

はじめに

このテキストは、全体を「適語選択」「同意表現選択・正誤問題」「連立完成」「整序作文」と形式ごとに分割し、それぞれに特徴的な問題を取り上げました。やさしい問題から難しい問題へと発展的に学習することができます。

入試問題に類出の文法事項をちりばめましたので、重要なものは形式を変えて掲載されることもあります。問題数も十分ありますので、この一冊を仕上げれば入試に対応する力を身につけることができます。

テキストをやり遂げることによって、英文法の知識が格段に増え、英語を理解し、英語で表現する力がつくことを確信しています。入学試験で栄冠を勝ち取るために、このテキストを十分に活用してください。

構成と活用法

本テキストは、次のように構成されています。

- ▶ **確認問題** 基本事項を確認する問題です。
- ▶ **演習問題 A** 基本的なレベルから入試レベルの問題を取り上げています。自分の理解の程度をはかることができます。
- ▶ **演習問題 B** ある程度の学習を積んでいる人にも十分な手応えのある問題をそろえました。1つ1つの問題はさまざまな要素を含んでいる場合が多いので、各文法間の関連性を学習することができます。

❖ もくじ — 大学受験β 英文法・語法

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第 1 講

適語選択

確認問題

1 次の英文の()に入る最も適切なものを、1～4の中から1つ選びなさい

- (1) The boys should not () the ice cream, but they did.
(少年たちはそのアイスクリームを食べるべきではなかったのに、食べてしまった。)
1. ate 2. be eaten 3. be eating 4. have eaten
- (2) He lay on the sofa with his () and soon fell asleep.
(彼は腕を組んでソファーに横になるとすぐに寝入った。)
1. arms folded 2. arms folding 3. fold arms 4. folding arms
- (3) She was seen () into the theater with her boyfriend.
(彼女はボーイフレンドと劇場に入っていくところを見られた。)
1. go 2. going 3. gone 4. went
- (4) “He’s a good skier, isn’t he?” “Yes, he really is. I wish I () like him.”
(「彼はスキーがうまいですね。」「ええ、本当に。私も彼のようにスキーができればいいのですが。」)
1. can ski 2. could ski 3. ski 4. will ski
- (5) This river is dangerous to () in July. (7月にこの川で泳ぐのは危険です。)
1. being swum 2. swim in 3. swim it 4. swimming
- (6) I went back to my hometown for the first time () ten years. (私は10年ぶりに故郷へ帰った。)
1. before 2. during 3. in 4. of

2 次の英文の()に入る最も適切なものを、1～4の中から1つ選びなさい

- (1) If he had been at the party, I () him. (彼がそのパーティーにいたなら、私は彼に会っただろう。)
1. had seen 2. saw 3. would have seen 4. would see
- (2) We’ll have to move that big desk; it’s really () the way.
(あの大きな机を動かさなければならぬ。それは本当に邪魔だ。)
1. by 2. in 3. on 4. out of
- (3) Cold chicken is delicious () salad. (冷製チキンはサラダと一緒に食べるとおいしい。)
1. when eaten with 2. when eating with 3. with when eaten 4. with when eating
- (4) She read a piece of () to him. (彼女は彼に詩を1つ読んであげた。)
1. poems 2. a poetry 3. verses 4. poetry
- (5) Their parents wouldn’t () them to travel alone.
(彼らの親は彼らが単独で旅行することを許さなかった。)
1. allow 2. have 3. let 4. make
- (6) My host family () me a very warm welcome.
(私のホストファミリーは、私をととても温かく歓迎してくれた。)
1. gave 2. did 3. received 4. had
- (7) Tom’s father is getting worse and worse. There is () hope for his recovery.
(トムのお父さんはどんどん具合が悪くなっている。回復の見込みはほとんどない。)
1. very little 2. very few 3. nothing 4. hardly no

3 次の英文の()に入る最も適切なものを、1～4の中から1つ選びなさい

- (1) She asked me not to () her failure. (彼女は私に彼女の失敗の話題にふれないように言ってきた。)
1. mention 2. mention about 3. mention on 4. mention for
- (2) I was () the same old stories of my grandmother.
(私は祖母についての同じ昔話を聞かされた。)
1. heard 2. said 3. talked 4. told
- (3) Sometimes this engine () wrong without any apparent cause.
(このエンジンははっきりした原因もなく故障することがときどきある。)
1. goes 2. comes 3. makes 4. leaves
- (4) The company asked the bank to () it some money to build a new shop.
(その会社は新店舗を建てるために銀行に金を貸してくれるように頼んだ。)
1. borrow 2. rent 3. lease 4. loan
- (5) If you () introduce me to Mr. White, I'll be much obliged.
(もしあなたが私をホワイト氏に紹介してくれるなら、大変ありがたいのですが。)
1. shall 2. are 3. will 4. to
- (6) How () is the population of the Ryukyu Islands? (琉球諸島の人口はどのくらいですか。)
1. high 2. large 3. many 4. much
- (7) () do you think of the new plan? (その新しい計画をどう思いますか。)
1. How 2. Which 3. Who 4. What
- (8) This is the park () Mozart used to take a walk after dinner.
(ここはかつてモーツァルトが夕食後に散歩をした公園だ。)
1. that 2. where 3. which 4. why

4 次の英文の()に入る最も適切なものを、1～4の中から1つ選びなさい

- (1) She was () but nice the only time I ever met her.
(私は彼女に1回しか会ったことがないが、そのとき彼女は決していい人ではなかった。)
1. only 2. something 3. not 4. anything
- (2) Not only (), but he often skipped class, too!
(彼は勉強をしなかっただけでなく、しばしば授業もサボった。)
1. did he not study 2. he didn't like studying 3. he didn't study 4. was he not study
- (3) We must change () at the next station. (私たちは次の駅で電車を乗りかえなければならない。)
1. train 2. a train 3. the train 4. trains
- (4) () with you, Kate is much more responsible. (君に比べたら、ケイトはずっと責任感が強い。)
1. By comparing 2. Compared 3. Comparing 4. To compare
- (5) Mr. Green is () nice a teacher that every student likes him.
(グリーン先生はとてもいい先生なので皆彼が好きだ。)
1. such 2. too 3. so 4. very
- (6) The chair () he was sitting was made of marble. (彼が座っていたイスは大理石でできていた。)
1. which 2. that 3. on which 4. on that
- (7) She () herself in the couch. (彼女は寝椅子に横になった。)
1. lain 2. lies 3. laid 4. lay
- (8) This is a different tea from () we usually buy. (これは私たちがふだん買うお茶とは違うお茶だ。)
1. the one 2. one 3. that 4. it

演 習 問 題 A

1 次の英文の()に入る最も適切なものを、1～4の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (1) I suggested to Mary () with me to collect empty cans on the street, but she said she was too busy.
1. come 2. that she come 3. that she had come 4. to have come
- (2) “How long will it take them to finish the work?” “I think everything () by the end of next month.”
1. did 2. was done 3. will be done 4. will do
- (3) I could tell he was only () to read, because his book was upside down.
1. acting 2. behaving 3. deceiving 4. pretending
- (4) It’s not very important. We might () forget about it.
1. as much 2. as possibly 3. as quickly 4. as well
- (5) We must go early; () we won’t get good seats.
1. because 2. otherwise 3. therefore 4. unless
- (6) Last winter I went to Hong Kong, () as warm as I had expected.
1. when wasn’t 2. where it wasn’t 3. where wasn’t 4. which it wasn’t
- (7) Everybody expected the musical to be a great hit, but it was () from being a success.
1. away 2. distant 3. far 4. opposite
- (8) “How () will the concert begin? I’d like to get something to drink.” “Well, if my watch is right, it should start in less than ten minutes.”
1. fast 2. long 3. rapidly 4. soon
- (9) “Are John and Mary still living in New York?” “No, they () to Dallas.”
1. are just moved 2. had just moved 3. have just moved 4. will just move
- (10) “Do you know what Junko is doing?” “Well, she () a book when I saw her a while ago.”
1. has been reading 2. is reading 3. may be reading 4. was reading

2 次の英文の()に入る最も適切なものを、1～4の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (1) () his many hours of study, he did not make much progress in German.
1. Because of 2. Besides 3. Despite 4. Instead of
- (2) A book is not always a good book just () it is written by a famous writer.
1. because 2. for 3. since 4. though
- (3) When I missed the last bus, I had no () but to take a taxi.
1. chance 2. choice 3. method 4. possibility
- (4) I’ve lived near the airport so long that I’m now () to the noise of airplanes.
1. aware 2. conscious 3. familiar 4. used
- (5) “How was your weekend?” “To tell you the truth, I was a little ().”
1. boring 2. nothing special 3. bored 4. empty
- (6) “What are you planning to do when the tests are over?” “I’m going to () home.
1. go back to 2. return back to 3. come to 4. go
- (7) The fairy tale () me of a happy experience from my younger days.
1. recollected 2. showed 3. remembered 4. reminded
- (8) Kindness sometimes does not ().
1. multiply 2. pay 3. complete 4. meet

3 次の英文の()に入る最も適切なものを、1～4の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (1) It matters little who finds the truth, () the truth is found.
1. so long as 2. unless 3. whatever 4. whether
- (2) It wasn't () Lisa said that hurt me, but the way she said it.
1. what 2. that 3. until 4. as
- (3) The restaurant is open on weekends () not on holidays.
1. either 2. or 3. so 4. but
- (4) This is the pipeline which () the town with gas.
1. gives 2. offers 3. supplies 4. presents
- (5) When he retires, he is going to live in the country () his health.
1. in order to 2. instead of 3. by way of 4. for the sake of
- (6) Do you have any idea ()?
1. who leaked the information 2. who did the information leak
3. who the information leaked 4. who had leak the information
- (7) To learn is one thing; to teach is ().
1. the other 2. the one 3. other 4. another
- (8) I speak Spanish well because I () it since I was twelve.
1. am studying 2. had been studying 3. have been studying 4. studied
- (9) You can have () chicken or fish, but I would recommend the chicken.
1. both 2. either 3. neither 4. each

4 次の英文の()に入る最も適切なものを、1～4の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (1) I can't have you () like that about my father.
1. speaking 2. to speak 3. spoke 4. spoken
- (2) He's lost his job, but it was his fault for () the work better.
1. not be able to do 2. not be able to make 3. not doing 4. not taking
- (3) The manager got angry because we () finished the work by the deadline.
1. had 2. hadn't 3. have 4. haven't
- (4) You seem to be good friends with Lucy. How long () her?
1. do you know 2. had you known 3. have you been knowing 4. have you known
- (5) The problem is that the medicine they have prescribed is one that many doctors () using.
1. avoid 2. deter 3. escape 4. prevent
- (6) She felt () her head were splitting.
1. that 2. so that 3. so much 4. as if
- (7) The police caught him () into the house.
1. sneak 2. to sneak 3. sneaked 4. sneaking
- (8) There was a parade () by at the time.
1. has gone 2. goes 3. going 4. will go
- (9) We () air pollution.
1. argued with 2. discussed about 3. spoke to 4. talked about
- (10) Steam is produced by heating water () it changes from a liquid to a gaseous state.
1. during 2. together 3. though 4. until

5 次の英文の()に入る最も適切なものを、1～4の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (1) () wishes to join our club will be welcome.
1. One 2. Everybody 3. Whoever 4. All that
- (2) My house is within five () the station.
1. minutes to walk to 2. minutes' walk of 3. minutes' walk to 4. minutes' walk from
- (3) His father had his plane () at the beginning of this month.
1. repair 2. to repair 3. repairing 4. repaired
- (4) I don't know if he () us next Sunday.
1. visits 2. will visit 3. will have visited 4. will have been visited
- (5) I didn't choose any of the three cameras because I found () of them satisfactory.
1. either 2. neither 3. both 4. none
- (6) This is in part due to the () demands of society.
1. grow 2. grew 3. grown 4. growing
- (7) I heard somebody () my mother about the accident, and I noticed that the news upset her.
1. say 2. speaking 3. talking 4. tell
- (8) You can catch () of these buses. They all go to the city center.
1. any 2. every 3. most 4. some
- (9) The new stadium is very big. It has a seating () of about 80,000.
1. facility 2. ability 3. possibility 4. capacity

6 次の英文の()に入る最も適切なものを、1～4の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (1) That girl () the red sweatsuit runs around the track every morning.
1. at 2. for 3. in 4. to
- (2) 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
- (3) Where () you that he got the information?
1. he told 2. said he 3. did he tell 4. did he say
- (4) I looked the word up in the dictionary because I didn't know what it ().
1. is meaning 2. means 3. meant 4. was meaning
- (5) I am sure you will feel a lot better if () a good night's sleep.
1. having 2. to have 3. you have 4. you will have
- (6) Last year I gave him a book for his birthday, but at the party next week I () him a CD.
1. am going to give 2. give 3. have given 4. will have given
- (7) I'll never forget () Geneva when I was a student.
1. to have visited 2. to visit 3. visited 4. visiting
- (8) I () like ice cream, but I don't like it now.
1. would 2. use to 3. had to 4. used to
- (9) () he will help us tomorrow is doubtful.
1. Whether 2. If 3. When 4. What
- (10) () the work had made him tired, he did not begin his journey the next day.
1. When 2. So much 3. For 4. Since

1 次の英文の()に入る最も適切なものを、1～4の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (1) Jim had a skiing accident yesterday, but he's all right. He's lucky, because he () hurt himself badly.
 1. could have 2. might 3. should 4. will have
- (2) The children were walking in a line with one teacher () and one behind.
 1. front 2. front of 3. in front 4. in front of
- (3) Britain has recently had a high level of unemployment — but the same is true () many other countries.
 1. at 2. from 3. of 4. to
- (4) Despite a shortage of steel, industrial output has increased () five percent.
 1. for 2. to 3. at 4. by
- (5) A large proportion of () English-speaking people watch on TV is of American origin.
 1. that 2. what 3. where 4. which
- (6) “Which movie would you like to go to?” “Well, () the movies that are showing now, *London Holiday* is the only one in English.”
 1. all from 2. all of 3. from all 4. of all
- (7) Everyone should be treated with respect, () they are homeless.
 1. even so 2. even that 3. even if 4. even
- (8) His uncle, John Oshiro, lives () Goya Street in Okinawa City.
 1. along 2. at 3. through 4. on

2 次の英文の()に入る最も適切なものを、1～4の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (1) Although he was punctual, the professor was quite used () late.
 1. to have his students 2. to his students being
 3. to his students come 4. to his students very
- (2) I ran all the way, because I would have been late ().
 1. anyway 2. likewise 3. nevertheless 4. otherwise
- (3) () at a distance the paintings on the wall reveal the secret of the ancient kingdom.
 1. Observation 2. To observe 3. When observed 4. You are observing
- (4) The workers here do not find phone calls during lunch time ().
 1. annoying 2. annoyed 3. annoy 4. annoyance
- (5) It is unlikely that anyone will () be able to solve these problems.
 1. longer 2. none 3. more 4. ever
- (6) Mental training, such as visualization and meditation, () athletes over the years.
 1. has practiced 2. has been practiced by 3. has been practicing 4. has been practice among
- (7) The compelling success story, amply () over fifty photographs, is enlivened by sketches of notable politicians of the era.
 1. illustrates by 2. illustration of 3. illustrated with 4. illustrating for
- (8) I was certain that it would be enormously profitable for our company to build a new production base but my colleagues ().
 1. disagreed with 2. unconvinced 3. didn't support 4. didn't think so

③ 次の英文の()に入る最も適切なものを、1～4の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (1) There is a lively debate about whether any animals () than humans have the ability to speak.
1. better 2. less 3. inferior 4. other
- (2) His father died () a huge debt behind; it is by no means possible to clear it within 10 years.
1. into 2. leaving 3. from 4. owned
- (3) In Southern California, especially in Los Angeles, there is always ().
1. a heavy traffic 2. heavy traffic 3. heavy traffics 4. the heavy traffics
- (4) Being loved by someone () is the best thing that can happen to you.
1. you love 2. you are in love 3. you are loved 4. you fall in love
- (5) () the energy problem is serious, it is almost impossible for people to give up their convenient way of life.
1. As if 2. Just as 3. In case 4. Even though
- (6) The heavy snow melts into lakes and rivers in summer, () a rich harvest to the farmers living in those areas.
1. bring 2. bringing 3. have brought 4. for bringing
- (7) () we take very quick and significant action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, we are very likely to experience serious global warming.
1. Unless 2. Once 3. If 4. Because
- (8) He is a good man, but lacks what it () to be a leader.
1. expects 2. has 3. needs 4. takes
- (9) In the nineteenth century, famine () hundreds of thousands of people to emigrate from Ireland to the U.S.
1. drove 2. let 3. made 4. suffered

④ 次の英文の()に入る最も適切なものを、1～4の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (1) After we worked long hours, the boss finally said, "Let's () and go out for a drink."
1. make it a night 2. set it an end 3. quit the evening 4. call it a day
- (2) We () our neighbor about the borderline of our property.
1. came to terms with 2. pulled down terms of
3. reached terms in 4. searched terms upon
- (3) Whenever I faced difficulties, my father used to say, "()"
1. Turn your nose up. 2. Turn your head. 3. Thumb your nose. 4. Keep your chin up.
- (4) The candidate gives () to education while the current president has been emphasizing economic development.
1. reasons 2. permission 3. priority 4. impression
- (5) A friendly clerk carefully explained how to () the forms to receive a tax refund.
1. deliver to 2. fill out 3. sign up 4. turn down
- (6) Young people need to () carefully several issues when deciding on a university.
1. consider 2. respond 3. talk 4. think
- (7) It seems clear that robots are going to () an ever more useful and valuable role in our societies.
1. make 2. give 3. create 4. play
- (8) There is a strong () that we will send someone to the planet Mars by the year 2050.
1. possibility 2. opportunity 3. capability 4. priority

㉔ 次の英文の()に入る最も適切なものを、1～4の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (1) When they agreed to take on the area development project, the builders had no idea that they would be () with major problems concerning water distribution.
1. faced 2. held 3. overcoming 4. solving
- (2) One of the main roles that Tokyo Skytree has is to be a landmark in the eastern part of Tokyo and () tourism.
1. enclose 2. encourage 3. engage 4. entitle
- (3) Unfortunately, as we try to move forward to our goals in life, invariably something stands ().
1. in our way 2. on the way 3. out of our way 4. under the way
- (4) It is unfair to judge a person's character based purely on the kind of people with whom he or she ().
1. associates 2. concentrates 3. generates 4. tolerates
- (5) The small mountain village actually has a lot to () vacationers besides its famous hot springs.
1. enjoy 2. offer 3. prepare 4. tour
- (6) The police () that there were at least 6,000 protesters, some of whom were violent, gathered in front of the President's residence.
1. celebrate 2. estimate 3. locate 4. regulate
- (7) One way to reduce carbon emissions is to () fossil fuels with wind and solar power.
1. drain 2. increase 3. replace 4. stop
- (8) The evacuation order issued earlier has been called off. I hope you were not inconvenienced, but it is better safe than ().
1. sick 2. silly 3. sound 4. sorry

㉕ 次の英文の()に入る最も適切なものを、1～4の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (1) Children () in rural areas often have a greater appreciation for nature than their urban counterparts.
1. raising 2. who raised 3. are raised 4. raised
- (2) () the birth rate too low to maintain the population, there will be a shortage of workers.
1. As 2. Though 3. For all 4. With
- (3) Generally speaking, Japanese people are not particular about where food comes from () it is tasty.
1. as long as 2. in that 3. however 4. though
- (4) The general public () a large number of TV sets now, because prices are beginning to decrease.
1. had been buying 2. had to buy 3. must be buying 4. must have bought
- (5) It is often said that Spanish is a much easier language to learn than English. (), English has become the most widely used language in international settings.
1. On the contrary 2. Even though 3. Moreover 4. Nonetheless
- (6) He apologized tearfully for his rudeness. Yet () his regret is as genuine as it seems, I cannot say.
1. unless 2. still 3. whether 4. how
- (7) The problem is not so much in understanding why she drowned in the river. (), the greater mystery is what made her go there at all.
1. Instead 2. Moreover 3. Nevertheless 4. Otherwise
- (8) I don't know why she married an unprincipled person like him, especially because she is deeply religious, () are all the members of her family.
1. which 2. so 3. whereas 4. as