

# 英語語法マスター【演習編】

## 第1講～第23講（動詞・名詞・形容詞・副詞）

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## <英語 語法マスター① 演習問題>

① 次の英文の ( ) に入れるのに適当なものを1つ選ぼう。[4点×10: 40点]

(1) My father had kindly ( ) the book on my desk before I came home yesterday. < laid / lain / lay / lied > (立教大) [ ]

(2) Do you think he ( ) his father? [ ]  
< resembles / is resembling / resembles to / resemble with > (同志社大)

(3) Mr. and Mrs. Hudson are always ( ) with each other about money. < annoying / arguing / discussing / shouting > (東海大) [ ]

(4) Over three thousand people ( ) the concert. [ ]  
< participated / gathered / listened / attended > (南山大)

(5) The plane was ( ) Los Angeles in the dense fog. (国士館大)  
< approaching at / approaching to / approaching toward / approaching > [ ]

(6) The class ( ) the problem. (東京経大) [ ]  
< discussed / discussed on / discussed about / discussed with >

(7) She complained ( ). [ ]  
< me his rudeness / me of his rudeness  
to me his rudeness / to me about his rudeness > (明治学院大)

(8) The man ( ) asleep all day long. (青山学院大)  
< laid / lying / lain / lay > [ ]

(9) "Is Sarah still single?"  
"No. She's married ( ) a doctor."  
< by / to / for / with > (桃山学院大) [ ]

(10) Please remain ( ) for a few minutes till he comes back.  
< seated / to seat / seat yourself / seating > [ ]  
(日本大)

2 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5:25点]

- (1) ① Although Mary and I are ② from different backgrounds, I ③ have decided to marry ④ with her. (中京大)  
[ ] → [ ]
- (2) ① The value of the dollar ② declines ③ as the rate of inflation ④ raises. (立教大)  
[ ] → [ ]
- (3) Mary ① apologized the teacher ② for ③ coming ④ to school late.  
[ ] → [ ]
- (4) ( you / the / when / did / university / enter / into ) ? (1語不要)  
[ ] ? (立命館大)
- (5) When Doris and Nancy ① reached to New York City, they ② took a taxi directly to Aunt Eloise Drew's apartment house. ③ They were welcomed with ④ hugs and kisses. (慶應義塾大)  
[ ] → [ ]

3 次の日本語を( )内の語を使って英語に直そう。[7点×5:35点]

- (1) あなたはいつその大学を卒業したのですか。( that university ) (神奈川大)  
[ ] ?
- (2) 彼女は誰とも連絡をとる機会がなかった。( contact ) (早稲田大改)  
[ ]
- (3) その辞書は本棚にありました。( lie ) (四天王寺大)  
[ ]
- (4) その少年は非常に頻繁に私のところに立ち寄ったものだった。( drop ) (立命館大)  
[ ] very often.
- (5) 参加者は、子どものように扱われることに異議を唱えた。( object ) (立命館大)  
The participants [ ] like children.

## <英語語法マスター② 演習問題>

/100

① 次の英文の( )に入れるのに適切なものを1つ選ぼう。[4点×10:40点]

(1) I wonder if you'd mind ( ) me? (上智大)

< help / helped / to help / assisting >

[

]

(2) This computer needs ( ) at once. (日本大)

< be fixed / fixed / fixing / to fix >

[

]

(3) He ( ) to buy a house. (東京理大)

< denies / means / gives up / avoids >

[

]

(4) If the human population goes on increasing at its present rate, social life as we now know it will ( ) to be possible.

< stop / give up / finish / cease > (センター試験)

[

]

(5) I regret ( ) him my dictionary. I cannot do my work without it.

< lent / to lend / lending / to have lent > (関西学院大)

[

]

(6) Jimmy denied ( ) my model plane, even though he was the only person who was in my room at that time.

< to breaking / to break / being broken / having broken > (関西学院)

(7) A: You ran in the marathon last weekend, didn't you? How did you do?

B: Not bad, but I didn't ( ) to beat the time I ran last year.

< end / finish / manage / succeed > (学習院大)

[

]

(8) Too many people have refused ( ) with the city government. (南山大)

< for cooperating / on cooperating / to cooperate / to cooperating >

[

]

(9) I'll never forget ( ) Geneva when I was a student. (京都産大)

< to have visited / to visit / visited / visiting >

[

]

(10) I don't know why, but the closing ceremony of the Olympic Games always touches me so deeply that it never ( ) to make me teary-eyed. < fails / is enough / needs / stops > (上智大)

[

]



[2] 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

(1) It is time you ① stopped ② to talk. All you ③ need to do now is  
④ put your plan into action. (上智大)  
[ ] → [ ]

(2) Recent rises in the price of land have meant that many people  
can no longer (their own / afford / buy / houses / of / to). (センター試験)  
... many people can no longer [ ]

(3) After he had given an explanation of the difficulties, he  
(suggest / went / ways / overcoming / on / of / to) them. (西南学院大)  
... he [ ] them.

(4) After several frustrating weeks, Masao finally ① gave up ② to try  
③ to teach his wife ④ how to drive. (早稲田大)  
[ ] → [ ]

(5) I miss ① to work in the ② advertising industry. Maybe I ③ can  
get my old job ④ back. (広島修道大) [ ] → [ ]

[3] 次の日本語を( )内の語を使って英語に直そう。(7点×5: 35点)

(1) 彼は金を盗んだことを認めた。(admit) (千葉商科大)  
[ ]

(2) このコンピュータは修理が必要です。(want) (関西学院大)  
[ ]

(3) 大学で経済学を専攻することを考えたことがありますか。(consider) (同志社大)  
[ ]?

(4) 私は5年前に両親とこの観光地を訪れたことを覚えている。(tourist resort)  
[ ] (東京理科大)

(5) タケシはついに3年間付き合っていた女性と結婚することに決めた。(date)  
[ ]

## <英語語法マスター③ 演習問題>

① 次の英文の( )に入れるのに適当なものを1つ選ぼう。[4点×10:40点]

(1) They suggested ( ) go alone. (同志社大) [ ]  
< him that he / to him that he / him to / of him to >

(2) My English is not very good, but I was able to ( ) when I was in America. (早稲田大)  
< make it understand / make me understand / make me understood / make myself understood > [ ]

(3) I had the taxi driver ( ) us to the nearest hospital right away. (立命館大) [ ]  
< take / taken / took / to take >

(4) I can't have you ( ) like that about your father. (学習院大) [ ]  
< speaking / to speak / spoke / spoken >

(5) His parents should ( ) because his grades are poor. (立命館大) [ ]  
< force him study / let him to study / make him study / have him to study >

(6) The American said he had seen nine presidents ( ). (青山学院大) [ ]  
< came and went / come and go / were coming and going / had come and gone >

(7) Don't let your Queen ( ). If you do, you are sure to lose the chess match. (京都産業大) [ ]  
< be captured / capture / captured / to be captured >

(8) There are several problems we have to ( ) the prime minister to consider. (南山大) [ ]  
< cause / let / have / get >

(9) I highly recommended ( ) regularly to stay fit. (上智大) [ ]  
< her to taking walks / she take walks / that she may take walks / for her taking walks >

(10) John's vast knowledge didn't ( ) him solve the problem. (関西学院大) [ ]  
< cause / save / allow / help >

[2] 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

(1) Tom ① demanded that his sister ② returns the key ③ to his car ④ by tonight. (慶應義塾大) [ ] → [ ]

(2) Because he came down with the flu, (forced / he / stay at home / to / was) for a week. (センター試験)  
~, [ ] for a week.

(3) 荷物をお持ちしましょう。(help / me / baggage / let / your / with / you).  
[ ]. (獨協大)

(4) It's not good to (children / have / let / own / their / way) all the time.  
It's not good to [ ] all the time. (日本大)

(5) 街の騒音があまりにひどいので私の声は聞こえなかった。(中央大)  
The noise in the street was ( ) that I couldn't ( )  
( ) ( ).

[3] 次の日本語を( )内の語を使って英語に直そう。[7点×5: 35点]

(1) 私たちはどうすれば海外に行くという彼の考えを変えさせることができるだろう。  
(get, about) (中央大)  
[ ] abroad?

(2) 彼は、来週もう一度会議を開きましようと提案した。(propose) (慶應義塾大)  
[ ] another meeting [ be held next week ].

(3) 彼女はカバンを盗まれた。(have) (東海大)  
[ ].

(4) 悪天候のために、私はさらに3日間、ロンドンに滞在しなければならなかった。  
(compel, more) (防衛大)  
[ ]  
[ ].

(5) ドアに指がはさまれないように気をつけなさい。(have) (学習院大)  
[ ]  
[ ].



## <英語語法マスター④ 演習問題>

- 1 下の英文の( )に入れるのに適切なものを一つ選ぼう。[4点×10:40点]
- (1) Everyone ( ) that she manages to finish on time. (明治大)  
< hopes / wishes / wonders / helps > [ ]
- (2) Her recovery from her long illness ( ) her to resume her official duties. < made / let / prohibited / enabled > (中京大) [ ]
- (3) My father ( ) to be more patient in order to achieve something. (福岡大) [ ]  
< hoped me / advised me / suggested me / demanded me >
- (4) We all tried to ( ) her to dance. (青山学院大) [ ]  
< argue / persuade / claim / make >
- (5) My English teacher ( ) me to study at university. (東洋大) [ ]  
< encouraged / insisted / persisted / proposed >
- (6) Please remind ( ) the letters. (聖学院大) [ ]  
< me to mail / me of mailing / my mailing / of me mailing >
- (7) John didn't know how to ( ) to his wife that he had quit his job. < tell / ask / explain / request > (南山大) [ ]
- (8) The nurse ( ) enter the room because the patient was in a critical condition. (鹿児島大) [ ]  
< said us not to / talked us not to / spoke us not to / told us not to >
- (9) What ( ) you to change your mind? (関西学院大) [ ]  
< had / let / caused / thought >
- (10) I ( ) John to be honest. (武蔵大) [ ]  
< have / believe / hope / regard >



2 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5:25点]

(1) My friend has just been ① admitted to the university; I ② hope her to have a wonderful time there, ③ both on campus ④ and off.

(同志社大) [ ] → [ ]

(2) Global warming is (melt/expected/to/polar ice) and raise sea levels. (西南学院大)

~ is [ ] and raise sea levels.

(3) Here are (asked/bring/you/me/documents/to/which/the). Please let me know if there is anything else I can do for you.

Here are [ ]. (早稲田大)

(4) 私は彼女に会議へ出席するように説得しようとした。(立教大改)

I tried to ( ) her ( ) attending the meeting.

(5) All students (required/are/physical/a/to/take) examination during this month. (福島大)

All students [ ] examination...

3 次の日本語を( )内の語を使って英語に直そう。[7点×5:35点]

(1) 私は彼にパーティーに出席するよう依頼した。(invite)

[ ]

(2) 彼は必要に迫られて借金をした。(drive) (中央大)

Necessity [ ] money.

(3) 法律で税金を払うよう義務づけられている。(oblige)

The law [ ] taxes.

(4) 彼はロンドンに本を2冊注文した。(order)

[ ]

(5) 店の主人は私にその帽子を買うようにしきりに勧めた。(shopkeeper)

[ ]

## <英語語法マスター⑤ 演習問題>

① 次の英文の( )に入れるのに適切なものを1つ選ぼう。[3点×13:39点]

- (1) Any rope will ( ) if it is strong. (東洋大)  
< make / be / do / get > [ ]
- (2) When I went to Texas last year, this hat ( ) me \$10.  
< paid / cost / took / spent > (秋田県立大) [ ]
- (3) It feels much ( ) today than yesterday. [ ]  
< warmer / more warmly / more warmer / warming > (上智大)
- (4) I ( ) him a safe and prompt return. (青山学院大)  
< longed / hoped / expecting / wished > [ ]
- (5) Could you ( ) me a moment? I have something to talk to you about. < spare / take / save / wait > (名古屋大) [ ]
- (6) His wish has ( ) true. (学習院大)  
< become / come / got / realized > [ ]
- (7) These flowers really smell ( ). (同志社大)  
< sweet / sweeten / sweetly / sweetness > [ ]
- (8) It will ( ) me half an hour to wash my car. (東京工科大)  
< continue / take / last / make > [ ]
- (9) A man is in danger of ( ) wrong when he is made much of.  
< taking / going / having / growing > (北海学園大) [ ]
- (10) The problem was extremely difficult and thus ( ) unsolved for many years. < caught / solved / followed / remained > (明治大) [ ]
- (11) This plan will ( ) you over 10,000 yen per year. (中央大)  
< earn / spend / purchase / save > [ ]
- (12) The teacher ( ) us only ten minutes to answer the questions.  
< allowed / got / charged / shared > (立命館大) [ ]
- (13) The man ( ) asleep all day long. (青山学院大) [ ]  
< laid / lying / lain / lay >

**[2] 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×7: 35点]**

(1) May I ask a favor of you?

= Will you ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ? (名古屋女子大)

(2) A: Could I extend the rental period for the car?

B: Yes, but (an extra fee/be/of/will/charged/you) 50 dollars  
for each additional day. (センター試験)

Yes, but [ ] ... day.

(3) I succeeded because Henry helped me.

= I ( ) my ( ) ( ) Henry. (福岡工業大)

(4) (exercise/good/moderate/you/does). (朝日大)

[ ]

(5) 独占のもっとも危険な点は、消費者が競争の恩恵を受けられないことである。

The greatest danger of a monopoly is (competition/consumers/  
denies/it/of/that/the benefit). (成城大)

... is [ ]

(6) 荷物の遅配はどのような遅れでも、私たちに多大な迷惑をおよぼす。(近畿大)

Any delay in delivering the goods will ( ) us a lot of  
trouble.

(7) A: Would you like some coffee?

B: Yes, (like/idea/good/that/a/sounds). (慶應義塾大)

Yes, [ ]

**[3] 次の日本語を( )内の語を使って英語に直そう。[6.5点×4: 26点]**

(1) ためになるよりも、むしろ害になる薬もある。(do) (新潟医療福祉大)

Some medicine [ ]

(2) トムはプロに転向するまでは8年間アマチュアの選手だった。(turn) (南山大)

Tom was an amateur tennis player [ ]

(3) 私は彼女に1000円をまだ借りたままだ。(still) (立教大 改)

[ ]

(4) あなたの快適な部屋がうらやましい。(pleasant) (学習院大)

[ ] rooms.



## <英語語法マスター⑥ 演習問題>

① 次の英文の( )に入れるのに適当なものを1つ選ぼう。[4点×10:40点]

- (1) It doesn't ( ) to worry about past mistakes. (明治大)  
< pay / satisfy / use / waste > [ ]
- (2) The newspaper ( ) it was going to rain. (関西学院大)  
< said / spoke / talked / told > [ ]
- (3) Swimsuits ( ) best in summer. (関西学院大)  
< break / decrease / come / sell > [ ]
- (4) The video recording of a sleeping man ( ) for several hours.  
< lasts / manages / melts / obeys > (立命館大) [ ]
- (5) We couldn't understand what the teacher was ( ). (中京大)  
< speaking / speaking to / talking / talking about > [ ]
- (6) During this period the foundation was ( ) for many Japanese traditions. < laid / lain / lay / lied > (千葉商大) [ ]
- (7) My father had kindly ( ) the book on my desk before I came home yesterday. < laid / lain / lay / lied > (立教大) [ ]
- (8) The teacher was ( ) her students what to write in their notebooks. < saying / talking / telling / speaking > (東洋大) [ ]
- (9) I heard somebody ( ) my mother about the accident, and I noticed that the news upset her. (関東学院大)  
< say / speaking / talking / tell > [ ]
- (10) This rule ( ) several ways. (西南学院大)  
< reads / writes / interprets / understands > [ ]



② 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5:25点]

(1) The seven o'clock news ① this morning ② tells it ③ is going to be unseasonably cold ④ all day long. (早稲田大)  
[ ] → [ ]

(2) Educational expenses ① have raised so rapidly ② in the past few years that many families ③ have been forced ④ to change their lifestyle. (日本女子大)  
[ ] → [ ]

(3) Something you wrote in an email upset your friend. You could ask what had upset her by saying:  
Could you (made/me/so upset/tell/what/you) with my e-mail?  
Could you [ ] with my e-mail?  
(センター試験)

(4) その男の子は、話しかけられない限り、めったに話さなかった。(桃山学院大)  
Seldom did (speak/spoken/unless/the boy/to).  
Seldom did [ ].

(5) She talked (quitting/him/his/of/out) job. (立教大)  
She talked [ ] job.

③ 次の日本語を( )内の語を使って英語に直そう。[7点×5:35点]

(1) 私たちは一方を他方と区別することはできなかった。(tell) (徳島文理大)  
[ ]

(2) 私たちは大気汚染について話をした。(talk) (関西学院大)  
[ ]

(3) 彼は服を洋服だんすにつるした。(wardrobe)  
[ ]

(4) 私たちは感謝祭の2日前にそこへ飛んだ。(Thanksgiving Day, over)  
[ ]

(5) ランプが窓から明るく輝いていた。(brightly)  
A lamp [ ]

## <英語語法マスター⑦ 演習問題>

① 次の英文の( )に入れるのに適切なものを1つ選ぼう。[4点×10:40点]

(1) She ( ) of the truth of his statement. (立命館大)

< didn't persuade / was not persuading  
was not persuasive / was not persuaded > [ ]

(2) Human beings ( ) many physical features with monkeys.

< have / share / possess / compare > (関西外大) [ ]

(3) Let me ( ) you of your baggage. (中央大)

< help / relieve / bring / keep > [ ]

(4) It's unwise to blame anyone ( ) their mistakes before you know all the circumstances. < for / from / in / of > (東京電機大) [ ]

(5) When Henry is angry, the expression on his face ( ) me of his grandfather. < recalls / recollects / remembers / reminds > (京都産大) [ ]

(6) Everybody ( ) her for saving the old man from drowning. (センター)

< accused / admired / complained / encouraged > [ ]

(7) I can hardly thank you enough ( ) your help. (関東学院大)

< by / for / in / of > [ ]

(8) All cars made nowadays are ( ) seat belts. (法政大)

< equipped with / furnished / prepared for / loaded with > [ ]

(9) The train driver has been accused ( ) causing death and bodily injury through professional negligence. (中央大)

< by / for / in / of > [ ]

(10) The girl who saved the child from drowning has been ( ) with an award for courage. (センター試験)

< given / offered / presented / promised > [ ]



2 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5:25点]

- (1) It never occurred to me to (from/him/money/of/stealing/suspect) his friend. (近畿大)  
It never occurred to me to [ ] his friend.
- (2) They provided the earthquake victims with blankets. (立教大)  
= They provided blankets ( ) the earthquake victims.
- (3) No one has (a/of/with/deprive/others/to/right) their freedom. (1語不要) (東海大)  
No one has [ ] their freedom.
- (4) We must really (identify/of/ourselves/rest/the/the/with/world). (近畿大)  
We must really [ ]
- (5) Have you (post office/of address/the/change/of/informed/your)?  
Have you [ ]? (桜美林大)

3 次の日本語を( )内の語を使って英語に直そう。[7点×5:35点]

- (1) 私はカメラを奪われた。(rob) (関西学院大)  
[ ]
- (2) 日本の文明を死んだ文明と比較することは誤りだ。(with) (武蔵工大)  
It is wrong [ ] a dead one.
- (3) 私は飲酒の習慣をやめた。(cure) (工学院大)  
[ ]
- (4) 私は彼がしたことが許せなかった。(forgive) (東北学院大)  
I couldn't [ ]
- (5) 彼は彼らに武器を供給した。(supply) (関西学院大)  
[ ]

## <英語語法マスター⑧ 演習問題>

① 次の英文の( )に入れるのに適切なものを1つ選ぼう。[4点×5:20点]

(1) I've heard that in the U.S. smoking is ( ) in public places such as restaurants or cafés. Is that true? (センター試験)  
< banned / expired / valid / withdrawn > [ ]

(2) This blue dress will ( ) your sister, I'm sure. (足利工業大)  
< show / match / grow / suit > [ ]

(3) Jane was prohibited by her teacher ( ) to the club at night.  
< for going / going / from going / go > (福岡大) [ ]

(4) I really ( ) your timely suggestion about what I should do.  
< appreciate / accuse / recognize / thank > [ ]  
(青山学院大)

(5) That black tie doesn't ( ) this blue shirt. (上智大)  
< worth / meet / welcome / match > [ ]

② 次の日本文に合うように( )に適切な語を入れよう。[4点×5:20点]

(1) 私はこの上着に合う新しいネクタイを買いたい。(拓殖大)

I want to buy a new tie to ( ) ( ) this jacket.

(2) ヘレンの両親は彼女が9時以降に外出するのを禁じた。(西南学院大)

Helen's parents prohibited ( ) ( ) going out after nine o'clock.

(3) メアリーがドイツ語を話せるのは、努力のたまものだ。(明治大)

Mary ( ) her ability to speak German ( ) hard work.

(4) ものの2マイルも歩くと、私たちはその建物の所まで来た。(福岡大)

A walk of some two miles ( ) us ( ) the building.

(5) 雨のせいで私たちは山に行けなかった。(奈良県立大)

The rain ( ) us ( ) ( ) to the mountain.



③ 次の日本文に合うように、( )内の語句を正しく並べ替えよう。[各5点]

(1) これをおまかせできるのはあなたしかいません。(明治大)

(none/can/this/there/other than/you/I/to whom/is/leave).

[

].

(2) この電車で行けば1時間で東京へ行けます。(東北工大)

This train will (in/you/to/take/Tokyo) an hour.

This train will [ ] an hour.

(3) 君の犬を私の庭に入れさせないようにできないかね。(関西大) (1語(句)不要)

Can't you (your dog/let/keep/from/coming) into my garden?

Can't you [ ] into my garden?

(4) 経営陣は不況を政府の経済政策のせいにした。(亜細亜大)

The executives (the slowdown/policy/attributed/the government's/to/economic).

The executives [ ]

(5) 支援をしていただけるとありがたいのですが。(センター試験) (1語不要)

I would (if/thank/appreciate/assist/could/it/you) us.

I would [ ] us.

④ 次の日本文を( )内の語(句)を使って英語に直そう。[7点×5:35点]

(1) 私は体重が増えたので、服が合わない。(my cloths) (津田塾大)

As [ ]

(2) 私が目標を達成するのを止めるものは何也没有ありません。(stop, meet) (立命館大)

Nothing [ ]

(3) 彼女はよい先生だとみなされている。(look) (駒澤大)

[ ]

(4) 気候の変化により、その部族は新たな状況にさらされた。(conditions) (立命館大)

The changes [ ]

(5) ジョンは父親に喫煙をやめさせようとした。(discourage) (南山大)

[ ]

## <英語語法マスター⑨ 演習問題>

① 次の英文の ( ) に入れるのに適切なものを1つ選ぼう。[4点×10:40点]

(1) Some people fear that World War III may break out soon, but I ( ). (センター試験)  
< am afraid it will / doubt if it will / think if it does / wonder that it does >

(2) Smoking is not ( ) inside the school building. (慶應義塾大)  
< acknowledged / admitted / allowed / forgiven >

(3) Excuse me, I'd like to ( ) these two books. How long can I keep them? < hire / lend / lent / borrow > (神戸松陰女子学院)

(4) If you stay at a big hotel, you can ( ) their swimming pool. < bathe / borrow / play / use > (センター試験)

(5) The editor hit ( ) a good title for a new novel by a famous writer. < at / over / upon / with > (青山学院大)

(6) I ( ) him more money than I'll ever be able to repay. < owe / borrow / lend / own > (日本大)

(7) A: I want to go parachuting. Would you like to join me?  
B: No, I'm too afraid. I ( ) I ever will. (中央大)  
< doubt / never / suppose / suspect >

(8) Teachers cannot ( ) students who cheat on examinations. < allow / forgive / let / permit > (南山大)

(9) It ( ) me that I had met the woman before somewhere. < brought to / happened to / occurred to / reminded to > (日本女子大)

(10) I want to ( ) an apartment which is a little closer to my university. However, I can't pay more than 500 dollars per month. (津田塾大)  
< borrow / employ / lend / rent >

2 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5:25点]

(1) I ( he / for / had / him / done / what / forgive / couldn't ) (東北学院)  
I [ ] .

(2) Since he had no money but had to ① pay the rent, he ② asked her  
to ③ borrow him ④ the money. (早稲田大)  
[ ] → [ ]

(3) ジョンはすばらしい提案を思いついた。(関西外語大)  
John ( ) ( ) ( ) a fascinating suggestion.

(4) "I don't think there's any way to solve the problem," said Susan.  
= Susan ( ) that there was any way to solve the problem.  
(津田塾大)

(5) 子どもたちは、私が3匹の熊のお話をしあげると約束していたことを私に思い出  
させた。(立命館大)

The kids ( tell / reminded / I'd / that / me / to / promised ) them the  
story of the three bears.

The kids [ ] ... bears.

3 次の日本語を( )内の語(句)を使って英語に直そう。[7点×5:35点]

(1) 彼女は私が遅刻したことを許してくれなかった。(late)  
[ ] .

(2) ある考えが彼女に突然浮かんだ。(hit)  
[ ] .

(3) 彼は彼女が好きなんじゃないかと疑う。(love)  
[ ] .

(4) 急いでいるなら、私の自転車を貸してあげるよ。(mind) (法政大)  
[ ] if you are in a  
hurry.

(5) 誰もなぜその考えを思いつかなかったのかしら。(think)  
[ ] .



## <英語語法マスター⑩ 演習問題>

① 次の英文の( )に入れるのに適切なものを1つ選ぼう。[4点×5: 20点]

(1) He ( ) me by two games to one. (明治大)

< won / played / gained / beat >

[ ]

(2) I ( ) I can buy a car next year. (流通経済大)

< hope / wish / want / need >

[ ]

(3) "How can I get to your house?"

"Ah, it's easy. I'll ( ) a map." (法政大)

< tell / draw / teach / write >

[ ]

(4) His wife is in hospital because she was ( ) in a car crash.

< broken / damaged / destroyed / injured >

[ ]

(センター試験)

(5) The guests ( ) the couple a long and happy life. (立命館大)

< hoped / wanted / wished / toasted >

[ ]

② 次の日本文に合うように( )に適切な語を入れよう。[4点×5: 20点]

(1) その少年はたった1分前に身につけたジャケットを脱いだ。(明治大)

The boy took off the jacket he'd ( ) ( ) just a minute before.

(2) 彼女はあなたが帰ってくるのを待ちこがれている。

She longs ( ) ( ) ( ) come back.

(3) 彼女は新しい上着を着ていた。

She ( ) a new coat ( ).

(4) モナリザはダ・ヴィンチによって描かれた。

The Mona Lisa ( ) ( ) by da Vinci.

(5) 彼は戦いでひどい傷を負った。

He was badly ( ) in the fight.



3 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

(1) Christine invited me to a party ① at her house, but because I didn't know where she lived, she ② wrote me a map ③ to show me where it ④ was. (獨協大) [ ] → [ ]

(2) I (hoped/wanted/wished/expected) Sandy and her family to come. (不適切なものを選ぶ) (関西学院大改) [ ]

(3) Fifty persons ( ) ( ) ( ) a jet crash near Paris.  
(パリ近郊のジェット機墜落事故で50人が死亡した)

(4) She wore a hat when I met her.  
= She ( ) ( ) ( ) a hat when I met her.

(5) He injured his arm in the accident.  
= He ( ) his arm in the accident.

4 次の日本語を( )内の語(句)を使って英語に直そう。[7点×5: 35点]

(1) 次の選挙では誰が勝つと思いますか。(election)  
[ ] ?

(2) 私はバスが時間通りに来ると思う。(expect)  
[ ]

(3) 喫煙は君の健康を害する。(smoking)  
[ ]

(4) あなたに早めに戻ってほしい。(wish)  
[ ]

(5) 父はチェスで私に勝った。(at chess)  
[ ]

## <英語語法マスター⑪ 演習問題>

① 次の英文の( )に入れるのに適当なものを1つ選ぼう。[4点×10:40点]

(1) Why don't you make ( ) with that girl? She is very nice.  
< a friend / friend / friends / the friend > [ (東京医科大)

(2) Takeshi has a lot of ( ) to turn in tomorrow morning. (南山大)  
< assignments / duties / homeworks / works > [

(3) Ken didn't give me ( ). (関西外大) [ < many advices / many piece of advices / much advice / an advice > ]

(4) We are thinking of buying ( ). [ < some new furnitures / some new furniture / a few new furniture / new pieces of furnitures > (立命館大)

(5) There is ( ) that recovery from this disease can occur partially or completely through natural healing. (早稲田大)  
< a large amount of evidences / growing evidence / grown evidence / plenty of evidences > [

(6) When I came back from Hawaii, I had such a lot of ( ) that I had to pay extra at the airport. (慶應義塾大)  
< luggages / luggage / my luggages / the luggage > [

(7) There was only one calculator, so they had to take ( ) using it. < orders / places / switches / turns > (立教大) [

(8) We hear ( ) news about that school. (広島経済大)  
< a / several / quite a few / a lot of > [

(9) Move to the back of the bus and ( ) others. (東海大)  
< vacate seats with / make room for / take much of / give away to > [

(10) Our teacher brought us a ( ) of good news. (東京理科大)  
< few / plenty / piece / number > [

[2] 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

(1) The (room / of / a / new / will / lot / take up / machine). (名城大)  
The [ ]

(2) ① The proper equipments make ② the whole operation easier,  
so the scientists can ③ conduct more experiments, ④ which  
can often produce better results. (早稲田大)  
[ ] → [ ]

(3) When the game ① was over, players ② from both teams came to  
the ③ center of the court and ④ shook hand. (慶應義塾大)  
[ ] → [ ]

(4) ① Since you ② have been coming to me ③ for piano lessons, you  
have made ④ a great progress. (早稲田大)  
[ ] → [ ]

(5) 彼は父親と何年にもわたって仲が悪い。(中央大)

He ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) his  
father for years.

[3] 次の日本語を( )内の語(句)を使って英語に直そう。[7点×5: 35点]

(1) 私はブラウンさんと親しい間柄である。(friendly) (桜美林大)  
[ ]

(2) 後方にはまだ2, 3人が座れる余地がある。(more) (早稲田大改)  
[ ] in the back.

(3) 機内へは何個荷物を持ち込めますか。(take on)  
[ ] the airplane  
with me?

(4) 私たちは、その先生からたくさんの情報を得た。(from) (上智大)  
[ ]

(5) その台風は作物に大きな損害を与えた。(to the crop)  
[ ]



## <英語語法マスター⑫ 演習問題>

① 次の英文の( )に入れるのに適切なものを1つ選ぼう。[4点×10:40点]

- (1) The boy took great ( ) to solve the puzzle. (中央大)  
< effects / struggles / senses / pains > [ ]
- (2) John's Cafe is usually empty. He doesn't have many ( ). (城西大)  
< customers / buyers / guests / passengers > [ ]
- (3) He was in high ( ) in spite of the bad weather. (学習院大)  
< courage / heart / mind / spirits > [ ]
- (4) A theater in London normally has a bar where the ( ) can enjoy drinks during the intervals. (センター試験) [ ]  
< passengers / passersby / lookers-on / audience >
- (5) That lawyer has not had a lot of ( ). (獨協大)  
< clients / customers / consumers / guests > [ ]
- (6) Credit cards can be useful, but they encourage some people to live beyond their ( ). (南山大)  
< ability / means / power / ways > [ ]
- (7) The people who watch a sporting event without taking part are called ( ). (センター試験)  
< clients / customers / guests / spectators > [ ]
- (8) He was one of the most famous men of ( ) of his time.  
< books / writings / letters / papers > (獨協大) [ ]
- (9) There were about 200 ( ) asleep in the hotel when it caught fire. < audience / clients / guests / passengers > (慶應義塾大) [ ]
- (10) There were three ( ) of shoes by the door. (同志社大)  
< pieces / pairs / slices / glasses > [ ]

② 次の各問いに答えよう。〔5点×5：25点〕

(1) このメガネは書き物用です。

( ) ( ) ( ) for writing.

(2) あなたが帰国したら、彼女によろしくお伝えください。(関西学院大)

Please ( when / regards / to / my / you / her / give / get ) home.

Please [ ] home.

(3)「乗客の皆様ご搭乗ください。」

"All ( ) should be on board."

(4) 彼女は食事の作法にうるさい。

She is particular about table ( ).

(5) The ① cattle ② was dying ③ because they had ④ no water.

$$[ \quad ] \rightarrow [ \quad ]$$

③ 次の日本語を( )内の語(句)を使って英語に直そう。[7点×5:35点]

(1) 政府は軍事費を削減しつつある。(expenditure)

$$[ \quad ]$$

(2) この病棟の患者は皆ガンです。(this ward)

[ ] all have cancer.

(3) 京都の寺は世界中から観光客をひきつけている。(over)

The temples [ ]:

(4) この税関の申告書に記入してください。(form)

$$[$$

(5) 警察はその事件を調査中だ。(look)

[ ]

## <英語語法マスター⑬ 演習問題>

① 次の英文の( )に入れるのに適切なものを1つ選ぼう。[4点×10:40点]

(1) Professor Smith is so busy this week that students can only see her by ( ). [ ]

< reservation / schedule / appointment / engagement > (南山大)

(2) He parked in a no-parking zone, so the police made him a ( ) of ¥10,000. (南山大)

< fee / fine / cost / charge > [ ]

(3) You've done a great ( ) raising your kids. (西南学院大)

< work / trade / career / job > [ ]

(4) I want to make a phone call but only have a five-dollar bill. I need some ( ). (センター試験)

< change / small cash / little money / return > [ ]

(5) I'd like to make ( ) for the express train that leaves at 6:00.

< a reservation / a promise / an appointment / a subscription > (東海) [ ]

(6) If both of us join the fitness club at the same time, the entrance ( ) will be cheaper. (東京経大)

< fare / fee / toll / tax > [ ]

(7) Takeshi has a lot of ( ) to turn in tomorrow morning. (南山大)

< assignments / duties / homeworks / works > [ ]

(8) What is the train ( ) from Hiroshima to Osaka? (広島修道大)

< fare / fee / charge / price > [ ]

(9) The word ( ) means a sum of money that is paid as a percentage of a larger sum of money which has been borrowed or invested. < debt / fare / fine / interest > (センター試験)

[ ]

(10) I have a little ( ) - not enough for dinner, though.

< dollars / checks / finance / cash > [ ]

(同志社大)



② 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

- (1) Gillian has come to Scotland to ① do research works ② in archaeology. She intends to write ③ a paper on ④ the results of her excavations. (青山学院大学) [       ] → [       ]
- (2) そのサービスに対して少額の手数料を払わなければならないでしょう。(南山大改)  
You'll have to pay a small (       ) for the service.
- (3) This is a private (of/no/business/yours/matter/and).  
This is a private [       ]. (福岡大)
- (4) The landlord told him to leave because he hadn't paid his (       ). (慶應義塾大改)
- (5) 彼はもう学校へ行ってもよい年ごろだ。  
He is (       ) (       ) (       ) go to (       ).

③ 次の日本語を( )内の語(句)を使って英語に直そう。[7点×5: 35点]

- (1) 名古屋よりも東京の方が生活費が高いので、私は名古屋に住むことにした。(as)  
[       ] in Nagoya. (南山大)
- (2) 彼女は今朝教会に行った。(church)  
[       ].
- (3) ガス代は7月に値上げになるでしょう。(gas)  
[       ].
- (4) 私はそのころはよく映画を見に行っていたものだ。(often, cinema)  
[       ].
- (5) おつりはいいよ。(the)  
[       ].

## <英語語法マスター⑭ 演習問題>

- ① 次の英文の( )に入れるのに適切なものを1つ選ぼう。[4点×10:40点]
- (1) Though he talked like a man of ( ), his action were those of fool. < feelings / his word / means / sense > [ (上智大) ]
- (2) That's certainly the case with her. (下線と同じ意味のものを選ぶ)  
< clear / doubtful / stored / true > (学習院大) [ ]
- (3) Will you get me ( ) of Do It Yourself Magazine when you go out. < a sheet / a piece / a copy / a paper > [ (西南学院大) ]
- (4) The shepherd trained the dog to look after his ( ) of sheep. < flock / pack / herd / collection > (慶應義塾大) [ ]
- (5) The new stadium is very big. It has a seating ( ) of about 80,000. < facility / ability / possibility / capacity > [ (京都外大) ]
- (6) My mother is a ( ). Her work is filling, cleaning, and pulling out teeth. (センター試験)  
< chemist / dentist / nurse / surgeon > [ ]
- (7) Somebody broke into ( ) last night. [ (駒澤大) ]  
< the secure / the certain / the sure / the safe >
- (8) He shouted "No, you fool, the other way!" or words to that ( ). < effect / sense / manner / indication > (上智大) [ ]
- (9) If the sun is too hot, perhaps you would like to sit in the ( ). < darkness / shadow / shade / sunlight > [ (センター試験) ]
- (10) The president should be a man of his ( ), so if he said he'd help, he should. < side / act / power / word > [ (愛知工大) ]

② 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

(1) 彼はフランス語とイタリア語とスペイン語に堪能である。(立命館大)

He has ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) French, Italian and Spanish.

(2) その後彼女がどうなったか、さっぱりわかりません。(明治大)

( what / her / I / has / idea / become of / no / have ) since.  
[ ] since.

(3) 私は彼女をまったく知らない。

She is a complete ( ) to ( ). (福島大)

(4) At one table, the subject might be football. (下線と同じ用法のものは?)

① He has never mentioned the subject of money. (法政大)

② The program is subject to change without notice.

③ My favorite subject at school was physical education.

④ In the sentence "he threw the ball," "he" is the subject.

⑤ Monet loved to use his garden as the subject of his paintings.  
[ ]

(5) あなたは厚かましいのね。(have/nerve/you/mask/a/what)! (1語不要)  
[ ]! (西南学院大)

③ 次の日本語を( )内の語(句)を使って英語に直そう。[7点×5: 35点]

(1) 私は田舎で暮したいとずっと思っていました。(always)

[ ] I.

(2) どんなお仕事をしていますか。(line) (慶應義塾大)

[ ]? ]?

(3) ビルは、食事のとき、いつも牛乳を飲むことにしている。(all his meals) (東海大)

[ ] I.

(4) 誰もが、彼は父親の生き写しだと言っている。(very) (東海大)

[ ] I.

(5) そこに着いたらすぐ、一筆お便りください。(get) (学院院大)

[ ] I.



## <英語語法マスター⑮ 演習問題>

① 次の英文の( )に入れるのに適切なものを1つ選ぼう。[4点×10:40点]

(1) There have been a ( ) many protests against the new project. < good / lot / so / very > (東京電機大) [ ]

(2) The Rugby World Cup game was shown on a big screen in front of ( ) audience. (神戸学院大)  
< a few / many / much / a large > [ ]

(3) His salary is too ( ) to support his family. [ ]  
< inexpensive / weak / low / cheap > (大阪経大)

(4) In an economic crisis, there are ( ) jobs for part-time workers in every country. [ ]  
< least / little / quite / fewer > (関西学院大)

(5) ( ) of students may now be twice as big as it used to be.  
< A number / Numbers / The number / The numbers > (慶應義塾大) [ ]

(6) Not a few people attended the wedding ceremony. (城西大)  
< Only a few / Very many / Very few / Not very many > [ ]

(7) It is a beautiful car, but it is not ( ) the price that I paid for it. < deserve / estimate / valuable / worth > [ ]  
(上智大)

(8) There wasn't ( ) news in his letter. (東海大)  
< a great many / hardly any / a great deal of / a large number of > [ ]

(9) Hurry up. There's ( ) time left for us to catch the left train. < few / a few / little / quite a little > [ ]  
(京都学園大)

(10) This country is so ( ) that it takes no more than a day to drive around it. (センター試験)  
< large / narrow / small / wide > [ ]

[2] 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5:25点]

(1) ① Many a story ② have been told ③ by the men ④ of his good old days. (東洋大)

(2) This lesson is worth taking. (中京大)  
= It is worth ( ) ( ) ( ) this lesson.

(3) The taming of wild animals ① led directly to ② more human population by ③ yielding more food than the hunter-gatherer lifestyle ④ could provide. (中央大)

(4) 彼は多くの人々の前で尋問された。(日本大)  
He ( in / a / of / large / questioned / the presence / was / number ) of people.  
He [ ] of people.

(5) バーゲンでお金がもうかると実際思いこんでいる人がかなり多くいる。(武蔵工大)  
( make money / quite / actually believe / bargains / a few / that / on / people / they ).  
[ ]

[3] 次の日本語を( )内の語(句)を使って英語に直そう。[7点×5:35点]

(1) 彼女はあまりコーヒーを飲みません。( drink ) (城西大)

(2) 彼女のスピーチは聞く価値がある。( listen ) (金沢工業大)

(3) 私たちは旅行案内所から情報を入手するつもりです。( the tourist office ) (青山学院大)

(4) ジョンはたくさんの本を持っている。( quite ) (東海大)

(5) 心配しないで。時間はたっぷりあるから。( plenty ) (芝浦工大)

## <英語語法マスター⑯ 演習問題>

① 次の英文の( )に入れるのに適切なものを1つ選ぼう。[4点×10:40点]

- (1) In England ( ) to abolish poverty without destroying liberty.  
< you would make possible / you would be possible  
it would be possible / it would be you possible > (同志社大)  
[ ]
- (2) This problem is easy to ( ). (立命館大)  
< solve it / solve / be solved / solution > [ ]
- (3) The movie was very ( ), so I stopped watching it. (上智大)  
< boring / confusion / interesting / bored > [ ]
- (4) You ( ) to hear that the world population has doubled in this century, but it is true. (慶應義塾大)  
< can be astonished / can be astonishing  
may be astonished / may be astonishing > [ ]
- (5) I will tell the professor that ( ) to finish writing the report by Friday. (学習院大)  
< I am impossible / I am unable / I will be late / it cannot be done > [ ]
- (6) He could not help ( ) with his lot. [ ]  
< satisfying / being satisfying / be satisfied / being satisfied > (関西学院大)
- (7) It is hardly ( ) that you don't remember his name. (青山学院大)  
< surprising / surprised / surprise / surprises > [ ]
- (8) Please come and see me whenever ( ). (関東学院大)  
< I am convenient / you are convenient  
there is a convenience / it is convenient for you > [ ]
- (9) No topic is ( ) if you are not interested. [ ]  
< interest / interested / interesting / interestingly > (センター試験)
- (10) I'll be extremely ( ) to see you again next week. (九州共立大)  
< pleasant / please / pleased / pleasing > [ ]



**[2]** 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5:25点]

(1) Barbara ① has never had such ② a frightened experience ③ as she  
did driving home ④ the other day. (早稲田大)  
[ ] → [ ]

(2) It is dangerous to swim in this river even in the summer.  
= This river is dangerous ( ) ( ) ( ) even in the  
summer. (京都女子大)

(3) ① Doesn't ② every one of us sometimes feel ③ confusing ④ by the  
different demands of family, friends, and career? (成蹊大)  
[ ] → [ ]

(4) This experiment is really ① excited ② in that it ③ has paved  
the way ④ to the exploration of outer space. (早稲田大)  
[ ] → [ ]

(5) 明日のレセプションに来ることはできますか? (青山学院大)  
Is it ( ) ( ) ( ) to come to the reception  
tomorrow?

**[3]** 次の日本語を( )内の語(句)を使って英語に直そう。[7点×5:35点]

(1) その競走に負けて、私は自分自身に深く失望した。(after) (昭和女子大)  
I [ ] the race.

(2) 私たちはリストにあるすべての本を読む必要がある。(necessary) (東北工大)  
[ ] on the list.

(3) 今日は何もすることがないので、退屈だ。(so)  
[ ]

(4) 5時までにはこれだけたくさんの仕事を終えるのは無理です。(work)  
[ ]

(5) この部屋は気持ちよく働ける。(pleasant)  
This room [ ]

## <英語語法マスター⑰ 演習問題>

① 次の英文の( )に入れるのに適切なものを1つ選ぼう。[4点×10:40点]

- (1) Jack was always kind and ( ) to his servants, and taught his children always to address them with "please" and "thank you".  
< considerate / consider / considering / considerable > (中央大) [ ]
- (2) It is stupid ( ) him to behave like that among the crowd.  
< with / on / of / at / in > (明星大) [ ]
- (3) My brother and I are so ( ) that we often know what each other is thinking. (立教大)  
< alike / like / likely / likewise > [ ]
- (4) ( ) activities are those approved of by society because they are considered to be fair and honest. (センター試験)  
< Respect / Respectable / Respecting / Respective > [ ]
- (5) This crane is ( ) up to 30 tons. [ ]  
< capable to lift / capable of lifting / possible to lift / impossible to lift > (中部大)
- (6) The United States exports ( ) products to Panama. (中央大)  
< industrializing / industrial / industrialized / industrious > [ ]
- (7) Paul left his book at home again. He's so ( ). (センター試験)  
< forgetful / forgettable / forgetting / forgotten > [ ]
- (8) I'm sorry, Mr. Whistler, but we won't be ( ) to repair your washing machine. It's too old! (南山大)  
< able / possible / suitable / capable > [ ]
- (9) Reading ( ) criticism is very helpful in understanding literature. < literal / literary / literally / literate > (大妻女子大) [ ]
- (10) The Mona Lisa is a ( ) work of art, so it is displayed behind a thick pane of glass in the museum. (獨協大)  
< valueless / worthless / priceless / penniless > [ ]

[2] 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

(1) A ① considerate amount of work ② is being done on ③ affordable housing, the city government ④ has said. (学習院大)

[ ] → [ ]

(2) How nice ( the way / to / you / all / come / of ) to help us!

How nice [ ] to help us! (岐阜経大)

(3) I've come to think that buying ① in bulk is more ② economic than shopping ③ for small ④ quantities. (青山学院大)

[ ] → [ ]

(4) 私はそんな短時間では準備ができなかった。(龍谷大)

I was ( a / in / ready / short / such / get / to / unable ) time.

I was ( ) time.

(5) 私たちは、明日は勝てないかもしれない。試合に4連勝するのは難しい。(昭和女子大)

We may not win tomorrow. It's ( ) to win four ( ) games.

[3] 次の日本語を( )内の語(句)を使って英語に直そう。[7点×5: 35点]

(1) カギもかけずに車を放置するとは、彼は不注意だった。(careless)(杉野服飾)

It was [ ]

(2) 私は彼女が想像力に富んだ少女であることを知っています。(girl)(青山学院)

[ ]

(3) 彼はレースに負けたことをとても気にしている。(about)(慶應義塾大)

[ ]

(4) あなたの子どもたちは、先生方に対してもっと礼儀正しくすべきです。(toward)

[ ] (学習院女子大)

(5) 私が大学で知り合った学生のほとんどはまじめで勤勉だった。(serious)

[ ]



## <英語語法マスター⑱ 演習問題>

① 次の英文の( )に入れるのに適切なものを1つ選ぼう。[4点×10:40点]

(1) It was fortune that he was taken to a ( ) hospital right away after the accident. (上智大)  
< near / close / nearby / close by > [ ]

(2) I phoned Mary, but the line was ( ). So I had to call again later. < busy / full / off / taken > [ ]  
(関西学院大)

(3) He is one of the greatest ( ) musicians. (関西学院大)  
< alive / awake / living / worth > [ ]

(4) ( ) Mr. Johnson was a really considerate person. If anyone got sick, he was the first to visit and offer help. (上智大)  
< The late / Late / Latest / The latest > [ ]

(5) He and his brother are so ( ) that they could hardly be distinguished. < alike / like / liked / likely > [ ]  
(京都女子大)

(6) Please take care of these ( ) children. (福岡大)  
< lonely / alone / sole / only > [ ]

(7) The traffic was so ( ) that we couldn't be on time for the airplane. < large / heavy / great / big > (東海大) [ ]

(8) Our PE teacher, a ( ) professional basketball player, is coaching the school team. (センター試験)  
< previous / late / once / former > [ ]

(9) The baby was fast ( ). (千葉商科大)  
< asleep / sleep / sleeping / sleepy > [ ]

(10) The ( ) half of the symphony was more beautiful than the former half. < later / late / latter / latest > [ ]  
(関西学院大)

[2] 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5:25点]

(1) 君はまさに私が捜していた少年です。(関西外大)

You are ( boy / been / the / have / very / that / I ) looking for.

You are [ ] looking for.

(2) 出席していた人はみな彼の話に感動した。(龍谷大)

( people / all / present / were / moved / the ) by his speech.

[ ] by his speech.

(3) 天候が悪くて飛行機が遅れたから。(慶應義塾大)

The plane arrived ( ) because of bad weather.

(4) In modern ①times, it is ②our duty to protect ③alive animals  
④from environmental pollution. (立命館大) [ ] → [ ]

(5) 彼は有能な教師だ。He is an ( ) teacher.

[3] 次の日本語を( )内の語(句)を使って英語に直そう。[7点×5:35点]

(1) 彼はいつも最新のファッションを身につけている。(always)

[ ]

(2) ピクニックにはここはもってこいの場所だ。(for a picnic)

[ ]

(3) あなたは番号を間違えています。(have)

[ ]

(4) 現在の政府についてどう考えますか。(what) (芝浦工大)

[ ] ?

(5) あなたたちがロンドンに着くのは晩秋になるでしょう。(autumn) (センター試験)

It [ ] London.

## <英語語法マスター⑨ 演習問題>

① 次の英文の( )に入れるのに適当なものを1つ選ぼう。[4点×5:20点]

(1) Hello! Are there any seats ( ) for the concert tonight?  
< available / unemployed / left behind / remained > [ ]

(同志社大)

(2) Harry always arrives on time. He's so ( ). (東海大)  
< industrial / bored / punctual / strict > [ ]

(3) When I bought the book ten years ago, it cost just ( ).  
< one and a half dollar / one and a half dollars >  
< one and half dollar / one and half dollars > (センター試験) [ ]

(4) It's ( ) that you have such a good friend. (関西学院大)  
< fortune / glad / happy / satisfied > [ ]

(5) We need to get together to discuss this problem. Could you let me know when you are ( )? (南山大)  
< acceptable / available / possible / convenient > [ ]

② 次の日本文に合うように( )に適する語を入れよう。[6点×5:30点]

(1) 親が子を愛するのは当然だ。

It is ( ) that parents ( ) ( ) their children.

(2) 彼女が新車を買ったというのは本当です。

It is true ( ) ( ) ( ) a new car.

(3) 子どもが道路で遊ぶのは非常に危険だ。

It is highly ( ) ( ) children ( ) ( ) in the street.

(4) 彼が現金で払うのは確かだ。

It is ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) pay in cash.

(5) 彼がその職を得ることは重要なことだ。

It is ( ) that he ( ) the job.



[3] 次の日本語を( )内の語(句)を使って英語に直そう。[10点×5: 50点]

(1) 彼女は息子の成功を切に望んでいる。(to, anxious)

[ ].

(2) 長いことご病気でお気の毒です。(ill)

[ ].

(3) 彼はいつも喜んで私たちの援助をしてくれる。(ready)

[ ].

(4) 彼がまだ生きているなどあり得ないことだ。(still)

[ ].

(5) タバコが健康に悪影響を及ぼすということは、一般の人々の間でも常識である。(smoking does) (東北大)

[ ].

/100

## <英語語法マスター②⑩ 演習問題>

① 次の英文の ( ) に入れるのに適切なものを1つ選ぼう。[4点×10: 40点]

(1) I ordered that new book, but I haven't received it ( ).  
< yet / still / before / already > (同志社大) [ ]

(2) I met her yesterday. In fact, I had met her two days ( ), too.  
< ago / before / past / after > (神奈川大) [ ]

(3) I haven't seen him ( ). (獨協大)  
< ago / yesterday / then / since > [ ]

(4) A: I don't think he will come tomorrow.  
B: I don't think so ( ).  
< anyway / too / neither / either > (鹿児島大) [ ]

(5) The president of the university has ( ) arrived in New York and will meet with the Minister of Education on Monday morning.  
< still / already / yet / any > (早稲田大) [ ]

(6) I think I might join you, but I ( ) haven't decided. (京都精華大)  
< still / yet / ever / never > [ ]

(7) Have you finished your homework ( )? (中央大) [ ]  
< still / just / already / ever >

(8) I ( ) my homework, so I can sit back and watch the game.  
< once did / had just finished / will finish / have just finished > [ ]  
(摂南大)

(9) Have you ( ) been to Canada? [ ]  
< already / yet / ever / still > (関西学院大)

(10) I've been very busy ( ). (名古屋外語大) [ ]  
< yesterday / lately / last summer / two days ago >

[2] 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5:25点]

(1) この本は彼が以前に書いたどの本ともちがっている。(1語不要)(東京家政大)  
(before/book/is/he/ago/unlike/written/has/anything/this).

[ ]

(2) He can speak ① English ② fluently, and, ③ what is more, he can speak French, ④ either. (広島経大) [ ] → [ ]

(3) The house, built ① before two hundred years, has begun to lean ② to one side; it ③ badly needs ④ repairing. (同志社大)

[ ] → [ ]

(4) 彼女は最近まで京都にいた。

She was in Kyoto until ( ).

(5) 彼の発表はそれほど悪くなかった。それでも、改善の余地はかなりあった。

His presentation was not so bad; ( ), it ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ).

[3] 次の日本語を( )内の語(句)を使って英語に直そう。[7点×5:35点]

(1) 前に東京に住んでいたことがある。(once)

[ ]

(2) 彼は先週カゼをひき、それ以来ずっと寝込んでいる。(in bed)

[ ]

(3) 彼女は近ごろ顔色がすぐれない。(lately)

[ ]

(4) 最近彼女はお酒を飲んでいません。(these)

[ ]

(5) 私はパーティーでトムに紹介されたのだが、その2年前に彼に会っていた。(but)

[ ]



# <英語語法マスター② 演習問題>

/100

① 次の英文の( )に入れるのに適切なものを1つ選ぼう。[4点×10: 40点]

(1) Scarcely ( ) in the office knew what they were supposed to do when the alarm went off. (学習院大)

< everyone / no one / anyone / still > [ ]

(2) There were so many passengers on the train that I could ( ) move to the door to get off. (神奈川大)

< hardly / no hardly / hardly not / not hard to >

(3) We ( ) go to the movies, only once or twice a year. (城西大)

< always / never / often / seldom > [ ]

(4) I think I did well on the English listening test. I understood ( ) on the CD. (センター試験)

< even anything / almost everything / only nothing / probably something >

(5) His report was written in ( ) manner that I refused to read it. (同志社大)

< a so careless / such careless a / so careless a / a such careless >

(6) Ayako's on a diet. She ( ) any meat. (清泉女子大)

< hardly doesn't eat / hardly never eats / doesn't eat hardly / hardly ever eats > [ ]

(7) He was ( ) hit by the car while crossing the street. (龍谷大)

< closely / hardly / nearly / scarcely > [ ]

(8) The new electric car is ( ) as gasoline-powered ones of the same size. (鹿児島大)

< a fast as vehicle / as a fast vehicle / as a vehicle fast / as fast a vehicle >

(9) My father goes ( ) on business at least twice a year. (東海大)

< abroad / abroad in / for abroad / to abroad > [ ]

(10) I hardly ( ) watch TV these days. (学習院大)

< always / ever / often / sometimes > [ ]

[2] 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

(1) ① Almost students were ② present at the meeting, ③ though many teachers ④ were absent. (中央大)  
[ ] → [ ]

(2) 私は危うく車にひかれるところだった。(東京家政大)  
( a / over / by / being / I / escaped / narrowly / run / car ).  
[ ]

(3) ① I was careless ② to have lost my camera ③ on my way ④ to home. (駒澤大) [ ] → [ ]

(4) Let's ① go to downtown ② this evening after ③ you've finished your work, ④ shall we? (東京理科大) [ ] → [ ]

(5) 毎朝、混んだ電車に立っているのが、ほとんど耐えられないので、車を買った。  
I bought a car (stand / could hardly / trains / because / I / crowded / riding) every morning. (立命館大)  
I bought a car [ ] every morning.

[3] 次の日本語を( )内の語(句)を使って英語に直そう。[7点×5: 35点]

(1) 今日は仕事をするにはあまりにも暑い。( day, work )  
[ ]

(2) 彼らはほとんどすべてのものを売った。(everything)  
[ ]

(3) 電車はかなり遅れて駅に着いたので、私は大学行きのバスにもう少しで乗り遅れるところだった。( so late )  
[ ]  
[ ] to the university. (杏林大)

(4) 私はほとんど何でも食べられるが、辛い料理はあまり好きではない。(can) (摂南)  
[ ]  
[ ]

(5) 彼はめったに映画に行かない。(movies) [ ]

## <英語語法マスター② 演習問題>

① 次の英文の ( ) に入れるのに適切なものを1つ選ぼう。[4点×10:40点]

(1) That car is ( ) too expensive for most families. (立命館大)  
< very / much / pretty / fairly > [ ]

(2) Their new neighbor must be a ( ) educated person. (大阪学院大)  
< highly / high / much / very much > [ ]

(3) We must go early; ( ) we won't get good seats. (センター試験)  
< because / otherwise / therefore / unless > [ ]

(4) ( ) I didn't recognize Carly Simon. But when we started to talk I instantly recalled the dinner we had enjoyed together last year. < At first / First / Firstly / First of all > (立教大)  
[ ]

(5) Daddy still has a bit of his cold, but all is well otherwise.  
< in other words / in every other way / in appearance / in that >

(武庫川女子大)

(6) The player felt ( ) weak after finishing the game. (駿河台大)  
< much / prettily / hurriedly / pretty > [ ]

(7) Our patient is in ( ) the same condition as yesterday. (南山大)  
< much / very / even / far > [ ]

(8) I don't know if Peter will make it to the conference on time. The plane arrived ( ) because of bad weather. (慶應義塾大)  
< late / lately / lateness / latest > [ ]

(9) There are over fifty students in the class, and they are ( ) girls. < mostly / almost / most / most of > [ ]

(名古屋外大)

(10) ( ) John put on his coat, and then he picked up his hat. < At first / First / For the first time / The first > (津田塾大)  
[ ]



2 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5:25点]

(1) 彼らは彼を立派な学者と思っているが、わたしの意見は違う。

They (an eminent scholar/as/but/him/I think/look/otherwise/upon). (慶應義塾大)

They [ ]

(2) The paint simply ①would not come out, ②no matter how ③hardly he ④tried to remove it with that cleaner. (立命館大)

[ ] → [ ]

(3) I tried ①hardly to get tickets ②to the concert but had no luck - they were ③completely sold out by the time ④that I got to the sales window. (慶應義塾大)

[ ] → [ ]

(4) In the beginning, the club had only five members. (西南学院大)  
= ( ) ( ), the club had only five members.

(5) 汚染された空気は拡散する。それは地上高くまで上昇さえする。(広島工大)  
Polluted air drifts all over. It even rises ( ) above the Earth.

3 次の日本語を( )内の語(句)を使って英語に直そう。[7点×5:35点]

(1) たいへん驚いたことに、私はその試験に合格した。(much, have)

[ ]

(2) 彼は正当な報酬を得ている。(justly, been)

[ ]

(3) 彼の好意にとっても感謝している。(greatly)

[ ]

(4) 賢い人もいればそうでない人もいる。(otherwise)

[ ]

(5) 泳ぐにはずいぶん寒すぎる。(to)

[ ]

## <英語語法マスター②③ 演習問題>

① 次の英文の( )に入れるのに適切なものを1つ選ぼう。[4点×10:40点]

(1) We have been lucky so far, but ( ), luck cannot last forever. (慶應義塾大) [ ]

< although / furthermore / in addition / unfortunately >

(2) He was standing ( ) in the middle of the lawn. [ ]

< left / front / right / back > (帝京大)

(3) Kate loves candy. ( ), she was told not to eat any sweets for a while. (武蔵大)

< Although / Besides / However / Moreover > [ ]

(4) The job wasn't very interesting, but ( ) it was well-paid.

< on the contrary / on the other hand / in addition / all the more > [ ]  
(上智大)

(5) It's ( ) a long time since I started to teach at this school.

< much / pretty / quite / so > (センター試験) [ ]

(6) The tennis courts were closed, so we went bowling ( ).

< either / instead / neither / rather > (立命館大) [ ]

(7) I don't like this dress. ( ), it is too expensive. (青山学院大)

< Although / Beside / Besides / Though > [ ]

(8) My family is financially sound; ( ), we are debt free. (関西学院)

< on the other hand / for example / for all that / nevertheless > [ ]

(9) I ( ) wanted to tell him how much I missed Mary. (立教大)

< so / badly / much / well > [ ]

(10) Joseph stayed up late last night. ( ), he fell asleep during the mathematics class. (群馬大)

< However / As a result / Instead / In addition > [ ]



[2] 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

- (1) As we ① have seen, most of the money spent in the United States is ② in the form of checks. Not everyone, ③ although, can write out ④ a check. (慶應義塾大)  
[     ] → [     ]
- (2) I didn't say I liked her; (     ) (     ) (     ), I said I didn't like her. (東京理科大)
- (3) It has snowed heavily for a week. As a result, all the transportation in the city has stopped. (東海大)  
= ... for a week. (     ), all the transportation ... stopped.
- (4) Michael refused; (     ) (     ) (     ), his answer was "no". (札幌大)
- (5) Salt purifies; thus it became the symbol of incorruptibility.  
= Salt purifies; (     ) it became the symbol of incorruptibility. (上智大)

[3] 次の日本語を(     )内の語(句)を使って英語に直そう。[7点×5: 35点]

- (1) 彼と結婚しようなどと彼女は夢にも思わなかった。(little)  
She [     ].
- (2) 彼はそれと反対のことを言った。(contrary)  
[     ].
- (3) 彼は2つの基本的な問題に苦しんでいる、つまり時間と金である。(namely)  
He is [     ].
- (4) 学校は9時ちょうどに始まる。(sharp)  
[     ].
- (5) 彼はかなり変わった男だ。(unusual, quite)  
[     ].