

目 次

1. 話 法 * * * 2
2. 名 詞 * * * 12
3. 冠 詞 * * * 22
4. 代 名 詞 * * * 30
5. 形 容 詞・副 詞 * * * 38
6. 総合問題演習(1) * * * 46
7. 総合問題演習(2) * * * 51
8. 総合問題演習(3) * * * 57
9. 総合問題演習(4) * * * 65
10. 総合問題演習(5) * * * 72
11. 総合問題演習(6) * * * 78
12. 総合問題演習(7) * * * 82
13. 総合問題演習(8) * * * 88

1. 話 法

Basic Sentences

【A】 話法の転換の基本（1）

(1) 人称代名詞

1. Mr. Smith said to me, “I need you.”
Mr. Smith told me that he needed me.
2. Mr. Smith said to Betty, “I need you.”
Mr. Smith told Betty that he needed her.

(2) 時制の一致と時を表す副詞

(a) 伝達動詞が現在形するとき

3. Mary always says, “I am busy.”
Mary always says that she is busy.
4. Mary will say, “I was busy.”
Mary will say that she was busy.

(b) 伝達動詞が過去形するとき

5. Mary said, “I am busy now.”
Mary said that she was busy then.
6. Mary said, “I will be busy tomorrow.”
Mary said that she would be busy the next day.
7. Mary said, “I was busy two weeks ago.”
Mary said that she had been busy two weeks before.
8. Mary said, “I have been busy since last month.”
Mary said that she had been busy since the month before.

(3) 場所を表す副詞、指示代名詞

9. He said to the police, “I have been here since this morning.”
He told the police that he had been there since that morning.
10. Miss Green said to her students, “You should read this book.”
Miss Green told her students that they should read that book.

文法のポイント

直接話法：話された内容を、そのまま“ ”に入れて報告。

間接話法：話された内容を、伝達者の立場から報告する。

【A】基本（1）

(1) 人称代名詞

伝達者の立場からみた人称代名詞に変える。

1. 2. you が指している人が違うことに注意。

(2) 時制の一致と時を表わす副詞

(a) 伝達動詞が現在形の時、動詞はそのまま

(b) 伝達動詞が過去形の時、時制の一致により動詞の形が変わる。

① 現在形→過去形

② 過去形→過去完了形

③ 現在完了形→過去完了形

④ 助動詞も現在形→過去形

但し、はじめから過去形の should, used to, had better などそのままにし、must, ought to もこれに準じてそのままにする。

(3) 場所等の副詞、指示代名詞も代わることに注意。

★★ 話法の転換のポイント

① 伝達動詞と接続詞等

伝達される文の内容による

② 時制の一致

発話時基準 → 伝達時基準

③ 人称代名詞

発話者（主語）基準 → 伝達者基準

④ 時、場所の副詞(句)及び指示代名詞

発話の時、場所等基準 → 伝達の時、場所等基準

★★ 副詞(句)、指示代名詞の転換例。

now → then today → that day

yesterday → the day before / the previous day

tomorrow → the next day / the following day

last night → the night before / the previous night

next year → the next year

this morning → that morning

three weeks ago → three weeks before

here → there this → that these → those

【B】 話法の転換の基本（2） 伝達動詞と接続詞等

(1) 平叙文

11. Mother often says, "I am tired."

Mother often says that she is tired.

12. I'll say to him, "I'm going to do the work."

I'll tell him that I'm going to do the work.

(2) 疑問文

13. The girl said, "May I borrow this book?"

The girl asked if / whether she might borrow that book.

14. The teacher said to the boy, "Why didn't you do the homework?"

The teacher asked the boy why he had not done the homework.

15. He said to himself, "Should I go ahead or return?"

He wondered whether he should go ahead or return.

16. The lady said to me, "Will you help me with my luggage?"

The lady asked me if I would help her with her luggage.

The lady asked me to help her with her luggage.

(3) 命令文

17. She said to me, "Open the window."

She told me to open the window.

18. She said to me, "Please open the window."

She asked me to open the window.

19. The doctor said to me, "Don't put on weight any more."

The doctor advised me not to put on weight any more.

20. Bill said to me, "Let's play catch."

Bill suggested (to me) that we play / should play catch.

Bill suggested (to me) our playing catch.

【B】基本（2）伝達動詞と接続詞等

(1) 平叙文

11. say → say that that が省略されることあり。

12. say to ... → tell ... that

(2) 疑問文

13. 普通の疑問文 ask (...) if / whether...

14. 疑問詞のある疑問文 疑問詞を接続詞として用いる(間接疑問文)
 いずれも語順に注意 主語+動詞...

15. say to oneself ask oneself / wonder...

16. 疑問文ではあるが意味は依頼。

(3) 命令文

17. tell ... to do ... この形が最も普通

18. ask ... to do ... 丁寧な命令文(依頼)

19. advise... to do ... 忠告、助言

以上の他、order ... to do ... もよく用いる。

20. suggest (to ...) that ... should +原形 / 原形(仮定法現在形)

suggest (to ...) ... ing

(4) 感嘆文

21. cry out, exclaimなどを伝達動詞にして感嘆文をそのまま使う。
平叙文になおして内容を伝えることもある。

(5) 伝達される文が二つ以上の時

22. 平叙文が二つ。後の that は省略してはいけない。

23. 伝達される文の種類が違うとき。伝達動詞をそれぞれにつける。

【C】時制等の扱いの例外

(1) 時制の一致の例外

24. 歴史的事実

25. 諺、真理など常に成り立つこと。

26. 仮定法の動詞

初めから過去形の助動詞 should, would, had better なども同様に、must, ought to もこれに準ずる。

(2) 文脈を与えられた場合の時制、副詞の扱い

27. 28. 時、場所などの文脈を与えられた場合は、文脈に即して時制、副詞等を用いる。

【D】中間話法

29. 30. いわゆる描出話法。伝達動詞がないことに注意。伝達動詞を加えると次のようになる。

29. He said to himself, "A small gift will please the old lady."

He thought that a small gift would please the old lady.

30. She asked herself, "Why is he standing in the rain?"

She wondered why he was standing in the rain.

★ 一般に間接話法は、伝達の時と、伝達者の立場を基準にするというのが原理であるから、時制、時や場所の副詞、指示代名詞等の取扱は、いろいろありうる。とくに時制の一致については一般に、次の原則がある。

(イ) 伝達の時点で依然として成り立つことは現在形のままでもよい。

(ロ) 誤解を生じる恐れが無い場合は過去完了形でなく過去形のままでもよい。

しかし、これでは文法の試験の場合、複数の正解があることになり困るので、入試では次のルールに従って割り切って解答するものとする。

① 普通は、機械的に時制の一致を行い、時や場所の副詞も機械的に転換する。

② 次の 1. 2. と仮定法の動詞については時制の一致の例外とする。

1. 一般に真理と見なされていることや、ことわざなどは現在形のままにする。

2. 明らかな歴史上の事実は過去形のままにする。

③ とくに時や場所などの文脈を与えられた時にのみ、原理に立ち返ってその都度適当な時制、副詞、指示代名詞を考える。

問題 1

(1) 空所に適語を入れなさい。

(a)

1. Harry said to Mary, "I love you."

Harry told Mary that () loved ().

2. Betty said to me, "I made you a pretty doll."

Betty told me that () had made () a pretty doll.

3. Jim says, "I don't like modern paintings."

Jim says that ()() like modern paintings.

(b)

4. He said to me, "What are you doing now?"

He asked me what I () doing ().

5. Bob said, "I lost my father two years ago."

Bob said that he ()() his father two years ().

6. He said to her, "I will meet you here tomorrow."

He told her that he ()() her () the () day.

7. He said, "What a beautiful flower this is!"

He cried out what a beautiful flower ()().

8. The teacher said, "World War II ended in 1945."

The teacher said that World War II () in 1945.

9. My father always said, "Necessity is the mother of invention."

My father always said that necessity () the mother of invention.

10. Her mother said to her, "You should write to me as soon as you get there."

Her mother told her that she () write to () as soon she () ().

(2) 空所に適語を入れなさい。

1. He said, "I am strong."

He ()() he was strong.

2. The girl said to Peter, "I love you"

The girl ()() () she loved him.

3. The mother said to her son, "Did you sleep well last night?"
The mother () () () () he had slept well the night
().
4. I said to him, "Why were you late?"
I () him () () had been late.
5. I said to myself, "Where is he?"
I () () he was.
6. The policeman said to him, "Hold your hands up."
The policeman () him () () his hands up.
7. The doctor said to me, "Don't smoke too much."
The doctor () me () () smoke too much.
8. She said to me, "Please shut the door."
She () me () () the door.
9. He said to them, "Let's go fishing."
He () () () should go fishing.
10. He said, "Alas, what a lazy boy I was!"
He said with () that he had been a () lazy boy.
11. He said, "How cold it is today!"
He () out () () it was that day.

(3) 間接話法にきなさい。

1. Ted said, "I don't have anything to do today."
2. He said to me, "I will give it to you when you are twenty."
3. Alice said, "I must be going now."
4. I said to him, "I met your son a week ago."
5. He said to me, "Can you swim?"
6. The father said to his son, "Don't be afraid of dogs."
7. He said to me, "Wait here till I come back."
8. Ben said to her, "What do you want me to do?"
9. He said to me, "Have you ever climbed Mt. Fuji?"
10. She said to Jack, "Please lend me this book."
11. Tom said to me, "May I open the window?"
12. I said to myself, "What shall I do?"

13. He said to us, "Let's start at once."
14. She said, "I wish I were a bird."
15. The teacher said to us, "Water boils at 100 °C."
16. Miss Green said to the pupils, "What day comes after Tuesday?"
17. He said, "I am young, but I will try."
18. The teacher said to me, "You look pale. Are you all right?"

(4) 次の問に答えなさい。

He said, "She is coming here tonight."

上の文を間接話法になおすとき、次の(ア)~(オ)の条件がそれぞれ与えられたとすると、(ア)~(オ)の空欄にはどんな表現を入れるのが最も適当か、下の a)~j) から選びなさい。

(ア) 上の文が、当日の朝から話題の時までに、話題の場所で言われたとき。

He said that she _____ (ア) .

(イ) 上の文が、だいぶ日数が過ぎて、話題の場所以外で言われたとき。

He said that she _____ (イ) .

(ウ) 上の文が、だいぶ日数が過ぎて、話題の場所で言われたとき。

He said that she _____ (ウ) .

(エ) 上の文が、話題のときに、話題の場所以外で、話題の人が来る時間が過ぎてから言われたとき。

He said that she _____ (エ) .

(オ) 上の文が、話題のときに、話題の場所で、話題の人が来る時間が過ぎた後で言われたとき。

He said that she _____ (オ) .

a) is going here tonight

b) was going here tonight

c) was going there that night

d) was going there tonight

e) was going here that night

f) is coming here tonight

g) was coming there that night

h) was coming there tonight

i) was coming here tonight

j) was coming here that night

(5) 出来るだけわかりやすい日本語にしてください。

(a)

1. He asked how long I had been learning English and said that my accent was very good.
2. Pat asked Jim to take her home because she didn't feel well.
3. He said what a forgetful creature he was to have forgotten to post my letter.

(b)

4. He felt sorry for her. It must have been a terrible blow to lose her mother.
5. My brain kept telling me that I was going to see a dead body.
Would I be able to bear the sight ?
6. She stared at him in speechless amazement. How could he come back so soon ? Why had he not informed her of his return ? But he was there waiting for her to throw herself into his arm.

2. 名 詞

Basic Sentences

【A】 名詞の種類

(a) 基本の種類と性質

(1)

1. Jack keeps a dog and two cats. The dog is black and the cats are gray.

(2)

2. He had some fruit and two cups of coffee for breakfast.

(3)

3. The beauty of the scenery is beyond description.

(4)

4. John traveled through Arabia.

(5)

5. ① Only one family lives in this large house, while two families live in that small house.

② His family are early risers.

6. Many cattle were grazing in the green field.

7. There was little furniture in the room.

He bought several pieces of furniture.

(b) 名詞の種類の実際

8. ① Most houses are built of stone in that region.

② The boy picked up a stone and threw it at the dog.

9. ① Don't drink too much wine.

② Various French wines were served.

10. ① Today almost every country advocates democracy.

② The foreign ministers of Western democracies had a meeting.

文法のポイント

【A】名詞の種類

(a) 基本の種類と性質

(1) 普通名詞 (可算)

単数形、複数形の区別がある。

単数形は、冠詞または冠詞に代わる語とともに用いる。

(2) 物質名詞 (不可算)

複数形を持たない。常に単数扱い。不定冠詞を付けない

(3) 抽象名詞 (不可算)

複数形を持たない。常に単数扱い。不定冠詞を付けない。

(4) 固有名詞 (不可算)

(5) 集合名詞

5. Family 型

① 普通名詞として普通に用いる。

② 衆多名詞として 形は単数、扱いは複数

audience, class, committee, team, crowd, staff, crew, etc.

但し、アメリカ英語の文語では単数扱いが好まれる。

6. Cattle 型

衆他名詞として 常に複数扱い

people, police, poultry, clergy; clothes, etc

(注) people は普通名詞として用いると、国民、民族の意になる。

The English are a practical people.

All the Asian peoples should live together in peace.

7. Furniture 型 (不可算)

常に単数形、扱いも単数 (物質名詞と同じ扱い)

baggage / luggage, clothing, machinery, scenery

jewelry, weaponry, equipment

(b) 名詞の種類の実際

実際には、一つの名詞をいろいろな用いることが多い。

8. ①物質名詞 ②普通名詞 glass, cloth, etc

9. ①物質名詞 ②普通名詞 food, fruit, etc

10. ①抽象名詞 ②普通名詞 beauty, government, etc.

11. ① There is a Mr. Brown to see you.
② Bob is a Johnson. The Johnsons are staying here.
③ The boy will be an Edison in the future.
④ I wish I could buy a Picasso.
⑤ My uncle has a Mersedes Benz.
⑥ Osaka was once called the Manchester of Japan.

【B】 数と量

(a) 注意すべき複数形

12. There are plenty of fish in this river.
13. He was deep in thought, looking at passers-by on the street.
14. These phenomena are widely known among scientists.
15. While reading, she wears glasses.
16. I paid the customs imposed on the goods.
17. The restaurant changed hands recently.
18. ① Horses are useful animals.
② A horse is a useful animal.
③ The horse is a useful animal.

(b) 数量を表わす語句

19. Few people drink so much tea.
20. There was a great deal of talk about peace.
21. There were several items of news in the front page of the newspaper.

(c) 単数扱いと複数扱い

- (1) 形式より内容を優先させるもの
22. The United States is a huge country.
23. Three weeks is a long period.
24. The class is small. But the class are all friendly.
25. A large number of cars were parked.
c.f. The number of cars is still increasing.
26. All were silent during his speech.
All was silent in the forest. Nothing was heard.

11. 固有名詞を普通名詞として用いた場合

【B】 数 と 量

(a) 注意すべき複数形

12. 単複同型の名詞。 deer, sheep; means, species

13. 複合語の複数形。

brothers-in-law, passers-by; maid-servants, forget-me-nots;
women drivers, men-servants, etc.

但し、所有格は、brother-in-law's hat のようになる。

14. 外来語の複数形。

crisis phenomenon medium nucleus nebula
crises phenomena media nuclei nebulae etc

15. いつも複数形で表されるもの

trousers, pants, shoes, scissors, spectacles, glasses, etc.

16. 複数形が特別な意味を持つもの

authorities, customs, effects, goods, ashes, waters, pains etc.

17. 複数形を用いるイディオム

change trains, make friends with, shake hands, etc.

18. 「馬というもの」普通名詞の総称。なお、不可算名詞の総称は冠詞なし。

①②は口語体。①のほうが普通。③は文語体でやや堅苦しい。

(b) 数量を表す語句

19. 20.

可算名詞に用いるもの

many, few, a few, several, a (large) number of, (large) numbers of,
a great / good many; every, each, etc

不可算名詞に用いるもの

much, little, a little, a (large / small) amount of, a (good / great) deal
of, etc.

両方に用いるもの

some, any, no, all, a lot of, lots of, plenty of, etc.

21. その他不可算名詞の量の表現。

a piece of baggage / luggage, an article of clothing
an item of news, a slice of bread, a cake of soap, etc.

(c) 単数扱いと複数扱い

(1) 形式より内容を優先させるもの (Notional Concord)

22. the United Nations なども同様

23. three weeks を一つの期間と見る。

24. 集合名詞 個々の構成員の集合を考えるとときは複数扱い。

25. a lot of ... などと同様に扱う。a number of は形容詞的な語句と見る事になる。

26. 「全ての人々」の意では複数扱い。「あたり一帯」の意味では単数扱い

27. Most of the students have already been seated.

Most of the food has been eaten by mice.

28. Two-thirds of the members are for the plan.

Two-thirds of the land area is cultivated.

(2) 形式を優先させるもの (Grammatical Concord)

29. Every student is to turn in the report.

30. Each student has to draw his own face.

Each of the students has to draw his own face.

31. Any student is able to answer the question.

Any of the students is able to answer the question.

32. ① There was a pair of glasses on the desk.

② Two cups of coffee were served.

33. Many a man collects stamps.

(3) ゼロの表現

34. Nothing was said about the problem.

35. Nobody / No one was wounded in the battle.

36. Neither of the two climbers has been found since then.

Neither climber has been found since then.

37. None of the students is / are able to solve the problem.

None of the food is left.

38. ① There were no clouds in the sky.

There were not any clouds in the sky.

② There was no cloud in the sky.

There was not any cloud in the sky.

27. 28. of の後の名詞により決まることになる。

all, most, some, half, etc も同様。

(2) 形式を優先させるもの (Grammatical Concord)

29. every は単数形につけ、常に単数扱い。

但し次の表現に注意

I visited him every three days.

30. each も単数扱い。

31. 肯定文の any も単数扱い。

但しくだけた口語では any of the + 複数形 のとき複数扱いすることがある。

either も単数扱い。

Either boy is telling a lie.

Either of the two boys is telling a lie.

32. 数量を表わす語の単数複数に従う。

33. 文語で many people の意味。

(3)

34. 35. 素直に単数扱いすれば良い。

36. 原則として単数扱い。くだけた口語では上段の表現を複数扱いすることもある。

37. of の後が複数形の場合は、文語では単数扱い、普通の口語では複数扱い。

単独の none が「誰も ... でない」と人を表わす場合も同様。

None was / were to be seen in the playground.

38. no は次の名詞の単数複数に従う。この場合の any も同様。

27. 28. of の後の名詞により決まることになる。
all, most, some, half, etc も同様。
- (2) 形式を優先させるもの (Grammatical Concord)
29. every は単数形につけ、常に単数扱い。
但し次の表現に注意
I visited him every three days.
30. each も単数扱い。
31. 肯定文の any も単数扱い。
但しくだけた口語では any of the + 複数形 のとき複数扱いすることがある。
either も単数扱い。
Either boy is telling a lie.
Either of the two boys is telling a lie.
32. 数量を表わす語の単数複数に従う。
33. 文語で many people の意味。
(3)
34. 35. 素直に単数扱いすれば良い。
36. 原則として単数扱い。くだけた口語では上段の表現を複数扱いすることもある。
37. of の後が複数形の場合は、文語では単数扱い、普通の口語では複数扱い。
単独の none が「誰も ... でない」と人を表わす場合も同様。
None was / were to be seen in the playground.
38. no は次の名詞の単数複数に従う。この場合の any も同様。

問題 2

(1) 下線の名詞の用法に注意して、各文の意味をいいなさい。

1. a) The wall of the building is made of glass.
b) There were several empty glasses left on the table.
2. a) The committee is going to approve the plan.
b) The committee are divided in opinion.
3. a) People living in cities long for country life.
b) The Chinese are a hard-working people.
4. a) She was wearing a nice yellow dress.
b) Today Japanese dress is seldom worn at work.
5. a) Picasso was born in 1881 and died in 1973.
b) He may be a Picasso some day.
6. a) There are twenty-six letters in the alphabet.
b) His father is known as a man of letters.
7. a) Does the medicine have any effect ?
b) Each should be responsible for his own personal effects.

(2) 各語の複数形をいいなさい。

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. city | 2. class | 3. leaf | 4. roof | 5. potato | 6. piano |
| 7. brother-in-law | 8. deer | 9. Chinese | 10. ox | 11. mouse | |
| 12. phenomenon | 13. crisis | 14. nucleus | 15. datum | | |

(3) 適当な語句を選びなさい。

1. John ate () toast and drank () milk.
2. She bought () bread on the way home.
3. The dog had () meat in its mouth.
4. He took out () of paper.
5. I would like to have () tea.
6. Let me give you () of advice.
7. She gave me () kindness.
8. There is () scissors on the desk.

a) a piece of

b) two slices of

c) a glass of

d) a deed of

e) another cup of

f) a pair of

g) a sheet of

h) two loaves of

(4) 適当な語句を選びなさい。

1. He gave me a lot of (advices, advice) to me.
2. He made a lot of (suggestion, suggestions) at the meeting.
3. He had (two luggages / two pieces of luggage) in his hand.
4. Language is a (mean, means) of communication.
5. The moa is an extinct (specie, species)
6. Don't leave any personal (effect, effects) in this room.
7. They exchange manufactured (good, goods) for food and raw materials.
8. The doctor took great (pain / pains) to make the patient feel as little (pain / pains) as possible.
9. Tom made (friend / friends) with Jack.
10. They shook (hand / hands) and smiled.

11. On the (height / heights) there stood a wall about six feet in (height / heights).
12. Many natural (phenomenon / phenomena) are left unaccountable.
13. There are several (oasis / oases) in the desert.
14. Each (child / children) got a present.
15. I have three (sister-in-laws / sisters-in-law).
16. She borrowed her (sister's-in-law / sister-in-law's) evening dress.
17. I am on speaking (term / terms) with her.
18. He sees everything in (term / terms) of money.
19. She was all (smile / smiles).
20. Please be all (ear / ears).

(5) 適当な語句を選びなさい。

1. I got (a , some) information from him.
2. I have (few, little) money with me now.
3. Add (a few, a little) spoonfuls of sugar to the mixture.
4. They bought (many, a lot of) machinery.
5. (A large number of, Many, Plenty of) food had already been stored.
6. The village produces only (a small amount of, a small number of) wheat.
7. (Every, All) cars in the parking lot will be checked.
8. (Each, All) boy made a box.
9. The street was lined with trees on (both / either) side.
10. The street was lined with trees on both (side / sides).

(6) 適当な語句を選びなさい。

1. My family (is, are) large.
2. The audience (was, were) coming in twos and threes.
3. The United States (has, have) plenty of natural resources.
4. Physics (is, are) my favorite subject.
5. A number of passengers (was, were) injured .
6. (Is, Are) the number of students limited ?
7. There (is, are)two bottles of wine in the cupboard.
8. A pair of pants (was, were) hung on the wall.
9. The police (has, have) been investigating the murder case.
10. There (was, were) no students in the classroom.
11. None of the boys (has, have) been there before.
12. Three-fifths of the land area (is, are) cultivated.
13. Most of the jewelry (is, are) expensive.
14. Who (know, knows) what may happen in the future ?
15. Nobody (want, wants) to bell the cat.

3. 冠 詞

Basic Sentences

【A】

(a) 不定冠詞と定冠詞

1. I saw a bench in the shade. I went to the bench and sat down.

(b) 不定冠詞

2. He'll be back in a week or so.

3. A dog is a faithful animal.

4. Birds of a feather flock together.

5. We have four English classes a week.

6. He has only a limited knowledge of biology.

(c) 定 冠 詞

7. Will you shut the door please ?

8. The earth moves around the sun.

9. The water of the fountain was cool.

10. The telephone is said to have been invented by Graham Bell.

11. The pen is mightier than the sword.

12. The dead were left on the battle field.

13. The English are a practical people.

14. She is paid by the week.

15. The ball hit me on the head.

16. The old Tokyo is still seen in this area.

17. ① Holland is also called the Netherlands.

② The Soviet Union launched the first satellite.

文法のポイント

【A】

(a)

1. 不定冠詞 a (an)

単数形の可算普通名詞に用いる。世の中に無数の bench があるわけだがその内の「ある一つの」という意味。一般に不特定のものに付けると言って良い。ただし話し手の頭の中では特定のものが想定されていても、初めて話にでてくる時、すなわち、聞き手にはまだどれだかわかっていないときは、不定冠詞を付ける。

定冠詞 the

単数形、複数形、可算、不可算を問わず用いることができる。普通、既に話に出てきていて、どれであるか分かっている物に付ける。「その」の意だが、日本語ではいちいち「その」といわないことも多い。

(b) 不定冠詞

2. one の意味。
3. 「犬というもの」いわゆる代表単数 any の弱い形
4. the same の意になる。
5. 「一週間につき」割合を表す。 per week
6. some の意。「ある一定の知識」 knowledge を複数形にすることは普通ない。

(c) 定冠詞

7. 話に初めて出てきたものでも、どれであるか聞き手にも当然分かる物には the を付ける。
8. 一つしかないものには、定冠詞を付ける。
the sun, the president, the capital of France, etc
9. 形容詞句等で、限定されて一つにきまるものには 定冠詞 を付ける。
c.f. a teacher of our school
10. 「電話というもの」
11. 普通名詞が抽象名詞化される。 the pen: 言論 the sword: 武力
12. the プラス形容詞、分詞で名詞。 the dead = dead people
13. 「(全体としての)イギリス人」 the Japanese, the French, etc
但し the Americans, the Germans
14. 単位の the
15. 動詞+目的語(人)+前置詞+the+体の部位
16. 固有名詞に形容詞がついた場合
17. the を伴う固有名詞 ①複数形の固有名詞 ②普通名詞出身の固有名詞
しかし、①の原則には例外がほとんどないが、②の原則には例外が多く、具体的には個々に覚える以外ない。

【B】

(a) 無冠詞

18. Waiter, two coffees, please.
19. Victoria, Queen of England, was noted for her wisdom.
20. President Bush will make a speech tonight.
21. World War II ended in 1945.
22. He was appointed chairman at the conference.
23. We worked from morning till night.
24. We played basketball after school.
25. Some people hates to travel by plane.
26. Man has language and animals do not.

(b) 注意すべき冠詞の位置

27. Such a practice is common among people here.
28. That was too good a chance to be lost.
29. He is quite an odd man.
30. He ran at double the speed.
31. We waited for half an hour.
32. All the members should observe the rule.

(c) 冠詞に代わる語

33. That man is my father.
34. Any student can answer the question.
35. Every student joined the game.

【B】

(a)

18. 呼び掛け
19. 同 格
20. 称 号
21. World War II = the Second World War
Lesson 2 = the Second Lesson なども同様
但し Elizabeth II (the second) に注意。
22. 補語になっている職名等
23. 対になっている慣用表現 : from door to door, young and old, hand in hand, arm in arm, man and wife, etc.
24. 慣用表現で普通名詞が抽象名詞化している。本来の目的の活動の内容などを表すとき : go to bed, go to church, at table, etc.
25. 同 上 次の前置詞の違いに注意 in a / the / his car
26. 無冠詞の man は「人類、人間一般」すなわち「人というもの」

(b)

27. 感嘆文の what も同じ。What a beautiful sight!
他に文語で Many a man has such an unusual experience.
28. That was a chance too good to be lost. も可。
to の他に as, so, how の計 4 語
Jack is as diligent a student as any in his class.
He is so good a boy that he is loved by everybody.
(He is such a good boy that ... のほうが普通)
How wonderful a boy he is !
(What a wonderful boy he is ! のほうが普通)
29. a quite odd man の語順も可 rather も同様
30. double, half, twice, tree times, etc.
31. a half hour も可
32. all of the members の of の省略とも考えられる。
all, half, both の 3 語だけ。

(c)

33. this, that, などの指示形容詞と所有格。
次の例では a は hat では無く boy に付いていることに注意。
The wind blew off a boy's hat.
34. 35. all, every, each, some, any, no, either, neither, another, etc.

★ 定冠詞 (the) を伴う固有名詞

一般的ルールは次の二つ

① 複数形の固有名詞

② 一般名詞を伴う固有名詞、一般名詞が固有名詞化したもの。

(a) the を付けるもの :

イ) 国名 上の①②の原則に従う。(必要なときのみ the をつける。)

the United States of America, the Philippines

the United Kingdom, the People's Republic of China

ロ) 山脈、群島 複数形なので①に従う

the Alps, the Rockies (the Rocky Mountains)

the Hawaiian Islands, the British Isles

ハ) 川、海、海峡、半島

the Hudson River, the Thames

the Indian Ocean, the North Sea, the Atlantic,

the British Channel, the Iberian Peninsula

ニ) 船

the Titanic, the Queen Elizabeth II

ホ) 新聞

the Times, the Guardian

雑誌は一定しない the English Review, Time

ヘ) 公共の建物

the White House, the Swan Hotel, the Globe Theatre

the Crystal Palace

但し、Whindsor Castle, Westminster Abbey

(b) ②の原則にもかかわらず the を伴わないもの :

湖、駅、公園、通り、大学

Lake Michigan, Pennsylvania Station, Hyde Park,

Oxford Street, Fifth Avenue,

London University (但し the University of London)

問題 3

(1) 必要な個所に冠詞をいれなさい。不必要な所には×を記入しなさい。

(a) Once upon () time there lived () king in () Orient. () king was very greedy. He always wanted to collect () more tax from () people of () country.

(b) I don't eat much in () morning. If I have () big breakfast all I need for () lunch is salad and () glass of () milk.

(c) Long before () birth of Christopher Columbus, people in () Europe believed that () land of plenty lay to () west across () Atlantic Ocean.

(2) 必要な個所に冠詞をいれなさい。不必要な所には×を記入しなさい。

1. She can speak () English very fluently.
2. () Professor, this way please.
3. Paris is () capital of France.
4. We usually play () tennis after () school.
5. The teacher struck me on () head.
6. Sugar is sold by () pound.
7. Birds of () feather flock together.
8. Please read () Chapter 3 aloud.
9. He usually goes to the office by () bus.
10. He took () bath in () hurry.
11. Marry in () haste, repent at () leisure.
12. () rich are not always happy.
13. () young and () old gathered around the tree.
14. () World War I was one of the causes of () Russian Revolution.
15. We will make () pleasant trip to Hakone.

(5) 必要な所に冠詞をいれなさい。

1. She read every book in library of her school.
2. He took me by hand.
3. He paid double usual price.
4. I want you to become Edison.
5. All of students went on picnic.
6. That was too good story to believe.
7. She is as diligent girl as ever lived.
8. He is such dishonest man that you can't trust him.
9. He is so dishonest man that you can't trust him.
10. He was elected by majority of 70.
11. Many man has made same mistake.
12. He is quite good fellow.
13. He was born in small town in Ohio. The town was on Ohio River.

4. 代名詞

Basic Sentences

【A】

(a) 一般の人を指す代名詞

1. They say that he is a great musician.
2. We have little snow here.
3. If you have health and a few friends, nothing else matters.
4. One should not despise others because they are poor.

(b) it の注意すべき用法 (非人称の it)

5. It was impossible to lift the stone.
6. We take it for granted that health is above wealth.
7. ① How long is it since you saw her last ?
② How far is it from here to the station ?
③ It was freezing cold that morning.
④ It was dark in the cave.
8. ① It's very pleasant here in the mountains.
② "Who left just now ?" "I thought it was the Smiths."
9. It seems that he was not in good mood.
10. It was then that a good idea occurred to me.

(c) 所有代名詞の注意すべき用法

11. This hat of yours is wonderful.
12. On the way home I met a friend of mine.

(d) 再帰代名詞

13. They seated themselves at the table.
14. The president himself presided at the meeting.
15. She cooked dinner by herself and ate it with her family.
16. I cooked dinner for myself and ate it alone.
17. The engine in itself is excellent.
18. When I heard of that I was beside myself with joy.

文法のポイント

【A】

(a)

1. 2. 3. これらの we, you, they, one は日本語では何も表現しないのが自然。

(b)

5. 仮主語
6. 仮目的語
7. ① 時
② 距離
③ 天候
④ 明暗
8. いわゆる状況の it
9. 非人称の it の構文。仮主語と見ても良いが、ふつう、it を使わずに that 節を主語の位置に置くことはふつうしない。
見かけ
seem, appear; happen, chance; occur, strike; etc.
10. 強調構文

(c)

11. 指示代名詞 と所有格 を同時に名詞の前に置くことはできない。
日本語から考えるほど良く用いられる表現ではない。
12. a friend of mine = one of my friends
不定冠詞と所有格を同時に名詞の前に置くことはできない。

(d)

13. seat oneself = sit 他動詞 + oneself = 自動詞
14. 強調
15. by oneself = alone = without others / without others' help
ひとりで、独力で
16. for oneself 独力で自分のために
17. 「それ自体は」
18. 「われを忘れて」

(e) that, those

19. Those who love nature could not have damaged the coral.
20. I did that which I ought to do.
21. The climate of this country is like that of England.
The oranges in that box are better than those on the shelf.

【B】 不定代名詞

(a) one

22. I have lost my pen. I must buy one.
(I thought I had lost my pen, but I found it later.)
23. "I don't like this tie. Show me another. I want a less expensive one. I'll take the red one."
24. I like green apples better than red ones.
25. You have some pushpins, don't you? Give me some.
26. I drew my chair nearer to the one Mary was sitting on.

(b) one, another, some, (the) other (s),

27. She has two cats. One is young and the other is old.
28. I have five dogs. One is black, another is white, and the others are brown.
29. Some people like to travel by train and others by car.
30. To know is one thing ; to teach is quite another.
31. ① The couple looked at each other in silence.
② Several girls are talking seriously to one another.
32. I saw cars go past one after another.

(c) both, either, neither,

33. You should read both of the two books.
34. You can choose either of the two. They are exactly the same.
35. Neither of the boys is to blame for the accident.

(e)

19. those = people 次のように関係代名詞を伴わない場合もある。

Those involved were punished.

20. that which = what

21. that / those = the + 名詞 (不可算名詞も可)

The wine is better than that served yesterday.

【B】

(a)

22. one = a pen the / my pen = it

なお、不定代名詞の one が不可算名詞を受けることはけしてない。

誤 I like red wine than white one.

正 I like red wine than white.

23. one に形容詞が付くと 冠詞が必要

但し、後置修飾の形容詞句(節)の場合は無冠詞も可。

He was one who never tells a lie.

24. 複数形 ones に形容詞を伴う場合は無冠詞でも良い。

ただし ones を形容詞なしで単独で用いることは普通ない。

25. some = some pushpins

形容詞なしの one の複数形は、some である。

ただし、総称の複数形を受ける場合は they を用いる。

Do you like apples? Yes, I do. I like them very much.

26. the one = that

但し次の違いに注意

① the one は不可算名詞には使えない。that は可。

② あとに of... が続くときは that を使う。

(the one of ... は避ける。)

(b)

27. 28. 残り全部を指すときは the を付ける。

28. another の an は不定冠詞。但し次のような another の用法に注意。

Ten days passed, and another ten days flew away.

29. 後の others の代わりに また some を使うこともある。

30. A is one thing. B is another. 「A と B は別のこと。」

31. ① 二者

② 三者以上 受験文法ではこのように区別する。

いずれも代名詞であって副詞句ではないので、look at, talk to の前置詞を忘れないようにすること。

32. one after another は副詞句としても使える。

(c) both, either, neither は二者にだけ用いる。

★ 代名詞用法と形容詞用法

- ① All members should attend the meeting.
- ② All of the members of the club should attend the meeting.
- ③ All the members of the club should be present at the meeting.
c.f. We all should attend the meeting.
All of us should attend the meeting.

- ① Most people take a two-week vacation.
- ② Most of the people of this company take a two-week vacation.

- ① No student is allowed to enter the room.
- ② None of the students are allowed to enter the room.

- ① 形容詞
- ② 代名詞
- ③ 一応形容詞だが、②の of の省略ともいえる。

①のみ可のもの every, no, etc

②のみ可のもの none, etc

①②可、③不可 most, many, much, some, any, either, neither, each, etc

①②③可 all, both, half,

another, other

一応①②可だが、代名詞の場合でも of ... が付くことはない。

other は the を伴うことがある。

代名詞 other の複数形は others

★ 上にあげた語のうちには副詞として用いられるものがある。各自研究してみよ。

問題 4

(1) it の用法に注意して文の意味をいいなさい。

1. It will not be long before ordinary people can make a trip to the moon.
2. It was on Wednesday that I saw Jane last.
3. It does not matter to me who wrote this book. It is its contents that matter.
4. We hear it often said that blood is thicker than water.
5. How far is it from here to the bridge ?
6. It took me three days to read through this book.

(2) 各組の文の内容が同じになるように適語をいれなさい。

1. Two years have passed since he went to America.
()() two years since he went to America.
2. () snows much in Canada.
() have much snow in Canada.
3. Mary enjoyed () at the party.
Mary had a () time at the party.
4. They lay down on the grass.
They laid () on the grass.
5. What I said was not understood.
I could not make () understood.
6. I did not pay for the book.
I got the book for ().
7. The two were standing alone.
The two were standing by ().
8. I am not involved in the crime.
I have () to do () the crime.
9. She called one of her friends.
She called () friend of ().

10. Bill loves Betty. Betty loves Bill.

Bill and Betty love () ().

11. What is bought cheap is the dearest.

() which is bought cheap is the dearest.

12. You should keep your promise.

() should keep one's promise.

(3) 適切な表現を選びなさい。

1. Any food is better than ().

2. If I am a liar, you are ().

3. If you want any money, I will lend you ().

4. The twins are so alike that it is difficult to tell () from ().

5. I have three brothers; one is in Tokyo, () in Osaka.

6. () often fails to notice his own faults.

7. () the pictures were wonderful.

8. () dog has his day.

9. () student drew his own face.

a. another b. every c. all d. none e. one
f. some g. the other h. the others i. each

(4) 適切な語句を選びなさい。

1. There ^{are} a lot of imported cars running on the street, but I can't afford (it, one).

2. They are shouting at one (another, other, the other).

3. I found (it, that) impossible to write the report in a week.

4. Don't speak ill of (others, other).

5. His speech left a deep impression on (those, who) present.

6. (All, Each, Every) has his merits and demerits.

7. Please help (yourself, you) to the salad.

8. The population of Tokyo is larger than (it, the one, that) of Yokohama.

9. This coat of (him, his) is already worn out.
10. He closed the door behind (him, himself).
11. Nobody was in the car, but it started moving (in itself, by itself).
12. I'll tell you about camels. Have you ever seen (ones, some, them) ?

(5) Correct errors.

1. Some of children were crying.
2. They talked one another.
3. You must use black ink. You must not use blue one.
4. Use a black pen. Don't use blue one.
5. My this watch keeps good time.
6. He drank another two cup of coffee.
7. I don't know any of the twins.
8. The population of this country is smaller than France.
9. The ears of a rabbit are longer than that of a cat.
10. Mary told me that Jack washed herself.

5. 形容詞・副詞

Basic Sentences

【A】形容詞

(a) 注意すべき形容詞

1. ① He was fast asleep.
② Look at the sleeping baby.
2. ① Our present tax system is not working well.
② All the members of the class were present.
3. ① Japan is an industrial country.
② The Japanese are industrious.
4. ① History is interesting to me.
① I am interested in history.
5. ① He was anxious about his family. 心配な
② He was anxious for the result of the exam. 試験の結果を心配する
6. ① The street was crowded. 混雑した
② The traffic was heavy. 交通が混雑した

(b) 注意すべき数量表現

7. Hundreds of thousands of people gathered in the square.
At least three thousand people were shot to death.
8. I found quite a few people in the hall.
9. I'm going to take a two-week vacation this summer.

(c) 名詞を修飾する形容詞を名詞の後に置く場合

10. The girl was carrying a basket full of flowers.
11. I have nothing particular to say.
12. All the people present burst into laughter.
13. People there were all kind.

(d) 名詞を修飾する形容詞を名詞の前に置く場合の語順

14. The tall American lady was wearing a pretty purple silk dress with a long black leather belt.

文法のポイント

【A】

(a)

1. 補語としてのみ用いる形容詞

asleep, alive, afraid, aware, drunk, etc.

修飾語としてのみ用いる形容詞

only, mere, main, elder, utter, woolen, wooden, drunken, etc.

2. 修飾語として用いたときと補語として用いた時の意味が違う形容詞

certain, late, present, etc.

3. 同じ名詞から派生した形容詞でも意味により形が違うことがある。

industrious, industrial, respectable, respectful

imaginary, imaginable, imaginative, etc

4. 分詞が形容詞になった語は、もとの動詞の能動、受動の意味を残している。

amusing, amused, frightening, frightend, scared, upset, etc.

5. 後に来る前置詞により意味が代わる。

6. 慣用的な用法は覚える以外ない。

(b)

7. 「何十万人も」と「三千人」の違いに注意。

8. quite a few / little not a few / little かなり多い

only a few / little very few / little 少ないこと強調

9. 複数形にならないことに注意。

a three-mile race, a ten-minute walk, etc.

但し所有格を使えば、

two weeks' vacation, ten miles' walk (普通 a はつけない。)

(c) 後に置く形容詞

10. 形容詞が句をなしているとき。

11. something, anything, nothing, everything を修飾するとき。

12. 本来補語として用いられる形容詞が名詞を修飾するとき。

All the people who were present

13. 本来は副詞である語が名詞を修飾するとき。

(d) 前に置く形容詞の語順

14. 基本的語順は次のようになる

①冠詞または冠詞に代わる語 ②数詞 ③評価 ④大小形状 ⑤色彩 ⑥材料所属

しかし、実際には理論どおりに割り切れないことも多く、感覚を磨く以外ない。

fast asleep
mind
（心も眠る）

industrious
industrious
工業的
工業的
industrious

【B】 副 詞

(a) 基本の位置

15. Yesterday we hardly discussed the matter seriously.
16. ① Tom never comes to school late.
② Tom is never late for school.
③ Tom has never been late for school.
④ Bill should never have been late for school.
⑤ Has Tom ever been late for school ?
No, he never have.
17. ① He admitted his error frankly.
② He frankly admitted his error.
③ Frankly, I don't like the kind of error he comitted.
18. ① Evidently she is wrong.
② She is evidently wrong.
19. She rewrote the letter carefully several times yesterday.
He studies hard in the library six hours every day.
20. ① Only Jack saw the accident.
② I only heard about it.
③ I told only Pat about it
④ I heard about it only yesterday.

(b) 注意すべき副詞

21. Lately he has never come to school late.
22. The fish I caught was this big.
23. The bridge is fifty meters long.
24. I see the psychiatrist every three weeks / every third week.

【B】

(a)

15. 頭位(文頭)、中位、末位
16. 中位の副詞の位置
 - ① 一般動詞の前
 - ② be 動詞の後
 - ③ 助動詞の後
 - ④ 助動詞が二つ以上あるときは最初の助動詞の後
 - ⑤ 助動詞に文強勢を置くときはそのまえ
17. ①②様態の副詞
 - ③ 文修飾の副詞
18. ①②文修飾の副詞
19. 普通は、様態、場所、方向、度数、時の順
20. only は原則として修飾する語の前に置く。
c.f. Jack alone saw the accident.

(b)

21. 意味の違いに注意。 hard と hardly にも注意。
22. 指示代名詞が副詞として用いられることがある。(口語)
23. 数詞を伴う名詞が副詞として用いられている。
24. 「三週間に毎に」

問題 5

(1) 下線の語の用法、意味の違いに注意して、各文の意味をいいなさい。

1. a) George was late for class again.
b) The late Mr. Brown was a millionaire.
2. a) He arrived at a certain town, where he stayed overnight.
b) Jack is certain to come. He is a man of word.
3. a) We were anxious about him.
b) We were anxious for his return.
4. a) She is sure of passing the exam.
b) She is sure to pass the exam.
5. a) Happily he did not die.
b) He did not die happily.
6. a) The mother held her child surely.
b) The picture must surely have been painted by a famous artist.
7. a) The job can't be done simply.
b) The job simply can't be done.
8. a) Jim is an only child.
b) Jim is only a child.
9. a) You can only see the dress. You can't try it on now.
b) Only you can see the dress. Nobody else is allowed to see it.
10. a) Tom alone went there.
b) Tom went there alone.

(2) 適当な語を選びなさい。

1. The task is too difficult for him. He is a (only, mere) freshman.
2. While watching TV, he fell (sleep, asleep, sleeping).
3. That part of the country is (woody, wooden).
4. He will be (impossible, unable) to come in time.
5. We were late because of (crowded, heavy) traffic.
6. I was (frightened, frightening) at the sound.
7. There were (fifty thousands, fifty thousand) spectators in the Tokyo Dome.
8. (Thousands, Thousand of, Thousands of) people were left homeless.
9. He signed up for the (three-miles, three-mile) race.
10. That tower is (three hundreds meters, three hundred meters, three hundred meter) high.
11. She visits me every (five / fifth) days.
12. She visits me every (five / fifth) day.
13. It was (such, so) a fine day that we all enjoyed the picnic.
14. Velvet feels (smoothly, smooth).

(3) ()内の語を文中の適当な位置にいれなさい。

1. Nothing has happened recently. (new)
2. There are buildings on the corner. (black, old, stone)
3. Do you know who that lady is? (American, tall)
4. This is a practice to all of us. (familiar)
5. The bird is about the size of a swallow. (double)
6. We talked for an hour. (half, pleasantly)
7. He escaped being hit by a truck. (fortunately, barely)
8. He is a strange fellow. (quite)
9. A small child can understand it. (even)
10. She was careless to lose her wallet. (enough)
11. Does your father ever cook? No, he does. (never)

(3) 適切な語句を選びなさい。

(a)

1. Jack is a very () boy. His composition is always full of imagination.
2. We did our best. We tried every means ().
3. This story is a fiction. All the characters are ().
a. imaginary b. imaginable c. imaginative

(b)

4. New () countries are emerging in Asia.
5. People in this village are all ().
a. industrial b. industrious

(c)

6. It's not () to be drunk on the streets.
7. The crowd stood in () silence as the funeral procession went by.
8. The two friends said goodbye and started for their () homes.
a. respective b. respectable c. respectful

(d)

9. He was very () to criticism. He was easily hurt when criticized by others.
10. It was very () of you to remain calm during the discussion.
11. She uses beautiful () lines in her drawing.
12. The () murder case was reported in the weekly magazine.
a. sensuous b. sensitive c. sensible d. sensational

(e)

13. Raise your hand ().
14. The country is () civilized.
a. high b. highly

(f)

15. He did not work () last semester. That's why his grade was poor.

16. He () worked last semester. That accounts for his poor grade.

a. hardly

b. hard

(g)

17. You should not read it (). You should read it silently.

18. I can't hear you. Your voice is not () enough.

Read more ().

a. loud

b. loudly

c. aloud

(h)

19. Shakespeare is () read.

20. He looked at it with his eyes () open.

a. wide

b. widely

(i)

21. The car is too () for me to buy.

22. The price of the car is too () for me to buy.

a. expensive

b. high

(j)

23. The theater was very crowded. () people were standing.

24. There were () spectators in the stadium. The game was unpopular.

a. quite a few

b. only a few

6. 総合問題演習 (1)

【1】 空欄に入れるべき最も適切な語句を選べ。

1. We had better () here : we have walked quite a long distance.
a. to stop smoking b. stopped for smoking
c. stop to smoke d. stopping to smoke
2. I will go shopping with her when she () back.
a. will come b. has come
c. will have come d. is coming
3. Sam planned () his boss but did not carry it out after all.
a. a murder at b. at murdering
c. having murdered d. to murder
4. I () you to stay here over the weekend.
a. am afraid of b. would like
c. hope d. shall see
5. Would you please give him this note the moment he () ?
a. arrives b. is going to arrive
c. will arrive d. arrived
6. They got () in a car accident.
a. injuring b. to injure
c. injured d. to be injured
7. I am sorry to have kept you () so long.
a. waited b. being waited
c. waiting d. to be waiting
8. He was busy () his lessons.
a. to prepare b. for preparing
c. from preparing d. preparing
9. I object () like that.
a. to being treated b. to be treated
c. to be treating d. being treated
10. I can't () to eat at such an expensive restaurant.
a. have b. find c. spend d. afford

【2】 適当な前置詞を選びなさい。

1. 自分がその仕事に適任であるとは思えません。
I do not feel myself equal () the task.
1) in 2) at 3) on 4) to
2. あなたの名前はリストの一番最初に載っています。
Your name stands first () the list.
1) off 2) of 3) at 4) on
3. 彼女はいつも熱心に勉強しています。
She is always hard () work.
1) on 2) by 3) at 4) from
4. 果実は天日で乾燥させます。
The fruits are dried () the sun.
1) in 2) for 3) with 4) from
5. その条件ならば同意しましょう。
We will only consent () that condition.
1) by 2) on 3) to 4) for
6. 現在、彼女は経済的に両親から独立しています。
She is economically independent () her parents now.
1) on 2) of 3) by 4) off
7. ある程度あなたの言い分は正しい。
You are right () a certain extent.
1) to 2) on 3) at 4) for
8. どうぞ食事をお続け下さい。
Please go on () your dinner.
1) at 2) in 3) for 4) with
9. 彼女は通訳を使って話をしました。
She spoke () an interpreter.
1) by 2) for 3) with 4) through
10. 春はもうすぐです。
Spring is just () the corner.
1) at 2) on 3) near 4) around

【3】 下記の文（1～10）それぞれの下線部に最も近い意味の語句を、A～Lから選び、記号で答えなさい。（但し同じ語句を二度以上用いないこと）。

1. Some patients recover from an operation quickly.
2. Why did you raise that question during the discussion ?
3. I seldom meet anyone from my hometown.
4. Did John telephone Mary last night ?
5. The highway patrol is going to experiment with a new method of traffic control.
6. Scholars search for truth.
7. When did you finish your summer assignments ?
8. Did you find out about rooms at the housing office ?
9. We have to review the first five lessons before the test.
10. Won't you please reconsider the offer our firm has made to you ?
 - A. bring up
 - B. call up
 - C. call for
 - D. get through with
 - E. get over
 - F. look over
 - G. look for
 - H. run across
 - I. see about
 - J. think over
 - K. think of
 - L. try out

【4】 カッコ内の語（句）を並べかえて英文を完成しなさい。

1. 自分のできることを決して他人にまかせるな。
Never (1. do yourself 2. leave to 3. others 4. you can 5. what).
2. 課長は私を奴隷のように働かせた。
The section chief (1. me 2. like 3. work 4. a slave 5. made).
3. 彼は困るといつもぼくのところに来たものだ。
He used to come (1. he 2. in trouble 3. to me 4. was 5. whenever).
4. 残念ながら、私には音楽が少しも分からない。
I am sorry (1. for 2. I 3. music 4. no ear 5. have).
5. 過度の運動は体のためというより、むしろ害になる。
Too much exercise (1. good 2. than 3. harm 4. does 5. more).

【5】 次の (1)～(3) の 1～5 のうちに文法的に正しいものまたは正しくないものが一つある。指示に従ってそれを選べ。

(1) 正しいもの

1. The city where I like best is New York.
2. Please say hello your wife for me.
3. What was it that made him so upset ?
4. Football is a fun for me.
5. People often take him for a singer, what he is not.

(2) 正しくないもの

- 1 I like him all the better for his faults.
2. The party got there the day before.
3. His remark reminded me of an incident seven years ago.
4. Please wait here till it will clear up.
5. I insisted on his leaving Tokyo at once.

(3) 正しくないもの

1. I shall have completed the work by the first of June.
2. The committee consists of nine members.
3. Students don't have to come to school on Sunday.
4. Who do you suppose made us a visit ?
5. There seems to be differences of opinion.

【6】 (a) 次の各組の下線部について、左端の語と異なる発音をする語を一つ選びなさい。

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---|---------------|---|-----------------|---|---------------|---|-----------------|
| ① | <u>bank</u> | 1 | <u>camp</u> | 2 | <u>damage</u> | 3 | <u>label</u> | 4 | <u>stamp</u> |
| ② | <u>bright</u> | 1 | <u>height</u> | 2 | <u>patient</u> | 3 | <u>guide</u> | 4 | <u>sight</u> |
| ③ | <u>blame</u> | 1 | <u>change</u> | 2 | <u>straight</u> | 3 | <u>danger</u> | 4 | <u>ladder</u> |
| ④ | <u>color</u> | 1 | <u>track</u> | 2 | <u>bubble</u> | 3 | <u>double</u> | 4 | <u>front</u> |
| ⑤ | <u>loaf</u> | 1 | <u>road</u> | 2 | <u>local</u> | 3 | <u>roll</u> | 4 | <u>daughter</u> |

(b) 音節に分けて表記した次の語群の各組について、最も強く発音する音節の位置が他と異なるものが一語だけある。それを選びなさい。

- | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------|---|-----------------|
| ⑥ | 1 | im-i-tate | 2 | ap-point-ment |
| | 3 | mu-si-cal | 4 | au-di-ence |
| ⑦ | 1 | pol-i-tics | 2 | val-u-able |
| | 3 | suc-cess-ful | 4 | won-der-ful |
| ⑧ | 1 | de-ve-lop | 2 | fur-ni-ture |
| | 3 | av-er-age | 4 | per-son-al |
| ⑨ | 1 | en-er-gy | 2 | in-flu-ence |
| | 3 | in-sur-ance | 4 | mod-er-ate |
| ⑩ | 1 | ter-ri-to-ry | 2 | pro-fes-sion-al |
| | 3 | ma-te-ri-al | 4 | ex-pe-ri-ence |

【2】 もっとも適切と思われる前置詞をひとつ選びなさい。

1. そのプロジェクトは現在進行中です。
The project is now () progress.
1) in 2) on 3) at 4) with
2. この件はあなたの判断に任せます。
I leave the matter () your judgment.
1) at 2) on 3) to 4) by
3. 驚きのあまり話す力がなくなりました。
Astonishment deprived me () my power of speech.
1) to 2) of 3) off 4) from
4. 彼が何を言いたいのか私には分かりません。
I cannot understand what he is driving ().
1) in 2) to 3) for 4) at
5. 私より彼の方が3歳年上です。
He is my senior () three years.
1) by 2) for 3) from 4) above
6. あなたの見解は私とは正反対です。
Your views are quite opposite () mine.
1) of 2) by 3) to 4) with
7. 今年はどんなコートが流行していますか。
What sort of coats are () fashion this year ?
1) to 2) in 3) at 4) for
8. どうしてそんなに古い車がほしいのですか。
What do you want such an old car () ?
1) of 2) in 3) for 4) with
9. 留守中の出来事はすべて私に知らせて下さい。
Please keep me informed () whatever happens in my absence.
1) of 2) in 3) to 4) from
10. その操作にはまったく危険はありません。
The operation is quite free () danger.
1) in 2) from 3) off 4) without

【3】 次の下線部に最も近い意味を持つものを、A, B, C, Dの中から一つ選びなさい。

1. It rests with the court to prove the prisoner's guilt.
A. is the responsibility of B. takes up
C. requires D. is helpful to
2. The committee must look into what hospital conditions exist for children.
A. take care B. study
C. make sure D. reconsider
3. Jane must stop giving way to her desire for chocolate.
A. keeping B. yielding
C. attending D. seeing
4. The enemy kept up the attack all night, until help arrived in the morning
A. held back B. continued
C. stopped D. overtook
5. How did it come about that the man was dismissed ?
A. show itself B. report
C. make known D. happen
6. When Tom ruined an expensive machine, his boss fired him on the spot.
A. earlier on B. from the company
C. in his absence D. at once
7. Bob's birthday party got out of hand and the children were naughty.
A. out of harmony B. excited
C. amusing D. out of control
8. We'll get to school on time : we're as good as there now.
A. approaching B. practically
C. being met D. sooner or later
9. The president released his secretary from her duties so she might help the people in the next department.
A. moved B. got off
C. freed D. prevented
10. Lack of mineral resources was a bar to the economic development of the country.
A. great help B. obstacle
C. improvement D. increase

【4】 つぎの日本語の意味になるように、下に与えられた語、または語群を並びかえて英文を完成しなさい。

1. 医者が来た時には、私は一週間以上も病気で寝ていました。

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. When the doctor | 2. in |
| 3. I had been | 4. bed |
| 5. ill | 6. a week |
| 7. for | 8. more than |
| 9. came | |

2. 彼が成功するか否かは彼の健康の如何によります。

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Whether | 2. health |
| 3. or | 4. he will |
| 5. depends | 6. succeed |
| 7. his | 8. upon |
| 9. not | |

3. 約束はどんな事があっても守るべきものだと私どもは云われてまいりました。

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 1. We | 2. that we |
| 3. have | 4. been |
| 5. should | 6. told |
| 7. keep promise | 8. at |
| 9. all costs | |

4. 私は彼の希望に反する事は出来ないと思いました。

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. I found | 2. what |
| 3. it | 4. contrary |
| 5. to do | 6. impossible |
| 7. to his | 8. wishes |
| 9. is | |

5. 外国に行って初めて、日本人がどんなに幸福な国民であるかが実感できます。

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Only when | 2. are |
| 3. we are able | 4. we are abroad |
| 5. happy nation | 6. what a |
| 7. realize | 8. to |
| 9. the Japanese | |

【5】 次の各文（1～4）中①～④の英文から正しいものを一つずつ選びなさい。

1. ① I thought I had worked very hard.
② This is first time I hear her sing.
③ I explained that I have forgotten my keys.
④ Tell me as soon as she will arrive.

2. ① She is a very good health.
② My father speaks a good English.
③ We enjoyed playing tennis under a clear blue sky.
④ I need some informations about American history.

3. ① Are you believing what she said ?
② I am living in Tokyo alone.
③ Hurry up ! We all wait for you.
④ I am looking forward to see you.

4. ① She look very unhappily.
② He remained silent during the meeting.
③ How many money do you have ?
④ I like very much playing the piano.

【6】(a) 左の下線部と同じ発音を含む単語をA～Dから選び、その記号を記入しなさい。

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. allow | A. bowl | B. borrow |
| | C. coward | D. knowledge |
| 2. pushed | A. pronounced | B. advised |
| | C. proposed | D. attended |
| 3. enough | A. thorough | B. height |
| | C. cough | D. ghost |
| 4. precious | A. appreciate | B. machine |
| | C. perceive | D. jealous |
| 5. southern | A. shoulder | B. troublesome |
| | C. mouse | D. boundary |

(b) 次の語の中に第2音節にアクセントを置くものが4つあります。その記号をアルファベット順に記入しなさい。

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. oc-cur | B. en-ter-tain |
| C. gen-u-ine | D. crit-i-cism |
| E. in-ter-val | F. fa-tigue |
| G. an-ces-tor | H. suf-fi-cient |
| I. des-per-ate | J. con-tra-dict |
| K. con-trib-ute | L. ad-mi-ra-ble |

8. 総合問題演習 (3)

【1】 次の各文中の空欄に入れるのに最も適当な語句を、それぞれ下の (a)~(e) のうちから一つ選びなさい。

- Mary is () to pass the examination.
(a) late (b) difficult (c) proper
(d) certain (e) good
- The food was delicious. That was a () meal.
(a) satisfying (b) satisfied (c) tasting
(d) tasted (e) natural
- He couldn't lend me any money for bus fare because he had () to pay for his own.
(a) much more (b) hardly enough (c) some
(d) more than enough (e) enough not
- She sold all of her jewelry () she could pay for her son's school expenses.
(a) if (b) however (c) so
(d) unless (e) because
- They will soon () the game because of the weather.
(a) call off (b) call out (c) stand for
(d) take off (e) take out
- () spend a little extra time on that problem to see if you can solve it once and for all ?
(a) How come (b) Why not (c) How about
(d) Why not you (e) Why you don't

7. I'll have to () to you; otherwise she will hear.
(a) shout (b) attend (c) whistle
(d) listen (e) whisper
8. There's () to be frightened of the dog; he is quite harmless.
(a) nothing (b) something (c) no fear
(d) any reason (e) no need
9. They demanded that the company () .
(a) to pay them more
(b) to have paid them more
(c) pay them more
(d) pays them more
(e) paid them more
10. There was nothing they could do () leave the car at the roadside where it had broken down.
(a) than (b) unless (c) and
(d) but (e) instead of

【2】 次の英文(1~10)の空所に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ a~d のうちから一つ選びなさい。

1. The light went () and we were left in the dark.
a. at b. out c. upon d. without
2. In the end they made () their minds to go by plane.
a. for b. off c. up d. with
3. “Has the bell rung ?” “No, it hasn’t rung ()”.
a. already b. still c. until d. yet
4. I took her () her sister. They look so much alike.
a. after b. by c. for d. in
5. He is getting () very well with his English.
a. forward b. off c. on d. over
6. I’ll be very () to see you again tomorrow.
a. pleasant b. please c. pleased d. pleasing
7. He tried to learn French but soon got tired () it and gave up.
a. in b. of c. out d. to
8. I’ll put () my visit to England till the weather is warmer.
a. in b. off c. on d. up
9. “Do you think we’ll have good weather ?” “I hope ()”.
a. for b. it c. so d. to
10. It is difficult to keep () with the news unless you read the newspapers.
a. from b. off c. out d. up

【3】 次の各文の下線部に最も近い意味をもつ語を、それぞれ1～4 から一つずつ選びなさい。

1. We went over his story in detail, but he seemed to have been telling the truth.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 examined | 2 reported |
| 3 repeated | 4 revised |

2. The salesman found it easy to take in rich old women.

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 1 persuade | 2 help |
| 3 deceive | 4 sell |

3. He was eager to show off his new bicycle to his friends.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1 ride | 2 sell |
| 3 display | 4 lend |

4. I was shocked by his speech but I tried to keep in my feeling.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1 steal | 2 reveal |
| 3 escape | 4 control |

5. He is very kind and gentle; he must have been brought up in a good family.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1 raised | 2 trained |
| 3 taught | 4 lived |

6. They had to get over lots of difficulties before achieving their present prosperity.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1 suffer | 2 stand |
| 3 face | 4 overcome |

7. James' library card will cease to be effective in October.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 be returned | 2 extend |
| 3 expire | 4 be reissued |

8. In the long run, Bob will get to the top.
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 Apparently | 2 Ultimately |
| 3 Naturally | 4 Strangely |
9. You have to be very careful; or else you will miss the train.
- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1 anyway | 2 otherwise |
| 3 nevertheless | 4 however |
10. It did not take her long to come up with a very good example.
- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 1 arrive in | 2 adapt |
| 3 think of | 4 forget |
11. Jack is ill at ease with people he doesn't understand.
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 angry | 2 uncomfortable |
| 3 disappointed | 4 worn out |
12. That department was done away with two years ago.
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1 abolished | 2 remodelled |
| 3 established | 4 recognized |
13. The children may swim provided that an adult accompanies them.
- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1 seeing that | 2 on condition that |
| 3 until | 4 in order that |

【4】 不足している一語を加えて英文を作りなさい。

1. 恋人の目にはあばたもえくぼのように見える。

dimples eye look lover's pockmarks the to

2. 意志があるところに道がある。

a a is is there there way will

3. こぼれたミルクを嘆いても仕方がない。

crying is it milk over spilt use

4. どっちが勝とうが負けようが私の知ったことではない。

difference it lose makes may me or side to which win

5. 彼の見かけは父親似だが気だては母親だ。

although appearance character father he his his his in is resembles
similar to

6. 奨学金がもらえたおかげで彼は学業を続けることができた。

continue for him his it made scholarship studies the to

【5】 次の(a)～(e)の各組の英文1～4の中から、英語の表現として最も適切な文を一つずつ選び、その番号を書け。

- (a) 1. Copernicus discovered that the earth is round.
2. Copernicus discovered that the earth was round.
3. Copernicus discovered that the earth has been round.
4. Copernicus discovered that the earth had been round.
- (b) 1. Had I but known it, I would not employ him.
2. Had I but known it, I would not have employ him.
3. Had I but known it, I had not have employed him.
4. Had I but known it, I would not have employed him.
- (c) 1. Any boys like baseball, others like football.
2. Some boys like baseball, others like football.
3. Some boys like baseball, the others like football.
4. Any boys like baseball, the others like football.
- (d) 1. She took some medicine that she may get well.
2. She took some medicine that she should get on.
3. She took some medicine that she can get on.
4. She took some medicine that she might get well.
- (e) 1. It is true that no one has some faults.
2. It is true that all have not any faults.
3. It is true that everyone has his faults.
4. It is true that everyone has not their faults.

【6】(a) 次の単語(1~5)の下線部と同じ発音を持つ単語をA~Dより一つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

- | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. allow | A. blow | B. grow | C. throw | D. plow |
| 2. smooth | A. oath | B. width | C. clothing | D. breath |
| 3. ceiling | A. seize | B. height | C. reign | D. veil |
| 4. loose | A. dismal | B. closely | C. peasant | D. disease |
| 5. salt | A. soul | B. saw | C. so | D. sew |

(b) 次の各組の(イ)~(ニ)の単語のうちから、下線部の発音が初めに取り出している単語の下線部の発音と異なるもの一つずつを選び、その記号を書きなさい。

- | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. seal | (イ) receive | (ロ) recent |
| | (ハ) weather | (ニ) machine |
| 2. eight | (イ) painful | (ロ) height |
| | (ハ) major | (ニ) break |
| 3. rude | (イ) cool | (ロ) group |
| | (ハ) canoe | (ニ) woman |
| 4. cause | (イ) boat | (ロ) broad |
| | (ハ) thought | (ニ) walk |

9. 総合問題演習 (4)

【1】 次の各文の () のなかに入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下に与えられた語句のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

1. We cannot reasonably ask for ().
a. how to use it b. a time
c. a question d. to come in
e. more

2. You cannot be () to your parents.
a. against b. oppose
c. tired to death d. a long way off
e. too good

3. Please handle it () you think best.
a. so that b. as
c. while d. after all
e. whichever

4. He used to bring up the subject whenever ().
a. possible b. logically
c. minutely d. of all things
e. at every opportunity

5. How lonely and helpless she must feel left all ()!
a. over the world b. her friends
c. the more d. work and no play
e. by herself

6. From () they look, I would say that they failed.
a. what b. at which
c. the point d. the way
e. above

7. The new president is () depended upon, isn't he ?
a. by no means b. whoever
c. to be d. so called
e. distinguished
8. He who is ashamed of asking is ashamed of ().
a. learning b. fool
c. to fail d. silly dialogue
e. clever answer
9. Making () of the cold, he went out in this clothes.
a. a fire b. nothing
c. away d. as if
e. plans
10. It is as it is () intricate circumstances behind it.
a. at present b. because of
c. what d. as
e. complicated
11. It was () that nobody ate the expensive raw fish I had served.
a. disappointing b. disappointingly
c. disappointed d. disappointedly
e. disappointment

【2】 次の英文に、もっとも適切と思われる前置詞をひとつ選びなさい。

1. 彼の長い演説にはもう飽きた。
I am through () his long speech.
1) to 2) with 3) for 4) along
2. 日本では、法的には20歳で成人になる。
In Japan, people legally come () age at 20.
1) in 2) for 3) of 4) with
3. その提案が採用されず、せっかくの私の努力も無駄に終わった。
The suggestion was rejected and all my efforts were () vain.
1) over 2) for 3) at 4) in
4. こういった指示をよく守りなさい。
Keep () these instructions carefully.
1) to 2) on 3) off 4) into
5. 彼はその委員会のメンバーになるよう依頼を受けている。
He has been asked to sit () the committee.
1) through 2) around 3) behind 4) on
6. 赤ちゃんは父親似だ。
The baby takes () its father.
1) over 2) behind 3) on 4) after
7. いったい彼らはどうなるのでしょうか。
I wonder what will become () them.
1) from 2) of 3) to 4) in
8. 今夜、ぜひとも夕食をご一緒しましょう。
() all means, do come with us to dinner tonight.
1) To 2) With 3) By 4) For
9. われわれは金銭面で彼を頼りにできる。
We can count () him for financial help.
1) in 2) on 3) to 4) at
10. 彼はいつも妻の料理にけちをつける。
He always finds fault () his wife's cooking.
1) with 2) to 3) for 4) into

【4】 与えられた日本文にもっとともよく対応するように、下の語又は並べかえて、英文を作りなさい。

1. a) 彼にかぎってそんなことはしないだろうと思っていました。

He was (イ) (ロ) (ハ) (ニ) (ホ) (ヘ) (ト) (チ).

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. such a thing | 2. have suspected |
| 3. doing | 4. the |
| 5. I should | 6. last |
| 7. of | 8. person |

b) 私たちは自分の言動には責任をもつべきです。

We should (イ) (ロ) (ハ) (ニ) (ホ) (ヘ) (ト).

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. our words | 2. responsible |
| 3. deeds | 4. make |
| 5. ourselves | 6. for |
| 7. and | |

2. a) 世間には暇がなく読書ができないとこぼす人が多い。

(イ) (ロ) (ハ) that (ニ) (ホ) (ヘ) (ト) (チ).

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. cannot | 2. to read | 3. people |
| 4. find | 5. they | 6. complain |
| 7. time | 8. A lot of | |

b) だが、読みたいと思えばどんなに忙しくても読めるものです。

But if they really want to read, (イ) (ロ) (ハ), (ニ) (ホ) (ヘ) (ト) (チ).

- | | | |
|---------|-------------|---------|
| 1. may | 2. however | 3. it |
| 4. busy | 5. they | 6. find |
| 7. be | 8. they can | |

c) 与えられた時間をできるだけ利用することが必要です。

It is (イ) (ロ) (ハ) (ニ) (ホ) (ヘ) (ト) (チ).

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. your time | 2. for you | 3. the best |
| 4. of | 5. to | 6. use |
| 7. make | 8. necessary | |

【5】 次の英文（ア～コ）のうち、文法的に誤っているものを4つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

ア Much as I would like to help, I have other work I must do.

イ Honesty compels me to say that I do not like him.

ウ Special attention should pay to our health.

エ His argument is beyond my understanding.

オ Who does not desire to promote the welfare of society ?

カ I was spoken by a stranger in the crowded bus.

キ No city in Japan has so many bridges as in Osaka.

ク An ostrich lies an egg the size of a softball.

ケ It is his ideals rather than his ideas that are bad.

コ She was made to play the piano against her will.

【6】(a) 次の1～5の語の正しい発音を①～④から一つ選びなさい。

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. fasten | ① [féisn] | ② [fæsn] |
| | ③ [fæstn] | ④ [fa:stən] |
| 2. obvious | ① [ábviəs] | ② [éibviəs] |
| | ③ [óbvaiəs] | ④ [áviəs] |
| 3. stubborn | ① [stÁbbən] | ② [stÁbbən] |
| | ③ [stÁbən] | ④ [stéibən] |
| 4. bicycle | ① [báisikl] | ② [báikie] |
| | ③ [báiseikl] | ④ [báiskl] |
| 5. facility | ① [fakíləti] | ② [feisíəti] |
| | ③ [fəsíləti] | ④ [fəsáiləti] |

(b) 次の1～5の発音記号が表す音をふくんだ単語を、それぞれの語群(ア)～(エ)より一つずつ選びなさい。

- | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. [au] : | (ア) applaud | (イ) cough | (ウ) awkward | (エ) loud |
| 2. [tʃ] : | (ア) suggestion | (イ) mighty | (ウ) hostile | (エ) headache |
| 3. [z] : | (ア) closely | (イ) loose | (ウ) increase | (エ) choose |
| 4. [t] : | (ア) fasten | (イ) christen | (ウ) portray | (エ) castle |
| 5. [ai] : | (ア) weigh | (イ) height | (ウ) lay | (エ) tray |

10. 総合問題演習 (5)

【1】最も適当な語句をそれぞれ a)~d) から選びなさい。

1. When I opened the door, I found a man in () woolen cap.
a) a b) an c) other d) 無し
2. The meeting () up by the time you arrive there.
a) breaks b) will be broken
c) will break d) will have broken
3. Don't forget () your umbrella.
a) take b) taking
c) to have taken d) to take
4. He waited () the customer with a smile.
a) at b) on c) to d) 無し
5. He foolishly interpreted the idiom according to its () sense.
a) literal b) literally
c) literary d) literate
6. We have had () snow this winter.
a) considerable b) fairly
c) few d) respectable
7. I have no () for reading.
a) leisure b) leizure
c) lesure d) lezure
8. The day was rainy, and () is worse, thundering.
a) so b) such c) what d) which
9. He bought this watch () five thousand yen.
a) about b) by c) for d) in
10. Where do you suppose () yesterday ?
a) did they go b) had they gone
c) they have gone d) they went

【2】 次の各組のイ～ニの英文のうちから、下線部の語または語句の文法的用法が、初めに取り出している文の下線部のものと同じものを一つずつ選びなさい。

(1) John hasn't found a job since leaving school.

イ Walking along the street, I met an old friend of mine.

ロ On finding the news true, she felt like crying.

ハ A drowning man will catch at a straw.

ニ The child running about in the garden is my eldest son.

(2) I don't like doing anything to put her in great trouble.

イ I make it a rule to take a walk every morning.

ロ How foolish you are to make such a mistake!

ハ I am looking for an apartment to live in.

ニ His desire is to be a great scholar.

(3) I had the same trouble as you had.

イ Startled as he was, he didn't lose his balance

ロ As you are not ready, we must go without you.

ハ You should read such books as will be a great help for you.

ニ She is not so pretty as her sister.

(4) There is that about him which mystifies me.

イ Now that the exam is over, let's go home.

ロ He has that love of truth which makes him hate a lie.

ハ The population of Japan is larger than that of France.

ニ My arm doesn't reach that far.

(5) They dared to object to the plan.

イ He is not rich, nor does he wish to be.

ロ He didn't need to be told twice.

ハ They did not know what the word meant.

ニ He need not tell the truth.

【3】 次の文の書き換えとして最も適切と思われるものをそれぞれ(a)～(d)から選べ。

1. You repeated it, which was unnecessary.
 - (a) You did not need have repeated it.
 - (b) You did not need repeat it.
 - (c) You need not have repeated it.
 - (d) You need not repeat it.

2. It is said that the bear was hiding in the woods near your house.
 - (a) The bear is said to be hiding in the woods near your house.
 - (b) The bear is said to being hiding in the woods near your house.
 - (c) The bear is said to have been hiding in the woods near your house.
 - (d) The bear is said to having been hiding in the woods near your house.

3. Having spent all his money, he decided to go home.
 - (a) As he has spent all his money, he decided to go home.
 - (b) As he had spent all his money, he decided to go home.
 - (c) As he was spending all his money, he decided to go home.
 - (d) As he would spend all his money, he decided to go home.

4. He made me look after his younger brother.
 - (a) I was made look after his younger brother by him.
 - (b) I was made to be looked after his younger brother by him.
 - (c) I was made to have looked after his younger brother by him.
 - (d) I was made to look after his younger brother by him.

5. He did not confess his failure, so I did not forgive him.
 - (a) If he confessed his failure, I would forgive him.
 - (b) If he confessed his failure, I would have forgiven him.
 - (c) If he had confessed his failure, I would have forgiven him.
 - (d) If he would have confessed his failure, I have forgiven him.

【4】 日本文と同じ意味になるように()の中の英語を並べ換えると一語足りない。
その語を下の A～E から一つ選び英文を作れ。

1. 彼はあまり世間を知らない。

He (seen of not world has the).

- A. any B. too C. very
D. much E. little

2. わざわざ迎えに来るようなことはしないでください。

Don't (come meet take and the to me).

- A. trouble B. purpose C. advantage
D. kind E. mind

3. 彼はむりやり行かせられた。

He (against go was his made will).

- A. forced B. told C. himself
D. on E. to

4. 彼は彼女に結婚を申し込もうと決心したが、あとで思い直してやめた。

He had decided to propose marriage to her, but (it thought he of later).

- A. less B. better C. worse
D. second E. nothing

【5】 次の各文の (1) から (4) の下線部分の英語のうち、誤った英語を含んだ部分が一箇所ある。その番号を選べ。

- (a) Because the hospital is very old and can (1) no longer serve the (2) needs of the community, a new hospital (3) should be built years (4) ago.
- (b) The police (1) has caught the two thieves who broke (2) into the store and (3) ran away (4) with ¥ 380,000.
- (c) He wanted to (1) help her out, but whenever he asked (2) about (3) her past, she avoided (4) to answer his questions.
- (d) This experiment is really (1) excited (2) in that it (3) has paved the way (4) to the exploration of outer space.
- (e) It was only two days (1) after the car accident (2) that I visited him (3) in the hospital, but he (4) looked like all right.
- (f) The rich man was interested (1) to buying the gorgeous hotel (2) on the beach, but his lawyer thought (3) it was (4) too risky.
- (g) The company is well known (1) as a (2) leading manufacturer not only of computers but also (3) of (4) office equipments.
- (h) A gourmet is a person (1) who know (2) a lot about good cooking (3) and who enjoys (4) eating good food.
- (i) Every (1) student is supposed (2) to turn in (3) their report before the second (4) term ends.

【6】 次の1~10のそれぞれの単語 a)~d)の中から、第2音節を最も強く発音するものを一つずつ選びなさい。

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | a) an-ec-dote | b) cour-te-ous |
| | c) in-ter-fere | d) the-at-ri-cal |
| 2. | a) mo-not-o-nous | b) par-lia-ment |
| | c) pref-er-a-bly | d) prop-a-gan-da |
| 3. | a) cal-en-dar | b) em-bar-rass |
| | c) in-ter-rupt | d) sym-me-try |
| 4. | a) moun-tain-ous | b) op-ti-mism |
| | c) pros-per-ous | d) re-spon-si-ble |
| 5. | a) in-ter-ro-gate | b) Eu-ro-pe-an |
| | c) ju-ve-nile | d) shep-herd |
| 6. | a) com-pro-mise | b) con-ti-nu-i-ty |
| | c) dis-trib-ute | d) pi-o-neer |
| 7. | a) at-mos-phere | b) Prot-es-tant-ism |
| | c) dis-ci-pline | d) su-per-flu-ous |
| 8. | a) ar-chi-tec-ture | b) ca-the-dral |
| | c) con-sci-en-tious | d) in-ter-mis-sion |
| 9. | a) ath-let-ics | b) con-cen-trate |
| | c) in-ter-view | d) san-a-to-ri-um |
| 10. | a) cal-cu-late | b) tend-en-cy |
| | c) ther-mom-e-ter | d) or-ches-tra |

【3】 次の各文を()に示す語を主語にして、内容が等しくなるように書きかえよ。

1. Why did he change his mind ? (what)
2. Walk for a few minutes and you will see the Riverside Hotel. (a few minutes' walk)
3. She could not join the party, because she suddenly fell ill on that day. (sudden illness)
4. She was too proud to do anything disgraceful. (her pride)
5. The teacher got angry, because the students laughed. (students' laughter)
6. It is three years since he visited London. (three years)
7. It is impossible that he said so. (he)
8. If he were a true friend, he would not betray you. (a true friend)

【4】 次の1～5のそれぞれについて、与えられた英語の単語を使って、日本文に相当する英文を作ると、一語あまる。その語を除いて英文を作れ。

1. それがどんなものやら、かいもく見当がつかない。
ア. what イ. have ウ. I
エ. like オ. is カ. it
キ. idea ク. of ケ. no コ. loss
2. さしあたり、われわれにはこれで間に合います。
ア. do イ. by ウ. present
エ. this オ. us カ. will
キ. the ク. for
3. 私はインドに滞在中にお金が底をついた。
ア. stay イ. India ウ. during
エ. ran オ. my カ. I
キ. money ク. spent ケ. in
コ. out サ. of
4. 彼は必要に迫られて借金をした。
ア. money イ. into ウ. to
エ. borrow オ. necessity カ. him キ. drove
5. 衝撃を受けたというよりむしろびっくりしたのだった。
ア. shocked イ. not ウ. was
エ. I オ. so カ. much
キ. as ク. rather ケ. astonished

【5】正しい文を5つ選びなさい。(6つ以上選んだ場合は全部無効です)

- 1) Who did you meet at the station yesterday ?
- 2) How long did you discuss on the subject ?
- 3) Please answer to this letter as soon as you can.
- 4) He was listened with enthusiasm by a lot of people.
- 5) He has just left only a minute ago.
- 6) I'll not have you say such things.
- 7) He is laying in bed now; he says he feels sick.
- 8) Tom is still young, and needs to look after.
- 9) I think he has gone to the United States, isn't he ?
- 10) Almost every Sunday he goes fishing to the river.
- 11) Would you mind if I open the window ?
- 12) I first went to India twenty-five years before.
- 13) It has been seven years since they got married.
- 14) He took me by the hand and would not let me go.
- 15) I have been to the barber to cut my hair.

【6】次の1～5の語について、その最も強いアクセントのある母音と同じ母音をもち、かつ最もアクセントのある語をア～エの中から一つ選べ。

1. spectacular	ア speculative ウ spiritual	イ specialty エ Spaniard
2. hearing	ア swearing ウ steering	イ shining エ searching
3. survival	ア suspension ウ surprising	イ surrender エ suspicious
4. separate	ア measure ウ measles	イ meaning エ mechanic
5. introduce	ア appropriate ウ genuine	イ approval エ invaluable

【3】 各組 (1~10) の二つの文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、空所に適当な一語を補え。

1. Seeing the letter, he remembered his youth.
The letter () him of his youth.
2. He said to me, "Did you feel the earthquake last night?"
He () me () I had felt the earthquake the previous night.
3. She is just as lovely as her sister.
She is no () lovely than her sister.
4. As there were no taxis, I had to walk.
There () no taxis, I had to walk.
5. In spite of his hard work, he was deeply in debt.
() he worked hard, he was deeply in debt.
6. She is not likely to take part in the game.
She ()() take part in the game.
7. It is said that he read all the books in this library.
He is said ()() read all the books in this library.
8. Thanks to the development of planes, we can now enjoy pleasant trips by air.
The development of planes ()() it possible for us to enjoy pleasant trips by air.
9. I never come here without seeing my old friend.
() I come here, I see my old friend.
10. A step forward, and you would have fallen over the cliff.
If you ()() a step forward, you would have fallen over the cliff.

【4】 与えられた語のうちで必要なものを用いて英文を作りなさい。

1. 彼は海外留学しただけのことはあった。

He did not (a)(b)(c)(d).

ア. nothing イ. for ウ. study エ. abroad オ. without

2. 私には中古車も買えない。まして新車を買う余裕などない。

I can't afford to buy a (a) car, (b)(c) a (d) one.

ア. more イ. less ウ. much エ. new オ. used

3. 彼はよくうそをつくから、信用できない。

As he often tells lies, he is (a)(b)(c)(d)(e).

ア. on イ. to ウ. not エ. relied
オ. be カ. in

4. 野球の試合は雨のため中止になった。

The baseball game was (a)(b)(c)(d)(e) rain.

ア. on イ. off ウ. account エ. called
オ. to カ. of

5. パーティには俳優が幾人もいたが、私はどの人のこともあまりきいたことがなかった。

There were (a)(b)(c) actors at the party, (d)(e)(f) had ever heard of.

ア. number イ. few ウ. who エ. of whom
オ. of カ. I キ. a

6. 一、二杯酒がはいると、人は自分のことを少し話すようになる。

A drink or two is very useful for getting (a)(b)(c) you (d)(e)(f).

ア. themselves イ. about ウ. say エ. to
オ. something カ. people キ. tell

【5】 次の各組（1～6）の英文（イ～ニ）には、それぞれ一つだけ誤りの文がある。
その文の記号を記せ。

- 1 {
イ She is beautiful to look at.
ロ John is easy to please.
ハ He is too nice in his business.
ニ You are necessary to read his book.

- 2 {
イ He got the clock going.
ロ I can't get this door to shut.
ハ I must get my work finished.
ニ I got him wash my car.

- 3 {
イ You had better do that.
ロ You had better not do that.
ハ Hadn't you better do that now ?
ニ Had it better for you to do that ?

- 4 {
イ Velvet feels smoothly.
ロ He looked lonely.
ハ This jewel appears costly.
ニ Your voice sounds silly today.

- 5 {
イ The hens haven't been laying many eggs lately.
ロ She lay down on the bed for half an hour.
ハ Leaves are laying down thick on the lane.
ニ He lays a book aside to watch TV.

- 6 {
イ Do you really mean to go out ?
ロ Do you know the mean of his word ?
ハ You are mean to talk that way.
ニ There is no means of getting there.

【6】 次の各組の単語の中で、最も強いアクセントがある母音において、他の4つの単語と異なるものが一つずつある。その単語の番号を記せ。

(A) 1. ancestor 2. ancient 3. average
 4. atmosphere 5. calendar

(B) 1. decorate 2. mechanism 3. percentage
 4. orchestra 5. democrat

(C) 1. fatigue 2. receive 3. police
 4. creature 5. consequence

(D) 1. ascertain 2. merchant 3. interpreter
 4. determine 5. purchaser

(E) 1. over 2. photograph 3. knowledge
 4. momentary 5. control

【2】 次の各組の中から二つの文の意味が異なるものを三つ選んで、その番号を記入せよ。

1. He went on to point out the advantages.
He went on pointing out the advantages.
2. We couldn't see anything but fog.
We could see nothing but fog.
3. The unhappy incident is best forgotten.
The unhappy incident had best be forgotten.
4. She is too beautiful for words.
Her beauty is beyond words.
5. I found the horse dead.
I found the horse dying.
6. If you want to learn, you must not be above asking questions.
If you want to learn, you must not be too proud to ask questions.
7. That is as much as to say that I am a liar.
That is the same thing as saying that I am a liar.
8. I have no books to read.
I do not have to read any books.

【3】 次の1～10の各組のaの文の意味をbで表すように、bの()内に入れるべき語(1語)を記せ。

1. a. He tried again, but failed.
b. He tried again () () fail.
2. a. She lied very cleverly.
b. She was a very () ().
3. a. Do you mind my turning on the radio ?
b. Do you mind () () turn on the radio ?
4. a. This is the cutest puppy I have ever seen.
b. I have never seen () a cute puppy () this.
5. a. He is too wise to do such a foolish thing.
b. He knows () () to do such a foolish thing.
6. a. A Japanese would have reacted in a different way.
b. If he () () a Japanese, he would have reacted in a different way.
7. a. He insists that she is innocent.
b. He insists () her ().
8. a. She was really rude to yawn when I was talking.
b. It was really rude () () to yawn when I was talking.
9. a. If you take a little walk, you will have a good appetite.
b. A little walk will () () a good appetite.
10. a. I didn't want to see the manager at all.
b. The manager was () () person I wanted to see.

【4】 ()の単語を正しく並びかえて、日本語に相当する内容の英文を作る場合、
(a)(b)ともにある共通の同じ単語が一語足りない。その単語を記せ。

1. (a) その時、彼女は白い服を着ていた。
(dressed, she, then, was, white).
(b) 90マイルは遠すぎて、1時間では行けない。
(an, far, go, hour, is, miles, ninety, to, too).
2. (a) 急ぎなさい、さもないと学校に遅れてしまうよ。
(be, for, hurry, late, or, school, up, you).
(b) ペンがなければ、鉛筆でも構いません。
(a, a, do, don't have, if, pen, pencil, you).
3. (a) お金持ちが必ずしも幸福であるとは限らない。
(always, are, happy, not, rich).
(b) 7時30分の列車だと、そこへ着くのどのくらいかかりますか。
(by, does, get, how, it, long, take, there, to, train, 7:30) ?
4. (a) 僕が彼に会ったのは、東京だったんです。
(him, I, in, saw, that, Tokyo, was).
(b) その質問に答えるのは難しいことがわかった。
(answer, difficult, found, I, question, the, to).
5. (a) そう言って下さって、本当にありがとう。
(it's, kind, say, so, to, very, you).
(b) 私たちが名前を知らない木は、たくさんあります。
(are, don't, know, many, names, the, there, trees, we, which).

【5】正しい文が5つ含まれているが、それを選べ。

- イ. This room is not so large as to get in it.
- ロ. He is very economic.
- ハ. Why do I need two of them for ?
- ニ. Mr. Smith and Mr. Jones teach us English and French respectively.
- ホ. There is no difference between our views.
- ヘ. Quite a few of our students are going abroad after graduation.
- ト. I will introduce you Miss Saito.
- チ. I congratulate you your victory.
- リ. Scandinavian Airlines was the first to fly over the Pole.
- ヌ. I live quite close from the station.
- ル. Will Johnny and you go to the dance Saturday ?
- ヲ. I would give you a dollar if I had one.
- ワ. I objected his proposal once, and he hasn't spoken to me since.
- カ. The normal fever of the human body is 36.5 degrees.
- コ. All the audience enjoyed very much.

【6】(a) 次の10個ずつの単語の組について、下線部はすべて綴りは同じであるが、うち8個が同じ発音、残り2つは違う発音をする。その2つのものを選び出せ。

- (1) 1 appear 2 bear 3 clear 4 dear
 5 fear 6 gear 7 hear 8 near
 9 rear 10 wear
- (2) 1 ahead 2 bread 3 dead 4 dread
 5 thread 6 instead 7 leader 8 plead
 9 spread 10 tread
- (3) 1 allow 2 below 3 blow 4 brow
 5 flow 6 grow 7 show 8 slow
 9 snow 10 throw
- (4) 1 busy 2 clumsy 3 courtesy 4 daisy
 5 drowsy 6 easy 7 jealousy 8 noisy
 9 pansy 10 rosy
- (5) 1 authorize 2 bathe 3 cloth 4 growth
 5 method 6 pathos 7 smooth 8 strength
 9 thorn 10 thought

(b) 次の各語は名詞と動詞の両方に用いられます。しかし(a)～(e)の各組には一語だけ、名詞でも動詞でもアクセントの位置が移動しないものがあります。その答の番号を選べ。

- (a) 1. present 2. produce 3. progress 4. promise
 (b) 1. accord 2. conduct 3. protest 4. survey
 (c) 1. contest 2. convict 3. dislike 4. record
 (d) 1. comment 2. contract 3. rebel 4. suspect
 (e) 1. import 2. insult 3. object 4. report