

ジャック
Jack 21.

英語 Vol.3

発展編



英語 Vol.3

本書の特色と構成

特色

本書は、中学生としての最高レベルの英語力を効率的に養成し、修得するために開発されたハイレベル問題集です。

単元の構成

本書は、全体を大きく次の2つのパートに分けて構成してあります。

❖単元1～単元24…文法を学習する単元です。各単元には練成問題と発展問題があります。単元19から単元24は中学学習指導要領外の内容も扱っています。

❖入試対策…………… 出題形式別の問題演習と長文読解の問題演習です。

*実際に入試で出題された問題には出典校を掲載していますが、単元1から単元24では、編集上の整理や改題を行っているため、出典を省略したものも多々あります。

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必答問題

これだけは必ず取り組んでもらいたいという問題に、必答マークを付けました。



応用問題

難易度の高い問題に、高難度マークを付けました。さらに学習を深めるために、ここで力試しをしてください。

練成問題

1 次の()に入る最も適当な語(句)をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) You must not () in bed late in the morning.
ア to stay イ stay ウ staying []
- * (2) You may go out, but you () come home by five.
ア must イ will ウ need []
- * (3) It's very warm. () you open the window?
ア May イ Must ウ Will エ Shall []
- (4) () we play soccer here? — No, you must not.
ア May イ Shall ウ Must []
- * (5) Shall I close the window? — Yes, ().
ア I shall イ you shall ウ please エ you will []
- * (6) () you have some coffee with me? — Sure.
ア May イ Will ウ Shall []
- (7) () we go fishing tomorrow? — Yes, let's.
ア May イ Shall ウ Will []
- (8) Let's play baseball, () we?
ア will イ do ウ should エ shall []
- (9) You don't () to go to the store now.
ア must イ may ウ has エ have []
- (10) Must I go at once? — No, you () not.
ア must イ need ウ will []
- * (11) Must we wait here? — No, you ().
ア must not イ don't have to ウ may not []
- (12) You had better () at once.
ア to start イ starting ウ start []
- (13) You () go there.
ア didn't have better イ had not better ウ had better not []
- * (14) You have some decayed teeth. You () to see a dentist.
ア should イ must ウ ought []
- * (15) He () to come to see us every Sunday.
ア would イ used ウ could []
- * (16) I could not help () at the meeting.
ア smoke イ smoked ウ smoking []

語句 (2) by five 5時まで (14) a decayed tooth 虫歯 dentist 歯医者

2 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- *□(1)① Let's go fishing in the river this afternoon.
 ② go fishing in the river this afternoon?
- *□(2)① I'll ask you a question. Don't look at your book.
 ② I'll ask you a question. You look at your book.
- (3)① Please lend me the book after you finish it.
 ② please lend me the book after you finish it?
- *□(4)① She must study English harder.
 ② She study English harder.
- (5)① You need not work so hard. 〈日本大学第三〉
 ② You work so hard.
- (6)① Kate and I can speak French well.
 ② Kate and I to speak French well.
- *□(7)① I was not able to sleep well last night.
 ② I not sleep well last night.

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3 次の日本文に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) 乗客の皆さんは窓から身を乗り出してはいけません。
 Passengers lean out of the window.
- (2) それを見るのはいいが、手を触れてはいけません。
 You at it, but you touch it.
- (3) お手伝いしましょうか。— ええ、お願いします。
 help you? — Yes,
- *□(4) わたしたちはお年寄りに対して親切にすべきです。
 We kind to elderly people.
- *□(5) わたしは彼とは長い知り合いです。彼はそんなばかな男であるはずがありません。
 I've known him long. He such a foolish man.
- (6) 彼女はあした、東京へ発たなければならないでしょう。
 She leave for Tokyo tomorrow.
- (7) わたしたちは今すぐ、出発しなければなりませんか。
 we start right now?
- *□(8) 子供のころ父はわたしをよく動物園へ連れていってくれたものです。
 My father often me to the zoo when I was a child.
- *□(9) あなたは疲れているにちがひありません。きょうは早く寝たほうがいいですよ。
 You tired. You go to bed
 early today.
- (10) 仕方がありません。
 You it.

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入対
試策

【語句】 (1) passenger(s) 乗客 (4) elderly お年寄りの

1 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) a) Do you want me to carry your bag?
 b) carry your bag?
- (2) a) Why don't we have lunch at one o'clock?
 b) have lunch at one o'clock?
- (3) a) It is difficult for her to write a letter in English.
 b) She a letter in English easily.
- (4) a) It is better for you not to watch TV long.
 b) You had watch TV long.
- (5) a) It is not necessary for you to pay the money.
 b) You pay the money.
- (6) a) It is certain that he is ill.
 b) He be ill.
- (7) a) It is impossible for anybody to answer the question.
 b) answer the question.

〈東海〉

語句 (6) certain 確かな (7) impossible 不可能な

2 次の日本文に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- * (1) あなた方はできるだけたくさんの本を読むべきです。
 You to read as many books you
- (2) 彼はその試験に合格することができるかもしれません。
 He to pass the examination.
- (3) あなたは顔色が悪い。きょうは遅くまで仕事をしないほうがよい。
 You look pale. You work till late today.
- * (4) あしたの朝、あなたにお会いしたいのですが。
 We to see you tomorrow morning. 〈茗溪学園〉
- * (5) 健康にはいくら注意してもし過ぎることはありません。
 You be careful of your health.
- * (6) 彼らがその知らせを聞いて怒るのはもっともです。
 They be angry to hear the news.
- (7) わたしたちはその光景を見て笑わずにはいられませんでした。
 We could not at the sight.
- * (8) 昔、その場所には大きな家がありました。
 There be a large house at the place.

語句 (3) pale (顔色が)青ざめた (7) sight 光景

3 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) 彼女に新しいバッグを買ってあげましょうか。 (土佐塾)
(bag / her / new / a / buy / we / shall / for)?
.....
- * (2) メアリーは来年にはピアノが弾けるようになるでしょう。 (実践学園)
Mary (be / to / the / able / piano / will / play) next year.
.....
- * (3) 雨が降るかもしれないから、傘を持っていったほうがいいよ。
You (may / had / umbrella / it / as / take / rain / better / you / with / an).
.....
- (4) 君は夜おそく散歩しないほうがよい。 [1語不足] (上宮太子)
(take / not / you / walk / better / a) late at night.
.....
- (5) わたしはいつか、その町に住んでみたいものです。 [1語不足]
(in / like / I / the / live / town / day / to / some).
.....
- (6) 彼女が自分の娘を自慢するのはもったもです。
(well / she / be / her / proud / may / daughter / of).
.....
- (7) わたしの父はわたしに最善をつくすようにとよく言ったものでした。 [1語不要] (日本大学)
My father (say / my / do / tell / would / best / me / to / often).
.....

注意 (3) 《理由》を表す接続詞の as。

4 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

- (1) 彼女は数週間で車を運転できるようになるでしょう。
.....
- * (2) わたしはその国で英語を使わなければなりませんでした。
.....
- (3) あなたはできるだけ早く出発したほうがよい。
.....
- * (4) 図書館では音を立てるべきではありません。
.....
- (5) わたしにコーヒーを1杯持ってきてくれませんか。
.....
- (6) 彼は病気で寝ているにちがいません。
.....

語句 (1) 数週間で in a few weeks (4) 音を立てる make a noise

練成問題

練習問題

月 日

1 次の()に入る最も適当な語(句)をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- * (1) The sun is () than the earth.
ア large イ larger ウ largest []
- * (2) Jack is the () runner in our class.
ア fast イ faster ウ fastest []
- * (3) She can play the violin as () as her teacher.
ア well イ good ウ better []
- (4) I like summer () of the four seasons.
ア well イ good ウ better エ best []
- (5) Mt. Aso is not as () as Mt. Asama.
ア high イ higher ウ more high エ the highest []
- (6) My uncle has () money than my father.
ア much イ many ウ more []
- (7) London is one of the () cities in the world.
ア large イ larger ウ largest []
- (8) Read as () books as you can.
ア many イ much ウ more []

2 次の.....に、あとの()内の語を適当な形に直して書きなさい。ただし、2語以上になる場合もあります。

- (1) Tom is the of all the boys in his class. (tall)
- * (2) Ms. Green gets up than Mr. Green. (early)
- * (3) He plays tennis of all the boys. (well)
- * (4) This tree is the in this park. (big)
- (5) Which is, this book or that book? (easy)
- (6) Hiromi is the girl of all the students in my class. (happy)
- (7) It is much in Okinawa than in Tokyo now. (hot)
- * (8) This is dictionary of the five. (useful)
- * (9) Ken is a baseball player than Taro. (good)
- * (10) Which is, *Botchan* or *Kokoro*? (interesting)
- (11) Australia is one of the most important for Japan. (country)
- * (12) The world is becoming and (small)
- * (13) The higher we go up, the it becomes. (cold)

3 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) a) My pencil is longer than yours.
 b) Your pencil is than
- * (2) a) The earth is larger than the moon.
 b) The moon is as large the earth.
- (3) a) Mary is not as old as Tom.
 b) Mary is than Tom.
- (4) a) Takashi can play tennis better than Hanako.
 b) Hanako play tennis as as Takashi.
- * (5) a) The Shinano is the longest river in Japan.
 b) The Shinano is any other river in Japan.
- (6) a) I like soccer better than any other sport.
 b) I like soccer of
- (7) a) Nothing is so precious as health.
 b) Health is precious any other thing.
- (8) a) No other student in his class is so handsome as Bill.
 b) Bill is handsomer other in his class.
- (9) a) She can speak English the best in her class.
 b) She is best of English in her class.
- * (10) a) No other girl in this class can cook as well as Sally. 〈茗溪学園〉
 b) Sally is the of all the girls in this class. 15
- (11) a) Nobody has ever seen such a beautiful doll. 〈慶應義塾女子〉
 b) doll is more beautiful than this. 17
- (12) a) Mike is the oldest of the three. 〈関西学院〉
 b) Mike is older the other 18
- * (13) a) He is three years older than you. 19
 b) He is older than you three years. 20
- (14) a) Jack is five feet six inches tall. Henry is five feet four inches tall. 21
 b) Jack is two inches than Henry. 22
- * (15) a) My country is twice as large as your country. 23
 b) Your country is as large as my country. 24
- * (16) a) Please mail this letter as soon as possible. 〈土佐〉
 b) Please mail this letter as soon as 入対試策
- * (17) a) My father likes cats better than dogs. 〈日本大学習志野〉
 b) My father prefers cats dogs.
- (18) a) I have never read such a good story as this.
 b) This is story I have ever read.

語句 (7) precious 貴重な, 大事な (16) mailを投函する

1 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- *□(1) わたしの妹はわたしよりずっと上手に歌います。

My sister sings than I do.

- *□(2) 彼は日本で最も有名な音楽家の1人です。

He is of the musicians in Japan.

- (3) 健康が1番大事です。

..... is important than health.

- (4) 琵琶湖は日本で1番大きな湖です。

No lake in Japan is so as Lake Biwa.

- *□(5) この石はあの石の5倍くらい重い。

〈灘〉

This stone is almost five as as that one.

- (6) その国の人口は日本のおよそ半分です。

The population of the country is about as large as of Japan.

- (7) わたしは肉より魚の方が好きです。

I fish to meat.

- *□(8) この家は見かけほど古くありません。

This house isn't it

- ◐□(9) 大阪は日本で2番目の大都市です。

Osaka is the city in Japan.

2 次の文を、[]内の指示に従って書きかえなさい。

- (1) Mike is taller than any other boy in our class. [最上級を使って]

.....

- *□(2) You study harder than Roy. [Royを主語にして]

.....

- (3) I cannot dance so well as my sister. [My sister canで始まる文に]

.....

- *□(4) No student in our class can run faster than Jack. [最上級を使って]

.....

- (5) No other girl in the class is so clever as Yoko. [Yokoを主語にして比較級を使って]

.....

- *□(6) Mt. Fuji is the highest of all the mountains in Japan. [比較級を使って]

.....

【語句】 (5) clever 賢い

3 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) わたしの母は家族の中で1番早く起きる。〔1語不足〕 〈城北〉
(my / my / mother / family / up / in / gets).

(2) あの学生はわたしのクラスで1番英語を上手に話します。
(class / my / that / than / no / speaks / English / one / better / in / student).

(3) 彼はできるだけ速く歩きました。〔1語不足〕
(as / he / fast / walked / he / as).

(4) お互いに助け合うことほど大切なことはありません。 〈日本大学〉
(helping / is / other / nothing / important / more / than / each).

* (5) 彼はわたしの約3倍の本を持っている。〔1語不足〕
(has / about / books / as / he / I / many / three / as) do.

(6) 東京の気候はニューヨークよりもずっと穏やかだそうさ。 〈海城〉
People (New York / that / of / of / much / Tokyo / the climate / is / say / than / milder).

語句 (6) …だそうさ。 People say (that) … 穏やかな mild

4 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

(1) もっとゆっくり話してください。

* (2) 1月よりも2月のほうが雪がたくさん降ります。〔weを主語にして〕 〈城北〉

(3) わたしの父はあなたのお父さんより3歳年下です。

(4) わたしはその古い辞書よりよいのを買いたい。

(5) けさ、わたしはいつもより早く起きて散歩をしました。

(6) 日ごとにだんだん暖かくなっています。〔itを主語にして〕

(7) 正直であることほど大切なことはありません。

語句 (6) 日ごとに day by day (7) 正直であること to be honest

練成問題

学
習
日

月 日

1 次の()に入る最も適当な語(句)をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- *□(1) I've already () my homework.
ア finish イ to finish ウ finishing エ finished ()
- *□(2) I have never () such a large building.
ア see イ saw ウ seen エ seeing ()
- (3) He has just () back home.
ア came イ come ウ coming ()
- *□(4) Have you () your homework yet?
ア do イ did ウ doing エ done ()
- (5) I have () her for ten years.
ア know イ knew ウ known ()
- (6) Have you ever () to the United States?
ア been イ go ウ went ()
- *□(7) I haven't () a letter to my aunt yet.
ア write イ wrote ウ written ()
- (8) How long have you () in this town?
ア live イ living ウ lived ()

2 次の()に入る最も適当な語(句)をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- *□(1) The library has been there () 1905.
ア for イ since ウ at ()
- *□(2) I have known Kyoko ().
ア since five years イ five years ago ウ for five years ()
- (3) I have () Kyoto three times.
ア been イ visited ウ went エ gone ()
- (4) Tom () the book last night.
ア is reading イ reads ウ read エ has read ()
- *□(5) She () the box yesterday.
ア has made イ have made ウ made エ will make ()
- (6) My father () home just now.
ア has come イ came ウ comes ()
- *□(7) When () for school?
ア has he left イ did he leave ウ was he leaving ()

3 次の.....に、あとの()内の語を適当な形に直して書きなさい。

- (1) I have never Hokkaido. (visit)
- (2) They have in this town for five years. (live)
- (3) Have you ever to Canada? (be)
- * (4) We have not dinner yet. (eat)
- (5) Have you ever such a large fish? (see)
- (6) I haven't from him for a long time. (hear)
- (7) Have you your room yet? (clean)
- (8) Emi, have you my father? (meet)
- * (9) We have each other since we were children. (know)
- (10) My brother has just for school. (leave)
- * (11) Somebody has my watch. (steal)
- (12) I've just a letter to Mike. (write)
- * (13) I have wanted to visit Kyoto since I to Japan. (come)
- (14) Have you ever with Mr. Smith in English? (speak)
- (15) Where have you? — I've to the library. (be)
- (16) I home just now. (come)
- * (17) When I him, he was playing the guitar. (see)

4 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) あなたは今までに、パンダを見たことがありますか。
..... you a panda?
- * (2) わたしは1度オーストラリアに行ったことがあります。
I have Australia
- (3) わたしはちょうど、朝食をすませたところです。
I my breakfast.
- (4) わたしのおじは2年前からずっと中国に行っています。
My uncle China for two years.
- * (5) お父さんは今、ご在宅ですか。— 父は会社に行きました。
Is your father at home now? — He to his office.
- (6) わたしはかさをなくしてしまいました。新しいかさを買わなくてはなりません。
I my umbrella. I have to buy a new one.
- * (7) あなたはもう宿題をすませましたか。
..... you your homework
- * (8) 正男と知り合ってどのくらいになりますか。
..... have you Masao?
- * (9) わたしはノートを買いに文房具店に行ってきたところです。
I to the stationery store to buy some notebooks.

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入対
試策

5 次の(1)~(7)の文と、同じ用法の《have [has] + 過去分詞》を含む文をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) How long have you been in Nagoya? []

- ア I have just finished my homework.
- イ I have never seen such a large building.
- ウ I have lost my pen.
- エ Keiko and Yumi have known each other for five years.

* (2) Have you ever heard about acid rain? []

- ア Mike has gone to Kyoto.
- イ We have already cleaned our classroom.
- ウ I've never climbed Mt. Fuji.
- エ I have been busy since yesterday.

(3) Someone has stolen my new bike. []

- ア My father has been to Australia three times.
- イ Have you finished reading the book yet?
- ウ How long have you lived in Japan?
- エ My father has gone to his office.

(4) I've never been abroad. []

- ア They have just arrived in Japan.
- イ I've lost my camera.
- ウ I have met his father once.
- エ The boy has eaten nothing since yesterday.

* (5) I have wanted to read this book for a long time. []

- ア I have visited Kyoto twice.
- イ Kate has gone to the post office.
- ウ I've not written the report yet.
- エ Jack has been in Hokkaido since last year.

* (6) Spring has come. []

- ア Mary has been absent from school since yesterday.
- イ I have visited the city twice.
- ウ Our city has become big.
- エ Have you ever written a letter in English?

* (7) Where have you been? — I've been to the bookstore. []

- ア I've just come back from New Zealand.
- イ We haven't seen Mr. Yamada for three years.
- ウ How long has Mary been sick in bed?
- エ I've been to the museum many times.

語句 (2) acid rain 酸性雨

6 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- *□(1)a He went to Singapore. So he isn't here now.
b He to Singapore.
- *□(2)a He lost his umbrella, and he doesn't have it now.
b He his umbrella.
- (3)a I have lost my camera. 〈日本大学〉
b I lost my camera, so I don't it now.
- *□(4)a Tom was busy yesterday. He is still busy now. 〈高知学芸〉
b Tom has busy yesterday.
- (5)a Her uncle got sick last Saturday, and he is still sick.
b Her uncle sick last Saturday.
- (6)a They came to Osaka ten years ago. They still live in Osaka.
b They in Osaka ten years.
- (7)a My brother went to Hokkaido three months ago and he is still there.
b My brother Hokkaido
three months.
- (8)a We began to study English three years ago, and now we still study English.
b We English three years.
- (9)a He went to the store. He is back here now. 〈東明館〉
b He just to the store.
- (10)a Have you got any letters from your father in New York? 〈学習院〉
b Have you your father in New York?

7 次の文を、[] 内の指示に従って書きかえなさい。

- *□(1) I became ill two weeks ago. I'm still ill. [1文で]
.....
- (2) She came to Tokyo last December. She is still in Tokyo. [1文で]
.....
- (3) My father is busy today. [下線部を since yesterday にかえて]
.....
- *□(4) I have known him for three years. [下線部が答えの中心となる疑問文に]
.....
- *□(5) He has visited Australia twice. [下線部が答えの中心となる疑問文に]
.....
- (6) My children went to school. So they aren't here now. [1文で]
.....
- (7) Susan lost her pen. So she doesn't have it now. [1文で]
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入対
試策

1 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

□(1) 日本に來られてどのくらいになりますか。

..... have you in Japan?

□(2) わたしのおばは5年前に亡くなりました。

〈桐蔭学園〉

My aunt for five years.

*□(3) わたしの父が亡くなってから10年になります。

Ten years since my father

□(4) わたしたちはもう長いこと彼から手紙をもらっていません。

We from him for a long time.

□(5) あなたは宮島に何回行ったことがあるのですか。

〈修道〉

..... you been to Miyajima?

▶□(6) これはわたしが今までに聞いた最も美しいメロディーです。

This is the most beautiful melody I have

2 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

□(1)① Three years have passed since my grandmother died.

② It is three years my grandmother died.

*□(2)① It is over five years since my grandfather died.

② My grandfather for more than five years.

□(3)① My uncle has been dead for two years.

② My uncle died two years

□(4)① It is a year since I took a trip to France.

〈中央大学附属杉並〉

② A year since I took a trip to France.

□(5)① It is a long time since I saw him last.

② I not him for a long time.

□(6)① I haven't heard from him for a long time.

② He to me for a long time.

□(7)① In Tokyo, it hasn't rained for two weeks.

〈明治大学付属中野〉

② In Tokyo, we no rain for two weeks.

□(8)① This is Dick's first trip to Tokyo.

〈京華〉

② Dick has to Tokyo before.

▶□(9)① This is the most interesting book I've ever read.

〈上宮太子〉

② I have read such an interesting book this.

▶□(10)① I have never seen a big dog like this.

〈近畿大学附属〉

② This is the dog I have seen.

3 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) わたしは駅まで彼女を見送りに行ってきたところです。

(I / see / have / the / to / off / been / her / station / to).

* (2) マイクとわたしは知り合って3年になります。〔1語不足〕

(other / Mike / each / three / and / for / I / years / have).

(3) お久しぶりですね。

〈上宮〉

It (since / a / has / you / time / been / I / long / saw) last.

(4) あなたは何回アメリカに行ったことがありますか。

〈立命館〉

(ever / times / been / you / have / America / how / to / many)?

(5) あの日からすでに3年の月日がたちました。〔1語不足〕

〈東京学芸大学附属〉

(that day / already / three years / since / have).

(6) 彼はどのくらい病気で寝込んでいるのですか。〔1語不足〕

〈上宮太子〉

(long / sick / how / he / bed / has / in)?

(7) わたしはこのような美しい絵を今までに1度も見たことがありません。

This is (seen / I / beautiful / ever / have / most / picture / the).

4 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

* (1) わたしたちは長い間彼に会っていません。

(2) わたしは日本に来て5年になります。〔Five years に続けて〕

(3) 彼は1週間前から学校を休んでいるそうです。

(4) わたしはちょうど本屋に行ってきたところです。

(5) わたしはこんなに大きな魚を見たことがありません。

(6) わたしの祖母が亡くなってから7年になります。〔My grandmother を主語にして〕

語句 (3) …だそうだ。 I hear (that) ….

練成問題

学習日

月 日

1 次の文の下線部と同じ用法の不定詞を含む文を、それぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- *□(1) He wants to become a good English speaker like his teacher. []
 ア I want something to drink.
 イ My father will go to Sapporo to visit Mr. Brown.
 ウ He likes to write letters.
- (2) He began to walk again. []
 ア She was happy to see you.
 イ To write a letter in English is not easy.
 ウ There are many places to visit in Kyoto.
- (3) She decided to study abroad. []
 ア His hope is to become a musician.
 イ Please give me something to eat.
 ウ She works to help poor people.
- *□(4) There are many places to see in New York. []
 ア I like to go to the movies.
 イ We had no time to play.
 ウ I was sad to hear that.
- (5) I have something to tell you. []
 ア She went to the supermarket to buy bread.
 イ They hope to visit Japan next year.
 ウ He has no friends to talk with.
- *□(6) She got up early to take a walk. []
 ア I went to the park to meet my friend.
 イ She likes to make dolls.
 ウ There are many places to visit in Tokyo.
- *□(7) She was very glad to get a letter from her boyfriend. []
 ア He began to laugh very loud.
 イ I was very sorry to hear the news.
 ウ I have a lot of work to do today.
- *□(8) He grew up to be a great politician. []
 ア My grandfather lived to be eighty years old.
 イ She wanted something cold to drink.
 ウ I love to make cakes and cookies.

語句 (8) politician 政治家

2 次の()に入る最も適当な語(句)をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。		1
*□(1) I have many friends ().	〈浦和明の星女子〉	2
ア to play with イ to play		
□(2) Will you give me ()?	〈大阪女学院〉	3
ア hot something to drink イ something hot drinking		4
ウ something hot to drink エ drinking something hot		
□(3) He went to Australia () his old friend.	〈森村学園〉	5
ア see イ saw ウ seeing エ to see		6
□(4) I was surprised () hear the news.	〈日本大学〉	7
ア at イ to ウ on エ by		8
*□(5) It's cold outside. Be careful () a cold.	〈青山学院〉	9
ア not catch イ not to catch ウ not catching エ of not catching		
*□(6) This river is dangerous to () in July.	〈東大寺学園〉	10
ア being swum イ swim in ウ swim it エ swimming		11
3 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。		12
*□(1) 彼の夢は、世界中を旅行することです。		13
His dream around the world.		14
□(2) わたしたちは読む本がたくさんあります。		15
We have read.		
□(3) 彼の部屋に食べ物は何もありませんでした。	〈函館ラ・サール〉	16
There was in his room.		17
□(4) わたしの祖父は99歳まで生きました。		18
My grandfather ninety-nine years old.		19
4 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。		20
*□(1) 異文化を理解するのはわたしたちにとって大切です。〔1語不要〕		21
(different / is / understand / to / us / important / are / for / cultures).		22
.....		
□(2) 彼にはやるべきことがたくさんあります。	〈文教大学付属〉	23
(things / has / do / of / he / a / to / lot).		24
.....		
□(3) わたしはパーティーのことをたずねるために、彼女に電話をかけました。	〈実践学園〉	入対 試策
I (about / ask / called / her / to / the) party.		
.....		
□(4) 彼は成長して医師になった。〔1語不足〕	〈久留米大学附設〉	
(doctor / grew / he / be / up / a).		
.....		

1 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- * (1) (a) I must do a lot of homework today. 〈大谷〉
 (b) I have a lot of homework today.
- (2) (a) I hope that I will see you again some day.
 (b) I hope you again some day.
- * (3) (a) I felt very happy, because I heard the news of his success. 〈大阪女学院〉
 (b) I felt very happy the news of his success.
- (4) (a) When I got home, I found some food on the table. 〈広島大学附属〉
 (b) When I got home, I found something on the table.
- (5) (a) I am free this afternoon. 〈土佐塾〉
 (b) I have do this afternoon.
- (6) (a) The news made her sad.
 (b) She was hear the news.
- * (7) (a) My sister is very fond of cooking.
 (b) My sister cook very much.
- (8) (a) He ran to the station to catch the train.
 (b) He ran to the station that he catch the train.
- (9) (a) My grandmother lived till she was 95 years old.
 (b) My grandmother lived 95 years old.

2 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) 書くものがありません。紙を1枚ください。
 I have nothing Please give me a piece of paper.
- (2) 忘れず毎日、英語を勉強しなさい。 〈高知学芸〉
 to study English every day.
- (3) 君はそんなところへ行かないように、もっと注意しなければいけない。 〈東海〉
 You to be to go to such a place.
- (4) 彼に何か温かい食べ物を与えてくれませんか。
 Will you give him eat?
- (5) わたしたちは彼の失敗の知らせを聞いてとても驚きました。
 We were greatly the news of his failure.
- * (6) 彼女はそんなことを言うなんてどうかしています。
 She must be mad such a thing.
- (7) 向井千秋さんは宇宙へ行った最初の日本人女性です。 〈土佐塾〉
 Mukai Chiaki is the first Japanese woman go to space.

語句 (5) greatly 大いに failure 失敗 (6) mad 気が狂って (7) space 宇宙

3 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) あした、夕食を食べにいらっやいませんか。 (近畿大学附属)
(my / us / you / have / come / with / will / dinner / house / to / to) tomorrow?
.....
- (2) 筆箱を忘れて来てしまいました。何か書くものを貸してもらえますか。 [1語不足] (開成)
I have left my pencil case behind at home. Would you (something / to / write / me / lend)?
.....
- (3) わたしの姉は母からのEメールを読んでたいへん驚きました。 [1つ不要] (日本大学)
(surprised / was / my sister / at / read / E-mail / my mother / very / from / to).
.....
- * (4) わたしは何かおもしろい読み物を探しています。 (日本大学第三)
I (looking / interesting / something / to / for / read / am).
.....
- (5) 鎌倉には、訪れる美しい場所がたくさんある。 [1語不要] (森村学園)
(there / has / many / places / visit / beautiful / to / Kamakura).
.....
- (6) わたしたちは彼が無事であることを聞いて喜んだ。 [1語不足] (江戸川学園取手)
(pleased / he / safe / were / that / we / was / hear).
.....
- * (7) 花瓶を落とさないように注意しなさい。 [1つ不要] (東明館)
(drop / careful / not / the vase / be / do / to).
.....

語句 (6) 喜んで pleased (7) 花瓶 vase

4 次の日本語を、不定詞を用いて英語に直しなさい。

- * (1) わたしは新聞を読む時間がありません。 (明治大学付属明治)
.....
- (2) あなたに話すようなおもしろいことは何もありません。 [Iで始めて] (同志社)
.....
- (3) 多くの人々が住む家を失いました。 [8語で]
.....
- (4) 彼女は間違いをしないよう努力しました。
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- * (5) 彼は85歳まで生きました。
.....

語句 (4) 間違いをする make a mistake

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入対
試策

5

不定詞を含む構文

練成問題

学
日

月 日

1 次の()に入る最も適当な語(句)をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

□(1) It's very kind () you to show me the way to the station. (栄東)

ア for イ on ウ of エ to

□(2) I want you () me about yourself. (東明館)

ア tell イ telling ウ to tell

*□(3) He told me () near him.

ア don't come イ not to come ウ never come エ no come

□(4) She did not know what () for her brother. (江戸川学園取手)

ア buy イ buys ウ to buy エ buying

*□(5) Will you tell me () to the station?

ア where to go イ what to get ウ how to get エ going

□(6) It was () cold for us to swim yesterday.

ア such イ so ウ too エ enough

2 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

*□(1)a To climb that mountain is not easy. (関西学院)

b is not easy climb that mountain.

□(2)a I am so busy that I can't call on you. (海城)

b I am busy call on you.

*□(3)a It is so cold that I can't play outside. (立命館)

b It is cold me to play outside.

*□(4)a This problem is too difficult for me to solve.

b This problem is so difficult I solve

□(5)a I was too tired to study last night.

b I was tired that study last night.

*□(6)a You are very kind to say so.

b It is very kind say so.

□(7)a He was careless to make such a mistake.

b It was careless make such a mistake.

□(8)a She was kind enough to show me the way.

b She was kind she showed me the way.

□(9)a As he is very tall, he can touch the ceiling.

b He is to touch the ceiling.

語句 (2) call onを訪問する (4) solveを解く (9) ceiling 天井

3 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- * (1) あなたがたは、英語を一生懸命に勉強することが大切です。 (城北)
It is study English hard.
- (2) こんな天気の良い日に、家にこもっているなんて彼はどうかしていますよ。
It's stupid stay indoors on such a lovely day.
- * (3) 母はぼくにもっと野菜を食べてほしいと思っている。 (修道)
My mother to more vegetables.
- * (4) わたしは何と言ったらよいのかわかりませんでした。 (高知学芸)
I didn't know
- (5) わたしはアメリカにいたとき、車の運転の仕方を習いました。 (大阪女学院)
When I was in America, I a car.
- (6) 彼は若すぎて働けませんでした。 (文教大学付属)
He was too young work.
- (7) この箱はとても重くて運べません。
This box is heavy me to carry.
- * (8) 彼の息子はこんな簡単な事はわかる年齢だ。 (成城学園)
His son is to understand such an easy thing.
- (9) その婦人は親切にもわたしに水を持ってきてくれた。 (関西学院)
The lady was kind

語句 (2) indoors 家の中に

4 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) 1年や2年で英語を修得するのは難しい。
It (years / in / one / two / or / master / to / difficult / English / is).
.....
- (2) 母はわたしが父のような医者になるのを望んでいました。 [1語不足]
(wanted / like / mother / me / be / my / my / doctor / father / a).
.....
- * (3) どこでその切符を手に入ればよいのか教えてください。 [1語不足] (倭成学園)
(please / where / the / me / tell / ticket / get).
.....
- (4) このミルクは熱すぎて飲めない。 (立命館)
This milk is (for / too / me / hot / to) drink.
.....
- * (5) 彼は親切にもわたしたちに車を貸してくれました。 (巢鴨)
(kind / lend / car / he / was / his / enough / to / us).
.....

語句 (1) ...を修得する master ...

1 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) a) He can read the book easily.
 b) It is him read the book.
- * (2) a) You need not help him today.
 b) It isn't to help him today.
- (3) a) My father said to me, "Don't watch TV."
 b) My father told me TV. 〈東京純心女子〉
- * (4) a) Shall I wake you up at seven?
 b) Do you me wake you up at seven? 〈大阪教育大学附属平野〉
- (5) a) The child can use the computer.
 b) The child knows use the computer. 〈駒込〉
- * (6) a) Please tell me the time to leave.
 b) Please tell me leave.
- (7) a) She kindly showed me the way.
 b) She was show me the way.
- (8) a) She was kind enough to take me to the station.
 b) She was so kind to take me to the station.

2 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- * (1) わたしは彼にどの道を行ったらよいかたずねました。
 I asked him take. 〈筑波大学附属〉
- * (2) この家は住むのに手ごろな大きさだ。
 This house is large to live 〈慶應義塾志木〉
- (3) このゲームはやさしいからだれでもできる。
 This game is easy 〈お茶の水女子大学附属〉
- * (4) 彼はきっと成功します。
 He is succeed.

3 次の文を、[]内の指示に従って書きかえなさい。

- * (1) We cannot understand his English. [Itで始めて]

- (2) The weather was too bad for us to swim. [so ~ thatを用いて]

- (3) He is very rich, so he can buy the car. [不定詞を用いて]

4 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) わたしは彼にうそを言わないように忠告した。 (lie / I / a / advised / tell / him / to / not). 〈文教大学付属〉
-
- (2) この本はポケットサイズだ。 [1語不足] (to / small / our pocket / in / this book / is / put). 〈駿台甲府〉
-
- (3) どの列車に乗ったらいいかわたしに教えていただけませんか。 (take / will you / train / me / tell / to / which)? 〈郁文館〉
-
- (4) 小さい子はもう寝る時間ですよ。 [1語不足] (little / time / it / children / bed / to / to / go / is). 10
-
- (5) 手伝ってくれてありがとうございます。 [1語不要] It (help / kind / you / me / was / to / of / for). 〈森村学園〉
-
- *□(6) あなたにメアリーを母に紹介して頂きたいと思います。 [1語不足] (you / I / Mary / my mother / to / to / like / would). 〈城北〉
-
- (7) 君ならこの問題を簡単に解決できる。 This (for / problem / enough / you / easy / solve / is / to). 〈栄東〉
-

5 次の日本語を、不定詞を用いて英語に直しなさい。

- (1) わたしは君にこの機械の使い方を教えてもらいたいのです。 19
-
- (2) ぼくはとてもびっくりしたのでしばらく口がきけなかった。 〈慶應義塾〉
-
- *□(3) 彼女は1人で旅行ができる年齢です。 22
-
- (4) 彼はその車が買えるだけのお金を持っています。 24
-
- (5) 寝る前に日記をつけるのはよい習慣です。 〈ラ・サール〉
-
- (6) 英語を上手に書くことは難しいが、上手に話すことはもっと難しい。 〈東京学芸大学附属〉
-

語句 (2) しばらく for a while (5) 日記をつける keep a diary 習慣 habit

練成問題

練習問題

月 日

1 次の()に入る最も適当な語(句)をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- *□(1) () is a lot of fun.
 ア Skating イ The skating ウ A skating エ To skating []
- *□(2) My hobby is () tennis.
 ア play イ played ウ playing []
- *□(3) Can you read this magazine without () a dictionary?
 ア use イ to use ウ using []
- (4) Emi is good at () English.
 ア speaking イ to speak ウ speak []
- (5) I am fond of () tennis.
 ア playing イ play ウ played []
- *□(6) Thank you for () me to the party.
 ア inviting イ to invite ウ invited エ invite []
- *□(7) Let's go () in the store.
 ア shop イ to shop ウ shopping []
- (8) I am looking forward () him again.
 ア to see イ seeing ウ to seeing []
- *□(9) He decided () a scientist.
 ア become イ became ウ becoming エ to become []
- (10) I'd like () to New York some day.
 ア go イ going ウ to go []
- (11) Bob enjoys () piano lessons.
 ア takes イ took ウ taking エ taken []
- *□(12) The boy finished () the story.
 ア read イ reading ウ to read []
- (13) Would you mind () care of my baby?
 ア take イ to take ウ taking []
- (14) It stopped () this morning.
 ア snowing イ to snow ウ snow []
- *□(15) He was tired, so he stopped () a cup of coffee. (青雲)
 ア have イ had ウ having エ to have []
- *□(16) Do you remember () me last month?
 ア see イ to see ウ seeing エ seen []

2 次の.....に、あとの()内の語を適当な形に直して書きなさい。ただし、2語になる場合もあります。

- * (1) Japanese stamps is my father's hobby. (collect)
- * (2) My brother likes model ships. (make)
- (3) Before home, give me a call. (leave)
- (4) Can you read this book without a dictionary? (use)
- (5) Be careful in a street. (cross)
- (6) John is very good at (swim)
- (7) My mother was afraid of a car. (drive)
- (8) How about in at the bookstore? (drop)
- (9) I am poor at (sing)
- (10) Thank you for to see me. (come)
- (11) Did you go yesterday? (shop)
- * (12) She couldn't help at him. (laugh)
- (13) I am thinking of a new camera. (buy)
- (14) I'm looking forward to him again. (see)
- * (15) Jack is used to alone. (travel)
- * (16) They enjoyed on the grass. (lie)
- (17) I want you me with my homework this afternoon. (help)
- (18) Please stop here. My baby is sleeping. (sing)

【語句】 (8) drop in atへ立ち寄る (9) be poor atがへただ (16) lie 横たわる

3 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- * (1) (a) It is good for your health to get up early in the morning. (成城学園)
- (b) early in the morning is good for your health. 19
- (2) (a) She likes to listen to the radio. (慶應義塾)
- (b) She is interested to the radio. 20
- * (3) (a) My mother cooks very well. 21
- (b) My mother is very cooking. 22
- (4) (a) Tom could catch the big fish. (青山学院)
- (b) Tom succeeded the big fish. 23
- * (5) (a) My father likes fishing. 24
- (b) My father is fishing. 入対試策
- * (6) (a) You must do it before you go home. (同志社)
- (b) You must do it before home.
- (7) (a) Though he came near my house, he did not visit me. (日本大学)
- (b) He came near my house me.

1 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- * (1) (a) Let's have lunch in the park.
 (b) about lunch in the park?
- (2) (a) My grandma didn't want to leave Italy without visiting Rome. 〈穎明館〉
 (b) My grandma wanted to Rome Italy.
- (3) (a) He continued to read the story.
 (b) He didn't the story.
- * (4) (a) They continued to work for a long time.
 (b) They went for a long time.
- (5) (a) The man ran away as soon as he saw an officer. 〈日本大学習志野〉
 (b) seeing an officer, the man ran away.
- * (6) (a) May I open the window? 〈灘〉
 (b) Do you mind my the window?

語句 (2) Italy イタリア Rome ローマ(イタリアの首都) (5) officer 警官

2 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- * (1) わたしは来月アダムス夫妻を訪れるのを楽しみにしています。 〈お茶の水女子大学附属〉
 I am on Mr. and Mrs. Adams
 next month.
- (2) わたしの兄は車の運転が上手です。 〈筑波大学附属〉
 My brother is good a car.
- * (3) 道路を渡るときは注意しなさい。
 You should be careful the street.
- (4) わたしはその場面を見て笑いをこらえることができませんでした。
 I not to see the scene.
- (5) わたしの弟は寝る前に日記をつけます。 〈灘〉
 My brother writes up his diary to bed.
- (6) 彼を電話口まで呼んでいただけませんか。
 Do you mind him to the phone?
- (7) 彼は妹と決してスキーに行かない。 〈桐蔭学園〉
 He with his sister.
- (8) わたしたちは一晩中、歩きました。
 We walking all night.
- ☛ (9) 奈良と京都は訪問する価値がある。 〈開成〉
 Nara and Kyoto are worth

語句 (4) scene 場面

3 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) 人前で上手に話をするには多くの練習が必要です。
(practice / a / a / making / lot / needs / speech / of / good).
- (2) 医者はわたしにコーヒーを飲むのをやめるように助言した。 [1語不足] (関西学院)
(drinking / advised / the doctor / stop / me / coffee).
- (3) 君に電話したあと、わたしは外出しました。
(calling / I / out / after / you / went).
- (4) わたしの宿題を手伝ってくれてありがとう。 [1語不足]
(with / you / for / my / me / thank / homework).
- (5) 彼らは試合に負けるのを恐れなかった。 [1語不要] (佼成学園)
(game / of / to / the / they / losing / afraid / weren't).
- (6) 彼女はお年寄りの世話をすることに関心があります。 [1語不足]
(interested / care / old people / of / she / in / is).
- (7) わたしはまた彼と話ができるのを楽しみにしています。 [1語不足]
(I'm / again / to / him / forward / looking / with).
- (8) 弟さんと遊びに来たらどうですか。 (土佐)
(to / your / me / about / see / how / with / coming) brother?
- (9) この町を案内していただけますか。 [1つ不要]
(you / please / showing / would / me / mind / the town / around)?
- *□(10) 雪のためにその列車は駅で立ち往生しました。
(the station / from / the train / the snow / kept / leaving).
- (11) わたしはあなたに会うと必ずあなたのお母さんを思い出します。 (日本大学習志野)
I (you / remembering / cannot / without / mother / see / your).
- (12) わたしはあなたに2, 3日でその仕事をやり終えてほしいと思います。
(in / doing / work / you / want / to / finish / few / a / I / the / days).

語句 (1) 人前で話をする make a speech

3 《時制の一致》 次の文の下線部の動詞を過去形にして全文を書き直さない。

*□(1) I know Mike has a lot of old coins.

*□(2) I think she will pass the examination.

□(3) He goes to the station so that he may see his father off.

*□(4) Mr. Tanaka teaches the students that the earth is round.

語句 (3) see ... off ...を見送る

注意 (4) 時制の一致の例外(=従属節で述べていることが、現在の事実・習慣、不変の真理、歴史上の事実などの場合は時制の一致の法則に従わない)。

4 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、_____に適する語を書きなさい。

*□(1)a He was rich, but he wasn't happy.

b _____ he was rich, he wasn't happy.

*□(2)a Come again tomorrow, and you will be able to see my sister.

b _____ come again tomorrow, you will be able to see my sister.

□(3)a She studied French hard during her stay in Paris.

b She studied French hard _____ she was in Paris.

*□(4)a At the age of ten, he went to Paris.

b _____ he was ten _____, he went to Paris.

□(5)a I'll call the police if you don't give my car back.

b I'll call the police _____ you give my car back.

*□(6)a I got to the hotel and went to bed at once.

b _____ I got to the hotel, I went to bed.

□(7)a The coffee was too hot for me to drink.

b The coffee was _____ hot that I could _____ drink it.

*□(8)a If you don't take a taxi, you'll be late for the examination.

b Take a taxi, _____ you'll be late for the examination.

□(9)a He plays tennis. He plays baseball, too.

b He plays _____ tennis _____ baseball.

□(10)a Mr. Smith plays not only golf but also tennis.

b Mr. Smith plays tennis _____ golf.

□(11)a He has wealth as well as fame.

b He has _____ wealth _____ fame.

語句 (6) at once すぐに (11) wealth 富 fame 名声

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〈修道〉

入対
試策

〈灘〉

1 次の日本文に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

(1) 彼女はきのう、かぜをひいていたけれど、学校へ行きました。

..... she had a cold yesterday, she went to school.

* (2) 寒くならないうちに家に帰りましょう。

Let's go home it cold.

(3) 急ぎなさい、さもないと列車に遅れます。

..... up, you will miss the train.

* (4) わたしはお茶とコーヒーを両方とも買いたい。

I want to buy tea coffee.

(5) わたしたちが部屋に入るやいなや、時計が10時を打ちました。

..... we entered the room, the clock struck ten.

(6) あなたは英語かフランス語かどちらか習ったほうがよい。

You had better learn English French.

* (7) この前お会いしてから5年になります。

It is five years I you last.

(8) 鉄は熱いうちに打て。

Strike the iron it is hot.

(9) 彼は鉛筆だけでなくペンも持っていません。

He has no pen as as no pencil.

(10) わたしはあなたのお役に立てないと思います。

I'm I can't help you.

(11) わたしたちは彼が音楽室にいることを知っていました。

We knew he in the music room.

(12) 彼女があす、暇かどうかきいてみなさい。

Ask her she free tomorrow.

* (13) 彼は試験に合格できるように一生懸命勉強しました。

He studied hard he could pass the examination.

* (14) わたしはドイツ語もフランス語も話せません。

I can speak German French.

* (15) あした天気がよければ、わたしたちは海へ行きます。

We will go to the sea sunny tomorrow.

(16) とても暑かったので彼はコートを脱ぎました。

It was so hot off his coat.

<修道>

* (17) あなただけでなくわたしも間違っていました。

Not only you also I wrong.

2 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) わたしの姉はとても忙しかったので、わたしたちとっしょにスキーに行かなかった。〈文教大学付属〉
(she / was / skiing / that / so / go / didn't / busy / my sister) with us.

- (2) 雨が降り出さないうちに帰りましょう。〔1語不足〕 〈同志社〉
(back / begins / go / it / let's / rain / to).

- (3) 高校を卒業するとすぐに彼はオーストラリアに行きました。〔1語不要〕 〈俊成学園〉
(left / as / as / so / he / soon) high school, he went to Australia.

- *□(4) 彼女はそこへ行きたいと言いました。〔1語不要〕
She (that / she / there / wants / go / to / said / wanted).

- (5) 来週お留守のあいだ、だれが犬の世話をするのですか。
(the dog / will / of / away / care / while / who / take / you're) next week?

語句 (5) 留守である be away

3 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

- *□(1) わたしたちが家に着いたとき、雨が降り出しました。

- (2) 彼はとても疲れていたのに、その川を泳いで渡ることができませんでした。

- (3) わたしが彼から最後に便りをもらってから2年になります。〔itで始めて〕

- (4) 雨がはげしく降っていたけれど、彼らは外出しました。

- (5) 彼女は親切だけでなく正直でもあります。〔onlyを使って〕

- (6) わたしはそのバスに間に合うように8時に家を出ました。

- (7) もし君が考えを変えないのなら、君はテストで失敗するでしょう。

- (8) そのアメリカ人はわたしに英語が話せるかどうかたずねました。 〈開成〉

語句 (2) …を泳いで渡る swim across … (5) 正直な honest
(7) 考えを変える change one's mind …に失敗する fail (in) …

練成問題

学習日

月 日

1 次の文を1～5の文型に分類し、日本語に直しなさい。

- *□(1) He became a great scientist. 第〔 〕文型
()
- *□(2) My father told us an interesting story last night. 第〔 〕文型
()
- *□(3) Birds sing in the woods. 第〔 〕文型
()
- *□(4) She always keeps her room clean. 第〔 〕文型
()
- (5) You look pretty in a red dress. 第〔 〕文型
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- (6) I like to sing. 第〔 〕文型
()
- (7) He lived in the United States last year. 第〔 〕文型
()
- (8) I'll make you a pretty dress. 第〔 〕文型
()
- (9) We call Tokyo Dome Big Egg. 第〔 〕文型
()
- (10) My sister is in the yard now. 第〔 〕文型
()
- *□(11) There were many people in the museum. 第〔 〕文型
()
- *□(12) The news will make him happy. 第〔 〕文型
()
- (13) It is getting warm. 第〔 〕文型
()
- (14) I received a letter from my uncle yesterday. 第〔 〕文型
()
- (15) I give my dog water every morning. 第〔 〕文型
()
- (16) We named our daughter Mary. 第〔 〕文型
()

2 次の()に入る最も適当な語(句)をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- *□(1) He looked ().
 ア happily イ happy ウ at happiness ()
- (2) Her song sounded ().
 ア sweet イ sweetly ウ sweetest ()
- (3) The baby is sleeping. Keep ().
 ア quietly イ much quiet ウ quiet ()
- (4) I thought him ().
 ア kindly イ kindness ウ kind ()
- *□(5) He bought something () his children.
 ア for イ to ウ of ()
- (6) I'll send a picture of my family () you.
 ア to イ for ウ at ()
- *□(7) If you want this picture, I'll give it () you.
 ア for イ to ウ at ()
- (8) If you want to play with the game, I'll lend it () you.
 ア for イ to ウ by エ from ()
- (9) My mother made a cup of coffee () me. (日本大学)
 ア for イ on ウ to エ of ()

3 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) 彼女はそのとき、とてもうれしそうでした。
 She so at that time.
- *□(2) このあたりでは秋には木の葉が黄色くなります。
 Around here the leaves in autumn.
- *□(3) ホワイト先生はわたしたちに音楽を教えます。
 Ms. White
- (4) おじさんがわたしにその辞書を買ってくれました。
 My uncle me.
- *□(5) 住所を教えてくださいませんか。 (文教大学付属)
 Will me your?
- (6) この花を英語で何といいますか。
 What you this flower in English?
- *□(7) いつも台所を清潔にしておきなさい。
 Always the kitchen
- (8) ドアは開けっぱなしにしておいてはいけません。
 Don't the door

1 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1)(a) There are many places to see in Kyoto. 〈成城〉
 (b) many places to see.
- * (2)(a) How many books do you have in your room? 〈青山学院〉
 (b) How many books in your room?
- (3)(a) We snow in Tokyo last week.
 (b) It in Tokyo last week.
- (4)(a) This book belongs to me. 〈東海〉
 (b) This book is
- (5)(a) Ms. White was my teacher of French. 〈立命館〉
 (b) Ms. White French.
- * (6)(a) He sings well. 〈駿台甲府〉
 (b) He is a
- (7)(a) My father drives carefully.
 (b) My father is a
- (8)(a) My uncle bought me a model plane. 〈明治大学付属明治〉
 (b) My uncle bought a model plane
- * (9)(a) Ken sent me a postcard from Canada this summer. 〈足立学園〉
 (b) Ken sent a postcard from Canada this summer.
- (10)(a) Why was she so happy? 〈芝浦工大附属〉
 (b) What her so happy?
- * (11)(a) He was sad to hear the bad news. 〈立命館〉
 (b) The bad news sad.
- (12)(a) We can be happy by working hard. 〈青雲〉
 (b) Working hard happy.
- * (13)(a) What is the name of that mountain? 〈土佐塾〉
 (b) What you that mountain?
- * (14)(a) We found that he was strong. 〈修道〉
 (b) We found
- (15)(a) This book was interesting to me.
 (b) I found
- (16)(a) If you go along this street, you will get to the city hall. 〈愛光〉
 (b) This street will you to the city hall.
- (17)(a) Why did you come to Japan? 〈学習院〉
 (b) you to Japan?

語句 (16) city hall 市役所

2 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

*□(1) 君は彼をそっとしておいたほうがよい。

You'd better alone.

□(2) 彼はその小説で有名になった。

The novel him

□(3) その空き地にはかつて大きな池がありました。

There a large pond at the vacant lot.

□(4) 彼は1時間ほど歩いたら空腹になりました。

About an hour's walk hungry.

□(5) 彼女は英語を話すのが上手です。

She is a English.

3 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) 何か冷たい飲み物をいただけませんか。

(you / give / something / drink / will / cold / me / to)?

□(2) 彼は自分の息子を医者にするだろうと言った。

He (his son / would / said / a doctor / that / make / he).

□(3) 気がつくとわたしたちは駅の前にいました。

(found / we / front / in / the station / of / ourselves).

□(4) この種類の犬の名はスペイン語でどう言うのですか。

(call / do / dog / in / kind of / Spanish / this / you)? [1語不足]

*□(5) 英語を2,3年でマスターするのは難しいとわかった。

I (it / master / English / found / in / difficult / to / a few years).

□(6) 多くの人々が世界を平和にするために最善を尽くしています。

Many people are doing (best / the world / to / their / make) peaceful.

*□(7) 新聞によるとあしたは雨が降るでしょう。

(rain / newspaper / will / that / the / says / it) tomorrow.

□(8) このバスに乗れば町の中心地へ行けます。

(of / to / you / take / will / this bus / the town / the center).

語句 (4) スペイン語 Spanish (6) 平和な peaceful

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入対
試策

練成問題

学習日

月 日

1 次の()に入る最も適当な語(句)をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) The book () all over the world.
 ア is read イ is reading ウ was reading エ reads []
- * (2) This bridge () six years ago.
 ア is building イ was building ウ was built エ has built []
- (3) Many lions () in this area. (成城)
 ア find イ found ウ are finding エ are found []
- (4) () in English? (修道)
 ア What this flower is called イ Is this flower what called []
 ウ What is this flower called エ This flower what is called
- * (5) How many trees () to build this large house?
 ア were using イ are using ウ were used エ used []

2 次の日本文に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) これらの絵はわたしのおじが描いたものです。
 These pictures my uncle.
- (2) この本はやさしい英語で書かれています。
 This book is easy English.
- (3) 彼はおじさんの誕生パーティーに招待されるでしょう。
 He will to his uncle's birthday party.
- * (4) 来年、わたしたちの町に新しい図書館が建てられます。
 A new library in our town next year.
- (5) その仕事はあしたまでに終えなければなりません。
 The work must by tomorrow.
- * (6) その教会はここからは見えません。
 The church cannot from here.
- * (7) この本は父がわたしにくれたものです。
 This book me my father.
- * (8) カナダでは英語とフランス語の両方が話されますか。
 both English and French in Canada?
- (9) この部屋はきのう掃除されましたか。
 this yesterday?
- * (10) あなたのお父さんは音楽に興味がありますか。
 your father in music?

3 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

(1)(a) Everybody loves my son.

(b) My son by everybody.

(2)(a) She made this doll.

(b) This doll made by

* (3)(a) My uncle took these pictures three years ago.

(b) These pictures my uncle three years ago.

(4)(a) They speak English in Australia.

(b) English in Australia.

(5)(a) At night we can see stars in the sky.

(b) At night stars in the sky.

(6)(a) My father gave me a nice watch.

(b) A nice watch me by my father.

* (7)(a) You must keep the kitchen clean.

(b) The kitchen must clean.

(8)(a) The students will elect him chairperson.

(b) He will chairperson by the students.

(9)(a) Did Soseki write those books?

(b) those books by Soseki?

* (10)(a) What language do they speak in that country?

(b) What language in that country?

* (11)(a) When did they make these cakes?

(b) When these cakes made?

* (12)(a) What do you call this train?

(b) What this train

(13)(a) Where did you take these pictures?

(b) Where these pictures

(14)(a) We were taken to Tokyo Disneyland by our parents last Sunday.

(b) Our parents to Tokyo Disneyland last Sunday.

* (15)(a) The work should be done by him.

(b) He should the work.

(16)(a) Is sugar sold at that store?

(b) they sugar at that store?

* (17)(a) Were these pictures painted by him?

(b) he these pictures?

* (18)(a) This book was not read by my father.

(b) My father this book.

語句 (8) elect *AB* *A*を*B*に選ぶ chairperson 議長

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〈日本大学〉

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〈中央大学附属〉

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〈関西学院〉

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入対
試策

4 次の文を、能動態は受動態に、受動態は能動態に書きかえなさい。

(1) We use these computers every day.
.....

* (2) Mr. White wrote this letter yesterday.
.....

(3) My mother cut the cake into eight pieces.
.....

* (4) A stranger spoke to me on my way to school.
.....

(5) Did your brother take this picture?
.....

* (6) When did Mr. Green find this car? 〈成城学園〉
.....

(7) What do you call this flower in English? 〈関西学院〉
.....

* (8) The toy was given to him by his aunt. 〈専修大学附属〉
.....

(9) Is English spoken in Canada? 〈大阪女学院〉
.....

語句 (4) stranger 見知らぬ人

5 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) その自動車事故で十人以上の乗客が死んだ。〔1語不足〕 〈中央大学附属〉
(car / than / passengers / accident / the / killed / in / more / ten).
.....

(2) その迷子は警官に発見されるでしょう。
(be / the / the / by / will / police officer / found / lost child).
.....

* (3) このパソコンは何年もずっと使われていません。〔1語不足〕 〈開成〉
This PC (not / used / has) for years.
.....

* (4) ワインはあの店で売っていますか。〔1語不足〕
(at / wine / that / is / store)?
.....

(5) この鳥は英語で何と呼ばれていますか。〔1語不足〕
(English / this / bird / called / in / what)?
.....

語句 (1) 事故 accident 乗客 passenger

発展問題

特別問題

月 日

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入対
試策

1 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

(1) a Tomoko read a lot of books last week.

b A lot of books read by Tomoko last week.

(2) a Ms. White will teach English.

〈修道〉

b English by Ms. White.

* (3) a Everybody knows the name of the city.

〈東海〉

b The name of the city is everybody.

* (4) a You must not speak Japanese in this room.

b Japanese must in this room.

(5) a You must keep your room clean.

〈慶應義塾〉

b Your room must clean.

* (6) a They laughed at him.

〈慶應義塾〉

b He was them.

* (7) a Who discovered America?

〈青山学院〉

b America discovered?

* (8) a Who made such a mistake?

b was such a mistake

(9) a I was surprised that they visited me suddenly.

〈佼成学園〉

b I was surprised their sudden visit.

(10) a The news about the war was a big surprise to me.

〈筑波大学附属駒場〉

b I very at the news about the war.

(11) a There is snow all over the ground.

〈関西学院〉

b The ground is snow.

(12) a She sent Taro an invitation to her birthday party.

b Taro to her birthday party.

(13) a They made the strawberries into jam here.

〈法政大学第一〉

b Jam the strawberries here.

* (14) a September 23 is her birthday.

b She was September 23.

(15) a This building was built eighty years ago.

〈上宮〉

b This building is eighty years

▶ (16) a They should change the date of the meeting.

〈慶應義塾〉

b The date of the meeting to

【語句】 (7) discoverを発見する (10) war 戦争 (11) ground 地面

(12) invitation 招待状 (13) strawberry イチゴ (16) date 期日 meeting 会議

2 次の文を、能動態は受動態に、受動態は能動態に書きかえなさい。

(1) They know nothing about the country. 〈灘〉

.....

(2) We didn't know his name.

.....

* (3) Did they elect him captain? 〈成城〉

.....

(4) The boy will listen to the radio. 〈法政大学第一〉

.....

(5) You should keep the room clean.

.....

(6) We must take care of our health. 〈ラ・サール〉

.....

(7) Why did they laugh at you?

.....

(8) Who broke the window? 〈金沢大学教育学部附属〉

.....

* (9) He has written many letters. 〈同志社〉

.....

* (10) The news of the accident surprised us.

.....

(11) Snow covered the roofs of the houses.

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(12) They make paper from wood.

.....

* (13) Music filled the quiet air. 〈お茶の水女子大学附属〉

.....

* (14) The tree has been cut by my father.

.....

(15) Salt and sugar are sold at that store.

.....

* (16) Who was the letter written by?

.....

▶ (17) It is said that he is honest.

.....

語句 (6) health 健康 (11) roof 屋根 (12) wood 木, 木材 (13) fill 満たす

3 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

(1) 彼が突然死んだということを聞いてびっくりしました。 〈中央大学附属〉

I was the news of his sudden death.

(2) この時計はもらったものです。買ったではありません。 〈広島大学附属〉

This me. I didn't buy it.

(3) ロビンフッドの話はイングランドで知られている。 〈広島大学附属〉

The story of Robin Hood England.

* (4) 庭は落葉でおおわれています。

The yard is fallen leaves.

* (5) 彼は自分の給料に満足しています。

He is his salary.

(6) ぼくは知らない人に突然話しかけられた。 〈慶應義塾〉

I was suddenly by a stranger.

* (7) この部屋にあるベッドはすべて木製です。 〈早稲田大学高等学院〉

The beds in this room all wood.

* (8) ぶどう酒は何から作られますか。

What is wine ?

(9) トムはだれに動物園に連れていってもらいましたか。

..... was Tom to the zoo?

(10) 犬がバスにひかれました。

A dog by the bus.

(11) 図書館は放課後いつも学生たちで混みます。 〈ラ・サール〉

The library is always the students after school.

(12) 彼女は金持ちだそうです。

It is that she is rich.

4 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。ただし、受動態で表現しなさい。

* (1) 彼はだれにでも好かれる。 〈立命館〉

.....

(2) その大きなケーキは大きいナイフで切られました。 〈日本大学第三〉

.....

(3) わたしの父は若い頃、ジャズに興味がありました。 〈お茶の水女子大学附属〉

.....

(4) この学校はいつ建てられましたか。 〈日本女子大学附属〉

.....

(5) どの通日も車でいっぱいです。

.....

語句 (3) ジャズ jazz

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入対
試策

練成問題

練習日

月 日

1 次の()に入る最も適当な語(句)をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- *□(1) He has many books () in English.
ア written イ writing ウ to write []
- *□(2) The boy () a report there is my brother.
ア written イ writing ウ to write []
- (3) Who is the girl () French?
ア speak イ speaking ウ spoken []
- (4) We stayed at the hotel () about 100 years ago.
ア building イ built ウ to build []
- (5) The boy () on the bench is my good friend.
ア sit イ sits ウ sat エ sitting []
- (6) The doll () by my mother is on the table.
ア made イ making ウ to make []
- (7) The man () for the bus had no umbrella.
ア wait イ waited ウ waiting エ waits []
- (8) The story () by him was interesting.
ア tells イ told ウ telling []
- (9) What is the animal () in the cage?
ア sleep イ sleeps ウ sleeping []
- *□(10) Look at that () chair. (城北)
ア breaking イ broke ウ breaks エ broken []
- (11) The street () with snow is dangerous.
ア cover イ covered ウ covering []
- (12) The island () from the mountain was very beautiful.
ア seeing イ seen ウ see []
- *□(13) Keep him () outside.
ア wait イ waiting ウ to wait []
- (14) I found my sister () tennis in the court.
ア play イ played ウ playing []
- (15) I'm now busy () my lessons.
ア prepare イ preparing ウ to prepare []
- *□(16) I spent many hours () last week.
ア to read イ reading ウ read []

語句 (9) cage かご (15) prepare … …の準備をする

2 次の.....に、あとの()内の語を適当な形に直して書きなさい。

- (1) The girl by the window is Jane. (stand)
- * (2) Don't run along the street with ice. (cover)
- (3) The language in Spain is Spanish. (speak)
- (4) Here are some books by Mr. Green. (write)
- (5) Jack bought a new car in Germany. (make)
- (6) The woman into the house is my mother. (run)
- (7) The Titanic was one of the biggest ships ever (build)
- (8) The fish by him yesterday was very big. (catch)
- * (9) The doll to me was very pretty. (give)
- (10) The dog under the tree is mine. (lie)
- * (11) How pretty the child is! (smile)
- * (12) A watch doesn't give the right time to us. (break)
- * (13) She came home all the way. (run)
- (14) Many people stood for the train. (wait)

語句 (13) all the way 途中ずっと

3 次の日本文に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) この町に住んでいる人はみんなとても親切です。 (修道)
The people this town are all very kind.
- (2) わたしたちは18世紀にできた橋を渡った。 (成城学園)
We crossed the bridge in the 18th century.
- (3) 彼女はわたしに紙で作った人形をくれた。 (名古屋大学教育学部附属)
She gave me a doll paper.
- (4) これがイタリアから来ている君の友達が描いた絵ですか。 (広島大学附属)
Is this the picture from Italy?
- * (5) あなたの国で話されている言葉は何ですか。
What is the country?
- * (6) いすにすわっている男の人は、英語で書かれた本を読んでいます。
The man on a chair is reading a book in English.
- (7) 黒い帽子をかぶっている男の人はわたしの兄です。 (早稲田実業)
The man a black hat is my brother.
- * (8) 彼女は絵を見ながら立っていました。
She stood at the picture.
- (9) わたしはそこで名所見物をして2日過ごしました。
I spent two days the sights there.
- * (10) 妹は台所で母の手伝いをして忙しい。
My sister is my mother in the kitchen.

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入対
試策

1 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) (a) A boy is waiting for a bus at the bus stop. Do you know the boy?
 (b) Do you know the boy a bus at the bus stop?
- (2) (a) This is the report. Jack wrote it last week.
 (b) This is the report last week.
- * (3) (a) I got a letter from my uncle. He lives in Hokkaido.
 (b) I got a letter from my uncle in Hokkaido.
- (4) (a) The woman has a son. His name is Jack.
 (b) The woman has a son Jack.
- * (5) (a) Jack took these pictures. They are very beautiful.
 (b) These pictures Jack are very beautiful.
- (6) (a) Who is the man in the room? He is looking out of the window.
 (b) Who is the man out of the window in the room?
- (7) (a) He has a very nice cup. It was given to him by his aunt.
 (b) His cup by his aunt is very nice.
- (8) (a) Mika is reading a letter at her desk. It is an English letter. 〈穎明館〉
 (b) Mika is reading a letter English at her desk.
- (9) (a) She lives in the wooden house. 〈滝川〉
 (b) She lives in the house
- * (10) (a) I am interested in baseball. 〈日本大学〉
 (b) Baseball is me.
- (11) (a) I was so excited at that game. 〈明治大学付属中野〉
 (b) I found that game very

2 次の英文を正しく直して書きなさい。

- (1) The language speaking in this country is English.

- * (2) They live in a new house building last month.

- (3) All the guests inviting the party were surprised at the news. 〈土佐塾〉

- * (4) I don't know the singing girl on the stage.

- (5) This is the book reading all over the world.

語句 (3) guest 客

3 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) わたしはこの店で中古車を買うつもりです。
(buy / a / at / car / will / this / used / I / store).
- (2) 英語は世界中で話される言葉です。 (海城)
(spoken / is / world / over / English / the / a / all / language).
- (3) それはわたしの姉から送られてきた人形です。 [1つ不要] (大阪女学院)
(sister / by / it's / sending / the doll / older / sent / my).
- (4) アリスと話をしている少年はマークです。 (筑波大学附属)
(Mark / Alice / talking / the / is / boy / with).
- (5) わたしの父はイングランド製の万年筆を持っています。 [1語不足]
(has / my / a fountain pen / in / father / England).
- (6) 空を飛んでいるあの飛行機、鳥みたいね。 (近畿大学附属)
The (a / looks / in / airplane / sky / the / like / flying / bird).
- *□(7) わたしたちは彼が犬を連れて歩いているのに気がつきました。
(with / walking / found / a / dog / we / him).
- *□(8) そのわくわくするようなニュースはみんなを楽しくさせた。 (立命館宇治)
(everyone / exciting / the / happy / made / news).

語句 (5) 万年筆 fountain pen

4 次の日本語を分詞を使って英語に直しなさい。

- (1) 新聞を読んでいる男の人はだれですか。 (城北)
- (2) ぼくは弟がテニスをしているのを見つけました。 (修道)
- *□(3) 彼は日本製の腕時計を持っています。
- (4) 君は向こうでスキーをしている少年を知っていますか。
- (5) 彼女はパーティーに招待された客の1人です。

練成問題

学
日

月 日

1 《主格の関係代名詞》 次の例にならって、あとの文を2つに分解しなさい。

例 I have a sister who plays the piano very well.

→ I have a sister. She plays the piano very well.

*□(1) I know an American boy who can write Japanese very well.

I know an American boy.

□(2) Do you know the boy who is dancing on the stage?

Do you know the boy?

*□(3) The girl who came here yesterday had long hair.

The girl had long hair.

□(4) The child who is playing over there is Mary's brother.

The child is Mary's brother.

*□(5) My father has a knife which was made in Germany.

My father has a knife.

□(6) This is the train which is called Nozomi.

This is the train.

□(7) The story which was told by my father was very interesting.

The story was very interesting.

2 《主格の関係代名詞》 次の例にならって、あとの2つの文を1文にまとめなさい。

例 I have a friend. He lives in New York.

→ I have a friend who lives in New York.

*□(1) I know a girl. She can speak French very well.

.....

*□(2) A boy asked me the way to the station. He had a map in his hand.

.....

*□(3) I see a house. It has a large garden.

.....

□(4) I am reading a book. It is hard to understand.

〈青山学院〉

.....

*□(5) The TV program was very interesting. It told us about acid rain.

.....

語句 (5) acid rain 酸性雨

3 《目的格の関係代名詞》 次の例にならって、あとの文を2つに分解しなさい。

例 He is the boy whom I told the way to the library.

→ He is the boy. I told him the way to the library.

(1) She is a kind girl whom everybody likes.

She is a kind girl.

* (2) The students whom I taught English last year studied very hard.

The students studied very hard.

(3) The woman whom we saw in the bus had a large bag.

The woman had a large bag.

(4) This is the doll which my father gave to me as a birthday present.

This is the doll.

* (5) The book which you lent to me the other day was very interesting.

The book was very interesting.

語句 (5) the other day 先日

4 《目的格の関係代名詞》 次の例にならって、あとの2つの文を1文にまとめなさい。

例 This is the bag. I bought it in London.

→ This is the bag which I bought in London.

* (1) I know a kind boy. Everybody loves him.

.....

(2) That is the woman. We saw her at the party.

.....

(3) This is the report. Frank wrote it last year.

.....

(4) The boy was a student at this school. I told him the way yesterday.

.....

* (5) The dictionary is on the desk. My uncle gave it to me.

〈法政大学第二〉

.....

5 次の日本語を、適当な関係代名詞(ただし, that は除く)を使って英語に直しなさい。

(1) 向こうでギターを弾いている男性はわたしのおじです。

.....

(2) 彼女はわたしにフランス語で書かれた手紙を見せてくれました。

.....

* (3) あなたがきのう会った女の子は、わたしの妹です。

.....

* (4) わたしはマイクが貸してくれたCDを聞いているところです。

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入対
試策

1 次の.....に, **which, who, whom** の中から最も適当なものをそれぞれ1つずつ選んで書きなさい。

- * (1) He has a daughter is a doctor.
- * (2) This is the watch I bought last week.
- * (3) The man you saw there is my uncle.
- (4) I have an old camera was made in Germany.
- (5) The man took this picture is French.
- (6) Do you know the woman we met in the park?
- (7) The picture your father painted is very beautiful.

2 次の日本語に合う英文になるように,に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) あの子はわたしたちが店で出会った少女です。
That is the girl at the store.
- (2) これは彼が建てた家です。
This is
- * (3) 手にラケットを持った男の子がドアのところで待っています。
A a racket in his hand waiting at the door.

3 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように,に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) ③ I have an uncle. He works in New York.
② I have an uncle in New York.
- * (2) ③ This is the doll. My mother gave it to me.
② This is the doll my mother gave to me.
- (3) ③ This is a long letter. It was written by my sister.
② This is a long letter by my sister.
- (4) ③ A man asked me the way. He was a stranger to me.
② A man a stranger to me asked me the way.
- * (5) ③ The girl is Mary. I met her in the park yesterday.
② The girl in the park yesterday is Mary.
- * (6) ③ I know the girl singing over there.
② I know the girl singing over there.
- (7) ③ Your friend living in Osaka will call you again tomorrow. 〈土佐塾〉
② Your friend in Osaka will call you again tomorrow.
- * (8) ③ Kyoto is a city with a long history.
② Kyoto is a city a long history.

4 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) わたしの母が作ったケーキはおいしかった。〔1語不足〕
(mother / the / was / cake / my / good / by / was / made).
- (2) わたしたちが訪れる図書館には、たくさんの本があります。〈文教大学付属〉
(many / books / the / library / we / visit / that / has).
- *□(3) それを発明した科学者の名前を、あなたは知っていますか。〔1語不足〕 〈久留米大学附設〉
Do you know (invented / the / who / it / the / scientist / name)?
- (4) これは日本でだけ見られる鳥です。
This is (see / that / can / a bird / you / only) in Japan.
- (5) この仕事を終えることができた人はほとんどいなかった。〈森村学園〉
(were / were / this / able / people / there / few / who / work / finish / to).
- *□(6) カナダはわたしが行ってみたい国のうちの1つです。〈江戸川学園取手〉
Canada (the countries / is / I / of / one / that) want to visit.
- (7) その問題には解決しなければならない重要な論点があります。〔1語不要〕 〈東京工業大学附属〉
The problem (one / has / a / should / we / point / that / important) solve.

語句 (3) …を発明する invent … (7) …を解決する solve …

5 次の日本語を、適当な関係代名詞(ただし、thatは除く)を使って英語に直しなさい。

- (1) わたしがきのう買った帽子はわたしには大きすぎました。
- (2) 彼がわたしたちを駅まで連れて行ってくれた親切な警察官です。
- *□(3) 向こうに見える橋は去年かけられました。
- (4) わたしがそこで会った男の人はわたしを自宅に招待してくれました。
- *□(5) あの方がわたしに道を教えてくれた男の人です。〈桐蔭学園〉
- (6) 彼女が好きな外国人の男性は最近来日した有名なピアニストです。〈ラ・サール〉

語句 (2) 警察官 police officer (6) 最近 recently

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入対
試策

練成問題

新問題

月 日

1 《接触節》 次の文では、目的格の関係代名詞が省略されています。罫にならって、その位置と関係代名詞(ただし、that は除く)を示しなさい。

例 This is the fish my father caught yesterday.

→ This is the fish / my father caught yesterday. (which)

*□(1) They are the guests my parents invited to the party. ()

□(2) The problem he solved was very difficult. ()

*□(3) He is one of my friends I played with. ()

*□(4) The car my brother bought last year often breaks down. ()

□(5) This is the bike he spoke of often. ()

語句 (4) break down 故障する (5) speak of … …のことを話す

2 《接触節》 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) あれはうちの家族みんなが大好きな犬です。 (国立工業高専)

That is (dog / all / love / family / my / the).

*□(2) わたしが京都で撮った写真をあなたにお見せしましょう。 (日本大学第一)

(pictures / show / took / I'll / you / I / the) in Kyoto.

□(3) あちらに見える建物がわたしたちの学校です。 (土佐)

(we / is / there / can / our school / the building / see / over).

3 《所有格の関係代名詞》 次の例にならって、あとの2つの文を1文にまとめなさい。

例 Mr. White has a son. His name is John.

→ Mr. White has a son whose name is John.

□(1) I have a dog. Its tail is long.

*□(2) The trees are very beautiful. Their leaves have turned red.

□(3) I'm looking for a dictionary. Its cover is blue.

*□(4) That is an artist. Her name is known all over the world.

語句 (1) tail しっぽ

4 《所有格の関係代名詞》 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。ただし、それぞれ1語ずつ不足している語があります。

*□(1) わたしには、父親が有名な野球の選手である友達があります。
(famous / have / father / a / a / baseball player / I / friend / is).

□(2) あなたは長い耳をした犬が見えますか。
(dog / ears / long / do / the / you / are / see)?

□(3) その白い壁の建物が新しい図書館です。
(white / the / new / wall / building / is / is / the / library).

5 次の.....に、which, who, whose, whomの中から最も適当なものをそれぞれ1つずつ選んで書きなさい。

- *□(1) The boy is listening to music is Taro.
- *□(2) Is this the letter she sent to you yesterday?
- *□(3) The woman I saw was Ms. Green.
- (4) This is the girl mother is a great pianist.
- *□(5) A cat eyes are blue is sleeping under the table.
- *□(6) Is he the man of you spoke the other day?
- (7) This is the river in I used to swim.

6 次の()に入る最も適当な語(句)をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) Is that the boy () last week? 〈中央大学附属〉
- ア whose father I met イ whose I met his father []
- ウ whose I met father エ whose father I met him
- *□(2) This is all () I know about her.
- ア who イ that ウ which []
- *□(3) This is the largest animal () I have ever seen.
- ア who イ that ウ which []
- (4) Tell me everything () you did yesterday.
- ア who イ that ウ which []
- *□(5) Look at the boy and the dog () are running over there.
- ア who イ which ウ that []
- (6) This is the house in () the famous pianist was born.
- ア that イ which ウ whom []
- *□(7) This is the hotel () the famous singer used to stay. 〈城北〉
- ア at which イ of which ウ which エ with which []

1 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) 雪をいただいたあの山をごらんください。 (筑波大学附属駒場)
 Look at the mountain is covered snow.
- (2) 淳子ははじめてあなたに話しかけた少女でした。 (開成)
 Junko was the first girl talked to you.
- * (3) わたしはその人に会いたかったのですが、不在でした。 (中央大学附属)
 The man see was not at home.
- (4) 彼は村でよくいっしょに遊んだ友達だった。 (慶應義塾)
 He was one of my friends I played in the village.
- * (5) クラスに父親が有名な俳優の子供がいます。 (中央大学附属)
 I have a classmate is a famous actor.
- * (6) 彼は自分のしたいことは何でもできた。 (土佐)
 He was able to that he to do.

2 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) a This is a picture taken by him yesterday. (日本大学)
 b This is a picture yesterday.
- * (2) a Can you see the house with a green roof? (日本大学)
 b Can you see the house is green?
- (3) a A woman is waiting for you at the door. She has long hair.
 b A woman is long is waiting for you at the door.
- (4) a I know an old man named Smith. (成城学園)
 b I know an old man is Smith.
- (5) a He is a singer. Many people love his songs.
 b He is a singer songs by many people.
- * (6) a I've never seen such a pretty doll. (灘)
 b This is the I have seen.
- * (7) a We visited the house. He was born in the house.
 b We visited the house he was born.
- (8) a I have no friends to play with.
 b I have no friends I play.
- * (9) a He is a great artist known to everybody. (土佐塾)
 b He is a great artist
- (10) a I like spring best of the four seasons. (関西学院)
 b Spring is the season of the four seasons.

3 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) これはわたしが意味のわからない単語です。 (開成)
(a word / know / is / this / meaning / don't / I / whose).
- (2) 彼はあり金すべてを彼らに払わなくてもよかった。 (海城)
(pay / the / he / he / them / have / all / to / money / didn't / had).
- *□(3) あなたのために何かできることはありますか。 (文教大学附属)
(can / I / for / is / do / there / anything / you)?
- (4) このような番組は、あなたが自分の住む世界をもっとよく知るのに役立つのです。 (土佐)
Such TV programs are useful for you to (you / know / live in / the world / more about).
- (5) こんなに寒い冬は初めてです。 (12)
(the / ever / this / I / coldest / had / is / winter / have).
- *□(6) 学すべき言葉は、英語だけではありません。 (成城)
(English / is / language / learn / not / only / should / the / we).
- (7) あなたは皿を洗うだけでいいよ。 (栄東)
(have / do / dishes / wash / you / the / to / all / is).
- ▶□(8) 彼女が多く時間をかけて書いたあの本はいくらですか。 [1語不要] (早稲田実業)
(book / she / how / is / price / much / took / what / of / time / the / that) to write?
- ▶□(9) わたしが書いているペンはおじさんからもらったものです。 (ラ・サール)
The (by / with / is / am / was / pen / I / I / uncle / the / writing / given / one / my).

4 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

- (1) きょう、ジョンという名の少年がわたしに会いに来ました。 [whose を用いて]
- *□(2) きょうあなたが作った箱を見せてください。 (明治大学付属明治) 入対試策
- (3) これはわたしが初めて読んだ英語の本です。 (東京学芸大学附属)
- (4) これがぼくが今持っているお金の全部だ。 (ラ・サール)

練成問題

練習問題

月 日

1 次の例にならって、あとの疑問文を、与えられた書き出しに続く形に直して書きなさい。

例 Where does Jane live?

→ I don't know where Jane lives.

*□(1) Where is my camera?

I don't know

□(2) When did she decide to be a teacher?

Do you know

*□(3) What is in the room?

I don't know

*□(4) What subject does he like best?

Do you know

□(5) How long have they been friends?

Do you know

□(6) How old is your grandfather?

I don't know

*□(7) How many languages are there in India?

Do you know

□(8) What made him angry?

I wonder

□(9) Who made such a mistake?

I wonder

語句 (7) India インド

2 次の日本文に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

*□(1) あなたは彼女がどこに住んでいるか知っていますか。

〈法政大学第一〉

Do you know?

□(2) それがどのようなものか話してくれませんか。

Can you tell me like?

*□(3) どうして一郎はこんなに遅いのだろう。

〈早稲田実業〉

I'm just Ichiro is so late.

□(4) その箱に何が入っているのか見たいなあ。

〈広島大学附属〉

I want to see the box.

*□(5) その部屋にだれがいるのかわかりませんでした。

I didn't the room.

3 次の()に入る最も適当な語(句)をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) I think he will ask me () I bought at that shop. (岡山白陵)
 ア that イ who ウ where エ what [] 1
- (2) Robert asked Jane () he could find the book. (青雲)
 ア what イ that ウ which エ where [] 2
- * (3) I don't know () deep the lake is. (中央大学附属)
 ア what イ how ウ which エ where [] 3
- (4) We don't know () did such a thing. (日本大学)
 ア that イ when ウ how エ who [] 4
- (5) Can you tell me when ()? (中央大学附属)
 ア did the accident happen イ did the accident happened [] 5
 ウ the accident happened エ has the accident happened 6
- (6) I don't know (). (甲陽学院)
 ア how much money does she have イ how much does she have money [] 7
 ウ how much money she has エ how much she has money 8
- * (7) How old ()? (青山学院)
 ア do you think am I イ do you think I am [] 9
 ウ I am do you think エ am I do you think 10

4 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) わたしはだれがその絵を描いたのか知りません。
 (know / painted / don't / the picture / I / who).
 11
- (2) わたしは彼らが日本にどのくらい滞在するのか知りません。
 (know / they / in / long / stay / are / to / Japan / I / how / going / don't).
 12
- (3) あなたはマイクがけさ、なぜ学校に遅れたか知っていますか。
 (know / why / late / this / Mike / you / for / morning / was / school / do)?
 13
- (4) わたしはあの背の高い男の人がだれだか知りません。
 (tall / don't / that / who / know / I / is / man).
 14
- * (5) わたしはどちらの道を行ったらよいかわかりませんでした。
 (didn't / way / should / know / I / I / which / take).
 15
- (6) 彼はどうしてそんなことを言ったのかしら。
 (a / said / wonder / why / such / I / he / thing).
 16

入対
試策

1 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) 彼がどこへ行くのかだれも知りません。 (四天王寺)
 he will go.
- (2) この種のスポーツに興味があるのはだれかしら。 (お茶の水女子大学附属)
 I this kind of sport.
- (3) 世界でいくつの言葉が話されているか知っていますか? (広島大学附属)
 Do you know how in the world?
- *□(4) あなたは彼が東京で何を見たがっていると思いますか。
 he wants to see in Tokyo?

2 次の(1), (2)は2文を1文に, (3)~(12)は, ほぼ同じ内容になるように,に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) Where did I meet you? I don't remember that. (土佐塾)

- *□(2) How did you find it? Please tell me. (同志社)

- *□(3)a) When did he come home? I don't know that. (関西学院)
 b) I don't know when home.
- (4)a) I don't know his name. (早稲田実業)
 b) I don't know is.
- (5)a) Do you know Betty's address? (東京学芸大学附属)
 b) Do you know where Betty?
- (6)a) I don't know your father's age. (函館ラ・サール)
 b) I don't know your father is.
- *□(7)a) I don't know his birthday. (清風)
 b) I don't know he was
- (8)a) Please tell me the date and place of your birth. (函館ラ・サール)
 b) Please tell me and you were born.
- (9)a) Do you know the meaning of this word?
 b) Do you know this word
- (10)a) Can you find out the time it takes to get there? (大阪星光学院)
 b) Can you find out it takes to get there?
- (11)a) Tell your teacher the reason for your absence. (ラ・サール)
 b) Tell your teacher you were absent.
- (12)a) I couldn't understand his laughing like that.
 b) I couldn't understand he like that.

語句 (11) absence 欠席

3 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) これはだれの本か知っていますか。 (do / this / know / book / whose / is / you)? 〈海城〉
- (2) いつわたしたちの先生がカナダから戻られるか知っていますか。 (国立工業高専)
Do you know (teacher / back / come / when / our / will) from Canada? 〈国立工業高専〉
- (3) わたしは彼が何時にニューヨークに出発したか知りません。 (time / for / don't / he / New York / know / I / what / left). 〈中央大学附属〉
- *□(4) わたしはあなたが何を言っているのかわかりません。 (no / talking / I / have / you / are / about / idea / what). 〈早稲田実業〉
- (5) その少年がどんなに空腹かわかった時、彼女はハンバーガーを買ってあげました。 (早稲田実業)
She (bought / boy / how / hamburger / he / knew / for / hungry / she / the / a / was / when). 〈早稲田実業〉
- (6) その美術館に行くのには何曜日がいいか知っていますか。 (城北)
Do you know (of / good / week / the / day / for / is / what) visiting the museum? 〈城北〉
- *□(7) あなたは彼が何時にここに着くと思いますか。 (慶應義塾)
(do / what / think / here / he / arrive / you / time / will)? 〈慶應義塾〉
- (8) 彼はどうなったと思いますか。 [1 語不要] (桐光学園)
(happened / think / has / you / how / to / do / what) him? 〈桐光学園〉

4 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

- *□(1) 彼はわたしに何時ですかとたずねました。 〈関西学院〉
- *□(2) だれがこの本を書いたのかわたしに言ってください。 〈成城学園〉
- (3) 彼はいつ帰ってくるかわわたしたちには言わなかった。 〈修道〉
- (4) 宿題を終えるのに何分かかったか、教えてください。 〈城北〉
Tell me _____ your homework.
- (5) 彼は来月いくつになると思いますか。 〈慶應義塾〉

練成問題

学習日

月 日

1 《付加疑問文》 次の英文に付加疑問をつけなさい。

- *□(1) Your sister was a college student, ?
- (2) Mr. Ito has a lot of friends, ?
- *□(3) You like Chinese food, ?
- (4) You will come again, ? 〈東京学芸大学附属〉
- *□(5) The girl has finished her homework, ?
- *□(6) Those boys aren't brothers, ?
- (7) Ben didn't come, ? 〈修道〉
- (8) His story can't be true, ?
- (9) You haven't read today's newspaper, ?
- *□(10) Let's play chess, ? 〈明治大学付属明治〉
- *□(11) Open the door, ?
- (12) Go to school in a hurry, ?
- (13) Don't play the piano now, ?
- *□(14) There is no water in the pot, ?
- (15) He has never been to Spain before, ?

語句 (12) in a hurry 急いで

2 《付加疑問文》 次の日本語に合う英文になるように, に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) ここから駅まではとても遠いですね。
The station is a very long way from here, ?
- *□(2) このイスはあなたのお父さんが作ったのではないですよ。
This chair wasn't made by your father, ?
- (3) 君は寒いだろうね。
You feel cold, ? 〈開成〉
- *□(4) あなたのお父さんはきのう、この手紙を読んだのですよ。
Your father read this letter yesterday, ? 〈成城学園〉
- *□(5) スミスさんは日本語を書くことができますですよ。
Ms. Smith can write Japanese, ?
- (6) あなたはまだ車を洗い終えていないですよ。
You haven't finished washing your car, ?
- (7) いつかオーストラリアに行きましょうね。
Let's go to Australia some day, ?

3 《否定疑問文》 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- *□(1) あなたは今、勉強しているところではないのですか。
..... studying now?
- (2) きょう、彼は学校に遅刻しなかったのですか。
..... late for school today?
- (3) 彼女のお母さんはこの町に住んでいないのですか。
..... live in this town?
- *□(4) あなたは京都で写真を撮らなかったのですか。
..... take pictures in Kyoto?
- *□(5) ケンはトムより速く走れないのですか。
..... run faster than Tom?
- (6) あしたは晴れないのですか。
..... be sunny tomorrow?
- *□(7) あなたは去年から彼に手紙を書いていないのですか。
..... written to him since last year?
- (8) あなたの生徒たちはまだここに到着していないのですか。
..... arrived here yet?

4 《否定疑問文》 次の(例)にならって、あとの英文を否定疑問文にし、()内の語を使って答えの文を書きなさい。

(例) You are late. (Yes)

→ Aren't you late? — Yes, I am.

- (1) She is a teenager. (No)
.....
- *□(2) Your mother was in the kitchen. (Yes)
.....
- *□(3) Your brother likes math. (Yes)
.....
- (4) Mr. Yamada read the letter. (No)
.....
- *□(5) Young people should help old people. (Yes)
.....
- (6) These birds can fly. (No)
.....
- *□(7) He has finished his job. (No)
.....
- (8) You have heard the news of the accident. (Yes)
.....

入対
試策

1 次の()に入る最も適当な語(句)をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) They were singing together, () they?
ア were イ weren't ウ did エ didn't []
- (2) Mr. Sato went to France last year, ()? (修道)
ア wasn't he イ went he ウ he went エ didn't he []
- (3) You don't like tomatoes, ()?
ア don't you イ do you ウ didn't you エ did you []
- (4) My father and your father have been friends for ten years, ()? (聖望学園)
ア haven't they イ didn't they ウ haven't you エ have they []
- * (5) Let's go to the party, () we? (城北)
ア will イ shall ウ are エ don't []
- * (6) Turn off the stereo, ()? (浦和明の星女子)
ア shall we イ will you ウ don't we []
- * (7) Mike will be fifteen next month, ()?
ア will he イ will Mike ウ won't he エ won't Mike []
- * (8) You didn't come to school, ()? — Yes, I did. (中央大学附属)
ア do you イ don't you ウ did you エ didn't you []
- * (9) Why don't () go to Disneyland? Let's have a good time! (浦和明の星女子)
ア we イ all ウ they []
- (10) Yoshio, how about playing soccer after school? — () not? (法政大学第一)
ア How イ If ウ Why エ Certainly []
- * (11) We had a great time during our trip. (東大寺学園)
— ()? I'm glad to hear it.
ア Did you イ Had it ウ Was it エ Were you []

2 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) あなたとカオリさんはいとはどうしですね。
You and Kaori are?
- (2) おばがきのうあなたに電話しましたよね。 (国学院大学栃木)
My telephoned you yesterday,?
- (3) 食塩をこちらへまわしてくださいね。
..... me the salt,?
- * (4) わたしといっしょに来ませんか。 (上宮)
..... don't you come with me?
- * (5) 君はミーティングに参加しませんでしたね。— いいえ, しましたよ。
You attend the meeting, you?
—, I

3 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

(1) a How about going to the movie?

〈近畿大学附属〉

b Let's go to the movie,

(2) a I think Jiro read the story very well in class. Don't you think so?

〈大阪女学院〉

b Jiro read the story very well in class,

(3) a Let's go there.

〈愛光〉

b don't go there?

(4) a Why don't you swim with us now?

〈東明館〉

b How with us now?

語句 (2) in class 授業中

4 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) 君のお母さんはアメリカへ行かれるのですね。

〈明治学院〉

(going / she / to / mother / is / isn't / your / America / ,)?

(2) あなたはけさ朝食をとりませんでしたね。

〈甲陽学院〉

(morning / breakfast / you / didn't / take / this / you / did / ,)?

* (3) このあたりに郵便局はないのですか。

(a / here / there / office / isn't / around / post)?

(4) あなたはどれくらいの間、両親に会っていないのですか。

(long / parents / haven't / your / how / seen / you)?

(5) きょうの午後、買い物に行くのはどうですか。

(don't / you / shopping / go / why) this afternoon?

5 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

* (1) あなたの学校は15年前に建てられたのですよね。

(2) 彼女はあなたがフランス語を話せることを知らないのですよね。

(3) まだ雨はやんでいませんか。

* (4) 彼はなぜそのパーティーに来なかったのですか。

練成問題

学
習
日

月 日

1 《名詞の複数形》 次の C と D の関係が A と B の関係と同じになるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

	A	B	C	D
*□(1)	bus	buses	class	.....
*□(2)	glass	glasses	box	.....
□(3)	dish	dishes	fox	.....
□(4)	church	churches	bench	.....
□(5)	watch	watches	stomach	.....
*□(6)	baby	babies	country	.....
□(7)	lady	ladies	dictionary	.....
*□(8)	day	days	monkey	.....
□(9)	hero	heroes	photo	.....
*□(10)	radio	radios	tomato	.....
□(11)	leaf	leaves	knife	.....
□(12)	life	lives	thief	.....
*□(13)	wife	wives	wolf	.....
□(14)	roof	roofs	belief	.....
*□(15)	foot	feet	tooth	.....
*□(16)	goose	geese	mouse	.....
*□(17)	woman	women	man	.....
□(18)	child	children	ox	.....
□(19)	horse	horses	deer	.....
*□(20)	dog	dogs	sheep	.....

【語句】 (5) stomach 胃(発音注意) (12) thief どろぼう (14) belief 信念

2 《物質名詞の分量の表し方》 次の日本語に合うように、.....に入る語を右から選び、必要に応じて適当な形に直して書き入れなさい。

- (1) 1杯の紅茶 → a of tea
 *□(2) 2杯のコーヒー → two of coffee
 *□(3) 1本のチョーク → a of chalk
 □(4) コップ1杯のミルク → a of milk
 □(5) コップ2杯の水 → two of water
 □(6) 1切れの紙 → a of paper
 □(7) 2枚の紙 → two of paper

sheet
piece
glass
cup

3 《名詞の複数形》 次の.....に、あとの()内の語を適当な形に直して書きなさい。ただし、そのままの形でよい場合もあります。

- (1) I took three to go there. (bus)
- * (2) She washed all the after dinner. (dish)
- (3) There are two in this town. (church)
- * (4) These are made in Japan. (watch)
- (5) Five were born at this hospital yesterday. (baby)
- (6) Tokyo is one of the biggest in the world. (city)
- * (7) I heard many interesting from my uncle. (story)
- (8) She bought five at the supermarket. (potato)
- * (9) There are three in my house. (radio)
- * (10) In late November we visited Arashiyama. All of the trees were red and yellow. (leaf) 〈洛南〉
- (11) Three were lost in the car accident. (life)
- (12) The two met their husbands at the restaurant. (wife) 〈法政大学第一〉
- * (13) You can see some white over there. (roof)
- * (14) This rope is ten long. (foot)
- (15) Look at those in the lake. (goose)
- * (16) How many were playing in the park then? (child)
- * (17) Many travel overseas every year. (Japanese)
- * (18) He is a teacher at a high school. (boys)
- (19) It's two drive from here to the zoo. (hours)
- (20) He always wears a pair of when he reads a book. (glass)

4 《冠詞の注意すべき用法》 次の英文を日本語に直しなさい。

- (1) My parents are of an age.
()
- (2) He earns more than \$200,000 a year.
()
- * (3) A Mr. Hara came to see you when you were out.
()
- (4) The moon goes around the earth.
()
- * (5) A nurse is a person who takes care of the sick.
()
- * (6) The Browns came to Japan last year.
()

【語句】 (2) earnをもうける、稼ぐ

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入対
試策

1 次の C と D の関係が A と B の関係と同じになるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

	A	B	C	D	
*□(1)	woman's	women's	lady's	
□(2)	see	sight	mean	.....	〈同志社国際〉
□(3)	high	height	dead	.....	〈同志社国際〉
*□(4)	different	difference	happy	.....	〈法政大学第一〉
□(5)	true	truth	beautiful	.....
*□(6)	free	freedom	silent	.....
*□(7)	art	artist	piano	.....
□(8)	work	worker	act	.....

2 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- *□(1) わたしは靴を1足買いたいです。 〈文教大学付属〉
 I want to buy a of shoes.
- (2) わたしに水を1杯ください。 〈修道〉
 Give me a water.
- *□(3) 歩いてわずかに10分です。 〈開成〉
 It's only ten walk.
- (4) 彼女は女子高に通っています。
 She goes to a high school.
- *□(5) わたしたちは同じ年です。
 We are of age.
- (6) 母はパイを切って、わたしに1切れくれました。
 My mother the pie and gave me
- *□(7) フランス人は美術と音楽が大好きです。
 The are very fond of art and music.

3 次の英文の下線部のうち、誤りを含むものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- *□(1) Do you know that sun rises in the east and sets in the west? 〈中央大学附属〉
 ア イ ウ エ []
- (2) I don't like mathematics at all. In fact, I hate them. 〈慶應義塾志木〉
 ア イ ウ エ オ カ キ []
- (3) Yesterday she was absent from school because of ill. 〈城北〉
 ア イ ウ エ []
- *□(4) I'd like a cup of tea with two spoonfuls of sugars in it. []
 ア イ ウ エ オ []

4 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

(1)a My father cooks very well.

b My father is a very

(2)a It was easy for me to find his office.

b I had no in finding his office.

* (3)a Your plan is a little different from ours.

b There is a little your plan and ours.

(4)a They got to the park in thirty minutes.

b They got to the park in an

(5)a I have never visited this city before.

b This is my to this city.

* (6)a She was kind enough to show me the way.

b She had the to show me the way.

(7)a I am sure that he will succeed in business.

b I am sure of his in business.

(8)a The president was invited to the queen's birthday party.

b The queen sent the president to her birthday party.

語句 (8) president 大統領 queen 女王

5 次の英文の空所に適当な冠詞を書き入れなさい。ただし、不要な場合は、×を書きなさい。

Here is a map of India. It is one of ①..... biggest countries in Asia. In ②..... north are ③..... Himalayas. In the middle of India is Delhi. It is ④..... capital of the country. You can go to Delhi by ⑤..... air. I came to Delhi last summer. At ⑥..... first I knew nobody here, but now I have ⑦..... lot of friends. Among them is ⑧..... honest student I like best. We sometimes play ⑨..... tennis and he also plays ⑩..... piano.

語句 India インド Delhi デリー

6 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) わたしの弟は1週間に1回部屋の掃除をします。

My brother (room / once / cleans / week / a / his).

(2) 彼はコーヒーを何杯飲んだのですか。〔1語不足〕

(did / many / coffee / have / he / how / of)?

(3) 歩いて5分で駅に着いた。

(us / five / the station / walk / took / to / minutes').

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入対
試策

練成問題

単語

月 日

1 《itの特別用法》 次の文を it を使って書きかえなさい。

*□(1) To speak good English is difficult for me.

.....

□(2) The book is easy to read for little children.

.....

*□(3) She was kind to show me the way to the station.

.....

*□(4) I found that to help old people was important.

.....

□(5) I think that to take exercise every day is good for the health.

.....

語句 (5) take exercise 運動する

2 《不定代名詞の用法》 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

*□(1) このネクタイは気に入らない。もう1つ見せてください。

I don't like this tie. Show me

□(2) わたしたちはおのおのの最善を尽くさなければなりません。

..... of us to do our best.

*□(3) その少年たちはみな泳ぎが得意です。

..... of the boys good at swimming.

□(4) 君たちのうちのどちらかが正しい。

..... of you right.

□(5) 彼らの2人ともその文の意味がわかりませんでした。

..... of them understood the meaning of the sentence.

*□(6) 両親は今、どちらも不在です。

..... of my parents at home now.

□(7) 彼はすべての質問に答えたわけではありません。

He answer the questions.

*□(8) 彼らの両方が間違っているというわけではありません。

..... of them not wrong.

*□(9) 彼に同意する人もいれば同意しない人もいます。

..... agree with him, disagree.

語句 (5) 文 sentence (9) 同意する agree 同意しない disagree

3 次の()に入る最も適当な語(句)をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- *□(1) The park is famous for () beautiful flower garden. [] 1
 ア it イ its ウ it's [] 2
- *□(2) This morning on my way to school I met (). [] 3
 ア a my old friend イ an old friend of me [] 4
 ウ an old friend of mine エ an old my friend 5
- *□(3) Please (①) yourself (②) the fruits on the table. (明治学院) [] 5
 ア ① eat ② with イ ① help ② to ウ ① hold ② to 6
 エ ① keep ② to オ ① help ② with [] 7
- *□(4) The temperature here is higher than () of Sapporo. [] 8
 ア this イ that ウ one エ the other 9
- *□(5) I have lost my bag and I have to buy (). [] 10
 ア one イ it ウ other エ that
- (6) Nancy can borrow a pencil if she needs (). (栄東) [] 11
 ア one イ it ウ that エ those
- (7) I don't like this dress. Please show me a blue (). [] 12
 ア it イ something ウ other エ one 13
- (8) Do you have any blue caps? — No, but we have (). (市川) [] 14
 ア some white イ some white ones [] 15
 ウ any white ones エ any white one
- (9) This hat is too large for me. Show me (). [] 16
 ア one イ other ウ another エ it 17
- (10) Theory is one thing and practice is (). [] 18
 ア another イ that ウ the other エ the second
- *□(11) He has two cars; one is black, and () is red. (森村学園) [] 19
 ア other イ another ウ the other エ the others 20
- (12) Nick has three cats. One is black and () are white. [] 21
 ア the others イ the other ウ others エ other オ another
- *□(13) () of the girls has a doll. [] 22
 ア All イ Some ウ Each エ Both 23
- *□(14) One of () English very well. [] 24
 ア my friend speak イ my friend speaks [] 24
 ウ my friends speak エ my friends speaks 入対
 試策
- *□(15) Is there () TV tonight? (中央大学附属) []
 ア good anything on イ anything good on
 ウ something new in エ anything new at

語句 (4) temperature 気温 (10) theory 理論 practice 実践

1 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

(1) わたしは何か冷たい飲み物がほしい。 〈日本大学〉

I want to drink.

(2) この国の人口はあなたの国より多い。

The population of this country is larger than of yours.

* (3) 駅まで歩いて行くのにどれくらいかかりますか。

How long to walk to the station?

* (4) ここからあなたの家までどれくらいの距離がありますか。

..... from here to your house?

* (5) 「うそは言わなかった。」とわたしは心の中で思いました。

"I didn't tell a lie," I said

(6) 彼は自分の力でこの家を建てました。

He built this house

(7) わたしたちはみな九州出身です。

..... of us from Kyushu.

(8) わたしは2本のマフラーを持っています。1本は青で、もう1本は茶です。

I have two mufflers. is blue and the is brown.

* (9) 彼には3人の兄がいて、1人は東京に、残りの2人は大阪にいます。

He has three brothers; is in Tokyo and are in Osaka.

* (10) わたしたちはみなお互いに助け合わなければならない。

〈東京工業大学附属〉

All of must help each

* (11) 君たちのうちどちらかがすぐに行かなければなりません。

..... of you to go at once.

(12) 彼らは2人とも英語が好きではありません。

..... of them English.

(13) 夏休みには山に行くものもいれば、海へ行くものもあります。

In the summer vacation, go to the mountains and go to the sea.

* (14) 彼はたいへん勇敢な人だそうです。

..... that he is a very brave man.

* (15) わたしたちの新しい英語の先生である山本先生は、英語で自己紹介をした。

〈修道〉

Mr. Yamamoto, our new English teacher, English.

* (16) 彼が言ったことはすべて正しかった。

..... that he said true.

2 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- *□(1)① We had no rain last week.
 ② not rain last week.
- *□(2)① I had a good time yesterday. (城北埼玉) 3
 ② I myself yesterday. 4
- (3)① I finished this work in three days. (市川) 4
 ② It three days to finish this work. 5
- *□(4)① I paid 5,000 yen for this glove. (開成) 6
 ② me 5,000 yen to get this glove. 7
- (5)① Knowing is different from teaching. (国学院久我山) 8
 ② Knowing is one thing and teaching is
- *□(6)① He built the house alone. (日本大学) 9
 ② He built the house
- (7)① They say that the pianist will come to Japan next month. 10
 ② said that the pianist will come to Japan next month. 11
- (8)① All the children in my family are baseball fans. (久留米大学附設) 12
 ② Every in my family baseball. 13
- ☐(9)① We were not able to have our athletic meet because of the heavy rain. (開成) 14
 ② The heavy rain for us to have our athletic meet. 15

語句 (9) athletic meet 運動会

3 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) わたしはその仕事を終えるのに1時間かかるでしょう。 [1語不要] (日本大学) 18
 (hour / take / an / I / will / finish / it / me / to) the work. 19
- *□(2) 彼がこんなに上手に英語を話せるとは意外だ。 (栄東) 20
 (surprising / can / well / is / so / that / speak / he / English / it). 21
- (3) 君が本当のことを言うのは重要であると思う。 (江戸川学園取手) 22
 I (for / tell / it / to / think / you / important) the truth. 23
- *□(4) 箱の中にあるバナナは、テーブルの上にあるバナナよりよい。 [1語不足] (城北) 24
 (on the table / in the box / than / are / the bananas / better). 入対試策
- (5) 好きなだけミルクを召し上がれ。 [1語不足] (城北) 24
 (you / like / milk / as / to / much / please / as / help).

練成問題

学習日

月 日

1 次の()に入る最も適当な語(句)をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- *□(1) October is the () month of the year.
ア ninth イ tenth ウ eleventh エ twelfth []
- *□(2) The girl has a () books in her bag. <高知学芸>
ア some イ little ウ few エ much []
- *□(3) Did you have () snow last winter?
ア many イ much ウ few エ too []
- (4) We did not have () rain last month.
ア much イ many ウ few エ so []
- *□(5) Do you have () friends in Osaka?
ア much イ any ウ a little エ some []
- (6) It'll be () fun to play games with them.
ア too many イ a lot of ウ a few []
- (7) I have () money with me.
ア many イ any ウ few エ no []
- *□(8) Last year there were () rainy days in summer.
ア few イ a little ウ little エ much []
- *□(9) We have had () rain this year.
ア few イ little ウ a few エ lots オ many []
- (10) We haven't had () rain for a week. <江戸川学園取手>
ア any イ some ウ few エ many []
- (11) It was () cold for us to swim yesterday.
ア such イ so ウ too エ enough []
- *□(12) I haven't had breakfast ().
ア yet イ just ウ still エ already []
- (13) It isn't () from here to the station.
ア many イ much ウ long エ far []
- *□(14) A : How () is your school from here? <浦和明の星女子>
B : It's about two kilometers. []
ア far イ long ウ away
- (15) How () are you going to stay in Hokkaido?
ア long イ many ウ much エ far []
- *□(16) () times have you been to Hawaii? <青山学院>
ア How often イ How long ウ How many エ How much []

2 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- *□(1) a My father cooks very well.
b My father is a very
- (2) a He is good at making a speech.
b He a speech
- *□(3) a My mother is a very careful driver.
b My mother very
- (4) a There are a lot of car accidents at the corner.
b There are car accidents at the corner.
- (5) a There is no water in the pond. (日本大学)
b There is water in the pond.
- (6) a It snows a lot here in winter. (大阪教育大学附属平野)
b We here in winter.
- *□(7) a We didn't have any rain last week.
b We rain last week.

3 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) 彼のよいところがきつと見つかりますよ。
I am sure you will find in him.
- *□(2) わたしはオレンジが2、3個と砂糖が少し必要です。
I need a oranges and a sugar.
- (3) そのときはお金の持ち合わせが十分なかったのです。 (土佐塾)
I didn't have money with me at that time.
- (4) そのとき、わたしの財布の中にはお金がほとんどありませんでした。
There money in my purse at that time.
- (5) 1時間でその山に登れる生徒はほとんどいない。 (足立学園)
..... students can climb the mountain in an hour.

語句 (4) 財布 purse

4 次の英文にあとの()内の語を入れるとすれば、どこが適切か。 /で示しなさい。

- *□(1) He has more money than I do. (much)
- (2) I have finished my homework. (just)
- (3) Would you like to have something to drink? (cold)
- (4) They are clever students. (such)
- (5) The rich are not happy. (always)
- *□(6) All the students in my class like English. (almost)
- *□(7) He is wise not to do such a thing. (enough)

語句 (4) clever 利口な (7) wise 賢い

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入対
試策

1 次の()に入る最も適当な語(句)をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- *□(1) The tanker had () oil in it.
ア a few イ very few ウ plenty of エ many []
- *□(2) My brother came ().
ア home early last night イ early home last night []
ウ last night home early エ last night early home
- (3) I don't like soccer. — I don't, (). (栄東)
ア too イ either ウ neither エ so []
- (4) Mike went to the library yesterday. — So ().
ア I went イ I did ウ went I エ did I []
- (5) We had () snow last winter. (駒込)
ア not イ no ウ a big エ many []
- (6) As he often tells lies, he has () friends.
ア few イ a few ウ little エ a little []
- *□(7) Hurry up. We have () time before the concert begins. (滝)
ア few イ a few ウ little エ a little []
- (8) There is (①) space in this (②) room. (近畿大学付属)
ア ① many ② large イ ① few ② little []
ウ ① a few ② wide エ ① little ② small
- *□(9) A : How () do you go to the city library? (甲陽学院)
B : Twice a month or so. []
ア far イ long ウ many エ often
- *□(10) When he heard the news, he looked quite ().
ア happy イ happily ウ happiness []
- (11) Tom can run () faster than I can.
ア much イ very ウ more エ most []
- (12) Taro has () homework than Jiro. (浦和明の星女子)
ア fewer イ less []
- *□(13) His room is () to sit in. (森村学園)
ア too large for twenty people イ so large for twenty people []
ウ so large that twenty people エ large enough for twenty people
- *□(14) Would you like () more coffee? — Yes, please. (早稲田実業)
ア many イ another ウ little エ some []
- *□(15) Do you know how () in the evening the show will begin? (東大寺学園)
ア early イ fast ウ quickly エ often []

語句 (1) tanker タンカー oil 油

2 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

(1) (a) This building was built eighty years ago.

(b) This building is eighty years

* (2) (a) We are sometimes happy but sometimes unhappy.

(b) We are not happy.

(3) (a) How about one more cup of tea?

(b) How about cup of tea?

(4) (a) Neither Jack nor I was at home then.

(b) Jack was not at home then, and I wasn't,

* (5) (a) Tom likes English, and Jerry likes English, too.

(b) Tom likes English, and Jerry.

* (6) (a) Almost all the girls like cakes.

(b) of the girls like cakes.

3 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

* (1) わたしも彼も君を手伝えません。

I can't help you, and he

(2) 彼は3か月ごとに病院へ行かなければなりません。

He has to go to the hospital three

(3) 彼らの中にはそのニュースを知っているものがほとんどいませんでした。

Very knew the news.

(4) このクラスのほとんどの生徒は外国へ行ったことがあります。

..... the students in this class have been abroad.

(5) その瓶にはワインが少し残っています。

There is wine in the bottle.

4 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

* (1) 今年の冬は雪が少なかった。

.....

(2) この2週間ずっと、雨がほとんど降っていません。

.....

(3) わたしはこれらの本すべてを読んだわけではありません。

.....

(4) あなたが彼に会うのはいつも容易だというわけではありません。

.....

(5) 1年のうちのこの時期に、ここに来る人はほとんどいません。

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〈上宮〉

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〈愛光〉

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〈清風南海〉

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入対
試策

練成問題

学
習
日

月 日

1 次の()に入る最も適当な語(句)をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- *□(1) He is going to stay in Japan () two weeks.
ア in イ for ウ on エ at []
- *□(2) He stayed in London () 1999 to 2001.
ア from イ since ウ in エ after []
- *□(3) There is a picture () the wall.
ア of イ for ウ to エ in オ on []
- *□(4) The moon moves () the earth.
ア across イ around ウ along エ through []
- *□(5) I'll be back () an hour. 〈日本女子大学附属〉
ア since イ for ウ at エ in []
- *□(6) Can you finish your homework () next Monday?
ア at イ by ウ in エ till オ for []
- *□(7) () my stay in London I visited the museum.
ア During イ While ウ In エ On []
- (8) Please wait here () three o'clock. 〈実践学園〉
ア in イ by ウ for エ until []
- (9) The city is 500 meters () sea level. 〈中央大学附属〉
ア above イ on ウ to エ up []
- (10) Look at the big bridge () the river over there.
ア along イ on ウ across エ in []
- *□(11) I lost my watch yesterday, so I'm looking () it.
ア with イ at ウ for エ of []
- *□(12) I haven't heard () Mary for a long time.
ア in イ to ウ for エ at オ from []
- *□(13) The rocket left the earth () the moon. 〈日本大学〉
ア to イ for ウ at エ from []
- (14) He has been absent () school since last Tuesday. 〈関西学院〉
ア from イ since ウ for エ to []
- (15) The room was filled () children.
ア by イ on ウ with []
- *□(16) The apple was cut () a knife. 〈関西学院〉
ア by イ with ウ off エ from []

語句 (9) sea level 海面

2 次の英文の _____ に適当な前置詞を書きなさい。

- (1) He left for New York _____ August 20.
- * (2) He has lived in Hokkaido _____ last August.
- (3) Can you finish the work _____ a few days?
- * (4) This letter is written _____ English.
- * (5) It began to rain as soon as we got _____ the station.
- * (6) Thank you very much _____ inviting me to the party.
- (7) He is proud _____ his father.
- * (8) My sister usually goes to school _____ foot.
- * (9) Some students in our school come to school _____ bicycle.
- * (10) Mary is a pretty girl _____ long hair.

3 次の日本語に合う英文になるように, _____ に適する語を書きなさい。

- * (1) よく考えてからわたしの質問に答えなさい。 (滝)
Think carefully _____ answering my question.
- * (2) あなたの医者として、わたしは食事の量を減らすよう忠告します。 (高知学芸)
_____ your doctor, I advise you to eat less.
- (3) 君は新しい法律に賛成ですか、それとも反対ですか。
Are you _____ or _____ the new law?
- (4) わたしの弟は英語の1から10まで数えられる。 (関西学院)
My brother can count _____ one _____ ten _____ English.
- * (5) その家の前に川があります。
There is a river _____ the house.
- * (6) ジェーンはひとことも言わずに部屋を出て行きました。
Jane went out _____ the room _____ a word.
- * (7) 母が先週手紙をくれました。 (都立工業高専)
My mother _____ me last week.
- * (8) わたしはときどき彼の宿題を手伝います。
I sometimes help him _____ his homework.
- * (9) 8時まで待っていただけませんか。
Will you wait _____ me _____ eight?
- (10) ぼくの意見は君のとは違います。
My opinion is different _____ yours.
- (11) あなたは間違えることを恐れてはいけない。 (東京純心女子)
You must not _____ making mistakes.
- * (12) わたしは学校へ行く途中、彼を訪れた。 (関西学院)
I called _____ him _____ my way _____ school.

語句 (3) 法律 law (4) 数える count (10) 意見 opinion

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入対
試策

発展問題

口語学

月 日

1 次の()に入る最も適当な語(句)をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) What time is it () your watch?
ア at イ by ウ in エ on オ with []
- * (2) He will start () the morning of May 5. []
ア on イ in ウ at エ of <学習院>
- * (3) The sun rises () the east in the morning. []
ア at イ from ウ in エ to <日本大学>
- * (4) My grandmother looks young () her age. []
ア for イ into ウ at エ of <城北>
- (5) It's very kind () you to come to see me off. []
ア for イ of ウ with <学習院>
- (6) Flour is made () bread. []
ア by イ from ウ into <明治大学付属明治>
- (7) Be careful () yourself. []
ア for イ by ウ of エ on <日本大学豊山>
- * (8) If you start at once, you'll be () time for the train. []
ア on イ in ウ at
- * (9) A lot of students agreed () Bob. []
ア in イ for ウ with
- * (10) My father says he can't do () his computer. []
ア on イ without ウ away エ off

語句 (6) flour 小麦粉

2 次の英文の.....に適当な前置詞を書きなさい。

- (1) They visited Paris the first time. [] <慶應義塾志木>
- (2) I was born August 20th in 1954.
- (3) I want you to finish the work the end of this week.
- (4) He left his village a cold morning in December. [] <慶應義塾志木>
- * (5) Don't be late school.
- (6) This bridge is made stone.
- * (7) I'm listening the radio.
- * (8) She succeeded winning first prize in the contest.
- * (9) She learned how to ski the age of three.
- (10) My sister's heart is full love. [] <大阪女学院>
- * (11) What is the city famous ? [] <高知学芸>
- (12) The dictionary is great use.

3 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

(1) 彼は低い声で何か言おうとしました。

He tried to say something a low voice.

(2) 彼は事故で死んだ。

He was killed the accident.

(3) ナンシーはお母さんに似ています。

Nancy her mother.

(4) あなたは何を探しているのですか。

What you ?

* (5) 彼は上着のポケットに手を入れて歩いていました。

He was walking his hands the pockets of his jacket.

* (6) 看護師は病気の人々の世話をする人です。

A nurse is a person who sick people.

* (7) 悪天候にもかかわらず飛行機は離陸した。

The jet plane took off the bad weather.

4 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

(1)a While I stayed in New York, I met him several times.

b my in New York, I met him several times.

(2)a He read the newspaper, and then went out.

b reading the newspaper, he went out.

(3)a I have a dog which has a long tail.

b I have a dog a long tail.

(4)a I cannot finish my work if you don't help me.

b I cannot finish my work your help.

* (5)a As you helped me, I could do the work.

b Thanks your, I could do the work.

(6)a My father can ski very well.

b My father is very skiing.

(7)a Do you know the girl wearing a white hat?

b Do you know the girl a white hat on?

* (8)a Because it snowed heavily, we could not come on time.

b Because the heavy snow, we could not come on time.

(9)a My father flew to Okinawa yesterday.

b My father went to Okinawa yesterday.

* (10)a Your opinion is different from mine.

b There is a difference your opinion mine.

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〈文教大学付属〉

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〈土佐〉

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〈土佐塾〉

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〈立命館〉

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〈同志社〉

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〈土佐塾〉

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〈学習院〉

入対
試策

〈駒込〉

練成問題

練習問題

月 日

1 《現在完了進行形①》 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- *□(1) 彼はけさからずっと本を読んでいます。

He a book since this morning.

- (2) 彼女はそのときからずっと宿題をしています。

She her homework since then.

- (3) 昨夜からずっと雨が降っています。

It since last night.

- *□(4) わたしたちは彼を2時間以上待っています。

We for him for more than two hours.

- (5) 弟はけさからずっと模型飛行機を作っています。

My brother a model plane since this morning.

- *□(6) 彼はどのくらいの間、走り続けているのですか。

How long he ?

- (7) どのくらいの間、雪が降り続けているのですか。

How long it ?

2 《過去完了①》 次の英文を日本語に直しなさい。

- *□(1) When I got to the station, the last train had already left.

(.....)

- *□(2) I had known your brother before I first met you.

(.....)

- (3) I had eaten nothing for two days until he gave me some food.

(.....)

- *□(4) I visited the British Museum last year. I had never visited it before.

(.....)

- (5) I knew the name of the boy, for I had met him a week before.

(.....)

- (6) He said that his father had been sick in bed for two months.

(.....)

- (7) When I saw him in London, he had been there for three days.

(.....)

- *□(8) I didn't know they had moved to Osaka a year before.

(.....)

語句 (4) the British Museum 大英博物館 (8) move 引っ越す

3 《現在完了進行形②》 次の文を、あとの()内の語句を文末につけ加えて、現在完了進行形の文に書きかえなさい。

* (1) They are working. (since six o'clock)

.....

(2) I am writing a story. (for two days)

.....

(3) She is practicing the piano. (since this morning)

.....

* (4) My father is taking a walk in the park. (for an hour)

.....

(5) Ken is listening to music. (since he came home)

.....

(6) We are watching baseball on TV. (for two hours)

.....

(7) That child is drawing a picture. (for three hours)

.....

4 《過去完了②》 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

(1) 彼から電話が来たとき、わたしはすでに宿題を終えていました。

I already my homework when he called me.

(2) わたしたちは京都を訪れる前に奈良に2日間滞在しました。

We in Nara for two days before we visited Kyoto.

(3) わたしは以前、彼女に会ったことがあったので、パーティーで彼女に話しかけました。

As I her before, I spoke to her at the party.

* (4) 彼女は自分で作ったドレスをわたしに見せてくれました。

She showed me the dress which she by herself.

* (5) 彼はそのときまで1度もコンピュータを使ったことはありませんでした。

He never a computer until that time.

5 《時制の一致》 次の文の下線部の動詞を過去形にして全文を書き直しなさい。

* (1) I know that he is very busy.

.....

* (2) I know that her mother was a nurse.

.....

(3) I think Tom broke the window.

.....

* (4) He says that his father left for New York three days ago.

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1 次の()に入る最も適当な語(句)をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- *□(1) They () playing soccer since this morning.
 ア are イ were ウ have been エ had been []
- *□(2) We couldn't eat any more, for we () for an hour. <広島大学附属>
 ア ate イ have eaten ウ had eaten []
- (3) She knew him well, for she () him very often. <筑波大学附属>
 ア sees イ saw ウ has seen エ had seen []
- *□(4) My father said that he () a walk every morning before breakfast. <ラ・サール>
 ア takes イ took ウ had taken []
- *□(5) She told me that she had read the book three days ().
 ア ago イ before ウ long []
- ☐□(6) She has been sick and () on the bed all afternoon. <森村学園>
 ア laying イ lying ウ laid エ lain []
- ☐□(7) I () French for three years before I came to Paris.
 ア was studying イ have been studying ウ had been studying []

語句 (7) Paris パリ

2 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) 子供たちは朝からずっと校庭で遊んでいます。 <函館ラ・サール>
 The children in the school yard since morning.
- (2) 学校から帰宅してから、わたしはずっと勉強しています。 <同志社>
 I I came home from school.
- *□(3) あなたは今まで何をしていましたか。 <立命館>
 What?
- (4) 列車はもう駅を出てしまっていました。
 I found that the train already the station.
- *□(5) 彼女はわたしと会ったとき、郵便局へ行ってきたところでした。
 She the post office when I met her.

3 次の.....に、あとの()内の語を適当な形に直して書きなさい。ただし、1語とは限りません。

- (1) I have waiting for him more than thirty minutes. (be)
- *□(2) I am tired of rain. It since last Sunday. (rain) <灘>
- (3) I hear that it snowing for five days. (be) <金沢大学教育学部附属>
- *□(4) I found I my umbrella. (lost)
- (5) My grandfather ill in bed when he died. (be)

語句 (2) be tired of... …にうんざりである

4 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

(1) a It began to rain the day before yesterday. And now it is still raining. <桐朋>

b It since the day before yesterday.

* (2) a Tom began to play the violin two hours ago. He is still playing it. <桐朋>

b Tom the violin two hours.

(3) a I bought a book and gave it to him. <関西学院>

b I gave him a book which I

(4) a He said his grandfather had been dead for ten years. 6

b He said his grandfather had ten years

5 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) わたしの母は2時間前からずっと電話で話をしています。

(the phone / talking / for / my mother / been / on / two hours / has).

(2) これがぼくがずっと探していたCDです。

This (looking / have / the CD / for / been / I / is).

(3) 父が帰宅したとき、わたしはすでに寝ていました。

I (to / came / when / already / home / bed / had / my father / gone).

(4) 彼らはその店から指輪を盗んだ男を捕まえました。

(the man / from / had / the shop / who / caught / the ring / they / stolen).

* (5) きょう、3週間ぶりに雨が降りました。

(rained / until / it / not / three weeks / had / for) yesterday.

語句 (4) 指輪 ring

6 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

(1) 彼はけさからずっと自分の部屋の掃除をしています。

* (2) あなたはどのくらいの間、そのバスを待ち続けているのですか。

* (3) 彼女は日本に来る前、2年間日本語を勉強していました。

(4) 彼は以前、その話を聞いたことがあると言いました。

練成問題

学
番
号

月 日

1 次の日本語の意味を表す正しい英文をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- *□(1) わたしたちは彼がその部屋に入るのを見ました。 []
 ア We saw him entered the room.
 イ We saw him to enter the room.
 ウ We saw him enter the room.
- (2) 彼女は庭で犬がほえているのを聞きました。 []
 ア She heard her dog bark in the yard.
 イ She heard her dog barking in the yard.
 ウ She heard her dog to bark in the yard.
- (3) わたしに自己紹介をさせてください。 []
 ア Let me introduce myself.
 イ Let me introducing myself.
 ウ Let me to introduce myself.
- *□(4) わたしたちは彼を1人でそこへ行かせました。 []
 ア We made him to go there alone.
 イ We made him go there alone.
 ウ We made him gone there alone.
- (5) わたしはきのう、マイクに写真を撮ってもらいました。 []
 ア I got my picture take by Mike yesterday.
 イ I got my picture to take by Mike yesterday.
 ウ I got my picture taken by Mike yesterday.
- (6) わたしは彼女に靴を磨いてもらいました。 []
 ア I got her to shine my shoes.
 イ I got her shine my shoes.
 ウ I got her shined my shoes.
- *□(7) わたしはきのう、時計を修理してもらいました。 []
 ア I had my watch repair yesterday.
 イ I had my watch repaired yesterday.
 ウ I had my watch repairing yesterday.
- *□(8) 彼はきのう、家に帰る途中に脚を折りました。 []
 ア Yesterday he had broken his leg on his way home.
 イ Yesterday he had his leg break on his way home.
 ウ Yesterday he had his leg broken on his way home.

2 次の各組の英文を日本語に直しなさい。

(1)① I saw Bill play tennis in the court.

(

)

② I saw Bill playing tennis in the court.

(

)

* (2)① He heard someone call his name.

(

)

② He heard his name called.

(

)

* (3)① Mr. White got her to mend his shirt.

(

)

② Mr. White got his shoes repaired.

(

)

(4)① I had her make my breakfast.

(

)

② I had my shoes shined.

(

)

(5)① He made his son do the work alone.

(

)

② He was made to do the work alone by his father.

(

)

3 次の()に入る最も適当な語(句)をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) I saw him () the window.

ア open イ opens ウ to open

[]

(2) Have you ever heard the song () in French?

ア sing イ to sing ウ sung エ singing

[]

* (3) I saw my dog () under the tree in my yard.

ア lies イ laying ウ to lie エ lying

〈東大寺学園〉

[]

(4) The teacher made me () the words several times.

ア repeat イ to repeat ウ repeated

[]

* (5) If you are a good boy, we'll let you () television tonight.

ア to watch イ watch ウ watching エ that you watch

〈中央大学附属〉

[]

(6) He had his son () in the war.

ア kill イ killed ウ killing

[]

* (7) He was seen () the room.

ア enter イ to enter ウ entered

[]

語句 (6) war 戦争

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入対
試策

1 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- *□(1) あなたは彼が英語を話すのを聞いたことがありますか。
Have you ever him English?
- *□(2)きのう、彼がプールで泳いでいるのを見かけました。 〈中央大学附属〉
I saw in the pool yesterday.
- *□(3) 人間は機械に仕事をさせることができるようになりました。
Man learned machines his work.
- (4) 彼女は行きたかったが、両親がどうしても行かせてくれませんでした。
She wanted to go, but her parents wouldn't
- *□(5) どこで時計を修理してもらいましたか。 〈明治学院〉
Where did you your watch repaired?
- ☐□(6) どうしてそう思ったのですか。 〈山手学院〉
What you think so?

2 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- *□(1)① My brother took my picture yesterday. 〈開成〉
② I my picture by my brother yesterday.
- (2)① Somebody has stolen my camera.
② I've my camera
- *□(3)① I heard someone call my name in the crowd. 〈国府台女子学院〉
② I heard my name in the crowd.
- (4)① Jack saw her dancing at the party.
② She at the party by Jack.
- *□(5)① My father made me go there alone.
② I was there alone by my father.
- *□(6)① Mary heard him play the drums.
② He was the drums by Mary.
- (7)① Please tell me when you will arrive.
② Please let me when you will arrive.
- ☐□(8)① She felt better because she took the medicine. 〈青雲〉
② The medicine her feel better.
- ☐□(9)① I know why she said such a thing.
② I know made such a thing.
- ☐□(10)① What made him change his mind? 〈青山学院〉
② Why ?

【語句】 (6) drum ドラム (8) medicine 薬 (10) change one's mind 考えを変える

3 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) わたしは2機のヘリコプターが、川の上を飛んでいるのを見ました。〔1語不足〕

I (over / two helicopters / the river / saw).

(2) わたしはねこが車にひかれるのを見ました。〔1語不足〕

I (a cat / by / over / saw / a car).

(3) 大きな物音は赤ん坊の目を覚まさせました。

(made / the / up / baby / noise / a / wake / big).

* (4) わたしの英語は通じませんでした。〔1語不足〕

〈開成〉

(English / I / make / understood / in / could not).

(5) わたしは彼女に庭から出てくるのを見られました。

(was / I / out / garden / seen / her / come / of / the / by / to).

(6) わたしたちは昨夜、遅くまで働かされました。

(late / last night / to / we / made / work / were / till).

(7) 君は髪を刈ったほうがよい。

〈海城〉

(had / have / you / cut / hair / better / your).

(8) メアリーは時計を修繕してもらったと言った。

〈金沢大学教育学部附属〉

(said / would / repaired / watch / her / that / she / Mary / have).

4 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

(1) あなたは今までに彼がお母さんを手伝うのを見たことがありますか。

* (2) わたしには隣の部屋で子供が泣いているのが聞こえます。

* (3) わたしにそれをもう1度やらせてください。

(4) ブラウンさんはトムに車を洗ってもらいました。

(5) ぼくの時計が故障しているのはわかっているのだが、修理してもらうだけの金がないんだ。

〈灘〉

語句 (5) 故障して out of order

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1 《関係代名詞の非制限用法》 次の各組の英文を日本語に直しなさい。

- *□(1)① I have an American friend who speaks Japanese well.
()
- ② I have an American friend, who speaks Japanese well.
()
- *□(2)① The book which she was interested in was not very interesting to me.
()
- ② The book, which she was interested in, was not very interesting to me.
()
- (3)① The woman who lives next door to us has two sons.
()
- ② Mrs. Smith, who lives next door to us, has two sons.
()
- (4)① There were some birds on the roof which were singing merrily.
()
- ② There were some birds on the roof, which were singing merrily.
()

語句 (3) next door to … …の隣に (4) merrily 楽しそうに

2 《関係代名詞 what の用法》 次の日本文に合う英文になるように、()内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- *□(1) 彼女の言ったことは本当にちがいません。
(she / must / true / what / said / be).
.....
- *□(2) これがわたしが今、考えていることです。
(what / thinking / this / about / I / is / am).
.....
- *□(3) 父はいつも、わたしが欲しがるものは何でも買ってくれます。
(always / me / my father / what / buys / want / I).
.....
- *□(4) 彼らは彼がしたことを笑いました。
(he / what / had / they / at / done / laughed).
.....

注意 (3) 関係代名詞 what は、「…のすべてのもの」(all that, anything that)の意味を表す場合がある。

3 《関係副詞①》 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

□(1) もっとステージがよく見えるところに移動しましょう。

Let's move to the place we can see the stage better.

□(2) わたしはその列車が到着する正確な時間を知りたい。

I want to know the exact time the train arrives.

□(3) 君が来られなかったのはそのためですか。

Is that you failed to come?

□(4) どうやってその問題を解いたのか教えてください。

Please show me you solved the problem.

語句 (3) (予期に反して)~しない, ~するのを怠る fail to ~

4 《関係副詞②》 次の英文の.....に, **where, when, how, why**の中から適当なものを選んで書きなさい。また, 完成した英文を日本語に直しなさい。

*□(1) This is the shop you can buy what you need for camping.

()

*□(2) I'll never forget the day I first landed the plane safely.

()

*□(3) Can you see you failed in the examination though you studied hard?

()

*□(4) I read the textbook aloud again and again. This is I'm studying English.

()

語句 (2) landを着陸させる (3) seeがわかる (4) aloud 声を出して

5 次の()に入る最も適当な語(句)をそれぞれ1つずつ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

*□(1) I could not understand () you told me.

ア that イ which ウ what

()

*□(2) I visited the town () the great artist was born.

ア which イ where ウ what

()

□(3) The village () I visited last month was beautiful.

ア which イ where ウ what

()

*□(4) The month () school starts in Japan is April.

ア which イ when ウ what

()

*□(5) This is () I learned to use this computer.

ア how イ who ウ which

()

*□(6) Tell me () you were absent from school.

ア which イ why ウ what

()

□(7) () we have to do now is to help each other.

ア Which イ What ウ Where

()

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1 次の()に入る最も適当な語(句)をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- *□(1) The lowest part of the house, () is under the ground and cannot be seen, is the foundation. 〈灘〉
 ア that イ where ウ which 〔 〕
- *□(2) I met Mr. Brown, () was on his way home from work. 〔 〕
 ア who イ when ウ where 〔 〕
- (3) The office () she works is in this city. 〔 〕
 ア which イ in that ウ in which 〔 〕
- (4) This is the reason () he came here. 〔 〕
 ア which イ for which ウ in which 〔 〕
- *□(5) () she said was wrong. 〔 〕
 ア That イ Which ウ What 〔 〕
- (6) This is () I have been thinking about. 〈修道〉
 ア which イ what ウ that 〔 〕
- *□(7) This coming Friday is () I am free. 〈中央大学附属〉
 ア what イ when ウ where エ which 〔 〕
- *□(8) I don't know () he did such a thing. 〔 〕
 ア which イ what ウ why 〔 〕
- *□(9) Why don't you eat lunch every day? — That's () I lose weight. 〔 〕
 ア how イ way ウ when エ where 〔 〕
- (10) They were surprised at () they found there. 〔 〕
 ア which イ what ウ where 〔 〕
- *□(11) The day will soon come () we can make a trip to the moon. 〔 〕
 ア where イ what ウ when エ which オ who 〔 〕
- (12) He has a large collection of books, () are written in English. 〈江戸川学園取手〉
 ア many in which イ many of which 〔 〕
 ウ among many エ among many of which 〔 〕

語句 (1) foundation 土台, 基礎 (9) lose weight 減量する

2 次の英文の.....に適する関係詞を書きなさい。

〈立命館〉

- (1) He is the first Japanese has got the Nobel Prize.
- (2) I know the man father is a doctor.
- (3) My father bought me I wanted.
- (4) There I saw a friend of mine, showed me his camera.
- ☐(5) I went to Osaka, I stayed for five days.

語句 (1) the Nobel Prize ノーベル賞

3 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) a) He talked fast, so I couldn't understand his words.
b) He talked fast, so I couldn't understand
- * (2) a) The day when he went on a picnic was very hot.
b) The day he went on a picnic was very hot.
- (3) a) This is the house where he lives.
b) This is the house he lives
- * (4) a) The city is the capital of this country. He was born in the city.
b) The city he was born is the capital of this country.
- (5) a) I want to know the way he succeeded in his business.
b) I want to know he succeeded in his business.
- * (6) a) Tokyo Dome is a big baseball stadium. It was built in 1988.
b) Tokyo Dome, was built in 1988, is a big baseball stadium.

語句 (4) capital 首都

4 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) あなたが手に持っているものを見せなさい。 〈関西学院〉
Show me you have in your hand.
- * (2) 歴史がくり返す理由を知るものはひとりとしていない。 〈明治大学附属明治〉
Nobody knows the history repeats itself.
- * (3) わたしはスミス先生と初めて英語で話した日のことを覚えています。
I remember the I first spoke with Mr. Smith in English.
- (4) 広島に原子爆弾が投下された年は1945年でした。
The year an atomic bomb was dropped on the city of Hiroshima was 1945.
- * (5) 郵便局はわたしの住んでいるところから遠い。
The post office is a long way from I live.
- * (6) 久美のお父さんは貿易会社に勤めているのですが、今はロンドンに住んでいます。
Kumi's father, works for a trade company, lives in London now.

語句 (4) 原子爆弾 atomic bomb (6) 貿易会社 trade company

5 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

- (1) 図書館はわたしたちが本を読む場所です。 〈立命館〉
.....
- (2) わたしは彼が失敗した理由を知っています。
.....
- * (3) 彼女の言ったことは本当のではありません。
.....

語句 (2) 失敗する fail

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1 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) (a) While I walked in the park, I met an old friend of mine.
 (b) in the park, I met an old friend of mine.
- * (2) (a) As I was ill, I could not go swimming.
 (b) ill, I could not go swimming.
- (3) (a) If you cross the bridge, you will see our school.
 (b) the bridge, you will see our school.
- (4) (a) Though he is young, he has his own house.
 (b) young, he has his own house.
- * (5) (a) He sat on the chair, and he began to read a book.
 (b) on the chair, he began to read a book.
- * (6) (a) As I did not know what to say, I said nothing.
 (b) what to say, I said nothing.
- * (7) (a) As it was a rainy day, we stayed home all day long.
 (b) a rainy day, we stayed home all day long.
- * (8) (a) As I finished the work, I have nothing to do.
 (b) the work, I have nothing to do.
- * (9) (a) As the mountain is covered with snow, it looks beautiful.
 (b) with snow, the mountain looks beautiful.

2 次の英文を日本語に直しなさい。

- * (1) Turning to the right, you'll find a library on the left.
 ()
- (2) Having a slight fever, she went to school.
 ()
- * (3) Not knowing his phone number, I couldn't call him.
 ()
- * (4) It being very hot last night, I could not sleep well.
 ()
- * (5) Written in easy English, this book is read by many students.
 ()
- * (6) Having had little rain last month, we may have a water shortage.
 ()

語句 (2) slight 少しの fever 熱 (6) water shortage 水不足

3 次の.....に、あとの()内の語を適当な形に直して書きなさい。

- (1) tired, he wanted to take a rest. (be)
- (2) home, I found some food on the table. (get)
- (3) Some children were walking along the street, merrily. (sing)
- * (4) up, I saw a big bird flying in the sky. (look)
- (5) to the left, you can see a tall building right ahead. (turn)
- * (6) Not my own computer, I always use my brother's. (have)
- * (7) It so hard, we didn't go out. (rain)
- * (8) by a car, he was sent to the hospital. (hit)

語句 (1) rest 休憩 (5) ahead 前方に

4 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) わたしの弟は5歳なので、まだ学校に行けません。
..... five years old, my little brother can't go to school yet.
- (2) 一生懸命勉強すれば、あなたは試験に合格するでしょう。
....., you will pass the exam.
- * (3) 彼はおはようと言いながら教室に入って行きました。
He went into the classroom,
- * (4) 寒かったので、彼女はセーターを着ました。
It, she put on a sweater.
- * (5) 気分があまりよくなかったなので、彼女は早く寝ました。
..... very well, she went to bed early.

語句 (4) セーター sweater

5 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。ただし、それぞれ1語ずつ
不要なものがある。

- * (1) 学校から帰宅すると、彼はかばんを机の上に置きました。
(came / from / home / school / coming), he put his bag on the desk.
.....
- * (2) トムはとても親切なので、みんな彼のことが好きです。
(very / is / Tom / kind / being), everybody likes him.
.....
- * (3) この箱はプラスチックでできているので、とても軽い。
(of / making / plastic / made), this box is very light.
.....
- * (4) 1日中働いたので、わたしは今、とても疲れています。
(all / worked / I / day / having), I am very tired now.
.....

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1 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) (a) If you turn to the left, you will see the library.
 (b) the left, you will see the library.
- * (2) (a) We lay on the grass, and read comic books.
 (b) on the grass, we read comic books.
- * (3) (a) Though he is not rich, he is happy.
 (b) rich, he is happy.
- * (4) (a) Being ill, he could not come to the party.
 (b) ill, he could not come to the party.
- (5) (a) Walking along the street, I met a friend of mine. 〈東海〉
 (b) along the street, I met a friend of mine.
- (6) (a) It being snowy, the train arrived late.
 (b), the train arrived late.
- (7) (a) Arriving at Haneda Airport, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson took a taxi. 〈法政大学第一〉
 (b) Mr. and Mrs. Johnson at Haneda Airport took a taxi.
- ▶ (8) (a) There being no taxi, I had to walk. 〈同志社〉
 (b) no taxi, I had to walk.
- ▶ (9) (a) When the boys saw the cat, it ran away.
 (b) the boys, the cat ran away.

語句 (2) comic book マンガ本

2 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) 窓を開けたら、空にきれいな虹が見えました。
, I saw a beautiful rainbow in the sky.
- (2) 彼女は正直な女の子なので、みんなに信頼されています。
 girl, she is trusted by everyone.
- * (3) 日曜日だったので、彼らは教会へ行きました。
, they went to church.
- * (4) この場所から見ると、その岩は動物のように見えます。
 this place, the rock looks like an animal.
- * (5) その赤ちゃんを起こしてしまいたくなかったので、彼女は静かにドアを閉めました。
 wake the baby, she closed the door quietly.
- * (6) 彼は何度もロンドンへ行ったことがあるので、市内をよく知っています。
 London many times, he knows the city well.

語句 (1) 虹 rainbow (2) ...を信頼する trust ...

3 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) 大都市に住んでいるので、わたしはときどき、田舎へ行きたくなります。
(go / big / to / want / city / sometimes / a / I / to / living / in / ,) the country.

* (2) 彼はテレビで野球の試合を見ながら夕食を食べました。 [1語不要]
He (baseball / a / was / TV / had / game / on / watching / dinner / ,) .

* (3) 十分なお金を持ち合わせていなかったなので、わたしはその本を買うことができませんでした。
(money / buy / I / enough / not / me / couldn't / having / with / ,) the book.

* (4) その美術館はとても有名なので、多くの人がそこを訪れます。 [1つ不要]
(visit / famous / is / people / the museum / very / being / many / ,) it.

* (5) 外国人に話しかけられて、彼女は驚きました。
(she / to / was / a / spoken / foreigner / by / ,) surprised.

* (6) やるべきことはすべてしてしまったので、わたしは今、外出するところです。
(I / do / everything / I'm / should / done / going / having / ,) out now.

4 次の文を分詞構文を用いて書きかえなさい。

(1) As he is so cool, he is popular among young people.

* (2) When he saw the police officer, he asked for some help.

(3) He turned on the light, and he began to do his homework.

(4) As he had nothing to do, he went for a walk.

* (5) As I didn't know what answer to make, I remained silent. 〈ラ・サール〉

* (6) Though the work was hard for him, he gave it a try.

* (7) After the sun had set, we started for home. 〈関西学院〉

* (8) As the baby girl was born in summer, she was named Natsuko.

語句 (1) cool かっこいい (6) give ... a try ...に挑戦してみる

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1 次の文を間接話法に書きかえるとき、_____に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) a She said to me, "You are a brave boy."
 b She _____ I was a brave boy.
- (2) a I said to him, "Is your sister a good pianist?"
 b I _____ his sister was a good pianist.
- * (3) a He said to me, "What do you want?"
 b He _____ I wanted.
- * (4) a My mother said to me, "Wash your hands."
 b My mother _____ wash my hands.
- (5) a I said to her, "Please open the window."
 b I _____ open the window.

語句 (1) brave 勇敢な

2 次の文を間接話法に書きかえるとき、_____に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) a He said, "I have a nice guitar."
 b He said that _____ a nice guitar.
- (2) a She said, "I'm better today."
 b She said that _____ better that day.
- * (3) a He said to us, "I finished the work yesterday."
 b He told us that _____ the work the day before.
- * (4) a My sister said to me, "I will play tennis tomorrow."
 b My sister told me that _____ tennis the next day.

3 次の文を間接話法に書きかえるとき、_____に適する語を書きなさい。

- * (1) a He said to me, "You look tired."
 b He _____ me _____ tired.
- * (2) a I said to him, "Can you drive a car?"
 b I _____ him _____ drive a car.
- (3) a I said to her, "What season do you like best?"
 b I _____ her what season _____ best.
- (4) a The teacher said to us, "Be quiet."
 b The teacher _____ us _____ quiet.
- * (5) a She said to me, "Please show me the picture."
 b She _____ me _____ the picture.

4 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、()に入る最も適当な語(句)をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

□(1)① John said to his sister, "Bring it to me." (浦和明の星女子)

② John (). []

ア told his sister to bring it to him イ told his sister to bring it to me

ウ asked his sister to bring it to her エ asked his sister to bring it to me

□(2)① I said to him, "Did you enjoy the trip?"

② I asked him if () the trip. []

ア you enjoyed イ he enjoyed ウ you had enjoyed エ he had enjoyed

*□(3)① The teacher said to us, "Columbus discovered America in 1492."

② The teacher told us that Columbus () America in 1492. []

ア discovers イ discovered ウ has discovered エ had discovered

□(4)① She said to me, "Which color do you like?"

② She asked me (). []

ア which color did I like イ which color I liked

ウ which did I like color エ which I liked color

*□(5)① He said to me, "Don't use this computer."

② He told me () that computer. []

ア don't use イ not use ウ not to use エ not using

語句 (3) Columbus コロンブス

5 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

□(1) 母はいつも、わたしたちに「あなたたちを愛しているわよ。」と言います。〔2通りの文で〕

① Our mother always says to us, "....."

② Our mother always us that

*□(2) 彼女はわたしに、「きのう、どこにいたの。」と言いました。

She asked me where the day

□(3) 彼女は彼に手伝ってくれるように頼みました。〔2通りの文で〕

① She said to him, "Please help"

② She him

□(4) わたしは彼にハワイに行ったことがあるかどうかたずねました。

I him he been to Hawaii.

□(5) 医者わたしにあまり飲みすぎないように言いました。〔2通りの文で〕

① The doctor to me, "..... drink too much."

② The doctor me drink too much.

*□(6) 彼はわたしにすぐに戻ると言いました。〔2通りの文で〕

① He said to me, "..... come back soon."

② He me that come back soon.

1 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1)① She said, "I am busy."
 ② She said busy.
- (2)① He said to me, "I want to see you."
 ② He me that to see me. 〈成城学園〉
- (3)① He said to her, "I don't like the movie."
 ② He told her that like the movie. 〈日本大学〉
- *□(4)① He said to me, "I lived in Kyoto two years ago."
 ② He me that lived in Kyoto two years

- (5)① He said to me, "Are you fond of music?"
 ② He asked me I fond of music.
- *□(6)① Tom said to me, "Can I sit here?"
 ② Tom asked me sit
- (7)① She said to me, "What did you do yesterday?"
 ② She me what the day
- *□(8)① He said, "Mary, when is the next train?"
 ② He asked 〈巣鴨〉
- *□(9)① He asked his mother if he had to do his homework then.
 ② He said to his mother, "..... to do
 homework?"
- *□(10)① He said he would leave Japan the next day.
 ② He said, "..... leave Japan"
- *□(11)① My mother always says to me, "Clean your room."
 ② My mother always clean
 room. 〈大阪女学院〉
- (12)① He said to me, "Don't tell a lie."
 ② He me tell a lie.
- (13)① An old lady asked me to take her to a police station.
 ② An old lady said to me, "..... to a police station." 〈同志社国際〉
- (14)① Mike said to me, "Will you open the window?"
 ② Mike asked me the window. 〈日本大学〉
- (15)① She asked him the age of his brother.
 ② "..... is brother?" she asked him. 〈慶應義塾〉

2 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) 先生は彼にそれをノートに書くように言いました。〔1語不要〕 〈駒込〉

The teacher (said / him / write / told / on / to / it) his notebook.

* (2) わたしはスーザンにひとりで外に出ないように言いました。 〈青雲〉

(I / go / to / not / out / told / alone / Susan).

(3) 妹はわたしにそのパーティーが楽しかったと言いました。〔1語不足〕

My sister (me / good / at / that / had / the party / she / time / told / a).

(4) 彼はわたしに、なぜ間違えることを恐れるのかとたずねた。 〈実践学園〉

He asked (afraid / me / was / making / of / I / why) mistakes.

(5) 彼はわたしにいっしょに映画に行けるかどうか聞きました。〔1語不足〕

He (go / if / me / with / the movies / I / asked / him / to).

* (6) 生徒の中には、大学でどんな言語を勉強すればよいかをたずねる人がいます。 〈桐蔭学園〉

(ask / language / should / some / students / study / they / what) in college.

3 次の文を直接話法は間接話法に、間接話法は直接話法に書きかえなさい。

(1) Susie said to me, "I'm so happy to hear the news."

(2) He said to me, "How do you come to school?"

* (3) She said to me, "Please help me with my homework."

* (4) She said to me, "The earth is round."

* (5) He told us that the machine didn't work then.

* (6) She asked me if I knew her phone number.

(7) I asked Betty how many times she had been to Paris.

(8) David told us that he would go back to his country the next day.

語句 (4) round 丸い

練成問題

学
習
日

月 日

1 《仮定法過去①》 次の英文を日本語に直しなさい。

*□(1) If I were free, I would visit him.

()

*□(2) If she were not sick, she could go swimming.

()

□(3) If I knew his address, I could write to him.

()

2 《仮定法過去②》 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

□(1)① As I am busy, I cannot go shopping with you.

② If I not busy, I go shopping with you.

*□(2)① It is rainy, so we will not go on a picnic.

② If it sunny, we go on a picnic.

□(3)① As I don't have wings, I cannot fly to you.

② If I wings, I fly to you.

*□(4)① He has to stay home today, so he can't play soccer with us.

② If he have to stay home today, he play soccer with us.

語句 (3) wing 翼

3 《仮定法過去完了①》 次の英文を日本語に直しなさい。

□(1) If I had been there, I would have helped you.

()

□(2) If he had had your help, he could have finished the work.

()

*□(3) If he had known the answer to the question, he could have got a lot of money.

()

4 《仮定法過去完了②》 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

*□(1)① As I was busy, I could not meet you.

② If I not busy, I could have met you.

□(2)① She left home early, so she caught the bus.

② If she not home early, she would have missed the bus.

*□(3)① As I did not have enough money, I could not buy it.

② If I enough money, I could have bought it.

5 《その他の仮定法》 次の英文を日本語に直しなさい。

*□(1) If it should rain, I would stay home.

(

)

□(2) If he should know the truth, he would be shocked.

(

)

*□(3) If I were to have a million dollars, I would spend it to help the poor.

(

)

□(4) If she were to die tomorrow, what would happen to her children?

(

)

語句 (3) million 百万の

6 《仮定法を含む表現①》 次の英文を日本語に直しなさい。

*□(1) I feel as if I were in an airplane.

(

)

*□(2) He looks as if he had never seen me.

(

)

7 《仮定法を含む表現②》 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

*□(1) 彼がわたしたちといっしょにいてくれたらいいのになあ。

I wish he with us.

□(2) パリに行けるといいなあ。

I wish I go to Paris.

*□(3) あのとき、十分なお金を持っていたらなあ。

I wish I enough money at that time.

□(4) 彼はそれについてまるで何でも知っているかのように話しました。

He talked he everything about it.

□(5) 彼女はまるで幽霊を見たかのような顔つきでした。

She looked she a ghost.

語句 (5) 幽霊 ghost

8 《仮定法を含む表現③》 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

*□(1)① I'm sorry I cannot help you.

② I wish I help you.

□(2)① I am sorry I don't have a lot of money.

② I I a lot of money.

*□(3)① I'm sorry I could not do the work.

② I wish I could the work.

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入対
試策

〈久留米大学附設〉

1 次の()に入る最も適当な語(句)をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) If there () no air, we could not live.
 ア were イ is ウ are ()
- * (2) If I were there now, I () help them.
 ア would イ will ウ shall ()
- (3) I wish I () enough time then.
 ア had イ had had ウ have ()
- * (4) He talks as if he () everything.
 ア knowing イ know ウ knew エ were known ()
- (5) I wish my mother () at home now.
 ア were イ has been ウ is エ had been ()
- (6) If I had much money with me, I () the doll.
 ア will buy イ buys ウ bought エ can buy オ could buy ()
- * (7) If I (①) enough time, I would (②) you.
 ① ア have イ had ウ had had ()
 ② ア visited イ have visited ウ had visited ()

2 次の文とほぼ同じ内容を表すものをあとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) I'm sorry I can't swim like that.
 ア I wish I could swim like that. ()
 イ I hope I could swim like that.
 ウ I wish I am able to swim like that.
- * (2) If I were a bird, I could fly to you. (同志社)
 ア As I am not a bird, I can't fly to you. ()
 イ As I am a bird, I can fly to you.
 ウ As I was not a bird, I could not fly to you.
- (3) The house is so expensive that I cannot buy it.
 ア If the house is very expensive, I can buy it. ()
 イ If the house were not very expensive, I could buy it.
 ウ If the house were very expensive, I could not buy it.
- * (4) If he had been there, we could have won the game.
 ア As he was not there, we could win the game. ()
 イ As he was there, we could win the game.
 ウ As he was there, we lost the game.
 エ As he was not there, we lost the game.

3 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- *□(1)a As I don't know what to do, I cannot help you. 1
b If I what to do, I help you. 2
- (2)a If I were rich, I could buy a car. 3
b not rich, I cannot buy a car. 4
- *□(3)a I'm sorry I can't cook well. 〈開成〉 5
b I I were a good cook. 6
- (4)a I am I cannot speak English as well as you. 〈開成〉 7
b I wish I speak English as well as you. 8
- *□(5)a As he didn't study hard, he didn't pass the exam. 9
b If he hard, he passed the exam. 10

4 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) カメラがあれば、それを写すのですが。
If I a camera, I take a picture of it. 11
- *□(2) もし万一彼がそれを知ったら、悲しむでしょう。
If he know it, he feel sad. 12
- (3) 母がもっと長生きしてくれていたらなあ。
I wish my mother longer. 13
- *□(4) 彼はその仕事を自分で成し遂げたかのように話しています。
He is talking he achieved the work himself. 14
- (5) その男の人はわたしの父をよく知っているかのような話しぶりでした。
The man talked he my father well. 15

【語句】(4) ...を成し遂げる achieve ...

5 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

- *□(1) あなたがぼくのお兄さんだったらいいのに。 〈明治大学付属明治〉 16
..... 17
- (2) こんなに忙しくなければお手伝いしたいのですが。 〈慶應義塾〉 18
..... 19
- (3) ぼくはイングランドへ行けなくて残念だ。〔2通りの文で〕 〈関西学院〉 20
① I am 21
② I wish 22
- (4) 彼は勤勉だが、もっと注意深いといいのに。〔wishを用いて〕 〈灘〉 23
..... 24
- (5) 万一ここに雪が降ったら、だれもが驚くでしょう。
.....

【語句】(4) 勤勉な diligent[industrious]

練成問題

第 口 口 日

月 日

1 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- *□(1)Ⓐ He wrote her a letter, but she didn't answer. (慶應義塾女子)
 Ⓑ he wrote her a letter, she didn't answer.
- *□(2)Ⓐ If you don't study hard, you will fail in the exam. (東海)
 Ⓑ, you will fail in the exam.
- *□(3)Ⓐ He went up to Tokyo at the age of twenty. (湘南学園)
 Ⓑ He went up to Tokyo he twenty.
- *□(4)Ⓐ Taro can speak English well. Keiko can speak it well, too. (駒込)
 Ⓑ Taro Keiko can speak English well.
- (5)Ⓐ My sister has never been abroad. I haven't, either. (穎明館)
 Ⓑ my sister I have ever been abroad.
- (6)Ⓐ He can play the piano better than I. (大妻中野)
 Ⓑ I cannot play the piano as as he.
- (7)Ⓐ This question is easier than that one. (高知学芸)
 Ⓑ That question is than this one.
- *□(8)Ⓐ Swimming is one of my favorite sports. (土佐塾)
 Ⓑ Swimming is one of the sports I like the
- *□(9)Ⓐ Jim is the tallest boy in his class. (上宮太子)
 Ⓑ Jim is than boy in his class.
- *□(10)Ⓐ He tried to go home as soon as possible. (慶應義塾女子)
 Ⓑ He tried to go home as soon as
- *□(11)Ⓐ Do you want me to carry this bag? (愛光)
 Ⓑ I carry this bag for you?
- (12)Ⓐ You mustn't be noisy in this room. (山手学院)
 Ⓑ noisy in this room.
- (13)Ⓐ My father and I could get to the airport by ten. (関西学院)
 Ⓑ My father and I to get to the airport by ten.
- *□(14)Ⓐ It's not necessary for you to take your umbrella today. (大妻中野)
 Ⓑ You don't take your umbrella today.
- *□(15)Ⓐ Mother got sick yesterday. She is still sick now. (同志社)
 Ⓑ Mother sick yesterday.
- (16)Ⓐ She hasn't written to me for two months. (学習院)
 Ⓑ I haven't her for two months.

2 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- | | | |
|---|------------|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> (1)a This is the first time for me to go to Africa. | 〈法政大学第二〉 | 1 |
| b I been to Africa before. | | 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (2)a I have lost my key. | 〈関西学院〉 | 3 |
| b I lost my key and can't it anywhere. | | 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (3)a This cat is hungry and needs some food. | 〈土佐塾〉 | 5 |
| b This cat is hungry and needs something | | 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (4)a Please remember to say hello to your family. | 〈慶應義塾女子〉 | 6 |
| b Please don't say hello to your family. | | 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (5)a I was surprised when I saw the accident. | 〈関西大学第一〉 | 8 |
| b I was surprised the accident. | | 8 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (6)a Swimming in the river is fun. | 〈高知学芸〉 | 9 |
| b is fun in the river. | | 10 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (7)a You don't have to read this book. | 〈久留米大学附設〉 | 11 |
| b It is not you to read this book. | | 11 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (8)a Shall I go with you? | 〈関西学院〉 | 12 |
| b Do you want go with you? | | 13 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (9)a The teacher said to me, "Don't leave the door open." | 〈青雲〉 | 14 |
| b The teacher told me leave the door open. | | 14 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (10)a I did not know what I should say. | 〈関西学院〉 | 15 |
| b I did not know say. | | 16 |
| * <input type="checkbox"/> (11)a Can you use this computer? | 〈土佐塾〉 | 17 |
| b Do you know use this computer? | | 18 |
| * <input type="checkbox"/> (12)a This hat is so small that I cannot wear it. | 〈筑波大学附属駒場〉 | 19 |
| b This hat is small me to wear. | | 19 |
| * <input type="checkbox"/> (13)a It is kind of her to show me the way. | 〈湘南学園〉 | 20 |
| b She is kind show me the way. | | 21 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (14)a It is important for us to help old people. | 〈国府台女子〉 | 22 |
| b old people is important for us. | | 22 |
| * <input type="checkbox"/> (15)a We listened to music yesterday. We enjoyed it very much. | 〈法政大学第一〉 | 23 |
| b We to music very much yesterday. | | 24 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (16)a I like to walk in the park. | 〈清風南海〉 | 24 |
| b I am of in the park. | | 24 |
| * <input type="checkbox"/> (17)a Shall we go to the park after school? | 〈上宮太子〉 | |
| b How to the park after school? | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (18)a She speaks English well. | 〈慶應義塾女子〉 | |
| b She is a of English. | | |

3 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) a It rained a lot here in June. (青雲)
b We a lot of rain here in June.
- (2) a Whose is that white car? (土佐塾)
b Who does that white car?
- * (3) a How many windows are there in this room? (近畿大学附属)
b How many windows this room
- * (4) a My father bought me a new baseball bat. (同志社)
b My father bought a new baseball bat
- (5) a Eddie goes to school on foot every day.
b Eddie school every day.
- * (6) a We can be happy by working hard. (関西学院)
b Working hard us happy.
- (7) a Mr. Brown teaches us English. (山手学院)
b We English by Mr. Brown.
- * (8) a Where did you take these pictures? (土佐塾)
b Where these pictures
- (9) a Do they speak English in England? (関西大学第一)
b in England?
- * (10) a You must keep the door open. (関西学院)
b The door must be
- (11) a We find this book interesting. (関西大学第一)
b We are this book.
- * (12) a The boy is Tom's brother. He is watching TV.
b The boy TV Tom's brother.
- * (13) a Mr. Brown wrote this book. It is very interesting. (大阪教育大学附属平野)
b This book Mr. Brown is very interesting.
- * (14) a Some students in our school live very far from school. (土佐塾)
b Our school has some students very far from school.
- (15) a The cat with a long tail is Betty's. (大妻中野)
b The cat whose tail long is Betty's.
- * (16) a Last night I met a person called John. (土佐)
b Last night I met a person was John.
- (17) a This is a photograph taken by him last week.
b This is a photograph last week.
- * (18) a When did Nancy leave Kochi? Do you know? (高知学芸)
b Do you know Kochi?

4 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|------------|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> (1) a | I know the writer of this book. | 〈久留米大学附設〉 | 1 |
| | b I know this book. | | 2 |
| * <input type="checkbox"/> (2) a | Please tell me your birthday. | 〈同志社〉 | 3 |
| | b Please tell me you were | | 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (3) a | Do you know his age? | 〈関西学院〉 | 5 |
| | b Do you know ? | | 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (4) a | How well your mother cooks! | 〈筑波大学附属駒場〉 | 6 |
| | b What a your mother is! | | 7 |
| * <input type="checkbox"/> (5) a | Father came home about thirty minutes ago. | 〈土佐塾〉 | 8 |
| | b Father came home about hour ago. | | 8 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (6) a | These are his books. | 〈関西大学第一〉 | 9 |
| | b These books are | | 10 |
| * <input type="checkbox"/> (7) a | He didn't say anything to me. | 〈山手学院〉 | 11 |
| | b He to me. | | 11 |
| * <input type="checkbox"/> (8) a | Mary had a good time last summer. | 〈明治大学附属中野〉 | 12 |
| | b Mary last summer. | | 13 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (9) a | Three hundred years have passed since this temple was built. | 〈筑波大学附属駒場〉 | 14 |
| | b This temple three hundred years | | 14 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (10) a | Did you sleep well last night? | 〈久留米大学附設〉 | 15 |
| | b Did you have a last night? | | 16 |
| * <input type="checkbox"/> (11) a | Our teacher plays the violin well. | 〈慶應義塾〉 | 17 |
| | b Our teacher is playing the violin. | | 17 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (12) a | He did not go to school yesterday. | 〈国学院栃木〉 | 18 |
| | b He from school yesterday. | | 19 |
| * <input type="checkbox"/> (13) a | He is a very good speaker of English. | 〈青雲〉 | 20 |
| | b How he speaks English! | | 20 |
| * <input type="checkbox"/> (14) a | Neither John nor Mary went to the party. | 〈慶應義塾女子〉 | 21 |
| | b John didn't go to the party, and Mary didn't, | | 22 |
| * <input type="checkbox"/> (15) a | While I was in New York, I met him several times. | 〈慶應義塾〉 | 23 |
| | b my in New York, I met him several times. | | 24 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (16) a | Your plan is a little different from mine. | 〈滝〉 | 24 |
| | b There is a small difference your plan and mine. | | 24 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (17) a | If you don't help me, I won't be able to do the work. | 〈滝〉 | 24 |
| | b help, I won't be able to do the work. | | 24 |
| * <input type="checkbox"/> (18) a | While I was going to the post office, I met Ann. | 〈郁文館〉 | 24 |
| | b I met Ann my to the post office. | | 24 |

1 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- *□ (1) (a) I am sure you are hungry. 〈同志社国際〉
 (b) You be hungry.
- (2) (a) In Japan the sun rises earlier in summer than in winter. 〈明治大学付属中野〉
 (b) In Japan the sun rises than in summer.
- (3) (a) No one in my class can swim as well as John.
 (b) John is the in my class.
- (4) (a) Health is the most important thing in our life. 〈成城学園〉
 (b) is important as health in our life.
- *□ (5) (a) It doesn't rain so often here as in your country. 〈土佐塾〉
 (b) We don't have much here you have in your country.
- *□ (6) (a) Five years have passed since my aunt died. 〈日本大学〉
 (b) My aunt has five years.
- (7) (a) Tom was last seen in January 1980. 〈久留米大学附設〉
 (b) one has seen Tom January 1980.
- (8) (a) Mr. and Mrs. Yamada have been to Australia. 〈明治大学付属中野〉
 (b) Mr. and Mrs. Yamada Australia once.
- (9) (a) Yesterday I was too tired to do my homework. 〈東海〉
 (b) Yesterday I was tired I do my homework.
- (10) (a) As this hat is cheap, she can buy it.
 (b) This hat is cheap her to buy.
- (11) (a) We cannot tell when he will arrive here. 〈立教新座〉
 (b) It is tell his arrival time.
- *□ (12) (a) You were kind enough to drive me home. 〈関西学院〉
 (b) was kind you to drive me home.
- (13) (a) Last night I watched a baseball game on TV and had a good time. 〈大妻中野〉
 (b) Last night I a baseball game on TV.
- *□ (14) (a) He left the room. He didn't say good night. 〈関西学院〉
 (b) He left the room good night.
- *□ (15) (a) How beautiful his garden is! 〈関西学院〉
 (b) What a has!
- *□ (16) (a) My father often goes to Hokkaido by airplane. 〈東京工業大学附属〉
 (b) My father often to Hokkaido.
- (17) (a) What did you do yesterday? 〈土佐塾〉
 (b) How did you yesterday?

2 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- *□ (1) (a) I got to the station in ten minutes. <日本大学> 1
 (b) It me ten minutes to get to the station. 2
- *□ (2) (a) We all know that Mary's sister Nancy is a good teacher. <大妻中野> 3
 (b) Mary's sister Nancy is as a good teacher. 4
- *□ (3) (a) We have to take care of the dog. <青雲> 5
 (b) The dog has to care of. 6
- (4) (a) June 8 is my birthday. <高知学芸> 6
 (b) I on June 8. 7
- (5) (a) This is the picture which my father painted last week. <慶應義塾> 8
 (b) This is the picture my father last week. 9
- (6) (a) That house is beautiful. It stands on the hill. <郁文館> 9
 (b) That house on the hill is beautiful. 10
- *□ (7) (a) Mr. Kato keeps a cat. Its name is Kuro. <土佐> 11
 (b) Mr. Kato keeps a cat Kuro. 12
- (8) (a) The tree my father cut down was very old. 12
 (b) The tree down by my father was very old. 13
- *□ (9) (a) This is the most interesting book that I have ever read. <慶應義塾女子> 14
 (b) I have interesting book. 15
- *□ (10) (a) The books were too difficult for her to read. <慶應義塾> 15
 (b) The books were so 16
 17
- *□ (11) (a) He has a few friends to whom he talks. <土佐塾> 18
 (b) He has a few friends to 19
- (12) (a) It is impossible for anybody to answer the question. <城北埼玉> 19
 (b) answer the question. 20
- (13) (a) I cannot buy a telephone till I ask my parents. <慶應義塾> 21
 (b) I ask my parents buying a telephone. 22
- (14) (a) What are you going to do in summer vacation? <大阪教育大学附属平野> 22
 (b) What is for summer vacation? 23
- (15) (a) We decided to start at once. <中央大学附属杉並> 24
 (b) We up our mind to start at once. 24
- ☐ (16) (a) I paid 10,000 yen for this book. <久留米大学附設> 24
 (b) The book 10,000 yen. 24
- ☐ (17) (a) You don't have to hurry. <城北> 24
 (b) need for you to hurry. 24
- ☐ (18) (a) If you take this road, you will get to the station. <日本大学> 24
 (b) This road will to the station. 24

3 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) ① When were you born? 〈慶應義塾女子〉
② What is the date of your
- (2) ① How much is this bicycle? 〈学習院〉
② is the of this bicycle?
- * (3) ① Not all classmates were excited at the game. 〈愛光〉
② classmates were excited at the game, but others weren't.
- * (4) ① All the children in Canada love winter sports. 〈早稲田実業〉
② Every in Canada winter sports.
- (5) ① What is your opinion of Japan? 〈清風南海〉
② do you of Japan?
- * (6) ① Our school stands behind the bank. 〈日本大学〉
② The bank stands in our school.
- * (7) ① You have to take off your hat when you come in. 〈大阪星光学院〉
② You can't come in your hat
- (8) ① I swam in the sea after lunch. 〈大阪教育大学附属平野〉
② I had lunch in the sea.
- (9) ① My uncle went over to America when he was seventeen. 〈土佐塾〉
② My uncle went over to America the of seventeen.
- (10) ① The heavy rain kept him from going out. 〈湘南学園〉
② He couldn't go out the heavy rain.
- (11) ① Why do you work so hard? 〈土佐塾〉
② What do you work so hard
- (12) ① Why don't you swim with us?
② with us?
- * (13) ① This clock doesn't work well. 〈法政大学第一〉
② There is something this clock.
- (14) ① I have never seen such a wonderful picture before. 〈早稲田実業〉
② This is the time me to see such a wonderful picture.
- (15) ① Kate has kept a diary for more than five years. 〈慶應義塾〉
② Kate started a diary five years
- ▶ (16) ① I don't know how far it is from Los Angeles to San Francisco. 〈滝〉
② I don't know the Los Angeles and San Francisco.
- ▶ (17) ① After we walked twenty minutes, we got to the station. 〈巢鴨〉
② Twenty minutes'
.....
- ▶ (18) ① We thought her to be rich. 〈湘南学園〉
② We thought that rich.

4 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> (1) a | That is all I have to say. | 〈明治大学附属中野〉 | 1 |
| | b I have more say. | | 2 |
| * <input type="checkbox"/> (2) a | Will you wash the car for me? | 〈同志社国際〉 | 3 |
| | b Do you the car for me? | | 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (3) a | I am sure I will catch the train. | 〈法政大学第二〉 | 5 |
| | b I am sure the train. | | 5 |
| * <input type="checkbox"/> (4) a | We have often heard her sing a song. | 〈久留米大学附設〉 | 6 |
| | b She has often a song. | | 7 |
| * <input type="checkbox"/> (5) a | I don't understand you. | 〈慶應義塾女子〉 | 8 |
| | b I don't understand you say. | | 8 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (6) a | Bill said that the game excited him very much. | 〈同志社国際〉 | 9 |
| | b Bill said, "..... the game is!" | | 10 |
| * <input type="checkbox"/> (7) a | The referee said to the players, "Are you ready?" | 〈開成〉 | 11 |
| | b The referee the players they were ready. | | 11 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (8) a | My teacher often said to us, "Get up early." | 〈土佐〉 | 12 |
| | b My teacher often told
..... | | 13 |
| | | | 14 |
| * <input type="checkbox"/> (9) a | "Where are you going?" Mary asked me. | 〈慶應義塾〉 | 15 |
| | b Mary asked me | | 15 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (10) a | I said to him, "What sports do you like?" | 〈久留米大学附設〉 | 16 |
| | b I him what sports | | 17 |
| * <input type="checkbox"/> (11) a | I'm sorry I can't speak English as well as she. | 〈滝〉 | 18 |
| | b I I speak English as well as she. | | 18 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (12) a | I was unable to buy the car for lack of money. | 〈開成〉 | 19 |
| | b I could have bought the car if I enough money. | | 20 |
| ● <input type="checkbox"/> (13) a | It will be impossible for you to complete the work. | 〈東海〉 | 21 |
| | b You will complete the work. | | 21 |
| ● <input type="checkbox"/> (14) a | They say Mary is married. | 〈慶應義塾〉 | 22 |
| | b Mary is said | | 23 |
| ● <input type="checkbox"/> (15) a | He could do the difficult work because he was diligent. | 〈江戸川学園取手〉 | 24 |
| | b Diligence him do the difficult work. | | 24 |
| ● <input type="checkbox"/> (16) a | No one knows what will happen in the future. | 〈足立学園〉 | |
| | b knows what will happen in the future? | | |
| ● <input type="checkbox"/> (17) a | Why did your brother change his mind about becoming a doctor? | 〈巢鴨〉 | |
| | b What
..... about becoming a doctor? | | |

練成問題

日

月

日

1 次の日本文に合う英文になるように、()内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- *□(1) 6時前に起きなさい、そうすれば始発列車に間に合うでしょう。 (東海)
(will / get / in / up / train / before / the / you / six / first / and / time / be / for).
- (2) 次郎はおなかですきすぎている、眠れなかった。 (文教大学付属)
(that / sleep / Jiro / he / couldn't / hungry / was / so).
- *□(3) 残念ですがもうおいとましなければなりません。 (日本大学)
(to / I / sorry / goodbye / say / have / I am / that) now.
- *□(4) わたしは彼ほどたくさんの本を持っていません。 (国立工業高専)
I don't (as / he / books / many / as / have).
- *□(5) あなたの趣味について何か話していただけませんか。 (土佐塾)
(you / something / me / your / will / about / hobbies / tell)?
- *□(6) わたしたちを手伝ってくれるように彼女にお願いしましょうか。 (土佐塾)
(shall / us / to / we / help / her / ask)?
- (7) 君は今までにいくつぐらいの英語の歌を習いましたか。 (明治学院)
(learned / have / songs / how / you / in / many) English?
- *□(8) その本を1日で読むのはわたしには難しかった。 [1語不足]
(it / day / was / a / the / me / in / book / read / difficult / to).
- *□(9) わたしは忙しくて、花の手入れをする暇がありませんでした。 (土佐塾)
(of / to / flowers / I / busy / care / the / too / was / take).
- *□(10) 大切なことは世界の平和のために働くことです。 (明治学院)
The (peace / important / for / is / thing / world / working).
- (11) わたしはこの前の日曜日、海水浴をして楽しみました。 [1つ不要] (大阪女学院)
(last / the / to swim / enjoyed / I / in / swimming / sea / Sunday).

2 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) この本を読めば料理の仕方がわかります。 (日本大学)
(to / this / you / will / book / cook / how / tell).
.....
1
- (2) あなたは、なんてかわいい帽子をかぶっているのでしょうか！ [1語不要] (大阪女学院)
(head / on / how / you / pretty / what / a / hat / have / your)!
.....
2
- (3) 木の下で歌っている少女の名前を知っていますか。 (東海)
(you / singing / the / the / know / under / name / tree / girl / the / of / do)?
.....
3
- *□(4) たった今入ってきたあの背の高い人はわたしの父です。 (郁文館)
(who / that / come / has / just / in / is / man / tall) my father.
.....
4
- *□(5) あなたが先週公園で撮った写真を見せてください。 (国立工業高専)
Please (you / me / the / took / show / pictures) in the park last week.
.....
5
- (6) だれが壁にかかっている美しい絵を描きましたか。 [1語不要] (大阪女学院)
(the / the / did / picture / who / wall / beautiful / painted / on)?
.....
6
- (7) 彼が何を探しているのか知っていますか。 [1語不要] (湘南学園)
(know / is / looking / you / he / that / what / for / do)?
.....
7
- *□(8) トムがいかに世間知らずか、これでわかります。 (駿台甲府)
This (how / knows / little / world / the / shows / Tom).
.....
8
- *□(9) あなたは以前、カナダに行ったことがありますね。 [1語不要] (大阪女学院)
(you / you / been / Canada / to / have / didn't / haven't / before / ,)?
.....
9
- (10) バスでそこへ行くのにどれくらいかかりますか。 (国立工業高専)
How (it / to / does / take / long / get) there by bus?
.....
10
- *□(11) けさ、学校に遅れた生徒はほとんどいませんでした。 (土佐塾)
(this / late / students / were / school / for / few / morning).
.....
11
- (12) このテレビはどこか故障している。 (駿台甲府)
(this / wrong / is / with / television / something).
.....
12

3 次の()内の語句を並べかえて、意味の通る英文を作りなさい。

- (1) (or / the concert / hurry / miss / you / up / will). 〈日本女子大学附属〉
-
- * (2) (was / couldn't / because / sick / go / she / there / in / she / bed). 〈関西学院〉
-
- * (3) (began / got / she / as soon as / to / home / she / study). 〈関西学院〉
-
- (4) My (as / as / big / dog / is / not / yours). 〈日本女子大学附属〉
-
- * (5) A : Which is (the / of / three / most / interesting / in / books / these)? [1 語不要]
B : Perhaps the one in the middle is. 〈豊島岡女子学園〉
-
- * (6) She (in / Italy / like / music / study / to / would) in the near future. 〈日本女子大学附属〉
-
- * (7) A : It's so cold today. Can (drink / have / hot / I / something / to)? 〈洛南〉
B : How about a cup of coffee?
-
- * (8) He told (not / late / for / me / be / to) school again. 〈弘学館〉
-
- (9) (are / many / remember / there / to / too / words). 〈日本女子大学附属〉
-
- (10) There are (his room / three / in / of / hundred / books). [1 つ不要] 〈中央大学附属杉並〉
-
- (11) (by / destroyed / famous temple / the / the last earthquake / was). 〈日本女子大学附属〉
-
- * (12) The (standing / by / boy / is / my cousin / the gate). 〈弘学館〉
-
- * (13) (know / in Brazil / do / the language / you / spoken)? 〈弘学館〉
-
- (14) Do you know of (wrote / the scientist / this book / who)? 〈青雲〉
-
- (15) A : (have / I / lent / read / the book / you) you the other day? 〈洛南〉
B : No, not yet.
-
- (16) (to / what / happened / wonder / I / him). 〈関西学院〉
-
- (17) Do you have (a / anything / cheaper / little)? 〈青雲〉
-

1 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) フットボールは合衆国で最も人気のあるスポーツの1つです。 〈東海〉
(the / States / of / the / one / in / popular / football / most / is / sports / United).
- (2) ミシシッピ川は合衆国のどの川より長い。 〈明治学院〉
The (the United States / other / longer / in / any / is / river / than / Mississippi).
- *□(3) この橋は、あの橋の3倍の長さがあります。 [1語不足] 〈開成〉
(as / as / bridge / long / this / that / is / one / three).
- *□(4) 彼らの座るいすがありませんでした。 [1語不要] 〈湘南学園〉
There (to / them / on / were / is / sit / for / no / chairs).
- (5) もう少しゆっくり話していただきたいのです。 〈土佐塾〉
(little / to / I / like / more / you / would / slowly / a / speak).
- *□(6) その問題を解くのは難しいとわかった。 〈日本大学〉
(difficult / solve / question / we / it / found / to / the).
- (7) 君のお父さんがそんなに長く病気だと聞いて同情いたします。 〈明治学院〉
I (so / that / has / hear / am / ill / father / to / been / your / sorry) long.
- *□(8) あなたはどんな種類のスポーツを観るのに興味がありますか。 〈東海〉
(sports / you / what / watching / kind / interested / of / in / are)?
- *□(9) 窓を開けてよろしいですか。 [1語不足] 〈久留米大学附設〉
(the / you / would / window / opening / mind)?
- *□(10) 彼は川へ泳ぎに行くのを楽しみにしています。 [1語不足] 〈開成〉
(to / swimming / looking / river / going / he / the / in / is).
- (11) わたしは家へ帰る途中で見知らぬ人に話しかけられました。 〈滝〉
I (spoken / a stranger / to / my / was / by / on / way) home.

2 次の日本文に合う英文になるように、()内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- ❖□(1) 雪でおおわれた丘がここから見えます。 (日本大学)
(seen / with / from here / the hill / be / covered / can / snow).
-
- ❖□(2) この本では、わたしたちはカナダのことはほとんどわかりません。〔1語不足〕 (開成)
(about / book / us / Canada / this / information / gives / very).
-
- (3) この動物園は、上野のほど大きくない。 (駿台甲府)
(large / of / that / Ueno / is / as / this zoo / so / not).
-
- ❖□(4) これはぼくが今までに読んだ中で最もおもしろい本です。〔1語不要〕
(the / is / this / read / never / I / most / interesting / have / ever / book).
-
- (5) 何かぼくにしてほしいことがありますか。 (駿台甲府)
(to / me / want / there / you / do / anything / is)?
-
- (6) 世界で何が起きているかを知るよう、いつも努めなければなりません。 (土佐塾)
(what / must / the / try / is / always / we / happening / to / in / learn / world).
-
- ❖□(7) 彼らの中でだれが最もすぐれた選手だと思いますか。〔1語不足〕 (開成)
(is / you / best / of / think / do / player / the) them all?
-
- ❖□(8) 君が行こうが行くまいが、ぼくはすこしもかまわない。 (駿台甲府)
It (to / difference / no / me / whether / makes) you go or not.
-
- ❖□(9) 昨夜はとてもあつかったので、わたしは窓を開けたままで寝ました。 (明治学院)
Last night it (so / I / the window / was / that / with / hot / slept / open).
-
- ❖□(10) まだ使えるものを捨ててはいけません。〔1語不足〕 (開成)
(away / be / can / not / better / still / throw / had / you) used.
-
- ❖□(11) 彼女は息子が通りを渡るのを見ていた。〔1つ不要〕 (東明館)
(her / the street / she / watched / cross / son / across).
-
- ❖□(12) あなたは、必ずドアにかぎをかけておかなければなりません。〔1語不足〕 (開成)
(door / have / should / the / not / to / you / fail).
-

3 次の()内の語句を並べかえて、意味の通る英文を作りなさい。

- (1) A : Tomorrow is our school festival. Do you think the weather will be fine? (洛南)
B : (afraid / have / I'm / rain / tomorrow / we'll).
-
- (2) A : How many people does India have? (豊島岡女子学園)
B : It has about (times / Japan / people / eight / many / more / as / as). [1 語不要]
-
- (3) (not / out / you / after / better / go / had / dark / alone). (土佐塾)
-
- * (4) A : Where is Takeo? (豊島岡女子学園)
B : He is out. He (the / meet / station / has / been / his / gone / friend / to / to). [1 語不要]
-
- (5) Patient : What should I do to be healthy? (浦和明の星女子)
Doctor : Well, first of all, (for / sleep / necessary / well / is / you / to / it).
-
- (6) (kind / she / enough / was / to / the / way / show / me). (関西学院)
-
- (7) (forward / from / hearing / looking / to / you / I'm). (弘学館)
-
- (8) Why don't you read some books? (books / make / reading / will / wise / you). (洛南)
-
- (9) (spoken / languages / how / are / in / many / the world)? (弘学館)
-
- (10) I have never (English / read / wrote / in / novels / written). [1 語不要] (中央大学附属杉並)
-
- * (11) I (he / show / the picture / to / took / want / you) in London. Here it is. (日本女子大学附属)
-
- * (12) (a / don't / short / take / walk / we / why) in the rose garden? (日本女子大学附属)
-
- (13) (asked / time / what / he / was / me / it). (関西学院)
-
- * (14) He is very good at judo. I (he / how / in / it / often / practices / wonder) a week. (洛南)
-
- (15) What (name / you / dog / is / looking / the / of / for / are / the)? (豊島岡女子学園)
-
- (16) The movie (are / going / will / happy / we / make / making / many people). [1 つ不要]
(中央大学附属杉並)
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入対
試策

練成問題

学番日

月 日

1 次の各組の中から、正しい英文をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) ア The boys have reached Osaka yet. []
 イ Has she wanted a new dress till last week?
 ウ How long has that gentleman been in Japan?
 エ Father has known that great man in ten years.
- (2) ア Please give me cold something to drink. []
 イ I visited the library to read a book last Monday.
 ウ She doesn't proud of her expensive dress.
 エ Father has read that book in a week.
- (3) ア He is the youngest in my uncle's five children. []
 イ She has many money, but he has much more.
 ウ Which is a more good swimmer, you or he?
 エ Mother looks happier now than yesterday.
- (4) ア I will ask what will she do this afternoon. []
 イ I don't have enough food, too.
 ウ They aren't doing their homework, do they?
 エ What good bread she makes!

2 次の中から、正しい英文を3つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

〈成城学園〉

[] [] []

- ア What this flower is called?
 イ She usually practice the piano after dinner.
 ウ Only man uses fire when he cooks.
 エ How he worked hard!
 オ We went to school by a bus.
 カ Whom were you talking on the telephone?
 キ I have forgotten to bring my glasses.
 ク I am difficult to learn English.
 ケ He is member of the tennis club.
 コ The department store stands on a busy street.
 サ Following the rules are the most important things here.
 シ "Have you ever seen a tiger?" "Yes, I have seen it."

3 次の文の下線部には誤りが含まれている。誤りの部分を抜き出し、正しい語(句)に直しなさい。

〈大阪星光学院〉

- (1) I've enjoyed to talk with you.
..... →
- (2) We got too exciting to sit still.
..... →
- (3) My grandfather has died for five years.
..... →
- (4) The climate of Canada is not as mild as Japan.
..... →

4 次の文には、誤りがそれぞれ1か所ある。誤りの部分を抜き出し、正しい語(句)に直しなさい。

〈土佐塾〉

- (1) Which do you come to school, on foot or by bicycle?
..... →
- (2) I have finished writing the report a few minutes ago.
..... →
- (3) How many pieces of papers do you need?
..... →
- (4) Taro is much better tennis player than Jiro.
..... →
- (5) My uncle caught a lot of fish, and I caught only a little.
..... →
- (6) Are there any letters for you and I?
..... →

5 次の文の中から誤りのあるものを3つ選び記号で答え、誤りの部分を抜き出し、正しい語(句)に直しなさい。

〈関西学院〉

- ア What do you call the third month of the year?
- イ There is a girl at the office which name I always forget.
- ウ He has not finished his homework yet.
- エ Let's wait before the rain stops.
- オ His son was named Mike.
- カ This is the longest book that I have ever read.
- キ She seems surprising at the news.

- { } →
- { } →
- { } →

1 次の中から、正しい英文を5つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

〈久留米大学附設〉

[] [] [] [] []

- ア His family are all early risers.
- イ Which is more excited, baseball or football?
- ウ Won't you have some cookies?
- エ Any of my friends could never solve this problem.
- オ I don't know if it will rain tomorrow, but if it does, I'll stay home.
- カ Milk is made from butter and cheese.
- キ He couldn't make himself hear in the crowd.
- ク If you are convenient, I can see you tomorrow.
- ケ About a fourth of the earth is dry land.
- コ In February it is much colder here than Tokyo.
- サ Mr. Hayashi is said that he is a millionaire.
- シ There are new many words whose meanings I don't know.
- ス It has passed three years since I began to study English.
- セ He tried writing to her, but she didn't reply.
- ソ I was spoken by an American when I was having coffee in a coffee shop.

2 次の文には、誤りがそれぞれ1か所ある。誤りの部分を抜き出し、正しい語(句)に直しなさい。

〈巣鴨〉

- (1) This is the museum where I have long wanted to visit.
..... →
- (2) Canada lays north of the United States.
..... →
- (3) Would you mind to open the window?
..... →
- (4) I'm looking forward to hear from you soon.
..... →
- (5) Wait here till your sister will come back.
..... →
- (6) We have a math quiz in Tuesday morning.
..... →
- (7) There were a lot of water left in the bottle then.
..... →
- (8) "Tom, come here. Quick!" "Yes, Mother, I'm going."
..... →

3 次の各組の文の下線部には、誤りがそれぞれ1つずつある。その記号と正しい語(句)を書きなさい。

〈城北〉

- (1) ア When have you read the book?
 イ Each of our children goes to a different school.
 ウ If you don't go, I won't go, either.
 エ Mt. Fuji is higher than any other mountain in Japan.
 オ The people invited to the party will come by five o'clock.
 [] →
- (2) ア Jim is a student whose father is a doctor.
 イ No other boy in our class can speak English as well as he.
 ウ If it will be fine tomorrow, we will go on a picnic.
 エ He read the book when he was a child.
 オ I was too tired to do anything.
 [] →
- (3) ア How far is it from Tokyo to Osaka?
 イ Why did you surprise at the news yesterday?
 ウ The boy standing over there is a friend of Tom's.
 エ The language spoken in the country is English.
 オ What beautiful flowers these are!
 [] →
- (4) ア This book is written in easy English.
 イ We have been very busy this week.
 ウ You had a good time yesterday, didn't you?
 エ He is the only boy in our class that has been to America.
 オ I have to finish my homework till tomorrow.
 [] →
- (5) ア A woman with blue eyes came to see you this morning.
 イ "Must I come tomorrow?" "No, you need not."
 ウ This is the camera my father bought me yesterday.
 エ How many boys were invited to her birthday party?
 オ He is easy to finish the work in three hours.
 [] →
- (6) ア He is one of the students who speaks English very well.
 イ Mother gets up earliest of all my family.
 ウ I got a letter written in English.
 エ "Didn't you go to the party last evening?" "No, I didn't."
 オ Mary comes to school earlier than any other classmate in her class.
 [] →

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入対
試策

1 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- *□(1) 彼はふたりの少年のうちで、背の高いほうです。 (甲陽学院)
He is of the two boys.
- *□(2) あなたの探している本が見つかるといいですね。 (東京工業大学附属工業)
I hope you can find the book you are
- (3) 彼女は2日前から病気で寝ています。 (東京工業大学附属工業)
She has been sick since the day before yesterday.
- *□(4) 彼らが必要とするのはお金と協力だけです。 (早稲田実業)
..... is money and cooperation.
- *□(5) だれも将来何が起こるか分からない。 (早稲田実業)
..... will happen in the future.
- *□(6) このテレビはわたしが持ち歩けるくらい小さいです。 (早稲田実業)
This TV is to carry.
- *□(7) ミルクからバターが作られるのはだれでも知っている。 (甲陽学院)
Everybody knows that milk is butter.
- *□(8) あの赤い屋根の家はわたしのおじの家です。 (甲陽学院)
The house is red is my uncle's.
- *□(9) パーティーでお目にかかるのを楽しみにしています。 (甲陽学院)
I'm looking forward you at the party.
- (10) 彼女はお金持ちなので何でも買えます。 (明治大学付属中野)
She is rich buy anything.
- (11) 彼は彼女を見送りに空港へ行きました。 (明治大学付属中野)
He went to the airport
- (12) 彼はどのくらい学校を休んでいますか。 (明治大学付属中野)
How long from school?
- (13) 彼女はあしたの試験の準備をするために、夜遅くまで勉強しなければなりません。 (明治大学付属中野)
She must study late at night to for tomorrow's examination.
- *□(14) この女の子のお父さんは警察官です。 (明治大学付属中野)
This is a girl a police officer.
- (15) 彼は日本に来てから1度もフランス語を話したことはありません。 (開成)
He hasn't French he moved to Japan.
- (16) わたしはきのうのニュースを聞いて、とても腹立たしく思いました。 (慶應義塾)
When I listened to the news yesterday, it me very
- (17) 通りの向こうに駐車してある車はわたしの父のです。 (慶應義塾)
The car across the street is my

2 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- *□(1) 健康にはいくら注意してもし過ぎることはない。 (甲陽学院) 1
You be of your health. 2
- (2) もしほかに何か知らせがあれば、あなたに最初にお知らせします。 (広島大学附属) 3
If I have any more news, you'll be know. 4
- *□(3) トムとわたしは学生時代からの知りあいです。 (広島大学附属) 5
Tom and I 6
we were at school. 6
- *□(4) 現在、日本では英語を学ぶ人の数が増えている。 (広島大学附属) 7
..... learning 8
English now. 8
- (5) その男の人に会いたかったのですが、不在でした。 (広島大学附属) 9
The man 10
not at home. 11
- (6) わたしは先週、ご両親が先生をしている少女と友人になりました。 (お茶の水女子大学附属) 12
Last week I a girl 13
..... teachers. 13
- (7) 雪のために、彼らは山のふもとでキャンプしました。 (お茶の水女子大学附属) 14
..... the snow, they camped 15
..... the mountain. 15
- (8) 外国人と電話で話すことを恐れてはいけません。 (お茶の水女子大学附属) 16
Don't speaking to foreign people 17
..... 18
- *□(9) その仕事をやる人がだれもいなければ、あなたか彼のどちらかが、それをしなくてはならないでしょう。 (お茶の水女子大学附属) 19
If there is no one to do the work, he 20
..... do it. 21
- (10) この種のスポーツに興味があるのはだれかしら。 (お茶の水女子大学附属) 22
I this kind of sport. 22
- (11) 当時は、ほとんどの建物が木で作られていた。 (お茶の水女子大学附属) 23
....., most of the buildings were 24
- (12) その少女に初めて会ったとき、彼女は弟がつかまえた大きな魚を料理していました。(お茶の水女子大学附属) 24
When I saw the girl, she was 24
cooking a big fish her brother. 24
- *□(13) ジャックは一生懸命勉強していたが、ビルほど成績はよくなかった。 (お茶の水女子大学附属) 24
Jack studied hard, but his grades were good 24

3 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

〈慶應義塾〉

*□(1) 番号違いだと思いますが。何番におかけになりましたか？

I'm you have the number. What number are you calling?

□(2) A：どうして彼女は授業に10分も遅れたの？

B：わかりません。

A：..... she was ten minutes late for the class?

B：I don't know.

□(3) A：食べ過ぎると太るよ。

B：大きなお世話だよ。

A：If you eat too much, you'll get fat.

B：That's none of

□(4) A：どうかしたの？

B：あした英語のテストがあるの。

A：気楽にやりなよ。最善を尽くしてきたんだから。

A：What's the matter with you?

B：We'll have an English exam tomorrow.

A：..... it You have done your best.

*□(5) A：お茶をもう1杯いかがですか？

B：いいえ、けっこうです。

A：How cup of tea?

B：No, thank you.

4 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語句を書きなさい。

〈同志社〉

*□(1) 信号が赤のときに、通りを横断すべきではない。

..... when the traffic lights are red.

□(2) ニューヨークにいるわたしたちの息子から月に1度便りがあります。

We get a letter

5 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、()に入る適する語を書きなさい。

〈早稲田実業〉

旅先で道に迷ってしまい通りがかりの人に、「失礼ですがここはどこですか」とたずねた。するとその人に、「あいにくわたしもこの辺は初めてなので、だれか他の人に聞いてください」と言われた。しばらくどうしてよいのかわからなかった。

While I was (1), I got lost. So I stopped a man on the street and said to him, "Excuse me, but where (2) (3)?" Then he answered, "I'm (4), but I'm a (5) here, too. Please ask someone else." I (6) know (7) (8) do for a few minutes.

□(1) □(2) □(3) □(4)

□(5) □(6) □(7) □(8)

6 次のような場合、英語ではどのように言えばよいか。.....に適する語を書きなさい。〈慶應義塾志木〉

*□(1) 「お兄さんによろしくお伝えください」と依頼する場合。

..... hello your brother.

*□(2) 「彼はどうしたのですか」と心配してたずねる場合。

..... the matter him?

□(3) 友人からの手紙を期待していると告げたいとき。

I hope to you.

□(4) 友人が試験を受けようとしているとき。

I you good

*□(5) 初めての人に紹介されたとき。

I'm glad

*□(6) きょう時計をなくしたんだと話しかけられたときに、相手をいたわる表現。

That's

□(7) 話し相手が早口でついていけず、もう少しゆっくり話してもらいたいとき。

I'm sorry I can't catch what you say. Would you mind a
.....?

7 次の日本文に合う英文になるように、()に入る適する語を書きなさい。

〈立教新座〉

Yumi : 天気予報によると、今週の金曜日に長野は大雪だって。

Ken : じゃあ、今度の週末にスキーに行かない?

Yumi : あら、いいわねえ。

Ken : お昼に迎えに行こうか。

Yumi : ありがとう。

Ken : ほくがお弁当を持っていくよ。

Yumi : じゃあ、わたしは飲み物を持っていくわ。長野まで遠いしね。
.....

Yumi : The (1) (2) says that (3) will (4) heavily in Nagano this Friday.

Ken : Then, (5) about going skiing this weekend?

Yumi : That (6) great.

Ken : ((7)) I pick you up around noon?

Yumi : Thanks.

Ken : I'll bring some lunch with me.

Yumi : Then, I'll bring some drinks. It's a long (8) to Nagano.

□(1) □(2) □(3) □(4)

□(5) □(6) □(7) □(8)

入対
試策

練成問題

練習口

月 日

1 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

〈実践学園〉

* (1) 彼が買った本はあの机の上にあります。

.....

* (2) そこでテニスをしている少女は、わたしの妹です。〔現在分詞を用いて〕

.....

* (3) あなたは週に何日働いていますか。

.....

* (4) 毎日英語を勉強することがとても大切です。〔It is ... to ~構文を用いて〕

.....

2 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

〈甲陽学院〉

 (1) 夕刊によると、あしたは1日中雨だそうだ。

.....

 (2) 急いでいたので、わたしは傘を列車の中に忘れました。

.....

 (3) 彼のいところは高校を出て以来、何の消息也没有ありません。

.....

* (4) 将来は医者になって貧しい人々を助けようと、その少年は心に決めました。

.....

.....

3 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

 (1) 公園であなたのお兄さんとテニスをしている女性を知っていますか。

〈高知学芸〉

.....

* (2) 英語は世界で最も重要な言語の1つだから、わたしは英語に興味を持っています。

〈高知学芸〉

.....

* (3) 辞書を使わずに英語の雑誌を読める人をわたしはたくさん知っています。

〈東京学芸大学附属〉

.....

* (4) けさ、目をさますと聞き慣れない鳥の鳴き声が聞こえた。どんな鳥だろうと思って、窓をあげたとたん、鳥はさえずりをやめて飛び去った。(下線部のみ)

〈東京学芸大学附属〉

.....

.....

4 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

〈慶應義塾〉

□(1) あしたする予定のことについて話しあいましょう。

1

*□(2) 通りを歩いているとき外国の男性に話しかけられた。

2

□(3) きのお本屋によったので帰りがおくれた。

3

*□(4) アメリカの家では靴を履いたままで入ってよいそうだ。

4

5

6

7

5 次の対話を英語に直しなさい。ただし、指定された書き出しに続けて書きなさい。

〈成城学園〉

A: (1) 今夜は一晩中起きていなければならないの？

8

9

B: ええ。(2) この手紙をドイツ語に訳してくれて父に頼まれたのよ。あしたまでにやってほしいんだって。

10

A: それはたいへんね。手伝ってあげるわ。いっしょにやりましょうよ。

11

B: ありがとう。助かるわ。それじゃあ(3) 7時までに家に来てよ。夕食をいっしょに食べて、それからやらない？

12

A: いいわよ。でも、(4) あなたの家がどこにあるのか知らないのよ。まだ行ったことないし。

13

14

B: わかったわ。駅に着いたら電話ちょうだい。迎えに行くから。

□(1) Do

15

□(2) My father

16

□(3) I

17

□(4) I

18

6 次の対話を英語に直しなさい。

〈筑波大学附属〉

*□(1) Ken : Can I go to the movies with my friend this afternoon, Father?

19

Father : Have you done your homework?

20

Ken : Yes, Father.

21

Father : Good. Then 行ってもいいけど自分の部屋の掃除をすませてからだよ, Ken.

22

23

*□(2) Sanae : Where did you buy this dictionary?

24

Masao : I didn't buy it. My uncle gave it to me as a birthday present. Why do you ask?

Sanae : Well, 今使っているのよりよい辞書を買いたいよ。

Masao : You don't have to buy one. I can give you this. It's too difficult for me.

入
試
策

1 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

〈大阪星光学院〉

※□(1) あなたはきっと入学試験に合格しますよ。

□(2) ほくは今あの外国の男の人に博物館へ行く道をきかれたところです。

※□(3) わたしは、学校へ来るとちゅうで、風に帽子を吹きとばされたのです。

□(4) わざわざ空港までお見送りにおいでくださって、ありがとうございました。

2 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

〈ラ・サール〉

□(1) できるだけ早く寝なさい。でないとあしたの朝6時に起きるのはたいへんですよ。

□(2) 君にその話をしてくれた老人にいつ会えるかを教えてくださいませんか。

※□(3) 父はひどいかぜで3日前から寝床についていますが、きょうはきのうより気分がよいように見えます。

※□(4) いとこのバースデーパーティに招待されたが、ほかにすることがたくさんあったので出席できなかった。

3 次の日本語の下線部を英語に直しなさい。

〈慶應義塾女子〉

(1) 最近、東京では外国人がいろいろな仕事をしているのを見かける。日本人は彼らと似たことの英語でやり取りしているようだ。(2) 相手に自分の思っていることを伝えるのに、世界中で英語ほど役に立つ言葉はないのだろう。

□(1)

□(2)

4 次の日本語の下線部(1), (2)を英語に直しなさい。 〈桐朋〉

近頃、海外旅行をする人がますます増えています。(1)わたしも海外旅行の経験の有無をよくたずねられるのですが、実を言うと、(2)飛行機が苦手で、まだ1度も日本の外へは出ていないのですよ。

- (1)
- (2)

5 次の対話を英語に直しなさい。 〈桐朋〉

A: まったく、困ったもんだよ。(1)このあいだ、トニー(Tony)に春休みの計画を立てるように頼んだのに、まだやってないんだよ!

B: そんなに怒らないで。期末の時期だから、(2)きつと宿題に手一杯で、春休みのことなんて考えられないんだよ。とにかく彼の言い分も聞いてみようよ。

- (1)
- (2)

***6** 次の下線部の日本語を英語に直しなさい。 〈大阪星光学院〉

(1)わたしがこの高校に入学して半年になります。 English is my favorite subject here, so I try to have as many chances to learn it as I can. The other day, when I was in the library doing my homework, (2)グリーン先生が本を1冊わきにかかえて入ってきました。 I walked up to her and asked, "Ms. Green, you like reading books, don't you? What kind of books do you read?" "I like novels," she said. "For example, I like Ernest Hemingway. He is a well-known writer whose books are still widely read in Japan. His books are interesting to read, and written in a simple English style." She continued, sadly, "But (3)この図書館で借りる生徒がほとんどいないのは残念です。 Have you ever read *The Old Man and the Sea*? (4)この小説はわたしが読んで1番すぐれた小説のひとつです。"

語句 Ernest Hemingway ヘミングウェイ(米国の作家) *The Old Man and the Sea* 『老人と海』

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)

1 次のCとDの関係がAとBの関係と同じになるように、Dに適する語を書きなさい。

	A	B	C	D	
* <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) good	better	bad	.....	〈東海〉
<input type="checkbox"/>	(2) brother	sister	king	.....	〈東海〉
<input type="checkbox"/>	(3) piano	pianist	sail	.....	〈青山学院〉
<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) eye	see	nose	.....	〈青山学院〉
* <input type="checkbox"/>	(5) die	death	live	.....	〈青山学院〉
* <input type="checkbox"/>	(6) foot	feet	wife	.....	〈青山学院〉
* <input type="checkbox"/>	(7) potato	vegetable	orange	.....	〈青山学院〉
* <input type="checkbox"/>	(8) heavy	light	lend	.....	〈日本女子大学附属〉
<input type="checkbox"/>	(9) play	player	win	.....	〈日本女子大学附属〉
* <input type="checkbox"/>	(10) dog	dogs	sheep	.....	〈日本女子大学附属〉
<input type="checkbox"/>	(11) nature	natural	north	.....	〈日本女子大学附属〉
<input type="checkbox"/>	(12) invite	invitation	enter	.....	〈日本女子大学附属〉
* <input type="checkbox"/>	(13) fast	faster	busy	.....	〈日本女子大学附属〉

2 次のCとDの関係がAとBの関係と同じになるように、CまたはDに適する語を書きなさい。

	A	B	C	D	
* <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) child	children	.....	teeth	〈土佐塾〉
<input type="checkbox"/>	(2) rode	road	threw	.....	〈土佐塾〉
* <input type="checkbox"/>	(3) sit	chair	.....	bed	〈土佐塾〉
* <input type="checkbox"/>	(4) came	went	.....	sold	〈土佐塾〉
* <input type="checkbox"/>	(5) up	down	strong	.....	〈土佐塾〉
<input type="checkbox"/>	(6) left	right	.....	light	〈土佐塾〉
* <input type="checkbox"/>	(7) strong	stronger	.....	further	〈早稲田大学高等学院〉
<input type="checkbox"/>	(8) blow	blew	.....	shone	〈早稲田大学高等学院〉
<input type="checkbox"/>	(9) see	sight	.....	choice	〈早稲田大学高等学院〉

3 次の単語の中から、つづりの間違っているものを5つ選び、正しいつづりを書きなさい。

- { } { } { }
 { } { } 〈久留米大学附設〉

- ア tunnel(トンネル) イ guitar(ギター) ウ courage(勇気) エ university(大学)
 オ dollar(ドル) カ sense(感覚) キ sentence(文) ク goverment(政府)
 ケ comb(くし) コ forty(40) サ kitchen(台所) シ Chrismass(クリスマス)
 ス barber(床屋) セ untill(…まで) ソ grammar(文法) タ calender(カレンダー)
 チ immediately(すぐに) ツ restaurant(レストラン) テ knowledge(知識)

4 次の説明が表す単語を英語で答えなさい。

〈明治大学附属明治〉

- (1) : water falling in drops from the clouds; the fall of these drops
- (2) : a very young child, especially one who has not learned to speak
- (3) : a written or printed message sent usually in an envelope
- (4) : the opening of the face; an animal or human being may take food into the body through it, and sounds are made through it
- (5) : a method of sending sounds, and talking to others over long distances by electrical means

5 次の文の意味が通るように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。ただし、()内に示されている文字で始まる単語で答えなさい。

- (1) Something that is belongs to a country that is not your own. (f) 〈愛光〉
- (2) The of the U.S. lives in the White House. (P) 〈成城学園〉
- (3) A is a large dry land with little rain. (d) 〈成城学園〉
- * (4) is the shortest month of the year. (F) 〈成城学園〉
- * (5) We can buy and eat meals at a (r) 〈成城学園〉
- (6) A next-door is a person who lives in the house next to yours. (n) 〈成城学園〉
- * (7) Two and four make six. Three and five make (e) 〈高知学芸〉
- * (8) Busy office workers can't time with their families. (s) 〈高知学芸〉
- * (9) A great many kinds of living things are on the (e) 〈法政大学第二〉
- (10) The symbol for "....." is "\$". (d) 〈法政大学第二〉
- * (11) Are you looking for Jim? He five minutes ago. (l) 〈法政大学第二〉
- * (12) When you are, you want to eat because you have not eaten for some time and have an uncomfortable or painful feeling in your stomach. (h) 〈愛光〉
- (13) A is a large area of land that has sea around or almost around it, and there are usually several countries on it. (c) 〈愛光〉
- * (14) Do you know where he lives? If you do, let me know his and phone number. (a) 〈法政大学第二〉
- * (15) It takes about an hour to drive around the island. It is about 10 km from the to the south. (n) 〈法政大学第二〉
- (16) A is a printed piece of paper. You can travel on an airplane, a train, etc. with it. (t) 〈法政大学第二〉
- * (17) My friend died three days before his birthday. He was only twelve. (t) 〈法政大学第二〉
- * (18) A room or building for a lot of books kept for reading is called a (l) 〈高知学芸〉
- * (19) Students in America "take a vacation," while in England they "go on". (h) 〈高知学芸〉

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入試策

6 次の文の意味が通るように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) People who grow rice and vegetables are called 〈関西学院〉
- (2) are the largest animals living in the sea. 〈関西学院〉
- * (3) You usually take medicine when you are 〈関西学院〉
- * (4) This pond is so that you cannot see the bottom. 〈関西学院〉
- * (5) I broke my father's favorite vase. He will be with me. 〈関西学院〉
- * (6) Your father's brother is your uncle. Your uncle's child is your 〈関西学院〉
- (7) We have four main in Japan; Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu. 〈関西学院〉
- (8) Carrots, potatoes, pumpkins, and other are very important for your good health. 〈明治大学付属明治〉
- * (9) Most children like to see the monkeys, the lions, and the elephants when they go to the 〈明治大学付属明治〉
- * (10) The best season to plant these flowers is such as March, April, and May. 〈明治大学付属明治〉
- * (11) When I was a student, science, math, and P.E. were my favorite school 〈明治大学付属明治〉
- * (12) Rugby, tennis, soccer, and cricket are traditional of England. 〈明治大学付属明治〉

7 次の各組の()には同じ単語が入ります。その語を答えなさい。

- (1) (a) "Shall I carry that for you?" "No, thanks. It's very () ." 〈東大寺学園〉
(b) Shall we turn the () on?
- (2) (a) "We have a party tonight. Why don't you () ?" 〈東大寺学園〉
(b) The cherry blossoms will () out soon.
- * (3) (a) He is always changing his () at the last minute. 〈東大寺学園〉
(b) "Would you () waiting outside a minute?"
"No, of course not."
- * (4) (a) The best () of going to Paris is by train and boat. 〈東大寺学園〉
(b) I always walk through the park on my () back home from school.
- (5) (a) Could you () after the children for me? I have 〈東大寺学園〉
to go out at 6:30.
(b) "Do you know his phone number?"
"No. Please () it up in the phone book."
- (6) (a) The two rivers () into the Pacific Ocean. 〈東海〉
(b) My father wants to () a supermarket in the future.
(c) That movie had a long () .

8 次の文の.....には、下線部の単語と発音が同じでつづりの異なる語が入ります。その語を答えなさい。

〈灘〉

- (1) The pupils were not allowed to talk in class.
- * (2) The girl got on her bicycle and rode slowly down the
- * (3) Father told his son to try to rise with the
- * (4) The thief threw open the window but it was too small for him to go
- * (5) Children should learn to with their right hand when they are still young enough.

9 次の各組の文の.....には、それぞれ発音が同じでつづりの異なる語が入ります。その語を答えなさい。

- (1) ① A cold wind in. 〈穎明館〉
- ② How the sky is!
- * (2) ① I have a lot of stamps. I will give you this 〈穎明館〉
- ② Do you know who the game yesterday?
- * (3) ① “..... you like some tea?” “Yes, please.” 〈穎明館〉
- ② This table is made of
- * (4) ① The tree leaves turn in the fall. 〈関西学院〉
- ② I the book last night.
- * (5) ① Everyone that the earth is round. 〈関西学院〉
- ② The on your face is used for smelling.
- * (6) ① Your children are all boys but are all girls. 〈愛光〉
- ② It takes about 13 to fly from Osaka to New York.
- (7) ① Don't your money by buying things you don't need. 〈開成〉
- ② Tom put his arm around Meg's
- (8) ① A large ship was sailing on the blue sea. 〈開成〉
- ② The boats on the lake make a beautiful
- (9) ① It rained the day. 〈開成〉
- ② In the game of golf, one has to get a ball into a in the ground.
- (10) ① There is a proverb which says, “Time and tide for no man.” 〈愛光〉
- ② Don't eat too much, or you'll put on
- * (11) ① Japan has been enjoying since the end of World War II. 〈愛光〉
- ② Mr. Smith took a of chalk and began to draw a picture on the blackboard.
- (12) ① I that Ms. White was about forty, but in fact she is fifty-three years old. 〈愛光〉
- ② A person who is carried by bus, train, airplane, etc. is called a passenger, and a person who is staying at another's house or hotel is called a

- 1 次の単語の中から、最も強く発音するアクセントの位置が正しく下線で示されているものを4つ選び、記号で答えなさい。 〈関西大学第一〉

[] [] [] []

ア balance	イ educate	ウ university	エ democracy	オ museum
カ elevator	キ familiar	ク successful	ケ president	コ calendar

- 2 次の単語には、最も強く発音すると思われる位置に下線がつけてありますが、そのうちの5つが間違っています。その記号を書きなさい。 〈高知学芸〉

[] [] [] [] []

ア railroad	イ orange	ウ basketball	エ American
オ between	カ myself	キ important	ク afternoon
ケ together	コ character	サ newspaper	シ beautiful
ス Saturday	セ computer	ソ different	タ tomorrow
チ guitar	ツ homework	テ government	ト February

- *3 次の単語の中から、第2音節を最も強く発音するものを5つ選び、記号で答えなさい。 〈青雲〉

[] [] [] [] []

ア cin-e-ma	イ al-read-y	ウ to-geth-er	エ choc-o-late
オ Pa-cif-ic	カ cal-en-dar	キ un-der-stand	ク an-i-mal
ケ en-er-gy	コ ed-u-cate	サ de-li-cious	シ in-tro-duce
ス im-por-tant	セ mu-si-cal	ソ Af-ri-can	

- 4 次の各組の中から、最も強く発音するアクセントの位置が他の3つと異なるものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。 〈高知学芸〉

(1) (ア be-fore イ be-gin ウ a-round エ fin-ish) []

(2) (ア cer-tain-ly イ to-mor-row ウ al-read-y エ De-cem-ber) []

(3) (ア an-y-thing イ fam-i-ly ウ news-pa-per エ an-oth-er) []

- 5 次の各組の中から、下線部の発音が3つとも同じものを2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。 〈慶應義塾志木〉

[] []

ア (told fall gold)	イ (box only post)
ウ (talk low old)	エ (down house pound)
オ (dirty warm early)	カ (whole hole home)
キ (wanted seemed asked)	ク (thought though through)
ケ (southern town found)	

6 次の左の語の下線部と同じ発音をもつものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

〈慶応義塾女子〉

- (1) glove (ア some イ know ウ poor エ clothing) []
- (2) wear (ア want イ year ウ pair エ people) []
- (3) lady (ア shake イ father ウ many エ ago) []
- (4) sweat (ア eat イ heavy ウ teach エ weak) []

7 次の左の語の下線部と同じ発音をもつものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

〈早稲田大学高等学院〉

- (1) wealth (ア clean イ Japanese ウ great エ expensive) []
- (2) heard (ア world イ chair ウ hard エ country) []
- (3) oven (ア water イ money ウ comics エ laugh) []

8 次の各組の中から、下線部の発音が他の3つと異なるものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

〈東海〉

- * (1) (ア pearl イ heard ウ heart エ bird) []
- (2) (ア cloth イ teeth ウ fifth エ breathe) []
- * (3) (ア large イ usually ウ jiunior エ orange) []
- * (4) (ア socks イ school ウ sugar エ supper) []
- * (5) (ア break イ head ウ bread エ breakfast) []

9 次の各組の中から、下線部の発音が他の3つと異なるものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

〈高知学芸〉

- (1) (ア only イ hope ウ cold エ story) []
- (2) (ア noon イ foot ウ blue エ group) []
- (3) (ア warm イ word ウ four エ sports) []
- (4) (ア cut イ usually ウ excuse エ music) []
- (5) (ア bird イ heard ウ wear エ church) []
- (6) (ア sure イ snow ウ finish エ short) []
- * (7) (ア loved イ looked ウ watched エ washed) []

10 次の各組の中から、下線部の発音が他の3つと異なるものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

〈成城学園〉

- (1) (ア bus イ butter ウ could エ country) []
- (2) (ア dance イ capital ウ calendar エ dangerous) []
- (3) (ア team イ peace ウ please エ heaven) []
- (4) (ア pearl イ shirt ウ garden エ curtain) []
- * (5) (ア foot イ cool ウ food エ moon) []

11 次の各組の中から、下線部の発音が他の4つと異なるものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

〈明治学院〉

- *□(1) (ア together イ thank ウ month エ through オ both) []
□(2) (ア patient イ raise ウ break エ ceiling オ headache) []
□(3) (ア nuclear イ usually ウ excuse エ discuss オ stupid) []
□(4) (ア equal イ heaven ウ said エ guess オ sentence) []
□(5) (ア among イ blood ウ suffer エ couple オ office) []

12 次の左の語と、下線部の発音が異なるものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。 〈開成〉

- *□(1) blow (ア grow イ throw ウ owner エ allow オ flow) []
□(2) claim (ア fail イ great ウ steak エ pain オ said) []
□(3) heard (ア early イ heart ウ earth エ search オ pearl) []
□(4) treasure (ア weapon イ feather ウ disease エ breakfast オ spread) []
□(5) seize (ア piece イ raise ウ believe エ receive オ peace) []
□(6) lonely (ア sorry イ social ウ close エ most オ moment) []

13 次の各組の下線部の発音が同じ場合は○、異なる場合は×で答えなさい。 〈関西大学第一〉

- (1) (abroad, boat) [] □(2) (allow, around) []
□(3) (large, artist) [] □(4) (publish, dollar) []
□(5) (children, business) [] □(6) (measure, pleasant) []

14 次の各組の下線部の発音が3つとも同じ場合は○、3つとも異なる場合は×、1つだけ他と異なる場合はその記号で答えなさい。 〈愛光〉

- (1) (ア found イ enough ウ ground) []
□(2) (ア lady イ says ウ carry) []
□(3) (ア mile イ risen ウ written) []
□(4) (ア knocked イ stopped ウ laughed) []
*□(5) (ア though イ thought ウ through) []
□(6) (ア seat イ spread ウ speak) []
*□(7) (ア coach イ change ウ schedule) []
□(8) (ア favorite イ stranger ウ famous) []

15 次の各組の中から、アクセントがある母音の発音が、他の3語と異なるものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。 〈清風〉

- (1) (ア event イ interest ウ breakfast エ lesson) []
□(2) (ア mistake イ parent ウ favorite エ later) []
*□(3) (ア surprise イ example ウ exciting エ scientist) []
*□(4) (ア tomorrow イ follow ウ become エ hospital) []

16 次の各組の中から、アクセントがある母音の発音が、左の語のアクセントがある母音の発音と異なるものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。 〈お茶の水女子大学附属〉

- * (1) field (ア believe イ evening ウ reason エ Chinese オ originally) []
- * (2) fall (ア almost イ draw ウ grow エ bought オ daughter) []
- (3) strange (ア breakfast イ favorite ウ whale エ tail オ dangerous) []
- (4) die (ア while イ sign ウ fight エ written オ surprise) []
- * (5) cousin (ア enough イ sold ウ thumb エ touch オ government) []

17 次の各組の単語のアクセントがある母音の発音が、4つとも同じ場合はア、3つ同じ場合はイ、2つ同じ場合はウ、すべて異なる場合はエで答えなさい。 〈大阪教育大学附属平野〉

- (1) (evening eighty pretty breakfast) []
- (2) (taught thought daughter August) []
- * (3) (angry drank late began) []
- (4) (cloud found through enough) []
- (5) (March garden learn hard) []

18 次の各文の下線部の発音と同じ発音を持つものを、それぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

〈甲陽学院〉

- (1) He had a deep wound in his right hand. []
(ア soup イ found ウ thought エ thousand)
- * (2) His house is close to the park. []
(ア lose イ advise ウ because エ increase)
- (3) The boy made a polite bow to his teacher. []
(ア allow イ know ウ crow エ below)
- * (4) The girl was listening to the news with tears in her eyes. []
(ア bear イ fear ウ wear エ heard)

19 次の各文の下線部の発音と同じ発音を持つものを、それぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

〈青雲〉

- (1) He put the pen on the table and read the letter again and again. []
(ア break イ spread ウ meal エ reason)
- (2) Many lives were lost in the earthquake. []
(ア police イ knit ウ risen エ sight)
- (3) Tom and Jack are close friends. []
(ア news イ loose ウ always エ sugar)
- (4) Only a learned man can understand what he says. []
(ア closed イ stopped ウ wanted エ finished)

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1 次の(1)~(3)の文章を読んで、それぞれあとの問いに答えなさい。

〈灘〉

(1) A little boy was once traveling with his father in the train. The little boy kept putting his head out of the window of the train, Ⓐ in spite of his father's warnings. At last the father thought he would Ⓑ teach the boy a lesson; so while the boy had his head out of the window, he suddenly pulled off the boy's hat and hid it behind him. "There, now!" said the father, "you have lost your hat. I told you the wind would blow it away if you put your head out of the window."

□① 下線部Ⓐとほぼ同じ内容になるように、次の語句を並べかえなさい。

(do / father / him / his / not / so / though / to / told)

□② 下線部Ⓑの意味として最も適当なものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。 []

ア 困らせてやる イ おもいしらせてやる ウ 勉強を教えてやる エ いましめてやる

□③ 本文に続く第2段落の文が順不同に与えられています。意味が通るように並べかえなさい。

[→ → → →]

ア The boy was very pleased indeed, and for a long time he sat quietly wondering how his father had made the hat come back again.

イ "Father," he cried, "please whistle for the handbag, and make it come back."

ウ So saying, the father suddenly whistled, and quickly produced the hat from behind his back.

エ The little boy then began to cry and was very unhappy, so at last his father said, "Well, don't cry and I will whistle for the hat to come back again."

オ At last the boy suddenly picked up his father's handbag, and threw it out of the window.

(2) One day two men were riding in a street car. One of the men put his hand in his pocket to take out his purse in order to pay his fare; but to his surprise he found that his purse was not there. He turned to the other man and cried out, "You have stolen my purse!" But just at that moment he put his hand in another pocket, and found that the missing purse was there.

"Oh! I beg your pardon, sir," he cried out, "I find that I made a mistake."

The other man replied at once. "Oh! Never mind about it. We both made a mistake. You mistook me for a thief, and I mistook you for a gentleman."

□① 次の文が、下線部とほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

he was that his purse was not there

□② 本文の標題として最も適当なものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。 []

- ア A Careless Mistake イ A Common Mistake
ウ A Mutual Mistake エ A Pardonable Mistake

(3) One day a man went to a fish shop to buy a fish for his dinner. He picked up a fish and after examining it carefully, he (A) it up to his nose and smelled it.

"Here! What's this?" cried the master of the shop. "Why do you smell that fish, — do you think it has (B) bad?"

"I didn't smell it," replied the man.

"Then what were you doing with your face so close to the fish?" asked the shop-keeper.

"I wasn't smelling the fish; I was only talking to it," replied the man.

"Talking to it," said the fish-seller, "why, what on (C) did you say to it?"

"I (D) him if there was any news from the sea, that's all," replied the man.

"Well, and what did the fish say to that?" asked the shop-keeper.

"He said he had no (E) news, because he hadn't been to sea for more than two weeks."

□① (A), (B), (D)に入る最も適当な動詞を次から1つずつ選び、文中での適する形に直して書きなさい。

ask change go hold wonder

□ A □ B □ D

□② (C)に入る最も適当な語を次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。 []

- ア earth イ ground ウ world エ hell

□③ (E)に入る最も適当な語を次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。 []

- ア bad イ fresh ウ good エ useful

It was the day of the big game. In homes and offices, schools and factories, everyone was talking about it.

"Today should be a holiday," Fred Wills said to his friend when they went to work. "Then everybody can stay at home and watch the game on television." His friend laughed. "Many people will stay at home," he said. "They'll say that they are sick or that someone in their family has died." "That's right," Fred said, "It's a good *excuse."

Fred worked as a clerk, and when he got to the office, he found a letter on the desk. It was from an *acquaintance of his. He opened it. "Dear Mr. Wills," the letter began. "I am writing to thank you for the help you gave me the other day. With this letter I am sending you a ticket for the big game. I bought it for myself, but I have broken my leg and must stay at home." Fred looked at the ticket. He could not believe that he had it. Many people were trying to get tickets for the game and now he, Fred Wills, had one. "You look very happy," the girl who sat at the next desk said. "What's happened?"
① "I've..." Fred stopped. ② "I should not tell anyone," he thought. "Oh, it's nothing," he said. "Just a letter from an old friend." The girl started working again. Fred looked at the ticket. He held it under his desk. What could he do with it? How could he get away from the office? He could not tell the *manager that he was sick. He knew that he didn't look sick.

Fred thought and thought. He could not do any work. Then, about one hour later, he found what to do. He got up from his desk and went out of the office. He walked to the telephone at the corner of the street and telephoned his sister, Jean. "Is that you, Jean? It's Fred," he said. "Listen, please do something for me. Telephone my office at twelve o'clock. Ask to speak to the manager. Tell him that you are speaking from the hospital and that Fred Wills' mother is sick. Do you understand?" "Yes, but why?" Jean asked. "I'll tell you this evening," Fred said. "Now, you should ③ (all / have / do / said / is / I)."

He put the telephone down and went back to the office. A few minutes after twelve, the manager walked to him. "I've bad news for you, Fred," he said. "Someone from the hospital has telephoned me. Your mother is sick. You'd better go and see her." Fred *put on a sad face. "Thank you, sir," he said. "I'll go now. And I'll come back as soon as I can."

Fred left the office quickly. When he was outside, he began to laugh and said to himself, "". He got on a bus and went to the sports ground. The big game did not begin until three o'clock, but Fred wanted to get to the ground early. He wanted to get a place for himself at the front. The game was very exciting. Both teams were very good and television cameras showed every move. The *spectators shouted and

He had dirty hair, dirty clothes, and only 35 cents in his pocket. In Baltimore, Maryland, he got on a bus and went straight to the *restroom. He thought that if he hid in the restroom, he could ride to New York without paying. But a passenger at the back of the bus saw him. She *tapped the person in front of her on the shoulder and said, "There's a *bum in the restroom. Tell the bus driver." That passenger tapped the person in front of him. "Tell the bus driver there's a bum in the restroom," he said. 5

The message was passed from person to person until it reached the front of the bus. But somewhere along the way, the message changed. By the time it reached the bus driver, it was not "There's a bum in the restroom" but "There's a (①) in the restroom." The driver stopped at the side of the highway and called the police. When the police arrived, they told the passengers to get off the bus and stay far away. Then they closed the highway. That caused a 15-mile-long *traffic jam. With the help of a dog, the police searched the bus for two hours. Of course, they found no bomb. 10

Two *similar-sounding English words also caused trouble for a man who wanted to fly from Los Angeles to Oakland, California. His problems began at the airport in Los Angeles. He thought he heard the announcement for his flight, so he walked to the gate, showed his ticket, and got on the plane. Twenty minutes after the plane went up in the air, the man began to worry. Oakland was north of Los Angeles, but the plane seemed to be going west, and when he looked out his window, all he could see was ocean. "Is this plane going to Oakland?" he asked the *flight attendant. His question surprised her. "No," she said. "We're going to Auckland, New Zealand!" 15 20

Because so many English words sound similar, English-speaking people misunderstand one another quite often. Of course, most misunderstandings are not as serious as the examples above. Every day people speaking English ask one another questions like these: "Did you say seventy or seventeen?" "Did you say that you can come or that you can't?" ② The difference between similar-sounding words can be very difficult to hear, especially for people who speak English as a foreign language. 25

When a Korean woman who lives in the United States arrived at work one morning, her boss asked her, "Did you get a plate?" "No...," she answered, even though she did not understand his question at all. She worked in an office. Why did the boss ask her about a plate? All day she wondered about her boss's strange question, but she was too shy to ask him about it. At five o'clock, when she was getting ready to go home, her boss said, "Please be on time tomorrow. You were 15 minutes late this morning." "Sorry," she said. "My car wouldn't start and..." Suddenly she stopped talking and began to smile. Now she understood. Her boss hadn't asked her, "Did you get a plate?" He had asked her, "Did you get (③)?" 30 35

When similar-sounding words cause a misunderstanding, probably ④ the best thing to do is just laugh and learn from the mistake. Of course, sometimes it's hard to laugh. The man who traveled to Auckland instead of Oakland didn't feel like laughing. But even that misunderstanding ⑤ turned out all right in the end. The airline paid for the man's hotel room and meals in New Zealand and for his flight back to California. "Oh well," the man later said, "⑥ I always wanted to...."

【語句】 restroom トイレ tap 軽くたたく bum 浮浪者 traffic jam 交通渋滞
similar 似ている flight attendant [飛行機の] 客室乗務員

- (1) バスの中で怪しまれた男は、なぜトイレに隠れていたのですか。日本語で答えなさい。
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- (2) (①)に入る最も適当な語を本文中から抜き出し、文脈から類推してその語を日本語に直しなさい。
..... ()
- (3) 下線部②を日本語に直しなさい。
()
- (4) 第3段落について、次の質問に対する最も適当な答えをあとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- ① 〈質問〉 What was the trip the man meant to take? []
〈答え〉 ア A flight from Los Angeles to Oakland. 14
イ A flight from Los Angeles to Auckland. 15
ウ A flight from California to New Zealand. 16
エ A flight from Oakland to Los Angeles. 17
- ② 〈質問〉 What caused the man to worry that he might be on the wrong plane? []
〈答え〉 ア The problems he had at the airport. 18
イ The announcement at the airport. 19
ウ The direction the airplane was going. 20
エ The flight attendant's words. 21
- (5) 第4段落の内容に最も近いものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。 []
- ア Only English speakers misunderstand one another. 22
イ Only foreigners learning English fall into this kind of misunderstanding. 23
ウ Misunderstandings can take place between any people using English. 24
エ Misunderstandings come up only when the speaker is an English speaker and the listener is not.
- (6) (③)に入る最も適当な語句を2語で答えなさい。
- (7) 下線部⑤は具体的にどういう結果のことですか。日本語で答えなさい。
()
- (8) 下線部⑥の発言が、下線部④で述べられていることの典型的な例となるように、toのあとに続く語句を2語以上で答えなさい。(the man になったつもりで考えること)
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1 次の文章を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

〈関西学院〉

Have you ever eaten a sandwich? I think all of you have had one before. Where did the word “sandwich” come (①)? Do you know? The word comes (①) a man’s name, and the man is the English *Earl of Sandwich(1718 ~ 1792). The Earl often enjoyed playing cards with his friends for many hours. He asked his cooks to make a snack which they could eat (㉑) their card games. Then, the sandwich was born, and it was named (②) him. Meat, cheese and vegetables (㉒) between two slices of bread. The sandwich quickly became very popular among people. Mr. Sandwich was a well-known English *politician at that time, but now is not known (③) the politician but is known very well for the food.

By the way, there is an English *expression that says “the meat in the sandwich.” What does it mean? Maybe, two of the Earl’s guests had trouble with each other and started an *argument about their game. The Earl had to listen to both of them and (㉓) between them. But in the end, they didn’t agree and started to get angry with Earl himself. The Earl was in a difficult *situation (④) the two angry friends. So, we can say ㉔ he is the “meat in the sandwich.” When a person feels pressure from both sides, he is the meat in the sandwich.

We can find many English expressions ㉕ use the names of our daily food. Let’s look at some other examples. “To butter someone up” is an interesting one. Butter is a very important food for English speaking people. It is ㉖ use to add *taste, and to make other food taste better. Many of you put butter (⑤) your bread and your bread becomes more delicious. ㉗ “To butter someone up” can also have a special meaning. When you want someone to like you better, you will say very good things to that person, and sometimes you will say things that are too good or better than they really are. You try to “butter up” that person. For example, an office worker who wants to get a higher *salary may try to “butter up” his boss by saying, “Your necktie is very nice today!” or “You are a very good golfer!”

When someone says, ㉘ “It’s not my cup of tea,” the person means that he or she doesn’t like something. British people love drinking tea. There are many kinds of tea which have different tastes, and each person has a different taste for tea. This expression means that something is not “my favorite taste.” When someone says, “It’s a piece of cake,” the person means that something is easy and simple for him or her to do. ㉙ A piece of cake is so small and sweet that it is easy for the English-speaking people to eat.

All languages have expressions that use food for special meanings. There are many in

For centuries humans did not usually live more than 35 or 40 years. People married at a young age and had as many babies as possible. Now, however, people marry at an older age, have fewer children and live longer. This ^A “graying” of society in rich countries is already causing both good and bad changes.

There are ^B two problems from these changes. The first is that older people often need others to take care of them. Older people cannot easily go to places alone or do many things without help. An older person may not be able to drive a car safely. They might need others to go shopping and cook for them. When older people *retire, the government pays them a pension to help them live. In many rich countries, support for retired people is one of the biggest *government expenses. 5

The second problem is the high cost of medical care for older people. They get sick more often than young people. They often need to stay in hospital for a long time. They need expensive medicines. 10

On the other hand, older people help society in many ways. They have knowledge and experience to give younger people. For example, retired business people can give (^①) to young people who are starting new businesses or having business problems. 15

Retired people also have free time to volunteer for community work. There are many examples of older people teaching children to read. They also help people who are in (^②) — people who take drugs, people in prison, and people without homes.

They are also free to look after children while parents are working. Because of their wisdom and experience, they can often take very good (^③) of children. Contact between children and older people is important, because children can learn kindness and gentleness from them. 20

We don't know if the graying of society will bring more good points than problems. ^C To decrease the number of problems and to increase the number of good points, we should begin now to prepare ourselves for old age. For a happy and healthy old age, let's all watch what we eat, exercise regularly, try to prepare ourselves *financially and try to avoid too much stress. 25

語句 retire 退職する government expenses 政府支出 financially 金銭面で

□(1) 下線部㉔を日本語に直しなさい。

(

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□(2) 下線部㉕の内容をそれぞれ 20 字以内の日本語で答えなさい。

□(3) (㉖)~(㉗)に入る最も適当な語を次からそれぞれ 1 つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

□① [] □② [] □③ []

ア trouble イ care ウ effort エ advice

□(4) 下線部㉘の英文を日本語に直しなさい。

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Rush hour traffic is a problem in many big cities around the world. Commuters rush to and from their jobs in cars, buses, subways, trains, and even on bicycles. Large cities in the United States have two rush hours — one in the morning and one in the evening. But in cities in other parts of the world, there are four rush hours. In Athens and Rome, for example, many workers go home for lunch and a nap. After this midday break, they rush back to their jobs and work for a few more hours. 5

In Tokyo, there's a big rush hour underground. Most of the people in Tokyo take the subways. The trains are very crowded. Subway employees called ①packers wear white gloves and help pack the commuters into the trains when the door close. They make sure that all purses, briefcases, clothes, and hands are inside the trains. 10

In Seoul, many commuters prefer to take taxis to get to work. To *hail a cab, many people stand at intersections and raise two fingers. This means they'll pay the cab driver double the usual fare. Some people even raise three fingers! They'll pay three times the normal rate.

Streets in Rome are very crowded with automobiles and *mopeds during rush hours. The city can't make its streets wider, and it can't build new highways, because it doesn't want to disturb the many historic sites in the city, such as *the Forum and *the Colosseum. ②(a new subway system / construct / fifteen years / it / the city / to / took). Construction had to stop every time workers found old *artifacts and discovered places of interest to *archaeologists. 15 20

Athens is another ancient city that cannot build large highways. To deal with rush hour problems, the city government decided ③to cut traffic in half. Drivers with license plate numbers ending in 0 through 4 can drive only on certain days. Drivers with numbers ending in 5 through 9 can drive on the other days.

In many big cities, there are special lanes on highways for ④carpools. These are groups of three or more people who drive to and from work together. They share the costs of gas and parking and take turns driving into the city. 25

Getting to work and getting home can be difficult in many places around the world. Rush hour traffic seems to be a universal problem.

語句 hail … …を止める moped 原動機付き自転車 the Forum 古代ローマの公共広場
the Colosseum 古代ローマの円形競技場 artifact 工芸品 archaeologist 考古学者

□(1) 次の①～③の質問に、日本語で答えなさい。	1
□① Why do some cities in the world have four rush hours in a day? ()	2
□② When some commuters in Seoul trying to take a taxi raise three fingers, what does it mean? ()	3
□③ Why can't the City of Rome make its streets wider, nor build new highways? ()	4
□(2) 下線部①, ④はそれぞれどういう人のことですか。日本語で簡潔に答えなさい。	5
□① ()	6
□④ ()	7
□(3) 下線部②の()内の語句を意味が通るように並べかえなさい。	8
□(4) 下線部③は具体的にどうすることですか。日本語で答えなさい。 ()	9
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1 次の文章を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

〈東京学芸大学附属〉

Long ago men used most of their time to look for food. They ate anything they could find.

People lived by eating only plants in most cases. They ate almost any kind of plants. When they could not find enough food, they ate any part of trees. If they were lucky, they could find a bird's nest with eggs. People who lived near the water ate fish and also ate many other things they could catch there. Some people even ate small animals that they could kill easily.

Later, men learned to make *weapons. With weapons, they could kill larger animals for food. These early people ate a lot. When they killed an animal, they ate every part of the animal. ①

At first men moved from place to place to find their food. But when they began to grow plants, they stayed in one place and ate anything they could grow. They also kept animals and trained them to work for men. They sometimes killed them for food. Life was a little better then, but there were not still many different kinds in their meals.

②

Soon men began to travel very far. The *explorers who traveled across seas found new lands. And in these lands they found new foods and took them back home.

*The Portuguese who traveled around Africa in boats to reach China took back "Chinese apples." We call the fruit oranges today. Later, they carried orange seeds to Brazil. From Brazil oranges were brought to California. This is the first place to grow oranges in the United States. Many other fruits were also born in China.

Also in America the explorers found new foods. Here the Spanish explorers tried *hot chocolate for the first time. They had no name for this new drink, so they borrowed the foreign word. They found both white and sweet potatoes. They also found many other vegetables we eat now. *Columbus found *pineapple and brought it back with him to Europe. There they had to grow it in warm buildings because it is so cold in Europe.

When a Spanish man came to America to live, he often brought with him seeds and plants from his old home. *Sugar cane and *bananas grew well in the warm *Caribbean islands. Soon they began to grow them on a large *scale there.

And so different foods spread from one part of the world to another. A few people in the world still eat the same foods that people in the old days ate hundreds of years ago. They continue to eat the foods they grow and find near their houses. But today, thanks to trains, trucks, boats, and planes, many people eat foods that come from places they've

never seen, and they eat foods grown by people they've never met.

語句 weapon 武器 explorer 探検家 the Portuguese ポルトガル人
hot chocolate ホットチョコレート Columbus コロンブス(アメリカ大陸を発見した探検家)
pineapple パイナップル sugar cane 砂糖キビ banana バナナ
Caribbean islands カリブ諸島 scale 規模

□(1) ①, ② に入る最も適当な文を次からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。また、() に適する語を書きなさい。

□① [] □② []

- ア After their meal, () was left.
イ Almost every day they ate animals and ().
ウ And people became happy to eat () food.
エ Day after day people ate almost the () food.
オ They continued to eat their meals until they became ().

□(2) 次の①, ②が本文の内容と合う英文になるように、()に入る最も適当なものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

□① Before people had weapons, they ate ().

[]

- ア fruits, plants, and sometimes large animals
イ not only plants and trees but also eggs and big animals
ウ plants, trees and any kind of small animals
エ plants, trees, fish, and sometimes eggs and small animals

□② Many people eat foods that come from places they do not know, ().

[]

- ア because they can carry them easily by boat, train, truck, or plane
イ because they can get them very easily before they become bad
ウ because they can grow them in their own countries
エ because they can travel very far in trains, trucks, boats, and planes

□(3) 本文の主題を簡潔に表している英文を次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

[]

- ア Columbus discovered the new world and with it many new kinds of food.
イ Man is always looking for new food and new ways of getting food.
ウ Today we can travel almost everywhere and enjoy many kinds of food.
エ We have to thank Spanish explorers for giving us different kinds of food.
オ With weapons people could enjoy eating different kinds of food.

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入対
試策

About a hundred years ago there was a great man called Napoleon Bonaparte. He was the leader of the French *army, and France was fighting with almost all the countries around it. He wanted very much a to take his army into Italy, but (①) Italy and the French army there were high mountains, and the tops of the mountains were covered with snow.

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A "Can we cross the mountains?" said Napoleon.

The men who were sent b to look at the roads over the mountains *shook their heads. Then one of them said, "It may be possible, but there are no..."

"②" said Napoleon. "Go forward to Italy!"

People laughed. An army of B 6 万 men were going to cross the mountains (③) any road. But Napoleon waited only to see that everything was ready, and then C (for / to / he / army / Italy / leave / told / the).

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The line of men and horses and *cannons was twenty miles long. When they came to a *steep place and there was no way C to go forward, the *trumpets sounded "Charge!" Then every man did his best and the whole army moved on.

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Soon they were safe over the mountains. Four days later they went into the land of Italy.

"The man who has decided to win," said Napoleon, "will never say '④'."

語句 army 軍隊 shook 振った cannon 大砲 steep けわしい trumpet ラッパ
charge 突撃する

□(1) (①), (③)に入る最も適当な前置詞をそれぞれ1語ずつ書きなさい。

□① □③

□(2) 次の文が、下線部①とほぼ同じ内容になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

“..... we to cross the Alps?”

□(3) 下線部①～③のそれぞれと同じ用法の不定詞を含む文をあとから1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

□① [] □② [] □③ [] □④ []

ア May I have something to drink?

イ She began to feel hungry.

ウ I came here to see you.

□(4) [②], [④]に入る最も適当な文を次からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

□② [] □④ []

② ア I want to hear bad news,

イ Stop! You've said too much,

ウ Do you have an interesting story,

エ I'll tell you an interesting story,

④ ア Help イ Give up ウ Impossible エ Don't give up

□(5) 下線部①の日本語の意味を表すように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

An army of men

□(6) 下線部②の()内の語句を意味が通るように並べかえたとき、5番目にくる語を答えなさい。

.....

□(7) 本文の内容と合うものを次から2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

[] []

ア フランスは、周囲のほとんどすべての国々と交戦状態にあった。

イ 見張りに出た兵士は、敵はいないので進軍は可能かもしれないと言った。

ウ ナポレオンは、兵士の隊列が整うのも待たずに進軍を命じた。

エ 隊列の長さは12マイルにもおよんだ。

オ 軍隊は、けわしい山脈を無事に越えイタリアに進軍した。

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試策

In the city of Rome today, we can still see several old *Roman buildings. And we are very surprised at their *magnificence and practical use. For example, there are several old roads and *aqueducts that are still used today. People continued to use them for a long time after *the Empire ended. From these buildings we know ①how much they did in Roman life. Roads and water were very important to their life.

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In Roman *Forum, there was a large *stone. It showed how far it was to different cities in the Empire. All the roads of the Empire started there. Time passed, and new roads joined them. The Romans built roads as long and as straight as they could. This helped the Roman *army and they could move around quickly. Every road went to Rome. Many people and things passed on the roads.

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We are surprised to know that the Romans knew ②how to build roads. The Romans cut into the ground and took out *earth and stones. They put down *concrete with broken stone in it after they put down *sand. And then they put down small stones. They finally put large, *flat stones on top. Like this, strong roads were built. ③Roads were higher in the *middle. The rain ran to both sides, along the side of the road, and then fell into *holes in the ground. Sometimes the Romans wanted higher roads because the *soldiers needed to see the area around them. Some roads were a meter and a half high above the land. For many hundreds of years, the roads were very useful for the Romans.

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The lives of the rich and the poor people were (④), but they often enjoyed the same things. Almost everyone went to the baths because most baths were *free. Romans liked to clean their bodies after they worked, so most people visited the baths once a day. There were several large baths, and also hundreds of smaller baths in Rome. Rich families also had their own baths. The baths were not just for washing their bodies. The larger ⑤ones had beautiful gardens. They also had libraries, meeting rooms and shops. Romans liked to walk around there and talk to their friends or just think. They often spent most of the day there. These large public baths used a lot of water.

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How did they bring so much water to the baths in Rome? They needed aqueducts to bring water from the big rivers to the city. Above the ground, aqueducts often looked like bridges. The Romans also tried to build them through rock. Then water could go through the *tunnels *for most of the way because they wanted cold and clean water. And they could also keep the water from the *enemy. When the water reached Rome, the Romans usually wanted to bring the water up the hills. ⑥The aqueducts on the hills were very high. Then water could easily run down the hills to different parts of the city. In the city, the water ran through *pipes under the streets. For hundreds of years the Romans *repaired the aqueducts many times and built new ones.

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Have you ever seen a clock like the one in the picture on the right?



The marks on the face of this clock are called Roman *numerals. The Romans were people who lived in Italy long ago. We still use their numerals to mark the hours on clocks, for dates on buildings, and other special things.

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The Romans seemed to like straight lines, so they made their numerals very straight and *stiff. They are also rather *fancy, with little crosslines A at the () and (). But even so, the Roman numerals of 2,500 years ago are really *nothing but pictures of fingers. The Roman word for *finger* was *digitus*, and we get our word *digit* from it. And *digit* means “finger,” as well as any numeral from 0 to 9.

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As you can see, the numerals for one, two, three, and four are just like fingers (①) straight up. The numeral for five looks something like an (②) hand with the fingers (③) together, away from the thumb. And B (numeral / a little / looks / two / hands / like / crossed / the / ten / for).



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In ancient times, C Roman numerals could be written in any *order because each numeral *always* stood for the same number. But as a rule, the largest numeral was written first.

Much, much later, the idea of *subtraction was introduced, D mainly to save space. When the (④) numeral is smaller than the (⑤), it is *subtracted from the (⑥) numeral. So IV means to subtract I from V (1 from 5), *or 4.

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If you look closely at the picture of the clock face, you will see that it has the early Roman numeral IIII and the later Roman numeral IX. For some reason, clockmakers almost always show these two numerals this way.

For most other numbers, the Romans made *combinations of the first ten numerals. Twelve was a ten and two (⑦), XII. Fifteen was a ten and a five, XV. Twenty was two (⑧), XX.

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Letters were used as symbols for the large numbers. The Romans used L for fifty, C for one hundred, D for five hundred, and M for one thousand.

- 語句** numeral 数字 stiff 角ばった fancy しゃれた
 nothing but ... …にすぎない, …以外の何ものでもない order 順序 subtraction 引き算
 subtract 引く or すなわち combination 組み合わせ

1 次の文章を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

〈東海〉

The history of music is very old. No one knows when and how music began, but people all over the world have always loved it. Is there anyone who doesn't like music? The answer is no. Ⓐ Even people who don't play the guitar or the piano like music. Even people who can't sing well enjoy listening to music. Music has always been one of the most necessary things in life. Perhaps people can't live without music.

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Do animals and plants like music, too? Do they understand music? One day Mrs. Evans read a very interesting story in the newspaper. A university professor found out that his plants became stronger when they listened to music. At first she thought that it was a joke, but she wanted to try Ⓑ it herself. She built two rooms in the garden and put the (①) kind of vegetables in both rooms. The temperature of the rooms (②) the same and there were no noises in them. Music was played in one room. The other room was silent. After only twenty-four hours, how surprised she was! The vegetables which listened to music became (③) taller than the vegetables in the (④) room!

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Today many scientists say that not only people but also animals and plants enjoy music. Like us, animals and plants need beautiful music. They don't like big, terrible noises. Scientists complain about the noise pollution which damages animals, plants, and people. They say that it is necessary for us to think about the many kinds of noises we are making every day.

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□(1) 下線部①を日本語に直しなさい。

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□(2) 下線部②は何を指していますか。日本語で答えなさい。

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□(3) (①)~(④)に入る最も適当な語を次からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

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□(4) 本文の内容として最も適当なものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

[]

- ア 音楽の歴史と人間の生活
- イ 音楽や騒音が人間や動植物に与える影響
- ウ 騒音公害を防止する対策
- エ 人間や動植物の成長を助けるための方法

Dolphins are very interesting animals. They look like fish but they are not fish. Fish have cold blood but dolphins have warm blood like other animals. Fish can live under water but dolphins can not. They can stay under water for a long time but then they have to come up because they *breathe air. Fish lay eggs but dolphins have (①) babies. These babies drink their mother's milk like other animals. 5

A dolphin's shape is like a fish. It has a *fin in the middle of its back. It has a tail like a fish and it uses the tail for swimming but not in the same way as a fish. ア A fish moves its body and tail from side to side. イ It can move *sideways very quickly to catch another fish or to swim away from a (②) one. ウ A dolphin moves its body and tail *up and down to move along. エ In this way オ it can reach the top of water quickly (④) 10
it wants to breathe. It can also jump out of the water very easily. It can jump high into the air. You can see this.

Dolphins have big mouths and lots of small but sharp teeth. They use these teeth in catching fish to eat. They do not use their teeth to eat the fish that they catch. They have the fish without biting them. 15

Where can we see dolphins? If you ever go on a big ship, you may see some because they love to swim after ships. People on the ships can watch the dolphins for *hour after hour. Then the dolphins go away.

You can also watch dolphins in an *oceanarium. Here many fish and animals of the sea are kept for people to look at. Everyone likes to watch the dolphins because they are clever and learn to do many things. They jump high into the air to take a fish from a man's hand. They play (⑤) a ball, for example, clearly keep it on their heads or throw it to one another. Some dolphins have learned to pull a little boat! 20

【語句】 breathe 呼吸する fin ひれ sideways 横に up and down 上下に
hour after hour 何時間も oceanarium 海洋水族館

- (1) (①)に入る最も適当なものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。 []
ア live イ lives ウ lived エ living
- (2) (②)に入る最も適当なものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。 []
ア smaller イ shorter ウ longer エ bigger
- (3) 下線部③の表す内容を、文中の下線ア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。 []
- (4) (④)に入る最も適当なものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。 []
ア after イ before ウ when エ while

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|----|
| □(5) (⑤)に入る最も適当なものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。 | [] | 1 |
| ア on イ in ウ with エ to オ from | | 2 |
| □(6) 本文の内容と合うものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。 | [] | 3 |
| ア Dolphins have cold blood. | イ Dolphins drink their mother's milk. | 4 |
| ウ Dolphins can live under water. | エ Dolphins are a kind of fish. | 5 |
| オ Dolphins lay eggs. | | 6 |
| □(7) 本文の内容と合うものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。 | [] | 7 |
| ア A dolphin swims in the same way as a fish. | | 8 |
| イ A dolphin has to go up to the top of the water to breathe. | | 9 |
| ウ A dolphin moves its body and tail from side to side. | | 10 |
| エ A dolphin has a fin in the center of its head. | | 11 |
| オ A dolphin does not use its tail for swimming. | | 12 |
| □(8) 本文の内容と合うものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。 | [] | 13 |
| ア Dolphins have big mouths and big, sharp teeth. | | 14 |
| イ Dolphins catch fish without their teeth. | | 15 |
| ウ Dolphins do not use the teeth when they eat fish. | | 16 |
| エ Dolphins eat fish after they bite them many times. | | 17 |
| オ Dolphins do not eat fish. | | 18 |
| □(9) 本文の内容と合うものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。 | [] | 19 |
| ア People can see some dolphins near the beach. | | 20 |
| イ People on the ships cannot see any dolphins swimming after the ships. | | 21 |
| ウ People on the ships can see some dolphins for hours. | | 22 |
| エ People can see some dolphins everywhere. | | 23 |
| オ People on the ships cannot see any dolphins that are fond of swimming after the ships. | | 24 |
| □(10) 本文の内容と合うものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。 | [] | 24 |
| ア We can not see dolphins in an oceanarium. | | |
| イ We can see dolphins only in the sea. | | |
| ウ Dolphins are clever and can learn to do many things. | | |
| エ Dolphins can jump high into the air, but not catch a fish from a man's hand. | | |
| オ Dolphins never learn to pull a little boat. | | |

*Thumbs up. A friendly wave. All these hand gestures are part of the body language that we use to communicate every day. *Chimpanzees can also use their hands to give messages to others. Scientists have found that chimpanzees are better at communicating with their hands than communicating with smiles, cries and other *facial expressions. Because chimpanzees are *close to human beings, ① this *discovery gives 5
us an important hint about how humans started speaking.

Only humans can communicate with words, and scientists have long tried to find how our *ancestors were able to use (②). They say that our *ape-like ancestors first communicated through hand gestures. ③ Over time, some areas of our ancestors' *brains *developed more for this kind of communication. 10
Finally, these areas of the brain could understand simple language. Scientists know that *apes today use some areas of the brain to think about hand gestures. They also know that human beings today use the same areas to understand words.

Scientists from a university in the U.S. *observed 47 apes to study hand gestures and ④ other ways apes communicate. 15
The scientists recorded every hand gesture, facial expression, and cry that one ape made to another. They also recorded when the animals were playing, eating or doing other things. They found that each facial expression and cry was almost always used for just one *situation, for example, when the animal was afraid.

Each hand gesture, however, can show more than one meaning. For example, when 20
the animal is hungry, *reaching out with the *palm of the hand *facing up means, “⑤.” When a fight is going on, the same gesture means, “⑥.”

This shows that the apes can use hand gestures in a *flexible way. Like human language, the animals' gestures can give more difficult (⑦) than facial expressions or cries. 25

Scientists believe that human beings and chimpanzees have the same ancestors and the two groups became different from each other about 2.5 million years ago. Scientists think that human language comes from the hand gestures that our ape-like ancestors used. So, ⑧ the hand gestures we use every day are as important as the words we speak.

語句 thumb 親指 chimpanzee チンパンジー facial expressions 顔の表情 close 近い
discovery 発見 ancestor 先祖 ape-like 類人猿に近い brain 脳 develop 発達する
ape 類人猿(チンパンジーなど) observe 観察する situation 状況
reach out 手を伸ばす palm 手のひら facing up 上向きにして flexible 柔軟な

□(1) 下線部①は何を指していますか。日本語で答えなさい。
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□(2) (a), (b)に入る最も適当な語を次からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。
□a [] □b []

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ア body イ information ウ language エ science

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□(3) 下線部②から推測される内容として、最も適当なものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
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ア 手のジェスチャーを支配する脳の領域が、言語を理解する脳の領域へと発達した。

イ 手のジェスチャーは、言語の一部として進化の過程で後に発達した。

ウ 手のジェスチャーと言語の使用は、進化の過程で互いに別々に発達した。

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□(4) 下線部③は何を指していますか。日本語で答えなさい。
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□(5) [①], [②]に入る最も適当なものを次からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

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□① [] □② []

ア Give me a message

イ I ate enough

ウ Please help me

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15

エ It's very fun

オ More food, please

16

□(6) 下線部④を日本語に直しなさい。
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□(7) 本文の内容と合うものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
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ア Scientists found that each facial expression of a chimpanzee has more than one meaning.

21

イ Each hand gesture of a chimpanzee can give different messages.

22

ウ Chimpanzees use only hand gestures to give messages to others.

23

エ The cries made by animals are more important than hand gestures when they communicate.

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入対
試策

1 次の文章を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

〈慶應義塾女子〉

Michael Greenberg is a popular New Yorker. He is not in the *Government, and he is not famous in sports or the arts, but people in the streets know about him, *especially poor people.

For these poor people, he is not Michael or even Mr. Greenberg. For them, his name is “*Gloves” Greenberg. “Here comes Gloves,” they say when they see him walking down the street. How did he get that name? He looks like any other businessman. He wears a suit and carries a *briefcase. He is different, however. His briefcase does not just have papers and books. It also has several pairs of gloves.

On cold winter days, Mr. Greenberg does not act like other New Yorkers. He does not look at the *sidewalk and *hurry down the street. He looks around at people. He is looking for poor people with cold hands. That is why he carries gloves in his briefcase. He stops when he sees someone with no gloves. If the person looks poor, he gives him or her a pair of gloves. “Merry Christmas!” he says. He shakes the person’s hand. Then he moves on, looking for more people with cold hands.

Every day during the winter, Mr. Greenberg gives away gloves. During the *rest of the year, he buys gloves. People who know about him send him gloves. He has a mountain of gloves in his apartment. There are gloves of all colors and sizes: children’s gloves, work gloves, and evening gloves for ladies.

Mr. Greenberg began giving away gloves 21 years ago. Now, many of the poor people in New York know him. They know why he gives away gloves. Some people, however, are surprised by him. They think he wants money for the gloves. They can’t understand that he just wants to help them be a little warmer and happier.

The Greenberg family was poor, but Michael’s father always gave things away. He believed it made everyone happier. Michael Greenberg feels the same way. He wants to do something for the poor people in New York. He feels that winter is a hard time for them. Many of these poor people have no warm place to go and no warm clothing. A pair of gloves may be a small thing, but he feels it can make a big difference in the winter. It is not surprising that he is popular among the street people of New York.

【語句】 Government 政府 especially とりわけ gloves 手袋 briefcase 書類かばん
sidewalk 歩道 hurry 急ぐ the rest of … 残りの…

□(問) 本文の内容と合うものを次から4つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

[] [] [] []

- ア Mr. Greenberg is so famous in New York because he is not only a great sports player but also an official worker in the Government.
- イ Mr. Greenberg has been giving gloves to the poor people in New York since he was 21 years old.
- ウ When poor people in New York say, "Here comes Gloves!" it means "Here comes Mr. Michael Greenberg."
- エ Mr. Greenberg looks like a businessman because he carries a briefcase with a lot of papers and several pairs of gloves inside.
- オ Mr. Greenberg always carries some gloves in his briefcase because he sometimes buys some gloves in New York in summer.
- カ In winter Mr. Greenberg doesn't look at the sidewalks or hurry down the street but looks for poor people with cold hands.
- キ In spring, summer and autumn Mr. Greenberg buys and sells a lot of gloves.
- ク Some people were surprised to find that Mr. Greenberg wanted money for the gloves.
- ケ In his apartment Mr. Greenberg keeps a lot of gloves of all colors and sizes.
- コ Mr. Greenberg started giving gloves to poor people just as his father did.
- サ Mr. Greenberg just hopes that poor people can be warmer and happier with the gloves he gives.
- シ Many people didn't understand that winter is a hard time for the poor people in New York.
- ス Mr. Greenberg's father was so rich that he believed that he could make everyone happier with many gifts.

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入対
試策

Diana Golden grew up a happy child, but she wasn't very good at sports. In fact, she was always the last person to be picked to be in a team. Sometimes she wasn't picked at all. But there was one sport that Diana was very good at — skiing. Every weekend in the winter, Diana skied with her family. She liked skiing because she could do it (a) herself. She didn't have to wait to be A chosen.

One day when Diana was 12 years old, she felt something wrong (b) her leg. She thought it was strange, but she tried to forget about B it. Later, it happened again. Her parents took her to a doctor. Unfortunately, Diana had *bone cancer, and her leg had to be cut off. However, Diana was very brave in front of her parents and doctors. But when they left her hospital room she cried for hours. She kept thinking that her life would be unhappy.

Several days later, Diana asked one of her doctors if she could still ski. He said there was no reason why she couldn't. C That made her feel much better. While she was at the hospital, Diana saw other children die of cancer. She began to realize that she was lucky to be alive.

A few months later, Diana was ready to try skiing again. She was not sure that she could ski once again and she was afraid to fail. Her parents took her to a ski ground with a program called National Handicapped Sports. She saw other *disabled athletes and she also met her skiing coach. He had lost his leg in a war, but he skied like a champion. He gave Diana the *confidence and *encouragement to D 彼女の夢を実現させる.

With hard work and *determination, Diana started skiing again. It was surprising. Soon she was skiing as well as she had before. One day during her junior year of high school, the school skiing coach saw her practicing. He asked her to join the ski team. She started to train to make her body stronger, especially her leg, back, and arms. A year later, she won the World Games for Disabled Athletes in Norway. That same year, she won the downhill event in the World Handicapped Championships. ①. E 彼女はスキーやレースに勝つこと以外何も考えなかった。 Finally, Diana became the star of the United States Disabled Ski Team. Newspapers and magazines wrote about her. They called her a champion and a hero. But Diana didn't believe she was a hero. She was just doing her best.

After high school, ②. She trained with the ski team there in the school stadium. She had to use *crutches to help her, but she ran and hopped up the stadium steps.

During her second year at the college, ③. She worried about her future. She didn't know who she was or what she wanted to do with her life. She began to think

One summer afternoon Jean and Clothilde Lestarquit, an old couple, visited their daughter at her home in Lille, France. A few minutes before six o'clock, the Lestarquits decided to leave. They said good-bye to their daughter, walked to their car, and got in. They hoped for a quiet, peaceful drive home. The drive, however, was not quiet and peaceful at all.

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When Mr. Lestarquit was going to start the car, a gunman jumped up from the backseat. He held a gun to Mr. Lestarquit's head. "Drive me to Paris!" he shouted.

"All right," Mr. Lestarquit replied. " ① " But first let my wife out of the car."

The gunman agreed. After she was safely out of the car, Mr. Lestarquit started the *engine, pulled away from the *curb, and drove down the street. ① He was driving slowly, but his mind was racing. Without any guns or knives, the 81-year-old man knew he could not fight the gunman. He knew he needed help. Where were the police? As he drove through each intersection, he looked up and down the side streets, and hoped to find a police car. There was no one in sight.

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Suddenly Mr. Lestarquit found a good way of catching the attention of the police. He pushed his foot down on the *accelerator of his car, and the car started to move very fast. " ② " shouted the gunman. "Running away," Mr. Lestarquit lied. "I thought I saw a police car back there."

Mr. Lestarquit began driving like a madman. He drove 100 kilometers an hour on side streets, ran red lights, and drove the wrong way on one-way streets. On two-way streets he drove on the wrong side of the road. Not one policeman saw him.

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Clearly, ③ Mr. Lestarquit's plan was not working. He needed a new plan. But what? Suddenly he remembered that the Lille police station was only a few blocks away. "All right," he thought. " ③ "

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He turned a corner and saw the police station ahead. Next moment, he felt disappointed. There was a *courtyard in front of police station, and the two large doors that led to the courtyard were closed. Mr. Lestarquit thought for a moment. Then he pushed the accelerator to the floor and drove straight toward the doors.

The car crashed through the doors and stopped in the courtyard. Mr. Lestarquit shouted, " ④ " Then he reached back to grab the man's gun. Just as he grabbed it, the gunman pulled the *trigger. The *bullet injured Mr. Lestarquit's hand and went through the *windshield. Before the gunman could pull the trigger again, Mr. Lestarquit opened the car door and fell to the ground. Policemen from the police station came running when they heard the crash, and quickly arrested the gunman.

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It seemed to Jean Lestarquit that he was in an action movie, not in reality. There

When he saw her for the first time in his office, Mike liked Jane. Mike didn't often go out with girls in his office, but Jane was different. She was pretty and interesting. They had lunch together several times and Mike was happy that Jane liked the same things he did. (①) very long, they started having dinner together, and going to the *theaters. After a few months Mike knew he wanted Jane to be his wife, but he didn't know (②) she felt about him. There was (③) man in their office, George Perkins. He sometimes went out with Jane too. Mike hoped he, not George, would be Jane's *choice as her husband. 5

Mike wanted to give a very *unusual gift for her birthday. He walked into a *department store, but he did not know what to get for her. After going from one part of the store to (④), he came to the *jewelry department. At first, he didn't see (⑤) he liked there either. But when he was just going to leave, he saw a little *silver *brooch in the shape of an elephant. Mike knew at once that the brooch (A) (Jane / he / was / right / wanted / the / for / thing). 10

"You've made a good choice," the salesman said, "This piece of jewelry is very unusual. It was made in *Mexico by a man who was well known for his fine work in silver. (B) There are only a few others like it." 15

"I'm sure Jane will be pleased," Mike thought that evening when he was going to Jane's birthday party. "She likes fine jewelry and this brooch is very unusual."

On the way to Jane's house, Mike thought about Geroge Perkins. "Jane's family and a few friends will be at the party. But is George one of the 'few friends'?" 20

When Jane opened the door, he said, "Happy..." and then stopped talking for a moment before going on, "... (⑥), Jane." He just couldn't believe his eyes. There was a little silver elephant brooch on Jane's green dress. It was the same as the one in his gift box. He put the little box in his pocket before Jane could see it. 25

"You're early, Mike," Mrs. West said. "The others are not here yet. Can I get you something to drink?"

"Not now, thanks, Mrs. West," Mike answered. All he could think about was the little silver elephant. "Did George give it to her? At the office perhaps?"

Jane's mother was still talking and Mike knew that he had to listen to her. 30

"How are things at the office, Mike?" Mrs. West was saying. "I understand you've been very busy."

"Fine — just fine — not too busy, no," Mike said.

"Have you seen this evenings's newspaper yet, Mike?" Mr. West asked. "There is a good story about..." 35

Jane's father went on talking, but most of the time Mike wasn't listening. From time

to time he said, "You're right, Mr. West," or "I think so too," but he didn't know what Jane's father was talking about. He couldn't forget the (⑦). He was sure he would be the only person that didn't have a gift for Jane at the party.

- ア But just at this moment someone came to the door.
イ Mike started to tell Jane he liked the brooch on her dress.
ウ "It must be my aunt and uncle," Jane told Mike.
エ He thought that he could learn where it came from.

"My friend, Mary, will be with us, too."

"Isn't anyone else from the office coming?" Mike asked.

"No," she answered, then went to meet her uncle and aunt at the door.

Now Mike was almost sure the brooch was from George. "I'm sure he gave it to Jane in the office during the day. What shall I do? Should I say I have left my gift at home? Should I say I will give it to her later?"

Mary came in a few minutes, and everyone sat down to have dinner.

Mike could only think that he was at the family party and George was not.

Jane asked him (⑧).

"I'm too busy eating this delicious dinner," he answered. He couldn't think of anything else to say.

Now it was time for the birthday cake. "There are twenty-one *candles on the cake, Jane," Mrs. West said as she brought the cake in and put it on the dinner table. "Do you think you can blow them all out?"

"Make a wish, first," Mary said to Jane. "Wish for something before you blow out the candles. If all the candles go out, you will get your wish. ⑨ If not, then you won't."

"I hope I can have a (⑦)," Jane said, and she blew out all the candles.

"What?" said Mike. "What did you say?"

"The brooch on my dress isn't mine. It's Mary's. She thought it looked good on this dress and she said I could keep it for this evening. It's a very unusual piece of jewelry. Mary's mother got it when she was in Mexico."

Mike quickly put his little square box with the other gifts.

"It's time to open your gifts now, Jane," Mrs. West said.

"Yes," said her father. "We hope you will get your wish."

Jane opened all her gifts. She got a box of writing paper from George. He gave it to her at the office. Her parents gave her a computer, her uncle and aunt gave her some CDs, and Mary gave her a book. Then Jane opened the little box. When she saw the brooch, she said, "Mike, how did you know? I have long wanted this. You've made me very happy. I knew that your gift would be very unusual."

Now Emil and the man with the black hat were alone. He didn't want to be with a strange man who told silly stories. Emil wanted to feel the money again, but not in front of the other man. Emil went to the washroom at the end of the *carriage. He took the little bag out of his pocket and counted the money. It was still there, but how could he make it safer? Then he remembered: there was a pin in his jacket. He took out the pin and pushed it through the bag, the paper money and the cloth of his inside pocket. The money was safe now.

Emil went back to his seat. Mr Green was sleeping. ① Emil was glad. He looked out of the window. He enjoyed watching the trees, the fields and the houses.

Some minutes later, he nearly fell off his seat. "I nearly went to sleep. I mustn't do that," he said to himself. But he was really tired...

When Emil woke up, he was lying on the floor of the carriage. The train was moving. Slowly Emil began to remember. Of course, he was going to the city. Was he sleeping, like the man in the black hat...? But the man wasn't there. Emil was alone in the carriage. He got up from the floor. Then he felt in his inside pocket.

The money wasn't there!

Emil felt a pain and pulled his hand from his pocket. There was blood on his finger from the pin, but the little bag was not there. ② Emil began to cry. Of course, he was not crying about the blood. He was crying about the money. His mother worked so hard, and there was no money for his grandmother or for his visit to the city.

"I've been careless, and a *thief has stolen my money. At the next station I must call the railway guard and tell him everything. The railway company will tell the police. But then I'll have problems with the police," he thought. He remembered the statue in the center of the station square. One day Emil climbed up and painted its nose red. Suddenly a policeman walked into the square. Emil ran away, but he thought the policeman saw him.

No, he couldn't tell the police.

The train stopped. The doors were opened and people got out of the carriages. Suddenly he saw a black hat among the people. Was it the thief? Maybe he moved to another carriage after stealing the money.

Emil got out quickly. Where was the black hat? He ran as fast as he could. There! There was Mr Green, the thief. He was passing through the gate in a great hurry.

"I'll get you!" thought Emil angrily.

He gave his ticket to the railway man and ran after the black hat.

③ It's now or never! he thought.

Emil ran after the thief. He tried every way to catch the thief but he couldn't. Then

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入対
試策

he met George, Paul, and other boys. They kindly offered to help Emil. They ran after the thief together. Finally they saw the thief entering the bank.

George stopped the boys at the door and said, "Paul and I will go inside. Emil can stay here. When Paul blows his *whistle, Emil and the other boys must come into the bank." 40

George and Paul walked into the bank. Mr Green was standing in front of a desk. Behind the desk, a bank assistant was having a telephone conversation.

George got close to the thief and Paul stood behind him. Paul had his whistle in his pocket and was ready to blow it. 45

The bank assistant finished telephoning and came to the desk.

"What can I do for you?" he asked Mr Green.

"④ Can you change these seventy pounds for me, please? I'd like five-pound *notes for the ten-pound notes, and one-pound notes for the five-pound notes." He took the money out of his pocket. 50

"Stop!" George called out. "That money was stolen."

"What!" said the bank assistant in surprise.

"This man stole that money from my friend," said George. "If he changes the money into smaller notes, nobody can show it was stolen."

"You silly boy!" shouted Mr Green. 55

Paul blew his whistle.

Emil and the other boys came running into the bank. They all stood around Mr Green.

The bank manager came out of his office.

"What's all this noise about?" he asked.

Emil pointed to the thief. "This man here stole my money. He took it while I was sleeping on the train from Newton." 60

The bank manager looked serious. "I must keep this money for now," he said.

He took a piece of paper and began to write down their names and addresses.

"The man's name is Green," Emil said.

The thief laughed loudly. "My name's Miller, not Green." 65

"Don't believe him!" Emil cried. "It's my money and I must have it back. My mother asked me to take the money to my grandmother."

"Maybe that's true," said the manager. "But I'll have to ask you. Can you show that the money is yours? Is your name written on the back of the notes? Did you write down their numbers?" 70

"Of course not," said Emil.

"Were there any marks on the notes?"

"I don't think so."

"⑤ Well, that's the end of it, then," the thief said to the bank manager. "That money's

□(5) 下線部⑤を分かりやすく言いかえたものとして最も適当なものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。 []

- ア The boy's story is not true, so this conversation is a waste of time.
- イ My story is true, so the boy should be taken to the police station soon.
- ウ The boy is not wrong, so you should stop asking questions.
- エ My story is true, so the boy doesn't need to put any marks on the notes.

□(6) 下線部⑥を具体的に表す5語の英語を本文中から抜き出して答えなさい。

.....

□(7) 本文の内容と合うものを次から3つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

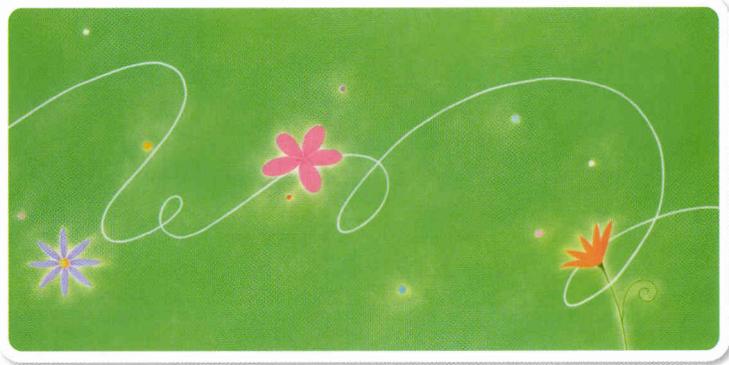
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- ア In the washroom Emil took the notes out of the little bag and put a pin through them.
- イ Emil noticed his money wasn't in his pocket soon after he woke up on the floor of the carriage.
- ウ At the station Emil told everything to the railway guard but couldn't tell it to the police.
- エ Mr Green stole Emil's money and changed trains while Emil was sleeping.
- オ Emil waited outside the bank because George told him to do so.
- カ As soon as the bank assistant heard about the stolen money, he ran to the bank manager's office.
- キ Paul blew his whistle when Mr Green called him a silly boy.
- ク The bank manager thought he should judge the case after listening to both Mr Green and Emil.
- ケ The thief didn't try to get away from the bank even after Emil put the pin on the desk.

不規則動詞活用表

原形	現在形(3単現)	過去形	過去分詞	現在分詞(～ing)	意味
be	am, is, are	was, were	been	being	～である ～にいる
become	become(s)	became	become	becoming	～になる
begin	begin(s)	began	begun	beginning	始める
break	break(s)	broke	broken	breaking	～をこわす
bring	bring(s)	brought	brought	bringing	～を持って来る
build	build(s)	built	built	building	～を建てる
buy	buy(s)	bought	bought	buying	～を買う
catch	catch(es)	caught	caught	catching	～をつかまえる
choose	choose(s)	chose	chosen	choosing	～を選ぶ
come	come(s)	came	come	coming	来る
cut	cut(s)	cut	cut	cutting	～を切る
do	do(es)	did	done	doing	～をする
drink	drink(s)	drank	drunk	drinking	～を飲む
drive	drive(s)	drove	driven	driving	運転する
eat	eat(s)	ate	eaten	eating	～を食べる
fall	fall(s)	fell	fallen	falling	落ちる
feel	feel(s)	felt	felt	feeling	～と感じる
find	find(s)	found	found	finding	～を見つける
fly	fly(flies)	flew	flown	flying	飛ぶ
get	get(s)	got	got / gotten	getting	～を得る
give	give(s)	gave	given	giving	～を与える
go	go(es)	went	gone	going	行く
grow	grow(s)	grew	grown	growing	成長する
have	have(has)	had	had	having	～を持っている
hear	hear(s)	heard	heard	hearing	～を聞く
hit	hit(s)	hit	hit	hitting	打つ
hold	hold(s)	held	held	holding	～を保つ
keep	keep(s)	kept	kept	keeping	～のままにしておく
know	know(s)	knew	known	knowing	～を知っている
leave	leave(s)	left	left	leaving	～を去る
lend	lend(s)	lent	lent	lending	～を貸す

原形	現在形(3単現)	過去形	過去分詞	現在分詞(~ing)	意味
lose	lose(s)	lost	lost	losing	~を失う
make	make(s)	made	made	making	~を作る
mean	mean(s)	meant	meant	meaning	~を意味する
meet	meet(s)	met	met	meeting	~に会う
put	put(s)	put	put	putting	~を置く
read	read(s)	read	read	reading	~を読む
ride	ride(s)	rode	ridden	riding	~に乗る
ring	ring(s)	rang	rung	ringing	鳴る
run	run(s)	ran	run	running	走る
say	say(s)	said	said	saying	言う
see	see(s)	saw	seen	seeing	~を見る
sell	sell(s)	sold	sold	selling	~を売る
send	send(s)	sent	sent	sending	~を送る
show	show(s)	showed	showed / shown	showing	~を示す
sing	sing(s)	sang	sung	singing	~を歌う
sit	sit(s)	sat	sat	sitting	すわる
sleep	sleep(s)	slept	slept	sleeping	眠る
speak	speak(s)	spoke	spoken	speaking	話す
spend	spend(s)	spent	spent	spending	~を過ごす
stand	stand(s)	stood	stood	standing	立つ
swim	swim(s)	swam	swum	swimming	泳ぐ
take	take(s)	took	taken	taking	~をとる
teach	teach(es)	taught	taught	teaching	~を教える
tell	tell(s)	told	told	telling	~を話す
think	think(s)	thought	thought	thinking	~と考える
throw	throw(s)	threw	thrown	throwing	~を投げる
understand	understand(s)	understood	understood	understanding	~を理解する
wake	wake(s)	woke	woken	waking	目を覚ます
wear	wear(s)	wore	worn	wearing	~を着る
win	win(s)	won	won	winning	勝つ
write	write(s)	wrote	written	writing	~を書く



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