

1 和訳に沿うように空所に適切な語を入れなさい。

(1) その芸人はある罪を犯したことで罰せられた。

The comedian was () for () committed a ().

(2) 私は一番の友達を裏切ったことを恥じている。

I'm () of () betrayed my () friend.

(3) 今、歩く気にならないよ。

I don't () () () now.

(4) 学ぶことなく教えることはできない。教師でありながら同時に生徒でなければなら
ない。

() () () () without learning and as a teacher I had to also be a student. (the White House)

(5) 事業を始める際の最初のステップの一つは、事業計画を建てることだ。

One of the first steps () () your business is creating a business plan. (Ohio Small Business Development Centers)

(6) Michelle に突然話しかけられたとき、僕は緊張せざるを得なかった。

As Michelle suddenly () to me, I () () feeling nervous.

(7) 同性愛者は精神疾患を患っているとみなされることに反対している。

Homosexuals () to () thought mentally ill.

(8) 優人は先生に叱られることに慣れていない。

Yuto is not () () () () by teachers.

(9) 私は夕食の準備で忙しい。

I'm () () dinner ready.

□2 各組の英文が同じ意味になるように、空所に適切な語を入れなさい。

(1) As soon as I see the suspect, I will arrest him.

= () () the suspect, I will arrest him

(2) Jion is used to being told off by his mother.

Jion is (a) () () told off by his mother.

(3) The e-book is worth buying.

() is () () the e-book.

(4) Companies provide services in order to make a profit.

= Companies provide services () () ()
() () a profit.

(5) My laptop needs repairing.

= My laptop (w) ().

= My laptop (r) ().

□3 次の英文を和訳せよ。

(1) What do you say to having dinner with me tonight?

(2) It goes without saying that water is essential.

(3) I'm tired of hearing the same song over and over.

(4) The heavy rain kept me from catching the bus.

(5) My father is on the point of death.

(6) The bus came close to running over a boy.

(7) My father discouraged me from going to a private university.

(8) Your smoking habit is far from going hand in hand with finding a job.