

## はしがき

本テキストは20のユニットで構成され、どのユニットも同じ構成になっています。各セクションについて簡単に説明しておきます。

### LET'S LEARN

vocabulary build-up (そのユニットで使う重要語句)

idiom build-up (そのユニットで使う重要イディオム)

grammar (そのユニットで使う文法事項)

### LET'S CHECK

listen (聞き取り問題)

complete (選択問題)

arrange/write (整序問題/作文問題)

### LET'S TRY

incomplete sentences (選択問題)

### LET'S READ

read and choose (リーディングと内容確認問題)

本テキストは、英語の基礎力に不安がある大学生のために、少々欲ばって、ボキャブラリー、イディオム、グラマー、リーディングと様々な英語力を飛躍的に伸ばすことを目標に、2006年5月の公開テストから採用されるニューバージョンのTOEIC® テストへの橋渡しにもなるように編集しました。本テキストを利用することで、大学生の皆さんの総合的英語力の向上に少しでもお役に立つことを心から願っています。

本テキストの作成にあたっては正確を期したつもりですが、思わぬ誤り、至らぬ不備についてはご教示いただければ幸いです。

最後に、本テキストの編集・出版にあたり、企画の段階からいろいろと貴重なご助言・ご協力をいただいた成美堂社長の佐野英一郎氏、編集部の田村栄一氏に心より感謝の意を表したいと思います。

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# UNIT 1

## WEATHER AND NATURAL DISASTERS

天気・災害

### LET'S LEARN

#### ◆ vocabulary build-up



<input type="checkbox"/> avalanche	雪崩	<input type="checkbox"/> outlook	(天気の見通し)
<input type="checkbox"/> chance of rain	降水確率	<input type="checkbox"/> partly cloudy	所により曇り
<input type="checkbox"/> disastrous	損害の大きい	<input type="checkbox"/> predict~	~を予報する
<input type="checkbox"/> eruption	噴火	<input type="checkbox"/> precipitation	降水量
<input type="checkbox"/> epicenter	震源地	<input type="checkbox"/> quake	地震
<input type="checkbox"/> flood	洪水	<input type="checkbox"/> satellite	人工衛星
<input type="checkbox"/> hail	ひょう	<input type="checkbox"/> shower	にわか雨
<input type="checkbox"/> heavy snow	大雪	<input type="checkbox"/> thunderstorm	雷雨
<input type="checkbox"/> landslide	地滑り	<input type="checkbox"/> upper atmosphere	上層大気
<input type="checkbox"/> mostly sunny	おおむね晴れ	<input type="checkbox"/> volcano	火山

#### ◆ idiom build-up



01. 《would rather do》「むしろ～したい」

I *would rather* not go out today because it's raining heavily.

02. 《such (+a/an) +形容詞+名詞+that...》「とても～なので…」

It was *such* a beautiful day *that* we lay on the beach all day.

03. 《put off+試合など》「～を延期する」

The play-off has been *put off* because of the heavy snow.

04. 《according to＋天気予報など》「～によると」

*According to the weather forecast, it may rain tonight.*

05. 《prevent＋人・物＋from doing》「…が～するのをじゃまする」

The heavy snow *prevented me from going* shopping downtown.

06. 《do a lot of damage to＋作物など》「～に大きな損害を与える」

A big earthquake hit their village and *did a lot of damage to* the crops in the field.

## ◆ grammar

07. 関係代名詞：関係代名詞は《接続詞＋代名詞》の働きをし、主格では先行詞（関係代名詞によって説明される名詞）が人の場合には *who*、事物の場合には *which* が用いられます。所有格の関係代名詞には、人にも事物にも *whose* が用いられます。

e.g. The old man *whose* house was greatly damaged by the quake is now living temporarily in a prefabricated apartment.

08. 現在時制：現在時制は現在の事実、現在の習慣、不変の真理を表すのが基本的な用法ですが、「時」や「条件」を表す副詞節では、現在時制が未来時制の代用をします。

e.g. If it *is* fine tomorrow, we will go on a picnic in the woods.

09. 受動態：態には、動作を行うものを主語にした能動態と、動作を受けるものを主語にした受動態があり、受動態は《be＋過去分詞（＋by～）》の形で表されます。行為者が、*we*/*you*/*they*/*people* など一般の人の場合、自明で表す必要がない場合や不明で表しにくい場合などは行為者（*by*～）は省略されます。

e.g. Twenty-four people *were* seriously *injured* in the accident.

10. 比較級を用いた比較構文：比較級を用いた比較構文には、《the＋比較級＋of the two》「ふたつのうちで～のほう」／《the＋比較級, the＋比較級》「～するほど…」／《比較級＋and＋比較級》「だんだん～；ますます～」などがあります。

e.g. It's getting *cooler and cooler*.

## LET'S CHECK

### ◆ listen



04

1. 春が近づくとつれてますます暖くなる。  
It (        ) (        ) (        ) (        ) as the spring approaches.
2. そのホテルの電気システムは激しい雷雨のためすべて故障した。  
All the electricity systems in the hotel broke down (        ) (        ) (        ) (        ).
3. 昨日は一日中大雪だったので外出したくなかった。  
I didn't feel like going out yesterday because it (        ) (        ) (        ) (        ).
4. その地滑りで20人の死傷者を出した。  
Twenty people were (        ) (        ) (        ) (        ) in the landslide.

### ◆ complete

5. The climate of Los Angeles is as (        ) as that of this city.
6. (        ) may occur in the form of rain, snow, sleet, or hail.
7. The baseball game was called off because of the (        ).
8. The weather data is collected by satellites, which transmit pictures of the upper (        ).
9. A (        ) avalanche struck the village.
10. An (        ) of the volcano threw the citizens into a panic.

atmosphere	disastrous	eruption	mild	typhoon	precipitation
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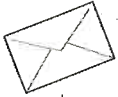
### ◆ arrange

11. 明日は北海道の一部を除き、全国적으로お天気はよくないでしょう。  
The outlook ( except for/not good/for tomorrow/Hokkaido/is/parts of/the country/throughout ).  
The outlook \_\_\_\_\_.
12. 震源地は房総半島の沖70キロの海底です。  
The epicenter ( 70 kilometers/of the quake/off the Boso Peninsula/on the ocean floor/was located ).  
The epicenter \_\_\_\_\_.

## LET'S TRY

### ◆ incomplete sentences

1. When it \_\_\_\_\_ raining, the game will start again.  
( A ) stop            ( C ) stops  
( B ) stopped        ( D ) will stop  
( A ) ( B ) ( C ) ( D )
2. If \_\_\_\_\_ rains tomorrow, we'll put off our picnic.  
( A ) it                ( C ) we  
( B ) they            ( D ) you  
( A ) ( B ) ( C ) ( D )
3. A storm prevented the plane \_\_\_\_\_ taking off.  
( A ) for              ( C ) on  
( B ) from            ( D ) with  
( A ) ( B ) ( C ) ( D )
4. Thanks to modern technology, the path of a violent storm can be \_\_\_\_\_ 24 hours ahead.  
( A ) predict        ( C ) predicting  
( B ) predicted     ( D ) to predict  
( A ) ( B ) ( C ) ( D )
5. It was \_\_\_\_\_ a nice day that we decided to go for a drive. We drove to a restaurant beside the river, where we had lunch.  
( A ) so                ( C ) that  
( B ) such              ( D ) what  
( A ) ( B ) ( C ) ( D )
6. The flood did a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ to the ripening rice. The government is considering providing the farmers with financial assistance.  
( A ) a damage        ( C ) damage  
( B ) the damage     ( D ) damages  
( A ) ( B ) ( C ) ( D )
7. According \_\_\_\_\_ today's newspaper, there was a major earthquake in Taiwan. Many people have taken refuge in local parks and school buildings.  
( A ) to                ( C ) on  
( B ) as                ( D ) with  
( A ) ( B ) ( C ) ( D )
8. The typhoon, \_\_\_\_\_ atmospheric pressure near the center is 980 hectopascals, is approaching Japan at a speed of 40 km per hour. A wind speed of 135 km per hour has been recorded on Ishigaki island.  
( A ) whose            ( C ) that  
( B ) which            ( D ) what  
( A ) ( B ) ( C ) ( D )



**To:** Kenichi Matsuzawa

**From:** Kenneth Baxter

**Subject:** Today's appointment

Dear Mr. Matsuzawa,

I'm so sorry we couldn't meet today. I checked the weather forecast when I was in Osaka yesterday. It said the typhoon would hit Tokyo this evening, and so I decided to take my flight to Haneda this morning. But it ended up being delayed, and I arrived at 3:00, not 2:00. I thought I'd take a taxi to your office but it was raining very hard, and I thought it might be too risky. When I tried to call you at your office, a staff member told me that you and most of your colleagues had already left.

My return flight to Osaka this evening has been cancelled. I'm now at a business hotel near the airport. Would it be possible to meet tomorrow morning? If so, I could leave Tokyo in the afternoon. If I can't get a flight, I'll take the Shinkansen.

Best regards,

Ken Baxter



**To:** Ken Baxter

**From:** Kenichi Matsuzawa

**Subject:** Re: Today's appointment

Dear Mr. Baxter,

I'm sorry to hear about your misfortunes. I apologize for not being in the office when you called, but as many of us live in the suburbs, we decided to leave early in case the trains stopped running. In fact, my line stopped at around 6 pm. However, I'm sure everything will be back to normal tomorrow. I'm afraid I'm busy in the morning, but if you can come to the office around 12:00, we can have lunch and then have our meeting. I'm sure we'll finish before 2:30, which would give you time to take a plane or train back to Osaka.

Best regards,

Kenichi Matsuzawa

◆ read and choose

1. Why were the two men unable to meet?  
( A ) When Mr. Baxter arrived at the office, Mr. Matsuzawa had already gone home.  
( B ) Mr. Baxter could not find a free taxi.  
( C ) Mr. Baxter did not go to Mr. Matsuzawa's office.  
( D ) Mr. Matsuzawa told Mr. Baxter the meeting had been cancelled.  
(A)(B)(C)(D)
  
2. What was the problem with Mr. Baxter's flight to Tokyo?  
( A ) It took off late.  
( B ) It landed late.  
( C ) It was cancelled.  
( D ) It had to land at a different airport.  
(A)(B)(C)(D)
  
3. What problem did Mr. Matsuzawa have?  
( A ) The trains had stopped running and he could not get home.  
( B ) He had to leave work early because of the typhoon.  
( C ) He tried to call Mr. Baxter but could not reach him.  
( D ) He was unable to travel to Osaka.  
(A)(B)(C)(D)
  
4. What does Mr. Baxter want to do the next day?  
( A ) Fly back to Osaka immediately.  
( B ) Meet Mr. Matsuzawa at Mr. Matsuzawa's office.  
( C ) Meet Mr. Matsuzawa at his hotel.  
( D ) Take the Shinkansen to Osaka in the morning.  
(A)(B)(C)(D)