

英文法超基礎73～120（演習編）
～高校レベル完成～

はじめに

テキストのご購入、ありがとうございます。

このテキストは、「**英文法超基礎**」というシリーズで、**中学レベルから大学受験レベルまでの必要な英文法を一気に網羅的にまとめています**。しかも、**すべて解説授業付き**です。

分厚い文法書何冊分もの内容をまとめているので、これを仕上げれば、中学レベルであれば、高校入試に必要な英文法、高校レベルであれば、大学受験に必要な英文法はすべて対応できます！もちろん、英検対策やTOEIC対策にも有効です。

一応、中学生の方にも使っていただけるように、中学レベルと高校レベルに分けていますが、そこまでこだわりすぎる必要はありません。英語が苦手な方は大概、中学レベルからつまづいていますので、素直に中学レベルからまずはやってもらえればと思います。

使い方ですが、**初学者や英語が苦手な方は、講義編からやっていてください**。穴埋め形式になっていますので、授業を見ながらオレンジペン等で書き込んでいってもらえればと思います。

基本的には、**講義編で「講義を見る」→「演習編で問題を解く」という流れ**で取り組んでください。中学レベル編は、最初は取り組みやすい問題にしていますし、単語レベルも徐々に上がっていく構成にしていますので、（最初は語注をつけています）このテキストに出てくる単語を覚えるだけでも、入試で戦うための十分な語彙力は身に付きますよ。

順番通りにやってもらえれば、着実に力がつくように作っています！

高校レベル編からは、入試問題が出てきますので、難しさを感じるようであれば、講義編を先に一気に見ていくのもアリです。ただ、**解説動画をすべてつけていますので、苦手な方でもチャレンジできる構成**にはしています。

ある程度、**英語が得意な方は、いきなり演習編をやっていくのもアリ**です。演習編で、先に問題を解いて、解けなかった項目、わからなかった項目を講義編で確認する、というやり方です。このやり方だと、苦手な単元がピンポイント的に潰せるので、非常に効率的かなと思います。

また、**分野別に一気に潰していくのもいいですね**。目次のところに、関係詞①、不定詞②などと番号を振っていますので、それを参考に苦手な単元をタテに潰していきましょう。動画の方は、単元別に再生リストを作っていますので、そちらから見ていただくとスムーズに勉強を進めることができますと思います。

復習に関してですが、講義編の方は、赤シートで隠して、口頭で言えるかをチェックしていきましょう。この際、**即答できるかどうか合格ライン**です。少しでも詰まったりしたら、もう一回、読み直して、即答できるようになるまで繰り返していきましょう。

ただ、**中学レベルの最初の段階、アルファベットやbe動詞の使い方などの超基本的なところを勉強する段階の方は**、手でどんどん書いていって、体に染み込ませるように復習していくと効果的です！最初が肝心ですからね。

演習編の方も、同じく赤シートで隠してやっていくんですが、**答えをただただ言うという形にしないようにしてください。なぜ、その答えになるのか、を自分で説明できるか、**これがめちゃくちゃ大事です。それが言えなかったら、僕が動画内で言っているので、もう一度動画を確認して、再度チャレンジしてください。最後の英作問題は、文章を再現できたらOKです！

このテキストはすべて手書きで書いていますので、もしかしたらスペルミスや誤植等があるかもしれません。何かあれば、コメント欄等で言っていただけると非常に助かりますので、よろしくお願いいたします。

少しでも、このテキストが、みなさんの英語の勉強の助けになれば、と願っています。

S塾チャンネルのりょーたこと、S塾代表 佐伯涼太

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↓ 英文法超基礎再生リスト ↓



＜英文法超基礎⑦③＞アウトプット

1 ()内の動詞を適切な形にしよう。[3点×5:15点]

- (1) I usually (leave) home at around seven o'clock. []
- (2) She (write) a letter to her friend once a month. []
- (3) He (play) tennis with her now. []
- (4) I (see) Tom this evening. []
- (5) The earth (go) around the sun. []

② 次の英文の()の中から適切なものを選ぼう。〔3点×5:15点〕

- (1) These flowers (smell/are smelling) sweet.
- (2) He (resembles/is resembling/resembles to) his father.
- (3) She (is having/has/had) lunch now.
- (4) We (have known/have been knowing) each other since in 2003.
- (5) I (hear/am hearing/had heard) some strange noises.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} (1) [&] & (2) [&] & (3) [&] \\ (4) [&] & (5) [&] & & \end{array}$$

③ 次の日本語に合うように、()に適切な語句を入れよう。[4点×5:20点]

- (1) 私は彼が勝つと信じています。 I () he will win.
- (2) トムは、今日やけに親切だ。 Tom () kind to me today.
- (3) 彼らは英語を理解しつつある。
They () English.
- (4) このコーヒー おいしいね。 This coffee () good.
- (5) ねえ、私の話 聞いている？
Hey, are you () me?

4 下の英文には文法上の誤りがある。それを正しく直した文を書こう。
ただし、下線部はそのまま使うこと。[5点×5:25点]

(1) He usually is wearing a tie. []

(2) I'm respecting him as a leader.
[]

(3) They are usually generous, but today they are selfish.
[]

(4) He smells the meat in order to make sure that it's good or not.
[]

(5) I think about it now. []

5 下の日本語を英語に直そう。[5点×5:25点]

(1) その犬は私のおじさんが飼っているものです。
[]

(2) 私は、朝は何も食べないのが習慣だ。
[]

(3) 今日は気分が良くない。
[]

(4) 私は、彼は親切的な男性だと思っている。
[]

(5) 彼は今、スープの味見をしている。
[]

<英文法超基礎⑦④> アウトプット

① ()内の動詞を適切な形にしよう。[3点×5: 15点]

- (1) I (see) Tom yesterday. []
- (2) He (study) English when I called him. []
- (3) World War II (end) in 1945. []
- (4) The phone rang while I (run). []
- (5) I (read) around midnight last night. []

② 次の英文の ()に入れるのに適切なものを< >のうちから1つ選ぼう。[4点×5]

- (1) These plants (). Can you give them a little water?
< are dead / are dying / had died / died > (兵庫医療大)
- (2) When I was a child, I () the piano. (慶應義塾大)
< was playing / had played / had been playing / played >
- (3) I () for a trading company in Tokyo at this time next year.
< have been working / will be working / have worked / was working > (名城大)
- (4) James () an early flight to Paris tomorrow. (北里大)
< are going to take / took / is taking / has taken >
- (5) Tom () a house, but he couldn't finish it.
< was building / built / has built / had built > (京都外大)

- (1) [] (2) [] (3) []
- (4) [] (5) []

③ 次の英文を日本語に訳そう。[5点×2: 10点]

- (1) It will be raining at seven tomorrow.

()。

- (2) He said he was seeing his friend at six.

()。

4 次の日本語に合うように、()に適切な語句を入れよう。[5点×5:25点]

(1) 男子生徒が池で溺れていた。

A schoolboy () in the pond.

(2) 彼は電車に乗り込もうとしているところだった。

He () get on the train.

(3) マハトマ・ガンジーは1869年に生まれた。

Mahatma Gandhi () in 1869. (上智大)

(4) 電話が鳴ったとき、私はまさにその書類に署名するところだった。(法政大改)

When my phone rang, I () signing the document.

(5) 「電話が鳴ってるよ」「僕が出ます」(getを使って)

"The phone's ringing." "I () it."

5 次の日本語を英語に直そう。[6点×5:30点]

(1) 明日の今ごろは、トムとテニスをしているだろう。

[]

(2) 彼は子どものとき、大阪に住んでいた。

[]

(3) 私たちが海に着いたときには、多くの人が泳いでいた。

[]

(4) 今年の夏、私は北海道を訪れる予定だ。

[]

(5) 車は交差点で止まろうとしていた。

[]

<英文法超基礎⑦⑤> アウトプット

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

(1) Tom and Sue () each other since 1985. (熊本県立大)

< have known / have been knowing / were knowing / were known >

[]

(2) We are all tired of snow. It () for four weeks now. (明治大)

< is snowing / snowed / has been snowing / will have snowed >

[]

(3) He () at the hotel just now. (東京工科大)

< has arrived / arrives / had arrived / arrived >

[]

(4) 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)

[]

(5) When () you come to Japan? (東海大)

< has / have / did / were >

[]

(6) Simon () 12 films, and I think his latest is the best. (慶應大)

< makes / had made / has made / was making >

[]

(7) I () a pyramid when I was in Cairo. (中部大)

< had visited / have visited / visited / have gone to >

[]

(8) Haruka () German since she was a high school student, and she is interested in studying in Germany. (青山学院大)

< is learning / has been learning / learns / will learn >

[]

(9) Mary is absent today. She () to Hokkaido. (上智大)

< comes / has been / has gone / has arrived >

[]

(10) Sandy () in the library when I saw her two hours ago. (北里大)

< has studied / was studying / has been studying / is studying >

[]

2 次の日本語に合うように、()に適切な1語を入れよう。[5点×5: 25点]

(1) 空港まで友達を見送りに行ってきたところです。(立命館大)

I () just () () the airport to () my friends off.

(2) 私が故郷を出てから10年が過ぎた。(日本女子大)

It () () ten years () I left my hometown.

(3) 私は間食をしないことにしてから、半年以上になります。(慶應義塾大)

More than six months () () () I decided not to eat between meals.

(4) 彼が死んで3年になる。He () () () for three years.

(5) 本格的な休暇をとって3年になる。(中部大改)

It () three years () I had a real vacation.

3 次の日本語を英語に直そう。[7点×5: 35点]

(1) 私は以前大阪にいたことがある。

[]

(2) 私はこの銀行に10年間勤めている。(これからも働く)

[]

(3) 彼とは長年の知り合いだ。

[]

(4) 私は仕事を辞めて、今は別の仕事を探している。

[]

(5) 彼はちょうど今公園で走っているところだ。

[]

<英文法超基礎⑦⑥> アウトプット

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

(1) I () raw fish before I came to Japan. (慶應義塾大)

< had never eaten / never eat / was never eaten / was never eating >

[

]

(2) Next Sunday he () in Kobe for three years. (東北学院大)

< has stayed / stays / will stay / will have stayed > [

]

(3) I () in New York for three years when I was a child.

< have once lived / lived / had lived / have been living > (東海大)

[

]

(4) When we arrived at the hotel, the wedding () already. (芝浦工大)

< started / starts / had started / has started > [

]

(5) The road was muddy, as it () the day before. (流通経済大)

< rains / rained / has rained / had rained > [

]

(6) We () for nearly thirty minutes when the train arrived. (獨協大)

< had been waiting / have been waiting / have waited / will have waited >

[

]

(7) Please return the book when you () reading it. (福岡大)

< finished / will have finished / will finish / have finished >

[

]

(8) By the time he is thirty he () studying French for half of his life.

< will have ever been / will be / has been / will have been > (甲南大)

[

]

(9) By the time she () there, it will be nearly dark.

< get / gets / getting / will get > (慶應義塾大) [

]

(10) She is not sure if he () to today's welcome party for the overseas students. (日本大)

< comes / had come / will come / would come > [

]

[2] 誤りがある部分を下線の箇所から1つ選び、正しく書き直そう。[5点×5:25点]

(1) When she said she ^①had met him three hours ^②ago, I ^③thought she ^④was telling a lie. (流通経済大)

[] → []

(2) John ^①has been talking on the phone ^②for hours when one of his friends ^③dropped by his house ^④the other night. (立命館大)

[] → []

(3) As soon as ^①I will be ^②done with ^③the dishes, ^④I will ^⑤do the laundry. (一橋大)

[] → []

(4) ^①After ^②this next trip, I ^③have been to Paris three times, and I want to ^④make more trip. (早稲田大)

[] → []

(5) Will you ^①hand this message ^②to her when she ^③will come ^④home?

[] → []

(流通経大)

[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) 来年の今ごろには、君はそれに慣れているでしょう。(got used to) (東京家政大)

[]

(2) あなたが戻ってくるまで、テレビを見ながら家にいるよ。(watching) (拓殖大)

[]

(3) 教授は、私が前の日に書いた報告書を読んだ。(my report) (名古屋工大改)

[]

(4) 彼女がいつ来るのかあなたに知らせます。(tell, when)

[]

(5) 彼は事務所へ来て5分もたたないうちに、働き始めた。(before) (日本大改)

[]

<英文法超基礎⑦⑦> アウトプット

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

(1) Much has () about American values. []
< written / been written / being written / been writing > (明治大)

(2) While the presentation () the teachers were taking notes. (松山大)
< was being given / has been given / was giving / give > []

(3) Fortunately, the hospital's new air-conditioning system ()
when the first heat wave of the summer arrived. (北里大)
< had already been installed / had already been installing >
< had already installed / already installed > []

(4) The girl was heard () by him. (日本大)
< sang / sung / to be sung / to sing > []

(5) Mt. Fuji is () as "Fuji-san" in Japanese.
< called / known / named / referred > (立教大) []

(6) The old woman is getting better and () good care of by
a nurse from the hospital. (玉川大)
< taking / is taking / is being taken / having taken > []

(7) Our city is known () its beauty all over the world.
< by / for / as / to > (千葉商科大) []

(8) Up to now, nothing () by the search committee. (聖心女子大)
< has been reporting / has been reported / is reporting / is being reporting > []

(9) A man is known () the company he keeps. (関西学院大)
< to / for / as / by > []

(10) Who was this machine invented ()?
< of / into / in / by > (東京国際大) []

② 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

(1) ()に入る語は?

(a) My aunt took good care of me in Hokkaido. (城西大)

= (b) Good care () () () me by my aunt in Hokkaido.

(2) 日本語に合うように、並べ替えよう。

彼はむりやり行かされた。(against/go/was/his/made/will) (1語不足)

He [] (中央大)

(3) 彼はサッカーをやっている最中にけがをした。(1語不要)

He (while / has / soccer / injured / was / playing). (聖学院大)

He []

(4) 誤りの箇所を正しく直そう。

It was ① really embarrassing ② to be looked by ③ such a big audience
④ when I slipped. (日本女子大) 番号 [] → []

(5) その問題は今政府で調査されています。(1語不足)

(the / into / the / being / government / matter / by / looked). (中央大)

[]

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) 赤ちゃんの世話は看護師がいたします。(care, nurses)

The baby will [] (東京家政大)

(2) 彼女は帰宅の途中でにわか雨にあった。(shower) (東洋大)

She [] home.

(3) 誰が窓を割ったのか。(broken) (桜美林大)

Who []?

(4) かつて地球は平らであると信じられていた。(the earth, flat)

[]

(5) 私は彼に部屋に入るのを見られた。(the room)

[]

<英文法超基礎⑦⑧> アウトプット

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

(1) "Are you going to the concert?" "I'm not sure. I () go."

< mustn't / will / won't / may > (桃山学院大) []

(2) He () be over thirty; he must still be in his twenties.

< may / must / can't / oughtn't > (東北工大) []

(3) Dorothy isn't in the office; she () coffee in the cafeteria.

< can be having / can have / might be having / might have > (センター)
[]

(4) () you live long and die happy! (芝浦工業大) []

< Should / Would / Can / May >

(5) The car broke down, and we () a taxi. []

< must have gotten / had got to get / had to get / must get > (慶應大)

(6) The opera starts at seven. We () be late. (専修大)

< needn't / mustn't / don't have to / haven't to > []

(7) I went to Mexico last week, and I () her then. (明治大)

< could meet / had met / cannot meet / was able to meet >

[]

(8) We () hurry. There are still thirty minutes before the train leaves. []

< must not / may not / don't have to / have not to > (札幌大)

(9) I've heard Jim rejected the proposal. What () he possibly want?

< shall / must / oughtn't / can > [] (東京国際大)

(10) The boy solved the problem faster than anybody else. He () be very intelligent. < may / must / can't / ought > []

(京都産大)

② 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

(1) 行きたくても行きたくなくても行かねばなりません。(並べ替えよう)

You've (go / got / it / like / or / to / whether / you) not.

You're [] not. (早稲田大)

(2) 雨が降っているが行くつもりだ、と彼は言った。()に適切な語を入れよう

He said that he () go though it was raining. (駒澤大)

(3) You have () to let me have a glance at it. (<>から1つ選ぶ)

< hardly / never / nothing / only > (早稲田大) []

(4) ① Although many workplaces ② have become more flexible, in the nineties women still ③ must choose ④ between having a serious career and having a family. (誤りの箇所を正しく直そう) (上智大)

[] → []

(5)(a) I am sure that he is sick. ()に適切な語を入れよう

= (b) He () be sick. (鶴見大)

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) 私は明日彼女に会わなければならないだろう。(meet)

[]

(2) 辞書を貸していただけませんか。(lend)

[]?

(3) 彼らは私がそこに着くまで待つ必要はなかった。(got there)

[]

(4) 彼らと話すだけでよい。(talk)

[]

(5) 彼は時間内にそこに着くことはできなかった。(get there)

[]

<英文法超基礎⑦⑨> アウトプット

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) Something has happened to this lock; the key () turn.
< won't / will / do / will be > (東京家政大) []

(2) You () leave your heavy clothing here as it is warmer there.
< don't have to / has to / won't / should > (京都学園大) []

(3) When John lived in Oxford, he () often come to see me.
< ought to / would / should / used to > (桜美林大) []

(4) If you () introduce me to Mr. White, I'll be much obliged.
< shall / are / will / to > (横浜商大) []

(5) You've done nothing wrong. Why () you worry about it?
< may / ought to / shall / should > (國學院大) []

(6) Linda doesn't dance much now, but I know she () a lot.
< was used to / used to / would / would have > (立命館大) []

(7) Since it has been snowing for a week, skiing conditions () ideal tomorrow.
< have been / are / should be / were > (亜細亜大) []

(8) She () not give up smoking, although I told her to many times.
< must / need / should / would > (西南学院大) []

(9) I suppose this is where an old church () be. (学習院大)
< was used to / used to / would often / was kept > []

(10) We all tried to push the truck, but it () move. Finally, we called the car service center.
< will / would / won't / wouldn't > (名古屋工大) []

[2] 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

(1) () に適する語を入れよう。(慶應大)

This is a very important meeting. You ought () () miss it.

(2) AとBに入る語を< >から1つ選ぼう。(センター)

Wood (A) be used as the main fuel, but nowadays fossil fuels (B) widely. A: [] B: []
A: used to B: are used / A: used to B: have been used
A: was used to B: are used / A: was used to B: have been used

(3) 日本語に合うように並べ替えよう。(四天王寺大)

彼はそんな失礼なことを彼女に言うべきではない。

He (not / ought / say / to) such a rude thing to her.

He [] such a rude thing to her.

(4) 日本語に訳そう。

• Dogs will bark. []。

• The door on the left side will open. []。

[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) 彼女は子どもの頃よく私たちの家に遊びに来ました。(would) (玉川大)

[] us when she was a child.

(2) 彼はその試合に勝つはずだ。(ought, the match)

[]

(3) ドアがどうしても開かない。(open)

[]

(4) トムは今頃学校で勉強しているはずだ。(should, at)

[]

(5) 事故は起こるものである。(accidents)

[]

<英文法超基礎⑧> アウトプット

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 need hardly () that we should be punctual. (昭和女子大)
< be said / to be said / to say / say > []

(2) You () tell him the truth. (関東学院大) []
< had better not to / hadn't better / didn't have better to >
< had better not >

(3) The street is all wet; it () during the night. (立命館大)
< must have rained / should rain / cannot have rained / may rain > []

(4) You () our secret to your father yesterday. (芝浦工大)
< ought to tell / must not tell >
< ought to have not told / ought not to have told > []

(5) You () have seen Tom in Kyoto yesterday. He is still in England.
< must / may / shouldn't / cannot > (西南学院大) []

(6) How dare you () to me like that! (北海学園大)
< speaking / to speak / spoken / speak > []

(7) I couldn't follow the last part of her speech. I () more carefully.
< would be listened / must have listened >
< am to be listened / should have listened > (青山学院大) []

(8) We () call "Sir". (龍谷大)
< don't need / not need / need not to / needn't > []

(9) She looks very happy. Something good () to her yesterday.
< might have happened / might happen / happen / may happen > (関西外語大) []

(10) How () say such a rude thing in public? []
< dare you / you daring to / are you dare / are you in dare to > (日本大)

2 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5:25点]

(1) こんなところを一人でぶらついてはだめですよ。(関西学院大)

You (not/had/wander/here/around/better) by yourself.

You [] by yourself.

(2) 君は彼の誤りを笑うべきではなかった。(愛媛大)

You (not/to/ought/laughed/have) at his error.

You [] at his error.

(3) 彼に電話なんかしなければよかった。(日本大)

I (better/him/should have/known/much/than/to call). (1語不要)

I [].

(4) "I just called her home. She left over an hour ago."

"Well, she () () got there by now, then. (立教)

(5) We need not move this bookshelf.

= We () () () move this bookshelf. (日本工業大)

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) 私の妹はもうここに着いているはずだ。(arrive, ought) (上智大)

[]

(2) ここでしばらく待つ方がいいだろう。(would, for a while)

[]

(3) ひょっとしたら彼が間違っていたのかもしれない。(could)

[]

(4) 彼女は行く勇気がなかった。(dare)

[]

(5) あなたが彼女のことを見かけたなんてありえない。(could)

[]

<英文法超基礎⑧1> アウトプット

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) My father insisted I () go to see the place. (千葉商科大)
< might / ought / should / would > []

(2) You () come with us, since you say you have nothing better to do tonight. (慶應義塾大)
< would have / might as well / would / shouldn't > []

(3) It is necessary that every member () inform himself of the rules of the club.
< would / should / might / could > (大阪産大) []

(4) You () be too careful when you drive a car. (近畿大)
< cannot / have to / may / must not > []

(5) It is essential that this company () more diverse working styles for its employees. (日本女子大)
< offer / offering / would offer / to offer > []

(6) I would () shopping than study this afternoon. (広島修道大)
< like to go / better go / rather go / more go > []

(7) I know it's not important, but I can't help () about it.
< but to think / think / but thinking / thinking > (亜細亜大) []

(8) I have a headache; I'd () go to this party. (慶應義塾大)
< not rather / rather not / rather not to / rather to not > []

(9) It's a pity we didn't visit Tom when we had the chance.
I () him before he left the country. (慶應義塾大)
< would like to see / should like to see / would like to have seen / would like having seen > []

(10) He proposed that another meeting () held next week.
< was / be / will be / would be > (慶應義塾大) []

2 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×8:40点]

(1) 彼に金を払わなくてもよかったのに。(神奈川大)

(didn't need / need / him / you / have / paid / not) (1語(句)不要)

[]

(2)(a) It is only natural that he should complain about the treatment.

= (b) He () () complain about the treatment. (北海学園大)

(3) 生半可な知識よりも何も知らない方がましだ。

You (not / well / as / know / might) a thing at all as know it imperfectly.

You [] a thing at all as know it imperfectly. (立正大)

(4) 彼女は出て行かざるをえなかった。(1語不要)

She (not / should / could / but) leave. (関西大)

She [] leave.

(5) 駅まで車に乗せてもらいたいのですが。

I'd (give / to / me / you / like) a ride to the station. (名城大)

I'd [] a ride to the station.

(6) よい結果を得るには練習に練習を重ねることです。(1語不足)

One (get / practice / in order to / result / a / cannot / good / intensively).

One []

(7)(a) He has good reason to get very angry.

= (b) He () () get very angry. (明治大)

(8) 本当に必要でなければ私は手術を受けたくない。

I (not / rather / the operation / have / unless / would) it is absolutely necessary. (関東学院大)

I [] it is absolutely...

3 次の日本語を()内の語を使って英語に直そう。[20点]

彼がそれをする必要がある。(necessary)

It is []

100

<英文法超基礎⑧> アウトプット

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) If you () the book you ordered by tomorrow, please let us know.
< wouldn't receive / haven't received / won't receive / didn't receive >
[] (センター試験)
- (2) If the police () the girl earlier, they might have saved her life.
< had found / has found / would find / could find > (立命館大)
[]
- (3) He told me that he () the offer if he were in my place. (京都産大)
< will not be accepted / will not have accepted / would not accept / would not have been accepted > []
- (4) If he () care of himself in his younger days, he would not be in hospital now. < took / had taken / would take / has taken > (東京理科大)
[]
- (5) I wish I () enough money to buy the house around this time last year. < had / could have / had had / should have > (明治大)
[]
- (6) If I () you, I would not have said such nonsense. (玉川大)
< am / had been / were / will be > []
- (7) If you were to go down that road, it () impossible to turn back.
< has been / will be / would have been / would be > (明治大)
[]
- (8) I can't hear him. I wish he () a little louder. (南山大)
< would speak / will speak / speaks / can speak > []
- (9) I don't think she will visit me, but if she () while I'm out, tell her more details about our company. (名城大)
< came / had come / should come / will come > []
- (10) A: He's a good skier, isn't he?
B: Yes, he really is. I wish I () like him. (センター試験)
< can ski / could ski / ski / will ski > []

[2] 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×6:30点]

(1) その結果を知っていたなら、彼はそんなことはしなかっただろう。(中央大)

He (have / it / he / if / known / done / had / wouldn't) the consequences.

He [] the consequences.

(2) I realize that if I ① had followed all the good advice ② that ③ has been given to me since childhood, I ④ am a better man now.
(明治学院大) [] → []

(3) 金曜日までには仕事を終わらせていたきたいのですが。(東海大)

I (would / wish / finish / the work / you / by / Friday).

I []

(4) I am sorry that I am not in Paris now.

= I wish () () in Paris now. (津田塾大)

(5) John failed to catch the train, because the road was crowded.

= If the road had () () crowded, John could
() () the train. (松蔭女子学院大)

(6) If I ① were a company owner, I ② will start a special online system to communicate directly ③ with all employees in order ④ to learn what they think. (立教大)

[] → []

[3] 次の日本語を()内の語を使って英語に直そう。[10点×3:30点]

(1) 大学時代にもう1つの外国語を勉強しておけばよかったなと思う。(wish)

[] in my college days.
(関西学院大)

(2) 仮に太陽が西から昇ったとしても、彼は意見を変えないだろう。(were to, in)

Even if [] his mind. (関西外大)

(3) もしあなたが外国に転勤することになれば、あなたの家族はどうなるだろう。(should)

What [] transferred
abroad for work? (関西学院大)

<英文法超基礎⑧3> アウトプット

100

1 次英文の()に入れるのに適切なものを1つ選ぼう。[4点×10:40点]

(1) I'd rather you () me. I can do it all by myself. (上智大)
< didn't help / won't help / have not helped / were helping >

[

]

(2) If () not for his faults, I would marry Paul at once. (京都産大)
< it is / it were / there are / there were >

[

]

(3) () I had studied English much harder when I was young! (成城大)
< How / If only / What / Wishing >

[

]

(4) It is about time you () a Shakespearian play. (津田塾大)
< have seen / had seen / saw / will see >

[

]

(5) When I was a child, the man treated me as if I () his own daughter. < am / have been / were / will be > (近畿大)

[

]

(6) () for the support of the public, the President could not have survived the revolt.

[

]

< But / If it were not / Regardless / Unless / Without > (立教大)

(7) It is high time you () a new business. (法政大)
< start / started / will start / will have started >

[

]

(8) () the greenhouse effect, the climate on the earth would be much colder. < Without / Against / At / To > (京都学園大)

[

]

(9) When Mary came back, she looked pale as if she () a ghost. < saw / has seen / had seen / sees > (相模女子大)

[

]

(10) The flame that seemed as if it () last forever has begun to fade. < is / was / will / would > (明治学院大)

[

]

2 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5:25点]

(1) If (for / had / as / been / it / not) your advice, he might have failed in his study. (1語不要)

If [] your advice, he might have failed in his study. (関西大)

(2) ヴィンセントは何でも知っているかのような口のきき方をする。(2語不要)
(as / everything / he / if / knew / know / talked / talks / Vincent). (東京理科大)
[]

(3) He recommended me, so I got a promotion.
= () () his recommendation, I would not have got a promotion. (昭和女子大)

(4) Judging from the look of the sky, (looks / as / it / it is / if / snow / to / going). (早稲田大)

Judging from the look of the sky, []

(5) I (didn't / you / would / turn / rather) on the radio. (駒澤大)
I [] on the radio.

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) 彼は私たちの計画について何でも知っているかのように話した。(though, all)
[] (慶應義塾)

(2) もし彼の助けがなければ、私は失敗するかもしれない。(九州産業大) (if, might)
[]

(3) 若いときにもっと勉強してさえいたらなあ。(only, young)
[]

(4) もうそろそろ寝てもいい頃だ。(time)
[]

(5) 彼女の親切な手助けがなかったら、私は締め切りを守れなかっただろう。(had)
[]

[] (大阪薬科大)

<英文法超基礎⑧> アウトプット

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 a little warmer, I would go out for a walk. (日本大)
< Have been / Had been / Were / Been > []

(2) I had a previous appointment. Otherwise I () the party last night. (獨協大)
< would join / could have joined / had joined / could join > []

(3) A better bridge could have been built (). (東海大)
< if they didn't assist us / had it been not for their help / having had them help us / had they offered assistance > []

(4) () a little more effort, he would have succeeded. (立命館大)
< For / But / Owing to / With > []

(5) () she to tell us what really happened, we could do our best to solve her problems. (上智大)
< Were / Would / If / Should > []

(6) I () happy to see him, but I didn't have time. (慶應義塾大)
< will have been / would be / will be / would have been > []

(7) () you notice any suspicious bags, please inform the conductor. (青山学院大)
< Could / Might / Should / Would > []

(8) A few years ago it () for Japan to send troops overseas.
< would have been inconceivable / could be inconceivable / is conceivable / will have been conceivable > (桜美林大)
[]

(9) () he read my letter then, he would have understood me.
< If / Were / Did / Had > (実践女子大) []

(10) Forty seconds earlier, () we could have caught the last train.
< but / and / or / otherwise > (駒澤大) []

[2] 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

- (1) フランス人ならばその光景を違う観点から説明するだろう。(東京理科大)
(describe/if/would/be/a Frenchman) the scene from a different point of view. (2語不要)
[] the scene from a different point of view.
- (2) (for/been/had/at/Michael's help/not/it) that time, I would have given up the idea of studying abroad. (神戸学院大)
[] that time, I would...
- (3) It rained heavily, (tennis/I/played/outside/would/otherwise/have).
It rained heavily, []
- (4) (if/more/little/a/effort/with), he would have passed the exam. (1語不要)
[], he would have passed the exam. (成蹊)
- (5) She (that/money/demand/her/be/should) refunded. (関西学院大)
She [] refunded.

[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) 正直な人なら、そんなウソはつかないでしょう。(such a lie) ※ けは使わずに!
[]
- (2) 最高だよ。(I) []
※ けは使わずに!
- (3) 私があなたの立場だったら、そんなことはしなかっただろう。(in your position)
I []
- (4) 万一私のバッグを見つけてくれたら、ほしい物を何でもあげるよ。(anything) ※ けは使わずに!
[]
- (5) 彼は努力した。さもないれば失敗しただろう。(otherwise)
He worked hard; []

<英文法超基礎⑧5> アウトプット

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) It was careless () you to forget your homework. (慶應義塾大)
< for / of / with / to > []

(2) This problem is easy to (). (立命館大) []
< solve it / solve / be solved / solution >

(3) Please pack your suitcases and leave here immediately ()
miss the next bus. (神奈川大) []
< not so as to / as you don't / not because you / so as not to >

(4) My grandfather lived () ninety-two, though he was born weak.
< to be / being / for being / till he would be > (成蹊大) []

(5) I went to your house in the rain, () find that you were out.
< as to / enough to / only to / so to > (北海学園大) []

② 次の英文の()に適する語を入れよう。[4点×5:20点]

(1) 彼とは仕事ができないよ。

He is impossible () () (). (関西学院大)

(2) I woke up and found that I was in the hospital.
= I woke up to () () in the hospital. (大阪大谷大)

(3) I went all the way to my friend's house, but in vain.
= I went all the way to my friend's house, () () find
he wasn't. (西南学院大)

(4) He was careless to make the same mistake. (実践女子大)
= () () careless () him to make the same mistake.

(5) It is not easy to remember that rule.
= That rule is not easy () ().

[3] 次の並び替え問題を答えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

- (1) お母さんが手術後危機を脱したそうで、よかったですね。(成城大)
I'm glad (danger / hear / is / of / out / that / to / your mother) after
her operation.
I'm glad [] after...
- (2) They (it / to understand / difficult / found / her).
They [] . (流通経済大)
- (3) 目を覚ましてみると家が火事になっていた。(1語不要)
I awoke (find / fire / found / house / on / the / to).
I awoke [] . (学習院大)
- (4) 電車の中にカメラを忘れるなんて君もうかつだったね。
You (careless / in / leave / the train / to / were / your camera). (中部大)
You [] .
- (5) インフレがひどくなって医療費もなかなかおさえがきかなくなってきた。(立命館大)
With inflation soaring, (control / costs / difficult / are / medical / to).
With inflation soaring, [] .

[4] 次の日本語を()内の指示に従って、英語に直そう。[7点×5: 35点]

- (1) 彼は2005年にカナダに行き、二度と戻らなかった。(never を使って)
[] .
- (2) この公園は夜歩くのには危険だ。(タフ構文で表して)
[] .
- (3) 彼は成長して、有名なピアニストになった。(不定詞の副詞用法の結果用法で)
[] .
- (4) 彼を信じるなんてあなたも愚かだった。(形式主語構文で表して)
[] .
- (5) 彼はそのチームが負けたと聞いてガッカリした。(不定詞を使って)
[] .

<英文法超基礎⑧> アウトプット

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) I'm () excited to eat anything. (関西学院大)

< enough / hardly / much / too > []

(2) The boys decided to fight, but the girls begged them ().

< not to / to not / not / to > (東京国際大) []

(3) At the age of 75, my grandmother is () to play table-tennis every Saturday. (中央大)

< enough active still / enough still active
still active enough / still enough active > []

(4) He is prepared to help you if you want him (). (東京理科大)

< do / to / it / do it > []

(5) He was () to be involved in such trouble. []

< wise enough not / enough wise not / wise not enough / not enough wise > (松山大)

② 次の英文の()に適する語を入れよう。[4点×5: 20点]

(1) She was kind enough to take me around the city. (関西大)

= She was () () () to take me around the city.

(2) It seemed that he had finished his homework. (桜美林大)

= He seemed () () () his homework.

(3) The rain seemed to have stopped. (大東文化大)

= It seemed that the rain () ().

(4) It is likely that something good will happen.

= Something good () () () happen.

(5) It is said that he was in Paris three years ago. (中央大)

= He is said () () () in Paris three years ago.

③ 次の英文を正しく並び替えよう。[5点×4: 20点]

(1) Excuse me, but you seem (me/else/for/mistaken/to/somebody/have). (立命館大)

Excuse me, but you seem [].

(2) (was/for/the book/too/difficult/us/understand/to). (鹿児島大)

[].

(3) 君は一人で泳ぎに行ける年齢ではない。(早稲田大)

(are/enough/go/not/old/swimming/to/you/yourself/by).

[].

(4) Mike opened the door, (him/his father/although/not/told). (1語不足)

Mike opened the door, [].

(西南学院大)

④ 次の日本語を()内の語を使って英語に直そう。[8点×5: 40点]

(1) 彼らは私たちの提案を受け入れることをいとわない。(our proposal)

[].

(2) 出発する準備はできていますか。(start)

[]?

(3) 彼は物事を常に知りたがっていた。(things)

[].

(4) 彼女はきっと成功する。(sure) [].

].

(5) 彼は先月からずっと入院してるらしい。(seems, to)

[].

<英文法超基礎⑧7> アウトプット

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) John failed many of his classes last year. () to say, he should study harder. < Needed / Needless / Necessary / Necessity > (南山大)
[]

(2) The Prime Minister () to visit America next month. (龍谷大)
< will be / takes / is / makes > []

(3) Our English teacher is, so to (), a "walking dictionary."
< think / talk / hear / speak > [] (西南学院大)

(4) We ran out of gas, and to () matters worse, it started snowing.
< have / make / get / take > [] (南山大)

(5) "I'm worried about Anna. She's really been depressed lately.
() in her room all day." (日本大)
< All is she stay / She does all is stay
All she does stay is / All she does is stay > []

(6) () her justice, she is the last woman to do such a thing.
< To do / Doing / Do / Done > [] (関西学院大)

(7) We searched everywhere for the dog, but it was (). (京都産業大)
< not to find / not to be found / to be not found / to have not found > []

(8) Lying is a bad habit, to say the () of it.
< least / worst / less / worse > [] (青山学院大)

(9) The fees listed after each course description () directly to the instructor at the first class meeting. []
< are to be paid / are to pay / is being paid / is paying > (明治学院)

(10) All you have to do is () the dishes.
< to washing / wash / for washing / to be washed > (立命館大)
[]

2 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

(1) The key (not / was / be / found / to) everywhere.
The key [] everywhere. (奥羽大)

(2) All you have to do is do your best.
= You () () () do your best. (青山学院大)

(3) The (cry / nothing / did / little / but / girl). (京都女子大)
The []

(4) 実を言うと、タバコを1日に2箱吸っていて体を壊したんだ。
() () the (), I used to smoke two packs
a day and ruined my health. (立命館大)

(5) 危険なことはもちろんのこと、この探検には金がかかる。(学習院大)
This expedition will be expensive, to () () of
the danger.

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) 彼女の指輪はどこにも見つからなかった。(nowhere)
[]

(2) 率直に言って、私は彼のことが好きではない。(frank)
[]

(3) 彼はもう一度その仕事をさせられました。(the work)
[]

(4) 仕事で成功しようと思うなら、学び続けなければならない。(business, keep)
[]

(5) 彼は不平を述べてばかりいる。(nothing)
[]

<英文法超基礎⑧> アウトプット

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

(1) There's very little probability of an agreement (). (立教大)
< being reached / is reached / reaching / will be reached > []

(2) I'm looking forward () you at Christmas. (青山学院大)
< to see / to seeing / to visit / for seeing > []

(3) I'm ashamed () kind to the old woman on the train. (日本女子大)
< not of having been / of having been not / of having not been / of not having been > []

(4) I had some difficulty () one student from another. (桜美林大)
< and telling / in telling / to telling / on telling > []

(5) The participants objected to () like children. (立命館大)
< be treated / being treated / have treated / treat > []

(6) Since Ann started to live alone, she had to get used () by herself.
< cooking / to cook / to cooking / cook > (上智大) []

(7) What do you say () tennis on Sunday? (埼玉医科大)
< about play / to play / for playing / to playing > []

(8) She came pretty near to () at the sight of her mother.
< cried / cry / crying / being cried > (京都産業大) []

(9) There's no point () a piano if you never play it. (駒澤大)
< to have / of having / in having / for having > []

(10) Mrs. Robinson was busy () her daughter cook in the kitchen.
< help / to help / helping / for helping > []

② 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5:25点]

(1) It (him / is / no / telling / to do / use / what). (立命館大)

It [].

(2)(a) Needless to say, hunger is the best sause. (徳島文理大)

= (b) It goes () () () hunger is the best sause.

(3)(a) I am ashamed that I did such a thing.

= (b) I am ashamed of () () such a thing. (関西大)

(4) As soon as he arrived at the door, the boy knocked on it loudly.

= () () at the door, the boy knocked on it loudly. (福岡大)

(5) (comes / married / when / to / it / getting), what does a man really think?

[], what does a man really think?

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) そのプロジェクトの見積もられた費用は検討する価値がある。(worth)

The estimated cost of the project [].
= It is []. (法政)

(2) 明日、私たちに何が起きるかわからない。(there, to us) (センター試験)

[].

(3) 私は日曜日はよくテニスをして過ごす。(spend, Sundays)

[]. (関西学院大)

(4) あれらの窓はきれいにする必要がある。(need)

Those windows [].
= Those windows []. (立命館大)

(5) 彼は英語の勉強に没頭した。(devote)

[].

<英文法超基礎⑧> アウトプット

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×12:48点]

- (1) She sat () her children. (西南学院大) []
< surround / surrounding / surrounded by / to surround >
- (2) There was a parade () by at the time. (関西外大) []
< has gone / goes / going / will go >
- (3) The treasure remains () somewhere in the island. (千葉商科大) []
< buried / bury / burying / to bury >
- (4) I saw the injured schoolboys () to the hospital. (岩手医科大) []
< to be carried / be carried / carried / carrying >
- (5) The driver kept the engine () while we waited. (日本大) []
< run / to run / running / ran >
- (6) I heard someone () outside. (大阪学院大) []
< singing / to sing / sang / sung >
- (7) I want all of the furniture () to our house right away. []
< to take / taken / taking / take > (獨協大)
- (8) I could not make myself () in English. (大阪国際大) []
< to understand / understand / understanding / understood >
- (9) I'm sorry to have kept you () so long. (獨協大) []
< waited / to wait / waiting / wait >
- (10) There is no bread () in the basket. (宮崎大) []
< leave / leaving / left / to leave >
- (11) The noise in the street was such that I couldn't make myself (). < to hear / have heard / hearing / heard > (中央大) []
- (12) The lady was seen () shoes. (明治学院大) []
< be bought / bought / buy / buying >

2 ()内の動詞を適切な形にしよう。[4点×3:12点]

- (1) George looked (embarrass) when I asked him to sing. (金城学院)
[]
- (2) I kept my dog (tie) to a tree in the garden. (慶應義塾大)
[]
- (3) I was glad to see birds (fly) high in the blue sky. (北里大)
[]

3 次の日本語を()内の語を使って英語に直そう。[8点×5:40点]

- (1) 私は立ってバスを待っていました。(stand)

[]

- (2) 赤ちゃんは母親に支えられて歩いた。(his mother)

[]

- (3) 私はカメラを修理してもらった。(have)

[]

- (4) 私は事実を友達全員に知らせた。(make)

[]

- (5) 先生は彼が試験でカンニングをしているところをつかまえた。(cheat)

[]

<英文法超基礎⑩> アウトプット

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) () what to say, Travis remained silent all through the meeting.
< knowing not / knowing nothing / Not knowing / No knowing > (高知大)
[]

(2) () from the plane, the islands were very pretty. (慶應義塾大)
< Seeing / Seen / To see / Having seen > []

(3) All things (), she is still in the wrong. []
< considering / considered / were considered / being considering > (札幌学院)

(4) () in Guam for a long time, she is used to the tropical climate.
< Had lived / Lived / Having lived / Have lived > []
(日本大)

(5) () with Simon, Kate is much more reliable. (関西学院大)
< Be comparing / Compared / Comparing / Having compared > []

(6) () that night, we could not observe the noon. (津田塾大)
< Having rained / It was raining / It having rained / Raining > []

(7) There () no available information on the crime, the police asked the mass media for cooperation. (鹿児島大)
< being / having / is / seems > []

(8) () read the novel, I cannot tell whether it is worth reading.
< Have not / Having not / Not having / Had not been > (東北薬科大)
[]

(9) () in easy Japanese, this textbook is good for school children.
< Wrote / Written / Writing / To write > (天東文化大) []

(10) () control herself, she burst into tears at the news. (青山学院大)
< Being unable / In unabling / Unabling to / Unable to > []

2 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

(1) After he had done his work, he took a bath. (獨協大)
= () () his work, he took a bath.

(2) A fiber-optic cable ① across the Pacific ② went into service ③ in April 1989, ④ link the United States and Japan. (早稲田大)
[] → []

(3) Tom turned off the light and went to bed.
= () () the light, Tom went to bed.

(4) () () cheated by him before, I refused his offer.
(浜松大)

(5) Though she understood no Spanish, she was able to communicate with the other students. (日本大)
= () no Spanish, she was able to communicate with the other students.

3 次の日本語を、分詞構文を使って表そう。[7点×5: 35点]

(1) 彼女を待っている間に、トムとケンを見かけた。
[]

(2) アメリカで生まれたので、彼は英語を話す。
[] English.

(3) 目を閉じて、彼女はリファに座っていた。
She sat []

(4) 試験勉強をしていなかったため、良い点が取れなかった。
[] for the exam, []
a good score.

(5) 疲れていたため、早く寝た。
[] early.

<英文法超基礎⑨⑩> アウトプット

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) () the fact that I was tired, I managed to play the piano pretty well. (立教大)

< Considered / Given / Providing / Thinking > []

(2) He listened to the music with (). []

< closing his eyes / his eyes closed / his eyes closing / his close eye >

(3) Generally (), a dog is called man's best friend. (関西学院)

< speaking / to speak / spoken / speak > (駒澤大) []

(4) () of digital cameras, what would you recommend? (宮崎大)

< By speaking / Speaking / Spoken / To be spoken > []

(5) () the look of the sky, it's likely to rain. (愛知学院大)

< Judged from / Seen from / Judging from / Thinking of > []

(6) Could you show me how to make my mobile phone ring differently,

() who's calling me? (センター試験)

< depending on / in spite of / on behalf of / relying on > []

(7) He lay on the sofa with his () and soon fell asleep.

< arms folded / arms folding / fold arms / folding arms > (センター) []

(8) All things (), we have done a good job. (西南学院大)

< considering / considered / to consider / consider > []

(9) () his age, the President looks pretty young. (東京電機大)

< Consider / Considered / Having considered / Considering > []

(10) Cold chicken is delicious () salad. (センター) []

< when eaten with / when eating with / with when eaten / with when eating >

② 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

(1) I can't concentrate on [me/my reading/watching/with/you].
I can't concentrate on []. (早大)

(2) 天気が良ければ私たちはテニスをするつもりです。(明治薬科大)
() (), we will play tennis.

(3) Mother often told me not to [full/mouth/my/talk/with].
Mother often told me not to []. (中央大)

(4) 年齢を考えれば、彼は若く見える。
() his age () (), he looks young.

(5) マイクはラジオをつけたまま眠っていた。
Mike slept () the radio ().

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) 厳密に言えば、クモは昆虫ではない。(spiders)
[].

(2) もし彼が来なかったらどうしよう。(suppose)
[], what shall I do?

(3) 率直に言って、私は彼女のことが好きではない。(like)
[].

(4) 手をひざの上に置いて、注意深く聞きなさい。(with)
[].

(5) 右手をポケットにつこんで、彼は立っていた。(with, in)
[].

<英文法超基礎⑨②> アウトプット

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) This battery lasts () made by other battery makers.
< as twice long batteries as / as twice long as batteries
twice as long batteries as / twice as long as batteries >
[] (愛知医科大)

(2) It is said that he was () great a scientist as ever lived.
< as / far / same / such > (東京理科大) []

(3) Her lazy husband does not so () as wash his own dishes.
< even / much / far / little > (九州産大) []

(4) We were surprised to hear that () 200 people attended the lecture. (昭和大) []
< so many / as much / as much as / as many as >

(5) I haven't got () I need to help you. (拓殖大)
< as much as money / as much money as
much as money as / money as much as > []

(6) On some days there were as () as three or four students in his lectures. (関西学院大) []
< few / little / more / much >

(7) Energy issues are not () economics problems as environmental problems. < very much / so much / so little / so many > (西南学院大) []

(8) He left the house () so much as saying good-bye. (専修大) []
< without / unless / despite / nevertheless >

(9) In Japan, a beautiful city was built as () as the eighth century. (立命館大) < early / old / soon / long > []

(10) I said I would be as () as my word. (学習院大) []
< brave / honest / good / kind >

② 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

(1) He made (ten/in/so/as/many/mistakes/spelling) lines. (1語不要)

He made [] lines. (青山学院)

(2) This pole is twice as long as that one over there.

= This pole is () () () () that one
over there. (日本工大)

(3) Happiness consists in contentment rather than in wealth.

= Happiness consists not () () in wealth ()
in contentment. (福岡県立大)

(4) She has twice as many books as I have. (名古屋女子大)

= She has twice () () () books that I have.

(5) The politician went (as/as far/have/her plans/known/to)
on social media. (近畿大)

The politician went []
on social media.

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) 彼女は私の母と同じくらいしゃべり好きな女性である。(as, talkative)
[]

(2) その少年たちは、さながらカエルのように池で泳いでいた。(pond, frogs)
[]

(東海大)

(3) 私たちは東京駅まで歩いた。(as)

[] Tokyo Station.

(4) 彼は自分の名前をサインすることさえできない。(much) (中央大)

[] his own name.

(5) 日本はメキシコの5分の1の大きさです。(size)

[]

<英文法超基礎⑨③> アウトプット

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) He is () than sincere. (日本大) []
< more clever / cleverer / the cleverest / clever >
- (2) Meg is () of the two girls. (同志社大) []
< more brighter / brighter / the brighter / most bright >
- (3) Let's buy this one. It's () cheaper. (駒澤大) []
< much / too / very / more >
- (4) This computer is technically () to its competitors. (中央大) []
< quicker / superior / more efficient / faster >
- (5) The more (), the more you'll know. (中部大) []
< books you read / book you'll read / you read book / you'll read books >
- (6) She says she loves him all () for his character. (防衛大学校) []
< more / less / the more / the most >
- (7) There are () more ways of doing this than you might imagine. []
< any / little / many / much > (日本大)
- (8) Bill said that he loved her () her faults. (同志社大) []
< all the more because / no more with all / none the less for / no less than >
- (9) Most children prefer playing () studying. (札幌大) []
< than / to / for / in / as / much >
- (10) Fewer people make phone calls today than twenty years ago and () fewer people write letters. (日本大) []
< less / more / some / still >

2 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5:25点]

(1) The more I think about it, (more / feel / the / uneasy / I).

The more I think about it, [] (大阪医科大学)

(2) He is three years older than I.

= He is three years () to me. (四天王寺大)

(3) According to ① recent research, the Moon ② seems to have ③ many more water under the surface than we ④ had expected. (南山大)

[] → []

(4) Chris is not so handsome as Bob.

= Chris is () () than Bob. (日本工業大)

(5) 彼女は最善を尽くしたにもかかわらず失敗したので、我々は一層気の毒に思う。

We are (all / for / because / more / the / sorry / her / to) she failed after all her efforts. (1語不要) (関西大)

We are [] she failed...

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) 状況は、私たちが予想していたほど深刻ではないことがわかった。(less) (立教大)

The situation proved []

(2) 彼女は、2冊の本のうち安い方を買った。(cheap) (亜細亜大)

[]

(3) 試合が長引けば長引くほど、選手たちは疲れてきた。(go on) (南山大)

[]

(4) 私の祖父は親切というよりも優しい。(gentle, more) (東京工芸大)

[]

(5) よい物語は、2度語られたからといって少しも悪くはならない。(twice) (青山学院大)

A good tale is [] told.

<英文法超基礎④> アウトプット

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) Don't buy that car. It's no () than the one we already have. < better / greater / less / worse > (学習院大) []

(2) You're not an expert at skiing () than I am. (北里大)
< any more / not more / no less / not less / more or less > []

(3) According to the newspaper, () one million people visited the museum last month. []
< no less / no less than / no more / not any more > (近畿大)

(4) A whale is () a horse is. []
< not more a fish than / not a fish less than
no more a fish than / not less a mammal than > (岩手医科大学)

(5) I was surprised that he had a lot of books. There were () five thousand books in his library. (皇學館大) []
< not more than / not less than / no more than / at most >

② 次の英文の()に適切な語を入れよう。[5点×5:25点]

(1) A: What an excellent picture this is! It must be expensive.
B: Yeah. It was probably no () () 1000 \$. (福島大)

(2) Neither Mary nor Tom can swim.
= Tom can () () swim than Mary can. (中央大)

(3) It was no less than ten thousand dollars.
= It was () () () ten thousand dollars.

(4) He paid not more than ten thousand dollars. (昭和女子大)
= He paid () () ten thousand dollars.

(5) We have to change trains at least three times to reach our destination.
= We have to change trains () () () three times to reach our destination.

③ 次の日本語に合うように () 内の語句を並べ替えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

(1) よい友人との付き合いは、お金を稼ぐのと同様に大切なことである。(龍谷大)
Making (important/friends/than/less/is/good/making/no) money.
Making [] money.

(2) 私に責任がないのはあなたにないのと同じだ。
I am (any/blame/more/not/than/to) you are.
I am [] you are. (佛教大)

(3) 彼がレポートを仕上げるのに、1週間しかかからなかった。(静岡県立大)
It (week/for/a/him/more/no/to/than/took) complete his essay.
It [] complete his essay.

(4) 私もあなたほどお金を持ってない。
I (than/have/money/don't/more) you.
I [] you.

(5) 彼は父親にまさるとも劣らず賢明だ。
He is (clever/his father/not/than/less).
He is [].

④ 次の日本語を () 内の語句を使って英語に直そう。[6点×5: 30点]

(1) それはクレジットカードの大きさしかない。(no, a credit card)
[]

(2) 彼女は母親に劣らず美しい。(less)
[]

(3) 頂上までせいぜい50メートルだった。(more)
It [] 50 meters to the peak.

(4) トマトはニンジンと同様に果物ではない。(no, the carrot)
[]

(5) 彼は少なくとも1000円は持っていた。(at, one hundred)
[]

<英文法超基礎⑨⑤> アウトプット

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 cannot even speak English, () French. (中央大)

< still less / still more / still better / much more > []

(2) We had a long talk and came to () the same conclusion.

< more and more / less and less / more or less / no more than > []

(関東学院大)

(3) It's almost two o'clock so we have only ten more minutes

(). < at first / at last / at least / at most > []

(センター試験)

(4) Unfortunately, the peace conference was () than peaceful. (立教大)

< farther / less / more / worse > []

(5) It is () longer a dream to fly to Mars. (京都産業大)

< any / far / no / not > []

② 次の日本文に合うように()に適切な語を入れよう。[5点×5: 25点]

(1) 5日もしないうちに、奇跡のように彼の病気は完治した。(日本大)

In () () () days, he miraculously recovered from his illness.

(2) 地球の将来を心配する人がますます増えるだろう。(佛教大)

() () () people will be concerned about the future of the earth.

(3) 彼はそんな話を信じるほど愚かではない。(東京理科大)

He () () () () believe such a story.

(4) 最後の問題は学生が答えるのが最も難しいものだった。(日本大)

The last question was () () easy one for the students to answer.

(5) 彼はせいぜい平均点しか取れないだろう。

He will get an average mark () ().

③ 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

(1) We couldn't afford to ① wait any ② long, or we ③ would have ④ missed our train. (西南学院大)
[] → []

(2) Don't take this medicine (than/day/more/a/twice). (中央大)
Don't take this medicine []

(3) The man was (than/none/the writer/other) the journalist had been looking for. (日本大)

The man was [] the journalist....

(4) She (reading/in/book/than/finished/hour/less/the/an). (帝京大)
She []

(5) Naomi (have/I/is/most/person/ever/talented/the) met.

Naomi [] met. (京都女子大)

④ 次の日本語を()内の語を使って英語に直そう。[6点×5: 30点]

(1) 彼がほかならぬ大統領だ。(no, the President) (関西学院大)
[]

(2) 彼女の運転はひどいのでいつかは警察につかまるだろう。(so badly)

She drives [] the police will catch her.

(3) この湖はここがいちばん深い。(this lake)

[]

(4) 私はすごい美しい女性に会った。(most)

[]

(5) 彼はフランス語を書くのはもちろん、話すこともできない。(much)

[]

<英文法超基礎⑨⑥> アウトプット

/100

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) He mentioned a book () I can't remember now. (慶應義塾大)

< which title / with the title which
in which the title / the title of which > []

(2) Christopher sent information about himself to the companies () he was interested. (桃山学院大)

< which / in which / in that / that > []

(3) She had three sons, all () became doctors. (東海大)

< of whom / which / who / of which > []

(4) () is important is to keep early hours. (明治大)

< Whether / Which / That / What > []

(5) The bed () last night wasn't very comfortable. (慶應義塾大)

< I slept / in that I slept / I slept in / in I slept > []

(6) He lent me two books, neither of () I have read.

< that / which / what / them > (和洋女子大) []

(7) The evidence given in court was inconsistent with () he previously told them. (中央大)

< what / where / which / whom > []

(8) Jack owes () he is to the support of his wife. (京産大)

< as / that / what / which > []

(9) This file contains very important information () you cannot solve our problem. (明治大)

< except such / except which / without that / without which > []

(10) These are the tools () he built his own house. (青山学院大)

< which / that / with which / with that > []

[2] 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

(1) I see a house whose roof is red. (関西学院大)

= I see a house the roof () () is red.

(2) He built a house (an/in/is/there/inconvenient/place/to/which)
no bus service. (立命館大)

He built a house [
] no bus service.

(3) She has a clever son (). ← ()に入れるのに不適切なものは?

< of whom she is proud / she is proud of > (東京国際大)
< of that she is proud / that she is proud of > [
]]

(4) 僕にわからないのは、彼が僕の申し出を断ったことだ。(流通経済大)

() I don't understand is () he refused my offer.

(5) 事情は50年前とは大違いである。(1語不要) (東京理科大)

(are/as/different/from/they/things/very/were/what) fifty years ago.
[] fifty years ago.

[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) 私は大勢の観光客に会ったが、そのうちの1人はイタリア人だった。(tourists)
[] an Italian. (東京理科大)

(2) 彼が今日あるのは父のおかげだ。(what, make)
[]]

(3) 彼には昔の面影はない。(used)
[]]

(4) ここは、私が昨年暮らしていた街だ。(which)
[] lived last year.

(5) 人間の価値は財産よりむしろ人柄にある。(not, what) (立教大)

A man's worth lies [
]

<英文法超基礎⑨⑦> アウトプット

/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) When I went to the U.S. last summer, I visited the house
() George Washington lived. (津田塾大) []
< that / what / where / which >

(2) Many tourists visit () is an ancient capital of Japan.
< Kyoto which / Kyoto, which / Kyoto, that / Kyoto where > (龍谷大) []

(3) The mountain () you climbed last summer is the second
highest mountain in Japan. (亜細亜大) []
< what / whom / which / where >

(4) He has been in hospital for two weeks. That's () he can't
come today. < because / how / why / the way > (東京電機大) []

(5) The day will come () you will realize it. (千葉商科大) []
< how / which / what / when >

(6) I tried to solve the problem, () I found a waste of time.
< which / that / it / as > []

(7) The people present were worried about Betty because no one
was aware () she had gone. (同志社大)
< of where / that the place to
that the place was / of the place to > []

(8) China is a country () I've wanted to visit for a long time.
< which / where / in which / to which > (東京電機大) []

(9) Last winter I went to Hong Kong, () as warm as I had expected.
< when wasn't / where it wasn't / where wasn't / which it wasn't >
(センター試験) []

(10) He looked like a lawyer, () he was. (明治学院大) []
< what / which / who / whom >

② 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

(1) The students (for/explained/late/reason/the/to me/they/why/were) the lecture. (立命館大)

The students []
the lecture.

(2) His recent promotion will (the/change/at/look/way/we) him.
His recent promotion will [] him. (立教)

(3)(a) I don't like him. That is because he is always saying bad things about other people.

= (b) He is always saying bad things about other people.

That () () I don't like him. (静岡県立大短大部)

(4) I overcame the hardship in this way.

= This is () I overcame the hardship. (大阪教育大)

(5) I know the reason why Tom was angry with them. (中京大)

= I know the reason () () Tom was angry with them.

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) 彼の話し方から判断すると、大阪生まれではないと思います。(way)

[], I'm sure he is not

a native of Osaka. (四天王寺大)

(2) 正午にお越しくださいば、その時までには私は会社に戻っているでしょう。(which)

Please come at noon, []
(西南学院大)

(3) このようにして事故は起こったのだ。(how)

[] (立命館大)

(4) 彼女には3人の息子がいたが、全員が医者になった。(whom)

[] (東海大)

(5) 多くの人は朝食を抜きがちだが、それは健康に良くない。(which) (立教大)

Many people tend to skip breakfast, []

<英文法超基礎⑨⑧> アウトプット

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) As a child, Derek was exposed to an ideal environment ().
 (in which foreign languages to be learnt
 in which to learn foreign languages / learning foreign languages in
 which to learn foreign languages in)
 (慶應義塾大) []

(2) Robert is a good scholar, and, (), a good teacher. (同志社大)
 < what not / still less / what is more / that is > []

(3) Mary lost () little money she had. (東京家政大)
 < which / whose / how / what > []

(4) That person is the one () I think rescued the kitten.
 < what / where / who / whom > (立命館大) []

(5) Are you doing what ()? []
 < you think you are right / you think it is right
 you think is right / it is you think right > (日本工大)

2 次の日本語に合うように()に適切な語を入れよう。[5点×4: 20点]

(1) 彼女はいわゆるおしゃべりです。 (日本大)
 She is () () () a chatter-box.

(2) あたりは暗くなってきて、さらに悪いことに私たちは自分たちのホテルを見つけられ
 It was getting dark, and () () (), ^{なかった。}
 we couldn't find our hotel. (立命館大)

(3) その地位は、彼女が申し分なく有能だと考えていた男性によって占められた。
 The position was filled by a man () she thought was
 thoroughly competent. (東北学院大)

(4) 彼は口論の相手となる隣人がいなければ面白くなかった。 (甲南大)
 He was miserable unless he had neighbors () ()
 () quarrel.

③ 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

(1) I'll always (best / do / for / is / I think / what) everybody.

I'll always [] everybody. (東京医科大)

(2) What with the smoke and the noise, the party made me feel quite ill. < By means of / In spite of / Instead of / Because of > []
(立命館大)

(3) She is a ① promising swimmer ② whom we think will ③ win a gold medal ④ at the next Olympic Games. (昭和女子大)
[] → []

(4) 彼女は少ないが持っていたお金をすべて奪われた。(立教大)

She was robbed (all / of / had / little / she / what / money). (1語不要)

She was robbed []

(5) Exercise is (the body / is / thinking / to / what) to the brain.

Exercise is [] to the brain. (昭和大)

④ 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) 彼はどんなわずかな金でも持っている金はみんな酒に使ってしまう。(what, on)
He []

(2) 私の知っている男の子で、英語を話せるのはケンだけだ。(whom, only)

Ken is []

(3) 英語を話せるのを私が知っている男の子はケンだけだ。(who)

Ken is []

(4) 次に、いわゆる「地球温暖化」について話しましょう。(called, talk)

Next, I'd like to [] "global warming."
(東京理科大)

(5) 自分が正しいと信じることをするのに恥ずかしがることはない。(ashamed)

You ought not to []
(九州産業大)

<英文法超基礎⑨> アウトプット

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) () might have been expected, she did a good job of it. (早稲田大)
< As / If / She / What > []

(2) Grandpa, () was usual with him, took the dog out for a walk.
< if / as / what / who / which > (早稲田大) []

(3)(a) Everyone has weaknesses.

(b) There is no one () has weaknesses. (関西学院大)

< but / who / that / than > []

(4) Even if you are ill, don't take more medicine (). (青山学院大)

< than is necessary / than necessary is
than necessary it is / than is it necessary > []

(5) Mr. Jones must be from Ireland, () is obvious from his way of speech. (神戸学院大) < as / but / so / what > []

② 次の日本文に合うように()に適切な語を入れよう。[5点×4: 20点]

(1) デイビスにはよくあることだが、彼は今日30分寝過ごし、授業に遅れた。

() () () () () () Davis, he overslept by half an hour and was late for class today. (専修大)

(2) あなたはお皿を洗いさえすればよい。(立命館大)

() () () () () is () the dishes.

(3) 自分のためになるような友人を選ぶべきです。(関西学院大)

You should choose () () () can benefit you.

(4) 自分の国を愛さない者はいない。

There is () one () loves his own country.

= There is () one () does () love his own country.

③ 次の整序問題を答えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

(1) The police were being careful not to (as/the/they/mistake/make/same) did before. (獨協大)

The police were being careful not to [
I did before.

(2) There is (some/has/no/exceptions/but/rule).

There is [].

(3) こうした事柄の通例として、そのうわさはたちまち町中に広がった。(立命館大)
(these/case/the/affairs/is/as/with), the rumor swept through the town.

[], the rumor swept through the town.

(4) よく知られていることだが、彼は親切な少年だ。

(known/is/well/as), he is a kind boy.

[], he is a kind boy.

(5) Don't (is/money/more/need/needed/spend/than). (1語不要)

Don't []. (学習院大)

④ 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) 私は彼女が持っているのと同じ服を買いたい。(the same)

[].

(2) 科学者にできるのはせいぜいこれだけだ。(all)

[].

(3) 彼は彼女がしたのと同じくらいよい解決策を提案した。(up, as)

[].

(4) 彼は必要以上の本を持っている。(more)

[].

(5) 怠け者は決して成功しないだろう。(those)

[].

<英文法超基礎⑩⑩> アウトプット

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) () far away you may be, we can always talk online. (日本女子大)
< However / Whatever / Whenever / Wherever > []

(2) () is worth doing at all is worth doing well. (青山学院大)
< Whichever / Whatever / Whoever / Whomever > []

(3) It's not only her friends that Ms. Kinoshita is kind to.
She helps () needs her help. (センター試験)
< those / whatever / whoever / whom > []

(4) I try to see my family () I have free time. (獨協大)
< whenever / whatever / however / whichever > []

(5) Give this book to () wants it. (同志社大)
< whom / anyone / whomever / whoever > []

(6) Does British foreign policy remain the same, () party is in power? (立命館大)
< whoever / however / whichever / wherever > []

(7) Your parents will support and love you, () you go. (順天堂大)
< there / somewhere / whatever / wherever > []

(8) () busy I am in the morning, I make a point of glancing at the newspaper.
< Although / Even if / No matter how / Whatever > (南山大) []

(9) I will go with you () you go. (東北学院大)
< whatever / wherever / whichever / whoever > []

(10) Choose () one of the three methods you prefer.
< whatever / whichever / whenever / wherever > []

② 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5:25点]

(1) Whatever happens, remember that your parents love you.
= () () () happens, remember that
your parents love you. (徳島文理大)

(2) (about/bats/behavior/however/humans/learn/much/of/the),
there is something we miss—namely, how bats experience
the world. (一橋大)
[]

(3) (have/I/speak/whenever/to/public/in), I get nervous.
[], ... (東北学院大)

(4) (he/excuses/makes/whatever), we do not believe him.
[], we do not believe him. (広島修道)

(5) We must (can/do/to/we/whatever) help them modernize
their country. (近畿大)
We must [] help ...

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) 彼女は彼がほしがるものは何でも与えた。(whatever)
[]

(2) 誰がドアをロックしようと、開けてはいけない。(matter)
[], don't open it.

(3) どんなに狭くても、私は自分自身の部屋を持ちたい。(however) (自治医科)
I [] may be.

(4) 私たちは、来たい人は誰でも招待できる。(anyone)
[]

(5) 彼はどこへ行っても成功するだろう。(wherever)
[], he will succeed.

<英文法超基礎⑩> アウトプット

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) This book is not so exciting as () I read last year.
< a one / it / the one / which > (共立女子大) []

(2) The climate of Siberia is not so mild as () of Japan.
< that / those / this / it > (城西大) []

(3) These shirts are too expensive. May I see some cheaper ()?
< ones / one / any / other > (拓殖大) []

(4) I will give the money to Bob if he really needs (). (東邦大)
< one / the other / it / them > []

(5) Cars imported from other countries are a lot better than
() made in the country. (立教大)
< all / them / those / which > []

(6) I want a pen. Will you please lend me ()? (日本工業大)
< it / one / that / mine > []

(7) The bread my mother makes is much better than () which
you can buy at a store. (東邦大)
< one / that / the one / those > []

(8) Yoshiko likes red wine better than (). (園田学園女子大)
< a white one / white one / white / the white one > []

(9) The duties of a policeman are more dangerous than (). (龍谷大)
< a teacher / that of a teacher / teachers / those of a teacher > []

(10) () present at the meeting supported the plan. (岩手医科大)
< They / That / Who / Those > []

2 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

(1) (seems / it / don't understand / what I / that you) mean. (日本大)
[] mean.

(2) The writer thinks that in Japan decisions are often made in ways which (from / of / those / are different / some other Asian) countries. (センター試験)
... [] countries.

(3) It (he / cannot / says / follows from / that / she / what) be guilty.
It [] be guilty. (獨協大)

(4) 私が車を洗うのに 30分かかるだろう。(東京工科大)
() will () () half an hour () ()
my car.

(5) ガソリンを切らさぬよう、われわれは気をつけなければならない。(関西学院大)
We must (don't / that / we / see / to / out / it / run) of gas.
We must [] of gas.

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) 偶然彼に会った。(it, happen) []

(2) 新しい車を何台か買うのに 10万ドル以上かかるだろう。(will, over)
[] new cars.

(3) そうした変化は関係者にとって簡単なことではない。(involve)
[]

(4) ウワサによると彼は留学するそうです。(have)
Rumor []

(5) 私がビジネスに成功したのは彼のおかげだ。(it, succeed)
I []

<英文法超基礎⑩②> アウトプット

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) () students attend the science class every week. (東洋大)
< Almost / Most / Most of / About > []
- (2) Jane lent me () last week. (日本工業大) []
< a her book / a book of her / this book of her / this book of hers > []
- (3) Americans expect honest, sincere answers to their questions, and they will take answers as (). (中部大) []
< it / so / such / well > []
- (4) A bird in flight can change direction by dipping one wing and lifting (). < the one / another / the other / the latter > (立命館大) []
- (5) The program allows representatives from many countries to communicate (). (東京理科大) []
< each other / one another / themselves / with each other > []
- (6) () the seats are reserved today. (同志社大) []
< Almost all of / Almost of / Almost / The most of > []
- (7) Children should be taught how to get along with (). (法政大) []
< another / other / others / the others > []
- (8) Jim has three brothers. One is a doctor, and () are computer scientists. < another / others / the other / the others > (松山大) []
- (9) He is smart enough to be able to answer () questions I ask him. (東京経大) []
< almost / almost of / all most / most of the > []
- (10) It's nice if a child can have (). (立命館大) []
< a room of his / a room of his own / a room of himself / a room of only him > []

② 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

(1) それを信じることと、それを証明することは別問題です。(鹿児島大)

Believing it is () (), and proving it is ().

(2) 空所に共通する1語は? (慶應義塾大)

(a) Wealth, as (), does not matter much.

(b) She told her story in () a way that we all laughed.

(3) あいさつの仕方は国によって異なる。(1語不要)

The way people greet differs (country to/another/from/one/other)

The way people greet differs []

(4) この錠剤を6時間ごとに1錠、飲んでください。(愛知学院大)

Please take one of these pills () () hours.

(5) Despite the rumor to the contrary, most of teachers at that university care about their students' progress. (早稲田大)

[] → []

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) メンバーは次々そこにやって来た。(the members) (流通経済大)

[]

(2) もう6ヶ月経てば、あなたはフランス語を流ちょうに話せるようになります。

(another, able, fluent) (同志社大)

In []

(3) バレーボールが好きなクラスメイトもいれば、テニスを楽しむクラスメイトもいる。(of)

[] enjoy tennis.
(玉川大)

(4) 彼はガールフレンドにほとんど1日おきに手紙を書いている。(almost)

[] (法政大)

(5) 私のこの古いカメラは、父からのプレゼントでした。(a present) (センター試験)

[]

<英文法超基礎⑩③> アウトプット

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 asked two policemen the way to the stadium, but () of them could help me. (芝浦工大)
< both / none / neither / either > []

(2) I have run out of sugar, so I must go to the grocery store and get (). < a few / one / some / that > (共立女子大) []

(3) () of these four students has written an essay.
< Both / Every / Each / Some > (姫路獨協大) []

(4) A: How much gasoline is left in the tank?
B: (), I'm afraid. (慶應義塾大)
< Not some / None / Nothing / Not one > []

(5) There are many food stands on () side of the street.
< both / either / other / neither > (椋山女学園大) []

(6) You can catch () of these buses. They all go to the city center. < any / every / most / some > (久留米大) []

(7) Kenji has two brothers, but he is not on speaking terms with them. In other words, he doesn't talk to () of them.
< which / both / either / neither > (名古屋工大) []

(8) () book I read last week was very good. (慶應義塾大)
< Neither / Scarcely / None of the / Both of the > []

(9) "If you won the prize, what would you do with the money, Julie?"
"I would like to visit () in the world." (ノートルダム清心女子大)
< every country / all country / every countries / every places > []

(10) I've got three sisters, and () is quite different from the others. < all / any / each / every > (西南学院大) []

2 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

(1) ボールペンかペンを貸してくれませんか。どちらでもいいです。(大産大)

Would you lend me a ball-point pen or a pen?
() will do.

(2) ① When it comes to the question ② of how to pull through ③ these hard times, ④ anybody cannot find an easy solution. (明治学院大)
[] → []

(3) 彼は泳げない。私も泳げない。

He can't swim. I () ().

(4) = He can't swim. () () I.

(5) ① Every students ② may enter the room ③ whenever they desire ④ to do so. (上智大)
[] → []

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) 何かの本で、それを読んだことがある。(some)

[] I.

(2) テーブルの両端にイスが2脚ある。(either)

[] I.

(3) 私はタバコも吸わないし、お酒も飲まない。(and)

[] I.

(4) これらの写真のどれも気に入らない。(any)

[] I.

(5) 旅はおよそ時間くらいかかるだろう。(some)

The trip [] I.

<英文法超基礎⑩> アウトプット

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) A: Do you think the teacher will really fail us?

B: From the low scores on our final test, (). (明治大)

< I hope so / I'm afraid not / I cannot hope so / I'm afraid so > []

(2) "Do you know if Bill will give you a birthday present?"

"I don't know, but I hope ()." (成蹊大)

< that / to / it / so > []

(3) That wasn't a very wise thing to do, was it? I (). (青学)

< don't suppose / don't suppose it / suppose it not / suppose not > []

(4) A: Frank drives much too fast. Someday he'll have a terrible

B: Oh, (). (センター試験)

accident.

< I don't hope so / I hope not / I'm not afraid so / I'm afraid not > []

(5) The party was great. We enjoyed () very much. (九州産大)

< us / with us / ourselves / by ourselves > []

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) 彼にはどこか魅力的なところがある。(南山大)

() () () attractive () him.

(2) 勤勉は、それ自体幸福の豊かな泉である。(奈良産大)

Hard work () () is a rich source of happiness.

(3) 彼は病気の母親のことを心配して気が気ではなかった。(西南学院大)

He was () () () worry about his sick mother.

(4) 彼の母親は、彼はそれには何も関係していないと言った。(中央大)

His mother said he () () () () () it.

(5) コートを脱いで、くつろいでください。(中央大)

Take off your coat and () () () ().

[3] 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5:25点]

- (1)(a) My computer isn't working properly.
(b) There is something () () my computer. (聖心女子大)
(1語不要)
- (2) When you feel tired, (has/like/nothing/is/having/there) a bath.
When you feel tired, [] a bath. (南山大)
- (3) 私は、その本を無料で手に入れました。(関西外大)
I got the book () ().
- (4) 彼はその問題については相当の権威者です。(福岡大)
He (an authority/great/something/on/is/the/subject/of) (1語不要)
He [].
- (5) I would cry by myself in my room. (つくば国際大)
<as much as possible/in a loud voice/beside my mother/alone> []

[4] 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) テーブルの上のケーキを自由にとって食べてください。(yourself) (札幌学院大)
[] some of the cakes on the table.
- (2) そのサービスはまったく申し分がない。(leave) (青山学院大)
Their service [].
- (3) ここだけの話だが、実のところ、今夜はむしろ家にいたいのだ。(actually) (明治大)
[] home tonight.
- (4) ヘレンはリビングルームを独占していた。(herself) (上智大)
[].
- (5) その若い医者は、貧しい人々や病気の人々を助けることに身をささげた。(himself)
The young doctor [] the poor and sick. (日本大)

<英文法超基礎⑩⑤> アウトプット

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 thought it odd () Don should be chosen the new manager.
< than / that / what / whether > (南山大) []

(2) I wondered () I'd ever heal from that loss. (関西大)
< about why / if / that / what > []

(3) () you should stop smoking is the biggest decision you have to make. (学習院女子大)
< If / Unless / While / Whether > []

(4) His assertion () the molecule divides into two parts in water is accepted by most scientists. (慶應義塾大)
< how / what / that / which > []

(5) He is a good writer () he has an elegant style. (松山大)
< that / in which / if that / in that > []

(6) The fact is () she has lost her watch. (九州共立大)
< that / which / what / why > []

(7) He asked me () I wanted to take a rest. (京都女子大)
< if / that / unless / which > []

(8) () she believes you is hard to believe. (立命館大)
< What / That / Whatever / Whenever > []

(9) I doubt () we'll finish in time for Christmas. (中部大)
< how / if / when / why > []

(10) I know nothing about the old woman () that she used to be an actress. (東京理科大)
< except / now / so / without > []

[2] 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

(1) ① What I want to know is ② that Mike really wants to become a doctor, ③ for he doesn't make any effort ④ at all. (青山学院大)
[] → []

(2) 私は彼女が幸せかどうか心配している。(立命館大)
I'm worried () () she is happy.

(3) Barbara has always been interested in history, so the news (made / that / the museum / to close / was) her very sad. (センター)
..., so the news [] ...

(4) 彼が家にいるのかどうかわからない。(東京家政大)
I don't know () () () he is at home.

(5) The thought flashed through her mind () she was going to die. < that / which / whose / what > (福岡大)

[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) 彼女は父親が芸人なのを恥ずかしいと思っている。(ashame, comedian)
[]

(2) 彼が来るかどうかは疑わしい。(doubtful, it)
[]

(3) 私たちは親が子どものことを心配するのは当然だと思う。(take, worry)
[]

(4) 私たちは彼が医者になったという知らせに驚いた。(the news)
[]

(5) 天気が悪かったことを除けば、私たちは楽しい時を過ごした。(bad, that)
[]

<英文法超基礎⑩⑥> アウトプット

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 will be a long time () I can actually go on that trip to Europe because I must save up enough money first. (慶應大)
< after / before / that / when > []

(2) I'll have finished the work (). []
< by the time you come / till you come / when you are coming / before you came > (流通科学大)

(3) I had no sooner uttered the words () I regretted them.
< that / than / if / as > (佛教大) []

(4) A book is not always a good book just () it is written by a famous writer. (センター試験)
< because / for / since / though > []

(5) We had scarcely arrived at the station () the train started.
< because / after / when / providing > (青山学院大) []

(6) She said no every time, () at the last moment she suddenly agreed to take us. (亜細亜大)
< until / by / during / where > []

(7) Next () I visit San Francisco, I'd like to stay at that hotel.
< case / chance / hour / time > (千葉商大) []

(8) () the river is so high, it must have rained a lot in the mountains. (東海大)
< When / Though / For / Since > []

(9) () he entered the room when they stopped laughing. (松山大)
< Hardly had / Had hardly / On having / Having had > []

(10) (A) you've completed this required class, you (B) be able to graduate. < A: If / Unless / Until / While > A=[]
(センター試験) < B: won't / would > B=[]

2 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5:25点]

(1) No (than / had / he / sooner / me / seen) he ran away. (獨協大)
No [] he ran away.

(2) I (student / saw / time / a / the / I / took / for / him / first) him.
I [] him.
(西南学院大)

(3) あなたが50歳になるまでには、世界は大きく変わっているでしょう。(横浜市立大)
() () () you are fifty, the world will have
greatly changed.

(4) Helen (from / sister / long / her / did / graduated / younger / college /
before).
Helen []

(5) ジョンがメアリーと結婚したのは、彼女がお金持ちだからだ。(立命館大)
It is () Mary is rich that John married her.

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) 私はまもなく彼に追いつくでしょう。(before) (東京家政大)
[] with him.

(2) 彼女は私を見た瞬間にわっと泣き出した。(moment, tears)
[]

(3) 忘れないうちに、それを書きとめておいた方がいい。(had) (京都学園大)
You []

(4) 美術館に行くたびに、私は何か興味深いものを発見する。(discover)
I []

(5) 人は病気になって初めて健康のありがたさがわかるものだ。(appreciate)
You cannot []
you are ill. (九州産大)

<英文法超基礎⑩⑦> アウトプット

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) Helen jogs every morning () she is too tired. (福島大)
< despite / without / whether / unless > []

(2) I did not recognize him () he said we had met before.
< despite / however / although / provided > (昭和大) []

(3) I will forgive him () he acknowledges his mistakes. (青山学院)
< provided / otherwise / nevertheless / however > []

(4) Write down your password () you should forget it. (中央大)
< in case / in order that / so that / unless > []

(5) () you have made a promise, you should keep it. (福岡経済)
< Before / Though / Once / Unless > []

(6) I'll lend you the money () condition that you return it within six months. < with / for / in / on > (玉川大) []

(7) There will be times in your life when you have problems, () you may be honestly maintaining a positive attitude.
< regardless / in spite of / on the other hand / even though > (慶應) []

(8) I had to grab the iron rail () I should slip off and fall.
< in fear / so that / just in case / lest > (上智大) []

(9) () it rains tomorrow, the music festival will take place as planned. < Although / Even if / During / Because > (甲南大) []

(10) () you had one million yen, what would you do with it?
< Getting / Supposing / Making / Providing > []

(中央大)

② 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5:25点]

- (1) 万一の場合に備えて辞書を1冊持っていきなさい。(北里大)
(just/with you/take a dictionary/don't you/case/in/why)?
[]?
- (2) また失敗するといけなから、彼は一生懸命勉強した。(立命館大)
He worked hard for () he should fail again. ←どちらか選択
- (3) I don't mind having you in my apartment (provided/supposed)
you share the rent with me. (上智大)
[]
- (4) とにかく、今晚はテレビを見てはいけません。(東京家政大)
() () (), you are not to watch television
tonight.
- (5) I don't think it'll rain, but I'll take an umbrella in ()
it does. (関東学院大)

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) 値段が高くても、私はそれを手に入れた。 (even)
[]
- (2) 明日遅くまで働くのならば、今日は早く退社してもいい。(condition) (南山大)
You can []
- (3) 今晚彼女が来なければとてもうれしい。(if) (広島修道大)
I []
- (4) いったんゲームの基本的なルールを身につけてしまえば、あなたはきっとそのゲームを
大いに楽しめるでしょう。(learn, rules) (東京造形大)
[] it a lot.
- (5) 彼は来ないと思うが、念のため、1時間待ちます。(case)
[]

<英文法超基礎⑩⑧> アウトプット

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 expect I shall see you () you're in Tokyo. (日本女子大)
< during / that / then / while > []
- (2) The staff member wrote down the name of the hotel () I wouldn't forget it. < in case / now that / so that / unless > (立命館大)
[]
- (3) You must go there with your parents, () you like it or not.
< when / though / whether / as > (名城大) []
- (4) That waiter was () that we didn't want to complain about the poor service. (青山学院大) []
< so kindness a man / so kindness of a man / such nice a man / such a nice man >
- (5) My old computer was quite complicated, () my new one is quite simple. (東京理科大)
< despite / unlike / wherever / whereas > []
- (6) The soup was () hot that I almost burned my tongue.
< such / much / very / so > (芝浦工大) []
- (7) We are sending our representative () you may discuss the matter with her. (法政大) []
< in order that / to order in / in order to / order as in >
- (8) () people in Japan take their shoes off indoors, people in China don't. (南山大)
< Because of / However / Despite / While > []
- (9) () was the professor's pride that she could not ignore the insult. < So / Such / Small / Little > (摂南大) []
- (10) Some people are visual learners, () others are kinesthetic learners. < what / when / while / why > (宮崎大) []

② 次の各問いに答えよう。(5点×5:25点)

(1) 本を読んでいる間に眠ってしまった。(龍谷大)

I fell asleep () reading.

(2) It was ① so good milk that they ② couldn't stop drinking ③ it.

④ The weather was also warm. (早稲田大)

[] → []

[]

(3) Please open up your bag (can/have/I/so/you/see/what) in it. (近畿大)

Please open up your bag [] in it.

(4) She is not too old to do any work. (小樽商大)

= She is not () old () she cannot do any work.

(5) とても難しい試験だったので、やり終える時間がなかった。(関西外語大)

It was () () hard test () we did not have time to finish.

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) たとえどんなに高くても、私はそれを買いたい。(how)

[] it.

(2) 私はたいへん腹を立てたので自制心を失ってしまった。(such, control)

My anger [] of myself.

(3) 彼女は寝過ごしたので、列車に乗り遅れた。(that)

[]

(4) 彼女はとても頭のいい生徒だったので、先生たちはみな彼女に感心した。

(so, admire)

(明治学院大)

She was [] her.

(5) 彼は英語を勉強するために、アメリカへ行った。(so, the U.S.)

[]

<英文法超基礎⑩⑨> アウトプット

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) Dark () it was, the group managed to find its way to the hut.
< after / as / so / when > (京都産業大) []

(2) () you are well again, you can enjoy traveling. (福岡経済大)
< Now that / Whether / As regards / So that > []

(3) As () as I know, all wild animals keep themselves clean. (甲南大)
< far / long / possible / well > []

(4) () he admired her looks and manners, he had no wish to marry her. < Many as / Much as / As much / Whatever > (関西外大) []

(5) He doesn't care how he dresses () his clothes are clean.
< as if / as well as / as long as / as far as > (法政大) []

(6) Do in Rome () the Roman do. (中京大)
< where / while / as / according to > []

(7) Literature () we understand it should be interesting to anyone. (東京理科大) < as / but / that / what > []

(8) I will keep on loving you as () as I live. (鹿児島大)
< soon / long / far / much > []

(9) () we went up the mountain, the air became thinner. (成城大)
< As / During / When / Since > []

(10) Japanese business people definitely work harder than Europeans () the number of hours a week is concerned. (立教大)
< as far as / considering / given / if > []

② 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5:25点]

(1) メアリーは、多くの少女と同じように彼女を見た。(大阪大谷大)

Mary (way / her / at / looked / the / girls / did / a lot of).

Mary []

(2) You can play in this room (clean it up / remember / so long / to / you / as) afterwards. (センター試験)

You can play in this room []

(3) いすをそのままにしておいてください。(拓殖大)

Please leave your chair () () ().

(4) 一度決心したからには、途中でやめるつもりはない。(愛知工大)

(I've / that / now / made up / my mind), I have no intention of giving up on the way. [], ...

(5) 私たちがちょうど門までたどり着いたときに激しい雨が降り始めた。(京産大)

It began to rain heavily () () we got to the gate.

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) 物事はあるがままに考えなさい。(things)

Take []

(2) 彼らに関しては、すべて順調だった。(as)

[], everything was going well.

(3) 私はあなたのように英語が話せません。(like)

[]

(4) 彼は若いのに、それをよく知っていた。(as, much)

[] about it.

(5) その少女は成長するにつれ、ますます美しくなった。(as)

[] beautiful.

<英文法超基礎⑩> アウトプット

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) He had to leave () a quarter to seven this morning to catch the train. (法政大) < on / at / in / during > []

(2) Our town is about two hundred meters () sea level. < above / beyond / on / up > (湘南工科大) []

(3) I will go now and will be back () about an hour. (九州産業大) < with / in / by / on > []

(4) Although his schedule was very tight, he visited some old temples in Kyoto () his brief stay in Japan. (中央大) < at / during / on / while > []

(5) Let's go swimming (). (同志社大) [] < in Lake Biwa / to Lake Biwa / for Lake Biwa / on Lake Biwa >

(6) He started for London () the morning of the seventh. < in / on / to / at > (桃山学院大) []

(7) () noon the mist began to lift, and the sun appeared. < On / Over / To / Toward > (名古屋女子大) []

(8) My father will stay there () two months. (関東学院大) < for / during / by / until > []

(9) Please finish the essay () the end of the class. (早稲田大) < by / during / until / while > []

(10) The heavy rainfall has caused vegetable prices to rise daily () the last two months. (センター試験) < by / for / since / with > []

② 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

(1) 私は5年ぶりに日本に帰った。(東海大)

I came back to Japan () () () () ()
five years.

(2) この列車で行けば半分の時間でそこに行けます。

This train (get / half / in / the / there / time / will / you). (早稲田大)
This train []

(3) While I was in the hospital, I learned how important it is to be patient. (津田塾大)

= () () stay in the hospital, I learned... patient.

(4) ① Late one evening ② on the end of May ③ a middle-aged man
④ was walking home from the next village. (早稲田大)

[] → []

(5) 昨日初めて事故を知った。(横浜市立大)

It was () () yesterday () I noticed the accident.

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) そのホテルは駅から2マイル以内のところにある。(locate) (亜細亜大)

[]

(2) 彼のおじは沖縄市のゴーヤ通り沿いの家に住んでいる。(Goya Street)

[] Okinawa City. (沖縄国際)

(3) 2週間後に彼女は日本に戻ってきます。(to Japan)

[]

(4) 将棋は、古代からずっと行われてきた。(ancient) (南山大)

Shogi []

(5) 駅に着くまでに我々の乗る電車はもう出てしまっていた。(get) (学習院大)

[]

<英文法超基礎⑪⑪> アウトプット

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) David held me () the arm and wouldn't let me go. (南山大)
< to / at / for / by > []

(2) Liz is talking with Albert () the phone. (東京理科大)
< at / for / in / on > []

(3) The wall was so low that they could jump over it ().
< in ease / to ease / of ease / with ease > (九州産大) []

(4) Average temperatures may increase () 2.5 degrees over the next two decades. (慶應義塾大)
< by / in / per / toward > []

(5) We can travel () my car. (國學院大)
< by / in / on / with > []

(6) She looked me (). (北海学園大) []
< by a face / by the face / in a face / in the face >

(7) The problem is not () discussion. (西南学院大)
< among / at / to / under > []

(8) We can contact each other () phone. (朝日大)
< by / to / in / on > []

(9) I'm afraid I left my pen in my office. Do you have something to write ()? (青山学院大)
< by / to / with / for > []

(10) No child () the age of sixteen will be admitted to the theater.
< down / except / under / until > (センター試験) []

2 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

(1) このコンピュータはどこがおかしい。(亜細亜大)

() () () () () this computer.

(2) Last night in my living room I was surprised ① by a ② huge cockroach, and I killed ③ it ④ by my slipper. (獨協大)

[] → []

(3) The coach encouraged me, (shoulder / tapping / on / the / my / me).
..., []. (1語不要)(千葉工大)

(4) 昨年のトウモロコシの収穫が平均よりも30%下回ったことは、とても残念だ。

It's too bad that the corn crop last year was 30 percent
() average. (明海大)

(5) She is three years older than Jane.

= She is older than Jane () three years. (学習院大)

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) 彼は彼女の顔をじっと見つめた。(stare)

[]

(2) 私たちは時間決めて車を借りた。(rent) (南山大)

[]

(3) タイでは子どもの頭をさわってはいけません。(children) (名古屋女子大)

In Thailand []

(4) メアリーは胃が痛くなって入院した。(with, a pain) (関西外大)

Mary was admitted to hospital []

(5) インクで自分の名前を書くように言われた。(ask, ink) (中部大)

[]

<英文法超基礎⑫> アウトプット

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) Why don't we have a break now? Let's have a chat () a cup of tea. < in / for / by / over > (関西学院大) []

(2) We are () the plan and we intend to fight it. (関東学院大)
< by / but / for / against > []

(3) It is very mild () the middle of January. (関西外大)
< for / with / on / of > []

(4) She usually wears a T-shirt and jeans. But today she looks wonderful () that new suit. (中央大)
< about / at / from / in > []

(5) It is () great importance that you respect other cultures.
< to / of / by / with > (県立広島大) []

(6) That professor is considered () the most notable scientist in Japan. < for / as / from / to > (亜細亜大) []

(7) They sang a song () the accompaniment of the piano.
< in / for / on / to > (青山学院大) []

(8) () my surprise, he failed in the enterprise. (國學院大)
< To / For / At / In > []

(9) My doctor always talks to me () a teacher talking to a child. < like / resemble / same / similar > (東京理科大) []

(10) Mt. Fuji stands impressively () the blue sky. (センター試験)
< against / among / behind / by > []

2 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5:25点]

(1) 彼は60代前半だが、歳のわりにはかなり若く見える。

He's in his early sixties, but he looks quite young ()
() () (成城大)

(2) あなたは彼の提案に賛成ですか、それとも反対ですか。

Are you () or () his proposal? (西南学院大)

(3) If she ① had taken ② more money ③ out the bank, she ④ could have
bought the suitcase. (立教大)

[] → []

(4) 私はあなたが会議で出した案に賛成だ。(流通科学大)

I am () () () the plan you produced at the
meeting.

(5) The book provides the sort of information which is really valuable
to teachers.

= The book provides the sort of information which is () real
() to teachers. (東京理科大)

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) その本に関する批評を読んだ後、私はオンライン書店にそれを注文することに
決めた。(comment, an online bookstore) (東北学院大)

After reading []

(2) 彼は1990年に脳腫瘍で亡くなった。(a brain tumor)

[]

(3) 私の知る限りでは、彼女はまだ出発していない。(to, yet)

[]

(4) 彼女は腹を立てて、彼にびんを投げつけた。(a bottle) (早稲田大)

[]

(5) 父親と違って、彼は歌うのが好きだ。(singing)

He []

<英文法超基礎⑪③> アウトプット

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) He can attend the meeting every day () Monday and Tuesday.
< apart / despite / except / without > (中央大) []
- (2) () "No Smoking" signs, many people smoke in elevators. (北里大)
< Although / Despite / However / Instead of > []
- (3) He has two other children () Alan. (立命館大)
< besides / except / without / on > []
- (4) That's nonsense. () but a fool would believe it. (センター試験)
< All / Anyone / Everyone / Nobody > []
- (5) I stayed home () going to see a movie. (関東学院大)
< in place of / except / without / instead of > []
- (6) He returned home () New York. (愛知工大)
< in honor of / by way of / for the purpose of / in case of > []
- (7) This book is very interesting () a few mistakes. (慶應義塾)
< except for / unless / except / but > []
- (8) I am going to study French () my parents' advice. (流通科学大)
< in spite of / instead of / though / in contrast to > []
- (9) I can't understand this mathematics problem; it is () me.
< ahead / beyond / up to / all over > (南山大) []
- (10) () to the weather forecast, it is going to rain tonight. (杏林大)
< Due / Thanks / Owing / According > []

2 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

(1) 私は駅のほうへ歩いていた。(杏林大)

I was walking () () () of the station.

(2) 予算削減のためにその公立図書館は閉鎖された。(名城大)

The public library was closed () () () budget cuts.

(3) 日没の美しさは、ことばでは言い表せないほどだった。(清泉女子大)

The beauty of sunset was () () .

(4) その眺めの美しさはことばでは表せない。(東京造形大)

The beauty of the scene cannot be expressed () () () words.

(5) 音質の点ではこのピアノが最高だ。(駒澤大)

() () () sound, this piano is the best.

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) 約束したにもかかわらず、ジェーンはまだお金を返していない。(for) (防衛大)

[] the money back.

(2) 民族や国籍とは関係なく、誰でも教育を受ける権利がある。(to an education)

Anyone []
race or nationality. (東海大)

(3) 利便性のため、当ドラッグストアは週7日、開店しています。(sake) (横浜薬科)

[], our drug store is open seven days a week.

(4) 家を売る目的で、彼は家にペンキを塗っている。(with) (中央大)

He is decorating the house [] it.

(5) 財産に加えて彼には豊富な知性がある。(in, deal) (国士館大)

[]
intelligence.

<英文法超基礎⑪④> アウトプット

1 次の(1)~(10)について、誤った英語表現を含んだ部分がある場合には①~④から誤りを1つ選び、正しく書き直そう。誤りがない場合は⑤を書こう。[6点×10]

(1) ① Neither ② the Buick nor the Chevrolet ③ are ④ a Japanese car. (早大)
[] → []

(2) ① A number of people ② is now ③ moving away from the center of the city, because ④ the rent is getting higher every year. (同志社大)
[] → []

(3) Most people ① trying to win ② others to their way of thinking ③ does too much talking. It is better to let the other people ④ talk themselves out. (中央大)
[] → []

(4) The ① amount of tax ② people pay ③ vary considerably according to ④ where they live. (学習院大)
[] → []

(5) The number ① of people who ② was injured ③ was greater than they ④ had expected. (立命館大)
[] → []

(6) The United Nations ① are going to send ② a relief party to that country, but some people ③ have begun a campaign ④ against it. (文教大)
[] → []

(7) The police ① has caught the two thieves who broke ② into the store and ③ ran away ④ with 380,000 yen. (早稲田大)
[] → []

(8) Most of the ① furniture ② were ③ already in the moving van, and the only thing ④ left was a chandelier. (早稲田大)
[] → []

(9) Most of ① the people ② was gathering around the little girl ③ sleeping ④ on the bench. (早稲田大)
[] → []

(10) Mr. Tanaka, as ① well as you, ② were transferred ③ to ④ the Sales Promotion Department. (東京都立大)
[] → []

② 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) Twenty years ago, there were () houses in this town. (杏林大)
< a good deal of / a good many / many a / so much a >
[]

(2) () was happy about the victory. (慶應義塾大)
< Both the players and the coach / Either the coach or the players /
Not only the players but also the coach / The players as well as the coach / >
[]

(3) Five months () time to carry out the plan. (日本工大)
< are too a short / are too short a / is too short a / is too a short >
[]

(4) Not words but action () now. (慶應義塾大)
< are needed / is needed / need / needs > []

(5) Three fifths of the work () finished. (東北薬科大)
< had / was / were / would > []

③ 次の日本語を()内の語を使って英語に直そう。[10点×2: 20点]

(1) あなたか私のどちらかが行くべきだ。(am) (国士館大)
[]

(2) 日本人はイギリス人よりも他人を自宅に招き入れることがずっと少ない。
※ peopleは使わずに! (into, outsiders) (早稲田大)
Japanese people []

<英文法超基礎⑪⑤> アウトプット

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) How () does the show begin? (同志社大)

< soon / quick / fast / long >

[]

(2) () is to blame for the accident? (立命館大)

< Do you think who / Who do you think
Whom do you think / Who do you know >

[]

(3) Please tell me () from your new apartment to the station.

< how long is it / how far is it / how far it is / how long it is >

(慶應義塾大)

[]

(4) () do you think she tamed this tiger? (同志社大)

< How / What / Which / Who >

[]

(5) () are people standing in line for? (福岡経済大)

< What / How / Why / Where >

[]

② 次の日本文に合うように、()に適する語を書こう。[4点×5:20点]

(1) メアリーはどうなったと思いますか。(國學院大)

() () () () became () Mary?

(2) 彼はどのような人ですか。(関西学院大)

() is he ()?

(3) 「彼はあなたに会いに来るはずだ」「もし来なかったらどうなるだろうか」(成蹊大)

"He should go to see you." " () () () ()
not come?"

(4) 「映画を見に行こうよ」(麗澤大)

"Why () () () () the movies?"

(5) 「お仕事は何をされていますか」

"() () () ()?"

③ 次の英文を正しく並べ替えよう。[5点×5: 25点]

(1) (attend / how / you / why / come / didn't) the meeting yesterday? (一語不要)
[] the meeting yesterday? (成蹊大)

(2) 有名になるってどんな気持ちでしょうか。(立命館大)

I wonder (be / become / it / like / to / what / would) famous.

I wonder [] famous.

(3) メキシコの人口をご存知ですか。(名城大)

(is / do / what / you / the / know / of / population / Mexico)?

[]?

(4) トーナメントで優勝するのは誰だと思う? (東京理科大)

(do / the tournament / think / who / will / win / you)?

[]?

(5) ところで、今度の日曜日ピクニックに行きませんか。(京都女子大)

By the way, (a / about / going / how / next / on / picnic / Sunday)?

By the way, []?

④ 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) なぜあなたはそんなに突然に会社を去ったのか。(made) (摂南大)

[]?

(2) 僕と一緒にバスケットボール部に入らないか、タカシ。(say, join) (南山大)

[] with me,

Takashi?

(3) あなたは彼のことをどう思っているの? (of) (朝日大)

[]?

(4) ニューヨークへ行ってからメアリーはどんなになったろうか。(become) (愛知学院大)

[]?

(5) このペンを使ったらどうですか。(not)

[]?

<英文法超基礎⑪⑥> アウトプット

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) His opinion is completely different from mine. () (立教大)

I could agree with him.
I could have agreed with him.
Could I possibly disagree with him?
How could I possibly agree with him?

(2) "() do you like Japanese food?" "I love it." (金沢学院大)

< How / What / Whether / Which >

(3) Please say hello to your family for me, () you? (西南学院大)

< do / don't / won't / have >

(4) What is the () you anything? You never listen. (岩手医科大)

< useful to tell / using of telling / use of telling / use to tell >

(5) () do you think of our government's attitude toward environmental problems? (同志社大)

< Why / What if / What / How >

(6) Let's have lunch at the Italian restaurant, ()? (畿央大)

< don't you / will we / will you / shall we >

(7) There seems to have been no reason to reject it, ()?

< does it / does there / doesn't it / doesn't there > (立命館大)

(8) "How would you like your eggs?" "()" (駒澤大)

< Well, please. / Very much. / Medium, please. / Scrambled, please. >

(9) All the students understood the lecture, ()? (京都産大)

< didn't they / do they / don't they / weren't they >

(10) Bill () ever played the drums, has he? (聖心女子大)

< can't have / won't have / hasn't / hadn't >

□2 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5:25点]

(1)古着をどう活用されていますか。(立命館大)

(use / of / your / you / make / do / what) old clothing?

[] old clothing?

(2) 他人の失敗のことを話して何になるのでしょうか。(愛媛大)

(is / of / about / the / talking / what / use) other people's failures?

[] other people's failures?

(3) Nobody knows the trouble we have experienced. (駒澤大)

= () knows the trouble we have experienced?

(4) 君の庭には大きな犬がいるよね? (神戸山手大)

There is a big dog in your garden, () ()?

(5) 22世紀の初めには世界はどのようなのでしょうか。(千葉工大)

What (be / the / in / like / world / will / early) the twenty-second century?

What [] the twenty-second century?

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) 彼は自分の母親がどのような顔立ちだったか覚えていない。(what) (立教大)

(2) ステーキの焼き加減はどうしましょうか。(would) (敬愛大)

[...], sir?

(3) ひまわりを英語でどのように言いますか。(call, himawari)

[]?

(4) 中国の人口はどのくらいか。(China)

[]?

(5) この新政策をどう思いますか。(policy, how)

[?]

<英文法超基礎⑪⑦> アウトプット

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) () did Sam realize that he left his bag in the store. (立命館大)
<After he had gotten on the bus / Only after getting on the bus / Upon getting on the bus / When he got on the bus> []

(2) () was Linda's disappointment that she burst into tears.
<This / That / It / So / Such> (中央大) []

(3) Never () such an interesting novel. (日本大)
<have I read / have read I / I have read / read I have> []

(4) His report was written () that I refused to read it. (同志社)
<in a so careless manner / such carelessly / in so careless a manner / in a such careless manner> []

(5) Not only () a lot about paintings, but also he paints in oils himself. <he knows / he does know / knows he / does he know> (川崎医療福祉大) []

(6) Bill has not saved much money yet. () has his brother.
<So / Or / Either / Nor> (名古屋学院大) []

(7) You said she was kind and so (). (東京理科大)
<do you / is she / she is / you are> []

(8) Under no circumstances () be left unlocked. (上智大)
<must the door / the door must / the door must not / must the door not> []

(9) I have never read (). (産能大) []
<such an interesting book / such interesting a book / a such interesting book / such a book interesting> []

(10) I should say this is () question. (関西学院大)
<too simple / simple too a / too a simple / too simple a> []

2 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5:25点]

(1) Never ① I dreamed that I ② would ③ become a starting player
④ in my first year. (早稲田大)
[] → []

(2) ジェリーはシドニー五輪が行われた2年後に生まれた。(京都教育大)
Julie was born () () () the Sydney Olympics
took place.

(3) 彼の手紙がとても情熱的だった。たので彼女は感動して涙が出てきた。(立命館大)
So passionate was (letter/moved/was/that/tears/his/she/to).
So passionate was []

(4) John ① is thinking about ② going on a trip ③ in the near future
and so ④ Mary is. (立教大) [] → []

(5) My parents don't mind me going to the movies every weekend.
I told them that watching movies is as (way/to/effective/as/
English/a/your/improve) reading novels. (早稲田大)
... as [] ...

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) 短期滞在に関しては、カナダは入国にビザを取得することを必要としないし、
アメリカもまた必要としない。(a visa/obtain/either/the U.S.) (慶應義塾)
For short stays, Canada [], and []

(2) 私の人生で、今日よりも忙しかった日はない。(time) (東北学院大)
At [] I been busier than I'm today.

(3) 化学者は、実験室で実験を行う前に慎重にその準備をする。(carry, them)
A chemist [] trying
to [] (関西学院大)

(4) 私はそれらを拾わなければならない。(up) (センター試験)
[]

(5) 最近になってようやく、親の教えの大切さがわかった。(have, lessons) (兵庫県立大)
Only []

<英文法超基礎⑪⑧> アウトプット

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 haven't read () of his novels but judging from the one I have read, I think he's a very promising writer. (センター試験)
< any / both / either / none > []

(2) You can't eat () of these two cakes — not this, nor that one.
< both / all / either / any > (上智大) []

(3) The students did not understand that lecture in the (). (中京大)
< least / less / little / few > []

(4) John didn't go to the party, and Mary didn't either. That is, (). (慶應義塾大)
either of them didn't go to the party
either of them went to the party
John and Mary never went to the party together
neither of them went to the party []

(5) We cannot () see the star with the naked eye. (中央大)
< help / necessarily / hardly / scarcely > []

(6) Cheap things are not () economical. (玉川大)
< always / neither / hardly / scarcely > []

(7) I am not sleepy () all. (東京理科大)
< at / quite / in / but > []

(8) It is obvious that () fly. (関西外語大)
< any dog can't / no dog can't / any of the dogs can't / no dog can > []

(9) "Are your parents afraid of heights?"
"Not (); my father often flies in airplanes on business."
< either / any / all / both > (芝浦工大) []

(10) The role played by the family differs from country to country.
In the first place, the definition of the family is () universal.
< always / as yet / by no means / still > []
(東京理科大)

2 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5:25点]

(1)(a) Some of us do; some of us don't.

= (b) Not () of us do.

(明治大)

(2)(a) 私はあの人たちをみんな知らない。

I am acquainted with () of them.

(b) 私はあの人たちをみんなは知らない。

I am not acquainted with () of them.

(学習院大)

(3) 彼女の身の上話は、まんざら嘘でもなさそうだ。(龍谷大)

What she told us (be altogether / seem / herself / does not / false / about / to).

What she told us []

(4) "Do you think the rain will stop by tomorrow?" (名古屋学院大)

"No, I'm () that the rain () stop by tomorrow."

(5) クラスの皆が学生食堂の食べ物を気に入っているわけではない。(慶應義塾大)

(all / classmates / like / my / not / the) food in the cafeteria.

[] food in the cafeteria.

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) それはいい考えではないと思う。(think)

[]

(2) 私は彼にウリをつかないように言った。(lie)

[]

(3) 私はあなたに完全に賛成しているわけではない。(quite)

[]

(4) 彼には友だちがあまりいない。(have)

[]

(5) 彼らの言うことのどれひとつとして理解できない。(single, word)

[] they say.

<英文法超基礎⑪⑨> アウトプット

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) There is no doubt () about it. (神戸女子大)

< if only / nothing / quite / whatever > []

(2) The result was () from satisfactory. (亜細亜大)

< far / long / away / off > []

(3) The new theory has () to be proved. (聖学院大)

< already / become / been / yet > []

(4) The new film proved to be () but a failure. It was an instant success the world over. (上智大)

< anything / everything / nothing / something > []

(5) The book was () from any misprints. (関西学院大)

< away / far / without / free > []

② 次の英文の()に適する語を入れよう。[4点×5:20点]

(1) その手術が成功したかどうかはまだわからない。(西南学院大)

It () () () seen whether or not the operation was successful.

(2) 彼はいざというとき君を見捨てるような人ではない。(明治大)

He is () () () () leave you in time of need.

(3) He was wearing only his shorts. (専修大)

= He was wearing () () his shorts.

(4) いつもメアリーは自分では食べきれないほどの食べ物を持ってきた。(慶應大)

Mary invariably brought () food () she could eat.

(5) 多数決に従うしかないね。(立命館大)

We had () () () () accept the majority decision.

[3] 次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5:25点]

(1) 彼は決して友人を裏切るような人間ではない。(中央大)

He (last/the/his/person/who/betray/would/is) friends.

He [] friends.

(2) 私はこの本を読むたびに新しい意味を発見します。(1語不要)(東京理科大)

I (always/book/finding/meaning/never/new/read/this/a/without) in it.

I [] in it.

(3) He is wise enough not to quarrel with his manager. (中央大)

= He () better than () quarrel with his manager.

(4) Wanting freedom to choose may be a universal impulse, but it (being/far/is/the/from/strongest). (一橋大)

... but it [].

(5) 彼が自分の才能をむだにしていることを考えると、どうも我慢できない。(立命館)

It's (can/think/more/bear/than/to/I/not) of his wasting his talents. (1語不要) -- []...

[4] 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) うちの娘は少なくとも週に1回は必ず手紙を書く。(fail, once) (南山大)

[]

(2) 戦争をいかにして防止するかという問題はいまだ解決されていない。(to, remain)

The problem of []

(中央大)

(3) 彼はテレビばかり見ている。(nothing)

[]

(4) 彼女は英語では誰にも負けない。(none)

[]

(5) 入浴するほどよいものはない。(have, there)

[] a bath.

<英文法超基礎②⑩> アウトプット

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) Why on () did you sell your newly-built house? (中央大)
< earth / place / reason / ground > []
- (2) If () in the refrigerator, this piece of fish will last for two days. < keeping / kept / to keep / you keep > (立教大) []
- (3) There is little, (), hope of recovering the data. (西南学院大)
< if any / if ever / if only / if some > []
- (4) His condition is, (), better than in the morning. (同志社大)
< if any / if only / if not / if anything > []
- (5) It is the psychologist () studies the human mind. (近畿大)
< which / when / who / what > []
- (6) I seldom, (), go to my hometown in Hokkaido. (東京薬大)
< if any / if ever / if never / if rarely > []
- (7) After many years of war, the country has lost much of its power. () its influence should not be underestimated. (センター試験)
< Even so / Even though / So / Thus > []
- (8) I should really reduce the hours I spend online, () quit the internet entirely. (青山学院大)
< even I / ever to / if not / not I > []
- (9) It was only when I read her letter () I realized what was happening. < how / that / why / which > []
(大阪大谷大)
- (10) () you went into the room with? (西南学院大)
< Who she was / What is she / Who it was that / Who was it that > []

② 次の各問いに答えよう。〔5点×5:25点〕

(1) 彼女を好きなのは優しいからだ。

It is (because / her / I / is / kind / like / she / that / why). (1語不要)

It is []. (東京理科大)

(2) 私のいない間に、私の日記を読んだのはいったい誰だ？（日本工大）

()()() that read my diary while I was out?

(3) 私は、子どものころにピアノが弾けるようになれなかったことを、本当に悔やんでいます。 I (piano/do/learning/play/to/the/not/regret) when I was a child. (関西学院大)

I [] when I was...

(4) You're not making any sense - (is / it / that / what / you) want?
You're not making any sense - [] want?
(東京大)

(5)間違っているのはぼくではなく君の方だ。(1語不要)

It (who / I / is / am / you / but / are / not) wrong. (工学院大)

It [] wrong.

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) 昨日になって初めて私たちはその悪い知らせを聞いた。(until) (実践女子大)

(2) 状況をさらに悪くしたのは彼の言い訳であった。(make, it) (流通経済大)

(3) いったい私を何だと思っているんだ。(earth, take) (東北学院大)
[]?

(4) 肝心なのは何を読むかではなくて、どう読むかだ。(count) (慶應義塾大)

It is []

(5) もし誤りがあれば訂正しなさい。(correct)

