

Super Red スーパーレッドコース



●リスニングテスト見本

SUPER RED COURSE **Listening Drill ①**

UNIT 「講義」の聞き取りトレーニング(1)

●Direction
これから放送される講義を聞き、次の(1)~(5)の質問に対して講義の内容と一致する答えを選び、その記号を記しなさい。英文は2度読まれます。

(1) How many new titles are published in the United States every year?
ア About 1,000. イ About 10,000.
ウ About 100,000. エ About 1,000,000.

(2) The speaker claims that traditional bookstores offer more choice to customers than chain bookstores. Which of the following kinds of books does she *not* mention as being on sale in traditional bookstores?
ア Classic books.
イ Best-selling books.
ウ Second-hand books.
エ Books from academic publishers.

(3) What is the idea of "publishing-on-demand"?
ア Bookstores will only sell books for which there is a great demand.
イ Customers will be able to find books by pushing a button on a computer.
ウ Customers will be able to choose the cover and binding of any book they buy.
エ Books which are less popular will be printed when customers ask for them.

(4) According to the speaker, which of the following is the best thing about shopping in a traditional bookstore?
Customers can
ア look at covers and descriptions of books.
イ easily find particular books they are looking for.
ウ easily find the most popular books on the shelves.
エ often find interesting books that they did not plan to buy.

(5) What is the speaker's conclusion?
In the twenty-first century it is likely that
ア traditional books and traditional bookstores will survive.
イ chain bookstores will drive traditional bookstores out of business.
ウ new technology will cause the disappearance of the traditional book.
エ many slow-selling books will only be available by "publishing-on-demand."

*各5点

(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____ (5) _____

()年 ()組 ()番 名前()

Score: _____ / 25

●指導マニュアル見本

● 実物(A4判)を70%に縮小しています。

SUPER RED COURSE **Listening Drill ①**

UNIT 「講義」の聞き取りトレーニング(1) [Level 3]

▼放送文

① The book trade at the beginning of the twenty-first century seems surprisingly healthy. In the United States alone, about 100,000 new titles are published every year, and most of these books are bought in bookstores.

The last twenty years have seen the rise of chain bookstores — that is, shops which are branches of big, often nationwide companies. In chain bookstores, which operate more like supermarkets than traditional bookstores, a typical paperback will only stay on the shelves for a period of about six weeks to three months. Such stores make money by selling a lot of copies of a very few titles, often offering best-sellers at big discounts to attract customers. They usually don't have many older or slower-selling titles — and this, of course, reduces choice for the customers. At first, it was thought that competition from such chain bookstores would lead to the disappearance of traditional bookstores where the salespeople actually know about books and are not content to sell only this season's best-sellers.

② The traditional bookstore has not, however, been driven out of business by the chains. Instead, a new generation of stores that sell books to enthusiastic book lovers has emerged. Such places, which stock an enormous number of books, and which feel more like libraries than dynamic sales centres, sell not only best-sellers but classic books and serious works from academic publishers. The success of such stores shows that there are enough book lovers to guarantee the survival of traditional booksellers.

③ But how will we all — book lovers, booksellers, and publishers — deal with the book of the future? Perhaps with something called publishing-on-demand. The idea is that a customer will go into a bookstore and be able to look at covers and descriptions of books. If the customer wants to buy an item that's not a current best-seller, the shop assistant will find it on the store's computer, push a button, and tell the customer to come back in twenty minutes. When the customer returns, the book, created on the spot by high-speed copying and binding, will be ready to take away. Stores will still have copies of the most popular

1