

(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

To: Basil Black <basil-32fds@cordline.net>
 From: Mary Finnegan <finnegan-m@sunnyhols.co.uk>
 Date: June 13, 2004
 Subject: Re: Vacation at the Park Hotel

Dear Mr. Black,
 I was sorry to hear that you were not satisfied with your recent vacation to Portugal with Sunny Tours. You mentioned in your e-mail that your flight left London five hours late because of poor weather conditions in the south of England. While I understand that this must have been frustrating, I'm afraid we cannot offer a cash refund for the time you lost, as you requested. You'll find that our brochure clearly states that Sunny Tours does not compensate customers for airport delays.
 I appreciate your comments about the Park Hotel. Feedback from customers about the hotels we deal with is always useful. I telephoned Mr. Figo, the manager of the Park Hotel, to pass on your concerns about their catering. He told me that their regular chef was on vacation during the period of your stay and a less experienced chef was on duty. That may explain the poor quality of the meals you had there. We will be sending one of our staff to the Park Hotel next month. If we find that the service provided there does not meet our normal high standards, we will remove the hotel from our brochure.
 I hope the experiences you had on this occasion will not stop you from traveling with Sunny Tours again in the future.
 Yours sincerely,

Mary Finnegan
 Customer Relations Manager
 Sunny Tours

(34) What is one reason that Mr. Black was not satisfied?

- 1 He could not stay at the Park Hotel.
- 2 His flight from England was delayed.
- 3 The refund he received was too small.
- 4 The weather was bad in Portugal.

(35) Mary Finnegan

- 1 got an e-mail from the hotel's regular chef.
- 2 apologized for the regular chef's lack of experience.
- 3 told the hotel manager about Mr. Black's complaints.
- 4 asked Mr. Black for some feedback about his vacation.

(36) Next month,

- 1 Sunny Tours will check the service at the hotel.
- 2 Mr. Black will book another vacation at the same hotel.
- 3 Mr. Figo will return from his vacation in Portugal.
- 4 Mary Finnegan will send a brochure to Mr. Black.

Frogs are generally regarded as harmless creatures, but in Central and South American jungles there are some that are extremely dangerous. This is because they contain poisons in their skin. Usually these poisons just make them taste bad to other animals, but sometimes they are powerful enough to kill. In fact, one kind of frog is said to contain enough poison to kill 10 human beings. These highly poisonous frogs are sometimes called poison-arrow frogs because hunters rub the tips of their arrows on the frogs' backs to make them poisonous. These arrows are then used to shoot other animals in the jungle.

One mystery about poison-arrow frogs used to be that when they were raised in zoos, they did not become poisonous. In the early 1990s, an American researcher named John Daly suggested that this was because the frogs in the jungle get their poison from the insects they eat and then store it in their skin. This idea was supported when Daly's team of researchers found that insects living in the jungle carry many of the same poisons as the frogs. The frogs living in zoos, by contrast, eat different insects and so do not become poisonous.

Later, Daly's team made another surprising discovery about some types of poison-arrow frogs. In an experiment, insects were sprayed with a poison known as pumiliotoxin 251D and then fed to poison-arrow frogs in the laboratory. When the scientists later took samples from the frogs' skin, they found that much of the poison from the insects had been changed into a different and much more powerful poison. They realized that the frogs had the ability not only to collect and store poisons, but also to change their chemical composition.

These frogs may be dangerous, but they also face danger themselves. Many of the jungles where they live are being cut down and, as their homes disappear, so too do the frogs. Scientists say that it is important to try and preserve these frogs, not only for their own sake, but also because the chemicals they create could turn out to be extremely useful for developing new medicines for human beings.

(37) Poison-arrow frogs

- 1 taste bad if eaten but are otherwise harmless.
- 2 get their name from the way they kill other animals.
- 3 are often killed by other animals for their poison.
- 4 are used by hunters in Central and South American jungles.

(38) John Daly suggested that poison-arrow frogs

- 1 store poisonous insects in their skin.
- 2 take their poison from insects in the jungle.
- 3 eat the same insects in the zoo as in the jungle.
- 4 become more poisonous when they are raised in a zoo.

(39) What was the second surprising discovery John Daly's team made about poison-arrow frogs?

- 1 They could not be killed by pumiliotoxin 251D.
- 2 They were able to change the poison in their bodies.
- 3 They died when the composition of their skin changed.
- 4 They would not eat insects sprayed with a poisonous chemical.

(40) What is one reason for trying to save poison-arrow frogs?

- 1 They may help people develop new medicines.
- 2 They eat insects that are poisonous to humans.
- 3 Their homes are being destroyed by dangerous chemicals.
- 4 Their numbers are decreasing because of scientific experiments.

[C]

Slugging to Work

Overcrowding on highways in the United States has long made driving to and from work a slow and frustrating experience for many Americans. About 30 years ago, government agencies in the United States introduced high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes on some highways to try and reduce traffic levels. These lanes were reserved for cars with three or more people. Because fewer cars used HOV lanes, traffic in those lanes moved faster than in the other lanes. The government's intention was to reduce the amount of gasoline being used by having friends and co-workers travel together to work.

Soon after HOV lanes were set up on some highways between Washington, D.C., and its suburbs, however, something unexpected began to happen. Single drivers started picking up strangers at bus stops in order to make use of the faster lanes. This practice, which became known as slugging, gradually grew in popularity. There are now a number of different routes with specific pick-up and drop-off points where "slugs" can be seen waiting patiently in line for a ride. Slugging is not actively promoted by the government, but some individuals have set up websites that give details of slug routes and invite more people to get involved.

Over time, a number of rules have developed that are designed to make slugging safer and more pleasant. On arrival at the pick-up point, the driver first calls out his or her destination rather than asking where the slug wants to go. Slugs can refuse a ride if they are suspicious of the driver or if taking the ride would mean leaving a woman waiting alone. In the car, there should be no talking unless the driver begins the conversation, and no money should be exchanged. At the end of the ride, the driver and the slugs all say "thank you."

Everybody benefits from slugging. Drivers who pick up slugs are able to get to work faster. And by not taking their cars into town, slugs save money on fuel and parking. Slugging also reduces the number of cars on the road. So, as many commuters in Washington, D.C., now know, taking a slug to work is a great way to help improve the environment.

(41) In the United States about 30 years ago,

- 1 driving to work was not a slow and frustrating experience.
- 2 lanes were created for cars carrying at least three people.
- 3 government agencies wanted more cars to use the highways.
- 4 government agencies built new highways to reduce traffic levels.

(42) What happened soon after HOV lanes were introduced?

- 1 Drivers began giving rides to people waiting at bus stops.
- 2 Websites were developed to give information about bus routes.
- 3 The government set up a number of pick-up points for slugging.
- 4 More people began commuting to work by bus instead of by car.

(43) According to the rules of slugging,

- 1 drivers may charge for the ride if the slug does not say "thank you."
- 2 slugs should first tell the driver where they want to go.
- 3 slugs should not refuse a ride if the driver is a woman.
- 4 conversations should only be started by the driver.

(44) The practice of slugging

- 1 means that drivers now spend less on parking.
- 2 saves people money and helps the environment.
- 3 allows drivers to travel longer distances to work.
- 4 has enabled the government to build more bus stops.

(45) Which of the following statements is true?

- 1 HOV lanes were not actively promoted by the government.
- 2 HOV lanes were introduced to make highways in the U.S. safer.
- 3 Drivers who pick up slugs are able to reach their destinations more quickly.
- 4 Slugging was started by individuals who no longer wanted to work in Washington, D.C.