

◆本書の特色と構成◆

- ①本書は、大学・短大受験対策用として、入試で頻繁に扱われる英語文法問題克服をねらいとして編集されています。
- 各講座には、問題形状別に精選された実入試問題を、易しいものから難しいものへと流れるように収録してありますから、文法知識の定着度と応用力を確認するには最適です。実入試のつもりで取り組んでください。
- ②全体は8講座から成り、各講座とも1～1.5時間が標準授業時間です。
- ③最後に、挑戦問題としてレベルの高い英文和訳を収録しています。仕上げとして、全文を訳すつもりで取り組んでください。

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1 次の各文の空所に a～d の中から最も適当な語句を選び、その記号を記入せよ。

- (1) I'm sure he is () of running a mile in four minutes.
 a. possible b. ready c. able d. capable
- (2) () in simple English, this book is easy to read.
 a. Write b. To write c. Writing d. Written
- (3) I thanked the shop assistant for letting me () at the book.
 a. to look b. look c. looking d. looked
- (4) I couldn't make myself () because of the noise.
 a. hear b. to hear c. heard d. to be heard
- (5) Until then, I had never considered () traveling as a career.
 a. choosing b. to choose c. choice of d. of choosing

2 次の各文の空所に入れるのに最も適当な語句を、a～d のうちから1つ選べ。

- (1) The old woman stood on the floor () cold.
 a. shivered at b. shivered with c. shivering at d. shivering with
- (2) She looks pretty, () she wears.
 a. wherever b. whenever c. whatever d. however
- (3) Jack and Betty were married () the priest.
 a. in b. at c. by d. on
- (4) () the heat, he managed to finish his work.
 a. As b. According to c. As for d. In spite of
- (5) I used to work hard, but not any ().
 a. much b. more c. many d. most
- (6) The doctor avoided () on the child.
 a. having operated b. to operate c. operating d. to have operated
- (7) Let's () time arguing about it.
 a. waste not b. to waste not c. not to waste d. not waste
- (8) Do you feel like () for a swim?
 a. go b. to go c. going d. having gone
- (9) Because of the rain, the field was not fit to play ().
 a. with b. after c. back d. on
- (10) This picture () me of the place we visited this summer.
 a. recalls b. remembers c. reminds d. recollects

3 次の各文の空所を補うのに最も適当な語を **a**～**d** から1つずつ選べ。

- (1) I spent as much money as there () yesterday.
a. had **b.** was **c.** were **d.** did
- (2) Susan () Robert when she started college.
a. had already met **b.** has already met **c.** had already meeting
d. has already been meeting
- (3) All bags will () before departure.
a. be checked **b.** check **c.** have checked **d.** been checked
- (4) The weather report says that () a lot of rain tomorrow.
a. maybe there are **b.** there may be **c.** we maybe have **d.** there maybe
- (5) This movie makes me really ().
a. scare **b.** scared **c.** scaring **d.** scary
- (6) John isn't here yet. Do you know when () arrive?
a. will the train **b.** does the train **c.** the train does **d.** the train will
- (7) If () that he was coming, I would have gone to the party.
a. had I known **b.** I knew **c.** I had known **d.** did I know
- (8) () is a well-known city in California, it is not the capital.
a. San Francisco **b.** If San Francisco **c.** San Francisco, which
d. Although San Francisco

4 次の空所に入れるのに最も適当な語句を、それぞれ **a**～**d** の中から1つ選び、その記号を選べ。

- (1) I woke up this morning () find the whole place covered with snow.
a. and **b.** but **c.** in order to **d.** to
- (2) I would () shopping than study this afternoon.
a. like to go **b.** better go **c.** rather go **d.** more go
- (3) We do not necessarily grow wiser () we grow older.
a. as **b.** than **c.** more than **d.** so that
- (4) "You are good at playing the piano."
 "Thank you. Well, I () since I was six years old."
a. played **b.** was playing **c.** have been playing
d. had played
- (5) How silly of you to take a taxi () you can easily walk home!
a. after **b.** which **c.** unless **d.** when
- (6) "I hate working on weekends." "()."
a. Neither do I **b.** So do I **c.** I'll do so, too **d.** Nor do I

7 ()内に入れるのに不適當な語句を1つ選び、その記号を選べ。

- (1) I'm feeling () better today.
 a. much b. a lot c. very d. a little
- (2) This is the reason () he goes out on sunny days.
 a. why b. how c. that d. for which
- (3) We had () started from here when it began to rain.
 a. hardly b. scarcely c. just d. no sooner
- (4) Take () one you like and leave the others for those who will come later.
 a. such b. any c. the d. whichever
- (5) The picture () has been sold already.
 a. about which you were talking b. that you were talking about
 c. you were talking about d. about that you were talking

8 次の設問の空所を補うものとして最も適當な語を、(A)～(K)の中から選べ。ただし、使われない語が含まれていることもある。また、同じ語を繰り返して使うこともできる。空所に何も補う必要のない場合には(L)を選べ。

(A) at	(B) by	(C) for	(D) from	(E) in	(F) into
(G) of	(H) on	(I) to	(J) under	(K) with	(L) NO WORD

- (1) You should always be kind _____ everyone who comes to you for help.
- (2) What would you spend your money _____ first if you suddenly became wealthy ?
- (3) They thought it was completely characteristic _____ him to volunteer his time.
- (4) At night she studied, and _____ day she had to work for her family.
- (5) She has been in her room for two hours, _____ preparing for her term examinations.
- (6) You should try to go easy if you want to avoid an argument _____ him.
- (7) He hit the golf ball with confidence, and it rolled slowly _____ the hole.
- (8) Most of the employees there are college students who work _____ a part-time basis.
- (9) The board has elected him president, but the employees are unhappy _____ him.
- (10) I heard the next recital at the hall is a duet _____ piano and violin by Mozart.
- (11) He has been _____ poor health since he graduated from junior high school.
- (12) The boy was throwing rocks _____ the empty can floating in the water.
- (13) Have you gained some weight, or are you wearing something _____ your sweater ?
- (14) He looks young, but he is well over 50 years _____ age. Can you believe that ?
- (15) You've got to believe me. I'm talking _____ my experience.

第 2 講座 語法

1 次の各文の下線部(1)~(4)のうち、語法上誤りのある箇所を1つ指摘し、その番号を選べ。

問1 (1)This morning I got up (2)half an hour early than usual, and (3)took a walk
(4)around the neighborhood.

問2 Margaret, (1)the eldest of the four, (2)was sixteen, and very pretty, with large
eyes, (3)plenty at soft brown hair, and (4)slender white hands.

問3 He was very (1)disappointing when he found out (2)that they (3)had decided not
(4)to hire him.

問4 (1)I am sure that he will (2)tell you the truth (3)as soon as he (4)will come back.

問5 (1)Remembering that it wasn't (2)good manners to make (3)too much inquiries
into people's affairs, he kept (4)his mouth shut.

問6 I (1)was spoken by a foreigner in English (2)when I was (3)waiting for a train
(4)at the station.

2 次の各文の下線部の中で、語法上正しくない部分がそれぞれ一つずつある。イ~ホの中から記号で選べ。

(1) The president of the university, to whom I introduced you last Sunday, want to
see you again.
イ ロ ハ ニ ホ

(2) He went to an university to study economics and science.
イ ロ ハ ニ ホ

(3) My father is as fond of taking pictures as my brothers are for painting pictures.
イ ロ ハ ニ ホ

(4) The teacher as well as the students were against putting off the outing.
イ ロ ハ ニ ホ

(5) My father having left a large number of money, we were able to continue our
comfortable life.
イ ロ ハ ニ ホ

(6) Had it not been for that bad weather, we would enjoy the picnic much more at
that time.
イ ロ ハ ニ ホ

(7) The sweater was 20 percentage off the regular price.
イ ロ ハ ニ ホ

3 次の各文において、下線部(1)~(4)のうち語法に誤りのあるものを一つ選び、その番号を書け。

- (a) I have always dreamed to climb Mt. Fuji to watch the first sunrise on New
 (1) (2) (3) (4)
Year's Day.
- (b) A blonde-hair girl is needed to play the part of the heroine in the drama about
 (1) (2) (3)
the life of a rock star.
 (4)
- (c) When the waiter asked me how I would like my eggs, I said, "Scrambled," with
 (1) (2) (3)
smiling.
 (4)
- (d) On our way home, we stopped to have dinner at Foulard's, which a couple of
 (1) (2)
paintings like Monet's are hanging on the walls.
 (3) (4)
- (e) A Mr. Jackson called when you were out of town. He said he wanted to discuss
 (1) (2) (3)
about the meeting schedule for next week.
 (4)

4 次の(a)~(g)の文章の下線部1~4のうち、文法的に正しくないものを一つ選び、その番号を書け。

- (a) Not much students have the experience of living abroad for long periods.
 1 2 3 4
- (b) Many of us think of flying as danger, although in fact it is not.
 1 2 3 4
- (c) The work of India's Mahatma Gandhi made the world to realize the power of
 1 2 3 4
 nonviolent protest.
- (d) I've never tried ice-skate, as I've been worried about hurting myself.
 1 2 3 4
- (e) Mary does not believe that smoking has any advantages, and so does John.
 1 2 3 4
- (f) Deep-frying is the cook process used in making tempura and French fries.
 1 2 3 4
- (g) The problem to this year's election was that it began to seem like a popularity
 1 2 3 4
 contest.

5 次の英文(a～i)の中から文法や語法に関して間違っているものを3つ選び、その記号を選べ。

ただし、その順序は問わない。

- a. Nuclear powers is our main energy source.
- b. He stopped running when he saw a big dog and then continued at an accelerated pace.
- c. This shirt is old-fashioned.
- d. The wages in China are very low.
- e. The open ceremony of the library took place on the first of October.
- f. Because of the bad weather, the match delayed for a week.
- g. Why didn't you invite me to your wedding ?
- h. He is a man of strong character who will fight for what is right.
- i. My favorite game is cards.

6 次の英文にはそれぞれ1箇所ずつ文法上、語法上の間違いがある。間違いを含む部分の記号を選べ。

- (1) A She sat by the fire B drinking a cup of coffee C during the children D watched a program about elephants E on the television.
- (2) A Angeline opened the closet B and began sort out C the things she wanted D to take with her E on her vacation.
- (3) A Trying to be as quiet as he could, B he crept round C to the house's back D where a strip of light E shone from a window.
- (4) A Despite of the pain B he suffered at first, C William managed to get D a lot of work done E before his mother returned.
- (5) A When it came dark B Joe had second thoughts C about his plan D to climb the tree E in the middle of the night.

7 次の各組のイ～ホのうちで、英文として誤っているものを一つ選べ。

- (1) イ The whole class were deeply impressed by his speech.
 ロ Ten kilometers is too far for me to walk.
 ハ My family are all early risers.
 ニ The United States is the world's fourth-largest country.
 ホ His good advices were always helpful to me.
- (2) イ I like to read in bed before going to sleep.
 ロ The life would be very difficult without electricity.
 ハ Women are often better teachers than men.
 ニ The firemen went to the hospital to put out the fire.
 ホ We have to start work at nine tomorrow morning.

8 次の日本語の英語訳として最も適切なものはどれか。(a)～(d)の中から1つ選べ。

- (1) この二つのケーキを食べてはいけません。これも、あれも、どちらもだめです。
- (a) You can't eat both of these two cakes — not this, either that one.
 - (b) You can't eat all of these two cakes — not this, or that one.
 - (c) You can't eat either of these two cakes — not this, nor that one.
 - (d) You can't eat any of these two cakes — not this, either that one.
- (2) 注意しないと椅子を壊してしまいますよ。
- (a) You're breaking the chair if you won't be careful.
 - (b) You're going to break the chair if you're not careful.
 - (c) You would break the chair if you won't be careful.
 - (d) You will break the chair if you were not be careful.
- (3) おやおや、お風呂に入ったばかりなのに、もう汚くなってしまって。
- (a) Look at you! You've just had a bath and now you're filthy.
 - (b) Look at you! You've just had a bath and now you've been filthy.
 - (c) Look at you! You'd just had a bath and now you're filthy.
 - (d) Look at you! You just had a bath and now you've been filthy.
- (4) 手が空いていれば、喜んでお手伝いするのですが。
- (a) I will willingly help you, if I were free.
 - (b) I would willingly help you, if I were free.
 - (c) I will willingly help you, if I am free.
 - (d) I am willingly helping you, if I am free.
- (5) そんなつまらないことであなたが狼狽したとは、驚きです。
- (a) I am surprised that you should have felt upset about such a trivial matter.
 - (b) I am surprised that you might have felt upset about such a trivial matter.
 - (c) I am surprised that you have had felt upset about such a trivial matter.
 - (d) I am surprised that you must have felt upset about such a trivial matter.
- (6) 「生か死か、それが問題だ」と言ったのは誰ですか。
- (a) Who that said was it, "To be, or not to be; that is the question" ?
 - (b) Who was it that said, "To be, or not to be; that is the question" ?
 - (c) Who was that said, "To be, or not to be; that is the question" ?
 - (d) By whom had said, "To be, or not to be; that is the question" ?

解答

《selectⅢ 英文法総合》

第1講座 適語選択

p. 2 ~ 5

1 (1) d (2) d (3) b (4) c (5) a

解説 (1) be capable of 「～の能力がある」
(3) <let + 人 + 動詞の原形> 「人に～させる」
(5) consider ～ing 「～することをよく考える」

2 (1) d (2) c (3) c (4) d (5) b (6) c (7) d
(8) c (9) d (10) c

解説 (1) 付帯状況を表す現在分詞。(3) 「牧師によって結婚式が挙げられた」(6) avoid ～ing 「～することを避ける」(7) Let's ～の否定はLet's not ～。(8) feel like ～ing 「～したい気がする」(10) <remind + 人 + of ～> 「人に～を思い出させる」

3 (1) b (2) a (3) a (4) b (5) b (6) d (7) c
(8) d

解説 (1) 「昨日あったお金」 money は単数で受ける。(2) 過去のある時までの完了を表すのは、過去完了形。(5) cf. be scared 「こわがる」(6) when 以下は名詞節だから動詞は未来形。

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

解説 (1) 結果を表す不定詞。(2) would rather ～ than ... 「…するよりむしろ～したい」(3) 「年をとるにつれて」(4) 現在完了進行形は「現在も続き、今後も続く」意味を含むことが多い。(5) 「たやすく歩いて家に帰れるのにタクシーに乗るなんてばかだわ」 when は「～のに」の意味。

5 (1) d (2) a (3) d (4) c (5) c (6) d (7) a

解説 (1) 特定の日を表す前置詞はon。(2) 「～のうちの一つ」 among = one of (3) sharp は時刻を示す語の後ろに置いて「(～時)ちょうど」の意味。(4) 「いったん身についた悪い癖は簡単にはやめられない」(5) = There is no rule but has some exceptions. (6) 「自制することができなかったので」元の文はAs she was unable to control ～. 分詞構文に直すとBeing unable to control ～. さらに、このBeing は省略できる。(7) that 節が要求・主張などを表す語句に続く場合、節の中の動詞は主語や時制にかかわらず原形(またはshould + 原形)。

6 (1) b (2) a, b (3) a, c (4) a, b (5) a, c
(6) a (7) d (8) b

解説 (1) elder はthan ～の表現を伴わない。senior はthan でなくtoを伴う。(2) already は状態動詞の場合は現在形と共に使える。yet は否定文か疑問文で用いる。(3) so that の場合、The driver slowed down so that he could avoid an accident. となる。(4) pay は金額を主語にすれば、受動態で使うことができる。(5) 「～と結婚する」はmarry, get married to だが、未来形の場合はget の代わりにbe も使える。(6) every のついた名詞は単数で受ける。(7) a は<動詞+副詞>の動詞句なので、正しくはcall them up。b は<動詞+前置詞>の動詞句なので、正しくはlooked after them。c は discuss が他動詞なのでdiscussed them が正しい。(8) <catch + 人 + ～ing> 「(人がよくないことをしている最中に) 見つける」

7 (1) c (2) b (3) d (4) a (5) d

解説 (1) very は比較級を修飾することはできない。(2) how の先行詞はthe way(省略される)。(3) no sooner の場合、We had no sooner started from here than it began ～となる。(4) such の場合、Take such one as you like ～となる。本文ではyou like の前に関係代名詞that が省略されている。(5) 関係代名詞that の前には前置詞を置かない。

8 (1) I (2) H (3) G (4) B (5) L (6) K (7) F
(8) H (9) J (10) C (11) E (12) A (13) J (14) G
(15) D

解説 (2) spend the money on + 物 「～にお金を使う」(3) characteristic of 「～の特徴を示す」(4) by day 「昼は」(5) 分詞構文。「期末試験の準備で、彼女は2時間部屋にこもっている」(6) an argument with 「～との論争」(8) on a part-time basis 「パートタイム制で」(9) 「～の下で、支配下で」。with でも意味は通る。(10) 「ピアノとバイオリンのための二重奏」(11) be in poor health 「健康でない」(12) 目的物に向かって物を投げる場合はat を用いる。(14) <数詞 + years of age> 「～歳」(15) 「経験から話している」

第2講座 語法

p. 6 ~ 9

1 問1 (2) 問2 (3) 問3 (1)

問4 (4) 問5 (3) 問6 (1)

解説 問1 earlier 問2 plenty of 問3 disappointed 「がっかりした」 問4 comes back. as soon as 以下は時を表す副詞節。問5 too many. 複数形になっているからここでは inquiry は数えられる名詞。問6 was spoken to by ~. speak to の受動態であることに注意。

2 (1) ホ (2) ロ (3) ホ (4) ロ (5) ロ (6) ニ (7) ロ

解説 (1)→wants. to whom ~ last Sunday を取りはずすと, The president of the university wants to see you again.となる。(2)→a (3)→of. as ~ as ... では同等のものを比較する。すると, 文の後半は ... as my brothers are (fond) of painting pictures. となるから, for が誤り。(4)→was. A as well as B では動詞はA に一致。(5)→a large sum (amount) of money. a number of は可算名詞につけて「多数の~」。money は不可算名詞。(6)→would have enjoyed. 文尾にat that time 「そのとき」とあるから, 過去の事実と反することを述べる仮定法過去完了の文にする。(7)→percent. 「~%引き」という言い方。

3 (a) (2) (b) (1) (c) (4) (d) (2) (e) (3)

解説 (a)→of climbing. dream は不定詞を目的語にとらない。(b)→blonde-haired. 「~の頭をした」は~ haired. (c)→a smile. 「笑みを浮かべて」は with a smile. (d)→where [in which]. which 以下の文はもともとA couple of paintings like Monet's are hanging on the walls in Foulard's. という文。(e)→about が不要。discuss は他動詞。

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

解説 (a)→Not many (b)→dangerous. think of A as B 「AをBと考える」。文の前半は Many of us think that flying is dangerous. となる。(c)→realize. <make + O + 動詞の原形> で「Oに~させる」。 (d)→ice-skating. ice-skate は動詞で「アイススケートをする」。 (e)→neither does John. 否定文の後で「Sもまたそうでない」はneither [nor] do(does) S. (f)→cooking. process を修飾する動名詞にする。(g)→with. 「今年の選挙に関する問題」 problem to ~ は「人にとってやっかいなこと」

5 a, e, f

解説 a. Nuclear powers → Nuclear power 「原子力」 e. The open ceremony → The opening ceremony 「開館式」 f. the match delayed → the match was delayed. delay は「(人が)~を延期する」の意味。よってここは受動態にする。

6 (1) C (2) B (3) C (4) A (5) A

解説 (1) during → while. during は前置詞なので後ろに節はこない。接続詞whileを使う。on television はtheがつくこともある。(2) began sort out → began to sort [sorting] out (3) the house's back → the back of the house. 時間や距離を表す表現や特定の慣用句を除いては, 所有格を表す場合, 無生物の名詞には'g's)をつけない。(4) Despite of the pain → Despite [In spite of] the pain (5) came → got. 「暗くなる」は get dark.

7 (1) ホ (2) ロ

解説 (1) good advices → good advice. advice は不可算名詞。(2) The life → Life. このlife は一般的な「生活」を指すので冠詞はつけない。ホ start work 「仕事を始める」は正しい。

8 (1) (c) (2) (b) (3) (a) (4) (b) (5) (a) (6) (b)

解説 (1) (a) のboth と(b) のall はいずれも部分否定になる。(d) はeither が不可。(2) (c) と(d) は You will break the chair if you won't be careful. または You would break the chair if you were not be careful. なら可。(3) (b) と(d) は you've been filthy が不可。(c) は you'd just had が不可。(4) 現在の事実と反することを述べるときは, 条件節・主節とも仮定法過去を用いる。(5) 驚き・当然などの感情・判断を表す語の後に続くthat節の中では助動詞shouldを用いる。(6) 強調構文 It was ... that said, "To be, or not to be; that is the question." を疑問文にした形。

第3講座 同意書き換え

p.10 ~ 13

1 (1) B (2) C (3) D (4) D (5) A

解説 (1) <prevent (keep) + O + from ~ing> 「Oが~するのを妨げる」(2) 「昨日は涼しくて快適だった。今日もまだ涼しくて快適だ」→「昨日からずっと涼しくて快適だ」継続を表す現在完了。(4) There is no ~ing 「~することはできない」上の文はことわざで「たて食う虫も好き好き」。(5) 「…