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) If it had not rained, we would go on a picnic. (2) () the rain, we would go on a picnic. 						
		7 As of	\checkmark Apart from	ウ	But for	I	In addition to
2. (1) I cannot describe my regret.							
		(2) My regret is () description.				
		\mathcal{T} all but	イupto	ウ	far from	I	beyond
	3.	(1) My sister lost her life in the accident.					
		(2) The accident () her of her life.				
		\mathcal{T} convinced	イ deprived	ウ	informed	I	cured
	4. (1) The news that his wife died from the accident shocked him and almost made him crazy						
		(2) When he heard of her death, he was () himself.					
		\mathcal{T} in spite of	イby	ウ	for	I	beside
	5. (1) Whenever his mother speaks, she boasts of her son.						
	(2) His mother never speaks () boasting of her son.						
		アout	イ without	ウ	highly of	I	ill of
	6.	(1) You must not talk about that story again.					
	(2) Don't () that story again.						
		ア take in	イ make out	ウ	refer to	I	count on
	 7. (1) It goes without saying that nobody expects a nuclear war. (2) () say, nobody expects a nuclear war. 						
		\mathcal{T} In response to	イ So as to	ウ	In order to	I	Needless to
8. (1) It was obvious that she didn't want to be in charge of this project.							
		(2) Obviously she was () to be in charge of this project.					
		7 yet	\checkmark reluctant	ウ	eager	I	about
	9. (1) How about another cup of coffee?						
		(2) Would you () another cup of coffee	?			
		\mathcal{T} care for	\checkmark be responsible for	ウ	account for	I	get rid of
1	0.	. (1) The student was so astonished that he could hardly speak.					
		2) Astonishment almost () the student of his speech.					
		7 assured	イ suspected	ウ	robbed	I	warned