

①	並列同形	singing and smiling / spoken or written
②	分詞	(1) 受動態 (過去分詞) The boy is loved by the dog. the boy loved by the dog The boy (who is) loved by the dog is my son.  (2) 進行形 (現在分詞) The boy is playing soccer. the boy playing soccer The boy (who is) playing soccer is my son.
③	名詞→代名詞 ; 関係代名詞	the man → he ; who(that)
④	前置詞+名詞 動名詞	about English about learning English about my learning English about me learning English

## Use eyes in back of your head

When you use your mind' s eye, you can get to see what you can' t see by the naked eye.

心眼を使えば、肉眼で見えないものが見えるようになる。

## Get Your Act Together: Organization Is the Name of the Game

Some expressions that might be heard at business meetings

		① <u>下線部</u> は訂正、 ② ( ) には適語、 ③ <u>代名詞</u> は本来の名詞を見つける。
I'm Susan Clark with the Special English program, Words and Their Stories.	I'm Susan Clark ( ) the Special English program, Words and <u>Their</u> Stories.	
A woman from Japan was telling a friend about her trip to the United States. The woman had visited major businesses and investment companies in New York City and Chicago.	A woman from Japan was <u>tell</u> a friend about her trip ( ) the United States. The woman had <u>visit</u> major businesses and investment <u>company</u> in New York City ( ) Chicago.	
Her problem is easy to understand. Americans in business are like people who are in business anywhere.	Her problem is easy ( ) understand. <u>American</u> in business are like people ( ) are in business anywhere.	
They have a language of their own. Some of the	They have a language of <u>their</u> own. Some of the	

<http://www.gion1224.jp> くすのき書院ローレル A face with faith will never fail you. 1  
Not a long day, but a good heart. God helps those who help themselves. Where there' s a will, there' s a way.  
We have Got to help ourselves first as hard as we can, even if we have God to help us.

words and expressions deal with the special areas of their work.	<u>word</u> and expressions <u>deals</u> with the special areas of <u>their</u> work.
Other expressions are borrowed from different kinds of work such as the theater and movie industry.	Other expressions are <u>borrowing</u> from different kinds of work such as the theater and movie industry.
One such saying is "get your act together." When things go wrong in a business, an employer may get angry. He may shout, "Stop making mistakes. Get your act together."	One such <u>say</u> is "get your act together." When <u>thing</u> go wrong in a business, an employer may get <u>angrily</u> . He may shout, "Stop making <u>mistake</u> . Get your act together."
Or, if the employer is calmer, he may say, "Let us get our act together." Either way, the meaning is the same. <b>Getting your act together</b> is <u>getting</u> organized. In business, it usually means to develop a calm and orderly plan of action.	Or, if the employer <u>are</u> calmer, he may say, "Let us get our act together." Either way, the meaning is ( ) same. <b>Getting your act together</b> is <u>get</u> organized. In business, it usually <u>mean</u> to develop a calm ( ) orderly plan of action.
It is difficult to tell exactly where the saying began. But, it is probable that it was in the theater or movie industry. Perhaps one of the actors was nervous and made a lot of mistakes. The director may have said, "Calm down, now. Get your act together."	It is difficult ( ) tell exactly where the <u>say</u> began. But, it is probable ( ) it was in the theater or movie industry. Perhaps one of the actors <u>were</u> nervous and made a lot of <u>mistake</u> . The director may ( ) said, "Calm down, now. Get your act together."
Word expert James Rogers says the expression was common by the late nineteen seventies. Mister Rogers says the Manchester Guardian newspaper used it in nineteen seventy-eight. The newspaper said a reform policy required that the British government "get its act together."	Word expert James Rogers says the expression was common by the late nineteen seventies. Mister Rogers says the Manchester Guardian newspaper used <u>it</u> in nineteen seventy-eight. The newspaper said a reform policy required that the British government " <u>gets</u> <u>its</u> act together."
Now, this expression is heard often when officials of a company meet. One company even called its yearly report, "Getting Our Act Together."	Now, this expression ( ) heard often when officials of a company <u>meets</u> . One company even called <u>its</u> yearly report, "Getting Our Act Together."
The Japanese visitor was confused by another expression used by American business people. It is "cut to the chase."	The Japanese visitor was <u>confusing</u> by another expression <u>use</u> by American business people. <u>It</u> is "cut to the chase."

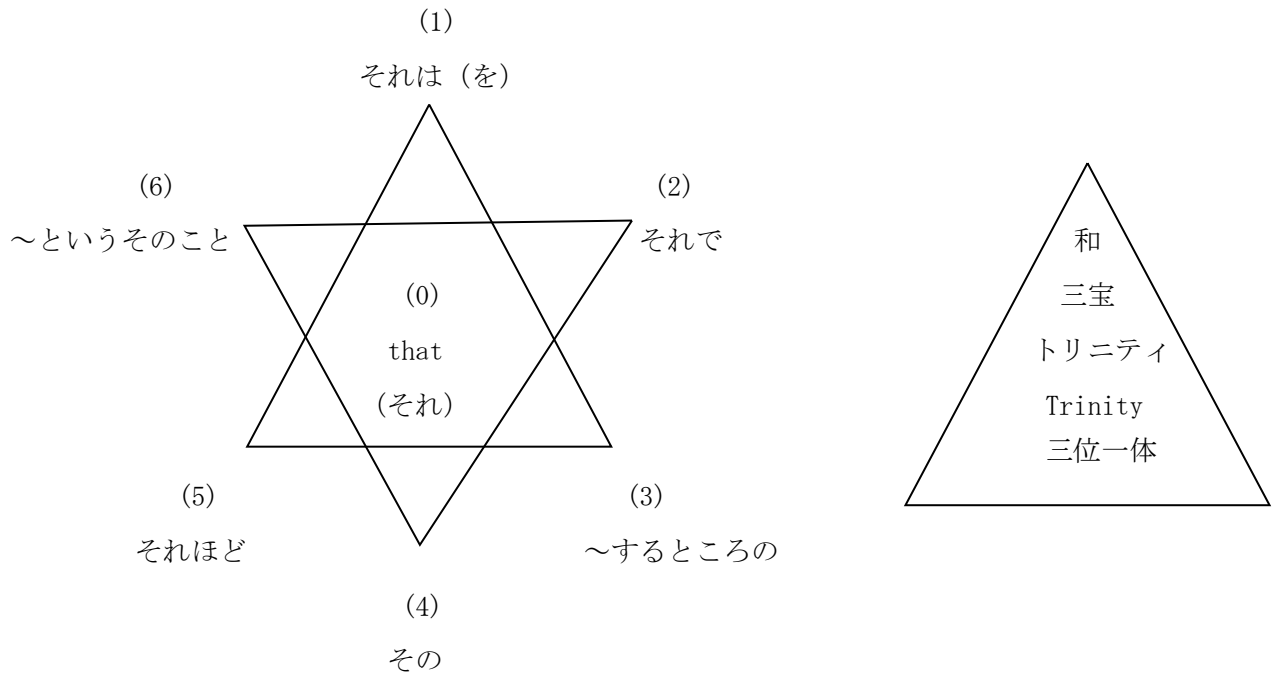
	<p>She heard that expression when she attended an important meeting of one company. One official was giving a very long report. It was not very interesting. In fact, some people at the meeting were falling asleep.</p> <p>Finally, the president of the company said, "Cut to the chase."</p>	<p>She heard that expression when she <u>attended at</u> an important <u>meet</u> of one company. One official was <u>given</u> a very long report. <u>It</u> was not very <u>interested</u>. In fact, some people ( ) the meeting were falling asleep.</p> <p>Finally, the president ( ) the company said, "Cut to the chase."</p>	
	<p><b>Cut to the chase</b> means to stop spending so much time on details or unimportant material. Hurry and get to the good part.</p>	<p><b>Cut to the chase</b> means to stop <u>to spend</u> so much time on details or unimportant material. Hurry <u>and</u> get to the good part.</p>	
	<p>Naturally, this saying was started by people who make movies. Hollywood movie producers believe that most Americans want to see action movies. Many of their movies show scenes in which the actors chase each other in cars, or in airplanes or on foot.</p>	<p>Naturally, this saying was <u>starting</u> by people ( ) make movies. Hollywood movie producers believe ( ) most Americans want to see action movies. Many of <u>their</u> movies show scenes in <u>which</u> the actors chase each other in cars, or in airplanes or on foot.</p>	
	<p>Cut is the director's word for stop. The director means to stop filming, leave out some material, and get to the chase scene now.</p> <p>So, if your employer tells you to <b>cut to the chase</b>, be sure to get to the main point of your story quickly.</p>	<p>Cut is the director's word for <u>stopping</u>. The director means to stop <u>film</u>, <u>leaves</u> out some material, and <u>gets</u> to the chase scene now.</p> <p>So, if your employer tells you ( ) <b>cut to the chase</b>, be sure ( ) get to the main point of your story quickly.</p>	

\*\*\* 「単語」自身では品詞を持ちません。句や文の中で決定されるものです。\*\*\*

## 七変化の that

(六波羅蜜六角堂・ダビデの星・陰陽一如のトリニティー)

hexagram Magen David perfect trinity



The other day, I happened to hear a song. (It's worth listening to.)

(0) 単語=それ

(1) That was amazing.

代名詞 (主格)

それはすてきでした。

I really love that.

代名詞 (目的格)

それをほんとうに愛します。

(2) I liked it so much that I have always been singing it. (接続詞)

とても気に入った、それで (そうなので=ので) いつも聞いています。

(3) I told a friend of mine the song that[which] makes me so peaceful. (関係代名詞・主格)  
そんなに安らいでくれるその[ところの]歌を友達に教えてあげました。

He also liked the song (that/which) they call 'Amazing Grace'. (関係代名詞・目的格)  
彼も「アメージング・グレース」という(その/ところの)歌が気に入りました。  
\* (that/which)ふつうは省略される。

(4) Both of us appreciate that song. (指示代名詞⇨形容詞)  
私達二人ともその歌を心から愛しています。

(5) We liked it that much, so we bought one of the CDs. (副詞)  
私達はそれほどまでに気に入ったので、CDを1つ買いました。

(6) It is very nice that we can hear such a graceful song. (接続詞・仮主語構文)  
そんなにも美しい歌を聞けることはとてもすてきです。

I believe that the world sung (of) in it will come true. (接続詞・目的節)  
それに歌われている世界が来ると信じています。 (=ことを)

That we feel the same way is a wonderful thing. (接続詞・主節)  
私達が同じような気持ちになることはとても素晴らしいことです。

The fact that we feel the same way is a good thing. (接続詞・同格)  
私達が同じような気持ちになるという事実はとても素晴らしいことです。

We feel the same way. That is a wonderful thing.

That we feel the same way. It is a wonderful thing.

It is a wonderful thing. That we feel the same way.

It is a wonderful thing that we feel the same way.

# Global “IMPARTIAL” Class in Harmony and of Diversity

The “impartial” trinity of goodwill, diligence and ingenuity will solve any problem.

公平なる「善意・勤勉・聡明」の三位一体があれば、解決できない物事はない。四海皆兄弟姉妹。

CBT test (2)

## SECTION 2

文法・語法・語彙のセクションですが、これはエッセイやレポートを書き、文書・資料を的確に理解できるための練習の場です。下記に列記した要点を留意すれば、光速処理も可能です。

### Hybrid Computing System (not thoroughbred one)

(1) 動詞類（不定詞・現在分詞・過去分詞など）の主語はすぐ前の名詞語句。

★

I hire him. I want her to hire him. ≡ I want her hiring him. ( to hire ≡ hiring )	彼を雇う。 彼女に彼を雇ってほしい。 ≡彼女が彼を雇うのを願う。 (不定詞と動名詞・現在分詞は相関する)
I want him (to be) hired.	彼が雇われてほしい。

(2) 代名詞はすぐ前の名詞語句を指す。(単数・複数・男性・女性に注意)

★

<b>it は単数の物や事柄を表わす名詞語句</b> They bought a book and a pen, and it was nice. Cf. They bought a book and a pen which was nice.	*it = a pen *which = a pen
<b>they は複数の人や物を表わす名詞語句。</b> He bought a book and a pen, and they were nice. Cf. He bought a book and a pen which were nice.	*they = a book and a pen *which = a book and a pen

(3) A and B ( A と B は品詞・形・語数が同じもの—— but, or, nor, than も同様)

★

並列構文（接続詞構文）では、同じ種類の語句を並列する。(重文・複文・比較構文なども同様)

She <u>comes and meets</u> me.	動詞 and 動詞
The dog is <u>neither loved nor hated</u> .	neither 過去分詞 nor 過去分詞
He enjoys <u>singing songs or playing</u> the piano.	動名詞 or 動名詞
I would <u>rather die than marry</u> him.	rather 原形動詞 than 原形動詞

(4) 接続詞 that と 関係代名詞 that の区別。

★★★★★

I know (that) he works honestly.	(接続詞 that) + 主語      * (接続詞 that) は省略可
I know a man that works honestly.	関係代名詞 that + 一般動詞      省略されない。
I know a man (that is) working honestly.	(関係代名詞 that + be 動詞)      省略される。
Look at the window (that was) broken yesterday.	(関係代名詞 that + be 動詞)      省略される。

(5) 関係詞(that) → 主格? 目的格? 代名詞? 副詞? であることを識別。

★★★★★

I bought a car that was nice. I bought a car (that) my boy liked.	関係代名詞[主格] 関係代名詞 (目的格)
I bought a house that was beautiful. I bought a house (that) we would live in. (注) (that) はふつうは省略される。	関係代名詞[主格] 関係代名詞 (目的格)
I bought a house in which we would live. I bought a house where we would live.	前置詞 + 関係代名詞[目的格] 関係副詞

(6) 前置詞 + 名詞 (動名詞) ----- 前置詞のすぐ後の動詞は動名詞にする。

★

\* 前置詞が to の場合特に注意      look forward to seeing

(7) 動詞 + ①不定詞 ;      ②原形不定詞 ;      ③受動態

★★★★★

① They allowed him to come.	ふつうは動詞と動詞の間には (発声上、意識上) 潤滑油的に to が入るていねい・穏やかな用法。
② They made him come	原形不定詞の場合は会話的で、突然、ギクシャクする感じで直接性・緊急性・強調・命令を示す。
③ He was made <u>to come</u> .	受動態は正式語法なので、「里帰り」して <u>to</u> が復活する)

(8) 前置詞と接続詞/関係代名詞は相関関係にある。

前置詞 + 目的格 + 動名詞 (to 不定詞)、      接続詞 + 主格 + 述語動詞

★★★★★

I am afraid <u>of him (&gt;his)</u> seeing her. I am afraid <u>for him</u> to see her. I am afraid <u>that he</u> will see her.	前置詞 + 目的格 (>所有格) + 動名詞 前置詞 + 目的格 + to 不定詞 接続詞 + 主格 + 述語動詞
It is necessary <u>(for me)</u> to see him It is necessary <u>that I</u> should see him.	前置詞 + 目的格 + to 不定詞 接続詞 + 主格 + 述語動詞
It is nice <u>of you</u> to help her. It is nice <u>that you</u> help her.	前置詞 + 目的格 + to 不定詞 接続詞 + 主格 + 述語動詞
The watch <u>of Tom's</u> is nice. The watch <u>that Tom has</u> is nice.	名詞 + 前置詞 + 名詞 (所有格・目的格) 名詞 + 関係代名詞 + 主格名詞 + 動詞

★主←謂・単複・並列 (比較) ♪ 泼手辣脚

★★前置詞＋動名詞・被動・省略・韻律 (i-ing) 別蘑菇!

★★★韻律 (音感と外觀) it -- to; it -- that; more -- than; as -- as  
★★★★接続詞の構成共通点 (並列; 比較; 複文) と関係代名詞 (that/as/than)  
★★★★★ ①to 不定詞の to   ②前置詞類＋動名詞   ③複文の接続詞 that/if/why+S+V の相互関係

!!! 無理に意味を考えては駄目! 主観的迷子になります。 !!!

文法的、概観、構成、音感押韻で**客観冷静**に処理する。ほとんどの場合、瞬間処理できます。

1問を約30秒で解かねばならないので、意味をとってはいは間に合わなくなります。必然的・客観的判断力が要求されますので、(600/240) レベル以下の学習者には、尚更、上述の方法で臨むべきでしょう。

受験者として特に留意すべきは、正答を見つける (呼吸する)ことを要求されているのであって、解説者になる (呼吸する方法の科学的説明をする) 必要はないという点です。

Check them out!   チェック順序   invertible and versatile

次の項目をチェックするだけで、ほとんどの問題は瞬間に処理できます。Invertible Response

① S, ---, V → S (----) V ② Parallel thinking (A, B, C, and D) ③ be -ed; --ed;                    be -ing; --ing ④ a park (which is) located in Osaka ⑤ V+V = W → S+V and S+V = S+V, Who(/Which)+V ⑥ before meeting him ⑦ rhyming of "i & ing" or, "t & t/tt".	① 主(語) 述(語) の相応、挿入カンマ部分は無視。 ② 並列構文 (A, B, C, and D)   > but, or ③ 受動態; 過去分詞                    進行形; 現在分詞 ④ 関係詞+be の省略 ⑤ 接続詞+代名詞=関係代名詞 ⑥ 前置詞+動名詞 ⑦ missなどの動詞は動名詞のみを取る。
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## Losing It: It's Hard When You Lose Control

Mary was angry at herself. She asked, "Am I losing it?" *Transcript of radio broadcast: 22 October 2006*

I'm Susan Clark with the Special English program, Words and Their Stories.

Tom Smith is the best hitter on his company's baseball team. For weeks during the playing season, Tom hit a home run in every game the team played. But then suddenly he stopped hitting home runs. He could not hit the baseball at all.

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One day he struck out three times in one game. He said, **"I am afraid I am losing it."**

Mary Jones bought a dress in a woman's clothing store. She felt very happy about buying the dress until she got home. Then she remembered she had left her credit card at the store when she used it to pay for the dress. It was the third time that month that Mary had forgotten something important.

Mary was angry with herself. She said, **"Am I losing it?"**

Emma Cleveland was teaching a class in mathematics at a college. She began to explain to the students how to solve a very difficult problem. She understood it very well. But somehow, at that moment, she could not explain it. Emma said, **"I must be losing it."**

Americans seem to have a lot of concern about **"losing it."** At least that is what you would think from hearing them talk. They use the expression when they feel they are losing control. It can mean losing emotional control. Or losing the ability to do something. Or losing mental powers.

Word experts differ about how the expression started. Some believe it came from television programs popular in the nineteen eighties. Others believe it began with psychologists and psychiatrists who deal with how people think, feel and act.

One psychologist said, "We Americans have many concerns about controlling our lives. Perhaps we worry too much."

She continued, "In many situations, to say you are **losing it** eases the tension. It is healthy. And most people who say they are having a problem are not **losing it**." People may feel more like they are **losing it** when they are "down in the dumps."

People who are down in the dumps are sad. They are depressed.

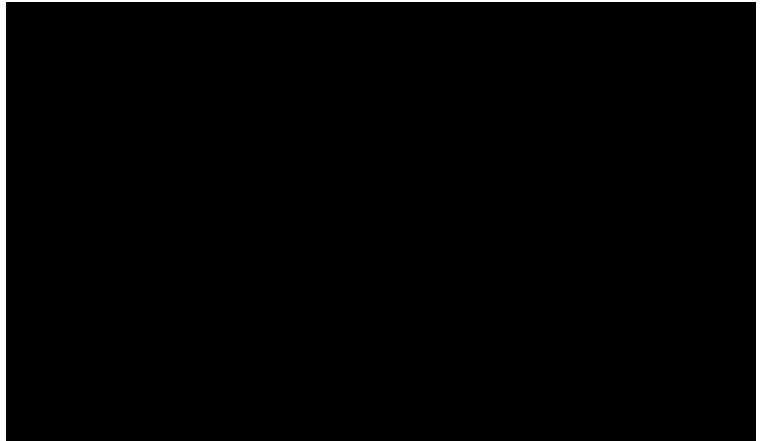
Word expert Charles Funk says people have been feeling down in the dumps for more than four-hundred years. Sir Thomas More used the expression in fifteen thirty-four. He wrote, "Our poor family ... has fallen in such dumps."

Word experts do not agree what the word dumps means. One expert, John Ayto, says the word dumps probably comes from the Scandanavian countries. The languages of Denmark and Norway both have similar words. The words mean to fall suddenly.

Americans borrowed this saying. And, over the years, it has become a popular way of expressing sadness.

# OPRAH.COM

(Oprah.com) -- To everything (turn, turn, turn) there is a season (turn, turn, turn) ... a time to enroll in a retirement plan and a time to withdraw, a time to put your money in savings and a time to transfer it to a money market account. Decade by decade, financial freedom can be yours -- Suze Orman swears it's not too late.



Whether you're 27 or 72, learn what to do with your money and when to do it.

## In your 20s

### Master your credit score

It determines the interest rates you'll get on loans and credit cards, and a good one -- above 720 -- will save you money throughout your life. Visit [myfico.com](http://myfico.com) to get your score, understand how it's calculated, and learn how to improve it.

### Enroll in your company 401(k) plan

Most companies match your contribution; by not enrolling, you're virtually throwing away free money. The secret to investing is giving your money time to grow. If you delay saving for 10 years, you'll be hard-pressed to make up for lost time. If you're self-employed, park a Roth IRA or a SEP-IRA at a discount brokerage such as Muriel Siebert or a low-cost fund company like Vanguard or Fidelity.

### Pay off credit card debt

## Don't Miss

OPRAH.COM Oprah.com: [More financial advice from money expert Suze Orman](#)

OPRAH.COM Oprah.com: [How well do you manage your money](#)

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To calculate the shortest and most effective route to becoming debt-free, visit [bankrate.com](#)'s Credit Cards section.

### **In your 30s**

#### **Build an eight-month emergency cash fund**

Set up a savings account into which money is automatically transferred from your checking account each month. Once you have saved the minimum required -- often \$500 -- move your savings into a higher-interest money market account.

#### **Save for a down payment on a home**

Don't go for a mortgage that doesn't require a down payment -- if you don't have the necessary 5 percent or so, you're not ready to own. Set up a housing savings account with an automatic transfer from your checking account.

### **In your 40s**

#### **Draw up a revocable living trust with an incapacity clause**

Though it's best to have both a will and a trust, a trust eliminates the lengthy probate court process required to validate a will. A lawyer can draw up the document for you, but you can also create one yourself with several software programs. You'll then need to hire an estate lawyer to review your work.

#### **Save for your retirement before the kids' college tuition**

Don't shortchange yourself -- the kids can get loans for school but you can't get loans for retirement. Max out your 401(k) and, if you're eligible, a Roth IRA. To find out how much you need for a secure future, visit [smartmoney.com/retirement](#).

Once you're on the track to a comfortable retirement, visit [savingforcollege.com](#) for tips on funding your children's education.

### **In your 50s**

#### **Start your bonding**

Though stocks should still make up the bulk of your portfolio, shift about 20 percent of your retirement assets into bonds.

## Speed up your mortgage payments


If you intend to stay in your home, pay more now so that you can head into retirement without large, looming monthly bills. In the Mortgages section at [bankrate.com](http://bankrate.com), you can calculate how much less time it will take you to own your house fully if you up your payments; you'll also be able to see how much you'll eventually save on interest fees.

## In your 60s and 70s

### Consider opting for early Social Security benefits

... But only if your payout won't be taxed (if you're making less than \$12,000 in 2005). If you earn more, those early benefits will be reduced by \$1 for every \$2 you make above that \$12,000 threshold. Taking a reduced amount before you're 65 -- you're eligible at 62 -- makes more sense than waiting three years for the full benefits.

### Begin your traditional IRA and 401(k) withdrawals when you turn 70

You'll face a stiff penalty if you don't start taking out money at this time. Contact the brokerage, fund company, or bank where you've invested for assistance on how to calculate and collect your withdrawal amount. [E-mail to a friend](#) 

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【難易度の目安】 ★(500/170)   ★★(550/210)   ★★★(600/240)   ★★★★★(630/270)

① S , ---, V → S ( ----) V	① 主(語) 述(語) の相応、挿入カンマ部分は無視。

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② Parallel thinking (A, B, C, and D)	② 並列構文 (A, B, C, and D) > but, or
<p>7. Built at the beginning of the century, the Library of Congress houses one of the largest _____ collections of books in the world.          (A) and fine (B) and finest          (C) or finest (D) yet fine</p> <p>8. In the preparation of fibrous material for production uses, stiff woody fibers from plants _____ from animal sources.          (A) the most heat the          (B) need more heat than          (C) than more heat needed          (D) needed the more heat than</p>	<p>7. ★ (B)          ①並列 A and B</p> <p>8. ★ (B)          ①比較・並列          ②thanは接続詞。          stiff woody fibers from plants need more heat than from animal sources.          = S from ~s V more O than (S') from -s          (S=主語 V=謂語・述語 O=賓語・目的語)</p>

【難易度の目安】 ★ (500/170)   ★★ (550/210)   ★★★ (600/240)   ★★★★ (630/270)

③ be -ed; --ed; be -ing; --ing	③ 受動態；過去分詞 進行形；現在分詞
<p>6. Kitchen appliances called blenders began _____ in the 1930s, when Stephen J. Poplawski developed a machine that excelled at making his favorite drink.          (A) using (B) to use          (C) to be used (D) which used</p> <p>16. <u>The</u> masterpiece <i>A Christmas Carol</i> <u>wrote</u> <u>by</u>          (A) (B) (C)          Charles Dickens <u>in</u> 1843.          (D)</p>	<p>6. ★ (C)          ①被動          ②主語 ← 謂語          ③省略 (関係代名詞+be 動詞) はほとんどの場合省略される。          * Kitchen appliances called blenders began          = Kitchen appliances, called blenders, began          = Kitchen appliances (which is) called blenders began</p> <p>16. ★ (B)          ①主語 ← 謂語          ②被動</p>

【難易度の目安】 ★ (500/170)   ★★ (550/210)   ★★★ (600/240)   ★★★★ (630/270)

④ a park (which is) located in Osaka	④ 関係詞+be の省略
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<p>p. 159</p> <p>1. In <u>the</u> national parks of East Africa, <u>lions</u> (A) (B) and elephants generally keep <u>their</u> distance <u>to</u> (C) (D) each other.</p> <p>2. In <u>the early</u> days <u>of flying</u>, pilots sometimes (A) (B) <u>wear</u> leather helmets, goggles, and <u>neck</u> scarves. (C) (D)</p> <p>3. <u>When</u> volcanoes <u>explode</u>, they <u>give away</u> gases (A) (B) (C) and ash that can be <u>damaging</u> to the surrounding (D) area.</p> <p>4. The tides of the Atlantic and Pacific <u>Oceans</u> (A) vary <u>considerable</u>, though <u>surprisingly</u> their mean (B) (C) levels <u>are</u> almost the same. (D)</p> <p>5. <u>Every</u> birds, called nestlings, eat <u>a</u> variety (A) (B) of <u>food</u>, including spiders, beetles, moths, and (C) <u>mosquitoes</u>. (D)</p>	<p>1. ★★ (D) ①慣用句 *keep ~ from each other</p> <p>2. ★ (C) ①過去形 *In the early days of ~, --- wore</p> <p>3. ★★ (C) ①慣用句 give out; give off</p> <p>4. ★ (B) ①主語 ← 謂語 ②動詞+副詞 *vary considerably &gt; various; variety *vary &gt; change *considerable = able to consider</p> <p>5. ★ (A) ①主語、挿入語句、謂語 ②単複問題</p>
<p>p. 160</p> <p>6. Kitchen appliances called blenders began _____ in the 1930s, when Stephen J. Poplawski developed a machine that excelled at making his favorite drink. (A) using (B) to use (C) to be used (D) which used</p> <p>7. Built at the beginning of the century, the Library of Congress houses one of the largest _____ collections of books in the world. (A) and fine (B) and finest (C) or finest (D) yet fine</p> <p>8. In the preparation of fibrous material for production uses, stiff woody fibers from plants</p>	<p>6. ★ (C) ①被動 ②主語 ← 謂語 ③省略 (関係代名詞+be 動詞) はほとんどの場合省略される。 * Kitchen appliances called blenders began = Kitchen appliances, called blenders, began = Kitchen appliances (which is) called blenders began</p> <p>7. ★ (B) ①並列 A and B</p> <p>8. ★ (B) ①比較・並列</p>

<p>_____ from animal sources.  (A) the most heat the  (B) need more heat than  (C) than more heat needed  (D) needed the more heat than</p> <p>9. A partnership is an association of two or more individuals who _____ together to develop a business.  (A) worked (B) they work  (C) work (D) working</p> <p>10. Chosen as the nation's capital at the end of the American Civil War, _____ a city of over a million people.  (A) Washington D.C., is now  (B) for Washington, D.C.,  (C) to Washington, D.C.,  (D) now in Washington, D.C.,</p> <p>11. Within an area of only 100 miles, Death Valley sinks to 282 feet below sea level, while Mount Whitney _____ to a height of 14,494 feet.  (A) soaring (B) soar  (C) soared (D) soars</p> <p>12. The cosmopolitan flavor of San Francisco is enhanced by _____ shops and restaurants.  (A) an ethnic (B) its many ethnic  (C) its ethnicity (D) ethnicity</p> <p>13. _____ that increasing numbers of compact-disc players will be bought by consumers in the years to come.  (A) They are anticipated  (B) In anticipation  (C) Anticipating  (D) It is anticipated</p> <p>p. 161</p> <p>14. It took eight years <u>to complete</u> the Erie Canal, _____  (A)  <u>the 365-mile waterway which it connects</u> Albany and _____  (B) (C) (D)  Buffalo in New York State.</p> <p>15. Every candidate <u>under considering</u> for a _____  (A) (B)  federal job must <u>undergo</u> a thorough <u>medical</u> _____  (C) (D)</p>	<p>②thanは接続詞。  stiff woody fibers from plants need more heat than from animal sources.  = S from ~s V more O than (S') from -s  (S=主語 V=謂語・述語 O=賓語・目的語)</p> <p>9. ★ (C)  ①主語 ← 謂語  ②sequence of tenses 時制の一致 (時態連続)</p> <p>10. ★ (A)  ①主語 ← 謂語  ②Washington D.C.,  = Washington DC</p> <p>11. ★ (D)  ①主語 ← 謂語  ②接続詞・並列  S+V, while S'+ V'  * '= prime "= double prime "'= triple prime</p> <p>12. ★★ (B)  ①its shops + many shops + ethnic shops  = its many ethnic shops  cf. its many beautiful shops</p> <p>13. ★(D)  ①韻律 It --- that S + V.  ②It = that S + V.  * They say that ---- = It is said that ----</p> <p>14. ★ (C)  ①主語 ← 謂語  ②the Erie Canal = the 365-mile waterway  * the Erie Canal, the 365-mile waterway which connects  = the Erie Canal, the 365-mile waterway, which connects</p> <p>15. ★★★ (B)  ①慣用法 under consideration = 在考慮中</p>
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<p>examination.</p> <p>16. <u>The</u> masterpiece <i>A Christmas Carol</i> <u>wrote by</u> (A) (B) (C) Charles Dickens <u>in</u> 1843. (D)</p> <p>17. Species <u>like</u> snakes, lizards, coyotes, (A) squirrels, and jack rabbits <u>seems to exist quite</u> (B) (C) <u>happily in the</u> desert. (D)</p> <p>18. The disposable camera, <u>a</u> single-used camera (A) <u>preloaded with print film has appeared</u> in the late (B) (C) 1980s and <u>is still</u> popular today. (D)</p> <p>19. <u>Until</u> recently, photocopy machines (A) <u>were regarded strict</u> as business and professional (B) (C) office equipment <u>that required</u> a lot of expensive (D) servicing.</p> <p>20. Before <u>bridges were built</u>, all transport (A) (B) across major rivers in the United States <u>were</u> (C) <u>by</u> ferryboat. (D)</p> <p>21. Public experts say that <u>the</u> money one spend (A) <u>avoiding illness is less</u> than the cost <u>of be</u> sick. (B) (C) (D)</p> <p>22. People in the world <u>differ</u> in <u>his</u> beliefs (A) (B) <u>about</u> the cause of sickness <u>and</u> health. (C) (D)</p> <p>23. <u>In the</u> 1840s, <u>hundreds</u> of <u>families pioneer</u> (A) (B) (C) moved west in <u>their</u> covered wagon. (D)</p>	<p>16. ★ (B) ①主語 ← 謂語 ②被動</p> <p>17. ★★★ (B) ①species/単複同形 * a species seems --- (単数主語) * species seem --- (複数主語)</p> <p>18. ★(C) ①主語 ← 謂語 ②過去形 (注) 現在完了形(現在完成時態)は現在の時点の 事柄。過去を表わす語句(in the late 1980s)のある 文は過去形を使用。 ③省略(関係代名詞+be動詞)はほとんどの場合省 略される。</p> <p>19. ★ (C) ①動詞+副詞 cf. strictly = only = inflexibly</p> <p>20. ★ (C) ①単複問題 ②主語 ← 謂語</p> <p>21. ★ (D) ①前置詞+動名詞</p> <p>22. ★ (B) ①単複問題。代名詞はすぐ前の語句や内容を指す。 People = they &gt; their beliefs</p> <p>23. ★ (C) ①複合名詞=名詞+名詞 family pioneer 家族開拓者 cf. soccer player サ ッカー選手 &gt; world cup 世界杯 &gt; World Bank 世界 銀行</p>
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24. <u>When</u> children get their first <u>pair</u> of glasses, (A) (B) they are often <u>surprise</u> to see that trees and (C) flowers <u>have</u> sharp clear outlines. (D)	24. ★ (C) ①被動 ②主語 ← 謂語
25. The indiscriminate and continual <u>use of</u> any (A) drug <u>without</u> <u>medical</u> supervision can be <u>danger</u> . (B) (C) (D)	25. ★ (D) ①be+形容詞 ○ be dangerous > be happy × be danger > be happiness

【難易度】 ★(500/170) ★★(550/210) ★★★(600/240) ★★★★(630/270) ★★★★★(677/300)

★主←謂・単複・並列 (比較) ♪ 泼手辣脚

★★前置詞+動名詞・被動・省略・韻律 (i-ing) 別磨蹭!

★★★韻律 (音感と外観) it -- to; it -- that; more -- than; as -- as  
★★★★接続詞の構成共通点 (並列; 比較; 複文) と関係代名詞 (that/as/than)  
★★★★★ ①to 不定詞の to ②前置詞類+動名詞 ③複文の接続詞 that/if/why+S+V の相互関係

!!! 無理に意味を考えては駄目! **主観的迷子**になります。!!!

文法的、概観、構成、音感押韻で**客観冷静**に処理する。ほとんどの場合、瞬間処理できます。

1問を約30秒で解かねばならないので、意味をとってはい間に合わなくなります。必然的・客観的判断力が要求されますので、(600/240) レベル以下の学習者には、尚更、上述の方法で臨むべきでしょう。

**受験者として**特に留意すべきは、**正答を見つける**ことを要求されているのであって、**解説者になる必要はない**という点です。

Check them out! チェック順序 **invertible and versatile**

次の項目をチェックするだけで、ほとんどの問題は瞬間に処理できます。Invertible Response

① S, ---, V → S (----) V	① 主(語) 述(語) の相応、挿入カンマ部分は無視。
② Parallel thinking (A, B, C, and D)	② 並列構文 (A, B, C, and D) > but, or
③ be -ed; --ed; be -ing; --ing	③ 受動態; 過去分詞 進行形; 現在分詞
④ a park (which is) located in Osaka	④ 関係詞+be の省略
⑤ V+V = W → S+V and S+V = S+V, Who(/Which)+V	⑤ 接続詞+代名詞=関係代名詞
⑥ before meeting him	⑥ 前置詞+動名詞
⑦ rhyming of "i & ing" or, "t & t/tt".	⑦ miss などの動詞は動名詞のみを取る。



<p>9. With special enzymes that are <u>call</u> (A) restriction enzymes, it is possible to <u>split</u> off (B) segments of DNA <u>from</u> the <u>donor</u> organism. (C) (D)</p>	<p>9. ★ (A) ①受動態 (被動) are called ---</p>
<p>10. <u>Because</u> of the movement of a glacier, the (A) <u>form of</u> the Great Lakes was very <u>slow</u>. (B) (C) (D)</p>	<p>10. ★ (B) ①the 名詞+of --- the formation of ---</p>
<p>11. ( ) small specimen of the embryonic fluid is removed from a fetus, it will be possible to determine whether the baby will be born with birth defects. (A) A (B) That a (C) If a (D) When it is a</p>	<p>11. ★ (C) ①接続詞 (複合句=clauses) If S+V, S'+ V'. * '= prime " = double prime "' = triple prime</p>
<p>12. To generate income, magazine publishers must decide whether to increase the subscription price or ( ) (A) to sell advertising (B) if they should sell advertising (C) selling advertising (D) sold advertising</p>	<p>12. ★ (A) ①並列・対応 whether to ---, or to ---</p>
<p>13. <u>If</u> it receives <u>enough</u> rain at the proper time, (A) (B) hay <u>will grow</u> quickly, <u>as</u> grass. (C) (D)</p>	<p>13. ★★★ (D) ①前置詞+名詞 like + 名詞 like grass ②接続詞+S+V as S + V as grass will grow</p>
<p>14. <i>Psychology Today</i> <u>is interesting</u>, informative, (A) (B) and <u>it is</u> easy <u>to read</u>. (C) (D)</p>	<p>14. ★ (C) ①並列 -- is 形容詞、形容詞、and 形容詞 -- is interesting, informative, and easy</p>
<p>15. <u>Before</u> she died, Andrew Jackson's daughter, (A) <u>who lives</u> in the family mansion, <u>used to take</u> (B) (C) (D) tourists through her home.</p>	<p>15. ★ (C) ①時態の一致 (時制の一致) Before 過去, 過去、過去 died, lived, used to</p>
<p>16. If it ( ) more humid in the desert of the Southwest, the hot temperature would be unbearable. (A) be (B) is (C) was (D) were</p>	<p>16. ★ (D) ①時態の一致 (時制の一致) If 過去, 過去 If S+were, S'+would ②仮定法(仮説; 虚擬)</p>

<p>17. ( ) Java Man, who lived before the first Ice Age, is the first manlike animal.  (A) It is generally believed that  (B) Generally believed it is  (C) Believed generally is  (D) That is generally believed</p>	<p>17. ★ (A)  ① It --- that S + V  ② Java Man, -----, is ----</p>
<p>18. It is essential that the temperature  <u>is not</u> elevated <u>to a point</u> where the substance  (A) (B)  formed <u>may become</u> unstable and decompose into <u>its</u>  (C) (D)  elements.</p>	<p>18. ★★★★★ (A)  ① 命令 (命令的用法・語気) の文では、原形動詞を用いる。  It is essential that --- (should) not be  (例) It is necessary that she (should) study hard.</p>
<p>19. John Philip Sousa, <u>who many</u> people consider  (A) (B)  the <u>greatest</u> composer of marches, wrote his music  (C)  during the era <u>known</u> as the Gay 90s.  (D)</p>	<p>19. ★★★★★ (A)  ① --, whom S+V</p>
<p>20. For the investor who ( ) money, silver or bonds are good options.  (A) Has so little a (B) has very little  (C) has so few (D) has very few</p>	<p>20. ★ (B)  ① 単複問題 (不可数名詞 money)  *little money (/ milk); much milk  *few books; many books</p>
<p>21. Although <u>it</u> can be <u>derived from</u> oil, coal, and  (A) (B)  tar, kerosene is usually <u>produced</u> by <u>refine</u> it  (C) (D)  from petroleum.</p>	<p>21. ★ (D)  ① 前置詞 + 動名詞  by refining</p>
<p>22. Aeronomy <u>is the study of the earth's</u> upper  (A) (B) (C)  atmosphere, which includes <u>their</u> composition,  (D)  temperature, density, and chemical reactions.</p>	<p>22. ★ (D)  ① 代名詞はすぐ前の語句や内容を指す。  Aeronomy = it &gt; its composition</p>
<p>23. The purpose <u>of</u> the United Nations,  (A)  <u>broad speaking</u>, <u>is</u> to maintain peace and security  (B) (C)  and <u>to encourage</u> respect for human rights.  (D)</p>	<p>23. ★★★★★ (B)  ① 副詞 + 形容詞 (= 現在分詞)  , broadly speaking,</p>
<p>24. Of all the cereals, rice is the one ( ) food</p>	<p>24. ★★ (D)</p>

for more people than any of the other grain crops. (A) it provides (B) that providing (C) provides (D) that provides	①先行詞＋関係代名詞（主格）＋動詞＋目的語
25. Although Congressional representatives and senators may serve an unlimited number of <u>term</u> , (A) the president <u>is limited</u> to two, <u>for a total</u> (B) (C) <u>of eight years</u> . (D)	25. ★★(A) ①慣用・熟語 a number of terms cf. a number of books cf. a lot of books

【難易度】 ★(500/170) ★★(550/210) ★★★(600/240) ★★★★(630/270) ★★★★★(677/300)

快当♪ **★主←謂・単複・並列** (比較) ♪ 泼手辣脚

別磨蹭! **★★前置詞＋動名詞・被動・省略・韻律 (i-ing)** 別蘑菇!

★★★韻律 (音感と外觀) it -- to; it -- that; more -- than; as -- as  
 ★★★★★接続詞の構成共通点 (並列; 比較; 複文) と関係代名詞 (that/as/than)  
 ★★★★★①to 不定詞の to ②前置詞類＋動名詞 ③複文の接続詞 that/if/why+S+V の相互関係

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⑤ V+V = W → S+V and S+V = S+V, Who(/Which)+V	⑤ 接続詞+代名詞=関係代名詞
⑥ before meeting him	⑥ 前置詞+動名詞
⑦ rhyming of "i & ing" or, "t & t/tt".	⑦ missなどの動詞は動名詞のみを取る。

<http://www.gion1224.jp> くすのき書院ローレル A face with faith will never fail you. 22  
 Not a long day, but a good heart. God helps those who help themselves. Where there's a will, there's a way.  
 We have Got to help ourselves first as hard as we can, even if we have God to help us.

<p>BARRONS' 10<sup>th</sup> edition p. 365</p> <p>1. One of the most effective vegetable protein substitutes is the soybean ( ) used to manufacture imitation meat products.          (A) which can be          (B) it can be          (C) who can be          (D) can be</p> <p>2. ( ) 1000 species of finch have been identified.          (A) As many as       (B) As many          (C) As much as       (D) Much as</p> <p>3. <u>The first</u> electric lamp had two carbon rods from (A)  <u>which</u> vapor <u>serves to conduct</u> the current across (B) (C) (D)          the gap.</p> <p>4. <u>A</u> thunderhead, dense clouds that <u>rise high</u> into (A) (B) (C)          the sky in huge columns, <u>produce</u> hail, rain, or (D)          snow.</p> <p>5. According to the economic laws, the greater the demand, ( ) the price.          (A) higher               (B) high          (C) the higher       (D) the high</p> <p>6. Although <u>no country</u> has exactly the same folk (A)          music <u>like that</u> of any other, it is significant (B) (C)          that similar songs exist among <u>widely</u> separated (D)          people.</p> <p>7. <u>Despite of</u> the Taft-Hartley Act which <u>forbids</u> (A) (B)          unfair union practices, some unions <u>such as</u> the (C)          air traffic controllers have voted <u>to strike</u> even (D)          though this action might endanger the national security.</p> <p>8. The Continental United State is ( ) that there are four time zones.</p>	<p>1. ★ (A)          ①主語←謂語          ②先行詞+関係代名詞(主格)+動詞          ③受動態(過去分詞)</p> <p>2. ★ (A)          ①As -- as          *finch 雀科</p> <p>3. ★ (C)          ①時態(tense)の一致対応          S had ---, S' served ---</p> <p>4. ★ (D)          ①主語←謂語; 単数主語          A thunderhead, ---, produces</p> <p>5. ★ (C)          ①並列対応          the ---er, the --er</p> <p>6. ★★(B)          ①慣用 the same --- as --- (並列対応の一種)</p> <p>7. ★★ (A)          ①慣用 Despite -- = In spite of --</p> <p>8. ★ (C)          ①接続詞</p>
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<p>(A) much big            (B) too big (C) so big                (D) very big</p> <p>9. Benjamin West contributed a great deal to American art; ( ). (A) painting, teaching, and lecturing (B) painting, as a teacher and lecturer (C) painting, teaching, and as a lecturer (D) painting, a teacher, and a lecturer</p> <p>10. Operant conditioning involves rewarding or punishing certain <u>behave to reinforce or</u> _____ (A)                            (B)                            (C) <u>extinguish its occurrence.</u> (D)</p> <p>11. <u>There is</u> an unresolved controversy as to (A) <u>whom is</u> the real author of the Elizabethan plays (B) (C) <u>commonly</u> credited to William Shakespeare. (D)</p> <p>12. A catalytic agent <u>such</u> platinum may be used (A) <u>so</u> that the chemical reaction <u>advances</u> more (B)                            (C) <u>rapidly.</u> (D)</p> <p>13. Upon hatching, ( ) (A) young ducks know how to swim. (B) swimming is known by young ducks (C) the knowledge of swimming is in young ducks (D) how to swim is known in young ducks</p> <p>14. The observation deck at the World Trade Center ( ) in New York. (A) is highest than any other one (B) is higher than any other one (C) is highest that any other one (D) is higher that any other one</p> <p>15. When a patient's blood pressure is <u>much</u> higher (A) <u>than it should be,</u> a doctor usually insists that (B) (C) he <u>will not</u> smoke. (D)</p>	<p>so --- that ----</p> <p>9. ★ (A) ①並列・対応 (同種の語句を並列する) ---ing, ---ing, and ---ing</p> <p>10. ★★ (A) ① V (動名詞) + 形容詞+名詞 punishing certain behavior</p> <p>11. ★ (B) ①主語←謂語 ②関係代名詞 (主格) + 謂語 (述語動詞)</p> <p>12. ★★ (A) ①慣用 A like --- = A such as ---</p> <p>13. ★★★ (A) ① ---, 主語+動詞</p> <p>14. ★ (B) ①比較級 (1) ---er than --- (2) the -est among ---</p> <p>15. ★★★ (D) ①慣用・強調 (命令) S insist that S' should not smoke</p>
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<p>16. <u>It was the invent</u> of the hand-held electronic calculator that provided the original technology for <u>the present</u> generation of small but powerful computers.</p> <p>17. ( ) is necessary for the development of strong bones and teeth.  (A) it is calcium  (B) That calcium  (C) Calcium  (D) although calcium</p> <p>18. Located <u>in</u> the cranial cavity in the skull, <u>the brain</u> is the <u>larger</u> mass of nerve tissue in the <u>human body</u> elements.</p> <p>19. <u>Alike</u> other forms of energy, natural gas <u>may be used to heat</u> homes, cook food, and even <u>run</u> automobiles.</p> <p>20. As organ <u>is</u> a group <u>of tissues</u> capable <u>to</u> <u>perform</u> some special function, as, <u>for example</u>, the heart, the liver, or the lungs.</p> <p>21. ( ) withstands testing, we may not conclude that it is true, but we may retain it.  (A) If a hypothesis (B) That a hypothesis  (C) A hypothesis (D) Hypothesis</p> <p>22. <u>Insulin</u>, it is used <u>to treat</u> diabetes and is secured <u>chiefly</u> from the pancreas of cattle and hogs.</p> <p>23. Not until a monkey is several years old ( ) to exhibit signs of independence from its mother.</p>	<p>16. ★ (C)  ① the + 名詞 + of ---  the invention of ---</p> <p>17. ★(C)  ①主語+謂語 +形容詞  S + V + adj = Calcium is necessary</p> <p>18. ★★(C)  ①最上比較級  the -est mass in ---  * the biggest boy in the class</p> <p>19. ★★★(A)  ①慣用  前置詞=like  *The are alike. (alike ; adj=形容詞)</p> <p>20. ★★★ (C)  ①慣用  capable of --ing  *capable of doing that work  able to o that work.</p> <p>21. ★★★ (A)  ① Conj. + S + V , S' + V  ② 条件法  If S + V , S' + may + V</p> <p>22. ★★★ (A)  ① S + V and V  主語+受動態 and 受動態</p> <p>23. ★★★★★(B)  ①強調・倒置</p>
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(A) it begins (C) and begin	(B) does it begin (D) beginning	Not until ---, does it begin --- *It is not until --- that it begins ---.
24. Since Elizabeth Barrett Browning's father never approved of ( ) Robert Browning, the couple eloped to Italy, where they lived and wrote. (A) her to marry (C) she marrying	(B) her marrying (D) she to marry	24. ★ (B) ①前置詞+名詞(所有・目的格)+動名詞 of her marrying
25. <u>In autumn</u> , brilliant yellow, orange, and red leaves are <u>commonly</u> , <u>to</u> both the Sweet Gum tree <u>and</u> the Maple. (A) (B) (C) (D)		25. ★ (B) ① S + V + adj.

【難易度】★(500/170) ★★(550/210) ★★★(600/240) ★★★★(630/270) ★★★★★(677/300)

快快当当♪ **★主←謂・単複・並列** (比較) ♪ 泼手辣脚

別磨蹭! **★★前置詞+動名詞・被動・省略・韻律 (i-ing)** 別磨菇!

★★★韻律(音感と外観) it -- to; it -- that; more -- than; as -- as  
 ★★★★★接続詞の構成共通点(並列; 比較; 複文) と関係代名詞(that/as/than)  
 ★★★★★★ ①to不定詞の to ②前置詞類+動名詞 ③複文の接続詞 that/if/why+S+V の相互関係

!!! 無理に意味を考えては駄目! **主観的迷子**になります。!!!

文法的、概観、構成、音感押韻で**客観冷静**に処理する。ほとんどの場合、瞬間処理できます。

1問を約30秒で解かねばならないので、意味をとってはい間に合わなくなります。必然的・客観的判断力が要求されますので、(600/240) レベル以下の学習者には、尚更、上述の方法で臨むべきでしょう。

**受験者として**特に留意すべきは、**正答を見つける**ことを要求されているのであって、**解説者になる必要はない**という点です。

**Check them out! チェック順序 invertible and versatile**

次の項目をチェックするだけで、ほとんどの問題は瞬間に処理できます。Invertible Response

① S, ---, V → S (----) V	① 主(語)述(語)の相応、挿入カンマ部分は無視。
② Parallel thinking (A, B, C, and D)	② 並列構文 (A, B, C, and D) > but, or
③ be -ed; --ed; be -ing; --ing	③ 受動態; 過去分詞 進行形; 現在分詞
④ a park (which is) located in Osaka	④ 関係詞+be の省略
⑤ V+V = W → S+V and S+V = S+V, Who(/Which)+V	⑤ 接続詞+代名詞=関係代名詞
⑥ before meeting him	⑥ 前置詞+動名詞
⑦ rhyming of "i & ing" or, "t & t/tt".	⑦ missなどの動詞は動名詞のみを取る。

<http://www.gion1224.jp> くすのき書院ローレル A face with faith will never fail you. 26  
 Not a long day, but a good heart. God helps those who help themselves. Where there's a will, there's a way.  
 We have Got to help ourselves first as hard as we can, even if we have God to help us.



<p>stores.</p> <p>9. <u>Historically</u> <u>there</u> <u>has been</u> <u>only</u> two major (A) (B) (C) (D) factions in the Republican Party—the liberals and the conservatives.</p> <p>10. Whitman wrote Leaves of Grass as a tribute to the Civil War soldiers who <u>had laid</u> on the battle (A) fields and <u>whom</u> he <u>had seen</u> <u>while serving</u> as (B) (C) (D) an army nurse.</p> <p>11. Calculus, ( ) elegant and economical symbolic system, can reduce complex problems to simple terms. (A) it is an (B) that an (C) an (D) is an</p> <p>12. Canada does not require that U.S. citizens obtain passports to enter the country, and ( ). (A) Mexico does neither (B) Mexico doesn't either (C) neither Mexico does (D) either does Mexico</p> <p>13. <u>The Chinese</u> were the first and <u>large</u> ethnic (A) (B) group <u>to work</u> on the construction <u>of</u> the (C) (D) transcontinental railroad system.</p> <p>14. The range of plant life on a mountainside <u>is</u> (A) a <u>results</u> of <u>differences</u> in temperature and (B) (C) precipitation at <u>varying</u> altitudes. (D)</p> <p>15. The poet ( ) just beginning to be recognized as an important influence at the time of his death. (A) being Walt Whitman (B) who was Walt Whitman (C) Walt Whitman (D) Walt Whitman was</p> <p>16. ( ) the formation of the sun, the planets, and other stars began with the condensation of an interstellar cloud.</p>	<p>9. ★ (C) ①there + be 動詞(複) + 複数主語 there have been factions cf. There are the books. &gt;&gt;&gt; The books are there.</p> <p>10. ★★★★★ (A) ①現在 過去 過去完了 lie lay had lain cf. lie lay lain &gt;&gt;&gt; lay laid laid</p> <p>11. ★ (C) ①--, -----, --- --, 挿入, --- cf. Tom, (who is) an doctor, is nice.</p> <p>12. ★★(B) ①Canada does not ----, an Mexico does not either. 並列</p> <p>13. ★(B) ① the first and largest 並列</p> <p>14. ★ (B) ① a+ 単数名詞</p> <p>15. ★★(D) ① <u>The poet Walt Whitman</u> was ---- 同格 cf. The poet, who was Walt Whitman, was ---</p> <p>16. ★ (C) ① It is --- that ----- It = that -----</p>
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<p>(A) It accepted that (B) Accepted that (C) It is accepted that (D) That is accepted</p> <p>17. The more the relative humidity reading <u>rises</u>, (A) <u>the worst</u> the heat <u>affects</u> <u>us</u>. (B) (C) (D)</p> <p>18. Because correlations are not <u>causes</u>, (A) statistical data <u>which are</u> <u>extremely</u> <u>easy</u> (B) (C) <u>to misuse</u>. (D)</p> <p>19. As a general rule, the standard of living ( ) by the average output of each person in society. (A) is fixed (B) fixed (C) has fixed (D) fixes</p> <p>20. <u>Despite of</u> <u>many</u> attempts <u>to introduce</u> a (A) (B) (C) universal language, notably Esperanto and Idiom Neutral, the effort has met with very <u>little</u> (D) success.</p> <p>21. The Consumer Price Index lists ( ). (A) how much costs every car (B) how much does every car cost (C) how much every car costs (D) how much are every car cost</p> <p>22. <u>As</u> every <u>other</u> nation, the United States (A) (B) <u>used to define</u> <u>its</u> unit of currency, the dollar, (C) (D) in terms of the gold standard.</p> <p>23. The Ford Theater where Lincoln was shot ( ). (A) must restore (B) must be restoring (C) must have been restored (D) must restored</p> <p>24. John Dewey thought that children <u>will learn</u> (A)</p>	<p>Cf. It is good that we study hard. = That we study hard, it is good. = That we study hard is good.</p> <p>17. ★(B) ①The more ----, the worse ----- 比較級・並列</p> <p>18. ★★(B) ①Because S + V, S' + V' cf. 複文には1つの接続詞で充分。だから、関係代 名詞(which)は不用。 (注!) 関係代名詞=接続詞+代名詞</p> <p>19. ★(A) ①be + 過去分詞+by --- 被動・受動</p> <p>20. ★★★(A) ①慣用 (=習語) Despite + 名詞 Cf. despite -- = in spite of --</p> <p>21. ★(C) ①主語+lists +接続詞 S + V -----。 Cf. 疑問詞 Who is he? 接続詞 I know who he is.</p> <p>22. ★★★(A) ①前置詞+名詞句 Like every other nation</p> <p>23. ★★(C) ①must have been restored 助動詞+完了受動(被動)</p> <p>24. ★(A) ①S + thought that children would learn ---</p>
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<p><u>better</u> through participating in experiences (B) <u>rather than</u> through <u>listening to</u> lectures. (C) (D)</p> <p>25. <u>Some</u> methods <u>to prevent</u> soil erosion <u>are</u> (A) (B) (C) plowing parallel with the slopes of hills, <u>to plant</u> trees on unproductive land, and rotating (D) crops.</p>	<p>一致 (時態・時制)</p> <p>25. ★(D) ① --- are plowing, planting, and rotating 並列 ---ing, --ing, and --ing</p>
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