

■入試英文 速読・即解 — Level 3

Level 3までの単語*で読めて解ける「大学入試問題」を収録しました。

※大半の問題は、Level 0～3の単語でカバー率が100%ですが、問題番号に「*」がついているものは未習語(Level 3以上の語)を1～2語含みます(カバー率98%以上)。さらに問題文中の該当する単語にも「*」がつけてあります。

知らない単語について前後の意味から類推するというのも読解力のひとつです。そのような練習のつもりで解いてください。

英文をいちいち日本語に訳す必要はありません。だいたいの意味がわかり、設問に正しく答えられたら、どんどん先に進みましょう。これがベストの速読力訓練法です。

「会話問題」について：

Level 3までの単語で100%カバーできる入試問題を抽出してみると、会話形式のものが非常に多いことがわかります。「会話」が基本的な単語でできていることの証しです。ただし、これらの「会話問題」は、決して「会話表現」を問うものではありません*。「会話文」は、比較的短い英文で「読解力」を測ることができる絶好の素材なのです。「会話の流れ」を読み取って、適切な応答を選ぶ「会話問題」は、まさしく「読解力」が問われているのです。

※ 会話問題の対策が、「会話の慣用表現」を覚えることだと勘違いしている人がいますが、これらは基本的な意味がわかればいいのです。

ネイティブ・スピーカー同士の会話では多くの慣用表現が使われます。しかし、外国語として英会話を学ぶ場合は、まず、基本的で少しいねいな表現をマスターすることが大切です。特に、**You must be kidding!** や **None of your business.** などのような「くだけた表現」を暗唱したり、ましてや、使えるようにしたりする必要はありません。

センター試験 リスニング問題：

「センター試験」のリスニング用の英文は、ほとんどがレベル2～3までの単語でカバーできますので、「速読」に最適な英文です。リスニング対策になることは言うまでもありません。

語順整序・適語選択・適語挿入：

「語順整序」はライティングへの「橋渡し」として、「適語選択・適語挿入」は語彙力チェックとして最適です。オリジナルが4択形式のものを、「語順整序」「適語挿入」に改変したものを含みます。

◎ 1 速読・即解 (会話文) — 適語句・適文選択

○1

A: Isn't it time for your shower, Johnny?

B: I have a headache. I'll take a shower tomorrow morning.

A: Are you sure you'll have time?

B: ()

① I'll take the medicine now. ② I always have breakfast.

③ I don't usually take a bath. ④ I'll get up a bit earlier. 〈神奈川大学〉

○2

A: Hi, Jennifer. Where did you get that coat?

B: At the new shop on Main Street.

A: It really goes well with your shoes.

B: ()

① I see. When did the shop open?

② No thanks. I already have a jacket.

③ Thanks! I was a bit worried that it wouldn't match anything I have.

④ Really? I hope I can find some shoes as well. 〈北里大学〉

○3

A: Do you know anything about plants?

B: A bit. Why?

A: ()

B: Have you tried more direct sunlight?

① No matter what I try, this one never grows.

② I don't want any more fruit trees.

③ We think the kitchen would be a great place to put some flowers.

④ What's your favorite plant? 〈北里大学〉

○4

A: Excuse me, could you tell us where the nearest bus stop is?

B: Sure, it's just next to that signal.

A: ()

B: Sorry, but I don't really know the bus schedule.

① Is that the right place? ② Do the buses come often?

③ Should we turn there? ④ Do we need cash or a bus card?

〈神奈川大学〉

○5

Woman: Excuse me, but can you change this dollar (1) for me? I need to use the pay phone.

Man: I'm sorry, but I don't have enough change on me.

Woman: I wonder where I can (2) it changed.

Man: There's a cigarette stand over there. They'll change it for you.

- (1) ① cash ② bill ③ money ④ paper
 (2) ① get ② ask ③ use ④ hold 〈大東文化大学〉

○6

In New York City, a Japanese tourist is asking an American for directions.

A: Excuse me, could you help me? (1)

B: I'll do what I can. (2)

A: The New York Public Library. (3)

B: As a matter of fact it is. (4)

- ① I seem to have lost my way.
 ② I thought it was somewhere in this area.
 ③ It's just around the corner on the left.
 ④ Where do you want to go? 〈早稲田大学・改〉

○7 *

X: Excuse me, I think I left my keys in the fitting room when I was trying on a suit* this afternoon. Has anyone found them?

Y: Unfortunately nobody has found them. But if (), we will call you in case they are found.

X: Thank you.

- ① you have too many keys
 ② you leave your name and phone number
 ③ you leave our phone on
 ④ your cell phone is out of range 〈駒澤大学〉

○8 *

A: I had some trouble with my landlady* about my way of doing things when I was staying in the U.K.

B: What was the problem?

A: On the first night, she complained about my taking a shower.

B: What about your taking a shower?

A: She said that I spent too long in the shower.

B: How long do you think you spent?

A: Oh, about half an hour.

B: That is long. I would probably take about ten minutes. Otherwise, ().

① it's too cold to take a shower

② I would take a bath after a shower

③ it's a waste of water

④ water should be hot enough to take a shower

〈中央大学〉

○9

A: Good afternoon. Bishopsgate Hotel. (1)

B: Yes. I would like to book a single room for the night of August 21. Is there a room available?

A: (2) Well, we can give you a room for 100 pounds a night.

B: Is it a non-smoking room?

A: (3) Would you prefer a non-smoking room?

B: Yes.

A: Let me have a look. I am afraid there are no non-smoking single rooms available. We can offer you a non-smoking double room for the same rate. Is that okay?

B: (4)

① I'm afraid not.

② I certainly will.

③ Could you hold for a moment, please?

④ May I help you?

⑤ That's wonderful.

〈東洋大学〉

○10

A: It's been a pleasure meeting you. I do hope we have the chance to get together again soon. Let me give you my telephone number.

B: Thank you. Yes, it would be nice to meet for lunch. How about next week?

A: Excellent idea. How about Monday or Tuesday? The rest of the week I'm busy.

B: OK. ()

A: Fine, I'll get in touch over the weekend and we can decide a time and a place.

B: I'll look forward to it.

① How about meeting in front of the City Library?

② I will be busy on Friday.

③ I would like to have Italian food.

④ Let's make it Monday.

⑤ This is my phone number.

〈中央大学〉

○11

Mark: I went to the new museum on Sunday. You should go there with your kids.

Ben: (1)

Mark: (2)

Ben: (3)

Mark: (4)

Ben: (5)

Mark: Well, I guess you are right.

① A hands-on museum? What do you mean?

② The objects are not just on display. You can touch and play with them. You are encouraged to use and operate machines and tools.

③ What's so special about the museum?

④ You mean you can put your hands on those objects? Now I understand why it's called hands-on.

⑤ It's what we call a hands-on museum.

〈防衛大学・改〉

○12

A: Excuse me, but how do I get to Tohoku Gakuin University from here?

B: (1) Just go down this road for four blocks and then you'll come to a park on your left, and then ...

A: Could you repeat that a little slower, please?

B: Sure, go down this road for four blocks. Then you'll come to a park, OK?

A: Four blocks, then a park?

B: (2) Turn left at the park, and keep walking.

A: (3) When do I know that I'm there?

B: (4) The big front gate is on your right.

A: Thanks a lot.

B: (5)

① How about you?

② Right.

③ Here you are.

④ Don't mention it.

⑤ I see.

⑥ That will be fine.

⑦ You can't miss it.

⑧ Oh, it's easy.

〈東北学院大学〉

○13

[A tourist on the street asking directions]

Tourist: Excuse me. I'm trying to find the National Museum. (1)

Shop owner: Sure. Just go straight down this street to the traffic light and turn left. Go half a block and the museum is on the right.

Tourist: (2)

Shop owner: No! Left at the light and the museum is on the right.

Tourist: Okay, I got it. (3)

Shop owner: I'm not sure. Maybe at 9: 30 a.m.

Tourist: (4)

Shop owner: It's 10:00 a.m.

① Turn right at the traffic light, half a block and it's on the left.

② My guide book says it's next to the park.

③ Could you tell me where it is?

④ Do you know what time it opens?

⑤ What time do you have now?

〈東海大学〉

○14

Chris: Excuse me? Does this train stop at Kita-Kamakura Station?

Akiko: Yes, it does. (1)

Chris: Thank you.

Akiko: So, where are you from?

Chris: I'm from London.

Akiko: I see. (2)

Chris: Yes, it is. I just arrived yesterday. I'll be here for two weeks. So, what part of Japan are you from?

Akiko: I'm from Yamanashi Prefecture. (3)

Chris: Ah, I have plans to go to Yamanashi. I want to see the Shingen festival in Kofu next week.

Akiko: Oh, really? (4)

Chris: Yes, I have a good friend who lives there. By the way, what is the best way to get to Kofu from Tokyo?

Akiko: Just take the express train from Shinjuku. Oh! Here's your stop.

Chris: Thank you. (5)

Akiko: Same here.

Chris: And I appreciate the information.

Akiko: (6) And enjoy your stay!

Chris: Thanks. I will.

Akiko: Bye.

Chris: Good-bye.

- ① That's nice.
- ② It was nice talking to you.
- ③ You're welcome.
- ④ It's the next stop.
- ⑤ It's not far from Mt. Fuji.
- ⑥ Is this your first time in Japan?

〈和光大学〉

○15 *

Read the following telephone conversations and find where on the map Sue will be after following Tim's directions. Note that all of his directions are given as if she were walking down the street. Write the name of the place on your answer sheet.

(1) Tim: Where are you now?

Sue: At Tom's.

Tim: All right, go one block west, then make a left. Continue until the road ends. Make a left and go three and a half blocks. It will be on your left.

Where is Sue going?

(2) Tim: Where are you now?

Sue: At the cafe.

Tim: No worries, go to the corner of third and ninth. Head south until the road goes no further. Hang* a right and then make another. It's the first place on the right.

Where is Sue going?

(3) Tim: Where are you now?

Sue: At Jill's.

Tim: Okay, go down to first. Turn left and go three blocks. Make another left and stop when you get to fifth. You will see it on the right.

Where is Sue going?

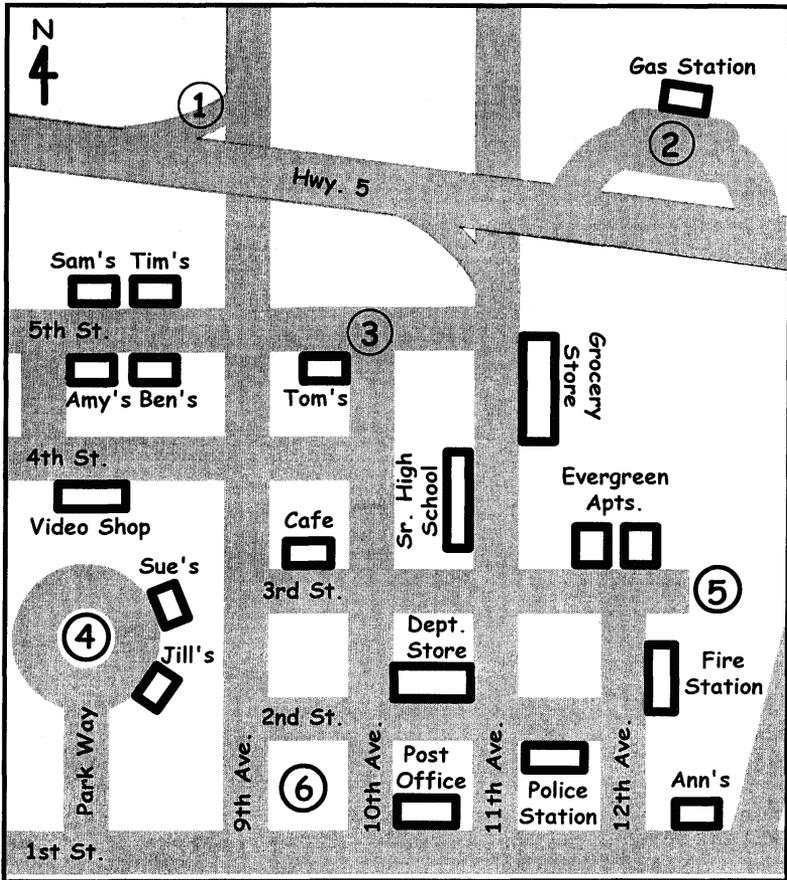
(4) Tim: Where are you now?

Sue: At the department store.

Tim: Okay, go up tenth and make a left at Tom's. Then go a block and a half and it will be the second door on the right.

Where is Sue going?

〈東京農工大学〉



○16

Tom: What would you like to do after dinner?

Mary: Nothing special. What would you like to do?

Tom: I thought we might play a game or watch a TV show.

Mary: Which one is on?

Tom: The drama about the four college friends in Hawaii is on.

Mary: What time does it start?

Tom: It starts at 9:00, but we could record it and watch it later.

Mary: Well, we both need to get up early for work tomorrow, but as long as we go to bed by 11:00, it's okay.

Tom: Great! You take a bath while I clean up the kitchen and wash the dishes. Then I'll take a quick shower and we can watch the show. Or we could play a game.

Mary: I'm kind of tired tonight and would rather just sit in front of the TV than play a game.

Tom: Shall we have some tea during the show?

Mary: A hot drink would be good. What do we have?

Tom: We have Darjeeling and Earl Gray. But I can make some hot chocolate if you want.

Mary: Hot chocolate would be nice.

Tom: Great. I'll take care of all that while you're in the bath.

Mary: Are you sure you don't need any help?

Tom: No, I'm fine. Just get ready for the show, some hot chocolate, and a relaxing evening.

- (1) What have Tom and Mary just done?
 - ① Planned their day.
 - ② Finished the evening meal.
 - ③ Gotten ready for a trip.
 - ④ Made dinner.
- (2) What are the main characters in the TV show?
 - ① Tourists in Hawaii.
 - ② Workers in a factory.
 - ③ Students in university.
 - ④ College teachers.
- (3) When do Tom and Mary have to work tomorrow?
 - ① At 9:00.
 - ② By 11:00.
 - ③ Early in the morning.
 - ④ Around noon.
- (4) What is Tom going to do while Mary takes a bath?
 - ① Make some tea.
 - ② Do the dishes.
 - ③ Watch a TV show.
 - ④ Get the game ready.

〈帝塚山大学〉

○17 *

Tony: You were saying you are going to take Jimmy to Beijing tomorrow and the day after, right?

Mother: Yeah, I was going to (1). Jimmy is not feeling well. Why?

Tony: Well, I need to go to Beijing the day after tomorrow. I was just wondering if I could go with you, but I guess I won't if Jimmy is sick. How is he?

Mother: He has a high fever* but he will be all right in a couple of days. I'll be driving out to Beijing the day after tomorrow all the same. Alice has her music lesson in the afternoon. (2), if you want.

Tony: That will be great. You know what, I will do the driving. That way you (3) need to drive back.

Mother: That sounds good. (4) I was thinking of leaving here around three, is that okay with you?

Tony: Yes, that's good with me. Thanks.

(1) ① because I have to take Jimmy to see the doctor there

② but I don't think so now

③ for we need to go

④ though you are wrong

(2) ① I can give you a ride

② You can take the car

③ We can ask somebody to drive

④ We can take the train together

(3) ① can ② might ③ only ④ still

(4) ① I don't want you driving.

② Let's go.

③ What time are you leaving?

④ Why don't we do that?

〈工学院大学〉

○18 *

George: Oh, there you are. I've been looking everywhere for you.

Carol: (1) What's up?

George: I need to ask a big favor.

Carol: Sure. (2)

George: My little sister is coming next week to take a look at the campus. She is thinking about applying to the biology department here next year.

Carol: So?

George: I was wondering if you could put her up for a few days in your apartment. (3)

Carol: I guess it'd be OK. I should really check with my roommate first, but I don't think it'll be a problem. (4)

George: That's fine. I really appreciate it. (5)

Carol: When is she coming?

George: (6) We'll go directly to the campus to have a look around. We should get to your place in the late afternoon.

- ① I'm meeting her at the airport Friday morning.
- ② I really owe* you for this.
- ③ I've been in the library all afternoon.
- ④ She can't stay in my dorm* because it's "men only."
- ⑤ She'll have to sleep on the sofa, though.
- ⑥ What is it?

〈大阪電気通信大学〉

○19 *

A: I'm planning a trip to New York. Do you know anything about the city?

B: Well, (1)

A: You should know a lot about it then. What do you recommend?

B: Well, if you like museums, you shouldn't miss the Museum of Modern Art.

A: That's a good idea. I like modern artists like Picasso.

B: Also, go to a Broadway show. That's a popular thing to do.

A: Will I be able to get tickets easily?

B: (2) so you should get one as soon as you get there.

A: I'll do that. And how about places to eat?

B: New York's famous for good quality restaurants.

A: But I'm concerned that (3)

B: You'll find that they're not all expensive, so don't worry about that.

A: Great. That's good to know.

(1) ① I heard about your trip.

② I thought you'd been there before.

③ I was an exchange student there.

④ I'm not interested in the city.

(2) ① The shows are often sold out,

② The tickets are too expensive,

③ There are shorter shows in the evening,

④ There aren't any tickets left,

(3) ① I won't be able to afford them.

② I won't know how to get to them.

③ I'll have a problem making a reservation*.

④ I'll have trouble with the names of the dishes.

〈近畿大学〉

○20 *

- Sakura: Hi, John. Where have you been? What's going on? You look so serious.
- John: I'm just thinking. I'm having guests from the U.S. next week. And I went to (1) of Morioka.
- Sakura: Oh, guests from the U.S.! Are they important people to you?
- John: Actually, they're my parents. So, do you know any good restaurants in Morioka?
- Sakura: Oh, so, they are really important guests! What kind of food do they like to eat?
- John: (2). I want them to eat in a Japanese setting.
- Sakura: What do you mean by a Japanese setting?
- John: I mean Japanese surroundings*, the traditional Japanese style.
- Sakura: I see. How many people will there be?
- John: There will be just the three of us.
- Sakura: Well, in that case, I recommend Rokuhei. It's a very nice restaurant that serves everything from sukiyaki to soba in (3).
- John: In a chashitsu! Sounds good. Is it very expensive?
- Sakura: Well, (4), but not cheap either. It'll probably cost somewhere between 3,000 and 4,000 yen per person.
- John: That's not bad. Where is the restaurant located?
- Sakura: It's near the station. (5).
- John: Thank you. I'd appreciate it.
- Sakura: No problem.

- ① get a newspaper
- ② buy a tour book
- ③ I can give you the address and phone number later
- ④ I can ask your parents to reserve* the restaurant
- ⑤ a tea-ceremony house
- ⑥ I suppose it is expensive
- ⑦ I suppose Japanese food
- ⑧ it's not expensive

〈盛岡大学〉

○21 *

Mary, an American exchange student, meets her friend, Yuki, on campus.

Yuki: A friend of mine from Thailand is coming to visit Japan next week.

Mary: That's nice. (1)

Yuki: We met at the language school I went to in Australia. She was studying English, too.

Mary: Does she have any plans for what she will do in Japan?

Yuki: Well, she is only going to spend two nights in Osaka, and she would like to visit Kyoto. So I am going to take her around Kyoto next Friday.

Mary: What will you take her to see in Kyoto?

Yuki: (2) But there are plenty* of places we could visit. My real problem is deciding where to take her for a meal in Umeda in Osaka on Friday evening.

Mary: (3)

Yuki: Yes. But what kind do you think would be suitable?

Mary: I don't know. Perhaps it should be something typical of Osaka — like okonomiyaki.

Yuki: (4) But there is another problem. It will probably be very difficult to find a restaurant in Umeda that is not full on Friday evening.

Mary: Yes. (5)

- (1) ① How do you know her? ② Where is she from?
 ③ Why is she coming to Japan? ④ When will she arrive?
- (2) ① What would you suggest?
 ② Do you think Kyoto is a good idea?
 ③ I haven't decided yet.
 ④ I can't think of anything.
- (3) ① Why don't you eat in Kyoto?
 ② Don't you know the area very well?
 ③ Well, I wouldn't take her to a Japanese restaurant.
 ④ Well, it should definitely* be a restaurant with Japanese food.
- (4) ① That's a good idea. ② If you like.
 ③ I don't think so. ④ Let's go together.
- (5) ① Umeda is a very expensive place to eat.
 ② Umeda is always very crowded then.
 ③ Umeda is so hard to find on weekends.
 ④ Umeda is usually empty* on Fridays.

〈関西大学〉

○22 *

Tom: Hi, Helen. Did you have a good weekend?

Helen: Hi, Tom. Yes, it was great, thanks. Yesterday I went windsurfing* for the first time.

Tom: Oh, yeah? (1)

Helen: Yes, it was fun. I spent more time in the water than on it, though!

Tom: Really! (2), by the way?

Helen: Out on Lake Tahoe.

Tom: Oh, it's really beautiful there.

Helen: Yes, and it was a perfect day for it. Warm and sunny, and not a cloud in the sky. I want to go there again. So how about you, Tom? (3)

Tom: Well, I spent most of Sunday night talking to my friends from all over the world.

Helen: That sounds expensive!

Tom: (4) I joined an Internet chat group. It's not as expensive as talking on the telephone, and lots of people can talk at the same time.

Helen: Wow! That's cool! (5)

Tom: Sure. Come over next weekend if you're free.

Helen: I'd love to. Thanks.

- (1) ① Did you enjoy it? ② Did you get better?
 ③ How did you find it? ④ How did you like it?
- (2) ① How did you go ② What did you go there for
 ③ When did you go ④ Where did you go
- (3) ① Are you good at windsurfing?
 ② What were you up to?
 ③ What would you do if you were free?
 ④ Where are you going next weekend?
- (4) ① No, it's not. ② Oh, it depends.
 ③ So it is. ④ Yes, it is.
- (5) ① But isn't it difficult?
 ② I'd like to try that sometime.
 ③ I'm afraid it's not very interesting.
 ④ Is there anything else I can do for you?

〈大手前大学〉

○23 *

Takashi: I hear you're going back to Australia soon.

Mary: Yes, I'm leaving Japan this coming Friday.

Takashi: (1)? I want to go to the airport to see you off. What time is your flight?

Mary: (2) in the afternoon.

Takashi: Then I'll go to the airport around one thirty.

Mary: Sounds good.

Takashi: Yesterday, I went to the airport to see Zhu Wei off. He went back to China.

Mary: (3). He and I took the same Japanese class.

Takashi: Oh, really? How about Juan? Do you know him?

Mary: Well, I don't think so. (4)?

Takashi: Juan is from Mexico and went back to his country last week. I gave him a ride to the airport.

Mary: It sounds like you commute* to the airport.

Takashi: Yes, I do. But I miss them very much and I'm sure I'll miss you, too.

Mary: (5). Why don't you come to Australia to visit me during the vacation?

Takashi: Oh, I'd love to.

Mary: I'll see you off at the airport when you leave Australia.

- (1) ① Very late ② Much earlier
 ③ So soon ④ Sooner or later
- (2) ① My flight is leaving at one o'clock
 ② My flight is leaving at three thirty
 ③ My flight is arriving at four o'clock
 ④ I'm going to buy a ticket
- (3) ① He doesn't know it ② You don't know him
 ③ I know him very well ④ He knows you very well
- (4) ① How is he ② What is he doing
 ③ Who knows him ④ Where is he from
- (5) ① So I will ② So will I
 ③ Neither will I ④ Me, either

〈拓殖大学〉

○24 *

Jane: Mr. Bell, may I speak with you for a few minutes?

Mr. Bell: Sure, Jane. Come into my office.

Jane: I have a problem that I need to talk to you about.

Mr. Bell: Oh, (1) that?

Jane: I really enjoy working for you here at this cafe.

Mr. Bell: I am happy to hear that. You are a good worker, and we all like you, too.

Jane: Thank you. (2) that I don't think I can work here after next Spring. I have (3) at university.

Mr. Bell: What exactly is (4)?

Jane: I have a required class on Tuesday and Thursday that doesn't end until 7:00 in the evening.

Mr. Bell: Oh, I see. You usually start here at 6:00 on those days, don't you?

Jane: Yes, that's right.

Mr. Bell: (5). Actually, we have not been very busy lately* until after 8:00. On those days, you should just come as soon as your classes are finished.

Jane: Oh, great. Thank you so much.

※文頭にくるものも小文字で示してあります。

- ① the problem is
- ② no matter what happens
- ③ no problem
- ④ what problem is
- ⑤ the problem with your schedule
- ⑥ a problem with my schedule
- ⑦ what is the problem with my schedule

〈関西大学〉

○26 *

Bob is talking to Jill about her recent job interview.

Bob: How was your interview?

Jill: I'm not sure. I was pretty nervous*, so I don't think I could answer their questions very well.

Bob: What kind of things did they ask you?

Jill: Oh, the usual. You know, what I study at school, what my hobbies are, why I want the job. Things like that.

Bob: When will they (1) the results?

Jill: (2) the end of the week. I've still got interviews at two other companies before that, though.

Bob: (3). I'm sure you'll get at least one offer.

Jill: Yeah, thanks. I hope so. I really want to move out of my house and start living (4). I can't do that unless I start making some money.

Bob: I know what (5). I want to leave home too, but I haven't saved enough money yet.

Jill: What about you? Didn't you also have an interview recently?

Bob: Yeah, but I didn't get the job. They said they were looking for someone with more experience.

Jill: So what are you going to do?

Bob: I'm not sure. I (6) I'll keep working part-time at the restaurant until I find something.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (1) ① teach you | ② find |
| ③ inform* | ④ let you know |
| (2) ① By | ② Until |
| ③ On | ④ Just |
| (3) ① Don't wait | ② Don't worry |
| ③ That's true | ④ That's too bad |
| (4) ① myself | ② only me |
| ③ independent* | ④ on my own |
| (5) ① do you mean | ② you mean |
| ③ do you feel | ④ you feel |
| (6) ① guess | ② know |
| ③ wish | ④ plan |

〈甲南大学〉

○27 *

Rose Johnson is exactly 100 years old and is being interviewed on TV by Beth Maxwell.

Beth: Rose Johnson, what is the (1) of your long life?

Rose: People (2) ask me that, but I really don't know what to say.

Beth: Is it food? Do you eat any health foods? Do you have a special (3) ?

Rose: No, I don't. I don't eat anything special in (4) .

Beth: Well, do you get up early in the morning?

Rose: Yes, I do. I sure do. I (5) with the sun every day, young lady.

Beth: Do you go to bed early too?

Rose: No, I don't. I like to stay up late at night and (6) on the news and watch old movies.

Beth: Well, how about exercise, Mrs. Johnson? Do you have any regular program?

Rose: Sure I do. I exercise every morning. I like to go for a walk to get a (7) of fresh air.

Beth: Aha! You exercise! Maybe that's one reason. Do you smoke cigarettes or drink coffee?

Rose: Well, yes, I do. I drink a cup of coffee in the morning and I smoke a cigarette or two every night after dinner, but please don't tell.

Beth: Don't tell? Don't tell who? You mean don't tell our (8) ?

Rose: Oh, I don't (9) about the people watching this program, but I'm worried about my mother (10) !

Beth: ????

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| ① particular | ② breath* |
| ③ secret | ④ catch up |
| ⑤ audience | ⑥ always |
| ⑦ diet | ⑧ rise |
| ⑨ finding out | ⑩ mind |

〈成蹊大学〉

○28 *

Jim: Hi. This is Jim Clinton speaking.

Donna: Hello, Mr. Clinton. My name's Donna Jones. I got your phone number from your friend, Jack Williams.

Jim: Oh, you know Jack, do you? What can I do for you, Ms. Jones?

Donna: Well, we need a teacher at my school, and Jack told me that (1).

Jim: That's right, I am. What kind of teaching job is it?

Donna: We need someone to teach two reading classes. I hear that (2).

Jim: I do. Tell me more. What kind of reading do (3)?

Donna: We have a literature course and a news reading course. In the literature course (4), and in the news reading course you're expected to discuss articles from newspapers and magazines.

Jim: That sounds interesting. Can we meet so that (5)?

Donna: Yes, that'll be fine. We need to interview you anyway before (6). Are you free next Wednesday?

Jim: Yes, Wednesday's fine.

Donna: Great. Let's get together at ten o'clock. I'll mail you instructions* on how to get to our school.

Jim: Ten o'clock's fine. Is there anything that (7)?

Donna: Yes, there are a couple of things, so I'll also mail you a list of the papers that (8).

Jim: Thanks. Well, I'll see you on Wednesday, then.

Donna: Right. See you on Wednesday.

- ① we can ask you officially* to teach these classes
- ② we can interview you here
- ③ we can meet you
- ④ we can tell you anything about the job
- ⑤ we had met
- ⑥ we have sent you
- ⑦ we need from you
- ⑧ we teach them to
- ⑨ you can tell me more about the classes
- ⑩ you had never taught at our school
- ⑪ you have read some books
- ⑫ you like to teach reading
- ⑬ you'll be reading English novels and plays
- ⑭ you want me to teach
- ⑮ you were looking for some part-time work
- ⑯ you would like me to bring for the interview

〈津田塾大学〉

◎ 2 速読・即解 (センター試験リスニング) — 適語句・適文選択

○29

M: Mmm... that smells good. What are you making?

W: I'm trying a new recipe I found in a magazine. It's a traditional Okinawan dish.

M: ()

- ① Oh, so it's your original recipe?
- ② Oh, so when are you going to start making it?
- ③ Really? How was Okinawa?
- ④ Really? What's in it?

○30

W: Hi, Charlie. This is Ann.

M: Oh, hi, Ann.

W: Is everything okay? Why weren't you at school today?

M: I had an accident on my bicycle this morning.

W: ()

- ① Did you get hurt?
- ② Did you go to class?
- ③ How did you go to school?
- ④ How many days were you in the hospital?

○31

W: Well Joe, how much is it going to cost me to fix this old car of mine?

M: Hmm, since the engine needs major repairs, it'll be at least 3,000 dollars.

W: ()

- ① Oh, no! That's more than I expected.
- ② Oh, no! That's not enough.
- ③ OK, I think I'll buy the car.
- ④ OK, you can pay me next week.

○32

M: Guess what? I'll be singing at the festival next Saturday.

W: You're a singer? That's great!

M: Yeah, I've been taking lessons for a year and a half.

W: ()

- ① I'm afraid it'll take a long time.
- ② I'm sorry I missed the festival.
- ③ So, when did you start to study?
- ④ What are you going to perform?

○33

M: Hello, Jennifer. This is Dan. Are you coming to the party tomorrow?

W: Yes, I'm looking forward to it. Should I bring anything?

M: Nothing in particular. But don't be late, OK?

W: ()

- ① Don't worry, I'll be on time.
- ② Don't worry, I'll bring that.
- ③ OK, I'll come late in the evening.
- ④ OK, the later the better.

○34

M: When do you leave for Spain?

W: The day after tomorrow.

M: Oh, on Friday?

W: Yeah, but I'm going to the airport hotel tomorrow because my flight is very early.

Q: On what day does the conversation take place?

- ① Wednesday
- ② Thursday
- ③ Friday
- ④ Saturday

○35

W: You didn't finish your book report yet?

M: Well, it's only Tuesday. I still have three days.

W: No, it's due the day after tomorrow.

M: Uh-oh.

Q: When is the book report due?

- ① Tuesday
- ② Wednesday
- ③ Thursday
- ④ Friday

○36 *

W: Press down the button and hold it for five seconds to restart* the machine.

M: OK. Nothing's happening.

W: You have to press and hold.

M: ()

- ① But you told me to start up first.
- ② But you're not doing it long enough.
- ③ Oh, I see. I have to hold it down longer.
- ④ Oh, I see. I'm only restarting by mistake.

○37

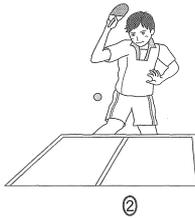
M: What should we play with the exchange students this weekend, softball or soccer?

W: Well, it's supposed to rain.

M: Then how about ping-pong or basketball?

W: I wouldn't choose ping-pong. We'll lose.

Q: What are the speakers most likely to play with the exchange students?



○38

W: What's wrong, Billy?

M: My watch stopped, Mom.

W: Maybe you need a new battery. I can get it changed for you tomorrow.

M: OK, thanks.

W: Here, use mine for now. I can check the time on my cellphone.

M: Why didn't I think of that? I've got a cellphone, too.

Q: What will Billy do?

- ① Borrow his mother's cellphone.
- ② Borrow his mother's watch.
- ③ Buy a new battery.
- ④ Use his own cellphone.

○39 *

W: Have you heard about the new law? When you rent* an apartment and have a pet, it'll cost 50 dollars extra a month.

M: So, with a cat and a dog you'd pay double?

W: Right.

M: What about four fish in a bowl? Would you have to pay 200 dollars?

W: Well, a pet is a pet.

Q: According to the woman, what would people have to do if they had four fish?

- ① Pay double.
- ② Pay for four pets.
- ③ Pay for one pet.
- ④ Pay nothing.

○40 *

M: What should we get for the members who are leaving the club?

W: Every year we get them boxes of chocolates.

M: How about coffee cups this year?

W: Or we could just have a nice farewell* party.

M: Hmm, or maybe flowers?

W: I don't know. Maybe we should just follow tradition.

M: OK.

Q: What will the man and woman do for the members leaving the club?

- ① Buy them some chocolates.
- ② Get them some flowers.
- ③ Give them coffee cups.
- ④ Have a party for them.

○41

W: Do you have this style of jacket in size 11?

M: I'm afraid there aren't any brown ones left in that size. But we have this red one.

W: Umm...it's too bright for me.

M: More brown ones are coming in next Monday.

W: Elevens, too? OK, I'll come back on Monday.

Q: Which of the following is true about the woman?

- ① She can't wait until next Monday.
- ② She doesn't like the style of the jacket.
- ③ She prefers a brown jacket.
- ④ She thinks she would look better in red.

○42

Something very funny happened to me the other day. I was walking along, enjoying the springtime weather, when somebody came up behind me and said, "Hi, Emily. How are you?" My name's Emily, so, of course, I turned around right away to see who was talking to me. There was this really good-looking guy right behind me who had a nice big smile. I didn't recognize him at all, but my first reaction was to smile back and say, "Hi, how are you?" He just walked on by, and then I realized that he was talking on a cellphone.

Q: What happened to Emily the other day?

- ① She answered another person's cellphone.
- ② She ran into her handsome boyfriend.
- ③ She spoke to a stranger by mistake.
- ④ She was ignored by her friend.

◎ 3 速読・即解 (中・長文) — 適語句・適文選択

○43

When my aunt goes from Cambridge to London every second weekend, she prefers to go by train instead of by car. Although she doesn't always manage to find a seat, she finds the train more comfortable. She says "At least, I can read through a short novel in the train."

- ① My aunt goes to London twice a week.
- ② My aunt likes to read novels in a train.
- ③ My aunt goes by train because she always finds a seat.
- ④ My aunt doesn't go by train because it is expensive. 〈東北学院大学〉

○44 *

Most people would probably think that most of the plants and animals in the world have been named by now. If they did, they would be completely wrong. In fact about 97% of the world's plants and animals have not yet been named. And only 1% of those which have names are completely described. We do not even know how many different species there are; estimates range from three million to two hundred million.

Q: Of the world's plants and animals, about

- ① 1 % have been completely described.
- ② 3% have been named.
- ③ 97% are unknown*.
- ④ 99% have not been completely described. 〈中央大学〉

○45

A car leaves the city at 8 a.m. traveling due north at an average speed of 40 kilometers per hour. It maintains that same average speed for the entire journey. A second car leaves the city from the same point at 9 a.m. and also travels along the same road. It is traveling at a speed of 60 kilometers per hour. It stops for a break of 10 minutes after traveling for the first hour and then continues north again.

Question : What time does the second car catch up with the first car?

〈名古屋工業大学〉

○46

English is unique. It is the only language in the world that has more non-native speakers than native speakers. While Chinese has more than a billion speakers, the great majority of these speakers are themselves Chinese. (1), English has only about 300 million native speakers (Americans, Australians, British, Canadians, New Zealanders and South Africans, for example), but has more than 300 million non-native speakers. It has been estimated that more than 300 million people are learning English in China alone. In India, where English is an official language, there are over 100 million speakers.

- (1) ① In any case ② In contrast
 ③ In short ④ In a sense
- (2) What is the main thing which makes English unique?
 ① It has the largest number of native speakers in the world.
 ② Native speakers do not make up the majority of its users.
 ③ It is spoken in a number of different countries.
 ④ There are over 100 million speakers of it in India. 〈椋山女学園大学〉

○47 *

Choose the sentence that best summarizes* the following passage.

Research has found that 25 per cent of British people walk for less than one hour each week. That's just nine minutes a day. Another 43 per cent walked for less than two hours per week. This research suggests people need to do more exercise. The British government recommends 150 minutes of physical activity every week. Most British people are doing less than this. The research is from an online survey of 2,021 adults. People answered questions about how far they walked a week. This included walking to work, schools or to local shops.

- ① The average British person exercises just nine minutes a day.
 ② Most British people are doing less than the recommended amount of exercise.
 ③ British people are encouraged to participate in more online exercise surveys.
 ④ Most British people are doing less exercise now than before.

〈高知工科大学〉

○48 *

When I first started learning English ten years ago, I could (1) say a word: “Yes”, “hello”, and “good-by” were just about all! I went to classes two evenings a week and I was surprised at how quickly I (2) progress. During the course we learned lots of (3) and studied grammar rules. The thing I enjoyed most was being able to (4) speaking with the other students in my class.

After two years I went to England to a language school. It was in London. I (5) a three-week course at a very good school and I stayed (6) a local family. It was a wonderful experience and I (7) up a lot of new language from speaking with my host* family and with other students from all over the world.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| (1) ① yet | ② still | ③ hardly | ④ already |
| (2) ① did | ② kept | ③ made | ④ worked |
| (3) ① skill | ② manner | ③ sentence | ④ vocabulary |
| (4) ① repeat | ② practice | ③ translate | ④ understand |
| (5) ① did | ② saw | ③ made | ④ went |
| (6) ① at | ② in | ③ with | ④ within |
| (7) ① made | ② looked | ③ picked | ④ brought |
- 〈専修大学〉

○49 *

The difference between reading for information and reading for understanding is not as simple as you might think. We must consider the purposes of both kinds of reading because the difference between them is often not very clear. If we can explain these two purposes, we can use the word “reading” in two different meanings.

The first meaning is reading newspapers, magazines, or anything else that we can understand immediately. Such reading may increase our supply of information, but it cannot improve our understanding because our understanding is at the same level as the reading material before we started.

The second meaning is reading something that at first we do not completely understand. In this case, the thing to be read is, at the beginning, more advanced than the reader. The writer is communicating something that can increase the reader’s understanding. Such communication between people with unequal* understanding must be possible, or one person could never learn from another, either through speech or writing. “Learning,” in this instance, means to understand more, not to remember more information that is similar to the things we already know.

- (1) According to the author,
- ① reading for communication is most important.
 - ② speaking and writing require the same process.
 - ③ the word “reading” has one meaning.
 - ④ there are two kinds of reading.
- (2) Reading newspapers or magazines may
- ① give us a good feeling.
 - ② improve our understanding.
 - ③ add to our supply of information.
 - ④ puzzle* us when it is about what we know.
- (3) When we read for understanding, the contents should be at a
- ① lower level than the reader’s understanding.
 - ② higher level than the reader’s understanding.
 - ③ lower level than the writer’s understanding.
 - ④ higher level than the writer’s understanding.
- (4) In the second kind of reading, the writer is communicating something that can
- ① increase how much information the writer has.
 - ② decrease how much information the writer has.
 - ③ increase how much the reader understands.
 - ④ decrease how much the reader understands.
- (5) The best title for this passage is
- ① “Tips* for Reading and Tips for Writing.”
 - ② “Reading for Information or Reading for Understanding.”
 - ③ “Joy* of Reading and Pain* of Reading.”
 - ④ “Fast Reading and Deep Reading.”

〈岐阜聖徳学園大学〉

○50 *

How many languages are there? No one knows the exact* number, but the Ethnologue organization, which keeps a list of languages, claims that as of July 2013 there are 7,105 “living” languages in the world today. A “living” language is one which is used by people in their daily lives.

Of those languages, Ethnologue says that 2,304 are spoken in Asia. Even Japan, a country which most people think of as monolingual*, has 15 different languages in use. Most of these are used in or near the Okinawan islands.

The place with the most different languages is Papua New Guinea. Ethnologue says 836 different languages are spoken there, and on average there are less than 10,000 people per language. One reason for this is that there are many very high mountains in Papua New Guinea and people from different areas do not meet often.

Some languages, like English, Chinese and Japanese are spoken by many millions of people. Other languages are only spoken by very few people. For example, before Europeans arrived in North America, there were hundreds of different languages. Now, only eight are spoken by more than 10,000 people, and about 75 are spoken by just a few older people. Those languages will probably “die” when those old people pass away. A language “dies” when people no longer use it in their daily lives.

One language in Japan may be “dying.” Most of the fluent* speakers of Ainu are over 80 years old. When they die, it is possible that the Ainu language will also “die.” Around 25% of the world’s “living” languages are spoken by less than 1,000 people, so many of them may become “dead” languages in the near future.

[後略]

- (1) ① The number of “living” languages in the world is a complete mystery*.
② There are over 7,000 languages used in the world today.
③ According to Ethnologue, it is impossible to count the world’s languages.
④ “Living” languages are spoken by Ethnologue people.
- (2) ① Papua New Guinea is the country with the greatest number of languages.
② Most languages are spoken by about 10,000 people.
③ Many people speak all the languages in Papua New Guinea.
④ Countries with high mountains have many languages.
- (3) ① Only languages spoken by 1,000,000 people are called “living” languages.
② 75 languages in North America are spoken by more than 10,000 people.
③ A language becomes “dead” when fewer than 100 people use it.
④ Some languages in North America may “die” very soon.
- (4) ① Many people think Japan is a country with only one language.
② Some languages in Okinawa are “dying.”
③ Fluent speakers of Ainu are mostly very young.
④ Less than 2,000 languages are spoken in Asia.
- (5) ① More than 20 different languages are used in Japan.
② The Ainu language “died” many years ago.
③ Many languages may “die” soon.
④ Most of the languages used in Japan are spoken in Hokkaido.

〈阪南大学〉

◎ 2 語順整序・適語選択・適語挿入

■ 1 適語句選択・挿入

○51*

Many passengers were () to reach the lifeboats*.

- ① unable ② interesting ③ surprise ④ native 〈広島修道大学〉

○52

Scientists warned () the long-term effects of global warming.

- ① along ② at ③ of ④ that 〈創価大学〉

○53

(a) to give someone hope of doing something

(b) Teachers should () their students to read as much as possible.

- ① continue ② encourage ③ graduate ④ succeed 〈近畿大学〉

○54

The director () to us that there had been financial problems earlier this year.

- ① observed ② offered ③ remained ④ revealed 〈新潟医療福祉大学〉

○55

“Strong” is generally considered to be the () of “weak.”

- ① exchange ② measure ③ relative ④ opposite 〈麗澤大学〉

○56

My wife earns () much as I do, but doesn't try to save any money.

- ① twofold ② two times ③ twice as ④ double 〈日本大学〉

○57

A: David is () with computer technology, isn't he?

B: Yes, he is. He majored in mathematics and computer science.

- ① fit ② familiar ③ content ④ filled 〈東邦大学〉

○58

A: Did you experience any cultural shocks when you lived in India?

B: Not really. I () myself to life there pretty quickly.

- ① approached ② adopted ③ adapted ④ customized

〈跡見学園女子大学〉

○59

() we do not know how many insect species actually exist, some researchers believe that it may reach 10 to 30 million.

- ① That ② Whether ③ However ④ Though 〈日本大学〉

○60

You worked hard; () you would not have succeeded.

- ① however ② otherwise ③ instead ④ besides 〈杏林大学〉

○61

() and writing, Maria helped preserve the traditions and culture of her native country.

- ① About teaching ② Her teaching
③ Through her teaching ④ As a teacher 〈玉川大学〉

○62

() working five days a week, he teaches piano on weekends.

- ① Because ② Besides
③ Despite the fact that ④ No matter 〈立命館大学〉

○63

Taro had a cold on the day of his driving test. (), he passed it.

- ① Although ② Moreover
③ Nevertheless ④ Otherwise
⑤ Since ⑥ While 〈金沢工業大学〉

○64

We are satisfied with your products. (), we will order them again.

- ① However ② Nevertheless
③ Because ④ Therefore 〈大阪経済大学〉

■入試英文 速読・即解 — Level 3

○65

今後20年で平均気温が2.5度上昇するかもしれません。

Average temperatures may increase () 2.5 degrees over the next two decades.

- ① by ② in ③ per
④ toward ⑤ with

〈慶應義塾大学〉

○66

As a young teacher () graduate school, Ken Marcus saw how even the most troubled children could learn.

- ① behind bars in ② by means of
③ for all the world ④ fresh from

〈早稲田大学〉

○67

Most workers are in () of not allowing smoking anywhere in the building.

- ① feeling ② thought ③ favor ④ treat

〈獨協大学〉

○68

I have to feed my cat less so that it does not gain () weight.

- ① too little ② too fat ③ more over ④ any more

〈西南学院大学〉

○69

(a) an answer to a problem or a difficult situation

(b) Susan's () to not having enough money was to get a better job.

- ① attempt ② method ③ result ④ solution

〈近畿大学〉

○70

The local government recently () a survey about the way citizens live.

- ① conducted ② has been conducted ③ conducts
④ conducting

〈関西学院大学〉

○71

My parents rely () my brother who is a doctor for medical advice.

- ① with ② to ③ behind ④ on

〈亜細亜大学〉

○80

Mai is late for her piano lesson again! That is so () of her.

- ① normal ② typical ③ usual ④ regular 〈南山大学〉

○81

Corn production in the United States () for about two-fifths of the world supply.

- ① longs ② is looking ③ accounts ④ is provided
〈西南学院大学〉

○82

His salary is not high by () means, so he has difficulty paying his bills on time.

- ① all ② any ③ no ④ some 〈武庫川女子大学〉

○83

Every summer, the store owners create unique window displays () an effort to attract more tourists.

- ① by ② from ③ in ④ of 〈名城大学〉

○84

The word “()” refers to physical or mental activity that you do to stay healthy or become stronger.

- ① action ② manners ③ exercise ④ practice 〈九州産業大学〉

○85

The discovery will () us to develop a new treatment for cancer.

- ① enable ② prevent ③ give ④ show 〈名城大学〉

○86

Jenny’s husband is in the hospital because he was () in a serious traffic accident last week.

- ① broken ② influenced ③ destroyed ④ involved 〈西南学院大学〉

○87

Mr. Toyota hates working on Sundays, and () do his colleagues.

- ① as ② neither ③ nor ④ so 〈中京大学〉

○88

Paul was so () by the new software program that he asked Sue to explain how to use it.

- ① displayed ② removed ③ confused ④ revealed 〈獨協大学〉

○89

James was fully aware that it's not easy to come () with a good solution when pressed for time.

- ① up ② down ③ over ④ under 〈中央大学〉

○90

The little window up there () natural light and fresh air into the hall.

- ① accepts ② admits ③ adopts ④ attempts 〈中央大学〉

○91

Whenever I see this photograph, I always think of my childhood.

= This photograph always () me of my childhood.

- ① remembers ② considers ③ regards ④ reminds 〈亜細亜大学〉

○92 *

The global war on drugs has “failed”, () to a new report by a group of politicians* and former world leaders.

- ① according ② assuming ③ relating ④ succeeding 〈中央大学〉

○93

The sales manager proposed that the matter () further by the sales staff.

- ① be discussed ② being discussed
③ discussed about ④ is discussed about 〈北里大学〉

○94

() more aware of our unique place on Earth, we develop a deeper sense of responsibility toward other species.

- ① As we become ② Since we became
③ If we became ④ We become 〈神奈川大学〉

○95 *

The politician* was trying to deny the charge, claiming that he didn't have () to do with that company.

- ① something ② anything ③ everything ④ nothing (神奈川県)

○96

I really (). Without your support, I could never have achieved my goal.

- ① am appreciating you
② am appreciating you for helping
③ appreciate if you helped
④ appreciate your help

(京都産業大学)

○97

According to the survey, women who smoke, even three cigarettes a day, are two to six times () to suffer a heart attack than non-smoking women.

- ① much more ② as much as
③ more frequently ④ more likely

(名古屋工業大学)

○98

[共通語]

They () on what they had done wrong.

Her smiling face was () in the mirror.

- ① revealed ② returned ③ respected ④ reflected (大東文化大学)

○99

[共通語]

I took out the cutting (b) to prepare the vegetables.

The company's (b) decided not to extend the regular business hours.

Passengers with children are allowed to (b) the plane first.

(長崎大学)

○105

The doctor was asked to write an article about the consequences of drinking too much water.

- ① advantages ② effects ③ benefits ④ danger 〈中央大学〉

○106

That sort of book is extremely hard to come by.

- ① leave ② obtain ③ purchase
④ reach ⑤ reveal 〈日本大学〉

○107

Given the limited water supply, production of rice cannot be expected to grow any further.

- ① Considering ② Denying
③ Reporting ④ Suggesting 〈明海大学〉

○108

Figuring out how human genes work promises to lead to many new medical treatments.

- ① Understanding ② Determining
③ Solving ④ Counting 〈国士舘大学〉

○109 *

The caffeine* has been taken out of this coffee.

- ① removed from ② dropped through to
③ included in ④ given out of
* caffeine「カフェイン」 〈亜細亜大学〉

○110

A number of theories have been used to account for global warming.

- ① claim ② examine ③ explain ④ remove 〈関西外国語大学〉

○111

Takashi takes advantage of communication tools on the Internet to improve his English.

- ① uses ② promotes ③ invents ④ creates 〈関西外国語大学〉

○112 *

The clerk* at the city hall told me to fill out the form and wait for my turn.

- ① write ② satisfy ③ compete ④ complete 〈玉川大学〉

○113

The teachers could see the students making progress by degrees.

- ① gradually ② greatly ③ suddenly ④ every day 〈女子栄養大学〉

○114

The government ruled out the building of a new airport on the site.

- ① admitted ② rejected ③ included ④ increased 〈東京理科大学〉

○115

The magazine has some special features.

- ① images ② effects ③ patterns ④ characteristics 〈東海大学〉

○116

We must be there by six, or else we will miss the beginning of the concert.

- ① otherwise ② therefore ③ unless ④ now that 〈東京理科大学〉

○117

〔同意文〕

George is so out of shape that he cannot walk long distances.

- ① George does not need more exercise in order to continue his long walks.
 ② George is in poor physical condition, so he is unable to take long walks.
 ③ George is trying to decide which long walking course he will take.
 ④ George needs to lose weight, but he does not like to take long walks.

〈近畿大学〉

■ 3 語順整序

○118

この大雨で各地に大きな被害が出ました。

This heavy rain [severe / caused / in / has / damage] several locations.

〈中部大学〉

○119

何が悪かったか知る前に、私たちは最後の実験データを詳細に調べなければならない。

We'll have to examine the data from our last [we / what / in detail / experiment / know / before] went wrong.

〈法政大学〉

○120

この事故に関して、どの程度ジェイムズに責任があるのかは判断するのが難しい。

It is difficult to decide [responsibility / much / take / how / James / has to] for this accident.

〈福岡大学〉

○121

長い議論の後、結局彼らは原案に落ち着いた。

After a long debate they [the / on / original plan / finally / settled]. 〈中央大学〉

○122

この10年はインドの女性たちにとって多くの進歩をもたらした。

The last [brought / progress / for / a lot of / decade] India's women. 〈中部大学・改〉

○123

交換留学生としてあなたが経験した最も大きな試練は何でしたか。

What was the [you / experienced / biggest / as / challenge] an exchange student?

〈明海大学〉

○124

人工衛星からの情報のおかげで宇宙のことがとてもよくわかるようになった。

The information [about / by / has expanded / our knowledge / provided / satellites] space greatly.

〈近畿大学〉

○125

私たちは川をきれいにするための活動を行なっています。

We are conducting [at / cleaning up / activities / aimed / rivers]. 〈東京

理科大学)

○126

現在の傾向が続けば、地球温暖化は私たちの生活に深刻な影響を与えるだろう。

If () () (), global warming will () () () greatly.

(our / lives / continue / affect / trends / current)

〈福岡大学〉

○127

一日に吸うタバコの本数が多ければ多いほど、そして喫煙をおぼえた時期が早ければ早いほど、肺癌の危険性は高くなる。

[cigarettes / you / more / per / the / smoke] day and the earlier you started smoking, the greater your risk of lung cancer.

〈日本大学〉

○128

現在の為替レートでは、それは約8万円ぐらいです。

At current exchange rates, [around / comes / that / somewhere / to] 80,000 yen.

〈東洋大学〉

○129

君が彼の助言を無視すべきだと言う理由について説明を聞きたい。

I want to hear an explanation as to [on / ignoring / you / why / insist / his advice].

〈西南学院大学〉

○130

地球温暖化といった環境問題は、我々の生活に直接影響しうる。

[environmental issues / affect / can / global warming / directly / such as] our lives.

〈中央大学〉

○131

匂いと味にはつながりがあるというのは、子供の頃からわかっていることであるが、それらの関係がいかに密接なものであるかは驚くばかりである。

From childhood we learn that smell and taste are related. It [how / surprising / closely / can / related / they / is] be.

〈日本大学〉

○132

人間が引き起こした地球規模の変化が環境に悪影響を及ぼさないように、私たちはその変化の度合いを調査しなければならない。

We must study the impact of the human-caused global changes so that [them / from / can / we / having / prevent] a negative effect on the environment.

〈日本大学〉

○133

The bus driver [for / responsible / wasn't / causing] the traffic accident. 〈獨協大学・改〉

○134

In order to survive under water, fish and other creatures [just / to / as / obtain / need / oxygen] people do. 〈学習院大学〉

○135

According to a recent survey, emotion [influencing / a large part / plays / people / in] to buy things. 〈明海大学〉

○136

Scientists have [species / on / between / the basis / distinguished] of how they look, behave or live. 〈明治学院大学〉

○137

James [so / an explanation / complicated / that / gave] I was completely confused. 〈京都教育大学〉

○138 *

According to government statistics, [of / half / all / nearly] American children and teenagers* have some type of weight issue largely [access / lack / to / of / due] to healthy foods. 〈明治学院大学〉

○139

[had / for / as / he / evidence / no] his argument, the audience was not convinced. 〈芝浦工業大学〉

○140

The aim of the organization is [climate change / understanding of / help / to / improve] by means of education. 〈芝浦工業大学〉

○141

By connecting your computer to the Internet, you can [with / a variety of / others / ways / communicate / in]. For instance, you can send and receive e-mail messages anywhere in the world. 〈南山大学〉

○142 *

He passed the crossroads* as usual. It was [that / became / of / aware /
then / he] his danger.

〈上智大学〉