

◇文法問題演習 41◇

1 次の(1)~(3)の文の空所に入れるのに最も適当な一語を各文の下の動詞群の中から選び、適当な語形に変化させて空所に補うと、意味の通った文となる。その変化形を記せ。

(1) It is about time that his demands were ().

consume *hold* *listen* *meet*
occur

(2) Living the way he does, he is only () his own ruin.

destroy *invite* *lose* *share*
wear

(3) We felt () to apologize for our rude actions at the party.

compel *injure* *perform* *restrict*
wonder

(東京大 1981)

2 次の(1), (2)は、各文の下の名詞群の中から一語を選びその語尾を変えて作った形容詞形を空所に補うと、意味の通った文となる。その形容詞形を記せ。

(1) I cannot describe his looks because I caught only a () glance of him as he flashed by.

favor *misery* *moment* *reason*
sense

(2) The little boys were so () that they had to be removed from the game.

convenience *habit* *mischief* *occasion*
relation

(東京大 1981)

3 次の(1)から(8)までの語群をもとに、例を参考にして8つの文を作り、一貫した内容の手紙となるようにせよ。文に作りかえるとき、語群の順序を変えてはいけない。

(例) I / wonder / what happen / you.

→ I was wondering what happened to you.

Dear Sachiko,

(1) I be /so happy / get / present /send.

(2) What / nice idea / send / selection CDs / Japanese singers.

(3) I enjoy / listen / them / very much / so / my boyfriend.

(4) He like / so much / he take home / him / last night.

(5) I be / very angry / he lose / CDs.

(6) It be / not possible / buy / Japanese CDs England / except perhaps / special shop
London.

(7) I / post present you / yesterday / but / it come sea / not air.

(8) I / not say / what present be / it be / surprise.

Love,
Alice
(東京大 1993)

4 次の(1)から(5)までの英文の空所を埋めて各文を筋の通ったものにするためには、それぞれ下の語群のなかからどの 1 語を選べば最も適切か。その語の記号を記せ。

(1) Trees are useful to us, because they provide us with wood and other products, give us shade, and help to prevent floods. Some people do not realize that the last of these () is the most important.

- (a) actions (b) materials (c) plants (d) questions
(e) services

(2) We work so many hours a day, and the rest we spend in various activities which are called recreations — a () which disguises the fact that we usually spend them in passive enjoyment.

- (a) leisure (b) life (c) sport (d) word
(e) work

(3) We should start from spoken language in considering the use of English or, for that (), of any other language.

- (a) country (b) example (c) matter (d) moment
(e) reason

(4) There can be wide disagreement over what an idea or a thought exactly is. But most of us probably agree at any () that language is the commonest form we use to express it by.

- (a) cost (b) opinion (c) rate (d) sense
(e) way

(5) A very important world problem — in (), I am inclined to say the most important of all the problems which face us today — is the increasing pressure of population on land resources.

- (a) case (b) contrast (c) fact (d) person
(e) term

(東京大 1991)

5 次の(a)~(e)の文は、それぞれ一語を補うと正常な英文となる。その語と直前の一語とを記せ。(答え方:()の次に()を入れる)

- (a) You must make certain the doors of the auditorium are not locked when it is use.
- (b) I do not think you can blame her if she prides on her remarkable ability to cook such delicious dishes.
- (c) I cannot except you from these regulations, whatever pressure you may put me to do so.
- (d) The old lady is said to burst into tears when her daughter read her the letter from the wife of her dead son.
- (e) Early in the century most of settlers in the region died from a disease common among the native inhabitants.

(東京大 1982)

◇文法問題演習 42◇

1 次の各組の会話文がそれぞれ意味の通ったものになるためには、空所の(a)～(e)にどんな語がはいるか。下の語群(アルファベット順)のなかから最も適当なものを1語選び、その語を書け。ただし、動詞は必要があれば語形変化させて書くこと。

(1) He told us not to cross the river if we could (a) it. He said there were many crocodiles."

"Come on ! Most of his stories are (b) up."

(2) "Is the dictionary you mentioned (c) in our school library ?"

"Well, I think so, but you can buy (d) at any bookstore."

(3) "When you come across words you don't know while reading, try to guess their meanings from the context."

"But what (e) there are too many of them ?"

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| (A) about | (B) among | (C) any | (D) available |
| (E) catch | (F) difficult | (G) do | (H) ever |
| (I) help | (J) if | (K) instructive | (L) lie |
| (M) make | (N) nothing | (O) one | (P) probable |
| (Q) probable | (R) say | (S) take | (T) useful |
| (U) with | | | |

(東京大 1989)

2 次の(1)～(4)のそれぞれにおいて、会話体の英文(a)を(b)のようにまとめるとすれば、空所にどのような英語の動詞1語を埋めればよいか。例にならって、その1語を記せ。

(例) (a) "Walk right down to the bottom of this road," Susan said "Turn left, and then left again. The police station is on the corner. You can't miss it."

(b) Susan (**explained**) the way to the police station.

(1) (a) "It wasn't me," Bill said, angrily. "I was nowhere near the bank when it was robbed."

(b) Bill () that he had robbed the bank.

(2) (a) "Really, John," Mary said, "if I were you, I would take the money to the police."

(b) Mary () John to take the money to the police.

- (3) (a) "It's no use pretending to be innocent, Susan. I know you've been going out with other boys behind my back." David said.
 (b) David () Susan of going out with other boys behind his back.
- (4) (a) "No, Roger," said Edward, "the answer is no. No matter how many times you ask me, I'm not going to help you."
 (b) Edward () to listen to Roger's request for help.

(東京大 1992)

3 次の(1)から(5)までの英文を意味の通ったものにするには、空所にどんな動詞を入れたらよいか。下の語群から最も適当な1語を選び、必要ならば語形を変化させて、記せ。ただし同じ語を2度以上用いてはならない。

- (1) We all agree that liberty is invaluable if not () to excess.
 (2) He proposed a new plan, which, I am afraid, was not better than the one which it was () to replace.
 (3) The decades before and after World War II () great social changes in our country as in many others in the world.
 (4) Each day brings new things to the child — things that have () their interest for older people because they are too familiar.
 (5) He is a popular writer and at the same time he is making considerable profits by () a luxury hotel. No wonder he is very rich.

go intend know lose pay run see take

(東京大 1990)

4 次の各組の和文英訳のうち、英文に難点のあるものが5つある。解答用紙の所定欄の()のなかにその番号を記し、その後それぞれ正しく直した英文を書け。ただし訂正箇所以外の部分がもとの文と完全に同じである場合は、次の例のように～記号をつけてその部分を省略してもよい。

〔例〕(もとの文) He say that he is not from the United States.

(直した文) He says that ~

(1) 「あなたはまだ私のことを覚えていますか。」「はい。」

"Are you still remembering me?" "Yes, I am."

(2) 門の前に立札があり、「立ち入り禁止」と書いてあった。

In front of the gate stood a notice board which read, "Keep Out."

(3) 公園を横切る道を行けば30分ほど節約になるとすすめられた。

I was suggested that the way across the park would save me half an hour.

(4) この家ではいつお客があるかわかったものじゃない。

In this house you may expect visitors at any moment.

(5) 5分ほど歩いたら駅に着いた。

The station was reached after some five minutes' walk.

(6) 使った掃除機は元のところに戻しておくこと。

The used vacuum-cleaner should be put back where it was.

(7) その計画は新しいものに変える必要があった。

The plan was necessary to be changed into a new one.

(8) そんなテレビ番組見なくたって全然損しないよ。

You won't miss anything if you don't watch that kind of TV program.

(9) この地域には過去に大きな地震があったらしい。

In this area there seemed to be a big earthquake in the past.

(10) 聞き分けのいい子は一度言えばわかる。

An obedient child does not need telling twice.

(東京大 1989)

5 次の日本語の内容に合わせて、それぞれの英文の空所(a)~(e)に補うべき単語1語を記せ。

重傷を負った人は水を飲みたがるものだが、望むままに飲ませることはきわめて危険だ。

A seriously wounded man usually gets (a), but it is very dangerous to (b) him drink as much as he desires.

私は一日中ひまですので、いつでもあなたのご都合のよい時にうかがいます。

I am free all day. I'll (c) and see you at any time that (d) you.

「本を読んでいるとき、人が話をしていても君は平気かい。」

「いや、気になるね。いやだな。」

"Don't you (e) people talking when you are reading a book?"

"Yes, I do. I hate it."

(東京大 1985)

6 下の動詞群(ア)~(オ)の中から適当な1語を選び、それを名詞形に変化させて空所に補うと各文は意味の通った英文となる。空所に補うべきその名詞形を記せ。

(a) He has no right to expect () from the victims of his selfishness.

(b) The new material developed for children's raincoats offers very good () to water.

(c) Approximately a quarter of the population of the region are foreign born or of foreign ().

(d) Although she did the job very well, Margaret showed no interest in anything beyond her ().

(e) If you were able to get a majority of people to call a dog a "cat" and a cat a "dog," then the switch would take place, and the right English word for each would be just the () from what it is now.

(ア) assign

(イ) consider

(ウ) descend

(エ) oppose

(オ) resist

(東京大 1986)

◇文法問題演習 43◇

1 次の(a)~(e)の書き出し部分に続くものとして、(ア)~(エ)の中から最も適切なものを選び、その記号を記せ。

- (a) At first we were willing to support him,
(ア) later we felt that he should become independent from us.
(イ) but we came to realize that he ought to provide for himself.
(ウ) then we became to understand the necessity of his self-support.
(エ) afterwards there occurred to us that he must earn his own living.
- (b) I do not understand
(ア) why Mother should object to my playing the piano.
(イ) why Mother tries to discourage me to play the piano.
(ウ) why Mother opposes to the idea of my playing the piano.
(エ) why Mother should disagree to me in my plan to play the piano.
- (c) The city consists of three sections,
(ア) the largest of which is far the western one.
(イ) whose western one is far larger than others.
(ウ) the western one of which is by far the larger.
(エ) of which the western one is by far the largest.
- (d) The critic asked the author
(ア) which he regarded the best of his novels.
(イ) which novel of his was most satisfying him.
(ウ) which of his novels he considered the best.
(エ) which novel he found the greatest satisfaction.
- (e) His written work has been done
(ア) in such a loose way that I reject to read it.
(イ) in so careless a manner that I refuse to read it.
(ウ) in a rough way that makes me impossible to read it.
(エ) in a manner that makes it unable for me to read it.

(東京大 1982)

2 下の語群(ア)～(オ)の中から最も適当な1語を選び、それを形容詞形(～ed, ～ingで終わる形は除く)に変えて空所を補うと、各文は意味の通った英文となる。空所に補うべきその形容詞形を記せ。ただし同じ語を2度用いてはならない。

- (a) The common cold is the most () disease during the winter months.
- (b) Though he was () in speech, he was surprisingly quick in action.
- (c) Ghosts and fairies are () — that is, they exist only in the minds of people.
- (d) The young man must have felt very () when he resorted to such a terrible act.
- (e) You need reliable material on which to base your study, as the value of your study is (), first of all, on the value of your material.

(ア) depend

(イ) despair

(ウ) hesitate

(エ) imagine

(オ) prevail

(東京大 1987)

3 次の(a)～(e)について、(ア)の文になるべく近い意味になるように、(イ)の空所に最も適当な1語を補え。解答はその1語だけを記入せよ。

- (a) (ア) I wouldn't dream of going out so late at night.
(イ) It is out of the () to go out at this time of night.
- (b) (ア) I, for one, believe that you are not to blame for the accident.
(イ) My personal opinion is that the accident is not your ().
- (c) (ア) I wonder if you would be good enough to type this letter for me immediately.
(イ) Would you do me a () and type this letter at once?
- (d) (ア) I haven't the heart to tell him that he hasn't a chance of getting the job.
(イ) I can't bring () to tell him that there is no hope of his being given the position.
- (e) (ア) I saw from her look that she had no sympathy at all for what I had gone through.
(イ) She looked as if she felt that it () me right.

(東京大 1986)

4 次の文の趣旨が一貫するように、下の動詞群(ア)～(オ)の中から最も適当なものを選び、適当な語形に変化させて(a)～(e)の空所を補充せよ。

If you want the truth from your child, do not lie to him. This statement is not a moral one, for we all lie at times. Sometimes we lie to keep from (a) someone else's feelings, and of course we lie about ourselves when we are (b) of egoism or arrogance.

Parents lie sometimes in order to preserve their dignity. "Daddy, you could fight six men, couldn't you?" It (c) some courage to reply, "No, my son, with my weak muscles, I couldn't fight even one."

The family lie has two motives: to keep the child well-behaved, and to impress the child with parental perfection. How many fathers would answer truthfully a child's questions: *Were you ever drunk? Did you ever swear?* It is this fear of children that (d) adults hypocrites.

Most (e) on the part of children is also prompted by fear; when fear is absent, it diminishes. I cannot say it disappears entirely. A boy will tell you he has broken a window, but he will not tell you he has raided the icebox or stolen a tool.

(ア) accuse

(イ) hurt

(ウ) lie

(エ) make

(オ) take

(東京大 1987)

5 次の(1)から(5)までの英文を意味の通ったものにするには、空所にどんな動詞を入れたらよいか。下の語群から最も適当な1語を選び、必要ならば語形を変化させて、記せ。ただし同じ語を2度以上用いてはならない。

- (1) I've just spoken to him on the phone, but he was very angry and he () up.
- (2) He entered the room suddenly and surprised me while I was () on the sofa.
- (3) The negotiations () for six days, but the representatives could not arrive at any agreement.
- (4) Various factors () to the failure of this project. The biggest problem was lack of financial support.
- (5) The news of the president's resignation () throughout the company, but no one knew exactly why he had resigned.

hang

last

lead

lie

spread

(東京大 1990)

◇文法問題演習 44◇

1 以下の各文(1)～(10)の下線部(a)～(c)の中で間違いのあるものを選びなさい。間違いがない場合は(d)を選びなさい。

- (1) (a)The teacher explained (b)what biodiversity is and (c)made us easy to understand.
- (2) (a)The quizzes were not too difficult, so (b)everyone was really fun to (c)guess the answers.
- (3) (a)Many young people drink (b)too much alcohol because (c)it feels relaxed.
- (4) (a)Before this presentation, I (b)always looked discrimination between men and women from (c)the viewpoint of women.
- (5) Asia is (a)a diversity region (b)in terms of political systems, religious beliefs, languages and (c)levels of development.
- (6) The video (a)the presenter shown (b)at the beginning of the lecture made it easier to (c)get into the topic.
- (7) The (a)presentation on happiness was a (b)great learning experience. Furthermore, the presenters actually made me (c)feel happy.
- (8) I had only (a)a few knowledge about organizations which (b)support street children, so the book was (c)full of new information for me.
- (9) (a)The pictures, maps, graphs and cartoons (b)in the PowerPoint presentation (c)made me more attractive.
- (10) The topic of landmines (a)is very heavy and (b)complicating, (c)involving many issues.

(上智大 2012年2月9日実施分)

□ 次の1～5について、英単語を正しい順に並べて、日本文とほぼ同じ意味の英文を作るには、それぞれ足りない語が一語ある。その足りない語を適切なかたちにして書きなさい。解答欄に語頭の一文字は記してある。(文頭にくる単語も小文字で記してある。)

(1) 映画に熱中していて、彼女はカバンを盗まれた。

a, bag, fully, had, her, immersed, in, she, she, was, when, movie

s _____

(2) どのような状況であれ、私は彼のしたことを認めない。

approve, did, he, I, no, under, what, will

c _____

(3) 禁煙しなければ、人生で成功することはできないだろう。

in, life, never, smoking, succeed, will, without, you

q _____

(4) 二つ目の事故が起きても、それでより悲しいわけではないのだった。

accident, be, for, found, I, myself, none, second, the, the, to

s _____

(5) 連絡をとりあう友達がたくさんいて、いいね。

friends, good, have, in, is, it, keep, many, so, that, to, touch, you

w _____

(一橋大 2013)

3 [A] *In each of the following groups (1) - (4), every word except one should be pronounced with the strongest stress on the first syllable. Choose the word that is the exception in each group, and mark the appropriate number (1 - 4) on your answer sheet.*

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| (1) | 1. London | 2. Paris | 3. Athens | 4. Madrid |
| (2) | 1. provider | 2. mobile | 3. interest | 4. password |
| (3) | 1. nowhere | 2. whoever | 3. anyhow | 4. somewhat |
| (4) | 1. Christian | 2. Buddhist | 3. Confucian | 4. Muslim |

[B] *In each of the following groups (5) - (8), one of the four choices is **not** correct in English. Mark the number of the incorrect item on your answer sheet.*

- (5) 1. Where in this place?
2. Which of the car?
3. What in the world?
4. Who on this street?
- (6) 1. I am a staff of this company.
2. I work for this company.
3. I am an employee of this company.
4. I am employed by this company.
- (7) 1. The operating manual seems to be mistaken.
2. There is likely to be a mistake in the operating manual.
3. The operating manual must be mistaken.
4. There appear to be a mistake in the operating manual.
- (8) 1. You needed to have written a detailed report.
2. You need not have written a detailed report.
3. You needed a detailed report to have written.
4. You did not need to write a detailed report.

(慶應大・法 2013)

4 次の a ~ e の各英文の空欄(1) ~ (5)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. I'd like to have a cup of tea. Are you going to have (1), too?

1. any 2. it 3. one
4. some 5. them

2. I had never been to such an expensive restaurant. The dinner they served cost me (2) three hundred dollars!

1. as far as 2. as much as 3. as well as
4. many more than 5. no more than

3. When it (3) drawing pictures, no one in the class can draw like Yumi.

1. comes to 2. deals with 3. goes to
4. is good at 5. takes up

4. The professor recommends (4) to expand your horizons.

1. to go abroad 2. you go abroad 3. your go abroad
4. for you going abroad 5. you will go abroad

5. (5) he not told me the facts, I would never have forgiven him.

1. Although 2. As 3. Even if
4. Had 5. Were

(東京医科大 2014)

◇文法問題演習 45◇

1 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。

a. Susan left school in 2005. I haven't seen her (1).

1. at that time 2. for 3. nowadays
4. since 5. then

b. Are both of you (2) to pay for yourselves?

1. decide 2. eagerly 3. surely
4. voluntary 5. willing

c. There was nobody in the village. We (3) the whole area for hours, but could find no trace of residents.

1. looked for 2. searched 3. sought
4. saw 5. witnessed

d. The manager asked the staff members (4) of the way Mary had handled the problem.

1. how did they think 2. that they would think 3. what did they think
4. what they thought 5. who would think

e. This house is big enough for the (5), but we'll have to find a bigger one when we have children.

1. day 2. instant 3. minute
4. moment 5. now

f. I tried hard to explain, but I could not (6).

1. be made understand 2. be made me understand 3. make myself understand
4. make myself understood 5. make understand myself

(東京医科大 2013)

2 下線をつけた箇所から不適切な表現を選びなさい。

- (1) It was very noisy (1)in the next apartment as my neighbors (2)are having a party.
(3)So I asked them to (4)hold it down.
- (2) (1)Only five minutes (2)after Mari left on her lunch break, her phone rang and I
(3)had to tell the caller that she (4)was just gone out.
- (3) I am a little hungry and I can't decide (1)whether I want (2)apple or banana (3)for a
snack. Which do you think (4)would be better?
- (4) There was a question (1)on the first aid test (2)that I couldn't answer, "What would
you do (3)when you were bitten by a snake ?" Do you (4)know the answer?
- (5) I think (1)movies are wonderful, so I am (2)interesting in (3)studying film direction
and acting when I (4)am admitted to college.
- (6) Shinji and Pete are (1)great friends. They (2)have know each other (3)since they were
in junior high school (4)together.
- (7) (1)Many of the local people he met (2)told to him, "Peter, you (3)speak such lovely
Japanese. Where did you (4)learn it?"
- (8) A (1)friend of me is going to Australia (2)for her spring vacation. I really (3)wish that
I (4)could go with her.
- (9) During (1)the winter break, I did (2)some cross-country skiing (3)with my friends.
At one point, we had to ski (4)careful along the top of a narrow snow ridge.
- (10)(1)Since I promised my mother that I (2)would be on time and (3)arrive at the station
by 3:00, I (4)don't be late.
- (11)When I (1)realized that Ayumi (2)didn't have her train pass (3)with her, I offered
(4)her to drive to her home.
- (12)"Ken, I (1)know that you really like films. (2)How often do you go to the movies ?"
"Well, let me think. I'd (3)guess I go about once (4)month."

(13) It was 11:30 (1) in night (2) when I got the telephone call (3) from my friend in New York telling me (4) all about her new boyfriend.

(14) (1) After my grandmother (2) took one look at Ken's jeans, she suggested (3) him to buy (4) some new clothes.

(15) I tried (1) hardly to get tickets (2) to the concert but had no luck—they were (3) completely sold out by the time (4) that I got to the sales window.

(慶應大・看護 2009)

3 次の(A)～(F)において、意味が通じるように、1～6のそれぞれの()に与えられた文字で始まる英語を1語ずつ書きなさい。

(A) Student: Can I ask some questions?

Teacher: Fire (a 1).

(B) Adam: If you don't mind me asking, what does Rob do for a living?

Beth: He is a (j 2) working for a school, cleaning classrooms, hallways, stairs and bathrooms.

(C) Ted: When did you notice the pain?

Lynn: I first felt a slight pain in my right ankle when I (k 3) down to pray.

(D) Issac: Victor, sorry I couldn't make it yesterday. I promise I'll help you with your essay next Tuesday.

Victor: All right. I'll (h 4) you to that.

(E) Mary: As soon as she saw her baby fall, she just (f 5) to him, and so did her husband.

Jane: It was a good thing they were there.

(F) Ruth: Aren't you going to contact Mr. White?

Jeff: Yes. I'll call him after I tie up a few loose (e 6) regarding the project.

(東京慈恵会医科大・医 2017)

4 次の(1)～(5)において、語法、文脈から判断して()に入る最も適切なものを(A)～(D)より1つ選びなさい。

(1) Would you () a security guard who has the keys?

(A) please speak (B) send for (C) came with (D) phone this

(2) When I saw Pat glare at Tom, I realized that she had () Tom.

(A) let's go in (B) to lit off (C) at feel to (D) it in for

(3) The nurse will () little while with some medicine for the cough.

(A) have bring (B) get rid of (C) be by in a (D) come back for

(4) Despite some pain he has been getting out () almost every day.

(A) walked around (B) of influencer (C) from works (D) and about

(5) The high cellulosic contents of bamboo () stimulate appetite and prevent constipation.

(A) have shot (B) shoots (C) shooting (D) shots

(東京慈恵会医科大・医 2017)

◇文法問題演習 46◇

1 次の(1)~(6)の各組の英文のうち、最も適当なものを1つ選びなさい。

- (1) (A) The villa has its merits, which are not the least of the furniture that come with it.
(B) The villa has its merit, which is not at the least of the furniture that come with it.
(C) The villa had its merits, not the least of which was the furniture that came with it.
(D) The villa has its merit, which, not at least, is of the furniture that come with it.
- (2) (A) You must forever true to the very best is within yourselves.
(B) You must continually be true to the very best that is in you.
(C) You must forever true to the very best that is there in you.
(D) You must always be truth to the very best is inside yourself.
- (3) (A) Let's simulate we have given and raven out their wages.
(B) Let's affect we have driven and raven them out walks.
(C) Let's assume we have ripen and raven their growth out.
(D) Let's pretend we have raven wings and spread them out.
- (4) (A) No matter how hurtful I have been to you, you keep showing your concern for me.
(B) However hard facts I have seek to you, you keep showing of your cares for me.
(C) You kept showing your concerning for me, however too haunt I have seen to you.
(D) You showing the best cares for me, no matter how full hurt, I've been to you.
- (5) (A) I heard from them that the nephew have had been making fun of a truly great doctor.
(B) I knew from the start that the nephew have been making of a great doctoring files.
(C) I knew from then on that the nephew had all the makings of a great

dictator in him.

- (D) I heard from the nephew that all of them had the markings of a great doctor in pure.
- (6) (A) Life is partial what we make friends, and what made by the choices we make in life.
- (B) Life is, what we make it partial friends, as well as what choices we make in life.
- (C) Life is, what it is made by the friends we choose, and partly what we make it friend.
- (D) Life is partly what we make it, and partly what it is made by the friends we choose.

(東京慈恵会医科大・医 2017)

2 次の(A)～(E)において、意味が通じるように、1～5のそれぞれの()に与えられた文字で始まる英語を1語ずつ書きなさい。

(A) Karl: Where have you been? Tom says he's been waiting out (f 1) for an hour.

Dan: Oh, I was in the building, waiting for him.

(B) Adam: Harry, what can you do about this situation?

Harry: Nothing, I just have to grin and (b 2) it.

(C) Eddie: Lucy, are you happy with your new school?

Lucy: And (h 3)! Everyone there is very kind to me.

(D) Max: Can you do a drug check with me if you are not busy?

Nina: Sorry, Max. I'm (t 4) up at the moment.

(E) Scott: Janet, tell me what has (b 5) of Mary.

Janet: Oh, she got married, and now she's having a baby.

(東京慈恵会医科大・医 2016)

3 次の(1)~(4)において、語法、文脈から判断して()に入る最も適当なものを(A)~(D)より1つ選びなさい。

(1) Having tasted the () success, Mike is hungry for more.

(A) spoils of (B) damages from (C) wastes in (D) ruins on

(2) Edward saw the patient () to watch as the doctor moved to the door.

(A) eagle her eyeballs (B) crane her neck (C) swine her flue (D) chick her eyes

(3) How many people who expect clean sheets every day in a hotel launder () every day at home?

(A) they do (B) wash them (C) their own (D) soap theirs

(4) I'll take you up () offer some other time.

(A) in which (B) on that (C) with which (D) by

(東京慈恵会医科大・医 2016)

4 次の(ア)~(イ)において、語法、文脈から判断してそれぞれ下の語を並べ替えて空所を補い、文を完成させなさい。

(1) Tom () () () () () () an attempt to lose some weight.

in to long took
running distances

(2) I am in () () () () () () able to do in terms of energy and alternative fuels.

of have been what
they awe

(東京慈恵会医科大・医 2016)

5 次の(1)~(5)の各組の英文のうち、最も適当なものを1つ選びなさい。

- (1) (A) The boy raise up on the ground, being careful of his feet and right leg.
(B) The boy favors on the ground raise it to his feet, caring his right leg.
(C) The boy raise on to the grounds, being careful of his right foot and leg.
(D) The boy on the ground carefully rose to his feet, favoring his right leg.

- (2) (A) Jeff took a long absent of leaving to give it up personal matters.
(B) Jeff took a short leave of absence to attend to personal business.
(C) Jeff took a short absent of leaves to deal with personal business.
(D) Jeff had a long leave of absent to get it on his personal matters.
- (3) (A) What did one and another thing, it was very late in the evening when he returned to home.
(B) What does one thing or another, it was very late in the evening when he got back to home.
(C) What has one or another thing, it was quite late in the evening when he got back to home.
(D) What with one thing and another, it was quite late in the evening when he returned home.
- (4) (A) You may assume that your fitness will get most of before too late to senior age.
(B) You might guess that your fitness will get in shave before your late senior age.
(C) You might suppose that your health will get rid of before too late to senior age.
(D) You may expect that your health will get worse well before your late senior age.
- (5) (A) Our team of physicians diagnosis a similar set of criterial for marking sick.
(B) Our team of doctors uses a specific set of criteria for making a diagnosis.
(C) Our team of physicians adopts a specific set of criterial, making diagnose.
(D) Our team of doctors diagnosis a similar set of criterion, marking a disease.

(東京慈恵会医科大・医 2016)

◇文法問題演習 47◇

1 次の(A)～(E)において、意味が通じるように、1～5のそれぞれの()に与えられた文字で始まる英語を1語ずつ書きなさい。

(A) Thomas: James, what do you think of Anna?

James: I think she has what it (t 1) to be a great nurse practitioner.

(B) Joe: Beth, have you started your essay?

Beth: Yes, I have. Dr. Porter gave me the (g 2) light to proceed with my topic.

(C) Teacher: Are all of you ready for the most important exam?

Student: Yes. With so much at (s 3), we cannot afford to make mistakes.

(D) Tom: Lynn, do you know Harry?

Lynn: Yeah, I do. We exchange e-mails every (n 4) and then.

(E) Jack: Betty, have you looked over all the material?

Betty: No way. I am just overwhelmed by the sheer (v 5) of it.

(東京慈恵会医科大・医 2015)

2 次の(1)～(6)において、語法、文脈から判断して()に入る最も適当なものを(A)～(D)より1つ選びなさい。

- (1) He saw Jill this morning, () she looked straight through him.
(A) similar (B) equally (C) but (D) likely
- (2) The President was very clear in his intention to () with larger countries.
(A) curry favor (B) dishes plant (C) sauce plan (D) flavor spice
- (3) The chair () the meeting be adjourned.
(A) suggested for (B) orders at (C) persuades in (D) moved that
- (4) They will have to declare those goods when they go ().
(A) better habit (B) through customs (C) set forth (D) bad routines
- (5) She found the () was gone from her locker.
(A) robber steal (B) fur stole (C) thief stolen (D) stealing thieves
- (6) As a practicing lawyer I tried my () best to win my cases.
(A) dead level (B) live wire (C) high court (D) legal judge

(東京慈恵会医科大・医 2015)

3 左の(1)から(4)につづく英語として、語法・文脈から判断して最も適当なものを右の(A)～(D)より1つ選びなさい。なお、(A)から(D)はそれぞれ1回のみ使用可能とします。

- (1) Mr. Woods has made (A) over a new leaf.
- (2) Mr. Smith has his head (B) quickly over the last decade.
- (3) Education has evolved (C) it out of the house safely.
- (4) The child has turned (D) in the clouds.

(東京慈恵会医科大・医 2015)

4 次の(1)~(5)の各組の英文のうち、最も適当なものを1つ選びなさい。

- (1) (A) A TV network withhold an interview of men who claim to know about the suspect.
(B) A TV network broadcast an interview with a man claiming to know the suspects.
(C) A TV network hold with an interview with a man claiming to know the suspects.
(D) A TV network transmit an interview with men who claim to be known the suspect.
- (2) (A) Put the context on air, and don't with who you are.
(B) Be contain with who you are, and not be put air on.
(C) Be content with who you are, and don't put on airs.
(D) Put the air on the contends and not on who you are.
- (3) (A) According to the guidebook, the waves have hollowed out caves along the cliff.
(B) The guidebook says that the wives have hallowed of a carve along the cliff.
(C) The guidebook says that the wave has been hollowed in carve along the cliff.
(D) According to the guidebook, woven has been hallowed a cave along the cliff.
- (4) (A) The similarities between the two are notwithstanding the very obvious differences.
(B) The differences do not withstands, the similarities between the two are obvious.
(C) The similarities between the two are so obvious that the difference do not withstand.
(D) These differences notwithstanding, the similarities between the two are obvious.

- (5) (A) There were a number of different ways to cure pork with a salt-based mixture.
- (B) There is a number of different heals to mend sick with a salt-based mixture.
- (C) There were numbers of different ways to ill sicken with salt-based mixtures.
- (D) There is a number of different solution to illness with a salt-based mixture.

(東京慈恵会医科大・医 2015)

3 次の(1)~(4)の各組の英文のうち、最も適当なものを1つ選びなさい。

- (1) (A) The graphics display decreased dramatically to the almost.
(B) The next paragraph jumps to something completely unrelated.
(C) The many graphs shows increases in finish up numbers hardly.
(D) The below telegraph fly for anything carelessly furnishings.
- (2) (A) The question how to get cured is not how to alive well.
(B) How to get cured and how not to live that the question.
(C) The question is not how to get cured, but how to live.
(D) How to live and how get to cured, that is the question.
- (3) (A) When do you seen the movie you like with more time by yourself?
(B) What is you by carrying can put a lot of second your kneecap?
(C) Where are you going can you earn more minutes for your plans?
(D) Who of you by worrying can add a single hour to your lifespan?
- (4) (A) Sometimes surnames are written in all capital letters.
(B) The first names are sometime written in the capitol letters.
(C) The sure name might written in all capitol latter sometimes.
(D) The family name sometimes are written in the capital latter.

(東京慈恵会医科大・看護 2019)

4 次の問の 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。

問1 I found out that the tickets 1 out within a few minutes.

- ① are sold ② had sold ③ have sold ④ sold

問2 His cold behavior hurt her 2 deeply.

- ① feelings ② heart ③ mind ④ thoughts

問3 The question is 3 we have enough resources to sustain our society.

- ① as ② if ③ that ④ whether

問4 From that moment 4 , I knew that I wanted to be a nurse.

- ① along ② by ③ in ④ on

問5 My son will have completed his paper by 5 .

- ① a few days ② last night ③ next week ④ yesterday

問6 6 do we still sunbathe when we know the dangers of exposing our skin to the sun?

- ① How ② What ③ Where ④ Why

問7 Doubts have been raised about the school's 7 to use the land.

- ① center ② left ③ right ④ way

問8 Eriko's parents bought that new computer 8 her.

- ① at ② for ③ of ④ to

問9 The house had been pulled down, and there was nothing left 9 bricks.

- ① and ② but ③ or ④ so

問10 What do you use 10 fever in young children?

- ① reduce ② reduced ③ reducing ④ to reduce

(自治医科大・看護 2019)

5 問1～問5において、それぞれ下の語句を並べ替えて空所を補い、英文を完成させよ。

問1 It was () () () () () like going out.
feel hot so
that we didn't

問2 The older you get, () () () () () stubborn.
become more likely the
to you are

問3 Do you () () () () () or soft?
cooked eggs hard
like your

問4 The book () () () () () next Friday.
be no later returned
should than

問5 It was kind () () () () () my key.
for look of
to help me you

(自治医科大・看護 2019)

◇文法問題演習 49◇

1 問 1～問 5 の英文の下線部(1)～(4)のうちから、誤った表現を含むもの一つずつ選べ。

問1 The (1)number of bikes (2)are increasing (3)in the city these (4)days.

問2 If you paid (1)more attention (2)in class, you (3)will get (4)better results.

問3 Last (1)summer, I visited Madrid, (2)where is (3)the capital of (4)Spain.

問4 He is not (1)as much an (2)actor as (3)a TV (4)personality.

問5 Some (1)cancers (2)are easier (3)to treat than (4)other.

(自治医科大・看護 2019)

2 次の(1)～(4)において、「 」内の日本語の意味と等しくなるように、()に入る最も適当なものを、(A)～(D)の中から1つ選びなさい。

(1) 「良い食事で子供たちを育てなさい」 () your children with good food.

- (A) Nourish (B) Nurturing
(C) Grow up (D) Take after

(2) 「吐き気があります」 I have ().

- (A) bombing (B) throw up
(C) urination (D) nausea

(3) 「これらの薬はあなたに処方されたものですか」

Were these medications () to you?

- (A) transcribed (B) described
(C) prescribed (D) ascribed

(4) 「腫れてきましたか」 Has it become ()?

- (A) swallow (B) swollen
(C) swellhead (D) swallowed

(東京慈恵会医科大・看護 2018)

3 次の(1)~(4)において、語法、文脈から判断して()に入る最も適当なものを(A)~(D)より1つ選びなさい。

(1) While working on her project, she () an idea.
(A) came up with (B) think up of (C) was seemingly (D) made it put

(2) He travelled () his team, making the necessary arrangements.
(A) two cars with (B) through time when (C) trip off by (D) in advance of

(3) All our hard work has really ().
(A) paid off (B) hurts our back (C) had a pain (D) splits in pea

(4) If you were five minutes late, you would ().
(A) have sever scold (B) have been scold (C) get a scolding (D) be a scold
(東京慈恵会医科大・看護 2018)

4 次の(1)~(4)の各組の英文のうち、最も適当なものを1つ選びなさい。

(1) (A) It doesn't have wrong to see really he be the genius totally.
(B) It doesn't take a genius to see that he is totally in the wrong.
(C) It doesn't make anyone genius whenever he can totally wrongs.
(D) It doesn't get us to see the genius that he do wrong totally.

(2) (A) How much is the easier and the more critic in a correct?
(B) How much is easier to be critical than is it in a correct?
(C) How much is it easier and to critical than be as correct.
(D) How much easier it is to be critical than to be correct!

(3) (A) We will consider whether the plan should in process of project.
(B) We will examine whether the project should proceed as planned.
(C) We will discuss whether the plan should projects in the plants.
(D) We will calculus whether the project should process to be plans.

(4) (A) An investigation followed in the wake of the accident in the tunnel.
(B) An investigator follows in the walks of the accidental the tunnel.
(C) An investigate follower in the woke of the accidents in the tunnel.
(D) An investigating followed in the awakes of the accident in the tunnel.

(東京慈恵会医科大・看護 2018)

5 問 1～問 10 の英文の空所 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。

問1 I think my daughter 1 brush her hair before she goes out.

- ① need ② need to ③ needing ④ needs to

問2 My parents 2 staying at a hotel when the typhoon hit the island.

- ① are ② have been ③ have gone ④ were

問3 The captain said there didn't 3 to be any immediate danger.

- ① have ② seem ③ tend ④ want

問4 A new version of the software is due 4 the next couple of weeks.

- ① at ② during ③ in ④ on

問5 It was Christina herself 5 told me that she was unhappy.

- ① how ② what ③ who ④ why

問6 In 6 to get a job, you have to have a Social Security number.

- ① order ② part ③ return ④ vain

問7 If I 7 enough money then, I could have bought the house.

- ① had ② had had ③ have had ④ were having

問8 8 don't you join us for dinner tonight?

- ① How ② What ③ When ④ Why

問9 The music was 9 loud I didn't catch what he said.

- ① as ② so ③ too ④ very

問10 We are living in an 10 in which technology is developing very rapidly.

- ① age ② arch ③ edge ④ error

(自治医科大・看護 2018)

6 問1～問5において、それぞれ下の語句を並べ替えて空所を補い、英文を完成させよ。

問1 I was () () () () () she said.
by more amused shocked
than what

問2 Thank you for () () () () () I was away.
care my cat of
taking while

問3 I () () () () () in bed by 10 p.m.
a rule be it
make to

問4 He is always generous () () () () () presents.
buying comes it
to when

問5 Nancy () () () () () in Japanese.
difficulty had herself
making understood

(自治医科大・看護 2018)

◇文法問題演習 50◇

1 問 1～問 5 の英文の下線部(1)～(4)のうちから、誤った表現を含むもの一つずつ選べ。

問1 Neither Bob (1)nor I (2)were (3)aware of (4)the risk.

問2 The (1)driver was a (2)big man with (3)bright red (4)hairs.

問3 (1)Seeing (2)from (3)above, the human brain (4)resembles a walnut.

問4 We (1)are going (2)to the (3)movies. Are you (4)interesting?

問5 The (1)police say (2)they're doing all they (3)can to catch the (4)crime.

(自治医科大・看護 2018)

2 問 1～問 10 の英文の空所 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。

問1 I looked around in the restaurant while 1 for the soup to be served.

- ① wait ② waited ③ waiting ④ to wait

問2 My grandmother used to say, "There is no 2 dwelling on the past."

- ① help ② means ③ respect ④ use

問3 It was very kind 3 you to let me know the news.

- ① for ② of ③ to ④ with

問4 Driving in the country is more pleasant than 4 else.

- ① anything ② everything ③ nothing ④ something

問5 The alarm system should be 5 every week.

- ① test ② tested ③ testing ④ to test

問6 I really wish I 6 her address.

- ① have known ② knew ③ know ④ was knowing

問7 I want to have a room of my own, small it may be.

- ① however ② whatever ③ whenever ④ wherever

問8 The building the roof is green is our apartment house.

- ① by which ② of which ③ which ④ whose

問9 They elected her of the team.

- ① a captain ② captain ③ captains ④ our captain

問10 They searched here and there for their child, but vain.

- ① at ② by ③ in ④ of

(自治医科大・看護 2017)

③ 問1～問5において、それぞれ下の語句を並べ替えて空所を補い、英文を完成させよ。

問1 My friend ()()()()() in the train.

have her umbrella left
seems to

問2 The older we get, ()()()()().

becomes memory our
the weaker

問3 The ice was ()()()()() last winter.

enough on thick
to walk

問4 My girlfriend told ()()()()() for the concert.

me not lose
the tickets to

問5 The girl screamed () () () () () on her leg.
crawling felt she
something when

(自治医科大・看護 2017)

4 問 1～問 5 の英文の下線部(1)～(4)のうちから、誤った表現を含むものを一つずつ選べ。

問1 When I (1)am (2)free, I enjoy (3)listen (4)to classical music.

問2 My aunt (1)has (2)two daughters, (3)who (4)is studying music.

問3 I (1)could not make (2)myself (3)understand in (4)English.

問4 There (1)is no (2)bus service, we had to (3)walk (4)all the way.

問5 Sunday is the (1)day (2)when I (3)like the (4)best.

(自治医科大・看護 2017)

5 与えられた日本語の意味になるように英文を完成させなさい。その際、()の中の語句すべてを必要に応じて適当な形に変えて使い、適宜単語を補い、時制の指定などがある場合にはそれに従うこと。

1. 去年応募していたら、あなたは合格していたでしょう。

If you (apply) last year, you (pass) .

2. その船は激しく揺れ続け、学生はみな気分が悪くなった。

The ship (keep, roll, 過去) heavily and every (feel, student, 過去) sick.

3. 私の妻は話しかけられない限り、めったに話さない。

My wife (speak, seldom, 現在) she (speak, 現在) .

4. テレビをつけた時には、そのチームは2点取っていた。

When I (turn, 過去) the TV, the team (score, 過去完了) two goals.

5. 人々は不公平に扱われることに反対し、仕事をするのを拒否した。
People (object, treat, 過去) unfairly, and (refuse, work, 過去).
6. パスポートを更新して旅行代理店に持っていかなければなりません。
I have to (have, renew, my passport) and (take) the travel agency.
7. あなたのご注文は現在処理中で、明日には出荷されます。
Your order (process, 現在進行) now and will (ship) tomorrow.
8. パリで開催された会議には何人の社員が出席しましたか。
(participate, employee, 過去) the conference that (hold, 過去) in Paris?
9. 滑走路の一つに穴が見つかったが、私のフライトは遅れなかった。
(find, a hole, 過去) on one of the runways, my flight (delay, 過去).
10. 私の息子は間もなく眠った。お昼の後に眠かったに違いない。
My son soon (fall asleep, 過去). He must (sleepy) after lunch.

(東京海洋大 2019)