

## 第 37 回

# 平成15年度 英語学力テストB

## 問題用紙

### テストを始める前に

1. 学校名, 組, 番号, 氏名はテスト開始前に, マークシートに記入して下さい。
2. 問題は1ページから6ページまであります。
3. 解答はマークシートに記入して下さい。
4. テスト時間は45分です。(聞き取りテスト約15分を含む)
5. 問題の内容は次のようになっています。
  - ① 放送による聞き取り
  - ② ③ 単語, 熟語
  - ④ 文法
  - ⑤ 作文
  - ⑥ 長文読解

**1 Listen to the tape and answer the questions.**

**Part 1**

- (1) 1. Yes, I'll do it. 2. No, not at all.  
3. No, turn it off yourself. 4. Yes, I'm turning it off.
- (2) 1. No, I didn't watch it. 2. Yes, I didn't watch it.  
3. No, I won't watch it. 4. Me, too.
- (3) 1. One. 2. Two. 3. Six. 4. Ten.
- (4) 1. In about an hour. 2. Have a nice trip.  
3. See you tomorrow. 4. At the ticket counter.
- (5) 1. Less than 50 dollars. 2. She will be 70 years old.  
3. It's too expensive. 4. It's next week.

**Part 2**

- (6) 1. In Japan. 2. In Germany.  
3. In university in Japan. 4. In London.
- (7) 1. 0234-58-4139. 2. 0234-58-4193.  
3. 0234-85-4193. 4. 0234-85-4139.
- (8) 1. In a department store. 2. In a dentist's office.  
3. In a hospital. 4. At a station.
- (9) 1. Three. 2. Five 3. Six. 4. Eight.
- (10) 1. Salad and drink. 2. Salad.  
3. Dessert. 4. Salad and dessert.

**Part 3**

**A**

- (11) 1. A party. 2. A game. 3. A dance. 4. A meeting.
- (12) 1. Because he is going to take her to Sara's house.  
2. Because he is going to pick up some food.  
3. Because she is sick in bed.  
4. Because he has to finish a report.

**B**

- (13) 1. In the 15<sup>th</sup> century.                      2. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century.  
3. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century.                      4. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- (14) 1. He was a doctor.                      2. He was a science teacher.  
3. He was an artist.                      4. He was a painter.
- (15) 1. The one-pound ball reached the ground first.  
2. The heavier one hit the ground first.  
3. Neither of them hit the ground.  
4. They reached the ground at the same time.

**2**

Choose the right answer to finish each sentence.

- (16) When we study world trade, the balance of (        ) and demand is very important.  
1. supply                      2. present                      3. provide                      4. support
- (17) As the proverb goes, "Strike while the iron is (        )."  
1. warm                      2. hot                      3. cool                      4. cold
- (18) In Japan May 4 is a national (        ).  
1. event                      2. vacation                      3. holiday                      4. festival

**3**

Choose the right answer which has the same meaning as the underlined part.

- (19) It is out of the question to climb that high mountain.  
1. impossible                      2. possible                      3. easy                      4. difficult
- (20) I'm sure he didn't do it on purpose.  
1. rarely                      2. accidentally                      3. carelessly                      4. intentionally
- (21) You should go to the hospital right away.  
1. once                      2. later                      3. again                      4. immediately
- (22) A.S.A.P. stands for "hurry up."  
1. reads                      2. means                      3. says                      4. finds
- (23) She looks after the disabled.  
1. takes care of                      2. sees off                      3. gets hold of                      4. waits for

**4 Choose the right answer to finish each sentence.**

- (24) The sky is getting dark. Let's go home before it ( ).  
1. rains                      2. will rain                      3. will be raining                      4. would rain
- (25) "Mr. Smith was injured while he was playing soccer yesterday."  
"He ( ) his warm-up exercises first."  
1. should do    2. should be done  
3. should have done    4. should be doing
- (26) "Look! The window's open."  
"That's strange. I remember ( ) it last night."  
1. to close                      2. closing                      3. to have closed                      4. closed
- (27) She can ( ) do so much work in such a short time.  
1. hard                      2. harder                      3. hardly                      4. the hardest
- (28) You will be sick ( ) you stop working so hard.  
1. since                      2. if                      3. because                      4. unless
- (29) I am not ( ) I was ten years ago!  
1. what                      2. that                      3. which                      4. whom
- (30) Tom didn't pass the test, but he is still studying hard.  
Please give him ( ) chance.  
1. again                      2. another                      3. the others                      4. the other
- (31) Mary insisted that Jack ( ) with the group.  
1. stay                      2. stays                      3. to stay                      4. staying
- (32) She sat on the chair with her legs ( ).  
1. crossed                      2. crossing                      3. cross                      4. to cross
- (33) This is the classroom ( ) I first met you.  
1. when                      2. which                      3. how                      4. where

**5 Choose the right order of the words to finish the sentence.**

(34) My father told me ( A ) (   ) (   ) ( B ) much money on comic books.

[ spend, too, to, not ]

1. to — too

2. not — too

3. to — not

4. too — not

(35) My aunt gave me ( A ) (   ) ( B ) (   ) Italy.

[ in, had bought, she, the bag ]

1. the bag — had bought

2. the bag — she

3. she — the bag

4. had bought — she

(36) "May I borrow your dictionary?"

"I'm sorry, but Betty (   ) ( A ) (   ) ( B ) (   ) ."

[ back, to me, hasn't, brought, it ]

1. back — hasn't

2. brought — it

3. brought — back

4. back — it

(37) My sister's high school has (   ) ( A ) (   ) ( B ) (   ) mine.

[ as, as, many, students, twice ]

1. many — twice

2. as — students

3. twice — students

4. as — as

(38) He seems (   ) ( A ) (   ) ( B ) (   ) with the accident.

[ to, to, have, do, nothing ]

1. have — to

2. do — to

3. have — do

4. to — to

**6 Read the passage and choose the right answer to finish the sentence.**

There is no longer simply a right way and a wrong way of doing things in today's world. What may be considered polite behavior in one culture may be considered extremely rude in another. For people who travel to other parts of the world or who live in multi-cultural societies, it is important to understand the social rules of the groups with which they have contact. Sometimes you can't do the things that would be considered natural in your own culture. A simple misunderstanding could cause a friendship to end and create an enemy too.

One example of this way of thinking is that many ethnic groups feel hugging and kissing are not only an acceptable form of greeting but also show respect. On the other hand, hugging and kissing may make someone feel very uncomfortable. And in some societies physical contact, however friendly and casual, with a member of the opposite sex is strictly taboo.

The amount of eye contact people have with each other also reflects one's cultural background. Traditionally, Americans expect a person to look them in the eye when they are having a conversation, and a person who avoids having eye contact may be considered to be bad or unreliable. However, many people from Asian, Latin American and Caribbean cultures avoid eye contact as a sign of respect.

It is also wise to choose a gift with care. A dinner guest might bring a beautiful bouquet of yellow flowers to an Iranian friend, not knowing that in Iran yellow flowers represent an enemy and a gift of yellow flowers announces that you hate that person. I heard a story where an American girl gave white chrysanthemums to a Chinese family. Her friends accepted the gift, but she had no idea that the flowers she brought are commonly used for funerals.

By learning the customs and values of other cultures, a person will be able to enjoy a rich relationship with a variety of people. Flexibility and understanding are very important if you want to have friends from all over the world.

funeral---ceremony for the dead

- (39) In today's world, \_\_\_\_\_.
1. there is no living in multi-cultural societies
  2. what is polite in your own culture is the same in another
  3. it is clear that you have enemies in other countries
  4. there is a great variety of ways in doing things
- (40) When you travel abroad, \_\_\_\_\_.
1. you'll understand the right ways of doing things
  2. you should do the same things as you do in your country
  3. you need to know the social rules of the country you are in
  4. your behavior is rude to the people in other countries
- (41) Hugging and kissing \_\_\_\_\_.
1. show respect
  2. are a good form of greeting in many ethnic groups
  3. are acceptable all over the world
  4. create an enemy
- (42) When you talk with American people, \_\_\_\_\_.
1. you should avoid eye contact
  2. you should make eye contact
  3. you can talk as you like
  4. you should be unreliable
- (43) In choosing a gift for someone, \_\_\_\_\_.
1. you don't need to know what the person you are giving the gift to wants
  2. you should not choose white or yellow flowers
  3. flowers are an acceptable gifts for most cultures
  4. you should think about his or her cultural background
- (44) In China, chrysanthemums are generally used for \_\_\_\_\_.
1. funerals
  2. enemies
  3. dinner
  4. parties
- (45) If you give yellow flowers to an Iranian friend, \_\_\_\_\_.
1. the friend will feel uncomfortable
  2. the friend will know you like him
  3. the friend will be very happy
  4. the friend may thank you a lot
- (46) This passage is about \_\_\_\_\_.
1. how to have conversations
  2. keeping traditional American culture
  3. the correct way of giving gifts
  4. the importance of learning other cultures with other people





聞き取りテスト問題 (約15分)

平成15年度 英語学力テスト B

- 1 ただ今から放送による聞き取りテストを行います。問題は全部で15問あり、3つのパートに分かれています。各パート毎に説明がありますのでよく聞いてください。では始めます。  
(※選択肢は読まれません)

パート1。パート1は放送される英語に続くものとして最もふさわしいものを選ぶ問題です。放送は2回繰り返します。では始めます。

- (1) Would you mind if I turn off the TV?

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Yes, I'll do it.          | 2. No, not at all.          |
| 3. No, turn it off yourself. | 4. Yes, I'm turning it off. |

- (2) Didn't you watch the TV program last night?

- |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. No, I didn't watch it. | 2. Yes, I didn't watch it. |
| 3. No, I won't watch it.  | 4. Me, too.                |

- (3) How many kinds of coins do we have in Japan?

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 1. One. | 2. Two. |
| 3. Six. | 4. Ten. |

- (4) A: Excuse me. Is this train going to Mito?

B: Yes, but this is a limited express so you have to have a special ticket.

A: OK. Where can I get one?

- |                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. In about an hour. | 2. Have a nice trip.      |
| 3. See you tomorrow. | 4. At the ticket counter. |

- (5) A: May I help you?

B: Yes. I'd like to buy a birthday present for my grandmother.

A: How much would you like to spend?

- |                              |
|------------------------------|
| 1. Less than 50 dollars.     |
| 2. She will be 70 years old. |
| 3. It's too expensive.       |
| 4. It's next week.           |

パート 2。パート 2 は対話を聞いてそれに続く質問に答える問題です。その答えとして最も適しているものを選びなさい。放送は 2 回繰り返します。では始めます。

(6) A: Kenji is coming to meet us at our place tonight.

B: He is a half-Japanese half-German guy, right?

A: Yes. His parents are in Germany, but he is here in Japan as an exchange student.

Question: Where are Kenji's parents?

- |                            |                |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. In Japan.               | 2. In Germany. |
| 3. In university in Japan. | 4. In London.  |

(7) A: Linda, shall we eat pizza this evening?

B: Sounds great. I'd love to.

A: But I lost the phone number of the pizza shop. Do you know it?

B: Yes. It's 0234-58-4193.

Question: What is the phone number of the pizza shop?

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. 0234-58-4139. | 2. 0234-58-4193. |
| 3. 0234-85-4193. | 4. 0234-85-4139. |

(8) A: Hi, Bob. Please have a seat. What's the matter?

B: I have a stomachache. I've been busy recently. I don't want to eat anything.

A: That's too bad. I think you are stressed out. Well, take these pills after every meal and sleep well. Take care of yourself.

B: Thank you. When should I come next?

Question: Where does this conversation take place?

- |                           |
|---------------------------|
| 1. In a department store. |
| 2. In a dentist's office. |
| 3. In a hospital.         |
| 4. At a station.          |

(9) A: How many people will come to our party tonight?

B: I have invited three --- Kate, Mary and John.

A: I have invited Jim and his wife.

B: Oh, Kate will bring her boyfriend.

Question: How many people will come to the party tonight?

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Three. | 2. Five.  |
| 3. Six.   | 4. Eight. |

(10) A: Excuse me, but what does lunch A include?

B: Rice, soup, today's main dish, and coffee.

A: I see. How about lunch B ?

B: It includes rice, soup, salad, today's main dish, coffee and dessert.

Question: What is the difference between lunch A and lunch B?

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Salad and drink. | 2. Salad.             |
| 3. Dessert.         | 4. Salad and dessert. |

パート3。パート3はまとまった2つの英文A, Bを聞いてそれに続く質問に答える問題です。その答えとして最も適しているものを選びなさい。放送はそれぞれ2回繰り返します。では始めます。

[A]

[phone ringing ....]

Hi, this is Sara. I'm sorry I'm not in. Just leave a message.

[Beep]

Hi, Sara. This is Hank. I'm just calling to let you know that I'll be a little late to the party tomorrow night. I have to work a few extra hours to finish a report. I should leave the office sometime between seven and eight. Oh, and then I'm planning on dropping by Lisa's house for about an hour since she's been sick recently. Oh, one more thing. I'll stop by my house to pick up some food and then come to the party. See you then.

(11) What will take place at Sara's house tomorrow?

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A party. | 2. A game.    |
| 3. A dance. | 4. A meeting. |

(12) Why is Hank going to visit Lisa after work?

- |   |
|---|
| 1. Because he is going to take her to Sara's house. |
| 2. Because he is going to pick up some food.        |
| 3. Because she is sick in bed.                      |
| 4. Because he has to finish a report.               |

**B**

Galileo Galilei was born in Italy in 1564. His father sent him to school to study medicine. But Galileo came to like mathematics and science better, so he became not a doctor, but a science teacher.

As a scientist, he made a lot of interesting and useful discoveries. He was interested in the speed of falling things. If you drop a ten-pound weight and a one pound weight from the roof of a building at the same time, which will reach the ground first? Most people in those days thought that the heavier weight would reach the ground first. Galileo said that things of different weights would fall at the same speed, but people laughed at him.

One day he climbed a tower and dropped two iron balls from the top of the tower. One ball was one-pound, and the other was ten-pound. They both hit the ground at the same time. People couldn't believe what they saw. However, Galileo showed to them that his idea was right!

(13) In what century was Galileo born?

- 1. In the 15th century.
- 2. In the 16th century.
- 3. In the 17th century.
- 4. In the 18th century.

(14) What was Galileo's job?

- 1. He was a doctor.
- 2. He was a science teacher.
- 3. He was an artist.
- 4. He was a painter.

(15) What happened when Galileo dropped two different iron balls at the same time from the top of the tower?

- 1. The one-pound ball reached the ground first.
- 2. The heavier one hit the ground first.
- 3. Neither of them hit the ground.
- 4. They reached the ground at the same time.

以上で放送による聞き取りテストを終わります。次の問題に進みなさい。

平成15年度 英語学力テストB 解答

大問	小問	正解	配点	大問	小問	正解	配点	大問	小問	正解	配点
1	(1)	2	各 2 30点	3	(19)	1	各 2 10点	6	(39)	4	各 3 24点
	(2)	1			(20)	4			(40)	3	
	(3)	3			(21)	4			(41)	2	
	(4)	4			(22)	2			(42)	2	
	(5)	1			(23)	1			(43)	4	
	(6)	2		4	(24)	1	(44)		1		
	(7)	2			(25)	3	(45)		1		
	(8)	3			(26)	2	(46)		4		
	(9)	3			(27)	3					
	(10)	4			(28)	4					
	(11)	1			(29)	1					
	(12)	3			(30)	2					
	(13)	2			(31)	1					
	(14)	2			(32)	1					
	(15)	4			(33)	4					
2	(16)	1	各 2 6点	5	(34)	2	各 2 10点				
	(17)	2			(35)	1					
	(18)	3			(36)	3					
			(37)		2						
			(38)		1						

## ① 聞き取り問題

### パート 1

- (1) Would you mind if I turn off the TV?  
\*Would you mind~? に対する答え方に注意。
- (2) Didn't you watch the TV program last night?  
\*否定疑問文で聞かれても答え方は同じ。
- (3) How many kinds of coins do we have in Japan?
- (4) A: Excuse me. Is this train going to Mito?  
B: Yes, but this is a limited express so you have to have a special ticket.  
A: OK. Where can I get one?
- (5) A: May I help you?  
B: Yes. I'd like to buy a birthday present for my grandmother.  
A: How much would you like to spend?

### パート 2

- (6) A: Kenji is coming to meet us at our place tonight.  
B: He is a half-Japanese half-German guy, right?  
A: Yes. His parents are in Germany, but he is here in Japan as an exchange student.

**Question**: Where are Kenji's parents?

(ケンジの両親はどこにいますか)

- (7) A: Linda, shall we eat pizza this evening?  
B: Sounds great. I'd love to.  
A: But I lost the phone number of the pizza shop. Do you know it?  
B: Yes. It's 0234-58-4193.

**Question**: What is the phone number of the pizza shop?

(ピザ店の電話番号は何番ですか)

\*電話番号を聞き取れるかがポイント。

- (8) A: Hi, Bob. Please have a seat. What's the matter?  
B: I have a stomachache. I've been busy recently. I don't want to eat anything.  
A: That's too bad. I think you are stressed out. Well, take these pills after every meal and sleep well. Take care of yourself.  
B: Thank you. When should I come next?

**Question**: Where does this conversation take place? (これはどこでの会話ですか)

- (9) A: How many people will come to our party tonight?

B: I have invited three — Kate, Mary and John.

A: I have invited Jim and his wife.

B: Oh, Kate will bring her boyfriend.

**Question**: How many people will come to the party tonight?

(何人の人がパーティーに来ますか)

- (10) A: Excuse me, but what does lunch A include?

B: Rice, soup, today's main dish, and coffee.

A: I see. How about lunch B?

B: It includes rice, soup, salad, today's main dish, coffee and dessert.

**Question**: What is the difference between lunch A and lunch B?

(AランチとBランチのちがいは何ですか)

### パート 3

#### A 放送された英文

[Phone ringing ...]

Hi, this is Sara. I'm sorry I'm not in. Just leave a message.

[Beep]

Hi, Sara. This is Hank. I'm just calling to let you know that I'll be a little late to the party tomorrow night. I have to work a few extra hours to finish a report. I should leave the office sometime between seven and eight. Oh, and then I'm planning on dropping by Lisa's house for about an hour since she's been sick recently. Oh, one more thing. I'll stop by my house to pick up some food and then come to the party. See you then.

(1) 「明日サラの家で何が催されるのか」

(2) 「なぜハンクは仕事の帰りにリサをたずねるのか」

#### B 放送された英文

Galileo Galilei was born in Italy in 1564. His father sent him to school to study medicine. But Galileo came to like mathematics and science better, so he became not a doctor, but a science teacher.

As a scientist, he made a lot of interesting and useful discoveries. He was interested in the speed of falling things. If you drop a ten-pound weight and a one pound weight from the roof of a building at the same time, which will reach the ground first? Most people in those days thought that the heavier weight would reach the ground first. Galileo said that things of different weights would fall at the same speed, but people laughed at him.

One day he climbed a tower and dropped two iron balls from the top of the tower. One ball was one-pound, and the other was ten-pound. They both hit the ground at the same time. People couldn't believe what they saw. However, Galileo showed to them that his idea was right!

- (13) 「ガリレオは何世紀に生まれたか」  
 (14) 「ガリレオの仕事は何か」  
 (15) 「ガリレオがタワーの上から、重さのちがう2つのボールを落としたらどうなったか」

## ② 空所補充問題

- (16) 「需要と供給」を意味する決り文句的な表現。  
 (17) ことわざ「鉄は熱いうちに打て」。  
 (18) 日本の5月4日は国民の休日。

## ③ 同意語(句)選択問題

- (19) out of the question

問題にならない、まったく不可能で

- (20) on purpose

故意に、わざと \*rarely めったに～ない

- (21) right away ただちに

- (22) A.S.A.P. = as soon as possible

stand for ～ ～を表す

- (23) look after ～ ～を世話する、面倒を見る

the disabled 身体障害者

## ④ 空所補充問題

- (24) 「雨が降ってくる前に帰ろう」

時、条件を表す副詞節では、未来を表す内容でも現在形を使う。

- (25) 「彼は初めに準備運動をすべきだったのに」

助動詞+have+過去分詞。過去の事柄に対する推量、後悔、非難を表す。この場合準備運動をしなかったことへの後悔を表す。

- (26) 「見て！窓が開いているよ」「変だなあ、昨夜閉めたのを覚えているのに」

文脈から、remember ---ing 「～したことを覚えている」が適切。

- (27) 「彼女はそんな短期間でそんなに多くの仕事をするのはほとんど不可能だ」

hardly 「ほとんど～ない」「めったに～ない」

- (28) 「そんなに一生懸命働くのをやめなければ、病気になるよ」

unless ～しない限り

- (29) 「私は10年前の私ではない」

関係代名詞whatを使った慣用表現の一つ。

- (30) 「トムは試験に合格しなかったけど、今でも一生懸命勉強している。彼にもう一度チャンスを与えてください」

another, the other(s)の使い分けに注意。

- (31) 「メアリーはジャックがそのグループにとどまるべきだと主張した」

insist that S (should) do ～

shouldが省略され、動詞の原形が残っている。

- (32) 「彼女は脚を組んで座った」

付帯状況を表すwithの用法。with her legs crossedで足が交差している状態を表す。

- (33) 「ここは私が初めてあなたに会った教室です」

先行詞は場所を表す名詞なのでwhereを選ぶ。

## ⑤ 並べかえ問題

- (34) not to spend too

tell ... not to ～

「...に～しないように言う」

- (35) the bag she had bought in

「彼女がイタリアで買ったバッグ」

関係代名詞(目的格)の省略

- (36) hasn't brought it back to me

現在完了形の文。「to me」があるのでSVOOではなくSVOの文。itの位置にも注意。

- (37) twice as many students as

twice as ... as ～ (～の2倍...)

倍数をあらわす表現に注意。

(38) to have nothing to do

have nothing to do with ~ (～とは関係ない)

⑥ 長文読解問題

日本語訳例

今日の世界において、何かをするときに明白な正しい方法や間違った方法はもはや存在しない。ある文化圏において礼儀正しいとされることが、別の文化圏においては極端に失礼なこととされうる。異なった文化圏を旅行する人や、文化の入り混じった社会で生活する人にとって、自分が遭遇する社会のルールを理解することは重要である。時には、自分が過ごしていた社会でごく自然にしてきたことを、(新しい社会では)できないこともあるのだ。ちょっとした誤解によって、友情が終わり、(相手に) 敵意を抱かせてしまうこともあり得る。

たとえばこんな例がある。多くの民族はハグやキスを挨拶のときの好ましい形態と思うだけでなく、敬意も表すものとする。ところが一方では、ハグやキスは人を不快にさせるものにもなりうる。肉体的な接触は、たとえばそれがどんなに親しみを込めた何気ないものであっても、異性に対するものは厳密に禁止されている社会もある。

視線を合わせる回数も文化的背景が影響する。昔からアメリカ人は会話ををするときに、目を合わせて会話することを好む。目を避けることがあれば、何か後ろめたいことがあると不信に思われてしまう。しかし、アジア、ラテンアメリカ、カリブ海諸島の人々は敬意の表れとして視線をそらすことも多い。

注意して贈り物を選ぶことも大事である。イランでは黄色い花が敵意を表し、黄色い花を贈ることは贈った相手のことを嫌っていると意味することを知らないで、イラン人の友達から夕食に招かれた人が、黄色い花を持っていくかもしれない。聞いた話だが、あるアメリカ人の女の子が中国人の家族に白い菊の花をプレゼントした。中国人はその花を受け取ったが、中国では一般的に白い菊の花は葬式に使われる、ということを彼女は知らなかった。

他の文化の習慣や価値観を学ぶことによって、さまざまな人々と豊かな関係を築くことができるようになるだろう。世界中の人々と友達になりたいのならば、柔軟に相手を理解することはとても重要である。

(39) 「今日の世界では…」

正解 4 「多くの何かをするやり方がある」

(40) 「外国を旅する時には…」

正解 3 「自分がいる社会のルールを知る必要がある」

(41) 「ハグやキスは…」

正解 2 「多くの社会では挨拶のときの好ましい形態である」

(42) 「アメリカ人と話すときには…」

正解 2 「目を合わせるべきだ」

(43) 「プレゼントを選ぶときには…」

正解 4 「相手の文化的背景を考慮するべきだ」

(44) 「中国では、一般的に白い菊の花は…の時に使われる」

正解 1 「葬儀」

(45) 「イラン人へ黄色い花を贈ったら、…」

正解 1 「相手は不快に思うだろう」

(46) 「この文章は…について書かれている」

正解 4 「他の文化を学ぶことの重要性」