

- | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|
| 1. as | 2. give | 3. it |
| 4. might | 5. a try | 6. well |

c. He was too old to work any longer, but his children ()(5)() that he ()
(6)() of anything he wanted.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|
| 1. it | 2. never | 3. saw |
| 4. short | 5. to | 6. went |

d. Margaret thought it ()(7)()()(8)() than her age.

- | | | |
|-----------|--------|------------|
| 1. look | 2. no | 3. to |
| 4. trying | 5. use | 6. younger |

e. He was just like a slave. He only had to ()(9)()()(10)()
do.

- | | | |
|---------|--------|-------|
| 1. what | 2. was | 3. to |
| 4. made | 5. he | 6. do |

(東京医科大 2017)

3 次の a ~ e の各英文の空欄を、それぞれ下の 1 ~ 6 の語または語句で埋めて最適な英文にするとき、(1) ~ (10)に入る語または語句を示しなさい。

(1) The Prime Minister told the press that the government would ()(1) for ()
()(2)().

- | | | |
|--------------|---------|----------|
| 1. find jobs | 2. help | 3. those |
| 4. want to | 5. who | 6. work |

(2) The old man was (3)() () (4)() when it came ().

- | | | |
|---------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. able | 2. the better | 3. his wife |
| 4. of | 5. to arguments | 6. to get |

(3) Some people can make () (5)() () (6)() can in a lifetime.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| 1. in three years | 2. money | 3. more |
| 4. most | 5. people | 6. than |

(4) In this city, buildings that () (7)() () (8)() the earthquake.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. constructed | 2. materials | 3. more substantial |
| 4. of | 5. survived | 6. were |

(5) Some universities have their students () (9)() () (10)() and talk with current students.

- | | | |
|---------|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. from | 2. graduated | 3. the high schools |
| 4. they | 5. to meet | 6. visit |

(東京医科大 2016)

4 下線部(ア)～(コ)に入るように各語群にある語句を最も適当な順に並べかえて、意味の通る英文を完成させなさい。

Spend some time reading medical case studies—a great way to ruin a pleasant morning, by the way—and you'll be shocked at the unlikely (ア)() () () () () themselves. Focus on sneeze-related accidents, and you'll notice a trend: Bad things happen when people hold in their sneezes. A fractured larynx, acute cervical pain and facial nerve injuries (イ)() () () () () the documented mishaps caused by a stifled *achoo*.

"I've seen patients with a ruptured eardrum or pulled back muscles, and you hear about cracked ribs," says Dr. Michael Benninger, an otolaryngologist—that's an ear, nose and throat doctor—and chairman of the Head and Neck Institute at Cleveland Clinic.

(イ)語群: a / are / few / just / of

(ウ)語群: at / nose / of / out / your

(エ)語群: an adverse / lead / reaction / to / to

(オ)語群: is / research / suggest / there / to

(カ)語群: a role / can / how / in / play

(キ)語群: coming / feel / on / one / you

(ク)語群: feel / may / pain / when / who

(ケ)語群: cover / important / mouth / to / your

(コ)語群: be / contagious / going / is / to

(兵庫医科大 2019)

② 次の日本文(1～5)に相当する意味になるように、それぞれ下記(a～h)の語句を並べかえて正しい英文を完成させたとき、並べかえた語句の最初から2番目と6番目に来るものの記号を記しなさい。

1. 私は、あなたが免許証を持たずに運転してしまうほどばかな真似はしないと思っていた。

I thought () a license.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------|---------|
| a. better | b. drive | c. know | d. than |
| e. to | f. without | g. would | h. you |

2. 今週末までに報告書を提出していただけますか。

Would () of this week?

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------|---------|-----------|
| a. by | b. end | c. mind | d. report |
| e. submitting | f. the | g. you | h. your |

3. ヘッドホンを持っていないなら、他の人に迷惑をかけないように音を小さくして下さい。

If you don't have any headphones with you, please ().

- | | | | |
|-------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| a. as | b. avoid | c. disturbing | d. others |
| e. so | f. the volume | g. to | h. turn down |

4. 私が駅に着くとすぐに列車が発車してしまった。

No () the train left.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|---------|--------|
| a. arrived | b. at | c. had | d. I |
| e. sooner | f. station | g. than | h. the |

5. どうぞ遠慮なく新しいパソコン用の割引優待券を利用してください。

Please do not () for new computers.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| a. advantage | b. coupons | c. discount | d. hesitate |
| e. of | f. our | g. take | h. to |

(関西学院大 2018年2月1日実施分)

▽文法問題演習 2 3

1 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当なものを(a) ~ (d)から一つ選びなさい。

1. When we reached the classroom, the teacher () already arrived.
(a) had (b) has
(c) is (d) was
2. I don't know if it () much tomorrow.
(a) is raining (b) rains
(c) will be rain (d) will rain
3. Apparently, Satoshi is unsure () he wants to do.
(a) that (b) what
(c) when (d) whether
4. They never fail () us when we are in trouble.
(a) help (b) helpful for
(c) helping (d) to help
5. The company succeeded due to () technology.
(a) advance (b) advance its
(c) advanced (d) advances
6. () of people love chocolate.
(a) All (b) Many
(c) Plenty (d) Some
7. I ate twice as () ice cream as Liz did.
(a) many (b) much
(c) often (d) some
8. (), she is the perfect candidate .
(a) Because strong and honest (b) For strong and honest
(c) Strong and honest (d) Strong and honest person

(立命館大 2018年2月2日実施分)

③ 次の1～6のカッコ内の語句を並べかえて、最も意味の通る文を作り、並べかえた部分の中で2番目と6番目に来る語句を書きなさい。ただしカッコ内の語句は、文頭に来るものも含め、全て小文字にしてある。

1. (acting / contrary / expect / of / people / to / us / what) may seem to show that we are free.
2. Cultural relativists claim that (is / is / morally / relative / to / what / wrong) society.
3. Respect for tradition ought not (all / be / imply / taken / that / to / to / traditions) should be respected.
4. Popular American history is most commonly (existence / much / of / reference / the / to / told / without) social classes.
5. It is better that some (be / none / should / than / that / unhappy) should be happy, which would be the same in a general state of equality.
6. (about / bats / behavior / however / humans / learn / much / of / the) , there is something we miss — namely, how bats experience the world.

(一橋大 2018)

4 和文の内容とほぼ同じ意味になるように、指定された文字から始まる適切な 1 語を空所に入れて、英文を完成させなさい。

The Internet of Things (IoT) is the idea that it is not just computers that can be (h) up to the Internet, but everyday objects as well. In so doing, they (a) new functionality. Add Wi-Fi and a motion sensor to a light bulb and you have a remote (a) system; add Wi-Fi to a stereo system, and you can control your music from your phone. In the (c) marketplace, the concept applies to web-connected devices such as thermostats, televisions and cars. But until a few years ago, laboratory equipment could not be (l) in the same way. The emergence of connected instruments and equipment promises to untether researchers from the laboratory — letting them fine-tune experiments and analyse data remotely. It allows lab managers to monitor instrument use and catch potential equipment (f) before they happen. But (s) and economic concerns, and the (in) teething pains that are inherent in any evolving technology, are moderating enthusiasm.

(Adapted from Jeffrey M. Perkel, "The Internet of Things Comes to the Lab," *Nature*, Vol. 542, 2017)

インターネットオブシングス (IoT) というのは、コンピュータだけでなく、日用品もインターネットにつながることができるという考えである。そうすることで、それらのものは新しい機能性を獲得する。電球に Wi-Fi とモーションセンサーをつけると、遠隔警報装置になる。Wi-Fi をステレオシステムにつけると、自分の電話から音楽を操作できるようになる。消費者市場においては、IoT の概念は冷暖房器具、テレビ、車といった、ウェブに接続された装置について当てはまる。しかし、つい数年前までは、実験設備は同じようなやり方でつなげることはできなかった。ネットにつながった器具や設備の出現により、研究者は実験室から自由に動けるようになり、研究者は遠方から実験を微調整したり、データを分析したりできるようになる。実験の管理者は器具の使用を監視することや、ありそうな設備の不具合を事前に見つけることができるようになる。しかし安全性や経済性に関する懸念や、どのような発展途上の技術にも内在する、避けられない初期の困難は、IoT への熱意を減速させている。

(慶應大・理工 2018)

▽文法問題演習 2 4

1 次の英文(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(a) ~ (d)から一つ選びなさい。

(A) He rarely practices the piano.

- (a) carefully (b) happily
(c) often (d) seldom

(B) The new technology will make the company more productive than others.

- (a) attractive (b) efficient
(c) imaginative (d) progressive

(C) The reporter exposed some key information about the issue.

- (a) denied (b) discovered
(c) retold (d) revealed

(D) The government is seeking to exploit a valuable resource.

- (a) devastate (b) protect
(c) uncover (d) utilize

(E) Our grandfather is careful about his personal hygiene.

- (a) behavior (b) cleanliness
(c) responsibility (d) spending

(立命館大 2018年2月2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(a) ~ (d)から一つ選びなさい。

- (A) If I () rich, I would buy a big house.
(a) am (b) were
(c) will be (d) would be
- (B) () student must buy a textbook.
(a) All (b) Every
(c) Most (d) Some
- (C) The girl had the same jewelry () her mother had.
(a) of (b) so
(c) that (d) with
- (D) () the fact that I got up early, I still missed the bus.
(a) Despite (b) Even though
(c) In spite (d) While
- (E) It's best if the food () before the end of the week.
(a) can eat (b) has eaten
(c) is eaten (d) will have eaten
- (F) Before (), she checked the time.
(a) going out (b) gone out
(c) to go out (d) went out
- (G) She warned him () it.
(a) no touch (b) no touching
(c) not to touch (d) not touch
- (H) After searching for the purse, she realized it ().
(a) had been stolen (b) has stolen
(c) stealing (d) was stole

(立命館大 2018年2月3日実施分)

3 Choose the ONE word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. _____ other reptiles, such as lizards and turtles, snakes do not have legs, so they move by undulating their body.
 - A. Alike
 - B. Dislike
 - C. Like
 - D. Unlike

2. With the publication of *The Old Man and the Sea* _____ of Hemingway's simplistic style of prose.
 - A. came a new appreciation
 - B. did readers appreciate
 - C. was a new appreciation
 - D. readers newly appreciated

3. Today, "carpet" refers to floor coverings that reach from wall to wall, _____ "rug" refers to a piece of material that covers only one part of the floor, especially as a decoration.
 - A. because
 - B. in as much as
 - C. therefore
 - D. whereas

4. Not until Edward Jenner developed the first anti-smallpox serum in 1796 _____ against the terrible disease.
 - A. it was protected
 - B. only protection was given
 - C. protection was given
 - D. was there protection

5. _____ living in Goodnestone Park in Kent, England, that the English writer Jane Austen wrote *Pride and Prejudice*, originally titled *First Impressions*.
 - A. It was
 - B. It was while
 - C. There she was
 - D. While she was

(早稲田大・スポーツ科学 2019)

4 In the dialogue that follows, phrases have been removed and replaced by spaces numbered (17) — (31). From the boxed lists [A] and [B] below, choose the most appropriate phrases to fill in the spaces. In both lists, **all choices must be used**; and the choices should be made to produce **the most natural conversation overall**.

Jo: Long time no see! How are things with you these days?

Kate: Oh, fine. I'm in the same job, and I'm still really enjoying it. How about you?

Jo: Not so good, but things are looking up. I've finally made the decision, after (17) for some time now, to move companies.

Kate: I had heard something to that effect. Why? What's the matter?

Jo: Well, I don't think I'd be (18) if I told you I have been unhappy at my current work for quite a while now. I mean, I have tried to (19) a brave face, but I suppose some people must have guessed, right?

Kate: Sure, and actually I even heard a rumor that you had had a quarrel with your boss. Sorry to press you on it, but what exactly happened?

Jo: Oh, you know, I just couldn't (20) her criticizing me in front of the other guys in the office.

Kate: That does sound bad! I couldn't bear it if my boss were to (21) in front of my colleagues. What was it over?

Jo: Well, one of the photocopiers was (22) a strange, burning smell, so I called in the engineers.

Kate: Sounds sensible to me.

Jo: I thought so too. But my boss said that I should have checked with her first, which I would have done, but she was in an important meeting at the time.

Kate: Well, that seems reasonable.

Jo: Right? That's what I told her, but she wouldn't have it! I always knew she was stubborn, but I thought, "No way! I'm not (23) on this one. I didn't do anything wrong!"

Kate: I don't blame you!

Jo: I hear your boss, Sarah, is the complete opposite.

Kate: Yes, she's great. She knows exactly how to (24) the best in her employees.

Jo: I don't suppose you have a position open at your company at the moment, do you?

Kate: Funny you should mention it, but we are looking for a new head of marketing. We want someone who will (25) a fundamental change in the way we promote our products.

Jo: That's interesting to know.

Kate: To be honest, it's a dream job. It pays well and it's staffed by a young team,

(26).

Jo: Sounds good. Do you think I would stand a chance if I were to apply?

Kate: I don't see why not, (27).

Jo: OK, I'll make sure I won't get my hopes up too high then, but it's good to hear that at least I'd be in with a chance.

Kate: Yes, (28). After all, you've got quite a lot of experience in that field, haven't you?

Jo: Yes, quite a bit. Is there anything in particular that I should mention in my application?

Kate: Not really, except to say that we tend to favor candidates like yourself who have worked abroad, (29).

Jo: That's very useful, thanks! Is there anything else I should know?

Kate: Not that I can think of, (30).

Jo: Much appreciated!

Kate: Don't mention it. Good luck with the application, (31).

Jo: I won't. Anyway, it's great to see you! I'll be in touch again soon.

[A] *To fill in blank spaces (17) — (25), choose from the list below:*

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. bring out | 2. giving off | 3. bring about |
| 4. putting it off | 5. put on | 6. giving in |
| 7. put me down | 8. giving anything away | 9. put up with |

[B] *To fill in blank spaces (26) — (31), choose from the list below:*

1. so don't forget to mention that in your application
2. and don't forget the deadline is February 16
3. but if anything comes to mind I'll let you know
4. so it's a dynamic and fun department to work in
5. and perhaps even a good one
6. but competition for the post will probably be quite fierce

(慶應大・法 2018)

▽文法問題演習 2 5

1 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当なものを(a) ~ (d)から一つ選びなさい。

(A) I'm afraid I have to leave early today because I have () at the hair salon.

- (a) a habit (b) a joke
(c) an appointment (d) an economy

(B) The president is waiting for you in her office, so please () me.

- (a) accompany (b) acquire
(c) analyze (d) arrange

(C) When I was young, I always trusted my mother's ().

- (a) diameter (b) judgment
(c) molecule (d) tragedy

(D) My new internet plan is better because it allows me () access for such a low price.

- (a) unbearable (b) unforeseen
(c) unlimited (d) unsure

(E) My friend is always () lines of poetry.

- (a) arousing (b) gulping
(c) quoting (d) taunting

(立命館大 2018年2月3日実施分)

2 次の英文(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(a) ~ (d)から一つ選びなさい。

(A) This museum has a marvelous collection of Dutch art.

- (a) an impressive (b) a rare
(c) a tiny (d) a well-known

(B) They appear to have no sense of justice.

- (a) achievement (b) fairness
(c) gratitude (d) humor

(C) My grandmother used to mend my shirts.

- (a) appreciate (b) fold
(c) iron (d) repair

(D) The applicants will all be contacted on Saturday.

- (a) assistants (b) candidates
(c) specialists (d) trainers

(E) She acts as a mentor to new students.

- (a) an acquaintance (b) a guide
(c) a nurse (d) a secretary

(立命館大 2018年2月3日実施分)

3 次の英文(1)～(6)の下線部(a)～(d)の中で、英語の表現として最も不適切なものをそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

(1) (a)Giving the unstable (b)market conditions, managers (c)found themselves in an acute (d)dilemma.

(2) Don't (a)let early (b)failure (c)discourage you from (d)stick to your purpose.

(3) Five months (a)are too short (b)a (c)time (d)to carry out the plan.

(4) A (a)mere (b)condemn of the (c)aggression will not lend to any solution (d)of the dispute.

(5) He (a)lay on the sofa (b)with his arms (c)folded and soon (d)fallen asleep.

(6) In the (a)late half of the 1990's, Internet (b)use in the world (c)doubled every 100 (d)days.

(久留米大・医 2016)

4 次の英文の空所 (21-22), (23-24), (25-26), (27-28)それぞれについて、最も自然な英語となるように与えられた語を並べかえて、その 3 番目と 6 番目に来る単語の記号を書け。ただし、それぞれ不要な語が一つずつ入っている。

The roots of the detective story go as far back as Shakespeare. But Edgar Allan Poe's tales of rational crime-solving created an important genre. His stories revolve around solving the puzzle of who committed the crime, (21-22) too.

The key figure in such a story is the detective. Poe's detective, Auguste Dupin, is a gentleman of leisure. He has no need to work. Instead, he keeps himself occupied by using "analysis" to help the real police solve crimes.

Even Arthur Conan Doyle, creator of Sherlock Holmes, had to acknowledge Poe's influence. Dupin, like Sherlock, smokes a pipe. He's also unnaturally smart and rational, a kind of superhero (23-24) great feats of crime-solving. And in both cases, the story's narrator, who is literally following the detective around, is his roommate.

Poe's formula appealed to the scientific spirit of the 19th century. That's because detective stories promised that (25-26) question. The detective story caught on because it promised that intelligence will triumph. The crime will be solved by the rational detective. Science will track down the (27-28) at night.

(21-22)

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|
| a) inviting | b) puzzle | c) readers |
| d) solve | e) the | f) them |
| g) to | | |

(23-24)

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------|
| a) accomplish | b) is | c) of |
| d) powers | e) thinking | f) to |
| g) uses | h) who | |

(25-26)

- | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------------|
| a) answer | b) any | c) could |
| d) hold | e) in | f) reasoning |
| g) the | h) to | |

(27-28)

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------|----------|
| a) and | b) honest | c) let |
| d) nor | e) sleep | f) souls |
| g) troublemakers | | |

(東京大 2018)

5 Choose the ONE underlined word or phrase in each sentence below that is grammatically INCORRECT.

1. Floppy disks (A)came into widespread use during the 1970s (B)as a form of data storage and (C)it remained popular (D)for nearly 40 years.
2. (A)After one and (B)a half month of investigation, (C)police found the (D)missing boys alive in caves on an island.
3. Scurvy, (A)caused by (B)the lack of vitamin C, could kill (C)the most of a ship's crew on a long (D)voyage.
4. Natural predators, (A)disturbing from tourists, and pollution (B)have all contributed to (C)the decline of the California (D)condor.
5. (A)Included in this series (B)are "The Enchanted Horse," (C)among other famous (D)children's stories.

(早稲田大・スポーツ科学 2019)

② 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)の語句を並べかえて正しい英文を完成させたとき、並べかえた語句の最初から3番目と6番目に来るものの記号を記しなさい。

1. 彼女の家は職場からそれほど離れていません。

Her house ().

- | | | | |
|--------|----------|----------|---------|
| a. far | b. is | c. where | d. very |
| e. not | f. works | g. she | h. from |

2. 父はとても健康なので子供の頃から一度も入院したことがないのです。

My father is () he was a child.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------------|---------|------------|
| a. been | b. since | c. so | d. he has |
| e. never | f. hospitalized | g. that | h. healthy |

3. いくつになっても本はいくら読んでも読み過ぎることはない。

You () at.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|------------|----------|
| a. whatever | b. read | c. you are | d. age |
| e. cannot | f. too | g. many | h. books |

4. もし君のお父さんの励ましがなかったら、僕はあの試合に勝てなかったでしょう。

If (), I would not have won the game.

- | | | | |
|----------|------------------|--------|---------|
| a. any | b. encouragement | c. had | d. your |
| e. given | f. father | g. not | h. me |

5. 成功の秘訣は、大きな困難に直面しても望みを失わない勇気にあるのです。

The key to success lies in the courage () of great difficulty.

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| a. not | b. up | c. hope | d. in |
| e. to | f. the | g. give | h. face |

(関西学院大 2018年2月2日実施分)

3 次の英文(1)～(5)の下線部(a)～(d)の中で、英語の表現として最も不適切なものをそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) Every one of us (a)sometimes (b) feels (c)confusing by the (d)different demands of family, friends, and our workplaces.
- (2) Not (a)known I had (b)the wrong number, I (c)left a personal message (d)on a stranger's answering machine.
- (3) It is (a)easy of us (b)to overlook the fact that (c)gestures are an important (d)means of communication.
- (4) (a)One of my colleagues (b)likes computers a lot and he spends (c)a vast amount of money on (d)the latest equipments.
- (5) (a)My mother had her favorite bag (b)steal (c)while walking (d)along this street last year.

(久留米大・医 2015)

4 Fill each of the numbered gaps in the following dialogues with phrases from the corresponding list below. Select the one that DOES NOT fit in each case.

Dialogue (1) : At the airport

- A: Good morning! Where are you flying to today?
B: Seattle.
A: [1] your passport, please?
B: Here you go.
A: Are you checking any bags?
B: Just this one.
A: [2], please place it on the scale.
B: I have a stopover in Chicago — do I need to pick up my luggage there?
A: No, it'll go straight through to Seattle. Here are your boarding passes — your flight leaves from gate 12 and it'll begin boarding at 11:20. Your seat number is 32C.
B: Thank you very much.
A: [3].

- [1] A Can I check B Could I have C Do you hold
 D May I see E Would you show me
- [2] A Fine B Good C Really
 D Right E OK
- [3] A Best wishes B Have a good flight C Have a nice day
 D Not at all E You're welcome

Dialogue (2) : Two students

- A: Hey! How did your math exam go?
B: [1], in fact. But I'm just glad it's over! [2]? How was your presentation?
A: Oh, it went really well. Thanks for helping me with it.
B: [3]. So ... do you feel like studying together tomorrow for the geography exam?
A: Yeah, sure! Come over around nine and we can have breakfast first.
B: All right. I'll bring my textbook and notes.

- [1] A Better than I thought B Better than nothing C Not bad
D Not too bad E Pretty good
[2] A And you B And yourself C For yourself
D How about you E What about you
[3] A Don't mention it B Glad to help C My pleasure
D Never mind E No problem

Dialogue (3) : Making an appointment

- A: Could we meet sometime next week?
B: Are you free on the seventh in the morning?
A: No, I'm afraid not. I have an exam then. How about the afternoon of [1]?
B: The eighth? No, [2], I'm out of town all day.
A: Can you make Wednesday?
B: No. I'm busy then too. I'm meeting my father. Are you free on Thursday afternoon?
A: Yes, I think I am. [3] meet for a late lunch at the restaurant on Station Road?
B: Great idea! Is two o'clock OK?
A: That's perfect. See you there!

- [1] A the day after B the eighth C the following day
D the next day E tomorrow
[2] A I can't B I'm not C I'm sorry
D that's no good E unfortunately
[3] A How about B Shall we C Why don't we
D Why not E Would you like to

(早稲田大・国際教養 2018)

▽文法問題演習 27

1 つぎの 1～15 の各文の空欄に入るのに最も適切なものを、a～d の中から一つ選びなさい。

- The chairperson named the charity in honor () her youngest son.
a after b of c over d for
- Employees must () their supervisors in writing at least two weeks before using vacation time.
a arrange b forward c notify d announce
- It was with great () that my father abandoned our plans to visit Hawaii.
a disappointment b disappoint c disappointing d disappointed
- The owner of the restaurant requires that all kitchen workers wash their hands before () to their food-preparation stations.
a returned b return c to return d returning
- The train station is located only three kilometers () from our university.
a aside b remote c far d away
- The committee awards grants to non-profit organizations () programs benefit the residents.
a what b whatever c whose d which
- After many weeks of printing delays, the new pamphlet was () distributed to customers.
a yet b already c once d finally
- There is an old proverb that says, “Prevention is better than ().”
a mind b lying c preparation d cure
- He needs to remind his staff that it is essential for fragile items to be () wrapped to avoid damage.
a adequately b admittedly c admiringly d adversely

10. When I have finished my degree, I would like to go () advertising.
 a to b into c by d through
11.
 A: I've heard there's a great new restaurant just up the street from here.
 B: Really? Let's go there and () it out together tomorrow for dinner!
 a take b check c find d see
12.
 A: I just don't understand what my professor wants me to do for my project.
 B: If you ask her for (), she should be able to explain it to you.
 a clarification b projection c graduation d satisfaction
13.
 A: Is the flight fully booked?
 B: I'm pretty sure there are a few () left.
 a books b spaces c people d airplanes
14.
 A: How long is the coffee break?
 B: About fifteen minutes, as () as I know.
 a little b close c last d far
15.
 A: What did you think of the camera work?
 B: It didn't () up to my expectation.
 a live b go c move d reach

(法政大 2014年2月12日実施分)

② 次の日本文(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) 彼女はそのような心地よい環境で働くことにきっと満足しているだろう。

She must () environment.

- a. pleasant b. such c. a d. in
 e. to f. satisfied g. work h. be

(2) もし同じ仕事をしているのであれば、トムの給料がジョンより低くてよいはずがない。

There is no good () they do the same job.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| a. John | b. if | c. paying | d. less |
| e. reason | f. than | g. Tom | h. for |

(関西学院大 2016年2月4日実施)

3 (1) ~ (10)の各文に含まれる誤りの箇所を(a) ~ (d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

When the Customer Is Wrong: Airlines

- (1) It's one of the oldest adages of the retail world: "The customer is always right? Of course, very often the customer is wrong. Every day customers behave in (a)ways that make (b)the lives of waiters, cashiers, customer service reps and other (c)retail workers to be miserable. And in many cases, these customers don't even realize how annoying (d)they're being.
- (2) To rectify this, we've decided to talk to the people (a)on the other side of the desk, (b)to the hope of educating consumers (c)on what sort of behavior makes life difficult for the (d)people serving them.
- (3) When flights are (a)delaying or overbooking, the customer service representative manning the gate (b)can quickly become (c)the most put-upon person in the terminal. And that's especially true if there aren't enough passengers willing to be voluntarily bumped from the flight, (d)which means that someone with a ticket isn't getting on.
- (4) "Some people come up and bang on the counter and scream and yell," (a)recounting Goddard, who, says she always had (b)a lot of sympathy in these situations.
"If I thought (c)I was going on vacation and I got bumped, I (d)would be disappointed, too."
- (5) Still, she (a)urges travelers understand that (b)shouting your way onto the plane means someone else gets bumped instead — someone who (c)could have an (d)even greater need for getting to their destination on time.
- (6) "Everyone (a)has to be somewhere, (b)but some people really need to be somewhere, like if they're (c)visiting sick family member or (d)going to a funeral," she says.

- (7) Situations like these (a)aren't fun (b)for anyone, and passengers have (c)a right to feel aggrieved. But screaming will only make someone else's day worse, and if you have a pressing need to (d)departure on time, your best bet is to politely state your case.
- (8) (a)Not all seats are created equal, and if you're on a flight that isn't sold out you might (b)be inclined to stake out better real estate — (c)say, a seat that's further from the lavatory or that has (d)more leg rooms.
- (9) But (a)wait until (b)the plane in the air and the seatbelt light is off (c)to go searching for greener pastures, because the plane can't take off (d)until you're seated.
- (10) "(a)There is tremendous pressure on gate agents and flight attendants (b)to get flights out on time," (c)says Erik, a flight attendant for a major airline who asked that we didn't use his full name. "We have to answer for it later if the flight is late, so someone wandering around the plane looking for that first-class experience that (d)they didn't pay when everyone else is ready to go ... is obnoxious."

(上智大・経済 2012)

4 次の英文 1 ～ 4 には下線部(1) ～ (4)のいずれか一つに誤りがある。その誤りを含む部分の番号を記しなさい。

1. Taiwan has (1)some of the toughest gun-control laws in the world. Private ownership of guns (2)is largely illegal; people (3)convicted of illegally making or selling guns can (4)face with the death penalty.
2. Basketball (1)was invented in 1891 by Canadians (2)as the sports which could (3)be played indoors during bitterly cold (4)winter months.
3. Growing up in a factory town, where he saw (1)how workers were subjected to the hardships of life as the working poor, (2)left him with a real sense that some things (3)were lacked to be (4)set right.
4. We are not going to make (1)any statements about (2)what we talked. The only thing we can say (3)for now is that the discussion really (4)covered a lot of ground.

(慶應大・商 2008)

▽文法問題演習 28

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) He spent a lot of time completing the project and () the trouble to communicate with all the staff.
a. went b. came c. took d. shut
- (2) If (), the government's decision to donate to several countries shows that it wants to be popular.
a. anything b. everything c. nothing d. something
- (3) For () people who wish to study abroad or work in foreign countries in the future, mastering foreign languages is essential.
a. most of b. most c. the most d. almost
- (4) All things (), there is no doubt about it.
a. considering b. considered c. consideration d. consider
- (5) It's quite hard for new companies to () to customers' expectations.
a. make with b. look after c. get away d. live up
- (6) I like your shirt. It really () you.
a. places b. goes c. suits d. owns
- (7) To improve business performance, the company decided to () to drastic measures.
a. handle b. imply c. estimate d. resort
- (8) The mayor announced that he would support the new architect at the () of the other famous designer.
a. expense b. voice c. edge d. amount
- (9) Recently, global warming caused by greenhouse gases has () a reaction from people who tackle environmental problems.
a. succeeded b. tolerated c. provoked d. observed

(10) The teacher asked us to submit a report by the end of the week and, () is more, read three books.

- a. which b. what c. that d. how

(関西学院大 2016年2月1日実施)

2 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) I can see that you are about halfway through that novel. Could I borrow your book (1 as soon 2 since 3 when 4 while) you are finished with it ?

(2) The teacher asked us when (1 a telephone 2 telephone 3 telephones 4 the telephone) was invented, and I knew that the answer was 1876.

(3) It will be great to see you later this month when you get a little (1 least busy 2 least busyness 3 less busily 4 less busy). We will be in touch and check on this in a week or two.

(4) I'm worried about Nana; it sounded (1 as 2 if 3 like 4 though) she had a cold.

(5) Studying until late at night only seems to (1 become 2 cause 3 have 4 make) my test scores worse!

(6) I know the meeting yesterday was important and I (1 can 2 may 3 should 4 will) have gone to it, but I had too much homework to do.

(7) My parents have been going to the same soba shop for 20 years but they have never seen such (1 any prices 2 high price 3 high prices 4 some price).

(8) The book was not nearly as good as I had expected. In fact, it was quite (1 disappoint 2 disappointed 3 disappointing 4 disappointment).

(9) I mailed the letter on Monday, so you should receive it (1 at 2 by 3 for 4 until) Thursday at the latest.

(10) After my pet cat died, I (1 became 2 coming 3 caused 4 started) to think more seriously about the meaning of life.

(11) When I was (1 asked 2 said 3 spoke 4 told) that I had passed the class, I was overjoyed.

- (12) I met my friends last night. First we had Chinese food for dinner and then we sang (1 any song 2 any songs 3 some song 4 some songs). It was great fun.
- (13) The bus was late and since there was no announcement, no one knew the reason (1 by 2 for 3 in 4 of) the delay.
- (14) I don't want people to (1 consider on 2 reflect on 3 think of 4 understand by) me as being too serious, so I sometimes wear comic T-shirts.
- (15) If I (1 could know 2 knew 3 had known 4 would have known) Jun was in the hospital, I most certainly would have gone to visit him and brought him some flowers or fruit.
- (16) The interview was very difficult. They asked me a lot of questions, most of (1 that 2 them 3 which 4 whom) I couldn't answer.
- (17) There was a man at the bus stop that I thought was Jiro, but when he (1 backed up 2 came back 3 got over 4 turned around) I saw that I was mistaken.
- (18) Sometimes the man (1 what 2 which 3 who 4 whom) lives in the next-door apartment helps me with my homework.
- (19) Oh dear. It's already five o'clock and I'm late. I (1 could 2 had better 3 ought 4 should to) leave now.
- (20) My sister told me about a class at her university, (1 she's enjoying that 2 she's to enjoy it 3 that she's to enjoy 4 which she's enjoying) very much.

(慶應大・看護 2009)

3 次の1から3には、各々、共通の一語を欠いた三つの文が含まれている。それぞれについて、その三つの文の記号を記し、その欠けている英語一語を書け。

- 1 ア) Armies marched and fro across the town in vain.
 イ) This situation very much resembles that of Japan in the 1980s.
 ウ) Most of the children danced the regular beat of the drums.
 エ) Nothing is more significant than this as far as your financial problem is concerned.
 オ) I asked her go and see how they were doing as soon as possible.

- 2 カ) Do you think of her as a possible candidate?
 キ) Compared with what is happening there, the trouble we have looks rather simple.
 ク) What I'm saying is this: I need is your help.
 ケ) Even if something goes wrong, relax, and above don't panic.
 コ) They are the kind of people who stay in one place their lives.

- 3 サ) They went on foot through the woods as not to be heard.
 シ) In case he is captured, you must insist that he say nothing.
 ス) He had to work some ten hours a day that he could save enough money.
 セ) Without your family, you would miss love, comfort, mental support and on.
 ソ) She said that she had nothing but the most friendly feelings towards him.

(一橋大 2003)

▽文法問題演習 29

1 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)のうち、7つの語句を使って空所を補い、英文を完成させなさい。

(1) 晴れた日に富士山頂で見る日の出ほど美しいものはない。

()()()()()()() from the top of Mt. Fuji on a fine day.
a. the sunrise b. is c. nothing d. the most
e. seen f. more g. beautiful h. than

(2) 明日の朝、暴風警報が出ていたら、午前中の授業は休講だ。

If a storm warning ()()(), ()()()().
a. be b. is c. cancelled d. posted
e. will f. morning classes g. are h. tomorrow morning

(3) 先月、会社側は新潟湾地域の汚染問題の責任をしぶしぶ認めました。

Last month ()()()()()()() of the Niigata Bay area.
a. the firm b. responsible c. admitted d. reluctantly
e. being f. to be g. for h. the pollution problem

(4) 身体の疲れを取るには十分な睡眠を取ることが一番良い。

The ()()()()()()() sleep.
a. it b. to relieve c. way d. is
e. to have f. best g. your fatigue h. sufficient

(5) 試験勉強をしていたら、電気をつけっぱなしのまま眠り込んでしまった。

Studying ()(), I ()()()()().
a. on b. with c. fell asleep d. in
e. the exam f. the light g. for h. turned

(関西学院大 2016年2月1日実施)

2 以下の各文(1) ~ (10)の空所に最適な語を(a) ~ (d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

(1) The University website, which has vital information for both teachers and students, is currently () from cell phones.
(a) access (b) accessible (c) accesses (d) accessing

- (2) Electric cars have no emissions and () do not contribute to global warming or air pollution.
(a) therefore (b) now (c) unless (d) however
- (3) Newspaper () show a wide variety of available housing.
(a) columns (b) headlines (c) editorials (d) advertisements
- (4) For faster relief from pain, () the tablet in water.
(a) dissolve (b) elevate (c) rotate (d) perpetuate
- (5) Does a shower always use () water than a bath?
(a) little (b) less (c) small (d) least
- (6) The U.S. is about twenty-five times () Japan in area.
(a) more big than (b) bigger as (c) bigger than (d) the biggest
- (7) Researchers recently described () the emission of carbon dioxide affects the environment.
(a) which (b) when (c) what (d) how
- (8) () his diligence and commitment to the project, he could not have improved his business performance.
(a) Because (b) Instead of (c) Without (d) However
- (9) Driving after drinking alcohol is () the question.
(a) whichever (b) out of (c) beyond (d) not
- (10) Over the next two decades, Japan will be experiencing a big () in the number of citizens over the age of 70.
(a) increasing (b) increasingly (c) increased (d) increase

(上智大 2012年2月9日実施分)

3 下記はある米国人の女優が 16 歳当時の自分に宛てて書いた手紙である。文中の空欄(1)～(20)に入れるのに最適な語または句を、選択肢の中からそれぞれ 1 つずつ選びなさい。

I know that no one has (1) you know that it's all right to say "no." I know that (2) your considerable attributes (you tell good stories; you are brave and fair; you do not lie; you are attractive—a bit awkward, but attractive) you think you have to do (3) others want you to do so they will (4) you. You don't know it, but I've been watching for (5) a while now and I don't like seeing you give yourself away.

You remind me (6) a colander. Do you know what a colander is? It's a bowl full of holes that people use to drain food. (7) holding yourself all together, as people who believe they have value do, you let yourself drain away.

The opposite of this (8) is what's called agency. Agency (9) you listen to your body and to your heart. If you (10) feel safe, your muscles get tight and your breathing becomes shallow. Then you should walk (11) instead of ignoring those signals and going along so people will like you and (12) know how scared you are.

I believe that one day in the future, if you (13) to value your intrinsic self, you will look back and remember the girl you are today and feel great compassion for her. You will feel angry (14) the people who only made you (15) loveable when you did as they wanted. Then you will forgive them (16) you will understand that they did the (17) they could. And once you have forgiven them, everything will (18) for you.

In the (19), practice standing on your two feet and saying "no" when you (20) like it.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. | A. been making | B. been realizing | C. demands | D. let |
| 2. | A. but for | B. despite | C. except | D. without |
| 3. | A. if | B. once | C. since | D. what |
| 4. | A. expect | B. like | C. predict | D. rely |
| 5. | A. even | B. long | C. quite | D. such |
| 6. | A. for | B. like | C. of | D. with |
| 7. | A. Instead of | B. Other than | C. Regardless | D. Tired of |
| 8. | A. believing | B. draining | C. holding | D. using |
| 9. | A. allows | B. anticipates | C. denies | D. means |
| 10. | A. don't | B. refuse | C. shouldn't | D. wouldn't |
| 11. | A. around | B. away | C. in | D. up |
| 12. | A. may | B. request to | C. want not to | D. won't |
| 13. | A. learn | B. require | C. understand | D. will fail |
| 14. | A. by | B. for | C. of | D. with |
| 15. | A. feel | B. look | C. pretend | D. really |
| 16. | A. account | B. because | C. because of | D. by account |
| 17. | A. all | B. best | C. better than | D. least |
| 18. | A. arrive | B. come together | C. fall apart | D. go away |
| 19. | A. meantime | B. period | C. situation | D. times |
| 20. | A. are to | B. feel | C. sound | D. want to |

(慶應大・看護 2013)

▽文法問題演習30

1 次の日本文(1)～(5)の意味を表すように、[]内の単語を並べかえて正しい英文にしなさい。

(1) 私はそのような素晴らしい知らせを聞いて有頂天になった。

I felt () news.

| | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|----|-------|
| wonderful | on | such | of | heard |
| top | have | the | to | world |

(2) 警察の徹底した調査が彼の事故原因を明らかにした。

The police's ().

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----|-------|---------------|
| accident | thorough | his | cause | investigation |
| light | shed | on | the | of |

(3) 田舎の人々はわざわざ旅行者に親切にしてくれることがよくある。

People in rural () to travelers.

| | | | | |
|-------|------|-----|-------|-------|
| often | kind | way | go | of |
| be | to | out | their | areas |

(4) 外国に行くために愛しい娘と別れなければならないと考えただけで彼はたまらない気持ちになる。

He cannot () abroad.

| | | | | |
|----|---------|---------|-----|----------|
| of | thought | leaving | go | beloved |
| to | the | bear | his | daughter |

(5) 彼女が私を勇気づけてくれたのは、私がまさに夢をあきらめようとしている時だった。

I was () encouraged me.

| | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|----|----|
| she | point | when | up | my |
| giving | the | dream | on | of |

(青山学院大・経済 2010)

2 以下の各文(1) ~ (10)の下線部の意味として最適な語を(a) ~ (d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

(1) The initial step is often the most difficult.

- (a) quickest (b) last (c) longest (d) first

(2) One symptom of the disease is a high fever.

- (a) pain (b) peak (c) sign (d) symbol

(3) Since you know the family well, it would be suitable for you to send a card.

- (a) prestigious (b) appropriate (c) careless (d) outrageous

(4) The exchange student was confused by the new customs when she first arrived.

- (a) confirmed (b) puzzled (c) excited (d) impressed

(5) According to the latest news, the political situation remains threatening.

- (a) vague (b) positive (c) stable (d) dangerous

(6) The couple had to postpone their wedding because the bride's mother was ill.

- (a) delay (b) simplify (c) cancel (d) plan

(7) It is inevitable that smoking will damage your health.

- (a) uncertain (b) unavoidable (c) unthinkable (d) unnecessary

(8) I cannot afford to spend time on club activities.

- (a) pay for time on (b) achieve time for (c) save time on (d) allow time for

(9) It is hard to conceive that such a tragedy could happen.

- (a) imagine (b) agree (c) care (d) suffer

(10) He devised a folding toothbrush for travelers which became a bestseller.

- (a) sold (b) bought (c) invented (d) described

(上智大 2012年2月9日実施分)

③ 設問に答えなさい。

(1) 日本語と同じ意味になるように、[]内の与えられた単語を正しい語順に並べ替えなさい。ただし、一つだけ使用しない単語が含まれている。

問1 彼はかつて家族と暮らした家の前に立った。

[stood, family, where, before, in, of, house, he, his, used, he, live, to, and, the, front] .

問2 この交響曲は何度も繰り返して聴く価値がある。

[and, again, is, listening, of, over, over, symphony, this, to, worth] .

問3 彼女はなぜあんなに落ち込んでいたんだろう。

[come, does, how, she, so, unhappy, was] ?

問4 私は家にいるより映画を見に行きたい。

[the, home, prefer, to, go, than, stay, rather, to, I, more, movies] .

(2) 日本語と同じ意味になるように、[]内に与えられた単語を正しい語順に並べ替えなさい。ただし、単語は全て用いること。

問1 すべての説明が事実に基づいているというわけではない。

[facts, every, on, based, not, is, explanation] .

問2 彼はそんなトリックに引っかかるほどうぶじゃない。

[as, fall, for, he, is, naive, not, so, that, to, trick] .

問3 居合わせた人々はみな王家に赤ちゃんが誕生したということを聞いて大変喜んだ。

[royal, present, all, glad, were, of, birth, to, a, hear, baby, very, the, those, of] .

問4 業績以上に会社の経営状況をよく説明するものは他になかろう。

[the, business, better, nothing, of, results, than, its, will, explain, conditions, financial, a, company] .

(高知大 2019)

4 下記の英文はリチャード・バック(Richard Bach)の『カモメのジョナサン』(*Jonathan Livingston Seagull*, 1970)の一節である。下記の欄から、適切な単語を選び、英文の空所(1)～(10)を埋めなさい。ただし、同じ語を繰り返し用いないこと。

Most gulls don't bother to learn more than the simplest facts of flight — how to get from shore to food and back again. For most gulls, it is not flying that (1), but eating. For this gull, though, it was not eating that (2), but flight. More than anything else, Jonathan Livingston Seagull loved to (3).

This kind of thinking, he found, is not the way to (4) one's self popular with other birds. Even his parents were dismayed as Jonathan (5) whole days alone, making hundreds of low-level glides, experimenting.

"Why, Jon, *why*?" his mother asked. "Why is it so hard to be (6) the rest of the flock, Jon? Why can't you (7) low flying to the pelicans, the albatross? Why don't you (8)? Jon, you're bone and feathers!"

"I don't (9) being bone and feathers, Mum. I just want to know what I can do in the air and what I can't, that's all. I just want to know."

"See here, Jonathan," said his father, not unkindly. "Winter isn't far away. Boats will be few, and the surface fish will be swimming deep. If you must study, then study food, and how to get it. This flying business is all very well, but you can't eat a glide, you know. Don't you (10) that the reason you fly is to eat."

Jonathan nodded obediently. For the next few days he tried to behave like the other gulls. But he couldn't make it work.

[mind, like, fly, forget, eat, leave, matters, mattered, make, spent]

(高知大 2019)