

# 宮崎国際大学

## 平成24年度 一般入学選考後期日程試験問題

### 英 語

この英語の試験は、文法/語彙/長文読解と聞き取りの2つの部分からなり、時間は全部で100分です。(説明を含む)  
試験開始から70分で文法/語彙/長文読解、そして残りの約30分で聞き取りテストを行います。

受験番号 \_\_\_\_\_ 氏名 \_\_\_\_\_

# 平成24年度 一般入学選考後期日程試験問題

## 筆記試験

### 第1部 - 文法/語彙/長文読解

開始の指示があるまで開かないで下さい

試験時間は70分です

(問題は60問です)

問題1 次の問い（1～25）の空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ下の（A）～（D）の中から1つ選び、その記号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

1. How \_\_\_ pages did you write for your report?  
(A) lot of  
(B) many  
(C) most  
(D) much
2. I finished all of my work last night, so today I \_\_\_ great!  
(A) feel  
(B) feels  
(C) feeling  
(D) feelings
3. He \_\_\_ my best friend for ten years.  
(A) is  
(B) are  
(C) is being  
(D) has been
4. Until last year, I \_\_\_ never been abroad.  
(A) has  
(B) had  
(C) have  
(D) haven't
5. The doctor said that you should \_\_\_ your medicine three times a day.  
(A) take  
(B) takes  
(C) taking  
(D) to take
6. If you leave at 4:00, you \_\_\_ to arrive at the station by 4:20.  
(A) should  
(B) will  
(C) could  
(D) ought
7. Kiyomi said that she would meet you outside \_\_\_ noon.  
(A) to  
(B) in  
(C) at  
(D) on
8. \_\_\_ way was the man running when you saw him?  
(A) Who  
(B) Where  
(C) Which  
(D) When
9. My daughter is \_\_\_ school in New Zealand next year.  
(A) go  
(B) going  
(C) go to  
(D) going to go to
10. We've already missed the bus. I guess we'll just have to take the \_\_\_ one.  
(A) next  
(B) behind  
(C) follow  
(D) after
11. I had already \_\_\_ for an hour when they finally noticed me.  
(A) wait  
(B) been waiting  
(C) was waiting  
(D) waiting
12. I watched as Kentaro walked \_\_\_ into the library.  
(A) quiet  
(B) quietly  
(C) more quiet  
(D) quiets
13. I wanted to buy it, \_\_\_ I didn't have enough money.  
(A) so  
(B) because  
(C) but  
(D) or
14. Pat and Stacy are outside. Please tell \_\_\_ to come in.  
(A) us  
(B) me  
(C) they  
(D) them
15. Today, \_\_\_ all of the students came to class on time.  
(A) near  
(B) almost  
(C) every  
(D) many
16. I \_\_\_ all of my homework already. Do you need help with yours?  
(A) do  
(B) doing  
(C) done  
(D) have done

17. If you need me, I \_\_\_ in the library.  
 (A) be  
 (B) will be  
 (C) being  
 (D) had been
18. What did you \_\_\_? I wasn't listening.  
 (A) say  
 (B) says  
 (C) saying  
 (D) said
19. The guide said to wait here, but I think we'd better try to find the hotel \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) himself  
 (B) yourself  
 (C) ourselves  
 (D) myself
20. Excuse me, but \_\_\_ are you, and why are you sitting on my car?  
 (A) why  
 (B) where  
 (C) who  
 (D) when
21. I found these shoes outside. Do you know whose \_\_\_ are?  
 (A) they  
 (B) it  
 (C) them  
 (D) that
22. I hate to admit it, but my brother is \_\_\_ than I am.  
 (A) smart  
 (B) as smart  
 (C) smartest  
 (D) smarter
23. I \_\_\_ walk my dog twice a day, but my sister has been doing it for me for the past four weeks.  
 (A) usually  
 (B) recently  
 (C) lately  
 (D) badly
24. I have a lot of snacks \_\_\_ us to eat during the break today.  
 (A) so  
 (B) and  
 (C) for  
 (D) to

25. They delivered this package for you \_\_\_\_, but I didn't notice it until a few days ago.  
 (A) yesterday  
 (B) last week  
 (C) tomorrow  
 (D) next day

問題2 次のそれぞれの文章の中のA~Dの単語、あるいはフレーズの中から正しくないものを1つ選び、その記号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

26. The islands is part of the country of Ecuador, and they are well known for their wildlife.  
 A B C D
27. We asked all of the students in our school about public transport in our area, and almost people complained that there are not enough buses.  
 A B C D
28. The doctor told me I had to improve my lifestyle, so in the last year, I have quitting smoking, started going to the gym, and begun eating more salads.  
 A B C D
29. Long ago, books were very expensive, and only rich people could afford to read them. Now, things are different, and everyone can enjoy to read a good book.  
 A B C D
30. Yesterday, when I walk to my office, I noticed that I was wearing the wrong shoes, so I quickly ran back to my house to change.  
 A B C D
31. Mike stopped entering marathons in 2008 because he damaging his knees by doing so much running.  
 A B C D
32. When I am feeling too much stress, I try to image myself lying on a beach with golden sand, reading a book, and listening to the sound of the ocean.  
 A B C D
33. When my family goes to a restaurant, I usually just order a green salad because I not eat meat, cheese, or eggs.  
 A B C D

34. I asked everyone in my class about their future goals. A few peoples said that they wanted to go to university to continue studying.
- A B  
C D
35. Last year, we went to the France for our school trip. I stayed with a family in Paris, ate lots of delicious food, and made friends with a lot of French students.
- A B  
C D
36. When I retire from my job, I want to travel a lot more, buy a house beautiful in the country, and learn to paint.
- A B C  
D
37. I have always wanted to experience life in another country, so these days, I am studying Spanish hardly.
- A B C  
D

問題3 次の英文 A、B の文章中にそれぞれ 5 箇所ある空欄に入れるのに最も適切な語をそれぞれ下の (A) ~ (D) の中から 1 つ選び、その記号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

A. Scientists have found that only a few kinds of animals laugh when they are touched in a sensitive place. This kind of reaction to touch is called gargalesis and it is (---38---) mainly in humans and animals like chimpanzees and gorillas. However, there is one other animal that reacts to touch with gargalesis. This animal is the rat. Rats make a high-pitched sound when they are touched in sensitive areas. Many scientists believe (---39---) they enjoy the touch because these animals will work harder at solving puzzles and other tasks if they are touched as a reward.

Most animals are sensitive to touch, but the touch does not result in laughter. They get an uncomfortable (---40---) when they are touched in a sensitive place. This kind of reaction is called knismesis. Humans have this kind of reaction as well. It is the unpleasant feeling we get when an insect walks on our skin. We do not enjoy this feeling and try to do something to stop it. An example of this reaction in the animal world is when a horse feels a fly on its back. It will shake (---41---) body to make the fly go away.

The ability to make each other laugh through touch is a useful tool to make our bodies and relationships stronger. When children play and fight by touching each other to produce laughter, they develop fighting skills in a safe and fun way. If people who care for (---42---) other touch in a pleasant way, they form stronger and closer relationships.

38. (A) find (B) found (C) finding (D) finds  
 39. (A) that (B) why (C) this (D) when  
 40. (A) reward (B) laugh (C) touch (D) feeling  
 41. (A) its (B) it's (C) it (D) is  
 42. (A) person (B) each (C) one (D) some

B. As humans have travelled around the globe, they have taken plants and animals with them. Sometimes animals were deliberately taken as pets or to work in other countries, but sometimes the animals travelled (---43---) people being aware of them. Plants, too, have been taken to other countries both on purpose and by accident. Some of these plant and animal species have spread out of control (---44---) the new countries, and so they are called *invasive species*.

When Europeans began travelling to Australia and New Zealand, they often took cats with them on their sailing ships. Cats are excellent hunters, and they help to reduce the number of mice and rats. However, when they arrived in Australia and New Zealand, some of the (---45---) escaped and killed large numbers of the local birds and other animals. Rabbits were also taken to Australia both for food and for sport hunting. Again, they soon escaped and began to breed in large numbers, which (---46---) became a problem.

We now realize the problems that invasive species can cause, and scientists are trying to find ways to prevent them from spreading. This issue has highlighted the importance of showing respect for the natural environment (---47---) doing all that we can to protect it.

43. (A) not (B) with (C) against (D) without  
 44. (A) in (B) on (C) at (D) with  
 45. (A) rabbits (B) mice (C) cats (D) rats  
 46. (A) quick (B) quicker (C) quickest (D) quickly  
 47. (A) but (B) with (C) and (D) or

問題4 次の英文 A~E に関する設問の答えとして最も適切なものをそれぞれ下の (A) ~ (D) の中から 1 つ選び、その記号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

A. The kangaroo is an animal native to Australia. Since they are marsupials, kangaroos have babies that are surprisingly small and weak when they are born. Actually, a baby kangaroo is born blind, weighs less than 1 gram and is only about 2 cm long. It crawls across its mother's fur and enters her pouch, a kind of pocket on the front of the mother's body. Inside the pouch, the baby kangaroo feeds on milk and gets bigger. It remains in the pouch for about 9 months before it emerges and begins to spend time outside. The young kangaroo is called a "joey", and it will continue to live on its mother's milk for about another 9 months. Once the joey is able to leave the pouch, the mother kangaroo will often immediately have another baby. When this happens, each baby gets a different kind of milk.

48. According to the passage, a baby kangaroo depends on its mother's milk for about \_\_\_\_.
- (A) one month  
 (B) nine months  
 (C) one year  
 (D) a year and a half
49. The word emerges in this paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) grows up  
 (B) moves away  
 (C) comes out  
 (D) goes in

B. It is very common for people all over the world to put ketchup on hot dogs, sausages, and French fries. This bright red sauce is one of the most popular in the world, and it has a history that goes back almost 400 years. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, British sailors who traveled to Indonesia and Malaysia are said to have found a spicy sauce made from black soy beans and fish. The sauce became very popular in England and came to be called “ketchup”. However, ketchup at this time did not yet use tomatoes as an ingredient. The British version of ketchup soon crossed the Atlantic Ocean and became known in America. People in New England are believed to have added tomatoes to the ketchup recipe in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The H.J. Heinz Company has been making ketchup since the 1870s. Henry J. Heinz did not **invent** ketchup, but he was the first to begin its mass-production. His recipe has not changed since that time.

50. According to the passage, ketchup did not \_\_\_\_.

- (A) begin in Asia
- (B) contain tomatoes at first
- (C) travel to the U.S from England
- (D) contain fish

51. The word **invent** in this passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

- (A) think
- (B) create
- (C) believe
- (D) add

C. Isambard Kingdom Brunel was the son of an engineer. His family had little money and often had to move to find new work. Brunel was taught mathematics and drawing skills by his father, and in 1822 he decided to become an engineer as well. Brunel’s designs helped Britain to become a modern country. He built bridges and dug tunnels which still carry important roads and railway lines today. In Brunel’s time, many new technologies were being **developed**, and he used these to design trains and sailing ships which were larger and more powerful than before. He is now remembered as a hero for all of the bold improvements that he brought to British industry.

52. According to the passage, Brunel was best known for his \_\_\_\_.

- (A) father
- (B) drawings
- (C) work as an engineer
- (D) adventures as a sailor

53. The word **developed** in this paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

- (A) bought and sold
- (B) discovered or improved
- (C) made wealthy
- (D) kept secret

D. Although bamboo is a very common plant in Asia, people in other parts of the world do not know very much about it. Most people who are familiar with bamboo associate it with toys, chopsticks or other traditional items. It also may be known as a food for pandas. However, bamboo is special because it can be used in many other ways as well: people can eat it, make everyday household items with it, and they can even build houses with it! Another wonderful fact about bamboo is that it grows much more quickly than other kinds of trees, so it is almost always available when building material is needed. Most strong hardwood trees take between 40 and 60 years to become big enough to use for building. However, one kind of bamboo **matures** so fast that if you begin with just three or four bamboo plants, in four or five years you will have enough material to build a house!

54. According to the passage, bamboo \_\_\_\_.

- (A) grows very slowly
- (B) cannot be eaten
- (C) is common everywhere
- (D) has a variety of uses

55. The word **matures** in this paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

- (A) grows up
- (B) raises
- (C) is needed
- (D) amazing

- E. Alcatraz Island is a small island near the city of San Francisco in the United States. Today it is a national park and a popular tourist attraction because it was used as a prison for many years and many dangerous and famous criminals were forced to live there.

Originally, Alcatraz was under the control of the US military. From 1858 until 1861 it was used as a place to store guns and bullets because, as a small island surrounded by cold, fast-moving water, Alcatraz was easy to protect from enemies. Then, in 1862, the island was converted into a prison for enemy soldiers. The same features of the island that kept military supplies safe could also keep prisoners from escaping.

In 1933 the government changed the Alcatraz military prison into a regular prison that remained in operation until 1963. Many famous and dangerous criminals, like gangsters Al Capone and George “Machine Gun” Kelly, were kept inside of Alcatraz. Alcatraz was known as a tough prison because the living conditions were difficult and because most of the people kept in Alcatraz were prisoners who could not be controlled in other prisons.

The cold weather and dangerous water conditions that surround the island made the prison almost impossible to escape from. Thirty-six people have tried to escape and no one is known to have successfully gotten away. Many people believe three men, Frank Morris, John Anglin and Clarence Anglin, were able to escape from Alcatraz in 1962; however, no one can **verify** whether they survived their attempt or died in the ocean because they were never found.

Today, Alcatraz is a popular place for tourists who visit San Francisco. People who visit the island can tour the old prison buildings or see a collection of historical photos and items at a museum there.

56. According to the passage, Alcatraz has been used for different things, but it has NOT been used \_\_\_\_.
- (A) as a prison
  - (B) as a tourist spot
  - (C) to store bullets
  - (D) to train soldiers
57. According to the passage, Alcatraz was used as a military prison for about \_\_\_\_ years.
- (A) 3
  - (B) 30
  - (C) 40
  - (D) 70
58. According to the passage, what made escape from Alcatraz particularly difficult?
- (A) guards and soldiers
  - (B) weather and location
  - (C) guns and bullets
  - (D) high walls and fences
59. The word **verify** in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) prove
  - (B) hope
  - (C) believe
  - (D) ask
60. The author of this passage implies that Alcatraz today is \_\_\_\_.
- (A) still used by the military
  - (B) easy to escape from
  - (C) still used as a very important prison
  - (D) mainly interesting as a part of history

# 平成24年度 一般入学選考後期日程試験問題

## 第2部 - 聞き取りテスト

開始の指示があるまで開かないで下さい  
試験時間は約**30**分です(説明を含む)  
(問題は**30**問です)



## English Listening, Part 1

[Example]

- (A) I'd like some hot tea.
- (B) A few minutes will be enough.
- (C) This has been a long day.

- 61. (A) (B) (C)
- 62. (A) (B) (C)
- 63. (A) (B) (C)
- 64. (A) (B) (C)
- 65. (A) (B) (C)
- 66. (A) (B) (C)
- 67. (A) (B) (C)
- 68. (A) (B) (C)
- 69. (A) (B) (C)
- 70. (A) (B) (C)
- 71. (A) (B) (C)
- 72. (A) (B) (C)
- 73. (A) (B) (C)
- 74. (A) (B) (C)
- 75. (A) (B) (C)

## English Listening, Part 2

[Example]

- (A) a restaurant
- (B) a theater
- (C) a school
- (D) a tennis court

- 76.
  - (A) He will buy an umbrella for her.
  - (B) He will lend her an umbrella.
  - (C) He will drive her home.
  - (D) He will wait for the woman.
- 77.
  - (A) He likes the Japanese team.
  - (B) He likes soccer.
  - (C) He scored a goal.
  - (D) He didn't say.
- 78.
  - (A) She is 5 minutes late.
  - (B) She is very hungry.
  - (C) She has a special lunch for her birthday.
  - (D) She will go to a nice restaurant for her birthday.
- 79.
  - (A) He bought the blue shirt.
  - (B) He bought the green shirt.
  - (C) He bought the yellow shirt.
  - (D) He didn't buy a shirt.
- 80.
  - (A) He wanted a snack.
  - (B) He thought the woman was rude to him.
  - (C) He couldn't find his dog.
  - (D) The woman thought he was a dog.
- 81.
  - (A) He wants to go shopping.
  - (B) He wants to eat at a nice restaurant.
  - (C) He wants to visit Disneyland.
  - (D) He wants to visit a famous temple.
- 82.
  - (A) She likes to make cookies.
  - (B) She wants to get cookies on White Day.
  - (C) She thinks the man is handsome.
  - (D) The cookies are delicious.

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**English Listening, Part 3**

83.  
(A) It has gone down.  
(B) It has gone up.  
(C) It has not changed.  
(D) They are companies.
84.  
(A) It began in the 1940s.  
(B) It is safer than surfing.  
(C) It has a bad image.  
(D) It is exciting.
85.  
(A) He was poor.  
(B) He won a prize.  
(C) There was a war.  
(D) He wanted to help people.
86.  
(A) a dance studio  
(B) a huge parade  
(C) special clothes  
(D) special food

**English Listening, Part 4**

87. Paragraph 1.  
(A) They were small.  
(B) They were of good quality.  
(C) They were cheap.  
(D) There were many of them.
88. Paragraph 2.  
(A) cloth  
(B) factories  
(C) fashion clothing  
(D) young children
89. Paragraph 3.  
(A) small farms  
(B) clothing factories  
(C) large government farms  
(D) rural areas
90. Paragraph 4.  
(A) The right to vote  
(B) Families and children  
(C) Their own politicians  
(D) Safer houses

## リスニング問題スクリプト

**Prompt & response 61-75 (15 items)** Students only hear this section. Nothing is seen in print.

61. Welcome home! How was your day?  
Not too bad. How about yours?  
I went home yesterday.  
Yes, it was a very warm day.

62. You two have met before haven't you?  
That's right, we have a meeting.  
No, we aren't.  
Yes, we have known each other since high school.

63. Oh no, there isn't any coffee.  
Are you sure? Jeff bought some last week.  
Yes, I like coffee too. Thank you.  
This is not coffee.

64. The sign says the elevator is broken.  
Why don't you use the elevator?  
That's OK, I'll take the stairs instead.  
Yes, I want to use the elevator.

65. Which bus goes to the zoo?  
I like the zoo too.  
That is a big bus.  
I'm not sure. Let's check the schedule.

66. What time does the library close?  
My sister works in the library.  
I think it is open until 10:00.  
Yes, the library is closed today.

67. Does your sister play tennis too?  
Yes, she is much better at it than I am.  
We should play together sometime.  
My mother is playing with my sister too.

68. Did you enjoy the concert last night?  
Oh, what time did you go to the concert?  
Yes, but it was a little too crowded.  
Yes, I have tickets for the concert.

69. Uh-oh. My bicycle is broken.  
Oh. You can use mine if you like.  
Oh no! Was your bicycle stolen?  
Oh, yes! Let's do that.

70. James is having a party tomorrow.  
Thanks! It was a lot of fun!  
Yes. It will rain tomorrow.  
How nice. Did he invite us?

71. This cake is really delicious!  
No. I will bake a cake.  
This is a big cake!  
I'm glad you like it.

72. What club did you belong to in high school?  
I was a member of the brass band.  
My high school had many clubs.  
I don't want to join a club.

73. Did you get an email from your friend in Canada?  
Yes. I was born in Canada.  
No, I am still waiting for his answer.  
What is your email address?

74. Hey! That is my umbrella!  
Sorry, it looks a lot like mine.  
I haven't seen it.  
Thanks. It was a present from my sister.

75. Do you know if Dad called today?  
OK. Thanks for letting me use your phone.  
Yes, he was.  
He didn't, but Mom phoned this morning.

**Short Conv 76-82 (7 items)** Students hear the conversation and the question. The answer choices are printed in the test booklet.

76.  
W: Oh no! It is raining very hard and I forgot to bring an umbrella.  
M: I have an extra umbrella in my car. If you wait here, I will get it for you.  
W: Thank you so much. I can return it to you tomorrow.  
N: *Question: What will the man do for the woman?*

He will buy an umbrella for her.  
He will lend her an umbrella.  
He will drive her home.  
He will wait for the woman.

77.

M: Go-go-goal!!! Japan's soccer team scored the winning goal!

W: Are you a big soccer fan?

M: Not really, but I like to cheer for the Japanese national team.

N: *Question. Why is the man happy?*

He likes the Japanese team.

He likes soccer.

He scored a goal.

He didn't say.

78.

W: 5 more minutes to go. I can't wait!

M: Why are you so excited? What's going to happen in 5 minutes?

W: Our lunch break starts in 5 minutes and I brought my birthday lunch.

N: *Question: Why is the woman excited about her lunch?*

She is 5 minutes late.

She is very hungry.

She has a special lunch for her birthday.

She will go to a nice restaurant for her birthday.

79.

M: Excuse me. Do you have this shirt in blue?

W: I'm sorry, but we don't have that shirt in blue. However, we have a green one and a yellow one.

M: That's OK. I don't like green or yellow. I will look for it at another store.

N: *Question. Which shirt did the man buy?*

He bought the blue shirt.

He bought the green shirt.

He bought the yellow shirt.

He didn't buy a shirt.

80.

W: Come here. (Whistle) Come here. I have something tasty for you to eat.

M: Excuse me? I would like a snack, but you shouldn't call for me like a dog.

W: I'm sorry, but I was calling for my dog. This is my dog, Lucky.

N: *Question: Why was the man angry?*

He wanted a snack.

He thought the woman was rude to him.

He couldn't find his dog.

The woman thought he was a dog.

81.

M: Welcome back. How was your trip to Tokyo?

W: I enjoyed it a lot. We ate at many nice restaurants, shopped in Shinjuku and Shibuya, and spent a day at Disneyland.

M: That's great. I have always wanted to go to Disneyland. Maybe I will go next year.

N: *Question. What does the man want to do in Tokyo?*

He wants to go shopping.

He wants to eat at a nice restaurant.

He wants to visit Disneyland.

He wants to visit a famous temple.

82.

W: What do you have in that box? They look like cookies.

M: That's right. I made them for my girlfriend, because it's White Day tomorrow.

W: They look delicious. I wish I had a boyfriend like you.

N: *Question: Why does the woman want a boyfriend like the man?*

She likes to make cookies.

She wants to get cookies on White Day.

She thinks the man is handsome.

The cookies are delicious.

**Short Talk 83-86 (4 items)** Students hear the talk and the question. The answer choices are printed in the test booklet.

83.

(106/8.8)

In the United States, farms were traditionally run by families. Each farm family would own a small piece of land, and the members of the family would work on the farm to produce food. During the 20<sup>th</sup> century, this began to change. Family farms could not earn enough money, and many were replaced by very large farms which were run by companies. However, during the past ten years, the number of family farms in some areas of the United States has begun to rise. Many of these new family farms produce organic goods, or special items for local tourist markets that large companies do not supply.

N: *Question. According to the speaker, what has happened to the number of family farms in the past 10 years?*

It has gone down.

It has gone up.

It has not changed.

They are companies.

84.  
(101/9.4)

Skateboarding is a popular sport that began in California in the 1940s. It is thought that surfers created skateboarding as a fun activity for times when the waves were too flat for them to surf. Since its invention, different styles of skateboarding have appeared. Some skateboarders want to do jumps in special skate parks, while others prefer street skateboarding, using regular streets, sidewalks, or stairs. Skateboarding has often had an image problem. Some people think it is dangerous and that skateboarders damage the places they skate in. However, the speed, and thrill of skateboarding continues to attract young people to this sport.

*N: Question. According to the speaker, why are many young people interested in skateboarding?*

It began in the 1940s.  
It is safer than surfing.  
It has a bad image.  
It is exciting.

85.  
(121/10.0)

Muhammad Yunus was a brilliant student in Bangladesh studying economics at university when he was offered the chance to continue his education in the United States. He accepted the offer, but while he was in the US, a war began in his home country, and he had to stay overseas for several years. When he returned to Bangladesh, he saw that the country was now very poor. As a result, he started a special bank that would lend small amounts of money to poor people. These loans helped them get better jobs and improve their lives. Many other countries have copied this idea, and Muhammad Yunus was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his work helping the poor in 2006.

*N: Question. According to the speaker, what stopped Muhammad Yunus from returning home to Bangladesh?*

He was poor.  
He won a prize.  
There was a war.  
He wanted to help people.

86.  
(102/10.4)

Rio de Janeiro is a Brazilian city famous for its beaches, natural scenery and above all, the festival known as Carnival. The Carnival of Rio de Janeiro began in 1723, and is the biggest carnival in the world. In Rio, there are many schools that teach samba dancing. At Carnival time, each school designs costumes for its dancers to wear and decorates a truck for some of the dancers to perform on. On Carnival day, all of these schools enter a huge parade through the streets of Rio, and each school tries to put on a more spectacular performance than its rivals.

*N: Question. According to the speaker, what does each samba school prepare for Carnival?*

a dance studio  
a huge parade  
special clothes  
special foo

**Long Talk 87-90 (divided into 4 items)** Students hear the talk from beginning to end. They then hear each section individually followed by a question. The answer choices are printed in the test booklet.

87.

The Industrial Revolution was an important period in history. The name refers to the changes that occurred in British industry in the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Before this time, most products were manufactured in small workshops, but the Industrial Revolution led to the creation of factories that produced goods in large quantities. This change had a huge effect on the societies of Britain and the rest of the world.

*N: Question. According to the speaker, what was important about goods produced by factories?*

They were small.  
They were of good quality.  
They were cheap.  
There were many of them.

88.

The first factories produced fabric for the clothing industry. Big cities spread around these factories, and British cotton and wool became popular around the world. As a result of this, the British fashion industry grew, and now Britain has a number of well-known clothing brands. However, there were problems with these factories as well. The people who worked with the machines had very dangerous jobs and they were paid very little. Sometimes, even young children had to work to support their families.

*N: Question. What did the first factories produce?*

cloth  
factories  
fashion clothing  
young children

89.

The Industrial Revolution also caused changes in rural areas. Until this time, most farms were very small, and they were owned by individual families. New and improved farming methods allowed farmers to grow more food, but these methods were only effective in very large fields. Many farmers had their fields taken away from them by the government to create larger farms that could produce more food. Without land to farm, the farmers had to give up their jobs and move to the cities in order to find work. Many of them worked in the clothing factories.

*N: Question. According to the speaker, where did many farmers go to work after they lost their land?*

small farms  
clothing factories  
large government farms  
rural areas

90.

Because of these changes, Britain was becoming a much wealthier country, but many workers were unhappy. They wanted safer jobs and more money to support their families. They also wanted to be able to vote for politicians. After many years of protests, the government changed the law so that more men could vote and children had to go to school. Later still, in 1928, the law was changed again to allow women to vote as well.

*N: Question. According to the speaker, what did the workers want?*

The right to vote  
Families and children  
Their own politicians  
Safer houses

(319/8.2)

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