

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) This textbook is indispensable to me.

(2) I cannot () this textbook.

ア take on イ set out ウ break up エ do without

2. (1) Is your mother a member of the tennis club?

(2) Does your mother () the tennis club?

ア apply for イ belong to ウ aim at エ boast of

3. (1) The professor is always telling the same joke. They don't want to hear it any more.

(2) They are () the professor's joke.

ア particular about イ keen on ウ concerned about エ fed up with

4. (1) I could not take my dog for a walk yesterday because of the heavy snow.

(2) The heavy snow () me from taking my dog for a walk yesterday.

ア kept イ ordered ウ separated エ distinguished

5. (1) If the weather is good enough, we will go on a picnic.

(2) Weather (), we will go on a picnic.

ア permitting イ allowing ウ allowed エ permitted

6. (1) Don't walk on the grass.

(2) () the grass.

ア Keep off イ Dispose of ウ Give off エ Throw away

7. (1) She was too proud to do such a thing.

(2) Her pride did not () her to do such a thing.

ア hope イ admit ウ allow エ suggest

8. (1) On second thought Ethan gave up saying something more to her.

(2) Ethan was about to say something more to her, but () it.

ア came by イ made do with ウ thought better of エ put emphasis on

9. (1) Don't hesitate to ask me if you have any questions, please.

(2) () ask me if you have any questions, please.

ア Go so far as to イ Go out of your way to
ウ Feel free to エ Take the trouble to

10. (1) Both of her parents are alive.

(2) () her parents is dead.

ア Almost all of イ None of ウ Not all of エ Neither of