

## LESSON

## 1

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英文法・語法の問題は 1 のような空所補充形式が最も出題率が高い。定型表現を問うものも多く、ある程度出題パターンが決まっているので、問題を解いて慣れていくのがよい。動詞関連の問題は非常に出題頻度が高く、現在完了形、過去形、過去完了形の時制の違いなどをきちんと確認しておく必要がある。2 の問題では、内容的に不自然なもの、語法的に誤っているものがあるので、1つ1つの選択肢を検討し、正しい文が成り立つかどうか考えてみよう。

1 次の空所に入る最も適切なものを1つずつ選びなさい。(各1点)

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- (1) "Where's Peter?" "He's gone to the cafe and ( ) come back yet."  
 ① doesn't ② wasn't ③ hasn't ④ hadn't (学習院大)
- (2) A new library is already ( ) in the city.  
 ① having built ② builds ③ being built ④ building (青山学院大)
- (3) Sometimes our teacher did not ( ) an English dictionary.  
 ① allow us to use ② allow us using  
 ③ allow us to using ④ allow us use (関西学院大)
- (4) As I had a fever, I stayed in bed all day instead ( ) to work.  
 ① of going ② of having gone ③ to go ④ to have gone (立命館大)
- (5) In April, the Cosmic Drama Company will present an ( ) play by the famous John Smith.  
 ① excite ② excites ③ excited ④ exciting (東京理科大)
- (6) The food will keep for four to six months ( ) it is put in the freezer.  
 ① in order that ② except ③ as long as ④ without (北里大)
- (7) Many teachers don't care ( ) their students listen to them or not.  
 ① about ② for ③ whether ④ unless (西南学院大)
- (8) ( ) my parents are from Illinois.  
 ① Both ② Neither ③ Either ④ One (慶應義塾大)
- (9) I've lost my watch, so I'm going to buy ( ) tomorrow.  
 ① it ② other ③ the other ④ one (福岡大)
- (10) I ( ) on the bank and watched the clouds in the sky.  
 ① lay ② lie ③ laid ④ lain (成城大)
- (11) I sometimes help my brother ( ).  
 ① do his homework ② for doing his homework  
 ③ doing his homework ④ his homework (中央大)

- (12) At Japanese universities, ( ) students choose to study English as a foreign language.  
 ① almost ② almost the ③ most ④ the most of (立命館大)
- (13) In the twentieth century engineers were excited about ( ) by the computer industry.  
 ① that was accomplished ② they accomplished  
 ③ they were accomplishing ④ what was being accomplished (関西学院大)
- (14) John is ( ) at negotiating as he is at developing new products.  
 ① as good ② as good as ③ best ④ better (近畿大)
- (15) ( ) built this house?  
 ① Do you think whom ② Do you think who  
 ③ Who do you think ④ Whom do you think (上智大)

2 次の各文の空所に入れるのに不適切なものを1つずつ選びなさい。(各1点)

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- (1) Excuse me! ( ) you please tell me the way to the nearest hospital?  
 ① Can ② Could ③ May ④ Will ⑤ Would (早稲田大)
- (2) My friend has been living in Japan for ( ) twenty years now.  
 ① almost ② around ③ more ④ nearly ⑤ over (早稲田大)
- (3) She was ( ) of the significance of the matter.  
 ① sure ② composed ③ ignorant ④ unaware (東京理科大)
- (4) You should ( ) to do your best at all times.  
 ① attempt ② commit ③ endeavor ④ try (南山大)
- (5) I have never seen him ( ).  
 ① laugh ② laughing ③ not laughing  
 ④ with laughing ⑤ without laughing (早稲田大 改)

## 重要ポイント その1

## 現在分詞と過去分詞

**interesting** 「(人に)興味を持たせるような、おもしろい」/**interested** 「(人が)興味を持っている」

**boring** 「(人を)退屈させるような、つまらない」/**bored** 「(人が)退屈している」

**surprising** 「(人を)驚かせるような、驚くべき」/**surprised** 「(人が)驚いている」

**exciting** 「(人を)わくわくさせるような、おもしろい」/**excited** 「(人が)わくわくしている」

例 ・ This movie is **interesting**. (この映画はおもしろい)

・ I am **interested** in Chinese history. (私は中国の歴史に興味がある)

・ This game is **boring**. (この試合はつまらない)

・ I am **bored** with his speech. (彼の話にはうんざりだ[退屈している])

3 次の各文には1箇所ずつ誤りがある。誤りを含む箇所を番号で答えなさい。(各1点) 17

- (1) Rebecca was born <sup>①</sup>on the morning of 11 August, 1997 <sup>②</sup>at the hospital <sup>③</sup>which her mother <sup>④</sup>had worked as a nurse. (中央大)
- (2) <sup>①</sup>That he <sup>②</sup>was never heard <sup>③</sup>say 'thank you' in his entire life <sup>④</sup>is just unbelievable. (上智大)
- (3) People <sup>①</sup>who stay <sup>②</sup>vigorous and healthy <sup>③</sup>despite of stress tend to enjoy <sup>④</sup>uncomplicated pleasures. (福岡大)
- (4) Prof. Ohara <sup>①</sup>has been teaching for 25 years by <sup>②</sup>the time he retires <sup>③</sup>from the University of Chicago Law Department next <sup>④</sup>year. (北里大)
- (5) <sup>①</sup>There are two <sup>②</sup>visiting professors from England: <sup>③</sup>one is from London and <sup>④</sup>other one is from Manchester. (明治学院大)
- (6) When he <sup>①</sup>was a little boy, Mark Twain <sup>②</sup>would walk along the piers, <sup>③</sup>watch the river boats, and <sup>④</sup>swimming and fish in the Mississippi, much like his famous character, Tom Sawyer. (慶應義塾大)
- (7) I was never afraid of <sup>①</sup>being alone; for I had been brought up <sup>②</sup>in <sup>③</sup>so a deserted place that the lack of human beings at night made me <sup>④</sup>less fearful than the sight of them. (東京理科大)

4 次の各文には1箇所だけ誤りがある。誤りを指摘し訂正しなさい。(各1点) 15

- (1) The rain rattled on the roof all night, that kept us awake.  
誤り \_\_\_\_\_ → 訂正 \_\_\_\_\_ (高崎経済大 改)
- (2) The room was so full of furnitures that it was difficult to walk there.  
誤り \_\_\_\_\_ → 訂正 \_\_\_\_\_ (静岡県立大)
- (3) Computers are efficient devices for processing a lot of informations.  
誤り \_\_\_\_\_ → 訂正 \_\_\_\_\_ (西南学院大)
- (4) If I had more money, I will buy an expensive present.  
誤り \_\_\_\_\_ → 訂正 \_\_\_\_\_ (慶應義塾大 改)
- (5) To tell the truth, I am not quite satisfied to the results.  
誤り \_\_\_\_\_ → 訂正 \_\_\_\_\_ (東洋大 改)

5 次の日本文の意味に合うように、( )内の語句を並べかえなさい。(各1点) 18

- (1) 人間の本性に関する深い洞察力があるため、彼はイギリスで最も偉大な作家の1人となった。  
(1語不要)  
His deep insight into (him / enabled / made / become / nature / to / human) one of the greatest writers in Britain.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (福岡大)

- (2) 旅行ほど私たちに楽しみを与えるものはない。  
There is (that / much / pleasure / nothing / gives / so / us / as / traveling).  
\_\_\_\_\_ (東洋大)
- (3) ボブは絶対君を裏切るような人じゃないよ。(2語不要)  
Bob (betray / can / is / last / person / the / to / you / rely).  
\_\_\_\_\_ (東京理科大)
- (4) 毎週ピアノのレッスンに通っているんだ。いつか君にモーツァルトを弾くところを聞いてもらいたいな。  
I am taking piano lessons every week. Some day I (you / hear / play / like / Mozart / me / would / to) on the piano.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (東邦大)
- (5) 今の私を見たなら友だちは何て言うかしらと、彼女は思いました。  
She (friends / her / if / say / what / wondered / would) they could see her now.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (立命館大)
- (6) この番号で僕に連絡がつくから。  
You (at / can / get / in / me / number / this / touch / with).  
\_\_\_\_\_ (東京理科大)
- (7) 彼らはずっと以前から犬猿の仲である。(2語不要)  
They have been (bad / each / friends / on / other / terms / with / wrong) for a long time.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (北里大 改)
- (8) 人の価値は所有物よりもむしろ人物次第です。  
A man's value lies (as / has / he / in what / much / not / so) in what he is.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (中央大)

## 重要ポイント その2

### 無生物主語の構文

無生物主語の構文は、無生物が主語(S)になり「(人に)～させる」という形をとる。主語(S)の部分を「Sのおかげで、Sによって、Sのために、Sを見れば[聞けば]」などと工夫して訳すとよい。よく使われる動詞は、**make**「～にする」、**enable ~ to ...**「～が…できるようにする」、**cause**「～を引き起こす」、**prevent ~ from ...ing**「～に…させない」、**remind ~ of ...**「～に…を思い出させる」など。

- 例 ・What **made** you so angry? (どうしてそんなに怒ったのですか)  
 ・His bravery **enabled** him **to** win the battle.  
 (勇敢さのおかげで彼はその戦いに勝つことができた)  
 ・The big accident **caused** the train to be delayed. (大事故のために電車は遅れた)