

次の英文1～8の下線部(a)～(d)には、文法・語法・内容などの誤りを含むものが1つあります。その記号に○をつけなさい。

- 1 A recent study (a)found that Americans spend approximately 90 percent of their time indoors, (b)which the concentrations of some air pollutants can be (c)two to five times higher (d)than outdoors.
- 2 Now, after two decades (a)to live in Tokyo, I can say (b)with conviction that Japan has six reasons. The sixth begins when cedar trees across Japan (c)shed their pollen, blanketing the country in fine yellow dust that (d)inflames the eyes, noses, and throats of millions of residents.
- 3 The city of Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of Congo has (a)just 20,000 people in 1920. Today it has around 12 million people and (b)predicts to become Africa's second largest city with 75 million people (d)over the next fifty years.
- 4 Previous research (a)has shown that sharp reductions in (b)the amount of food consumed can help fish, rats and monkeys live longer. Now, some researchers have found that when (c)severely cut their daily intake of calories, they can slow their metabolism and (d)possibility also the aging process.
- 5 (a)By creating a statistical model (b)based on data from the past 50 years and incorporating factors including population decrease, urbanization trends and changes in transportation and communication costs, Tomoya Mori, professor of Kyoto University, (c)having simulated how Japanese cities might look in 2120 when the population is expected to — in the worst-case scenario — plunge to less than (d)a third of what it is today.
- 6 Everyone knows what (a)is supposed to happen when two Englishmen who have never met before come (b)face to face in a railway compartment — they start talking about the weather. In some cases this may simply be because they happen to find the subject interesting. Most people, (c)though, are not particularly interested in analyses of climatic conditions. So there must be other reasons for conversations of this kind. One explanation is that it can often be quite (d)embarrassed to be alone in the company of someone you are not acquainted with and not speak to him.

7 Some people travel on business, some <sup>(a)</sup>in search of health. But it is neither the sickly, nor the men of affairs <sup>(b)</sup>who fill the Grand Hotels and the pockets of their owners. It is those who travel 'for pleasure,' as the phrase goes. <sup>(c)</sup>Whether Epicurus, who never travelled except when he was banished, sought in his own garden, our tourists seek abroad. And do they find their happiness? Those who frequently visit tourist resorts must often find this question, <sup>(d)</sup>with a tentative answer in the negative, fairly forced upon them.

8 The ability to give a name to everything often passes for education. It is a common belief that to be able to name something is to know it; to define something is to have a "true understanding" of it. Neither assumption is correct, of course. There are dull and pedantic individuals who have large vocabularies, while there are <sup>(a)</sup>imaginary, perceptive individuals whose vocabularies are limited. Despite such evidence, the belief persists that the more you can name the more you know. Naming itself is not a problem. <sup>(b)</sup>For naming is the basis of language. <sup>(c)</sup>Rather, it is the erroneous attitudes about naming and the exaggerated influence of names that are sometimes problematic. Among the common mistaken attitudes about names is that of <sup>(d)</sup>each "thing" having only one correct name.