

◇文法問題演習 31

1 次の英文(A)～(E)の空所に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の(1)～(4)のうちから選べ。

(A) Contrary () many Japanese people believe, there is little evidence that blood types determine people's character.

- (1) at it (2) at which (3) on that (4) to what

(B) The train was () packed that I couldn't move or get off.

- (1) much (2) so (3) such (4) very

(C) We don't want to give it up, () do they.

- (1) as (2) either (3) nor (4) so

(D) The comedian had () throughout the show.

- (1) laughing the audience (2) the audience laughing
(3) the audience to laugh (4) the laughed audience

(E) () in the 18th century, this hotel was originally used as a school for the local residents.

- (1) Build (2) Building (3) Built (4) Having built
(武庫川女子大 2019)

2 次の問いの 1 ～ 10 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。ただし 8 ～ 10 については、(A)と(B)に入れるのに最も適当な組み合わせを選べ。

問1 Due to the rain, our performance in the game was 1 from perfect.

- ① apart ② different ③ far ④ free

問2 Emergency doors can be found at 2 ends of this hallway.

- ① both ② each ③ either ④ neither

問3 My plans for studying abroad depend on 3 I can get a scholarship.

- ① that ② what ③ whether ④ which

問4 Noriko can speak Swahili and can Marco.

- ① also ② as ③ so ④ that

問5 To say you will go jogging every day is one thing, but to do it is .

- ① another ② one another ③ the other ④ the others

問6 Our boss is a hard worker, but can be difficult to get .

- ① along with ② around to ③ away with ④ down to

問7 When Ayano came to my house, happened that nobody was at home.

- ① it ② something ③ there ④ what

問8 We'll be able to get home on time as (A) as the roads are (B).

- ① A: far ② A: far ③ A: long ④ A: long
B: blocked B: clear B: blocked B: clear

問9 I know you said you weren't going to sports festival, but it is an important event, so please (A) it a (B) thought.

- ① A: give ② A: give ③ A: take ④ A: take
B: first B: second B: first B: second

問10 I didn't recognize (A) of the guests (B) the two sitting in the back row.

- ① A: any ② A: any ③ A: either ④ A: either
B: except for B: rather than B: except for B: rather than

(センター試験 2020)

3 次の(1) ~ (7)の英文の()の中に入る最も適当な語句を下の(a) ~ (d)の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

(1) What time does this football game ()?

- (a) kick at (b) kick back (c) kick off (d) kick over

(2) Who will () the children while you go out to work?

- (a) look after (b) look back (c) look into (d) look up

(3) The UN will soon () both sides to observe the ceasefire.

- (a) call at (b) call by (c) call off (d) call on

(4) A bicycle will () getting around until we can afford a car.

- (a) do by (b) do for (c) do on (d) do up

(5) There won't be enough pizza to () if you take two pieces.

- (a) go along (b) go around (c) go over (d) go up

(6) The black lettering will surely () against that background.

- (a) stand by (b) stand for (c) stand in (d) stand out

(7) A succession of late nights are beginning to () my health.

- (a) tell from (b) tell off (c) tell on (d) tell to

(青山学院大・経済 2010)

4 The following is an English-language radio interview, here in Japan, with a fictional Japanese professional rugby player named Daisuke Yamashita. Write the most appropriate word for each blank using the first letter provided. A sample answer (*) is given on the answer sheet.

Interviewer: Hello to all our listeners, and (*) w_____ to the program. As we all know so well, the Olympics will be held in Tokyo next year. But what some of us are less aware of is that Japan will be hosting the Rugby World Cup this year which is almost as important, and for rugby fans in Japan possibly even more important. In fact, it's the third largest international sports event in the world after the Soccer World Cup and the Olympics. So here in the studio we are lucky to (1) h_____ Daisuke Yamashita. He's a professional rugby player in the Top League, and is a (2) c_____ for the national team, the Brave Blossoms. He's

kindly agreed to talk to us about rugby in Japan. Welcome to the studio, Daisuke!

Daisuke: Thank you. It's my pleasure to be here with you and talk about my favorite (3)s_____ .

Interviewer: Let's start by giving the listeners some idea of the history of the Rugby World Cup, and maybe even tell us a bit about the history of rugby itself. Could you give us a summary on this without too much detail?

Daisuke: Yes, sure. Well to cut a (4)l_____ story short, it basically started in England in the 1800s at Rugby School in Warwickshire. Games (5)s_____ to soccer had been played for centuries in England, but it was at this time that picking up the ball and running with it became (6)p_____ . So rugby originally came from soccer, although with some big changes in rules. Interestingly, and on a side note, American football has its origins in rugby. As for the Rugby World Cup, well, the first one was (7)h_____ in 1987, and it's grown in international importance ever (8)s_____ then — with the 1995 World Cup in South Africa even becoming the subject of a movie starring Morgan Freeman. The movie was directed by Clint Eastwood.

Interviewer: And what about rugby in Japan? How long has it been played here?

Daisuke: Rugby has been played here in Japan almost as long as it's existed. In fact, it was first played from about 1866 at the Yokohama Foot Ball Club, although it was only about 30 years (9)l_____ that local Japanese people started to play it. This happened mostly (10)t_____ its popularity at Keio University starting around 1899. It expanded in the 1920s and (11)c_____ to grow as a sport in Japan today. Oh yes, one more interesting point, about the Yokohama Foot Ball Club back then, is that one of the (12)p_____ on the rules committee was actually educated at Rugby School. So Japan has very early connections to the birth of rugby.

Interviewer: (13)W_____ would you say have been some turning points in the development of rugby in Japan?

Daisuke: Well, I suppose the formation of the Top League in 2003 has (14)t_____ be one important turning point. This league helps to put company sponsorship into the game in Japan, and helps to (15)i_____ participation and competition at the local level. But as far as the fan base of the sport goes in Japan, the World Cup victory against South Africa in the pool games in 2015 has to be (16)m_____ . I think many Japanese people who were not following Japan at the Rugby World Cup in 2015 (17)w_____ a bit shocked when they realized that this was their team making international breaking news. After this game there was a sudden rise in the number of rugby fans in Japan.

Interviewer: So what do you think Japan's chances are this year?

Daisuke: It's always hard to say what will happen in a World Cup. The result of a World Cup does not always reflect the international rankings. Luck is involved to some extent. Once the pool games are over, the high-risk games start with the last eight teams participating in the quarter finals. One loss and you are out. I would (18)s_____ that Japan has been close to being in the top ten internationally for some time now, so expectations for reaching the last eight are not unreasonable. But we'll see. Each team has to go in with a dream, and we should dream of (19)w_____ the Cup against all odds.

Interviewer: Indeed. Sport is always about the dream. Thanks for coming in, Daisuke. Maybe we could have you (20)b_____ again in the lead-up to the World Cup. Good luck with selection for the Brave Blossoms!

Daisuke: It's been my pleasure. Thanks for promoting rugby on your program, and yes. I'd be happy to come back.

(*) **welcome**

(1) **h**

(2) **c**

(3) **s**

(4) **l**

(5) **s**

(6) **p**

(7) **h**

(8) **s**

(9) **l**

(10) **t**

(11) **c**

(12) **p**

(13) **W**

(14) **t**

(15) **i**

(16) **m**

(17) **w**

(18) **s**

(19) **w**

(20) **b**

(熊本大 2019)

5 次の a ~ e の各英文の空欄(1) ~ (6)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の 1 ~ 5 のうちから 1 つずつ選びなさい。

1. My cousin is suffering from breast cancer, which is a disease (1) to women.

1. adequate 2. essential 3. indispensable
4. popular 5. specific

2. John is living on a (2) budget so that he can pay for his school fees.

1. grand 2. poor 3. perfect
4. severe 5. tight

3. You must be in by eleven thirty; (3) you will be locked out.

1. as 2. but 3. besides
4. otherwise 5. unless

4. He hopes that you won't have any objection (4) the piano.

1. against him to play 2. for him playing 3. for him to play
4. that he plays 5. to his playing

5. Mike never does the cleaning himself, and (5).

1. so do I 2. nor do I 3. neither do I
4. either do I 5. I do, too.

6. George is good at all kinds of sports, but, (6), at swimming.

1. above all 2. all the more 3. as a matter of fact
4. if any 5. to some extent

(東京医科大 2012)

◇文法問題演習 32

1 次の英文(1) ~ (7)のそれぞれの下線部(a) ~ (d)の中で誤っているものを1つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) The ancient Athenian (a)democratic government (b)protected the (c)citizens right to (d)private property.
- (2) (a)In addition to (b)cause certain types of cancers, (c)smoking cigarettes is also becoming a very expensive habit (d)as well.
- (3) If he (a)hadn't reacted (b)so quickly, Chad would certainly have (c)stepped on the kitten and (d)kill it.
- (4) He spent the (a)better half of the morning (b)looking through his desk drawers trying (c)to locate the lease (d)by his apartment.
- (5) It is worth (a)to remember that the drink (b)in London pubs (c)can be alcoholic (d)or non-alcoholic.
- (6) Mr. Bacon suspected that (a)few residents there (b)would take the trouble to (c)go for the question (d)in any detail.
- (7) "(a)In the unlikely event that the boat sinks and we have to use the life rafts," the captain told us, "gentlemen, please (b)assist the women and children (c)before boarding (d)it yourselves."

(青山学院大・経済 2009)

2 次の(1) ~ (7)の各組の中から正しくない英文をそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) (a) Paul is just out of his teens.
(b) Paul went about on all fours last night.
(c) Paul turned in his report at the eleventh hour.
(d) Paul is gifted with a sort of sixth sense.
- (2) (a) It is surprising that Mary accepted his proposal.
(b) It is wondered that Mary has accepted his proposal.
(c) We are all amazed at the paintings in the art museum.
(d) We are all astounded at the paintings in the art museum.
- (3) (a) A black and white dog are running after a cat.
(b) I have never heard such a sweet melody as this.
(c) John is too prudent a boy to do such a foolish thing.
(d) I saw a tall and a short woman walking together.
- (4) (a) No other mountain in Japan is higher than Mt. Fuji.
(b) They elected Mike captain of the baseball team.
(c) The climate of Tokyo is milder than that of Sendai.
(d) Confidential documents are kept hiding in a secret place.
- (5) (a) None of my friends could ever solve this problem.
(b) Any of my friends could never solve this problem.
(c) Never could any of my friends solve this problem.
(d) This problem could never be solved by any of my friends.
- (6) (a) What have you been doing since I saw you last?
(b) She asked me if I had ever visited Italy before.
(c) I will have lived here for ten years by next September.
(d) No sooner has he seen a policeman than he ran away.
- (7) (a) Take your umbrella with you in case it should not rain.
(b) She walked on tiptoe so that she might not awaken the baby.
(c) The professor proposed that the student be punished.
(d) He had been ill for a few days when he was sent to hospital.

(青山学院大・経済 2010)

3 [A] *In each of the following groups (1) - (4), one of the five choices is **not** correct in English. Mark the number of the incorrect item on your answer sheet.*

- (1)
1. He objected to paying so much tax.
 2. He proposed to marrying her next year.
 3. He admitted to killing his wife.
 4. He returned to staring out of the window.
 5. He contributed to solving the mystery.
- (2)
1. I agreed to John's request.
 2. I agreed to disagree with John.
 3. I agreed to John's conditions.
 4. I agreed to honour John's wishes.
 5. I agreed to John's theory.
- (3)
1. Governments should never do deals with terrorists.
 2. The movie does not do justice to the book.
 3. Man-made chemicals can do harm to wildlife.
 4. One should not do trouble with one's classmates.
 5. Too much rain can do damage to crops.
- (4)
1. He has grown up into a fine young man.
 2. He was grown up by his grandmother.
 3. He grew up by himself.
 4. He grew up on a diet of fish and chips.
 5. He is grown up now.

[B] Below are seven sentences from which one word has been removed. Choose the word from the list below (a) - (g) that best fits the meaning of each sentence and then change the form of the chosen word so that its form and meaning are appropriate to that sentence. **Note that each word can only be used once.**

The answer on your mark sheet should be the number of the letter from the KEY corresponding to the **final letter** of the correct answer. **Numbers from the KEY may only be used in one answer.**

KEY

0 = c	1 = e	2 = f	3 = h	4 = l
5 = n	6 = r	7 = s	8 = t	9 = y

a. atmosphere	b. devil	c. exclusiveness	d. labour
e. prevalence	f. vocation	g. volunteer	

(5) The speech was long, complicated and boring, making it to listen to.

(6) The balloon flight was cancelled due to poor conditions.

(7) The sign asked for " contributions," but participants knew that they were expected to pay.

(8) His university degree combined both academic study and training.

(9) Only the famous could enter; it was the most club in town.

(10) She contrived a plot to take over the world.

(11) Pilgrimage to the *Ise Shrine* was a custom in Edo Japan.

(慶應大・法 2014)

◇文法問題演習 33

1 次の問いの 1 ~ 10 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の 1 ~ 4 のうちから一つずつ選べ。ただし、8 ~ 10 については、(A) と (B) に入れるのに最も適当な組み合わせを選べ。

問1. I could 1 believe my eyes. I never expected to see him there.

1. certainly 2. extremely 3. hardly 4. rarely

問2. To recover his strength, the patient was made 2 his arms above his head many times every day.

1. raise 2. rise 3. to raise 4. to rise

問3. My daughter always does well in school. That's why I'm not in the 3 anxious about her future.

1. least 2. less 3. more 4. most

問4. You shouldn't leave your house with 4 even if the weather is nice.

1. open the windows 2. opening the windows
3. the windows open 4. the windows opening

問5. We were 5 our energy by the thin air and the steep paths in the high mountains.

1. robbed from 2. robbed of 3. stolen from 4. stolen of

問6. He was a member of the committee 6 duty was to choose the winner of the competition.

1. that 2. what 3. which 4. whose

問7. Hiro broke his lunch box again, so I have to go shopping to get 7 .

1. any 2. it 3. one 4. the other

問8. (A) I discovered today during craft class was (B) I really enjoy making jewelry. 8

1. A: That B: that 2. A: That B: what
3. A: What B: that 4. A: What B: what

問9. (A) of the castles in Japan are crowded with (B) young people because of the recent history boom. 9

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A: Many | B: quite a few | 2. A: Many | B: very few |
| 3. A: Much | B: quite a few | 4. A: Much | B: very few |

問10. I would (A) the movie last night much more if I (B) the novel before I saw it. 10

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. A: enjoy | B: had read |
| 2. A: enjoy | B: read |
| 3. A: have enjoyed | B: had read |
| 4. A: have enjoyed | B: read |

(センター試験・追試験 2017)

2 次の問 1～問 5 の文の空所を埋めて意味を成す文を完成させるのに最も適当な語または語句を 1 ～ 4 の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

問1. Water is a necessity we tend to (), but actually it is one of the most valuable natural resources.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. fall short of | 2. fill up | 3. take for granted | 4. refrain from |
|------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------------|

問2. You () throw away your money as spend it in gambling.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. might be well | 2. might as well | 3. might well | 4. might well as |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|

問3. My sister is a very organized person. She always seems to be perfectly () control of everything.

- | | | | |
|-------|----------|-----------|---------|
| 1. in | 2. under | 3. out of | 4. over |
|-------|----------|-----------|---------|

問4. Helen is one of the most popular students in our class. She knows how to () people.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. be at odds with | 2. make fun of | 3. get along with | 4. take advantage of |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|

問5. The study showed a deep fear among the elderly of () the care of strangers.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. abandoning to | 2. abandoning with | 3. being abandoned to | 4. being abandoned with |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|

(成蹊大 2014 年 2 月 14 日実施分)

③ 次の問 1～問 5 の日本語とほぼ同じ意味になるように、カッコ内の語を並べ替えて、現代英語の標準的語法にかなう英文を完成させるとき、カッコ内で六番目にくる語を 1 ～ 4 の中から一つずつ選びなさい。カッコ内の語は文頭にくるものも小文字になっている。

問1. あなたの住所を知っていたら、手紙を書くこともできたのですが。

I (address / could / had / have / known / I / written / your / you) .

1. had 2. I 3. your 4. known

問2. ご利用の当日に列車の運行が全て休止された場合を除き、乗車券は払い戻ししません。

The train ticket (date / is / no / your / refundable / on / runs / unless / not / train) of travel.

1. unless 2. train 3. runs 4. no

問3. 愛する人の大切さは、失ってみて初めてわかるものだ。

(you / after / beloved / lost / is / your / that / only / one / it / have) you realize how important he or she is.

1. after 2. one 3. beloved 4. have

問4. インターネットのおかげで、情報の共有は簡単になったが、私たちのプライバシーは犠牲となった。

Because of the Internet, (at / became / privacy / cost / easier / information / of / our / sharing / the) .

1. the 2. easier 3. of 4. information

問5. 何年も別れ別れになった後で初恋の人に結婚できるとは、夢にも思っていなかった。

Never (after / dreamed / love / have / of / marrying / my / years / I / first) of separation.

1. marrying 2. first 3. after 4. my

(成蹊大 2014年2月14日実施分)

④ [A] In each of the following groups (1) - (6), the position of the strongest stressed syllable in one word is different from the other three. Choose that word and mark the appropriate number (1 - 4) on your answer sheet. Count the syllables from the beginning of the word..

- | | | |
|-----|--------------|--------------|
| (1) | 1. stubborn | 2. olive |
| | 3. ignore | 4. preface |
| (2) | 1. portrait | 2. suspense |
| | 3. technique | 4. distort |
| (3) | 1. majesty | 2. gorilla |
| | 3. messenger | 4. lunatic |
| (4) | 1. delicacy | 2. hilarious |
| | 3. specific | 4. interpret |
| (5) | 1. aspect | 2. magnet |
| | 3. hybrid | 4. endow |
| (6) | 1. interval | 2. infamous |
| | 3. indulgent | 4. intricate |

[B] Each of the following groups (7) – (10) contains a sentence which is NOT correct in English. Choose that sentence and mark the appropriate number (1-4) on your answer sheet.

- (7) 1. She opened me the door.
 2. She threw me a party.
 3. She fixed us lunch.
 4. She baked him a cake.
- (8) 1. I agree to your proposal.
 2. I agree with your opinion.
 3. I agree with your proposal.
 4. I agree to your opinion.
- (9) 1. I shall try and remember to say so.
 2. I do not remember to say so.
 3. I shall not forget to say so.
 4. I am always forgetting to say so.
- (10) 1. I wish I had died in that accident.
 2. I wish you would discuss the matter more seriously.
 3. I wish I were in your place.
 4. I wish I were elected president in the next election.

(慶應大・法 2011)

◇文法問題演習 34

1 次の問いの 1 ~ 10 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の 1 ~ 4 のうちから一つずつ選べ。ただし、8 ~ 10 については、(A)と(B)に入れるのに最も適当な組み合わせを選べ。

問1. Takashi gently took his grandmother the arm and led her to the sofa.

1. at 2. by 3. in 4. to

問2. My computer crashed last night, so it needs .

1. having repaired 2. repaired 3. repairing 4. to repair

問3. Sand is the material glass is made.

1. from which 2. on which 3. what 4. which

問4. I'm sleepy, I'm going to drink a cup of coffee.

1. deep 2. dense 3. strong 4. tough

問5. In my family, I am the second my father.

1. after 2. in 3. of 4. than

問6. Nothing from the explorer since last night.

1. has been heard 2. has ever heard 3. is every heard 4. was being heard

問7. Oh, it has started to rain. we better stay at home?

1. Are not 2. Don't 3. Hadn't 4. Should not

問8. Many British people speak (A) Spanish nor French, (B) Japanese.

1. A: either B: even 2. A: either B: let alone
3. A: neither B: even 4. A: neither B: let alone

問9. I didn't immediately recognize Professor Smith at the conference yesterday. He (A) a suit and tie although he usually (B).

1. A: didn't put on B: does 2. A: didn't put on B: was
3. A: wasn't wearing B: does 4. A: wasn't wearing B: was

問10. If my parents (A) me study in Germany at that time, I wouldn't (B) such a good job there. 10

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A: didn't let | B: find |
| 2. A: didn't let | B: have found |
| 3. A: hadn't let | B: find |
| 4. A: hadn't let | B: have found |

(センター試験・追試験 2016)

2 次の質問に対する最適な答えを1つずつ選びなさい。

(1) After such a bad accident, shouldn't you be in the hospital?

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Yes, I'm supposed. | (b) Yes, I supposed. |
| (c) Yes, I suppose I am. | (d) Yes, I'm supposed to be. |

(2) Could you show me how to change the battery?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) Certainly, I can change it. | (b) Certainly, I may have done it. |
| (c) Certainly. That's how I do it. | (d) Certainly. Here's what you do. |

(3) When will you get back?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) About January 10th. | (b) It is a winter course. |
| (c) We do not expect to get it back. | (d) We will not return it. |

(4) Which of these notebooks is yours?

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| (a) The little one. | (b) The little. |
| (c) That little. | (d) Little one. |

(5) You're not going to teach him how to sing, are you?

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Yes, I'm not. | (b) Yes, I am going. |
| (c) No, I am going to. | (d) No, I'm not. |

(6) I won't go to school this weekend.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Nor am I. | (b) I will go, too. |
| (c) Neither will I. | (d) Neither I will. |

(7) May I borrow your pen?

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Yes, borrow it. | (b) Yes, you may. |
| (c) Yes, I let you. | (d) Yes, you borrow mine. |

- (8) Are you going home during the break?
(a) I don't think so. (b) I don't think that.
(c) I don't think. (d) I am not thinking of.
- (9) Who's that?
(a) That mine. (b) That is his car.
(c) It's his sister. (d) It's his sister's.
- (10) We've all got flu.
(a) I did, too. (b) I have, too.
(c) Have I, too. (d) I too got them.

(上智大・経済 2010)

3 次の1~4のカッコ内の単語を並べかえて、最も適切で意味の通る文を作り、並べかえた部分の中で3番目に来る単語を解答欄に書きなさい。ただしカッコ内の単語は、文頭に来るものも含め、すべて小文字にしてある。

1. If freedom is an illusion, it is (cannot / one / you / which / without) live or think.
2. The essence of human beings is (able / be / choose / to / to) how to live.
3. (all / is / that / wanted) is the discovery of the principal human needs.
4. (absence / is / it / of / the / wisdom) that ruined Ancient Rome.

(一橋大 2016)

4 各英文の空所に補うものとして適切なものを A～E の中から 1 つ選びなさい。

- (1) () please find some photos we took together while you were staying with us.
A. To enclose B. Having enclosed C. For enclosing
D. Enclosing E. Enclosed
- (2) Under the circumstances the () problem will very likely get worse and worse.
Therefore, the government should implement aggressive economic measures to tackle it.
A. completeness B. completed C. unemployment
D. engagement E. encouragement
- (3) Within relatively confined areas such as office buildings, airport terminals, and large ships, the movement of people and freight is usually accomplished () of elevators, escalators, and moving sidewalks.
A. on behalf B. by means C. on account
D. in spite E. because
- (4) Today () is often regarded as time left over after caring for needs of existence, such as eating and sleeping, and for subsistence, such as work or education. This leftover time is to be used as each individual chooses. Studies suggest that the average adult spends about 80 to 85 hours weekly for existence and about 35 to 40 hours for subsistence, leaving about 40 to 50 hours of time.
A. livelihood B. absence C. leisure
D. eclipse E. presence
- (5) Well before Columbus and other Europeans arrived in the Americas, the () of corn had spread across North America. Later, corn became a food staple for European settlers.
A. observation B. publication C. normalization
D. cultivation E. contemplation

(昭和大・医・1期 2008)

- (9) An heir is a person ().
- (a) whose job is to serve passengers in the plane
 (b) whose job is to advise people about the law
 (c) who is to receive someone's property after her death
 (d) who is the only female child in the family
- (10) If you are affluent, you ().
- (a) are able to use a language well (b) are able to write a language with ease
 (c) have a lot of influence on somebody (d) have a lot of money

(上智大・経営 2010)

2 空所にもっとも適したものを(a)～(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (1) () to his expectations, Peter ran out of money halfway through his vacation.
 (a) Unlike (b) Likely (c) Contrary (d) Following
- (2) Despite common (), gorillas are far more family-oriented and gentle than chimpanzees.
 (a) acquaintances (b) misconceptions (c) books (d) values
- (3) The entire football team was () by the same disease.
 (a) cheered (b) collapsed (c) struck (d) scored
- (4) The man was once wealthy, but is now ().
 (a) broke (b) fallen (c) spoiled (d) failed
- (5) You will have to use the stairs, I'm afraid. The elevator is out of ().
 (a) function (b) form (c) order (d) work

(上智大・経済 2009)

3 次の下線部(a)～(c)の中から、誤りのあるものを1つ選びなさい。誤りがない場合は(d)を選びなさい。

- (1) Human beings (a)have been destructing the environment and (b)killing animals (c)including endangered species for centuries.
- (2) We should come up (a)with another measures to (b)improve the atmosphere (c)at our welcome parties.
- (3) (a)One of the reasons why (b)we learn a foreign language is (c)to communicate people from different cultures.
- (4) (a)The explanation and discussion about (b)the movie 'I Am Sam' was (c)very impressing.
- (5) (a)We all need to be more aware of (b)how we are connected and (c)dependent each other.
- (6) (a)I surprised to know the actual conditions (b)that homeless people face (c)in their daily life.
- (7) (a)What really impressed me about the lecture was (b)the present condition (c)in all over the world.
- (8) (a)I agree with Minami and Sakura (b)that education is what children (c)need most of all.
- (9) (a)I did not know that (b)such many street children are (c)infected with HIV and use drugs.
- (10) My dream is (a)to go to abroad as (b)an overseas exchange student during (c)my time at university.

(上智大・経済 2009)

4 次の(1)～(4)の文において下線部に文法上の誤りがあれば、その箇所の番号を、また誤りがなければ(e)を書きなさい。

- (1) There are (a)much reasons (b)why someone (c)would choose to attend university.
(d)Naturally, some reasons are better than others.
- (2) (a)For some, it's just a rite of passage (b)into the working world. Let's face (c)to it, we all
(d)have to make a living.
- (3) For others, it's a chance to (a)broadening their intellectual (b)horizons and learn (c)about
things they normally wouldn't have time (d)for.
- (4) (a)Because university is a considerable investment (b)in time and money, it is important to
think about what you want to get out (c)of the experience before you even (d)begin. Is
university really for everybody?

(慶應大・理工 2015)

5 次の(1)～(5)の文の[]内の語を最も適切な語形に書き直しなさい。ただし、語尾に“-ed”と“-ing”のつくものは不可とします。

- (1) Some religions have special [diet] rules.
- (2) I can't skip class because my teacher takes [attend] .
- (3) Any request for a return or exchange must be accompanied by a [receive] .
- (4) He has won the tournament five times in [succeed] .
- (5) My teeth are extremely [sense] to cold.

(慶應大・理工 2015)

◇文法問題演習 36

1 (1)～(10)につき空所に最適なものを(a)～(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

(1) That was the man () did it.

- (a) as (b) who (c) whom (d) whose

(2) He () have been in when you got there.

- (a) wasn't (b) didn't (c) hadn't (d) couldn't

(3) This is a () place for a picnic.

- (a) likeable (b) suitable (c) probably (d) careful

(4) He was () the influence of alcohol.

- (a) active (b) pressing (c) under (d) on

(5) I didn't know () go.

- (a) whether to (b) whether if I should (c) if to (d) that I

(6) She believes () innocent.

- (a) for him to be (b) him to be (c) who he is (d) if he were

(7) () did you say got the most out of the course?

- (a) What (b) Which one (c) Whose (d) When

(8) I wonder () dish they picked.

- (a) what (b) of which (c) that (d) who

(9) () candidate was suitable for the post.

- (a) Both (b) Certain (c) None of the (d) Neither

(10) We hoped that the train () on time.

- (a) will be (b) is (c) did come (d) would be

(上智大・経営 2008)

2 次の空所にもっとも適したものを(a)～(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

(1) A: Do you think I could borrow this pen?

B: Go ahead. I'm sure ().

- (a) he'll mind
- (b) he won't mind
- (c) he'll bother
- (d) he won't think

(2) A: Let me get you another drink.

B: ().

- (a) I should really be going
- (b) I should be back
- (c) I'll have a coffee-maker please
- (d) I'll have it again

(3) A: What's Bob up to these days?

B: ().

- (a) It's not up to me
- (b) It's really up to him
- (c) I'm not doing much
- (d) He just got promoted

(4) A: I'm going to see Jane after this.

B: ().

- (a) How are you doing?
- (b) Hi, Jane.
- (c) Did you see her?
- (d) Give her my regards.

(5) A: Do you ever miss your family?

B: ().

- (a) All the time
- (b) Yes, I missed it
- (c) I never lost them
- (d) No, you haven't

- (6) A: Shall I bring your coat?
B: ().
(a) I'm afraid I can't
(b) That's kind of you
(c) Please let me go
(d) Not at all
- (7) A: Have you done your report?
B: ().
(a) I'll never finish it in time
(b) It went bad
(c) It's going to get reported
(d) I love reporting
- (8) A: We're out of milk again.
B: ().
(a) It must be on the table again
(b) No, I've been in
(c) Here, let me help you
(d) I'll pick some up later
- (9) A: Excuse me sir, but you're not allowed to take photos in here.
B: ().
(a) Sorry. Let me take it for you
(b) Surely one won't matter
(c) Thank you for taking me
(d) I'm not joking
- (10) A: So how long have you been here in New York?
B: ().
(a) For another two months
(b) Never again
(c) We're just passing through
(d) A long time ago

(上智大・経済 2009)

3 次の(1)~(4)の文の 2 つの()に入る語の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを選択肢 1~8の中から選びなさい。

- (1) Misleading graphs and diagrams () the underlying data and encourage readers to accept () arguments.
- (2) Only if our industry continues to expand can it () enough new jobs to make up for those that will be () by outsourcing.
- (3) While many companies are looking for employees () in English, that doesn't mean they're () about Japanese skills.
- (4) By creating more () in the system, it is hoped that we can encourage more students to take () of opportunities to study abroad.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. flexibility / advantage | 2. time / benefit | 3. invent / discussed |
| 4. create / eliminated | 5. distort / false | 6. talented / ignoring |
| 7. obscure / legitimate | 8. competent / unconcerned | |

(慶應大・理工 2014)

4 次の(1)~(5)の文の[]内の語を最も適切な語形に書き直しなさい。ただし、語尾に“-ed”と“-ing”のつくものは不可とします。

- (1) Try to minimize [expose] to strong sunlight as much as possible during the hot summer months.
- (2) He looks quiet, but he has an [explode] personality.
- (3) Many old people in society today live in [isolate] and poverty.
- (4) It is now possible to [identification] entire strands of DNA.
- (5) How much of your intelligence is [genetic] determined?

(慶應大・理工 2014)

◇文法問題演習 37

1 次の(1)～(5)の文において下線部に文法上の誤りがあれば、その箇所の番号を、また誤りがなければ(e)を書きなさい。

- (1) Many foreign electronics (a)companies have learned (b)to build machines at a lower cost by using (c)inexpensive produced (d)components.
- (2) Some members (a)of the transport commission (b)suggested that lowering the speed limit (c)on the road would not necessarily result in (d)less accidents.
- (3) (a)Trained to tense her muscles and breathe from the chest, (b)the dancer had the (c)most difficulty with (d)yoga's loose and full breathing methods.
- (4) Many musical pieces (a)composed by nineteenth-century musicians (b)in Europe, (c)in particular religious pieces, were (d)adaptations of hymns sung in church.
- (5) Not until the recent scandal (a)has the magazines published (b)anything even vaguely (c)negative about the company or (d)its executives.

(慶應大・理工 2013)

2 次の(1)～(5)の文の[]内の語を最も適切な語形に書き直しなさい。ただし、語尾に“-ed”と“-ing”のつくものは不可とします。

- (1) Dr. Braun was the most [influence] scientist in the development of rockets.
- (2) These research groups are engaged in fierce [compete] to decode DNA.
- (3) The teacher spoke very [theory], so it was difficult for me to understand him.
- (4) Let me [emphasis] again that this is a very risky project.
- (5) The weapon will significantly [strong] the country's defenses against attack.

(慶應大・理工 2013)

3 Choose the most appropriate answers from the list (a~m) for the gaps (32~38) in the following conversation. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

A teacher and his students talk about an upcoming seminar retreat.

Prof. Pass: Well, it's (32) that we start planning our spring *gasshuku*, don't you think?

Roy: What? I've never heard of that before. What is it?

Kaori: Come on! You're kidding me. Every student here knows what a *gasshuku* is.

Prof. Pass: Now (33), you guys.

Kaori: You (34) that it's a big seminar event. We all go off to stay overnight somewhere and give presentations about our seminar research projects.

Roy: Is that it? That doesn't (35) a lot of fun to me.

Kaori: Yeah, but it is a good time to (36) each other better. There'll still be plenty of chances to have a good time.

Roy: Okay. Having a good time is (37) me.

Prof. Pass: Fine! Don't you think we (38) get started on planning this?

(a) about time

(b) cut it out

(c) finest to

(d) get to know

(e) have it at

(f) okay with

(g) on top of it

(h) ought to

(i) reach out

(j) should know

(k) sound like

(l) too late

(m) way behind

(早稲田大・文化構想 2013)

4 Choose the most appropriate answers from the list (a~m) for the gaps (32~38) in the following conversation. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

A Japanese and a Korean student are talking about music.

Kee Ho: Have you had much (32) to watch TV lately ?

Akari: Not really. Why do you ask?

Kee Ho: I (33) how many Korean dramas are on Japanese TV.

Akari: Oh, yeah. They're very popular, (34) middle-aged Japanese women. Ever since the TV series *Fuyu no Sonata* came to Japan. They like those handsome young Korean boys.

Kee Ho: But it's (35) Korean TV dramas. What is it about K-Pop that attracts Japanese people so much?

Akari: That's (36) . I suppose that it's just different from J-Pop.

Kee Ho: How (37) ?

Akari: Well, it might have something to do with the Korean drama thing.

Kee Ho: Really? I don't see it.

Akari: It's (38) fashion and looks. The girls like the cute Korean boys, and the boys go for the different look of the stylish Korean girl groups.

Kee Ho: Hmm. Now I think I see what you mean.

(a) a good question

(b) all about

(c) can tell

(d) can't believe

(e) especially with

(f) hardly known

(g) is that

(h) just ask a

(i) much is it

(j) not just

(k) of a chance

(l) of course not

(m) of late

(早稲田大・文化構想 2012)

5 Choose the most appropriate answers from the list (a~k) for the gaps (32~38) in the following conversation. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

A Japanese exchange student is talking to his homestay parent about doing a school assignment.

Parent: You look a little worried. What's (32) ?

Student: There's a big math test tomorrow, and I need some help. I don't have a clue how to solve this algebra problem. Is there any way that you could (33) ?

Parent: I used to be pretty hot at math, but I'm a bit rusty these days. I (34) to work it out myself.

Student: I don't know. It's really just the basics. You (35) .

Parent: Okay. How about letting me (36) it then.

Student: Here it is. Number eight. I'd really appreciate it if you could write an example solution here in my notebook.

Parent: Just a second How does this look? Do you (37) now ?

Student: That's perfect! How could I have missed it? I really (38) for this one.

Parent: Well, the grass sure looks like it needs cutting.

Student: It's a deal.

(a) all about

(b) ask for help

(c) could give it a try

(d) get it

(e) help me out

(f) might not be able

(g) on your mind

(h) owe you

(i) take a look at

(j) take for granted

(k) wasted your time

(早稲田大・文化構想 2011)

◇文法問題演習 38

1 次の英文が自然な英文になるように、(A)から(J)の中に入れるべき最も適切な語を 1～15 の中から選び、数字で答えなさい。ただし、同じ語を二度使ってはいけません。

In the middle years of the 19th century, the annual race of tea *clippers from China was as much a passion for sailors as these days Grand National is to the racing man. Huge sums often changed hands in bets, and crew members would risk their wages as well as their (A).

Each winter for over 20 years saw tea clippers sail for the Orient to race back with the first of the new season's tea. These clippers were the express trains of the (B), built for speed — ships (C) names breathed the spirit of romance: names such as *Titania and Belted Will*.

The winning owner would receive a small fortune in stakes, and the captain, besides acquiring a tidy sum of money, would have his (D) made for life.

The outward run from London would take general cargo (E) in the East or perhaps Australia. The ships would then head for China, perhaps doing an intermediate coastal run, for example from Bangkok to Hong Kong (F) a cargo of rice. Towards high summer, the clippers would make their (G) to Shanghai or Foochow, China's main tea ports, in readiness to receive the first of the season's crop.

Owners of sailing ships (H) confident, even after the opening of the Suez Canal (I) steamships to compete in the tea trade. Many tea merchants thought that tea traveled better in wooden *hulls than in iron. In any (J), a sharp increase in trade promised that there would be work for ships of all sorts.

(Adapted from *Cutty Sark* by John McIlwain, 1994)

*clippers: fast sailing ships

*hull: the main part of a ship that goes in the water

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. landed | 2. able | 3. with | 4. anywhere | 5. way |
| 6. whose | 7. lives | 8. which | 9. lost | 10. reputation |
| 11. case | 12. enabled | 13. ocean | 14. better | 15. remained |

(長崎大 2019)

2 次の1～10について、下線を引いた部分の意味と最も近いものを(a)～(d)の中から一つ選びなさい。

1. The most inspired ideas seem to just come from out of the blue.
(a) rarely (b) suddenly (c) sometimes (d) often

2. We worked together for thirty years, and he's the best co-worker I've ever had.
(a) supervisor (b) enemy (c) friend (d) colleague

3. Why is she trying to conceal her identity?
(a) hide (b) show (c) play (d) enjoy

4. Down jackets are worn because of their ability to retain heat.
(a) hold (b) produce (c) transfer (d) oppose

5. We found a pile of stones about five meters in diameter in the woods.
(a) post (b) circle (c) fragment (d) heap

6. We hope to form an enduring friendship with her.
(a) a valuable (b) a warm (c) a lasting (d) a close

7. The current government is in danger of collapsing.
(a) noble (b) present (c) strong (d) impractical

8. Misa's parents finally yielded to her strong desire to study abroad.
(a) gave in (b) put out (c) held (d) carried on

9. I have a really off-the-wall idea, but I would like you to consider it.
(a) unpleasant (b) popular (c) unusual (d) basic

10. The museum charged a modest entry fee.
(a) large (b) gigantic (c) small (d) valuable

(長崎大 2019)

3 次の対話文を読んで、以下の各問に答えなさい。

Jack: So, how was your trip to California?

Jill: Terrible!

Jack: Terrible? Really?

Jill: Well, the first day of the trip...

Jack: The first (1) ?

Jill: Yeah, it was a nightmare. The flight to San Francisco was good, you know, nice and smooth but after that...

Jack: Yeah?

Jill: We got to San Francisco, you know, it was a good flight, and then my family went to (2) a car.

Jack: Right.

Jill: And we had reservations. My mother had made (3) on the Internet.

Jack: So you had already (4) a car on the Internet, before you got there.

Jill: Yeah. We had already made reservations and when we got to the rental place, it was so crowded.

Jack: Really?

Jill: It was unbelievable. We waited for almost two hours to get a car.

Jack: No (5) !

Jill: Yeah.

Jack: That's awful.

Jill: Anyway we got our car, a nice little sports car, and we left the airport but...

Jack: But (6) ?

Jill: We couldn't find a hotel room.

Jack: What? All the hotels were full?

Jill: Yeah. (A).

Jack: You're kidding.

Jill: No. So we drove (7) looking for a place, but everywhere we went, no vacancy*, no vacancy, no vacancy.

Jack: Really? All no vacancy? No (8) anywhere?

Jill: No! But we finally found a hotel room.

Jack: So, you got a room?

Jill: Yeah, but it was far from downtown.

Jack: What do you mean? (B).

Jill: Yeah, just out of town.

*vacancy: 空室

Adapted from Alastair Graham-Marr (2013). *Communication Spotlight: Speaking Strategies & Listening Skills (Pre-Intermediate)*, 2nd edition, ABAX ELT Publishers, p.147.

問1. 空欄(1)~(8)に適切な英単語(1語)を入れて会話文を完成させなさい。

- | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| (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) We couldn't buy a room.
- (イ) We couldn't find a room.
- (ウ) We didn't look for a room.
- (エ) We didn't want a room.

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) In the center of the city?
- (イ) In the city or something like that?
- (ウ) In the middle of the countryside?
- (エ) In the suburbs or something like that?

(琉球大 2019)

◇文法問題演習 39

1 次の(1) ~ (7)の英文の()の中に入る最も適当な語句を下の(a) ~ (d)の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

(1) A sales manager must () market developments in his field.

- (a) lost sight of (b) keep track of
(c) make light of (d) run short of

(2) Please walk more slowly. I can't () you.

- (a) fall out with (b) do away with
(c) keep up with (d) stand up for

(3) After the party, they left ().

- (a) by fits and starts (b) by example
(c) by leaps and bounds (d) by twos and threes

(4) Many ancient cultures have been destroyed () progress.

- (a) in the act of (b) in the habit of
(c) in the name of (d) in the presence of

(5) This is my first trip abroad, so I'm going to () it.

- (a) make sense of (b) make the most of
(c) make off with (d) make way for

(6) Helen asked him to () the office while she was away.

- (a) take charge of (b) take notice of
(c) take pride in (d) take the place of

(7) Police are warning the public to be () for suspicious packages.

- (a) on the air (b) on the alert
(c) on the sly (d) on the spot

(青山学院大・経済 2008)

2 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 I don't like the () he speaks to me.
Her health improved as the severe winter gave () to spring.
He went to London by () of Paris.
- 2 I called her, but the () was busy.
What () of work are you in?
He decided to take a strong () over that matter.
- 3 She took second () in the hundred-yard free-style.
I would like to () a person-to-person call.
When does the ceremony take ()?
- 4 To do him (), he is a hard-working man.
The terrorists were finally brought to ().
It is very important to treat all people with ().
- 5 The robber was arrested on the ().
The spilled tea left a () on her dress.
Anyone will () you at once as a detective.

(一橋大 2002)

3 次の英文 1 ～ 6 の空所に入る最も適切な語を選択肢 1 ～ 4 から選びなさい。

1. We sat under the trees, () the campfire with some twigs and leaves.
1 mending 2 heating 3 feeding 4 treating

2. Their sons, John and Martin, are thirteen and ten years of age ().
1 elderly 2 recently 3 friendly 4 respectively

3. Appointments are made on the basis of test scores, () of age, sex, or nationality.
1 pointless 2 regardless 3 reckless 4 useless

4. He () his inspiration largely from the works of his predecessors in his scientific field.
1 drew 2 cost 3 bound 4 flew

5. Regrettably, the benefits gained () short of our original expectation.
1 fell 2 gave 3 broke 4 set

6. () is anything you see or read that causes you to believe that something is true.
1 Persistence 2 Innocence 3 Evidence 4 Insistence

(慶應大・商 2008)

4 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) 健康が他の何よりも大切であることは言うまでもない。

It () else.

anything	goes	health	important	is
more	saying	than	that	without

(2) 当地はとても温暖なので、真冬でも雪はめったに降らない。

It is () in midwinter.

even	in	it	place	seldom
snows	so	that	this	warm

(3) 想像力を少し働かせれば、その法律がいかに重要であるかがわかるだろう。

A () law is.

exercise	how	imagination	important	little
of	tell	the	you	will

(4) 私は近い将来、経済学を研究するためにオックスフォードへ行くつもりだ。

I will go to () future.

a	economics	in	near	Oxford
studying	the	to	view	with

(5) 遊びが人生の目的でないのと同様に、お金は人生の目的ではあるまい。

Money () is.

any	is	life	more	not
of	play	purpose	than	the

(青山学院大・経済 2009)

◇文法問題演習 40

1 日本語文の意味を表すように、カッコ内に与えられた語(句)を並べ替えて正しい英文を書きなさい。ただし、足りない単語が1つあるのでそれは自分で補うこと。また、文頭にくるべき語も小文字で始めて示してあります。必要なら、文の途中にカンマを補いなさい。

(1) この国では 20 歳以下の人のタバコや酒は禁止です。

(smoke or drink, 20 years, not, to, under, of age, are, are, those, allowed) in this country.

(2) 交通渋滞に巻き込まれる可能性があるので、青木さんは会議に遅れないように早めに家を出ました。

Because (a traffic jam, late, caught, be, getting, would, he, so that, of, of, for, Mr. Aoki, the possibility, in, left his house early) the meeting.

(3) 綾子は一人暮らしに慣れていないので、家の中の仕事をどのようにしたらよいのかについて困ってしまうことがよくあります。

Since Ayako is (she, not, often, alone, is, do, living, at, as to, to, how, a loss, accustomed) household chores.

(4) 私は海外の病院でボランティアとして楽しい経験をしたので医者になりたいという気持ちが強くなりました。

My (a volunteer, an overseas hospital, fueled, for, at, my, experience, enthusiasm, enjoyable) becoming a doctor.

(5) 憲二は人気があるどころか、明らかにたくさんの敵がいます。

Far (Kenji, popular, host, evidently, has, of, a, being) enemies.

(昭和大・医・1期 2008)

② 各和文の意味に合うように、()内の語(句)を並べ替えて英文を完成させなさい。
ただし足りない単語が1つあるので、それは自分で補いなさい。

(1) 彼らは締め切りに間に合わせようと努力するつもりはなさそうだ。

They (intention, of, to have, the deadline, trying to, no, seem).

(2) 肥満が心臓疾患を引き起こす恐れがあることはよく知られた事実だ。

It is a (that, can, well-known, heart disorders, fact, obesity, to).

(3) わたしたちは手に入るものでなんとかするしかない。

We have (to make, available, no, do, choice, what's, but).

(4) どのように火を消したらよいか彼らにはまったくわからなかった。

They did (how, the least, have, not, the fire, to put, idea about).

(昭和大・医・2期 2009)

③ 各和文の意味に合うように、()内の語(句)を並べ替えて英文を完成させなさい。
ただし足りない単語が1つあるので、それは自分で補いなさい。また、文頭にくるべき
語も小文字で始めて示してあります。必要なら、文の途中にカンマを補いなさい。

(1) スミスさん一家は隣人たちに見下されていました。

(were, by, the, looked, their, down, Smiths, neighbors).

(2) 推理小説を読んで犯人当てをすることは楽しい。

(and, detective stories, to, the crime, out, fun, committed, read, it's, figure).

(3) 若い女性は自分を実際より太っていると思いがちです。

Young women (fatter, they, themselves, think, to, really, tend, than).

(4) 私たちは彼女が生きて発見されるという希望を決して捨てなかった。

We never (hope, found, up, that, be, gave, would, she).

(昭和大・医・1期 2009)

4 各和文の意味に合うように、()内の語(句)を並べ替えて英文を完成させなさい。
ただし足りない単語が1つあるので、それは自分で補いなさい。また文頭に来る単語も
小文字で示してあります。

(1) わたしが見た男性は他ならぬ校長その人であった。

(I, was, the man, himself, other, saw, the principal, than).

(2) 警察の捜査によってその事実が明るみに出た。

(by, light, was, the fact, brought, the police investigation).

(3) その物語はとても感動的だったので、多くの人が涙を流した。

(moved, people, a, story, touching, it, such, were, that, many, to, was).

(4) どんなことがあってもそのパスワードを他の人に教えてはならない。

Under (should, to, the password, else, told, circumstances, anyone, be).

(5) その地位につけるには彼は適任ではないという結論に私はいたった。

(the right, that, have, not, I, is, the post, come, the conclusion, he, for, person).

(昭和大・医・2期 2008)

5 各和文の意味に合うように、()内の語(句)を並べ替えて英文を完成させなさい。
ただし足りない単語が1つあるので、それは自分で補いなさい。また文頭に来る単語も
小文字で示してあります。

(1) あなたが兄の助言を受け入れる必要はない。
(is, there, take, no, for, to, your, you) brother's advice.

(2) 父がいつも周りにいることを私は当然のように思っていた。
(took, my father, that, I, would, for, always, granted) be around.

(3) 私が家に着くとすぐに電話が鳴った。
I (had, the phone, got, hardly, home) rang.

(4) コンピュータが直っているかどうかは分からない。
It (seen, be, computer, to, the, is, or, whether, fixed, remains).

(昭和大・医・2期 2010)

⑥ 各和文の意味に合うように、()内の語(句)を並べ替えて英文を完成させなさい。
ただし足りない単語が1つあるので、それは自分で補いなさい。また文頭に来る単語も
小文字で示してあります。

(1) 実はわたしはその知らせを同僚の一人から直接に聞いたのですよ。

Actually, (one, heard, the, I, from, at, of, hand, news, my) colleagues.

(2) わたしは彼女を信頼しています。必ず約束を守ってくれる人ですから。

I trust her. (as, word, is, she, her, as).

(3) 彼はあまりにも疲れていたのに、思わず眠りこんでしまった。

He (fell, of, that, was, he, so, in, asleep, tired, spite).

(4) 死刑は廃止すべきだと考える法律家もなかにはいる。

(away, should, penalty, be, some, think, lawyers, that, death, done, the).

(5) 彼の提案が受け入れられなかったのは当然だ。

(rejected, that, his, it, reason, proposal, stands, was).

(昭和大・医・2期 2011)