

問 ほぼ同じ意味になるように (1) を (2) に書き換えた場合、空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを選びなさい。

1. (1) When the weather is good, taking a walk is a lot of fun.
(2) Whether taking a walk is enjoyable () the weather.
ア falls on イ takes on ウ depends on エ catches on

2. (1) When we arrived at Tokyo Station, we had only five minutes before our train left.
(2) At Tokyo Station, we had () five minutes to take our train.
ア as usual イ no more than ウ for the present エ at all costs

3. (1) This new laptop computer cost me \$1,000.
(2) I () \$1,000 for this new laptop computer.
ア took イ substituted ウ admired エ paid

4. (1) She will appear soon.
(2) It will not long before she ().
ア has her own way イ makes progress ウ shows up エ stands out

5. (1) No sooner had Isabella seen me than she ran away.
(2) Isabella ran away as soon as she () me.
ア caught sight of イ interfered with ウ got along with エ complained of

6. (1) Fifteen minutes' walk brought us to the municipal office.
(2) After we walked fifteen minutes, we () the municipal office.
ア went through イ called for ウ got to エ went over

7. (1) Her husband is German.
(2) She is () a German.
ア sensitive to イ envious of ウ ignorant of エ married to

8. (1) Your report leaves nothing to be desired.
(2) There is no () for improvement in your report.
ア room イ information ウ advice エ homework

9. (1) He is often defeated by his wife in an argument.
(2) His wife often () him in an argument.
ア keeps up with イ takes account of ウ gets the better of エ asks a favor of

10. (1) The project is too difficult for her.
(2) Her ability () of the project.
ア is worthy イ falls short ウ makes the most エ gets rid