

# **統一テスト対策問題集 2**

**for**

**the Students of Tuesday English Seminar**

<http://yuni.info/>

## 4

## 長文整序英作文

## ◆英文中の各組の語群を並べかえて正しい英文にする問題

**1** One year Miss Wyatt (1)(1. holiday 2. have 3. decided 4. a 5. to) in Italy. She did not speak much Italian, but wherever she went, she (2)(1. find 2. enough 3. to 4. was 5. fortunate) people who knew enough English to be able to understand what she wanted, until one day she decided to have lunch in a charming little restaurant in a village in the south of Italy.

She had seen some nice mushrooms in the market of another village near there and (3)(1. they 2. very good 3. taste 4. thought 5. would), so when the waiter came to take her order for lunch, she inquired whether she could have some mushrooms for her meal, but she had great difficulty in explaining to him, because she (4)(1. mushrooms 2. didn't 3. the Italian word 4. know 5. for). At last she took out a pencil and drew a picture of a mushroom. The waiter's face brightened at once, and (5)(1. the kitchen 2. hastened 3. he 4. out 5. of). A minute later he returned, carrying an umbrella.

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**2** "Please hurry up!" cried Johnny to his brother Frank. "We have to get there by dinner time." Frank was always (1)(1. one 2. get 3. to 4. last 5. the) ready to go anywhere. "I'm coming. I'm coming," answered Frank.

Soon Frank came out of the house carrying a pair of water skis. He put them in the back of the truck, and then they got in (2)(1. house 2. their 3. for 4. and 5. started) in the mountains.

Two hours later they arrived just in time for dinner. Mother and Father were setting the table, while Karen began to dish out the food. "We thought you boys weren't going to make it in time," said Father. "So we didn't cook (3)(1. for 2. enough 3. have 4. you 5. to) dinner with us. You will have to go to town and buy a hot dog or something else." The two boys (4)(1. Mother 2. shocked 3. looked 4. began 5. until) to laugh and said, "Oh, you know Dad is just joking. Come on and sit down. The food is getting cold." During dinner the only (5)(1. about 2. thing 3. talked 4. boys 5. the) was water skiing. Everybody was excited about the next day.

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**3** Last summer I visited Mexico City to see the ancient art in the museum there. I was surprised at (1)(1. I 2. well 3. to 4. managed 5. how) get around, even though I didn't speak a word of Spanish. You just have to be able to make the right decision in a tough situation. The manager of my hotel gave me a map of the city and told me that the best way to get (2)(1. by 2. museum 3. was 4. the 5. to) subway. I didn't know where the nearest subway station was, but I believed I would find it if (3)(1. a 2. I 3. little 4. around 5. walked). After an hour, I was still walking. I was completely lost! Just then, a policeman came over and showed me the nearest station right across the street. Inside the station, I looked at a subway map on the wall. It didn't look at all like my street map. There were different subway lines. In fact, (4)(1. a 2. cost 3. ride 4. much 5. subway), because I couldn't understand signs. Most people would give up in that situation, but not me. After I thought it over, I knew exactly what to do. I went upstairs and took a taxi.

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**4** What's your idea of a typical American teenager? A rich kid with his own car? A girl whose parents let (1)(1. anything 2. do 3. her 4. likes 5. she)? A \*drug addict? Well, maybe you have been watching too much television yourself. Most teenagers do not have enough money to own their own car. Drugs, of course, are a serious problem, but (2)(1. fewer 2. is 3. that 4. the 5. truth) and fewer young Americans are trying them.

Typical American teenagers are in fact very ordinary. They think their teachers (3)(1. hard 2. make 3. them 4. too 5. work), they love their parents but are sure they don't understand anything, and their friendships are the most important things in their lives. Some of them do have a lot of money to spend, but usually they have earned it themselves. Most young people take jobs while they are in school. They work at movie theaters, fast-food restaurants, gas stations, and stores to pay for their clothes and entertainment. Maybe this is (4)(1. independent 2. makes 3. so 4. them 5. what) from their parents at such a young age.

It isn't always easy to keep a job, and still do well in school. But American children learn early that you have to work hard to win. Winning, in fact, is part of the American way of life. Americans just love competitions, even in their time off. (5)(1. a 2. can 3. enjoy 4. few 5. people) sport unless they are trying to beat someone else at it.

[注] drug addict (麻薬常習者)

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**5** My name is Robinson Crusoe, and I was born in the city of York. When I was a young boy, I wanted to go to sea, as I could not be happy to live quietly at home. My father and mother (1)(1. keep 2. tried 3. to 4. hard 5. me) with them. They told me that it was best for me to live at home by their side and (2)(1. go to 2. strange 3. lands 4. to 5. not) far from my friends. But I felt I must go to see the wide world.

One day when I was eighteen years old, I met a boy whose father was the captain of a ship which was to go to London that very day. This boy, who (3)(1. to 2. sail 3. in 4. was 5. her), said to me, "Won't you come with us, Rob?" As he did (4)(1. make 2. he 3. could 4. all 5. to) me agree, the thought of home flew out of my head, and I went on board with him.

When we went out to sea, the wind rose and a very bad storm came upon us. Things (5)(1. till 2. worse and worse 3. at 4. got 5. last) one of the crew cried out that our ship was sinking.

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**6** A Japanese friend of mine lived in Dallas, Texas, for eight years. He had one son who had been five years old when the family arrived in Dallas. The son (1)(1. at 2. speaking 3. grew 4. Japanese 5. up) home but English away from home. His English was just the same as that of all the other American kids.

Then the father's company called him back to Japan. This meant that his son had to enter a Japanese school where he took, among other subjects, English. Even though (2)(1. his 2. of 3. was 4. native 5. English) quality, he did not make good grades. Puzzled, the father went to the school to ask the English teacher what was going on.

The teacher explained that the boy spoke English with a Texas accent and that he did not speak it just as (3)(1. school 2. taught 3. in 4. it 5. was).

The next year the father was sent to Dallas again. He knew about this transfer six months in advance. The son told his friends and teachers at school about the move.

For the last semester, the son received the best possible grade in English, even though his earlier (4)(1. lower 2. been 3. much 4. grades 5. had). Now the father was really puzzled, so he asked the same teacher why his son's English grade so much better. As far as the teacher could tell, the boy spoke the same English as before.

The teacher explained that he (5)(1. the 2. have 3. to 4. wanted 5. boy) a good English grade on his last report card so that he would not lose face when he went back to school in Dallas.

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**7** It must have been about two in the morning when I returned home. I tried to woke up my wife by ringing the doorbell, but she was fast asleep, (1)(1. a ladder 2. so 3. I 4. from 5. got) the shed in the garden, put it against the wall, and began climbing toward the bedroom window.

I was almost there when a sarcastic voice below said, "I don't think the windows (2)(1. cleaning 2. at 3. need 4. time 5. this) of the night."

I looked down and nearly fell off the ladder when I saw a policeman. I immediately regretted (3)(1. the way 2. answering 3. in 4. did 5. I), but I said, "I enjoy cleaning windows at night."

"So did I," answered the policeman in the same tone. "Excuse my interrupting you. I hate to interrupt a man when he's busy working, but (4)(1. mind 2. coming 3. you 4. would 5. with) me to the station?"

"Well, I'd prefer to stay here," I said. "You see, I've forgotten my key."

"Your what?" he called.

"My key," I shouted.

Fortunately, the shouting woke up my wife, who opened the window (5)(1. had 2. the policeman 3. just as 4. started 5. to) climb toward me.

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**8** Traveling is always a great joy to everyone. A walk through the suburbs, a trip to the country by train, a voyage by sea or by air to a distant land, each in (1)(1. its way 2. particular 3. brings 4. its own 5. pleasure) to us human beings.

We are not all (2)(1. to be 2. to visit 3. enough 4. able 5. lucky) other countries; some of us do not have the time, others of us do not have the money. Nevertheless sometimes the opportunity does come our way and if we (3)(1. adventure 2. have 3. of 4. sense 5. any) within us we are delighted to go on travels.

Englishmen, I suppose, have always been (4)(1. sail 2. the four 3. into 4. ready 5. to) quarters of the globe. England, being surrounded by the sea and not very large, has always produced great seafarers who, (5)(1. their 2. by 3. of 4. the 5. nature) life, have for generations fished and sailed in the waters of the North Sea and of the Atlantic Ocean.

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**9** If you look at the stars in the night sky, it is not hard to pick out patterns, such as squares, triangles and crosses, (1)(1. bright 2. made 3. ones 4. by 5. the). For thousands of years, people have been giving names to groups of stars that seem to make patterns. A named group of stars is called a constellation. Some names we use today were given by the Greeks at least 2,000 years ago, and the Arab and Chinese astronomers had their own constellations, too. Constellations were probably invented as a way (2)(1. stars 2. to 3. of 4. particular 5. referring).

Many of the old names are of animals, like the Bull and the swan, and of people from Greek myths, such as Perseus and Andromeda. Among the recently (3)(1. you 2. will 3. constellations 4. find 5. named) the Microscope and the Clock.

Which constellations you can see varies according to the season, the time of night and where you are on the Earth. If you live in the northern \*hemisphere, some of the earliest (4)(1. to 2. in 3. are 4. constellations 5. find) the sky on winter evenings. Orion, the Hunter, has three very bright stars in a row making his belt. Near him you can find Taurus (the Bull) and Gemini (the Twins). On summer evenings, three of the brightest stars are in the Eagle, the Swan and the Lyre. They stand out as a giant triangle and (5)(1. help 2. some 3. you 4. find 5. can) of the other constellations. From the southern hemisphere people see different constellations, such as the Southern Cross and the Centaur.

[注] hemisphere ([地球の] 半球)

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**10** Portraits give images of a particular person. A picture (1)(1. the 2. showing 3. of 4. faces 5. people) in general is not a portrait. A portrait must focus on one person, or a small group, and try to show (2)(1. unique 2. the 3. makes 4. what 5. individual) and special. Portraits may be painted, drawn, printed, sculptured or photographed. A good portrait is not simply an exact recreation of the shapes that make a face; rather (3)(1. something 2. tells 3. us

4. about 5. it) the person behind the face, catching their personality as well as their looks. The problem (4)(1. artist 2. how 3. for 4. is 5. the) best to capture in paint, pencil, stone or film, the spirit of the individual. Fortunately, (5)(1. there 2. many 3. variations 4. are 5. as) in facial arrangements as there are people in the world. Human beings have more facial muscles than any other creatures and therefore the range of possible expressions is very wide. Add to that the fact that faces are changing all the time, and you can see why portraits have fascinated so many artists.

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**11** Tom, Dick and Harry all loved fishing. When they were university students together in Los Angeles in California, they put their money together to buy a small fishing boat, and whenever they had some free time, they went out onto the sea and fished.

After they left university, Tom went back to his parents' farm in Sacramento, Dick got a job in a bank in San Francisco, and Harry stayed in Los Angeles, where he started a company (1)(1. for 2. things 3. to 4. fishermen 5. sell).

The three men wrote to each other every Christmas, and they often suggested meeting one summer and going out fishing again, but for a long time they were too busy. Then, at last, one vacation they were all free, and (2)(1. to 2. them 3. Harry 4. invited 5. go) to India with him, to spend two weeks on a hired boat, sailing around the islands and fishing.

The others thought this was a very good idea, so that June they bought tickets and flew to India.

They were very happy with the boat that they had hired until one night there was a terrible storm, and the boat sank.

The three men managed to swim to a small island with plenty of trees and grass on it. For the first few days they were all glad to be there safely, but then Tom and Dick began to feel homesick. Only Harry, who was a happy person by nature, found (3)(1. to 2. plenty 3. things 4. enjoy 5. of) on the beautiful island.

Then one day as the three men walking along (4)(1. of 2. the 3. beaches 4. island's 5. one), Tom found a big pot on the sand. The top was stuck down, but he got a stone and broke it open, and a \*genie came out.

'For letting me out of this pot, which I was put in by an evil magician,' the genie said, 'I will give (5)(1. you 2. a 3. each 4. of 5. wish).'

'I wish to be back on my farm in Sacramento,' Tom said. At once he disappeared.

'And I wish to be back in my bank in San Francisco,' Dick said, and he too disappeared.

Harry thought for a long time, and then he said, 'Although this island's very beautiful,

I'm beginning to feel a little lonely on it without my two friends. I wish they would return.'

A moment later, they were back.

[注] genie (魔人)

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**12** Early in the morning, an old woman was walking from her village to the town, (1)(1. of 2. carrying 3. big 4. sack 5. a) cabbages on her hand. She was taking them to the market.

The road which the old woman was on was a narrow one over a mountain. There was a cliff on one side, and a wall of rock on the other. There was very little traffic at that early hour, but the old woman was walking carefully at the side of the road, because she did not (2)(1. accident 2. an 3. to 4. have 5. want) and lose her cabbages.

But as she was climbing a steep hill, she suddenly heard a loud bell, and a bicycle came round the corner and passed her, going very fast down the hill. The old woman had to (3)(1. side 2. one 3. jump 4. to 5. so) quickly that the sack of cabbages nearly fell into the ditch.

The old woman began to shout, "Come back, lady! Come back! You dropped something!"

The girl heard the old woman's shouts and stopped her bicycle so suddenly (4)(1. she 2. fell 3. that 4. off 5. nearly). Then she turned and began to push the bicycle back up the hill. She had ridden on (5)(1. long 2. quite 3. way 4. a 5. past) the old woman, and the slope was steep, so she was quite hot and tired when she at last reached her again.

"What is it?" she asked. "What did I drop?"

"Little lady," the old woman answered, "you dropped your manners."

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**13** Jane was a nurse in a children's hospital. One evening there was a big dance at the hospital. Most of the doctors and nurses would be there, but of course some had to stay (1)(1. look 2. to 3. the 4. after 5. children), and Jane was not one of the lucky ones who were free to go to the dance. She liked dancing very much, so she felt very sorry for herself.

She went to each sick child one after another and said good night, until she came to one little boy whom (2)(1. very 2. fond 3. she 4. of 5. was). His name was Dicky, and he was

eleven years old, but he already talked like a grown-up. Poor Dicky had had a very serious illness, and now he was hardly able to move (3)(1. body 2. part 3. of 4. his 5. any) except his hands. Jane knew that he would never get any better, but he was always happy and always thinking about other people instead of about himself.

He knew that Jane loved dancing, so now, when she came to say good night to him, he said, "I'm very (4)(1. have 2. to 3. that 4. sorry 5. you) miss the dance to look after us. But we're going to have a party for you. If you look in my drawer, you'll find a piece of cake. I saved it from my supper today, so it's quite fresh." And he added, "I'd get up and dance with you myself (5)(1. to 2. were 3. if 4. I 5. able)."

Suddenly the hospital dance seemed not at all important to Jane.

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**14** Mr. Smith lived in the country, but he worked in an office in the big city, (1)(1. five 2. week 3. so 4. days 5. a) he went to work by train every morning and came home the same way.

One morning he was reading his newspaper on the train, when (2)(1. behind 2. a 3. sitting 4. him 5. man), whom Mr. Smith had never met before, leaned forward, tapped him on the shoulder and spoke to him. The man said, "You're not (3)(1. very 2. a 3. life 4. interesting 5. leading), are you? You get on the same train at the same station at the same time every morning, and you always sit in the same seat and read the same newspaper."

Mr. Smith put his paper down, turned around, and said to the man angrily, "How (4)(1. that 2. know 3. you 4. do 5. all) about me?"

Because I'm always (5)(1. in 2. sitting 3. seat 4. behind 5. this) you," the man answered.

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**15** Every country has many good people (1)(1. to 2. care 3. help 4. who 5. take) of others. Some high school and college students in the United States often (2)(1. as 2. many hours 3. in 4. volunteers 5. spend) a hospital, \*orphanage or home for aged people. They read books to the people who must stay in these places, or they just visit them and play (3)(1. or 2. to 3. their 4. games 5. listen) problems.

Other young people volunteer to collect food or money, or they work in the homes of people who are sick or old. They paint, clean or repair their houses, do their shopping or \*mow their lawns.

There is a group (4)(1. to meet 2. almost 3. volunteers 4. every 5. of) need. For boys who no longer have fathers there is an organization called Big Brothers. College students and other men take boys to baseball games or on fishing trips and help them to (5)(1. things 2. boys 3. know 4. that 5. about) usually learn from their fathers.

[注] orphanage (孤児院) mow ([芝を] 刈る)

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- (4)
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**16** The most violent of all storms is the tornado. The fastest winds in a tornado have never been measured but they are estimated to be more (1)(1. an 2. miles 3. than 4. hour 5. 400). The winds are (2)(1. can 2. so 3. they 4. strong 5. that) lift parts of houses, move cars and drive pieces of straw through a tree! Tornadoes are rotating storms with a very pronounced funnel-shaped cloud.

All American states sometimes have tornadoes, but Kansas, Arkansas, Texas and Iowa each has an average of more than ten tornadoes a year. A tornado (3)(1. forms 2. water 3. is 4. over 5. which) called a \*water spout.

Another very violent and destructive storm is called a hurricane, or tropical cyclone. It is a circular storm (4)(1. low 2. with 3. very 4. a 5. pressure) center. The winds whirl around \*cyclonically and have speeds from 75 to over 150 miles per hour. These storms always start in the tropics over the ocean. Hurricanes usually develop in the fall season, and although they (5)(1. wide 2. miles 3. over 4. 100 5. are) they can travel over thousands of miles in the course of a few week.

[注] water spout (水竜巻) cyclonically ([北半球で] 左回りに)

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**17** Very few people were coming to eat at the White Rose Restaurant, and its owner did not know what to do. The food in his restaurant was cheap and good, (1)(1. seemed 2. nobody 3. want 4. but 5. to) to eat there.

Then he (2)(1. all 2. did 3. changed 4. something 5. that), and in a few weeks his

restaurant was always full of men with their lady friends. Whenever a gentleman came in with a lady, a smiling (3)(1. of 2. them 3. waiter 4. each 5. gave) a beautiful menu. The menus looked exactly the same on the outside, but there was an important difference inside.

The menu that the waiter gave to the man gave the correct price for each dish and each bottle of wine, while the menu that he gave to the lady (4)(1. higher 2. a 3. gave 4. much 5. price)! So when the man calmly ordered dish after dish and wine after wine, the lady thought he (5)(1. more 2. was 3. than 4. much 5. generous) he really was!

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**18** The underground train service is called the subway and, as you can imagine, it's huge. It's not easy (1)(1. a 2. to 3. for 4. understand 5. stranger) it. You can get subway maps from most hotels but they may not help you very much. If possible, go with a companion (2)(1. subway 2. really 3. knows 4. the 5. who) because it's so easy to make mistakes. (3)(1. not 2. in 3. go 4. try 5. to) the rush-hours which are from about 7:30 to 9:00 a.m. and 4:30 to 6:00 p.m. In the subway there are two tracks, side by side. One is for local trains (4)(1. for 2. trains 3. and 4. one 5. express). On the subway, as on buses, there is only one fare. When you have paid this fare, you can travel to any station. You may be astonished to find large shops and eating places underground. The signs Comfort Station and Rest Station (5)(1. feel 2. curious 3. may 4. you 5. make). These are useful places where there are toilets and you can wash, rest, and get a cup of coffee.

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**19** When you hear people talk about Washington, D.C., you may want (1)(1. know 2. the letters 3. to 4. D.C. 5. what) mean. They mean \*District of Columbia. Washington, the capital city of the U.S.A., is in the District of Columbia, not, as you might expect, in the State of Washington. Washington State is (2)(1. away 2. thousands 3. on 4. miles 5. of) the north-west coast. There are also several other towns called Washington in the United States.

Washington, D.C. lies between Virginia and Maryland on the Potomac River. It's (3)(1. of 2. two hundred and twenty 3. miles 4. south 5. about) New York City. The pleasantest and easiest way to get there is by long-distance bus, or by the fast train which costs a little more than the bus journey (4)(1. less 2. flying 3. and 4. a little 5. than). It's not

a city that has grown up accidentally as most big cities have done. It was carefully (5)(1. by 2. the nation's 3. planned 4. capital 5. as) a Frenchman, Pierre L'Enfant. The city was named after George Washington, the much-loved, much-admired, much-respected first President of the United States.

[注] District of Columbia (コロンビア特別区)

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**20** If you have (1)(1. start 2. to 3. decided 4. losing) weight, it is absolutely necessary to take time to motivate yourself. First, draw a clear picture of why you want to lose weight. Write three specific reasons down. For many people (2)(1. main 2. is 3. reason 4. the) health. For others it may be an emotional decision. You want to be pleased with (3)(1. see 2. what 3. in 4. you) the mirror.

A healthy short-term goal is to half-a-pound to one pound per week. Given that, look at a calendar and determine when you can expect (4)(1. weight 2. your 3. to 4. reach) goal. Now you have a weight goal within a reasonable time frame. Don't (5)(1. yourself 2. angry 3. get 4. at) if you don't lose weight on your schedule. Remember that you're learning a way to live, not just a "way to diet."

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**21** The traditional medicine of Chinese origin known as *kampo* was the predominant form of medicine practiced in Japan (1)(1. late 2. the 3. until 4. 19th) century. Western-style medicine was introduced to Japan in the 16th century, but it was not until the Meiji period (1868-1912), when the government actively promoted the adoption of Western medicine, that Western drugs (2)(1. into 2. use 3. wide 4. came).

After the Meiji Restoration of 1868, Western drugs were imported to (3)(1. quantities 2. Japan 3. increasing 4. in). Before World War I, almost all modern drugs (4)(1. used 2. Japan 3. in 4. were) imported, especially from Germany.

When imports were interrupted by the war, the domestic drug industry advanced rapidly in both scale and quality. (5)(1. and 2. of 3. materials 4. shortage) destruction of factories during World War II, however, badly hit the Japanese drug industry.

[注] medicine (医学, 医術) predominant (優位を占める) drug (薬剤) the Meiji Restoration (明治維新)

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- (4)
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**22** National parks in America are large wild areas of beautiful land with forests, lakes, and mountains (1)(1. animals 2. their 3. where 4. live) natural life and visitors can enjoy walking, mountain climbing, fishing, boating, and riding. There are many wonderful (2)(1. to 2. natural 3. see 4. sights) in these huge parks; for example, in the Yosemite National Park there are great trees (3)(1. the oldest 2. be 3. said 4. to) in the world, some over a thousand years old. A big hole has been burned through one of them, and it is so wide (4)(1. can 2. cars 3. that 4. drive) through it. There are also splendid waterfalls. Visitors from abroad may (5)(1. paying 2. enter 3. without 4. these parks). In the biggest park, Yellowstone, there are hundreds of geysers. One called 'Old Faithful' shoots a fountain of hot water high into the air every hour.

[注] geyser (間欠泉) fountain (噴水, 噴流)

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**23** We humans have been able to live on this planet for millions of years because there has been an environment that we could live in, composed (1)(1. air 2. oxygen 3. of 4. with) that we could breathe, a temperature that did not kill us — neither too hot nor too cold, food that we could eat, water that we could drink, and so on.

The environment on Earth (2)(1. has 2. time 3. from 4. changed) to time; for example, during the Ice Age, the Earth became much colder. It is possible that such changes led to the disappearance of some of the animals that we humans (3)(1. world 2. shared 3. with 4. our).

Originally, humans were not powerful or clever enough to affect their environment much. Then they learned how to make a fire, how to cultivate the soil. But (4)(1. advanced 2. science 3. more 4. the), the worse the effect of humans on the surface of the Earth grew. They turned land into deserts by cutting down large areas of forest.

This destruction of nature has increased enormously during the past hundreds years. Immense areas of enormous rain forests (5)(1. being 2. are 3. down 4. cut) every year, so that a time may come when the loss of these will change the climate of our world permanently and disastrously.

[注] the Ice Age (氷河期)    affect (影響を及ぼす)    cultivate (耕す)    enormously (ぼう大に)  
disastrously (破滅的に)

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- (2)
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- (4)
- (5)

**24** Two businessmen were invited to dinner at the home of a college professor. One of the men did not have much education and was worried that he might make (1)(1. fool 2. himself 3. a 4. of), but his friend said, "Don't worry. Just do what I do, and don't talk about (2)(1. you 2. that 3. anything 4. don't) really understand."

The first man managed to get through the dinner successfully, but by the end of the evening he had had a lot to drink and (3)(1. to 2. careless 3. get 4. began).

A guest asked him whether he liked Shakespeare, and he answered confidently, "It's very pleasant, but I prefer Scotch." There was an uncomfortable silence in the room, and soon people began to leave.

When the two friends were (4)(1. house 2. the 3. of 4. out), the second man said to his friend, "It was foolish of you to make that silly remark about Scotch."

"What do you mean?" asked the other man. "What (5)(1. wrong 2. was 3. it 4. with)?" "Everybody knows that Shakespeare isn't a drink," his friend replied. "It's a kind of cheese."

[注] Shakespeare (国を代表する劇作家・詩人 (1564 - 1616))

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)

**25** Los Angeles may mean to some people nothing more than a place somewhere in America. To others it may bring a picture of beautiful sandy beaches at Santa Monica and Malibu in southern California, (1)(1. are 2. winters 3. where 4. short) and summers long and hot. Not everyone knows that Hollywood (sometimes called the 'dream factory'), Santa Monica, Malibu, and Beverly Hills, all really form part of the huge city of Los Angeles. Los Angeles (or L.A. as the people who live there call it) has no real center. (2)(1. growing 2. instead 3. of 4. upwards), like New York, it stretches out and out, almost endlessly. Its network of wide roads, or 'freeways' runs above streets of low-built houses.

In downtown where the freeways meet, more (3)(1. Spanish 2. spoken 3. than 4. is) English even today, and here the Spanish way of life still continues. Such buildings as New England Station, built of smooth white stone, may also remind you of Spain. Olvera Street is a

gay, colorful place (4)(1. many 2. full 3. kinds 4. of) of bars, where you can sit in the warm sun and try new and strange drinks. Here in this bit of old Mexico are shops selling Mexican baskets and unusual Mexican food. If the heat (5)(1. you 2. feel 3. makes 4. tired), have a rest in the Plaza, a pleasant park, and look at the trees cut in the shapes of familiar animals.

Where next?

[注] stretch (広がる) freeway (高速道路) gay (陽気な) bar (酒場)

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)

**26** The biggest features of the earth's surface are the continents and the ocean floors. In a general way the continents are (1)(1. platforms 2. like 3. with 4. rather) flat tops, except for the few high mountain ranges. At their edges the continents drop quickly away until the deep ocean floor is reached (2)(1. the 2. somewhere 3. in 4. neighborhood) of 15,000 to 18,000 feet below sea level. Although the ocean floors also have hills and mountain ranges rising above them here and there, they can be thought of as mostly rather a flat floor. The ocean floors are full of water at the present time, and actually seas spread over the edges of the continents to form shallow continental shelves (3)(1. the 2. depth 3. water 4. where) is usually less than 600 feet. To (4)(1. true 2. picture 3. get 4. a) of the continents and steep edges, we would need to draw off the upper 600 feet of the ocean water, then make a new (5)(1. map 2. globe 3. the 4. of). On such a map the continents would be found to make up one-third of the area of the globe; the ocean floors the other two-thirds.

[注] feature (特徴) edge (縁、端) sea level (平均海面) shelves < shelf (棚)

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)

**27** Walk along the famous Fifth Avenue in New York City, which is (1)(1. dividing 2. line 3. the 4. between) East and West in Manhattan, and you'll come to the Empire State Building. Stop here and take one of the many elevators (2)(1. carry 2. will 3. you 4. which) smoothly and speedily to the 86th floor. Step out and you are 1,250 feet above the ground. From here they say it's possible to see an area in which one in ten of all the people in America live. You can go even higher to the 102nd floor, over 1,400 feet, and from there you (3)(1. can 2. on 3. look 4. down) the other huge skyscrapers, the United Nations building, the Statue of Liberty in the harbor, Broadway, and the greatest ships in the world's biggest port. On some days you

may have (4)(1. of 2. the 3. experience 4. strange) looking straight down on the clouds. If you go up at night, you'll see (5)(1. windows 2. of 3. millions 4. lighted) and electric signs everywhere you look. It's a sight you'll never forget.

[注] Fifth Avenue (五番街) Manhattan (マンハッタン:ニューヨークの中心地区)

the Empire State Building (エンパイアステートビル:ニューヨーク市にある高さ381m(102階)の高層ビル) skyscraper (摩天楼, 高層建築) the Statue of Liberty (自由の女神像)

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)

**28**

Those who newly arrive in America from other lands are often perplexed by Americans' lack of desire for certain kinds of privacy. They are not a nation of hedges and walls, of gates and inner courts. Their lawns run into one another without fences and they leave (1)(1. doors 2. open 3. their 4. office) while they work; friends run in and out of each other's houses without telephoning first, sometimes even ringing the doorbell.

If you come from a culture that values more privacy in your work and living environment, (2)(1. remember 2. the thing 3. is 4. to) this: lack of privacy is a difference in custom to be understood but not to be fretted over. If colleagues walk into your office without knocking, or if people forget to close your door when they leave the room, don't be upset.

The exception (3)(1. is 2. the above 3. that 4. to) when carrying on business discussions or negotiations, Americans insist on privacy. The Arab custom, for example, of conducting business amid ringing telephones and people entering and leaving drives Americans to distraction.

Americans also value *personal* privacy. They need (4)(1. alone 2. time 3. be 4. to). If possible, children are given their own private rooms where they like to go and close the door. In many cultures wanting to be alone is (5)(1. of 2. wrong 3. a sign 4. something). Not so among Americans, who will often resist the constant companionship offered by foreign friends. When you come to live among Americans, you will find that after the initial welcome, they will tend to leave you alone unless you ask for help or seek out a closer relationship.

[注] perplex (…を戸惑わせる) lack (欠如) hedge (生け垣)

fret over ... (…にいらいらする、やきもきする) colleague (同僚) negotiation (交渉)

distraction (注意散漫) initial (初期の) tend to do (～する傾向がある)

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)

解答

- 1 (1) 35241 (2) 45231 (3) 41532 (4) 24351 (5) 32451  
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28 (1) 3412 (2) 2413 (3) 4213 (4) 2431 (5) 3142

## 5

## 対話文空所補充

## ◆対和文中の空所に入る最も適当な文を選ぶ問題

1  *Marta has just come out of an examination room, when she meets her friend, Jorge. He wants to know some information about the exam.*

Jorge: Hey, Marta! Have you finished the oral exam?

Marta: Yes, I have. Whew!

Jorge: Was it hard?

Marta: Well, yes. It was hard—pretty hard.

Jorge: ( 1 )

Marta: I don't know. Ms. Nadler didn't tell me.

Jorge: ( 2 )

Marta: First she asked me what my name was.

Jorge: That was easy, wasn't it?

Marta: Yes, except I couldn't answer immediately. Then she asked me where I came from.

Jorge: And what else did she ask?

Marta: She asked when I had begun taking English, and she asked how I would use English in the future.

Jorge: ( 3 )

Marta: Then she asked me if I liked this school and if I lived with my parents.

Jorge: Anything else?

Marta: I'm trying to remember, Jorge. Oh, yes! She gave me a picture and asked me to describe it.

Jorge: Is that all? What did she say at the end?

Marta: Hmm. Let's see....Oh, yes! ( 4 )

Jorge: What? ( 5 )

1. Please be patient.
2. I'd better hurry!
3. I didn't know what to say about it.
4. She asked me to tell you to go in right away.
5. Did you pass?
6. Yes, yes, go on.
7. What questions did she ask?

2  *John and Mary are at a station to catch their train. They have already bought their tickets and are looking for the right platform.*

John: Mary, which platform for Shimoda?

Mary: Don't shout, John! ( 1 )

John: But we have to hurry! ( 2 )

Mary: Straight ahead. There, at the end of the station.

John: Let's go. The schedule says our train leaves in five minutes.

Mary: ( 3 )

John: Look at the ticket, Mary! See here? Car 4, seats 7 and 8.

Mary: Well, this car is 3 ... 4! Here it is. Just in time! If we hadn't taken a taxi to the station, we would have missed our train.

John: Here, seats 7 and 8! Wow! I'm tired from all of yesterday's sightseeing in Tokyo. ( 4 )

Mary: No, stay awake with me. We shouldn't miss the scenery. This is the famous Odoriko train and the view of the Izu coast should be beautiful at sunset.

John: I can't keep my eyes open. ( 5 )

Mary: If you sleep now, you'll be awake again tonight. Let's have some coffee when the snack cart comes through here.

John: Good idea.

1. I'm going to take a short nap.
2. Look at your map.
3. What shall we do for that?
4. I can hear you.
5. I didn't sleep a wink last night from all the excitement.
6. I guess you're right.
7. What car are our seats in?

**3**

John: Are you going to see the big football game tomorrow?

Bill: I may go, or I may not.

John: ( 1 )

Bill: ( 2 ) It may rain tomorrow, and I don't like to sit in the rain.

John: Can I make a suggestion? Take an umbrella.

Bill: ( 3 )

John: Say, do you think our team will win the game tomorrow?

Bill: I don't know. They might win. Anything is possible.

John: I don't see how we can lose. We have the best players.

Bill: Well, you may be right...

John: Hey, you sound as if you don't care who wins the game.

Bill: This may come as a surprise to you, but ( 4 )

John: Well, I wouldn't miss tomorrow's game for anything.

Bill: ( 5 )

John: I don't know. Her interest in football is about the same as yours.

1. I'm not interested in football.
2. That's an idea.
3. Well, it depends on the weather.
4. Sure, that's okay.
5. Why can't you make up your mind?
6. Is Barbara going with you?
7. Can you guess what I want to do?
8. Take it easy with the game.

**4**

Kate: Hello, Brad! I heard that your daughter had the flu. How is she doing?

Brad: ( 1 ) But she'd been terribly sick for more than two weeks.

Kate: Did you make her stay home and rest?

Brad: No. ( 2 )

Kate: Wow! It must have been a rare influenza virus your daughter caught.

Brad: When you say it like that, it sounds more serious than the simple word "flu."

Kate: ( 3 ) Is she out now?

Brad: Yes. She's home again.

Kate: ( 4 )

Brad: No, the doctor said she should take a few more days off.

Kate: She'll have to put in some extra effort to catch up with her classmates.

Brad: She feels well enough to study at home, but not go out.

Kate: ( 5 )

Brad: That's kind of you to say so.

1. She was hospitalized for ten days.
2. It does sound bad.
3. It must be very strong medicine.
4. She's better now.
5. Has she gone back to school?
6. You said it.
7. What should I say to her?
8. I wish her well.

**5**

Yumi: I wish you'd learn to speak Japanese, George. It's so trying to express myself in English all the time.

George: ( 1 )

Yumi: Yes, but why always in English? Why did I have to learn English? You should learn

to speak Japanese.

George: ( 2 )

Yumi: Sure, you should. Everyone should.

George: Everyone?

Yumi: Yes, of course.

George: Why? Why everyone?

Yumi: ( 3 )

George: Well, I suppose because most people would rather learn English. It's more widely spoken. Besides, it's....

Yumi: Nonsense! Japanese is much more useful.

George: ( 4 )

Yumi: Yes, of course it is. It's also the loveliest, the purest, the most romantic, the ...

George: (*He laughs*) Darling, you're getting too excited, aren't you? The Chinese would say Chinese was the most useful, the loveliest, the most romantic, the most widely spoken language in the world.

Yumi: Well, I don't care what they'd say. I still think Japanese should be learnt by everyone, a sort of ... of world language.

George: ( 5 )

Yumi: No, Japanese; because it's loveliest, the ...

George: Yes, yes, yes, I know, my darling. You must start teaching me, and I promise to be the best pupil in the world. For your sake!

1. It is?
2. Why not?
3. Why not Esperanto?
4. What would you say?
5. You're right, but you see ...
6. I do, but it's such a strain ...
7. That's a very delicate matter. I don't know.
8. But darling, you express yourself perfectly well in English.

**6**

Diane: I'd like to make a reservation to Detroit.

Agent: ( 1 )

Diane: I'm supposed to be in Detroit on the morning of the fourteenth, but I'd rather get there on the evening of the thirteenth.

Agent: ( 2 )

Diane: Late in the afternoon, after work.

Agent: We have a flight at four thirty.

Diane: That's too early. I can't get out of work until five. Do you have a later flight?

Agent: The next flight is at five fifteen, and there's another at six thirty.

Diane: I'd better take the six thirty. It takes quite a while to get to the airport.

Agent: Yes, we have a seat available on that flight on the thirteenth.

Diane: Oh, good. ( 3 )

Agent: The flight only takes an hour and a half. It arrives at eight o'clock.

Diane: Do they serve dinner on the flight?

Agent: Yes, they do. ( 4 )

Diane: I'm not sure yet. I'd like \*a round trip ticket, but I'd rather make the return reservation in Detroit.

Agent: Then we'll make your reservation for one seat on Flight 892 to Detroit on the thirteenth.

[注] a round trip ticket (往復切符)

1. Where are you going to stay in Detroit?
2. What day will you be returning?
3. What time would you like to leave?
4. Why didn't you buy a round trip ticket?
5. What time does the flight get into Detroit?
6. What day are you planning to go?

## 7

John: Do you have any tickets left for the April 10th match?

Clerk: ( 1 ) But you are in luck. There's a few seats left.

John: Do you have anything down toward the front? I'm taking my sister for her birthday. She likes to see all the players up close.

Clerk: ( 2 ) Here, let's look at the seating chart.

John: Hmm ... ( 3 )

Clerk: I'm afraid so, sir. The only seats available are up in Row W.

John: But that's way toward the back! We won't be able to see anything.

Clerk: ( 4 ) Say, wait a minute. Here are some pair of seats in the First Class Section.

John: Really? How much do they cost?

Clerk: 5,000 yen apiece.

John: That's a little too expensive for my budget. ( 5 )

1. Sure, you will.
2. I doubt it.
3. No, you won't.
4. The match's almost sold out.
5. Yes, of course, sir.
6. It looks all full.
7. I guess I'd better take the seats in Row W.
8. It would be better for me to take them.

**8** *Rolf comes across Suzy on the street.*

Rolf: Hello. ( 1 )

Suzy: I'm not sure. Have we?

Rolf: ( 2 ) Oh, yes. It was at Frank Smith's party.

Suzy: Oh, that's right. I'm afraid I've forgotten your name.

Rolf: Rolf Gilbert. And you're Suzy.

Suzy: That's right. Suzy Anderson.

Rolf: Say, are you free for dinner this evening? I'd enjoyed talking with you some more.

Suzy: ( 3 )

Rolf: How about tomorrow night then?

Suzy: That depends. Do you have some restaurant in mind?

Rolf: How about the Sizzler Steak House?

Suzy: That sounds good. Any time after seven is okay with me.

Rolf: ( 4 )

Suzy: Okay. I live in the apartment building at First and Maple. I'll wait for you on the sidewalk in front of the entrance.

Rolf: Good. ( 5 )

Suzy: Looking forward to it.

Rolf: Me too. See you tomorrow.

1. Do you have any time to spare?
2. Well, let's see.
3. I'll be there at seven.
4. I've got another engagement for tonight.
5. Haven't we met before?
6. I could have accepted it.
7. Could you show me around the house?
8. Do you want me to pick you up at your house?

**9** *Diana has a car of her own. There is something wrong with it. She has just driven into a garage.*

Mechanic: Good morning, Mrs. Johnson. What can we do for you?

Diana: ( 1 ) I've just noticed that it's been using a lot of petrol lately; far more than usual.

Mechanic: Oh? Well, we'd better have a look at it, then, hadn't we? Can you leave the car with us now?

Diana: ( 2 ) Do you think it might be something serious?

Mechanic: I shouldn't think so. You never know, of course. It might be the engine.

Diana: ( 3 ) I want to use the car this evening. Do you think I'll be able to? I mean, will it be ready by then?

Mechanic: It might be. ( 4 ) Do you think you could give us a ring around 5? We'll know by then?

Diana: Around 5? All right.

*at five o'clock that evening*

Secretary: Good evening. Central Garage.

Diana: Good evening. This is Mrs. Johnson. I'm ringing about my car.

Secretary: Oh, good evening, Mrs. Johnson. The men have just finished your car. It's ready now.

Diana: Oh, good! ( 5 )

Secretary: It wasn't anything very serious. There was a leak in the petrol tank. Anyway, they've taken care of it now and you can collect your car any time.

Diana: Good. When do you close this evening?

Secretary: At 6.

Diana: I see. I'll be there by then. Good bye.

Secretary: Good bye.

1. I suppose I'll have to.
2. I certainly hope not.
3. Something is wrong with the engine.
4. What was the trouble?
5. The men have not finished the car yet.
6. It all depends on what the trouble is.
7. I think so, too.
8. I'm afraid there's something wrong with the car.

**10**

Customer: Excuse me, there's something wrong with my portable CD player.

Clerk: Did you buy it at this store?

Customer: Of course I did. ( 1 )

Clerk: May I see your \*receipt?

Customer: ( 2 ) But I paid for it with my credit card. I'll get the bill in the mail next month.

Clerk: Well, if that's the case, let me just have a quick look.

Customer: The sound is weak and the quality is bad. When I play this CD, I can hear the difference. I know these songs by heart.

Clerk: ( 3 )

Customer: I changed them this morning. These are brand-new \*batteries. The long life kind. Since it's my player, I'll open the back. There, it's open.

Clerk: Wait a minutes. I see the problem.

Customer: What? What is it?

Clerk: ( 4 )

Customer: But it works.

Clerk: It's running, but the power is weak and \*unstable. And it may lead to serious trouble.

Customer: Is that why the music sounds funny?

Clerk: I'm not a music critic, sir. Let's put them in correctly. ( 5 ) One goes this way, the others goes that way.

Customer: Hey, you're right! It sounds great.

Clerk: I'm sure the sound quality is better. The music still sounds funny to me, though.

[注] receipt (領収書) battery (電池) unstable (不安定な)

1. One of the two batteries is upside-down.
2. What can I do for you?
3. Look, you turn it on and nothing happens.
4. Oh, I threw it away.
5. Do you see this picture of the batteries?
6. That's why I'm here.
7. You really ought to have kept it.
8. Let me check the batteries.

**11**

Teacher: Okay, boys. Let's unpack our backpacks. Jimmy, you're carrying the tent, right?

Jimmy: Right.

Teacher: Dave, don't you have the cooking stove and pots?

Dave: That's right, Mr. Gibson. ( 1 ) That wasn't fair!

Teacher: But don't forget, Jimmy was carrying most of the food!

Dave: Oh yeah, I forgot.

Jimmy: ( 2 )

Teacher: Find some level ground, and spread out the plastic sheet. Then, connect the aluminum poles together. ( 3 )

Jimmy: That's okay. I can do it all by myself.

Dave: ( 4 )

Teacher: Good idea, Dave. You can go down to the river and fill the water bottles. But let me light the gas stove.

Dave: I'll be careful, Mr. Gibson.

Teacher: How's it going, Jimmy?

Jimmy: Almost done, sir.

Teacher: After you've finished with the tent, could you help me gather some firewood?

Jimmy: Sure thing, but aren't we cooking on the gas stove?

Teacher: ( 5 ) But after eating, the sun will go down, and a warm campfire will be nice. Besides, singing around the fire is a camping tradition.

Dave: Here's the water. Can I light the fire, please, Mr. Gibson?

Teacher: Okay, Dave, but be very careful with fire. Remember boys, when you're hiking and camping, safety is the most important thing!

1. Would you show me how to light the stove?
2. That's right, for dinner.
3. They were heavier than the tent.
4. Where should I set up the tent?
5. You forget everything except for food, don't you?
6. I'll give you a hand pulling the ropes tight.
7. Should I start boiling water for dinner?
8. Are you ready now?

## 12

Mother: Welcome home, Susie!

Susie: Thanks Mom, it's great to be back.

Father: So, how was your first year of college, dear?

Susie: It was great, Dad. I made friends, and I managed to keep up my grades.

Mother: Tell us about living in the dormitory.

Susie: At first, it was hard, being away from home and all. But now, ( 1 )

Father: Are you getting along with your roommate?

Susie: Now, yes. ( 2 ) But after we set some rules, Linda and I are getting along like sisters.

Father: That's a good new experience for an only child like you.

Mother: Honey, you look like you've lost weight. ( 3 )

Susie: Nothing can compare with your cooking, Mom.

Mother: ( 4 )

Susie: There, I get plenty to eat, but it's a little bit fattening. That's why I've been doing a lot of hiking and biking with Freddy.

Father & Mother: Who's FREDDY!?

Susie: Oh, didn't I write you about Fred? He's my friend from the Nature Club.

Mother: You didn't say that your Nature Club friend was a boy!

Father: What's he studying?

Susie: He's studying art. Fred is a very talented artist. He paints flowers on cars.

Mother: Susie, sit down. ( 5 )

[注] dormitory (寄宿舍, 寮)

1. That's sweet of you to say so.
2. Let's have a talk about your friend, and your future.
3. Why don't we go out and eat something delicious?
4. I'm adjusted to dorm life.
5. You don't know what I mean.
6. How I wish I could go with you!
7. In the beginning I wasn't used to sharing things.
8. Don't you like the food in the cafeteria?

13

Daughter: Daddy! Oh, Daddy!

Father: Yes dear, how can I help you?

Daughter: Daddy, I need to buy something for school.

Father: ( 1 ) A textbook?

Daughter: No, the school hands out our books for free.

Father: Could it be stationery supplies, like paper and pencils?

Daughter: No, I have all that stuff that I can use.

Father: ( 2 ) Tell me what it is you need.

Daughter: I need something that will help me with my homework.

Father: A calculator for math class?

Daughter: Now you're getting closer, Daddy. It needs a battery like a calculator, and has buttons numbered zero o nine.

Father: ( 3 )

Daughter: No, it's a portable telephone.

Father: A phone? That's the something you need for school?

Daughter: Of course I do! I can call my friends and get the answers to the homework questions.

Father: That's silly. In the first place, you should do your homework at home, and in the second place, you should do it by yourself.

Daughter: Oh father! ( 4 ) Everybody at school has a new model.

Father: Everybody? Everyone? That means one hundred percent of the students at your school. ( 5 )

Daughter: But you already said yes!

Father: I said yes when I thought it was something important for school.

Daughter: You don't know anything about modern education.

Father: I know that even in modern education, there is no "royal road" to learning!

[注] stationery supplies (文房具用品) royal road (近道, 楽な道)

1. I give up!
2. A mobile phone is required, isn't it?
3. I can't do without it.
4. I can't believe that statistic.
5. Of course, what is it?
6. Your school has too many rules.
7. I'll bet it's a computer.
8. As for me, I prefer using that.

14

Boy: Gosh, I'm sorry I'm late for our date.

Girl: It's okay with me. I bet you were busy with your final semester tests, too.

Boy: Yeah, just like you. ( 1 )

Girl: I only have my chemistry test next week.

Boy: I'm done this week.

Girl: I aced my math test! I'm super excited about that.

Boy: I did pretty well myself. But I'm exhausted.

Girl: ( 2 ) Let's do something fun, like dancing.

Boy: No way! I have two left feet! ( 3 ) But I agree, I want to stretch out. Hey, I have a good idea.

Girl: What is it?

Boy: I want to row you around the lake in a rowboat!

Girl: How romantic! ( 4 ) Wait a second. I'm not wearing the right clothes.

Boy: Change into something casual.

Girl: It'll only take me two minutes.

Boy: ( 5 ) I bought a science book to read.

Girl: That's not very romantic!

1. Pardon me.
2. Take your time.
3. That's just like you.
4. I'm not good at that.
5. You should know better.
6. I'm not thinking of doing anything.
7. We both deserve a study break.
8. And just like everybody on campus.

**15**

Taro: Hey Nobu, why don't you go with me after school for some fun?

Nobu: I can't, because I have something else to do.

Taro: No way! I'm getting together with some other guys for a baseball game. ( 1 )

Nobu: Oh, darn it.

Taro: We need a ninth player. ( 2 )

Nobu: Thanks for thinking of me. I admit it, I'm a baseball "nut." But I have to have a class.

Taro: How can that be? School is over.

Nobu: Not regular school. My parents insist that I take a special lesson.

Taro: You don't need that. You are a better student than me.

Nobu: ( 3 ) Your grades are up there with mine. Anyway, this is not a subject like math or social studies. It's a calligraphy class.

Taro: What do you do in that class?

Nobu: We use a brush and ink on white paper to make traditional, beautiful characters.

Taro: That's terrible! You have to study when you could be playing!

Nobu: To tell you the truth, I kind of like it. I've made a lot of friends there. ( 4 )

Taro: You like "playing artist" better than swinging the bat?

Nobu: Well, just like you hold the bat different ways to get different hits, there is a technique for holding the brush to make certain strokes.

Taro: I didn't know that.

Nobu: ( 5 ) Next week, you can come to my calligraphy class.

Taro: Okay. But I warn you, I'll be a rookie.

1. I wouldn't say that.
2. I have trouble just holding a pencil.
3. You spend too much time in school.
4. And my handwriting is improving, too.
5. It's your favorite sport!
6. I have a good idea.
7. That could be you.
8. It will be over by then.

**16**

Father: I have bad news.

Son: What's the matter? Did my teacher call from school again? Was I a bad boy?

Father: ( 1 ) It's about your mother.

Son: Did she do something bad?

Father: No, your mother is sick.

Son: What's wrong with her?

Father: She has a fever. She has to stay in bed all day.

Son: Who's going to cook our dinner? Is Grandmother coming over to help us?

Father: We don't need help. ( 2 )

Son: We've never cooked before.

Father: ( 3 ) Before your mother and I got married, I cooked for myself.

Son: Was that when your body was so skinny? Before you gained weight?

Father: Yes, son. ( 4 ) Put some water in a pot.

Son: Will we boil it?

Father: Yes, we'll make spaghetti.

Son: I'll add some salt. ( 5 )

Father: Oh, wait! It's sugar! I don't like sweet spaghetti.

Son: Sorry. Me either!

Father: Let's make some salad. Can you cut the tomatoes?

Son: Of course I can. OUCH! I cut myself!

Father: Where we keep the bandages?

Son: I don't know. Mom, hurry up and get well soon!

[注] skinny (骨と皮ばかりの) gain weight (太る) spaghetti (スパゲッティ) salt (塩)

1. That's her job.
2. We'll do it ourselves.
3. I've seen Mother do it.
4. What can I do for you?
5. Can you give me a hand?
6. Have you finished eating?
7. Fortunately, not this time.
8. Maybe you haven't, but I have.

**17**

Bill: Welcome to our humble little home!

John: ( 1 ) This is an impressive house. It's bigger than mine.

Bill: I'm glad you could finally come over. Did you bring the new CD?

John: Yes. I'm lucky to have bought it last week. They were almost sold out.

Bill: ( 2 ) This is the hottest new pop group. Let's put it on the CD player.

John: ( 3 )

Bill: Hey, what's with this slow beat?

John: This doesn't sound like my new CD!

Bill: I heard this song on a television car commercial once. It has a nice melody, though.

John: It's my mom's "oldies" music, from a really, really long time ago!

Bill: ( 4 )

John: It's some kind of mistake. My mother's CD got into my CD case.

Bill: How did that happen?

John: I can't be sure. Maybe there was a mix-up when she cleaned the living room.

Bill: Maybe you mixed them up yourself.

John: ( 5 ) I never clean the living room.

1. Everyone wants one!
2. I bought it on myself.
3. Is that some kind of joke?
4. Wasn't it really expensive?
5. Why are we listening to it?
6. That's what we're here to do.
7. Oh no, that could never happen.
8. She said it was her favorite single.

**18**

Fire Department Operator: This is the Fire Department.

Child: I need help!

FDO: What is your emergency?

Child: Hurry! Send a fire truck.  
FDO: ( 1 )  
Child: No, that's not why I need the fire truck.  
FDO: Can you see smoke somewhere in your neighborhood?  
Child: There's no fire anywhere. But I need a truck with the longest ladder you have.  
FDO: ( 2 ) What do you need it for?  
Child: Timmy is caught high in a tree and can't get down by himself.  
FDO: Is Timmy a friend of yours? Or your brother?  
Child: No, my brother's name is Tommy.  
FDO: ( 3 )  
Child: You don't understand. Timmy is my pet cat.  
FDO: How old are you?  
Child: I'm nine years old. ( 4 )  
FDO: You sound like a smart girl.  
Child: Thanks. We can talk about that when you get here with the truck. It's a serious problem for me and for Timmy.  
FDO: Sorry, the answer is "No." ( 5 )

1. You had better not.
2. That's an unusual request.
3. Let me talk to your parents.
4. Is there a fire in your house?
5. It's very kind of you to say so.
6. Is Tommy in the tree with Timmy?
7. We can send trucks to rescue cats.
8. What has that got to do with my cat getting stuck in a tree?

**19**

Japanese Student: Excuse me. ( 1 ) Where are the biographies?  
London Librarian: Are you writing a school assignment? Who is the famous person?  
J.S.: Yes, I'm writing one. I was thinking of writing about "GOHHO."  
L.L.: Who?  
J.S.: The famous painter. He did the sunflowers.  
L.L.: Oh, you want van Gogh.  
J.S.: "BANGO"? Do I need kind of number?  
L.L.: ( 2 ) Here's the artist's self-portrait.  
J.S.: Yes, that's him.  
L.L.: You'll have to change your pronunciation here in Europe.  
J.S.: I know the old saying. "When in ROMA, do as the Romans do."  
L.L.: In Italy they say "Roma", but in English we say "Rome."  
J.S.: Let's forget about painters. Do you have a book about the famous poet and dramatist

from Germany, "GETE"?

L.L.: Isn't that what you wear on your feet in your country?

J.S.: Close! You're talking about *geta*. I'm talking about this man. Look at the picture.

L.L.: You mean Goethe.

J.S.: ( 4 ) I'm giving up on biographies. I'll try geography. Do you have a map of "WEEN"?

L.L.: Would this "WEEN" be a city, a country, a mountain, or a river? Help me!

J.S.: That's easy. It's the capital of Austria.

L.L.: Oh, Vienna. ( 5 )

J.S.: I'll have to be more careful when I say names of people and places.

[注] biography (伝記) van Gogh (ヴァン=ゴッホ; オランダの画家) self-portrait (自画像)

Goethe (ゲーテ; ドイツの詩人・劇作家・小説家) Vienna (ウィーン)

1. I'm wrong again.
2. How difficultly you pronounce place names!
3. I think you misunderstood.
4. I've been saying his name wrong for years.
5. I don't know what to say to him.
6. That's how you say it in English, isn't it?
7. What should I say about the word in English?
8. I'm looking for a book about a famous person.

**20**

Jane: This time of the year is my favorite.

Andy: Why, because of the weather?

Jane: Oh, no. Spring is right around the corner, that's true. But that's not the reason.

Andy: Are you looking forward to some special event?

Jane: ( 1 ) To be specific, a festival.

Andy: I don't recall there ever being dancing in the streets in March.

Jane: It takes place in the home.

Andy: Street dancing in the home? ( 2 )

Jane: Don't be silly. It's the doll festival. We arrange traditional dolls and display them in the home.

Andy: ( 3 )

Jane: Usually a man and a woman, representing some royal couple.

Andy: Oh, I think I've seen a picture of the doll festival before. ( 4 )

Jane: That's exactly right. And do you know about the musical group?

Andy: A quintet with drums, and a singer and a horn section.

Jane: Yes, they are playing ancient instruments.

Andy: ( 5 )

Jane: It's not time. The dolls come out of storage on a particular day. We clean them and

admire them. Then, they go back into the box on a certain date.

Andy: There's a lot to understand about the doll festival!

1. Aren't there three servants for the royalty?
2. How can you say that?
3. I can't picture it.
4. I don't care.
5. My family has used the same set for generations.
6. What kind do you put out?
7. Why haven't you displayed them yet?
8. You've got it.

**解答**

- 1 (1) 5 (2) 7 (3) 6 (4) 4 (5) 2
- 2 (1) 4 (2) 3 (3) 7 (4) 1 (5) 5
- 3 (1) 5 (2) 3 (3) 2 (4) 1 (5) 6
- 4 (1) 4 (2) 1 (3) 2 (4) 5 (5) 8
- 5 (1) 8 (2) 5 (3) 2 (4) 1 (5) 3
- 6 (1) 6 (2) 3 (3) 5 (4) 2
- 7 (1) 4 (2) 2 (3) 6 (4) 1 (5) 7
- 8 (1) 5 (2) 2 (3) 4 (4) 8 (5) 3
- 9 (1) 8 (2) 1 (3) 2 (4) 6 (5) 4
- 10 (1) 6 (2) 4 (3) 8 (4) 1 (5) 5
- 11 (1) 3 (2) 4 (3) 6 (4) 7 (5) 2
- 12 (1) 4 (2) 7 (3) 8 (4) 1 (5) 2
- 13 (1) 5 (2) 1 (3) 7 (4) 3 (5) 4
- 14 (1) 8 (2) 7 (3) 4 (4) 3 (5) 2
- 15 (1) 5 (2) 7 (3) 1 (4) 4 (5) 6
- 16 (1) 7 (2) 2 (3) 8 (4) 5 (5) 3
- 17 (1) 3 (2) 1 (3) 6 (4) 5 (5) 7
- 18 (1) 4 (2) 2 (3) 6 (4) 8 (5) 3
- 19 (1) 8 (2) 3 (3) 4 (4) 1 (5) 2
- 20 (1) 8 (2) 3 (3) 6 (4) 1 (5) 7