

I 次の問の[]に入れるのに最も適当な語または語句を、それぞれ文の下に示した(1)～(4)のうちから一つずつ選べ。

1. As I was just getting [] with classical music, I had much to ask the musician.
(1) good (2) acquainted (3) known (4) well
2. [] of these plans ever come anywhere near realization.
(1) Anyone (2) Anything (3) No others (4) None
3. Unfortunately our car [] out of gasoline right in the middle of the main street and blocked traffic.
(1) ran (2) came (3) took (4) stopped
4. Our public leaders are imaginative and often come up [] new ideas.
(1) over (2) in (3) through (4) with
5. Scholars agree that the variety of wildlife is nowadays less than [] used to be.
(1) those (2) it (3) they (4) ones
6. Europe is now reported to be entirely [] of new cases of this disease.
(1) absent (2) lack (3) free (4) wanting
7. He never works rapidly. He always [] his time in everything that he does.
(1) makes (2) gets (3) takes (4) lays
8. It is often said that an American starts a speech with a joke, [] a Japanese has an apology to make.
(1) which (2) what (3) while (4) that
9. Human beings usually have two basic desires: to get [] from pain and to arrive at pleasure.
(1) off (2) out (3) away (4) over
10. They had to put the interest of the group as [] above the freedom of the individual.
(1) a whole (2) the whole (3) wholly (4) whole
11. They give part of their [] time to the care of the sick.
(1) much (2) some (3) needless (4) spare

12. At last he stopped before an old house, and [] another glimpse of the town.
(1) kept (2) threw (3) cost (4) caught
13. The conditions [] these fine works were created were usually of a most difficult kind.
(1) under which (2) of which (3) which (4) to which
14. If the human population goes on increasing at its present rate, social life as we now know it will [] to be possible.
(1) stop (2) give up (3) finish (4) cease
15. Science is based on very careful observations; [] possible, these observations must be measured.
(1) wherever (2) whomever (3) whoever (4) whichever
16. My mother encouraged me in my painting but never lived to see any of my works [] in public.
(1) exhibiting (2) exhibited (3) have exhibited (4) exhibit

Ⅱ 次の問いの空所（下線の部分）に文を補って、最も自然に意味の通る対話にせよ。補うべきものを、それぞれ(1)～(4)のうちから一つずつ選べ。

1. “How did you like the trip to Okinawa?”
“[]”
“Oh, that’s too bad.”
(1) I wish you could be with me.
(2) Nothing could be better.
(3) I enjoyed every moment of it.
(4) I felt seasick most of the time.
2. “What made you come so late?”
“[]”
“I know you had to, but there is no reason for being so very late now.”
(1) I had to see someone on business.
(2) I had to take an earlier bus than usual.
(3) I should have left home at a quarter to eight.
(4) I’m sure I said I had an appointment this morning.
3. “You don’t seem to mention Catherine these days. Do you still see her?”
“[]”
“But you were such good friends that I envied you both.”

- (1) She's no longer important to me.
- (2) She's somewhere in Hokkaido now on business.
- (3) We met just before I came to this class.
- (4) Yes, I see her almost every day except on Mondays.

4. "I'm having a toothache again. I can't stand it."

"[]"

"I'd love to, if it's your tooth."

- (1) You should have brushed your teeth after every meal.
- (2) I have been advising you to have the painful tooth pulled out.
- (3) I'll take you to the nearby dentist this afternoon.
- (4) You might ruin the bone surrounding the painful tooth, if you leave it untreated.

5. "Are you going to the city center this afternoon?"

"Yes. []"

"Well, thank you, but there is nothing I can think of at the moment."

- (1) Are you coming with me to do some window shopping?
- (2) Are you thinking of going to the city center, too?
- (3) Do you have anything you would like me to get for you?
- (4) Why not join me if you have nothing particular to do at the moment?

Ⅲ 次の問いにおいて、[]に入れる語または語句を、(1)～(8)のうちから一つずつ選び、与えられた日本語に相当する英文を作れ。解答には、☆に入る語または語句の番号のみをマークせよ。ただし、同じ語または語句を二度以上用いてはならない。

問 1

スミス夫人は、最近仕立ててもらった白いスーツを着ています。

Mrs. Smith [☆] [] [] she [] [☆] recently.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------|-------------|--------------------|
| (1) made | (2) had | (3) puts on | (4) is wearing |
| (5) to tailor | (6) it | (7) that | (8) the white suit |

問 2

一つの問題は、食糧の供給には限りがないとわたしたちが信じがちだ、ということです。

One of our problems [] [☆] [] [☆] [] that the food supply is limitless.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------|--------|
| (1) to believe | (2) whether | (3) is | (4) in |
| (5) tend | (6) that | (7) apt | (8) we |

問 3

健がわたしたちのところに来てくれたので、彼に電話する手間が省けた。

Ken, by visiting me [☆] [] [☆] [] []
up.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| (1) caused | (2) the trouble | (3) to | (4) of |
| (5) me | (6) calling him | (7) saved | (8) troublesome |

問 4

世界の農作物の 10 パーセントもが、田畑でむだになって市場までとどかないといわれている。

It is said that up to ten percent of the world's crops [☆] []
[] [] [☆] in the fields.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------|
| (1) fail | (2) we | (3) waste | (4) the market |
| (5) to reach | (6) it is impossible | (7) in vain | (8) because of |

問 5

日本人が英語を学ぶのは、アメリカ人がドイツ語を学ぶよりも 10 倍もむずかしいにちがいないと、ブラウンさんは言っている。

Mr. Brown says that learning English must be [] [☆] for a Japanese
[] [] is [☆].

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| (1) than | (2) learns | (3) ten times | (4) difficult |
| (5) more difficult | (6) an American | (7) learning German | (8) for an American |

問 6

幼児は、自分でことばをはなすようになるまえに、自分のまわりで話されていることの多くを理解しているようだ。

It seems that young children understand [] [☆] []
[] [☆] they start talking themselves.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|
| (1) as soon as | (2) is said | (3) a great deal of | (4) before |
| (5) that | (6) what | (7) around them | (8) it |