

平成29年度  
宮崎国際大学一般入学選考前期日程  
【教育学部】  
試験問題  
英 語

**Form A**

この英語の筆記試験は、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 29 年度 一般入学選考前期日程試験問題

筆記試験

第 1 部 - 文法/語彙/長文読解テスト

開始の指示があるまで開かないで下さい

試験時間は 70 分です

(問題は 60 問あります)

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. You can do \_\_\_\_\_ you like. I don't mind. The choice is yours.

- (A) whatever
- (B) whenever
- (C) wherever
- (D) whoever

2. I want to be sure that \_\_\_\_\_ person in my class gets an invitation.

- (A) all
- (B) almost
- (C) every
- (D) most

3. \_\_\_\_\_ information you just gave me is very useful. Thank you.

- (A) A
- (B) An
- (C) The
- (D) (nothing)

4. In the winter, you can watch the birds \_\_\_\_\_ south over the mountains.

- (A) are flown
- (B) flew
- (C) flying
- (D) were flown

5. I will be 22 years old \_\_\_\_ the time I finish studying at university.

- (A) by
- (B) in
- (C) on
- (D) when

6. Before I traveled to Australia earlier this year, I \_\_\_\_ never been there before.

- (A) had
- (B) hadn't
- (C) have
- (D) haven't

7. She's a very \_\_\_\_\_ teacher. I enjoy her classes very much.

- (A) interest
- (B) interested
- (C) interesting
- (D) interests

8. If you want to be a good guitar player, you need \_\_\_\_\_ every day.  
(A) must practice  
(B) of practice  
(C) practicing  
(D) to practice
9. Ken Watanabe is famous \_\_\_\_\_ his great acting.  
(A) about  
(B) for  
(C) in  
(D) on
10. I'm not really \_\_\_\_\_ in what she has to say.  
(A) interest  
(B) interested  
(C) interesting  
(D) interests
11. Before you travel by train, \_\_\_\_\_ a ticket from the ticket machine.  
(A) add  
(B) buy  
(C) give  
(D) lend
12. We bought a present to give him for his birthday, \_\_\_ we left it at home.  
(A) but  
(B) or  
(C) that  
(D) which
13. All the trees \_\_\_\_\_ by the fire.  
(A) are destroying  
(B) destroy  
(C) destroyed  
(D) were destroyed
14. There were \_\_\_\_\_ people on the train this morning, so I had to stand up all the way here.  
(A) a lot of  
(B) all  
(C) most  
(D) much
15. I \_\_\_ bring my lunch, but today my friend is going to cook lunch for me at her house.  
(A) closely  
(B) lately  
(C) recently  
(D) usually

16. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport at ten o'clock this evening.  
(A) arrive  
(B) arriving  
(C) will arrive  
(D) would arrive
17. She \_\_\_ to Australia last year to study English.  
(A) been  
(B) gone  
(C) travels  
(D) went
18. If I were you, I \_\_\_\_\_ marry him. He's not the right person for you.  
(A) mustn't  
(B) not  
(C) won't  
(D) wouldn't
19. What hot weather we're having. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ the windows?  
(A) open  
(B) opened  
(C) opening  
(D) to open
20. I lost my ticket. Please buy me \_\_\_\_\_ one.  
(A) another  
(B) new  
(C) next  
(D) other
21. \_\_\_\_\_ put this here? It's in the wrong place!  
(A) How  
(B) Where  
(C) Which  
(D) Who
22. What \_\_\_\_\_ to my computer? It's not working anymore!  
(A) do you do  
(B) have you done  
(C) you did  
(D) you will do
23. Her sister is just \_\_\_\_\_ she is, which is not surprising since they are twins.  
(A) as same as  
(B) same  
(C) same as  
(D) the same as

24. My friend wrote me a letter three weeks ago, but I didn't get it until \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) a month ago
- (B) next week
- (C) this morning
- (D) tomorrow

25. The building \_\_\_\_\_ of stone and wood.

- (A) are made
- (B) made
- (C) was made
- (D) was making

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. We must to make copies for the meeting quickly, because later other people  
A B C  
will be using the machine.  
D

27. Although she looks like happy, she was angry enough to be shouting just a few  
A B C  
minutes ago.  
D

28. Just let the store know how many bread we need by Wednesday, so that we can  
A B C  
get it in time for the party.  
D

29. I'd like to stop at the store and buy something to give for her before we go to the  
A B C D  
hospital today.

30. Do you want something at the post office? I'm going to there this afternoon.  
A B C D

31. She looks so cheerful, walking around with singing all day long.  
A B C D

32. I can't tell you much about the place, because I have not been there when I  
A B C  
was very small.  
D

33. You can't remember your password, can't you? I'll have to call the office and  
A B C  
get a new one.  
D

34. I have to back home by eleven o'clock, so we'd better take a train  
A B C  
instead of walking.  
D

35. She looks so different because she was cut her hair yesterday and it's  
A B C  
much shorter now.  
D

36. How long is she in school now? It seems like she should graduate soon.  
A B C D

37. I don't decide yet what to have for dinner, so I'll have to see  
A B C  
what's in the refrigerator.  
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単語、あるいはフレーズをそれぞれの文章の下の (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. Chess is an ancient game. No one knows exactly where it first came from, but the earliest form of chess was probably (---38---) in India sometime before 600 AD by an Indian philosopher. It is said (---39---) the philosopher was asked by a cruel *raja*, or king, to find a way to end war. To make the philosopher think harder, the king gave him a month and told him he would be killed if he failed. The philosopher nodded and went back to his house. All day long he sat in the sun making figures (---40---) wood. At the end of a month, he returned to the king with a board game where kings and armies could fight without anyone dying. The king was delighted with the game and (---41---) the philosopher he could have anything he wanted.

The form of the game was changed several times. Originally there were four players, and the pieces (---42---) an elephant, a horse, and a ship. The game began to look like modern chess by 600 AD, when it is mentioned in a book.

38. (A) desired (B) familiarized (C) invented (D) possessed  
39. (A) if (B) that (C) what (D) which  
40. (A) by (B) for (C) from (D) to  
41. (A) said (B) spoke (C) talked (D) told  
42. (A) included (B) includes (C) is included (D) was included

B. Many people speak (---43---) languages as easy or difficult, meaning that it is easy or difficult to learn these languages. People do not usually talk about their mother tongues as (---44---) easy or difficult for them as native speakers to use. Swedish schoolchildren may say that English is much easier than German because English does not have as much grammar. Immigrants can be heard saying that English Swedish, German, or some other language is quite difficult. Linguists prefer not to comment on (---45---) matters globally. There is, they would say, no single scale from easy to difficult, and degree of difficulty can be discussed on many levels.

The difficult thing about learning a language is the vocabulary, whether learning (---46---) native language or learning a foreign language. Each individual word is not difficult to learn, but when it is a matter of thousands of words, it does take a lot of time. Nobody learns all the words in a language, not even in his or her native language. Nor can anyone say exactly how many words there are in a language; it is even difficult to (---47---) exactly what a word is. But, to get an idea, we can say that modern dictionaries for English, German and other languages contain approximately 100,000 words.

43. (A) by (B) for (C) of (D) to  
44. (A) being (B) is (C) to be (D) was  
45. (A) like (B) so (C) such (D) this  
46. (A) his (B) my (C) one's (D) their  
47. (A) comment (B) define (C) estimate (D) mean

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の設問の下の (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. E-learning knocks on the teachers' doors every now and then. Whether it is the promise made in an article we read, or whether our school has required our courses go online, the notion of putting a course online has invariably crossed many a teacher's mind. I was **enticed** ten years ago when I read about the glittering promises of e-learning. Like a mouse to the piper, I followed the masses into cyberspace. I went from putting my teaching material and video clips of my lectures online, to eventually having entire courses online without having to see my students face-to-face.

48. According to the passage, what is the topic that the author is writing about?

- (A) online learning
- (B) students
- (C) teachers
- (D) video clips

49. The word **enticed** in this paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

- (A) entered
- (B) forced
- (C) persuaded
- (D) tricked

B. Linguistically, Singapore is unique. Nestled among Malay speaking countries, Singapore has four official languages: English, Malay, Mandarin and Tamil. However, the use of English is more **prevalent** in the civil service, courts of law and businesses where official documents and contracts are all handled in English. Children are schooled using English as the medium of instruction. Bilingualism is also practiced in schools. Multi-lingual and multi-cultural experience is part and parcel of growing up in Singapore. Singapore can be described as a bowl of salad with different ethnic groups living together and the dressing being English as a means of communication.

50. According to the passage, how many languages are spoken in Singapore?

- (A) one
- (B) two
- (C) three
- (D) four

51. The word **prevalent** in this paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

- (A) common
- (B) pre-existing
- (C) rarely
- (D) sometimes

C. Many people have heard of Pixar, the animation studio responsible for hit movies like *Toy Story*, *Cars*, and *Finding Nemo*. However, not many people have heard of Pixar University. Pixar University is a **curriculum** of classes organized by the company for its employees. In these classes, employees can learn about filmmaking, drawing, creative writing and many other subjects. According to the head of the program, the goal is to get people interested in learning. As he told the New York Times, “It’s no trick for talented people to be interesting, but it’s a gift to be interested. We want an organization filled with interested people.”

52. According to the passage, what does Pixar seem to think is most important?

- (A) being interesting
- (B) learning to draw
- (C) making movies
- (D) wanting to learn

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

- (A) company
- (B) meeting
- (C) movie
- (D) series

D. Sociology is the study of groups. The beginning of modern sociology **is attributed to** Emile Durkheim (1858 – 1917). He thought of modern society as being like a living organism. Durkheim introduced the idea of “anomie,” which is when a person feels like a social outsider. Sociologists have found that people often behave differently in a group than they do when alone. Sometimes they do and say things because of group pressure. When a society forces people to obey its rules, it can become totalitarian. Then, it becomes impossible for anyone to do or say anything different from the majority opinion.

54. According to this passage, Durkheim believed that people do and say things...

- (A) because they are similar to animals and other living things.
- (B) because they feel they should do what the group wants.
- (C) because they force everyone in the group to obey social rules.
- (D) because they totally enjoy following the rules of society.

55. The phrase **is attributed to** in this paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) is believed by
- (B) is connected with
- (C) is similar to
- (D) is understood by

英文 E に関する設問は次のページにあります

- E.** Animal species have been disappearing from Earth for millions of years in a natural process called extinction. Species that are better suited to their environments are more successful than those that are not as well suited. Over time the less successful species get pushed out by stronger ones until they finally disappear. This is one of the key features of evolution. However, in recent years, more and more extinctions have occurred as a result of human activities.

Some species have either been made extinct, or are in danger of extinction, because of hunting. Even the very earliest humans were probably hunters, since they ate the meat of animals and clothed themselves in animal skins. It is likely that their hunting gradually contributed to the extinction of some species. However, it was the introduction of guns, with their accurate aim, that put certain animals at great risk, and since the nineteenth century more and more species have come under pressure from humans.

Even worse, guns have made commercial hunting—hunting for profit—easier. For example, elephants are hunted for the ivory in their tusks. Nowadays, governments and other organizations try to **regulate** such wholesale hunting, but this is very difficult in some areas. Thus, animals continue to die to make money for humans.

Another threat to many animals is the destruction of the environment and the changes in large areas that occur as a result. Our use of chemicals to kill insects that threaten agriculture has polluted both soil and water. We have found that many of these chemicals will also kill plants and animals that are important for a balance in nature. Furthermore, every day we destroy more and more land previously inhabited by animals in order to make way for expanding human populations, or to provide goods for wealthy nations.

56. The passage implies that without humans there would have been \_\_\_\_.

- (A) fewer extinctions
- (B) more extinctions
- (C) no extinctions
- (D) the same number of extinctions

57. According to the passage, why were guns a problem for some animals?

- (A) Bullets are more dangerous than arrows.
- (B) Guns are common in wealthy nations.
- (C) Guns are too expensive.
- (D) It is easier to hit a target with a gun.

58. In paragraph 3, the word **regulate** is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

- (A) begin
- (B) control
- (C) make
- (D) support

59. According to the passage, one reason that we damage the environment is \_\_\_\_.

- (A) to build homes for humans
- (B) to destroy land
- (C) to pollute soil and water
- (D) to save animals and plants

60. What is the best title for this passage?

- (A) Extinct Animals in the Global Economy
- (B) Extinction: The Human Factor
- (C) The Mystery of Human Extinction
- (D) The Natural Process of Extinction

文法/語彙/長文読解テスト終了

# 平成 29 年度 一般入学選考前期日程試験問題

## 筆記試験

### 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 問あります)

## 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)

次のページへ進みなさい

## English Listening, Part 2

[Example]

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

76.

- (A) Close the window.
- (B) Open the window.
- (C) Take off his coat.
- (D) Turn off the fan.

77.

- (A) A friend drove him.
- (B) He went by bus.
- (C) He went by car.
- (D) He went by train.

78.

- (A) Buy a DVD.
- (B) Go to Miyazaki.
- (C) Have lunch at 1 pm.
- (D) Watch a movie.

79.

- (A) Buy a camera.
- (B) Go to the table.
- (C) Have lunch.
- (D) Look at a picture.

80.

- (A) A concert
- (B) School
- (C) She has a stomachache.
- (D) The hospital

81.

- (A) Both of them
- (B) Neither of them
- (C) The man
- (D) The woman

82.

- (A) Chinese Food
- (B) Korean Food
- (C) Pasta
- (D) Ramen

### English Listening, Part 3

83.

- (A) a balanced diet
- (B) anything you want
- (C) bananas
- (D) food with calories

84.

- (A) Do not stay in a hotel room.
- (B) Do not touch the television remote.
- (C) Stay at home.
- (D) Wash your hands often.

85.

- (A) Go to bed early.
- (B) Study the night before.
- (C) Take care of your appearance.
- (D) Take many practice tests.

86.

- (A) Cafes are inexpensive.
- (B) Cafes are easy to find.
- (C) Cafes are safe.
- (D) Cafes have good games.

## English Listening, Part 4

87. Paragraph 1

- (A) a gorilla and a whale
- (B) mindless destruction
- (C) nuclear weapons
- (D) wild nature

88. Paragraph 2

- (A) It was the end of Godzilla.
- (B) Nuclear testing stopped.
- (C) They all came true.
- (D) They did not come true.

89. Paragraph 3

- (A) There are not enough.
- (B) They are all old.
- (C) They are all very different.
- (D) They are similar.

90. Paragraph 4

- (A) It is Japanese.
- (B) It is over 50 years old.
- (C) The end is happy.
- (D) The monster can walk.

平成 29 年度一般入学選考前期日程試験、英語テスト終了

## Part 1. Prompt & Response 61-75 (15 items)

Students hear a prompt followed by 3 response items (each choice is preceded by the male narrator indicating A, B, or C). Male and female speakers alternate reading of the initial prompts.

61. W: How about some coffee after dinner?

- (A) I ate it this morning.
- (B) It was very good. Thanks!
- (C) That would be nice.

62. M: Do you think it will snow today?

- (A) It certainly feels like it.
- (B) No, we're leaving tomorrow.
- (C) Yes, I know. I know.

63. W: My elbow is still bothering me!

- (A) Thank you for coming.
- (B) You should go see a doctor.
- (C) Your brother is very nice.

64. M: How old is your sister?

- (A) Her coat is warm enough.
- (B) She will be 16 next month.
- (C) She's 2 hours late.

65. W: Sorry. I'm going to be late.

- (A) I've been there before.
- (B) It's okay. We'll wait for you.
- (C) You're right on time.

66. M: The water in the kettle is boiling.

- (A) Great. I'll make some cocoa.
- (B) Oh! Shall I heat it up?
- (C) Okay. I'll wash it.

67. W: How do you spell your name?

- (A) Here. It's on my driver's license.
- (B) His name is Jack Parker.
- (C) I'll use a pen.

68. M: I want to do something interesting this weekend.

- (A) How about going to the circus on Sunday?
- (B) Nothing much. How about you?
- (C) Yes. It was very interesting, wasn't it?

69. W: What time are you going to get up tomorrow?

- (A) I'll go to bed at 12:00.
- (B) My alarm is set for 5:00.
- (C) Yes, I'll go to get it tomorrow.

70. M: What color is your new jacket?  
(A) It looks good on you!  
(B) It's a little hard to explain.  
(C) Thanks. I bought it yesterday.
71. W: Where did you put the money I gave you?  
(A) Exactly \$50.  
(B) The book is on the top shelf.  
(C) You didn't give me any.
72. M: My dog ate my homework.  
(A) I've always wanted a dog.  
(B) It was delicious!  
(C) Please turn it in tomorrow.
73. W: If you come back later, I can help you.  
(A) He won't be back for an hour.  
(B) Thanks. This is really hard.  
(C) Yes, you'd better do that.
74. M: Are you listening to me?  
(A) I can't hear him at all.  
(B) Yes. Very carefully.  
(C) You should listen carefully.
75. M: Yuck! There's a fly in my soup!  
(A) I love airplanes, don't you?  
(B) I'll call the waiter.  
(C) No thanks. I'm not hungry.

## **Part 2. Short Conversation (7 items)**

N – narrator, M – male speaker, W – female speaker

Students see the options printed in the test booklet.

76.  
M: It's getting cold in here.  
W: Why don't you close the window?  
M: That's a good idea.  
N: *Question: What will the man probably do?*
- (A) Close the window.\*  
(B) Open the window.  
(C) Take off his coat.  
(D) Turn off the fan.
77.  
W: Why were you late for class this morning?  
M: My car wouldn't start and I had to take the bus.  
W: I hope you can get your car fixed soon.  
N: *Question: How did the man go to school?*

- (A) A friend drove him.
- (B) He went by bus.\*
- (C) He went by car.
- (D) He went by train.

78.

- W: Have you seen the new Hayao Miyazaki movie?  
M: Not yet. Why don't we see it this Saturday?  
W: OK. I'll meet you at the theater at 1:00.  
N: *Question: What will the man probably do on Saturday?*

- (A) Buy a DVD.
- (B) Go to Miyazaki.
- (C) Have lunch at 1 pm.
- (D) Watch a movie.\*

79.

- W: Have you seen my camera?  
M: I saw it on the table.  
W: Thank you.  
N: *Question: What will the woman probably do next?*

- (A) Buy a camera.
- (B) Go to the table.\*
- (C) Have lunch.
- (D) Look at a picture.

80.

- M: Why didn't you go to the concert?  
W: I wanted to, but I have a stomachache.  
M: That's too bad. I hope you feel better soon.  
N: *Question: Where did the woman plan to go?*

- (A) A concert\*
- (B) School
- (C) She has a stomachache.
- (D) The hospital

81.

- W: We're almost out of fuel for the heater.  
M: Shall I get some on the way home from work?  
W: No. I need to put some gas in my car anyway. I'll do it.  
N: *Question: Who will get the fuel for the heater?*

- (A) Both of them
- (B) Neither of them
- (C) The man
- (D) The woman\*

82.

W: Would you like to eat Chinese or Korean food for dinner?

M: I would rather go to that new Italian place for pasta.

W: OK, that's fine with me.

N: *Question: What kind of food will they eat for dinner?*

(A) Chinese Food

(B) Korean Food

(C) Pasta\*

(D) Ramen

### **Part 3. Short Talk 83-86 (4 items)**

Students hear the passage and see the options printed in the test booklet.

83. Lately it has been difficult to find any bananas in the grocery store. The *Morning Banana Diet* has made Japanese crazy for bananas. The diet is simple and easy to follow. If you eat a banana and drink a glass of room temperature water each morning for breakfast, then you can eat anything you want for lunch and dinner. Although the creator of this diet and a famous Japanese singer claim that the diet works, scientists do not agree. They say the key to a good diet is to eat a balance of food and watch the amount of calories you take in.

N: Question. What does the speaker suggest you should eat?

(A) A balanced diet \*

(B) Anything you want

(C) Bananas

(D) Food with calories

84. If you do not want to catch a cold from someone in your home, then you should stay away from the television remote and the handle of the refrigerator. Studies have shown that cold viruses can live up to 2 days on things a sick person touched. This could be in your home or even a hotel room. The most common things people touch are refrigerator handles, doorknobs and television remotes. To keep from getting sick, the researchers suggest you wash your hands often, wear a mask and use a hand cleaner.

N: Question: According to the speaker, how can you keep from catching a cold?

(A) Do not stay in a hotel room.

(B) Do not touch the television remote.

(C) Stay at home.

(D) Wash your hands often. \*

85. Be careful with the way you dress when you go for a job interview or even a school entrance exam. The way you look tells others about who you are and how serious you are likely to be. If you are too casual, or messy, dirty, or unpleasant, it will make others think that you are not serious, are ignorant, or simply don't care. If on the other hand, you have a good attitude, are clean and appropriately dressed, people will see that you are serious and that the occasion, whether it be an interview

or a test, is important to you. When you are meeting people in a formal situation, it always helps to dress and act your best.

N: Question: What does the speaker suggest you do before going to a job interview or entrance test?

- (A) Go to bed early.
- (B) Study the night before.
- (C) Take care of your appearance. \*
- (D) Take many practice tests.

86. Internet cafes are becoming a popular place for Japanese people who are not so interested in computer service. Usually an Internet cafe is a place for people who want to surf the Internet, write essays or play computer games. But for some, the cafe is a place to live. To stay overnight in an Internet cafe may only cost as little as 1,000 yen. This can be much cheaper than an apartment in a large city. The cafe is not where these people want to live, but they simply do not have enough money to live anywhere else.

N: Question: According to the speaker, why do some people live in Internet cafes?

- (A) Cafes are inexpensive. \*
- (B) Cafes are easy to find.
- (C) Cafes are safe.
- (D) Cafes have good games.

#### **Part 4. Long Talk 87-90 (4 items)**

Students initially hear all 4 paragraphs. They listen to the paragraphs again, one at a time, with each followed by a question. The options (not questions) are printed in the test booklet.

*N: Now listen to the talk.*

One of the most famous of all movie monsters is Godzilla, the huge fire breathing, dinosaur-like creature that most Westerners usually imagine smashing his way through downtown Tokyo. In Japan, the monster is known as *Gojira*. This name comes from the Japanese words for gorilla and whale. Today, Godzilla is a symbol of mindless destruction and popular entertainment. But in the original film, which was made in 1953, Godzilla was a symbol for the destructive power of nuclear weapons.

In the original movie, Godzilla was created shortly after the U.S. government conducted hydrogen bomb tests at Bikini Atoll. This movie was intended as a sincere protest against nuclear destruction. Its message is: play with hydrogen bombs and this is what can happen. Godzilla dies at the end of the movie and the director had no plans for any more Godzilla movies. He hoped that the end of Godzilla would also mean the end of nuclear testing. However, things didn't work out this way either for Godzilla or for nuclear testing.

The movie was a big hit. And the film company who produced it continued to produce Godzilla movies year after year. They used the same basic story line, with a few

changes here and there, to keep the films interesting and new. Godzilla met and fought against various monsters including giant insects, a three-headed space dragon, and a huge robot version of himself. Nevertheless, in each case, Godzilla emerges as the winner, even though Japan usually loses a few national landmarks in the process.

The original Godzilla movie has become a classic monster movie, containing all the traditional elements of classic science fiction. It shows the dangers of science. It shows a heroic Japanese scientist bravely saving the world from an incredibly powerful monster. It even has a happy ending, another important feature of traditional science fiction movies. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, there is always a huge amount of damage done to whatever city Godzilla happens to be walking through.

*N: Question 87. Paragraph 1.*

One of the most famous of all movie monsters is Godzilla, the huge fire breathing, dinosaur-like creature that most Westerners usually imagine smashing his way through downtown Tokyo. In Japan, the monster is known as *Gojira*. This name comes from the Japanese words for gorilla and whale. Today, Godzilla is a symbol of mindless destruction and popular entertainment. But in the original film, which was made in 1953, Godzilla was a symbol for the destructive power of nuclear weapons.

*N: Question: According to the speaker, what was the original Godzilla monster supposed to represent?*

*N: Question 88. Paragraph 2.*

In the original movie, Godzilla was created shortly after the U.S. government conducted hydrogen bomb tests at Bikini Atoll. This movie was intended as a sincere protest against nuclear destruction. Its message is: play with hydrogen bombs and this is what can happen. Godzilla dies at the end of the movie and the director had no plans for any more Godzilla movies. He hoped that the end of Godzilla would also mean the end of nuclear testing. However, things didn't work out this way either for Godzilla or for nuclear testing.

*N: Question: What does the speaker imply about the director's expectations?*

*N: Question 89. Paragraph 3.*

The movie was a big hit. And the film company who produced it continued to produce Godzilla movies year after year. They used the same basic story line, with a few changes here and there, to keep the films interesting and new. Godzilla met and fought against various monsters including giant insects, a three-headed space dragon, and a huge robot version of himself. Nevertheless, in each case, Godzilla emerges as the winner, even though Japan usually loses a few national landmarks in the process.

*N: Question: What does the speaker imply about Godzilla movies?*

*N: Question 90. Paragraph 4.*

The original Godzilla movie has become a classic monster movie, containing all the traditional elements of classic science fiction. It shows the dangers of science. It shows a heroic Japanese scientist bravely saving the world from an incredibly powerful monster. It even has a happy ending, another important feature of traditional

science fiction movies. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, there is always a huge amount of damage done to whatever city Godzilla happens to be walking through.

*N: Question: According to the speaker, what is one reason that Godzilla is a classic monster movie?*