Population growth is _____.

1. slowing down around the world
2. faster in developing countries than in industrialized countries
3. slower in developing countries than in industrialized countries
4. happening everywhere at the same rate

(3) What happens when the birth rate declines?

1. Population growth may become different in various countries.
 2. About 97 million people are added to the world population.
 3. Population increases at a very fast rate.
 4. The number of people will become less and less.
- (4) The birth rate in industrialized countries is _____.
1. about 1.3
 2. generally growing
 3. around 2.0 or less
 4. rapidly increasing
- (5) Which one of the following sentences is false?
1. The birth rate in the U.S. is more than 2.0.
 2. Life expectancy in industrialized countries has been getting longer.
 3. 25% of all Italians will be over 65 years old in 17 years.
 4. As birth rates decline, life expectancy is automatically increasing.
- (6) Why are the people in developing countries very young on average?
1. Because of high life expectancy and low birth rate.
 2. Because of low life expectancy and high birth rate.
 3. Because of a low percentage of men.
 4. Because of a high percentage of women.
- (7) Many developing countries remain poor because of .
1. rapidly increasing population
 2. their developing economy
 3. the shortage of land
 4. a slight difference of land
- (8) How should we find the solution to the population explosion?
1. We should try to get rid of hunger and disease.
 2. We should try to build more cities.
 3. We should try to look for a happier life.
 4. We should try to solve the problem on a global scale.

15 Were you alive on July 20, 1969? If not, you are part of the generation that was born after the day humans first walked on the moon. During a three-year period following that historic day, a dozen astronauts from the earth landed on the moon for scientific study. We have not been back there since then.

The moon, the earth's natural satellite, is relatively close to the earth in astronomical terms, about 384,400 kilometers, but it is far away in living conditions. There is no air, no wind, no clouds, no rain—that is—no weather. It is much hotter and much colder than any place on the earth. The temperatures range between 127 degrees C during the two-week day to -173 degrees C through the two-week night. It would be impossible to live on the moon without protection from this deadly environment.

Scientifically speaking, the moon has no light of its own—it reflects light from the sun. The moon does not change its size or shape. However, it seems to us to change because the sun sheds light on

different parts of the moon as it goes around the earth. In fact, some of the earliest science in human history was the recording of the monthly changes in the moon's appearance from the earth. We see the full moon once every 29 and a half days. The full moon seems about the same size as the sun to us; this is because the moon is so near the earth. The truth is, the moon is 400 times smaller than the sun.

The moon can be said to have helped life to start on the earth. Scientists are sure that the origin of life on our planet was in the world's oceans. The daily rise and fall of the ocean's tides, which are caused by the gravity of the moon, was the "cradle" of early life forms.

Interestingly, even though humans observed exactly the same object in the sky, different cultures have imagined different shapes and figures in the moon. Some see "the man in the moon" and others see animal shapes, such as rabbits, cats, or donkeys. The Romans of long ago thought it was a goddess named Diana, who blessed the hunter with food. Other peoples thought the moon and the sun were brother and sister in the sky. One belief was that mental disease was caused by sleeping under the light of the moon; from this superstition we get the word for madness, lunatic ("luna" is the Latin word for moon).

The first spacecraft to make it to the moon was from Russia; the first—and so far, the only—explorers were American. Japan is set to join the club of nations that have sent vehicles to the moon. Early in the 21st century, the Japanese space agency is planning a series of unmanned explorations to the moon. With the recent discovery of water frozen near the poles of the moon, there exists the possibility of using the moon's resources for future human colonies. Would you like to be a member of that next generation?

(1) Which one of the following sentences is true?

1. The moon was launched by humans as a satellite in 1969.
2. From 1969 to 1975, scientific research was done on the moon.
3. There were 12 astronauts who made it to the moon.
4. Astronauts have not landed on the moon since 1969.

(2) What do we say the moon is?

1. It is the natural satellite of the earth.
2. It has comfortable living conditions.
3. It has the same cycle of day and night as the earth.
4. It gives out its own light.

(3) It can be said that the moon ____.

1. looks much smaller than the sun to us
2. is illuminated by the sun almost once a month
3. was the object of scientific study in early times
4. changes its appearance because of the gravity of the sun

(4) Early life forms on earth and the gravity of the moon ____.

1. are closely connected
2. are thought to be mother and child
3. have the same origin
4. have nothing to do with each other

(5) In history, humans believed that ____.

1. the moon and the sun were mother and child

2. a goddess hunted for food on the moon
 3. there lived a man called Diana
 4. animal shapes could be seen in the moon
- (6) Which one of the following sentences is false?
1. Some people believed that you would go mad by sleeping in the moonlight.
 2. "Luna" is a Latin translation of the word "madness."
 3. A Russian spacecraft got to the moon at first.
 4. In the next century, the moon will be explored by Japan.
- (7) According to recent news of the moon, _____.
1. ice water was discovered around the poles of the moon
 2. Japan is planning to send astronauts to the moon
 3. new colonies are being built on the moon
 4. America wants to be first to develop the moon's resources
- (8) What can you say about the future of the moon?
1. The moon will be the cause for millions of lives on the earth.
 2. There is the possibility of human colonies being built on it.
 3. The moon's weather conditions will be completely changed.
 4. The old superstitions about the moon will come true.

16 The formation of the Hawaiian Islands was very different from the formation of the continents. *Geologists believe that the islands appeared separately and more recently. According to the geological evidence, they were formed by *volcanoes only about 30 million years ago.

These volcanoes began when some cracks appeared on the bottom of the Pacific Ocean. Deep under the earth's surface, the rocks are very hot, so hot that they are in a liquid form called *lava. This lava can sometimes come up through openings on the surface of the earth. The piles of lava slowly build up and become mountains. When the openings are on the ocean floor, the mountains are at first underwater. They may *eventually become tall enough to rise above the water and form islands. This is how the Hawaiian Archipelago was created. This archipelago, or collection of islands, consists of 132 points of land. The larger points of land of the archipelago are the Hawaiian Islands.

According to geologists, the islands in the Hawaiian Archipelago are still changing, like living things. The oldest islands, such as the Kure Atoll, are slowly disappearing under the sea. Over thousands of years, they have gradually been worn down by storms and the ocean waves. Now nothing is left but a semicircle of coral reef.

Other, younger islands, however, are still growing. The Big Island of Hawaii has two active volcanoes which are still adding new lava to the island. There are also new islands in the archipelago in the process of formation. Geologists have found an underwater volcano about 30 miles south of the Island of Hawaii. Now about 3,000 feet below the surface of the ocean, it will probably rise above the water. Someday, this volcano could become another Hawaiian island.

The islands at first were bare rock and empty of all life. They remained this way for millions of years. The first kinds of plant life were probably carried there as seeds by the wind or by the ocean. Plants grew

well in the rich, volcanic dirt and birds were attracted to the islands. Birds may then have brought more seeds from faraway places, and so introduced other new plants.

All this took a very long time. Scientists believe that at the most, one new plant arrived every 20,000 years! But slowly the plants and the birds on the islands became more numerous and more varied. They also gradually *evolved, changing to adapt themselves to their conditions. That is why the islands are home to so many plants and birds that can be found nowhere else.

The plants on the islands also attracted insects, which may have been blown there by storms. With just a few exceptions, plants, birds, and insects were the only forms of life. Then, about 1,500 years ago, the first humans arrived, bringing other animals with them. It was the beginning of an era of change for the Hawaiian Islands.

[注] geologist (地質学者) volcano (火山) lava (溶岩) eventually (結局は) evolve (進化する)

(1) According to geologists, the Hawaiian Islands ____.

1. were formed recently in this century
2. are believed to have been separated from the continent
3. were created by volcanic activity
4. were collected by the waves of the Pacific Ocean

(2) Which one of the following sentences is true?

1. As the rocks heat up, they make their way down through cracks in the earth's surface.
2. Hot rock in a liquid form is called "lava."
3. Whenever lava comes out of the earth's surface, it forms an island.
4. The hotter the rocks are, the higher the piles of lava become.

(3) An "Archipelago" means ____.

1. a tall mountain
2. a collection of islands
3. a point of land
4. a living thing

(4) What will happen to the Kure Atoll in the future?

1. It will not be seen on the surface of the water.
2. It will be living for many thousands of years.
3. It will be nothing but an old island.
4. It will become more stormy.

(5) It can be said that the Hawaiian Archipelago ____.

1. is made up of 132 large islands
2. will change its shape and soon disappear
3. keeps on adding new islands year after year
4. is like a living thing in that some islands are young and some are old

(6) How long did it take for the first plant to grow in the islands?

1. It took less than twenty thousand years.
2. It took no more than 3,000 years.
3. It took far more than a million years.
4. It took no less than 100,000 years.

(7) Which one of the following sentences is false?

1. New plants were introduced by scientists.
2. Insects were attracted by plants.
3. One new plant took 20,000 years to come to the island.
4. The animals and plants have grown in number and variety.

(8) Which came last to the islands?

1. Sea life.
2. Insects.
3. Birds.
4. Humans.

17 In 1999, something measuring seventeen by sixty-four kilometers left Antarctica and started its journey into the Atlantic Ocean, moving at a rate of fifteen kilometers per day. It was heading for the trip of South America. It was an iceberg, a gigantic piece of ice floating on the surface of the sea. How are icebergs formed? Two ways: they may break off from the great Antarctic ice sheet, or they may fall from the edge of glaciers, such as the ones in Greenland (a glacier is a massive river of ice).

Icebergs are the biggest danger to ships. Even with modern radar, captains have to keep a sharp eye open for icebergs. Though seemingly small when viewed from ocean level, crashed into any iceberg could lead to catastrophe. More than seven eighths of the total mass is hidden beneath the waves.

An iceberg acts like a cube of ice from the freezer floating in your cool summer lemonade drink, in that most of the ice is below the surface of the water. But unlike a simple ice cube, which you can push around with your finger, an iceberg has tremendous mass. Icebergs may move slowly in the ocean's currents, but they have an enormous amount of kinetic energy. They would cause great damage to anything they hit; anything that hit them would feel as if it had run into a huge solid rock. That's where the damage lies.

On the night of April 14-15, 1912, the crew members looking out for icebergs could not see the one in front of the luxury liner, Titanic. When they spotted the huge iceberg, it was too late to avoid it. They collided. After the accident, the iceberg had torn a hole almost a third of the way along the ship's 270 meter length. The ocean liner sank on its first voyage across the Atlantic.

Icebergs come in many sizes —the largest ever recorded was 80 kilometers wider and 280 kilometers longer than the 1999 iceberg. In recent years the change in the number and size of icebergs has caught the attention of scientists from around the world. Global warming, and the rise in atmospheric temperature, is having an effect on the planet. The great Antarctic ice sheet has shown signs of cracking and separating. More record-breaking icebergs could be coming our way, and may be a danger sign of unstoppable damage to our environment.

As we maintain our watch on the world's poles and oceans, let's remember that we are all passengers on the so-called "spaceship earth." We share the same resources, and the same fate. It is our own best interest to steer the ship clear of icebergs and other environmental hazards.

[注] measure... (…の大きさがある) catastrophe (大惨事) kinetic energy (運動エネルギー)
luxury liner (豪華客船) collide (衝突する) atmospheric (大気の) hazard (障害, 危険)

- (1) How large was the 1999 iceberg?
1. It was more than 90 square kilometers.
 2. It was 64 kilometers long and 17 kilometers wide.
 3. It was too gigantic to measure.
 4. It was by far the largest ever discovered.
- (2) Icebergs ____.
1. are not always made in America
 2. generally break the ice sheet
 3. are sometimes formed by cold oceans
 4. usually move into the Atlantic Ocean
- (3) Which one of the following sentences is true?
1. About 87% of an iceberg is under the water.
 2. Thanks to high-tech radar, ships can sail without being cautious of icebergs.
 3. A ship can avoid serious damage when it hits the upper part of an iceberg.
 4. A large iceberg cannot be caught even with modern radar.
- (4) An iceberg is like a cube of ice ____.
1. in that they are very cold and keep their shape for a while
 2. because only a small part can be seen above the surface of water
 3. in that they move very slowly
 4. because both of them will melt fast in summer
- (5) What happened when a huge iceberg and the Titanic collided?
1. They broke each other into pieces.
 2. The iceberg fell onto the Titanic.
 3. The Titanic was blown away by the iceberg.
 4. The iceberg tore a hole on the other side of the Titanic.
- (6) It can clearly be said that ____.
1. the largest iceberg was 80 kilometers wide and 280 kilometers long
 2. the hole which the iceberg tore in the Titanic was 270 meters in length
 3. the change in size and number of icebergs is related to a warmer earth
 4. the warmer the climate is, the smaller the iceberg becomes
- (7) Which one of the following sentences is false?
1. Scientists are paying attention to the recent changes in icebergs.
 2. The Antarctic ice sheet has begun to crack and separate.
 3. More and larger icebergs can be seen because of global warming.
 4. We can't stop rising temperatures without the Antarctic ice sheet.
- (8) The earth ____.
1. is a spaceship running low on fuel
 2. is too warm for icebergs
 3. has been a hazard to mankind
 4. has limited resources, like a spacecraft

In America, most people take a "coffee break" at work, but in England they call it "tea time." The English drink about six cups of tea a day on average. That's seven pounds of tea a year for every man, woman, and child. In America, we manage to drink only an average of 11 ounce a year, most of it black Indian tea.

The British love affair with tea goes back a long way—to the 1600s, when the British East India Company was bringing tea from the East into England. That company had a virtual monopoly on the tea market until the 1850s. This tea came mostly from China, where it has been a favorite beverage for over 2,000 years. But in 1823, some Englishmen were surprised to find tea plants growing wild in India. They began to grow it in large quantities, and soon Indian tea was catching up with Chinese tea on the English marketplace.

The Englishman who probably did more for tea than anyone else was Sir Thomas Lipton. Raised in Glasgow, Scotland, Lipton came to America in 1865, when he was 15, with only \$8 in his pocket. He went to work in several grocery stores and learned everything he could about the business of selling goods. At 19, he returned to Scotland and opened up his own store. Lipton was so successful that soon he owned a whole chain of stores. Then, one day, he got interested in tea.

Lipton didn't like working through a middleman in his business—buying from someone who bought the original product from the grower. So, Lipton traveled to the island of Ceylon, just south of India, and bought up several tea plantations. Tea was still a recent crop in Ceylon, having been grown only since 1869, when a disease destroyed the island's coffee crop. Ceylonese farmers had decided to give tea a try, and have been growing it there ever since, thanks to men like Thomas Lipton.

Lipton not only developed his own blends of tea, but he sold them in a new and modern way. Lipton's tea was packaged in a one-pound box that was eye-catching. The cost? Thirty cents per box. To promote his product, Lipton had men dressed as native Indians march through city streets, carrying signs that advertised the tastiness of his tea. Lipton's campaign made tea time an English institution ... and made him a multi-millionaire!

[注] manage to do (ようやく～する) Ceylon (セイロン[現在のスリランカ]) institution (慣習)

(1) Which one of the following sentences is false?

1. The rest time at work is called "coffee break" in America.
2. In England, people drink about half a dozen cups of tea per day.
3. Compared with the English, Americans drink less tea.
4. Americans drink about 11 ounces of coffee a year.

(2) "The British love affair with tea" means ____.

1. their fondness for tea
2. their tendency to fall in love when they drink tea
3. their being in trouble with strong tea
4. their love for discussion over tea

(3) When did the majority of the British begin to drink tea?

1. About 400 years ago.
2. In about the 18th century.
3. At the same time as Chinese people.
4. More than 2,000 years ago.

- (4) At first tea ____.
1. was produced less in China than in India
 2. grew wild in England rather than in China
 3. was favored not by the Chinese but by the Indians
 4. came from China by the East India Company
- (5) What happened when wild tea plants were found in India?
1. Tea made in China was still popular in England.
 2. Indian tea became more tasty than Chinese tea.
 3. More and more Indian tea began to be consumed in England.
 4. English people were delighted because they could get cheaper tea.
- (6) Sir Thomas Lipton ____.
1. was born in 1850
 2. was 19 years old when he went to America
 3. came back to Scotland in 1880
 4. became very rich and managed to own a chain of stores in America
- (7) Why did Ceylonese farmers decide to grow tea?
1. Because they thought tea could be sold at a higher price than coffee.
 2. Because they wanted to try tea after the coffee plants were damaged.
 3. Because the climate of Ceylon was very good for tea.
 4. Because tea was an original product on the island.
- (8) Which one of the following sentences is true?
1. Sir Thomas Lipton bought several tea plantation in India.
 2. It could be said that the English tradition of enjoying tea was established by Sir Thomas Lipton.
 3. Lipton's tea was packaged in a one-pound box and was sold by native Indians.
 4. Sir Thomas Lipton tried to think of unique ways of selling his tea, but in vain.

19 It was on September 6, 1900 that a man named Wilbur Wright took a train from his home in the U.S. state of Ohio and traveled to the east coast of the country. His luggage included boxes containing pieces of his invention. He was going to a windy beach for another test of the airplane invented by himself and his brother Orville. As boys, they made their own mechanical toys and later started a bicycle shop. Then, after much trial and error, the two inventors had come up with a fully operational airplane, and by 1903, they had made history. Here is a conversation they might have had, looking back on their achievements.

Orville: People say that I was the first man to fly, but those two French brothers, the Montgolfiers, flew in a balloon in the eighteenth century.

Wilbur: You were the first to control an airship in powered flight. Do you remember what I said to you before you succeeded in making the first flight on December 17, 1903?

Orville: How could I forget? You said, "Not too high! Four or Five meters will do."

Wilbur: We'd promised our father that we would be careful. We were not wild adventure seekers, but businessmen trying to make a product for sale.

Orville: We devoted our time to learning the art of flying airplanes. We not only designed the airplane parts, but also invented a wind tunnel to test them.

Wilbur: My first model wings were not too big, at about two meters across.

Orville: The size of the wings we made in 1900 was bigger, double the length of the first model.

Wilbur: Two years later we had we had the biggest of all, ten meters from the left wing tip to the right wing tip.

Orville: Of course you recall what became of those test models? We suffered crash after crash.

Wilbur: You know the old proverb, "Slow and steady wins the race."

Success followed failure. By 1908 the Wright brothers were the undisputed champions of the air. They had made two airplanes and took one to France, where the Montgolfiers had pioneered air travel. The Wrights wanted to impress European governments, as well as the public, with their ability to control powered flight. Eventually, another person could fly in one machine with the pilot, and Wilbur flew a French government official on one of the flights. The brothers managed to beat all other inventors in the race to build the first flying machine.

They started an airplane company, and sold their Wright Flyer to the U.S. government for thirty-thousand dollars. In this way, the brothers were able to make their fortune and establish the foundations of air travel.

- (1) Why did Wilbur travel to the east coast of the country?
 1. Because he wanted to buy pieces of an airplane.
 2. Because he wanted to see his brother at the beach.
 3. Because he wanted to experiment with his invention.
 4. Because he wanted to test his luggage.
- (2) What kind of boys were the Wright brother?
 1. They were fond of swimming in the ocean near their home.
 2. They were interested in many kind of machines.
 3. They were aware of becoming famous in the future.
 4. They were active boys who flew in a balloon.
- (3) Which one of the following sentences is true?
 1. Orville insisted that he was the first man to go up in the air.
 2. The Montgolfiers were the first to fly in a plane with an engine.
 3. The Montgolfiers invented the balloon in the 1800s.
 4. The Wrights succeeded in flying their plane in the 20th century.
- (4) What did the Wright brothers want to happen?
 1. They sought to lead adventurous lives.
 2. They sought to be successful in business.
 3. Wilbur wanted Orville to be careful on his adventure tour.
 4. Orville wanted to know how to remember his brother's words.
- (5) How large was the wing made in 1900?

1. 2 meters across.
 2. 4 meters across.
 3. 8 meters across.
 4. 10 meters across.
- (6) What happened to the airplanes the Wrights tested between 1900 and 1903?
1. Most were failures.
 2. Most were sold.
 3. They were all successful.
 4. They were all flown in France.
- (7) The Wright brothers ____
1. became rich.
 2. did not travel on business.
 3. did not enjoy each other's company.
 4. succeeded in flying their plane to France.
- (8) The Wright brothers went to France ____
1. to meet the Montgolfier brothers.
 2. to fly three people in one airplane.
 3. to race against other pilot.
 4. to demonstrate their invention.

20

When Mitsuko Shimamura, Japan's most famous female journalist, was sent to report from New York City for two years (the first Japanese woman reporter sent to live abroad), she came without Koichiro, her husband of eighteen years. Her U.S. colleagues thought Mitsuko must be very Westernized. "But I'm very Japanese," she laughs. "People in the U.S. just don't understand the way men and women relate. The physical separation wasn't a problem for our marriage. For us, marriage is a serious lifetime project.

"Our wedding speeches don't mention happiness. We say, 'Don't expect too much. Things are difficult, and marriage is really a partnership in problem solving.' We work toward thoughtfulness, patience, and sacrifice, which are much deeper than romance."

A wedding in Japan is viewed as an expected social step, which 98 percent of the population takes. Marriage is seen as a merger of two families, just like two businesses merging into one. Therefore, many families still follow the ancient custom of consulting a matchmaker. The matchmaker considers everything—background, personality, finances—that would make two people or two families join together with a minimum of difficulty. Frequently, however, they use the most modern of marriage brokers: the computer. Many large banks and corporations in Japan put their computers to work for their employees. Just enter preferences for looks, job, salary, hobbies, the ever-important family background, and out come as many as 130 possibilities, which, with the help of a counselor, are reduced to 3 candidates—all for a small fee. A large fee is charged if marriage results.

Parents who are more traditional ask a friend, work mate, or neighbor to be the matchmaker and help find a suitable spouse for their son or daughter. A photograph and a report on family background are given, and the process begins. If everything seems okay, an arranged meeting (*omiai*) takes place.

"I was very nervous for my *omiai*," remembers Mihoko, a twenty-nine year old. "A woman in my Chinese cooking class knew Kiyoshi. I took one look at his photograph and was sure things would never work out. But I'd never had an *omiai* before and my parents thought I should go. We met at a hotel restaurant—his family, mine, and the matchmaker. It was very uncomfortable. Everyone talked but us. Then, after coffee, he and I took a walk through the hotel gardens and had a really boring conversation. I didn't like him at all, and I could tell he thought I was only so-so.

"A second meeting would indicate serious interest, so I was going to call the matchmaker and refuse another *omiai*, but she called me first and said Kiyoshi wanted to see me again. I talked with my family for a long time. They liked him very much. My mother especially liked the way he treated his mother. Somehow, their opinion seemed more important to me than just mine. That surprised me because I'd been working at Newsweek's Tokyo offices for several years and thought I was very Westernized. Clearly, I was much more traditional than I thought. I just didn't trust my own feelings. My parents could see more because they had more experience in life.

"Our second meeting was better," says Mihoko, "and as time passed I grew to care very much about him. I think I was lucky, because Kiyoshi is very kind." Mihoko's use of the word *kind* is important; when a group of Japanese college women were asked what quality they most wanted in a man, nearly all of them answered, "Gentleness."

"We were married six months later, and now it's five years," Mihoko says happily.

[注] colleague (同僚) Westernized (欧風化した; 西洋的な考え方に慣らされた) sacrifice (犠牲)
merger (合併) matchmaker (仲人) counselor (相談員、カウンセラー) candidate (候補)
traditional (伝統的な) spouse (配偶者)

(1) What can we say about Mitsuko's husband, Koichiro?

1. He has been married to Mitsuko for about two decades.
2. He was only eighteen years old when they got married.
3. He accompanied his wife to live in New York City.
4. He worked as a physician, which caused a serious problem.

(2) Which one of the following sentences is true?

1. Mitsuko's U.S. colleagues thought that she came from a Western country.
2. Mitsuko and Koichiro couldn't have a happy wedding.
3. Mitsuko and Koichiro think Americans expect too much from marriage.
4. Mitsuko thinks romance is less important than thoughtfulness for a successful marriage.

(3) Why do many families follow the custom of consulting a matchmaker?

1. Because, as an expected social step, it must be taken by a matchmaker.
2. Because a married couple, as often happens, will soon have a family of their own.
3. Because modern business customs will be followed by a matchmaker.
4. Because the two families, in a sense, get married when a couple marries.

(4) Many large corporations _____

1. hire employees before checking the family background.
2. encourage employees to marry a colleague from within the company.
3. help employees to meet possible future spouses.
4. use a computer as a modern matchmaker to earn a large amount of money.

(5) An *omiai* _____

1. is held after much preparation.
2. is originally a Chinese tradition.
3. is prepared by the couple.
4. is expected of 98% of the population.

(6) Which one of the following sentences is false?

1. Mihoko felt very uneasy at her first *omiai*.
2. Mihoko thought that Kiyoshi did not like her so much, either.
3. Mihoko and Kiyoshi did not speak at all in their first *omiai*.
4. Mihoko did not like Kiyoshi's photograph and did not want to meet him.

(7) Why did Mitsuko change her mind about Kiyoshi?

1. Because he treated her mother in a very kind and gentle way.
2. Because she trusted her parents' judgment more than her own.
3. Because he wanted to talk with her family for a long time.
4. Because she was very Westernized in her thinking about marriage.

(8) What do Japanese young women want in a man?

1. Luckiness.
2. Kindness.
3. Promise.
4. Quality.

21 In 1868, the United States bought Alaska from Russia. The Russia were glad to get rid of this large piece of land so far away from Moscow. Many Americans, however, were not happy about buying it. The sale was arranged by William Henry Seward, the American Secretary of State. When people talked about Alaska, they call it "Seward's Folly" or "Seward's Icebox." The price for Alaska was \$7,200,000—or about two cents per acre. Though this was bargain, many thought it was money thrown away. What would America ever do with such a cold land?

Do you know what "white out" means, or "ice fog" ? These are terms that many Alaskans know well, though other Americans may not. That is because Alaska has very special weather that requires special expressions. "White out," for example, happens when a very strong, cold wind blows the snow that is on the ground. The snow fills the air so that you lose all sense of direction. "Ice fog" occurs on very cold (-40°C) days. When the air is this cold, it cannot absorb any moisture, so the water in the air becomes a kind of frozen fog. This fog is very dangerous to drivers or aircraft.

The Yukon River begins in Canada's Yukon territory. Many other rivers flow into it as it runs from East to West across central Alaska. Some of the rivers are fed by melting glaciers. This gives the Yukon its strange whitish, or milky color. The river generally freezes in October and melts again in May. Large ice dams sometimes form and cause large-scale flooding. As the Yukon nears the Bering Sea, it breaks into many smaller rivers, forming a delta. This fact makes it impossible for large ships to travel up the river. With a total length of 1,979 miles, the Yukon River is the fourth longest on the continent.

The Alaskan Malamute was originally developed by the Eskimos as a sled dog. These days it is popular both as a sled dog in the wild and as a family pet at home. It is a strong dog, related to and

somewhat resembling a wolf. A thick coat of fur protects it even in the coldest weather. The Eskimos use these dogs to pull sleds for them across the Arctic snow and ice. They are intelligent dogs and quickly learn to obey the signals of the sled driver. With their strength and loyalty, they have been known to save people's lives in the Arctic. In spite of their wolf ancestry, they are also extremely gentle and friendly. Their protective nature makes them good companions for children.

[注] absorb (吸収する) moisture (湿気) melt (解ける) glacier (氷河) Malamute (マラミュート犬)
Eskimo (エスキモー人[彼ら自身はこの呼称を好まず Inuit という]) ancestry (先祖、起源)

(1) How did many Americans feel when America bought Alaska from Russia?

1. They agreed.
2. They disagreed.
3. They were afraid.
4. They were satisfied.

(2) How did the Russians feel when Russia sold Alaska to America?

1. They were happy.
2. They were regretful.
3. They missed the land.
4. They felt themselves foolish.

(3) Many Americans thought that buying Alaska was _____

1. a kind of bet.
2. a good bargain.
3. a waste of money.
4. a kind of good will.

(4) Which one of the following sentences is true?

1. "Ice fog" occurs in a very cold and dry weather.
2. "Ice fog" is more dangerous than a "white out" in Alaska.
3. A "white out" is not very special weather for the Russians.
4. In a "white out," you don't know where you are or which way to go.

(5) The Yukon River _____

1. looks like a strange glacier.
2. has its source in central Alaska.
3. consists of many small Canadian rivers.
4. is generally frozen for about half a year.

(6) Which one of the following sentences is false?

1. A delta is formed near the Bering Sea.
2. Large ships cannot travel up the Yukon River.
3. Thanks to large dams, large-scale flooding can be prevented.
4. The Yukon divides into smaller rivers before it runs into the sea.

(7) What is not the nature of the Alaskan Malamute?

1. Wild.
2. Strong.
3. Obedient.

4. Intelligent.

(8) The Eskimos _____

1. were not patient enough to tame wolves.
2. drive a sled pulled by the descendants of wolves.
3. like to wear the thick fur from the Alaskan Malamute.
4. are courageous enough to cross the Arctic all year long.

22 In some ways, the United States has made spectacular progress. Fires no longer destroy 18,000 buildings as they did in the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, or kill half a town of 2,400 people, as they did the same night in Peshtigo, Wisconsin. Other than the Beverly Hill Supper Club fire in Kentucky in 1977, it has been four decades since more than 100 Americans died in a fire.

But even with such successes, the United States still has one of the worst fire death rates in the world—worse than all of western Europe and Asia. Safety experts say the problem is neither money nor technology, but the indifference of a country that just will not take fires seriously enough.

American fire departments are some of the world's fastest and best equipped. They have to be. The United States has twice Japan's population, and 40 times as many fires. It spends far less on preventing fires than on fighting them. And American fire-safety lessons are aimed almost entirely at children, who die in disproportionately large numbers in fires but who, contrary to popular myth, start very few of them.

Experts say the fatal error is an attitude that fires are not really anyone's fault. That is not so in other countries, where both public education and the law treat fires as either a personal failing or a crime. Japan has many wood houses; of the estimated 48 fires in world history that burned more than 10,000 buildings, Japan has had 27. Penalties for causing a severe fire by negligence can be as high as life imprisonment.

Public education is better in Asia and Europe. Korea holds neighborhood fire drills. Hong Kong apartment buildings have fire marshals. The Japanese learn to use extinguishers at work. In England, the London Fire Brigade spends roughly \$1 million a year on fire-safety commercials.

In the United States, most education dollars for fire prevention are spent in elementary schools. But the lessons are aimed at too limited an audience; just 9 percent of all fire deaths are caused by children playing with matches.

American adults are the ones who leave the pans on the stove, smoke in bed, overload house wiring, and buy unsafe heaters. They fail to buy fire extinguishers, remove smoke-detector batteries, and do dangerous things like throw water into pots of flaming French fries.

The United States continues to rely more on technology than laws or social pressure. There are smoke-detectors in 85 percent of all homes. Some local building codes now require home sprinklers. New heaters and irons shut themselves off if they are tipped over. Eventually, new stoves will turn themselves off if left on too long.

[注] indifference (無関心) myth (神話) fatal (致命的な) attitude (心的態度) negligence (不注意、怠慢)
fire extinguisher (消火器) detector (検知器) building code (建築基準) shut...off (…を消す)

(1) Which one of the following sentences is true?

1. The Great Chicago Fire has no longer destroyed 18,000 buildings.

2. In the town of Peshtigo, 2,400 people were killed in a big fire.
 3. More than one hundred people were killed in the Beverly Hills Supper Club fire in Kentucky in 1977.
 4. For forty years there has never been a big fire which killed 100 Americans.
- (2) What is the reason for the terrible fire death rates of the U.S.?
1. Less money.
 2. Poor technology.
 3. Under carelessness.
 4. Serious indifference.
- (3) Compared to Japan, the United States _____
1. has 40 more fires per year.
 2. spends more in fighting than preventing fires.
 3. has more fires that are started by children.
 4. employs twice the number of fire fighters.
- (4) According to the experts, believing that a fire is not anyone's fault is _____
1. a popular myth.
 2. a legal error.
 3. a deadly mistake.
 4. an educational issue.
- (5) Which one of the following sentences is false?
1. Japan had more than half of the historic fires mentioned here.
 2. Korea practices community fire prevention.
 3. Using fire equipment is taught in Japanese employment.
 4. The punishment for causing a fire is life in prison.
- (6) Elementary schools in the United States _____
1. have 9% of all fires.
 2. get the most educational funds for fire prevention.
 3. target fire education at a broad audience.
 4. prevent children from playing with matches.
- (7) Adults in America fail to _____
1. start most fires.
 2. buy unsafe heaters.
 3. get fire-fighting equipment.
 4. remove smoke-detectors.
- (8) What can we say about some local building codes?
1. They require safer heaters and irons.
 2. They require a built-in emergency water system.
 3. They require smoke-detectors in more than three quarters of new homes.
 4. They require more technology than social punishment.

23 Every winter makes spring headaches for highway repair crews. Freezing water in road cracks expands and makes more cracks in concrete and asphalt. For years, highway departments have had to guess the right mixture of asphalt to repair roads—but now there is a scientific answer. It is called Superpave.

Superpave is the result of a five-year study by the Strategic Highway Research Program (SHRP). It is a system of technologies that includes asphalt tests and specifications and that gives repair crews a much better idea of what to use and when to use it. For example, according to program director Damian Kulash, by adding a substance such as *polyurethane*—a synthetic substance—to asphalt, repair crews can get a tougher road surface. This road surface will not melt in the sun when the road temperature reaches 180 degrees Fahrenheit. The mixture will not crack at 10 degrees below zero in the winter. Furthermore, it can extend the life of a road by a full 5%. More than \$10 billion is spent on road repairs each year in the United States. Therefore, Superpave could save \$500 million a year in the United States alone; that's a savings of 5%.

The materials for road building are better now too. For example great improvements have been made in concrete. Vincent Janoo of the Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory in Hanover, New Hampshire, reported that his laboratory had poured an "antifreeze concrete" in temperatures as cold as 10 degrees Fahrenheit. Charles H. Korhonen, a research civil engineer at the Cold Regions Lab, says, "We can make concrete think it's ... in Florida instead of Alaska."

For years, many highway crews have used the cheap "dump and run" technique. The crew sweeps out a hole and throws in some asphalt. But those potholes need to be fixed again and again. Science has made a difference. With Superpave, there are formulas to follow, and the results are sure. Superpave can show repair crews exactly what to use for repairs and although the high-quality materials are 300% of the cost of the ordinary ones, the repairs last five times longer.

[注] highway repair crew (幹線道路修理隊員) crack (亀裂[を引き起こす]) specification (建設仕様書)
polyurethane (ポリウレタン) synthetic substance (合成物質) Fahrenheit (華氏[温度の単位])
 formula (方法)

(1) What is the cause of headaches for highway repair crews?

1. Cold winter.
2. Frozen water.
3. Hot spring.
4. Road cracks.

(2) What can we say about "Superpave"?

1. It is a better way to repair roads.
2. It makes more cracks in concrete and asphalt.
3. It is named for highway repair crews.
4. It needs to be called a scientific answer.

(3) Which one of the following sentences is true?

1. It took five years for SHRP to make Superpave.
2. Thanks to SHRP, repair crews can understand how to test asphalt.
3. Damian Kulash is one of the directors of the repair crews.
4. It is tough to get a synthetic called *polyurethane*.

(4) *Polyurethane* _____

1. is a substance which can be found in the natural world.
2. helps make a tougher road surface.
3. is weak against cold rather than against heat.
4. will only crack at 10 degrees Fahrenheit above zero.

(5) Which one of the following sentences is false?

1. You can extend the life of a road if you use Superpave.
2. It costs at least \$10 billion to repair the roads in the U.S. every year.
3. People in the U.S. save 5% of their income.
4. \$500 million is 5% of 10 billion.

(6) What is the meaning of Charles H. Korhonen's words?

1. He wants to say that he is researching in Alaska now.
2. He wants to say that he prefers Florida for engineering.
3. He wants to say that his invention works better in Florida than in Alaska.
4. He wants to say that their concrete can perform in Alaska as if it is in Florida.

(7) "Dump and run" refers to _____

1. cleaning.
2. digging.
3. fixing.
4. repeating.

(8) With Superpave technology, repairs to roads _____

1. cost less, have a shorter life.
2. cost more, have a shorter life.
3. cost less, have a longer life.
4. cost more, have a longer life.

24 When will our electricity come from in the future? Scientist agree that people need to limit the use of fossil fuels like petroleum, gas, and coal. These fuels pollute the atmosphere with CO₂ and other chemicals, causing many environmental problems. Instead, people and governments will have to develop other kinds of energy that do not pollute, such as wind, solar, or hydrogen power. These kind of energy are also renewable, which means that (1)

One of the most promising of these sources is wind power. In recent years, the use of wind power has expanded rapidly, especially in North America and Europe. There are good reasons for this growth. First of all, wind power is clean. Using the wind to produce energy does not cause pollution or serious damage to the environment. Furthermore, it is cheap. Recent technological improvements have made it one of the cheapest sources of energy today, and there are no hidden environmental or health costs that show up later.

There is nothing new about the idea of using wind power. The first machines to work by wind power were invented around 2,000 years ago in China. Such machines, or windmills, appeared in the southern part of Europe in the Mediterranean area in about A.D. 500 and then slowly spread to northern Europe. Unlike the old wooden and stone windmills, modern windmills are made of metal, with two, three, or

four steel blades that catch the wind. Tall and graceful, each one looks like a moving modern sculpture. These mills, usually built in groups of twenty or more, make up a "wind farm."

Wind farms are not completely problem-free. In some places, birds have been killed by the blades of windmills. However, studies show that this only happens when the wind farms are built in areas where many birds fly through on their way north or south. Careful research before they are built can prevent (2)this. Also the latest windmill design, with slower-moving blades, is less dangerous for birds.

Another problem with wind farms can be the noise they make when there is a lot of wind. For this reason, large wind farms are usually built in areas with few people. There is a large wind farm in the province of Quebec, Canada, and another in a mountainous area of the western United States. Wind farms can also be built out at sea, like the ones off the coasts of Denmark and Germany or the one planned off the coast of Massachusetts in the United States.

Denmark and Germany are the countries with the highest percentage of electricity produced by the wind power. In these countries, many small power companies and groups of farmers have built small wind farms that produce electricity for local use. These small wind farms have several advantages over large farms. They are inexpensive, they can be built to meet local needs, and they are not noisy. These farms may help others to see how energy can be produced without harming the earth.

[注] fossil fuel (化石燃料) pollute (…を汚染する) hydrogen (水素) Mediterranean (地中海の)
blade ([風車の]羽根)

- (1) Unlike fossil fuels, "wind, solar, or hydrogen power" _____
1. use more CO₂ from the atmosphere.
 2. are less expensive to develop.
 3. cause less atmospheric pollution.
 4. are more dangerous to handle.
- (2) Which one of the following sentences is the most suitable for blank (1) ?
1. they can be bought and sold again.
 2. they are a scientifically new form of energy.
 3. the power station can be built over and over again.
 4. there is no limit to the amount that can be produced.
- (3) North America and Europe have recently _____
1. made use of alternative energy resources.
 2. become more widely, making windmills cheaper.
 3. been making technological improvements in fossil fuels.
 4. seriously damaged the environment with wind power.
- (4) From this story, we can say that 1,500 years ago, _____
1. the first wind machines were invented in China.
 2. old wooden windmills were replaced with metal ones.
 3. the first use of European windmills began in the south.
 4. windmills became taller and expanded to four blades.
- (5) In the underlined part (2), the word "this" refers to _____
1. the careless use of research in wind farms.
 2. the accidental death of birds by windmills.

3. the wrong north-south placement of windmills.
4. the use of windmills while birds are flying with the reasons.

(6) Why have windmills been built in area with few people?

1. Because they can be noisy inconvenience.
2. Because they attract few people to the area.
3. Because it is easier to place them near water.
4. Because it is less expensive to build them on mountain tops.

(7) Which one of the following sentences is true?

1. Large wind farms are usually built in areas where quite a few people live.
2. A wind farm will be built off the coast of Massachusetts in the United States.
3. Wind farms used to be built in the sea in order to make the most of the winds.
4. It is convenient to have wind farms near a big city where people use much electricity.

(8) The wind farms in Denmark and Germany _____

1. are built in small numbers.
2. supply energy in large scale for the whole country.
3. have much more advantages than the small ones.
4. are inexpensive and not noisy.

25

On a September day in 1991, two Germans were climbing the mountains between Austria and Italy. High up on a mountain pass, they found the body of a man lying on the ice. At that height (10,499 feet, or 3,200 meters), the ice is usually permanent, but 1991 had been an especially warm year. The mountain ice had melted more than usual and so the body had come to the surface.

It was lying face down. The skeleton was in perfect condition, except for a wound in the head. There was still skin on the bones and the remains of some clothes. The hands were still holding the wooden handle of an ax and on the feet there were very simple leather and cloth boots. Nearby was a pair of gloves made of tree bark and a holder for arrows.

Who was this man? How and when had he died? Everybody had a different answer to these questions. Some people thought that he was from this century, perhaps the body of a soldier who died in World War I, since several soldiers had already been found in the area. A Swiss woman believed it might be her father, who had died in those mountains twenty years before and whose body had never been found. The scientists who rushed to look at the body thought it was probably much older, maybe even a thousand years old.

Before they could be sure about this, however, they needed to bring the body down the mountain and study it in their laboratories. It was lying almost exactly on the border between Italy and Austria and of course both countries wanted the Iceman, as he was called. For some time the Austrian's kept the body, while the Italians and Austrians argued, but later it was moved to Italy. It now lies in a special refrigerated room in the South Tyrol Museum in Bolzano.

With modern dating techniques, the scientists soon learned that the Iceman was about 5,300 years old. Born in about 3300 B.C., he lived during the Bronze Age in Europe. At first scientists thought he was probably a hunter who had died from an accident in the high mountains. More recent evidence, however, tells a different story. A new kind of X-ray shows an arrowhead still stuck in his shoulder. It left

only a tiny hole in his skin, but it caused internal damage and bleeding. He almost certainly died from the wound on the back of his head. This means that he was probably in some kind of a battle. It may have been part of a larger war, or he may have been fighting robbers. He may even have been a robber himself.

By studying his clothes and tools, scientists have already learned a great deal from the Iceman about the times he lived in. We may never know the full story of how he died, but he has given us important clues to the history of those distant times.

[注] permanent (恒久的な) surface (表面) skeleton (骸骨) remains (遺物) bark (樹皮)
 arrow (矢) laboratory (研究所) dating techniques (年代測定術) the bronze Age (青銅器時代)
 arrowhead (矢じり) internal (身体内部の) clue (手がかり)

- (1) Why did two Germans find the body of a man?
1. Because they were lying so high up on the mountain.
 2. Because they were searching for a missing man.
 3. Because the mountain ice was permanent as usual.
 4. Because the mountain ice had melted that year.
- (2) What was the condition of the body?
1. The body was lying on its face.
 2. The surface of the body looked perfect.
 3. The skin of the body was still warm.
 4. The bones of the body remained except for the head.
- (3) Which one of the following sentences is false?
1. The body wore leather and cloth boots.
 2. There was a weapon in the hands of the body.
 3. A pair of gloves made of tree bark lay near the body.
 4. There were a bow and arrows near the body.
- (4) At first, when the body was found, _____
1. everyone thought it must be twenty years old.
 2. everyone had a different idea about it.
 3. no one had any thought about where it came from.
 4. scientists were sure it was thousands of years old.
- (5) The Italians and the Austrians were arguing about _____
1. which country the Iceman belonged to.
 2. who exactly the Iceman was.
 3. why the Iceman had died.
 4. how old the Iceman was.
- (6) After examining the body, the scientists said the Iceman was _____
1. a German soldier who died in World War I.
 2. less than 30 centuries old.
 3. more than 5,000 years of age.
 4. an Italian hunter from Bolzano.
- (7) According to the scientists, what was the cause of the death of the Iceman?
1. He had a fatal fall in the mountains.

2. He died as a result of cold weather.
 3. He was killed by another person of that time.
 4. He suffered from a deadly illness.
- (8) Which one of the following sentences is true?
1. The wound on the back of the Iceman's head was not fatal.
 2. According to the X-ray examination, the wound on the Iceman's shoulder was not serious.
 3. By studying the Iceman's clothes and tools, we can understand almost everything about that period of history.
 4. The Iceman was a military leader fighting in a battle.

解答

- 13** (1) 2 (2) 4 (3) 2 (4) 3 (5) 2 (6) 3 (7) 1 (8) 4
- 14** (1) 2 (2) 2 (3) 4 (4) 3 (5) 4 (6) 2 (7) 1 (8) 4
- 15** (1) 3 (2) 1 (3) 3 (4) 1 (5) 4 (6) 2 (7) 1 (8) 2
- 16** (1) 3 (2) 2 (3) 2 (4) 1 (5) 4 (6) 3 (7) 1 (8) 4
- 17** (1) 2 (2) 1 (3) 1 (4) 2 (5) 4 (6) 3 (7) 4 (8) 4
- 18** (1) 4 (2) 1 (3) 1 (4) 4 (5) 3 (6) 1 (7) 2 (8) 2
- 19** (1) 3 (2) 2 (3) 4 (4) 2 (5) 2 (6) 1 (7) 1 (8) 4
- 20** (1) 1 (2) 4 (3) 4 (4) 3 (5) 1 (6) 3 (7) 2 (8) 2
- 21** (1) 2 (2) 1 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) 4 (6) 3 (7) 1 (8) 2
- 22** (1) 3 (2) 4 (3) 2 (4) 3 (5) 4 (6) 2 (7) 3 (8) 2
- 23** (1) 4 (2) 1 (3) 1 (4) 2 (5) 3 (6) 4 (7) 3 (8) 4
- 24** (1) 3 (2) 4 (3) 1 (4) 3 (5) 2 (6) 1 (7) 2 (8) 4
- 25** (1) 4 (2) 1 (3) 4 (4) 2 (5) 1 (6) 3 (7) 3 (8) 1