

(2017年度)

1 英語問題 (90分)

(この問題冊子は23ページ, 5問である。)

受験についての注意

1. 試験監督者の指示があるまで, 問題冊子を開いてはならない。
2. 試験開始前に, 試験監督者から指示があったら, 解答用紙の右上の番号が自分の受験番号と一致することを確認し, 所定の欄に氏名を記入すること。次に, 解答用紙の右側のミシン目にそって, きれいに折り曲げてから, 受験番号と氏名が書かれた切片を切り離し, 机上に置くこと。
3. 試験監督者から試験開始の指示があったら, この問題冊子が, 上に記したページ数どおりそろっていることを確かめること。
4. 筆記具は, HかFかHBの黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルに限る。万年筆・ボールペンなどを使用してはならない。時計に組み込まれたアラーム機能, 計算機能, 辞書機能やスマートウォッチなどのウェアラブル端末を使用してはならない。
5. 解答は, 解答用紙の各問の選択肢の中から正解と思うものを選んで, そのマーク欄をぬりつぶすこと。
6. マークをするとき, マーク欄からはみ出したり, 白い部分を残したり, 文字や番号, ○や×をつけたりしてはならない。また, マーク箇所以外の部分には何も書いてはならない。
7. 訂正する場合は, 消しゴムでていねいに消すこと。消しきずはきれいに取り除くこと。
8. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり, 破ったりしてはならない。
9. 試験監督者の許可なく試験時間中に退場してはならない。
10. 解答用紙を持ち帰ってはならない。
11. 問題冊子は必ず持ち帰ること。

1

[1]～[6]のパラグラフからなる以下の文章を読み、下の(1)～(15)の間に対する答えとして最も適切なものをそれぞれ(a)～(d)から1つ選びなさい。なお、*印のついた語句については下に注が与えられている。

[1] When my mother was eighty-five she inherited, from my son, a pet⁽¹⁾ Russian tortoise named Miss Dinnerman. It lived in her yard, in a large pen* enclosing both shrubs and lawn, delineated by chicken wire*. My mother's knees were starting to go,⁽²⁾ so she'd had to curtail her traditional two-hour walks around the neighborhood. She was looking for a new friend, one she could easily access, and the tortoise got the job.⁽³⁾ She decorated the pen with rocks and pieces of wood and visited the animal every day, just like she used to visit the bank teller and the cashiers at Big Lots*. On occasion she even brought Miss Dinnerman flowers, which she thought made the pen look pretty, but which the tortoise treated like a delivery from the local Pizza Hut.

[2] My mother didn't mind when the tortoise (4) her bouquets. She thought it was cute. "Look how she enjoys it," she'd say. But despite the cushy* existence, the free room and board, and the freshly cut flowers, Miss Dinnerman's main goal in life seemed to be escape. Whenever she wasn't eating or sleeping, Miss Dinnerman would walk the perimeter, poking around for a hole in the chicken wire. She would even try to climb it, as awkward as a skateboarder trying to scale a spiral staircase.⁽⁷⁾ My mother saw this behavior, too, in human terms. To her, it⁽⁸⁾ was a heroic effort, like POW* Steve McQueen plotting his breakout from a Nazi camp in *The Great Escape**. "Every creature wants freedom," my mother told me. "Even if she has it good here, she doesn't like being confined." My mother believed that Miss Dinnerman recognized her voice and responded to it. She believed that Miss Dinnerman understood her. "You're reading too much into her behavior,"⁽⁹⁾ I told my mother. "Tortoises are primitive

creatures.” I would even demonstrate my point, waving my hands and hollering* like a crazy person, then pointing out how the tortoise just ignored me. “So what?” she’d say. “Your kids ignore you, and you don’t call them primitive creatures.”⁽¹⁰⁾

[3] It can be difficult to distinguish willed, conscious behavior from that which is habitual or automatic. Indeed, as humans, our tendency to believe in consciously motivated behavior is so powerful that we read consciousness into not only our own behaviors but those of the animal kingdom as well. We do this with our pets, of course. It’s called anthropomorphizing. The tortoise is as brave as a POW, the cat peed* on the suitcase because it was mad at us for going away, the dog must hate the mailman for some good reason. Simpler organisms*, too, can *appear* to behave with humanlike thoughtfulness and intentionality. The lowly fruit fly*, for example, goes through an elaborate mating ritual*, which the male initiates by tapping the female with his foreleg and vibrating his wing in order to play her a courtship* song. If the female accepts the advance, she will do nothing, and the male will take over from there. If she is not sexually receptive, she will either strike him with her wings or legs, or run away. Though I have elicited frighteningly similar responses⁽¹²⁾ from human females, this fruit fly mating ritual is completely programmed. Fruit flies don’t worry about issues such as where their relationship is headed; they simply exercise a routine that is hardwired* within them. In fact, their actions are so directly related to their biological constitution that scientists have discovered a chemical that, when applied to a male of the species, will, within hours, convert a heterosexual fruit fly into one that is gay.

[4] Animals like fruit flies and tortoises are at the lower end on the brain-power scale, but the role of automatic processing is not limited to such primitive creatures. We humans also perform many automatic,

unconscious behaviors. We tend to be unaware of them, however, because the interplay between our conscious and unconscious minds is so complex.

[5] We have an unconscious mind and, superimposed upon it, a conscious brain. How much of our feelings, judgments, and behavior is due to each can be very hard to say, as we are constantly shifting back and forth between them. For example, one morning we mean to stop at the post office on the way to work, but at the key intersection, we turn right, toward the office, because we are running on autopilot*—that is, acting unconsciously. Then, when trying to explain to the police officer the reason for our subsequent illegal U-turn, our conscious mind calculates the optimal* excuse, while our autopilot unconscious handles the proper use of gerunds, subjunctive verbs, and indefinite articles* so that our plea is expressed in fine grammatical form. If asked to step out of the car, we will consciously obey, then instinctively stand about four feet from the officer, although when talking to friends we automatically adjust that separation to about two and a half feet. (Most of us follow these unspoken rules of interpersonal distance without ever thinking about them and can't help feeling uncomfortable when they are violated.)

[6] Once attention is called to them, it is easy to accept many of our simple behaviors (like making that right turn) as being automatic. The real issue⁽¹⁵⁾ is the extent to which more complex and substantive behaviors, with the potential to have a much greater impact on our lives, are also automatic—even though we may feel sure that they are carefully thought through and totally rational. How does our unconscious affect our attitude about questions like *Which house should I buy? Which stock should I sell? Should I hire that person to take care of my child? Or: Are bright blue eyes into which I can't stop staring a sufficient basis for a long-term loving relationship?*

出典：Leonard Mlodinow, *Subliminal: How Your Unconscious Mind Rules Your Behavior* (New York: Vintage Books, 2013), pp. 11-14. (一部改変)

〈注〉

pen: 囲い

delineated by chicken wire: 鶏舎用の金網で外界から隔離された

Big Lots: 米国のディスカウント小売りチェーン店

cushy: 快適な

POW: = prisoner of war 捕虜

The Great Escape: 『大脱走』(1963年公開のアメリカ映画, スティーヴ・マックイーン主演)

holler: 叫ぶ

pee: 放尿する

organisms: いきもの

fruit fly: ミバエ(果実・野菜の害虫)

mating ritual: 交尾の儀式

courtship: 求愛

hardwired: 遺伝子に組み込まれた

autopilot: 自動操縦装置

optimal: 最適の

gerunds, subjunctive verbs, indefinite articles: 動名詞, 仮定法の動詞, 不定冠詞

[1]について

(1) Which of the following best replaces the underlined phrase?

- (a) my son sold her a
- (b) my son gave her his
- (c) my son introduced her to his
- (d) my son died and left her a

(2) What is meant by 'starting to go'?

- (a) very good for walking
- (b) in need of medical treatment
- (c) improving after some sort of problem
- (d) getting less reliable

(3) Which 'job' did the tortoise get?

- (a) being the mother's new hobby
- (b) accompanying the mother on her neighborhood walks
- (c) being the mother's new friend
- (d) giving the mother a good way to meet new people

[2]について

(4) Which of the following best fills the gap?

- (a) served
- (b) sniffed at
- (c) ate
- (d) played with

(5) What does the author imply about the tortoise's living conditions?

- (a) The tortoise was living in luxury.
- (b) The tortoise had very good taste in food and environment.
- (c) The tortoise was bored and lonely.
- (d) The tortoise was living in conditions very uncomfortable for a Russian tortoise.

- (6) When not eating or sleeping, what would the tortoise do?
- (a) It tried to dig a hole under the fence.
 - (b) It examined its enclosure trying to find a way out.
 - (c) It checked the perimeter to make sure that predators could not break in.
 - (d) It enjoyed looking at the chicken wire.
- (7) What kind of image is the author trying to create with the underlined phrase?
- (a) the image of skilled athletic behavior
 - (b) the image of unnatural, impractical behavior
 - (c) the image of very random, unplanned behavior
 - (d) the image of very well thought-out behavior
- (8) What does 'it' refer to?
- (a) trying to climb the wire
 - (b) the careful thought and planning shown by the tortoise
 - (c) the happy, carefree attitude of the tortoise
 - (d) the attempt to copy human behaviors
- (9) What did the author mean by the underlined statement?
- (a) The mother was spending too much time studying about tortoises.
 - (b) The mother had become obsessed by the tortoise.
 - (c) The mother was giving the tortoise motivations which did not exist.
 - (d) The mother believed that the tortoise was trying to communicate with her.

- (10) What did the mother mean by her statement?
- (a) Lack of response does not always mean lack of intelligence.
 - (b) My tortoise is like a child to me.
 - (c) Your thinking is illogical and therefore unintelligent.
 - (d) Your children are as stupid as tortoises.

[3]について

- (11) How is the word 'anthropomorphizing' explained?
- (a) It is a word to describe how animals are the same as humans.
 - (b) It means giving human motivations to animal behaviors.
 - (c) It is a word used to describe conscious behaviors of animals and humans.
 - (d) It means to understand humans by thinking of them as animals.
- (12) What does the underlined phrase mean?
- (a) If a woman likes the author, sometimes she will just do nothing.
 - (b) Human females are very similar to fruit fly females.
 - (c) The author tries to attract women by tapping them on the leg.
 - (d) Sometimes human females might strike the author and then run away.

[5]について

- (13) Why does the author tell the story of a person driving to work?
- (a) to explain why humans break the rules of the road
 - (b) to show how dangerous the unconscious mind can be
 - (c) to show how our behavior is a mixture of conscious and unconscious
 - (d) to explain why less intelligent people should not be allowed to operate a car

- (14) What sort of thing does the author claim makes many people feel uneasy?
- (a) finding you have been driving on autopilot
 - (b) telling lies
 - (c) standing too close to someone
 - (d) being questioned by the police

[6]について

- (15) What does the author consider to be the 'real issue'?
- (a) understanding why tortoises try to escape comfortable enclosures
 - (b) understanding how much unconscious behavior or decisions affect our daily lives
 - (c) understanding the difference between conscious and unconscious decisions
 - (d) understanding how we can learn to consciously control all our behavior

2

[1]～[6]のパラグラフからなる以下の文章を読み、下の(16)～(30)の各文を完成させるのに適切なものをそれぞれ(a)～(d)から1つ選びなさい。なお、*印のついた語句については下に注が与えられている。

[1] "Western culture," Yi Fu Tuan* has written, "encourages an intense awareness of self and, compared with other cultures, an exaggerated belief in the power and value of the individual. . . . This isolated, critical and self-conscious individual is a cultural artifact. We may well wonder at its history. Children, we know, do not feel or think thus, nor do nonliterate and tradition-bound peoples, nor did Europeans in earlier times."

[2] Yi Fu Tuan noted that in the evolution of the European house "more and more rooms were added that enabled the householder and his family to withdraw from specialized activities and to be alone if they should so

wish. The house itself stood apart from its neighbors." He mentioned the various ways in which the middle-class or academic householder withdrew from the public sphere: by a complete rejection of gainful employment in the home, by a sentimental cult of closeness to nature, and finally by a clear-cut, unmistakable separation of the residence (in the suburbs or in exurbia* or in the condominiumized* wilderness) from the office or factory or classroom. I find that the notices of houses for rent in the columns of the classifieds* in the *New York Review of Books* or in the *Nation** give a wonderfully concise description of the ideal home of the professional or academic citizen: "Charming, secluded, environmentally friendly house: three bedrooms, three-car garage, swimming pool, solar energy, extensive library, breathtaking views of unspoiled rural landscape. Ideal for sabbatical hideaway* or nature contacts. No smokers need apply; no pets, no children."

[3] There is much comfort in the thought that this decadence is confined to a very small class, and that now, as in the past, the vast majority of Americans are committed to a very different definition of the home.⁽²⁾ As one of the speakers at a 1990 conference entitled "Home: A Place in the World" observed, "Most historians have tended to generalize for the whole society on the basis of the middle-class experience. The process by which working-class families eventually adopted the new domestic lifestyle has not been documented. . . . For working-class families the home was not merely a private refuge; it was a *resource* that could be used for generating extra income."

[4] The academic and professional middle class want their house to be as inconspicuous as possible, to avoid being ostentatious, and to blend with the natural environment. But for most of the rest of us, the house is there to be seen. It shows that we are permanent members of the community —village, neighborhood, parish*, school district, subdivision*. In the words

of a philosopher, "Property makes a man visible and accessible. I cannot see a man's mind or his character. But when I see what he has chosen and what he does with it, I know what he likes, and quite a good deal about his principles."

[5] What the average contemporary American dwelling tells us about the family is whether it is rich or poor and how much it values public opinion. It tells us nothing about how it makes its money, and reticence* on that⁽²⁵⁾ score is one of the benefits of our emphasis on privacy. But until three or four centuries ago in Europe, the size and exterior features of the house told us the social status of the family and how it contributed to the community; that was because in those times home and place of work were one and the same. This was even true of the house or castle of the nobleman*: by law he was allowed to adorn it with castellations* and a moat and a dungeon to indicate that he had juridical powers* and was committed to defending the community. The number of bays* in the house of the yeoman* indicated the number of acres he farmed and what he paid in taxes; in the case of certain ancient homesteads*, a seven-foot fence around them showed that the owner had the right to maintain the "King's Peace" among his servants and in his family, without police interference. The lowliest of houses was the one-bay "cottage" with less than enough land to farm. The cotter (or occupant) supported himself and his family by working for others and by what we now call cottage industries: the producing of everyday items—tools, pots, harness*, even food—which the other villagers could buy.

[6] Thus almost every house in a medieval village participated in the life of the community—as a place of work or of certain services. No less⁽²⁷⁾ universal was the emphasis on visibility and accessibility.⁽²⁸⁾ The cottage was open to the buying public and to the authorities; even the nobleman's house had its hall for public assembly and its court for trials. It could be

said that community flourished (29) privacy, not to preserve it. In towns where space was limited, the absence of privacy was notorious. A family and its hired help often lived and worked in one room, and much of their activity spilled over into the street, where they displayed their wares. If the location of a house inconvenienced the flow of traffic, or even if it was the scene of too much rowdiness and noise, it could be moved or destroyed. Noble families were not exempt: they were obliged to build houses which were appropriately large and ornate, with an imposing facade on the street.

出典 : John Brinckerhoff Jackson, *A Sense of Place, A Sense of Time* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1994), pp. 138-40.(一部改変)

〈注〉

Yi Fu Tuan: 段義孚(1930年生まれ), 中国生まれのアメリカの地理学者

exurbia: suburbs のさらに外側にある自然豊かな高級住宅地

condominiumized: 分譲された

classified: 項目別に分類された短い広告

the *New York Review of Books*, the *Nation*: いずれもインテリ階層向けの雑誌

sabbatical hideaway: 研究休暇を過ごすための隠れ家

parish: 教会区

subdivision: 分譲区画

reticence: 語らないこと

nobleman: 貴族

castellations: 胸壁

juridical power: 裁判権

bays: 格間こうま(壁の支柱と支柱で区切られた規則的な四角い区画)

yeoman: 自作農

homesteads: (農地や付属建物も含めた)農家

harness: 馬具

[1]について

- (16) According to Yi Fu Tuan, _____.
- (a) the educated people in the European nations have developed a view of society in which the individual counts for little
 - (b) there arose, in the people bred in Western culture, with a deep respect for tradition, a view of man distinct from that of uneducated peoples
 - (c) through all ages there has been a tendency in Western culture to foster a strong sense of individuality
 - (d) individualism is not a natural tendency of humanity but a peculiar product of modern Western culture

[2]について

- (17) According to Yi Fu Tuan, _____.
- (a) the number of rooms in the European house was an indicator of the family's commitment to the communal life
 - (b) the richer middle- and professional-class householders become, the more strongly they tend to prefer country life
 - (c) the history of the European house is the history of a growing distinction between the places for private life and those for a livelihood
 - (d) in Europe very rich people attach importance to public activities while people of moderate means set great value on private life

- (18) According to the author, _____.
- (a) the advertisements in the *New York Review of Books* or in the *Nation* reflect the taste of Western society as a whole about housing
 - (b) in the USA magazines like the *New York Review of Books* and the *Nation* play a significant role in creating a new trend in housing
 - (c) ecological concerns are one of the factors for the highly educated classes of the USA in choosing their houses
 - (d) the intellectual classes of the West are unrealistic about the conditions of an ideal house to live in

[3]について

- (19) According to the author, the ideal of home emphasizing privacy and closeness to nature _____.
- (a) is neither sound nor universal
 - (b) should be shared by all classes of people
 - (c) is an invention of journalism
 - (d) is a trendy fashion
- (20) The underlined phrase refers to the definition of the home as _____.
- (a) a means of contact with nature
 - (b) a place in the world
 - (c) a private refuge
 - (d) a resource for income

- (21) The author _____ Yi Fu Tuan's analysis of the modern Western view of the home.
- (a) agrees with
 - (b) qualifies
 - (c) accepts with reluctance
 - (d) praises
- (22) A speaker at the 1990 conference, _____.
- (a) unlike Yi Fu Tuan, thinks it necessary to focus more on the middle-class experience
 - (b) like Yi Fu Tuan, thinks it necessary to focus more on the middle-class experience
 - (c) unlike the author himself, insists on the need to take the idea and feeling of a larger part of the population into account
 - (d) like the author himself, insists on the need to take the idea and feeling of a larger part of the population into account

[4]について

- (23) For the majority of the population _____.
- (a) a residence should remain as unobtrusive and in harmony with nature as possible
 - (b) the appearance of a house is important in that it is a visible sign of its holder's communal function
 - (c) a large and richly adorned house is desirable because it shows the importance of its holder
 - (d) the house is something that promises a guaranteed membership of the community for the holder

- (24) According to a philosopher, _____.
- (a) one's house is an index to one's personality
 - (b) the exterior of a house is as important as the interior
 - (c) a man without property cannot be understood
 - (d) one's taste and principles are determined by what one has chosen and does with it

[5]について

- (25) The underlined phrase here means "_____".
- (a) therefore
 - (b) for that reason
 - (c) because it tells nothing about how it makes money
 - (d) about how it makes money
- (26) Until three or four centuries ago in Europe, the external features of the house told of the social status of the family and its occupation _____.
- (a) if the family belonged to the ruling classes
 - (b) if the owner so chose
 - (c) in all strata of society
 - (d) in the humbler classes

[6]について

- (27) The underlined phrase implies "_____".
- (a) not so universal as in modern America
 - (b) more universal than in non-Western cultures
 - (c) as universal as its participation in the life of the community
 - (d) not less universal than as a place of work or of certain services

- (28) The underlined word implies "_____".
- (a) openness
 - (b) privacy
 - (c) authority
 - (d) business
- (29) The phrase that best fills the blank is "_____".
- (a) at the expense of
 - (b) on the basis of
 - (c) by way of
 - (d) in proportion to
- (30) In medieval towns _____.
- (a) the housing of noble families faced a different kind of problem from the one that beset them in rural areas
 - (b) only the noble families could enjoy private life in a large and beautiful house remote from the noise of the city
 - (c) the nobleman, too, had to fulfill his public function by building a house fit for his social role
 - (d) the nobleman could not afford as large a house as in the country

3 以下の各文の空所を埋めるのにもっとも適切な語句をそれぞれ(a)~(d)から1つ
選びなさい。

- (31) The weather has been drizzly and dreary for a whole week. Speaking of
(), have you seen my raincoat?
- (a) what (b) something
 - (c) anything (d) which

- (32) The president of the United States remains in () for four years and can be reelected.
- (a) active (b) office
(c) country (d) role
- (33) Risk management capability is tested when one can make the () of a bad situation.
- (a) use (b) sense
(c) best (d) change
- (34) Drinking () excess will weaken your immune system and lead to poor health.
- (a) at (b) in
(c) on (d) with
- (35) She cannot even remember what she had for breakfast this morning, () ten days ago.
- (a) let alone (b) to a lesser degree
(c) not to say (d) after all
- (36) David and Sarah lived right next door to each other but he didn't know her well—it was more like he had a () acquaintance with her.
- (a) passing (b) fading
(c) blinking (d) coming
- (37) In these ten years, minority groups in the country are becoming increasingly () in expanding their rights.
- (a) eager (b) ready
(c) hearing (d) vocal

(38) The train was delayed on () of the severe weather.

- (a) account (b) behalf
(c) result (d) principle

(39) Supposedly, her death was caused by heart attack. But there is more to this than meets the (). She was probably murdered.

- (a) mouth (b) face
(c) eye (d) ear

(40) While people tend to think that they do not discriminate against others, no one can in fact () prejudice.

- (a) be lacking in (b) be free from
(c) live up to (d) stem from

4 以下の英文中の下線部の意味にもっとも近いものをそれぞれ(a)~(d)から1つ選びなさい。

(41) Anglo-Saxon England lasted from the end of the Roman occupation of Britain and the establishment of Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in the 5th century.

- (a) creation (b) integration
(c) revival (d) recognition

(42) Yoko could not make sense of the message that was sent to her, but she was somewhat impressed with it.

- (a) answer (b) understand
(c) achieve (d) find

- (43) We did lose some money, but we got most of it back. So all in all things might have been much worse.
- (a) completely (b) definitely
(c) probably (d) generally
- (44) In the face of the manager's aggressive attitude, other employees worked together to stand up to him.
- (a) Contrary to (b) Instead of
(c) Because of (d) In terms of
- (45) Many people failed to attend the meeting yesterday owing to the severe thunderstorm in the area.
- (a) turn in (b) turn out
(c) turn on to (d) turn up for
- (46) Mr. Jones was temporarily dismissed from his post after his automobile company had got into financial trouble.
- (a) laid off (b) laid out
(c) laid on (d) laid up
- (47) Ancient Roman art depicted gods as idealized humans, shown with characteristic distinguishing features.
- (a) worshipped (b) rejected
(c) represented (d) stereotyped
- (48) Her heart would be torn to shreds because, however gently he let her down, in the end she would hate him for his deceit.
- (a) scolded her (b) disappointed her
(c) blamed her (d) criticized her

(49) The prominent scholar was unable to find a solution for the question and expressed doubts that a solution existed.

- (a) come across (b) come on
(c) come down to (d) come up with

(50) The British Iron Age lasted in theory from the first significant use of iron for tools and weapons in Britain to the Romanisation of the southern half of the island.

- (a) recorded (b) notable
(c) general (d) skilled

5 以下の各文中、①と②の空所に入るべき共通の語をそれぞれ(a)~(d)から1つ選びなさい。

(51)

① My job supervisor refused to () on his reasons for resigning the office.

② My supervisor tends to wear dresses with () patterns even at work.

- (a) detail (b) express
(c) elaborate (d) complicate

(52)

① The evidence left in the room does not () up with his statement.

② I don't see that Bill will be a () for the champion in the next game.

- (a) mate (b) make
(c) meet (d) match

(53)

- ① I'll give you a ride to () you waiting at the bus stop.
② Let me () this vintage wine for our special guest.
(a) hold (b) keep
(c) save (d) leave

(54)

- ① You can quite easily () orders for movie tickets by phone.
② Many people () a high value on friendship even though they prefer being alone.
(a) give (b) put
(c) place (d) leave

(55)

- ① The disease causes very () harm to the tree.
② Please add a () bit of sugar if you like to have it sweeter.
(a) tiny (b) little
(c) short (d) small

(56)

- ① The photographer () the camera with 65 mm film to shoot the scene.
② Machiko accused the TV reporter of asking her a () question.
(a) set-up (b) transferred
(c) charged (d) loaded

(57)

- ① Toru started training as a singer, but he never () it through.
- ② After years of fighting, there () a period of peace in the region.
- (a) followed (b) carried
(c) continued (d) accomplished

(58)

- ① I am very glad to find you on your () again after such a long interval.
- ② Mr. Kato portrays himself as a leader with his () on the ground.
- (a) legs (b) boots
(c) feet (d) stand

(59)

- ① Professor Chen's theories gradually gained () among academics in his lifetime.
- ② The city was burnt to the () during the late war.
- (a) last (b) ground
(c) field (d) end

(60)

- ① Taro was able to () with his creditors and avoid getting sued by them.
- ② It will take a few months for us to () into life in a new neighborhood.
- (a) escape (b) settle
(c) fix (d) drop

