

復習テスト〈助動詞〉 第1セット

氏名[] 得点[/25] 時間 15 分

- (1) The plan () sound simple, but it will be difficult to carry out.
① may ② can ③ must ④ had to 〈OR〉[No.12]
- (2) He () be over thirty; he must still be in his twenties.
① may ② must ③ can't ④ oughtn't 〈東北工大〉N-41[No.18]
- (3) I spoke slowly and clearly so that everyone () understand my explanation.
① can ② could ③ must ④ should 〈OR〉[No.28]
- (4) I went to Mexico last week, and I () her then.
① could meet ② had met ③ cannot meet ④ was able to meet 〈明治大〉全解 10[No.38]
- (5) The opera starts at seven. We () be late.
① needn't ② mustn't ③ don't have to ④ haven't got to 〈専修大〉全解 10-50[No.49]
- (6) My brother was in an accident a few days ago and I () him to the hospital then.
① should take ② had to take ③ can take ④ had better take 〈明治学院大〉V-46[No.58]
- (7) The committee () reach a final decision on the matter.
① has only to ② has yet to ③ had better ④ would rather 〈OR〉[No.74]
- (8) Something has happened to this lock; the key () turn.
① won't ② will ③ do ④ will be 〈東京家政大〉P-85[No.78]
- (9) Look at those dark clouds. It () rain soon.
① will ② is going to ③ would ④ has to 〈OR〉[No.91]
- (10) He () to look after his children better.
① must ② ought ③ have ④ should 〈海城大〉V-51[No.98]
- (11) It is essential that the documents () kept in the safe.
① is ② being ③ be ④ were 〈福島大〉V-73[No.104]
- (12) The teacher suggested that each student () a short summary after reading the article.
① writes ② wrote ③ write ④ will write 〈OR〉[No.106]
- (13) It is strange that Mary () absent from school today. She is usually never late.
① should be ② should have been ③ must be ④ had been 〈OR〉[No.113]

- (14) The train will be leaving in five minutes so you () better hurry up.
① had ② should ③ could ④ might 〈青山大〉英 10-65[No.119]
- (15) You () tell her if you don't want to.
① need not to ② have not to ③ need not ④ don't have 〈日本大〉全解 10[No.130]
- (16) I suppose this is where an old church () be.
① was used to ② used to ③ would often ④ was kept 〈学習院大〉N-58[No.135]
- (17) The playground is full of puddles. It () last night.
① must rain ② cannot have rained ③ cannot rain ④ must have rained 〈法政大〉英 10-81[No.147]
- (18) Kate () her way, for she has come here several times.
① couldn't lose ② could have lost ③ can't have lost ④ can be lost 〈静岡英和大〉V-66[No.152]
- (19) You () checked your schedule before accepting an offer for dinner.
① had better ② would be ③ could ④ should have 〈摂南大〉S-69 [No.163]
- (20) Contrary to the weather forecast, it did not rain yesterday. We () all our raincoats and umbrellas.
① must have brought ② should have brought ③ needn't have brought ④ couldn't have brought 〈千葉大〉V-71[No.179]
- (21) We cannot thank you () for your generous support.
① enough ② too ③ very ④ much 〈OR〉[No.187]
- (22) He may () be proud of his father.
① well ② better ③ as ④ by far 〈中央大〉全解 10-72[No.198]
- (23) I would () shopping than study this afternoon.
① like to go ② better go ③ rather go ④ more go 〈広島修道大〉全解 10-58[No.212]
- (24) He () know the answer, though he said nothing at first.
① does ② is ③ has ④ can to 〈OR〉[No.232]
- (25) All applicants () submit the required documents by the end of this month.
① are to ② can to ③ may to ④ will to 〈OR〉[No.246]

第1セット 解答

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

第1セット 解答解説

- (1) ① may

譲歩の may「～かもしれないが・～ではあるが」を表します。後半で but により逆接されているため、「その計画は簡単そうに見えるかもしれないが、実行は難しい」という意味になります。

- (2) ③ can't

can't+動詞の原形 は「～のはずがない」という強い否定推量です。後半の *he must still be in his twenties* が根拠となり、「30 歳を超えているはずがない」と判断しています。

- (3) ② could

so that S could V は過去の目的「～できるように」です。主節 *I spoke* が過去形なので、目的節も could を用いるのが適切です。

- (4) ④ was able to meet

一度だけ実際に達成した出来事には was able to を用います。could は一般的能力を表すことが多く、「先週実際に会えた」という一回の成功には was able to meet が最適です。

- (5) ② mustn't

mustn't は「～してはいけない」という禁止です。オペラの開始時刻が決まっているため、「遅れてはいけない」という意味にな

ります。needn't は「～する必要はない」です。

- (6) ② had to take

過去の義務・必要は had to を用います。事故が起こった結果、「病院へ連れて行かなければならなかった」という意味です。

- (7) ② has yet to

have yet to V は「まだ～していない」の重要表現です。*The committee has yet to reach...* で「委員会はまだ最終決定に達していない」となります。

- (8) ① won't

will not は未来だけでなく「拒絶・機械などが作動しない」も表します。*The key won't turn* は「鍵がどうしても回らない」という意味です。

- (9) ② is going to

空を見て判断するような「現在の兆候に基づく未来」は be going to を使います。暗雲という証拠があるため is going to rain が適切です。

- (10) ② ought

ought to V は should V とほぼ同じく「～すべきだ」です。ought to look after で「もっと子どもの世話をすべきだ」となります。

- (11) ③ be

It is essential that S (should) V の that 節 では、should または原形を用います。受動態なので be kept が正解です。

- (12) ③ write

suggest that S V の that 節 では原形を用います。*suggested that each student write...* が正しい形です。

- (13) ① should be

感情を表す形容詞の後では should が

「～とは不思議だ・意外だ」を表します。*It is strange that Mary should be absent...* は頻出表現です。

(14) ① had

慣用表現 had better V「～した方がよい」です。you had better hurry up が完成形です。

(15) ③ need not

助動詞 need の否定は need not V の形です。「言う必要はない」という意味になります。need not to は誤りです。

(16) ② used to

used to V は「以前は～したものだ」です。教会が昔存在していたことを表しています。be used to Ving「～に慣れている」と混同しないよう注意します。

(17) ④ must have rained

must have + 過去分詞 は「～したに違いない」という過去への強い推量です。水たまりという現在の証拠から昨夜雨が降ったと判断しています。

(18) ③ can't have lost

can't have + 過去分詞 は「～したはずがない」です。何度も来たことがあるという事実から、「道に迷ったはずがない」と推量しています。

(19) ④ should have

should have + 過去分詞 は「～すべきだったのに」です。夕食の約束を受ける前に予定を確認すべきだったという後悔・非難を表します。

(20) ③ needn't have brought
needn't have + 過去分詞 は「～する必要はなかったのに(実際にはした)」という意味です。結局雨が降らなかったため、雨具を持って行く必要はありませんでした。

(21) ① enough

cannot ... enough は「どんなに～してもしすぎることはない」という慣用表現です。We cannot thank you enough. 「感謝してもしきれません。」

(22) ① well

may well V は「～するのをもっともだ」です。理由が十分ある場合の自然な推量を表します。

(23) ③ rather go

would rather V than V が基本構文です。would rather go shopping than study「勉強するより買い物に行きたい」となります。

(24) ① does

do の強調用法です。He does know... は「彼は本当に知っている」という意味で、動詞 know を強調しています。

(25) ① are to

be to V の義務用法です。All applicants are to submit... は「応募者は提出することになっている・提出しなければならない」という公的な指示を表します。