

復習テスト〈助動詞〉 第 2 セット

氏名[] 得点[/25] 時間 15 分

- (1) “Have you seen Jim?” “No, but he () be at his desk.”
① may ② ought ③ must not ④ can't 〈仙台学院大〉N-39[No.4]
- (2) () you all be happy and well.
① Fortunately ② If only ③ May ④ Suppose 〈関西医科大〉V-40
[No.9]
- (3) John () hungry because he has just eaten lunch.
① can't be ② needn't be ③ won't be ④ mustn't be 〈駒澤大〉P-70
[No.21]
- (4) () it be true that he bought a sports car?
① Can ② Had ③ Has ④ Did 〈広島経済大〉V-42[No.23]
- (5) Will you () attend the meeting tomorrow afternoon?
① can ② be able to ③ must ④ have 〈OR〉[No.36]
- (6) He () be in because I can hear his radio.
① shall ② must have ③ has ④ must 〈上智大〉V-45[No.43]
- (7) Must I attend the meeting this afternoon? “No, you (). The meeting is only for managers.”
① mustn't ② don't have to ③ shouldn't ④ can't 〈OR〉[No.46]
- (8) Oh, it's already eleven o'clock? I () go home now.
① I've gotten ② I've got to ③ I had had to ④ I'm having to 〈東京経済大〉V-47[No.59]
- (9) You () pay this time.
① don't have to ② don't must ③ must not need ④ need not to 〈鹿児島国際大〉S-59[No.63]
- (10) She says she () never forget the kindness she received.
① is ② has ③ will ④ can to 〈OR〉[No.75]
- (11) Children () often ask simple questions that adults find difficult to answer.
① will ② may ③ must ④ have 〈OR〉[No.80]
- (12) () you help me carry these boxes to the next room?
① Will ② Must ③ Can ④ Would 〈OR〉[No.83]
- (13) I () not to tell my father the true state of his health.
① must ② should ③ better ④ ought 〈獨協医科大〉V-52[No.99]
- (14) His plan () be abandoned.
① doesn't ought to ② ought not to ③ ought to not ④ not ought to
〈淑徳女子大〉英 10-73[No.100]

- (15) It is necessary that every member () inform himself of the rules of the club.
① would ② should ③ might ④ could 〈大阪産業大〉N-69[No.101]
- (16) I recommend that she () the professor.
① had seen ② saw ③ should see ④ would see 〈二松学舎大〉P-86 [No.109]
- (17) You () go jogging after dark in this neighborhood.
① had not better ② had better not ③ not had better ④ had not better to 〈法政大〉S-79[No.122]
- (18) How dare you () to me like that!
① speaking ② to speak ③ spoken ④ speak 〈北海道学院大〉N-51 [No.131]
- (19) Life is much easier than it () to be.
① could ② had used ③ used ④ were 〈千葉商科大〉英 10-70[No.137]
- (20) She () often come to see us when she was a child.
① has ② should ③ would ④ would have 〈玉川大〉N-59[No.139]
- (21) The thief () through this window. It's much too small.
① can't have escaped ② must have escaped ③ mustn't escape ④ should have escaped 〈京都橘大〉N-61[No.150]
- (22) I () you last night, but I was too busy.
① had to telephone ② must have telephoned ③ should have telephoned ④ should telephone 〈センター試験〉全解 10-79[No.164]
- (23) You () be too careful in your choice of friends.
① aren't ② don't ③ can't ④ ought not to 〈神田外大〉N-70[No.181]
- (24) I know it's not important, but I can't help () about it.
① but to think ② think ③ but thinking ④ thinking 〈亜細亜大〉N-71 [No.188]
- (25) The championship game () begin at 7 p.m. and will be broadcast nationwide.
① is to ② has to ③ may to ④ should to 〈OR〉[No.245]

第2セット 解答

- (1)① (2)③ (3)① (4)① (5)②
(6)④ (7)② (8)② (9)① (10)③
(11)① (12)④ (13)④ (14)②
(15)② (16)③ (17)② (18)④
(19)③ (20)③
(21)① (22)③ (23)③ (24)④
(25)①

第2セット 解答解説

(1) ① may

may は推量「～かもしれない」を表します。Jim がどこにいるか確信はないため、「机にいるかもしれない」となります。

(2) ③ May

May + S + V は祈願文「どうか～しますように」を表します。May you all be happy and well. で「皆さんが幸せで健康でありますように」となります。

(3) ① can't be

can't be は「～であるはずがない」という強い否定推量を表します。昼食を食べたばかりなので、「空腹のはずがない」と判断します。

(4) ① Can

Can it be true that ～? は反語的に「本当に～なのだろうか」を表します。信じがたい内容に対する驚きの表現です。

(5) ② be able to

will の後ろに can を直接置くことはできません。Will you be able to ～? で「～することができますか」となります。

(6) ④ must

must は「～に違いない」という強い推量を表します。ラジオの音が聞こえることを根拠に、彼が家にいると判断しています。

(7) ② don't have to

Must I ～? への否定の答えは No,

you don't have to. です。mustn't は「～してはいけない」という禁止なので意味が異なります。

(8) ② I've got to

have got to V は「～しなければならない」を表します。もう 11 時なので、「帰らなければならない」という意味になります。

(9) ① don't have to

don't have to V は「～する必要はない」を表します。今回は支払う必要がないという意味なので、禁止を表す mustn't ではありません。

(10) ③ will

will は意志「～するつもりだ」を表します。never forget とともに、「決して忘れないつもりだ」という意味になります。

(11) ① will

will は習性・傾向「よく～するものだ」を表すことがあります。Children will often ask ～ で「子どもはよく～を尋ねるものだ」となります。

(12) ④ Would

Would you ～? は丁寧な依頼「～していただけませんか」を表します。荷物を運ぶのを手伝ってほしい場面なので Would が自然です。

(13) ④ ought

ought not to V は「～すべきではない」を表します。I ought not to tell ～ で「～を話すべきではない」となります。

(14) ② ought not to

ought not to V は「～すべきではない」を表します。His plan ought not to be abandoned. で「彼の計画は放棄されるべきではない」となります。

(15) ② should

It is necessary that S should V は「S が V することが必要だ」を表します。

that 節では should または原形を用いるのが基本です。

(16) ③ should see

recommend that S should V は「S が V するよう勧める」を表します。要求・提案・推薦の that 節では should V または原形を用います。

(17) ② had better not

had better not V は「～しないほうがよい」を表します。夜暗くなってからジョギングしないほうがよい、という助言です。

(18) ④ speak

How dare you V! は「よくも～できるな」という怒りを表します。dare の後ろには動詞の原形 speak を置きます。

(19) ③ used

used to V は「以前は～したものだ」を表します。Life is easier than it used to be. で「生活は以前よりずっと楽だ」となります。

(20) ③ would

would は過去の習慣「よく～したものだ」を表します。when she was a child があるため、子どものころの反復的な行動を表しています。

(21) ① can't have escaped

can't have + 過去分詞 は「～したはずがない」という過去への否定推量を表します。窓が小さすぎるため、そこから逃げたはずがないと判断します。

(22) ③ should have telephoned

should have + 過去分詞 は「～すべきだったのに」を表します。実際には電話しなかったため、後悔の意味になります。

(23) ③ can't

cannot ... too は「どんなに～してもしすぎることはない」を表します。You can't be too careful. で「どんなに注意してもしすぎることはない」となります。

(24) ④ thinking

can't help Ving は「～せずにはいられない」を表します。can't help thinking about it で「それについて考えずにはいられない」となります。

(25) ① is to

be to V は予定「～することになっている」を表します。試合開始時刻が公式に決まっているため、is to begin が正解です。