

TRIAL 2

1 各文の()に入る最も適切な語句を選び、番号を答えなさい。

- (1) Akiko had her bag () and lost all her money. (センター試験)
 ① steal ② stole ③ stealing ④ stolen
- (2) The treasure () in the ground was never to be found. (名古屋学院大)
 ① hide ② to hide ③ hiding ④ hidden
- (3) () what to say, I remained silent. (松山大)
 ① Not knowing ② Not known ③ Knowing nothing ④ To know
- (4) A room () south gets plenty of sunshine. (京都産業大)
 ① face ② facing ③ to face ④ having faced
- (5) The accident was caused by someone () too fast. (千葉商科大)
 ① driven ② driving ③ drove ④ to drive
- ☞ (6) The workers want higher pay to keep up with () prices. (足利工業大)
 ① raise ② raising ③ rise ④ rising
- (7) Please keep me () any developments in the situation. (四天王寺国際仏教大)
 ① inform ② informed ③ informed of ④ informing
- (8) () from here, Mt. Fuji is very beautiful. (東海大)
 ① Seeing ② Seen ③ To see ④ In seeing
- (9) The soccer game last night was really () to watch. (桜美林大)
 ① excites ② to excite ③ exciting ④ excited
- (10) She was seen () into the theater with her boyfriend. (センター試験)
 ① go ② going ③ gone ④ went
- (11) He was almost asleep when he heard his name (). (センター試験)
 ① called ② call ③ calling ④ to be called
- (12) All things (), she is still in the wrong. (札幌学院大)
 ① considering ② considered ③ were considered ④ being considering
- ☞ (13) This is in part due to the () demand of society. (関東学院大)
 ① grow ② grew ③ grown ④ growing
- ☞ (14) Their project (), almost all the members of the team took holidays. (東邦大)
 ① completed ② having completed ③ being completing ④ had completed
- ☞ (15) He was told to remain () all the way there. (青山学院大*)
 ① stand ② standing ③ to stand ④ to have stood
- (16) Generally (), the climate of Kyushu is mild. (九州東海大)
 ① talking ② speaking ③ telling ④ judging
- (17) We were busy () dinner when the phone rang. (追手門学院大)
 ① prepared ② to prepare ③ preparing ④ preparation of
- (18) The audience gave the artist a big welcome. (), she tried to express her thanks. (京都産業大)
 ① Deeply moved ② Having been moving
 ③ Having moved ④ Moving deeply
- (19) After a little more work she went to bed, () with what she had done. (慶應大)
 ① enjoyed ② pleased ③ satisfying ④ pleasing



Hints!

- (6) keep up with ~ 「～に(遅れないで)ついていく」
 (13) due to ~ 「～のせいで」 / demand 「要求」 (14) complete 「～を仕上げる, ～を完成させる」
 (15) all the way 「ずっと」

2 日本語に合うように下の語句を並べかえ、A, Bに入るものの番号を答えなさい。

- ☞ (1) 彼女は空の1点に目を釘づけにしてじっと立っていた。〈1語不要〉 (千葉工業大)
 She stood still (A)()() (B)() a point in the sky.
 ① fixed ② kept ③ on ④ with ⑤ eyes ⑥ her
- (2) ドアのそばに立っている人は有名な歌手です。 (流通経済大)
 (A)()() (B)() a famous singer.
 ① the door ② by ③ standing ④ is ⑤ the man
- ☞ (3) きみに見ていられたら読書に集中できないよ。 (早稲田大*)
 I can't concentrate on (A)()(B)()().
 ① me ② reading ③ watching ④ with ⑤ you
- (4) この車を修理してもらうのに100ドルかかりました。 (高知大)
 ()()(A)()()()()(B).
 ① me ② 100 dollars ③ this car ④ to ⑤ have ⑥ it ⑦ cost
 ⑧ repaired
- ☞ (5) メアリーが髪を風になびかせてそこに立っているのが見えた。〈1語不要〉 (慶應大)
 I saw ()(A)()()(B)()() in the wind.
 ① hair ② her ③ Mary ④ standing ⑤ stood ⑥ there
 ⑦ waving ⑧ with

3 各文には誤りが1か所ずつあります。番号を答えて、それぞれ正しく直しなさい。

- (1) He's a 1 bored person. He's always 2 talking 3 about 4 himself. (東邦大)
 [] ()
- (2) Ricky was 1 the first person 2 in the office 3 to notice the smell of something 4 to burn. (桃山学院大)
 [] ()
- (3) 1 Turning to 2 the right, you 3 will see a very old building 4 was built in 1785. (法政大)
 [] ()
- (4) 1 Comparing with Americans, 2 Japanese people are more likely to go 3 in groups 4 when traveling, even in their own country. (同志社大)
 [] ()
- ☞ (5) 1 By eight o'clock, no decision 2 having made, the committee decided 3 to hold another meeting to elect the president 4 for next year. (日本女子大)
 [] ()



Hints!

- 2 (1) (3) (5) には付帯状況の with が含まれている。
 3 (5) committee 「委員会」

Reading

You are studying nutrition in health class. You are going to read the following passage from a textbook to learn more about various sweeteners. (共通テスト*)

Cake, candy, soft drinks—most of us love sweet things. In fact, young people say “Sweet!” to mean something is “good” in English. When we think of sweetness, we imagine ordinary white sugar from sugar cane or sugar beet plants. Scientific discoveries, however, have changed the world of sweeteners. We can now extract sugars from many other plants. The most obvious example is corn. Corn is abundant, inexpensive, and easy to process. High fructose corn syrup (HFCS) is about 1.2 times sweeter than regular sugar, but quite high in calories. Taking science one step further, over the past 70 years scientists have developed a wide variety of artificial sweeteners.

A recent US National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey concluded that 14.6% of the average American’s energy intake is from “added sugar,” which refers to sugar that is not derived from whole foods. A banana, for example, is a whole food, while a cookie contains added sugar. More than half of added sugar calories are from sweetened drinks and desserts. Lots of added sugar can have negative effects on our bodies, including excessive weight gain and other health problems. For this reason, many choose low-calorie substitutes for drinks, snacks, and desserts.

Natural alternatives to white sugar include brown sugar, honey, and maple syrup, but they also tend to be high in calories. Consequently, alternative “low-calorie sweeteners” (LCSs), mostly artificial chemical combinations, have become popular. The most common LCSs today are aspartame, Ace-K, stevia, and sucralose. Not all LCSs are artificial—stevia comes from plant leaves.

Alternative sweeteners can be hard to use in cooking because some cannot be heated and most are (V) sweeter than white sugar. ① Aspartame and Ace-K are 200 times sweeter than sugar. Stevia is 300 times sweeter, and sucralose has ② [of / stevia / sweetness / twice / the]. Some new sweeteners are (W) more intense. A Japanese company recently developed “Advantame,” which is 20,000 times sweeter than sugar. Only a tiny amount of this substance is required to sweeten something.

When choosing sweeteners, it is important to consider health issues. Making desserts with lots of white sugar, for example, results in high-calorie dishes that could lead to weight gain. There are those who prefer LCSs for this very reason. Apart from calories, however, some research links consuming artificial LCSs with various other health concerns. Some LCSs contain strong chemicals suspected of causing cancer, while others have been shown to affect memory and brain development, so they can be dangerous, especially for young children, pregnant woman, and the elderly. There are a few relatively natural alternative sweeteners, like xylitol and sorbitol, which are low in calories. Unfortunately, these move through the body extremely slowly, so consuming large amounts can cause stomach trouble.

When people want something sweet, even with all the information, it is difficult for

them to decide whether to stick to common, (X) calorie, sweeteners like sugar or to use LCSs. Many varieties of gum and candy today contain one or (Y) artificial sweeteners; nonetheless, some people who would not put artificial sweeteners in hot drinks may still buy such items. Individuals need to weigh the options and then choose the sweeteners that (Z) suit their needs and circumstances.

問 1 Choose the best answer to fill in the blanks (V)~(Z).

- (V) ① far ② more ③ very ④ beyond
 (W) ① ever ② further ③ even ④ little
 (X) ① finer ② higher ③ lighter ④ rawer
 (Y) ① another ② fewer ③ other ④ more
 (Z) ① good ② best ③ last ④ latest


問 2 Complete the following sentence by filling in each parenthesis so that its meaning is similar to the underlined part ①.

Aspartame and Ace-K are () () () () ()
 () sugar.

問 3 Rearrange the words in the bracket ② correctly.

Stevia is 300 times sweeter, and sucralose has _____.

問 4 You are summarizing the information you have just studied. How should the table be finished?

Sweetness	Sweetener
High  Low	Advantame
	(A)
	(B)
	(C)
	(D)

- ① (A) Stevia (B) Sucralose (C) Ace-K, Aspartame (D) HFCS
 ② (A) Stevia (B) Sucralose (C) HFCS (D) Ace-K, Aspartame
 ③ (A) Sucralose (B) Stevia (C) Ace-K, Aspartame (D) HFCS
 ④ (A) Sucralose (B) Stevia (C) HFCS (D) Ace-K, Aspartame