



2025年度 冬期講習会

# 高1 英語総合 SA

講習会確認テスト

[70分]

【1】 ●語彙 Value1700 1-300 100題 [配点100点]

日本語の意味に合うように、( )に入れるのに最も適切なものを選びなさい。

- 1) このクラスには20人の生徒がいます。

There are twenty ( ) in this class.

① clients ② pupils ③ customers ④ patients

- 2) 私はショウガの味が好きではない。

I don't like the ( ) of ginger.

① smell ② court ③ address ④ taste

- 3) 来週の月曜日に法廷に来なさい。

You have to come to ( ) next Monday.

① taste ② address ③ court ④ smell

- 4) 彼らは月に到着した。

They ( ) the moon.

① reached ② flowed ③ spread ④ lifted

- 5) 父は私を抱き上げて肩に乗せた。

Father ( ) me onto his shoulder.

① reached ② spread ③ lifted ④ hung

- 6) 彼らは新しい監督を雇った。

They ( ) a new manager.

① prayed ② designed ③ hired ④ married

- 7) ハリーはジェシーと結婚した。

Harry got ( ) to Jessie.

① hired ② married ③ prayed ④ designed

- 8) 彼女は病気のようにだ。

It ( ) that she is sick.

① trusts ② seems ③ cheers ④ expects

- 9) 外国に住むなんて想像できない。

I can't ( ) living in a foreign country.

① imagine ② trust ③ cheer ④ wish

- 10) 彼を信用するべきだ。

You should ( ) him.

① seem ② trust ③ imagine ④ wonder

11) その工場は原料を使い果たしてしまった。

The factory used up all its raw ( ).

- ① products ② materials ③ profits ④ costs

12) 私は狭い道路に車を止めた。

I parked the car on a ( ) road.

- ① rough ② sharp ③ wide ④ narrow

13) ライオンは鋭いつめを持っている。

Lions have ( ) claws.

- ① square ② rough ③ narrow ④ sharp

14) トムは悲しそうに首を横に振った。

Tom ( ) his head sadly.

- ① blew ② rolled ③ shook ④ hid

15) 日本人は大量の魚を食べる。

Japanese eat a large ( ) of fish.

- ① rate ② figure ③ quarter ④ amount

16) 出生率の低さは大きな問題である。

The low birth ( ) is a big problem.

- ① quarter ② amount ③ figure ④ rate

17) このスマートフォンはなんて薄くて軽いんだろう。

How ( ) and light this smartphone is!

- ① thin ② flat ③ thick ④ broad

18) 厚いコートを着るべきだ。

You should wear a ( ) coat.

- ① thin ② thick ③ broad ④ flat

19) 私は星の動きを研究している。

I study the ( ) of the stars.

- ① effort ② movement ③ result ④ effect

20) 彼は太陽が地球の周りを回っていると主張した。

He ( ) the sun went around the earth.

- ① offered ② explained ③ claimed ④ discussed

21) 母は毎日薬を飲みます。

Mother takes ( ) every day.

- ① claim ② exercise ③ medicine ④ pain

22) その薬のおかげで彼女の病気は治った。

Because of the ( ), her disease was cured.

- ① food ② exercise ③ pain ④ drug

23) けがをしたネコはまだ生きていた。

The injured cat was still ( ).

- ① serious ② clever ③ alive ④ terrible

24) そのビンはほとんどからだった。

The bottle was almost ( ).

- ① serious ② alive ③ empty ④ terrible

25) 地球温暖化は深刻な問題です。

Global warming is ( ) problem.

- ① an empty ② a serious ③ a terrible ④ an alive

26) 昨日高速道路でひどい事故があった。

There was a ( ) accident on the freeway yesterday.

- ① clever ② foreign ③ terrible ④ serious

27) 彼女は旅仲間だ。

She is my traveling ( ).

- ① companion ② neighbor ③ firm ④ department

28) ムーア氏は3つの外国語が話せる。

Mr. Moore can speak three ( ) languages.

- ① social ② foreign ③ modern ④ professional

29) 人間は自然の一部である。

( ) beings are part of nature.

- ① Social ② Local ③ Human ④ Modern

30) 今日の論題は社会問題です。

Today's topic is ( ) problems.

- ① cheap ② modern ③ professional ④ social

31) そんな品物を買うのはお金のむだだ。

Buying such goods is a ( ) of money.

- ① duty ② waste ③ trouble ④ society

32) 私は事故についての情報を知らなかった。

I didn't have the ( ) about the accident.

- ① trouble ② waste ③ information ④ prize

33) 私は短期間ハワイに住んでいた。

I was living in Hawaii for a short ( ) of time.

- ① future ② moment ③ past ④ period

34) トムはジェーンの意見を支持した。

Tom ( ) Jane's opinion.

- ① served ② supported ③ shared ④ depended

35) トムは近所の人と車を共用している。

Tom ( ) the car with his neighbors.

- ① depends ② shares ③ supports ④ serves

36) 君の未来は君次第だ。

Your future ( ) on you.

- ① belongs ② shares ③ supports ④ depends

37) 走るより歩くほうが好きだ。

I ( ) to walk rather than run.

- ① prefer ② hate ③ like ④ depend

38) 彼女は私を嫌っていると思う。

I think she ( ) me.

- ① likes ② prefers ③ supports ④ hates

39) マイケルはありふれた名前だ。

Michael is a ( ) name.

- ① general ② public ③ common ④ private

40) 個人情報自分たちで守らないといけない。

We have to protect our ( ) information by ourselves.

- ① normal ② personal ③ public ④ common

41) 明日は行けません。代わりに日曜に行きます。

I can't go tomorrow. I'll go on Sunday ( ).

- ① however ② anyway ③ instead ④ otherwise

42) 彼女はちょっとした誤りを犯した。

She made a small ( ).

- ① success ② error ③ mystery ④ trick

43) モニカはビジネスで成功を収めた。

Monica achieved ( ) in business.

- ① trick ② error ③ mystery ④ success

44) この果物はメロンというよりモモのような味がする。

This fruit tastes like a peach ( ) than a melon.

- ① rather ② further ③ quite ④ nearly

45) それはとても長いお話でした。

That was ( ) a long story.

- ① nearly ② rather ③ further ④ quite

46) このクラスのほとんどすべての生徒がボランティア活動をしている。

( ) all the students in this class are doing volunteer work.

- ① Quite ② Nearly ③ Rather ④ Further

47) 彼は私が言ったことが理解できなかった。

He ( ) to understand what I said.

- ① failed ② lay ③ missed ④ suffered

48) 彼女はうそを言っていないと私は思った。

I didn't think she was ( ).

- ① failing ② missing ③ lying ④ hurting

49) 彼女は減給を経験した。

She ( ) a fall in income.

- ① failed ② hurt ③ missed ④ suffered

50) この問題は確かに簡単ではない。

This problem is ( ) not easy.

- ① certainly ② probably ③ perhaps ④ surely

51) 彼らはその植物を育てるために新しい方法を用いた.

They used a new (        ) to grow the plants.

- ① plenty ② choice ③ method ④ sort

52) 単語を正しい順に並べなさい.

Put the words in the correct (        ).

- ① order ② sort ③ state ④ manner

53) このレポートを仕上げる時間はたくさんある.

I have (        ) of time to finish this report.

- ① choice ② method ③ state ④ plenty

54) 彼らは次回の会議のための時間を決めた.

They (        ) a time for the next meeting.

- ① suited ② received ③ arranged ④ managed

55) そのセーターは私に合わなかった.

The sweater didn't (        ) me.

- ① deal ② fit ③ remove ④ arrange

56) 私は何とかいい職を得た.

I (        ) to get a good job.

- ① prepared ② removed ③ managed ④ received

57) どうやってそれらの問題を処理しますか.

How do you (        ) with those problems?

- ① fit ② prepare ③ remove ④ deal

58) ジャックは彼女に優れたユーモアの感覚 [センス] を感じた.

Jack found in her a great (        ) of humor.

- ① sense ② attention ③ demand ④ sight

59) ベスはジョージが言ったことに注意を払わなかった.

Beth didn't pay (        ) to what George said.

- ① sense ② sight ③ interest ④ attention

60) 医者はそのイヌをベッドに寝かせた.

The doctor (        ) the dog on the bed.

- ① laid ② raised ③ lifted ④ spread

61) トムは力もちで優しい.

Tom is strong and ( ).

- ① wise ② fair ③ gentle ④ active

62) 人生はいつも公平とはかぎらない.

Life is not always ( ).

- ① gentle ② positive ③ fair ④ active

63) 問題を議論するときは話し手に対し誠実であるべきだ.

You should be ( ) with the speaker when discussing the issue.

- ① honest ② gentle ③ positive ④ wise

64) 図書館は多くの場合においてとても役に立つ.

Libraries are very helpful in many ( ).

- ① conditions ② dangers ③ matters ④ cases

65) 彼はスピーチの主題として父親の思い出を選んだ.

He chose memories of his father as the ( ) of his speech.

- ① mistake ② condition ③ subject ④ role

66) 消滅の危機に瀕している言語もある.

Some languages are in ( ) of disappearing.

- ① danger ② condition ③ matter ④ subject

67) 鈴木先生は生徒の人数を数えた.

Mr. Suzuki ( ) the number of students.

- ① collected ② caused ③ counted ④ added

68) 琵琶湖では外来の魚が問題を生んでいる.

Foreign fish are ( ) problems in Lake Biwa.

- ① creating ② counting ③ adding ④ collecting

69) 私はその靴の形が好きです.

I like the ( ) of the shoes.

- ① bottom ② position ③ degree ④ shape

70) 箱はジャガイモでいっぱいだった.

The box was ( ) with potatoes.

- ① counted ② filled ③ contained ④ added

71) ティムはいつもより早く起きた。

Tim got up earlier than ( ).

- ① chief ② usual ③ certain ④ aware

72) 主な問題はお金だ。

The ( ) problem is money.

- ① chief ② certain ③ usual ④ aware

73) 彼女は自分の意見を表現した。

She ( ) her opinion.

- ① contained ② suggested ③ expressed ④ discussed

74) 私は彼女にその本を読むように提案した。

I ( ) that she should read the book.

- ① suggested ② contained ③ explained ④ promised

75) ハリス氏はその問題を解決した。

Mr. Harris ( ) the problem.

- ① allowed ② proved ③ solved ④ discovered

76) 乗客の数は40人に制限されている。

The number of passengers is ( ) to forty.

- ① controlled ② remained ③ divided ④ limited

77) トムはその町を去るのだと思うと悲しくなった。

Tom was sad at the ( ) of leaving the town.

- ① opinion ② favor ③ decision ④ thought

78) その湖は泳ぐには危険だ。

The lake is ( ) to swim in.

- ① necessary ② similar ③ dangerous ④ direct

79) 実のところ私は彼を嫌いではない。

The ( ) is that I don't hate him.

- ① truth ② detail ③ value ④ importance

80) 人間は自然の調和 [バランス] を破壊している。

Human beings are destroying the ( ) of nature.

- ① balance ② difficulty ③ detail ④ value

81) 昨晚寝るのに苦労した.

I had ( ) sleeping last night.

- ① difficulty ② truth ③ meaning ④ importance

82) 彼は高等教育を受けなかった.

He didn't have a higher ( ).

- ① press ② sentence ③ education ④ conversation

83) かさを適切な場所に置きなさい.

Put your umbrella in the ( ) place.

- ① equal ② necessary ③ proper ④ basic

84) 1フィートは12インチに等しい.

One foot is ( ) to 12 inches.

- ① basic ② equal ③ proper ④ necessary

85) 私たちは学校で基本的なコンピュータの技術を学んだ.

We learned ( ) computer skills at school.

- ① necessary ② proper ③ correct ④ basic

86) 少年は彼女の名前を叫んだ.

The boy called ( ) her name.

- ① on ② back ③ out ④ for

87) 私は明日ビルを訪ねます.

I'll call ( ) Bill tomorrow.

- ① back ② out ③ for ④ on

88) 私は彼に追いつくことができなかった.

I couldn't catch ( ) with him.

- ① out ② on ③ up ④ for

89) サムはもうじきやって来ます.

Sam is coming ( ) soon.

- ① across ② out ③ along ④ about

90) 彼女は一晩中勉強し続けた.

She kept ( ) studying all through the night.

- ① up ② on ③ across ④ in

- 91) どうしたのですか。何か問題があるのですか。  
What's going ( )? Is there anything wrong?  
① on ② to ③ about ④ in
- 92) 彼は電話で話し続けた。  
He went ( ) talking on the phone.  
① up ② about ③ on ④ out
- 93) 私はカルチャーショックを経験した。  
I went ( ) culture shock.  
① about ② on ③ along ④ through
- 94) サリーは仕事を探している。  
Sally is looking ( ) a job.  
① for ② in ③ from ④ of
- 95) この雲は顔のように見える。  
This cloud looks ( ) a face.  
① after ② to ③ like ④ from
- 96) 私たちは父を尊敬しています。  
We look ( ) to our father.  
① up ② for ③ along ④ with
- 97) 私が通り過ぎるとき、彼は私をじっと見ていた。  
He was staring at me as I passed ( ).  
① forward ② by ③ up ④ in
- 98) 我々は別な方法を見つけようとした。  
We set ( ) to find another way.  
① at ② for ③ up ④ out
- 99) 彼らは新しい会社を設立した。  
They set ( ) a new company.  
① up ② for ③ of ④ to
- 100) 私は子どもの世話をした。  
I took care ( ) my children.  
① off ② in ③ of ④ for

**[2] ●イディオム NEXT STAGE PART3 [21章] 40題 [配点40点]**

[A] 次の各文の下線部に最も近い意味を持つ語句を、下の①～④から選びなさい。

- (1) Because she spoke in a low voice, I couldn't make out what she was saying.  
①understand ②summarize ③reject ④imitate 〈札幌学院大〉
- (2) They kept on walking for a while in silence.  
①disliked ②continued  
③avoided ④loved 〈東京家政大〉
- (3) Don't lose your temper. It won't help you.  
①feel disappointed ②get angry  
③catch cold ④be impolite 〈青山学院大〉
- (4) Mary came across some old letters while cleaning the room.  
①received ②lost ③delivered ④found 〈桃山学院大〉
- (5) I write down in my notebook what I think is interesting.  
①put down ②put up ③lay off ④hold up 〈日本工大〉
- (6) An attractive young woman waited on me in that restaurant.  
①stood up to ②stopped ③served ④kept 〈立命館大〉
- (7) The tourists put up at the hillside hotel.  
①stayed ②found ③built ④visited 〈日本工大〉
- (8) She'll get over the disease this time.  
①catch ②take ③recover from ④take in 〈拓殖大〉
- (9) I can dispense with your advice.  
①do without ②ask for ③get on with ④keep to 〈明治薬大〉
- (10) He made the most of his limited space in the dormitory when he was a college student.  
①utilized effectively ②created nearly all of  
③enjoyed very much ④decorated beautifully 〈立命館大〉
- (11) She put out the light and went to sleep.  
①returned ②extinguished ③moved ④presented 〈青山学院大〉

[B] 空所に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、下の①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。

- (12) Henry is putting (①behind ②aside ③over ④across) money for his trip.  
〈明海大〉
- (13) All at once everybody in the class burst (①to ②toward ③into ④for) laughter.  
〈亜細亜大〉
- (14) My mother forgot to add salt (①above ②to ③at ④off) the salad. 〈駒澤大〉
- (15) She (①gave ②put ③took ④made) advantage of her opportunity. 〈桜美林大〉

- (16) He was determined to (①come ②put ③get ④take) into practice everything he had learned on the training course. 〈大阪学院大〉
- (17) The United Kingdom consists (①in ②of ③for ④on) Great Britain and Northern Ireland. 〈東京薬大〉
- (18) John attributed his failure (①to ②by ③for ④in) his mother. 〈中京大〉
- (19) Now I see what you are (①expecting ②considering ③aiming ④thinking) at. 〈東京電機大〉
- (20) (①Work ②Put ③Catch ④Look) up the phrase in your dictionary. 〈西南学院大〉
- (21) It makes no (①distinction ②value ③difference ④aim) to her whether she lives in a city or in the country. 〈学習院大〉
- (22) A succession of late nights are beginning to (①tell off ②tell on ③tell from ④tell to) my health. 〈青山学院大〉
- (23) Please (①keep ②get ③look ④watch) an eye on my bag while I go and buy my ticket. 〈関西学院大〉
- (24) He (①had ②got ③took ④made) the trouble to send me the book. 〈梅花女子大〉
- (25) When Tom ate dessert with his fingers, his father told him to (①do ②act ③get ④behave) himself. 〈神田外大〉
- (26) I ordered those books (①by ②till ③with ④from) Germany. 〈亜細亜大〉
- (27) When marking your examination papers, the teacher will take your long illness (①on ②into ③to ④at) consideration. 〈愛知学院大〉
- (28) You can stay (①down ②up ③over ④in) till your mother comes home and then you must go to bed. 〈青山学院大〉
- (29) His composition (①grows ②throws ③appears ④leaves) much to be desired. 〈国土館大〉
- (30) The money I have now falls short (①to ②on ③by ④of) what I need. 〈青山学院大〉
- (31) Keep (①over ②in ③for ④off) the grass. 〈広島経大〉
- (32) My brother specializes (①in ②at ③of ④on) Ancient Greek history. 〈摂南大〉
- (33) His uncle left New York (①onto ②forward ③for ④into) Paris by plane yesterday. 〈京都学園大〉
- (34) It was raining so much every day that I exchanged my silk jacket (①to ②for ③by ④with) a cotton one. 〈武庫川女子大〉
- (35) It's been years since I asked you (①from ②for ③with ④of) any help. 〈センター試験〉

- (36) The giant panda at Ueno Zoo (①produced ②gave ③made ④had) birth to a cub. 〈東京電機大〉
- (37) Jim was extremely rude. He broke (①for ②up ③out ④in) on our conversation. 〈獨協大〉
- (38) When you leave your room, please (①do ②make ③have ④get) sure that the door is locked. 〈千葉商大〉
- (39) The people in this area still (①bring to ②cling to ③loyal to ④true to) their ancient traditions. 〈神奈川大〉
- (40) Christmas Day (①falls ②gets ③goes ④takes) on Thursday this year. 〈中央大〉

【3】 ●整除英作文 [配点 20 点]

日本語とほぼ同じ意味になるように ( ) 内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- (1) 人は病気になって、初めて健康のありがたさがわかるものです。  
You cannot ( of / health / appreciate / until / the worth ) you are ill. 〈九州産大〉
- (2) さよならも言わず、彼女がアメリカに行ってしまったのは変だと私は思いました。  
I thought ( for / that / America / strange / she / it / without saying / had left )  
good-bye. 〈東京家政大〉
- (3) トムは、その時まで計画の重要性について考えていなかったとわかって驚いた。  
( it / that / to / Tom / realize / surprised ) he hadn't thought about the importance of  
the plan until then. 〈小樽商大〉
- (4) どうか彼に、自分のためになるような本だけを読むようにと助言してください。  
Please advise him to read only such ( him / will / books / as / benefit ). 〈国士舘大〉
- (5) その国際会議は、明後日、開催される予定です。  
The ( after / be / conference / day / held / international / is / the / to ) tomorrow.  
〈愛媛大〉
- (6) 私たちが立ち去ろうとすると、ちょうどマシューがあいさつしてきた。  
We were ( about / Matthew / said / leave / to / when ) hello. 〈成蹊大〉
- (7) 私の兄はあなたよりも長時間働いていますが、お金はあなたほど稼いでいません。  
My brother works longer but doesn't earn ( money / as / do / as / you / much ). 〈関  
東学院大〉
- (8) 結婚するとなると、男は実際何を考えるものだろうか。  
( comes / married / when / to / it / getting ), what does a man really think? 〈玉川  
大〉
- (9) 英語と日本語では、主語の表現のされ方に言語的な違いがある。  
There is a linguistic ( in / expressed / difference / be / subjects / can / how ) in  
English and Japanese. 〈名古屋外大〉
- (10) 彼はそんな失礼なことを彼女に言うべきではない。  
He ( not / ought / say / to ) such a rude thing to her. 〈四天王寺大〉

**【4】 ●長文読解(実力問題) 客観式 [配点 40 点]**

次の文章を読み、下の問い(A・B)に答えよ。なお、文章の左にある(1)～(6)は段落の番号を表している。

**Listening Convenience and Sound Quality: Is There Another Priority?**

- (1) In 1877, Thomas Edison invented the phonograph, a new device that could record and play back sound. For the first time, people could enjoy the musical performance of a full orchestra in the convenience of their own homes. A few years later, Bell Laboratories developed a new phonograph that offered better sound quality; voices and instruments sounded clearer and more true-to-life. These early products represent two major focuses in the development of audio technology — making listening easier and improving the sound quality of the music we hear. The advances over the years have been significant in both areas, but it is important not to let the music itself get lost in all the technology.
- (2) Although the phonograph made listening to music much more convenient, it was just the beginning. The introduction of the car radio in the 1920s meant that music could be enjoyed on the road as well. Interest in portable audio really started to take off in the 1980s with the development of personal music players that allowed listeners to enjoy music through headphones while walking outside. These days, we are able to carry around hundreds of albums on small digital players and listen to them with tiny earphones.
- (3) Another factor affecting our enjoyment of music is its sound quality. In the 1950s, the term “high fidelity,” or “hi-fi” for short, was commonly used by companies to advertise recordings and audio equipment providing the highest possible quality of sound reproduction. Fidelity, meaning truthfulness, refers to recording and reproducing music that is as close as possible to the original performance. Ideally, if we listen to a recorded symphony with our eyes closed, we feel as if we were in a concert hall. Technological advances since the 1950s have resulted in modern recording techniques and playback equipment that allow listeners to come very close to the goals of high fidelity.
- (4) Walking into an electronics store today, consumers are faced with an amazing variety of audio technology. Someone looking for a portable system can choose from hundreds of different earphones, headphones, and digital players that come in a range of colors, shapes, and sizes. For audiophiles — music fans who see high fidelity as a priority — a different section of the store features a range of large speakers and heavy components, such as CD players and amplifiers, that often come at high prices. Faced with all this technology and so many choices, music fans often spend a great deal of time researching and making decisions about the right equipment for their listening needs.
- (5) Even after the equipment is bought, the advances in audio technology sometimes continue to take consumers’ attention away from the music itself. The convenience of portable systems lets

people listen to music while doing something else, like jogging in the park or commuting to work. In these settings, music may be partly lost in background noise, making it hard for the listener to concentrate on it. In another case, audiophiles may spend a considerable amount of time and energy testing and adjusting their combination of components to achieve the highest standard of fidelity.

- (6) With so much technology available, actually listening to music can sometimes feel like a secondary issue. We are lucky to be able to take our favorite recordings with us on the train to work, but if we listen to music while our attention is focused elsewhere, we miss much of its power. Likewise, although it is good to have access to high-quality equipment, if we worry too much about achieving perfect fidelity, technology itself comes between us and the music. Music is an amazing and powerful art form, and perhaps what is most important is to make time to sit and appreciate what we hear. Thanks to the genius of Edison and other inventors, the beauty of music is now more accessible than ever. It's up to us to stop and truly listen.

A 次の問い(問1～5)の□1～□5に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1 According to paragraph (1), Bell Laboratories' phonograph could □1 than Thomas Edison's.

- ① be built more quickly and cheaply
- ② be operated with less difficulty
- ③ play more musical instruments
- ④ reproduce sound more realistically

問2 In paragraph (3), the author suggests that today's best audio equipment □2.

- ① almost recreates the sound quality of a live concert
- ② is used to play live music in the best concert halls
- ③ makes recordings sound better than original performances
- ④ reproduces great performances from the 1950s

問3 According to paragraph (4), audiophiles are people who □3.

- ① care deeply about the quality of music reproduction
- ② perform in symphonies in good concert halls
- ③ prefer live concerts to recorded performances
- ④ work at shops that sell the best audio equipment

問 4 Based on paragraph (5), which of the following is true?

- ① Background noise often helps people concentrate on music.
- ② Portable audio systems tend to create background noise.
- ③ Setting up a hi-fi system can take a great amount of effort.
- ④ The busier people are, the more they appreciate music.

問 5 The author's main point in paragraph (6) is that .

- ① audiophiles tend to enjoy listening to music on portable devices
- ② convenience is an important factor in buying audio equipment
- ③ music is the primary consideration, regardless of technology
- ④ portable equipment will likely replace high-fidelity equipment

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※語彙リスト

第 1 パラグラフ

phonograph : 蓄音機

represent : 表す

significant : 重要である

第 3 パラグラフ

factor : 要因

affect : 影響を与える

fidelity : 忠実

ideally : 理想的には

第 4 パラグラフ

priority : 最優先

feature : 特集する

component : コンポ

第 5 パラグラフ

commute : 通勤する

setting : 状況

considerate : かなりの

第 6 パラグラフ

appreciate : 味わう

up to ~ : ~次第

問題はここまです。