SAMPLE

9999999000-01

問題集の取り組みかた

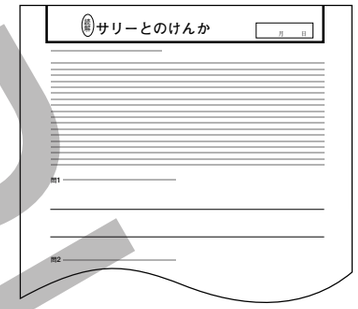
この問題集には，次のようなページがある。以下をよく読んで，問題集に取り組もう。

☞ 取り組みチェックリスト

まずは，裏表紙の内側にある「取り組みチェックリスト」に，問題集に取り組む予定を記入しよう。毎日少しずつ学習が進められるように，予定を立てること。また，問題に取り組んだらチェックして，進み具合を把握しよう。

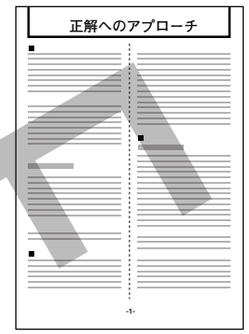
☞ 問題

実際に問題に取り組んだ日を，タイトル横の日付欄に記入しておこう。



☞ 正解へのアプローチ

問題集と同時に配られた冊子には，問題のポイントとなっている基礎事項や英文の読み方などが掲載されている。問題を解いていてわからなかったときは，ヒントとして活用しよう。また，「この考え方でいいのだろうか。」「答えは出たけれど，着眼点は合っているかどうか不安だ。」というときにも読んでみよう。



一度解いた問題は必ず復習して，わからなかったところを確実なものにすることが大切。
解答・解説が配付されたら，必ず答えを確認して，間違えたところをチェックしておこう。

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文法 助動詞

月　日

3　**問1**　次の各文の（　）内に入れるべき最も適当なものを下から選びなさい。

1　I (　　) go near the big dog.
　ア　dare not　　イ　dare not to　　ウ　dare to not

2　There (　　) be a lot of fish in this river before.
　ア　used to　　イ　would　　ウ　will

3　You (　　) as well walk home. There are no taxis available.
　ア　would　　イ　should　　ウ　might

4　She suggested that we (　　) have dinner at the Italian restaurant.
　ア　must　　イ　should　　ウ　would

5　She looks tired. She (　　) working too hard.
　ア　would have been　　イ　should have been　　ウ　must have been

問2　次の日本文に合うように，（　）内の語句を並べ換えて英文を完成しなさい。

1　きみは今日は外出しないほうがよい。
You (not / out / better / today / had / go).

2　トムは昨日出発したのかもしれない。
Tom (have / may / yesterday / left).

3　もっと早く家を出ればよかった。
I (home / earlier / have / to / left / ought).

4　彼女にどこで会ったかよく覚えている。
I (I / remember / do / met / her / where).

5　あなたに草刈りをしてほしいのですが。
I (the grass / like / cut / to / you / would).

SAMPLE

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文法 受動態

月　日

4　**問1**　**A**　次の文を受動態にしなさい。

1　Jane was using the computer.

2　Our neighbor is building a large house.

B　次の日本文に合うように，（　）内の語句を並べかえて英文を完成しなさい。なお，文頭にくる語も小文字で示してある。

1　新しい橋が今，その川に建設されているところだ。
A new bridge (built / the / over / is / river / being) now.
A new bridge _____ now.

2　私が牧場に行ったときに，牛は洗われているところだった。
(washed / the / were / cows / being) when I went to the cow farm.
_____ when I went to the cow farm.

3　警察は事の真相を究明しているところだ。
The truth (into / being / of the matter / inquired / the police / is / by).
The truth _____.

問2　次の英文を，下線部の動詞に注意して和訳しなさい。

1　This cheese doesn't cut easily. It's too soft.

2　The antique Japanese sword will sell for 500,000 yen at least.

3　The sign reads, "Keep out."

4　The vegetables will cook more quickly than the meat.

5　This shirt washes well.

SAMPLE

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文法 不定詞

月　日

6　**問１**　次の各組の文の意味の違いに注意して和訳しなさい。

1　I'm glad to see you.

I'm glad to have seen you.

2　She seemed to have a good time.

She seemed to have had a good time.

問２　次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように，（　）内に適語を入れなさい。

1　I believe that you were to blame.
I believe you (　　) (　　) (　　) to blame.

2　She promises that she will be a good wife.
She promises (　　) (　　) a good wife.

3　It seemed that the sea had been calm.
The sea seemed (　　) (　　) (　　) calm.

4　It was said that she was absent.
She was said (　　) (　　) absent.

問３　次の日本文に合うように，（　）内の語句を並べかえて英文を完成しなさい。なお，文頭にくる語も小文字で示してある。

1　来年どうやら私たちの事務所は，大阪に移されるようだ。
(to Osaka / our office / seems / to / transferred / be / likely) next year.

next year.

2　彼はギャンブルであり金を全部失ったという話だ。
(his money / said / have / all / gambling / to / lost / is / he).

.

3　私はもっとお金をためたかったのですが。
(money / save / hoped / more / to / had / I).

.

SAMPLE

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9999999900-01

文法 分詞

月　日

7　**問１**　**A**　下から適当な慣用句を選び，文を完成させなさい。

1　(　　) sports, I like Japanese martial arts, such as judo and kendo.
2　(　　), commodity prices are high in Tokyo.
3　(　　) he was drunk, he is to blame for breaking the window.
4　(　　) the look of the sky, it will probably snow this afternoon.
5　(　　) his age, he should have behaved himself better.

ア　Judging from　　イ　Considering　　ウ　Speaking of
エ　Granted that　　オ　Generally speaking

B　与えられた日本文の意味になるように語を並べかえ文を完成させなさい。ただし，文頭にくる語も小文字にしてある。

1　野球といえば，タイガースは優勝できるだろうか。
(the / win / baseball / the / talking / will / of / victory / Tigers) ?

2　一般的に言えば，日本人は勤勉な国民だ。
(a / people / speaking / the / diligent / are / generally / Japanese).

3　この事件に関して２，３意見を述べたい。
(concerning / few / would / case / I / remarks / make / to / this / a / like).

4　彼女の言葉から判断すると，どうやら彼女は思い違いをしていたようだ。
(seems / what / she / been / judging / have / says / to / from / she / mistaken).

C　次の英文を訳しなさい。

1　Considering the immense difficulty of the English language to Japanese students, the ability of some of my boys to express their thoughts in it is astonishing.

2　Strictly speaking, it is taken for granted that nothing is so precious as time, yet nothing is less valued.

SAMPLE

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文法 動名詞

月　日

9

問1　次の各文の（　）のうち，適当なものを選びなさい。

1　Betty felt like (ア to cry　イ crying) when she heard the news.

2　I remember (ア to see　イ seeing) the movie before.

3　He refused (ア to take　イ taking) the money.

4　He regrets (ア not having told　イ having not told) her the story.

5　He narrowly escaped (ア to be punished　イ being punished).

問2　次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように，（　）内に適切な語を入れなさい。

1　Do you mind if I close the window?
Do you mind (　　) (　　) the window?

2　He denies that he did such a thing.
He denies (　　) (　　) such a thing.

3　It is useless to ask him for help.
It is no (　　) (　　) him for help.

4　As soon as he heard the news, he turned pale.
(　　) (　　) the news, he turned pale.

5　There is no hope that she will get better.
There is no hope of (　　) (　　) better.

問3　次の日本文に合うように，（　）内の語句を並べ換えて英文を完成しなさい。なお，文頭にくる語も小文字にしてある。

1　クリスマスカードをもう書き終えましたか。
(the Christmas cards / finished / have / writing / yet / you)?

_____

2　あなたにまたお会いできるのを楽しみにしています。
I'm (to / again / seeing / looking / you / forward).

_____

3　その小説は2度読む価値がある。
(worth / twice / the novel / reading / is).

_____

SAMPLE

9999999900-01

文法 関係詞

月　日

10

問1　次の文は〈前置詞＋関係代名詞〉の非制限用法の文である。和訳しなさい。

1　I met Keiko's mother, from whom I got the news of her working in America.

_____

2　I married his sister, for whom I decided to work very hard.

_____

3　There were a few children on the sandy beach, with whom my daughter couldn't become friends.

_____

4　The great sculptor, with whom she had lived for a long time, knew nothing about her childhood.

_____

問2　次の日本文に合うように，（　）内の語句を並べかえて英文を完成しなさい。

1　私は京都に10年いたが，その間特に何もしなかった。
I was in Kyoto for ten years, (I / nothing / did / which / during) particular.
I was in Kyoto for ten years, _____ particular.

2　警察はその事務所を捜索した。というのは，犯人は中に証拠をすべて残していたからだ。
The police searched the office, (the / criminal / the / which / all / in / left / had) evidence.
The police searched the office, _____ evidence.

3　彼にはバットしかなかったが，それで強盗と勇敢に戦った。
He had only a bat, (fought / the / robber / with / he / against / which) bravely.
He had only a bat, _____ bravely.

4　これが彼の巧妙な手口で，それで私たちはみんなだまされた。
This is his clever trick, (which / all / were / we / by) deceived.
This is his clever trick, _____ deceived.

5　私の上司は，昨夜私が電話で話をしたのだが，私の提案に興味を持っている。
My boss, (the phone / last night / to / on / spoke / I / whom), is interested in my suggestion.
My boss, _____,
is interested in my suggestion.

SAMPLE

SAMPLE

99999999900-01

文法

仮定法

月　日

12

問 1　次の各文の（　）内に入れるべき最も適当なものを下から選びなさい。

1　I might be still out of a job, if he (　　) me three years ago.
　ア did not employ　イ would not employ　ウ had not employed

2　(　　) I known you were ill, I would have called on you.
　ア Have　イ Had　ウ If

3　I left at once, (　　) I would have missed the train.
　ア so　イ and　ウ otherwise

問 2　次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように，（　）内に適切な語を入れなさい。

1　As he is not diligent, Mr. Smith will not employ him.
　If he (　　) diligent, Mr. Smith (　　) (　　) him.

2　As he was not there, we couldn't see him.
　If he (　　) (　　) there, we (　　) (　　) (　　) him.

3　It is a pity that I can't speak English.
　I (　　) I (　　) (　　) English.

4　Without his help, I could not have got the job.
　If it (　　) (　　) (　　) for his help, I could not have got the job.

問 3　次の日本文に合うように，（　）内の語を並べ換えて英文を完成しなさい。なお，文頭にくる語も小文字にしてある。

1　彼はまるで変わったことがなかったような顔をしていた。
　(had / if / he / looked / as / nothing / happened / unusual).

2　彼が私の忠告に従っていたなら，そんな間違いをしなかったでしょうに。
　(taken / he / my / had / advice), he would not have made such a mistake.

3　もう少し注意していたら，きみはその危険を避けることができたのに。
　(more / with / a / little / care), you could have avoided the danger.

SAMPLE

文法

特殊構文

月　日

14

問 1　次の各文の（　）内に入れるべき最も適当なものを下から選びなさい。

1　That player is (　　) the tallest in his team.

ア　by far　　イ　at far　　ウ　with far　　エ　on far

2　“I can’t remember his name.” “(　　) can I.”

ア　So　　イ　Neither　　ウ　Either　　エ　Also

3　What (　　) the world are you doing ?

ア　on　　イ　at　　ウ　in　　エ　of

4　I passed the exam, and so (　　) Tom.

ア　did　　イ　does　　ウ　is　　エ　was

5　Correct errors, if (　　).

ア　not　　イ　ever　　ウ　so　　エ　any

問 2　次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように（　）内に適切な語を入れなさい。

1　Never did I expect to see her in such a place.

She was the (　　) person I expected to see in such a place.

2　As soon as he went to bed, he fell asleep.

No (　　) (　　) he gone to bed than he fell asleep.

3　In spite of his poverty, he is not ashamed of himself.

(　　) (　　) he is, he is not ashamed of himself.

4　Thanks to his help, I could finish my homework.

His help (　　) me to finish my homework.

問 3　次の日本文に合うように，（　）内の語（句）を並べ換えて英文を完成しなさい。

1　台風のために彼は外出できなかった。

A typhoon (for, it, to, impossible, made, him) go out.

2　天気が悪くて私たちは海に釣りに行けなかった。

The bad weather (to, out, fishing, allow, go, didn’t, us) in the sea.

3　一緒に住んでみて初めて本当に人柄がわかる。

It is (until, live with, you, him, not, that) you really understand a man.

4　きみが私にしてほしかったのはいったい何だったのですか。

What (it, expected, you, was, that) me to do ?

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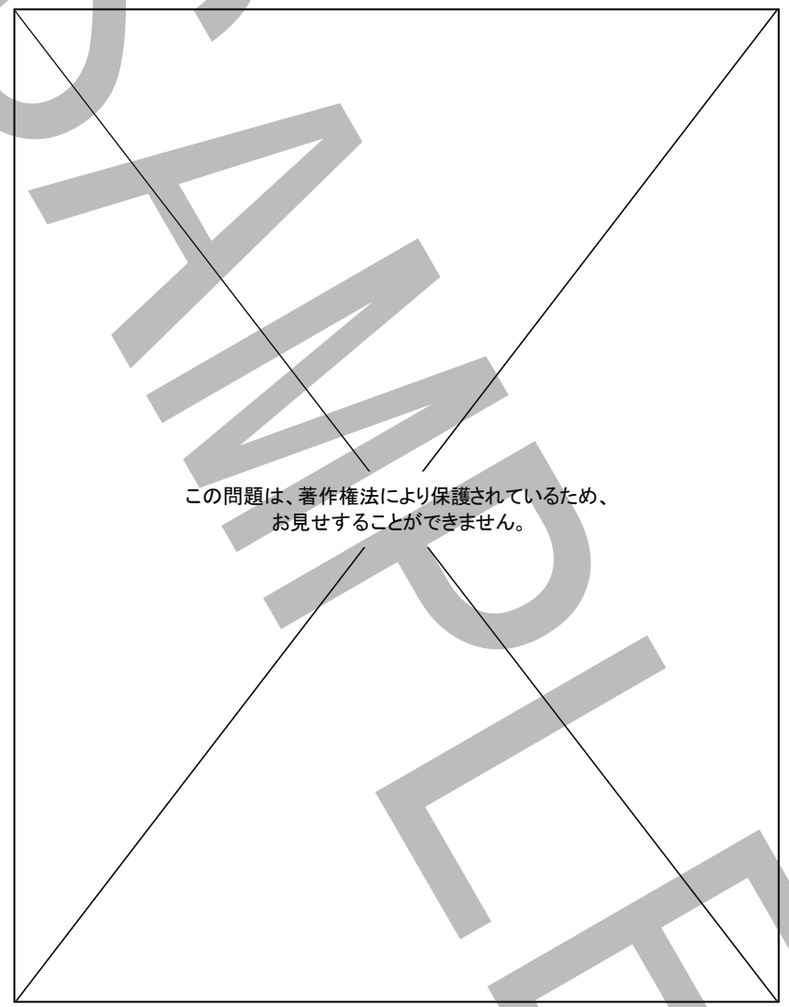
15



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リーディング

グラフと記事（二者陳述）

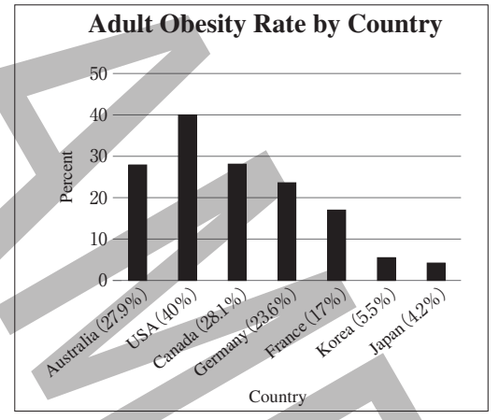
月　日

17 You are doing research on obesity. You've found two articles.

The Obesity Problem: How Countries Compare

By Edward Kenner, M.D.

Over the past 30 years, obesity has become a major health issue. Some countries, like the US and Australia, seem to be harder hit by this problem. And the numbers verify that.



What are countries like France and Japan doing differently from Australia, the US, and Canada ?

Diet is the first thing to come to mind when considering obesity. But France has a very low obesity rate even though French foods are typically rich and high in fat. What sets France apart from, for example, Canada is the "everything in moderation" attitude of the French people. They don't eat too much or too fast, and they serve food in small portions compared with the large portions North Americans eat.

Also, some countries are "bicycle cultures" and the people are generally more active as a result. China is well-known for having a lot of bicycle riders. This is also true of the Netherlands. But for some countries —— especially the US and Australia —— the car is the primary means of commuting.

In some countries, the cultural attitude is what keeps people thin. As I've mentioned, the French believe in moderation. Also, in Japan, many people view appearing thin as being fashionable, so there's some cultural pressure on people to remain slender. Therefore, I wasn't surprised to find my home country had the lowest obesity rate.

SAMPLE

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Although there is less obesity in some nations, unfortunately, the worldwide trend is for people to get bigger. Obesity and its related health issues have emerged as some of the most important problems of the 21st century.

Obesity: The REAL Reasons

By Jennifer Gordon, M.D., Ph.D.

I read Dr. Edward Kenner's recent article, "The Obesity Problem: How Countries Compare" and, except for a couple of surprising statistics, I found that it wasn't informative at all. It just repeated what everybody always says: we're fat because we eat too much and we aren't active.

Obesity is certainly something that must be dealt with. But I think the bigger issue is not the amount of foods that we eat, but the types —— not only junk food like potato chips and candy, but processed foods like frozen chicken nuggets and sausages, too. Even some foods that are sold as "healthy options" are heavily processed.

Read the ingredients of a protein bar and you'll see they're a lot like those in a bag of potato chips. Both of these foods, and many others, are packed with artificial flavors and colors. Also, they're filled with preservatives to keep them fresh longer.

The trouble is that our bodies don't recognize those things as "food," and that confuses our bodily functions. Our bodies have changed very little for thousands of years, so our digestive system is still designed to recognize only natural foods.

Despite what Dr. Kenner and people like him say, it takes more than just being active and eating less to stay slim. Although exercise and the amount you eat are important, the first step you should take is to eliminate highly processed "non-foods" from your diet. Anything that has more chemicals than food in it should not go into your mouth !

SAMPLE TEST

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問 1 Both Dr. Kenner and Dr. Gordon believe that [1].

① exercise is important

② moderate eating leads to obesity

③ processed foods lead to obesity

④ the French diet keeps them thin

問 2 Dr. Kenner is from [2].

① France

② Japan

③ Korea

④ the US

問 3 Which of the following (A～D) correctly complete the statement ? Answer by choosing one of the six sets of options (①～⑥) below. [3]

According to both articles, obesity is _____.

A a bigger issue than cultural attitudes

B a problem that must be addressed

C caused, in part, by eating too much

D changing our digestive system

① A, B ② A, C ③ B, C

④ B, D ⑤ A, C, D ⑥ B, C, D

SAMPLE

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問 4 Dr. Kenner states that people [4], and Dr. Gordon states that they [5]. (Choose a different option for each box.)

① are affected by their country's culture

② are eating the wrong kinds of foods

③ are getting too much exercise

④ must continue using their cars

⑤ should consider buying bicycles

問 5 Based on the information from both articles, you are going to write a report for homework. The best title for your report would be "[6]."

① How Asian Populations Fight Obesity

② Processed Food: The Fastest Path to Obesity

③ The Factors Behind Obesity

④ Understanding Obesity with Statistics

SAMPLE

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SAMPLE

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