Peggy work in an office on weekdays, and (A) recently she has also started working on Saturdays in a cafe. She decided to take this part-time job because her husband works on Saturdays, so she cannot spend time with him on that day. Also, she wants to earn some extra money. Peggy and her husband are saving money to buy a house.

(CD 1)

(A) 下線部(A)の理由を日本語で書け。

(B) 本文中のある単語に文法的誤りが存在する。その単語を抜き 出し、正しく直せ。

〔誤〕______ 〔正〕_____

- (C) 本文中の不定詞すべてに下線を引き、その用法を記せ。
- (D) 本文中の動名詞すべてに二重下線を引け。

Thomas has always had a fear of flying in airplanes, so he tries to take trains or buses when he travels. This weekend, he will attend a class to help him lose his fear. There will be a lecture (A) on how safe planes are, and class members will be taken on a short flight. If (B) the class goes well, Thomas would like to take a vacation (C) overseas this year. (CD 2)

- (A) 下線部(A)の品詞と意味を書け。
- (B) 下線部(B)の文型を書け。
- (C) 下線部(C)の本文中での品詞と意味を書け。
- (D) 本文中の不定詞すべてに下線を引き、その用法を書け。
- (E) 本文中の動名詞すべてに二重下線を引け。
- (F) 全訳せよ。

1 c

- (A) While Mary was reading the local newspaper last weekend, she saw an article about an environmental group. (B) It (C) that volunteers from the group get together every weekend and pick up trash in parks and other public places. Mary wanted to help improve the local environment, so she decided to become a member. She plans to go out with the group every Saturday afternoon.
 - (A) 下線部(A)の品詞と本文中での意味を書け。
 - (B) 下線部(B)の指す内容を英語で記せ。
 - (C) 空所(C)を埋めるのに最も適切な単語を次のうちから一つ選べ。1 spoke 2 told 3 said 4 talked
 - (D) 本文中の不定詞すべてに下線を引き、その用法を書け。
 - (E) 全訳せよ。

1 d

Attention, customers. Thank you for shopping at Westwood Department Store. Would Ms. Sharon Newman go back to the cosmetics department on the first floor, please? Your credit card was found on the floor near one of the counters there. I repeat, Ms. Sharon Newman, please return to the cosmetics department.

(CD 4)

(A) Write in English a one sentence summary of the passage.

Stephen (A)runs a book club at his university. He wanted to find an easy way to communicate with other members, so he decided to start a website. Now, he puts information about the club's activities there. Also, book-club members can write their own messages on the website. Many of the members use (B)it to recommend books.

- (A) 下線部(A)の品詞と意味を書け。
- (B) 下線部(B)が指す内容をそのまま抜き出せ。
- (C) 本文中の不定詞すべてに下線を引き、その用法を記せ。
- (D) 全訳せよ。

Richard Martin was a (A)politician in the United Kingdom. In 1822, Martin helped create* the first (B)law to protect animals from bad treatment. Two years later, Martin and others created a group for protecting animals that soon became (C)known as the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals*. This organization is now famous (D)throughout the country for its activities.

the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals「英国動物虐待防止協会」

(CD 6)

(A) 下線部(A)について、以下の単語を和訳せよ。

英語		日本語
politician []	[名詞]
politics []	[名詞]
political []	[形容詞]

(B) 下線部(B)について、以下の単語を和訳せよ。

	英語	日本語
law []	〔名詞〕
lawyer []	[名詞]
legal []	[形容詞]

(C) 下線部(C)について、例文を参考にして以下の表現を和訳せよ。

英語	日本語	
be known as O		
e.g. Hippocrates is known	as the father of medicine.	
「ヒポ	クラテスは医学の父として知られている。」	
be known to O		
e.g. The name of the Prime Minister is known to everyone.		
	「総理大臣の名前は全員に知られている。」	
be known by O		
e.g. A tree <u>is known by</u> its fruit. (ことわざ)		
	(直訳)「木はその果実によって判断される」	
	(意訳)「人はその行いにより判断される。」	

(D) 下線部(D)について、例文を参考にして以下の表現を和訳せよ。

英語	日本語
throughout O	
e.g. The Ebola virus spread throughout West Africa.	
「エボラウイルスは西アフリカ中に広まった。」	

- (E) 本文中の不定詞すべてに下線を引き、その用法を記せ。
- (F) 本文中の動名詞すべてに二重下線を引け。
- (G) 全訳せよ。

Nancy is studying business at college. She had to write a report about the new shopping mall in the city. She wanted to learn what local business people thought of the mall, so she called some of them and arranged to interview them. It took a long time to collect their opinions, but when she was done, she was able to write an excellent report.

(CD 7

(A) 全訳せよ。

Steve will start college this year. Steve's parents are going to pay his college fees, but Steve will have to get the money for everything else (A)by himself. The biggest expense will be (B)renting an apartment. Luckily, his bank offers special loans for college students, so he will be able to (B)borrow some money. During summer vacation, he'll get a (C)part-time job to pay it back.

(CD 8)

(A) 下線部(A)について、例文を参考にして以下の表現を和訳せよ。

英語	日本語	
by oneself		
e.g. The elderly patient lives by herself.		
	「その高齢患者は一人暮らしです。」	
e.g. He completed the plan by himself.		
	「彼は独力でその計画を完成させた。」	
for oneself		
e.g. I bought a new car <u>for myself</u> .		
	「自分のために新車を買った。」	
e.g. Try to answer the questions <u>for yourself</u> .		
	「独力でその問題に取り組みなさい。」	

(B) 下線部(B)について、以下の単語を和訳せよ。

英語	日本語
rent	〔動詞〕
borrow	[動詞]
lend (-lent - lent)	[動詞]

(C) 下線部(C)について、例文を参考にして以下の単語を和訳せよ。

英語	日本語
〔形容詞〕part-time	
e.g. I have a part-time job this morning.	
	「今朝アルバイトがある。」
〔副詞〕part-time	
e.g. I work part-time at a public library.	
「私は公立図書館でアルバイトをしている。」	

- (D) 本文中の不定詞すべてに下線を引き、その用法を記せ。
- (E) 本文中の動名詞すべてに二重下線を引け。
- (F) 全訳せよ。

3 c

Good afternoon, students. Welcome to Introduction to Psychology. I'm professor Roberta Williams. I hope you've (A)all bought your textbooks. Every week, we will (B)discuss a new topic from the textbook. Notes for each class will (C)be put on the class website, where you can look at (D)them if you like. The website address is written on the blackboard. (CD 9)

- (A) 下線部(A)が修飾している単語をそのまま抜き出せ。
- (B) 下線部(B)について、例文を参考にして以下の単語を和訳せよ。

英語	日本語	
discuss	[他動詞]	
e.g. We <u>discussed</u> where to	go this summer.	
「我々は今夏にどこに行くかについて話し合った。」		
talk	[自動詞]	
e.g. We talked about where to go this summer.		
「我々は今夏にどこに行くかについて話し合った。」		

(C) 下線部(C)について、例文を参考にして以下の表現を和訳せよ。

英語	日本語
put A on B	
e.g. Kevin put his wallet on	1 the printer.
Γ	Kevin はプリンターの上に財布を置いた。」
e.g. I forgot to put a stamp	on the envelope.
	「封筒に切手を貼り忘れたよ。」

- (D) 下線部(D)が指す内容をそのまま抜き出せ。
- (E) 全訳せよ。

Before telephones were invented, the fastest way (A)<u>for people</u> to communicate over long distances was to use a machine (B)<u>called</u> an electrical telegraph. Telegraphs use long wires like telephones, but they can (C)<u>only</u> send and receive simple signals. To send messages, different signals were used for each letter of the alphabet, and telegraph operators (D)<u>translated</u> these signals <u>into</u> words. Eventually, telephones became more popular, and telegraphs are (E)<u>rarely</u> used today. (CD 10)

- (A) 下線部(A)の文法的役割を書け。
- (B) 下線部(B)の品詞を書け。
- (C) 下線部(C)が修飾する語を抜き出せ。
- (D) 下線部(D)について、以下の表現と例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
translate A into B	
e.g. I had the book <u>translated into</u> English.	
interpret A into B	
e.g. I had Natsuko <u>interpret</u> English <u>into</u> Japanese.	

(E) 下線部(E)について、以下の表現と例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語	
rarely [[頻度]	
seldom [
e.g. Kaho <u>rarely</u> speaks ill	of others.	
e.g. I have <u>seldom</u> been to such a dangerous place.		
scarcely[]	[程度]	
hardly [[任久]	
e.g. Since I scarcely know him, I'm not keen to see him.		
e.g. <u>Hardly</u> anyone was familiar with Chinese culture.		

- (F) 本文中の不定詞すべてに下線を引き、その用法を記せ。
- (G) 全訳せよ。

Polly went to law school after college. But when she finished, she did not become a lawyer like most of her classmates. (A)<u>Instead</u>, she (B)<u>chose to</u> (C)<u>work for</u> a construction company. The company has to prepare a lot of documents while it is working on a building. Polly's job is to check these documents. Her knowledge of the law is very useful in her job.

(CD 11)

(A) 下線部(A)について、以下の表現と例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
instead	
e.g. If you are not hungry,	I'll eat it <u>instead</u> .
instead of O	
e.g. You can use my shower room instead of yours if you like.	

(B) 下線部(B)について、以下の表現と例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語	
choose + to 不定詞		
e.g. I <u>chose</u> not <u>to</u> tell him off.		
opt + to 不定詞		
e.g. After careful consideration, Valentina opted to go on to graduate		
school.		

(C) 下線部(C)について、以下の表現と例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
work [for at] O	
e.g. I work $\left[\frac{\text{for}}{\text{at}}\right]$ the city	hall.

- (D) 本文中の不定詞すべてに下線を引き、その用法を記せ。
- (E) 全訳せよ。

Riding a bicycle (A)<u>can</u> be dangerous. In fact, many bicycles are (B)<u>hit</u> by cars every year. In the United States, one group of people is trying (C)<u>something new</u> to reduce the number of accidents. (D)<u>They paint bicycles</u> white and hang them near the sites of bicycle accidents. They hope that people will see these bicycles and (E)<u>remember to</u> drive more carefully.

(CD 12)

- (A) 下線部(A)の品詞と用法を書け。
- (B) 下線部(B)の現在形、過去形、過去分詞をそれぞれ記せ。
- (C) 下線部(C)について、空所に適切な日本語を入れよ。語尾が "-thing / -body / -one"の代名詞は、()からではなく ()から形容詞に修飾される。
- (D) 下線部(D)の文型を書け。
- (E) 下線部(E)について、以下の例文の英訳を完成させよ。

英語 日本語	
remember + to 不定詞	忘れず~する
(例文) 忘れず7時までに宿題を終えなさい。	
remember + 動名詞	~したことを憶えている
(例文) 僕とハイキングに行ったことを憶えてる?	

- (F) 本文中の不定詞すべてに下線を引き、その用法を記せ。
- (G) 本文中の動名詞すべてに二重下線を引け。
- (H) 全訳せよ。

Philip works at a sportswear company. Next month, the company will celebrate its 10th anniversary, and Philip's boss has (A)<u>asked him to organize</u> a <u>party</u>. He (B)<u>has already found</u> a hotel with a conference room that (C)<u>would</u> be suitable for the event. But (D)<u>before</u> he can reserve the room, he (E)<u>has to</u> have a meeting with the company's managers to choose the date.

(A) 下線部(A)について、以下の表現と例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語	
ask 人 to 不定詞		
(例文) I'll <u>ask</u> him <u>to</u> let me use his car.		
ask (人) for 物事		
(例文) I <u>asked for</u> help.		
I <u>asked</u> him <u>for</u> help.		

- (B) 下線部(B)の現在完了の用法を書け。
- (C) 下線部(C)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語 [現在における推量]「~だろう」	
would		
(例文) There is a bar exam on Friday; she would be nervous.		
would	[過去の習慣]「よく~したものだ」	

(例文) After school, we would often play catch.

※ [過去の習慣] の用法で用いる場合は、"would" の直後に状態動詞を置くことができない。

(D) 下線部(D)の品詞と意味を書け。

(E) 下線部(E)について、以下の表現と例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語		英語	日本語
告与	ナ	〔現在〕have [has] to	
肯定文		〔過去〕had to	
		〔未来〕will have to	
例	You h	nave to get the task done correctly	7.
VI	You had to get the task done correctly.		
文	You <u>v</u>	vill have to get the task done corr	ectly.
疑問	月文	〔現在〕Do [Does] S have to	
3,00	11/	[過去] Did S have to	
〔未来〕Will S have to		〔未来〕Will S have to	
例	<u>Do</u> yo	ou have to get the task done corre	ctly?
11	Did you have to get the task done correctly?		
文	Will you have to get the task done correctly?		
否定文 [現在] don't [doesn't] have to [過去] didn't have to [未来] won't have to			
		〔過去〕didn't have to	
例	You d	lon't have to get the task done co	rrectly.
12.1	You <u>d</u>	<u>lidn't have to</u> get the task done co	orrectly.
文	You won't have to get the task done correctly.		orrectly.

- (F) 本文中の不定詞すべてに下線を引き、その用法を記せ。
- (G) 全訳せよ。

Crater Lake is a very deep lake in the United States. The lake is (A) at the top of an old volcano. Its water (B) is famous for being very clean and clear. No rivers flow into Crater Lake, (C) so the water (D) there comes only from rain and snow. This is one reason (E) that the water (F) has stayed very pure.

(CD | 14)

(A) 下線部(A)について、以下の表現と例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語	
at the top of O		
(例文) At the top of the page, you'll find the information.		
at the bottom of O		
(例文) Click on the link at the bottom of the page to see the map.		

(B) 下線部(B)について、以下の例文の英訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
be [famous] for O	○で有名だ
「例文)マカオ(Macao)はカジノ(casino)で有名だ。	
(例文) そのレストランは自家製のクッキーで有名だ。	

- (C) 下線部(C)の品詞と意味を書け。
- (D) 下線部(D)が修飾している箇所を抜き出せ。
- (E) 下線部(E)の品詞を書け。
- (F) 下線部(F)の現在完了の用法を書け。
- (G) 全訳せよ。

Attention, students. Sometime today, you will hear the fire alarm. At that time, everyone must go outside into the schoolyard. If you are playing sports outside, do not come back into the school building. Please (A)take this fire drill* seriously. It is important that everyone knows (B)what to do in the event of a real fire, so follow your teachers' instructions carefully.

*fire drill 火災避難訓練 (CD 15)

(A) 下線部(A)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語	
take O seriously	○を真剣に受け止める	
(例文) Japanese company I	nnese company DeNA should take plagiarism* seriously.	
	*plagiarism 剽窃(ひょうせつ)	
take A as B	AをBとみなす	
(例文) The shirt doesn't suit you, Mike. But please take that as a		
compliment; it is for ladies.		

(B) 下線部(B)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

疑問詞+to 不定詞 = [名詞句]	
英語	日本語
what+to 不定詞	何を~すべきか
what+名詞+to 不定詞	どの名詞を~すべきか

(例文) I don't know what to do in my free time.

=I don't know what I should do in my free time.

(例文) I don't know what fruit to buy for her.

=I don't know what fruit I should buy for her.

which+to 不定詞	どちらを~すべきか
which+名詞+to 不定詞	どちらの名詞を~すべきか

(例文) I can't decide which to buy.

=I can't decide which I should buy.

(例文) I can't decide which glasses to buy.

=I can't decide which glasses I should buy.

	who+to	不定詞	誰を~すべきか
ı	$w_{110} + \iota_{0}$	小疋訶	神どしりくさり

(例文) I can't decide who to choose for my wife.

=I can't decide who I should choose for my wife.

how+to 不定詞	どのように~すべきか

(例文) Tell me how to cook chips.

=Tell me how I should cook chips.

(例文) Tell me when to start a business.

=Tell me when I should start my business.

where+to 不定詞	どこで~すべきか

(例文) The most important thing is where to eat dinner with her.

=The most important thing is where I should eat dinner with her.

読解問題演習 beginners 1 - 14

whether (or not)+to 不定詞 ~するべきかどうか

(例文) Let's discuss whether (or not) to punish him.

=Let's discuss whether (or not) we should punish him.

(C) 全訳せよ。

6 c

Peter wants a personal music player, but he doesn't have (A)<u>enough</u> money to buy (B)<u>one</u>. He gets an allowance of (C)<u>50 dollars a month</u> from his parents, but he always spends the money quickly. His mother suggested that he put some of his allowance in a bank account each month. Peter will do this, and he hopes to save enough money for a music player (D)<u>before</u> the summer vacation starts.

(A) 下線部(A)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語	
〔形容詞〕+enough to 不定詞	~するほど十分に〔形容詞〕	
(例文) She was [kind] enough to give me a ride to the train station.		
(例文) Tokyo is 〔big〕 enough to stay for a week.		
〔副詞〕 +enough to 不定詞	~するほど十分に〔副詞〕	
(例文) You must study [hard] enough to get into Tokyo University.		
(例文) He didn't get up [early] <u>enough to</u> catch the train.		
enough+〔名詞〕+to 不定詞	~するのに十分な〔名詞〕	
(例文) Do you have <u>enough</u> [money] <u>to</u> eat pizza?		
(例文) No worries! I've cooked <u>enough</u> [curry] <u>to</u> feed five children.		

(B) 下線部(B)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	説明	
it	it は <u>単数名詞</u> の反復を避けるために用いられる代名詞で、「全く同じ物事」	
	を指す。	
(例文) "Where is your key?" —"It's on my desk."		
they	they は <u>複数名詞</u> の反復を避けるために用いられる代名詞で、「全く同じ人	
	や物事」を指す。	
(例文) "Where are your children?" - "They're in the bathroom."		
one	one は <u>可算名詞(×不可算名詞)</u> の反復を避けるために用いられる代名詞で、	
	「同類の人や物事」を指す。	
(例文) Miche	(例文) Michelle has written quite a few essays for the last three years. She'll let	

(例文) Michelle has written quite a few essays for the last three years. She'll let you borrow one if you want to.

(例文) The hotel does not provide towels. You'll have to bring your own ones.

(C) 下線部(C)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	説明
[量] + a + [期間] 数] + a + [単位]	この場合、a は <u>each</u> の意味を成す。

My husband earns $\underline{\pm}10,000,000$ a year.

私の主人は一年に(つき)一千万円稼ぐ。

I visit my uncle <u>once a year</u>.

私は一年に(つき)一回叔父を訪れる。

My mother calls me twice a week.

We play catch at least three times a month.

They sell eggs for three dollars a dozen.

Japanese bullet trains run at a speed of more than 200 kilometers an hour.

- (D) 下線部(D)の品詞と意味を書け。
- (E) 全訳せよ。

William has decided to (A)<u>major in</u> fashion design at a college in Chicago. In his first year, he will study (B)<u>not only</u> clothing design <u>but also</u> marketing and business management. In his second year, he will have a chance to work at a company for a month. This will (C)<u>help him to gain experience</u> that will be useful in his career.

(CD 17)

(A) 下線部(A)について、以下の表現と例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
major in O	
(例文) I <u>majored in</u> politics.	
minor in O	
(例文) Did you minor in accounting?	
	-

(B) 下線部(B)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
not only A but also B =B as well as A	A だけでなく B も
(20) 3 × T 191 / 1 / 1	(A) 1 (B)

(例文) I like <u>not only</u> math(A) <u>but also</u> science(B).

- =I like science(B) as well as math(A).
- (例文) This book is <u>not only</u> informative (A) <u>but also</u> useful(B).
 - =This book is useful(B) as well as informative(A).

(C) 下線部(C)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

	英語	日本語
help	p (to) 不定詞	~するのに役立つ
help	p 人 (to) 不定詞	人が~するのに役立つ
例	Why don't you help (to	o) wash the dishes?
文	I'm always here to help you (to) do well in your classes.	
help	p 人 with 仕事	人の仕事を手伝う
例	Please <u>help</u> me <u>with</u> my	homework, Sally.
文		

- (D) 本文中の不定詞すべてに下線を引き、その用法を記せ。
- (E) 全訳せよ。

The country of Peru in South America has (A)some ancient towers called the Thirteen Towers of Chankillo. They were (B)built about 2,300 years ago. Scientists believe (C)that people (D)once used the towers to mark the position of the sun. The towers show where the sun rises or sets at different times of the year, so scientists think they were used as a kind of calendar.

(CD 18)

(A) 下線部(A)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語	
call O C	○をCを呼ぶ	
(例文) People call (V) me (O) Mike (C).		
A called B	B と呼ばれている A ※この場合の called は分詞	
	※この場合の called は分詞	
(例文) I saw a dog <u>called</u> Charlie.		

(B) 下線部(B)の現在形、過去形、過去分詞をそれぞれ記せ。

(C) 下線部(C)について、以下の例文の和訳と英訳を完成させよ。

英語	説明
接続詞 that	直後に完全文を導く。「~こと」と訳される ことが多い。

例

It is certain that you are idle.

文

It is possible that he was deaf.

Is it true that he hasn't got a job yet?

The fact is that regular exercise can prevent cancer.

The problem is that you smoke a pack a day.

He said that his mother would pick him up at the station.

I can't believe that he married her.

There is a <u>reason</u> that she doesn't reply to your letters.

君に嘘をついてしまってごめんね。

関係代名詞 that

直後に不完全文を導く。関係詞節が先行詞を修飾する。

例

The sexiest man (that) I've ever seen is Matt Damon.

文

The first laptop (that) I purchased is a Mac.

Everyone <u>that</u> likes dogs is kind.

Nobody that knew him criticized him.

のどが渇いている人みんなにコップ一杯の水をあげなさい。

(D) 下線部(D)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語	
副詞 once	かつて	
(例文) Iran was <u>once</u> called Persia.		
接続詞 once	once SV のかたちで、「いったん~すると」	
	の意。	
(例文) Once you have your test results, you must show them to me.		

- (E) 本文中の不定詞すべてに下線を引き、その用法を記せ。
- (F) 全訳せよ。

7 c

Trevor started working for Brightside Corporation in California last year. The company makes parts for computers and (A)exports them around the world. It has several offices in Europe and Asia, and Trevor (B)hopes he will have a chance to work in one of (C)them (D)in a few years. Trevor has told his boss (E)that he would like to be transferred abroad someday.

(CD 19)

(A) 下線部(A)について、以下の表現と例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語	
export	[動詞]	
(例文) Japan <u>exports</u> a large number of cars to the U.S.		
import	[動詞]	
(例文) Japan <u>imports</u> wheat largely from the U.S.		

- (B) 下線部(B)の直後に省略されている単語を書け。
- (C) 下線部(C)が指す内容を抜き出せ。

(D) 下線部(D)について、以下の例文の和訳と英訳を完成させよ。

	英語	日本語	
in -	+ 期間	~後に	
例	I'll get there <u>in</u> an hour.		
文	30 分後にその映画は始まる。		
a fe	èw	少し	
few	7	[否定語] ほとんど~ない	
例	I made <u>a few</u> mistakes on the exam.		
文	Few people know (that) I studied overseas.		

(E) 下線部(E)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

	英語	日本語	
tell	+ L+ that SV	人にSVするよう言う	
例	图 I told Risa that she should listen to lots of English.		
文	I told Risa that she had to be nice to her friends.		
tell + 人 + to 不定詞			
例	I <u>told</u> Jion <u>to</u> buy me a	coke.	
文	Kaho <u>was told</u> not <u>to</u> chat during class.		

(F) 全訳せよ。

Michael started studying chemistry at a college in New York six weeks ago. So far, he hasn't returned to his hometown in Florida to visit his parents.

(A) He's been studying hard and (B) getting used to his new life. Next week, he has some exams, and he needs to prepare for them this week. After his exams, he plans to go home to enjoy his mother's cooking. (CD 20)

- (A) 下線部(A)を省略せずに記せ。
- (B) 下線部(B)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

	英語	日本語	
be t	used to O	Oに慣れている〔状態〕	
get	used to O	Oに慣れる〔動作〕	
例	I'm used to his bad accent.		
文	I got used to eating with my left hand.		
used	d to + 動詞の原形	[過去の習慣]~したものだった	
例	I <u>used to</u> be a chef.		
文	I <u>used to</u> play golf after school.		

(C) 本文中の不定詞すべてに下線を引き、その用法を記せ。

- (D) 本文中の動名詞すべてに二重下線を引け。
- (E) 全訳せよ。

8 b

A new study shows (A)that Americans (B)who live in major cities are living longer than they (C)did 40 years ago. In fact, they are living three years longer (D)on average. According to the study, one reason for (E)this is the (F)reduced levels of pollution in these cities. Because the air is cleaner, people (G)are less likely to get certain illnesses, so they live longer.

 $(CD \mid 21)$

- (A) 下線部(A)の品詞を書け。
- (B) 下線部(B)の品詞と用法を書け。
- (C) 下線部(C)は代動詞だが、代動詞を用いずに書くとどうなるか。 英語で記せ。
- (D) 下線部(D)について、以下の表現と例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
on average	
On average, women live lo	onger than men.

- (E) 下線部(E)が指す内容を日本語で書け。
- (F) 下線部(F)の品詞を書け。

(G) 下線部(G)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語	
be likely to 不定詞	~しやすい、~しそうだ	
Good students are likely to	make more money than bad students.	
be more likely to 不定詞	(他と比べて) ~しやすい、~しそうだ	
be less likely to 不定詞	(他と比べて)~しにくい、~しそうにない	
A single man is more likely to get ill than a married man.		
People who exercise on regular basis are less likely to get cancer.		

(H) 全訳せよ。

8 c

Simon is the manager of Waverly Sports Club. Recently, the club (A) has had trouble finding new members, so Simon has decided to hold a special event next Saturday. People (B) who are not members will be able to use the club's facilities for free and take group swimming lessons. Simon will stand at the front desk and (C) hand out membership forms. (CD 22)

(A) 下線部(A)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
have trouble difficulty a hard time + (in) + 動名詞	~するのに苦労する

I had trouble getting the job done by noon.

You'll <u>have difficulty</u> persuad<u>ing</u> him to review today's lesson; He's such a lazy person.

I <u>had a hard time</u> enter<u>ing</u> my first choice university.

(B) 下線部(B)の品詞と用法を書け。

(C) 下線部(C)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

	英語	日本語
han	d O out	Oを配布する
例	A: Let me check and correct the leaflets. B: What? I've already <u>handed</u> them <u>out</u> to the students.	
文		
han	dout	[名詞] 配布資料=プリント
例文	Go over your <u>handouts</u> l	before the test. *go over = review
han	d O in	Oを提出する
例	Have you already <u>handed in</u> your essay?	
文	You have to <u>hand</u> it <u>in</u> by	y noon.

- (D) 本文中の不定詞すべてに下線を引き、その用法を記せ。
- (E) 全訳せよ。

9 a

Rick Hansen loved sports when he was growing up in Canada. But at the age of 15, he (A)was injured in a traffic accident and had to start using a wheelchair. (B)After that, he played sports like wheelchair basketball. In 1985, Hansen started a journey (C)called the Man in Motion World Tour to raise money for charity. He traveled through 34 countries in his wheelchair, completing a distance of 40,000 kilometers. (CD 23)

(A) 下線部(A)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
injure O	○を傷つける
(例文) Staying up late may	injure your health.
S be injured	Sが傷を負う
(例文) I was injured in the traffic accident.	
(例文) The little child <u>was injured</u> in a fire.	

- (B) 下線部(B)の品詞と意味を書け。
- (C) 下線部(C)の品詞と意味を書け
- (D) 本文中の不定詞すべてに下線を引き、その用法を記せ。

- (E) 本文中の動名詞すべてに二重下線を引け。
- (F) 全訳せよ。

9 **b**

Stanley is a member of his college rugby team. He enjoys playing rugby, and he never misses a practice session. Last week, Stanley (A)was asked to be the team captain. He (B)is very proud to have this new responsibility. Next year, Stanley will start (C)looking for a job, and he will (D)be sure to (E)write in his resume that (F)he was chosen team captain. (CD 24)

(A) 下線部(A)について、以下の例文の英訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
ask 人 to 不定詞	人に~することを頼む
(例文) 彼は僕にトイレ掃除を頼んだ。	
(例文) 僕は彼にトイレ掃除:	を頼まれた。

(B) 下線部(B)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
be proud to 不定詞	~することを誇りに思う
(例文) I'm proud to be a Japanese.	
be proud of O	Oを誇りに思う
(例文) I'm proud of my son.	

(C) 下線部(C)について、以下の例文の和訳と英訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
look for O	Oを探す
(例文) I was <u>looking for</u> my umbrella I had lost the other day.	
(例文) 君は何を探している。	んだい?

(D) 下線部(D)について、以下の表現と例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
be sure to 不定詞	
(例文) Be sure to fill this form out and bring it with you for your	
interview.	
be sure of O	
(例文) I'm sure of his winning the match.	

- (E) 下線部(E)の目的語を抜き出せ。
- (F) 下線部(F)の文を能動態にせよ。
- (G) 全訳せよ。

読解問題演習 beginners 1 — 14

9 c

Last year, Makoto went to New Zealand on a working holiday. He tried (A)a few different jobs, (B)including working (C)as a waiter in a Japanese restaurant. But the job he enjoyed (D)most was helping with the apple harvest on a farm. Picking the fruit was hard work, but he made lots of friends and earned (E)enough money to travel around the country for a month. (CD 25)

(A) 下線部(A)について、以下の表現の和訳と例文の英訳を完成させよ。

	英語	日本語
a fe	èw .	
few	I	
例	僕は試験でいくつか間違	えた。
文	文 僕が留学していたことを知っている人はほとんどいない。	

(B) 下線部(B)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
including O	Oを含めて
(例文) All of us, <u>including</u> millionaires, are to die.	

(C) 下線部(C)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
as	〔前置詞〕~として
(例文) <u>As</u> parents we need	to support you two financially.
as	〔前置詞〕~の時
(例文) <u>As</u> a college student, I had a hard time deciding on my future career.	

- (D) 文脈上、下線部(D)は何の最上級か。また最上級にも関わらず "the"がない理由を答えよ。
- (E) 下線部(E)について、以下の例文の英訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
〔形容詞〕+enough to 不定詞	~するほど十分に〔形容詞〕
(例文) 彼女は親切にも駅まで私を	・車で送ってくれた。
[副詞] +enough to 不定詞	~するほど十分に〔副詞〕
(例文) 君は東大に入れるくらいー	-生懸命勉強しなければならない。
enough+〔名詞〕+to 不定詞	~するのに十分な〔名詞〕
(例文) 君はピザを食べるだけのお	5金があるかい?

(F) 本文中の動名詞すべてに二重下線を引け。

(G) 全訳せよ。

10a

Attention, please. (A) We'll be landing at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport (B) in 20 minutes. For those of you (C) connecting to Flight 229 to Miami, I need to (D) tell you that your flight has been canceled (E) because of engine problems. Passengers (F) booked on this flight should speak to a Step Airways staff member at our passenger-service desk in Terminal 2. We'll (G) try to put you on a different flight today. (CD 26)

(A) 下線部(A)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	説明	
未来進行形	未来のある時点で進行中の動作や出来事	
(4) > She'll be travelling around Ignan this time next month		

(例文) She'll be travelling around Japan this time next month.

(例文) I won't be working next Wednesday.

未来進	连行形	自然の成り行き
木米進	些 付 形	自然の成り付き

(例文) Michelle's father has died. She'll probably be taking over his job.

(例文) I've just arrived at the station. My dad $\underline{\text{will be picking}}$ me up soon.

(B) 下線部(B)について、以下の例文の英訳を完成させよ。

	英語	日本語	
in ·	+ 期間	~後に	
例	例 30 分後にその映画は始まる。		
文数か月後に僕は大阪に引っ越す。			

- (C) 下線部(C)の品詞を書け。
- (D) 下線部(D)について、以下の例文の英訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
tell O1(人) O2(事) = tell O2(事) to O1(人)	O1(人)に O2(事)と言う

(例文) 僕が彼にこの知らせを伝えた。(第三文型&第四文型)

(例文) 彼は私のことを愛していると言った。(第四文型)

tell 人 to 不定詞 人に~するよう命じる

(例文) 私は息子に嘘をつかないことを命じた。

(例文) 私は生徒たちにその課題(=the assignment)を今週中(=within this week) に終えるよう命じた。(get を用いてかくこと)

(E) 下線部(E)について、以下の例文の英訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語		
because of O	Oのために		
(例文) 大雨のために、野球の試合は中止された。			
because SV	SVのために		
(例文) 君が僕を嫌っているから、僕は君を嫌っている。			

- (F) 下線部(F)の品詞を書け。
- (G) 下線部(G)について、以下の例文の英訳を完成させよ。

日本語			
~しようとする			
(例文) 私は彼女に手紙を書こうとしたが、その勇気がなかった。			
ためしに~してみる			
(例文) ためしに彼女にたくさん手紙を書いてみたが、彼女はどうしても返信し			

(H) 全訳せよ。

読解問題演習 beginners 1 — 14

10b

The Dead Sea is located between Israel and Jordan. In fact, the Dead Sea is not actually a sea—it is a lake. No animals, (A)<u>fish</u>, or plants live there because the water is 34 percent salt. This is a (B)<u>much</u> higher level of salt than is found in the oceans. Fish (C)<u>that</u> swim into the Dead Sea from (D)<u>nearby</u> rivers quickly die, (E)<u>which</u> is (F)<u>how</u> it got its name.

(CD 27)

(A) 下線部(A)について、以下の例文の和訳と英訳を完成させよ。

英語	説明
fish, sheep, deer	不可算名詞
information, advice, news	小了开石训
water, milk, coffee, tea, food	
equipment, furniture, luggage, money, work, homework	

(例文) Those who eat <u>fish</u> on regular basis are more likely to live longer than those who don't.

※those who~のかたちをとるときの、those は「人々」の意味

(例文) We must be careful so as not to be overwhelmed by a lot of <u>information</u>.

(例文) 一日に八杯の水を飲みなさい。

(例文) Home heating <u>equipment</u> can lead to a serious disaster.

(B) 下線部(B)について、以下の例文の和訳と英訳を完成させよ。

英語	説明	
[much] far a lot] + 比較級	比較の強調	
(例文) I'm a lot richer than my sister.		
(例文) ケンは兄よりもずっと背が高い。(far を用いて)		

- (C) 下線部(C)の品詞と用法を答えよ。
- (D) 下線部(D)について、以下の例文の英訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語	
nearby	[形容詞]近くの	
(例文) 私はたいてい近くのカフェで昼食をとる。		
near	[形容詞]近い	
	※限定用法かつ位置的な近さを表す場合、	
	原級では使用できない。但し、比較級また	
	は最上級ならばOK!	
(例文) 近い将来、私は彼女と結婚します。		

(例文) 最寄りの駅を探しているのですが。

- (E) 下線部(E)の品詞と用法を答えよ。
- (F) 下線部(F)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	説明	
関係副詞 how	先行詞をとらない。	
	the way で置きかえ可能。	
(例文) This is <u>how</u> I make a living.		

(G) 全訳せよ。

11a

Takeshi and one of his co-workers () on a business trip			
() Os	saka () V	Wednesday. They	stayed (
()1	hotel () the city center.	In the evening, Takeshi
left his room () buy a c	drink () a vending machine.
Unfortunately, T	akeshi () to take his ro	om key (
him. () he close	d the door, () locked
automatically. Takeshi () to go to the reception desk to			
()(() spa	re key.	(CD 28)

- (A) CD を聴いて、空所に英語を一語ずつあてはめよ。
- (B) 全訳せよ。

11b

Thomas is studying history () () college in Los Angeles. In his free time, he works as a (B)volunteer at the college's writing center. The writing center is a place (C)where students can get help to improve their writing skills. Thomas (D)enjoys helping other students () () center, and he plans to continue working there (E)until he graduates.

- (A) CD を聴いて、空所に英語を一語ずつあてはめよ。
- (B) 下線部(B)について、以下の例文の和訳と英訳を完成させよ。

日本語	英語
ボランティア	volunteer
(14) 1: \ 0	. 1 1

(例文) Once you are accepted as a <u>volunteer</u>, you will abide by these rules.
※abide by [約束・規則] 「[約束・規則] を遵守する」

ホフンナィア活動	volunteer work 〔不可算扱い〕
	volunteer activity〔可算扱い〕

(例文) あなたはボランティア活動に関心がありますか。

(例文) 君はボランティア活動に参加したいですか。

(C) 下線部(C)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	説明
関係副詞 where	先行詞は場所を表す。 関係副詞は完全文を導く。

(例文) I've found a nice beach <u>where</u> I can enjoy swimming even in February. (センター試験・改)

=I've found a nice beach <u>at which</u> I can enjoy swimming even in February.

(D) 下線部(D)について、以下の例文の英訳を完成させよ。

英語	説明
aniov	直後に名詞や動名詞をとることができる
enjoy	が、不定詞はとれない。

(例文) その本をとても楽しんだよ。

(例文) 昨晩、君とのディナーを楽しんだよ。(動名詞を用いて)

(E) 下線部(E)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	説明
接続詞 until	直後にSV を伴う。

(例文) I waited <u>until</u> my son had grown up.

前置詞 until 直後	に名詞を伴う。
---------------------	---------

(例文) His paintings will be exhibited <u>until</u> the end of the week.

- (F) 本文中の不定詞すべてに下線を引き、その用法を記せ。
- (G) 本文中の動名詞すべてに二重下線を引け。
- (H) 全訳せよ。

11c

When Paul has t	things () he (B) <u>no longer</u> n	eeds, he sometimes
tries to sell () on the	he Internet. Last week, h	e advertised his old
TV (C)on a web	osite. A woman v	who lived in his city con	tacted him the next
day and said she	e wanted to buy	it. However, she did not	have a car, so Paul
()	the TV () her house () his car.
			(CD 30)

- (A) CD を聴いて、空所に英語を一語ずつあてはめよ。
- (B) 下線部(B)について、以下の例文の和訳と英訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
no longer∼	もはや~ない
= not∼any longer	

(例文) I'm <u>no longer</u> a baby.

= I'm <u>not</u> a baby <u>any longer</u>.

(例文) I <u>no longer</u> like you.

= I do<u>n't</u> like you <u>any longer</u>.

(例文) Stephen はもはやその会社に勤めていない。(×2)

(C) 下線部(C)について、以下の例文の和訳と英訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
on+〔情報伝達するもの・放送するもの〕	~で

(例文) Nothing good is on TV.

(例文) I've found surprising news on the Internet.

(例文) Additional information can be found on the website.

(例文) 私は毎日ラジオでニュースを聞いている。

(例文) 私はアナと雪の女王を DVD で観た。

(D) 全訳せよ。

12a

In Britain, pubs have traditionally been places (B)where people go to drink beer and talk to friends. () recently, many people smoked cigarettes in pubs. But now people are no longer allowed to smoke (C)there.

The government changed the law in 2007. () ()

() to help (D)reduce the number of people (E)who have health problems (F)caused by cigarette smoke. (CD 31)

- (A) CD を聴いて、空所に英語を一語ずつあてはめよ。
- (B) 下線部(B)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	説明
関係副詞 where	先行詞は場所だけでなく、場合や状況も取る。 関係副詞は完全文を導く。

(例文) The hotel where we spent our vacation was quite full.

=The hotel at which we spent our vacation was quite full.

(例文) I can't think of a situation where climate change may happen.

- (C) 下線部(C)を英語二語で言いかえよ。
- (D) 下線部(D)の品詞を書け。
- (E) 下線部(E)の品詞と用法を書け。
- (F) 下線部(F)の品詞を書け。

(G) 全訳せよ。

12b

(A) CD 32 を聴いて、英文を書きとれ。

(B) 全訳せよ。

12c

Good morning, students. Welcome to the first economics class of (B)the year.

My name is Victoria Williams, and () be your professor for this course. I recommend that you find three () four other students to study with regularly. Study groups are effective because you can learn from (C)one another. Also, (D)explaining (E)what you have learned in class to others is a good way to remember the material.

- (A) CDを聴いて、空所に英語を一語ずつあてはめよ。
- (B) 下線部(B)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	説明
the	時の単位を表す名詞の直前について「現在の」
	の意。

(例文) This really was the event of the year.

「これはまさに今年一番の事件だった。」

- (例文) The award of the student of the month goes to Ryo.
- (例文) The dish of the day is mapo tofu.

(C) 下線部(C)について、以下の例文の英訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
one another	お互い
= each other	わ互び

(例文) 僕たちはお互い愛し合っている。

(例文) 僕たちは知り合って三年だ。

(D) 下線部(D)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
explain 物事 to 人	人に物事を説明する

(例文) I tried to $\underline{\text{explain}}$ the situation $\underline{\text{to}}$ Tom, only to find that he was asleep.

※物事が長く、倒置が生ずることがしばしばある。

(例文) If you are to <u>explain to</u> Tom why you were late for the meeting, you should wait until he calms down.

(E) 下線部(E)について、以下の例文の英訳を完成させよ。

英語	説明
関係代名詞 what	先行詞(= the thing(s))をそれ自体に含み、「~こと」「~もの」と訳される。

(例文) 私を激怒させたのは彼の態度だった。

(例文) これがまさに僕たちが欲しかったものだ。

(例文) 君が欲しいものを選びなさい。

(例文) 君が先日見たものについて教えてよ。

(F) 全訳せよ。

13a

George Washington Carver was a scientist who worked in the southern United States (B)at the beginning of the 20th century. At that time, many farmers () cotton plants on their land every year. However, this had a harmful effect on the soil. Carver showed farmers that if they sometimes planted crops (C)other than cotton, (D)such as peanuts, they could improve the condition of the soil. Many farmers (E)followed his (F)advice. (CD 34)

- (A) CDを聴いて、空所に英語を一語あてはめよ。
- (B) 下線部(B)について、以下の例文の英訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
at the beginning of O	〇の始まりに
(例子) 9日上旬に上台1 ナ	

(例文) 3月上旬に上京した。

(例文) 21 世紀初頭まで、英国は世界で最強の国だった。

at the end of O

〇の終わりに

(例文)2月末に大切な試験がある。

(例文) 今月末までにそれを提出しなさい。

(C) 下線部(C)について、以下の例文の英訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
A other than B	B 以外の A
(例文) 日本は中国と韓国以外のアジア諸国と仲が良い。	
	※Oと仲が良い: get along with O

(D) 下線部(D)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
A such as B	ΒのようなA
	※B の位置には A の具体例がくる
(例文) I regularly eat some fruits such as bananas and peaches.	

(E) 下線部(E)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
follow 〔規則など〕	〔規則など〕に従う
(例文) <u>Follow</u> my advice, or you won't pass the entrance examination for Waseda University.	

(F) 下線部(F)について、以下の例文の和訳と英訳を完成させよ。

英語	説明
fish, sheep, deer	不可算名詞
information, advice, news	小了开石训
water, milk, coffee, tea, food	
equipment, furniture, luggage, money, work, homework	

(例文) Kids count sheep to fall asleep.

(例文) I gave you a lot of <u>advice</u>, but you didn't follow any. That's why you are not ready for the entrance exam for Kyoto University.

(例文) 一日に少なくとも一杯の牛乳を飲みなさい。

(例文) I'm moving to Tokyo soon, so my parents will buy me some $\underline{\text{furniture}}$.

(G) 全訳せよ。

13b

Last week, Stuart's town was hit by a tornado. (), no one was injured, but the strong winds damaged () homes and stores. The tornado also caused (B)a problem with the town's power supply, and Stuart's family didn't have any electricity for three days. They (C)had to use candles in the evenings. (CD 35)

- (A) CDを聴いて、空所に英語を一語ずつあてはめよ。
- (B) 下線部(B)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語	
problem with O	〇の問題	
(例文) I'm having some problems with my website.		

(C) 下線部(C)について、以下の例文の英訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
have to	
(例文) 君は正しくその仕事をやり遂げなくてはならない。	

(D) 全訳せよ。

13c

()() still many things () we do not
know a	bout dreaming	s, such as (B)why we have dreams	s. We (C)do know,
howeve	r, that people u	usually have several dreams each n	ight. Now, a group
of scien	tists has found	that if we don't get enough sleep of	one night, we spend
more ti	me dreaming t	the next night. It seems that our	brains save up our
dreams	for (D)the next	t time we sleep.	(CD 36)

- (A) CD を聴いて、空所に英語を一語ずつあてはめよ。
- (B) 下線部(B)について、以下の例文の和訳と英訳を完成させよ。

英語	説明
間接疑問	疑問詞から始まる疑問文が文の中に組み込まれ、名詞節を成すもの。ただしこれ自体が相手に尋ねているわけではないので、疑問文の語順
	ではなく肯定文の語順になる。

(例文) Tell me what this is.

「これが何か教えてよ。」

(例文) 彼が誰か教えてよ。

(例文) I won't tell her how her boyfriend passed away.

(例文) I'm not sure which book is his.

(C) 下線部(C)について、以下の例文の和訳と英訳を完成させよ。

英語	説明
do [does] did	動詞の強調

(例文) I don't have any sisters, but I do have a brother.

「妹はおりませんが、弟ならいます。」

(例文) Kento はひどく不注意だが、僕は彼のことが好きだ。

(例文) My father never eats vegetables, but he <u>does</u> eat watermelons.

(例文) "Karen needed your advice." "Well, I <u>did</u> give her good advice."

- (D) 下線部(D)において、省略されている英語を一語補え。
- (E) 全訳せよ。

14a

(A) CD 37 を聴いて、英文を書きとれ。

(B) 全訳せよ。

14b

(A) CD 38 を聴いて、英文を書きとれ。

(B) 全訳せよ。

14c

Today, ATMs are used by (A)millions of people worldwide to get money from banks. The first ATM was (B)invented in America in 1939. Shortly after, a bank put this ATM in one of its (C)branches in New York. However, not many customers used the machine, so the bank removed it. Later, (D)in the 1960s, banks in Britain introduced ATMs. This time, they were more (E)successful.

(A) 下線部(A)について、以下の例文の和訳と英訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
billions of O	何十億もの○
hundreds of millions of O	何億もの○
tens of millions of O	何千万もの〇
millions of O	何百万もの〇
hundreds of thousands of O	何十万もの〇
tens of thousands of O	何万もの○
thousands of O	何千もの〇
hundreds of O	何百もの○

※これら全ての表現において、単に<u>数が多いことの強調</u>として使われることが多い。

-(例文) アフリカにいる何百万もの人々がきれいな水を必要としている。

(例文) 多くの人々が職を必要としている。(thousands を用いて)

(例文) I have thousands of things to do by noon.

(B) 下線部(B)について、以下の表を完成させよ。

英語		日本語
invent []	[動詞]
invention []	[名詞]
inventive []	[形容詞]

(例文) Keisuke Kuwata is one of the most successful and <u>inventive</u> musicians of all time.

(C) 下線部(C)について、以下の例文の和訳と英訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
branch	枝、分野、支店

(例文) Most fruits on the <u>branches</u> were consumed by birds.

(例文) One of the most interesting <u>branches</u> of politics, I think, is political philosophy.

(例文) SMBC は西宮に31 支店を構えている。

(D) 下線部(D)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
in the + 年代 s	~年代に

(例文) In the 1870s, Japanese people were exposed to American music.

(例文) Coca-Cola has been popular worldwide <u>since the 1880s</u>, when it was invented.

(例文) Coca-Cola has been popular worldwide <u>since the late 1800s</u>, when it was invented.

(E) 下線部(E)について、以下の表を完成させよ。

英語		日本語
successful []	[形容詞]
success []	[名詞]
succeed []	[動詞]

(例文) I <u>succeeded</u> in getting out of the maze.

(F) 全訳せよ。