

1 5文型	氏名		得点	100
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1 次の英文の文型は何であるかを答えよ。 (各8点×7)

- (1) Yesterday my mother bought me a pretty doll at a department store. 第( )文型
- (2) The days are getting longer and longer. 第( )文型
- (3) Many people in this country visit this park every Sunday. 第( )文型
- (4) Last Sunday we painted the fence around our house white. 第( )文型
- (5) Sally kindly brought me a chair from the next room. 第( )文型
- (6) What do they call this tree in English? 第( )文型
- (7) The young girl was singing merrily on the stage. 第( )文型

2 次の( )内の語を並べかえて、日本文に合う英文を完成させよ。 ((4) (5)各10点×2 他各8点×3)

- (1) 花瓶の中のあの花はいい香りがします。  
(vase / flowers / sweet / in / the / those / smell).  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (2) 長旅で私たちはとても疲れた。  
(tired / very / made / long / us / travel / the).  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (3) 大きな袋を持っている女の子は私の娘です。  
(large / my / the / a / girl / bag / daughter / with / is).  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (4) あなたはお父さんの誕生日に何を贈ったのですか。  
(give / did / birthday / you / his / your / what / on / father)?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (5) 彼は最終バスがいつ出発するのか知りませんでした。  
(the / he / leave / not / would / last / know / did / when / bus).  
\_\_\_\_\_

<h1>2 動詞と時制</h1>	氏名		得点	100
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1 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、( )に適語を入れよ。 (各9点×6)

- (1) My grandfather died two years ago.  
My grandfather ( ) ( ) ( ) for two years.
- (2) Tom got sick last Monday. He is still in bed.  
Tom ( ) ( ) sick in bed since last Monday.
- (3) They got married three years ago.  
They ( ) ( ) ( ) for three years.
- (4) I haven't had a holiday for three years.  
It's three years ( ) ( ) ( ) a holiday last time.
- (5) This is the biggest dictionary I have ever seen.  
I ( ) ( ) ( ) such a big dictionary before.
- (6) She has been in Japan for five years.  
Five years ( ) ( ) since she came to Japan.

2 次の日本文に合うように、( )内の動詞を適する形にして全文を書け。 ((5)10点 他各9点×4)

- (1) 私が彼を訪問したときには、彼はアメリカへ行ってしまっていた。  
He (go) to America when I (call) on him.

- (2) 川がはんらんした。一晩中雨が降ったからだ。  
The river (flood), because it (rain) all night long.

- (3) 彼がホールに着いたとき、音楽会はすでに始まっていた。  
When he (get) to the hall, the concert (already begin) .

- (4) 病気になって1週間経ってから、彼は入院した。  
After he (be) ill for a week, he (be sent) to hospital.

- (5) ここへ引っ越してくるまでは、犬を飼っていた。  
We (have) a dog before we (move) here.

<h1>3 受動態</h1>	氏名		得点	<div>100</div>
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- 1 次の( )に適語を入れて、受動態の文を完成させよ。 (1)～(4)各7点×4  
他各8点×2)

(1) The girl found the pen.

→The pen ( ) ( ) by the girl.

(2) He showed me the room.

→I ( ) ( ) the room by him.

→The room ( ) ( ) ( ) by him.

(3) He painted the house white.

→The house ( ) ( ) white ( ) him.

(4) They speak English in that country.

→English ( ) ( ) ( ) that country.

(5) Do many students like the teacher?

→( ) the teacher ( ) by many students?

(6) He did not build the house.

→The house ( ) ( ) ( ) by him.

- 2 次の文の( )に適語を入れよ。 (各8点×7)

(1) I was very much surprised ( ) the news.

(2) The glass was filled ( ) wine.

(3) We were caught ( ) a shower yesterday evening.

(4) The statesman is known ( ) many people in this country.

(5) The girl was pleased ( ) her mother's present.

(6) Butter is made ( ) milk.

(7) Grapes are made ( ) wine.

<h1>4 助動詞</h1>	氏名		得点	100
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1 次の文を( )内の指示に従って書きかえよ。 (各10点×5)

(1) You may use my cellular phone. (強い禁止に) (cellular phone : 携帯電話)

(2) I must work hard for my living. (過去形で)

(3) This house belongs to my uncle. (「以前はおじさんの家だった」という意味に)

(4) This telephone must be out of order. (助動詞をかえて反対の意味の文に)

(5) She can drive. (better next yearをつけて)

2 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、( )に適語を入れよ。 (各10点×5)

(1) It is impossible that he said so.

He ( ) ( ) said so.

(2) They have good reason to be angry with him.

They ( ) well be angry with him.

(3) He cannot have been absent from school.

He ( ) ( ) been present at school.

(4) It wasn't necessary for him to wait, but he did.

He ( ) ( ) have ( ).

(5) I am sure he was in time for the train.

He ( ) have been in time for the train.

5 不定詞	氏名		得点	100
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1 次の( )内の語(句)を並べかえて、日本語に合う英文を完成させよ。 ((5)10点 他9点×4)

(1) 彼は僕にその電車に乗るように言った。

(told / train / take / he / to / the / me).

(2) 気がつくと僕は道に倒れていた。

I came to my senses (find / on / the street / lying / myself / to).

(3) 僕にはいっしょに遊ぶ友達が多い。

(friends / with / I / many / to / have / play).

(4) 彼は怒った顔はしないように心に決めた。

(made up / he / to / his mind / look / not / angry).

(5) 自分の部屋を整理しておくのは大変なことだ。

(hard / my room / keep / it / to / in order / is).

2 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、( )に適語を入れよ。 (各9点×6)

(1) She was so kind that she carried my bags.

She was kind ( ) ( ) carry my bags.

(2) We could not see any stars in the sky.

No stars were ( ) ( ) seen in the sky.

(3) He hoped to join the party, but he did not.

He hoped to ( ) ( ) the party.

(4) Mary saw me fall down.

I was seen ( ) ( ) down by Mary.

(5) You are to come here immediately.

You ( ) come here immediately.

(6) It is reported that he won the gold medal.

He is reported ( ) ( ) won the gold medal.

<h1>6 動名詞・分詞</h1>	氏名		得点	100
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1 次の〔 〕内の動詞を適切な形にかえて、( )に入れよ。 (各9点×5)

- (1) Look at the ( ) baby. [sleep]
- (2) He will be ( ) to see you. [excite]
- (3) Kate speaks English very fast. I've never heard English ( ) so quickly. [speak]
- (4) I feel like ( ) a rest. [take]
- (5) I tried ( ) her, but she was not at home. [call]

2 次の各文の誤りを訂正せよ。 (各9点×3)

- (1) Did you enjoy to read the book?  
\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) Don't put off to answer the letter.  
\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) I am planning to go to skiing next weekend.  
\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

3 次の( )内の語(句)を並べかえて、日本文に合う英文を完成させよ。(ただし、下線が施してある動詞は適切な形にかえよ) ((3)10点 他9点×2)

- (1) 彼女は不親切だったことを僕に謝った。  
She apologized (me / kind / be / not / for / to).  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (2) 外国人に話しかけられるのがいやな日本人がいる。  
Some Japanese (a foreigner / being / to / by / speak / hate).  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (3) 彼は自分の部屋のドアにはいつも鍵をかけないでおく。  
He always (the door / unlock / keeps / his room / of).  
\_\_\_\_\_

7 比較	氏 名		得 点	100
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- 1 次の〔 〕内の語を適切な形にかえて( )に入れよ。 (各9点×5)
- (1) I can play football ( ) than baseball. [well]
- (2) I feel much ( ) today than yesterday. [bad]
- (3) This is the ( ) of the two clocks. [cheap]
- (4) He came back ( ) of all the members of the club. [early]
- (5) She worked less ( ) than Judy. [hard]

- 2 次の( )内の語(句)を並べかえて, 英文を完成させよ。( \* には不足する1語を補う)
- (1) You had better (can / as / as / leave / soon / \*). ((6)10点 他各9点×5)
- 
- (2) My son is (of / boys / two / bigger / the / \*) playing over there.
- 
- (3) His father was (as / famous / a writer / more) than as a doctor.
- 
- (4) My brother is (other / than / class / taller / boy / any / his / \*).
- 
- (5) I (free / less / have / than / time) I used to have.
- 
- (6) Which (prefer / coffee / you / do / \* / , ) tea ? — Coffee, please.
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<h1>8 関係代名詞</h1>	氏名		得点	<div> <div></div> 100 </div>
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1 次の( )内の適語を選べ。 ((1)～(4)各7点×4、他各8点×3)

- (1) I have a friend (which / whose / who) sings very well.
- (2) The man (which / whom / whose) I was waiting for didn't turn up.
- (3) The camera (which / who / whose) you bought yesterday is very good.
- (4) Is that the car (who / which / whose) owner is a well-known doctor?
- (5) A woman (who / whose / whom) husband is dead is called a widow.
- (6) The novelist (which / whose / whom) I like best is Steinbeck.
- (7) The man (who / whose / whom) I thought was your father was a stranger.

2 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、( )に適語を入れよ。 (各8点×6)

- (1) Anyone who comes will be given a lottery ticket.  
( ) comes will be given a lottery ticket.
- (2) I was sad, because he broke his word.  
He broke his word, ( ) made me sad.
- (3) The thing he needed was a piece of chalk.  
( ) he needed was a piece of chalk.
- (4) He sent me two novels. I have read both of them.  
He sent me two novels, both ( )( ) I have read.
- (5) Anything that I have is yours.  
( ) I have is yours.
- (6) You may invite any person who wants to come.  
You may invite ( ) wants to come.



<h1>9 関係副詞</h1>	氏名		得点	100
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1 次の日本文に合うように、( )に適語を入れよ。 (各8点×7)

(1) そんなわけで学校に遅刻したのです。

That's ( ) I was late for school.

(2) 月曜日は多くの人がゆううつになる日だ。

Monday is the day ( ) many people feel blue.

(3) こういうふうにして私は危険を逃れた。

This is ( ) I escaped the danger.

(4) その事故が起こった場所を言いなさい。

Tell me ( ) the accident happened.

(5) あれが彼のいつものやり方だった。

That was the ( ) he always did things.

(6) 君はここが間違っている。

This is the point ( ) you are wrong.

(7) 地上から戦争がなくなる日がくるだろうか。

Will the day come ( ) there will be no war on the earth?

2 次の各文を関係副詞または複合関係副詞を用いて1文で書け。 ((4) (5)各10点×2 他各8点×3)

(1) I was boiling noodles for lunch around noon. Just then a friend came to see me.

\_\_\_\_\_

(2) Yesterday I went to the theater. And I ran across an old friend there.

\_\_\_\_\_

(3) At any time when I come here, I feel at ease.

\_\_\_\_\_

(4) His wife goes with him to any place where he goes.

\_\_\_\_\_

(5) I went to the park. Some kids were playing soccer there.

\_\_\_\_\_

<b>10 前置詞・接続詞</b>	氏名		得点	<div style="text-align: right;">100</div>
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**1** 次の( )に入る語(句)を下の a～f から選べ。 (各9点×6)

- (1) ( ) you or your brother is responsible for that.
- (2) You have been in prison six times ( ) to our records.
- (3) These photographs were taken ( ) a cheap camera by a child.
- (4) She wanted to make a good speech, ( ) didn't know how to begin.
- (5) Nancy was kind not ( ) to him but also to all his family.
- (6) ( ) I call on you, you are out.

[ a. every time    b. but    c. according    d. with    e. either    f. only ]

**2** 次の( )内の語に, since, in spite of, whether, while, that の中から1つを選んで\*に補い, 正しく並べかえて, 日本文に合う英文を完成させよ。 ((5)10点 他各9点×4)

- (1) 彼が賞を取ることは確実だ。

(is / will / the / certain / win / he / it / prize / \*).

- (2) 最後にお会いして以来, どこにいらっしゃったのですか。

(have / I / been / where / you / \*) last saw you?

- (3) 伺えるかどうかはわかりません。

I (will / be / know / come / don't / able / I / to / \*).

- (4) 私が話している間は私を見なさい。

Look (talking / you / me / I / at / to / am / \*).

- (5) 列車は嵐にもかかわらず時刻通りに駅に着いた。

The train (the / on / storm / arrived / the / at / time / station / \*).

## 1 5文型

## 解答

1 (1)4 (2)2 (3)3 (4)5 (5)4 (6)5 (7)1

- 2 (1)Those flowers in the vase smell sweet.  
(2)The long travel made us very tired.  
(3)The girl with a large bag is my daughter.  
(4)What did you give your father on his birthday?  
(5)He did not know when the last bus would leave.

**コーチ** (1)SVC (2)SVOC (3)with a large bagは形容詞句で、the girlを修飾。 SVC (4)疑問詞 whatが直接目的語、SVOO (5)when the last bus would leaveは目的語になっている名詞節。

## 2 動詞と時制

## 解答

- 1 (1)has been dead (2)has been  
(3)have been married (4)since I had  
(5)have never seen (6)have passed

- 2 (1)He had gone to America when I called  
on him.  
(2)The river flooded, because it had rained  
all night long.  
(3)When he got to the hall, the concert had  
already begun.  
(4)After he had been ill for a week, he  
was sent to hospital.  
(5)We had had a dog before we moved  
here.

**コーチ** 二つの動作のうち、より過去の方を過去完了形で表す。(1)「行っちゃって、いなかった」から had gone。

## 3 受動態

## 解答

- 1 (1)was found (2)was shown / was shown  
me (3)was painted, by (4)is spoken in (5)  
Is, liked (6)was not built

**コーチ** (2)SVOOの文型で、それぞれの目的語を主語  
にして2通りの文を作る。The room is shown  
to me by him. もある。(3)SVOCの文型 (4)  
漠然と人を指すtheyは、受動態の文では (by  
them) 省略する。

- 2 (1)at (2)with (3)in (4)to (5)with (6)from  
(7)into

**コーチ** それぞれ連語として覚える。(1)「～に驚く」(2)  
「～で一杯だ」(3)「にわか雨にあう」(4)「～に知ら  
れている」(5)「～に満足している」(6)「～からでき  
る」(7)「～になる」

## 4 助動詞

## 解答

- 1 (1)You must not use my cellular phone.  
(2)I had to work hard for my living.  
(3)This house used to belong to my uncle.  
(4)This telephone cannot be out of order.  
(5)She will be able to drive better next year.

**コーチ** (2)mustの過去形はhad to。 (4)be out of order 「故障している」、 cannot 「～のはずがない」 (5)canとwillを一緒に使うことはできないので、be able toにして使う。

- 2 (1)cannot have (2)may (3)must have  
(4)need not, waited (5)must

**コーチ** (2)have good reason to ～=may well ～  
(3)「欠席したはずがない」＝「出席したにちがいない」 (4)「彼は待つ必要はなかった(のに待った)」  
(5)「間に合ったにちがいない」

## 5 不定詞

## 解答

- 1 (1)He told me to take the train.  
(2) ... to find myself lying on the street.  
(3)I have many friends to play with.  
(4)He made up his mind not to look angry.  
(5)It is hard to keep my room in order.
- コーチ** (1)tell ... to ～ 「…に～しなさいと言う」 (2)  
結果の副詞的用法。 (3)形容詞的用法。 (4)make  
up one's mind=decide。notの位置に注意。  
(5)仮主語の構文。keep ～ in order 「～を整理し  
ておく」

- 2 (1)enough to (2)to be (3)have joined  
(4)to fall (5)should(must) (6)to have
- コーチ** (2)be to ～ 「～できる」 (3)過去において実  
現されなかった希望は〈to+have+過去分詞〉。  
(4)知覚動詞が受動態になった場合はto不定詞を用  
いる。(5)be to ～ 「～すべき」 (6)that節の中の  
動詞の「時」に注意。

## 6 動名詞・分詞

## 解答

- 1 (1)sleeping (2)excited (3)spoken (4)taking  
(5)calling

(コーチ) (1)「眠っている赤ちゃん」 (2)excite「興奮させる」→「興奮する」be excited (3)「英語がそんなに速く話されるのを聞いたことがない」 (4)feel like ~ing「～したい気がする」 (5)try calling「試しに電話をしてみる」

- 2 (1)to read→reading  
(2)to answer→answering  
(3)go to skiing→go skiing (4)hear→heard

(コーチ) (1)enjoyは動名詞を目的語にとる動詞。 (2)put offの目的語は動名詞。 (3)「スキーに行く」はgo skiing。

- 3 (1)She apologized to me for not having been kind.  
(2)Some Japanese hate being spoken to by a foreigner.  
(3)He always keeps the door of his room unlocked.

(コーチ) (1)forの後は名詞がくるべきなので動名詞にする。 (2)「話しかけられる」はbe spoken to。  
(3)〈keep+目的語+過去分詞〉「…を～のままにしておく」



## 7 比較

## 解答

- 1 (1)better (2)worse (3)cheaper (4)earliest  
(5)hard  
(コーチ) (3)the+比較級+of the two ~ (5)less+  
原級+than

- 2 (1)You had better leave as soon as you  
can.  
(2)My son is the bigger of the two boys  
playing over there.  
(3)His father was more famous as a writer  
than as a doctor.  
(4)My brother is taller than any other boy  
in his class.  
(5)I have less free time than I used to have.  
(6)Which do you prefer, coffee or tea ?

## 8 関係代名詞

## 解答

- 1 (1)who (2)whom (3)which (4)whose  
(5)whose (6)whom (7)who  
**コーチ** (2)whomはwaiting forの目的語。(3)which  
はboughtの目的語。(6)whomはlikeの目的語。  
(7)I thoughtを( )に入れて考えるとわかりやすい。

- 2 (1)Whoever (2)which (3)What  
(4)of which (5)Whatever (6)whoever  
**コーチ** (6)whoeverかwhomeverかは、両語が導く節  
の中での役割で決まる。ここはwantsの主語になっ  
ているのでwhoever。

## 9 関係副詞

## 解答

- 1 (1)why (2)when (3)how (4)where (5)way  
(6)where (7)when  
**コーチ** (6)You are wrong at this point. (7)先行  
詞はthe day。

- 2 (1)I was boiling noodles for lunch around  
noon, when a friend came to see me.  
(2)Yesterday I went to the theater, where I  
ran across an old friend.  
(3)Whenever I come here, I feel at ease.  
(4)His wife goes with him wherever he  
goes.  
(5)I went to the park, where some kids  
were playing soccer.  
**コーチ** (1)justはwhenの中に含まれる。 (3)「いつこ  
こへ来てもほっとする」 (4)whereverは、動詞に  
対応して前置詞はat, in, toなど+any placeにあ  
たる。

## 10 前置詞・接続詞

## 解答

1 (1)e (2)c (3)d (4)b (5)f (6)a

**コーチ** (1)「君か、君のお兄さんのどちらかが」 (2)「我々の記録によると」 (3)「安物のカメラで」「道具」のwith。 (5)「ナンシーは彼にだけでなく、彼の家族みんなにも親切だった」 (6)「私が訪ねたときはいつもあなたは不在だ」

2 (1)It is certain that he will win the prize.  
(2)Where have you been since I last saw you ?  
(3)I don't know whether I will be able to come.  
(4)Look at me while I am talking to you.  
(5)The train arrived at the station on time in spite of the storm.

**コーチ** (4)ある長さを持った期間にはwhenではなくwhileを用いる。