

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. Some writers have used the term 'civilization' in [] with culture.
(1) contract (2) contact (3) contrast (4) contrary
2. It is not so [] what a man wears as the way he wears it that marks the gentleman.
(1) often (2) much (3) many (4) long
3. The man who stops learning is as [] as dead.
(1) much (2) good (3) soon (4) far
4. What is the weather in your home town [] about this time of the year?
(1) likely (2) like (3) liked (4) alike
5. They must sign a contract that establishes how long and for [] wages they will work.
(1) which (2) how (3) what (4) how much
6. He took an elevator from his fifteenth-floor office to the top floor twelve stories [].
(1) high (2) over (3) beyond (4) above
7. I was called into the office first, my name [] at the head of the list.
(1) holding (2) putting (3) making (4) being
8. Poor planning may result in choosing a job [] you will not be truly successful.
(1) to whom (2) that (3) of which (4) in which
9. Many Japanese feel that rapid industrialization has [] lasting damage to Japanese culture.
(1) done (2) kept (3) suffered (4) made
10. The chimpanzee is an intelligent creature, [] of solving simple problems.
(1) able (2) enable (3) capable (4) possible
11. Even in modern, democratic Japan, there is an unwillingness, except in formal elections, to [] anything to a vote.
(1) give (2) put (3) pay (4) make

12. It is difficult for any person to get inside a culture that is not [].
(1) of him (2) his own (3) his own self (4) one of his own
13. Almost [] there is some sort of seasonal cycle of warm and cold.
(1) everywhere (2) nowhere (3) somewhere (4) elsewhere
14. A language may extend [] national and cultural boundaries.
(1) on (2) in (3) out (4) beyond
15. Today tomatoes are much in [] either as a fresh vegetable, canned, or as juice.
(1) want (2) demand (3) provision (4) lack
16. [] it was to see the theater packed with so many attentive young people!
(1) What a pleasure (2) Pleasant as (3) How pleased (4) However pleasing

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. “What I can’t stand most is the people who keep talking about themselves and their family.”
“[]”
“I don’t mind hearing myself talking about myself.”
(1) Do you mind if I ask you a favor?
(2) You too are always talking about yourself.
(3) So you are always very attentive to others.
(4) Try to listen to me very carefully if you want to understand me.
2. “I couldn’t go to sleep until very late last night.”
“[] when you can’t sleep.”
“I did, up to about 500.”
(1) Try to count sheep,
(2) Read a very difficult book,
(3) Think about something very happy,
(4) Drink a bottle of whisky or something,
3. “How much are those oranges?”
“One dollar twenty-five cents a pound.”
“[]”
“Yes, they were one dollar ten cents a pound yesterday.”

- (1) Did you raise the price?
- (2) Did you grow them yourself?
- (3) What about those grapes? How much are they?
- (4) How cheap they are! They are out of season now.

4. “I’ve been trying all month to see you. Can I have an appointment?”

“[]”

“I did, and we had a wonderful time, but I still do want to see you.”

- (1) Won’t you make an appointment?
- (2) Make a date with my secretary.
- (3) Did you wait for me for such a long time?
- (4) I’m sorry I have kept you waiting for such a long time.

5. “Everybody is saying that you hit and killed the dog with your car intentionally.”

“[]”

“Of course, you couldn’t. It was only bad luck.”

- (1) I didn’t like that barking beast.
- (2) I couldn’t. I don’t drive a car.
- (3) It’s not my fault. I couldn’t help it.
- (4) I wish I could hit and kill the dog as soon as possible.

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

登山者の中には、そこに山があるというだけの理由で山に登る人もいる。

Some [] [☆] [] [☆] [] there.

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|---------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|
| (1) hikes | (2) climb | (3) they are | (4) simply because |
| (5) a simple reason | (6) mountains | (7) mountaineers | (8) mountaineering |

問 2

道路を走っている自動車の数の増加は、60年代の後半に切実な問題となり始めた。

The [☆] [☆] [] [] [] the roads began to be a real problem in the late sixties.

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|------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| (1) growth | (2) cars | (3) in | (4) by |
| (5) on | (6) than | (7) the number of | (8) more and more |

問 3

それからまもなく、彼らは公園の前の家に引っ越し、それ以後ずっとそこに住んでいる。

Soon afterwards they moved into the house in front of the park, [☆] []

[] [] [☆] since.

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|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------------|
| (1) because | (2) where | (3) they | (4) were living |
| (5) lived | (6) it | (7) have | (8) ever |

問 4

現代の輸送機関の発達によって、わたしたちは以前数週間、数カ月もかかった距離を、今では数時間で行くことができるようになった。

The modern development of transportation [] [] [☆] distances in a few hours that [☆] [] us weeks or even months.

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|-------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| (1) take | (2) can | (3) go | (4) to travel |
| (5) used to | (6) has enabled | (7) would have | (8) us |

問 5

物価は上昇の一途をたどっている。しかし、収入はそれに追いつかないでいる。

Prices are going higher and higher. However, incomes [] [☆] [] [☆] [].

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|-------------|--------------------|-------------|------------|
| (1) are not | (2) are increasing | (3) keeping | (4) prices |
| (5) up | (6) with | (7) as much | (8) accord |

問 6

ピラミッドはたぶん、何千年もずっと立ち続けていることだろう。

It seems likely that the [] [☆] [] [☆] [] thousands of years.

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|--------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
| (1) later | (2) for | (3) has remained | (4) continue |
| (5) to stand | (6) pyramids | (7) will | (8) should have |