

統一テスト対策問題集 1

for

the Students of Tuesday English Seminar

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イディオム

◆英文中の下線部と最も近い意味になる語(句)を選ぶ。

- (1) As a rule, traffic is heavy on Mondays.
 1. Sometime 2. Hardly 3. Always 4. Generally
- (2) He agreed with his wife to some extent.
 1. partly 2. perfectly 3. unwillingly 4. delightfully
- (3) Bill often turns up at parties without an invitation.
 1. enjoys himself greatly 2. appears unexpectedly
 3. excites himself suddenly 4. proved merrily
- (4) They carried on with their work in spite of the noise outside.
 1. finished doing 2. gave up doing
 3. continued doing 4. began doing
- (5) I got these new dictionaries for nothing.
 1. free 2. open 3. neither 4. nowhere
- (6) We cannot rely on Mary because she never keeps her word.
 1. writes any letters 2. speaks in a low voice
 3. holds her tongue 4. fulfill her promise
- (7) Please make yourself at home.
 1. comfortable 2. polite 3. helpful 4. quiet
- (8) The accident took place where the three roads met.
 1. put 2. happened 3. got 4. raised
- (9) All at once there came a heavy thunderstorm.
 1. At once 2. Once upon a time
 3. Suddenly 4. Accidentally
- (10) It was dark, and we could not make out who was coming along the road.
 1. think 2. see 3. indicate 4. believe
- (11) He is looked upon as the best doctor in town.
 1. respected 2. despised 3. regarded 4. expected
- (12) What became of the old man who lived beside the school?
 1. cared 2. looked after 3. happened to 4. was
- (13) She left without so much as saying good-bye.
 1. most 2. even 3. still 4. exactly
- (14) Tom is a good-natured boy; he takes after his grandfather.
 1. resembles 2. cares for 3. favors 4. likes
- (15) I wouldn't put up with his attitude if I were you.
 1. adopt 2. praise 3. tolerate 4. support

- (16) We are **only too** glad to visit the museum.
1. hardly 2. very 3. seldom 4. not so
- (17) He **gave in** to my opinion.
1. stuck 2. opposed 3. yielded 4. agreed
- (18) I tried to translate the poem **word for word**.
1. hard 2. literally
3. wholeheartedly 4. generally
- (19) Are you going to give up smoking **for good**?
1. healthily 2. permanently 3. willingly 4. deliberately
- (20) The scenery is beautiful **beyond description**.
1. indescribably 2. wordlessly 3. silently 4. involuntarily
- (21) The accident was **due to** his careless driving.
1. consisted of 2. the reason for 3. avoided by 4. caused by
- (22) It is no use trying to **catch up with** him.
1. overtake 2. arrest 3. endure 4. caution
- (23) It is not likely that he did it **on purpose**.
1. aimlessly 2. accidentally 3. casually 4. intentionally
- (24) Her bright red hair made her **stand out** from the others.
1. isolated 2. escape 3. silent 4. distinguished
- (25) She **burst into tears** when she heard the news.
1. cried with regret 2. shouted aloud
3. happened to shout 4. started to cry suddenly
- (26) I believe that Jim would **no doubt** come.
1. quickly 2. certainly 3. usually 4. exactly
- (27) I **had no idea** what he really meant.
1. didn't remember 2. didn't know 3. didn't guess 4. didn't hear
- (28) Bob **caught hold of** me by the neck in public.
1. touched 2. pushed 3. seized 4. pulled
- (29) Can I **call up** again later this evening?
1. visit 2. greet 3. cry 4. telephone
- (30) This is **by no means** what I intended.
1. none but 2. not at all 3. never without 4. nothing less than
- (31) I haven't seen you for a long time. Come and see me **once in a while**.
1. often 2. always 3. frequently 4. occasionally
- (32) What you suggested is **out of the question**.
1. impossible 2. right 3. easy 4. important
- (33) His mother told me to go home **without delay** as it was getting late.
1. on time 2. at once 3. all the time 4. first of all
- (34) The trip was **called off** owing to the bad weather.
1. postponed 2. planned 3. canceled 4. prevented

- (35) You must go and see him **by all means**.
 1. as usual 2. anyhow 3. in secret 4. without fail
- (36) **At times**, it rains very hard in this part of the country.
 1. For the present 2. At a time 3. Now and then 4. At the worst
- (37) How did it **come about** that he was attacked?
 1. happen 2. keep 3. follow 4. report
- (38) She tried to defend the championship **without success**.
 1. with ease 2. in vain 3. for certain 4. by mistake
- (39) We must **take into account** his long absence.
 1. explain 2. record 3. stop 4. consider
- (40) **What do you say to** taking a little rest?
 1. Would you mind 2. Are you busy in
 3. How about 4. Why don't you like
- (41) Farmers who lived on **nothing but** potatoes had less work to do than other farmers.
 1. only 2. except 3. not all 4. very little
- (42) John used to **stand by** me whenever I was in trouble.
 1. comfort 2. neglect 3. overlook 4. support
- (43) We cannot **make up for** lost time.
 1. make use of 2. rely on 3. compensate for 4. account for
- (44) I don't know what he **is up to**.
 1. is getting up for 2. is planning 3. is complaining 4. is upstairs doing something
- (45) The secretary couldn't **get in touch with** her boss.
 1. obey 2. contact 3. agree with 4. distinguish
- (46) I'm staying at the hotel **for the time being**.
 1. at the moment 2. at the same time 3. hitherto 4. not for money
- (47) Let's take a rest. I'm **worn out**.
 1. hungry 2. thirsty 3. exhausted 4. embarrassed
- (48) He **hit on** the plan after long meditation.
 1. adopted 2. supported 3. criticized 4. discovered
- (49) Please tell me your educational background **in advance**.
 1. immediately 2. at first 3. beforehand 4. directly
- (50) **No more than** a hundred people came to his concert yesterday.
 1. Over 2. About 3. Just 4. Only
- (51) **By and by** it will storm very hard.
 1. Once in a while 2. Before long 3. Now and then 4. By all means
- (52) I will **take on** three persons to do the work.
 1. find 2. employ 3. leave 4. call
- (53) He was taught never to **go against** his parents' wishes.
 1. oppose 2. follow 3. disagree 4. attack
- (54) That girl is, **on the whole**, a good child, but today she is a little naughty.
 1. so to speak 2. in general 3. for example 4. what is called

- (55) **As to** your opinion, I have something to tell you.
1. Supposing 2. Concerning 3. Taking 4. Thinking
- (56) She couldn't **account for** her own conduct.
1. understand 2. achieve 3. explain 4. remember
- (57) People should not be **indifferent to** politics.
1. the same as 2. ignorant of 3. uninterested in 4. uncertain about
- (58) This will **increase** the importance of the plans.
1. go up 2. add to 3. take up 4. get to
- (59) A person who does things **by halves** will never be great.
1. easily 2. incompletely 3. differently 4. wrongly
- (60) The police are now **looking into** the case of the accident.
1. investigating 2. proving 3. justifying 4. concluding
- (61) He always **lost his temper** when he was young.
1. became ill 2. felt sad 3. got angry 4. gave up
- (62) She is **looked up to** by all the students of her high school.
1. liked 2. respected 3. ignored 4. understood
- (63) **Hold your tongue** while I'm talking to you.
1. Hold on 2. Keep standing 3. Start talking 4. Be silent
- (64) We told him not to **cut in** our conversation.
1. stand 2. switch 3. interrupt 4. finish
- (65) **In view of** the current situation, we must talk over the plan again.
1. Concerning 2. Considering 3. Regarding 4. Owing to
- (66) You are supposed to **be through with** your work by 6 o'clock.
1. have continued 2. have repeated 3. have finished 4. have started
- (67) After I arrived in France, I **picked up** a tolerable knowledge of French within a week.
1. learned 2. thought 3. showed 4. lifted
- (68) I would rather **put up** at a Japanese-style inn than at a Western-style one.
1. stand 2. stay 3. arrive 4. get
- (69) He is **in charge of** the school.
1. the head of 2. the owner of 3. responsible for 4. finding fault with
- (70) I **came across** an interesting news item.
1. crossed out 2. chanced to find 3. threw away 4. read thoroughly
- (71) Mary told him **once for all** that she wouldn't go out with him.
1. in the first place 2. in a final manner
3. all at once 4. several times
- (72) They **escaped** with all her money.
1. took off 2. brought back 3. caught up 4. ran away
- (73) His parents were **well off** when he was a child.
1. rich 2. happy 3. poor 4. ill
- (74) What **on earth** are you doing there?
1. so 2. ever 3. even 4. just

- (75) She soon **recovered from** her influenza.
1. took on 2. did with 3. came across 4. got over
- (76) The man **made for** the entrance to the hall.
1. tried to 2. built 3. paid 4. advanced toward
- (77) You have a lot to **see to** this morning.
1. show off 2. deal with 3. look out 4. set up
- (78) Did you do the work **all by yourself**?
1. of your own 2. by your own 3. on your own 4. for your own
- (79) The meeting was **held up** because of the storm.
1. approved 2. canceled 3. adjusted 4. delayed
- (80) He tried his best not to **let down** his parents.
1. disappoint 2. refuse 3. miss 4. obey
- (81) I'm sure you'll succeed **in the long run**.
1. in all 2. at last 3. in the end 4. in any case
- (82) Mother used to tell us to **put away** our toys.
1. put up 2. set aside 3. turn off 4. make for
- (83) I couldn't **take in** the situation at once when I entered the room.
1. understand 2. accept 3. imagine 4. make
- (84) Who **looked after** her mother while she was abroad?
1. cared for 2. lived with 3. called on 4. took around
- (85) Each of the boys spoke from experience **in turn**.
1. in the same way 2. all together
3. each other 4. one after another
- (86) He **went through** much hardship in his youth.
1. experienced 2. examined 3. completed 4. practiced
- (87) I couldn't attend the meeting **on account of** the accident yesterday.
1. according to 2. in spite of 3. due to 4. as for
- (88) I met her **by chance** on my way to school.
1. occasionally 2. suddenly 3. accidentally 4. frequently
- (89) You always **find fault with** my suggestions.
1. criticize 2. discover 3. praise 4. misunderstood
- (90) The Smiths are all **getting ready** for the party.
1. helping 2. cleaning 3. preparing 4. washing
- (91) You must **make up your mind** to do it all by yourself.
1. judge 2. decide 3. believe 4. wish
- (92) **Before long** we will arrive at Tokyo Station.
1. Next 2. Finally 3. First 4. Soon
- (93) She was alone, and **in addition** there was nobody else all around.
1. therefore 2. besides 3. then 4. more
- (94) They **brought up** their son to be truthful.
1. taught 2. took 3. made 4. raised

- (95) They tried to **get away** from the police, but in vain.
1. escape 2. leave 3. run 4. save
- (96) You are **at liberty** to wander anywhere in the park.
1. unexpected 2. about 3. free 4. permitted
- (97) Please **hold on** a moment.
1. stop 2. rest 3. wait 4. sleep
- (98) You should **get over** the shock of your mother's death.
1. reject 2. overcome 3. avoid 4. ignore
- (99) Would you **look over** her proposal once again?
1. examine 2. admit 3. rewrite 4. accept
- (100) You may **leave out** these words when there is no space.
1. omit 2. repeat 3. add 4. reduce
- (101) Persuading him to do the work is **next to** impossible.
1. almost 2. never 3. hardly 4. just
- (102) Will the police **look into** the murder case?
1. solve 2. develop 3. investigate 4. suspect
- (103) I'll **get the better of** him in tennis.
1. beat 2. hold 3. find 4. contact
- (104) It was very impossible of you to leave the hall **in the course of** the lecture.
1. after 2. between 3. for 4. during
- (105) Two Japanese **participated** in the contest.
1. got prize 2. took part 3. fell out 4. gave away
- (106) We were always **taken in** by her stories.
1. amused 2. moved 3. deceived 4. feared
- (107) Your behavior will **give rise to** misunderstandings.
1. reflect 2. explain 3. cause 4. correct
- (108) Everyone in the class **took to** her at once.
1. noticed 2. received 3. liked 4. found
- (109) She visits her grandmother every weekend **without fail** .
1. seldom 2. successfully 3. always 4. immediately
- (110) I'm **fed up with** her constant complaining.
1. anxious for 2. tired of 3. interested in 4. sure of
- (111) Thee poor cat was found **as good as** dead.
1. hardly 2. practically 3. at least 4. more than
- (112) They **set about** looking for the missing boat.
1. decided 2. stopped 3. started 4. discussed
- (113) We had to attend the meeting **in place of** our parents.
1. along with 2. instead of 3. without 4. besides
- (114) Did you do the work **by yourself**?
1. easily 2. better 3. alone 4. secretly

(115) Rescuing people from a burning house will **call for** great courage.

1. express 2. require 3. escape 4. overcome

(116) He got his job **by way of** an old friend of his.

1. across 2. after 3. over 4. through

解答

(1) 4 (2) 1 (3) 2 (4) 3 (5) 1 (6) 4 (7) 1 (8) 2 (9) 3 (10) 2

(11) 3 (12) 3 (13) 2 (14) 1 (15) 3 (16) 2 (17) 3 (18) 2 (19) 2 (20) 1

(21) 4 (22) 1 (23) 4 (24) 4 (25) 4 (26) 2 (27) 2 (28) 3 (29) 4 (30) 2

(31) 4 (32) 1 (33) 1 (34) 3 (35) 4 (36) 3 (37) 1 (38) 2 (39) 4 (40) 3

(41) 1 (42) 4 (43) 3 (44) 2 (45) 2 (46) 1 (47) 3 (48) 4 (49) 3 (50) 4

(51) 2 (52) 2 (53) 1 (54) 2 (55) 2 (56) 3 (57) 3 (58) 2 (59) 2 (60) 1

(61) 3 (62) 2 (63) 4 (64) 3 (65) 2 (66) 3 (67) 1 (68) 2 (69) 3 (70) 2

(71) 2 (72) 4 (73) 1 (74) 2 (75) 4 (76) 4 (77) 2 (78) 3 (79) 4 (80) 1

(81) 3 (82) 2 (83) 1 (84) 1 (85) 4 (86) 1 (87) 3 (88) 3 (89) 1 (90) 3

(91) 2 (92) 4 (93) 2 (94) 4 (95) 1 (96) 3 (97) 3 (98) 2 (99) 1 (100) 1

(101) 1 (102) 3 (103) 1 (104) 4 (105) 2 (106) 3 (107) 3 (108) 3 (109) 3 (110) 2

(111) 2 (112) 3 (113) 2 (114) 3 (115) 2 (116) 4

2

文法・語法

◆英文の空所に入る最も適当な語(句)を選ぶ問題。

- (1) () days went by, she grew more cheerful.
 1. As 2. While 3. When 4. Once
- (2) Please return the book when you () with it.
 1. will do 2. will have done 3. have done 4. have been doing
- (3) I have never read () interesting novel () this.
 1. a so / as 2. more / than 3. a more / than 4. such / as
- (4) He spends on his hobby () he earns.
 1. the all money 2. every money 3. which money 4. what money
- (5) She is always telling proudly that she has been to Europe () ten times.
 1. no more than 2. no less than 3. rather than 4. no better than
- (6) If I had more money, I () that house.
 1. can have bought 2. could buy
 3. can buy 4. could have bought
- (7) Strictly speaking, green tea and () are the same kind.
 1. black 2. black tea 3. black one 4. black ones
- (8) It's not on you that I depend, () on Jenny.
 1. it's 2. and 3. but 4. that
- (9) From among these horses you may choose () you like.
 1. which 2. whichever 3. what 4. whomever
- (10) Jim () have written his letter in French, for he doesn't know French at all.
 1. may 2. must 3. should 4. cannot
- (11) "Is it likely to stop raining?" "I'm afraid (). It will continue raining until tomorrow."
 1. not 2. to be not 3. so 4. it is
- (12) You look tired. () have a coffee break?
 1. What do you say to 2. Why don't you
 3. How about 4. What will you
- (13) "Didn't you catch the bus?" "()"
 1. Yes, I didn't miss it. 2. No, I caught it.
 3. Yes, I caught it. 4. Yes, I did not catch it.
- (14) I cannot help () at you.
 1. laugh 2. to laugh 3. laughing 4. being laughed
- (15) Work hard, () you will fail in the examination.
 1. and 2. but 3. or 4. so
- (16) () the sun, we could not live.
 1. Were it not for 2. Were not it for 3. Had it not for 4. Had not it for

- (17) It is () for you to solve this problem.
 1. cannot 2. not able 3. unable 4. impossible
- (18) To know is one thing, and to teach is ().
 1. two things 2. another 3. the other 4. others
- (19) The heavy rain prevented us () going there.
 1. from 2. for 3. to 4. of
- (20) "Is it true?" "No, it () true."
 1. must be 2. cannot be 3. may be 4. need not be
- (21) The river is () at this point.
 1. the deepest 2. deepest 3. the deeper 4. deeper
- (22) I will give him this book when he () here tomorrow.
 1. comes 2. will come 3. came 4. is coming
- (23) He worked hard, but he made () progress.
 1. few 2. a few 3. little 4. a little
- (24) Wine is made () grapes.
 1. of 2. out of 3. into 4. from
- (25) I don't look () him as a fool.
 1. to 2. at 3. like 4. on
- (26) There is no rule () has some exceptions.
 1. which 2. that 3. but 4. what
- (27) Please remain () for a few minutes.
 1. to sit 2. seated 3. seating 4. to seat
- (28) He was () his money yesterday.
 1. stolen 2. stolen with 3. robbed 4. robbed of
- (29) Would you please () me a few minutes?
 1. afford 2. permit 3. share 4. spare
- (30) Your mother is kindness ().
 1. herself 2. itself 3. by herself 4. for herself
- (31) New York is one of the cities () I'd like to visit.
 1. which 2. in which 3. what 4. where
- (32) He passed the examination, () made his parents very proud of him.
 1. it 2. that 3. which 4. what
- (33) If I had been there, I () with the accident.
 1. should be met 2. could meet 3. might meet 4. would have met
- (34) Take home () and tell me what you think of them afterward.
 1. these paintings of his 2. these his paintings
 3. his these paintings 4. his paintings at these
- (35) We () the letter yesterday, but it didn't arrive.
 1. must receive 2. must have received
 3. ought to receive 4. ought to have received
- (36) () parents are coming up to Tokyo tomorrow.

1. The both his 2. The both of his 3. His both 4. Both his
- (37) I have been trying to open the door, but it () open.
1. will not 2. must not 3. cannot 4. should not
- (38) The ice was () thick that we could skate on it.
1. very 2. so 3. enough 4. much
- (39) If I visit the castle once more, I () there three times.
1. have been 2. would be 3. will have been 4. will be
- (40) () is it made impossible to swim across the river?
1. Who 2. What 3. Which 4. By what
- (41) "What kind of paper do you need?" "Any paper will ()."
1. do 2. make 3. use 4. write
- (42) "Tom is going fishing with Brown and others tomorrow." "()"
1. So I do. 2. So do I. 3. So I am. 4. So am I.
- (43) () returning home, I turned on the radio.
1. On 2. At 3. By 4. For
- (44) () money he spends on his clothes, he never looks well-dressed.
1. How many 2. How much 3. However well 4. However much
- (45) The strain is () on his health.
1. putting 2. feeling 3. telling 4. affecting
- (46) It's time () to study.
1. you begin 2. you began 3. you will begin 4. you had begun
- (47) Watching football games on television is ().
1. fun 2. funny 3. funs 4. a fun
- (48) They don't want to go to the movies but I ().
1. want 2. don't 3. do 4. go
- (49) That fat man () lunch for more than thirty minutes.
1. has eaten 2. has eating 3. has been eaten 4. has been eating
- (50) We asked them () take part in the demonstration.
1. not to 2. to not 3. do not 4. did not
- (51) While staying in London, I heard the () news.
1. surprise 2. to surprise 3. surprising 4. surprised
- (52) The speed of an airplane is greater than () of a car.
1. this 2. that 3. it 4. one
- (53) We () about the matter till late at night.
1. discussed 2. told 3. talked 4. said
- (54) The woman () was old and bent.
1. I spoke to her 2. I spoke to 3. I spoke 4. spoke to
- (55) This is the house () I lived in my early days.
1. where 2. what 3. that 4. which
- (56) Oh, I can't make myself () in such a noisy classroom!
1. to hear 2. hear 3. to have heard 4. heard

- (74) () impressed me was that she was very diligent.
1. That 2. Which 3. What 4. Why
- (75) The boys () on the grass and watched white clouds floating.
1. laid 2. lain 3. lied 4. lay
- (76) I don't () going out but I prefer staying at home.
1. enjoy 2. help 3. mind 4. want
- (77) I know () it is like to be poor.
1. that 2. what 3. which 4. why
- (78) My watch is five minutes ().
1. late 2. passed 3. quick 4. slow
- (79) He told the story to () would listen.
1. however 2. whatever 3. whoever 4. whomever
- (80) () the changes of the season, how dull our life would be!
1. There are 2. Unless 3. We don't have 4. Without
- (81) We drank most of the coffee, so there was only () left.
1. a few 2. a little 3. none 4. nothing
- (82) I wish you () the party last Saturday.
1. attended 2. have attended 3. had attended 4. had been attended
- (83) Why did she let the cat () on the sofa?
1. sleep 2. sleeping 3. slept 4. to sleep
- (84) She took the trouble to help me () she was very busy.
1. although 2. because 3. since 4. if
- (85) He look very tired. He () have worked hard today.
1. could 2. can 3. should 4. must
- (86) I want a sports car, but I cannot afford to buy ().
1. it 2. one 3. that 4. this
- (87) There () to be a pond here when I was a boy.
1. came 2. had 3. used 4. were
- (88) The bird is () of an eagle.
1. the smallest 2. the most powerful
3. so large as any 4. half the size
- (89) I am sure that knowledge is () little value in itself.
1. by 2. for 3. in 4. of
- (90) It has been five years () I last came to this town.
1. after 2. before 3. since 4. until
- (91) Constant effort has made him () he is today.
1. what 2. when 3. where 4. why
- (92) It was careless () to forget his keys.
1. of him 2. on him 3. to him 4. with him.
- (93) () money is concerned, I owe him nothing.
1. So well as 2. For all 3. As to 4. As far as

- (94) He was standing with ().
1. his arms folded 2. across arms 3. folding his arms 4. arm in arm
- (95) Can you tell a French flag () an Italian flag?
1. from 2. by 3. of 4. with
- (96) There was () any food left for us.
1. few 2. little 3. scarcely 4. simply
- (97) It was a small house, but it () her needs perfectly.
1. found 2. gave 3. left 4. met
- (98) (), I don't like this place very much.
1. Generally speaking 2. To be frank with you
3. To my great pleasure 4. If possible
- (99) () he put on his coat, and then he picked up his stick.
1. First 2. In the first place 3. Firstly 4. For the first time
- (100) () your timely advice, I could not have made the discovery.
1. However 2. With all 3. But for 4. If it were not for
- (101) It was () test that I could not answer all the questions.
1. a so hard 2. a such hard 3. so hard a 4. such hard a
- (102) We will welcome () wants to come to the party.
1. everyone 2. those who 3. no matter whom 4. whoever
- (103) She won't mind () the chairperson of the meeting.
1. being 2. for accepting 3. of being chosen 4. to becoming
- (104) We should () it that our work is done by noon.
1. care for 2. get to 3. make for 4. see to
- (105) When we are told not to go, we become () eager to go.
1. so far 2. all the more 3. at last 4. too much
- (106) You can help some people, but you can't help ().
1. anyone 2. everyone 3. no one 4. someone
- (107) She () the bus before the accident took place.
1. has got off 2. had got off 3. should get off 4. had better get off
- (108) There wasn't () traffic on that street last night.
1. scarcely 2. seldom 3. many 4. much
- (109) He is such a famous novelist that any book he writes () well.
1. buys 2. gets 3. gives 4. sells
- (110) Do you remember () with me when a child?
1. to have played 2. playing 3. to play 4. that you play
- (111) Kobe is the () seaport of Japan.
1. second 2. second largest 3. secondly large 4. secondly largest
- (112) Nothing more () because of the storm.
1. could be done 2. could do 3. could done 4. could have done
- (113) I went to see her () I heard that she was ill.
1. moment 2. the moment 3. at the moment 4. on the moment

- (114) I want to (). It seems out of order.
1. have fixed this CD player 2. have this CD player fix
3. have this CD player fixed 4. have someone to fix this CD player
- (115) You should know () than to do such a foolish things.
1. better 2. less 3. more 4. sooner
- (116) Have you ever heard that song () in English?
1. sing 2. singing 3. sang 4. sung
- (117) The weight of the snow () the roof to fall down.
1. caused 2. had 3. let 4. took
- (118) () that is what he said, he must be a liar.
1. As if 2. But for 3. If 4. Now
- (119) He would feel better if he () more sleep.
1. gets 2. got 3. has gotten 4. will get
- (120) That job was rather boring, but () it paid well.
1. for all 2. in vain
3. on the other hand 4. to that extent
- (121) () being no bus service, I had to walk to the station.
1. There 2. With 3. Having 4. Because of
- (122) The one place () I did not look for the key was the cupboard.
1. what 2. when 3. where 4. which
- (123) He didn't buy any of the three dictionaries because he found () of them satisfactory.
1. anyone 2. either 3. neither 4. none
- (124) She needs the work () before June 1.
1. do 2. done 3. be done 4. have been done
- (125) () money is concerned, I owe him nothing.
1. So well as 2. So for 3. As to 4. As far as
- (126) () the rain has stopped, the field will dry out soon.
1. Although 2. Even if 3. Now that 4. While
- (127) Cancer can be treated if () in time.
1. discover 2. discovered 3. to discover 4. discovering
- (128) There were some magazines on the table, one () top of another.
1. for 2. of 3. on 4. over
- (129) () seems to be something wrong with this computer.
1. It 2. That 3. There 4. What
- (130) He didn't help me; () I could have done the work.
1. lest 2. otherwise 3. therefore 4. unless
- (131) As soon as you () that, I'd like to start preparing dinner.
1. did 2. doing 3. have done 4. will do
- (132) The meeting will be over () fifteen minutes.
1. by 2. before 3. in 4. to

- (150) It's one thing to have a large library and it's quite () to make good use of it.
1. another 2. hard 3. other 4. others
- (151) Tom seldom goes to a movie, but he () a lot.
1. used to 2. was used to 3. has use to 4. has used to
- (152) () who will agree to the proposal.
1. It isn't to be told 2. It won't be able to tell
3. There is no telling 4. There won't be told
- (153) My watch doesn't tell the time correctly. I have to ().
1. get to repair it 2. get it repaired 3. get repaired it 4. get it to repair
- (154) A book is not always interesting just () it is written by a famous writer.
1. as 2. because 3. for 4. while
- (155) This work is more difficult than you imagine it ().
1. to 2. that 3. as much 4. to be
- (156) I can't play tennis today because () my knee.
1. I injure 2. I'm injured 3. I've injured 4. I've been injured
- (157) We are often spoken () Americans on our campus.
1. by 2. to 3. by to 4. to by
- (158) () I known more about his character, I would not have trusted him.
1. As 2. Had 3. If 4. Were
- (159) The population in this city ().
1. is very large 2. is very much 3. are very many 4. are very big
- (160) This river is dangerous to () in July.
1. swimming 2. swim it 3. swim in 4. being swum
- (161) Is there any () of your coming to Japan again this year?
1. time 2. event 3. accident 4. chance
- (162) Could you get him () me up at the bus stop?
1. pick 2. for picking 3. picked 4. to pick
- (163) She thought she had seen the man ().
1. a week early 2. an early week 3. a week before 4. before a week
- (164) Thank you for the dictionary. It was () I needed most.
1. how 2. much 3. what 4. which
- (165) Miami never gets snow storms and Hawaii ().
1. is too 2. isn't either 3. does too 4. doesn't either
- (166) () I know, what he said was true.
1. As far as 2. As long as 3. As many as 4. As soon as
- (167) The window () open, however hard I tried.
1. cannot 2. should not 3. must not 4. would not

解答

- (1) 1 (2) 3 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) 2 (6) 2 (7) 2 (8) 3 (9) 2 (10) 4
- (11) 1 (12) 2 (13) 3 (14) 3 (15) 3 (16) 1 (17) 4 (18) 2 (19) 1 (20) 2
- (21) 2 (22) 1 (23) 3 (24) 4 (25) 4 (26) 3 (27) 2 (28) 4 (29) 4 (30) 2
- (31) 1 (32) 3 (33) 4 (34) 1 (35) 4 (36) 4 (37) 1 (38) 2 (39) 3 (40) 4
- (41) 1 (42) 4 (43) 1 (44) 4 (45) 3 (46) 2 (47) 1 (48) 3 (49) 4 (50) 1
- (51) 3 (52) 2 (53) 3 (54) 2 (55) 1 (56) 4 (57) 2 (58) 4 (59) 4 (60) 1
- (61) 2 (62) 3 (63) 4 (64) 3 (65) 2 (66) 2 (67) 3 (68) 3 (69) 3 (70) 2
- (71) 4 (72) 1 (73) 1 (74) 3 (75) 4 (76) 3 (77) 2 (78) 4 (79) 3 (80) 4
- (81) 2 (82) 3 (83) 1 (84) 1 (85) 4 (86) 2 (87) 3 (88) 4 (89) 4 (90) 3
- (91) 1 (92) 1 (93) 4 (94) 1 (95) 1 (96) 3 (97) 4 (98) 2 (99) 1 (100) 3
- (101) 3 (102) 4 (103) 1 (104) 4 (105) 2 (106) 2 (107) 2 (108) 4 (109) 4 (110) 2
- (111) 2 (112) 1 (113) 2 (114) 3 (115) 1 (116) 4 (117) 1 (118) 3 (119) 2 (120) 3
- (121) 1 (122) 3 (123) 4 (124) 2 (125) 4 (126) 3 (127) 2 (128) 3 (129) 3 (130) 2
- (131) 3 (132) 3 (133) 2 (134) 1 (135) 2 (136) 1 (137) 3 (138) 4 (139) 2 (140) 3
- (141) 3 (142) 2 (143) 1 (144) 4 (145) 4 (146) 1 (147) 4 (148) 2 (149) 4 (150) 1
- (151) 1 (152) 3 (153) 2 (154) 2 (155) 4 (156) 3 (157) 4 (158) 2 (159) 1 (160) 3
- (161) 4 (162) 1 (163) 3 (164) 3 (165) 4 (166) 1 (167) 4

3

長文適語補充

◆英文中の空所に入れるのに最も適当な語(句)を語群から選ぶ問題。
同じ語(句)を2度使わないという条件つき。

1 Once upon a time, there was an old man, living in a village, who had no family and no friends. The (1) thing on earth which had an attraction for him was money. Over the years, through hard work, he got together a (2) amount of it. Then one morning he made a hole in the earth by the side of an old wall and put all his money in it. Every day after that he went and took a (3) at it.

One of his workmen saw the old man going to the (4) place day after day. Looking out from the cover of a nearby tree, he saw him with his hands full of bright money, (5) it go back through his fingers into the hole in the earth. After the old man was back in his house, the workman went to the hole, took the money out, and went off with it.

The discovery (6) his money was no longer in its place was a great blow to the old man. Another man, in a nearby house, saw him at his window day after day, his head hanging down. At last he went to him and said, "Money is not (7) a seed. Nothing will come from it if you put it in the earth. Take this stick of wood and put it in the hole. (8) to yourself that it's your money. Then you'll be as happy as you were before. The stick will (9) you as good as the money did, because when you had the money you made (10) use of it.

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|----------|------------|
| 1. same | 2. do | 3. look | 4. only | 5. letting |
| 6. like | 7. say | 8. no | 9. great | 10. that |

2 Every day, in all kinds of weather, many thousands (1) men and women jog. Why has jogging—running (2) for long distances—become so popular? Most joggers begin because they hear it is very good exercises. Jogging makes the heart stronger and helps people lose weight. It can also (3) them feel better about themselves.

Should you jog too? If you want to jog, be sure (4) ask your doctor for advice first. Jogging may be too much exercise for you.

Does jogging cost much? No, it costs almost nothing. But it is very important to have a good (5) of shoes that were made especially for jogging. They protect your feet and legs (6) the shock of running on hard surfaces.

How fast should you go? Jog with a friend and talk to (7) other as you run. If you have difficulty talking, you're going too fast.

How far should you jog? Remember not to go too far too soon. In fact, you (8) walk, not run, the first few times. Then do some short jogs, but no more than what you can do comfortably. After that, increase your distance a quarter or (9) mile every two weeks or so. Maybe (10) a few years you too can run in a marathon.

- | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|------------|
| 1. pair | 2. in | 3. help | 4. of | 5. each | 6. from |
| 7. to | 8. slowly | 9. or | 10. half | 11. far | 12. should |

3 In the United States until recently, men were not supposed to cry. Crying was (1) and only for women. Men were supposed to be (2). But things have changed. Men have begun to think that it is all right to show their feelings. Women have learned that sometimes they can do something about a problem (3) of just crying. They try not to cry in a (4) place or in front of a frightened child.

Chemists have been studying (5) people cry. They say the body produces two kinds of tears. One kind cleans out the eye (6) it gets dirt in it. But when people cry because (7) their feelings, these tears have poison chemicals in them. The body is getting rid of chemicals produced by strong feelings.

In this country men have heart disease more (8) than women do. Doctors say this and some other diseases are related (9) the pressures of living and working in a modern society. It is likely that men suffer more (10) these diseases because they do not cry enough.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. strong | 2. private | 3. to | 4. when | 5. instead | 6. public |
| 7. weak | 8. much | 9. often | 10. from | 11. of | 12. why |

4 As the train approached the seaside town where I was going to (1) my holidays, I went into the corridor to stretch my legs. I stayed there a short while, breathing in the fresh sea air and exchanging a few words with one of the passengers, whom I had met earlier on the platform.

When I turned to go back to my seat, I (2) to glance into the compartment next to mine. Sitting there was a man who many years before had been my neighbour. He was a great talker, I remembered; it (3) to take hours to get away from him (4) he began a conversation. I was not at all (5) when he went to live in another part of London. We had not met since then, (6) did I wish to meet him now, when my holiday was about to begin.

Luckily at that moment, he was much too busy talking to the man opposite him to catch (7) of me. I slipped back into my compartment, took down my two suitcases and carried them to the far end of the corridor so as to be (8) to get off the train as soon as it stopped. When I got off the train, I called a porter, who carried my luggage out of the station and found me a taxi. As I went to my small hotel, I breathed a deep (9) of relief at my narrow escape. There was little (10) that I should run into that man again.

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|-----------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. chance | 2. happened | 3. spend | 4. nor | 5. once |
| 6. ready | 7. sigh | 8. sight | 9. sorry | 10. used |

5 The next important event in my life was my visit to Boston, in May, 1988. (1) if it

were yesterday I remember the preparations, the departure with my teacher and my mother, the journey, and finally the arrival in Boston. (2) different this journey was from the (3) I had made to Baltimore two years ago! I was no (4) a restless, excitable little creature, requiring the attention of everybody on the train to keep me amused. I sat quietly beside Miss Sullivan, taking (5) with eager interest all that she told me about what she saw out of the car window: the beautiful Tennessee River, the great cotton fields, the hills and woods, and the crowds of laughing blacks at the stations, (6) waved to the people on the train and brought delicious candy and popcorn balls through the car. On the seat (7) me sat my big rag doll, Nancy, in a new dress and a bonnet, looking at me out of two bead eyes. Sometimes, when I was not (8) in Miss Sullivan's descriptions, I remembered Nancy's existence and took her up in my arms, but I generally calmed my conscience by making (9) believe that she was asleep.

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|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| 1. absorbed | 2. as | 3. how | 4. in | 5. longer |
| 6. myself | 7. one | 8. opposite | 9. way | 10. who |

6 When Peter takes a trip he usually goes on his own instead of traveling with an organized tour. He likes the freedom of deciding where he will go, (1) he will do when he gets there, and how long he will stay. He enjoys exploring remote areas (2) there are no tourists. His idea of travel is based on a desire to escape, at least temporarily, (3) all that is familiar. When he is in a foreign country, he is determined to participate, and not to play the role of a (4) observer. Perhaps that explains (5) Peter has so many exciting and memorable experiences during his travels.

Along with the advantages, there are certain disadvantages in traveling (6). To some people, not experienced in getting about, a trip can be and often is a series of minor catastrophes and disappointments: failure to understand the language, not being familiar enough (7) local customs to distinguish friendliness from hostility, not being able to ask directions and not understanding them when they are offered, not being able to get a taxi, taking the wrong bus and getting (8) at the wrong place, being stared at, eating unfamiliar food and spending sleepless nights in unfamiliar quarters. Even (9) travelers can have these problems, but despite these disadvantages, Peter still prefers to travel (10) himself.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|-------|---------|----------------|---------|-------------|
| 1. alone | 2. by | 3. with | 4. experienced | 5. from | 6. passive |
| 7. off | 8. so | 9. what | 10. where | 11. why | 12. journey |

7 The world's population in 1900 was 1,550 million. A quarter of the world's people lived in Europe. By the (1) of the century the world's population may reach over 6,000 million, and many more people live (2) Europe. In China (3) there are over 1,000 million people. The world cannot get bigger to make (4) for extra people. There is only one Earth to give us (5) from its soil and (6) from its mines.

In 1900 most of the world's people lived in small villages. Even important cities were not

nearly so (7) as they are now. Through the century people have moved into the cities. Nearly all the world's towns and cities have spread (8) into the country and (9) into the sky. Urban living has been made (10) by better transport and better building methods.

- | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|------------|--------------|-------------|----------|
| 1. food | 2. big | 3. alone | 4. upward | 5. inside | 6. end |
| 7. materials | 8. start | 9. outside | 10. possible | 11. outward | 12. room |

8 There are more than 400 million cars in the world today. Most have four wheels, though some have (1) three, and at least one has sixteen!

Saloon cars have a closed-in compartment for passengers, with a separate trunk for luggage. Station wagon are like vans (2) extra windows. They have a door at the back and rear seats which fold down to (3) more luggage space. Sports cars are designed (4) fast driving. Most carry only two people. Some have roofs which fold down. GT (Grand Touring) cars are saloons which (5) like sports cars.

The (6) petrol-driven cars were made in Germany in the 1800s. Passengers sat out in the open and, in Britain, someone had to walk in front waving a red flag. Early motoring was (7). But, in 1907, Henry Ford in America started to produce a cheap reliable car, the Model T. In the 1920s, a wide choice of cheap cars became (8) and the closed-in saloon body became popular. Since then, there have been (9) improvements but the basic design of the car has changed (10).

- | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|---------|----------|--------------|----------|
| 1. expensive | 2. perform | 3. much | 4. with | 5. available | 6. first |
| 7. little | 8. only | 9. just | 10. many | 11. give | 12. for |

9 The moon is Earth's natural satellite. It is made (1) rock and is like a small planet. Astronomers often describe the Earth and the Moon (2) a 'double planet'. Our Moon is not much smaller than the planet Mercury.

Every year, the Earth and the Moon (3) a trip together round the Sun. While that is happening, the Moon is going round the Earth in orbit as well, but it always keeps the (4) side pointing toward us. Spacecraft have taken photographs of the 'back' of the Moon and they show that it is quite (5) to the side we can see.

You can often see the Moon on clear nights and something even (6) the day. Just like the Sun, it rises and sets each day because the Earth is turning on its axis. It (7) the Moon one month to make a complete orbit round the Earth. In that time, its apparent (8) changes from day to day. It goes (9) being a thin crescent through to full Moon and back again. These different shapes are (10) the Moon's *phases.

[注] phase(s) (相)

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|------------|
| 1. called | 2. side | 3. same | 4. of | 5. during | 6. created |
| 7. as | 8. takes | 9. shape | 10. make | 11. similar | 12. from |

10 Tornadoes, the most violent of all storms, (1) in all 50 of the United States, but most of them strike in Tornado Alley, a belt (2) from Texas northward toward Canada. They happen all the year round, but mostly in April, May, and June, and (3) 3 and 7 P.M.

Born from thunderstorms, tornadoes develop there when warm, moist air from the Gulf of Mexico (4) with cold air coming across the Rocky Mountains. The typical *funnel-shaped cloud, visible because of its moisture content, is a column of swirling air (5) speeds of 170 to 250 miles per hour.

Although how tornadoes are formed is not fully understood, *meteorologists are becoming successful in forecasting them by (6) special radar. They can alert people 20 to 30 minutes (7) a strike.

If you are on the road and in the path of a tornado, stop the car at once, jump out, and (8) facedown in a ditch or hollow. If you are in a building, go to the basement, or (9) for a small, windowless ground-floor room—a bathroom, hall or closet — away (10) the impact of the storm.

[注] funnel-shaped (じょうご形の) meteorologist(s) (気象学者)

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|----------|-----------|----------|------------|-------------|----------|
| 1. with | 2. lie | 3. in | 4. between | 5. occur | 6. look |
| 7. using | 8. before | 9. meets | 10. from | 11. running | 12. blow |

11 They live with their mothers, sisters, aunts, nieces, and nephews, and an old grandmother, (1) is the head of the family. They show emotions such as joy, sorrow, anger, and friendliness. They become excited (2) they meet old friends. Who are these people? They are not people; they are elephants!

Elephants are the largest land animals on earth. A grown-up male African elephant can weigh six tons and (3) 12 feet tall. Females weigh about half (4) much as males, and are about four feet shorter than males. A new-born elephant weighs about 260 pounds and stands about three feet (5). Elephants usually have two tusks. These are long, pointed teeth that extend from the elephant's (6). The tusks of an old male may reach nine feet (7) length. Elephants only use their tusks to protect (8). They do not use them to kill, because elephants are vegetarians; (9) is, they do not eat any meat. They only eat (10).

[注] tusk ([ゾウの]牙)

- | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------|---------|----------|-----------|---------|
| 1. as | 2. be | 3. in | 4. mouth | 5. plants | 6. tall |
| 7. that | 8. themselves | 9. what | 10. when | 11. who | 12. of |

12 In the year 400 BC the ancient Romans had only a small area of land in the center of Italy, but (1) the next 700 years or so they conquered and spread over what is now the (2) of Italy, France, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Portugal, England, Greece, Rumania and parts of Germany, *Asia Minor and North Africa. Then the Roman Empire declined and fell. There has been much argument about (3) this could have been caused by.

The most popular idea (4) to be that the Romans, who had been strong, very moral

and full of courage, became soft, lazy, and immoral (5) they had slaves and foreigners to do all the work and fighting for them (6) they lived a life of comfort and pleasure.

However, modern studies suggest that the Romans must have been so (7) weakened by disease that they no longer had the strength or the numbers to resist their enemies abroad. In AD 165, soldiers who (8) been fighting in Mesopotamia brought a new illness, *smallpox, back to Rome. The Romans had no natural *immunity to it, and it killed (9) many as one third of the inhabitants in part of the homeland in Italy.

During the following century other waves of diseases attacked Rome. Between AD 251 and 266, large numbers of people died every month in the city of Rome alone, probably from *measles, (10) had come to Europe for the first time.

[注] Asia Minor (小アジア) smallpox (天然痘) immunity (免疫) measles (はしか)

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. had | 2. what | 3. which | 4. because | 5. of | 6. much |
| 7. during | 8. has | 9. as | 10. used | 11. whole | 12. while |

13 Men's fear that he may by accident destroy the world by atomic explosives is not (1) reason. The discovery of the *explosive materials used to build atomic weapons occurred by accident. Ancient man knew (2) of explosions. It is thought that the gun was the result of a chance discovery, and (3) explosive weapons developed after an ancient scientist accidentally set fire to some explosive material, which flew up into the (4). Perhaps when the scientists thought about these explosions, they got the idea (5) the first gun.

The discovery of explosives came late in Man's history, (6) after the ship, the wheel, and even atomic theory. Explosives were first written about only 600 years ago. It is probable that the first simple ones may have been set (7) about 1,000 years ago. Some explosives, shot from wooden tubes, were reported in Chinese history (8) the thirteenth century. Other people in Asia made stronger wooden tubes and used them (9) throw sharp weapons — the first (10) guns.

[注] explosive (爆発物;爆発性の)

- | | | | | | |
|---------|--------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1. air | 2. to | 3. fire | 4. that | 5. how | 6. without |
| 7. long | 8. for | 9. simple | 10. nothing | 11. during | 12. from |

14 In the old days, it was easy to talk about British society. There were the working class, the middle class and the upper class. There were factory workers and farmers, northerners and southerners. But these days it is (1) to describe the British. The old differences are still there, but people are divided in many new ways as (2).

One difference is the change in age groups. More people are living longer than seventy or eighty years, so the number of (3) people is growing. At the same time, fewer babies are being born. This means that the population of Britain is (4) older all the time.

The four different regions of the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) have always had their own ways of life. But now many people from these

regions (especially the Welsh and the Scots) have a new interest (5) their own special culture. Some Welsh people, (6) example, want to bring back the old Welsh language. Some of the Scots want a government of their own. The people of Northern Ireland often feel (7) the rest of Britain is not interested in them. They feel that no one (8) the "troubles" between Catholic and Protestant that have been going on for so long.

But somehow, the traditional British way of life still goes on. Old and young, rich and poor, black and white all agree about some things even (9) they disagree about others. The things they agree about make them British. The things they (10) about make them interesting.

- | | | | | | |
|---------|------------|-------------|--------|---------|-----------------|
| 1. well | 2. agree | 3. disagree | 4. if | 5. that | 6. harder |
| 7. old | 8. getting | 9. young | 10. in | 11. for | 12. understands |

15 In the late afternoon, if you look eastward a passing shower you will see one of the most glorious sights in the world. You will see part of a (1) of brilliant colors which we call a (2). It was Newton (3) first discovered the secret of the rainbow: that the water *droplets of the rain break up the sun's light into various colors.

This is the (4) it happens. The sun shines from (5) your back on to the water drops in front of you. The sun's *rays hit the water drops and become *bent as the rays go through one side of the drops. Then the rays are *reflected from the back of the drops toward you. (6) is made up of all colors, and each color bends a little differently as it goes through the raindrops. Violet is bent the most and red is bent the (7), so when all the light is reflected back to you, you see part of a circle which is red on the outside, then orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and finally violet on the (8).

Remember, you can only see this beautiful sight if there is a sun shower and you are standing (9) the sun and the rain and you are looking in the (10) of the shower.

[注] droplet (水滴) ray (光線) bend (屈折する [させる]) >bent reflect (…を屈折させる)

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. sunlight | 2. rainbow | 3. inside | 4. behind | 5. direction | 6. circle |
| 7. least | 8. light | 9. who | 10. between | 11. beyond | 12. way |

16 A certain old gentleman was very unhappy (1) modern education, and thought that young people nowadays were not (2) taught the importance of knowing the difference (3) right and wrong.

One day he was (4) a walk in the park near his home when he saw some young boys standing (5) a small cat. The old gentleman went up to the boys and asked them what was (6). One of the boys said to him, "We're having a contest. We're telling lies, and the one (7) tells the biggest one gets to keep the cat."

The old gentleman thought that was a good (8) to teach the boys a useful (9), so he said to them, "I've never told a lie in my (10)." All at once there was a great shout from all the boys, and they said, "You've won! You can take the cat!"

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. lesson | 2. for | 3. which | 4. life | 5. who | 6. about |
| 7. taking | 8. happening | 9. around | 10. opportunity | 11. between | 12. being |

17 One day, when Mr. Smith came home (1) work, he found his wife very *annoyed about something. Mr. Smith always thought that he was (2) sensible than his wife, so he started to give her a lecture (3) the importance of always (4) calm.

Finally, he said, "It's a (5) of your strength to get excited about small things. Train yourself to be patient, like me. Now, look at the *fly that has just landed on my nose. Am I (6) excited or annoyed? Am I *swearing or waving my arms around? No, I'm not. I'm perfectly calm."

Just (7) he had said this, Mr. Smith started shouting. He jumped up and began to wave his (8) around wildly and swear terribly. He couldn't speak (9) some time, but at (10) he was able to tell his wife: the thing on his nose hadn't been a fly, it had been a *bee.

[注] annoyed (いら立った) fly (ハエ) swear (汚い言葉を使う) bee (ハチ) reflect (…を反射する)

- | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------|----------|--------|----------|
| 1. for | 2. to | 3. still | 4. last | 5. as | 6. from |
| 7. remaining | 8. getting | 9. waste | 10. arms | 11. on | 12. more |

18 The first great World War began in Europe in 1914. On one (1) were the Central Powers led by Germany and Austria-Hungary. Against them were the Allied Powers. The large nations on that side were Great Britain, France, Russia, and later Italy. During the first years of the war, the United States felt that it would be foolish to (2) involved in a European war. They maintained their neutrality. Their sympathies were (3) the Allies from the very beginning. Their language, their customs, and their institutions were mainly English in origin. Many immigrants had come from the allied countries.

Their sympathies turned more and (4) to the Allies as the Germans invaded neutral Belgium and engaged in other military activities of which they disapproved. The British controlled the Atlantic Ocean and the trans-Atlantic cable. Through this control the British were (5) to send their propaganda to the United States, (6) very little of the German explosion of events reached America. In (7), American businessmen and bankers had ten times as (8) business and investment with the Allied Powers (9) with the Central Powers. If the Central Powers should win, (10) of this business and investment would be lost.

[注] the Central Powers (同盟国) Austria-Hungary (オーストリア・ハンガリー)
 the Allied Powers (連合国) neutrality (中立(の立場)) > neutral institution (制度)
 immigrant (移民) invade (侵入する) propaganda ([主義・思想の] 宣伝) investment (投資)

- | | | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|-------------|---------|
| 1. as | 2. in | 3. have | 4. most | 5. addition | 6. side |
| 7. more | 8. while | 9. able | 10. much | 11. with | 12. be |

19 Although we normally think of the pyramid as Egyptian, (1) peoples built these huge pointed monuments, too. The most famous (2) Egypt are the ones built to honor the Sun and the Moon in a prehistoric city in Mexico. In Egypt pyramids were built (3) places for burying the pharaohs, the kings of ancient Egypt.

The Egyptians believed there was a life after death. They also believed the body, in the (4) world, had to feed a person's soul. So the Egyptians tried to preserve the body of a (5) person in a lifelike way.

The kings of (6) Egypt, and other important people, were buried in fine tombs (7) the earliest times. In about 2686 BC, a pyramid-shaped tomb was (8) for the pharaoh of the time.

[注] bury (埋葬する) soul (魂) preserve (保存する) lifelike (生きているような) tomb (墓)

1. ancient	2. called	3. next	4. from	5. dead
6. outside	7. built	8. as	9. other	10. living

20 Many animals use special sounds to communicate (1) each other. These sounds are (2) the animal's voice.

Our voice is much more complicated than those of any other animals, because of the language we speak. We make (3) with a group of organs based in the throat and mouth. We change that basic sound (4) changing the shape of our mouth and, most importantly, by moving our tongue very quickly and precisely. Our spoken languages would be impossible (5) our thick, quick-moving tongues.

In other animals different sound-producing organs may be used. Crickets 'sing' by rubbing their wings together rapidly, for (6).

The voice of an animal may be used to attract mates, warn off rivals and (7) territory boundaries. The song of a songbird like a blackbird may perform all these (8).

[注] organ (器官) cricket (コオロギ) mate (仲間) blackbird (ムクドリモドキ)

1. defend	2. help	3. sign	4. function	5. called
6. with	7. sound	8. without	9. by	10. example

21 For centuries, people's idea about time depended on the way the sun moved across the sky. At midday, the sun was at its highest point. One day was the (1) it took the sun to reach its highest point again. Of course it was not really the (2) that was moving; it only appeared to move because the (3) was rotating once per day.

We then divided the day into 24 smaller units called hours, but our (4) hours are rather different from (5) of 600 years ago. Before mechanical clocks came into use in the 14th century, an hour was one twelfth of the period of daylight. In summer, daylight lasted longer than in winter, so summer hours were longer than winter ones.

With the arrival of mechanical clocks, hours became (6). As clocks became more accurate, time could be measured in (7) units — minutes and seconds. Clocks may use the

same length hour, but they are not all set to give the same time. That is because the sun appears to be at its (8) point in the sky at different times.

[注] rotate (回転する) accurate (正確な) measure (計測する)

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. highest | 2. longer | 3. fixed | 4. modern | 5. sun |
| 6. time | 7. smaller | 8. Earth | 9. hour | 10. those |

22 One knowledge of the moon was vastly expanded in July of 1969, (1) the historic Apollo 11 mission, man's first visit to the lunar surface, was successfully completed. While astronaut Michael Collins remained in orbit about the moon, his (2) astronauts, Commander Neil A. Armstrong and Edwin E. Aldrin Jr., guided their landing craft to a relatively craterless area of the moon. After a brief walk on the surface of the moon and the completion of a variety of tasks aimed (3) gathering information for scientists, Armstrong and Aldrin rejoined Collins in the mother ship for the voyage back to the earth.

The moon is about 3,160 miles (4) diameter, one-fourth the diameter of the earth. Rock samples brought back (5) the Apollo 11 mission prove conclusively that the moon is a lifeless place. The craters (6) cover the moon are still an area of controversy among scientists. Some believe that the craters were formed by great (7) that erupted on the moon thousands of years ago, but we will not know the truth about the craters (8) further lunar exploration is completed.

[注] expand (拡張する) lunar (月の) orbit (軌道) crater (クレーター、噴火口)
diameter (直径) controversy (論争) erupt (噴火する) exploration (探査)

- | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. volcanoes | 2. front | 3. which | 4. until | 5. fellow |
| 6. when | 7. in | 8. at | 9. ocean | 10. by |

23 Energy is what makes things move. Food has energy because your body can use it to make your muscles move. Fuels have energy because engines can use them to produce (1). Batteries have energy because they can make electric motors spin around.

Heat is a form of energy. This may be strange because an electric fire does not appear to move when it gets hot. In fact, there is movement, but you cannot (2) it. The atoms in any solid are always (3). If the solid is heated up, its atoms move faster. This means that billions of tiny forces are giving the atoms extra (4).

Scientists measure energy in joules (J). A joule is about as (5) energy as you would need to lift an object of 1 kg about 10 cm. Lifting more objects would need more energy. Lifting them over a greater distance would (6) more energy still.

Whenever a force moves something, scientists say that work is done. The bigger the force and the further it moves, the more work is done. This means that there is a link (7) energy and work. Like energy, work is measured in joules. In lifting an object of 1 kg about 10 cm, you would be doing about one joule of (8).

[注] muscle (筋肉) spin around (回転する) solid (固体) measure (測定する)
joule (ジュール [エネルギーの単位]) object (物体)

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|------------|
| 1. moving | 2. energy | 3. work | 4. move | 5. between |
| 6. motion | 7. speed | 8. take | 9. see | 10. much |

24 It's interesting to study the origins of words. Words become even more interesting when they are combined into sentences, but we can understand the sentences (1) if we know something about the history of the words of which they are (2). There are many different degrees of knowing the meaning of a word. A superficial reader is content if he knows one of its meanings, but most words have a wide range of different senses, and the relation (3) them repays study. Most of us are content to gain only an approximate idea of the meanings of the words that we encounter while reading, but enjoyment is increased if we read more (4) and discover the exact shade of meaning of at (5) some of the words. Such care, of course, demands a similar care on the (6) of the writer, and when we are turning over the pages of a book to find out if it is worth reading, one of the best indications is in the (7) of a word, usually an unexpected one, use in exactly the right (8) to express a wealth of meaning.

[注] superficial (うわべだけの) content (満足である) repay (甲斐がある) approximate (おおよその)
 encounter (出会う) indication (兆候) a wealth of meaning (豊かな意味)

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. between | 2. last | 3. written | 4. way | 5. part |
| 6. composed | 7. slowly | 8. discovery | 9. better | 10. least |

25 The human face is very flexible. Also humans have two limbs — their arms — that they do not need for (1). So, from the earliest times, humans were probably communicating with each other by pulling faces and making signs with (2) and hands. Speech soon became (3) too.

These methods of communication could only work when the people doing that were fairly (4) each other. Also, the information received could not be stored. However, both of these problems were (5) by the development of writing.

With writing, messages could be (6) from one place to another and then kept. Indeed, some of the messages made four or five thousand years ago are still with us today in museums.

Before people can talk or write to each other, there has to be -28--28--28--28- on (7) the sounds or symbols mean. All communication uses an agreed code, though it may be so familiar (8) we do not even recognize it as a code. The English alphabet, for example, is itself a code, as are all the other alphabets in the world.

[注] flexible (伸縮自在の) limb (手足) code (符号、暗号)

- | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|---------|---------------|
| 1. what | 2. solved | 3. global | 4. that | 5. walking |
| 6. written | 7. sent | 8. fingers | 9. near | 10. important |

26 This summer I took a job as a shop assistant in the dress department of a large store, and it was an experience I will never (1).

The first customers of the morning were the ladies who had come up to town in (2) to spend the whole day at the stores. Even if they liked a dress very much, they never wanted to buy one at the first store they had come into and would ask me to put it aside for them. Then they would go around to many other stores and would finally appear again just before our store closed and be very (3) if I had sold the dress to another customer while they were away.

Then there were the women who, when you went up to them and offered them your help, would (4) that they were "just joking." They would knock down several dresses while they were "just joking," and not try to hang them up on the rails again. Another type of customer was the one who had nothing more (5) to do with her life than try on dress after dress and look at herself in the mirror, but who never intended to buy anything.

Of course, there were more serious customers, but even with them, selling could be a boring business because so many women took hours to narrow down their choice to two dresses and then could never (6) up their minds between one dress and the other. Sometimes they turned to you for advice, and you had to tell them that one dress suited them perfectly when you wanted to advise them not to (7) either of the two dresses.

The husbands of some of my customers were so eager to get back home for their evening meal that they would say anything even to the most unusual dresses. But I was always (8) to serve the women who brought their husbands with them because at least I knew that I could make a quick sale.

[注] customer (客) put ... aside (…を取りのけておく) boring (退屈な) narrow down... (…をせばめる)

1. angry	2. answer	3. buy	4. forget	5. glad
6. help	7. interesting	8. make	9. order	10. store

解答

- 1 (1) 4 (2) 9 (3) 3 (4) 1 (5) 5 (6) 10 (7) 6 (8) 7 (9) 2 (10) 8
2 (1) 4 (2) 8 (3) 3 (4) 7 (5) 1 (6) 6 (7) 5 (8) 12 (9) 10 (10) 2
3 (1) 2 (2) 1 (3) 5 (4) 6 (5) 12 (6) 4 (7) 11 (8) 9 (9) 3 (10) 10
4 (1) 3 (2) 2 (3) 10 (4) 5 (5) 9 (6) 4 (7) 8 (8) 6 (9) 7 (10) 1
5 (1) 2 (2) 3 (3) 7 (4) 5 (5) 4 (6) 10 (7) 8 (8) 1 (9) 6
6 (1) 9 (2) 10 (3) 5 (4) 6 (5) 11 (6) 1 (7) 3 (8) 7 (9) 4 (10) 2
7 (1) 6 (2) 9 (3) 3 (4) 12 (5) 1 (6) 7 (7) 2 (8) 11 (9) 4 (10) 10
8 (1) 8 (2) 4 (3) 11 (4) 12 (5) 2 (6) 6 (7) 1 (8) 5 (9) 10 (10) 7
9 (1) 4 (2) 7 (3) 10 (4) 3 (5) 11 (6) 5 (7) 8 (8) 9 (9) 12 (10) 1
10 (1) 5 (2) 11 (3) 4 (4) 9 (5) 1 (6) 7 (7) 8 (8) 2 (9) 6 (10) 10
11 (1) 11 (2) 10 (3) 2 (4) 1 (5) 6 (6) 4 (7) 3 (8) 8 (9) 7 (10) 5
12 (1) 7 (2) 11 (3) 2 (4) 8 (5) 4 (6) 12 (7) 6 (8) 1 (9) 9 (10) 3
13 (1) 6 (2) 10 (3) 4 (4) 1 (5) 8 (6) 7 (7) 3 (8) 11 (9) 2 (10) 9
14 (1) 6 (2) 1 (3) 7 (4) 8 (5) 10 (6) 11 (7) 5 (8) 12 (9) 4 (10) 3
15 (1) 6 (2) 2 (3) 9 (4) 12 (5) 4 (6) 1 (7) 7 (8) 3 (9) 10 (10) 5
16 (1) 6 (2) 12 (3) 11 (4) 7 (5) 9 (6) 8 (7) 5 (8) 10 (9) 1 (10) 4
17 (1) 6 (2) 12 (3) 11 (4) 7 (5) 9 (6) 8 (7) 5 (8) 10 (9) 1 (10) 4
18 (1) 6 (2) 12 (3) 11 (4) 7 (5) 9 (6) 8 (7) 5 (8) 10 (9) 1 (10) 4
19 (1) 9 (2) 6 (3) 8 (4) 3 (5) 5 (6) 1 (7) 4 (8) 7
20 (1) 6 (2) 5 (3) 7 (4) 9 (5) 8 (6) 10 (7) 1 (8) 4
21 (1) 6 (2) 5 (3) 8 (4) 4 (5) 10 (6) 3 (7) 7 (8) 1
22 (1) 6 (2) 5 (3) 8 (4) 7 (5) 10 (6) 3 (7) 1 (8) 4
23 (1) 6 (2) 9 (3) 1 (4) 7 (5) 10 (6) 8 (7) 5 (8) 3
24 (1) 9 (2) 6 (3) 1 (4) 7 (5) 10 (6) 5 (7) 8 (8) 4
25 (1) 5 (2) 8 (3) 10 (4) 9 (5) 2 (6) 7 (7) 1 (8) 4
26 (1) 4 (2) 9 (3) 1 (4) 2 (5) 7 (6) 8 (7) 3 (8) 5