文法総合演習①

空所に当てはまるものを選択肢から選びなさい。

(1)	() the book, I cannot c	omn	ent on its value.				
	a.	Having not be read			b.	Never having read		
	c.	Never to read			d.	Not to have read		
(2)	She	gave up () part-tin	ne to	finish her studies.				
	a.	work	b.	worked	c.	to work	d.	working
(3)	Witl	nout American influence	s, Ja	panese culture would no	t be () it is today.		
	a.	that	b.	what	c.	when	d.	which
(4)	Wha	at kind of person do you	thinl	x you could have been if	you	() a musician?		
	a.	hadn't become			b.	haven't become		
	c.	shouldn't become			d.	wouldn't become		
(5)	Tsut	omu likes listening to m	usic	() driving.				
	a.	with	b.	during	c.	by	d.	while
(6)	То () with, let me ask	you '	what your name is.				
	a.	talk	b.	begin	c.	be honest	d.	be frank
(7)	Baro	celona is easily () l	y tr	ain or bus from Madrid.				
	a.	came	b.	reached	c.	got	d.	taken
(8)	Alth	ough my aunt may look	quit	e young, she is actually t	wice	() you.		
	a.	as old as	b.	more old as	c.	older than	d.	so old as
(9)	I'm	going to buy some milk	whe	n I () with the clea	ning			
	a.	will finish			b.	will have finished		
	c.	have finished			d.	had finished		
(10)) Ka	ori asked to () my	pend	cil during class.				
	a.	borrow	b.	carry	c.	lend	d.	rent
(11)) Soi	me of the cars were blue	, () were red, and the re	est w	ere white.		
	a.	all the others	b.	another	c.	others	d.	the other
(12)) Th	is morning I felt a seriou	s pa	in in my back. I (not l	nave carried that heavy lu	ıgga	ge upstairs.
	a.	could	b.	might	c.	must	d.	should
(13)) Be	es don't usually attack a	pers	on unless they feel ().			
	a.	dangerous	b.	threatened	c.	dependent	d.	exciting

(14) () she tries, she will no	ot b	e able to convince her fri	end.					
a. As though	b.	Even if	c.	How much	d.	Nevertheless		
(15) She had her hair () for	r the	dance.						
a. to be cut	b.	cutting	c.	to cut	d.	cut		
(16) Kyoto is the most interesting	g cit	y () I have ever vis	sited					
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 Jun	e.					
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 l	oefo	re 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 assigni	men	before deciding that it w	as t	oo 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 welcom	ne th	e new company employe	es.			
a. told	b.	made	c.	said	d.	spoke		
(27) He'll () arrive by 6 p.r	n., b	out he might be late.						
a. gradually	b.	immediately	c.	precisely	d.	probably		
(28) (), Naomi remained si	lent							
a. What to say not knowing	g		b.	Not what to say knowing	g			
c. Not knowing what to sa	y		d.	Don't knowing what to s	say			
(29) The movie () by the ti	me	you finish that huge buck	cet o	f popcorn.				

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 far	mily.						
a.	depends	b. owes	c.	relies	d.	supports		

b. had ended

(解答解説)

a. ended

- (1) b. 「否定語+分詞構文」の公式。 <u>主節の主語と同じ場合に主語が省略される</u>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,「ます始めに、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 に負うている」。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。