



- (14) (     ) she tries, she will not be able to convince her friend.  
 a. As though                      b. Even if                      c. How much                      d. Nevertheless
- (15) She had her hair (     ) for the dance.  
 a. to be cut                      b. cutting                      c. to cut                      d. cut
- (16) Kyoto is the most interesting city (     ) I have ever visited.  
 a. that                      b. when                      c. what                      d. where
- (17) When I was a child, my mother (     ) say, "The only thing you can't keep is a secret!"  
 a. will                      b. will often                      c. would often                      d. always
- (18) Nowadays, (     ) people go to movie theaters because they prefer to watch DVDs at home.  
 a. fewer                      b. little                      c. lesser                      d. smaller
- (19) My mother wouldn't (     ) me eat more than one ice cream a day.  
 a. admit                      b. get                      c. let                      d. permit
- (20) I'm going to study harder (     ) pass my exams in June.  
 a. so to                      b. for to                      c. in order that                      d. in order to
- (21) That is the position for (     ) Mr. Nagano has applied, but a final decision has not yet been made.  
 a. which                      b. whom                      c. that                      d. what
- (22) Rika had (     ) to Atami before with her daughter.  
 a. ever been                      b. ever visited                      c. never been                      d. never visited
- (23) Most of the questions in this paper are easy, but this particular one is (     ) me.  
 a. over                      b. outside                      c. out of                      d. beyond
- (24) Tony only took a quick (     ) at the homework assignment before deciding that it was too difficult.  
 a. see                      b. watch                      c. look                      d. view
- (25) It's not (     ) we go abroad that we realize how crowded Japan is.  
 a. during                      b. until                      c. by                      d. while
- (26) The company president (     ) a long speech to welcome the new company employees.  
 a. told                      b. made                      c. said                      d. spoke
- (27) He'll (     ) arrive by 6 p.m., but he might be late.  
 a. gradually                      b. immediately                      c. precisely                      d. probably
- (28) (     ), Naomi remained silent.  
 a. What to say not knowing                      b. Not what to say knowing  
 c. Not knowing what to say                      d. Don't knowing what to say
- (29) The movie (     ) by the time you finish that huge bucket of popcorn.

- a. ended
- b. had ended
- c. has ended
- d. will have ended

(30) Do you remember the teacher ( ) daughter became an attorney?

- a. so that
- b. that his
- c. which
- d. whose

(31) Mary likes English so much that she spends more time on it than ( ) other subject.

- a. no
- b. all
- c. any
- d. many

(32) Even cancer can be cured if ( ) in time.

- a. discover
- b. discovered
- c. discovering
- d. to discover

(33) Bob is ( ) as I have ever met.

- a. a person nice
- b. as a nice person
- c. an as nice person
- d. as nice a person

(34) I tried to persuade him ( ) carrying out the plan, but he wouldn't listen to me.

- a. into
- b. to
- c. off
- d. above

(35) When Tim was in trouble, it was always his family who gave him the best advice. Thus he feels that he ( ) what he is to his family.

- a. depends
- b. owes
- c. relies
- d. supports

## (解答解説)

- (1) b. 「否定語＋分詞構文」の公式。主節の主語と同じ場合に主語が省略されることを確認しよう！ここでは I なので、選択肢 a. の be read のような受け身にはならない。
- (2) d. give up～ing の公式。
- (3) b. what it is today = 今日ある姿(状態)。
- (4) a. 仮定法過去完了。
- (5) d. 接続詞 while だが、主節の主語と同じ場合は、主語と be 動詞を省略できる。b. during(前置詞)は一見よさそうだが、基本的に期間を表す語句が来る。during the month of June, during the break, during the winter など。
- (6) b. To begin with, 「まず始めに、何はさておき」
- (7) b. 他動詞 reach が正解。 c. は gotten to であれば正解。
- (8) a. twice as～as (...times as～as) ⇒ 2 倍～である(...倍～である)の比較表現。
- (9) c. 「時、条件」などを表す副詞節は、その節で未来形は使えない。

- (10) a. borrow「～を借りる」・ lend「～を貸す」
- (11) c. Some..., others..., and the rest.... 3種類以上の事柄、人、物などの違いを表す際の表現。
- (12) d. shouldn't have + p.p.～ 「～すべきではなかった」。
- (13) b. 文意から threatened が正解。
- (14) b. even if S+V～、「たとえ～であっても」
- (15) d. 使役動詞。have (get) one's hair cut で「髪を切ってもらう」。ここでの cut は過去分詞形。
- (16) a. 空欄以下が不完全文なので関係代名詞(that)が必要。
- (17) c. would の用法の一つに「過去に～したものだ」があることも覚えておこう。
- (18) a. 数えられる名詞(ここでは people)に対する比較級 fewer が正解。
- (19) c. 使役動詞の let。ここでの wouldn't は「意図的に～させようとしなかった」という意味。
- (20) d. in order to+動詞の原形。 in order that S + V～との使い分けに注意しよう。
- (21) a. 前置詞+関係代名詞。for which の for は apply for であるため。
- (22) c. visit は他動詞なので、visit to にはならない点に注意。ただし、名詞として visit を使う場合は、my first visit to Hawaii.のように使えるので、動詞と名詞の働きの違いに注意しよう。
- (23) d. beyond は「～を越えて、～の手に負えない」の意味。
- (24) c. take a look at～「～を見る、目を通す」。ここでは形容詞 quick が挟まれているパターン。
- (25) b. It is not until～that S+V....の公式。「～になってはじめて....する」
- (26) b. make a speech で「スピーチを行う」。
- (27) d. 文脈から probably が正解。
- (28) c. (1) と同じ。主語が Naomi で同じなので、Not knowing what to say で成立する。
- (29) d. 未来完了形。
- (30) d. どの関係代名詞を入れるか迷った場合、空欄に「～の」を入れて意味が通れば whose が正解。ここでは、the teacher (whose) daughter 「先生の娘」なので whose と導き出す方法もある。
- (31) c. ～than any other+単数名詞の式。
- (32) b. if は if necessary, if needed などの省略形が可能。ここでは、if (cancer is ) discovered.
- (33) d. as 形容詞+冠詞+名詞 as の公式。as でくくられる部分の語順に注意しよう。
- (34) a. persuade+人+into～ 「人が～するよう説得する」。 into の後には(動)名詞が続く。「persuade+人+to 動詞の原形」のパターンもあるので一緒に覚えよう。
- (35) b. owe A to B の式。「AをBに負っている」。ここでは、he owes what he is to his family.で「彼が今あるのは家族のおかげ」という意味。

— END —