

(1) A: Did you hear that Susan is in the hospital? She fell off her bike and broke her arm.

B: How ()! We should go visit her.

- 1 awful 2 empty 3 needless 4 jealous

(2) A: Here's the 20 dollars I () you. Thanks again for lending it to me.

B: No problem, Bill.

- 1 owe 2 blame 3 doubt 4 thrill

(3) There is a growing () in many countries for governments to protect the rights of nonsmokers.

- 1 vice 2 tendency 3 compromise 4 bargain

(4) I couldn't () on reading because the children kept making so much noise.

- 1 fasten 2 operate 3 depend 4 concentrate

(5) Yesterday, a storm hit a coastal town in Chiba, () damaging many houses there.

- 1 properly 2 frequently 3 quietly 4 severely

(6) Debbie enjoys her new job very much. Her () are friendly, and the working conditions are good.

- 1 colleagues 2 citizens 3 patriots 4 substitutes

(7) Brad took a beautiful photograph showing the () of trees in a lake.

- 1 reflection 2 inspiration 3 extinction 4 distinction

(8) The doctor told me that I can't play any sports until my injury () completely.

- 1 heals 2 improves 3 transforms 4 converts

(9) A: Do you know how far Paris is from Berlin?

B: No, but we can look it up in my ().

- 1 circuit 2 compass 3 atlas 4 ruler

(10) A: What time should I visit you this evening?

B: About seven, if that () you.

- 1 follows 2 suits 3 matches 4 fits

(11) A: Did you know that the old department store downtown is going to close?

B: No, I wasn't () that. That's really too bad.

- 1 aware of 2 angry with 3 in time for 4 in spite of

(12) Jane tried every way to stop smoking, but it was all (). She still smokes two packs a day.

- 1 in detail 2 in vain 3 on schedule 4 on average

(13) Thomas was just () to leave home to go to work when the phone rang.

- 1 soon 2 even 3 about 4 along

(14) A: Are Mary's parents happy that she's marrying John?

B: Yes, (). But they wish she would finish college first.

- 1 nothing at all 2 touch and go
3 by and large 4 to the point

(15) A: Did Stuart () the garbage this morning?

B: Well, he promised to do it, but sometimes he forgets.

- 1 take out 2 carry on 3 hang up 4 run over

(16) The little girl was so scared by the loud noise from the fireworks that she immediately () for her mother's hand.

- 1 stayed out 2 reached out 3 stood up 4 made up

(17) () fixing cars, Matt is the person to ask. He used to be a mechanic.

- 1 What is called 2 When it comes to
3 On the part of 4 Not to mention

(18) K2, () is the second-highest mountain in the world, was first climbed in 1954.

- 1 which 2 what 3 whose 4 who

(19) Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe didn't have enough time to paint the living room themselves, so they had it () by a professional painter.

- 1 doing 2 do 3 did 4 done

(20) Professor Brown's new website will be () help to anyone who wants to learn more about astronomy.

- 1 of 2 on 3 from 4 at

2

1から5を並べ替えなさい。

- (21) Fran did not want to go to school on Monday because she had forgotten to do her homework, so () sick.

1 pretended 2 in bed and 3 to be
4 she 5 stayed

- (22) (), I would say that Sebastian is very wealthy. He seems to wear a different expensive suit every week.

1 way 2 dresses 3 judging from
4 he 5 the

- (23) A: I wonder where Ray is. Maybe he's at the library studying for tomorrow's history test.

B: No, () today.

1 there because 2 he can't 3 closed
4 be 5 it's

- (24) Melissa was completely wet when she arrived home () a thunderstorm without an umbrella.

1 in 2 because 3 she
4 caught 5 had been

- (25) When Albert returned to the town where he grew up, he was surprised to see that things were ().

1 20 years before 2 from 3 what
4 very different 5 they had been

[A]

The Price of Plastic

Nowadays, most stores and supermarkets provide their customers with plastic bags because they are strong, convenient, and cheap. But the very same reasons that make plastic bags so useful also make them a growing problem. Because they receive these bags (26), many shoppers use them only once and then throw them away. This has led to millions of bags ending up as garbage each year, creating serious problems for the environment.

Because plastic bags do not break down easily in the soil, they often block plants from getting the air and water they need. In addition, they gradually release poisonous chemicals into the environment. (27), millions of animals are killed every year by plastic bags. In the ocean, for example, turtles often eat the bags, mistaking them for jellyfish. The bags then prevent the turtles from breathing or being able to digest food.

Consumers need to be educated about the importance of reducing the number of plastic bags they use. They also need to be persuaded to change to other types of bags that do less damage to the environment. One solution is for the government to get involved. For example, in 2002 a tax on plastic shopping bags was introduced in Ireland. Because of the extra cost, people began to use the bags more carefully. The tax also (28) them to take their own bags when shopping so as to save money. This led to a 95 percent decrease in the number of plastic bags being used.

Increasingly, other countries are following Ireland's example and putting a tax on plastic bags. Companies are also working to produce new kinds of plastic that are easier to recycle and do less damage to the environment. However, until many more consumers realize the importance of both reusing and recycling plastic bags, they will remain a major (29) to the environment.

(26) 1 in return 2 by accident 3 for free 4 on purpose

(27) 1 For one thing 2 What is more

3 In other words 4 On the contrary

(28) 1 encouraged 2 promised 3 allowed 4 ordered

(29) 1 aid 2 key 3 loss 4 threat

[B]

Long-Distance Communication

Elephants are in general highly social animals. Female elephants live together with their young in groups of 10 to 20 animals, while adult males either live in all-male herds or on their own. The elephants in a herd cooperate with each other to find food and avoid danger.

However, because elephants need to eat a lot, they usually spread out over a wide area in their search for food. The (30) is that they also need to be able to communicate over long distances. For many years, scientists were puzzled as to how they managed to do this. Mother elephants, for example, seemed to have no difficulty finding their young, however far they wandered away. In other cases, elephants in separate herds, often very far apart, seemed to be able to let each other know about approaching danger. Yet the scientists observing them could not explain how the elephants were getting these (31).

Eventually, it was discovered that the elephants were communicating by using sounds that are too low for human beings to hear. One advantage of these sounds is that they are able to travel much (32) than higher sounds. Indeed, it has been estimated that messages sent by means of these sounds can cover an area as large as 30 square kilometers. Using a sound spectrograph—a machine that shows sounds as visual images—scientists can now record the messages being sent by elephants.

There are still many details about elephant communication that are (33). For example, what information do the messages contain, and how do elephants learn this language? Now that we have found a way to “hear” the messages elephants send, we may be able to learn more about the fascinating secrets of elephant communication.

(30) 1 difference 2 hope 3 result 4 merit

(31) 1 problems 2 warnings 3 desires 4 beliefs

(32) 1 farther 2 later 3 faster 4 closer

(33) 1 visible 2 accurate 3 typical 4 mysterious