

6

不定詞(1)・動名詞

学習の要点

- 不定詞の働きと意味
- 不定詞の3用法
- 動名詞の働きと意味
- 不定詞と動名詞

〔基本例文〕

- ① My sister likes to make cakes.
To study English is interesting.
- ② I have a friend to help me.
- ③ Bill studied very hard to become a doctor.
I'm glad to see you again.
- ④ Listening to classical music is a lot of fun for me.
- ⑤ I finished writing a letter just now.
- ⑥ I went to bed after doing my homework.

〈ポイント〉

- ① 不定詞の名詞的用法
- ② 不定詞の形容詞的用法
- ③ 不定詞の副詞的用法—〈目的〉
—〈原因〉
- ④ 動名詞—主語
- ⑤ 動名詞—動詞の目的語
- ⑥ 動名詞—前置詞の目的語

練習問題

1 次の文の()内から最も適するものを選びなさい。

- (1) Nancy wants (buy to buy buying) a new bag.
- (2) This morning he had no time (read reading to read) the newspaper.
- (3) They enjoyed (swam to swim swimming) in the river.
- (4) What can he do (help helping to help) you?
- (5) His work is (sell selling sold) cars.
- (6) Suddenly the little boy began (cried crying cry).
- (7) Stop (play to play playing) the guitar and listen to me.
- (8) Don't be afraid of (make to make making) mistakes.

2 次の文が正しい英文になるように、()内の語を適する形にして入れ、全文を書き直しなさい。

- (1) She hopes English like you. (speak)

- (2) He needed some paper a fire. (build)

- (3) When did your father finish his car? (wash)

3 次の(1)~(3)の不定詞と同じ用法のものを、下のア~オからすべて選びなさい。

- (1) Jack came to Japan to study Japanese history. ()
 - (2) What do you want to buy? ()
 - (3) There are a lot of beautiful places to see here. ()
- ア I went to the store to buy some bread.
イ He isn't a man to tell a lie.
ウ I have a lot of work to do today.
エ It started to rain early in the morning.
オ My grandfather likes to talk with young people.

Points

◆不定詞の3用法

- 不定詞 = 〈to + 動詞の原形〉
- ① 名詞的用法「~すること」
- ② 形容詞的用法「~するための、~すべき」
- ③ 副詞的用法「~するために」〈目的〉、「~して」〈原因〉

◆動名詞の用法

- 動名詞 = 〈動詞の原形 + ing〉
- ① 動詞の目的語
- ② 主語・補語
- ③ 前置詞の目的語

4 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容を表すように、____に適する1語を入れなさい。

- (1) { My father likes to take pictures of mountains.
My father likes _____ pictures of mountains.
- (2) { Tom played basketball with his friends. He enjoyed it very much.
Tom enjoyed _____ with his friends very much.
- (3) { She wanted to drink something hot.
She wanted something _____.
- (4) { You must go to bed now.
It's _____ to bed.
- (5) { He was very surprised when he saw Sally there.
He was very surprised _____ Sally there.
- (6) { I hope that I'll visit the country again.
I hope _____ the country again.
- (7) { He is a good tennis player.
He is _____ tennis.
- (8) { Let's go to the library this afternoon.
How _____ to the library this afternoon?

5 次の各組の英文を、下線部に注意して日本文に直しなさい。

- (1) (a) Bob stopped to talk with me.

(b) Bob stopped talking with me.

- (2) (a) Please remember to mail the letter.

(b) I remember mailing the letter.

- (3) (a) I tried to speak to the American boy.

(b) I tried speaking to the American boy.

6 次の日本文を英文に直しなさい。

- (1) あなたは将来、何になりたいですか。

- (2) 彼女はだれか話し相手を欲しがっています。

- (3) 昼までには雨がやむでしょう。

- (4) 私は彼を見送りに駅へ行きました。

- (5) 私にはあなたにおたずねしたい質問がいくつかあります。

◆動名詞と不定詞の書きかえ

- 主語や補語になる動名詞は、名詞的用法の不定詞で置きかえられることが多い。

◆動詞の目的語になる動名詞と不定詞

- 目的語に動名詞を使うか不定詞を使うかは、その前の動詞で決まる。
- ①動名詞を目的語にする動詞→enjoy, stop, finish, mindなど
- ②不定詞を目的語にする動詞→want, hope, decideなど
- ③両方を目的語にする動詞→like, begin, startなど

◆目的語が動名詞か不定詞かによって意味の異なる動詞

- remember ~ing 「~したことを覚えている」, remember to ~ 「忘れずに~する」
- try ~ing 「試しに~してみる」, try to ~ 「~しようと努める」

発展問題

7 次の文を()内の指示に従って書きかえなさい。

- (1) To use this dictionary is easy.
(This dictionary で始めてほぼ同じ内容の文に)

- (2) She went out of the room. She didn't say goodbye. (動名詞を使って1文に)

- (3) He sold his watch to buy a present for his wife.
(下線部をたずねる疑問文に)

8 次の文の____に、()内の語を不定詞か動名詞にして入れなさい。

- (1) Let's go _____ Mr. White. (see)
- (2) My brother wants _____ in America. (study)
- (3) The students finished _____ the classroom about four. (clean)
- (4) It stopped _____ soon. (blow)
- (5) Did you enjoy _____ in the park? (run)
- (6) I had no chance _____ Hokkaido. (visit)
- (7) She practices _____ the piano every day. (play)
- (8) Is your father fond of _____ pictures? (take)

9 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、____に適する1語を入れなさい。

- (1) 切手を収集するのが私の趣味です。
_____ stamps _____ my hobby.
- (2) 私はアメリカに行く決心をしました。
I've _____ to America.
- (3) ここでたばこを吸ってもかまいませんか。
Would you _____ my _____ here?
- (4) 私はあなたに再びお会いできるのを楽しみにしています。
I'm looking forward _____ you again.
- (5) 最初、彼女にはいっしょに遊ぶ友達が1人もいませんでした。
At first she had no friends _____.
- (6) スケッチを描き終えたら、私に見せてください。
When you _____ a sketch, please show it to me.

10 次の日本語を英文に直しなさい。

- (1) 風邪をひかないように注意しなさい。

- (2) 夕食にご招待いただきありがとうございます。

- (3) 外国語を学ぶ最もよい方法は何ですか。

Advice

7

- (1)「この辞書は使うのにやさしい」→「この辞書は使いやすい」。形容詞を限定する副詞的用法。
- (2)「彼女はさよならも言わずに部屋から出て行った」という文に。
- (3)〈目的〉をたずねる。

8

- (4)「まもなく風がやんだ」
- (6)「北海道を訪れる機会」
- (7)practiceは不定詞を目的語にしない。
- (8)前置詞のあと。be fond of ~「～が好き」

9

- (1)主語はstampsではない。
- (2)「決心する」= decide
- (3)Would you mind my ~ing?「～してもかまいませんか」
[比較] Would you mind ~ing?「～していただけませんか」
- (4)look forward to ~「～を楽しみにして待つ」
- (5)play with friends

10

- (1)不定詞の否定形：
〈not + to ~〉
- (2)Thank you for ~ing
「～してくれてありがとうございます」
- (3)不定詞の形容詞的用法。

挑戦問題

11 次の文の()内から最も適するものを選びなさい。

- (1) Please lend me a pencil (to write written writing wrote) with. 〈学習院〉
- (2) I finished (write to write writing have written) a letter just now. 〈明星〉
- (3) I enjoyed (watch to watch watched watching) the baseball game very much. 〈学習院〉
- (4) It's cold outside. Be careful (not catch not to catch not catching of not catching) a cold. 〈青山学院〉
- (5) You must wash your hands before (have to have having had) lunch. 〈学習院〉
- (6) Would you mind (open to open opening opened) the window? 〈駿台甲府〉
- (7) Shingo likes (taking takes taken took) pictures very much. 〈育英〉
- (8) Thank you (helped for help to help for helping) me yesterday. 〈弘学館〉
- (9) Please remember (call calling to call called) me tomorrow morning. 〈城北埼玉〉
- (10) Toshio decided (study to study studying studied) in America. 〈文教大附〉

12 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容を表すように、____に適する1語を入れなさい。

- (1) { He wants some food. 〈三田学園〉
He wants _____ eat.
- (2) { Tom had breakfast and then went to school. 〈茗溪学園〉
Tom went to school _____ breakfast.
- (3) { When she wrote this letter in English, she didn't use a dictionary. 〈帝塚山泉ヶ丘〉
She wrote this letter in English _____ a dictionary.
- (4) { He can cook well. 〈上宮太子〉
He is _____ cooking.

13 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、[]内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。

- (1) 彼は音楽を勉強するためにパリへ出発しました。 〈創価〉
He left [Paris / study / for / to] music.
-
- (2) 世界中を旅行することが、自分の国について知るために最適な方法です。 〈森村学園〉
[about / know / over / way / your country / the world / the / traveling / best / all / is / to].
-
- (3) 私はあなたからお便りをもらうのを楽しみにしています。〈1語不要〉 〈桐蔭学園〉
I am [to / hearing / forward / from / hear / looking] you.
-

14 次の日本語を英文に直しなさい。

- (1) 僕の夢は医者になって、病気の人や老人を助けることです。 〈修道・改〉
-
- (2) 彼は何も言うことがなかった。 〈開明・改〉
-

応用問題

15 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。 〈法政大第二・改〉

The dictionary says that “mobile” means “able to move easily and quickly.” But to more and more Americans, the words “mobile home” mean something different—a new and different way of life.

“① We were tired of paying a lot of money on a small apartment, and ② (私たちは一軒の家を買うのに十分なお金を持っていませんでした), but we still wanted something that was our own,” Jackie Brighton told us while she played with her young child. “Now we have land and space for a garden. We’re certain that we’ll be here for many years.”

The *freedom ③ to move from one part of the United States to another has always been part of the country’s *traditions. But in the last ten or fifteen years, this movement, or mobility, has slowed down. Families still move, mostly to the Sunbelt—the southern and western parts of the country and the weather is usually warmer there. But the number of people who move from place to place is smaller than before.

Many of the people who want ④ to stay in one place are finding new homes, places that look mobile though they really are not. Years ago, they were called *trailers, and were pulled behind cars or trucks. There were rooms for ⑤ (eat) and ⑥ (sleep); at night the families ⑦ (運転するのをやめることができた) and move into them.

Now, many of these trailers don’t move at all, and families live in them just as they ⑧ would in regular houses. Thousands of mobile home “parks” are built all over the country for these new people. They make their homes more *permanent with *electricity and water supplies. They *decorate their homes just as they would decorate a house in any other *neighborhood. Many families, like the Brightons, have even planted flower and vegetable gardens around their mobile homes and have made them completely non mobile.

Some older couples who have given up their jobs live in mobile homes like younger couples. Many of the parks are for these older people. No children are allowed, noise is ⑨ (keep) down, and the parks ⑩ [activities / that / can / special / have / people / older] enjoy.

Ed and Marcella Powers often visited her mother living in a mobile home park. They thought it was so wonderful that they moved their *furniture into a new three-bedroom mobile home, when they sold their house.

Mr. and Mrs. Powers are only twenty minutes away from their jobs. But they like the trailer park best because people there are friendly. “When we lived in a house, we only knew the family next door,” Mrs. Powers says. “Here, we always *wave to three or four people on the street when we come home from work. It’s really home for us.”

(注) freedom 自由 tradition 伝統 trailer トレーラーハウス permanent 永住できる
 electricity and water supplies 電気と水の設備 decorate 飾る neighborhood 近所
 furniture 家具 wave 手を振る

(1) 下線部①を日本語に直しなさい。

(2) 下線部②の日本語を英語に直すとき、____に適する語句を書きなさい。
 we didn’t have _____,

(3) 下線部③, ④と同じ用法の不定詞を含む文をそれぞれ下から選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- ア She is working hard to buy a computer of her own.
- イ I'm very pleased to meet you.
- ウ My son needs to see a doctor.
- エ I went to the supermarket to get some bread.
- オ Do you have anything to write with?

③〔 〕 ④〔 〕

(4) ⑤, ⑥, ⑨の()内の語を適する形に直しなさい。

⑤ _____ ⑥ _____ ⑨ _____

(5) 下線部⑦の日本語を3語の英語に直しなさい。

(6) 下線部⑧のあとに省略されている語を本文からさがし, その1語を答えなさい。

(7) 下線部⑩の語を意味が通るように並べかえて, 正しい英文を作りなさい。

... , and the parks _____ enjoy.

(8) 次の中から本文の内容と一致するものを3つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- ア 定住型の“mobile home”が増えている。
- イ 伝統的にアメリカ人は引っ越しの好きな国民であり, 近年引っ越しする人の数が急激に増えた。
- ウ Brightonさんは, 最近, 庭付きの広々とした一戸建て住宅を購入した。
- エ 退職した老夫婦が若夫婦といっしょに“mobile home”に住む例が多い。
- オ “mobile home”が建てられている公園には, たいてい数千人が住んでいる。
- カ “mobile home”の周りに菜園を作る人もいる。
- キ Powers夫妻は“mobile home”に引っ越しの際, 母親に家具をゆずった。
- ク Powers夫妻が“trailer park”を気に入っている理由は, 職場に近いからである。
- ケ Powers夫妻が“trailer park”を気に入っている理由は, 親しみやすい人たちがいるからである。

〔 〕〔 〕〔 〕

単語問題

次の各組の単語の下線部の発音が左端の単語の下線部と同じものをそれぞれ1つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| (1) <u>heart</u> | ア <u>hard</u> | イ <u>earth</u> | ウ <u>hurt</u> | エ <u>heard</u> | |
| (2) <u>blood</u> | ア <u>wool</u> | イ <u>front</u> | ウ <u>sad</u> | エ <u>food</u> | |
| (3) <u>ache</u> | ア <u>height</u> | イ <u>angle</u> | ウ <u>said</u> | エ <u>break</u> | |
| (4) <u>both</u> | ア <u>boat</u> | イ <u>bought</u> | ウ <u>crowd</u> | エ <u>glove</u> | |
| (5) <u>found</u> | ア <u>flow</u> | イ <u>soup</u> | ウ <u>town</u> | エ <u>pond</u> | 〈以上, 青雲〉 |
| (6) <u>story</u> | ア <u>goal</u> | イ <u>saw</u> | ウ <u>glove</u> | エ <u>hope</u> | オ <u>lemon</u> |
| (7) <u>large</u> | ア <u>parent</u> | イ <u>piano</u> | ウ <u>learn</u> | エ <u>war</u> | オ <u>heart</u> |

〈以上, 慶應義塾女子〉

11

● 接続詞・前置詞

学習の要点

- 接続詞の意味と用法
- 接続詞 that
- 連語の接続詞
- 前置詞の意味と用法

〔基本例文〕

- ① Tom and I are good friends.
It was raining hard, but we went out.
- ② When I came home, Mother was cooking dinner.
If you are busy, I'll help you.
I went to bed early because I was tired.
- ③ He knows (that) his daughter wants to be a doctor.
- ④ As soon as he saw me, he ran away.
He can speak both English and French.
- ⑤ I go to school by bus.

〈ポイント〉

- ① 接続詞—等位接続詞
- ② 接続詞—従属接続詞
- ③ 接続詞 that
- ④ 連語の接続詞
- ⑤ 前置詞

練習問題

1 次の文の()内から最も適するものを選びなさい。

- (1) What time do you get up (in on at) the morning?
- (2) April comes (before after between) March and May.
- (3) I often go to the sea (between during among) the summer.
- (4) She was born (in on at) October 31.
- (5) He will come home (in on at) a few hours.
- (6) Did you come here by car (and but or) by train?
- (7) She is liked by everyone (if so because) she is very kind.
- (8) He was doing his homework (so if when) his father came home.
- (9) I think (that and or) he likes skiing.
- (10) My sister likes cooking, (and but or) I don't.
- (11) I'll stay home (but if so) it rains tomorrow.
- (12) School begins (at on from) eight fifteen.
- (13) Father is always busy (at on in) Monday morning.
- (14) Hurry up, (and or so) you'll be in time.
- (15) Hurry up, (and or so) you'll miss the bus.
- (16) Look at the moon (on for over) the mountain.
- (17) He'll come back (till by on) nine.
- (18) (When Though But) he is rich, he isn't happy.

2 次の書き出しに続くものを右のア～オから選び、記号で書きなさい。

- (1) I believe () ア as soon as he saw me.
- (2) I had to give up the plan () イ that she told me the truth.
- (3) Three years have passed () ウ if it doesn't rain tomorrow.
- (4) Let's go shopping () エ though I didn't want to.
- (5) The boy came up to me () オ since I entered this school.

Points

◆接続詞の種類

- 等位接続詞：前後の語(句)、節を対等の関係でつなぐ。and, but, or など
- 従属接続詞：主節に従属節を導く。that, when, if, because など

◆〈命令文, and / or ~〉

- 〈命令文, and ~〉「…しなさい、そうすれば～」
- 〈命令文, or ~〉「…しなさい、さもないと～」

◆接続詞 that

- 「～ということ」の意味。
- think や know などの動詞に続けて名詞節を導く。
- 省略できる。
- 時制の一致…主節の動詞が過去形の場合、that 節の動詞の時制も過去になる。

I know that she is busy.
I knew that she was busy.

3 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、____に適する1語を入れなさい。

- (1) それは卵のように見えます。
It looks _____ an egg.
- (2) 彼はポケットから小さなボールを取り出しました。
He took a small ball _____ his pocket.
- (3) ここから駅まで10分かかります。
It takes ten minutes _____ here _____ the station.
- (4) この列車は東京・大阪間を走っています。
This train runs _____ Tokyo _____ Osaka.
- (5) 私はおじのところに1週間泊まりました。
I stayed _____ my uncle _____ a week.
- (6) 彼女が帰って来るまでここで待ちましょう。
Let's wait here _____ back.
- (7) メアリーは風邪をひいたので学校を休みました。
Mary was absent from school _____ she had a cold.
- (8) 雨が降るのではないかと心配しています。
I'm afraid _____ it _____ rain.
- (9) 彼はとても忙しかったので、来るできませんでした。
He was _____ busy _____ he couldn't come.

4 次の英文を日本語に直しなさい。

- (1) Don't speak with your mouth full.

- (2) Mr. Brown learns not only Chinese but also Japanese.

- (3) You may stay in this room as long as you keep quiet.

- (4) Jim was so tired that he couldn't do his homework.

- (5) Either you or I must go there.

5 次の日本語を英文に直しなさい。

- (1) 彼は朝食を食べていないのでおなかがすいていました。

- (2) 父は若いとき教師になりたいと思っていました。

- (3) 壁には絵が2枚かかっています。

- (4) 太郎は男の子たちの間で非常に人気があります。

- (5) この本はやさしい英語で書いてあります。

◆時や条件を表す副詞節

- ifやwhenに導かれる節では、未来のことであっても動詞に現在形を用いる。
I'll go if it is fine tomorrow. [副詞節]
I hope that it will be fine tomorrow. [名詞節]

◆連語による接続詞

- both A and B [AとBの両方]
- either A or B [AかBのいずれか一方]
- not only A but (also) B [AだけでなくBも]
- as soon as ~ [~するとすぐに]
- so ... that ~ [たいへん...なので~]

◆前置詞の種類

- 時を表す... at, on, in, after など
- 場所を表す... in, on, under, near など
- その他... by, with, about, for など

発展問題

6 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容を表すように、____に適する1語を入れなさい。

- (1) { There is an old temple at the back of the station.
The station is _____ an old temple.
- (2) { He is old, but he is very strong.
_____ he is old, he is very strong.
- (3) { I began to learn English at the age of eight.
I began to learn English _____ I _____ eight years old.
- (4) { I saw a girl. She had beautiful green eyes.
I saw a girl _____ beautiful green eyes.
- (5) { When the boy saw his mother, he stopped crying at once.
_____ the boy saw his mother, he stopped crying.
- (6) { He bought me a sweater.
He bought a sweater _____ .
- (7) { While I was staying in London, I visited Hyde Park.
_____ stay in London, I visited Hyde Park.
- (8) { The boy said nothing and left the room.
The boy left the room _____ saying anything.

7 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、〔 〕内の語を並べかえなさい。

- (1) 私の宿題を手伝ってくれませんか。
〔homework / me / you / with / will / help / my〕?

- (2) 母は父より3歳年下です。
〔by / than / younger / Father / three / Mother / is / years〕.

- (3) まもなく兄が戻ってきます。
〔comes / before / be / will / he / back / long / it / not〕.

8 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、____に適する1語を入れなさい。

- (1) 私は彼女が何かを知っていると確信しました。
I was sure _____ she _____ something.
- (2) 私は午前11時までに彼女に電話をしなければなりません。
I must call her _____ eleven _____ the morning.
- (3) 彼には遊び友達がその町にいませんでした。
He had no friends to play _____ in the town.
- (4) 久しぶりにお会いしましたね。
It's a long time _____ I saw you last.
- (5) あなたも私もそのパーティーに招待されました。
_____ you and I _____ invited to the party.

Advice

6

- (1)「駅の後ろに古い寺がある」=「駅は古い寺の前にある」
- (3) at the age of ~ = 「～歳のときに」
- (4)「美しい緑色の目をした少女」
- (5) at once 「ただちに」
- (6) SVOO → SVO の文に。
- (8)「何も言わずに」

7

- (1)「してくれませんか」= Will you ~?
- (2) by ~ で二者の差を表す。
- (3)「兄が戻る前には長くかからないだろう」という文に。

8

- (1)時制の一致。
- (3)〈不定詞+前置詞〉
- (4)「あなたに最後に会ってから長い時間がたっている」という文に。

応用問題

11 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。 (東海・改)

Lady Dain said: "Jee, if that *portrait stays there much longer, I'll go mad. I can't eat any more (①) it up there!" She looked up at the big portrait on the wall across from the breakfast table.

Sir Jee said nothing.

Lady Dain did not like the portrait. Nobody in the town liked the portrait. [②] the portrait was by Cressage, the ③(fine) portrait painter in England, and a portrait by Cressage cost a thousand *pounds or more.

Sir Jee was perhaps the cleverest and ④(successful) businessman in the town. His business had one of the biggest *pottery factories in England, and their cups and plates went all over the world. Sir Jee was rich [⑤] he sold his pottery very cheaply, and paid his workers very little. But Sir Jee liked to be important, so he used some of his money to pay (⑥) schools and hospitals for the people of the town.

The people of the town often laughed at Sir Jee, but they also wanted to say thank him for the schools and hospitals. They decided to give him a portrait for a present. So Cressage painted the portrait. 'A wonderfully clever portrait of a successful businessman from a small town; a little man who has made a lot of money and who thinks he is very important,' said one newspaper.

It was not a good-looking portrait and many of the people of the town laughed ⑦(彼らがそれを見たとき). But Sir Jee had to take his present, and to say "Thank you" for it. Now it was (⑧) his wall in his home and after sixteen months Lady Dain was tired of looking at it.

"Don't be foolish, wife," said Sir Jee. "I'm not taking that portrait down, or selling it—⑨not even for ten thousand pounds. I want to keep it."

But ⑩that wasn't true. Sir Jee hated the portrait more than his wife did. And he was thinking of a secret plan to *get rid of it.

"Are you going into town this morning?" asked his wife.

"Yes," he answered. "I'll be in *court today."

He was also one of the town *magistrates. [⑪] he traveled into town, he thought about his plan for the portrait. It was a wild and dangerous plan, ⑫but he thought it was just possible.

That morning, the police were very angry with Sir Jee. A man was in court, and the police said he was a *burglar. ⑬They [more / him / wanted / to / years / go / prison / for / five / or / to]. But Sir Jee did not agree. He said there was no *proof that William Smith was a burglar. The other magistrate was very surprised at this and the police were very angry, but William Smith was free. Before he left, Sir Jee asked to see him in his office.

"Smith," said Sir Jee, looking at him carefully, "you were a lucky man this morning, you know." Smith was a small, thin man with dirty clothes. "Yes, I was lucky," he answered. "And what do you want from me?"

(注) portrait 肖像画 pound ポンド(イギリスのお金の単位) pottery 陶器 get rid of ~ ~を取り除く
court 法廷, 裁判所 magistrate 判事 burglar 強盗 proof 証拠

(1) 空所①, ⑥, ⑧に入る最も適切な前置詞をそれぞれア～カから選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア from イ in ウ for エ with オ to カ on

①[] ⑥[] ⑧[]

挑戦問題

9 次の文の()内から最も適するものを選びなさい。

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (1) I usually get up (at in on for) seven. | 〈駿台甲府〉 |
| (2) Can you finish your homework (by in on till) next Monday? | 〈三重高〉 |
| (3) (When If Because After) he came home, his mother was cooking dinner. | 〈佐野日本大高〉 |
| (4) My brother can play not only baseball (and or as but) also soccer. | 〈三重高〉 |
| (5) Work hard, (and but or that) you will pass the exam. | 〈滝川〉 |
| (6) He can ski very well, (so and or but) I can't. | 〈江戸川学園取手〉 |
| (7) If it (is will be must be shall be) fine tomorrow, we will go on a picnic. | 〈滝川〉 |
| (8) I'll tell him about it when he (come comes came will come) tomorrow. | 〈星雲〉 |
| (9) He ran (too such so enough) fast that the policeman couldn't catch him. | 〈星雲〉 |
| (10) I usually watch TV (after in on with) dinner. | 〈東奥義塾〉 |
| (11) Thank you (with at on for) this book. | 〈東北学院〉 |
| (12) The boy (from with in on) blue eyes is my brother. | 〈東北学院〉 |
| (13) Either John (and or but for) I will go to the party. | 〈東北学院〉 |
| (14) Both baseball (or but and to) football are popular in America. | 〈花園〉 |
| (15) I was surprised (of in by at) the news. | 〈仙台育英〉 |
| (16) He will be able to walk (until during in at) a month or so. | 〈甲陽学院〉 |
| (17) I was born (at for on over) the morning of January 1. | 〈甲陽学院〉 |
| (18) Mother made a cup of coffee (for on to of) me. | 〈日本大高〉 |
| (19) She was born in a small town (at in on over) the Yodo River. | 〈甲陽学院〉 |
| (20) Your English sounds a little (as to in like) French. | 〈青山学院〉 |
| (21) In America schools usually begin (from at on in) September. | 〈専修大松戸〉 |

10 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容を表すように、____に適する1語を入れなさい。

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (1) { All the animals need water to live.
All the animals cannot live _____ . | 〈学習院〉 |
| (2) { He doesn't have many friends, but he is happy.
_____ he doesn't have many friends, he is happy. | 〈札幌光星〉 |
| (3) { If you don't take the train, you'll be late for school.
Take the train, _____ you'll be late for school. | 〈桃山学院〉 |
| (4) { Tom couldn't run because he was very tired.
Tom was so _____ he couldn't run. | 〈広陵〉 |
| (5) { This question is too difficult for me to answer.
This question is _____ that I _____ . | 〈城北〉 |
| (6) { While I was in Tokyo, I met her several times.
_____ my _____ in Tokyo, I met her several times. | 〈穎明館〉 |
| (7) { John studied English, and then went to bed.
John studied English _____ going to bed. | 〈東京学芸大附〉 |
| (8) { They began to play tennis soon after school.
As _____ as school was _____ , they began to play tennis. | 〈郁文館〉 |

(2) 空所②, ⑤, ⑪に入る最も適切な接続詞をそれぞれア～キから選び, 記号で答えなさい。ただし文頭に入る語も小文字で書いてあります。

- ア because イ if ウ and エ that
 オ though カ but キ while ②[] ⑤[] ⑪[]

(3) ③, ④がそれぞれ「最もすばらしい」, 「最も成功した」という意味になるように形を直して書きなさい。ただし1語とは限りません。

- ③ _____ ④ _____

(4) 下線部⑦の日本語を4語の英語に直しなさい。

(5) 下線部⑨を日本語に直しなさい。

(6) 下線部⑩の内容を, 日本語で説明しなさい。

(7) 下線部⑫を, itの内容を明らかにして日本語に直しなさい。

(8) 下線部⑬を「彼らは, 彼が5年以上は刑務所に入ることを望んだ」という意味を表すように並べかえなさい。

(9) 本文の内容に合うものを1つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- ア Lady Dain hated the portrait but Sir Jee really wanted to keep it.
 イ Sir Jee wasn't liked by people in the town because he was the cleverest businessman in the town.
 ウ The police said that William Smith was a burglar but there was no proof of it.
 エ Sir Jee said he was not taking the portrait down or selling it, but he wanted to get rid of it.
 オ Sir Jee thought his plan for the portrait was just possible because it was wild and dangerous. []

(10) Sir Jeeはどのような計画を立てたと思いますか。本文の流れを読み取って, 30字以内の日本語で書きなさい。

単語問題

① 次の(1)・(2)の下線部の音と異なる音を持つ語を, それぞれの単語1～4から1つ選びなさい。 <桐朋>

(1) great (1. afraid 2. wait 3. break 4. ready)

(2) church (1. hearth 2. first 3. early 4. heard)

② 次の例にならって, 最も強く発音する音節を○で囲みなさい。 <高知学芸>

- (例) in-tro-duce ア vol-un-teer イ un-der-stand ウ ex-cit-ing
 エ dif-fi-cul-ty オ Oc-to-ber

解 答

<MJ-Satellite 英語>

① 基本時制

[基本例文] ①私は中学生です。／健はふつう兄〔弟〕と歩いて学校へ行きます。②私は先月ロンドンにいました。／私たちは昨日テレビで野球の試合を見ました。③ブラウン氏は今日の午後ここへ来るでしょう。④正夫とビルはそのとき図書館で勉強していました。⑤私はここに10年間住んでいます。／あなたは九州へ行ったことがありますか。／彼女はちょうど自分の部屋を掃除したところです。

- 1 (1)are (2)Were (3)is (4)was (5)making
(6)Will (7)Are (8)read (9)has been, for
(10)has lived, since (11)already (12)never
- 2 (1)left (2)running (3)took (4)writing
(5)had (6)spoke (7)seen (8)to stay
- 3 (1)ウ (2)ア, オ (3)イ, エ
- 4 (1)Have you done your work yet?
(2)He has known my father for a long time.
(3)Will your father be free next Sunday?
[Is your father going to be free next Sunday?]
(4)We swam in this river last summer.
(5)Have you ever been abroad?
- 5 (1)She has (2)he won't (3)did / broke
(4)How long (5)How often
- 6 (1)I will[am going to] go shopping if it is fine
[sunny] tomorrow. [If it is fine[sunny]
tomorrow, I will[am going to] go shopping.]
(2)He has been absent from school for three
days.
- 7 (1)is getting[becoming] (2)won't invite
(3)Have, known, since (4)never seen such
- 8 (1)are, do (2)was, born (3)has been, since
(4)has lost
- 9 (1)I will be lying on a beach in Hawaii at this
time tomorrow.
(2)I have not[I haven't / I've not] done my
homework yet.
(3)Has she read this book before?
(4)How long has he been busy?
- 10 (1)Every student goes to school by bus.
(2)What are you going to buy with the money?
(3)Where have you been?
- 11 (1)send (2)went (3)was taking (4)did

(5)Does (6)has been dead (7)has eaten
(8)goes

12 (1)There (2)went, ago (3)has been
(4)has gone (5)have, been (6)written to
(7)was, teacher (8)It, rained

13 (1)I have never heard such a strange story.
(2)How long have you been in Japan?
(3)We will play the game again when it stops
raining.
(4)(Dick) was playing a computer game when I
visited him.

14 (1)金は人間社会において長い間ずっと重要なも
のです。(2)②gone ③went ⑥came ⑧lasts
⑩brought ⑫looking (3)ancient
(4)when they think about[of] it (5)could get it
in the ground without using machines
(6)have been found in Egypt (7)人々がアメリカ
大陸を発見したあと、世界中の金のほとんどがそこ
で生産されました。

(8)D→E→B→A→C (9)ウ, オ, ク

単語問題 (1)2 (2)4 (3)1 (4)1 (5)4

【解説】 1 時を表す語句に注目する。(4)waterは数
えられない名詞で、単数扱い。

2 (1)just nowは過去の文で用いる。

3 (1)経験 (2)完了 (3)継続 イ these three days
「この3日間」

4 (5)「(～へ)行ったことがある」という経験は
have been (to ～)で表す。

5 (4)・(5)期間はHow long, 回数はHow oftenまた
はHow many timesでたずねる。

6 (1)if ～の中では未来のことでwillを使わない。
(2)「3日前から」は「3日間」と表す。since ～
agoとはしない。

7 (3)「知り合い」→「お互いを知っている」(4)
〈such a + 形容詞 + 名詞〉「こんなに～な…」

8 (1)plan for ～「～の計画」(4)結果を表す現在
完了。「なくしてしまった(今、持っていない)」

9 (2)alreadyは否定文では使わない。

10 (1)every ～は単数扱い。(2)with 「～で、～
を使って」

11 (3)入浴は時間のかかる行為なので、「電話をか
けたとき、入浴した」では不自然。(6)be dead
「死んでいる」の現在完了形。(7)for ～「という