31 － 3

東邦大学

医学部医学科英語入試問題

下記の注意事項をよく読んで解答してください。

◎注意事項

1. 配付された問題冊子および解答用マークシートに，それぞれ受験番号(４桁)ならびに氏名を記入し，解答用マークシートの受験番号欄に自分の番号を正しくマークしてください。
2. マークには必ずＨＢの鉛筆を使用し，濃く正しくマークしてください。

   記入マーク例：良い例 ●

   悪い例 ⊘ ① ⊘ ⊙
3. マークを訂正する場合は，消しゴムで完全に消してください。
4. 所定の記入欄以外には何も記入しないでください。
5. 解答用マークシートを折り曲げたり，汚したりしないでください。
6. 「止め」の合図があったら，問題冊子の上に解答用マークシートを重ねて置いてください。

（受験番号のマークの仕方）

受	験	番	号
千	百	十	一
0	0	1	2

受	験	番	号
千	百	十	一
●	●	⓪	⓪
①	①	●	①
②	②	②	●
③	③	③	③
④	④	④	④
⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤
⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥
⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦
⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧
⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨

受験番号 ［　　］　氏　名 ［　　］

1 次の英文を読み，設問1．～15. に最も適する答えをa．～d．の中から一つ選べ。

An imbalance between the trends in two common air pollutants is unexpectedly triggering the creation of a class of airborne organic compounds not usually found in the atmosphere over urban areas of North America, according to a new study from Caltech.

For decades, efforts to reduce air pollution have led to cleaner air in U.S. cities like Los Angeles, with subsequent improvements in public health. Those efforts have targeted both nitric oxides and hydrocarbons. Nitric oxide is a compound of nitrogen and oxygen emitted from engines (especially those powered by diesel fuel) and from coal power plants. Hydrocarbons, meanwhile, are the family (1) of molecules made from chaining together hydrogen and carbon. These molecules are emitted from many sources including gasoline-powered cars, trucks, solvents, cleaners used both at home and in industrial settings (2), and even trees.

One way researchers track the changing rates of nitric oxide emissions and hydrocarbon emissions is by examining the ratio of the levels of non-methane atmospheric hydrocarbons to those of nitric oxide (methane, a powerful greenhouse gas, is tracked (3) separately). From 1987 and 1997, that ratio dropped by a factor (4) of two.

Regulations aimed at improving air quality in urban areas like Los Angeles have made rapid progress on reducing nitric oxide and hydrocarbon emissions. As old cars have been taken off the street in favor of cleaner new cars and diesel trucks have been retrofitted or replaced, nitric oxide emissions have dropped rapidly. Compared to 1970 models, new cars and trucks produce about 99 percent fewer common pollutants, according to the Environmental Protection Agency. During the last decade, for example, the amount of nitric oxide in Los Angeles's air has dropped by half.

Air pollution regulations have also led to reductions in hydrocarbon emissions, but these decreases are slowing. Hydrocarbons come from a variety of sources, making it tougher to crack down on them. For example, these compounds are released by the two-cycle engines used in leaf blowers and lawn mowers — equipment that tends to stay in service longer than cars and is subject to (5) fewer regulations.

The sharp drop in nitric oxide levels compared to the slower decline in hydrocarbons is important: according to a new study led by Caltech's Paul Wennberg and the University of Copenhagen's Henrik Kjaergaard, this disparity (6) can lead to the production of chemicals called organic hydroperoxides. Organic hydroperoxides already exist in nature. In rural areas and other regions that lack large amounts of engine exhaust — and therefore places where nitric oxide levels are exceedingly low — the molecules can form when trees off-gas volatile organic compounds that then interact with sunlight.

The team led by Wennberg found, however, that there is another chemical pathway for forming

organic hydroperoxides — one that occurs at nitric oxide levels substantially (7) higher than can be found in the atmosphere over unpopulated regions. "This is chemistry that does not exist in any of the models of how nitric oxide and hydrocarbons interact," says Wennberg, Caltech's R. Stanton Avery Professor of Atmospheric Chemistry and Environmental Science and Engineering and director of the Ronald and Maxine Linde Center for Global Environmental Science.

Significantly, the atmospheric nitric oxide concentrations over Los Angeles and in urban regions across the country are now dropping to the levels at which this process — called gas-phase autoxidation — occurs. Gas-phase autoxidation takes place when there are not enough nitric oxide molecules for hydrocarbons to react with. As a result, hydrocarbon molecules react with themselves. Gas-phase autoxidation has been observed in other settings — for example, the process can form skin-irritating organic hydroperoxides in certain cosmetic products that have gone bad and causes butter to go rancid and wine to spoil. But researchers had thought that it could not occur in the atmosphere, given current urban nitric oxide concentrations. Wennberg and colleagues have found otherwise.

"As these nitric oxide concentrations go down by another factor of two over the next five to seven years, we're going to start making more and more organic hydroperoxides in urban areas," Wennberg says. In the air, these hydroperoxides are known to form particulates — aerosols. "The problem is that we haven't seen large concentrations of hydroperoxides in heavily populated areas, so we don't know how the formation of gas and aerosol hydroperoxides will impact public health. But we do know that breathing in particles (8) tends to be bad for you," he says.

("Scientists discover unexpected side effect to cleaning up urban air". *Phys.org*, 18 Dec. 2017. 一部を参考に作成)

1. The word "family" is closest in meaning to
   a. relationship
   b. household
   c. category
   d. union

2. The word "settings" is closest in meaning to
   a. positions
   b. businesses
   c. situations
   d. controls

3. The word "tracked" is closest in meaning to

a. adjusted

b. overseen

c. monitored

d. trailed

4. The word "factor" is closest in meaning to

a. divisor

b. power

c. exponent

d. aspect

5. The phrase "subject to" is closest in meaning to

a. bound by

b. dependent on

c. exposed to

d. issued with

6. The word "disparity" is closest in meaning to

a. similarity

b. inconsistency

c. problem

d. difference

7. The word "substantially" is closest in meaning to

a. slightly

b. fundamentally

c. purposefully

d. markedly

8. The word "particles" is closest in meaning to

a. specks

b. traces

c. splinters

d. remains

9. What is the topic of this article?

a. Discovery of a new form of hydrocarbon interaction

b. Successful efforts made by U.S. cities to clean up air pollution

c. The effects of having too many hydroperoxide particulates in the air

d. An unusual obstacle to reducing air pollution

10. According to the article, what are the scientists trying to determine in their study?

a. Which source is producing the most emissions of nitric acid pollution compared to emissions of hydrocarbon pollution.

b. How the ratio of naturally occurring hydroperoxides to man-made hydroperoxides has been changing.

c. How much the levels of nitric acid and hydrocarbon pollutants have dropped from 1987 to 1997.

d. What the difference is between the amount of decline of nitric acid pollution and the decline of hydrocarbon pollution.

11. According to the article, what was the main way that urban areas reduced air pollution?

a. They replaced 99% of old cars with newer ones.

b. They reduced the amount of nitric oxide produced by cars by half.

c. They instituted directives aimed at improving air quality.

d. They regulated not just cars but also two-cycle engines.

12. According to the article, which pollutant was likely reduced the most?

a. hydrocarbons

b. nitric oxide

c. hydroperoxides

d. carbon

13. According to the article, how are hydroperoxides formed in nature?

a. They form when nitric oxide interacts with engine exhaust.

b. They form when nitric oxide and hydrocarbons interact.

c. They form when the level of hydrocarbons is low compared to the level of nitric oxide.

d. They form when organic compounds from trees are altered by radiation from the sun.

14. According to the article, what is gas-phase autoxidation?

a. Hydrocarbon molecules reacting with other hydrocarbon molecules to form oxides.

b. Nitric oxide combining with hydrocarbon.

c. Cosmetic products, butter, and wine turning sour.

d. Hydroperoxides reacting with carbon molecules.

15. According to the article, what do the researchers think might happen in the future?

a. Concentrations of organic hydroperoxides will increase in the air over cities.

b. Pollution from nitric oxide will become worse.

c. Public health will be damaged by people breathing in more gas particles.

d. Hydroperoxides will not greatly increase in areas with a lot of people.

2 次の英文を読み，設問1．～15．に最も適する答えをa．～d．の中から一つ選べ。

Penicillin is one of the first and still one of the most widely used antibiotic agents, (1)_____ from the *Penicillium* mold. In 1928 Scottish bacteriologist Alexander Fleming first observed that colonies of the bacterium *Staphylococcus aureus* failed to grow in those areas of a culture that had been accidentally (2)_____ by the green mold *Penicillium notatum*. He isolated the mold, grew it in a fluid (3)_____, and found that it produced a substance capable of killing many of the common bacteria that infect humans. Australian pathologist Howard Florey and British biochemist Ernst Boris Chain isolated and (4)_____ penicillin in the late 1930s, and by 1941 an injectable form of the drug was available for therapeutic use.

The several kinds of penicillin synthesized by various species of the mold *Penicillium* may be divided into two classes: the naturally occurring penicillins (those formed during the process of mold fermentation) and the semisynthetic penicillins (those in which the structure of a chemical substance — 6-aminopenicillanic acid — found in all penicillins is altered in various ways). Because it is possible to change the characteristics of the antibiotic, different types of penicillin are produced for different therapeutic purposes.

The naturally occurring penicillins, penicillin G (benzylpenicillin) and penicillin V (phenoxymethylpenicillin), are still used (5)_____. Because of its poor stability in acid, much of penicillin G is broken down as it passes through the stomach; as a result of this characteristic, it must be given by intramuscular injection, which limits its usefulness. Penicillin V, on the other hand, typically is given orally, and it is more resistant to digestive acids than is penicillin G. Some of the semisynthetic penicillins are also more acid-stable and thus may be given as oral medication.

All penicillins work in the same way — namely, by inhibiting the bacterial enzymes responsible for cell wall synthesis in replicating microorganisms and by activating other enzymes to break down the protective wall of the microorganism. As a result, they are effective only against microorganisms that are actively replicating and producing cell walls; they also, therefore, do not harm human cells (which fundamentally lack cell walls).

Some strains of previously (6)_____ bacteria, such as *Staphylococcus*, have developed a specific resistance to the naturally occurring penicillins; these bacteria either produce β-lactamase (penicillinase), an enzyme that disrupts the internal structure of penicillin and thus destroys the antimicrobial action of the drug, or they lack cell wall receptors for penicillin, greatly reducing the ability of the drug to enter bacterial cells. This has led to the production of the penicillinase-resistant penicillins (second-generation penicillins). While able to resist the activity of β-lactamase, however, these agents are not as effective against *Staphylococcus* as the natural penicillins, and they are associated with an increased risk for liver toxicity. Moreover, some strains of *Staphylococcus* have

become resistant to penicillinase-resistant penicillins; an example is methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA).

Penicillins are used in the treatment of throat infections, meningitis, syphilis, and various other infections. The chief side effects of penicillin are hypersensitivity reactions, including skin rash, hives, swelling, and anaphylaxis, or allergic shock. The more serious reactions are uncommon. Milder symptoms may be treated with corticosteroids but usually are prevented by switching to (7)_____ antibiotics. Anaphylactic shock, which can occur in previously sensitized individuals within seconds or minutes, may require immediate (8)_____ of epinephrine.

("Penicillin". *Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica Online*. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc., 2017. Web. 一部を参考に作成)

1. What word is best for the blank?
   a. copied
   b. consisted
   c. spotted
   d. derived

2. What word is best for the blank?
   a. poisoned
   b. contaminated
   c. intruded
   d. cleansed

3. What word is best for the blank?
   a. liquid
   b. medium
   c. environment
   d. situation

4. What word is best for the blank?
   a. sanitized
   b. colonized
   c. raised
   d. codified

5. What word is best for the blank?

a. clinically

b. pathologically

c. thoroughly

d. systematically

6. What word is best for the blank?

a. susceptible

b. immune

c. receptive

d. effective

7. What word is best for the blank?

a. unconventional

b. preventative

c. complementary

d. alternative

8. What word is best for the blank?

a. procedure

b. concentration

c. administration

d. usage

9. According to the article, how do naturally occurring and semisynthetic penicillins differ?

a. Semisynthetic penicillins contain 6-aminopenicillanic acid but naturally occurring penicillins do not.

b. Semisynthetic penicillins have a modified chemical configuration.

c. Semisynthetic penicillins have an additional acid.

d. All of the above.

10. According to the article, what is a disadvantage of naturally occurring penicillin G?

a. It is too resistant to stomach acids.

b. It has poor stability for injections.

c. It is ineffective if taken orally.

d. Its usefulness is limited if it is injected intramuscularly.

11. According to the article, what is an advantage of semisynthetic penicillins?

a. They do not have to be swallowed to be effective.

b. They are effective against more types of bacteria than are natural penicillins.

c. They can be administered by injection.

d. They are better able than penicillin V to withstand stomach acids.

12. According to the article, how do penicillins function as antibiotics?

a. They turn on enzymes that can destroy the outer barriers of target organisms.

b. They produce enzymes that replicate synthetic membranes in bacteria.

c. They inhibit the breakdown of the protective walls of bacteria.

d. They disrupt the internal structure of invading organisms.

13. According to the article, why do penicillins not harm human cells?

a. Human cells do not have the right receptors for penicillins.

b. Penicillins attack cells that have a different structure from that of human cells.

c. Penicillins only attack cells that are currently replicating.

d. Human cells have developed resistance against penicillins.

14. According to the article, why are some bacteria able to resist the effects of penicillins?

a. Some bacteria can limit penicillin's capability to bind to their cell walls.

b. Some bacteria have an enzyme that breaks down penicillin's wall receptors.

c. Penicillins do not have the proper cell wall receptors for all bacteria.

d. The cell walls of penicillin-resistant bacteria are not disrupted by penicillinase.

15. According to the article, what is a disadvantage of the new second-generation penicillins?

a. They can cause liver problems in some patients.

b. Their β-lactamase is not as potent as that of first-generation penicillins.

c. As compared with other synthetic penicillins, they are less effective against methicillin-derived bacteria.

d. Many bacteria are resistant to them.

3 次の英文を読み，1．～10. の下線部に入る最も適する答えをa．～d．の中から一つ選べ。

We all move a bit in our sleep: muscles in the body twitch, our eyes flit back and forth during dreams, and facial expressions and short vocalizations are common. So, when do these behaviors become a (1)_____ concern? Behaviors like sleep talking or sleepwalking typically begin at younger ages, are relatively benign, and (2)_____ less common as we get older. The odd episode certainly isn't anything to fret about, but if it (3)_____ to undermine your quality of life or becomes violent, then you should seek medical advice.

For 1 in every 100 people, routinely acting out in sleep may be a sign of REM sleep behavior disorder (RBD), in which our normal inhibition of physical movements during sleep fails. The condition (4)_____ violent grabbing, punching, kicking, and flailing that happens from 20 to more than 100 times a year, usually during dreams involving aggression, fleeing, or attack. It affects 1 in 12 men over 60. Some 90 per cent of people with RBD will (5)_____ develop neurodegenerative disease, often Parkinson's, (6)_____ 14 years of their symptoms first appearing.

Strangely, (7)_____ people with Parkinson's have impairments in movement and voice control while awake, recordings of movements and talking in their sleep show that they regain their normal voice and move without tremors. Some researchers think this is because the sleeping actions initiate in the brain stem, (8)_____ it is problems in the motor cortex that may be responsible for tremors and other impairments when people are awake. But as Parkinson's is caused by a lack of the neurotransmitter dopamine, the increased dopamine levels seen (9)_____ REM sleep might also explain the restored coordination. "We dream of reactivating this elevated motor control in waking life," says neurologist Isabelle Arnulf at the Pierre and Marie Curie University in Paris. There is also hope that, (10)_____ the link between the two, treating RBD could reduce the risk of neurodegenerative disease.

(Carr, Michelle. "Sleep Troubles". *NewScientist*. Vol 236, Issue 3155, 9 Dec. 2017, p. 39.)

1. a. time of　b. root for
   c. cause for　d. reason of

2. a. remain　b. become
   c. develop　d. advance

3. a. starts　b. causes
   c. turns　d. decides

4. a. features　b. appears
   c. makes　d. presents

5. a. go on to　b. go to
   c. go on　d. go

6. a. inside　b. over
   c. within　d. from

7. a. although　b. besides
   c. often　d. likewise

8. a. probably　b. because
   c. furthermore　d. whereas

9. a. while　b. during
   c. through　d. for

10. a. given　b. despite
    c. instead of　d. making

4 次の英文を読み，設問1．～15．に最も適する答えをa．～d．の中から一つ選べ。

Memory researchers have shone light into a cognitive (1) limbo. A new memory — the name of someone you've just met, for example — is held for seconds in so-called working memory, as your brain's neurons continue to fire. If the person is important to you, the name will over a few days enter your long-term memory, preserved by permanently altered neural connections. But where does it go during the in-between hours, when it has left your standard working memory and is not yet embedded (2) in long-term memory?

A new study shows that memories can be resurrected from this limbo. The research team's observations point to a new form of working memory, which they dub prioritized long-term memory, that exists without elevated (3) neural activity. Consistent with other recent work, the study suggests (4) that information can somehow be held among the synapses that connect neurons, even after conventional working memory has faded. "This is a really fundamental find — it's like the dark matter of memory," says Geoffrey Woodman, a cognitive neuroscientist at Vanderbilt University in Nashville who was not involved with the work. "It's hard to really see it or measure it in any clear way, but it has to be out there. Otherwise, things would fly apart."

Cognitive neuroscientist Nathan Rose and colleagues at the University of Wisconsin (UW) in Madison initially had subjects watch a series of slides showing faces, words, or dots moving in one direction. They tracked the resulting neural activity using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) and, with the help of a machine learning algorithm, showed they could classify the brain activity associated with each item.

Then the subjects viewed the items in combination — a word and face, for example — but were cued to focus on just one item. At first, the brain signatures of both items showed up, as measured in this round with electroencephalography (EEG). But neural activity for the uncued item quickly (5) dropped to baseline, as if it had been forgotten, whereas the EEG signature of the cued item remained, a sign that it was still in working memory. Yet subjects could still quickly recall the uncued item when prompted to remember it a few seconds later.

Rose, who recently left UW for the University of Notre Dame in South Bend, Indiana, and his colleagues then turned to transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS), a noninvasive method that uses rapidly changing magnetic fields to deliver a pulse of electrical current to the brain. They had subjects perform the same cued memory task, then applied a broad TMS pulse just after the signature of the uncued memory item had faded. The appropriate neural activity for that "forgotten" item spiked, showing the memory was reactivated into immediate consciousness from its latent (6) state. What's more, when the TMS directly targeted the brain areas that were initially active for the uncued item, the reactivation response was even stronger.

The study doesn't address (7) how synapses or other neuronal features can hold this second level of working memory, or how much information it can store. "It's a primitive (8) early step in understanding how we bring things into mind," says UW cognitive neuroscientist Bradley Postle, a study co-author.

Woodman agrees. "Good studies tend to bring to light more questions than they answer," he says. "This work absolutely does that." Ultimately, (9) he says, this new memory state could have a range of practical implications, from helping college students learn more efficiently to assisting people with memory-related neurological conditions such as amnesia, epilepsy, and schizophrenia.

(Boddy, Jessica. "Energy pulses reveal possible new state of memory". *Science*. Vol 354, Issue 6316, 2 Dec. 2016. p. 1089.)

1. The word "cognitive" is closest in meaning to
   a. intuitive
   b. mental
   c. perceptive
   d. reasoning

2. The word "embedded" is closest in meaning to
   a. fixed
   b. routed
   c. surrounded
   d. inserted

3. The word "elevated" is closest in meaning to
   a. detected
   b. important
   c. prominent
   d. raised

4. Which of the following choices is closest in meaning to the underlined sentence?

a. This research indicates that after information has disappeared from normal working memory, the brain is still storing the data in the gaps between neurons, which is consistent with other current research.

b. While most contemporary work shows otherwise, this study hints that the synapses that link neurons together may still hold memories that have faded from conventional working memory.

c. This study and others show a consistent connection between the fading of conventional working memory and the storing of data in the synapses that join neurons together.

d. Other recent research shows that information cannot be stored after it has vanished from working memory, but this research shows that the synapses between neurons will still hold memories.

5. Which of the following choices is closest in meaning to the underlined sentence?

a. The subjects' signature of electroencephalography remained high for the items that were cued, but their brain activity soon returned to a new level as soon as they forgot the uncued items.

b. The baseline of the subjects' neural activity fell until they forgot the items that were uncued, but signs of neural activity remained high when the subjects kept the items in their working memory.

c. Evidence of neural activity in the subjects' brains dropped to a normal level after they were told to ignore an item, but their EEG showed a high level as long as the item was still in working memory.

d. Brain activity records showed that the markers for the target items stayed in the subjects' working memory, while brain activity normalized when the subjects looked at the item they were told to ignore.

6. The word "latent" is closest in meaning to

a. effective

b. emergent

c. unreceptive

d. potential

7. The word "address" is closest in meaning to

a. speak

b. convey

c. send

d. discuss

8. The word "primitive" is closest in meaning to

a. elementary

b. promising

c. original

d. natural

9. The word "Ultimately" is closest in meaning to

a. Hopefully

b. Completely

c. Possibly

d. Eventually

10. According to the article, what must happen for a memory to become a long-term memory?

a. The brain's neurons must fire for a long time.

b. The brain's neural connections must be permanently changed.

c. The memory must be very important.

d. The memory must first leave standard working memory.

11. According to the article, what was the research team trying to discover?

a. What happens to memories after they have left working memory but before they become permanent memories.

b. How to improve the brain's ability to move memories into permanent storage after the neurons holding that memory are no longer firing.

c. Whether new memories are in a state of limbo.

d. Why the brain is able to remember some things even after the neural connections have been altered.

12. According to the article, what did the researchers do in the first part of the test?

a. The researchers told the subjects to look at slides of words, faces, or dots and memorize the sequence of items as they moved across the screen.

b. The subjects looked at slides of words, faces, or dots to see if the researchers could tell the direction by tracking their neural activity.

c. The researchers asked the subjects to look at slides of words, faces, or dots and try to remember them by using a machine learning algorithm.

d. The subjects looked at slides of words, faces, or dots, and the researchers recorded how the subjects' brains responded to each item.

13. According to the article, what did the test subjects have to do during the second part of the test?

a. They had to pick the right combination of words, faces, and dots from a collection of slides.

b. They had to pick the item they could recall the quickest from a combination of items.

c. They had to look at two items at once but concentrate on just one of the items.

d. They had to try to recall the items in the order they were initially shown.

14. According to the article, what did the researchers discover about the subjects' memory of the items?

a. The subjects' neural activity for the uncued items showed that they had not been forgotten.

b. There was no difference in brain activity between the items the subjects were told to concentrate on and the items the subjects did not concentrate on.

c. The subjects were able to remember the uncued items even though the neural signature for those memories had disappeared.

d. The subjects' neural activity dropped to its baseline when the subjects were shown the uncued items.

15. According to the article, what did the scientists do to the subjects in the last part of the research?

a. They trained the subjects how to recover memories by following cued tasks.

b. They taught the subjects how to increase the strength of their memory reactivation response.

c. They stimulated the subjects' brains with electroencephalography to help them remember better.

d. They used a magnetic signal to increase the subjects' brain activity connected to memory.

5 設問1．～10. の英文のそれぞれについて，誤りを含んだ下線部の記号をａ．～ｄ．の中から一つ選べ。

1. We have (a) to hurry if we are (b) finishing (c) the project by the end (d) of the month.

2. Although (a) he was accused of (b) corruption, the prime minister was steadfastly (c) in denying any (d) charges of wrongdoing.

3. I am waiting before (a) buying a new computer because I have (b) heard that a much (c) better model will coming (d) out next year.

4. Contestants who (a) receive a score of 95 or over in (b) the event will be (c) eligible to participate of (d) the second round.

5. The methods by which (a) the scientist conducted (b) the experiment was (c) carefully outlined in (d) the paper.

6. Had (a) you asked me earlier I would tell (b) you that (c) you should have reserved (d) your tickets in advance.

7. Not everyone (a) thinks (b) that the proposed (c) idea was as brilliant as he claimed it was. (d)

8. It is the (a) responsibility (b) of all students will (c) do their best to gain knowledge from (d) their professors.

9. The tragic loss (a) of all of our original data (b) means that the research project could never (c) be completed. (d)

10. I was not (a) at all (b) surprised by a (c) choice (d) of the new school president.

設問11. ～15. の英文中の空所に入れるのに最も適する答えをa. ～d. の中から一つ選べ。

11. We were taken by surprise because we were given no _____ notice of his visit.

a. prior

b. before

c. former

d. forward

12. The type of bath _____ a "Goemon" bath got its name because a famous outlaw was said to have been boiled to death in one.

a. famous for

b. is named as

c. referred to

d. known as

13. What concerns me _____ is that the number of guests might be too large for the hall.

a. more

b. whatsoever

c. farther

d. besides

14. Seldom _____ so many great writers together in one place.

a. we see can

b. we can see

c. can we see

d. can see we

15. My brother and I are very much _____ in how we look and sound.

a. alike

b. like

c. liking

d. to like