

I 次の問いの空欄に入れるのにもっとも適当な語句を、それぞれ下の(1)～(4)のうちから一つずつ選べ。

1. The Star Supermarket was very successful this year because it was so popular among its [].
(1) guests (2) customers (3) audience (4) visitors
2. I have a slight headache, so I don't [] like going out tonight.
(1) look (2) mean (3) wish (4) feel
3. Tom [] me of a boy I used to know.
(1) recalls (2) reminds (3) remembers (4) remarks
4. So [], John has been the best student in our English class.
(1) long (2) on (3) far (4) as
5. Ann always tries to help people, but recently she has been [] kind and generous.
(1) chiefly (2) usually (3) especially (4) mainly
6. I want to know the [] truth about what happened to him afterward.
(1) all (2) every (3) each (4) whole
7. The car isn't going [] the right direction, I think.
(1) in (2) to (3) on (4) at
8. As a statesman, Churchill was more successful than [] I ever knew.
(1) everyone (2) each one (3) anyone (4) no one
9. I remember [] you many years ago, but not where.
(1) that I have met (2) that I met (3) to meet (4) of my having met
10. "May 3, 1981" is read as []
(1) May the third nineteen eighty-first (2) May the third nineteen eighty-one
(3) nineteen eighty-one May three (4) nineteen eighty-first May three
11. You shouldn't [] the meaning of the financial report.
(1) have mistaken (2) have mistook (3) be mistaken (4) have been mistaken

12. The tennis match [] held tomorrow.
(1) is probable to be (2) will be probably to be
(3) will be probable to be (4) will probably be
13. [] in a very difficult situation, the doctor never had any rest.
(1) Work (2) Working (3) Worked (4) To work
14. Because Pierre spoke to me in French, I couldn't [] what he said.
(1) make for (2) make sense (3) make up (4) make out
15. A: What present shall I take to the party?
B: [] will do.
(1) All things (2) Some things (3) Anything (4) Everything
16. A: Would it be possible for you to attend the flower show with us?
B: []
(1) Yes, if I attended the show. (2) Yes, I'd be happy to.
(3) No, it isn't possible for you. (4) No, you aren't ready.
17. A: []
B: I'm glad you could come.
(1) I'm sorry to disturb you.
(2) Thank you for inviting me to the party.
(3) May I visit you sometime ?
(4) Would you like to join us?
18. A: Hi, Susan. Where have you been?
B: I've been to a movie.
A: []
B: I saw a German movie about life in Berlin.
(1) Which theater did you go to? (2) What's your favorite movie?
(3) Where did you see it? (4) What did you see?
19. A: How do you like driving in Japan?
B: []
(1) Not very much. Everyone always seems to be in a hurry.
(2) By car. Driving in England is still something of a pleasure.
(3) Not at all. Because people are usually kind and polite to me.
(4) Very much. Generally speaking, the roads are narrow and the traffic is always so

heavy!

20. A: I'm sorry I kept you waiting this morning.

B: []

- (1) Don't worry. I was sorry this morning.
- (2) Go ahead. I don't mind waiting at all.
- (3) Never mind. I called on you this morning.
- (4) That's all right. I had plenty to do.

Ⅱ 与えられた文，図を参考にして，空所に下の選択肢から最も適当な語句を補い，各問い（問 1～7）の文を完成せよ。解答は☆に入る語句の番号のみをマークせよ。ただし，同じ語句を繰り返してはならない。

問 1

You are planning a meeting on Wednesday, but you are not sure if Mr. Smith is free then:

“We are thinking of having a meeting Wednesday afternoon. Will [☆]
[] [] [☆] [], Mr. Smith?”

- (1) you (2) convenient (3) for (4) that
- (5) be

問 2

Pat had a fever yesterday. Her mother has just asked her about her condition:

“I'm [] [☆] [] today, Mother. I []
[☆] [] [☆] [] temperature.”

- (1) to (2) much (3) don't (4) have
- (5) better (6) any (7) seem (8) feeling

問 3

Your friend has spent two hours trying to choose a present for his girl friend. As a result, you are both in danger of missing your bus home:

“Look! I [] [] [☆] [] quickly. If you don't,
[] [☆] [].”

- (1) catch (2) hope (3) you'll (4) we won't
- (5) the bus (6) your mind (7) make up

問 4

Your friend is going on a trip, so you check the weather report in the paper:

“The weather report [] [☆] [] [] this

afternoon, so [☆] [] [☆] [] with you.”
 (1) better (2) you'd (3) says (4) start
 (5) take (6) it'll (7) raining (8) an umbrella

問 5

The following sentence is about writing friendly letters:

If you find it difficult to write letters to your friends, all [] [☆]
 [] [☆] [] [] to hear if you were receiving the letter.

- (1) is (2) what (3) remember (4) you would like
 (5) you have to (6) to write

問 6

The following sentences are about some Japanese words borrowed from English:

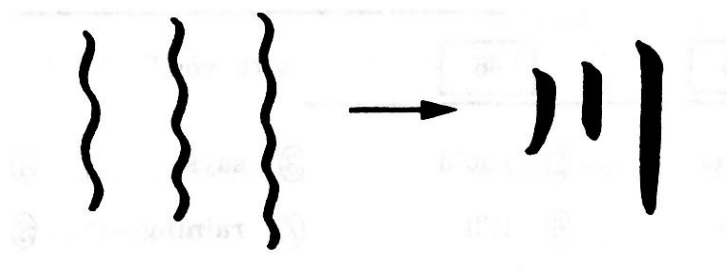
Some English words [] [] [☆] []
 [☆] [] them. For example, terebi is short for television, ruuzu means loose, not lose, and so on.

- (1) cannot (2) changed (3) recognize (4) so much that
 (5) have been (6) native speakers

問 7

You have been asked about the development of ‘kanji’ (Chinese characters), and you explain:

“You can see below how the picture of a river developed into the character meaning river. In
 [☆] [] you can [] [☆] []
 [] [☆] [] shape.”



- (1) of (2) by (3) a case (4) tell
 (5) such (6) its (7) the meaning (8) a character

Ⅲ 次の各問い（問 1～4）の文で、まちがったつづりの単語を含んでいる語群を、それぞれ(1)～(5)のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問2 The use of argument / to persuade others / is a familiar technique, / but it is
 (1) (2) (3)
also a typical way / by which people form opinions.
 (4) (5)

問4 Every morning, particularly from seven to nine, / the highways going into the city
(1) (2)
/ are filled with a steady flow of cars and trucks / which has been causing / a great deal
(3) (4) (5)
of pollution.