

▽文法問題演習 1 1

1 以下の各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味を表すように、各々の()内に適切な 1 語を入れなさい。

- 1 (a) It was too cold for me to swim in the river.
(b) It was so cold that I () () swim in the river.
- 2 (a) It's not just about the money and a car.
(b) There are () () things than money and a car.
- 3 (a) The country could receive up to 30% of the company income under the new law.
(b) Under the new law, the () might have to () 30% of its income to the country.
- 4 (a) It is good for your health to get up early in the morning.
(b) () () early in the morning is good for your health.
- 5 (a) Although the popular orchestra came in town, there were no people in the concert hall.
(b) The concert hall was (), even () a popular orchestra came in town.
- 6 (a) I've never met a funny man like Steve.
(b) Steve is the () man I've () met.
- 7 (a) He was told by the doctor to stop smoking.
(b) The doctor told him to () () smoking.
- 8 (a) She was kind enough to show me the way.
(b) She () () me the way.
- 9 (a) Which part of Australia were you raised?
(b) Where in Australia () you grow () ?

(慶應義塾高 2018)

2 以下の(A)~(H)それぞれの文を完成させるのに、空所の語法としてもっとも適当なものを(1)~(4)から一つ選べ。

- (A) The climate of Spain is warmer () of Norway.
(1) than (2) than it
(3) than one (4) than that
- (B) He denied () the vase on purpose.
(1) broken (2) having broken
(3) of having broken (4) to have broken

(C) Lucas () that he was a member of the brass band club.

- (1) said (2) spoke
(3) talked (4) told

(D) After () electricity, people began to go to bed much later.

- (1) having been invented (2) invented
(3) the invention of (4) they invent

(E) Barbara () in Boston for four years until she moved to Canada.

- (1) has been living (2) has lived
(3) is living (4) lived

(F) The girl regarded the robot () curiosity.

- (1) as (2) into
(3) toward (4) with

(G) Jacob never plays tennis, () he?

- (1) can (2) can't
(3) does (4) doesn't

(H) Is there any place () you would like to go to?

- (1) how (2) that
(3) what (4) wherever

(立命館大 2017)

3 次の(A)～(H)それぞれの文を完成させるのに、空所に入れる語としてもっとも適切なものを(1)～(4)から一つ選べ。

(A) He () a lot to do his math homework.

- (1) claimed (2) functioned
(3) injured (4) struggled

(B) This machine () electricity for the town.

- (1) aids (2) deprives
(3) dissolves (4) generates

4 日本文の意味に合うように()内の語(句)を正しく並べかえなさい。

(1) 定規をしばらくお借りしてもよろしいですか。

(a)mind (b)your ruler (c)if (d)a few (e)do (f)use (g)you (h)I
(i)for) minutes?

(2) その計画がうまく行くとはまったく思ってもみないことだった。

(a)to me (b)well (c)never (d)would (e)the plan (f)work (g)it
(h)that (i)occurred) .

(3) その哲学者たちは、議論は実験より遙かに勝ると見なしていた。

(a)superior (b)experiment (c)to (d)to be (e)was (f)by (g)far
(h)considered (i)debate) the philosophers.

(4) 人は親になって初めて、育児の大変さを理解するのだ。

(a)that (b)people (c)they realize (d)it is (e)how hard (f)not until (g)is
(h)become parents (i)bringing up children) .

(5) この町の貧しい子供たちにとって、何よりのプレゼントを選んでくださいました。

You (a)anything (b)for (c)have (d)the poor children (e)this town
(f)chosen (g)better (h)in (i)couldn't) .

(6) その日本人科学者がアフリカで命を落としてから、医学は大いに進歩してきた。
((a)the Japanese scientist (b)progress (c)been (d)has (e)died (f)a lot of
(g)in Africa (h)medical (i)made since).

(7) 今度の選挙で誰が当選しても、我が国の外交政策にそれほど変化はないでしょう。
((a)in the (b)different (c)will not be (d)next (e)that (f)who (g)our
foreign policy (h)is chosen (i)no matter) election.

(8) その時その自伝に出会っていなかったら、私は今頃ここで英語の勉強をしていない
かもしれない。

I ((a)at that time (b)English here now (c)might not (d)had not (e)the
autobiography (f)studying (g)come across (h)be (i)if I).

(9) あらゆる事がこれほど不安定な中、私たちはこの 100 年間続けてきた古いものの考
え方に決別すべきなのかもしれない。

With ((a)the old way (b)for the last one hundred years (c)with (d)everything
(e)we may have to (f)of thinking (g)part (h)we have had (i)so unstable).

(10) 彼女の小説には 17 世紀における庶民の生活の有り様が描き出されている。
((a)what (b)seventeenth (C)like (d)her novels (e)the lives (f)were (g)in
the (h)of ordinary people (i)describe) century.

(獨協医科大 2014)

(C) I do not think his explanation was abstract.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (1) accurate | (2) persuasive |
| (3) terrific | (4) vague |

(D) He is such an attentive friend.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| (1) a selfless | (2) a thoughtful |
| (3) an emotional | (4) an inspirational |

(E) She grinned when I said hello.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (1) nodded | (2) smiled |
| (3) waved | (4) winked |

(F) How will the furniture be transported?

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (1) delivered | (2) displayed |
| (3) produced | (4) repaired |

(G) He vividly remembered the incident.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) barely | (2) distinctly |
| (3) indirectly | (4) lately |

(H) She is faithful to her friends.

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| (1) civil | (2) cruel |
| (3) loyal | (4) offensive |

(I) The president of the company implemented a new policy.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (1) executed | (2) overthrew |
| (3) scanned | (4) selected |

(J) His vanity was obvious to everyone in the room.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (1) cheerful | (2) conceit |
| (3) indignity | (4) learning |

(立命館大 2017)

4 次の(A)~(J)の英文の空所に入る最も適切な語(句)を、それぞれ(1)~(4)から一つ選べ。

(A) So () remain friends, I will pay you back on Saturday.

- (1) as to (2) far as
(3) as (4) that

(B) Who () after the cat while you are away?

- (1) look (2) looked
(3) looks (4) looking

(C) We saw a group of people sitting by the road, () bus had broken down.

- (1) who (2) whom
(3) when (4) whose

(D) Today, () was sunnier than usual for this time of year.

- (1) there (2) they
(3) this (4) it

(E) The boy found the class very ().

- (1) excite (2) excites
(3) exciting (4) excitement

(F) () from the air, Mount Fuji was just beautiful.

- (1) Seeing (2) Seen
(3) Having seen (4) Saw

(G) () her did I know she was sick.

- (1) Not until I phoned (2) Until I phone
(3) Not phone until (4) Until I phoned

(H) Her father () her from seeing the boy again.

- (1) forbidden (2) forbidding
(3) forbade (4) to forbid

(5) 大雪のために彼らは飛行機でニューヨークに行けなかった。

((a)fly to (b)impossible (c)New York (d)heavy (e)to (f)it (g)snow
(h)made (i)for them).

(6) 父の主治医によると、少しならワインを飲んでもよいそうです。

((a)wine (b)doctor (c)my (d)his (e)does not (f)father's (g)mind
(h)a little (i)drinking).

(7) 彼は英語のレポートをジョーンズ先生に直してもらったと言った。

((a)English essay (b)had (c)he said (d)Professor Jones (e)by (f)corrected
(g)his (h)he had (i)that).

(8) そのころ経済が回復するメカニズムはまだよく分かっていなかった。

((a)the (b)recovers (c)in which (d)to know (e)people then (f)the economy
(g)yet (h)ways (i)were).

(9) むやみに実験をするのは禁止されています。

((a)an (b)random (c)it (d)do (e)experiment (f)prohibited (g)to
(h)at (i)is).

(10) その国際学会に参加するのにどれくらいのお金がかかるとお思いますか。

((a)costs (b)in (C)how much (d)the international conference (e)it (f)do you
(g)participate (h)think (i)to) ?

(獨協医科大 2013)

▽文法問題演習 1 3

1 1～5の各組の(あ)～(お)の単語の下線部の発音は、他と一つだけ異なるかすべて同じかのいずれかである。他と異なるものがあればその記号で答え、すべて同じであれば、(か)と答えなさい。

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 (あ) <u>w</u> on | (い) <u>c</u> ountry | (う) <u>m</u> oney |
| (え) <u>c</u> olor | (お) <u>j</u> ob | (か) すべて同じ |
| 2 (あ) <u>w</u> on't | (い) <u>o</u> nly | (う) <u>p</u> oem |
| (え) <u>o</u> ver | (お) <u>p</u> hoto | (か) すべて同じ |
| 3 (あ) <u>A</u> sia | (い) <u>d</u> angerous | (う) <u>c</u> hange |
| (え) <u>s</u> aid | (お) <u>r</u> adio | (か) すべて同じ |
| 4 (あ) <u>u</u> sually | (い) <u>J</u> une | (う) <u>l</u> arge |
| (え) <u>b</u> ridge | (お) <u>a</u> ge | (か) すべて同じ |
| 5 (あ) <u>m</u> eant | (い) <u>r</u> ecent | (う) <u>t</u> reat |
| (え) <u>b</u> eat | (お) <u>r</u> ec <u>e</u> ive | (か) すべて同じ |
- (久留米大附設高 2018)

2 次の1～5の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように()に適する語を入れなさい。

- 1 That is all I have to say.
I have () more () say.
- 2 I don't know how far it is from Kurume city to Fukuoka city.
I don't know the ()() Kurume city and Fukuoka city.
- 3 John said that the game excited him very much.
John said, “()() the game is!”
- 4 You have to take off your hat when you come in.
You can't come in () your hat ().
- 5 How much is this bicycle?
() is the () of this bicycle?

(久留米大附設高 2018)

3 次の(A)～(J)の英文の空所に入る最も適切な語(句)を、それぞれ(1)～(4)から一つ選べ。

(A) The ancient Olympic Games () as contests for amateurs, but now professional athletes also participate in the games.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (1) start | (2) started |
| (3) starting | (4) starts |

(B) Hakone is located () the western part of Kanagawa Prefecture.

- (1) on (2) under
(3) to (4) in

(C) It is a fact that () form of energy.

- (1) electricity is the most useful (2) electricity the most useful
(3) the most useful in electricity (4) electricity being the most useful

(D) Daily temperatures of cities are probably () used than any other kind of weather data.

- (1) more frequently (2) most frequently
(3) as frequently as (4) so frequently as

(E) This plant only lives for a year, () new seeds must be planted every year.

- (1) before (2) after
(3) so (4) while

(F) () lay its eggs on the beach than it goes back into the sea.

- (1) No sooner a turtle does (2) A turtle no sooner does
(3) Does no sooner a turtle (4) No sooner does a turtle

(G) Rome, () is my favorite Italian city, seems to have more visitors every year.

- (1) where (2) which
(3) who (4) how

(H) He () there yesterday, but we didn't see him.

- (1) might be (2) must be
(3) must have (4) might have been

(I) The United States leads the world in the production of plastics, () half of the world's total output.

- (1) supplied (2) supplying
(3) to supply (4) supplies

(J) John never eats potatoes and ().

(1) so doesn't Mary

(2) neither doesn't Mary

(3) neither does Mary

(4) so Mary does

(東海大・医 2009)

4 次の(A)～(J)の英文の空所に入る最も適切な語(句)を、それぞれ(1)～(4)から一つ選べ。

(A) The winners received a crown () from the branches of the sacred olive tree.

(1) made

(2) making

(3) was made

(4) to make

(B) He behaves as () he were the boss.

(1) or

(2) such

(3) but

(4) if

(C) Ancient people looked at the stars () could make predictions about the future.

(1) they

(2) so

(3) so that they

(4) that they

(D) The breads with () contain a lot of sugars.

(1) the more energy

(2) the most energy

(3) as much energy as

(4) more energy than

(E) Kate doesn't like cats. ().

(1) so does Bill

(2) so Bill does

(3) Bill too doesn't

(4) Bill doesn't either

(F) Oats are () for animals.

(1) a mainly grown crop

(2) a crop grown mainly

(3) grown a crop mainly

(4) grown mainly a crop

(G) The number of people () decide to go to Japan will increase.

(1) that

(2) what

(3) whose

(4) where

(H) Your little sister will () college by the time you come back.

- (1) have attended (2) be attended
(3) be attending (4) attending

(I) Mr. Nakamura, () a prominent Japanese writer, grew up in Odawara.

- (1) becomes (2) who became
(3) he becomes (4) he who became

(J) Today Margarine is made of different kinds of vegetable oils, () originally animal fats were used.

- (1) on (2) if
(3) until (4) but

(東海大・医 2009)

5 日本文の意味に合うように()内の語(句)を正しく並べかえなさい。

(1) 私が学校まで乗るバスは、いつも混んでいる。

((a)always (b)crowded (c)I (d)is (e)take (f)the bus (g)to (h)school (i)which).

(2) 彼らはいつもより3時間長く働かされた。

((a)longer (b)made (c)than (d)they (e)three hours (f)to (g)usual (h)were (i)work).

(3) 友人から電話があったので、訪問せずに済みました。

((a)of (b)her (c)the (d)my friend's (e)spared (f)phone call (g)trouble (h)visiting (i)me).

(4) こうして私たちはお互いに知り合いになりました。

((a)we (b)each (c)to (d)is (e)how (f)other (g)came (h)this (i)know).

(5) ほとんどの人が、喧嘩をするより話し合うほうが良いと思っている。

((a)that (b)is (c)fighting (d)preferable (e)agree (f)most (g)talking
(h)people (i)to).

(6) バスでそこへ行けるかご存知ですか。

((a)get (b)do (c)we (d)know (e)you (f)by bus (g)if (h)there
(i)can) ?

(7) 彼が感謝の気持ちらしいものを表したのはこれが初めてだ。

((a)anything (b)the first (c)gratitude (d)is (e)has shown (f)this (g)he
(h)time (i)like) ?

(8) ロンドンを観光するのに10日かかりました。

((a)to (b)see (c)it (d)me (e)London (f)ten days (g)took (h)the
sights (i)of).

(9) 一つくらい多くても少なくても、私にとってはどうでもよいことだ。

((a)difference (b)me (c)less (d)more (e)makes (f)one (g)or (h)to
(i)no).

(10) あなたがすべき唯一のことは、その書類に署名することです。

((a)you (b)do (c)thing (d)is (e)the (f)that paper (g)should (h)to
sign (i)only).

(獨協医科大 2012)

▽文法問題演習 1 4

1 次の会話文について、下線部が「 」内の日本語に合う英文になるように、空所に入る適切な語を答えなさい。

1. A: Please pass me the salt.
B: Here () ().
「はい、どうぞ。」
2. A: Please () () to sushi.
「お寿司をご自由にお取りください。」
B: Thank you.
3. A: Can I speak to Mr. White?
B: I'm afraid you have the () ().
「番号をお間違えではありませんか。」
4. A: This jacket looks nice on you.
B: Can I () it () ?
「試着してもいいですか。」
5. A: Would you mind helping me with my homework?
B: No, not () ().
「もちろんいいですよ。」

(巣鴨高 2018)

2 ()内の語にそれぞれ必要な1語を補って並べ替え、A、Bの対話を完成させなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語は大文字で始めなさい。

1. A: (do / job / like / new / you / your) ?
B: Great! I really like it.
2. A: (can / here / how / get / you) ?
B: I'll be there in a few minutes.
3. A: (picture / this / taken / where) ?
B: In Kyoto. I took it two months ago.
4. A: (was / came / I / me / out / see / when / who) ?
B: Steve did. He may call you later.

- 5 A: (for / history / interesting / is / Japanese / learn / to / you) ?
B: Yes. I have a lot of fun.

(洛南高 2018)

3 与えられた語句から最もふさわしいものを選びなさい。

- (1) If I (1 could know 2 had known 3 knew 4 known) his telephone number, I would call him.
- (2) Look! It's snowing. Put on your coat before you (1 are going 2 go 3 will be going 4 will go) outside.
- (3) Enoshima, the place (1 at where 2 in which 3 where 4 which) we first met, remains our favorite spot for summer outings.
- (4) Before we make a decision, there are a number of questions that (1 need to answer 2 require answering 3 should be answered 4 should answer).
- (5) I know I missed the first week of school, but (1 being wanting 2 have wanted 3 having wanted 4 wanted) to visit Bali all my life, this was a chance I simply could not pass up.
- (6) There were over five thousand (1 people present 2 people to present 3 present people 4 to present people) at the demonstration for world peace.
- (7) My sister was watching television downstairs (1 during 2 hardly 3 while 4 until) I was reading in my bedroom.
- (8) The prisoner jumped (1 across 2 along 3 over 4 through) the wall and escaped from prison.
- (9) Parents usually think that their children are very (1 dispensable 2 particular 3 special 4 specific).

- (10) At a glance, your best friend can (1 explain 2 express 3 learn 4 tell) if there is something wrong with you.
- (11) When you are doing your homework, always make sure that you begin (1 from 2 in 3 on 4 with) harder problems than easier ones.
- (12) Before you enter the sickroom, you need to wash your hands very carefully. First you should put one hand on the back of (1 another 2 the contrary 3 the opposite 4 the other) hand and rub them together.
- (13) Look at my new sweater. I saw it on television and ordered it (1 about 2 by 3 on 4 with) the phone.
- (14) When a fire follows an earthquake, it is better to keep the doors and windows closed in order to (1 keep the fire from spreading 2 limit the fire inside 3 prevent the fire to be spreaded 4 stop the fire to spread).
- (15) You must have learned about different religions in high school, but it is not always easy to truly understand them (1 if only you studied them 2 if you only studied them 3 if you studied only them 4 only if you studied them) in the lecture.
- (16) It has (1 been 2 left 3 passed 4 taken) twenty years since my best friend, Miho, and I met in the children's choir.
- (17) I will never forget the principal's (1 language 2 speaking 3 talking 4 words) at our high school graduation.
- (18) Please bring a helmet with you for our hike tomorrow. We will explore a cave and you may need the helmet to (1 keep 2 protect 3 rescue 4 save) your head.
- (19) I asked my parents if I could go to Chicago and stay with a host family for three weeks this summer. I thought it would greatly help me (1 accomplish 2 achieve 3 improve 4 progress) my listening ability in English.

(20) Did you forget to write your name on the test? It is a very (1 common 2 normal 3 ordinary 4 usual) error for students, so you should be careful.

(慶應大・看護 2008)

4 日本文の意味に合うように()内の語(句)を正しく並べかえなさい。

(1) 健康が富に勝ることは言うまでもない。

((a)above (b)goes (c)health (d)is (e)it (f)saying (g)that (h)wealth (i)without).

(2) その上院議員が自殺したというニュースは私に衝撃を与えた。

((a)suicide (b)was (c)the senator (d)to (e)that (f)the news (g)me (h)shocking (i)committed).

(3) 次回の会議は欠席させていただきたいと思います。

((a)like (b)be (c)I (d)next meeting (e)would (f)from (g)the (h)excused (i)to).

(4) 妻の家事の手助けをする若い夫が増えている。

((a)help (b)a (c)the housework (d)their wives (e)growing (f)number (g)of (h)with (i)young husbands).

(5) 私があなたにできることが何かあるはずです。

((a)be (b)can (c)do (d)for (e)I (f)must (g)something (h)there (i)you).

(6) 責任者に電話をおつなぎいたします。

((a)in (b)through (c)I'll (d)you (e)the (f)charge (g)put (h)to (i)person).

(7) 彼女は何事もなかったかのように着席した。

((a)as (b)happened (c)she (d)her (e)if (f)had (g)nothing (h)seat (i)took).

(8) 将来何が起こるかは分からない。

((a)happen (b)no (c)what (d)in (e)is (f)the future (g)knowing (h)will (i)there).

(9) 一体どうして君はあのライオンをうまく操ることができるのですか。

((a)able (b)are (c)to control (d)how (e)it (f)is (g)that (h)those lions (i)you) ?

(10) 英語を話すためにあらゆる機会を最大限利用することをお勧めします。

((a)speak (b)use of (C)you're (d)English (e)chance to (f)every (g)full (h)make (i)advised to).

(獨協医科大 2011)

- (D) It costs _____ to enter this opera house.
 (1) for \$25 for you (2) \$25 to you
 (3) \$25 you (4) you \$25
- (E) Please remain seated until the seat belt sign _____ turned off.
 (1) had (2) has been
 (3) is going to be (4) was
- (F) The teacher requested that the wrong answers _____ corrected.
 (1) be (2) been
 (3) to be (4) will be
- (G) _____ hard the work is, we should not complain.
 (1) However (2) Whatever
 (3) Whenever (4) Whoever
- (H) _____ it not for your support, I wouldn't be able to pass the course.
 (1) Had (2) If
 (3) Should (4) Were
- (立命館大 2019年2月1日実施分)

3 次の(A)~(E)それぞれの文を完成させるのに、下線部に入れる語として最も適切なものを(1)~(4)から一つ選びなさい。

- (A) I _____ the cake by adding salt instead of sugar by mistake.
 (1) realized (2) remained (3) remarked (4) ruined
- (B) He is a very _____ student. He always asks good questions.
 (1) emerged (2) emphasized (3) engaged (4) eternal
- (C) They were tired of moving and finally found a place they wanted to live in _____ in Tokyo.
 (1) broadly (2) evenly (3) permanently (4) repeatedly
- (D) Due to the slowdown in the economy, the company has decided to delay its _____.
 (1) barometer (2) expansion (3) humiliation (4) neglect

(E) As the due date has already passed, it would be _____ sending your application.

- (1) pointless (2) posh (3) preferable (4) punctual

(立命館大 2019年2月1日実施分)

4 次の(A)~(E)の文において、下線部の語に最も近い意味になる語を(1)~(4)から一つ選びなさい。

(A) They both lived in the same era.

- (1) manner (2) neighborhood (3) period (4) reality

(B) We barely had time to finish our project.

- (1) certainly (2) hardly (3) seldom (4) usually

(C) Ann and Ken walked all day and were exhausted.

- (1) excited (2) praised (3) satisfied (4) tired

(D) The professor had many radical ideas.

- (1) attainable (2) extreme (3) humorous (4) productive

(E) She is humble about her accomplishments.

- (1) curious (2) modest (3) particular (4) suspicious

(立命館大 2019年2月1日実施分)

5 次の対話文を読んで、以下の各問に答えなさい。

(At the office)

Mike: Charles, would you like to get a cup of coffee?

Charles: Are you buying?

Mike: Sure. It's the (1) I can do for all your help at work.

Charles: Thanks, I'd love to join you for coffee.

Mike: I know a great café that just opened across the street from school. It's (2) the Someday Café.

Charles: Someday Cafe? That's a cool name. But is the coffee any good?

Mike: It's not just (3), it's great. I always get their latte, but their normal coffee is tasty too.

Charles: (4) good. Let's go.

(At the café)

Waiter: Hello, what would you like this afternoon?

Mike: I'll (5) a small latte please.

Waiter: And you?

Charles: Could I please have a large coffee?

Waiter: Of course. That's one small latte and one (6) coffee, right?

Charles: Right. How much is that?

Mike: Wait a minute, (a).

Waiter: Well, it will be four dollars and fifty cents for whoever is (7).

Mike: That would be me. Here's five dollars.

Waiter: Thank you. Here is your (8).

Mike: Thanks, you can keep it. Charles, let's (b).

Charles: Okay, how about on that sofa?

Mike: Okay.

(鄭 讚容、『英語は絶対、勉強するな! : 学校行かない・お金かけない・だけどペラペラ』、金淳鎬訳、サンマーク出版、2001年、117~118ページ、一部改変)

問1. 空欄(1)~(8)に適切な英単語(1語)を入れなさい。

- | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| (4) | (5) | (6) |
| (7) | (8) | |

問2. 空欄(a)に最もふさわしい文を(ア)~(エ)の中から一つ選びなさい。

- (ア) I said that you were paying
- (イ) I said that I was paying
- (ウ) you said that I will pay the fine
- (エ) you said that it will be expensive

問3. 空欄(b)に最もふさわしい文を(ア)~(エ)の中から一つ選びなさい。

- (ア) practice karate at my place
- (イ) go back to the office
- (ウ) sit over there by the window
- (エ) see a movie in the theater

(琉球大 2018)

▽文法問題演習 16

1 下の英文 A~F は、一つのまとまったパラグラフを 6 つの部分に分け、順番をばらばらに入れ替えたものです。ただし、パラグラフの最初には A がきます。A に続けて B ~F を正しく並べかえなさい。

- A. The Komodo dragon, a creature something like a giant iguana, is found only on several islands in Indonesia. It is the biggest living species of its kind in the world.
- B. Komodo dragons are the only remaining representatives of their kind. They hunt almost everything else that lives on the islands. Their favorite food is deer.
- C. However, other people are now making efforts to save the dragons, of which there are only about 3,000 in the wild. They are protected under Indonesian law, and the Komodo National Park was established in 1980 as a safe space for them to live. It is hoped that this amazing species will survive for a long time to come.
- D. Its maximum length is three meters, and it can weigh up to 70 kilograms. It used to be believed that they had grown so large because they live on islands, where they have few rivals.
- E. Komodo dragons will also eat other dragons' children if they have the chance, so the mothers work hard to protect them. They lay around 20 eggs per season, in deep holes in the ground. Later, young Komodo dragons live in trees, high above the adult dragons and other enemies, which sadly include humans.
- F. However, now researchers believe that the Komodo dragon is actually the last surviving member of an ancient species. The other giant species died out after the Pleistocene Era, which began about 2.5 million years ago and ended about 12,000 years ago.

(関西大 2017 年 2 月 7 日実施分)

2 次の(A)～(H)それぞれの文を完成させるのに、下線部の語法として最も適切なものを(1)～(4)から一つ選びなさい。

- (A) Because of _____ weather, the harvest came early.
(1) favor (2) favorable
(3) favorably (4) favors
- (B) Some companies benefit _____ internet advertising.
(1) for (2) from
(3) into (4) on
- (C) Employment agreements should be read _____ before they are signed.
(1) completed (2) completely
(3) completing (4) more complete
- (D) Don't look at the book _____ you are trying to solve the problem.
(1) as far as (2) before
(3) so that (4) while
- (E) The restroom _____ when I entered it.
(1) cleaned (2) had cleaned
(3) was being cleaned (4) was cleaning
- (F) The email reminded me _____ the meeting.
(1) attend (2) attended
(3) attending (4) to attend
- (G) This is the plan _____ we believe will be useful for our team.
(1) in which (2) when
(3) which (4) whichever
- (H) I don't want to spend the rest of my life _____ my past decisions.
(1) in regret (2) regret
(3) regretting (4) to be regretting

(立命館大 2019)

3 次の(A)～(E)それぞれの文を完成させるのに、下線部に入れる語として最も適切なものを(1)～(4)から一つ選びなさい。

(A) We need to put the robot in _____ to carry out an experiment.

- (1) admiration (2) growth (3) motion (4) quality

(B) _____ to the museum is free for all staff and family members.

- (1) Admission (2) Debt (3) Deficiency (4) Goodness

(C) Their lawyer _____ them against the company in court.

- (1) absorbed (2) defended (3) disabled (4) traced

(D) Some Asian countries have _____ climate even in winter.

- (1) a duplicate (2) a metric (3) a temperate (4) an ultimate

(E) The company's new investment can _____ their profits.

- (1) assault (2) decorate (3) multiply (4) tag

(立命館大 2019)

4 次の(A)～(E)の文において、下線部の語に最も近い意味になる語を(1)～(4)から一つ選びなさい。

(A) Tragedy is a form of drama about people who will experience misery.

- (1) delight (2) despair (3) gratitude (4) mystery

(B) The two countries finally came to a mutual agreement.

- (1) democratic (2) preferred (3) shared (4) terminal

(C) Students were given assignments in their academic English writing courses.

- (1) allowances (2) groupings (3) moments (4) tasks

(D) The two companies are expected to merge in the next few months.

- (1) attack (2) disappear (3) exist (4) unite

(E) Some researchers tried to discredit the story about the giant, Bigfoot.

- (1) alter (2) deny (3) maintain (4) prove

(立命館大 2019)

5 Choose the most appropriate word or phrase from the list (a~m) for each item (1~7).

Make your choices on the separate answer sheet.

Alice: Hey Bob, (1)? Why so happy?

Bob: I'm super hyped about tomorrow's Spring Festival in the city. Want to come with us?

Alice: Yeah, (2). I always love (3) with you.

Bob: Awesome. We're going to meet up at 9 A.M. at the station.

Alice: Great. I'll see you tomorrow!

Bob: Sure. Oh, by the way, don't forget to adjust your clock tonight. The time changes tomorrow, (4).

Alice: Wait, what?

Bob: Daylight saving time. You've got to adjust your clock before you go to bed.

Alice: Oh, right. I always forget ... We don't have daylight saving time back home in Arizona.

Bob: Really, (5)! That's surprising. Why is that?

Alice: Eh, (6). I suppose it's just too hot there. An extra daylight hour probably wouldn't save money. It's also easier that way. How's that work again, anyway? Forwards or backwards?

Bob: Just keep in mind "spring forward, fall back." For spring, we lose an hour. If you aim for 9 A.M. today, you'll be an hour late tomorrow.

Alice: That would've been a disaster. You really saved my bacon. Thanks (7). See you tomorrow!

(a) beats me

(b) for the tip

(c) good job

(d) hanging out

(e) in advance

(f) walking out

(g) what's up

(h) you bet

(i) you don't say

(j) you know

(k) you say

(l) you want

(m) you wish

(早稲田大・文化構想 2019)

▽文法問題演習 17

1 次の英文(1~10)の空所に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下記(a~d)の中から一つ選びなさい。

- (1) I () all my homework and now I am completely free until Monday.
a. am doing b. had done c. have done d. was done
- (2) My old friend bought the land () building her house.
a. in order to b. so as to c. so that d. with a view to
- (3) It was () home to me how important health is to humans.
a. brought b. felt c. kept d. served
- (4) I had my watch () at the shop over there.
a. repair b. repaired c. repairing d. to repair
- (5) It took me a long time to understand () to open it with.
a. how b. what c. where d. whether
- (6) Mary is () of the two girls I introduced to you yesterday.
a. taller b. the taller c. tallest d. the tallest
- (7) She left the room with her sweater ().
a. around b. by c. on d. over
- (8) I would rather walk than () a taxi now.
a. take b. taken c. took d. to take
- (9) () is elected, our entire group will support that person.
a. Who b. Whoever c. Anyone d. Someone
- (10) I can't even sing easy children songs well, () jazz.
a. even harder b. in fact c. much less d. still more

(関西学院大 2017年2月4日実施分)

2 次の日本語(1、2)に相当する意味になるように、それぞれ下記(a~h)の語句を並び替えて正しい英文を完成させなさい。

(1) 君のお母さんは大変な読書家で、毎週少なくとも5冊は読んでいたらしいね。

I hear your mother was () least five books a week.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|----------|-----------|
| a. at | b. she | c. great | d. such |
| e. that | f. a | g. read | h. reader |

(2) 自然の中に美しさを感じとる人もあれば、人類に対する大切な教訓を読みとる人もいる。

Some people perceive beauty in nature, () it.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|
| a. find | b. human beings | c. others | d. important |
| e. while | f. lessons | g. in | h. for |

(関西学院大 2017年2月4日実施分)

3 次の日本語(1~5)に相当する意味になるように、それぞれ下記(a~h)の語句を並び替えて正しい英文を完成させなさい。

(1) 不注意にも、帰宅途中電車で傘を置き忘れた。

It () the train on my way home.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------|--------|
| a. careless | b. leave | c. of | d. was |
| e. to | f. my umbrella | g. in | h. me |

(2) 昨日、もう少し早く出ていれば、父はその事故に会わなかっただろう。

My father () a bit earlier yesterday.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|----------|------------|
| a. the accident | b. left | c. have | d. he |
| e. if | f. had | g. would | h. avoided |

(3) 彼が年下の人たちがとうまくやっっていけるかどうかという問題が残っている。

There remains () who are younger than he is.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| a. he | b. those | c. with | d. of |
| e. the question | f. along | g. whether | h. will get |

(4) 本や雑誌を読む若い人たちが減少していることをどう思いますか。

What do you think () books and magazines?

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------------|---------|
| a. number | b. about | c. young people | d. read |
| e. of | f. who | g. decreasing | h. the |

(5) 時間の管理がどれほど大切であるかということが分かったのは、大学を卒業してからだった。

It () I found how important time management is.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------------|----------|---------------|
| a. from | b. graduated | c. after | d. was |
| e. that | f. I | g. only | h. university |

(関西学院大 2017年2月1日実施分)

4 下線をつけた箇所から不適切な表現を選びなさい。

- (1) After he (1)described me the situation, I (2)advised him (3)to consider applying to a (4)different school.
- (2) My computer had broken down and I hoped (1)that the new one (2)arrives before (3)the weekend, but it was (4)not possible.
- (3) June and Mary (1)asked me (2)to go to the movies with them, but I (3)was tired and I didn't (4)want.
- (4) I (1)envy Peter. He speaks Chinese very (2)good and (3)can travel around the country (4)without any trouble.
- (5) When you are (1)steaming vegetables, (2)be sure not to overcook them. It is one of (3)the most important thing to (4)remember if you want to be a better cook.
- (6) This is what I (1)heard. Now, I don't know (2)if or not it's true, but (3)the rumor is that classes (4)will be canceled next week.
- (7) I (1)find difficult (2)to understand why Jack is (3)always late. He knows (4)how much it annoys me.

- (8) I often make noodles when I (1)am home (2)on weekends. The only problem is that my wife likes them (3)more soft than I (4)would prefer.
- (9) (1)After playing basketball (2)for several hours, you should (3)clear your body thoroughly (4)in a shower.
- (10) Since Michala (1)was only three years old, she needed (2)her mother's help when (3)wearing the new (4)pair of pants.
- (11) Many students decide to study nursing (1)in college as they (2)learned the importance of helping (3)surrounding people while (4)growing up.
- (12) When the game (1)was over, players (2)from both teams came to the (3)center of the court and (4)shook hand.
- (13) (1)All you have to do to unlock the safe is to get the key, put it (2)into the keyhole and (3)turning the key to (4)the left twice.
- (14) I (1)very admired John's ability (2)to play the piano. He played the Mozart sonata (3)flawlessly. It (4)brought tears to my eyes.
- (15) I (1)just noticed that one of the coffee cups you are holding (2)has a stain. Will you hand (3)a cup to me so I can (4)wash it off?

(慶應大・看護 2008)

▽文法問題演習 18

1 次の英文(1~10)の空所に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下記(a~d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (1) I know I should go to the dentist's, but I just don't ().
a. want b. want either c. want there d. want to
- (2) To avoid an accident, () the batteries once a year.
a. be replaced b. replace c. replace for d. replacing
- (3) () afraid to give your opinions.
a. Don't b. Don't be c. Haven't d. Not be
- (4) () will agree on what you are saying, but others won't.
a. Another b. Any other c. Some d. The other
- (5) I will leave this town for the time ().
a. being b. doing c. ever d. on
- (6) () arrival at the airport, you should take a taxi to get to the city center.
a. At b. In c. On d. To
- (7) My grandfather has been () for more than ten years.
a. dead b. died c. killed d. to the death
- (8) Chimpanzees and human beings were separated from their common ancestors () six million years ago.
a. no less than b. no other than c. so old that d. so that
- (9) Human beings differ from other animals in () they can make use of fire.
a. how b. that c. what d. which
- (10) He must be () because he recently moved to a larger house.
a. better off b. better on c. cast off d. cast on

(関西学院大 2017年2月1日実施分)

2 以下の各文の誤っている箇所を、(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選びなさい。

- (1) Last year a report from Harvard University (a)has set off alarm bells because it (b)showed that the proportion of bachelor degree graduates in the United States who had (c)majored in the humanities (d)fell from 14 percent to 7 percent.

- (2) Even elite universities like Harvard (a)itself have experienced a similar decrease. Moreover, the decline (b)seems to have become (c)steeper in recent years. There is talk of a crisis (d)into the humanities.

- (3) I don't know (a)enough about the humanities as a whole to comment (b)if what is causing enrollments to fall. Perhaps many humanities disciplines are not seen (c)as likely to lead to (d)fulfilling careers, or to any careers at all.

- (4) (a)Maybe that's because some disciplines (b)are failing to communicate to outsiders what they do and why it matters. Or, difficult as it (c)maybe to accept, (d)maybe it is not just a matter of communication.

- (5) Perhaps some humanities disciplines really have become (a)less relevant to the exciting and fast-changing world (b)in which we live. I state these possibilities without reaching (c)a judgment about any of (d)it.

- (6) What I do know something about (a)that, however, is my own discipline, philosophy, (b)which, through its practical side — ethics— (c)makes a vital contribution to the most urgent (d)debates that we can have.

- (7) I am a philosopher, (a)so you would be justified (b)ever in suspecting bias in my view. Fortunately I can (c)draw on an independent report by the Gottlieb Duttweiler Institute (GDI), a Swiss think tank, to (d)support my claim.

- (8) GDI recently released (a)a ranked list of the top 100 Global Thought Leaders for 2013. The ranking (b)includes economists, psychologists, authors,... theologians, physicians and people from several (c)other disciplines. Three of the top five global thinkers are philosophers: Slavoj Zizek, Daniel Dennett, and me. GDI classifies a fourth, Jurgen Habermas, (d)to sociologist, but the report acknowledges that he, too, is arguably a philosopher.
- (9) The only Global Thought Leader in the top five not (a)involved in philosophy is (b)former U.S. Vice President Al Gore. There are (c)many economists in the top 100 than thinkers from any other single discipline, but the top-ranking economist, Nicholas Stern, (d)ranks 10th overall.
- (10) Can it really be true that four of the world's five most influential thinkers (a)come from the humanities, and three to four from philosophy? To answer that question, we have to (b)ask what GDI (c)measuring when it (d)compiles its ranking of Global Thought Leaders.

(Adapted from "Philosophers still vital to our high-tech world," Peter Singer. *The Japan Times*, April 18, 2014.)

(上智大 2015年2月4日実施分)

3 次の1から5までにおいて、三つの英文の空所を共通の一語で埋めるとすれば、どのような語が最も適切か。それぞれについて英単語一語を記せ。

- 1 She is constantly () and out of hospital.
The twin singers are gaining () popularity.
True freedom consists () the absence of laws.
- 2 Venice is a city known () its beauty.
The meeting is scheduled () next Monday.
The doctor said my condition has changed () the better.
- 3 () the way, have you finished the task I gave you yet?
They had reached their destination () the time the sun went down.
As time went (), the seriousness of the accident came to be realized.
- 4 I would advise you to follow the path () you think is best.
The belief () the world was round was not peculiar to Columbus.
The climate of Britain is generally milder than () of the Continent.

5 As a grown-up, you () have known better than to make such a stupid mistake.

Ladies and gentlemen, I () like to introduce Mr. John Smith, the prizewinner of this year.

() you have any inquiry, please do not hesitate to contact us at the following e-mail address.

(一橋大 2004)

4 次の1～5のカッコ内の単語を並べ替えて、最も適切で意味の通る文を作りなさい。

1. Karen was an artist in a deeper sense (of / one / only / paints / pictures / than / that / who).

2. His argument was convincing; otherwise (agreed / have / him / no / one / with / would).

3. What we all want to achieve is (appreciated / having / our / properly / talents).

4. If what I feel for her is true love, (as / defined / expression / have / poets / the), then perhaps I should marry her.

5. Ever since September 11, 2001, American authorities (felt / have / it / monitor / necessary / to) electronic communications.

(一橋大 2014)

▽文法問題演習 19

1 (1) ~ (10)の下線部に最適な表現を(a) ~ (d)の中から一つ選びなさい。

- To **regulate** imports means to _____ imports.
(a) increase (b) control (c) decrease (d) examine
- When trade tends to **fluctuate**, it tends to go _____ .
(a) round and round (b) side to side (c) up and down (d) over and out
- The value of a **currency** is the value of the _____ of a country.
(a) bills and coins (b) medical insurance (c) stocks and bonds (d) housing market
- When you have a **debt**, it means you _____ something.
(a) lose (b) gain (c) hide (d) owe
- The **assets** of a company are NOT its _____ .
(a) cash (b) inventory (c) stock (d) losses
- Bookkeeping** is the system of keeping track of company's _____ .
(a) money (b) fame (c) history (d) location
- If a company executive **resigns**, it means that she _____ her job.
(a) changes (b) keeps (c) quits (d) enjoys
- A **subsidy** is a form of _____ assistance.
(a) political (b) foreign (c) financial (d) religious
- When you say gas prices have **surged**, it means that they have _____ .
(a) gone up (b) gone down (c) stayed the same (d) topped off
- Marketing** is NOT the practice of _____ products.
(a) advertising (b) selling (c) collecting (d) distributing

(上智大 2012年2月7日実施分)

2 (1) ~ (5)の表現の意味として最適なものを(a) ~ (d)の中から一つ選びなさい。

- Couldn't be better.
(a) 無理です。 (b) 最高です。 (c) 普通です。 (d) そのままです。
- I'll treat you.
(a) 調査します。 (b) 肩をもみます。 (c) おごります。 (d) だまします。
- I'm broke.
(a) 怪我をしました。 (b) 強盗にあいました。
(c) 壊しました。 (d) 文無しになりました。

4. That's weird.

- (a) ビリヤードです。 (b) 平地です。 (c) 変です。 (d) 図解です。

5. Speak up, please.

- (a) 立ってはなしてください。 (b) 上を向いて話してください。
(c) 大きな声で話してください。 (d) どうか話してください。

(上智大 2012年2月7日実施分)

3 次の1～10の英文のうち、下線部に間違いを含む英文が5つある。間違いを含む英文の番号と間違っている下線部の記号を書きなさい。

1. (a)By the age of five, the child (b)had a vocabulary of (c)more than 2, 000 words.
2. Both horse and rider (a)were (b)dripping with sweat (c)within five minutes.
3. It appears reasonable (a)to assume that, (b)other things being equal, most students (c)would like single to shared rooms.
4. The majority of (a)contracts give the publisher (b)the right to edit a book after it (c)was done.
5. He hesitated (a)before left, almost (b)as though he (c)had been hoping for conversation.
6. The thought (a)made anger (b)rise in him and he (c)went into a bar and had a double whisky.
7. (a)No less than 35 percent of the country (b)are protected (c)in the form of parks and nature sanctuaries.
8. After her death, (a)her paper — including (b)unpublished articles and correspondence — were deposited (c)at the library.
9. There is a place in London that (a)supplies (b)practically everything for (c)left-handed people.
10. I (a)found life (b)more charming and more astonishing (c)than I'd ever dreamed.

(一橋大 2015)

4 日本文の意味に合うように()内の語(句)を正しく並べかえなさい。

(1) わざわざ空港まで見送りに来てくださらなくても結構です。

(a)the (b)bother to (c)airport (d)off (e)not (f)please do (g)to see
(h)come to (i)me).

(2) 再婚した女性が30代で母親になることはもはや驚くことではない。

(a)surprising (b)a mother (c)it is (d)in her thirties (e)a woman (f)in her
second marriage (g)for (h)to become (i)no longer).

(3) 当協会は糖尿病と心臓病の関係についての意識を高めることを目的にしている。

(a)at (b)awareness (c)our association (d)the link (e)increasing (f)is
(g)of (h)aimed (i)between diabetes and heart disease).

(4) 夢を実現するのに何が妨げになっているのかを考えてごらんください。

(a)in the way (b)your dream (c)about (d)coming (e)what (f>true
(g)stands (h)of (i)think).

(5) ジョンは背中の上のしこりが気がかりで、定期健康診断を早めに予定している。

(a)John (b)a lump (c)is concerned (d)his (e)scheduling (f)annual checkup
early (g)on his back (h)and (i)about).

(6) 医師が彼に下した診断結果は辛いものであった。

(a)him (b)gave (c)pill (d)a (e)the diagnosis (f)the doctor (g)bitter
(h)to swallow (i)was).

(7) 看護師は私に最後に肝炎ワクチンを接種したのはいつかと尋ねた。

((a)last (b)me (c)when (d)had (e)I'd (f)asked (g)my (h)hepatitis vaccination (i)the nurse).

(8) ガス欠になるのは時間の問題だ。

((a)a matter of (b)before (c)of (d)run (e)gas (f)out (g)time (h)it's (i)we).

(9) ほとんどの人は彼が有罪だと決めつけていたし、私もそうだった。

((a)did (b)most people (c)guilty (d)so (e)him (f)to be (g)I (h)and (i)assumed).

(10) アンジーのやせ薬の常用の仕方を見れば、あなたは彼女にいつ問題が起こっても不思議ではないと思うだろう。

((a)diet pills (b)an accident waiting (C)pops (d)she (e)the way (f)to happen (g)Angie is (h)if you see (i)you'll think).

(獨協医科大 2010)

(3) 思春期の息子をどう扱ったらよいか途方に暮れている。

(a, to, to, I, how, son, at, am, adolescent, my, handle, as).

(4) 私の妹はその可愛らしい声を最大限に生かした。

(most, her, sister, charming, the, my, of, voice).

(5) それはとてもいい映画なので、見逃すわけにはいかない。

(so, it's, it, good, miss, that, shouldn't, movie, we).

(昭和大・医・2期 2012)

3 次の各文の()の中に入れるのに適切なものを1つ選びなさい。

(1) The number of the students who came to class on time () small.

A. was

B. have been

C. are to be

D. were

E. be

(2) There was a dramatic drop () temperature on the top of the mountain.

A. to

B. with

C. in

D. for

E. below

(3) I'd better not eat fried oysters. Oily food does not () with me.

A. taste

B. feed

C. digest

D. satisfy

E. agree

(4) I will not accept your essay until it () retyped.

A. will be neatly

B. had been neatly

C. were neatly

D. is neatly

E. must be neatly

(5) We were surprised to hear that () 200 people attended the lecture.

A. so many

B. as much

C. so much as

D. as many as

E. as more

(6) You don't have to () the blame for other people's blunder.

A. receive

B. bear

C. hold

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. want to | 2. talk | 3. have to |
| 4. do not | 5. anything | 6. about |

e. The doctor wanted the patient to understand that, even though she felt weak and sick, the medications would soon () (9) (), and that, (), she could still () (10).

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|----------------|
| 1. with the right treatment | 2. make | 3. a long life |
| 4. live | 5. her | 6. feel better |

(東京医科大 2015)

5 次の英文を読み、(1) ~ (10)の空欄に文脈に合う最適な語を(a) ~ (d)の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

The English (1) rightly known as a nation of gardeners. They are so fond (2) flowers. Signs of this fondness are to be seen everywhere. One might naturally expect it of the countryside; but it is even more impressive in the cities. It is precisely because cities are artificial that they (3) something natural in them to keep the citizens human. But in cities, the flowers (4) often arranged in artificial ways, especially in public gardens. Thus, one summer I was visiting (5) public gardens in the city of Bath. There I came (6) such an extraordinary floral display. There were many figures in the display that reminded me (7) something I had seen (8) TV. Then one of my students reminded me: they were figures from "Sesame Street." How skillful, I thought, were the English gardeners who (9) devised such a display! And how appropriate was this display to the taste of my Japanese students, as a demonstration of something akin (10) *bonsai* in England!

(Adapted from Milward, P., Kusayama, T. and Uetake, D. (1989). *Scenes of England — Men and Animals*. Yumi Press.)

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|--------|----------|----------|------------|---------------|
| (1) | (a) was | (b) were | (c) is | (d) are |
| (2) | (a) to | (b) by | (c) of | (d) on |
| (3) | (a) are | (b) let | (c) allow | (d) need |
| (4) | (a) are | (b) were | (c) have | (d) have been |
| (5) | (a) some | (b) few | (c) plenty | (d) scarce |
| (6) | (a) up | (b) to | (c) beside | (d) upon |
| (7) | (a) at | (b) by | (c) of | (d) on |
| (8) | (a) at | (b) on | (c) in | (d) of |
| (9) | (a) were | (b) are | (c) had | (d) have been |
| (10) | (a) with | (b) to | (c) at | (d) by |

(上智大 2015年2月4日実施分)