

宮崎国際大学

平成 27 年度 一般入学選考前期日程試験問題

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 27 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. She was very ___ in today's news.
(A) interest
(B) interested
(C) interesting
(D) interests
2. Kelly lives in Korea, but she ___ in America.
(A) use to live
(B) used to live
(C) used to lived
(D) was used to live
3. ___ you British or American?
(A) Are
(B) Do
(C) Have
(D) Was
4. My jacket must ___ because it looks so clean.
(A) be washing
(B) have been washed
(C) have been washing
(D) have washed
5. I have worked in several different cities, and now I am _____ in Osaka.
(A) work
(B) worked
(C) working
(D) works
6. **Person A:** When ___ the doctor about your cold?
Person B: I saw her yesterday and got some medicine.
(A) are you see
(B) did you see
(C) you are see
(D) you see
7. Today, the moon is _____ it was yesterday.
(A) brighter
(B) brighter than
(C) more brighter
(D) more brighter than

8. The coach makes them _____ 5 kilometers every morning.
(A) run
(B) running
(C) runs
(D) to run
9. If you have time, I would like to talk with you now. ____, maybe we could talk tomorrow.
(A) Otherwise
(B) Second
(C) Therefore
(D) Thus
10. Things have changed a lot since we were kids, ____?
(A) aren't we
(B) aren't you
(C) don't things
(D) haven't they
11. We ____ clean up our mess before we go home.
(A) have
(B) might have
(C) should
(D) were
12. Earlier tonight, we stopped _____ ice cream in the park. It was delicious.
(A) having
(B) some
(C) the
(D) to have
13. I fell asleep for a short time ____ the speech.
(A) as soon as
(B) during
(C) even though
(D) just
14. I ____ for my exam for three hours, so now I ____ a break.
(A) am preparing / am going to take
(B) have been preparing / am taking
(C) prepare / take
(D) will prepare / have taken
15. If we ____ to buy tickets sooner, we ____ them before they sold out.
(A) had tried / could have gotten
(B) try / would have gotten
(C) will try / will get
(D) would tried / would have gotten

16. Ed excitedly told his friends about ____.
- (A) he invented the new machine
 - (B) the he invented new machine
 - (C) the new invented machine
 - (D) the new machine he invented
17. This cat is ____.
- (A) cute
 - (B) happily
 - (C) on
 - (D) sleep
18. ____ the prime minister began talking, everyone listened to him.
- (A) Although
 - (B) During
 - (C) However
 - (D) When
19. The children ____ to read books in bed before going to sleep.
- (A) used their lamps
 - (B) which used lamps
 - (C) who used their lamps
 - (D) whose used lamps
20. Scientists ____ new kinds of technology every day.
- (A) are being invent
 - (B) are being invented
 - (C) are inventing
 - (D) inventing
21. Frank has never seen mountains ____.
- (A) four days ago
 - (B) in his whole life
 - (C) last week
 - (D) next week
22. When she was a college student, Anne ____ go to the library four or five nights a week to study.
- (A) used
 - (B) was
 - (C) will
 - (D) would
23. The president decided ____ the new program immediately.
- (A) start
 - (B) started
 - (C) starting
 - (D) to start

24. The school officials did not tell us whether we ____ the festival if it rained. No one knows what to do.
 (A) had
 (B) have
 (C) having
 (D) would have
25. This city is probably _____ my hometown.
 (A) as clean
 (B) as clean than
 (C) cleaner
 (D) cleaner than

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 students which received prizes for their essays gave short speeches at the end of the ceremony.
 A B C D
27. Because blue whales are the most biggest living creatures on Earth, we should take care to protect them.
 A B C D
28. By the year 2050, it is possible that mobile phones replace computers as our most important form of technology.
 A B C D
29. I need to send this letter to my friend in Hawaii, but I'm not sure where is the post office.
 A B C D
30. The police say that they are investigating what was happened before the accident last night.
 A B C D
31. Recently, I like to begin every morning with a 20-minute jog by the river. Then, when I had returned home, I eat a big breakfast.
 A B C D
32. Michelle has been a member of a tennis club for more than ten years. Sarah, on the other hand, is also interested in tennis.
 A B C D

33. After considering many options, Jake and Susan decided holding their wedding in Hawaii
 A B C
 sometime next year.
 D
34. Every time I received an essay-writing assignment, I always plan my ideas before
 A B
beginning to write.
 C D
35. The teacher became angry with the students who were using their mobile phones during
 A B C
 he was speaking about the class activity.
 D
36. The lesson was cancelled because of the typhoon, so the teacher had her students
 A B C
to complete their reports for homework.
 D
37. We ate our breakfast fastly because we needed to leave for the airport early to catch our
 A B C D
 plane.

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
 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. Haruki Murakami is a popular modern Japanese writer and translator. His work has been
 described as 'easy to read, but extremely deep'.

Since he was young man, Murakami has been greatly influenced by Western culture,
 especially Western music and literature. He grew (---38---) reading a number of different
 American writers, such as Kurt Vonnegut and Richard Brautigan, and many people say he
 is different from other Japanese writers because of these Western influences.

Murakami studied drama at Waseda University in Tokyo, where he met his wife, Yoko.
 His first job was at a record store, and this was how he got the idea for one of his main
 characters, Toru Watanabe, in the book *Norwegian Wood*. Shortly before (---39---) his
 studies, Murakami opened a coffeehouse in Tokyo (---40---) his wife, called 'Peter Cat'. It
 was also a jazz bar in the evening.

Many of his novels (---41---) themes and titles that relate to classical music, such as the
 three books in the series '*The Wind-Up Bird Chronicle*'. The first book, *The Thieving
 Magpie*, is named after an opera. The second, *Bird as Prophet*, is named after a piano
 piece that is (---42---) in English as *The Prophet Bird*. The last book in the series, *The
 Bird-Catcher*, is named after a character in Mozart's opera *The Magic Flute*.

38. (A) down (B) in (C) out (D) up
 39. (A) finish (B) finished (C) finishes (D) finishing
 40. (A) about (B) on (C) together (D) with
 41. (A) had (B) has (C) have (D) having
 42. (A) knew (B) know (C) knowing (D) known

B. *Shodo* is the art of writing Japanese characters beautifully. In English, this art form is called ‘calligraphy’. It is good for spiritual, mental, and physical growth. *Shodo* plays a very important role in Japan, (---43---) written characters are thought to have a kind of spiritual power.

Shodo began in China around 5,000 years (---44---). It was then introduced into Japan during the 6th century AD, as Buddhism spread outside China. In Japan, Chinese characters (---45---) changed over time and came to be known as *kanji*, symbols used to represent whole words. In addition, the Japanese developed two other character sets, known as *hiragana* and *katakana*, which are similar to the Latin alphabet used in Western countries in that their individual characters are used to represent sounds rather than entire words.

Japanese poems written in hiragana became very popular, and a great period of kana-based shodo began after the introduction of the new character sets. It (---46---) common for sentences to be structured with a mix of both hiragana and kanji. The popularity of shodo continued to grow, and became an art that everyone in Japan could enjoy.

Today, *Shodo* is an elementary school subject in the Japanese education system. In high school, it is one of the (---47---) among art subjects, along with music or painting. It is also a popular high school club activity. Some universities in Japan have special departments of *Shodo* study that emphasize teacher-training programs.

43. (A) what (B) when (C) where (D) who
 44. (A) ago (B) before (C) earlier (D) early
 45. (A) slow (B) slowed (C) slower (D) slowly
 46. (A) became (B) become (C) becomes (D) becoming
 47. (A) choice (B) choices (C) choose (D) chosen

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. Traveling to other countries for short visits has been a popular activity for Japanese people since passport **restrictions** were relaxed in the early 1970s. In 2005, more than six million Japanese above the age of 50 traveled abroad, most typically for only a short time. There is now, however, a growing type of tourism called “*longstay*” which means – as the name suggests – that people stay abroad for longer periods of time. There are actually two types of “*longstay*”. One involves people of all ages who simply want to experience living abroad. The other involves older Japanese workers who retire and decide to live in a foreign country where the cost of living is cheaper than in Japan.

48. Which of the following statements does the author of this passage imply?

- (A) A “longstay” is more popular than normal tourism.
- (B) It is difficult to live comfortably in foreign countries.
- (C) Japan may be expensive for some retired people.
- (D) Short stays are mainly for young people.

49. The word **restrictions** in this passage is closest in meaning to ____.

- (A) choices
- (B) cost
- (C) experience
- (D) rules

B. Hello Kitty is a character that was produced by Sanrio and is easy to recognize with her cat-like features and large red bow. She was originally designed to be appealing to young girls, but since her debut in the late 1970s she has captured the hearts of adult consumers around the world. Hello Kitty’s **likeness** first appeared on a vinyl coin purse, but now can be found on thousands of products that include school supplies, fashion accessories and even brand name clothes or bags. Recently there was debate about whether Hello Kitty is, or is not, a cat. A Sanrio spokesperson replied to the controversy, saying that “Hello Kitty is Hello Kitty.”

50. According to the passage, many people do not know if Hello Kitty is ____.

- (A) over 35 years old
- (B) popular with adults
- (C) really a cat
- (D) sold outside of Japan

51. The word **likeness** in this passage is closest in meaning to ____.

- (A) desire
- (B) friends
- (C) picture
- (D) popularity

C. In 1961, the American President John F. Kennedy created a program called The Peace Corps. The purposes behind this volunteer program were to give assistance to other countries and to develop mutual understanding between Americans and the people living in the assisted countries. People who volunteer typically have graduated from university and **serve** for two to five years. They often do work related to education, agriculture, health, information technology, or other things that support social and economic development. The program is now over 50 years old and operates in almost 65 countries. More than 215,000 men and women, including recent college graduates and retirees, have worked as volunteers in the corps.

52. According to the passage, the Peace Corps is a program which ____.

- (A) allows children to volunteer in the United States
- (B) has existed for over 100 years
- (C) helped John F. Kennedy as a young man
- (D) hopes to develop international understanding

53. The word **serve** in this passage is closest in meaning to ____.

- (A) are paid
- (B) bring food
- (C) graduate
- (D) work

D. The idea of teaching and studying cross-cultural communication began because businesses and governments needed to work more effectively with people from other countries. As a result, training programs were created to help workers better understand how to interact properly while working abroad. Soon, university programs began to offer students the **opportunity** to take classes in cross-cultural communication. In these classes, students could gain a greater understanding of different cultures and learn how to think more globally. Today, we know how important it is for young people to have an international perspective of the world in order to compete in business, or to join together to solve world problems.

54. According to the passage, ____ were the first ones interested in studying cross-cultural communication.

- (A) businesses and governments
- (B) students
- (C) teachers
- (D) university programs

55. The word **opportunity** in this passage is closest in meaning to ____.

- (A) business
- (B) chance
- (C) communication
- (D) training

E. Susan B. Anthony is one of only a few women whose faces appear on American coins being used today. She is best remembered for her work in the area of women's rights, but she was also involved in the anti-slavery movement. It is not surprising that Susan believed these issues to be important, because her parents were also strong believers in human rights for all people, not just for certain groups like white people or men.

Susan B. Anthony lived between the years 1820 and 1906. When she was in her 20s, she took a job as a teacher and learned that female teachers were paid much less than male teachers doing the same job. This furthered her interest in social reform and gender equality. A few years later, Susan was introduced to Elizabeth Cady Stanton, a woman greatly interested in helping women get the right to vote. With the two sharing a similar interest in social reform, they became close friends.

Elizabeth Stanton and Susan B. Anthony were a great team. Elizabeth was a great thinker and a skilled writer, but she had seven children at home needing her attention. Susan was not such a good writer, but she could give moving speeches and as a single woman she was free to travel across the country and speak in support of women's rights. Susan also often lived with Elizabeth and helped to take care of the Stanton children while Elizabeth wrote speeches.

At this time in the United States, it was not acceptable for women to speak at public events. In spite of this, after Susan quit teaching, almost all of her income came from giving speeches. Now, thanks to the work of these two and many others, women today can vote and enjoy many more freedoms than they did 100 years ago.

英文 E に関する設問は次のページにあります

56. Based on the passage, which of the following is true?
- (A) Susan and her parents had similar ideas about human rights.
 - (B) Susan B. Anthony was only interested in women's rights.
 - (C) Susan is most famous for speaking against slavery.
 - (D) The faces on U.S. coins are all men.
57. Based on the passage, Susan probably thought that a woman should get paid ____ a man doing the same job.
- (A) a little less money than
 - (B) a lot less money than
 - (C) more money than
 - (D) the same amount of money as
58. In paragraph 3, the word **moving** is closest in meaning to ____.
- (A) able to make people feel strong emotions
 - (B) going to many places
 - (C) taking things from place to place
 - (D) using many gestures
59. In paragraph 4, the phrase **these two** refers to ____.
- (A) equal pay for equal work
 - (B) Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Stanton
 - (C) teaching and giving speeches
 - (D) women's rights and the anti-slavery movement
60. What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) Coins of the United States
 - (B) Susan B. Anthony and Gender Equality
 - (C) The History of Women's Rights in America
 - (D) Women in the Anti-Slavery Movement

平成 27 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)

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English Listening, Part 2

[Example]

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

- 76.
- (A) Buy things for her.
 - (B) Go with her.
 - (C) Stay at home.
 - (D) Write a shopping list.
- 77.
- (A) She does not eat meat.
 - (B) She had a large breakfast.
 - (C) She loves to eat chicken.
 - (D) She wants a hamburger instead.
- 78.
- (A) She cannot open them.
 - (B) She did a lot of writing.
 - (C) She gave a massage.
 - (D) She has stiff shoulders.
- 79.
- (A) Go to a restaurant.
 - (B) Return after lunch.
 - (C) Stop trying to find Judy.
 - (D) Try to catch Judy.
- 80.
- (A) Her parents are going to visit.
 - (B) She asked him a question.
 - (C) The man was not listening.
 - (D) They will both go to Hiroshima.
- 81.
- (A) It was sunny in the morning.
 - (B) She is in a hurry.
 - (C) She likes the man's car.
 - (D) The weather has become bad.
- 82.
- (A) He ate Thai food for lunch.
 - (B) He dropped food on his tie.
 - (C) He wears a jumper when he eats lunch.
 - (D) He will teach his class about jumpers.

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English Listening, Part 3

83.

- (A) to do experiments in space
- (B) to get rid of bad smells
- (C) to treat burns
- (D) to treat heart disease

84.

- (A) A Spy Named James Bond
- (B) How to Improve Your Language Skills
- (C) The Development of a Young Author
- (D) Working in the British Royal Navy

85.

- (A) a kind of bird
- (B) a kind of desert plant
- (C) the name of a local law in northern Mexico
- (D) the name of native people of the southwestern United States

86.

- (A) to be a museum
- (B) to be a prison
- (C) to make money
- (D) to protect the city

English Listening, Part 4

87. Paragraph 1

- (A) in a school of applied art
- (B) in a studio
- (C) in a university
- (D) in Germany

88. Paragraph 2

- (A) They were not steady.
- (B) They were too expensive.
- (C) They were too large.
- (D) They were too slow.

89. Paragraph 3

- (A) It was a major development in motion pictures.
- (B) It was made less than 100 years ago.
- (C) It was made using a camera with many lenses.
- (D) It was the first color photograph.

90. Paragraph 4

- (A) He does not deserve to be famous.
- (B) He is not very well known today.
- (C) He is very famous today.
- (D) He was found secretly by the police.

2015-SCRIPT Form A

Prompt & response 61-75 (15 items)

Narrator

Male speaker

Female speaker

61

Have you seen my cell phone?

Yes, I want to see your cell phone.
I think I saw it in the bedroom.
Please tell me where your phone is.

62

I don't like my math class.

I agree! The teacher is very kind.
That's nice. Why do you like it so much?
I can help you study if you're having trouble.

63

Did your Dad buy a new car?

No, he only had the old one painted.
I saw your new car last week.
Yes, I bought a new car for my Dad.

64

This song is really good. Who is the artist?

Yes, I always watch music videos on YouTube.
Yes, my sister bought me the CD for my birthday.
I like him too, but I don't know his name.

65

What are you planning to do on Christmas Eve this year?

Last year was the best Christmas Eve.
I'll probably take my girlfriend to a restaurant.
I think the Japanese tradition of eating chicken started in 1974.

66

Everyone looks really worried. Did something happen?

No, I haven't been to school since last week.
Yes, I read the newspaper and watch the TV news every day.

Yes, there was a big accident and several people were hurt.

67

When do we have to go to school to meet your teacher?

I think the meeting is next Thursday.

We saw my teacher at the supermarket yesterday.

My teacher is the best one at my school.

68

Your uniform skirt is too short! You'll get in trouble.

Oh, you're right. We'd better hurry!

Oh, do you think two is too many?

I know, but I can fix it before I get to school.

69

Does your school have a cafeteria?

Yes, thanks! Eating in the cafeteria is a good idea.

You mean a place we can buy lunch? Yes, it's over there.

My box lunch is better than cafeteria food.

70

What does that sign mean?

I think it says you can't walk your dog here.

Oh no, I forgot to sign it.

Yes, I saw the same sign a few minutes ago.

71

No one knows what the homework assignment is.

We have homework every day in my class too.

I think Ken knows what it was. Let's ask him.

You really should hurry up and do your homework.

72

Oh no! We took the wrong train.

Good! I thought we were going to be late.

The trains there are too hot and crowded.

We should get off at the next stop then.

73

Are you ready for dessert?

OK. Could you tell us what you have?

This is not my dessert. Please take it away.

OK. Who ate my dessert while I wasn't looking?

74

Are you going to start driving school soon?

If you don't leave now, you'll be late for school.
My father teaches at the local driving school.
Nope. I already finished! Want to see my license?

75

Kyoto is my favorite city in Japan!

Really? I like Tokyo better myself.
Really? I think Kyoto is a much nicer city.
I don't think so. Japan has many wonderful cities!

Short Conv 76-82

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

76.

W: I'm going shopping. Do you need anything from the store?

M: Oh, yes! Could you buy bananas, milk, apples, A4 sized paper, a couple of black pens, 2 pairs of business socks, a pack of postcards, and... wait now. Let me think...

W: Um, you'd better just come with me. I won't remember all of that.

N: *What does the woman ask the man to do?*

- (A) Buy things for her.
- (B) Go with her.
- (C) Stay at home.
- (D) Write a shopping list.

77.

M: How about if I make chicken sandwiches for lunch?

W: Oh. I'm a vegetarian. I don't eat beef, pork, or chicken.

M: Oh. Ok, no problem. I can make you a delicious tofu salad instead!

N: *Why doesn't the woman want to eat chicken sandwiches?*

- (A) She does not eat meat.
- (B) She had a large breakfast.
- (C) She loves to eat chicken.
- (D) She wants a hamburger instead.

78.

W: Hey, could you help me fill out this form? My hands are really sore today.

M: Sure, I can help. But, what happened to your hands?

W: I gave my father a long shoulder massage yesterday, but now my hands are so tired that I can barely open them!

N: *Why are the woman's hands sore?*

- (A) She cannot open them.
- (B) She did a lot of writing.
- (C) She gave a massage.
- (D) She has stiff shoulders.

79.

M: Have you seen Judy today? I need to talk to her.

W: She was just here, but I think she's gone to lunch. If you hurry, you might still be able to catch her.

M: No, it's all right. I'll come back later today. Just tell her I stopped by, okay?

N: *What does the man say he will do?*

- (A) Go to a restaurant.
- (B) Return after lunch.
- (C) Stop trying to find Judy.
- (D) Try to catch Judy.

80.

W: Shall we go to visit my parents in Hiroshima next weekend, or invite them to visit us here?

M: Hmm? Yes, I think we should do that... That's a good idea...

W: What? You're not really listening to me are you? Fine. We'll go to visit them there.

N: *Why was the woman surprised?*

- (A) Her parents are going to visit.
- (B) She asked him a question.
- (C) The man was not listening.
- (D) They will both go to Hiroshima.

81.

M: Wow. The rain is awful now! Would you like a ride home from work today?

W: Yes, that would be fantastic! Thank you!

M: Don't mention it. It's hard to believe the sun was shining this morning, isn't it?

N: *What is probably the reason that the woman is happy to get a ride home?*

- (A) It was sunny in the morning.
- (B) She is in a hurry.
- (C) She likes the man's car.
- (D) The weather has become bad.

82.

W: Wow! Why is your tie so dirty?

M: I dropped my lunch all over it

W: Then you should wear a jumper when you teach this afternoon

N: *Why should the man wear a jumper to class?*

- (A) He ate Thai food for lunch.
- (B) He dropped food on his tie.

- (C) He wears a jumper when he eats lunch.
- (D) He will teach his class about jumpers.

Short Talk 83-86

83.

Cockroaches are insects that are found in most parts of the world. Most people don't like cockroaches because of their bad smell, and because they can spread disease. However, cockroaches can also be useful to humans. For instance, compounds from cockroaches have been used in medicine for many years, with recent research showing they can be used to treat both burns and heart disease. Also, because cockroaches can live in extreme conditions, they have been used for experiments in space. In fact, a Russian cockroach named Nadezhda was the first known creature from earth to give birth in space.

N: Question: Which use of cockroaches was NOT mentioned by the speaker?

- to do experiments in space
- to get rid of bad smells
- to treat burns
- to treat heart disease

84.

Ian Fleming is a famous author who wrote a series of novels about a spy named James Bond. How did Fleming develop his skill and knowledge to become a successful novelist? Born in London, as a young man Fleming improved his language skills by studying at both private schools and at universities in Europe. He also worked for several years as an editor and journalist for the Reuters News Agency. Fleming learned about military strategy by working with real-life spies in the British Royal Navy during World War II. Combined, these experiences prepared Fleming for his work as a novelist later in life.

N: Question: What would be a good title for this talk?

- A Spy Named James Bond
- How to Improve Your Language Skills
- The Development of a Young Author
- Working in the British Royal Navy

85.

The *saguaro* is a kind of plant that grows in the desert of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. It is a kind of cactus. A cactus is a plant that can survive in very hot and dry places, and it has sharp spines instead of leaves. The saguaro cactus has white and yellow flowers that bloom from April to June. Each summer, it also produces a bright, red, delicious fruit which local native peoples use in a special drink. Various birds live inside holes in saguaros. Because the saguaro is an important part of the local environment, laws prohibit harming it in any way.

N: Question: According to the speaker, what is a saguaro?

- a kind of bird

a kind of desert plant
the name of a local law in northern Mexico
the name of native people of the southwestern United States

86.

Reginald's Tower is an old stone structure in a town called Waterford in Ireland. The tower, which stands 16.5 meters tall, was built over 700 years ago to help defend the city of Waterford from attack. Throughout history, Reginald's Tower has been used for a variety of purposes. At least twice, the tower was used as a mint, or a place to make money. At other times, it was used as a prison. In later centuries, it was even used as a royal castle. Today Reginald's Tower serves as a museum where people can learn about the history of the local area.

N: Question: According to the speaker, what was the original purpose of Reginald's Tower?

to be a museum
to be a prison
to make money
to protect the city

Long Talk 87-90

Students initially hear all 4 passages together.

They listen to the passages again, one at a time, with each followed by a question.

87.

Louis Le Prince was a French inventor who worked to develop motion pictures, or movies. Le Prince was born in 1841. As a boy, he learned about photography by spending time in the studio of his father's friend. As a young man, he traveled to Paris to study painting and later attended Leipzig University in Germany to study chemistry. In 1869, Le Prince married Elizabeth Whitley, and the couple started a very successful school of applied art in the city of Leeds. During these years, Le Prince tried unsuccessfully to develop a special camera for creating motion pictures.

N: Question. According to the speaker, where did Le Prince first learn about photography?

in a school of applied art
in a studio
in a university
in Germany

88.

In the 1860s and 70s, it was very difficult to make a motion picture because cameras were too slow. This is because in order to make a movie, you need to take many pictures in a short period of time. Le Prince first tried to solve this problem by inventing a camera which had 16 separate lenses. When each of these lenses took a

picture quickly one after the other, it should have created a short motion picture. However, one problem with this approach was that the motion picture was not steady. This made it difficult to watch.

N: Question. According to the speaker, what was wrong with motion pictures taken with Le Prince's 16-lense camera?

They were not steady.
They were too expensive.
They were too large.
They were too slow.

89.

Then in 1887, Le Prince built a camera with just one lens that could be used for shooting a short motion picture. In October of 1888, he made history by shooting the world's first motion picture with a single lens camera. The picture became known as *Roundhay Garden Scene*.

N: Question. According to the speaker, which statement is TRUE about Roundhay Garden Scene?

It was a major development in motion pictures.
It was made less than 100 years ago.
It was made using a camera with many lenses.
It was the first color photograph.

90.

In 1890, just before Le Prince was about to travel to the United States to promote his new camera, he mysteriously disappeared while riding a train to Paris. The police found neither Le Prince nor his luggage. Perhaps as a result of his strange disappearance, Le Prince never achieved the fame that he deserved.

N: Question. What does the speaker probably believe about Le Prince?

He does not deserve to be famous.
He is not very well known today.
He is very famous today.
He was found secretly by the police.

Louis Le Prince

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