

大学入試  
実戦英語  
英文法・語法

# もくじ

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## 第1章

## 短文完成問題

## 1 選択完成問題

## 基礎問題

1-1

次の各文の空所に入る最も適当なものをそれぞれ下記の1～4から1つずつ選び、その番号を答えなさい。  
(解答・解説は別冊の p. 2)

- (1) When and where did you ( ) to know her?  
1. arrive      2. become      3. come      4. reach
- (2) I was born and brought ( ) in Tokyo.  
1. off      2. on      3. over      4. up
- (3) What do the letters UFO ( ) for?  
1. denote      2. represent      3. show      4. stand
- (4) Gold is heavier and more valuable than any ( ) metal.  
1. all      2. another      3. every      4. other
- (5) She is ( ) cheating in examinations.  
1. above      2. over      3. under      4. up
- (6) The sight was beautiful ( ) description.  
1. across      2. behind      3. beyond      4. over      (千葉商大-商経-経済)

1-2

次の各文の空所を補うのにもっとも適当な語を(a)～(d)の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。  
(解答・解説は別冊の p. 2)

- (1) To be frank ( ) you, I don't like the way you talk.  
(a) on      (b) with      (c) by      (d) at
- (2) Strawberries are made ( ) jam.  
(a) of      (b) in      (c) from      (d) into
- (3) He didn't feel ( ) ease in the strange surroundings.  
(a) in      (b) with      (c) on      (d) at
- (4) His composition is ( ) from mistakes.  
(a) free      (b) beyond      (c) far      (d) nothing
- (5) Jane can play the violin, not to ( ) the guitar.  
(a) speak      (b) say      (c) talk      (d) mention      (聖心女大)

1-3

次の英文を完成させるために、空所に入れる最も適切な語(句)を、それぞれ1~4の中から選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 2)

- (1) Would you like to have ( ) coffee?  
1. any            2. some            3. a few            4. a little
- (2) You must finish your work ( ) tomorrow morning.  
1. by              2. until            3. at                4. from
- (3) Put the food into the icebox so that it ( ) not go bad.  
1. may            2. must            3. ought to        4. have to
- (4) Yokohama is noted ( ) its harbor.  
1. for             2. with            3. by                4. in                (東海大-文)

1-4

次の各文の空所を補うのに、最も適当なものを下から選び、記号で答えなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 2)

- (1) The ( ) half of this book is more interesting than the former half.  
a. late            b. later            c. latter            d. lately
- (2) Please ( ) me to ask you some questions.  
a. excuse        b. permit        c. let                d. pardon
- (3) The girl closely ( ) my dead mother.  
a. resembles    b. resembles of    c. resembles to    d. resembles with
- (4) The teacher told them ( ) in the river.  
a. don't swim    b. not to swim    c. to not swim    d. to swim not

(玉川大-文-英米文)

1-5

次の文を正しく構成するよう、( )の中の単語を1つ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 3)

- (1) Wine is made (1. of 2. off 3. from 4. to 5. by) grapes.
- (2) She put her glasses (1. on 2. forward 3. off 4. under 5. through).
- (3) He is taller than I am (1. at 2. for 3. by 4. with 5. in) 3 cm.
- (4) Few children prefer work (1. and 2. for 3. to 4. at 5. with) play.
- (5) Many die (1. because 2. for 3. at 4. by 5. of) cancer.
- (6) What did you do (1. to 2. off 3. by 4. from 5. with) the money you made?
- (7) We set (1. away 2. in 3. up 4. out 5. toward) for London.
- (8) Let's turn (1. around 2. against 3. away 4. off 5. over) the page.

(東洋大-法)

1-6

次の各文の空所に入れるのに最も適するものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから1つずつ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 3)

- (1) Two people were ahead ( ) us, and traveling fast.  
① in            ② with            ③ of            ④ from
- (2) It is no use ( ) over spilt milk.  
① crying       ② cry            ③ cries       ④ cried
- (3) He ( ) his parents when he was sixteen years old.  
① has lost      ② had lost      ③ loses       ④ lost
- (4) This is ( ) was called the Norman Conquest.  
① which       ② what          ③ that        ④ whichever
- (5) You couldn't turn the heat off ( ) the system was operating.  
① as far as     ② so far as     ③ as much as ④ as long as
- (6) As these trees grow tall, they ( ) the grass of light.  
① steal        ② rob            ③ take        ④ prevent
- (7) Yesterday Mary gave me a book the cover ( ) was blue.  
① what        ② which        ③ of which    ④ that
- (8) The player got his arm ( ) while playing football.  
① to be broken ② to have broken ③ breaking    ④ broken
- (9) I'm looking forward to ( ) you in London.  
① seen        ② seeing       ③ see          ④ saw
- (10) I've never been to New York, and my sister hasn't, ( ).  
① neither     ② either        ③ too          ④ both
- (11) A dolphin is ( ) a fish than a dog is.  
① no more     ② no less       ③ more or less ④ much less
- (12) Do you believe ( ) ghosts?  
① with        ② to            ③ in            ④ of
- (13) He knows German and French, to say ( ) of English.  
① anything    ② nothing      ③ not at all   ④ more than
- (14) ( ) it ever so humble, there's no place like home.  
① Being      ② Be            ③ Is            ④ Are
- (15) So far as his eyes were ( ), the boy was already an old man.  
① distinguished ② limited      ③ concerned   ④ thought
- (16) You are the only man in the world ( ) I can call my friend.  
① whose      ② which        ③ that        ④ what        (桜美林大-文-英米文)

**1-7** 各文の空所に入れる適切なものを1つずつ選びなさい。(解答・解説は別冊のp.3)

- (1) We don't feel like ( ) on such a hot day.  
 1. working      2. to work      3. to be working      4. to have worked
- (2) A few of the members could make themselves ( ) in Japanese.  
 1. understand      2. understood      3. understanding      4. to understand
- (3) ( ) of what I have read made me happy.  
 1. Few      2. Many      3. Much      4. A few
- (4) ( ) you like it or not, you should be here by eight tomorrow morning.  
 1. Either      2. Since      3. Whether      4. Even if
- (5) ( ) on earth did you go there last night?  
 1. What      2. Where      3. Who      4. Why
- (6) ( ) from this point of view, the matter is not as serious as people generally think.  
 1. Seen      2. As seeing      3. As to see      4. Having seen
- (7) This is Bill. We ( ) good friends since our childhood.  
 1. are      2. had been      3. would be      4. have been
- (8) They have two daughters. One is still single, and ( ) is married.  
 1. other      2. another      3. the other      4. the another
- (9) I am not ( ) concerned about the result.  
 1. at least      2. in least      3. at the least      4. in the least
- (10) There will come a time when you'll be sorry for ( ) you've said.  
 1. what      2. when      3. where      4. which (京都産大-理)

**1-8** 次の英文の空欄に最も適した語句を、1～4の中から1つずつ選びなさい。(解答・解説は別冊のp.4)

- (1) I speak ( ) German nor French.  
 1. neither      2. either      3. both      4. some
- (2) I could hear my name ( ).  
 1. call      2. to call      3. calling      4. called
- (3) I can't get used to ( ) in the big city.  
 1. live      2. lived      3. living      4. be living
- (4) She is no longer ( ) she used to be.  
 1. which      2. who      3. what      4. that (北海学園大-経)

## 標準問題

1-9

次の(1)~(10)の文の空所に最も適する語(句)を、それぞれ下記の1~5の中から1つずつ選びなさい。(解答・解説は別冊のp.4)

- (1) There were quite a ( ) interesting things to see.  
1. many    2. number    3. plenty    4. few    5. much
- (2) You are the ( ) person I would have expected to see here.  
1. surprising    2. rare    3. wrong    4. least    5. last
- (3) He finished the job at the ( ) of his health.  
1. expense    2. consumption    3. loss    4. ruin    5. break
- (4) Always keep a bucket of water handy, ( ) fire.  
1. unless    2. in case of    3. to prepare    4. ready on    5. in place of
- (5) We don't ( ) the students to have visitors after ten o'clock.  
1. allow    2. prevent    3. let    4. forgive    5. make
- (6) His condition was, if ( ), worse than in the morning.  
1. at all    2. ever    3. something    4. anything    5. possibly
- (7) You must ( ) his age into account.  
1. make    2. take    3. put    4. consider    5. offer
- (8) If you dress like that at your age, you'll ( ) a fool of yourself.  
1. make    2. think    3. turn    4. be    5. prove
- (9) War broke ( ) when the treaty was ignored.  
1. in    2. through    3. open    4. away    5. out
- (10) Please ( ) in to see us next time you come to London.  
1. push    2. send    3. drop    4. get    5. set (成蹊大-経)

1-10

次の各文の空所に入る最も適当な語を下記の1~7から選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊のp.4)

- (1) The train arrived at 9:50 ( ) the minute.
- (2) He was ( ) himself with rage when he heard the bad news.
- (3) I was accused ( ) stealing money from her, but in fact it was the other way round.
- (4) Everyone reported him to be the best man ( ) the job.  
1. above    2. beside    3. for    4. into  
5. of    6. till    7. to (中央大-文)

1-11

次の(1)~(10)の英文の \_\_\_ 部分に入れるのに最も適当な語句を、それぞれ下の(a)~(d)の中から1つずつ選びなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 4)

- (1) This CD player needs \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) of repair      (b) repairing      (c) be repaired      (d) of reparation
- (2) It is high time you \_\_\_\_\_ a new enterprise.  
 (a) start      (b) started      (c) will start      (d) will have started
- (3) The playground is full of puddles. It \_\_\_\_\_ last night.  
 (a) should have rained      (b) cannot have rained  
 (c) ought have rained      (d) must have rained
- (4) I have so \_\_\_\_\_ money with me now that I cannot treat you to dinner.  
 (a) a little      (b) little      (c) few      (d) a few
- (5) \_\_\_\_\_, the baseball game was canceled.  
 (a) Being rainy weather      (b) As being rainy weather  
 (c) The weather being rainy      (d) Because the weather being rainy
- (6) She is the most attractive woman I \_\_\_\_\_ met.  
 (a) have had      (b) never have      (c) have never      (d) have ever
- (7) Never \_\_\_\_\_ such an interesting story.  
 (a) I have read      (b) have I read      (c) have read I      (d) read I have
- (8) Hiroshi's undergone the medical examination already, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 (a) isn't he      (b) doesn't he      (c) hasn't he      (d) didn't he
- (9) He said he was unmarried, \_\_\_\_\_ was not true.  
 (a) it      (b) that      (c) what      (d) which
- (10) He \_\_\_\_\_ my dead father.  
 (a) was remembered of      (b) remembers me of  
 (c) reminds me of      (d) was reminded me of (法政大-経済)

1-12

各文の空所に最も適した語を補い、その記号を答えなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 5)

- (1) The rise in house prices ( ) him to sell his house at a big profit.  
 a. directed      b. enabled      c. handed      d. got
- (2) I don't think her grammar is ( ) standard.  
 a. beyond      b. on to      c. under      d. up to
- (3) She has so big an appetite that she eats four eggs ( ).  
 a. at a time      b. at once      c. at the time      d. on time (津田塾大-英文)

1-13

次の文(1)~(10)の空所を補うのに適当な動詞を、下の(a)~(l)から選んで記号で答えなさい。  
(解答・解説は別冊の p. 5)

- (1) It is difficult to ( ) up with Japan in the production of cars.
  - (2) I'm not sure if George will ( ) to this idea.
  - (3) I have to ( ) in my new shoes.
  - (4) You mustn't ( ) in to their demands.
  - (5) John never does any more work than he can ( ) .
  - (6) Who will ( ) after the baby while they are away?
  - (7) I'm trying to ( ) in touch with her sister.
  - (8) The Democrats chose Mondale to ( ) against Reagan.
  - (9) The carpet and the curtain ( ) well together.
  - (10) You should work faster to ( ) up for the lost time.
- (a) break      (b) catch      (c) get      (d) give  
(e) go      (f) help      (g) live      (h) look  
(i) make      (j) run      (k) set      (l) take

(聖心女大-文)

1-14

各文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ a ~ d のうちから 1 つずつ選びなさい。  
(解答・解説は別冊の p. 5)

- (1) Mark Twain and Samuel Clemens were ( ) and the same person.  
a. one      b. each      c. both      d. two
- (2) He suddenly ( ) up the phone while I was speaking.  
a. shut      b. hung      c. cut      d. hang
- (3) I ( ) my uncle in Honolulu next summer.  
a. think to visit      b. think of visiting  
c. am thinking to visit      d. am thinking of visiting
- (4) I should say this is ( ) question.  
a. too simple      b. a too simple      c. too a simple      d. too simple a
- (5) ( ) student has failed the test.  
a. A good many      b. Many a      c. A great many      d. A lot many
- (6) Take this medicine in ( ) you get sick.  
a. case      b. time      c. way      d. emergency

(関西学院大-文)

1-15

次の(1)~(8)の英文の空所を補うのに最も適当なものをA~Dの中から1つ選び、その記号を答えなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p.5)

- (1) The Joneses used to pay their servant (A. in B. for C. by D. on) the week.
- (2) You (A. need not to B. must C. should D. cannot) be too careful in choosing your friends.
- (3) I did not even speak to her, (A. much less B. still more C. much more D. less than) discuss your personal problems with her.
- (4) (A. Left B. Leaving C. On leaving D. To leave) to himself, John might have been at a loss what to do.
- (5) "Can you (A. supply B. stay C. spare D. stand) me a few minutes? I need your advice."
- (6) All living things on earth depend on one (A. each B. other C. another D. others).
- (7) The children were afraid of the loud thunder during the bad (A. weather B. climate C. air D. atmosphere).
- (8) Robots are very much (A. alike B. like C. similar D. resemble) people in some ways.

(昭和女大)

1-16

次の( )内に最も適当なものを、1~4から選びなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p.6)

- (1) Yukiko left no letter ( ).  
1. unanswered    2. unanswering    3. to answer    4. answering
- (2) Ken was very foolish ( ) out in this storm.  
1. go    2. to going    3. of going    4. to go
- (3) Tom is ( ) than honest.  
1. clever    2. more clever    3. cleverer    4. the cleverer
- (4) The population of Osaka is larger than ( ) Kobe.  
1. one of    2. the one of    3. population    4. that of
- (5) Foolish ( ) he may be, John is kind at heart.  
1. as    2. since    3. that    4. if
- (6) It is ( ) that an experienced person will do better than someone without experience.  
1. needless for saying    2. needless to say  
3. needless in saying    4. needless saying

(四天王子国際仏教大)

**1-17** 空所に入れるのに最も適切な語(句)をそれぞれイ～ホの中から1つ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 6)

- (1) Could you lend me some money? I'm very ( ) of cash at the moment.  
 イ. down    ロ. scare    ハ. short    ニ. empty    ホ. lacking
- (2) You may borrow as many books as you like, provided you have them checked by ( ) is at the desk.  
 イ. whoever    ロ. who    ハ. whom    ニ. which    ホ. what
- (3) Jane took someone else's coat from the cloakroom by ( ).  
 イ. fortune    ロ. error    ハ. forgetfulness  
 ニ. mistake    ホ. miss
- (4) My application for a job was ( ).  
 イ. held down    ロ. let down    ハ. put down  
 ニ. turned down    ホ. pulled down
- (5) She turned up at the party dressed in the ( ) style.  
 イ. last    ロ. final    ハ. fashion  
 ニ. latest    ホ. actual

(専修大-商-商業)

**1-18** 次の英文を完成するために( )内の1つを選びなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 6)

- (1) We made use (1. of 2. from 3. for 4. with 5. on) this opportunity.
- (2) I can't put (1. on 2. out 3. down 4. over 5. up) with his temper any longer.
- (3) If the cat gets hold (1. on 2. over 3. after 4. of 5. for) the bird, he will kill it.
- (4) A good idea came (1. after 2. across 3. along 4. near 5. by) my mind.
- (5) The boys spoke well (1. along 2. up 3. across 4. down 5. of) their kind master.
- (6) To begin (1. at 2. in 3. on 4. by 5. with), he is too young and unskilled.
- (7) He is dying (1. for 2. to 3. after 4. with 5. on) a cup of water.
- (8) He worked hard to catch up (1. with 2. at 3. for 4. after 5. by) the rest of the class.

(東洋大-法)



1-21

各文の( )内に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれA～Dのうちから1つずつ  
 選びなさい。(解答・解説は別冊のp. 7)

- (1) ( ) you can do for my sick grandmother would be appreciated.  
 A. Anything B. Anytime C. Anyone D. Anyway
- (2) The boy remained silent too long; everybody wondered what was ( ) with him.  
 A. matter B. problem C. wrong D. fault
- (3) I'm not worried about anything ( ) the money.  
 A. more B. except C. less D. mainly
- (4) I won't enter the room until it ( ) cleaned.  
 A. is clearly B. has been properly C. will be clearly D. has properly
- (5) It was a beautiful, sunny day. The weather couldn't have been ( ) for a picnic.  
 A. worse B. worst C. better D. best
- (6) Our company doesn't discriminate but employs people ( ) their sex or race.  
 A. regardless of B. because of C. according to D. in favor of
- (7) People differ ( ) the circumstances ( ) which they study a foreign language.  
 A. in / among B. in / under C. from / among D. from / under
- (8) A week ( ) today we were in Kyushu.  
 A. ago B. later C. before D. from
- (9) The man is ( ) of having a hand in the affair.  
 A. respected B. expected C. inspected D. suspected
- (10) ( ) a little more luck, I could have finished reading the assignment much earlier.  
 A. In B. At C. With D. On
- (11) I often ( ) with my friends in America.  
 A. post B. contact C. correspond D. mail
- (12) Don't ( ) with him; let him have his way.  
 A. argue B. discuss C. persuade D. protest
- (13) I don't understand the problem; I could make neither head nor ( ) of it.  
 A. top B. tail C. end D. feet
- (14) Every morning I ( ) my watch by the station clock.  
 A. place B. change C. move D. set



**1-24** 各文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを a～d のうちから 1 つずつ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 8)

- (1) I phoned Mary, but the line was ( ). So I had to call again later.  
 a. busy      b. full      c. off      d. taken
- (2) Do you know John's father died ( ) a heart attack?  
 a. in      b. of      c. on      d. by
- (3) If you eat excessively, you will ( ) weight.  
 a. try on      b. get on      c. put on      d. have on
- (4) We are ( ) to be deceived by appearances.  
 a. easy      b. capable      c. like      d. likely
- (5) The music of Mozart is always ( ) to me.  
 a. happy      b. pleasing      c. glad      d. pleased
- (6) Hurry up! We're running ( ) time.  
 a. out of      b. out      c. off      d. of

(関西学院大-文)

**1-25** 空所に入れる最も適切な語(句)をア～オの中から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 8)

- (1) Karen went out to the nearby park ( ) relaxation.  
 ア. to      イ. for      ウ. with      エ. against      オ. on
- (2) When she heard the sad news, she ( ) tears.  
 ア. splashed into      イ. exploded out      ウ. brought on  
 エ. burst into      オ. broke out
- (3) You may get a high grade in English ( ) you work hard.  
 ア. provided      イ. only      ウ. but      エ. unless      オ. though
- (4) If you want to get a job with us, you must ( ) it by the end of this month.  
 ア. report to      イ. answer to      ウ. apply for  
 エ. reply for      オ. realize for
- (5) Nowadays students ( ) the costs of university education with its future value.  
 ア. celebrate      イ. earn      ウ. compare      エ. consume      オ. tend
- (6) The teacher didn't accept any of the five reports, because he found ( ) satisfactory.  
 ア. neither of them      イ. all of it      ウ. either of them  
 エ. neither of it      オ. none of them

(大東文化大-外国語)

**1-26** 次の各文の空所に入れるべき最も適当な語を選び、番号で答えなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 8)

- (1) Nobody has ( ) up with any good suggestions yet.  
 1. taken      2. got      3. made      4. come
- (2) We don't want to buy that car, but something rather ( ).  
 1. alike      2. resembling      3. similar      4. same
- (3) They always kept on good ( ) with their next-door neighbors for the children's sake.  
 1. wills      2. relation      3. friendship      4. terms (明治大-商)

**1-27** 次の各文の空所に入れるのに最も適当な語句を a～d から 1 つ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 9)

- (1) Rumor ( ) it that he was killed in the accident.  
 a. does      b. has      c. turns      d. makes
- (2) The accident deprived ( ).  
 a. him his sight      b. him of his sight  
 c. his sight of him      d. his sight from him
- (3) The weather forecast predicts whether it ( ) or not.  
 a. will rain      b. has rained      c. must rain      d. has been raining
- (4) This law has become quite out of date; it ( ) a long time ago.  
 a. should be abolished      b. had not been abolished  
 c. must have been abolished      d. should have been abolished
- (5) He could not help ( ) with his lot.  
 a. satisfying      b. being satisfying      c. be satisfied      d. being satisfied
- (6) Without oxygen, all animals ( ) long ago.  
 a. would be disappeared      b. would have disappeared  
 c. would be disappearing      d. would have been disappeared
- (7) ( ), I'd have told you about that.  
 a. Had I known it      b. Should I know it  
 c. Would I have it      d. Had I been known it
- (8) What are we here for ( ) the matter?  
 a. except discussing      b. but to discuss  
 c. unless discussing      d. not to discuss

(関西学院大-社会)

## 発展問題

1-28

次の(1)~(5)のそれぞれの空所を補うのに最も適当な語を、下記のイ~チから1つずつ選びなさい。ただし、同じものを反復して選んではいけない。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 9)

- (1) Hi, John! It's been some time since we met. What have you been ( ) to recently?
- (2) Mary, if you don't come in ( ) of the rain, you will catch a cold.
- (3) Don't worry about his insults. He has been bad-tempered ( ) ages.
- (4) I've had endless trouble ( ) this tape recorder. I must have had it repaired at least ten times.
- (5) After all the hardships you've been ( ), you should have a good rest, and then you will recover.

イ. about      ロ. by      ハ. for      ニ. out      ホ. since  
 へ. through      ト. up      チ. with

(立教大-文A)

1-29

次の( )内に最も適するものを、a~eのうちから1つずつ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 9)

- (1) We have been ( ) a spell of cold weather.  
 a. for      b. having      c. writing      d. broken      e. from
- (2) This work would do ( ) to a professional.  
 a. credit      b. without      c. well      d. badly      e. something
- (3) She is firmly ( ) to own a store of her own.  
 a. supposed      b. going      c. as      d. determined      e. minding
- (4) He hasn't been ( ) since he left the country.  
 a. heard from      b. listening to      c. informed of  
 d. cleared off      e. parted with
- (5) I little suspected that things would ( ) that way.  
 a. look ahead      b. go up      c. get to  
 d. turn out      e. get somewhere
- (6) She gave so witty ( ) that everyone burst out laughing.  
 a. and so      b. cheap humor      c. so interesting  
 d. detective story      e. an answer

(早大-理工)

**1-30** 各文の空所を補うのに最も適当な語を1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 10)

- (1) Let me ( ) down your address before I forget it.
- (2) She made me promise not to ( ) away where it was hidden.
- (3) We'd better ( ) for home before it starts to rain.
- (4) Crime and poverty often ( ) together.
- (5) The tennis finals ( ) off tomorrow.
- (6) How much does your business ( ) in each month?
- (7) Will you ( ) me a favor?
- (8) He told me that he was quite ( ) on leaving the job.

1. bring      2. come      3. do      4. give  
5. go      6. make      7. put      8. set

(慶大-理工)

**1-31** 次の(1)~(5)のそれぞれの空所を補うのに最も適当な語を、下のイ~チから1つずつ選びなさい。ただし、同じものを反復して選んではいけない。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 10)

- (1) I wonder what he has in ( ) with those people.
- (2) The family wouldn't give their father up for ( ).
- (3) Though praised in ( ), he was often criticized behind his back.
- (4) No one knows for ( ) when the problem will be solved.
- (5) Exhibitions of photographs have become very common of ( ).

- イ. certain      ロ. common      ハ. late      ニ. lost  
ホ. old      ヘ. particular      ト. private      チ. public

(立教大-社会)

**1-32** 次の a ~ d の語から、下線部に最も適切な語を1つ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 10)

- (1) He bought that house because his wife        a fancy to it.  
a. took      b. made      c. saw      d. read
- (2) He said he would lend me the money if I needed it, and he was as        as his word.  
a. similar      b. better      c. good      d. harsh
- (3) The political scandal was brought to        by two journalists.  
a. public      b. newspaper      c. day      d. light
- (4) He telephoned her on her birthday to        many happy returns of the day.  
a. wish      b. say      c. talk      d. review

(上智大-外国語)

**1-33** 各文の空所を埋めるのに最も適当なものを a～d から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 10)

- (1) To Bob's disappointment, several of those who had promised to help him afterwards backed ( ).  
 a. at            b. in            c. out            d. up
- (2) This old suit is just about done ( ); I shall have to get a new one.  
 a. by            b. for            c. through        d. under
- (3) Arnie, can you hold ( ) until help comes?  
 a. down        b. in            c. on            d. over
- (4) Karl Lange's record-breaking broad jump took the crowd's breath ( ).  
 a. around        b. away        c. down        d. over
- (5) You can always rely on Mr. Smith; he never ( ) you down.  
 a. buys        b. grants        c. lets        d. places        (早大・商)

**1-34** 各文の空所に入れるのに不適切な語句を a～d より 1 つ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 10)

- (1) We lived in America for a year. We ( ) an apartment there.  
 a. rented        b. had            c. leased        d. loaned
- (2) If you want to be on time, you ( ) be there by 11 o'clock.  
 a. should        b. have to        c. might        d. ought to
- (3) Helen is very ( ) about her daughter. She is often sick.  
 a. anxious        b. worried        c. concerned    d. cared
- (4) Because I didn't bring any ( ) clothes, I was always cold.  
 a. enough        b. winter        c. heavy        d. woolen
- (5) I don't like to go to the beach as my ( ) always gets sunburned.  
 a. skin            b. back            c. face            d. tissue
- (6) My parents went ( ) to England. They loved every minute of it.  
 a. on vacation    b. by ship        c. on cruise      d. by boat
- (7) Well, your ( ) is quite different from mine, but I respect it.  
 a. view            b. viewpoint      c. size            d. opinion
- (8) The dress I ordered from the department store won't be delivered ( ) next Monday.  
 a. within        b. till            c. until            d. before        (上智大・法)

**1-35** 各文の空所を補うのに最も適当な語句を選びなさい。 (解答・解説は別冊の p. 11)

- (1) There were about 200 ( ) asleep in the hotel when it went on fire.  
 1. audience    2. clients    3. guests    4. passengers
- (2) In this presentation, I am going to ( ) about recent problems in economics.  
 1. bring    2. consider    3. discuss    4. talk
- (3) This is to ( ) you of my address change. Please update your mailing list.  
 1. ask    2. inform    3. keep    4. write
- (4) Computer supplies are very expensive in Japan. Even this cable ( ) me 6,000 yen.  
 1. charged    2. cost    3. owed    4. paid
- (5) The price of books is getting ( ) these days.  
 1. cheaper    2. higher  
 3. more affordable    4. more expensive
- (6) John ordered the book ( ) the publisher in the United States.  
 1. from    2. in    3. to    4. with
- (7) The landlady asked Kitty to leave her apartment immediately, and she was quite at a loss ( ) where she would move.  
 1. as far    2. as to    3. for to    4. so much
- (8) The staff at the company tried to cover up the truth, but soon it came to ( ).  
 1. caution    2. knowledge    3. light    4. point
- (9) ( ) “No Smoking” signs, many people smoke in elevators.  
 1. Although    2. Despite    3. However    4. Whatever
- (10) Amy is ( ) in economics.  
 1. at her house    2. in the home    3. just home    4. right at home
- (11) Mary embarrassed her daughter ( ) so that she might teach her a lesson.  
 1. accidentally    2. by accident    3. on purpose    4. traditionally
- (12) If you really believe in your plan, take the ( ) and propose it at the next meeting.  
 1. adventure    2. ambition    3. initiative    4. way
- (13) This ( ) is for keeping valuables.  
 1. safe    2. safety    3. secret    4. underground
- (14) Her silence was ( ) rather than calming.  
 1. decreasing    2. quieting    3. softening    4. threatening

## ② 記述完成問題

# 基礎問題

**1-36** 次の各文の( )に適語を入れて、文の意味が通るようにしなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 11)

- (1) It is I who ( ) to blame.
- (2) The boy lost ( ) little money he had.
- (3) Do to ( ) as you would be done by.
- (4) I don't know ( ) to thank you sufficiently.
- (5) Will you be good ( ) to lend me the money?
- (6) He was so kind ( ) to take me to the station.
- (7) One more effort, ( ) you will finish it.
- (8) Make hay ( ) the sun shines.

(大阪学院大-法)

**1-37** 次の( )に適切な前置詞を入れなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 11)

- (1) Thank you very much ( ) your invitation.
- (2) We supplied them ( ) food and clothing.
- (3) This dress is made ( ) silk.
- (4) Japan is made up ( ) four large islands.
- (5) My hat is somewhat different ( ) yours.

(以上, 函館大)

(以上, 福井工大)

**1-38** 次の各文の空所に適切な前置詞をそれぞれ1つずつ入れなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 12)

- (1) A man is known ( ) the company he keeps.
- (2) Let's discuss the matter ( ) coffee.
- (3) It has rained for three days ( ) end.
- (4) She is quite indifferent ( ) her dress.
- (5) A coffee tree grows ( ) a height of thirty feet.
- (6) This tool proved to be good ( ) nothing.
- (7) We should refrain ( ) drinking and smoking.
- (8) The same is true ( ) the nation.
- (9) This rule can be applied ( ) every case.
- (10) His diligence resulted ( ) his success.

(関西学院大-社会)

## 標準問題

1-39 次の各文の( )に適当な1語を入れて文を完成しなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊のp.12)

- (1) It matters little ( ア ) you go out now ( イ ) tomorrow.
- (2) She returned safely ( ウ ) the immense joy ( エ ) her parents.
- (3) The stars in heaven looked as ( オ ) they ( カ ) diamonds.
- (4) The book which you lent me is ( キ ) difficult for me ( ク ) understand.
- (5) The car won't go because the engine is ( ケ ) ( コ ) order.

(東北学院大-経済)

1-40 次の(1)~(5)の英文を完成するのに、与えられた最初の文字に続けて書きなさい。単語はすべて7文字である。

(解答・解説は別冊のp.12)

- (1) He was given an award for displaying professional competence of the highest q in the rescue attempts.
- (2) She wished me many happy r on my birthday.
- (3) It is a his nature to punish the child.
- (4) D all my efforts, I will not have the report ready by Monday.
- (5) In court you have to tell the truth, the whole truth, and n but the truth.

(明治大-商)

1-41 各文の空所に適当な単語を1語ずつ補いなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊のp.12)

- (1) Try ( ) you may, you cannot possibly master English in a month or two.
- (2) No ( ) how stubborn you ( ) be, you have to follow the decisions made by the group so long as you belong to it.
- (3) The belief is commonly held ( ) cancer is an incurable disease.
- (4) There is no parent who does not wish ( ) his or her child's happiness.
- (5) The Japanese outlook ( ) foreign affairs today is strongly influenced by pacifism.
- (6) It is necessary ( ) students to choose their careers for themselves, but ( ) is more important, they should contribute to the welfare of their country.

(学習院大-文)

## 発展問題

**1-42** 次の各文の空所を補うのに最も適当な1語を書きなさい。(解答・解説は別冊のp.13)

- (1) We are apt to forget more and more ( ) time goes on.
- (2) It is not what you read but how you read it ( ) counts.
- (3) Some people do not seem to understand that they cannot have their own ( ) in everything.
- (4) Nobody knows how long it will take ( ) we know the cause of the explosion.
- (5) He will have read this book through ( ) the time you see him next.

(立教大-法)

**1-43** 次の各文の空所を補うのに最も適当な1語を書きなさい。(解答・解説は別冊のp.13)

- (1) It is one's effort that decides success or ( ).
- (2) Not only the opinions of the majority but also those of the ( ) must be considered.
- (3) When the demand exceeds the ( ), it will result in a rise in prices.
- (4) Like his talented brother, he is also ( ) at playing the piano.
- (5) In spite of his great wealth, he is not necessarily a ( ) man.
- (6) The purpose of this law is not to abolish or restrain, ( ) to preserve and enlarge freedom.
- (7) I have to continue working on the project ; ( ), it won't be finished in time.
- (8) Bring me my spectacles ; I cannot do ( ) them at all.
- (9) Two months have passed since he entered the hospital, but there is no ( ) that he will recover. (以上, 名古屋市大-経済B・医)
- (10) When I go out of the house, I lock the door as a matter of ( ).
- (11) If you cheat, you'll be found out ( ) or later.
- (12) I saw her for a moment but then ( ) sight of her in the crowd.
- (13) She's old enough to know ( ) than to take sweets from a strange man.
- (14) The teacher told us to ( ) the poem by heart.
- (15) He escaped ( ) run over by a hair's breadth.
- (16) ( ) all things into consideration, she was a happy girl. (以上, 山形大-医)

## 第2章

## 連立完成問題

## 基礎問題

2-1 次の(a)と(b)が同じ意味になるように空所に適当な1語を入れなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 14)

- (1) { (a) John speaks French best of all the boys in his class.  
(b) John speaks French ( ア ) than ( イ ) other boy in his class.
- (2) { (a) She left the house while they were absent.  
(b) She left the house ( ウ ) their ( エ ).
- (3) { (a) Tell me when and where you were born.  
(b) Tell me the time and the ( オ ) of your ( カ ).
- (4) { (a) Mike said to me, "Will you lend me some money?"  
(b) Mike ( キ ) me to lend ( ク ) some money.
- (5) { (a) Does this story interest you?  
(b) ( ケ ) you interested ( コ ) this story?

(東北学院大)

2-2

次の各組の(A)(B)の意味がほぼ同じになるように各空欄に入る適切な1語を書きなさい。  
ただし、それぞれ必ず最初に示した文字で始めること。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 14)

- (1) { (A) Why did he get angry?  
(B) What ( m ) him angry?
- (2) { (A) The driver greeted the lady and opened the door for her.  
(B) The driver greeted the lady, ( o ) the door for her.
- (3) { (A) It is useless crying over spilt milk.  
(B) It is ( n ) use crying over spilt milk.
- (4) { (A) Nothing is more important than to be honest.  
(B) To be honest is the ( m ) important thing. (以上, 大東文化大-外国語)
- (5) { (A) All at once the girl began to weep.  
(B) All of a ( s ) the girl began to weep.
- (6) { (A) It took the firemen three hours to extinguish the fire.  
(B) It took the firemen three hours to ( p ) out the fire.

(以上, 専修大-商-商)

2-3

次の各組の a の文の意味を b で表すように、b の ( ) 内に入れるべき語(1語)を書きなさい。(短縮形も1語と見なす) (解答・解説は別冊の p. 14)

- (1) a. He drinks heavily.  
b. He is a ( ) ( ).
- (2) a. He hoped to join the party, but did not.  
b. He hoped to ( ) ( ) the party.
- (3) a. This medicine will make you feel better.  
b. ( ) you ( ) this medicine, you will feel better.
- (4) a. Mary got sick two weeks ago. She is still in bed.  
b. Mary ( ) ( ) sick in bed for two weeks.
- (5) a. Is she a member of the volleyball club?  
b. Does she ( ) ( ) the volleyball club?
- (6) a. Ted talks very little.  
b. Ted is a man of ( ) ( ).
- (7) a. As soon as his father died, he took over his business.  
b. No ( ) had his father died ( ) he took over his business.
- (8) a. Our plane could not take off because of the snowstorm yesterday.  
b. The snowstorm kept our plane ( ) ( ) off yesterday.
- (9) a. I'm sorry he didn't follow my advice.  
b. I ( ) he ( ) followed my advice.
- (10) a. She proposed that we should go to the concert the following day.  
b. She said, "( ) go to the concert ( )." (昭和女大)

2-4

次の(1)~(4)のAとほぼ同じ意味になるように、Bの空所に最も適切な英語をそれぞれ1語入れなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 14)

- (1) A : What puzzled me was that she did not show up.  
B : I wondered ( ) she did not show up.
- (2) A : We have no choice but to compromise.  
B : We cannot ( ) but compromise.
- (3) A : You can contact me any time you have questions.  
B : If you have questions, feel ( ) to contact me.
- (4) A : Why did he come to Japan?  
B : What ( ) him to Japan? (専修大-経済)

2-5

各組の英文が同じ意味になるように空所を埋めるのに最も適当なものをA～Dより1つ選びなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 15)

- (1) { You are allowed to enter this room.  
You ( ) enter this room.  
A. must B. should C. may D. shall
- (2) { I would play tennis with him on Sundays.  
I ( ) play tennis with him on Sundays.  
A. wished to B. wanted to C. used to D. undertook to
- (3) { He said to me that I should have visited his uncle.  
He said to me that I ( ) have visited his uncle.  
A. could B. ought to C. used to D. might
- (4) { My father bought me this sweater.  
My father bought this sweater ( ) me.  
A. at B. for C. on D. with (駒沢大-経済-経済)

2-6

各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、空所に適語を入れなさい。答えは、与えられた文字で始まる大文字のアルファベットで書きなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 15)

- (1) { (a) The doctor told her that her son was safe.  
(b) The doctor told her that her son was out of (D ).
- (2) { (a) I found a five-dollar note by chance in the street.  
(b) I came (A ) a five-dollar note in the street.
- (3) { (a) When you first see him he might appear unfriendly.  
(b) At first (S ) he might appear unfriendly.
- (4) { (a) That bus never arrives on time.  
(b) That bus never arrives (P ).
- (5) { (a) I unexpectedly met my friend at the theater last night.  
(b) I (R ) into my friend at the theater last night.
- (6) { (a) You can keep the book because I have finished with it.  
(b) You can keep the book because I don't need it any (L ).
- (7) { (a) The president turned from politics to foreign affairs.  
(b) The president (P ) aside politics to turn to foreign affairs.

## 標準問題

**2-7** 両文の意味がほぼ等しくなるように、空所に1語を補いなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 15)

- (1) She seized the child's collar.  
=She seized the child (     ) the collar.
- (2) They are about to start.  
=They are (     ) the point of starting.
- (3) Her sorrow was very deep, but she became calm in the end.  
=Deep (     ) her sorrow was, she became calm in the end.
- (4) I am sure that a big accident has occurred.  
=(     ) must have been a big accident.
- (5) What must be said is something which I leave him to decide.  
=I must leave (     ) to him to decide what must be said. (小樽商大)

**2-8** 次の=で結んだ2つの英文が同じ意味を表すようにするには(     )内にどんな語(句)を入れたらよいか。最も適当なものを選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 15)

- (1) He finished his college education doing jobs.  
=He worked his way (     ) college.  
1. for            2. in            3. outside      4. through
- (2) We had no choice but to obey him.  
=There was no (     ) for it but to obey him.  
1. apology      2. help           3. possibility    4. right
- (3) Fine weather lasting like this, we may well expect a good harvest.  
=With this spell of fine weather, we have good (     ) to expect a good harvest.  
1. intent        2. mind           3. privilege     4. reason
- (4) Every time they saw the boy, they made fun of him.  
=They never saw the boy (     ) making fun of him.  
1. besides       2. in spite of    3. instead of    4. without
- (5) It was only when I met him that I understood his true intention.  
=I never understood his true intention (     ) I met him.  
1. after          2. since          3. until          4. whenever (日本大-理工)

2-9

次の(1)~(9)の各組の(a)と(b)の英文がそれぞれほぼ同じ意味になるように、空所に最もよく適合する語を1~5の中から1つずつ選びなさい。(解答・解説は別冊のp.15)

- (1) (a) A dog ran on the field while the game was being played.  
 (b) A dog ran on the field while the game was ( ) progress.  
 1. in            2. on            3. for            4. at            5. behind
- (2) (a) It may be frightening to do something with no help from others.  
 (b) Being ( ) your own may be a frightening experience.  
 1. in            2. for            3. on            4. by            5. of
- (3) (a) Jim is fixing his car.  
 (b) Jim is ( ) work on his car.  
 1. in            2. on            3. without       4. beside       5. at
- (4) (a) Some men kept booing the speakers until it was impossible to go on with the meeting.  
 (b) Some men kept interrupting the speakers, and finally broke ( ) the meeting.  
 1. out            2. up            3. for            4. after           5. through
- (5) (a) Many people don't like the new rule and are complaining about it.  
 (b) Many people are crying ( ) against the new rule.  
 1. up            2. for            3. over           4. down           5. out
- (6) (a) At night cars often crush small animals under their wheels.  
 (b) At night cars often run ( ) small animals.  
 1. out            2. through       3. up            4. over           5. off
- (7) (a) The complaint was not attended to.  
 (b) The complaint was set ( ).  
 1. ahead        2. beside        3. aside        4. behind       5. back
- (8) (a) "U.S.A." means "United States of America."  
 (b) The letters "U.S.A." stand ( ) "United States of America."  
 1. for            2. off            3. by            4. of            5. in
- (9) (a) She is only pretending to be sick.  
 (b) She isn't really sick. She is just putting ( ).  
 1. off            2. away           3. out            4. on            5. over

## 2-10

次の a, b 各組の文の意味が同じになるように、空所に適当な 1 語を補いなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 16)

- (1) a. Though he is wealthy, he is not happy.  
 b. ( ) ( ) his wealth, he is not happy.
- (2) a. I am disappointed that my friend is not here.  
 b. ( ) ( ) my friend were here.
- (3) a. I thought he might come, so I waited half an hour.  
 b. I waited half an hour, ( ) ( ) would come.

(南山大-外国語)

## 2-11

各組の A, B がほぼ同じ意味になるように下のイ~ヌの中から適切な語を 1 つ選び空所に入れなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 16)

- (1) A. He gave up smoking for his baby.  
 B. He ( ) smoking for his baby.
- (2) A. I dislike employing the lawyer because he is expensive.  
 B. My ( ) to employing the lawyer is that he is expensive.
- (3) A. He suffered a lot because of his youth.  
 B. His youth was a great ( ) to him.
- (4) A. It was his fate to be poor.  
 B. Poverty was his ( ).
- (5) A. She was absent from the meeting.  
 B. She ( ) herself from the meeting.

イ. absence    ロ. disadvantage    ハ. excused    ニ. lot    ホ. object  
 ヘ. objection    ト. pardoned    チ. quit    リ. stop    ヌ. superior

(武蔵大-人文-欧米文化)

## 2-12

各組の英文の意がほぼ同じになるように、それぞれの空所に指定された文字で始まる適切な 1 語を入れなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 16)

- (1) { You have only to push the button to start the machine.  
 (A ) you have to do to start the machine is push the button.
- (2) { The new medicine proved to be very effective.  
 The new medicine (t ) out to be very effective.
- (3) { It is not always easy to distinguish good from evil.  
 It is not always easy to (t ) good from evil.

(専修大-商-商)

**2-13** 次の各組の2つの文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、空所に1語を補いなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 16)

- (1) { I don't mind what he says.  
His words make no ( ) to me.
- (2) { It doesn't concern you.  
It's ( ) of your business.
- (3) { Some of us do, some of us don't.  
Not ( ) of us do.
- (4) { I won't allow you to do it.  
I won't ( ) you do it.

(明治大-文)

**2-14** 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、空所に1語ずつ補い、記入しなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 16)

- (1) { He may ( ) be against the plan.  
He has good reason to be against the plan.
- (2) { I wish you had been more careful.  
You ( ) ( ) ( ) more careful.
- (3) { She is quite as kind as her sister.  
She is ( ) ( ) kind than her sister.
- (4) { He is sure ( ) succeed.  
He will succeed ( ) fail.

(専修大-経済)

**2-15** 各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるよう、空所を埋めるのに最も適当なものをA~Dより1つ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 17)

- (1) { He answered her bluntly.  
He ( ) a blunt answer to her question.  
A. brought    B. gave    C. got    D. knew
- (2) { He was absent from the class.  
He stayed ( ) from the class.  
A. at    B. away    C. on    D. off
- (3) { You are to come here immediately.  
You ( ) come here immediately.  
A. might    B. ought    C. should    D. would

(駒沢大-経済-経済)

2-16

次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、下記に与えられた語の中から空所に入れるのに最も適当なものを選びなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 17)

- (1) { We have settled the matter temporarily.  
We have settled the matter for the ( ) being.
- (2) { As a result of the heavy rains, all our fields are flooded.  
As a result of the heavy rains, all our fields are under ( ).
- (3) { She still says that women are superior to men.  
She is still of the ( ) that women are superior to men.
- (4) { I mean what I say.  
I mean ( ).
- (5) { Yesterday I happened to meet him on the train.  
Yesterday I met him by ( ) on the train.
1. business                      2. chance                      3. occurrence  
4. opinion                        5. present                      6. river  
7. speech                        8. time                         9. truth  
10. water

(千葉商大-経済)

2-17

次の(1)~(6)について各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、( )の中に入れるべき1語を書きなさい。(短縮形は1語とみなす)(解答・解説は別冊の p. 17)

- (1) a. He failed in his examination last year, so he is taking it again in February.  
b. If he ( ) ( ) in his examination last year, he wouldn't be taking it again in February.
- (2) a. I'm not to blame, nor are you.  
b. You are ( ) ( ) to blame than I am.
- (3) a. With a little more money, he would not have gone bankrupt.  
b. If he ( ) ( ) a little more money, he would not have gone bankrupt.
- (4) a. Her pride would not allow her to ask him for help.  
b. She was ( ) ( ) to ask him for help.
- (5) a. He paid not more than ten thousand dollars.  
b. He paid ( ) ( ) ten thousand dollars.
- (6) a. She won't tell me where she lives.  
b. She won't tell me ( ) ( ).

(昭和女大)

**2-18** 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、( )内に適語を1語ずつ入れなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 17)

- (1) { It is almost impossible to distinguish between the two sisters.  
It is next ( イ ) impossible to tell one sister ( ロ ) the other.
- (2) { People say a swallow flies faster than any other bird.  
No ( イ ) bird is ( ロ ) to fly so fast as a swallow.
- (3) { When you see the mountain from a distance, it looks as if it were a man's face.  
( イ ) from a distance, the mountain looks ( ロ ) a man's face.
- (4) { Who trusts him? He is not a gentleman at all.  
( イ ) trusts him. He is far ( ロ ) being a gentleman.
- (5) { You should ignore them all.  
You should take ( イ ) notice of ( ロ ) of them. (独協大-外国語)

**2-19** 次の各組の2つの英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、それぞれの空所に最も適当な2語を記入しなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 18)

- (1) { Your jokes really tire me.  
I'm ( ) with your jokes.
- (2) { That explains the cause of the accident.  
That ( ) the accident.
- (3) { The concert will be held next Sunday.  
The concert will ( ) next Sunday.
- (4) { She never goes to bed till her daughter comes home.  
She always ( ) for her daughter. (西南学院大-文)

**2-20** 次の各組の2つの英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、それぞれの空所に適当な1語を記入しなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 18)

- (1) { At last I argued him into doing it.  
Finally I ( ) him to do it.
- (2) { I cannot, in all my conscience, do such a thing.  
It goes ( ) my conscience to do such a thing.
- (3) { I really can't stand this heat.  
This heat is really ( ) for me.

(西南学院大-文)

2-21

次の各組の(a)(b)の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、空所に適切な単語を1語ずつ入れなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 18)

- (1) (a) This picture always reminds me of my high school days.  
 (b) I never ( ア ) this picture ( イ ) thinking of my high school days.
- (2) (a) His success depends on his diligence.  
 (b) His success depends on ( ウ ) he is ( エ ).
- (3) (a) I regret that I didn't work harder.  
 (b) I regret ( オ ) ( カ ) ( キ ) harder.
- (4) (a) "Shall we start with an appetizer?" Tom said to Mary.  
 (b) Tom suggested to Mary ( ク ) they ( ケ ) with an appetizer.
- (5) (a) John missed the train, because the road to the station was crowded.  
 (b) If the road to the station had not been crowded, John would ( コ ) ( サ ) the train. (松蔭女子学院大)

2-22

次の各組の2つの文がほぼ同じ意味になるように空所に適当な語を1つずつ入れなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 18)

- (1) It is none of your business.  
 Mind your ( ) ( ).
- (2) That is why they study English.  
 That is ( ) they study English ( ).
- (3) I would rather have a pink rose than a white one.  
 I ( ) a pink rose ( ) a white one.
- (4) I am in no mood for ice cream.  
 I don't ( ) ( ) eating ice cream.
- (5) This was the last thing that I expected to happen.  
 I scarcely expected ( ) ( ) to happen. (専修大-経済)

2-23

空所に適語を入れて、同じ意味の英文にしなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 18)

- (1) { What with drink and fright he didn't know much about the facts.  
 [ ] he was [ ] and frightened, he didn't know much about the facts.
- (2) { Taking a hot bath after swimming is the most pleasant of all.  
 [ ] is [ ] pleasant [ ] taking a hot bath after swimming.
- (3) { He missed the first prize and regretted it greatly.  
 [ ] his [ ] [ ], he missed the first prize. (立命館大-経営)

## 発展問題

2-24

次の各組の英文の意味がほぼ同じになるように空所に適語を入れなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 19)

- (1) (a) When his wife heard of his death, she was (     ) herself.  
 (b) The news of her husband's death shocked her and almost made her crazy.
- (2) (a) Ann went out of her (     ) to be nice to the new girl in her class.  
 (b) Ann made special efforts to be friendly to the new girl in her class.
- (3) (a) What he was saying didn't make (     ) to me.  
 (b) I couldn't make out what he was saying. (中央大-法)

2-25

各組の(a)(b)の英文の意味がほぼ同じになるように、(     )内にそれぞれ下のイ～ニから適当な語を選んで入れなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 19)

- (1) (a) He himself came to the meeting.  
 (b) He appeared at the meeting (     ).  
 イ. alone     ロ. in person     ハ. in private     ニ. privately
- (2) (a) Nobody will support your proposal.  
 (b) Your proposal won't be (     ) by anybody.  
 イ. had     ロ. held     ハ. seconded     ニ. supposed
- (学習院大-文)

2-26

それぞれの(     )内に与えられた文字で始まる1語を入れて、bがaと同様の意味を表すようにしなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 19)

- (1) a. Even educated people have difficulty finding good jobs.  
 b. There is a (s-     ) of good jobs, even for the educated.
- (2) a. Both men and women are less likely to develop cancer if they stop smoking.  
 b. Both men and women will (d-     ) their chance of developing cancer if they stop smoking.
- (3) a. There's no point in considering bonuses when we haven't even set the basic pay scale.  
 b. The basic pay scale hasn't even been agreed on, let (a-     ) bonuses.

(早大-理工)

2-27

次の(1)~(9)において、それぞれのbの( )の中に1語を入れて、bがaと同様の意味を表すようにしなさい。ただしaにある語と、その派生語は使わないこと。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 19)

- (1) a. They prepare lots of entertainments so that passengers do not get bored on the ship during the voyage.  
 b. There are lots of entertainments prepared on the ship to ( ) time during the voyage.
- (2) a. It is frustrating that people never take heed of the poster we worked so hard to make.  
 b. It is frustrating to see the poster which we worked so hard to make ( ) to attract people's attention.
- (3) a. You know very well why he behaves like that.  
 b. You are not at all ( ) of the reason why he behaves like that.
- (4) a. You will not forget the scenery of the West Coast of Scotland long after your return home.  
 b. The scenery of the West Coast of Scotland will always ( ) in the memory long after your return home.
- (5) a. He gives his wife everything she wants.  
 b. He ( ) nothing to his wife.
- (6) a. Full-time workers are almost always entitled to more benefits than part-timers.  
 b. Part-timers ( ) qualify for the range of benefits full-time workers get.
- (7) a. Even though I continued to deny it, my father still believes I am the one who broke his cherished flowerpot.  
 b. Even though I insisted, I couldn't ( ) my father of my innocence of breaking his cherished flowerpot.
- (8) a. Japan's vending machines work better than America's because there is less crime in Japan.  
 b. ( ) to its low crime rate, Japan's vending machines are more reliable than America's.
- (9) a. In order to compete in the world market, one must be able to acquire timely and accurate information.  
 b. Only those with ( ) to timely and accurate information have a chance of remaining internationally competitive.

(早大-理工)

## 第3章

## 長文完成問題

## 基礎問題

3-1 次の会話の( )の(1)~(10)に入れるのに最適なものを1つずつ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 20)

Tom : Are you fond ( 1 ) music?

Susan : Yes, I like ( 2 ).

Tom : ( 3 ) you go to the concert with me this evening, if you are not busy?

Susan : Thank you. I'd like ( 4 ) very much. What's ( 5 ) the program?

Tom : Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony" and Beethoven's "Pastoral."

Susan : Wonderful! They are both ( 6 ) my ( 7 ).

Tom : It's a pity that Schubert died young, ( 8 ).

Susan : ( 9 ) If he had lived longer, he could have composed ( 10 ) works.

- |                      |               |              |              |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1) a. at            | b. for        | c. of        | d. to        |
| (2) a. it            | b. one        | c. that      | d. this      |
| (3) a. May           | b. Mustn't    | c. Shouldn't | d. Won't     |
| (4) a. for           | b. so         | c. to        | d. well      |
| (5) a. at            | b. on         | c. to        | d. up        |
| (6) a. among         | b. in         | c. on        | d. to        |
| (7) a. favors        | b. favorables | c. favorisms | d. favorites |
| (8) a. did he?       | b. didn't he? | c. was it?   | d. isn't it? |
| (9) a. Are you sure? | b. No.        | c. Really?   | d. Yes.      |
| (10) a. few fine     | b. less fine  | c. more fine | d. much fine |

## 標準問題

**3-2** 次の文の空所に最も適当なものを下から選びなさい。 (解答・解説は別冊の p. 20)

Many people buy suitcases to carry ( 1 ) when they go abroad ( 2 ) holiday and never take the trouble to find out whether they will be ( 3 ) to survive the journey. ( 4 ) case you buy—and obviously ( 5 ) you pay for it the better it is likely to be—you should be careful ( 6 ) too much into it. A lot of passengers ( 7 ) and then the locks break. Some people think manufacturers should say how much the case can carry. But the manufacturers say it depends ( 8 ) the quality of the case. A cheap case ( 9 ) has been badly made, will obviously not last as long as an expensive one.

- (1) 1. his luggages    2. his luggage    3. their luggages    4. their luggage  
 (2) 1. in                2. on                    3. at                    4. with  
 (3) 1. so strong        2. enough strong      3. strong enough      4. too strong  
 (4) 1. Whatever    2. However            3. Wherever            4. Which  
 (5) 1. the most        2. the more            3. how much            4. how many  
 (6) 1. for not packing    2. to not pack        3. not to pack  
       4. in order to not pack  
 (7) 1. do so            2. do such            3. make this            4. make that  
 (8) 1. for                2. with                3. on                    4. it  
 (9) 1. what            2. which                3. it                    4. when (東洋大-法)

**3-3** 次の英文の空欄(1)~(4)に入るのに最も適切な語句を下の1~5から選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 20)

The earth came from the sun in the beginning. A fiery mass was torn away and whirled out into space. When the fiery mass cooled and became solid, the sun kept it lighted and warm. Without heat from the sun, even the atmosphere ( 1 ) frozen and life ( 2 ) started. Without sunlight no green plants ( 3 ) live. And without plants, animals and men ( 4 ) exist. When we burn our fuels, we are using the sunlight of the past. Our coal and petroleum are the remains of ancient plants and animals.

1. could                    2. could not            3. could not have  
 4. ought to                5. would have

(中央大-文)

3-4

次の文の ( ) の(1)~(7)に入れるのに最も適当と思われるものを、それぞれ(A)~(D)のうちから1つ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 21)

According to my parents, the first word I was ( 1 ) clearly was not the usual “Mamma“ or “Dadda,” but the word “zoo,” ( 2 ) repeat over and over again in a shrill voice until someone, in order to shut me up, would take me to the zoo. When I grew a little older, we lived in Greece, and I spent all my spare time exploring the countryside in search of fresh specimens to ( 3 ) to my collection of pets. Later on, as a professional animal collector, I went for a year to Whipsnade Zoo to get experience of the larger animals, ( 4 ) lions, bears, bison and ostrich, which were not so easy to keep at home. When I left the zoo, I luckily had ( 5 ) to be able to finance my first trip and I ( 6 ) regularly ever since then. Though a collector’s job is not an easy one, it is certainly a job which will appeal ( 7 ) who love animals and travel.

- (1) (A) able to say (B) capable to say  
(C) able to tell (D) capable to tell
- (2) (A) that I used (B) when I used to  
(C) what I would (D) which I would
- (3) (A) add (B) enlarge (C) increase (D) build
- (4) (A) as (B) as the (C) such as (D) so as the
- (5) (A) enough money of my own (B) enough of my proper money  
(C) my enough proper money (D) my own enough money
- (6) (A) am going (B) was going  
(C) have been going (D) was going to go
- (7) (A) all these (B) all those  
(C) to all these (D) to all those

(南山大-経済)

3-5

次の英文の空欄(1)~(4)に入る最も適当な語句を下の1~5から選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 21)

Almost down to our own day libraries continued to serve only a privileged ( 1 ). It is only a little ( 2 ) than a century ago that the free, tax-supported public library came into existence, dedicated to the ( 3 ) purpose of serving ( 4 ) the people and encouraging the widest use of books. But, even today, complete library service is still far from universal.

1. all 2. few 3. larger 4. more 5. much (中央大-文)

## 発展問題

**3-6** 次の文の\_\_\_\_にあてはまる適当な語句を選びなさい。 (解答・解説は別冊の p. 21)

The National Health Service in Britain has grown into (a) big organization that it now employs more people (b) other in the country. (c) efficient an organization like this may be, it is bound to (d) sooner or later but (e) the public can do when they occur. The Patients' Association gives (f) when they think they have not been properly looked after. At present the Association is fighting against the Government's idea (g) general health centers for individual doctors. It says it does not want to tell the Health Service (h) do but if it had the power it would spend much more (i) improving the standard of doctors, (j) would be cheaper than building health centers.

- |                            |                  |                         |             |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| (a) 1. a such              | 2. such a        | 3. so                   | 4. a so     |
| (b) 1. than any            | 2. than some     | 3. of any               | 4. than all |
| (c) 1. For                 |                  | 2. It doesn't mind      |             |
|                            | 3. Whatever      | 4. However              |             |
| (d) 1. make faults         |                  | 2. do faults            |             |
|                            | 3. make mistakes | 4. do mistakes          |             |
| (e) 1. there is a few      |                  | 2. there is little      |             |
|                            | 3. it is few     | 4. it is a little       |             |
| (f) 1. to people of advice |                  | 2. to people of advices |             |
|                            | 3. people advice | 4. people advices       |             |
| (g) 1. of substituting     |                  | 2. to substitute        |             |
|                            | 3. of replacing  | 4. to replace           |             |
| (h) 1. that it must be     |                  | 2. that it is to        |             |
|                            | 3. what is to    | 4. what to              |             |
| (i) 1. of money on         |                  | 2. of money in          |             |
|                            | 3. money on      | 4. money in             |             |
| (j) 1. which               | 2. what          | 3. that                 | 4. it       |

**3-7** 次の英文の空所に最も適当なものを下から選びなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 22)

Steve Wright is a nuclear engineering student at Berkeley, and as president of the Engineers Joint Council he ( 1 ) as a symbol of the “new” engineer. He is quick to admit, however, that engineers are still very different from everybody else at Berkeley. They’re segregated, ( 2 ) one thing : engineering has its own corner of the campus, and students there ( 3 ) go elsewhere. They also tend to be more conservative than other students. But what’s really different about them is the way they look at the ( 4 ).

They may start out like other people, but gradually, they ( 5 ) to think that everything worth ( 6 ) can be quantified—or conversely, that whatever can’t be is somehow ( 7 ) than valid. The term they use for those subjects ( 8 ) “fuzzy studies.” History, literature, sociology, politics, economics—( 9 ) there is room for interpretation and shades ( 10 ) judgment is a “fuzzy” area, according to the engineers.

Most engineering students are ( 11 ) busy meeting their math and science requirements to learn much about these other subjects. What few classes they ( 12 ) take, they don’t care for. The real ( 13 ) with the liberal arts, Steve explained, is that “you don’t know everything, and you get all these different answers. It’s very confusing.”

- |                     |                |                |                 |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| (1) a . serves      | b . represents | c . helps      | d . looks       |
| (2) a . except      | b . for        | c . by         | d . with        |
| (3) a . frequently  | b . sometimes  | c . rarely     | d . often       |
| (4) a . life        | b . world      | c . school     | d . self        |
| (5) a . become      | b . come       | c . go         | d . bring       |
| (6) a . to consider | b . consider   | c . considered | d . considering |
| (7) a . more        | b . less       | c . something  | d . possible    |
| (8) a . is          | b . called     | c . were       | d . does        |
| (9) a . whenever    | b . wherever   | c . whatever   | d . however     |
| (10) a . of         | b . for        | c . to         | d . in          |
| (11) a . so         | b . quite      | c . enough     | d . too         |
| (12) a . will       | b . won’t      | c . do         | d . did         |
| (13) a . hope       | b . chance     | c . disaster   | d . problem     |

## 第4章

## 書きかえ問題

## 基礎問題

4-1 次の(1)~(6)の文とほぼ同じ意味の文をそれぞれ下から1つずつ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 23)

- (1) What brought about their quarrel?  
 a. What did their quarrel bring about?  
 b. What was the cause of their quarrel?  
 c. What happened while they were quarreling?
- (2) He lost his temper.  
 a. He became cool.  
 b. He was not excited.  
 c. He got angry.
- (3) The shoes were worn out.  
 a. The shoes were of no use any longer.  
 b. The shoes were mended well.  
 c. The shoes were not used much.
- (4) I couldn't stand watching the accident.  
 a. I couldn't bear to watch the accident.  
 b. I couldn't but stay and watch the accident.  
 c. I was very much excited to watch the accident.
- (5) John wishes Mary were younger.  
 a. Mary is younger than John.  
 b. Mary is older than John.  
 c. Mary thinks John is elderly.  
 d. Mary is not so young as John would like her to be.
- (6) I have never seen a more beautiful sunset!  
 a. This is the most beautiful sunset I have ever seen.  
 b. Sunsets are never beautiful.  
 c. I once saw a sunset that was more beautiful.  
 d. This is a nice sunrise.

(以上, 玉川大-文)

(以上, 亜細亜大-経営)

4-2

次の(1)~(5)の文中の下線部を，できるだけ文意を変えずに書き直して文全体を単文にするとすれば，どのような表現にすればよいか。最も適したものを1~4から1つずつ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 23)

- (1) It is quite natural that he should say so.
1. him saying so
  2. for him to say so
  3. for his saying so
  4. as him to say so
- (2) As the moon had appeared, we went out for a walk.
1. The moon having been appeared
  2. The moon had been appearing
  3. The moon have appearing
  4. The moon having appeared
- (3) He repents that he was idle in his youth.
1. of having been idle in his youth
  2. of idle in his youth
  3. to being idle in his youth
  4. to his being idle in his youth
- (4) That he died at so young an age is much to be regretted.
1. That his dying at so young an age
  2. That being died at so young an age
  3. That having dead at so young an age
  4. His early death
- (5) You must study hard lest you should fail in the examination.
1. so as to fail in the examination
  2. so as not to fail in the examination
  3. so as not to have failed in the examination
  4. not fail to the examination

**4-3** 次の各文を( )内の指示どおりに書きかえなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 23)

- (1) Mt. Fuji is the highest mountain in Japan. (No で始めて)
- (2) On arriving in Tokyo, he phoned home. (As で始めて) (以上, 福井大)
- (3) I was astonished that he succeeded. (下線部を句に)
- (4) After we had walked for some time, we came to the lake.  
(下線部を分詞構文に)
- (5) If you go along this road, you will get to the station.  
(This road を主語に)
- (6) It seems that she was a beauty in her day. (she を主語に)
- (7) I have no doubt that he will succeed in his new job. (単文に)
- (8) He told me that he had seen her the day before, but that he had not seen her since. (直接話法に)

(以上, 和洋女大-英文)

**4-4** 次の各文を与えられた書出しと, 定められた語数で書きかえた場合, \_\_\_\_\_で示された語は何番めにくるか。[例] にならって答えなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 24)

- [例] She is very good at speaking English. (7 語) speaker  
=She is (a good speaker of English.) 示された語  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 答 5
- (1) Because of her illness, she was compelled to stop studying. (7 語) to  
=Her illness  
1 2
- (2) He is not so much a novelist as a journalist. (8 語) than  
=He is  
1 2
- (3) I was surprised that his plan worked. (6 語) my  
=To  
1
- (4) It is time for you to have a haircut. (8 語) had  
=It is high  
1 2 3

(名城大-理工)

## 標準問題

4-5 (1)~(6)の英文の意味に最も近いものを、㉠~㉥から選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 24)

- (1) He called on her yesterday only to find her out.
- ㉠ He called on her yesterday in order to find her at home.
  - ㉡ He visited her yesterday with a view to seeing her there.
  - ㉢ Though he visited her yesterday, he found that she was not at home.
  - ㉣ He called on her yesterday and talked with her for a few minutes.
- (2) Nobody but you can help him.
- ㉠ There is nobody who can help him.
  - ㉡ Nobody can help him, nor can you.
  - ㉢ You are the first to help him.
  - ㉣ You are the only person who can help him.
- (3) A little reflection will show you what a thoughtless plan it is.
- ㉠ If you consider slightly, you will realize how discreet the plan is.
  - ㉡ A little reflection of light will enable you to discern the matter.
  - ㉢ You will realize how careless the plan is with a slight consideration.
  - ㉣ If you consider a little, you will see that the plan is easy to realize.
- (4) We should be the last persons to approve of the use of violence.
- ㉠ We should give consent to the use of violence if necessary.
  - ㉡ We should not allow anybody to use violence by any means.
  - ㉢ We should not be the first to consent to using violence.
  - ㉣ We should agree to the use of violence for the last time.
- (5) He was survived by his wife and two children.
- ㉠ He came to life with the help of his wife and two children.
  - ㉡ After his death, his wife and two children remained alive.
  - ㉢ He lived longer than his wife and two children.
  - ㉣ He lived a happy life with his wife and two children.
- (6) Could you oblige me by opening the window?
- ㉠ Do you mind if I open the window?
  - ㉡ Why don't you open the window?
  - ㉢ Would you please open the window?
  - ㉣ Would you like me to open the window?

## 4-6

次の英文(a)と(b)がほぼ同じ意味になるように、(b)の文を完成しなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 25)

- (1) (a) Ernest said he was sorry he had hurt her feelings.  
 (b) Ernest apologized ..... her feelings.
- (2) (a) Is this the only way to reach the city center?  
 (b) Isn't there ..... to reach the city center?
- (3) (a) These two packages weigh exactly the same.  
 (b) There is no difference .....
- (4) (a) It is more than thirty years since his parents got married.  
 (b) His parents ..... for more than thirty years.
- (5) (a) The population of this city is a quarter of that of Tokyo.  
 (b) The population of Tokyo is ..... as that of this city.
- (6) (a) It is expected that he will broadcast a statement tonight.  
 (b) He is expected ..... tonight.
- (7) (a) I'm sure you were surprised to hear of my marriage.  
 (b) You ..... to hear of my marriage.
- (8) (a) Christopher Columbus was the man who discovered America.  
 (b) Christopher Columbus is well known for .....
- (9) (a) He suggested having a sandwich in a cafeteria.  
 (b) He said, "....."
- (10) (a) They weren't wearing life jackets; perhaps that's why they were drowned.  
 (b) If they .....

4-7

次の(1)~(3)のA, B 2つの英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように, Bの\_\_\_\_\_に適切な語句を入れて英文を完成しなさい。  
(解答・解説は別冊の p. 25)

- (1) A. His failure disappointed her very much.  
B. She was \_\_\_\_\_ at his failure.
- (2) A. All present insisted on my making a speech.  
B. All present insisted \_\_\_\_\_.
- (3) A. A lady who was having dinner in a country hotel, asked a man sitting near her to pass the salt to her. The man answered that she seemed to mistake him for a waiter. The lady coolly denied it and said that she had merely mistaken him for a gentleman.
- B. A lady was having dinner in a country hotel. She said to a man sitting near her, “\_\_\_\_\_”  
“Excuse me, madam,” said the man, “\_\_\_\_\_”  
\_\_\_\_\_ “Oh, no,” said the lady,  
“\_\_\_\_\_”

(高知女大)

4-8

次の英文をそれぞれ( )内の指示に従って書きかえなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 25)

- (1) You are very kind to say so. (It で始めて)
- (2) It happened that we met at the station. (We で始めて) (以上, 愛媛大-法文)
- (3) Being sick, he stayed at home all day. (下線部を副詞節に)
- (4) She made a fool of me. (受動態に)
- (5) It was said that she had lived there. (She で始めて)
- (6) He said to me, “Why do you think so?” (間接話法に) (以上, 仏教大-文・社会)
- (7) The newspaper reports the army's destruction of the city.  
(下線部を節にして)
- (8) I have no knife with which I can cut it. (下線部を不定詞句にして)
- (9) What would you have me do? (want を用いて)
- (10) Nothing is more valuable than time. (Time を主語にして)
- (11) These two models are widely different from each other.  
(There is を書出しにして)

(以上, 釧路公立大)

## 発展問題

**4-9** 次の(1)~(5)の英文の意味に最も近いものを、それぞれ(a)~(d)から選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 26)

- (1) I spend most of my allowance on books.
  - (a) Most of my allowance turns into books.
  - (b) Most of my allowance goes into books.
  - (c) Most of my allowance spent on books.
  - (d) Most of my allowance buys for books.
- (2) I can't endure this cold.
  - (a) I can't do with this cold.
  - (b) This cold is undoable.
  - (c) This cold is uncontrollable.
  - (d) I can't put up with this cold.
- (3) Let's pretend that we are *ninja*.
  - (a) Let's put in we are *ninja*.
  - (b) Let's make believe we are *ninja*.
  - (c) Let's take up we are *ninja*.
  - (d) Let's dream we are *ninja*.
- (4) You can't operate a business that way.
  - (a) You can't turn a business that way.
  - (b) You can't run a business that way.
  - (c) You can't make a business that way.
  - (d) You can't work a business that way.
- (5) You need not explain the particulars.
  - (a) You don't have to make a particular explanation.
  - (b) It is not necessary to refine your explanation.
  - (c) You need not go into details.
  - (d) You do not have to say the fine points.

(上智大-法・神)

**4-10** 次の各文を( )内の語を用いて書き直しなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 26)

- (1) He said to me, "Yes, you may go." (allowed)
- (2) He studied hard; otherwise, he would have failed the test. (If)
- (3) It rained, so we could not go on a hike. (kept)
- (4) The neighborhood is not the same as it used to be. (different)
- (5) I do not think he can do that. (afraid)

(名大)

**4-11** 次の各2文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、空所に適切な語句を入れなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 26)

- (1) { Whenever you commit a crime, you are sure to be punished.  
You cannot commit a crime .....
- (2) { You are very stupid to make such a mistake.  
It ..... to make such a mistake.
- (3) { He was made to sign the contract against his will.  
They ..... the contract against his will.
- (4) { But for their timely arrival, he would have been frozen to death.  
If .....,  
he would have been frozen to death.
- (5) { Astonishment deprived the girl of her speech.  
The girl was so ..... hardly speak.
- (6) { The news of her son's death was a great shock to her.  
The news that ..... was a great  
shock to her. (高崎経大)

**4-12** 次の文の下線の部分を主語にして、各文が同じ意味になるように書きかえなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 27)

- (1) The origin of this word is Latin.
- (2) Take this medicine, and you will feel much better.
- (3) If you follow this path, you will come to the village.
- (4) I had a good appetite for breakfast after a short stroll along the beach.

(山梨大)

**4-13** 次の各文を、( )内の語を用いて意味内容をほとんど変えずに書きかえなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 27)

- (1) What do you say about this piece of music? (feel)
- (2) The trouble resulted from her careless behavior. (caused)
- (3) The preservation of nature is more important than technological development.  
(so)
- (4) John earnestly wished to visit Japan. (earnest) (都留文大)

## 基礎問題

5-1 次の各組に不適切な文が1つずつある。その番号を書きなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 28)

- (1) 1. He came last Tuesday. 2. He has come last Tuesday.  
3. He was there last Tuesday.  
4. He is rumored to have come last Tuesday.
- (2) 1. The books as well as the furniture are for sale.  
2. A number of tickets is sold in advance.  
3. The king with his servants has arrived.  
4. I, your teacher, am responsible for what you have done.
- (3) 1. Not only his parents but also he himself were glad to see me.  
2. Neither you nor I am responsible for it.  
3. Not the teacher, but his students are to blame.  
4. Every boy and girl in this school works hard.
- (4) 1. The man of whom you spoke is my uncle.  
2. The man whom you spoke of is my uncle.  
3. The man of that you spoke is my uncle.  
4. The man you spoke of is my uncle.
- (5) 1. The house stands on the hill. 2. The house is standing on the hill.  
3. The man is standing on the rock.  
4. The man stood on the rock.

(東北学院大-経済)

5-2 次の英文のうちから語法上誤りのあるものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 28)

- (1) My brother is good at mathematics.  
(2) The man was cured in his illness.  
(3) Are you related to him in any way?  
(4) We suspect him of stealing the purse.  
(5) She was married to a rich man.

(日本大-経済-経済)

**5-3** 次の英文のうち、正しいもの4つを番号で答えなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 28)

- (1) You and I am a student.
- (2) Each child is having their tea.
- (3) She put her baggages on the train.
- (4) Who will take the place of him?
- (5) He likes to listen to good musics.
- (6) To err is human, to forgive divine.
- (7) He took my umbrella by error.
- (8) We elected him a chairman.
- (9) We should have liked to stay another week.
- (10) Africa produces much diamond.

(青山学院大-経済)

**5-4** 各組の英文の中から、誤りを含む文を1つずつ選びなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 28)

- (1) {
  - イ. Any student did not go to the party.
  - ロ. Some say it is true, others not.
  - ハ. Each of them is to pay his own fine.
  - ニ. English and French are both widely used.
- (2) {
  - イ. The book sounds interesting to me.
  - ロ. That's not very friendly of you.
  - ハ. I found the bed comfortable.
  - ニ. This wine smells sweetly.
- (3) {
  - イ. Are you disappointed in me?
  - ロ. Her rings were robbed last night.
  - ハ. She wore a diamond ring on her finger.
  - ニ. The toys were lying all over the floor.
- (4) {
  - イ. I'm not sure if he will attend the meeting.
  - ロ. By next April you will study English for ten years.
  - ハ. He has been living in Los Angeles for three years.
  - ニ. Many improvements have been made since this century began.
- (5) {
  - イ. He's never again written so good a book as his first one.
  - ロ. It was about three in the morning before I fell asleep.
  - ハ. Hardly an hour goes by without I think of you with love.
  - ニ. Out of uniform, he didn't look like a policeman.

(西南学院大-文)

## 5-5

次の各文の下線部につき、それぞれの日本文を参考にして、変更の必要がない場合には○、削除すべき場合には×、訂正すべき場合には正しい1語を答えなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 29)

- (1) If Susan had told me, I would have come at once.  
もしスーザンが教えてくれたなら、私はすぐに来ただろう。
- (2) Have you ever heard such miserable a story?  
そんなにみじめな話をこれまで聞いたことがありますか？
- (3) She was a beauty in her day.  
彼女は若いころ美人だった。
- (4) She narrowly escaped to be killed in the accident.  
彼女はからくも事故で死ぬのをまぬがれた。
- (5) The salesman persuaded for us to buy the car.  
セールスマンは私たちにその車を買うよう説得した。
- (6) Take care of yourself, do you?  
からだに気をつけてくださいね。
- (7) The ship will have left the port by the time you will get there.  
きみが港に着くころには、その船は出港してしまっているだろう。
- (8) He lives in my neighbor.  
彼はうちの近所に住んでいる。
- (9) Writing in plain English, the book is good for beginners.  
平易な英語で書いてあるので、その本は初心者向きである。
- (10) May I ask you how many you get paid?  
あなたの給料がどのくらいか、お聞きしてもいいですか？

(成蹊大-経済)

## 5-6

各文の下線部1～3に誤りがあればその番号を、誤りがなければ4で答えなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 29)

- (1) Fukuoka is a city where I've long wanted to visit.  
1 2 3
- (2) After they have eaten lunch, the boys ran outside to play with their friends.  
1 2 3
- (3) Come and see me whenever you are convenient.  
1 2 3
- (4) When was it that he was appointed president of the company?  
1 2 3

(福岡大-工・薬)

## 標準問題

**5-7** 各文のまちがいのある箇所の記号を書きなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 29)

- (1) I am going / to do / my homework / when / I will / get home / this after-  
イ                  ロ                  ハ                  ニ                  ホ                  ヘ                  ト  
 noon.
- (2) Although the rent / and location / are very good, / this apartment / is just  
イ                  ロ                  ハ                  ニ  
 too small / for my family / to live.  
ホ                  ヘ                  ト
- (3) My bike / is same / color as / Yoshio's / but his / has a lot more power /  
イ                  ロ                  ハ                  ニ                  ホ                  ヘ  
 than mine.  
ト
- (4) I usually / take / a shower / after / I played tennis, / but today / I couldn't.  
イ                  ロ                  ハ                  ニ                  ホ                  ヘ                  ト
- (5) I couldn't / go to the concert / yesterday evening / because the trains /  
イ                  ロ                  ハ                  ニ  
 weren't running, and / no taxi / was available, too.  
ホ                  ヘ                  ト

(日本女大-文)

**5-8** 次の(1)~(3)のそれぞれに、1つだけ正しい英文があります。それを選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 29)

- (1) {  
 ア. He left from Tokyo for Hokkaido.  
 イ. Did you enjoy yourself at the drama?  
 ウ. Will you marry with me?  
 エ. Please answer to my question.
- (2) {  
 ア. He demanded me to go there at once.  
 イ. He is very busy to write a novel.  
 ウ. I'm looking forward to seeing you again next week.  
 エ. Did you hear the bird to sing?
- (3) {  
 ア. She was injured in the accident yesterday.  
 イ. He was stolen his suitcase this morning.  
 ウ. The cat was run by a dump truck.  
 エ. They are troubling with the noise of construction.

(国学院大-文)

5-9

次の各英文の下線部(a)~(d)の中に、それぞれ文法的な誤りが1つずつあります。その箇所の記号を指摘し、正しい形に直しなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 30)

- (1) (a) According to his (b) opinion, we (c) should leave here before he (d) comes.
- (2) They (a) suggested him that he (b) go alone, but he (c) turned a deaf (d) ear to them.
- (3) The reputation of (a) those (b) musicians (c) are not the (d) best.
- (4) (a) When I returned (b) from my long vacation, I (c) found my bike was covered with (d) dusts.
- (5) Tom (a) considered (b) to major (c) in English literature, but decided (d) on linguistics. (長崎大)

5-10

各組の英文の中から誤りのあるものを1つずつ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 30)

- (1) {  
イ. It is grateful for you to do that.  
ロ. It is desirable for you to do that.  
ハ. It is hateful of you to do that.  
ニ. It is generous of you to do that.
- (2) {  
イ. I happened to meet him yesterday.  
ロ. There happened to be a meeting with him yesterday.  
ハ. It happened that I met him yesterday.  
ニ. That I met him happened yesterday.
- (3) {  
イ. We were having a good time then.  
ロ. We were having a nice car last year.  
ハ. We were having a party about this time last year.  
ニ. We were having some tea when he came.
- (4) {  
イ. Jane asked you to go with her.  
ロ. Jane hoped you to go with her.  
ハ. Jane told you to go with her.  
ニ. Jane wanted you to go with her.
- (5) {  
イ. I came home at ten last night.  
ロ. I went home at nine last night.  
ハ. Shall I bring my father to your party this evening?  
ニ. Will you take your father with you to see me here this evening?

(西南学院大-文)

5-11 次の(1)~(10)の各文に誤りがある。A~Dより1つ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 30)

- (1) Hoping she would not be seen, Marilyn rushed in, picking up her coat and rushed out.  
 A B C D
- (2) Bill planned on spending around ¥20,000 for a new coat, but when he saw a dark leather one which sold for ¥100,000, he bought it.  
 A B C D
- (3) The new version costs twice more than last year's version.  
 A B C D
- (4) In average, about ten people die every day in automobile accidents.  
 A B C D
- (5) Were schools increase their number of offered courses, students would benefit from the wider selection and smaller classes.  
 A B C D
- (6) Jim Smith's flight to Caribbean was delayed by his lost ticket and the bad weather.  
 A B C D
- (7) Politicians, before they are promising change, should consider the effect such promises may have on the average voter.  
 A B C D
- (8) Every alive creature in the sea is affected by the problem of water pollution.  
 A B C D
- (9) When I had personal problems in 1990, I went to see my old teacher and he gave me a good advice.  
 A B C D
- (10) A blonde-hair girl is needed to play the part of Marilyn in the forthcoming drama about the life of John F. Kennedy.  
 A B C D

**5-12** 次の各文に含まれる1つの誤りを訂正しなさい。訂正された語を含めて前後1語ずつ、合計3語を答えなさい。なお、余分な語を削除するだけで訂正できる場合はその単語の前後1語ずつ、合計2語を答えなさい。 (解答・解説は別冊の p. 31)

- (1) We spent many hours discussing about our plan.
- (2) The baseball game was so excited that everyone stayed until the very end.
- (3) I don't agree the people who say girls should marry before they turn twenty-five.
- (4) Tom showed me his entire correction of stamps. (南山大-外国語)

**5-13** 次の(1)~(5)の各組のうちで英文として誤りのあるものをA~Dの中から1つ選びなさい。 (解答・解説は別冊の p. 31)

- (1) A. John spoke to Mary by herself.  
B. John brought the book with him.  
C. Someone is at the door. Go and see who it is.  
D. You must do it yourselves.
- (2) A. The books as well as the furniture is for sale.  
B. The queen with her followers has arrived.  
C. Two and three makes five.  
D. Half of the houses were destroyed by the storm.
- (3) A. He was already singing.  
B. Were you hearing about that awful accident?  
C. He has lived here for twelve years.  
D. The Giants play against the Tigers tomorrow.
- (4) A. John was here whom I had never seen before.  
B. John gave a book to Mary that he wrote.  
C. The claim was made that the rain caused the accident.  
D. I was just about to leave, when the telephone began to ring.
- (5) A. I remembered that boys will be boys.  
B. I wished I had a house of my own.  
C. He said he must be back by two.  
D. He wanted to do it before his father comes.

5-14

次の英文のまちがいを訂正しなさい。訂正すべき部分と訂正後の正しい形の両方を答えなさい。  
(解答・解説は別冊の p. 31)

- (1) He and I were very busy to do our homework together at that time.
- (2) I must remember posting this letter on my way to school tomorrow.
- (3) Yesterday he was impossible to go to the meeting because of the bad weather.
- (4) It is kind for you to say such nice words.
- (5) I was surprised at there is no one to ask us any questions.
- (6) It seemed that the audience grew more and more exciting.
- (7) It being no bus service, we had to walk all the way to the park on the hill.
- (8) This is a too heavy desk for me to carry by myself.
- (9) I suggest you to go check with your boss immediately.
- (10) A number of colleges in this city is no less than thirty, so many a student has difficulty finding a good apartment house at this time of the year.

(長崎大)

5-15

各組の文の中で、誤りを含むものを1つ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 32)

- (1) A. I met a man who I thought might be your brother.  
B. As was usual with him, he went out somewhere for a walk.  
C. They employed a man whose past they knew nothing.  
D. You may come at any time that suits you.
- (2) A. She could have gone there yesterday, though she didn't go there.  
B. You will have a short lesson today.  
C. Can he have taken my umbrella by mistake?  
D. It was not until yesterday that he had received the news.
- (3) A. He regrets on having never been diligent while young.  
B. He laughed my doubts away.  
C. You shouldn't push yourself forward.  
D. What are you going to do with it?

(駒沢大-経済)

**5-16** 正しい英文を5つ選び、番号順に答えなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 32)

- (1) She was deeply hurt her feelings.
- (2) They cooperated each other for the purpose.
- (3) Will you teach me the way to the station?
- (4) Has he done his homework yet?
- (5) She carefully avoided to look at him all the time.
- (6) May I borrow your telephone?
- (7) Almost of her classmates attend the funeral.
- (8) She's such an attractive every young man wants to marry her.
- (9) He got married to a girl friend of his.
- (10) I will do my best as much as I can.
- (11) I'll be back before you'll have left.
- (12) In Japan junior high school is compulsory education.
- (13) Go straight on until the traffic light, and turn right.
- (14) I wish I can help you but I can't think of a thing I can do.
- (15) My younger brother is strong with mathematics.
- (16) He gave up smoking on his doctor's advice.
- (17) I'm going to take a better care of you from now on.
- (18) Three-fourths of the earth's surface are water.
- (19) They are discussing about religion and war.
- (20) The man whom I thought was my friend deceived me.
- (21) He was kept waited outside for a long time.
- (22) How pretty clothes she wears!
- (23) What do you want money for, all of a sudden?
- (24) I'm not so young as I was used to be.
- (25) The monkey was busy catching fleas on himself and biting each one carefully between his teeth as if it were a delicacy.

(中央大-文)

**5-17** 下線部の用法に誤りのあるものを1つ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 32)

- (1) There are a dozen eggs in the basket.
- (2) Is there a pair of trousers in the wardrobe?
- (3) We have decided to buy several of the furniture.
- (4) The cattle were grazing in the meadow.

(芝浦工大-工)

## 発展問題

**5-18** 次の英文(1)~(10)の中から正しい英文を3つ選びなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 33)

- (1) She had inhabited in Tokyo before she came to Nishinomiya.
- (2) Today's newspapers carry the traffic accident yesterday.
- (3) The average life span of the Japanese has been prolonged.
- (4) What an animal is that? Is that a leopard?
- (5) The waiter was kind enough to give me a lot of information about the city I was to visit.
- (6) She suggested me that I should take my mother on the trip.
- (7) He is among the best three singers for this year.
- (8) I waited only for ten minutes, but it seemed to me to be too many hours.
- (9) I consulted those flowers in my book of Japanese flora.
- (10) I prefer be alone rather than be in a crowd. (関西学院大-経済)

**5-19** 以下の文で誤っているものを3つ選びなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 33)

- a. With its tail between its legs, the dog crawled back to him.
- b. He was one of the greatest men I have ever known.
- c. He held out till the destination was reached.
- d. The good are difficult to find these days, aren't they?
- e. He was a poet, a scholar, and a critic.
- f. He bought three bottles of wine specially made of the grapes on the farm.
- g. The ground was scattered by leaves from the previous night's storm.
- h. Tom, how many times have I tried to give you a good advice? (関西学院大-文)

**5-20** 各文の下線部1~4で誤っているものを1つ選びなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 33)

- (1) I am looking forward 1 to enter the same university 2 that my brother attended; I hear it is a good place 3 for pursuing intellectual 4 interests.
- (2) If you can 1 talk over your problems with 2 whomever can give you 3 good advice, you will be happier and 4 better equipped to deal with life.
- (3) He is 1 as able, 2 if not abler than, I, so I really think he should also 3 be asked to participate 4 in the project. (同志社大-経済)

5-21

次の各文(1)~(6)の下線部 1 ~ 4 の中で誤っているものをそれぞれ 1 つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 33)

- (1) A large number of people is<sub>1</sub> now moving away from<sub>2</sub> the center of the city, because the rent<sub>3</sub> is getting higher<sub>4</sub> every year.
- (2) In the early days when<sub>1</sub> the West was being settled<sub>2</sub>, horses were the main mode<sub>3</sub> of transportation, so almost<sub>4</sub> pioneers rode well.
- (3) At one time<sub>1</sub> poodles were more popular as<sub>2</sub> house pets than<sub>3</sub> any breeds of dog<sub>4</sub>.
- (4) Comparing with<sub>1</sub> Americans, Japanese people<sub>2</sub> are more likely to go in groups<sub>3</sub> when traveling<sub>4</sub>, even in their own country.
- (5) The manager never knew which<sub>1</sub> of the<sub>2</sub> two sales programs were<sub>3</sub> likely to be the more successful<sub>4</sub>.
- (6) Do you mind letting me knowing<sub>1</sub> if your family is going to<sub>2</sub> take a trip<sub>3</sub> to my hometown this coming summer<sub>4</sub>?

(同志社大-文)

5-22

各文の下線部 1 ~ 4 の中で、表現上正しくないものを 1 つ選びなさい。下線部が全部正しければ 5 を選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 34)

- (1) Never<sub>1</sub> before in the history of our school<sub>2</sub> has<sub>3</sub> there been<sub>4</sub> such promising students. No error<sub>5</sub>
- (2) The door being locked<sub>1</sub> and bolted, the police were<sub>2</sub> forced to break<sub>3</sub> into the apartment through<sub>4</sub> the bedroom window. No error<sub>5</sub>
- (3) The<sub>1</sub> Misses Grosjean<sub>2</sub>, whom<sub>3</sub> you met last night, are<sub>4</sub> planning to travel through Europe this autumn. No error<sub>5</sub>

(早大-商)

5-23

各組で、文法的に正しい文をa～dより1つ選びなさい。(解答・解説は別冊のp.34)

- (1) a. Since I have grown fat, I want to loose some weight.  
b. Since I was tired, I stopped studying and went to bed.  
c. Since day I was born, I have been told intelligent.  
d. The meeting began in six o'clock in the evening.
- (2) a. It takes so much money to buy a suit than a shirt.  
b. Experiences in a foreign country is so important as those in Japan.  
c. I don't know why the U.S.A. influence in Japan so much.  
d. He studied so well that he always stood first in class.
- (3) a. There's hardly any money left for us to buy a new car.  
b. University students, especially freshman, study hard.  
c. My classmates are all a very good tennis players.  
d. We keep to our friendship by writing letters each other.
- (4) a. Sometimes we persist our opinion even against clear evidence.  
b. Some times we persist our opinion even against a clear evidence.  
c. Something strange about this contract bothers me.  
d. Some thing strange about this contract bothers me.
- (5) a. Parents must remember holiday given by schools are to relax for children.  
b. Children have a hard time learning a new language.  
c. Not only in foreign countries, but our own country has problems.  
d. Japanese are tend to work hard.
- (6) a. To keep your fit, you have to avoid sweat foods.  
b. I've been looked through newspapers for articles on feminism.  
c. The five aircraft our country recently bought are very expensive.  
d. It is only by looking magazines you find a good part-time job.
- (7) a. Having studied a great deal, I realize that I am ignorant.  
b. Women who want to keep their fit in perfect shape do exercises.  
c. Women who want to keep their fit in perfect shape does exercises.  
d. After studying much, I became to be good in English.
- (8) a. When I was a first year of high school, I looked really cute.  
b. When he was a youth, he fell in love with a forty-year-old woman.  
c. Japan is the most advanced of all the other Asian countries.  
d. Japan is the most advanced of all other Asian countries. (上智大-外国語)

## 基礎問題

6-1 CとDの関係がAとBの関係と同じになるように、空所に適切な語を入れなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 35)

A	B	C	D
(1) weak	strong	weaken	(        )
(2) well	better	ill	(        )
(3) piano	pianist	law	(        )
(4) kind	unkind	polite	(        )
(5) develop	development	depart	(        )

(以上、実践女大-家政)

(6) succeed	success	prosper	(        )
(7) America	American	(        )	German
(8) fortune	fortunate	courage	(        )
(9) ignore	ignorance	(        )	deceit

(以上、中央大-商)

6-2 次の各組の2文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、(        )に適切な語を入れなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 35)

- (1) { He concluded hastily about the matter.  
He reached a hasty (        ) about the matter.
- (2) { She has completely recovered.  
She has made a complete (        ).
- (3) { I am not personally acquainted with him.  
I have no personal (        ) with him.
- (4) { The boy would not obey his parents.  
The boy refused (        ) to his parents.
- (5) { He is suspected of robbery.  
He is under (        ) as a robber.

(明星大-理工)

6-3

次の英文(1)~(5)の空所に入れるのに最も適当な語を、下の語群からそれぞれ1つ選んで、必要があれば適当な形に変えて答えなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 35)

- (1) If I need your help, I'll let you ( ).
- (2) This is a question that ( ) on the welfare of the country today.
- (3) It is high time he ( ) his own living.
- (4) I'll get the work ( ) by this evening.
- (5) She went on ( ) about her new car at the party.

finish   take   bear   look   see   talk   know   earn   say   feel
---

(西南学院大-文)

6-4

次の(1)~(4)の語群から、2つの単語の関係が正しくないものを1組ずつ選びなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 36)

- (1) 1. boy messenger : boy messengers      2. girl friend : girl friends  
3. maid-servant : maid-servants      4. mother-in-law : mother-in-laws
- (2) 1. deer : deer      2. goose : geese  
3. child : children      4. oasis : oases
- (3) 1. god : goddess      2. host : hostess  
3. master : mistress      4. waiter : waitress
- (4) 1. husband : wife      2. king : queen  
3. lord : woman      4. nephew : niece (桃山学院大-経営)

6-5

次の(1)~(5)の指示にあうものを(イ)~(ニ)の中から1つ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 36)

- (1) admire の名詞形  
(イ) admit      (ロ) admiration      (ハ) admission      (ニ) admiral
- (2) strong の動詞形  
(イ) stroke      (ロ) stronger      (ハ) strengthen      (ニ) strength
- (3) draw の過去形  
(イ) drew      (ロ) drown      (ハ) draw      (ニ) drove
- (4) rise の過去分詞形  
(イ) risen      (ロ) rose      (ハ) raised      (ニ) rouse
- (5) vanity の形容詞形  
(イ) vain      (ロ) vast      (ハ) vanish      (ニ) valuable (東海大-文)

## 標準問題

**6-6** つぎの各文が正しい文になるように、( )で示した語の語形を変えなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 36)

- (1) Battery (power) calculators occupy less space than their predecessors.
- (2) When (provide) in the form of a disk, the programs can be easily copied onto another.
- (3) The banking industry has become more and more (computer).
- (4) A program must be (logic) organized if successful results are to be obtained.
- (5) The best place to buy software is from the (manufacture).

(小樽商大)

**6-7** 次の(1)~(7)の文の空所に入る語を、下の語群から1つ選び、適当な形に直して書きなさい。同じ語を二度使わないこと。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 36)

- (1) Let us ( ) another brief look at modern American history.
- (2) A long holiday will ( ) me a lot of good.
- (3) She ( ) her temper during the interview with the editor of the magazine last night.
- (4) I'm ( ) second thoughts about sending my daughter to that college.
- (5) They finally ( ) an end to the argument.
- (6) The old gentleman ( ) a polite bow after he had finished his speech.
- (7) John ( ) me a sudden push, and I fell.

do	get	give	have	leave
lose	make	pull	put	take

(津田塾大-英文)

**6-8** 次の各文の下線部を、それぞれの文の意味に応じて指示された形に変化させなさい。ただし、名詞は-ing形を除く。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 36)

- (1) John has no son to succeed him. (名詞形)
- (2) He is a man of untiring industry. (形容詞形)
- (3) We had an economy drive in order to save money for our holiday. (形容詞形)
- (4) You must observe the speed limit, or you'll get fined. (名詞形)

(西南学院大-文)

6-9

次の各文のあとに示した6つの語から、空所(A), (B)に入れるのに最も適当な語を1つずつ選びなさい。ただし、A, Bのどちらか1つは語形を変えず、他の1つは語形を変えて用いるものとする。解答は文中で用いる形を書きなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 37)

(例) The least ( A ) of food was ( B ) for the journey home.

[level, keep, kind, have, amount, remain]

(答) ( A ) amount ( B ) kept

(1) It rained all day on Saturday and, ( A ) still, the electricity went ( B ) so that we couldn't even watch television.

[sorry, strange, bad, away, up, off]

(2) I dislike hens but I like fresh eggs and one cannot be ( A ) without the ( B ).

[lay, have, make, another, other, latter]

(3) He made ( A ) a practice to walk to work from his house in all kinds of weather but ( B ) rain.

[way, unless, it, while, no, pour]

(4) In her anger Mary completely ( A ) herself and said some ( B ) things.

[shock, terrible, forgettable, forget, excite, break]

(5) Her school record was just below the ( A ), but when the subject interested her she became a very ( B ) student.

[common, ordinary, average, industry, excellence, diligence] (白百合女大)

6-10

次の英文(1)~(10)の空所に、それぞれの文末の〔 〕内の動詞または形容詞を名詞形にして入れ、完全な英文にしなさい。(ただし-ing形, -ness形を除く)

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 37)

(1) You must make ( ) for his lack of experience. [allow]

(2) He has always had a great ( ) about the world. [curious]

(3) The novelist won overnight ( ) with his first novel. [famous]

(4) There is a ( ) of making peace between them. [possible]

(5) Everyone arrived late at the party, for a ( ) of reasons. [various]

(6) I look forward to the ( ) of your letter. [arrive]

(7) It's been a great ( ) to talk to you. [please]

(8) Who made the ( ) to go there? [decide]

(9) For ( ) reasons the passengers have to be checked. [secure]

(10) This painting is a ( ) of a storm at sea. [represent]

(学習院大-文)

6-11

次の各文のあとに示された大文字の語を適当に変化させて、各文の( )に入れなさい。  
(解答・解説は別冊の p. 38)

- (1) Nobody wanted to live in the ( ) part of the city. INDUSTRY
- (2) The police asked him to give a ( ) of the suitcase he had lost. DESCRIBE
- (3) He had no ( ) that he was being watched. SUSPECT
- (4) This is Kate, my personal ( ). ASSIST
- (5) There's a ( ) at the French Embassy tonight. RECEIVE
- (6) ( ) she has passed her driving test at last. FORTUNE
- (7) I have never worked under such a thoughtful employer, and I think every other ( ) has the same opinion. EMPLOY
- (8) You must realize that such ( ) cannot be tolerated. DISOBEY
- (9) Fruit is always ( ) in summer here. PLENTY

(学習院大-文)

6-12

次の各組の2つの英文がほぼ同じ意味となるように、それぞれの空所に適当な2語を答えなさい。その際に、下の語群から動詞1語を選んで必要があれば適当な形に変え、

さらに不足している1語を補って答えなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 38)

- (1) { That word is of Greek origin.  
That word is ( ) Greek.
- (2) { Fortune seems to have begun to smile upon him.  
It seems that luck has ( ) his favor.
- (3) { She truly sympathized with him in his terrible loss.  
She truly ( ) him in his terrible loss.
- (4) { I have nothing more to say.  
I have nothing to ( ) what I have already said.
- (5) { The matter demands secrecy.  
The matter must be ( ).

add    derive    feel    keep    turn

(西南学院大-文)

## 発展問題

6-13

次の各文の文末に示した単語を適切な形に変化させて( )に入れ、文を完成しなさい。  
(解答・解説は別冊の p. 39)

- (1) He is an excellent painter, and paints pictures of flowers and plants, with extreme ( ). accurate
- (2) We still know ( ) little about the mechanism of earthquakes. compare
- (3) I know it's a little difficult at first to comprehend, so I'll try to ( ) it. simple
- (4) He's always ( ) me for doing something wrong! critic
- (5) We used to visit him every Sunday morning with unfailing ( ). regular  
(慶大-理工)

6-14

次の(1)~(6)の各語を適切な形に変化させて( )に入れ、文を完成しなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 39)

- (1) apology  
Don't ( ) when you make a mistake in speaking a foreign language.
- (2) collision  
The sightseeing bus ( ) with a truck and several passengers were injured.
- (3) envy  
The old woman is ( ) of other people's happiness.
- (4) hostility  
Even today some men are ( ) to women's rights.
- (5) mischief  
Old Joe is ( ) like a naughty boy, and often plays tricks on his grandchildren.
- (6) receive  
We need your ( ) for the things we have bought. (早大-一文)

6-15

各文の( )に入るように、文末の〔 〕の語を正しく変化させなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 39)

- (1) That product was ( ) advertised on TV. [nation]
- (2) It is a good plan, but it needs ( ) changes. [extend]
- (3) It is important to behave with ( ). [decent] (中央大-商)

## 基礎問題

7-1 次の各組の中で、他と異なる組合せを1つ選びなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 40)

- (1) A. invent—inventor                      B. neighboring—neighbor  
C. cook—cook                                D. correspond—correspondent
- (2) A. pig—pork    B. lion—lioness    C. hen—chicken    D. cow—beef
- (3) A. boy—boys    B. candy—candies    C. batter—butter    D. foot—feet
- (4) A. accept—acceptance—acceptable    B. conclude—conclusion—conclusive  
C. civilize—civilization—civil    D. vary—variation—various (独協大-外国語)

7-2 次の英語の説明に最も適した語句を1つ選びなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 40)

- (1) the blanket of air surrounding the earth  
A. ozone            B. atmosphere    C. space            D. air currents
- (2) to throw things away untidily in public places  
A. scatter            B. deposit            C. litter            D. remove
- (3) people making a line  
A. queue            B. queen            C. quarter            D. quest
- (4) very very large  
A. grand            B. admirable            C. enormous            D. big
- (5) to do something that is a little bit bad  
A. haunt            B. slaughter            C. naughty            D. evil (以上、独協大-外国語)
- (6) a child's toy made like a human figure  
A. doll            B. miniature            C. kite            D. scarecrow
- (7) a dead person who appears again  
A. fairy            B. devil            C. ghost            D. witch
- (8) a building used for a city's official business  
A. city agency    B. City Company    C. city council    D. city hall
- (9) a person who had to leave his country for political reasons  
A. emigrant            B. refugee            C. tourist            D. escapee

(以上、桃山学院大-経済)

**7-3** 各文の下線部に最も近い意味をもつものをA～Dの中から1つ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 40)

- (1) Can you make out what she is trying to say?  
 A. think            B. get                C. understand        D. take
- (2) Just wait here for a while. I'll be back in no time.  
 A. very quickly    B. too soon        C. without hesitation    D. not late
- (3) You must account for the difference between his story and yours.  
 A. learn            B. study            C. explain            D. consider
- (4) Where did you pick up that beautiful jewel case?  
 A. find            B. catch            C. gain                D. carry
- (5) He speaks so fast that I can't take in what he says.  
 A. consider        B. believe            C. comprehend        D. study
- (6) These laws are out of date, and we hope the government will do away with them.  
 A. establish        B. abolish            C. finish              D. polish
- (7) Many children never give up their seats to old women in the train.  
 A. offer            B. spend            C. keep                D. obtain
- (8) He is looking over his homework before giving it to the teacher.  
 A. explaining      B. examining        C. rewriting          D. working
- (9) After long talks we finally hit on an idea that seemed the answer to all our problems.  
 A. made            B. suddenly had      C. occurred to        D. thought about
- (10) Police are looking into the disappearance of all her jewels.  
 A. pursuing        B. investigating     C. searching for      D. considering
- (11) He promised to bear my wishes in mind.  
 A. remember      B. remind            C. regard              D. realize
- (12) It is difficult to come by first editions of Soseki's works.  
 A. reproduce      B. deliver            C. obtain              D. read through
- (13) I've put aside a nice little sum of money for a rainy day.  
 A. saved            B. earned            C. provided            D. collected
- (14) He knew that sooner or later his company would be caught up in difficulties.  
 A. overtaken      B. dissolved          C. involved            D. reorganized

**7-4** 次の各文の定義に当てはまる語を1つ選びなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 40)

- (1) tubelike instrument with lenses for making distant objects appear nearer and larger  
 1. camera                      2. micrometer              3. telephone  
 4. cultivator                  5. telescope
- (2) building where goods are made especially by machinery  
 1. storehouse                  2. factory                      3. department store  
 4. port                              5. station
- (3) such things as tables, chairs, beds, etc., needed for a room, house or office  
 1. firm                      2. store                      3. garage                      4. furniture                      5. cupboard
- (4) property or condition, developed in and around substances, by rubbing, chemical change, etc., which can be used to produce heat, light, and sound, and to drive machines  
 1. air                              2. water                              3. coal  
 4. electricity                      5. petroleum

(関東学院大-経済)

**7-5** 各文の下線部に最も近い意味をもつ語句を1つ選びなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 41)

- (1) I can't put up with your rudeness anymore.  
 ア. look up                      イ. bear                              ウ. look down  
 エ. respect                      オ. make an effort
- (2) I'm afraid we have run out of gasoline.  
 ア. have used all the              イ. went outside the              ウ. have dashed to  
 エ. have saved a lot of              オ. have bought some
- (3) We must try to make the best of things until we can afford to buy a bigger house.  
 ア. construct                      イ. make better                      ウ. tolerate  
 エ. build                              オ. make up
- (4) I caught sight of my old friend in town this afternoon.  
 ア. met                              イ. arrested                              ウ. caught up with  
 エ. saw                              オ. winked
- (5) The rumor turned out to be true.  
 ア. proved                              イ. became                              ウ. got out  
 エ. believed                              オ. was said

(大東文化大-外国語)

## 標準問題

7-6

次の各組の(a)と(b)において、日本文の意味を表すように、英文の空所に同じ動詞の同じ形を入れなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 41)

- (1) (a) He (     ) out of the house without being seen.  
彼はだれにも見られないでその家からこっそり出て行った。
- (b) He (     ) a glance at the pretty girl across the table.  
彼はテーブル越しにそのかわいい女の子を盗み見た。
- (2) (a) Our roof was (     ) off by the typhoon.  
わが家の屋根は台風にもぎ取られた。
- (b) I am (     ) between love and duty.  
私は恋と義務に引き裂かれています。
- (3) (a) Science has (     ) about many changes in our lives.  
科学はわれわれの生活に多くの変化をもたらした。
- (b) Her parents died when she was a baby and she was (     ) up by her aunt.  
彼女は赤ん坊の時両親が死に、叔母に育てられた。
- (4) (a) I (     ) three cards to each player.  
ぼくはトランプをひとりに3枚ずつ配った。
- (b) It was a difficult situation, but she (     ) with it effectively.  
難しい事態であったが、彼女はうまい具合に処理した。
- (5) (a) He (     ) his nose with his handkerchief.  
彼はハンカチで鼻をかんだ。
- (b) A gust of wind (     ) his hat off.  
突風で彼の帽子が飛んだ。(中央大-法-法律)

7-7

次の英文(1)~(4)の各空所に適当な1語を入れなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 41)

- (1) A (     ) is a machine which is programmed to perform automatically a number of mechanical, especially dangerous or repetitive tasks in a factory.
- (2) A (     ) is a room that is used for cooking, washing dishes, and doing other household jobs.
- (3) An (     ) is a moving staircase on which people can go from one level to another without walking.
- (4) An (     ) is the part of a person's arm where the upper and lower halves of the arm are joined.(関西学院大-文)

**7-8** 各文の下線部の意味に最も近いものを(1)~(4)から1つ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 41)

- (1) I see him jogging every now and then.  
 1. very often    2. frequently    3. occasionally    4. a few times
- (2) She's been feeling a little on edge recently.  
 1. uncomfortable    2. tense    3. excited    4. frightened
- (3) I wish you would make up your mind quickly.  
 1. decide    2. remember    3. think    4. change your opinion
- (4) They asked me to make a speech at short notice.  
 1. briefly    2. with a brief introduction  
 3. with few notes    4. with little time to prepare
- (5) You will surely recognize him because he stands out.  
 1. is very tall    2. is alone    3. walks strangely    4. is noticeable
- (6) She usually makes do with a cup of coffee and a bread roll.  
 1. serves    2. requests    3. depends on    4. has only
- (7) His discovery gave rise to a revolution in transport.  
 1. resulted in    2. resulted from  
 3. was related to    4. improved

(立命館大-法)

**7-9**

次の(1)~(5)それぞれにおいて、AとBの空所を補うことのできる同じつづりの1語を答えなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 42)

- (1) { A. The mailman asked John to (    ) for the parcel.  
 B. There was a (    ) indicating the way to the station.
- (2) { A. They could not cross the (    ) as the middle section had collapsed.  
 B. There was no way in which they could (    ) the gap between their points of view.
- (3) { A. He went to the cemetery to visit his baby's (    ).  
 B. He looked (    ) when told the bad news.
- (4) { A. To our distress, the little boat began to (    ).  
 B. She put the dirty dishes in the (    ) and went to bed.
- (5) { A. I had to offer the shop assistant a 10,000-yen note as I had no small (    ).  
 B. I asked him to (    ) the time of the appointment.

(立教大-経済)

7-10

各文の下線部の語句とほぼ等しい意味をもつものを1～4の中から1つ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 42)

- (1) She dropped in to see me yesterday.  
 1. stopped      2. decided      3. came down      4. paid a casual visit
- (2) He decided to leave his hometown for good.  
 1. happily      2. forever      3. for success      4. unexpectedly
- (3) He has taken all this trouble for nothing.  
 1. free      2. in vain      3. unhappily      4. for granted
- (4) I wonder how you got hold of her address.  
 1. lost      2. showed      3. obtained      4. remembered
- (5) His behavior really got on my nerves.  
 1. pleased me      2. irritated me      3. encouraged me      4. discouraged me
- (6) I always have to give in to him.  
 1. submit      2. be kind      3. be polite      4. send a gift
- (7) He drinks nothing but the best wines.  
 1. only      2. except      3. exactly      4. without
- (8) No wonder you couldn't open the door—it was locked.  
 1. It's doubtful      2. It's unbelievable      3. It isn't surprising  
 4. It isn't imaginable
- (9) His wife is worn out after looking after the children.  
 1. very sad      2. very tired      3. very worried      4. very satisfied
- (10) I will never forgive you if you did it on purpose.  
 1. hopefully      2. intentionally      3. willingly      4. desperately
- (11) He has been working here, on and off for two years.  
 1. earnestly      2. continually      3. temporarily      4. occasionally
- (12) “Can I go home now?” “By no means!”  
 1. Probably not      2. Presently not      3. Definitely not      4. Hopefully not
- (13) We've been waiting for hours for you to show up.  
 1. arrive      2. shine      3. clean      4. speak
- (14) His parents are well off; they have bought him a new car for his birthday.  
 1. happy      2. wealthy      3. educated      4. successful
- (15) We look up to him because of his politeness.  
 1. watch      2. despise      3. respect      4. overlook (青山学院大-理工)

**7-11** 各文の空所に入る最も適切な同一の単語をそれぞれ書きなさい。ただし、空所に示した頭文字で始まる完全な単語を書くこと。 (解答・解説は別冊の p. 42)

- (1) Young children like to (p     ) house.  
The (p     ) is being performed at the West Theater.  
The umpire shouted, "(P     ) ball!"
- (2) I prefer roses but I like irises, (t     ).  
It is (t     ) expensive to travel frequently to foreign countries.  
Ten years old is (t     ) young to smoke.
- (3) Would you (c     ) the table?  
It was raining yesterday, but today the sky is (c     ).  
It is (c     ) that he's the best student.
- (4) I wonder (i     ) he can win the election.  
What (i     ) the student doesn't pass the test?  
(I     ) it weren't for water, we would not survive. (大東文化大-外国語)

**7-12** 次の(1)~(5)は、ある語の意味または定義である。それぞれに該当する単語を語群の中から1つ選びなさい。 (解答・解説は別冊の p. 42)

- (1) Special force given to certain words, ideas, or details, in speaking, writing, etc., to show that they are particularly important.  
1. color                      2. emotion                      3. emphasis  
4. meaning                      5. rhetoric
- (2) A quality belonging to or forming part of a person or thing.  
1. attribute                      2. moderation                      3. physique  
4. possession                      5. proportion
- (3) The quality of allowing other people to have their own attitudes or beliefs, or to behave in a particular way, even if you do not agree or approve.  
1. ignorance                      2. impatience                      3. kindness  
4. tolerance                      5. wisdom
- (4) The general way of holding the body, especially the back, shoulders, and head.  
1. gesture                      2. portrait                      3. posture  
4. slant                      5. strength
- (5) The central or most important quality of a thing, which makes it what it is.  
1. element                      2. essence                      3. formality  
4. personality                      5. virtue (中央大-法)

**7-13** 各組の英文の空所に共通する最も適当なものをA～Dより1つずつ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 42)

- (1) { Please ( ) me go to the movie.  
 He ( ) himself in the room.  
 There's an apartment to ( ) in our neighborhood.  
 A. permit      B. grant      C. allow      D. let
- (2) { We ( ) that Jane may be late because of snow.  
 What the witness says is very ( ).  
 The ( ) tried to flee to Mexico.  
 A. suspect      B. mistrust      C. doubt      D. disbelieve
- (3) { Their products are of ( ) quality.  
 The ( ) fellow was seriously injured.  
 He always makes ( ) jokes.  
 A. unhappy      B. unlucky      C. poor      D. wise
- (4) { What on ( ) are you doing here?  
 We filled the hole with ( ).  
 The ( ) is the place on which we live.  
 A. ground      B. soil      C. earth      D. world
- (5) { It's ( ) time that you went to bed.  
 She is in ( ) spirits today.  
 I'm afraid that he is not a man of ( ) character.  
 A. high      B. tall      C. powerful      D. big

(駒沢大-経済-経済)

**7-14** 次の英文(1)～(5)の空欄に最もよく当てはまる単語を答えなさい。ただし、空欄には指示された文字で始まる単語が入るものとする。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 43)

- (1) The flood caused a great deal of d\_\_\_\_\_ to the crop.  
 (2) We asked mother if she would ap\_\_\_\_\_ of our going to the film.  
 (3) The lifeguard was able to r\_\_\_\_\_ the drowning man.  
 (4) Our baseball coach said we could easily d\_\_\_\_\_ the other team.  
 (5) The robbers tried to f\_\_\_\_\_, but they were quickly caught.

(慶大-理工)

**7-15** 次の各組(1)~(5)の3つの英文の空所に共通する1語を、それぞれ答えなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 43)

- (1) { イ. You ( ) a big risk in trusting him.  
 ロ. It's very dangerous to ( ) out of gas on the expressway.  
 ハ. Though more expensive, this one will be cheaper in the long ( ).
- (2) { イ. It rained five days on ( ).  
 ロ. The festival will ( ) up with fireworks.  
 ハ. His invention is sure to serve a useful ( ).
- (3) { イ. She was quite content with her ( ).  
 ロ. I couldn't find a parking ( ) near the station.  
 ハ. The weather is a ( ) warmer here.
- (4) { イ. A night's ( ) sleep made me feel much better.  
 ロ. That newspaper article may ( ) pretty strange but it's true.  
 ハ. ( ) travels much slower than light.
- (5) { イ. He wanted to get in ( ) with his old friends.  
 ロ. I want to ( ) on one more subject.  
 ハ. I felt someone ( ) my shoulder.

(西南学院大-文)

**7-16** 次の語の説明として最も適当なものを、a~hの中から1つずつ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 43)

- (1) astronomy (2) geography (3) philosophy (4) chemistry
- a. the science of the way in which industry and trade produce and use wealth
- b. the study of the countries of the world and of the seas, rivers, towns, etc., on the earth's surface
- c. the science concerned with the study of how the bodies of living things, and their various parts, work
- d. the study of the positions and aspects of heavenly bodies with a view to predicting their influence on the course of human affairs
- e. the science that deals with how substances are made, combine and act under various conditions
- f. the scientific study of the origin, history and structure of the earth
- g. the scientific study of the sun, moon, stars, and other heavenly bodies
- h. the study of the nature and meaning of existence, reality, knowledge, goodness, etc.

(関西学院大-経済)

7-17

各文の下線部の語句に意味が最も近いものを1つ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 43)

- (1) Mother asked the baby-sitter to keep an eye on the children.  
 a. encourage      b. feed      c. help      d. watch
- (2) On the whole, the new government is meeting the needs of special groups.  
 a. absolutely      b. generally      c. formally      d. needlessly
- (3) He could not believe that his son would read of his own accord.  
 a. reluctantly      b. to himself      c. voluntarily      d. with him
- (4) No one could put up with the tax reformation.  
 a. tolerate      b. laugh at      c. look up to      d. follow
- (5) Tom always makes fun of John because of his dialect.  
 a. entertains      b. ignores      c. respects      d. teases
- (6) I asked him to leave my room because he intruded on my work.  
 a. looked down on      b. interrupted  
 c. criticized      d. cooperated with
- (7) He went to France to brush up on his speaking ability.  
 a. improve      b. create      c. beautify      d. investigate
- (8) Because of the rain, they had to call off the game.  
 a. cancel      b. hold out      c. put away      d. resume
- (9) He took part in the meeting on behalf of his brother.  
 a. in favor of      b. in honor of      c. in spite of      d. in place of
- (10) He walked so fast that I could not keep up with him.  
 a. keep abreast of      b. get in touch with  
 c. keep company with      d. make away with
- (11) That can be said of mankind at large.  
 a. in general      b. in common      c. in a word      d. in a sense
- (12) Eat green fruit, or ten to one you will get ill.  
 a. seemingly      b. by no means      c. very probably      d. unbelievably
- (13) We cannot dispense with air and water.  
 a. contrive to      b. do away with      c. do without      d. make light of
- (14) Nothing can compensate for the loss of time.  
 a. set store for      b. recharge      c. replace      d. be replaced for

7-18

次の(1)~(4)のそれぞれにおいて、AとBの空所を共通に補うことのできる同じつづりの1語を書きなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 44)

- (1) A. The shortage of ( ) in Tokyo means young couples have no hope of owning a house.  
 B. It is difficult for spaceships to ( ) on the moon because of the rough surface.
- (2) A. If you have time, could you please ( ) this essay to see if I've made any mistakes in grammar?  
 B. On his first visit to a bar in the Ginza, Mr. Roberts was shocked when the hostess brought him a ( ) for 60,000 yen.
- (3) A. To get to the baseball stadium, follow this road to the next stoplight, then ( ) left and go straight for two miles.  
 B. It's Mary's ( ) to wash the dishes tonight, but she's busy studying for her geometry test, so I will do them instead.
- (4) A. If you want to get to New York in a hurry, catch the ( ) train leaving at 5:00 p.m. from Track 2.  
 B. A good writer knows how to ( ) complex ideas in clear, simple language. (立教大-法)

7-19

次の(1)~(9)の語義に合う単語を英語で書きなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 44)

- (1) that part of the body which pumps blood through the system ( )  
 (2) dark hours between sunset and sunrise or twilight and dawn ( )  
 (3) room in which meals are cooked or prepared ( )  
 (4) that part of a plant, tree, etc. which is normally in the soil and which takes water and food from it ( )  
 (5) two-wheeled machine for riding on, propelled by using pedals ( )  
 (6) small timepiece that can be carried in the pocket or worn on the wrist ( )  
 (7) brilliant precious stone of pure carbon in crystallized form, the hardest substance known ( )  
 (8) the mass of soft gray matter in the head, center of the nervous system ( )  
 (9) public official who has the power to decide questions brought before a court of law ( ) (名大-A・前)

## 発展問題

7-20

次の(1)~(10)の下線部がそれぞれの〔 〕内と同じ意味になるように、適当な1語を補いなさい。ただし、その単語の書き出しの文字は下線部に示してある。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 44)

- (1) The directions we got weren't very c \_\_\_\_\_.  
[easily seen, heard, or understood ; plain]
- (2) The two friends both hope to work in the f \_\_\_\_ of medicine when they get out of college. [an area of interest or a sphere of activity]
- (3) Our team m \_\_\_\_ to win, even though our best player was sick.  
[succeeded at doing something]
- (4) I exercise daily for p \_\_\_\_ fitness. [of or relating to the body]
- (5) The drivers should r \_\_\_\_ their speed if the road is slippery.  
[make less or smaller in degree]
- (6) The ship was e \_\_\_\_ with hoses to be used in case of fire.  
[provided with whatever is needed]
- (7) A s \_\_\_\_ person is not interested in the wishes and feelings of other people.  
[thinking only of oneself ; not thinking of others]
- (8) During the war many people fled to a n \_\_\_\_ country.  
[not taking or belonging to either side in a conflict]
- (9) We had the a \_\_\_\_ of going to the beach with our friends or going on a picnic with our family. [a choice between two or more things]
- (10) The orphans were h \_\_\_\_ for love.  
[having a strong wish or need for something]

(成蹊大-経済)

7-21

次の英文(1)~(6)の空欄に入れるのに最も適切な色彩を下記の語群の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 45)

- (1) When she saw my fur coat, she was \_\_\_\_ with envy.
- (2) Tom has been in a mood of \_\_\_\_ despair since he lost his job.
- (3) When he realized the danger, he went \_\_\_\_ with fear.
- (4) When his mother saw the mess, she went \_\_\_\_ with rage.
- (5) I knew he hadn't got the guts to propose to her : he's really \_\_\_\_.
- (6) It's freezing. I'm \_\_\_\_ with cold.

1. purple 2. blue 3. black 4. yellow 5. green 6. white (慶大-理工)

7-22

次のそれぞれの組の(a)と(b)の空所には、意味の上でつながりがあり、品詞(動詞・名詞・形容詞など)を異にする同一の形の単語が入る。その単語を書きなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 45)

- (1) (a) She put salt into her tea by (     ).  
 (b) Don't (     ) his silence for lack of interest.
- (2) (a) You (     ) the word 'event' on the second syllable.  
 (b) The speaker laid (     ) on the importance of the new laws to women and children.
- (3) (a) There is only one bathroom, so I have to (     ) it with the other tenants.  
 (b) I had no (     ) in the crime—I had nothing to do with it.
- (4) (a) Women throughout the industrial world outlive men by four to ten years, and I think four to ten years is no laughing (     ) for the men who won't live them.  
 (b) I repeated my question: 'Are you Mr. Smith?' He shrugged his shoulders as if to say that it didn't (     ) whether he was or not.
- (5) (a) The rapid (     ) of the disease is alarming the medical authorities.  
 (b) The eagle (     ) its wings ready for flight. (中央大-法-法律)

7-23

次の(1)~(5)の各組で、(ロ)の文の空所にはそれぞれ(イ)の文の中で使われているいずれかの語と同じ発音の語が当てはまる。その語を補って各文を完成させなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 45)

- (例) { (イ) Turn to the right at the next corner.  
 (ロ) He began to (     ) a letter at his desk.     答(write)
- (1) { (イ) I had never seen such a big trout before.  
 (ロ) A police car appeared at the (     ) of the accident soon after.
- (2) { (イ) The whole crew of the ship attended the ceremony.  
 (ロ) He was fixing a (     ) in the wall.
- (3) { (イ) We could find no reasonable explanation in his statement.  
 (ロ) You should (     ) better than to expect anything better from him.
- (4) { (イ) Fully satisfied, they left the building one after another.  
 (ロ) As a result he (     ) his reputation as a reliable leader.
- (5) { (イ) The car rushed away ignoring the red light.  
 (ロ) Have you ever (     ) the Japanese classics? (早大-一文)

7-24

それぞれの問いの中にある複数の空所は、例題によってもわかるとおり、すべて同一の単語によって満たすことができる。最も適当だと思われる単語を記入しなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 45)

例題： The children go to ( ) every morning by bus.  
 The students learn English and mathematics in ( ).  
 There were many ( )s of philosophy in ancient Greece.  
 Some fish swim around in great ( )s.

解答： (school)

- (1) Fill your glass ( ).  
 Take the next bus because this one is ( ).  
 He's been away for a ( ) year now.  
 He gave the police a ( ) account of what had happened.
- (2) When he took off his hat, I ( )d that he was bald.  
 They put a ( ) in the paper that they wanted a young employee.  
 He received two months' ( ) to leave his house.  
 Take no ( ) of what they are saying about you.
- (3) Give me your ( ) that you'll never do that again.  
 He is a bright young man and his work shows great ( ).  
 Look at those black clouds! They surely ( ) rain.  
 You ( )d not to tell and now you have!
- (4) Father ( )ed this business forty years ago.  
 The young man will soon ( ) himself as an expert on computer science.  
 The police ( )ed that he was guilty.  
 The hospital has an ( )ed reputation for its doctors, who are not only competent but also kind.
- (5) I'm not going to ( ) any more words on the subject.  
 Industrial ( ) must be prevented from polluting our rivers.  
 The car rally was held through the ( )s of the Sahara.  
 It is a ( ) of money to buy food here when it is much cheaper at the supermarket.

## 基礎問題

8-1 次の(1)~(4)の英文と同じ文型のをそれぞれア~エから1つずつ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 46)

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| (1) He walks.          | ア. She cut me two pieces of bread.         |
| (2) He is tall.        | イ. What have you done it for?              |
| (3) He drives a car.   | ウ. When did you show up?                   |
| (4) He gave me a book. | エ. He had his hair cut yesterday.          |
| (5) He made her happy. | オ. I'll be busy working with him tomorrow. |

(阪南大-商-商)

8-2 各文の空所に1語入れて文を完成させるとき、適当でないものを1つずつ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 46)

- (1) Mary is ( ) to learn how the drama will end.  
 (ア) exciting (イ) going (ウ) longing (エ) waiting
- (2) If you have ( ) to say, please wait.  
 (ア) anything (イ) everything (ウ) nothing (エ) something
- (3) They are looking for a ( ) worker.  
 (ア) missing (イ) promising (ウ) wanting (エ) willing
- (4) We ( ) him our president.  
 (ア) called (イ) considered (ウ) elected (エ) took
- (5) It took five days to ( ) the job.  
 (ア) complete (イ) do (ウ) finish (エ) make (実践女大-文)

8-3

[ ]内の各語を正しい順序に並べかえるとき、2番目と6番目にくる語の記号を答えなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 46)

- (1) Our [イ. a ロ. of ハ. will ニ. brother ホ. position ヘ. importance ト. hold].
- (2) You [イ. of ロ. to ハ. be ニ. your ホ. ashamed ヘ. ought ト. ignorance].
- (3) None are so [イ. hear ロ. deaf ハ. not ニ. those ホ. will ヘ. as ト. who].

(仏教大-文・社会)

## 8-4 次の各設問に答えなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 47)

- (1) 次の文の書きかえとしてもっとも適切なものをイ～ホから1つ選びなさい。

If it were not for water, no living thing could exist.

- イ. If it is for water, every living thing can exist.  
 ロ. If there is no water, every living thing cannot exist.  
 ハ. Thanks to water, every living thing can exist.  
 ニ. In spite of water, no living thing can exist.  
 ホ. No living thing could exist, for there was no water.

- (2) 次の文の書きかえとしてもっとも適切なものをイ～ホから1つ選びなさい。

Yesterday he said to me, "Come and see me tomorrow afternoon."

- イ. Yesterday he told me to come and see him this afternoon.  
 ロ. Yesterday he told me to come and see him in the afternoon tomorrow.  
 ハ. Yesterday he told me to go and see him tomorrow afternoon.  
 ニ. Yesterday he asked me if I would go and see him that afternoon.  
 ホ. Yesterday he told me that he should come and see me the following afternoon.

- (3) 次の文中の
- opening**
- と同じ用法の
- ing**
- 形をイ～ホから1つ選びなさい。

Would you mind opening the window?

- イ. She heard someone calling her name from behind.  
 ロ. He was caught stealing the money.  
 ハ. He behaved himself quite well considering his age.  
 ニ. I am sorry to have kept you waiting so long.  
 ホ. They could not help laughing at the sight.

- (4) 次の文の
- as**
- と同じ用法のものをイ～ホから1つ選びなさい。

Do in Rome as the Romans do.

- イ. I found the same watch as he had often shown me.  
 ロ. As is often the case with him, he is absent today.  
 ハ. She told us stories, as we walked along.  
 ニ. The girl's father allowed her to do as she liked.  
 ホ. This is the English language as it is spoken in London.

## 標準問題

**8-5** 次の各設問に答えなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 47)

A. 次の(イ)~(ニ)の英文の空欄には、下記の5つの語のうち4つまでは入るが、1つだけ入らないものがある。その語の番号を選びなさい。

- (イ) (     ) my asking for information I was told I must wait.  
 (ロ) The memory of his dead mother brought tears (     ) his eyes.  
 (ハ) (     ) all his wealth and fame, he is a lonely man.  
 (ニ) We sell ice creams (     ) the thousand.

1. at                    2. by                    3. for                    4. on                    5. to

B. 下記の5組の文章において、aとbはほぼ同じ意味になっているが、1組だけ意味が全く違っているものがある。その番号を選びなさい。

1. a. Mind your own business.  
   b. Don't interfere in the affairs of others.
2. a. Pay attention to what you are doing.  
   b. Don't let your thoughts wander.
3. a. Take my word for it.  
   b. Accept what I say as correct.
4. a. Please make yourself at home.  
   b. Please stay at home when I come.
5. a. Don't let his objection bother you.  
   b. Don't worry about his objection.

C. 次の英文(イ)~(ホ)の5つの空欄のうち4つは同じ語を入れることができるが、1つだけ別の語が入る。その語を下記の1~5から選びなさい。

- (イ) I am not (     ) good terms with him.  
 (ロ) Christmas falls (     ) a Friday this year.  
 (ハ) (     ) my shame, I forgot my wife's birthday.  
 (ニ) Children depend (     ) their parents for food and clothing.  
 (ホ) The membership of the club is (     ) the increase.

1. as                    2. by                    3. for                    4. on                    5. to

8-6

次の(1)~(5)の英語の諺の<sup>ことわざ</sup>意味に最も近い文を、下のa~jの中から1つずつ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 47)

- (1) A burnt child dreads the fire.           (2) It is no use crying over spilt milk.  
 (3) Haste makes waste.                       (4) Make hay while the sun shines.  
 (5) Too many cooks spoil the broth.  
 a. Saying and doing are two different things.  
 b. Strike the iron while it is hot.  
 c. Little is done when every man is master.  
 d. Out of the frying pan into the fire.  
 e. He that hath been bitten by a serpent fears a rope.  
 f. Prevention is better than cure.  
 g. Long sermon, little attention.  
 h. Good swimmers are often drowned.  
 i. Late repentance is seldom worth much.  
 j. A shortcut is often a wrong way.

(青山学院大・経済)

8-7

各群のア~エのうち、下線部の語句の用法が文法的に最も近いものを2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 48)

- (1) ア. They say to see is to believe.  
 イ. I was surprised to see him at such a place.  
 ウ. Don't forget to see her at two P.M.  
 エ. There are many things to see in this museum.  
 (2) ア. When driving a car, you must round the corner slowly.  
 イ. The island has the same weather all the year round.  
 ウ. The earth is round like an orange.  
 エ. The ministers sat at a round table.  
 (3) ア. I don't know when she got married.  
 イ. I remember the day when my brother was born.  
 ウ. The time will come when you'll regret it.  
 エ. He had no time when his mother told him to wash the car.  
 (4) ア. My camera doesn't need to be fixed.  
 イ. You have no need to be ashamed.  
 ウ. They need not come at once.  
 エ. The house is in need of repair.

(小樽商大)

8-8

次の各組の英文で意味が同じにはとれない対が1つある。それをA～Dから選びなさい。  
 (解答・解説は別冊の p. 48)

- (1) A. { You're very kind to invite me to dinner.  
 { It's very kind of you to invite me to dinner.
- B. { He is certain of success.  
 { He is certain to succeed.
- C. { I was disappointed to find you were absent.  
 { I was disappointed at your absence.
- D. { I'm sure of his honesty.  
 { I'm sure he is honest.
- (2) A. { I was ignorant of what his plans were.  
 { I didn't know what his plans were.
- B. { I'm glad of the examinations being over.  
 { I'm glad that the examinations are over.
- C. { He clearly omitted to explain the meaning.  
 { It was clear that he omitted to explain the meaning.
- D. { I can do it alone.  
 { I alone can do it.
- (3) A. { Mary persuaded the doctor to examine John.  
 { John was persuaded by Mary to be examined by the doctor.
- B. { John gave Mary the book.  
 { The book was given to Mary by John.
- C. { The best way to get there is by train.  
 { By train is the best way to get there.
- D. { It is warm in this room.  
 { This room is warm.
- (4) A. { There is a pond in the yard.  
 { The yard has a pond in it.
- B. { The man returned home tired.  
 { Because he got tired, the man returned home.
- C. { She doesn't eat Chinese food with a knife and fork.  
 { It isn't with a knife and fork that she eats Chinese food.
- D. { I had not thought of calling him until then.  
 { Not until then had I thought of calling him.

8-9

次の英文(1)~(8)の空所に入れる語句として、それぞれのa~eのうち1つだけ不適当なものがある。それを選びなさい。  
(解答・解説は別冊の p. 48)

- (1) Plane travel ( ) to be cheaper in the long run.  
a. ought      b. seems      c. turns out      d. is sure      e. is used
- (2) I don't ( ) living on my own deep in the mountains.  
a. decide      b. enjoy      c. like      d. mind      e. regret
- (3) He collected ( ) information.  
a. some      b. a lot of      c. bits of      d. much more  
e. many an
- (4) Tom is playing tennis with Ann ( ).  
a. at the moment      b. next week      c. recently      d. this evening  
e. tomorrow
- (5) He ( ) to lend me some money when I told him the position I was in.  
a. considered      b. refused      c. offered      d. was ready  
e. was reluctant
- (6) Last night's concert was ( ).  
a. canceled      b. disappointed      c. enjoyable      d. a success  
e. unsuccessful
- (7) ( ) most professional baseball games are held at night?  
a. How come      b. Why do you think      c. Why is it  
d. Why on earth      e. Why do you suppose
- (8) ( ) our uncle visited us.  
a. I had better      b. I would rather      c. You talk as if  
d. It is about time      e. It has been two years since

(関西学院大-経済)

8-10

次の(1)~(3)のそれぞれについて、( )内の語を並べかえて、意味の通じる正しい文にしなさい。ただし、解答は( )内の並べかえた語順で2番目と4番目にくる語の記号だけを書きなさい。  
(解答・解説は別冊の p. 49)

- (1) From a distance Mary could hardly (イ. her    ロ. the    ハ. father    ニ. tell    ホ. other    ヘ. from) people.
- (2) At last the heavy door began to yield to (イ. it    ロ. efforts    ハ. push    ニ. to    ホ. open    ヘ. our).
- (3) The athlete failed to win because (イ. was    ロ. condition    ハ. he    ニ. out    ホ. top    ヘ. of).

(立教大-法)



8-13

次の各文の空所に、下に与えられている語句を補った場合、不適当なものが1つずつある。その番号を答えなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 50)

- (1) A fire broke out in a ( ) house.  
 1. close                      2. nearby                      3. neighboring  
 4. public                      5. wooden
- (2) John ( ) that we should add Bob to our baseball team.  
 1. demanded                      2. expected                      3. insisted  
 4. proposed                      5. suggested
- (3) I cannot ( ) Sam taking care of a baby.  
 1. believe                      2. forget                      3. imagine  
 4. remember                      5. see
- (4) Tom ( ) me a cup of coffee.  
 1. bought                      2. brought                      3. gave  
 4. made                      5. treated
- (5) Jim ( ) to have made the same mistake again.  
 1. is able                      2. is said                      3. is unlikely  
 4. was believed                      5. was likely
- (6) Mary ( ) her sister to clean the windows.  
 1. explained                      2. left                      3. persuaded  
 4. told                      5. wanted
- (7) Mrs. Brown told her daughter to ( ) at once.  
 1. dress                      2. dress herself                      3. get dressed  
 4. put on her dress                      5. wear her dress
- (8) The old man asked me ( ).  
 1. a favor                      2. my name                      3. some money  
 4. some questions                      5. the time

(早大一文)

8-14

各文の空所に入れるのに適切でないものを1つ選びなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 50)

- (1) The passengers had ( ) got off the ship when dynamite exploded in it.  
 a. hardly                      b. scarcely                      c. barely                      d. closely
- (2) Tom, you ( ) use my pen if you want to.  
 a. will                      b. can                      c. could                      d. might
- (3) She finally unlocked the door ( ) a hairpin.  
 a. using                      b. by using                      c. with                      d. with using (関西学院大一文)

## 発展問題

8-15

A欄の各文の書き出しに続く最もふさわしいものをB欄から選び、記号で答えなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 51)

A欄

- (1) A child is an island of curiosity,
- (2) There is no psychiatrist in the world
- (3) Adolescence is like a house on moving day——
- (4) If it weren't for the rocks in its bed,
- (5) Stupidity won't kill you,
- (6) Life is not so short
- (7) A rumor without a leg to stand on
- (8) When luck enters,

B欄

- イ. the stream would have no song.
- ロ. but that there is always time for courtesy.
- ハ. surrounded by a sea of question marks.
- ニ. a temporary mess.
- ホ. will get around some other way.
- ヘ. like a puppy licking your face.
- ト. give him a seat!
- チ. but it can make you sweat.

(慶大-理工)

8-16

次の(1)~(4)のそれぞれについて、( )内の語を並べかえて意味の通じる正しい文を作るには、不要な語が1つある。その不要な語を( )の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 51)

- (1) It is (イ. an ロ. elderly ハ. expect ニ. out ホ. to ヘ. unreasonable) man to work so hard.
- (2) A man is worthy (イ. because ロ. being ハ. he ニ. not ホ. of ヘ. respect) is rich but because he has wisdom.
- (3) He did not think that (イ. a ロ. ecology ハ. knowledge ニ. of ホ. out ヘ. would) help him very much in his new occupation.
- (4) It is inconceivable that all the problems (イ. against ロ. earth ハ. faced ニ. is ホ. the ヘ. with) will be solved soon.

(立教大-法)

8-17

次の(1)から(4)の会話体の英文(a)を(b)のようにまとめるときに、空所に適する動詞1語を、例にならって書きなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 52)

- (例) (a) “Walk right down to the bottom of this road,” Susan said. “Turn left, and then left again. The police station is on the corner. You can’t miss it.”  
 (b) Susan ( explained ) the way to the police station.
- (1) (a) “It wasn’t me,” Bill said, angrily. “I was nowhere near that bank when it was robbed.”  
 (b) Bill ( 1 ) that he had robbed the bank.
- (2) (a) “Really, John,” Mary said, “if I were you, I’d take the money to the police.”  
 (b) Mary ( 2 ) John to take the money to the police.
- (3) (a) “It’s no use pretending to be innocent, Susan. I know you’ve been going out with other boys behind my back,” David said.  
 (b) David ( 3 ) Susan of going out with other boys behind his back.
- (4) (a) “No, Roger,” said Edward. “The answer is no. No matter how many times you ask me, I’m not going to help you.”  
 (b) Edward ( 4 ) to listen to Roger’s request for help. (東大)

8-18

次の英文(1)~(5)のそれぞれの空欄(A)~(E)のうち、that を挿入しても正しい文となる空欄を1つ選びなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 52)

- (1) Critics charge that he has been unwilling to ( A ) fight hard even for ( B ) programs ( C ) he knows ( D ) are needed ( E ) if they encounter strong opposition.
- (2) Heavy advertising, a result of the Tories’ £34 million war chest—nearly double Labor’s £18 million—( A ) relentlessly slammed the challengers’ tax policies and ( B ) added to ( C ) doubts about the kind of future ( D ) Britons ( E ) wanted.
- (3) Is ( A ) your evening drinking so important ( B ) you can’t take one ( C ) night ( D ) out to do something ( E ) for someone else?
- (4) When I was growing up in a quiet neighborhood ( A ) back in Arkansas, crime was nothing ( B ) like the looming presence ( C ) it is ( D ) today in ( E ) most major cities in the U.S.
- (5) Now ( A ) you are comfortably retired in this beautiful seaside village, ( B ) you can do ( C ) whatever you wanted to do ( D ) but didn’t have the time to ( E ). (中央大-法)

8-19

次の各組の文の空所に与えられている語を補った場合、不適切なものが1つずつある。  
その番号を書きなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 53)

## (1) (hope)

1. I (     ) to see you soon.
2. I (     ) you to attend the meeting in place of me.
3. I (     ) that my son will become a doctor.
4. I (     ) it will not rain tomorrow.

## (2) (show)

1. Children (     ) their feelings more easily than adults.
2. I tried to (     ) my dog to fetch newspapers, but failed.
3. The novelist did not (     ) himself at the party.
4. Tom will (     ) you around the city tomorrow.

## (3) (mean)

1. I know what you (     ).
2. Do you really (     ) to change your job?
3. Bob did not (     ) you any harm.
4. Some people (     ) stricter laws will reduce traffic accidents.

## (4) (fit)

1. These shoes don't (     ) me. Show me some others.
2. The key did not (     ) the keyhole.
3. In that small coffee shop, you can choose music that will (     ) your mood.
4. I'm sorry, but 6 o'clock doesn't (     ) me.

## (5) (cover)

1. Jane tried to (     ) her confusion, turning her head.
2. Jet planes can (     ) a long distance in a short time.
3. Professor Brown's studies (     ) a wide field.
4. The cassette recorder will (     ) 30,000 yen.

## (6) (spend)

1. How will you (     ) your vacation?
2. I don't wish to (     ) my lifetime in vain.
3. Mrs. White does not (     ) her money on luxuries.
4. You will (     ) good time in London.

## 第9章

## 発音・アクセント問題

## 基礎問題

9-1 次の各組の語について、下線部の発音が左側の語と同じものを1つずつ選びなさい。  
(解答・解説は別冊の p. 54)

- |                     |                   |                 |                    |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| (1) <u>ought</u> :  | ア <u>coal</u>     | イ <u>post</u>   | ウ <u>quality</u>   | エ <u>saw</u>      |
| (2) <u>guide</u> :  | ア <u>fountain</u> | イ <u>height</u> | ウ <u>marriage</u>  | エ <u>straight</u> |
| (3) <u>meter</u> :  | ア <u>busy</u>     | イ <u>clever</u> | ウ <u>dying</u>     | エ <u>police</u>   |
| (4) <u>heart</u> :  | ア <u>bird</u>     | イ <u>hard</u>   | ウ <u>hurt</u>      | エ <u>heard</u>    |
| (5) <u>some</u> :   | ア <u>bottom</u>   | イ <u>calm</u>   | ウ <u>pot</u>       | エ <u>sun</u>      |
| (6) <u>ache</u> :   | ア <u>calm</u>     | イ <u>charge</u> | ウ <u>chicken</u>   | エ <u>machine</u>  |
| (7) <u>August</u> : | ア <u>coal</u>     | イ <u>grove</u>  | ウ <u>rough</u>     | エ <u>thought</u>  |
| (8) <u>washed</u> : | ア <u>climbed</u>  | イ <u>killed</u> | ウ <u>practiced</u> | エ <u>wicked</u>   |

(東北学院大-経済-経済)

9-2 左欄の語(1)~(5)のそれぞれについて、その下線部と同じ発音を有する1語を右欄の語群 a~d より選んで、その記号を書きなさい。  
(解答・解説は別冊の p. 54)

- |                    |                  |                   |                  |                   |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| (1) <u>eight</u> : | a. <u>either</u> | b. <u>foreign</u> | c. <u>height</u> | d. <u>reign</u>   |
| (2) <u>fear</u> :  | a. <u>gear</u>   | b. <u>heard</u>   | c. <u>hearth</u> | d. <u>pear</u>    |
| (3) <u>foot</u> :  | a. <u>flood</u>  | b. <u>food</u>    | c. <u>moody</u>  | d. <u>wood</u>    |
| (4) <u>scout</u> : | a. <u>cousin</u> | b. <u>pound</u>   | c. <u>soul</u>   | d. <u>soup</u>    |
| (5) <u>tough</u> : | a. <u>bough</u>  | b. <u>enough</u>  | c. <u>sought</u> | d. <u>through</u> |

(関西学院大-文)

9-3 次の(1)~(3)の各語群において、最も強く発音する音節の位置が他と異なる語をア~オからそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。  
(解答・解説は別冊の p. 54)

- |                   |                |               |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| (1) ア. ex-cel     | イ. a-gree      | ウ. of-fer     |
| エ. op-pose        | オ. pre-tend    |               |
| (2) ア. ef-fort    | イ. ad-vice     | ウ. la-bel     |
| エ. voy-age        | オ. re-gion     |               |
| (3) ア. an-ces-tor | イ. sat-el-lite | ウ. el-o-quent |
| エ. par-lia-ment   | オ. ex-hib-it   |               |

(大東文化大-法)

9-4

次の各組の2文において、下線部の語のアクセントの位置が同じときは○を、異なるときは×を書きなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 54)

- (1) Were you present at the party?  
May I present Mr. Johnson to you?
- (2) Excuse me for interrupting you.  
You can find an easy excuse for it.
- (3) Stop that crying. Control yourself.  
He has control over his group.
- (4) He used to record his thoughts in a diary.  
He holds the world's record for the high jump.
- (5) The building of our new schoolhouse will progress quickly during the summer.  
Their progress was stopped by a river. (東京家政大)

9-5

左側の単語の下線部の発音と異なる単語が、右側の各組の語群の中に1つ含まれている。その番号を書きなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 54)

- |                    |             |              |             |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| (1) <u>feather</u> | 1. bread    | 2. guest     | 3. friend   |
|                    | 4. bury     | 5. leave     |             |
| (2) <u>heard</u>   | 1. burn     | 2. work      | 3. journey  |
|                    | 4. birth    | 5. heart     |             |
| (3) <u>busy</u>    | 1. women    | 2. build     | 3. rich     |
|                    | 4. key      | 5. ship      |             |
| (4) <u>debt</u>    | 1. Thames   | 2. looked    | 3. jumped   |
|                    | 4. listen   | 5. yacht     |             |
| (5) <u>chair</u>   | 1. chalk    | 2. teacher   | 3. pressure |
|                    | 4. question | 5. righteous | (東洋大-社会)    |

9-6

次の各組の単語の中から、最も強いアクセントの位置がほかの3つと異なるものを1つずつ選びなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 54)

- |                    |                 |                  |                    |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| (1) ① de-scent     | ② in-quire      | ③ re-duce        | ④ o-ral            |
| (2) ① a-bound      | ② car-riage     | ③ ei-ther        | ④ hon-ey           |
| (3) ① do-mes-tic   | ② in-ter-rupt   | ③ re-viv-al      | ④ un-com-mon       |
| (4) ① au-thor-i-ty | ② lit-er-ar-y   | ③ phi-los-o-pher | ④ un-con-scious-ly |
| (5) ① ex-am-i-nee  | ② gen-er-ous-ly | ③ lib-er-al-ism  | ④ ques-tion-a-ble  |

## 標準問題

9-7

次の(1)~(5)の中には、下線を引いた箇所の発音がほかの語と異なる単語が、それぞれ1つずつ入っている。その単語の記号を書きなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 54)

- |   |                             |                             |                            |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) (イ) <u>cont<u>a</u>in</u>           | (ロ) <u>fou<u>n</u>tain</u>  | (ハ) <u>ent<u>e</u>rtain</u> | (ニ) <u>re<u>m</u>ain</u>   |
| (2) (イ) <u>app<u>r</u>oach<u>e</u>d</u> | (ロ) <u>fetch<u>e</u>d</u>   | (ハ) <u>search<u>e</u>d</u>  | (ニ) <u>wretch<u>e</u>d</u> |
| (3) (イ) <u>comf<u>o</u>rt</u>           | (ロ) <u>fortu<u>n</u>ate</u> | (ハ) <u>m<u>o</u>rtal</u>    | (ニ) <u>ord<u>e</u>r</u>    |
| (4) (イ) <u>bath</u>                     | (ロ) <u>breath</u>           | (ハ) <u>smooth</u>           | (ニ) <u>truth</u>           |
| (5) (イ) <u>Danish</u>                   | (ロ) <u>impat<u>i</u>ent</u> | (ハ) <u>man<u>i</u>a</u>     | (ニ) <u>mat<u>u</u>re</u>   |

(学習院大-文)

9-8

各組の2語の内、アクセントが2語とも同じ位置にあるものは何組あるか。1組の場合A, 2組はB, 3組はC, 4組はDで答えなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 55)

- |       |                |   |               |   |                  |   |                 |
|-------|----------------|---|---------------|---|------------------|---|-----------------|
| (1) { | pro-gram       | { | some-how      | { | col-umn          | { | be-side         |
|       | ab-surd        |   | in-come       |   | sus-pense        |   | re-serve        |
| (2) { | o-pin-ion      | { | vol-un-teen   | { | ho-ri-zon        | { | an-a-lyze       |
|       | re-li-gion     |   | res-tau-rant  |   | im-mi-grant      |   | de-scend-ant    |
| (3) { | va-ri-e-ty     | { | po-lit-i-cal  | { | dem-on-stra-tion | { | ag-ri-cul-ture  |
|       | en-vi-ron-ment |   | sta-tion-er-y |   | u-ni-ver-sal     |   | re-la-tion-ship |

(独協大-外国語)

9-9

下線部と同じ発音のものをA~Dより1つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 55)

- (1) Mt. Aso is a live volcano.  
A. antique    B. decisive    C. irritate    D. criminal
- (2) Our boss didn't accept John's excuse for being late.  
A. curse    B. accuse    C. disguise    D. disclose
- (3) He often has a row with other people.  
A. sown    B. blow    C. vow    D. owe
- (4) Our teacher subjects us to an examination every week.  
A. region    B. tedious    C. serene    D. scent

(駒沢大-経済-経済)

9-10

次の各組の中に下線部の発音が他と異なっているものが1つあります。その記号を書きなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 55)

- (1) (a) wool (b) sooth (c) fool (d) loom  
 (2) (a) orange (b) strange (c) arrange (d) range  
 (3) (a) crude (b) ruby (c) rude (d) erudition  
 (4) (a) ever (b) eve (c) even (d) evening  
 (5) (a) solar (b) soften (c) sofa (d) sober  
 (6) (a) corn (b) horn (c) worm (d) cork  
 (7) (a) sheet (b) sweat (c) seed (d) seam  
 (8) (a) hair (b) ware (c) dare (d) mere  
 (9) (a) main (b) tame (c) dairy (d) aim  
 (10) (a) fur (b) girl (c) err (d) durable  
 (11) (a) knuckle (b) rustle (c) muscle (d) prudence  
 (12) (a) choose (b) chuckle (c) chivalry (d) choke (青山学院大-法)

9-11

次の各組の語において、最初の音節を最も強く発音する語を1つずつ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 55)

- (1) イ. ancestor      ロ. anxiety      ハ. canal      ニ. canoe  
      ホ. career  
 (2) イ. aspect      ロ. cigar      ハ. courageous      ニ. environment  
      ホ. guitar  
 (3) イ. horizon      ロ. idea      ハ. manager      ニ. museum  
      ホ. percent  
 (4) イ. personnel      ロ. police      ハ. prevent      ニ. Protestant  
      ホ. technique  
 (5) イ. economy      ロ. European      ハ. metropolis      ニ. official  
      ホ. recently (立教大-社会)

9-12

次の(1)~(4)の各グループの(a), (b), (c), (d)の語の下線部の発音がすべて同じ場合には×, 異なる場合には, その異なる語の記号を書きなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 55)

- (1) (a) equal (b) mosquito (c) recently (d) legal  
 (2) (a) globe (b) stove (c) oven (d) joke  
 (3) (a) closely (b) useless (c) hose (d) loose  
 (4) (a) southern (b) ounce (c) allow (d) drown (清泉女大-文)

**9-13** 次の各組のうち、発音の異なる2語からなる組が1つある。その番号を書きなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 55)

- |     |                           |                        |                          |                                |
|-----|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) | 1. {<br>hair<br>heir      | 2. {<br>berry<br>bury  | 3. {<br>flower<br>flour  | 4. {<br>days<br>daze           |
| (2) | 1. {<br>dew<br>due        | 2. {<br>earn<br>urn    | 3. {<br>tour<br>tore     | 4. {<br>intension<br>intention |
| (3) | 1. {<br>one<br>won        | 2. {<br>hole<br>whole  | 3. {<br>lessen<br>lesson | 4. {<br>heart<br>hurt          |
| (4) | 1. {<br>groan<br>grown    | 2. {<br>stair<br>stare | 3. {<br>pear<br>pier     | 4. {<br>cellar<br>seller       |
| (5) | 1. {<br>decent<br>descent | 2. {<br>heal<br>heel   | 3. {<br>cannon<br>canon  | 4. {<br>hail<br>hale           |

(東北学院大-経済)

**9-14** 次の英文(1)~(5)の下線部の発音と同じものを、それぞれ下のイ~ニから1つ選んで、その記号を書きなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 56)

- (1) I used to have my mother read a story to me before going to bed.

イ. sweat      ロ. steak      ハ. meat      ニ. bread

- (2) Say your prayers before you eat.

イ. mere      ロ. peer      ハ. player      ニ. pear

- (3) I have been in close contact with one of my high school teachers.

イ. disaster      ロ. hesitate      ハ. lose      ニ. dose

- (4) He wound up his speech with a request to his audience.

イ. trouble      ロ. ought      ハ. group      ニ. ounce

- (5) There is only a minute difference between the two.

イ. foreign      ロ. stew      ハ. pull      ニ. struck      (西南学院大-文)

**9-15** 次の各組の中から第1アクセントの位置が移動しないものを4つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 56)

ア. nature—natural

イ. courage—courageous

ウ. universe—universal

エ. realist—realistic

オ. music—musician

カ. adventure—adventurous

キ. active—activity

ク. democracy—democratic

ケ. perceive—perception

コ. office—official

サ. alcohol—alcoholic

シ. limit—limited

(小樽商大)



9-19

次の(1)~(4)について、もっとも強いアクセント(第1強勢)のある音節の母音の発音が  
他と違う単語を選び、その記号を答えなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 57)

- (1) イ. creature                  ロ. energy                  ハ. generous  
      ニ. threaten                  ホ. weapon
- (2) イ. advantageous          ロ. Asia                  ハ. dangerous  
      ニ. favorite                  ホ. graduate
- (3) イ. climate                  ロ. discipline              ハ. horizon  
      ニ. island                  ホ. survive
- (4) イ. earlier                  ロ. hearty                  ハ. preserve  
      ニ. thirsty                  ホ. urban

(日本女大-文)

9-20

次の(1)~(4)の各組の1~5の語のうち、下線部の発音の異なるものが1つある。その  
番号を答えなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 57)

- (1) 1. animate                  2. atom                  3. animal  
      4. annual                  5. ancient
- (2) 1. rough                  2. bough                  3. thorogh  
      4. sigh                  5. thigh
- (3) 1. muscle                  2. luxury                  3. button  
      4. butcher                  5. chuckle
- (4) 1. monarch                  2. detach                  3. ache  
      4. chaos                  5. scheme

(日本大-法-法律)

9-21

次の各組において、最も強いアクセントが(1)~(3)の単語と同じ位置にあるものを1  
~5の中から2つずつ選び、その番号を答えなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 57)

- (1) dis-ap-point-ment  
      1. ad-van-ta-geous          2. e-lab-o-rate          3. in-de-pend-ent  
      4. ge-om-e-try              5. su-per-flu-ous
- (2) dis-o-bey  
      1. am-bu-lance              2. cor-re-spond          3. em-bar-rass  
      4. re-in-force              5. tri-um-phant
- (3) in-ter-pret  
      1. ad-e-quate              2. bound-a-ry            3. dis-com-fort  
      4. ec-cen-tric              5. rep-re-sent

(中央大-法-法律)

## 発展問題

**9-22** 次の(a)~(e)の語の中から、共通の発音をもたない語を1つ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 57)

- (1) (a) tough (b) dough (c) rough (d) enough (e) huff  
 (2) (a) Dow (b) allow (c) cow (d) low (e) wow  
 (3) (a) could (b) should (c) stood (d) food (e) hood  
 (4) (a) form (b) worm (c) warm (d) Mormon (e) dorm  
 (5) (a) foot (b) hoot (c) boot (d) loot (e) shoot

(上智大-外国語)

**9-23** 次の各文において、下線部と同じ発音を含む語を下の語群から1つずつ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 57)

- (1) A Major League baseball game was being broadcast live from the Yankee Stadium.  
 (2) He took off his hat, bowed his head and began to pray.  
 (3) Many people took to the street in protest against the new law.  
 (4) The lead of this pencil keeps breaking.

1. absurd    2. group    3. appreciate    4. career  
 5. growth    6. heighten    7. trousers    8. measure

(早大-法)

**9-24** 次の各語群の単語のうち、発音が異なる組を1つずつ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 57)

- (1) 1. { know  
no }    2. { scene  
seen }    3. { threw  
through }    4. { clothes  
closes }    5. { cell  
sell }
- (2) 1. { clown  
crown }    2. { waist  
waste }    3. { sail  
sale }    4. { flour  
flower }    5. { way  
weigh }
- (3) 1. { sees  
seize }    2. { cars  
cards }    3. { road  
rode }    4. { weak  
week }    5. { right  
write }
- (4) 1. { wood  
would }    2. { heal  
heel }    3. { hear  
here }    4. { breeze  
breathe }    5. { knot  
not }
- (5) 1. { seem  
seam }    2. { pear  
pair }    3. { seal  
she'll }    4. { some  
sum }    5. { plane  
plain }

(上智大-経済)

9-25

Aの英文の(1)~(7)から、もっとも強いアクセントのある母音が、Bの(a)~(e)のもっとも強いアクセントのある母音と同じものを選び、その番号を答えなさい。(Bの各語は

Aの文中にある)。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 58)

A

This is an <sup>(1)</sup>advisory note for travelers. In <sup>(2)</sup>Jerusalem the new Bible Lands Museum opens this week with a collection of Near Eastern <sup>(3)</sup>antiquities. Located across from the Israel Museum in west Jerusalem, the institution features <sup>(4)</sup>articles dating from 6000 B.C. to A.D. 600 and organizes its 3,000 objects in <sup>(5)</sup>chronological order rather than by <sup>(6)</sup>geographic origin. Each section of the museum is marked with a <sup>(7)</sup>relevant biblical quotation. Open daily ; Saturday admission by advance ticket sale only.

B

(a) admission (b) Bible (c) objects (d) Saturday (e) section (早大-商)

9-26

次の(1)~(4)の語群の中で、強勢(stress)のおかれる母音の発音が他と異なるものを含む語を(a)~(e)から1つずつ選び、その記号を答えなさい。また、(5)~(8)の語群では、第二音節に強勢がおかれないものを(a)~(e)から1つずつ選んで、それぞれの記号を答えなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 58)

- |                    |               |                 |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| (1) (a) malign     | (b) combine   | (c) marine      |
| (d) line           | (e) tiresome  |                 |
| (2) (a) aisle      | (b) beguile   | (c) reveal      |
| (d) style          | (e) revile    |                 |
| (3) (a) column     | (b) bottom    | (c) become      |
| (d) solemn         | (e) pollen    |                 |
| (4) (a) pier       | (b) fire      | (c) retire      |
| (d) sire           | (e) inquire   |                 |
| (5) (a) apparent   | (b) appraise  | (c) responsible |
| (d) occur          | (e) obvious   |                 |
| (6) (a) contain    | (b) cherish   | (c) confirm     |
| (d) conclude       | (e) complete  |                 |
| (7) (a) endeavor   | (b) enhance   | (c) enmity      |
| (d) ensue          | (e) enormous  |                 |
| (8) (a) foundation | (b) fragile   | (c) formality   |
| (d) frustration    | (e) financial |                 |

(上智大-理工)



10-16

Aの空所(1)~(5)をうめるのにもっとも適当なものを、Bの1~9からそれぞれ1つ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 64)

- A
- Mr. Sato telephones Mr. Jones for an appointment.*
- Mr. Jones: Hello.
- Mr. Sato : Hello, Mr. Jones. This is Ken Sato. How are you?
- Mr. Jones: ( 1 ). And you?
- Mr. Sato : Great. Things couldn't be better.
- Mr. Jones: Glad to hear it. ( 2 )?
- Mr. Sato : I'll be going to America next month for a business trip. I'd like your advice on a couple of things.
- Mr. Jones: Really! That's great! When are you going?
- Mr. Sato : The week after next. Would it be possible to have lunch this week?
- Mr. Jones: OK. ( 3 ).
- Mr. Sato : How about Thursday?
- Mr. Jones: Suits me fine. What time?
- Mr. Sato : I have an appointment at eleven, but it shouldn't take too long. How about one?
- Mr. Jones: ( 4 ). Where shall we meet?
- Mr. Sato : How about the grill at the Hotel Dynasty?
- Mr. Jones: Fine. ( 5 ).

- B
1. How can I help you      2. It can't be helped      3. Oh, not too bad  
4. See you then      5. You name the day      6. That's the day  
7. What do you say to that      8. You did it      9. You got it (早大-商)

10-17

質問文Qに対する答えの文Aがある。Aの文中の空欄に適当な1語を補いなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 64)

- (1) Q : Is Mr. Chamberlain going to be renominated as Prime Minister?  
A : No, I think (     ).
- (2) Q : Did you catch him sleeping on his job?  
A : Yes, I often caught him (     ) it.
- (3) Q : Is there going to be another war?  
A : (     ) I believe.

(小樽商大)

10-3

各組の下線の部分に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ①～④の中から1つずつ  
選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 59)

- (1) A : "Could you reach the salt?"  
B : " \_\_\_\_\_ "  
① No, I don't need it.                      ② Yes, it's close to me.  
③ Yes, here it is.                              ④ Yes, I can reach the pepper.
- (2) A : "Why not take a short break now?"  
B : " \_\_\_\_\_ "  
① Because we're in a hurry.              ② That's a good idea.  
③ No, we will take.                          ④ You're right.
- (3) A : "I'm planning to drop by your office."  
B : " \_\_\_\_\_ "  
① What are you going to do?              ② You can't do it.  
③ You'll be very welcome.                ④ That's a silly thing to do.
- (4) A : " \_\_\_\_\_ "  
B : "That's why she looks so pale."  
① She is impatient to swim.              ② She enjoyed swimming this morning.  
③ Does she swim well?                    ④ She has almost drowned.
- (5) A : "Why did you buy such a big pie?"  
B : " \_\_\_\_\_ "  
① I don't know who did.                    ② Well, I was very hungry then.  
③ I bought it at the Pie House.           ④ I don't know you are fond of pies.
- (6) A : "Would you like to go to the movies with me tonight?"  
B : " \_\_\_\_\_ I must be home by five o'clock."  
① Thank you for inviting me.              ② I didn't know what to do.  
③ I'm afraid I can't.                        ④ Sure, I will.
- (7) A : "Won't you have another cup of coffee?"  
B : "No, thank you. \_\_\_\_\_ "  
① One more cup, please.                    ② Another cup, please.  
③ I've had enough.                         ④ I'm filled.
- (8) A : "Please lend me something to write with."  
B : " \_\_\_\_\_ "  
① Will you do this pen?                    ② Will this pen do?  
③ Any pen will do.                          ④ Yes, I do.

10-4 次の応答文の \_\_\_\_\_ の箇所に最も適したものを1つ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 59)

(1) (ジーンズ・ショップで)

A : I like this pair. \_\_\_\_\_

B : Sure. The fitting room is over there.

A. Do you like it?

B. Can you wear it?

C. Can I try them on?

D. Do you have some jackets, too?

(2) (電話で)

A : John, my husband and I would like to go to Mary's party this weekend.  
Wouldn't you like to come with us?

B : \_\_\_\_\_

A. That sounds very nice.

B. That looks very nice.

C. That seems very nice.

D. That appears very nice.

(3) (食堂で)

A : Look, she's still eating.

B : How much does she eat, I wonder?

A : Not a lot. \_\_\_\_\_

A. She's just a very slow eater.

B. She's a heavy eater.

C. She's very hungry.

D. She's a good cook.

(4) (友人同士が出会う)

A : How are you, Emma? You've got a new hat on.

B : \_\_\_\_\_ It's a present from my grandmother.

A. How do you do?

B. Do you like it?

C. I'm all right.

D. I'm very glad.

(5) (友人と)

A : Why don't more Americans go to work by train? \_\_\_\_\_

B : Well, yes, but they like to drive to work because it's more convenient.

A. Is it safer and cheaper?

B. I wonder if it's safer and cheaper.

C. Isn't it safer and cheaper?

D. I'm not sure it's safer and cheaper.

(6) (職場で)

A : It's 6:30.

B : We've worked long enough, so \_\_\_\_\_

A. the boss is always right.

B. let's call it a day.

C. nothing is wrong.

D. tomorrow never knows. (独協大-外国語)

## 標準問題

10-5 次の文(1)~(5)の受け答えとしてもっとも適切なものをa~cから1つずつ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊のp.60)

- (1) I would prefer using a totally new approach.  
 a. If it works, I'm for it.                      b. It's an unbeatable combination.  
 c. You deserve all of that.
- (2) A simple operation could have cured this.  
 a. But I didn't include you.  
 b. I've never been able to fix things.  
 c. Why didn't the doctors say so?
- (3) She realized how hard she was pushing herself.  
 a. Her background looks impressive enough.  
 b. A large audience greeted her forcefully.  
 c. She reduced the number of hours she worked.
- (4) It's nice to see more and more retired people returning to school.  
 a. I'm strongly in favor of it. Why not?  
 b. They opened a science center there.  
 c. We invented the technology for the elderly.
- (5) Get rid of the unnecessary parts.  
 a. How should we decide what they are?  
 b. It depends on the forces of nature.  
 c. They will divide the land according to the law.

(神奈川大-外国語)

10-6 次の(1)~(3)はAとBの対話である。Aの意図にもっとも近いものを1~6の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊のp.60)

- (1) A : I'm having a party Friday evening—can you come?  
 B : I'm sorry, but I already have plans.
- (2) A : It was very kind of you to help me with my luggage.  
 B : No problem.
- (3) A : I bought this radio here yesterday, but it doesn't work.  
 B : Let me take a look at it.

1. appreciation    2. invitation    3. correction    4. complaint  
 5. apology    6. asking a preference

(同志社大-文)



10-9

英文(1)~(5)を読み、その状況に最も自然な会話体の質問をそれぞれa~eの中から1つ選び、その記号を答えなさい。(解答・解説は別冊のp.61)

- (1) John is looking for the National Bank and asks a policeman :
  - a. Can you tell me where is the National Bank ?
  - b. Could you find out the National Bank for me, please ?
  - c. Pardon me, do you have the National Bank here some place ?
  - d. Excuse me, is the National Bank near here ?
  - e. Where is to be found the National Bank, please ?
- (2) John needs information about the airport bus and asks :
  - a. Can you tell me how the airport bus runs ?
  - b. How far is the bus to the airport ?
  - c. How often does a bus leave for the airport ?
  - d. When does the bus leave to the airport ?
  - e. Where does the next bus board to the airport ?
- (3) John lost his textbook yesterday, so he asks his teacher today :
  - a. Can you help me finding my textbook ?
  - b. Did you find my textbook after class yesterday ?
  - c. Did my textbook get found by anyone yesterday ?
  - d. Haven't you found my textbook still ?
  - e. Where's my textbook to be found ?
- (4) John wants to meet his friend's beautiful sister, so he asks :
  - a. Am I to be introduced with your sister sometime ?
  - b. Aren't you to introduce me to your sister sometime ?
  - c. How about introducing me to your sister sometime ?
  - d. When is your sister to be introduced by me ?
  - e. Why can't I introduce to your sister sometime ?
- (5) John wants to know where his new classmate is living, so he asks :
  - a. Are you living in a dormitory this year ?
  - b. Do you stay in home this year ?
  - c. Don't you know where to live this year ?
  - d. What's your living condition this year ?
  - e. Would you be able to tell me how you live this year ?

**10-10** 次の(1)~(6)はA・B 2人の対話である。それぞれのBの( )内に最も適切な表現を1~4から1つずつ選び、その番号を答えなさい。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 61)

- (1) A : If you have a moment to spare, may I ask you a favor?  
 B : Sure. What ( )?  
 1. can I do for you                      2. is the trouble  
 3. is happening                          4. do you need
- (2) A : Oh, Mary! Come right in. Would you like something to drink?  
 B : ( ). I just had a cup of coffee.  
 1. Yes, thank you                      2. Certainly  
 3. No, thank you                      4. I don't drink
- (3) A : What do you think of the new city center plan?  
 B : ( ), it's quite unsuitable.  
 1. In my opinion                      2. As to me  
 3. My thought is                      4. In my mind
- (4) A : Would you mind if I used your phone?  
 B : ( ). I'm expecting an important call.  
 1. Yes, hold the line, please              2. Yes, of course  
 3. I'd rather you didn't              4. Not at all
- (5) A : Ken, which wine shall we order with our meal?  
 B : I don't have any special ( ).  
 1. likeliness    2. difference    3. favor              4. preference
- (6) A : I really enjoyed the movie. It was the best....  
 B : ( ) I think we'd better hurry or we'll miss our bus.  
 1. Please allow me,                      2. May I speak?  
 3. Please stop talking as              4. Sorry to interrupt, but (立命館大-法)

**10-11** Aに対するBの返答として最も適切なものを1つ選びなさい。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 62)

A : Say, did you bring my book?

B : Your book? Oh, I completely forgot it.

A : イ. You forgot? Why did you forget this?

ロ. You forgot? But you promised! I need it to study for the test.

ハ. You forgot? What can I do for you?

ニ. You forgot? What did you forget?

(専修大-経済)

## 発展問題

10-12

次の会話文の空所(1)~(5)に入る最も適当な語句をそれぞれ下記の a~j から選びなさい。  
(解答・解説は別冊の p. 62)

Ken: Hi, how're you doing, Yumi?

Yumi: ( 1 )

Ken: You know what? I have some good news for you.

Yumi: ( 2 )

Ken: I called up a college professor I know. I talked to him about you—you know, your idea of studying abroad, and so forth.

Yumi: ( 3 )

Ken: Yes. And he says he has some free time next weekend. Would you like to meet him?

Yumi: Yes, ( 4 ) What's his background?

Ken: He went to graduate school in the United States. And now he teaches speech communication.

Yumi: Speech communication. ( 5 )

- |                          |                        |                    |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| a. Oh, I'm sorry.        | b. Did you?            | c. I'd love to.    |
| d. Not too bad.          | e. What are you doing? | f. That's too bad. |
| g. I'm glad to meet you. | h. Don't you?          | i. What is it?     |
| j. Sounds interesting.   |                        | (青山学院大-国際政治経済)     |

10-13

次の文(1)~(4)それぞれの応答としてもっとも適当なものを各イ~ニから1つずつ選びなさい。  
(解答・解説は別冊の p. 62)

(1) You didn't go to Henry's party, did you?

イ. Yes, I didn't go.    ロ. No, I went.    ハ. Yes, I will.    ニ. No, I didn't.

(2) If you are asked to take part in the discussion, will you do so?

イ. I may.    ロ. I would go.    ハ. No, I didn't.    ニ. Yes, I will ask.

(3) Do you think your daughter will marry John?

イ. No, she doesn't.    ロ. She would if she could.    ハ. Yes, I did.

ニ. Yes, I think.

(4) Had you been able to meet Roger in London, would you have done so?

イ. No, I hadn't.    ロ. Of course I would.    ハ. Yes, I had been.

ニ. Yes, I may.

(立教大-社会)

10-14

次は日本人の鈴木氏と彼のアメリカ人の同僚であるブラウン氏の会話である。空所(1)~(9)を補うのにもっとも適当なものを後にかかげた1~9から選びなさい。ただし、

同じものを2度以上用いないこと。

(解答・解説は別冊の p. 63)

Suzuki: You look rather blue, Mr. Brown. What is bothering you?

Brown: Well, I have ( 1 ) again. There's a meeting ( 2 ) this evening. My wife doesn't want me ( 3 ) on account of my work.

Suzuki: The Japanese way of business is quite different from the American way, isn't it?

Brown: It sure is. I appreciate the idea of "harmony" among workers, but why do we have ( 4 )?

Suzuki: If you want ( 5 ), you have ( 6 ) on the top of your priority list. Your private life comes in second, or maybe last.

Brown: We have very little in common when it comes to the notion of "working and private life." Most Americans work ( 7 ) in their private lives, while most Japanese give up their private lives for their companies.

Suzuki: That's true, all right. But that's the way things are in Japan. It's difficult ( 8 ), too, in Japan.

Brown: I know, but you have ( 9 ).

- |                                      |                                 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. to attend after work              | 2. to be successful             |
| 3. to come home late                 | 4. to disappoint my wife        |
| 5. to find fulfillment and happiness | 6. to give up our private lives |
| 7. to have your cake and eat it      | 8. to put your work             |
| 9. to try at least                   |                                 |

(東京理大-理-数・物・化)

10-15

会話文を完成させるために、( )内に与えられた語の正しい配列を、イ~ニの中から1つ選びなさい。ただし、不要な語が1語含まれている。(解答・解説は別冊の p. 63)

A: My goodness! The bus will arrive ten minutes behind schedule. Let's take a taxi.

B: Yes, but (1. by 2. hard 3. cabs 4. come 5. are 6. to 7. buses) on Sunday night.

- |   |                |                |   |
|---|----------------|----------------|---|
| { | イ. 7-5-6-4-1-2 | ロ. 3-5-1-2-6-4 | } |
|   | ハ. 3-5-2-6-4-1 | ニ. 7-5-1-2-6-4 |   |

(西南学院大-文)