

【】be 動詞

(1) be 動詞現在形

[1] 適語選択

1. That (ア is イ are ウ am I do オ have) a book. 《熊本》
- 2 Mr.Sato (ア am イ are ウ is I were オ been) a teacher. 《熊本》
- 3 Keiko and I (ア am イ are ウ is) high school students. 《福島》
- 4 You and Tom (ア am イ is ウ are I be) kind to me. 《聖カタリナ女子高》
- 5 The pictures (ア is イ are ウ do I does) beautiful. 《三重》

(2) be 動詞現在疑問否定文

[2] 適語記入

A : Are Bill and Yoshio very good friends ?

B : Yes, ( ) ( ). 《高知》

[3] 適語選択

- 1 (ア Do イ Does ウ Are I Is) that pencil yours ? 《熊本》
- 2 (ア Is イ Are ウ Does I Do) your friend an American ? 《西日本短大附》
- 3 (ア Does イ Do ウ Are I Is) this my seat or Roy's ? 《徳島》
- 4 Taro : (ア Do イ Am ウ Is I Are) you a student ?  
Roy : Yes, I am. 《徳島》
- 5 (ア Do イ Does ウ Is I Are) your father and mother at home ? 《栃木》
- 6 Are you and Tomoko sisters, Keiko ?  
Yes, (ア they are イ you are ウ we are I I am オ she is). 《桐蔭学園高》

[4] 強調語

1. Is this your first visit here ? 《大分》

No. This is my second visit.

ア イ ウ I オ

2. Is this an American doll ? 《徳島》

No, it's a French one.

ア イ ウ I

3. Is May the fourth month of the year? 《和歌山》

No, it's the fifth month of the year.

ア イ ウ I

(3) be 動詞過去

[5] 適語記入

1. His daughter ( ) not at home yesterday. 《福島》

2. その知らせを聞いて私達は喜びました。

We ( )( ) to hear the news. 《海星高》

[6] 適語選択

1. Now he is happier than he (ア did イ got ウ had I was) before. 《東京》

2. Jiro (ア are イ is ウ was I were) in America five years ago. 《茨城》

[7] 語形変化

1. I took a wonderful trip with my family when I (be) ten years old. 《国立高専》

2. When Mr. Tanaka and I (be) college students, we learned the same thing. 《神奈川》

3. My parents and I (be) in Osaka last year. 《島根》

[8] 英作文

私は 2 年前に日本にいました。《愛知》

[9] 適語記入

(ア Is イ Are ウ Was I Were) there any children in the park yesterday morning? 《福岡》

【】一般動詞

(1) 一般動詞現在

[10] 適語選択

1. He (ア plays イ play ウ played) tennis every Sunday. 《東北高》
2. She usually (ア study イ studies ウ studying I studied オ to study) in the library. 《熊本》

[11] 語形変化

She (get) up at six every morning. 《海星高》

[一般動詞現在疑問否定文]

[12] 適語記入

あなたの妹は彼の電話番号を知っていますか。

( ) your sister ( ) his telephone number ? 《九州学院》

[13] 適語選択

1. (ア Does イ Do ウ Am I Is) your brothers like sports ? 《栃木》
2. (ア Do イ Does ウ Is I Are) your brother drive a car ? 《栃木》
3. Taro : (ア Do イ Does ウ Will I Did) your father live in Japan ?  
Roy : No, he doesn't. 《徳島》
4. (ア Is イ Are ウ Do I Does) Masao live in this city ? 《栃木》
5. Where (ア is イ are ウ do I does) your aunt live ? 《高知》
6. My brother (ア don't イ doesn't ウ hasn't I isn't) like baseball. 《栃木》
7. My uncle (ア isn't イ don't ウ doesn't I hasn't) drive on Sunday. 《神奈川》
8. Our school (ア don't イ doesn't ウ isn't I aren't) start at eight o'clock. 《沖縄》

[14] 書換

1. She helps her pupils very kindly.(疑問文に) 《東横学園高》
2. He wants to swim in the sea. (否定文に) 《拓殖大一高》

[15] 強調語

1. Do you have the piano lesson every Sunday evening ? 《富山》  
No. I have the piano lesson every Saturday evening.

ア イ ウ I

2. Does Wednesday come before Tuesday ? 《和歌山》

No, it doesn't. It comes after Tuesday.

ア イ ウ エ

(2) 一般動詞過去規則動詞

[16] 語形変化

1. We (study) English yesterday. 《海星高》
2. He thought for some time, and then he (hurry) home. 《静岡》
3. He (stop) for just a minute and began to talk again. 《奈良改》
4. I (play) tennis with Tom yesterday. 《島根》

(3) 一般動詞過去不規則動詞

[17] 語形変化

1. My sister (take) this picture last Sunday. 《盛岡白百合学園》
2. Ken (draw) them in his notebook yesterday.  
《土浦日大高》
3. You (get) up early this morning. Why did you get up so early ? 《奈良改》
4. Her father (bring) them from his room and Mayumi watched them silently for a while.  
《岐阜》
5. When they got home, Takashi and Sachiko (run) to the garden and planted the trees.  
《奈良》
6. A few weeks ago she (meet) a young American. 《京都》
7. My little brother (break) the camera a few days ago. 《茨城》

[18] 区切り

Three years ago we had two high school students from Japan. 《和歌山》

ア イ ウ エ

オ カ

(4) 一般動詞過去疑問否定文

[19] 適語選択

1. (ア Will イ Shall ウ Do エ Did) you go to the library last Saturday ? 《栃木》
2. What (ア are イ were ウ do エ did) you eat for dinner last night ? 《広島》
3. Did you (ア see イ saw ウ seen エ seeing) Tom on your way home ? 《沖繩》
4. A : Who (ア come イ comes ウ came エ was) here yesterday ?

B : Mr. Yamada did. 《福岡》

[20] 英作文

1. あなたは、昨夜、宿題をしましたか。《広島》
2. あなたは昨日どこへ行きましたか。《新潟》
3. あなたは、昨日、お姉さんの手伝いをしましたか。《広島》

[21] 強調語

1. A : Did you climb Mt. Fuji this summer ? 《香川》

B : No, I didn't. I climbed Mt. Fuji last summer.

ア イ ウ エ

2. Did Mr. Brown come here on Sunday ? 《群馬》

No, he didn't. He came here on Saturday.

ア イ ウ エ オ

[22] 書換

1. She took care of her dog.(否定文に)《拓殖大一高》
2. My mother put a vase on the table.(否定文に)《山手学院高》

【】進行形

(1) 現在進行形

[23] 適語記入

1. Paul : What are you ( ), Yoshio ?

Yoshio : I am taking a walk in the park. 《三重》

2. たくさんの少年が公園を走っています。

A lot of boys are (r ) in the park. 《神奈川》

[24] 適語選択

1. Makoto is (ア swim イ swims ウ swimming) in the pool. 《滋賀女子高》

2. He (ア was always working イ has always worked ウ always worked

エ is always working) when I go to see him. 《甲陽学院高》

3. My sister is (ア study イ studies ウ studying エ studied) English now. 《栃木》

4. Who is (ア walk イ walks ウ walking エ walked) in the garden ? 《福岡》

[25] 語形変化

1. Computers are (give) us a lot of useful information now. 《長野》

2. Studying Japanese is (get) more popular in my country. 《徳島》

[26] 強調語

Is Hanako reading an English book ? 《埼玉》

No, she isn't. She is reading a Japanese book.

ア イ ウ エ

(2) 過去進行形

[27] 適語記入

彼らは教室の中を走り回っていた。

They ( )( ) about in the classroom. 《比叡山高》

[28] 適語選択

1. When my father called me, I (ア am reading イ was reading ウ will read) a story.《山梨》
2. She (ア reads イ was reading ウ has read エ is reading) a book when I came back from school.《早稲田実業高》
3. Mother (ア has cooked イ is cooking ウ cooks エ was cooking) when I came home.《神奈川》

[29] 語形変化

1. Their father was (look) at them without saying anything for a few minutes.《奈良》
2. It was about five in the afternoon. I was still (work) at the office then.《京都》

[30] 英作文

1. 父と母は木の下に座っていました。《長崎》
2. 学校から帰ると、母は夕食の支度をしていました。《青山学院高等部》

[31] 誤文訂正

When I came home, my brother watched TV.《学習院高等科》

【】未来形

(1) 未来形 be going to

[32] 同意書換

1. I will visit Kyoto next week.

I ( ) ( ) to visit Kyoto next week. 《神奈川》

2. We will visit his house tomorrow.

We are ( ) to visit his house tomorrow. 《新田高》

3. I will buy the car next week.

I ( ) ( ) to buy the car next week. 《明治大附明治高》

[33] 並べかえ

1. あなたは今日の夕方何時にロンドンへ向けて出発する予定ですか。

What time (ア to イ leave ウ are I London オ for カ you キ going) this evening ?  
《成城学園高》

2. He has brought home some interesting pictures. He is (us, going, to, them, show, to). 《長崎》

3. "Have you finished your homework ?"

"No, I haven't. I (ア it イ am ウ do I going オ to) in the afternoon." 《千葉》

4. If you want to buy a book, please buy one from (ア bookstore

イ going ウ I'm I show オ the カ to キ you). 《お茶の水女子大附高》

[34] 適語選択

1. A : Is he (ア being イ doing ウ having I buying オ going) to sell his car ?

B : Yes, he is. He wants to buy a new one. 《熊本》

2. (ア Is イ Are ウ Does I Do) Ken and Yoshiko going to play tennis tomorrow ? 《神奈川》

3. A : Are your sisters going to meet Mr.Tanaka ?

B : No, (ア they aren't イ you aren't ウ I am not I she isn't). 《福岡》

[35] 語形変化

As Bob wants to learn about the Japanese way of life, he is (go) to live with Jiro's family for a year. 《京都》

[36] 英作文

1. 私たちは、放課後、野球をするつもりです。《奈良》
2. 私は、来月クリスマスカードを送るつもりです。  
( ) a Christmas card ( ). 《長野》
3. ぼくたちは来週出発して、5日間北海道に滞在するつもりです。《香川》

(2) 未来形 will

[37] 並べかえ

1. Bert (ア a イ become ウ good I player オ soccer カ will) some day. 《宮崎》
2. She (plane, Japan, start, will, by, from). 《東横学園高》
3. We (presents, will, Miss Brown, to, give, wonderful). 《東横学園高》

[38] 適語選択

1. My brother will (ア watched イ watches ウ watch) TV this morning. 《東北高》
2. A : I want to see Mr.Suzuki now.  
B : Oh, I'm sorry. You can't see him now. But I hope you (ア saw  
イ will see ウ were seeing I have seen) him soon. 《福岡》

[39] 英作文

1. あなたに私の写真を見せてあげよう。《高知改》
2. 私は明日彼女を夕食に招待するつもりです。《山梨》
3. 私は 3 週間日本に滞在する予定です。《鳥取改》

[40] 強調語

- A : Will your brother spend the money to buy a radio ? 《福岡》  
B : No. He says that he'll use it to buy a watch.

ア イ ウ I オ

[未来形 will be]

[41] 並べかえ

1. I (old, be, sixteen, will, years). 《大分》

2. 次の日曜日にコンサートがあります。

(concert, there, a, will, Sunday) (2 語付加) 《高知》

3. あすはよい天気になると思います。

I (it, fine, think, be, will) tomorrow. 《岐阜》

[42] 適語記入

今夜は寒くなるだろうね。

( ) ( ) ( ) cold tonight. 《京都女子高》

【】助動詞

(1) can

[43] 同意書換

1. He can answer the question.

He is ( ) to answer the question. 《広島》

2. My little brother can use telephone.

My little brother knows ( ) to use the telephone. 《広島》

3. I can't cook fish.

I don't know ( ) to cook fish. 《千葉》

[44] 並べかえ

ニューオーリンズでは人々が買い物に行くとき、その町のどこでも音楽を聞くことができます。

When people in New Orleans go shopping,  
they (in, music, can, everywhere, the, hear) city. 《愛知》

[45] 適語選択

Bill can (ア runs イ run ウ ran I running) very fast. 《福岡》

[46] 英作文

あなたはピアノがひけますか。《愛知》

[47] 強調語

Mary : Can you play the piano ? 《長崎》

Taro : No, I can't. But I think Tom can.

ア イ ウ I オ

[48] 並べかえ

Can (in, see, the afternoon, I, the, pictures) ? 《長崎》

[49] 適語選択

A : Can I go with you ?

B : (ア Excuse me. イ Yes, of course. ウ You're right.

I No, I can't.) Let's go together.

A : Thank you. 《大阪》

[50] 英作文

1. 店で店員が「いらっしゃいませ」と言う《石川》
2. 自分のずわる場所を尋ねるとき。《静岡》

(2) be able to

[51] 同意書換

1. Ken can not swim as fast as Miki.

Ken is not ( ) to swim as fast as Miki. 《千葉》

2. When I was young, there were many trees and we could hear the songs of birds more.

When I was young, there were many trees and we ( )( )( )  
hear the songs of birds more. 《奈良》

3. I was not able to sleep well last night.

I ( ) not sleep well last night. 《沖縄》

[52] 並べかえ

We (7 catching イ able ウ start I to オ were) fish soon. 《神奈川》

[53] 日本語訳

Ken practiced so hard that in a week he was able to speak well. 《島根》

[助動詞 will be able to]

[54] 並べかえ

1. (people, able, it, you, about, will, to, with, be, talk) from  
different countries. 《鳥取》

2. 彼女はピアノを上手にひけるようになるでしょう。(1 語不足)

(able, piano, play, she, the, to, well, will). 《学習院高等科》

[55] 適語選択

She will (7 is イ be ウ been I have オ has) able to speak English well. 《熊本》

[56] 英作文

あなたはブリストル(Bristol) へ行く人を見つけることができますでしょう。《大阪教育大附高》

(3) may

[57] 並べかえ

May (ア there イ Masao ウ go I with オ I), Father? 《高知》

[58] 適語記入

1. A : May I come to your house ?

B : Yes, of ( ). When will you come ? 《熊本》

2. A : May we stay till Monday ?

B : Please ( ). 《広島大附高》

[59] 適語選択

1. A : May I open the window ?

B : No, you (ア may イ may not ウ aren't I can). It's too cold. 《鹿児島》

2. "May I use this dictionary ?"

"No, you (ア need イ must ウ have) not." 《滋賀女子高》

3. Taro : (ア Do you イ How long ウ May I I What オ What's) ask you  
a few questions ?

Miss Brown : Yes, you may. 《宮崎》

[60] 英作文

1. よその人の部屋に入るとき、入ってもいいですかと英語で許可を求め場合、  
どのようにいえばよいか。《岩手》

2. あなたの辞書を使ってもいいですか。《愛知》

3. おばさんに会いに行ってもいいですか。《長崎》

[61] 日本語訳

If you call him a clever man, he may be happy. 《大阪教育大附高》

(4) have to

[62] 同意書換

1. You must help your mother.

You ( ) to help your mother. 《長崎》

2. You must get up early tomorrow morning.

You ( ) to get up early tomorrow morning. 《沖繩》

3. You must finish your homework before going to bed.

You ( )( ) finish your homework before going to bed. 《富山》

4. We must protect all life on earth.

We ( ) to protect all ( ) things in the world. 《愛媛》

5. It is necessary to study when we are young.

We ( )( ) study hard when we are young. 《青雲高》

6. Do you have to do a lot of work tomorrow ?

Do you have a lot of work ( )( ) tomorrow ? 《明大付明治高》

[63] 並べかえ

1. He often says (study, we, that, have) English hard to understand foreign countries.(1 語不足) 《福岡》

2. Every day Kenji gets up at 8:80. Mrs.Brown gets up much earlier than he, (to, she, because, cook, has) in the kitchen. 《熊本》

[64] 適語記入

1. My parents are going to go out tonight, and I have ( ) stay home with my little brother. 《愛知》

2. 私は日本史の本を読まなければなりません。

I ( )( ) read a Japanese history book. 《聖望学園高》

3. I ( I must I will I have I going) to write a letter to my friend. 《福岡》

[65] 英作文

だから私はもっと熱心に日本語を勉強しなければなりません。

So ( ). 《大阪》

[助動詞 had to]

[66] 適語記入

メアリーは学校に行かねばなりませんでした。

Mary ( ) ( ) go to school. 《比叡山高》

[67] 英作文

私たちはテレビなしで 4 日間過ごさなければならなかった。《山口改》

[68] 日本語訳

All dogs which were brought into the country had to stay in some places for half a year.

《森村学園高》

[助動詞 will have to]

[69] 適語選択

Hideo will (ア is イ can ウ have エ must オ going) to go to the station. 《熊本》

[70] 書換

We must be more careful. (未来を表す形に) 《山手学院高》

(5) don't have to

[71] 同意書換

1. You don't have to go there.

You ( ) not go there. 《東海高》

2. It is not necessary for us to work so hard.

( ) don't ( ) to work so hard. 《早実高等部》

3. You don't have to come at once because we have enough time.

It is not ( ) ( ) you to come at once because we have enough time. 《土佐高》

[72] 並べかえ

1. A : Shall I carry these chairs to the next classroom ?

B : Yes, but you (ア to イ have ウ don't) carry mine. 《東京》

2. In Japan students clean their classroom every day, but in America

(that, we, do, don't, to, have). 《熊本》

[73] 適語記入

1. You don't ( ) to go to school today, because it is Sunday. 《高知学芸高》

2. 君は毎日ここに来る必要はない。

You ( )( )( ) come here every day. 《成城学園高》

3. 毎日、車を洗わなくてもよいという場合、どのようにいえばよいか。

You don't ( )( )( ) your car every day. 《滋賀》

4. 英語を話したり書いたりするときに間違ふことを恐れる必要はありません。

You ( )( )( ) be afraid of ( )( ) when you speak or write English.

《お茶の水女子大附高》

(6) must

[74] 同意書換

You must get up early tomorrow morning.

You ( ) to get up early tomorrow morning. 《沖繩》

[75] 並べかえ

だから私たちは自然をよい状態にしておかなければなりません。

So we (keep, condition, in, nature, good, must). 《香川》

[76] 適語選択

Harumi must (ア write イ writes ウ wrote エ writing) a letter in English. 《栃木》

[77] 英作文

私は来週までにこの本を読まなければなりません。 《愛知》

[助動詞 Must I]

[78] 適語記入

"Must I finish the work today?"

"No, you don't ( )( ). You may do it tomorrow." 《高知学芸高》

[79] 適語選択

A : Must I finish this work today. ?

B : No, you don't (ア come イ have ウ wait エ work) to do so. 《福島》

[助動詞 must not]

[80] 同意書換

1. Don't open this box.

You ( ) ( ) open this box. 《清風高》

2. You must not do such a thing.

( ) ( ) such a thing. 《愛知工大名電高》

3. You must not be late for school.

( ) be late for school. 《三重高》

[81] 適語選択

"May I use this dictionary?"

"No, you (7 need い must う have) not." 《滋賀女子高》

[助動詞 must be]

[82] 同意書換

It is certain that he is ill.

He ( ) be ill. 《東海高》

[83] その他 (共通語記入)

You ( ) not speak with your mouth full at table.

No one answers the phone. The Browns ( ) be out. 《愛光高》

(7) Will you

[84] 同意書換

1. Open the window, please.

( ) you open the window? 《郁文館高》

2. Please close the door, Jim.

Will ( ) close the door, Jim? 《新潟》

3. Please show me a picture of your family.

( ) ( ) show me a picture of your family? 《同志社高》

4. Please show me the way to the museum.

( ) ( ) show me the way to the museum? 《佼成学園高》

5. Please teach me English.

( ) ( ) teach me English? 《東洋大付姫路高》

6. I'd like you to help me to finish this task.

Will you ( ) help me to finish this task ? 《慶応女子高》

[85] 並べかえ

Will (cup, you, have, a) tea ?(1 語不足) 《大分》

[86] 適語記入

A : Will you have another cup of coffee ?

B : No, ( ) you. 《奈良》

[87] 適語選択

1. ( Shall I Will U May I Must) you tell me more about her, Yumi ? 《大分》

2. Taro : Is "nighter" really a new word for you ?

Jane : Yes. I have never used it. ( Shall I Do U Will) you tell me what it is ?  
《滋賀》

3. "( Shall I Did U Shall I Will) you have some more milk ?"

"Yes, please." 《神奈川》

[88] 英作文

1. あなたのお母さんに、私を紹介してくれませんか。 《奈良改》

2. 彼の家へ行く道を教えてくださいませんか。 《広島》

( 8 ) Would you

[89] 適語記入

私にあなたの絵を見せてくれませんか。

( ) you ( ) show me your pictures ? 《広島改》

[90] 適語選択

Paul: Would you like another apple ?

Taro: ( I'm very hungry. I I don't eat any apples. U You are welcome. I No, thank you.) 《徳島》

(9) Shall I

[91] 同意書換

1. Shall I help you ?

Do you ( ) ( ) to help you ? 《青雲高》

2. Shall I close the window ?

Do ( ) ( ) ( ) to close the window ? 《日大三高》

[92] 並べかえ

(7 in イ take ウ shall I you オ my car カ I キ home) ? 《都立高専》

[93] 適語記入

1. きょうはたいへん暑いですね。窓を開けましょうか。

It's very hot today. ( ) ( ) ( ) the window ? 《お茶の水女大付高》

2. 「サンドイッチを作ってあげましょうか。」

「ええ、とてもおなかがすいているのです。」

"( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) sandwiches ?"

"Yes, I'm quite hungry." 《広島大附高》

[94] 適語選択

1. "(7 Am イ Do ウ Shall I Will) I carry your bag ?"

"No, thank you." 《神奈川》

2. A : Shall I bring the newspaper to you ?

B : Yes. (7 Please イ Let's ウ Don't I You won't) bring it to me. 《福岡》

3. A : Shall I carry one of your two bags ?

B : Yes, (7 let's do イ you do ウ please do I I do).

It's hard for me to walk to the station with these two bags. 《東京》

[95] 英作文

1. 私は何時に公園に行きましょうか。《島根》

2. 自動車の運転を教えてください。《神戸市立高専》

(10) Shall we

[96] 同意書換

1. Let's go to the park this afternoon.

( ) we go to the park this afternoon ? 《沖繩》

2. Let's go to the concert.

( )( ) go to the concert ? 《明治大附明治高》

3. Let's go to the station to meet him.

( )( ) go to the station to meet him ? 《駒沢大高》

4. Shall we sing a song ?

( ) sing a song. 《同志社高》

[97] 適語選択

"Shall we go out and play in the park ?"

"Yes, ( )." 《広島大附高》

(11) had better

[98] 適語記入

Nikko is worth visiting, so you'd ( ) visit it. 《立教高》

[99] 適語選択

You had better (ア go イ to go ウ went I going) now. 《東邦高》

[100] 同意書換

It is better for you not to drive a car.

You ( )( )( ) drive a car. 《四天王寺高》

[101] 並べかえ

(not, out, you, after, better, go, had, dark, alone) 《土佐塾高》

[102] 適語記入

It is dangerous to swim in the river. You ( )( ) not swim here. 《愛光高》

[103] 英作文

冬にはそんな高い山に登らないほうがよい。 《甲陽学院高》

[104] 助動詞 had better not 誤文訂正

You had not better sit up late at night. 《久留米大附設高》

【】名詞・代名詞

(1) 人稱代名詞

[105] 同意書換

1. That racket is mine.

That is ( ) racket. 《広島》

2. This is my book.

This book is ( ). 《長崎》

3. This is not my book.

This book is not ( ). 《長崎》

4. That is my dictionary.

That dictionary is ( ). 《香川》

5. That is her doll, and this is my doll.

That doll is hers, and this is ( ). 《福島》

6. This is your book.

This book is ( ). 《福島》

7. Your car is bigger than mine.

My car is smaller than ( ). 《長崎》

8. Is this her violin?

Is this violin ( )? 《帝塚山高》

9. He is one of my friends.

He is a friend of ( ). 《京華高》

[106] 適語記入

1. あなたの考えは私の考えと違います。

Your idea is ( ) from ( ). 《鹿児島高》

2. あなたのカバンは私と同じくらい重いです。

Your bag is as heavy as ( ). 《学習院高等科》

[107] 適語選択

1. Keiko is (ア I イ my ウ me I mine) friend. 《栃木》
2. A : Whose pencil is this ?  
B : It's (ア I イ my ウ me I mine). 《福島》
3. These shoes are (ア I イ my ウ me I mine). 《沖縄》
4. Your car is old, but (ア my イ mine ウ your) is new. 《興国》
5. Is this dictionary (ア you イ your ウ yourself I yours)? 《沖縄》
6. The car is not mine, but (ア his イ your ウ her). 《相愛》
7. Is this your book or (ア she イ her ウ hers)? 《柏原》
8. A : Are you and Masao brothers, Taro ?  
B : No, (ア they イ you ウ we I theirs) aren't. 《福岡》
9. There is a big park near (ア we イ our ウ us I ours) school. 《栃木》
10. That is (ア we イ our ウ us I ours) house. 《島根》
11. A : Is that your school ?  
B : Yes, it is. It's (ア we イ our ウ us I ours). 《福島》
12. A : Do you know the children in the garden ?  
B : Yes. I know (ア them イ their ウ theirs I his) parents, too. 《福岡》
13. I like to play tennis with (ア they イ their ウ them). 《柏原》
14. The girl who is standing by the door is a friend of (ア her イ his ウ me I you). 《京都女子高》
15. I got a letter from a friend of (ア I イ my ウ me I mine) in Japan. 《大分》
16. Peter is (ア a my old friend イ an old friend of me ウ an old friend of mine I an old my friend). 《学習院》
17. Either the boys or the girls left (his, her, their) books on the table. 《サレジオ高》
18. Each custom has (ア our イ one's ウ its I their) own history. 《香川》

[108] 語形変化

1. This book is yours and that one is (I). 《茨城》
2. I got a Christmas card from a friend of (I) in New York. 《国立高専》
3. This is my dictionary. Show me (you). 《茨城》
4. Your shoes are bigger than (our). 《神奈川》
5. Please play the piano for (we). 《宣真》
6. The children often play with (they) parents in the park. 《羽衣学園》

[109] 英作文

これは私の本です。《岩手》

(2) it, one

[110] 適語記入

I lost a watch. I must buy ( ). 《関西学院高》

[111] 適語選択

1. At his house he drew a picture of a fish and put (ア it イ him ウ them) on the table in the kitchen. 《静岡》

2. I don't have a pen. Will you lend me (ア one イ it ウ that エ thing)? 《比叡山高》

(3) 名詞複数形

[112] 同意書換

Mr. Smith has a son and a daughter. They are good students.

Mr. Smith's ( ) are good students. 《新潟》

[113] 語形変化

1. I read two long (letter) this morning. 《茨城》

2. These (box) are too heavy for me. 《島根》

3. How many (class) did you have yesterday? 《茨城》

4. She wanted to study Japanese harder and was looking for a few Japanese (dictionary).  
《茨城》

5. Paris is one of the most beautiful (city) in the world. 《独協高》

6. There are some (child) in the park. 《神奈川》

7. Masao has an aunt who lives near the sea. She has two (child). 《高知》

8. There are a lot of (child) who like comic books. 《国立高専》

9. How many (man) are there in the room? 《島根》

10. Many (woman) of today want to work outside their homes. 《岐阜》

11. A big stone fell only a few (foot) away from us. 《金城学院高》

【】疑問詞

(1) What

[114] 並べかえ

相手の人に近くにある木の名前を尋ねる場合。(1語不足)

(call, this, you, do, tree) 《広島》

[115] 適語記入

1. ( ) color is her hair ? It's brown. 《関西学院高》

2. A : What ( ) you usually do on Sunday ?

B : I play baseball with my friends at school.

I come home ( ) the afternoon. 《滋賀》

[116] 適語選択

1. "(ア What イ When ウ Where イ Why) did Tom give you ?"

"He gave me a picture." 《神奈川》

2. A : (ア What イ Why ウ How) do you do in the club ?

B : We learn about foreign countries. 《奈良改》

[117] 英作文

1. あなたは昨日何をしましたか。《新潟》

2. 彼女はいま何をしていますか。《愛知》

3. あなたは何をしたいですか。《愛知》

[118] 強調語

1. What do you do on Sundays ? 《東京》

I sometimes play baseball.

ア イ ウ イ

2. What kind of music do you like ? 《大分》

I like popular music.

ア イ ウ イ

3. What are you going to be ? 《熊本》

I'm going to be a teacher.

ア イ ウ イ オ

4. "What did you want to be when you were young ?" 《神奈川》

" I wanted to be a teacher."

ア イ ウ イ オ カ

[119] その他

I studied mathematics last night. (mathematicsの部分を問う疑問文にせよ) 《法政大二高》

[疑問詞 What time]

[120] 並べかえ

What (every, do, up, you, time, get) day? 《宮崎》

[121] 適語選択

Paul: What time does your school begin?

Taro: It begins (ア at イ in ウ on エ from) eight. 《徳島》

[122] 英作文

私は何時に公園に行きましようか。《島根》

[123] 強調語

1. "What time did you go to bed?" 《長野》

"I went to bed at one o'clock.

ア イ ウ エ オ カ キ

2. What time did you come to school this morning? 《和歌山》

I came to school at eight.

ア イ ウ エ

[疑問詞 What like]

[124] 同意書換

How is the weather in Okinawa?

( ) is the weather ( ) in Okinawa? 《大阪星光学院高》

[疑問詞 What for]

[125] 同意書換

1. Why is he doing that?

( ) is he doing that ( )? 《同志社高》

2. Why are you saving so much money?

( ) are you saving so much money ( )? 《大阪星光学院高》

[疑問詞 What day]

[126] 並べかえ

今日は、何曜日ですか。

What (ア today イ is ウ of エ the オ day カ week キ it)? 《常葉学園橘高》

[127] 英作文

きょうは何日ですか。《青雲高》

(2) who

[128] 適語記入

1. 音楽の先生の氏名をたずねるとき

( ) is your music teacher? 《福岡》

2. ( ) came here this morning?

Mr. Green did. 《森村学園高》

3. ( ) is taller, Susan ( ) her brother?

Susan is. 《山形改》

4. Who teaches you the koto?

Mr. Oka ( ). 《静岡》

5. Mr. Smith wrote this interesting story.

(Mr. Smith の部分を問う疑問文に)

( )( )( ) interesting story? 《法政大第二高》

[129] 適語選択

"Who (ア teach イ teaches ウ taught エ teaching) you English?"

"Mr. Tanaka does." 《島根》

(3) whose

[130] 適語記入

1. これはだれの本ですか。

(W ) book is this? 《神奈川》

2. テーブルの上にある辞書の持ち主をたずねるとき

( ) is the dictionary on the table? 《福岡》

[131] 適語選択

1. There is a bag on the desk.

(ア Who イ Whose ウ Whom イ Who's) bag is it? 《島根》

2. Taro : (ア How イ What ウ Whose イ Which) coin is it ?

Roy : It's mine. 《徳島》

(4) How

[132] 並べかえ

How (ア the park イ you ウ go イ did オ to)? 《長崎》

[133] 適語記入

"( ) do you come to school ?"

"I come to school by bus." 《高知学芸高》

[134] 適語選択

1. (ア How イ Which ウ Why イ What) do you come to school ?

By bicycle. 《島根》

2. A : (ア What イ When ウ Which イ How) did your father go to Fukuoka ?

B : By plane. 《福島》

3. A : (ア How イ When ウ Where イ Why) did you go to the library ?

B : I went there by bus. 《福岡》

4. A : (ア What イ Why ウ How) will you go to the station ?

B : We will go there by bus. 《奈良改》

5. A : (ア How イ What ウ When イ Where) can I go to the station ?

B : Take 'Osaka Kanjosen'. 《大阪》

6. "(ア Where イ How ウ What イ When) is your mother ?"

"She is fine." 《神奈川》

7. A : (ア Where イ Why ウ When イ How) do you say sayonara in English ?

B : We say "Good-by". 《福岡》

[135] 英作文

あなたは どうやって その魚をつかまえたのですか。 《新潟》

[136] 強調語

1. A : How did you come here this morning ? 《明治学院高》

B : I came here by bus this morning.

ア イ ウ エ オ カ キ

2. "How do you go to school every day ?" 《神奈川》

"I walk to school every day."

ア イ ウ エ オ カ

[疑問詞 How about]

[137] 適語記入

1. 一杯のお茶をすすめる場合。

How ( ) a cup of tea ? 《滋賀》

2. 何か冷たいものでもどうですか。

( )( )( ) to drink ? 《大阪教育大附》

3. あなたはどうですか。

How ( ) you ? 《島根》

4. 「何時に行きましょうか。」「午前10時はどうでしょうか。」

"( ) time shall I come ?" "How ( ) ten in the morning ?" 《鹿児島》

[疑問詞 How do you like]

[138] 適語記入

「ロンドンはいかがですか。」「私は大変気に入っています。」

"( ) do you like London ?" "I like it very much." 《広島》

[疑問詞 How many]

[139] 並べかえ

ヨーロッパにはいくつの国がありますか。(1語不足)

(are, countries, Europe, in, many, there) ? 《学習院高等科》

[140] 適語記入

1. A : (     )(     ) children are there in the room ?

B : There are five children in the room. 《香川》

2. (     )(     ) horses do they keep on the farms ? About 10. 《関西学院高》

3. Ken : We had no electricity for several days.

Naomi : Oh, (     )(     ) days was that ?

Ken : Four. 《山口》

4. A : (     )(     )(     ) of paper do you want ?

B : I want three. 《高知学芸高》

[141] 適語選択

How (ア much イ many ウ little エ lot) brothers do you have ? 《福島》

[142] 語形変化

How many (class) did you have yesterday ? 《茨城》

[143] 英作文

1 あなたのクラスに男の子は何人いますか。《愛知》

2 机の上にえんぴつが何本ありますか。《愛知》

[144] 強調語

1. Mother : How many months will they stay here ? 《山梨》

Akiko : They'll stay here for three months.

ア イ ウ エ オ カ

2 .How many hours do you study at school ? 《群馬》

We usually study for six hours.

ア イ ウ エ オ

[145] その他

There are 40 pupils in our class. (40 pupilsの部分を問う疑問文にせよ) 《法政大二高》

[疑問詞 How much]

[146] 同意書換

1. What is the price of this book ?

(     )(     ) is this book ? 《早稲田高》

2. How much is this old stamp ?

(     ) is the (     ) of this old stamp ? 《青山学院高》

3. What's your weight ?

How (     ) do you (     ) ? 《大阪星光学院高》

[147] 英作文

「その値段はいくらですか」とたずねる 《石川》

[疑問詞 How old]

[148] 適語記入

1. (     )(     ) is your father ?

He is forty-five years old. 《北海道》

2. How (     )(     )(     ) ?

I am fifteen years old. 《山手学院》

[149] 英作文

あなたのおじさんは何歳ですか。 《新潟》

[疑問詞 How tall]

[150] 同意書換

How tall are you ?

What is your (     ) ? 《開成高》

[151] 適語記入

(     )(     ) is this tree ?

It is three meters tall. 《北海道》

[152] 英作文

あなたの身長はどのくらいありますか。 《岩手》

[疑問詞 How long]

[153] 並べかえ

"How (ア from イ long ウ it I does オ take) here to the nearest station?"

"About ten minutes." 《千葉》

[154] 英作文

あなたは毎日どのくらい英語の勉強をしますか。《佐賀》

[155] 強調語

How long did you stay in Japan? 《千葉》

We stayed in Japan for two weeks.

ア イ ウ I オ

[疑問詞 How その他]

[156] 適語記入

( ) high is that mountain? 《熊本》

[157] 適語記入

"( )( ) is it from here to the station?"

"It is about 8 km." 《慶応義塾志木高改》

[158] 適語記入

How ( ) do you call her on the phone? I call her every day. 《関西学院高》

(5) When

[159] 適語記入

1. 生まれた日をたずねるとき

( ) is your birthday? 《福岡》

2. John : ( ) will you come back to school?

Barbara : Next Wednesday. 《愛知》

3. A : ( )( ) Bill come to Kochi as a student from the United States?

B : He came here last year. 《高知》

[160] 適語選択

A : (ア When イ How ウ What イ Which オ Where) does school begin?

B : It begins in April. 《熊本》

[161] 英作文

あなたはいつこの町に来ましたか。《島根》

[162] 強調語

1. When did you get the present ? 《茨城改》

I got it yesterday.

ア イ ウ イ

2. "When did you see her in the park ? " 《神奈川》

"I saw her in the park yesterday."

ア イ ウ イ オ カ キ

3. Mary : When will Tom arrive tomorrow ? 《長崎》

Taro : He will arrive at seven.

ア イ ウ イ オ

(6) Where

[163] 適語記入

1. 図書館の所在地をたずねるとき

( ) is the library ? 《福岡》

2. A : ( ) ( ) Bill learned many new things ?

B : He has learned them both at school and at home. 《高知》

[164] 適語選択

1. (ア Where イ Who ウ Whose イ How) is your brother ?

He is under the tree. 《福岡》

2. A : (ア When イ Why ウ What イ Where) do you see the Milky Way ?

B : Across the night sky. 《北海道》

[165] 英作文

1. あなたは昨日どこへ行きましたか。《新潟》

2. 自分のずわる場所を尋ねるとき。《静岡》

[166] 強調語

1. Where does Takeo live? 《沖繩》

He lives in Naha.

ア イ ウ エ

2. Where is your uncle staying now? 《東京》

He's staying in Tokyo.

ア イ ウ エ

3. "Where will you go next month?" 《神奈川》

"I'll go to Osaka next month."

ア イ ウ エ オ カ

[167] その他

My father took me to the library yesterday.(libraryの部分我问う疑問文にせよ)《法政大二高》

(7) Why

[168] 同意書換

What make you smile?

( ) do you smile? 《郁文館高》

[169] 適語記入

1. 相手に朝早く起きた理由をたずねるとき

( ) did you get up so early? 《福岡》

2. "(W ) did you go to Tokyo?"

"Because I wanted to see my daughter." 《高知》

[170] 適語選択

Paul: (ア How イ Why ウ What エ When) do you have to go home so soon?

Taro: To finish my homework before dinner. 《徳島》

[171] 英作文

トムが健にきのう学校に遅れた理由をたずねたら、医者に行つたと答えた。

Tom : ( )

健 : ( ) 《栃木》

[疑問詞 Why not]

[172] 適語記入

「そうだったらできるだけ早く起きたらどう。」

"Here we are on the summit ! I want to see the sunrise tomorrow morning."

"Then (     )(     ) you get up as early as you can ?" 《慶応義塾志木高》

[173] その他

Why don't you come to Japan, Nancy ?に意味が近いのは次のどれか。《宮城》

ア You have to come to Japan.

イ You don't have to come to Japan.

ウ Please come to Japan.

【】疑問文

(1) 選択疑問文

[174] 適語選択

Is that boy Tom (ア but イ or ウ and I than) Ben? 《福岡》

[175] 強調語

1. Is your brother a high school student or a college student? 《香川》

He is a college student.

ア イ ウ I オ

2. Was the book on the desk or under the desk? 《群馬》

It was under the desk.

ア イ ウ I オ

3. A: Is Takeo's uncle coming by ship or by plane? 《沖縄》

B: He's coming by plane.

ア イ ウ I

(2) 間接疑問

【間接疑問 what S V】

[176] 同意書換

1. What did he buy in the store? Do you know it?

Do you know what he ( ) in the store? 《三重》

2. I don't know what I should do next.

I don't know what ( )( ) next. 《福岡第一高》

3. I don't know what they call this flower in French.

I don't know the ( )( ) of this flower. 《青山学院高》

[177] 並べかえ

1. I don't know (want, do, to, you, what). 《神奈川》

2. Do you know (there, was, she, doing, what)? 《神奈川》

3. I want (ア know イ what ウ did I to オ you) this summer. 《大分》

4. (show, his, it, what, he, bag, was, opened, in, to, me) 《土佐塾高》

[178] 適語記入

明日何が起こるか、だれも知らない。

No one knows ( ) ( ) ( ) tomorrow. 《成城学園高》

[179] 適語選択

Please tell me what time (ア is it イ it is ウ was it エ it was) now. 《九州学院》

[180] 強調語

"Do you know what he is doing now ?" 《神奈川》

"Yes. He is studying in his room."

ア イ ウ エ オ カ

【間接疑問 where S V】

[181] 並べかえ

Please (me, will live, you, tell, where). 《岐阜》

[182] 適語記入

私の家がわからなければ、住所を教えてください。

If you ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ), I'll give you my address. 《広島大附高》

[183] 適語選択

1. Do you know where (ア will Jack stay イ does Jack stay ウ Jack will stay エ shall Jack stay) when he comes to Japan next time. 《大分》

2. Bob asked (ア where does she live イ where will she live ウ where did she live エ where she lived). 《大妻女子大中野女子高》

3. I still don't know where (ア live you イ do you live ウ are you living エ you live). 《成城学園高》

[184] 書換

Where did I meet you ? I don't remember that. (2文を 1文にして) 《土佐塾高》

【間接疑問 when S V】

[185] 同意書換

1. When did he write the letter ? Do you know it ?

Do you know when ( ) ( ) the letter ? 《和洋女大付高》

2. Tell me the time of your birth.

Tell me when ( ) ( ) ( ). 《洛星高》

[186] 並べかえ

私は彼女がいつ私に会いに来ることができるかわかりません。

I do not know (can, when, she, come) to see me. 《沖繩》

[187] 間接疑問 when S V 誤文訂正

We want to know when will he come home from Tokyo. 《土佐塾高》

【間接疑問文 who S V】

[188] 並べかえ

Next Saturday night, we will (to, can, show, the, who, way, best, see) me. 《岡山》

[189] 英作文

1. あなたはあの少年がだれだか知っていますか。《関西第一高》

2. 君は誰がその質問に答えることができるか知っていますか。《立命館高》

【間接疑問 which one S V】

[190] 並べかえ

1. I know (ア draw イ picture ウ you I which). 《三重》

2. 私たちはどちらの習慣がよいのか言うことができない。

We (custom, which, better, tell, can't, is). 《香川》

【間接疑問 why S V】

[191] 英作文

私は、彼がなぜそこへ行ったのかわかりません。《神奈川》

【間接疑問 how many S V】

[192] 同意書換

Tom couldn't tell how many students he has in his school.

Tom couldn't tell ( ) ( ) of the students in his school. 《青山学院高》

[193] 英作文

世界には何か国あるか知っていますか。《久留米大附設高》

【間接疑問 how long S V】

[194] 並べかえ

彼が日本に来てどのくらいになるか知っていますか。

(long, know, been, he, you, Japan, has, do, how, in)? 《関西第一高》

(3) 付加疑問文

[195] 適語記入

1. 北海道はたいへん遠いですね。

Hokkaido is very far, ( ) it? 《香川》

2. 日本では 2月はとても寒いね。

It is very cold in Japan in February, ( ) ( )? 《岡山》

3. 忙しいのですね。

"You are busy, ( ) ( )?" 《茨城》

4. Oh, you sleep on the floor, ( ) ( )? 《茨城》

5. パートは高校に通っていますね。

Bert goes to high school, ( ) ( )? 《盛岡白百合学園》

6. 「ジムはそこへ行かなかったでしょう?」「はい、そうです。」

"Jim didn't go there, ( ) ( )?" "( ), he didn't." 《成城学園高》

[196] 適語選択

1. Baseball is loved very much in Japan, (ア it is イ is it ウ it isn't エ isn't it)? 《群馬》
2. "OKASAN" and "SAYONARA" are both beautiful words, (ア is it イ isn't it ウ are they エ aren't they)? 《神奈川》
3. This bicycle isn't yours, (ア does this イ does it ウ is this エ is it)? 《富士見高》
4. You know Ken has a dog, (ア does he イ doesn't he ウ do you エ don't you)? 《徳島》
5. Columbus discovered America, (ア did he イ didn't he ウ hasn't he エ wasn't he)? 《成城高》
6. You don't play the piano, (ア are イ do ウ aren't エ don't) you? 《東山高》
7. It's cleared up. Let's go, (ア don't イ will ウ aren't エ shall) we? 《巣鴨高》

[197] 書換

You know his address.(付加疑問を付け加えて) 《山手学院高》

[198] 誤文訂正

"Let's go home together, will we?" "Yes, let's." 《久留米大附設高》

【】命令文

(1) Please

[199] 同意書換

1. Please teach me English.

( ) ( ) teach me English? 《東洋大付姫路高》

2. Please close the door, Jim.

Will ( ) close the door, Jim? 《新潟》

3. "Please help me," she asked me.

She asked me ( ) help her. 《盛岡白百合学園》

[200] 適語選択

1. (7 Show 1 Shows 2 Showing 3 To show) me the picture, please. 《神奈川》

2. Please (7 show 1 shows 2 showed 3 shown 4 showing) me your picture, Ben. 《熊本》

[201] 英作文

1. 駅で待っていてもらいたいとき。《静岡》

2. あなたの本を私に貸してください。《青森》

(2) Don't

[202] 同意書換

1. You must not play here.

( ) play here. 《新潟》

2. You must not do such a thing.

( ) ( ) such a thing. 《愛知工大名電高》

3. Don't open this box.

You ( ) ( ) open this box. 《清風高》

4. Don't talk in the library.

( ) quiet in the library. 《新田高》

[203] 並べかえ

ここで野球をしてはいけない。

(7 baseball 1 Don't 2 play 3 I here). 《高知改》

[204] 英作文

この川で泳いではいけません。《福井》

(3) Don't be

[205] 同意書換

1. You must not be late for school.

( ) be late for school. 《三重高》

2. You must not be afraid of animals.

( )( ) afraid of animals. 《慶応義塾志木高》

3. You mustn't be late for the party.

( )( ) late for the party. 《国立高専》

[206] 並べかえ

誤りをおかすことを恐れてはいけません。

(mistakes, of, don't, afraid, be, making) 《明治大附中野改》

[207] 書換

1. You are not afraid of making mistakes. (Youを省略して命令文に) 《東横学園高》

2. You must not be noisy in this room. (命令文に) 《精華女子高》

(4) Be ~

[208] 並べかえ

お年寄りには親切にしてください。

(people, to, kind, old, be) 《明治学院高改》

[209] 適語記入

1. 老人には親切にしてください。

Please ( )( ) to old people. 《海星高》

2. But one of them said, "( ) quiet. Let's listen to him." 《滋賀》

3. Be very ( ) when you cross the road. 《広島大付高》

[210] 適語選択

1. (7 Be イ Is イ Are ウ Do) kind to old people. 《神奈川》

2. (7 Is イ Are ウ Do I Be) careful when you walk across the street. 《鹿児島》

(5) Let's

[211] 同意書換

1. Shall we sing a song ?

( ) sing a song. 《同志社高》

2. Let's go to the park this afternoon.

( ) we go to the park this afternoon ? 《沖繩》

3. Let's go to the station to meet him.

( )( ) go to the station to meet him ? 《駒沢大高》

4. How about going on a picnic tomorrow ?

( )( ) on a picnic tomorrow. 《関西大第一高》

5. Let's go to the movies tomorrow.

( )( ) going to the movies tomorrow ? 《立教高改》

6. Why don't we go out and play ?

( ) go out and play. 《早稲田高》

[212] 並べかえ

1. Let's (ア good dinner イ for ウ cook イ them オ a). 《長崎》

2. 相手の人に、今日の午後バレーボールをしようとさそう場合。(1語不足)

(volleyball this play afternoon) 《広島》

[213] 適語記入

1. 公園へ散歩に行きましょう。

( ) go for a walk in the park. 《福岡大付大濠高》

2. 友だちをテニスにさそうとき

( )( )( ). 《石川》

[214] 適語選択

1. Let's (ア sing イ sang ウ sung イ singing) a song. 《栃木》

2. (ア Be イ Let's ウ Can イ Will オ Shall) play baseball. 《熊本》

[215] 英作文

1. 部屋をそうじしましょう。《岩手》

2. 次の土曜日にテニスをしましょう。《島根》

[216] 日本語訳

Let's take our vacation in a trailer. 《東横学園高》

[217] 同意書換

How about going fishing in the river ?

( ) ( ) fishing in the river, shall we ? 《国立高专》

[218] 適語記入

「ピーター、一杯飲もうよ。」「うん、そうしよう。」

"Let's have a drink, ( ) ( ), Peter ?"

"( ), ( )." 《慶応義塾志木高》

[219] 適語選択

Let's start early, (ア will イ shall ウ don't エ did) we ? 《城北高》

(6) 命令 and (or)

[220] 同意書換

If you work hard, you will succeed.

( ) hard, ( ) you will succeed. 《和洋女大付高》

[221] 適語選択

1. Start at once, (ア or イ if ウ but エ and オ for カ to) you will be in time. 《聖望学園高》

2. Work hard, (ア and イ as ウ but エ or) you will pass the examination. 《成城高》

[222] 日本語訳

Do that always, and you'll have both happiness and money enough to live on. 《高揚学院高》

[命令 or]

[223] 同意書換

1. If you don't hurry up, you will not catch the train.

Hurry up, ( ) you will ( ) the train. 《東海高》

2. Go quickly, or we'll be late.

( ) we ( ) go quickly, we'll be late. 《東京》

[224] 適語選択

Go at once, (ア and イ so ウ or エ but) you will be late for school. 《比叡山高》

## 【】文型

(1) there be

[225] 同意書換

1. Our city has two parks.

( ) ( ) two parks in our city. 《富山》

2. How many schools does your city have ?

How many schools are ( ) in your city ? 《新潟》

3. How many books do you have in your room ?

How many books ( ) ( ) in your room ? 《青山学院高》

4. There are three people and one tree in your picture.

Your picture ( ) three people and one tree. 《三重》

5. There are many things to see in the city.

The city ( ) a lot of things to see. 《静岡》

6. How many teachers are there in your school ?

How many teachers do you ( ) in your school ? 《佐賀》

[226] 並べかえ

1. ヨーロッパにはいくつの国がありますか。

(are, countries, Europe, in, many, there)? (1語不足) 《学習院高等科》

2. (anything, do, you, is, I, for, there, can, ?) 《土佐塾高》

[227] 適語記入

1. A : How many students are there in Taro's class ?

B : There ( ) eight students. 《山口》

2. 私たちの英語の本にMt.Egmont の美しい写真がのっています。

A. There ( ) ( ) beautiful picture of Mt.Egmont in our English book.

B. Our English book ( ) ( ) beautiful picture of Mt. Egmont. 《鳥取》

[228] 適語選択

1. There (ア is イ are ウ was エ were) two dogs in the park yesterday. 《沖縄》

2. There (ア is イ are ウ was エ were) a lot of people at the store last Sunday. 《栃木》

3. A : Is sumo popular in Japan now ?

B : Yes, it is. And (ア there is イ there are ウ it is エ we are) some sumo wrestlers from your country. 《神奈川》

[229] 英作文

1. 空には雲がひとつもありませんでした。《大分》
2. あなたのクラスに男の子は何人いますか。《愛知》

[230] 日本語訳

1. There are many things we don't know about the stars. 《北海道》
2. There was a good slope in a park not far from the Smith's house. 《東海高》

(2) SVC

[231] 並べかえ

1. Hanako, (very, look, tired, you). 《秋田》
2. The water (ア in it イ clean ウ looked I running), and we saw a lot of fish swimming there. 《愛媛》

[232] 適語記入

「彼女は見かけほど年をとっていないよ」

"They say Nancy is over thirty."

"No, no. She isn't ( ) ( ) ( ) she ( ). 《慶応義塾志木高》

[233] 英作文

1. 彼らはとても楽しそうでした。《山形》
2. 彼はそれを聞いたときとても幸せそうに見えました。《香川》
3. 彼女はきょうは昨日よりずっと容体が良いように見えました。《東京学芸大附高》

[234] 日本語訳

When he came slowly home in the evening, he looked very tired and sick. 《鳥取改》

(3) SVOO

[文型 SVOO show]

[235] 同意書換

They showed the people in the city many wonderful things.

They showed many wonderful things ( ) the people in the city. 《香川》

[236] 並べかえ

1. I told my father about you and (ア the イ him ウ pictures エ showed). 《大分》
2. I'll (you, slides, show, some) of my family. 《宮崎》
3. Will you (ア the way イ me ウ to エ show) the bank? 《沖縄》
4. He has brought home some interesting pictures.  
He is (us, going, to, them, show, to). 《長崎》

[237] 適語選択

I want to buy a pen for my brother.

Will you (ア buy イ show ウ get エ help) me some pens? 《長野》

[238] 英作文

1. あなたに私の写真を見せてあげよう。《高知改》
2. 私がアメリカで買ったペンを見せてあげよう。《栃木》

[文型 SVOO give]

[239] 同意書換

I gave him this book.

I gave this book ( ) ( ). 《東洋大付姫路高》

[240] 並べかえ

1. 少し水を下さい。  
Please (ア me イ water ウ give エ some). 《東横学園高》
2. (ア you イ I ウ shall エ to オ read カ something キ give)? 《宮城》
3. We (presents, will, Miss Brown, to, give, wonderful). 《東横学園高》

[241] 英作文

「もしあなたが私に 100ドルくれるなら」, I can set the bird free. 《富山改》

[文型 SVOO tell]

[242] 並べかえ

1. その女の子は、私に駅に行く道を教えてくださいました。

(the, the, the, to, me, station, told, girl, way). 《大阪女学院高改》

2. I've never visited Kyoto.

Please (ア something イ about ウ tell イ me オ it). 《長崎》

3. He always (ア us イ interesting ウ an イ tells オ story) in easy English. 《和歌山》

[文型 SVOO lend]

[243] 並べかえ

彼に英語の辞書を貸しました。

(him, my, lent, English, to, I, dictionary). 《青森》

[244] 適語記入

あなたのペンを貸してください。

Please ( ) me your pen. 《岩手》

[245] 英作文

あなたの本を私に貸してください。 《青森》

[246] 英作文

もし何か面白い本があればどうぞ送ってください。 《洛星高》

[247] 並べかえ

I know who (ア you イ English ウ teaches) in your school. 《宮崎》

[248] 同意書換

1. My mother bought me a fine dress.

My mother bought a fine dress ( ) me. 《立命館高》

2. My father bought me some books.

My father bought some books ( ) me. 《明治大附中野高》

3. Father bought me a radio on my birthday.

Father bought a radio ( ) me on my birthday. 《崇徳高》

[249] 並べかえ

It'll soon be summer.

Let's buy (ア something イ wear ウ to I her) in the summer. 《徳島》

[250] 適語記入

She bought a lot of dolls ( ) her children. 《学習院高等科》

[251] 適語記入

「サンドイッチを作ってあげましょうか。」

「ええ、とてもおなかがすいているのです。」

"( )( )( ) sandwiches?"

"Yes, I'm quite hungry." 《広島大附高》

(4) SVOC

[文型 SVOC call]

[252] 同意書換

Her name is Elizabeth. Beth is her nickname.

Her friends usually ( ) her ( ). 《高知学芸高》

[253] 並べかえ

1. A : What do you call that boy with a big book in his hand ?

B : We usually (ア him イ Fred ウ call) at school. 《東京》

2. We (ア that イ in ウ bird I call オ Hibari) Japanese. 《神奈川》

3. My brother's name is Kenji, but all (ア call イ friends ウ him I his オ Ken).

《神奈川》

4. 相手の人に近くにある木の名前を尋ねる場合。(1語不足)

(call, this, you, do, tree)? 《広島》

[254] 英作文

あなたがたはこの川を何と呼びますか。 《群馬》

[文型 SVOC make]

[255] 同意書換

Why was she so happy ?

( ) made her so happy ? 《洛星高》

[256] 適語記入

黙ってられるのが一番腹が立つ。

( ) makes me angrier than silence. 《甲陽学院高》

[257] 語形変化

1. He made them (go) away. 《関西学院高等部》

2. Some work and some play will make you (interest), too. 《桐朋高》

[文型 SVOC keep]

[258] 同意書換

I could not sleep all night ( ) of the noise in the street.

The noise in the street ( ) me awake all night. 《開成高》

[259] 適語記入

お待たせしてすみません。

I am sorry I have ( ) you ( ). 《東海高》

[260] 日本語訳

He kept the name of the town secret. 《城北高》

[文型 SVOC let]

[261] 日本語訳

I shouldn't let the bear know that I was in the sleeping bag. 《森村学園高等部》

[文型 SVOC find]

[262] 同意書換

1. I found that he was working at his desk.

I found ( ) working at his desk. 《関西学院高等部》

2. I found that he was writing a letter in the next room.

I found ( )( ) a letter in the next room. 《青雲高》

[文型 SVOC see]

[263] 日本語訳

If you see small children or very old people waiting to cross the road, you must help them to cross the road safely. 《愛光高》

[文型 SVOC hear]

[264] 英作文

私たちは彼女のおばさんがギターをひいているのを聞いた。《立命館高》

(5) 感嘆文 How

[265] 同意書換

1. Tom's room is very big.

( ) big Tom's room is ! 《長崎》

2. I was very happy.

( ) happy I was ! 《香川》

3. Bill can swim very fast.

( ) fast Bill can swim ! 《長崎》

4. Taro runs very fast.

( ) fast Taro runs ! 《駒沢大高》

[266] 並べかえ

相手の人の親切さに感動した場合。(1語不足)

(you, How, are) 《広島》

[267] 適語記入

1. 彼は何と速く走るのだろう。  
( ) fast he ( )! 《茨城》
2. その車は何とカッコいいだろう。  
( )( ) the car looks! 《成城学園高改》

[268] 適語選択

1. (ア How イ What ウ Who エ Which) big the dog is! 《島根》
2. Oh, (ア what イ when ウ where エ how) beautiful they are! 《埼玉》
3. (ア When イ How ウ What) long this bridge is! 《東北高》
4. (ア How イ What ウ Why) well she can speak French! 《明善高》

[269] 日本語訳

How happy I will be if I can have a date with Mary then! 《帝塚山高》

(6) 感嘆文 What

[270] 同意書換

1. This is a very interesting story.  
( ) an interesting story this is! 《広島》
2. That is a very tall building.  
( )( ) tall building that is! 《中央大付高》
3. This is a very strange picture.  
( )( )( ) picture this is! 《森村学園高》
4. You have a very beautiful flower.  
( ) a beautiful flower you have! 《長崎》
5. Tom swam very well.  
( ) a good ( ) Tom was! 《日大三高》
6. He can speak English very well.  
( ) a ( ) speaker of English he is! 《佼成学園高》

[271] 並べかえ

1. 彼はなんて親切な少年でしょう。

(ア a イ boy ウ kind I is オ he カ what)! 《青森》

2. What (man, strong, is, a, he)! 《神奈川》

3. What (ア big イ is ウ house I a オ that)! 《神奈川》

4. (they, what, flowers, beautiful, are)! 《新潟》

[272] 適語記入

1. 「大きな鳥だ」と驚いている場合。

( ) a ( ) ( ) it is! 《滋賀》

2. 新しい家の庭は本当に大きいね。

( ) a large yard our new house ( )! 《佐賀》

[273] 適語選択

1. (ア Who イ Why ウ What I How) a kind boy you are! 《島根》

2. (ア How イ Who ウ Much I What オ Very) a beautiful flower this is! 《新田高》

3. (ア How イ That ウ What I Very) a good boy you are! 《東邦高》

[274] 書換

1. It was a very beautiful day. (感嘆文に) 《富山》

2. She is a very good teacher. (感嘆文に) 《東横学園高》

3. You have a very old camera. (感嘆文に) 《帝塚山高》

4. This is a very easy question. (感嘆文に) 《帝塚山高》

[275] 同意書換

1. How important this problem is !

(     )(     ) important problem this is ! 《東洋大付姫路高》

2. How well she can make meals !

(     ) a good (     ) she is ! 《青山学院高》

3. How difficult English is !

What (     )(     )(     ) English is ! 《同志社高》

4. What pretty flowers those are !

How pretty (     )(     ) are ! 《中央大附杉並高》

5. What a good singer she is !

How (     ) she (     ) ! 《追手門学院》

6. What a good pianist she is !

How (     ) she (     ) the piano ! 《清風高》

[276] 書換

1. How well Noriko speaks English ! (What を用いて、同じ意味の感嘆文に書きかえなさい。) 《高知学芸高》

2. What a good singer Emily is ! (Howで始まる感嘆文に) 《早稲田高》

## 【】比較

(1) 比較 er than

[277] 同意書換

1. My pencil is longer than yours.

Your pencil is ( ) than mine. 《沖繩》

2. My pencil is longer than yours.

Your pencil is ( ) than ( ). 《神奈川》

3. Your car is bigger than mine.

My car is smaller than ( ). 《長崎》

4. Tom is older than Betty.

Betty is ( ) than Tom. 《長崎》

[278] 並べかえ

1. トムは私より年上です。

Tom (older, is, I, than). 《栃木改》

2. (earlier, in, sets, summer, than, the sun, winter). (1 語不足) 《同志社高》

[279] 適語選択

1. This fish is (ア large イ larger ウ the largest I as large as) than that one. 《広島》

2. This book is (ア easier イ more easy ウ more easier I easier) than that. 《大阪女学院高》

3. He looked (ア happy イ more happy ウ happier I happiest) than usual and talked in English. 《京都》

4. A : Is Mary (ア older than イ as old as ウ younger than I as young as) Jenny ?

B : Yes, she is. Mary is fifteen years old and Jenny is twenty. 《福岡》

[280] 語形変化

This book is (easy) than that one. 《拓殖大一高》

[281] 英作文

トムは彼の父より背が高い。 《愛媛》

[282] 並べかえ

中国は日本よりずっと広い。

(China, is, Japan, larger, much, than). 《学習院高等科》

[283] 適語記入

昔よりも今の方が寿命がずっと長くなっている。

People ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) they did in the past. 《広島大附高》

[284] 適語選択

1. He runs (A enough I very U more I much) faster than I. 《早稲田高》

2. My father can run (A very I much U many I more) faster than I. 《修道高》

[285] 英作文

彼女はきょうは昨日よりずっと容体が良いように見えました。《東京学芸大附高》

[286] その他 (共通語記入)

Don't eat too ( ).

He runs ( ) faster than his brother. 《土佐塾高》

[287] 日本語訳

The boy looked two or three years younger than his sister. 《帝塚山高》

(2) 比較 the est

[288] 同意書換

1. I have never eaten such a big apple.

This is the ( ) apple that I have ever eaten. 《千葉》

2. I have never seen such a big dog.

This is the ( ) dog I have ever seen. 《天理高》

[289] 並べかえ

この冬は十年ぶりの寒さだそうです。(1 語不足)

(the, the, this, I, we, is, had, years, winter, hear, have, past, in, ten). 《開成高》

[290] 適語記入

健は 4 人のうちで一番年下である。

Ken ( ) the ( ) of the four. 《佐賀》

[291] 適語選択

1. He is the youngest (ア in イ of ウ with エ than オ as) all the boys. 《土浦日大高》

2. Taro is the tallest (ア in イ of ウ with エ from) all the boys in his class. 《島根》

[292] 語形変化

1. This is the (big) tree of all in this park. 《神奈川》

2. Whales are the (big) of all the animals on the earth. 《島根》

3. When I come back with some fish, please cook the (big) fish of all for my lunch. 《静岡》

4. He is the (tall) of the three. 《拓殖大一高》

5. Mt. Fuji is the (high) mountain in Japan. 《市川高》

6. January is the (cold) month of the year in Japan. 《茨城》

7. He is the (heavy) of the three. 《東海大相模高》

8. In Niigata Prefecture, there are some large rivers, and one of them is the (long) river in Japan. 《新潟》

[293] 英作文

1. 私の父は家族の中で最も背が高い。《愛知》

2. これは日本で一番長い川です。《広島》

3. これは私たちの町で一番古い建物です。《栃木》

4. テニスではクラスで彼にかなう者はいない。《佐賀》

(3) 比較 more ~ than

[294] 同意書換

1. Her question was easier than yours.

Your question was more ( ) than ( ). 《東海高》

2. This book is easier than that one.

That book is ( )( ) than this one. 《国立高専》

[295] 並べかえ

1. この花はあの花よりもきれいです。

This flower (ア beautiful イ more ウ than イ is) that one. 《沖縄》

2. 北海道はさらに有名になりました。

(ア become イ more ウ Hokkaido イ famous オ has). 《北海道》

3. It (ア twenty イ than ウ took イ minutes オ more) by bus from Kamakura Station. 《埼玉》

[296] 適語選択

This camera is (ア much イ more ウ most イ very) expensive than that one. 《沖縄》

[297] 語形変化

1. On Sunday there are (many) people in the park than usual. 《佐賀》

2. This flower is (beautiful) than that. 《金光学園高》

3. Some of my classmates knew (much) about Japanese grammar than I. 《日本女子大附高》

[298] 英作文

この冬は例年になく雪が多かった。《久留米大附設高》

[299] 書換

Your question was more difficult than hers. (Her question を主語にして) 《日大藤沢高》

(4) 比較 the most

[300] 同意書換

I've never seen such a beautiful flower as this.

This is ( ) ( ) beautiful flower I've ( ) seen. 《慶応義塾高》

[301] 並べかえ

A : Do you know Mt. Fuji ?

B : Yes, I do. (famous, Japan, it's, mountain, the, in, most). 《富山》

[302] 適語選択

1. Baseball is (ア interesting イ an interesting ウ more interesting イ the most interesting) of all sports. 《神奈川》
2. Who is the (ア most イ more ウ good イ such) popular singer in Japan? 《東邦高》
3. What is the (ア more イ best ウ much イ most) famous English dictionary for high school students? 《羽衣学園》

[303] 語形変化

This is (interesting) book that I have ever read. 《大阪女学院高》

(5) 比較副詞比較級

[304] 同意書換

1. Mother walked faster than Father.  
Father walked ( ) ( ) than Mother. 《立命館高》
2. Jane ran more slowly than I.  
I ran ( ) than Jane. 《福島》

[305] 並べかえ

Hitomi (ア faster イ swim ウ than イ Keiko オ can). 《神奈川》

[306] 適語記入

彼は私たちよりも早く駅に着いた。

He arrived at the station ( ) ( ) we. 《神奈川》

[307] 適語選択

Please speak a little more (ア slow イ slower ウ slower イ slowly). 《学習院》

[308] 語形変化

1. On Sunday my father sometimes gets up (early) than my mother. 《岐阜》
2. This morning I got up (early) than usual. 《佐賀》

[309] 英作文

私はお母さんより早く起きたかった。《北海道》

(6) 比較副詞最上級

[310] 適語記入

五人の少年のうちで、誰が走るのが一番速いですか。

Who runs ( ) of the five boys? 《木更津中央高》

[311] 適語選択

She can run the fastest (ア at イ of ウ for エ with オ by) all. 《文教大附高改》

[312] 語形変化

I make chocolate cake (well) of all, my mother says. 《京華高》

(7) 比較 better than

[313] 適語記入

ここからならもっとよく山が見えますよ。

You can see the mountain ( ) from here. 《早稲田高》

[314] 適語選択

1. Taro speaks English (ア good イ better ウ best エ well) than I. 《沖縄》

2. I speak English (ア well イ good ウ better エ best) than my uncle. 《栃木》

[315] 語形変化

1. I know you can play the guitar (well) than I. 《静岡》

2. She drives (well) than he does. 《関東学院六浦高》

3. She looked much happier and (well) than before. 《石川》

(8) 比較 the best

[316] 適語選択

1. This is the (ア good イ nice ウ best エ more オ most) of the five watches. 《熊本》

2. This is the (ア good イ best ウ nice エ most) of the five watches. 《沖縄》

[317] 英作文

秋は読書に最適の季節です。《三重》

(9) 比較 as as

[318] 同意書換

Mike is six years old. John is six years old, too.

Mike is as old ( ) John. 《岩手》

[319] 並べかえ

. Do you really think (up, as, it, the, go, will, as, clouds, high), Mother? 《早稲田高》

[320] 適語記入

1. 私たちの先生は、私の父と同じ年齢です。

Our teacher is ( ) ( ) ( ) my father. 《鹿児島》

2. 私の父は、担任の先生と同じ年齢ですが、もっと若く見えます。

My father is ( ) old ( ) my homeroom teacher, but looks younger. 《埼玉》

3. あなたの鞆は私と同じくらい重いです。

Your bag is as heavy as ( ). 《学習院高等科》

[321] 適語選択

1. Tom is as (ア tall イ taller ウ shorter I shortest) as his father. 《栃木》

2. Bill is as (ア old イ older ウ oldest) as you. 《滋賀女子高》

3. The second question was (ア difficult イ more difficult ウ the most difficult I as difficult) as the first question. 《島根》

[322] 英作文

あなたは私の姉と同じ背の高さです。 《岩手》

[323] 日本語訳

I hope the trees will be as tall as those trees in front of the school. 《奈良》

[324] 適語記入

1. この橋の長さはあの橋の3倍です。

This bridge is three times ( ) ( ) ( ) that one. 《東海高》

2. Mt. Fuji is about four ( ) as high as Mt. Rokko. 《関西学院高》

3. スージーは私の何倍もの速さでタイプが打てます。

Susie can type ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) I can. 《お茶の水女子大附高》

[325] 日本語訳

It must be twice as big as the second hole. 《修道高》

(10) 比較 as ~ as can

[326] 同意書換

He ran as fast as possible.

He ran as fast as ( ) ( ). 《東海高》

[327] 並べかえ

1. You must (can, as, work, you, hard, as). 《富山》

2. 私はできるだけゆっくりと歩いた。(1語不足)

(I, as, walked, as, I, slowly). 《富士見高改》

[328] 適語記入

1. I hope you'll study English as hard ( ) you can. 《徳島》

2. ディックはできるだけ速く駅まで走りました。

Dick ran to the station as ( ) as he ( ). 《成城学園高》

[329] 英作文

彼はできるだけ熱心に数学を勉強しました。《城北高》

[330] 日本語訳

You should read as many books as you can when you are still young. 《香川》

(11) 比較 not as ~ as

[331] 同意書換

1. This pencil is longer than that pencil.

That pencil is not as ( ) ( ) this pencil. 《神奈川》

2. The Tone is longer than the Chikugo.

The Chikugo is ( ) ( ) long as the Tone. 《福岡第一高》

3. Mt. Everest is higher than Mt. Fuji.

Mt. Fuji is not ( ) ( ) ( ) Mt. Everest. 《京都女子高》

4. He can ski better than I.

I can't ski as ( ) as he. 《香川》

5. Taro speaks English better than Kimiko.

Kimiko doesn't speak English as ( ) as Taro. 《高知》

6. Takashi can play tennis better than Hanako.

Hanako ( ) play tennis as ( ) as Takashi. 《土佐高》

7. I cannot swim as fast as you.

You can swim ( ) than I. 《大分》

8. I can't swim as well as my brother.

My brother can swim ( ) than I. 《三重》

9. My watch is not as good as yours.

Your watch is ( )( ) mine. 《国立高専》

10. I don't carry the baby as carefully as my sister.

My sister ( ) the baby ( )( )( ) I. 《同志社高》

11. This book is not as easy as that one.

This book is ( )( ) than that one. 《大妻女子大中野女子高》

12. Bill is not as young as John. John is older than Tom.

Tom is ( )( ) of the three. 《高知学芸高》

[332] 並べかえ

私の弟は、二郎さんほど背が高くない。

My brother (ア not イ is ウ as エ tall) as Jiro. 《栃木》

[333] 適語記入

1. うちの車はあの車ほどスピードが出ない。

Our car can not run ( )( ) that. 《成城学園高》

2. 昨年建てられた美術館は、山梨美術館ほど大きくない。

The museum ( ) last year is not as big ( ) the Yamanashi Museum. 《明善高》

3. 「彼女は見かけほど年をとっていないよ」

"They say Nancy is over thirty."

"No, no. She isn't ( )( ) she ( ). 《慶応義塾志木高》

[334] 日本語訳

The job of a stewardess is not as easy as it looks. 《大阪女学院高》

[335] 同意書換

1. No boy in this class can swim as fast as John.

John is ( ) ( ) ( ) in this class. 《関西第一高》

2. His watch is better than mine.

( ) watch is not so good ( ) ( ). 《法政大第二高》

( 12 ) 比較 like better

[336] 並べかえ

A : Which do you like better, summer or winter ?

B : I like winter (ア than イ much ウ better) summer, because I can ski near my house. 《東京》

[337] 適語記入

I like tennis (b ) than baseball. 《高知》

[338] 同意書換

He liked talking more than anything else in life.

He liked talking ( ) ( ) ( ) in life. 《桐蔭学園高》

( 13 ) 比較 Which do you like better

[339] 並べかえ

1. (like, do, which, better, you), summer or winter ?

I like winter better. 《千葉改》

2. 相手の人に、コーヒーとお茶とどちらが好きかたずねる場合(1語不足)

(better, which, do, like, coffee, tea, you) 《広島》

[340] 適語記入

あなたは夏と冬とで、どちらのほうが好きですか。

Which do you like ( ), summer ( ) winter ? 《千葉》

[341] 適語選択

Which do you like (ア much イ more ウ well I better), tea or coffee ? 《島根》

[342] 語形変化

Which season do you like (well), summer or winter? 《拓殖大一高》

[343] 強調語

1. Paul: Which box do you like better? 《徳島》

Taro: I like this one better.

ア イ ウ エ

2. Which do you like better, spring or fall? 《熊本》

I like spring better than fall.

ア イ ウ エ オ

[344] その他（次の文が答えになる疑問文をかけ）

I like summer better than spring. 《拓殖大第一高》

【比較 What do you like best】

[345] 並べかえ

相手の人に、いちばん好きな花は何かとたずねる場合。

(ア do イ flower ウ like エ you オ best カ what)? 《広島改》

(14) 比較 Which is er

[346] 適語選択

1. Which is longer, the Shinano River (ア and イ or ウ but エ than) the Agano River? 《新潟》

2. Which is taller, this tree (ア and イ so ウ but エ or) that tree? 《栃木》

[347] 英作文

英語と日本語では、世界中でどちらがよく話されていますか。《関西学院高等部》

【比較 Which is the est】

[348] 並べかえ

一番暑い季節はいつですか。(1語不足)

(all, is, of, seasons, the, the, which)? 《同志社高》

(15) 比較 one of the est

[349] 並べかえ

これは日本で作られた最もよいピアノのひとつです。

This is (ア Japan イ one ウ in エ best オ of カ pianos キ the ク made). 《日本大高》

[350] 語形変化

It is one of the (pretty) dolls I have ever seen. 《秋田》

[351] 英作文

1. それは、日本では最も人気のあるスポーツの一つです。《群馬》
2. 英語は、世界のすべての言語の中で、最も重要な言語の一つです。《大阪星光学院高》

[352] 日本語訳

The blue sky in fall is one of the most beautiful things. 《福島》

(16) 比較 er than any other

[353] 同意書換

1. She is the tallest of all the girls in her class.  
She is taller than ( ) ( ) girl in her class. 《早大高等学院》
2. Bill is the tallest boy in our class.  
Bill is taller than ( ) ( ) boy in our class. 《国学院久我山高》
3. She is the youngest of all the students.  
She is ( ) than ( ) other student. 《青雲高》
4. He is the youngest of the three boys.  
He is younger than ( ) ( ) two boys. 《土佐塾高》
5. This is the longest river in Japan.  
This is ( ) ( ) ( ) other river in Japan. 《愛光高》

6. It's the biggest fish I've ever seen.

It is bigger ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) I've ever seen. 《桐朋高》

7. She sings better than any other singer.

She sings ( ) of ( ) the singers. 《立教高》

[354] 並べかえ

1. Mt. Fuji is (7 other イ higher ウ any I than) mountain in Japan. 《宮崎》

2. トムはクラスの中でどの少年よりも速く走ることができる。

Tom can run (than, in his class, faster, other, any, boy). 《日本大学高》

[355] 適語記入

1. 「英語は他の言語よりも国際的ですか」とたずねる場合。

"Is English ( ) international than any ( ) language?" 《茨城》

2. 太郎はクラスのほかのどの生徒よりも英語がうまい。

Taro is ( ) at English ( ) ( ) ( ) pupil in the class. 《慶応義塾志木高》

[356] 語形変化

It is (easy) than any other way. 《京都》

[357] 英作文

彼は彼のクラスのほかのどの生徒よりテニスがじょうずです。《関西大第一高》

(17) 比較 Nothing is er than

[358] 同意書換

Time is the most important of all.

( ) is more important than time. 《立命館高》

[359] 並べかえ

スキーほど楽しいものはない。(1 語不要)

(skiing, nothing, so, is, than, pleasant, more). 《成城高》

(18) 比較 No other er than

[360] 同意書換

1. The Shinano is the longest river in Japan.

No ( ) river in Japan is ( ) than the Shinano. 《明治大附明治高》

2. The Nile is the longest river in the world.

( )( )( ) in the world is longer than the Nile. 《日本女大付高》

3. No one in the class can speak English better than he.

He is the ( )( ) of English in the class. 《清風南海高》

【】不定詞

(1) 名詞的用法

1) want to

[361] 並べかえ

1. If I sing, (ア want イ sing ウ people I other オ to), too. 《山梨》
2. I don't know (want, do, to, you, what). 《神奈川》
3. I want (ア know イ what ウ did I to オ you) this summer. 《大分》

[362] 適語記入

私は山に登りたい。

I want ( ) ( ) a mountain. 《茨城》

[363] 英作文

1. あなたは何をしたいと思いますか。《愛知》
2. 私はお母さんより早く起きたかった。《北海道》
3. あなたは私たちの英語の授業を見たいですか。《和歌山》

[364] 日本語訳

I want to know more about your way of speaking. 《奈良》

2) like to

[365] 同意書換

My brother likes to play tennis.

My brother is fond ( ) ( ) tennis. 《追手門学院》

[366] 並べかえ

Boys and girls (in, to, snow, like, the, play). 《山梨》

3) would like to

[367] 並べかえ

1. (you, introduce, we, to, like, us, would, to, yourself) 《土佐塾高》
2. 私はこのようなカメラを買いたいと思います。  
(I, this, a, get, like, like, would, to, camera). 《石川》

[368] 誤文訂正

I'd like visit the wonderful island some day. 《土佐高》

4) need to

[369] 同意書換

You don't have to go there.

You don't ( ) to go there. 《学習院》

[370] 英作文

私たちはお互いに助け合うことが必要です。《北海道》

5) try to

[371] 並べかえ

He talks a lot with his friends.

(ア trying イ speak ウ is エ to オ He カ English). 《熊本》

6) remember to

[372] 適語選択

Please remember (ア posted イ posting ウ post エ to post) my letter on your way home. 《日大習志野高》

## (2) 形容詞の用法

1) (名詞) to ~

[373] 同意書換

1. Do you have to do a lot of work tomorrow ?

Do you have a lot of work ( ) ( ) tomorrow ? 《明大付明治高》

2. Here is a book that you should read.

Here is a book for you ( ) ( ). 《修道高》

[374] 並べかえ

1. アメリカを訪れたのはこれがはじめてです。

(my, to, is, first, visit, this) America. 《島根》

2. I have some nice (ア to イ pictures ウ you I send). 《大分》

3. When you live there, I'll (a chance, visit, have, to) you. 《鹿児島》

4. I think (things, you, a lot of, will, to, find, do) for them. 《滋賀》

[375] 適語記入

彼には住む家がありません。

He has no house ( ) live ( ). 《桃山学院》

[376] 英作文

今日は、私はすることがたくさんある。《栃木》

[377] 日本語訳

1. He never had enough food to give to someone else. 《立命館高》

2. The women in this town will want flowers to put in their houses. 《駒沢大高》

2) something to

[378] 同意書換

There was no food in the room.

There wasn't anything ( )( ) in the room. 《高知学芸高》

[379] 並べかえ

1. (eat, to, gives, It, is, something, them). (1語不要) 《奈良》

2. By the way, Tom, (ア anything イ do ウ have I to オ you) do this afternoon?

《島根》

3. その動物は何か食べ物を欲しがっています。

(something, to, the animal, eat, wants). 《青雲高改》

[380] 適語記入

1. その犬に何か飲み物をあげてください。

Please give the dog something ( ) ( ). 《海星高》

2. 何か飲み物をください。

Please give me something ( ) ( ). 《北陸高》

[381] 語形変化

I want something (drink). 《関東学院六浦高》

[382] 英作文

1. 何か飲み物をください。《大分》

2. 私は何か食べるものを買いたい。《愛知》

3. 昼食の後に、母は私に何か飲み物をナンシー(Nancy) に買ってあげるように言いました。  
《山形》

3) something 形容詞

[383] 並べかえ

1. 私は妹の机の上に何か白いものを見つけました。

I found (on, white, my, something) sister's desk. 《沖縄》

2. Ken is (interesting, something, making) in his room. 《宮崎》

[384] 適語記入

彼女にはどことなく上品なところがある。

There is ( ) graceful ( ) her. 《灘高》

4) something (形容詞) to

[385] 適語記入

1. 何か熱い飲み物を下さい。

Please give me ( ) hot to drink. 《関西高》

2. 何か冷たいものでもどうですか。

( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) to drink? 《大阪教育大附》

[386] 適語選択

I want something cold (ア drink イ to drink ウ drinking). 《大分》

[387] 誤文訂正

Please give me nice something to eat. 《城北高》

5) nothing to

[388] 同意書換

1. She didn't have any food last night.

She had ( ) ( ) eat last night. 《早稲田実業高》

2. I am free this afternoon.

I have ( ) ( ) do this afternoon. 《土佐塾高》

6) enough to

[389] 同意書換

1. The young lady was so kind that she helped me.

The young lady was ( ) ( ) to help me. 《中央大付高》

2. He is so tall that he can touch the top of the wall.

He is tall ( ) ( ) touch the top of the wall.

《関西学院高等部》

3. This English book is so easy that I can read it.

This English book is easy enough ( ) ( ) ( ) read. 《国立高専》

4. He came early enough to help me.

He came ( ) time to help me. 《市川高》

[390] 適語記入

1. 当時われわれには、テレビを買うだけの金はなかった。

We didn't have ( ) money ( ) buy a television set at that time. 《成城学園高》

2. 彼女は親切にも、魚の料理の仕方を教えてくれた。

She was ( ) ( ) ( ) show me ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ). 《お茶の水女子大附高》

[391] 日本語訳

1. These sea boats are fast enough to stay in a depression for several days. 《学習院高等科》

2. Do that always, and you'll have both happiness and money enough to live on. 《高揚学院高》

[392] 書換

The woman was so kind that she took me to the bank.(不定詞を用いて)《土佐塾高》

(3) 副詞的用法

1)不定詞(目的)

[393] 並べかえ

1. Last summer Sally's parents took her to Japan (spend, to, holidays, their).《埼玉》

2. Linda went to (to, to, the, listen, park) the music.《宮崎》

3. 彼女は、祭りを見に各地を訪ねました。

(ア visited イ places ウ lot エ see オ she カ of キ a ク to ケ festivals)《青森》

[394] 適語選択

1. Akiko went to Nagoya (ア visit イ visits ウ visited エ to visit) her aunt.《神奈川》

2. A : Where are you going, Keiko ?

B : I'm going to the station (ア meet イ meets ウ will meet エ is meeting オ to meet) my aunt.《熊本》

[395] 英作文

私が日本に来た目的は、京都を見物することです。《鳥取改》

[396] 日本語訳

1. How about going to see the game ?《奈良》

2. I'm your wife and I like to look nice to please you.《慶応義塾高》

[397] 区切り

1. She is studying hard to be a better English student.《千葉》

ア イ ウ エ

2. I have to go to the store to buy some books.《三重》

ア イ ウ エ

2)不定詞(原因)

[398] 並べかえ

(was, a good student, very glad, I, to meet) like you.《岐阜》

[399] 適語記入

その知らせを聞いて私達は喜びました。

We ( ) ( ) to hear the news. 《海星高》

[400] 同意書換

We were happy when we heard the news.

We were happy ( ) ( ) the news. 《関西学院高等部》

3)不定詞(用法)

[401] その他 (用法選択)

1. 次の文中の不定詞と同じ用法の不定詞を含む文を1)～4)から選びなさい。

We are studying English to learn more about English-speaking people.

- 1) I have a lot of work to do today.
- 2) You don't like to use your own words.
- 3) It is hard to understand this question.
- 4) I went to Tokyo to hear the concert.

《神奈川》

2. 次の文中の不定詞と同じ用法の不定詞を含む文をア～エ から選びなさい。

You want to know about my will, don't you ?

- ア He has no place to go.
- イ I want something to drink.
- ウ My sister likes to play the guitar.
- エ I got up to answer the telephone.

《大阪女学院高》

3. 次の文中の不定詞と同じ用法の不定詞を含む文を ア～エ から選びなさい。

At one time there were a lot of things to eat.

- ア He has no one to understand him.
- イ The man ran very fast to catch the train.
- ウ I hope to see you next week.
- エ It is easy to read these books.

《都立高専》

(4) It is ~ to

1) It to

[402] 同意書換

1. Studying history is very important.

( ) is very important to study history. 《新潟》

2. Reading books is interesting.

( ) is interesting to read books. 《長崎》

3. Driving a car is not easy on very busy streets.

It is not easy ( ) ( ) a car on very busy streets. 《千葉》

4. It is difficult to play the violin.

( ) the violin is difficult. 《長崎》

5. To collect stamps is my hobby.

( ) is my hobby ( ) collect stamps. 《岩手》

[403] 並べかえ

1. 星をながめるのは興味深い。

(stars, to, is, watch, interesting, it). 《北海道》

2. すぐにその質問に答えるのは、容易ではありません。

It isn't (the question, to, easy, at once, answer). 《大分》

3. いろいろな場所でいろいろな祭りを見るのはおもしろいです。

(ア see イ interesting ウ is エ to オ it カ in キ places ク festivals ケ  
different コ different) 《青森》

4. 「英語の歌を歌うのはむずかしい。」と言う場合。(1語不足)

(is, sing, difficult, songs, it, English) 《高知》

5. Do you know where he lives ?

Yes, I do. It (ア house イ find ウ easy エ to オ his カ is). 《千葉》

[404] 英作文

星をながめるのは興味深い。 《北海道》

[405] 日本語訳

1. It is important to understand that each country has its own culture. 《鳥取》

2. It is a lot of fun to read his letter sent to me every month. 《奈良》

2) It for to

[406] 同意書換

1. Speaking English is easy for Akiko.

( ) is easy for Akiko to speak English. 《沖繩》

2. Writing a letter in English isn't easy for me.

It isn't easy for me ( )( ) a letter in English. 《国立高専》

3. She was too shocked to speak any more.

She was so shocked that ( )( )( ) for her to speak any more. 《愛光高》

4. It was very hard for the old man to walk fast.

( ) fast was very hard for the old man. 《千葉》

5. It is impossible for us to do this work in a day.

( )( ) do this work in a day. 《早稲田高》

6. It is necessary to study when we are young.

We ( )( ) study hard when we are young. 《青雲高》

7. It is not necessary for us to work so hard.

( ) don't ( ) to work so hard. 《早実高等部》

[407] 並べかえ

1. テレビでサッカーの試合を見るのは私にとって面白い。

It is fun (me, to, for, watch) the soccer game on television. 《沖繩》

2. I think (good, is, for, it) my dog to take a walk. 《三重》

3. (her, necessary, get, early, morning, for, is, to, up, tomorrow, it). 《土佐高》

[408] 適語記入

It's important ( ) us to grow many trees. 《奈良》

[409] 英作文

1. 川を愛することは、私たちにとってとても大切です。《群馬》

2. 生徒達が教室をそうじすることはよいことだと思います。《熊本》

[410] 日本語訳

1. It is interesting for me to read my old diary. 《鹿児島》

2. It's not easy for me to travel alone in Japan. 《大阪》

(5) ask (tell / want) A to

1) ask A to

[411] 同意書換

1. I said to her. "Please open the door."

I asked her ( ) open the door. 《新潟》

2. He said to me, "Will you open the window?"

He asked me ( ) open the window. 《三重》

3. "Please help me," she asked me.

She asked me ( ) help her. 《盛岡白百合学園》

[412] 並べかえ

1. 私たちは花子にギターをひいてくれるようにたのみました。

We (Hanako, guitar, play, to, the, for, asked) us. 《岐阜》

2. He (open, Mary, to, asked, the door). 《神奈川》

3. Father asked (car, to, the, wash, me). 《神奈川》

4. Mother (the dishes, me, wash, to, asked). 《富山》

5. Let's (ア ask イ show ウ him I to オ us) his picture. 《神奈川》

6. I'll (take, to, for, Father, ask) us there. (四語を使用) 《福岡》

[413] 適語選択

1. My father asked me (ア open イ opens ウ opened I to open) the window. 《神奈川》

2. Yesterday, my friend Mike came and asked her (ア take イ taking ウ to take I took) care of his parrot. 《宮城》

[414] 英作文

1. 私はトムにその窓を開けるように頼みました。《愛知》

2. 姉は私にその辞書を貸してくれとたのんだ。《新潟》

3. 彼は父に、その店へつれていってくれるように頼んだ。《奈良》

4. 妹は、スキーを教えてほしいと、私に言った。《栃木》

5. 私は、次の夏休みにそこへ連れて行ってくれるように、祖父に頼むつもりです。《愛光高》

[415] 日本語訳

My uncle asked me to take care of the chickens. 《三重》

2) tell A to

[416] 同意書換

1. Mother said to me, "Wash your hands."

Mother told me ( ) wash my hands. 《長崎》

2. My mother said to us, "Don't do that again."

My mother told us ( )( ) do that again. 《土佐塾高》

3. He said to me, "Don't tell a lie."

He ( ) me ( )( ) tell a lie. 《山手学院高》

[417] 並べかえ

1. 先生は彼に英語を一生懸命に勉強するようにと言った。

The teacher told (ア study イ him ウ English エ to) hard. 《沖縄》

2. I told (the book, to, for, Bill, look). 《神奈川》

3. Mother told (to, before, me, six, home, come). 《富山》

[418] 適語記入

1. 医者は私たちに寝る前には歯を磨くようにといました。

The doctor ( )( )( ) our teeth before we go to bed. 《四天王寺高》

2. 雪がやんだらすぐに手紙を出しに行くように父は私に言いつけました。

Father ( )( )( ) go and mail the letter ( )( )

( ) it ( )( ). 《お茶の水女子大附高》

[419] 適語選択

A: Will Tom go there tomorrow?

B: Yes. I told him (ア go イ goes ウ to go エ going) there. 《福岡》

[420] 語形変化

The teacher told him (write) the words on the blackboard. 《土佐高》

[421] 英作文

1. ジム(Jim) は, 私にこの部屋で待つようにと言った。 《広島》

2. 僕のお医者さんは, 僕に1週間家にいるように言った。 《熊本》

3. 昼食の後に, 母は私に何か飲み物をナンシー(Nancy) に買ってあげるように言いました。

《山形》

3) want A to

[422] 同意書換

1. Shall I help you ?

Do you ( ) ( ) to help you ? 《青雲高》

2. Shall I close the window ?

Do ( ) ( ) ( ) to close the window ? 《日大三高》

[423] 並べかえ

1. I (you, bring, to, want) him here. 《宮崎》

2. 朝食前に、あなたにお父さんの車を洗っていただきたいんです。

I (ア car イ you ウ Father's イ to オ before カ want キ breakfast ク wash).  
《文教大附高》

3. (ア time イ me ウ do イ come オ what カ to キ want ク you)? 《岡山》

[424] 適語記入

アルバム用の写真をとってほしい。

I want you ( ) ( ) a picture for the album. 《宮崎》

[425] 適語選択

My aunt wants (ア we イ our ウ us イ to us) to meet her at the station. 《佐賀》

[426] 語形変化

I want you (go) with me. 《明治学園高》

(6)(疑問詞) to

1) how to

[427] 同意書換

1. I can't cook fish.

I don't know ( ) to cook fish. 《千葉》

2. I can't play the piano.

I don't know ( )( ) play the piano. 《島根》

3. My little brother can use telephone.

My little brother knows ( ) to use the telephone. 《広島》

4. I don't know how I should do it.

I don't know how ( ) do it. 《長崎》

5. I don't know the way to write a letter in English.

I don't know ( ) to write a letter in English. 《新潟》

[428] 並べかえ

1. Their mother showed Ellen (7 to I dinner U cook I how) for the family. 《三重》

2. "Will you come to my house, Hiroshi?"

"Yes, but I (7 get I how U don't I to O know) there." 《千葉》

3. Nancy : Do (computer, to, know, the, how, you, use) ?

Paul : No, I don't. But Tom does. 《広島》

4. 彼女は英語の辞書の使い方を知りません。

She (an English dictionary, how to, know, use, doesn't). 《大分》

5. I would like (7 play I learn U to I to O how). 《宮崎》

6. 私はあなたの家へどう行けばよいか知っています。

(know, to, I, your, to, get)(2語付加) 《高知》

[429] 適語記入

1. 彼女は、テニスの仕方を学びたいと思っています。

She wants to learn ( ) to play tennis. 《福岡大付大濠高》

2. 彼女は親切にも、魚の料理の仕方を教えてくれた。

She was ( )( )( ) show me ( )( )( )( ). 《お茶の水女子大附高》

[430] 適語選択

Does he know (ア which イ what ウ how エ who) to play baseball? 《神奈川》

[431] 英作文

1. 料理の仕方がわかりません。《青森》
2. 彼は日本語の話し方を彼らに教えます。《熊本》
3. 妹は、スキーを教えてほしいと、私に言った。《栃木》
4. あなたはギターのひき方を習ったことがありますか。《山形》

[432] 日本語訳

We have a long and cold winter, but we know how to enjoy it. 《北海道》

2) what to

[433] 同意書換

1. I don't know what I should do next.  
I don't know what ( ) ( ) next. 《福岡第一高》
2. They did not know the first thing to do.  
They did not know ( ) ( ) ( ) first. 《清風高》

[434] 並べかえ

1. 私たちは、次に何をしたらよいかわからなかった。  
We didn't (ア what イ do ウ know エ to) next. 《栃木》
2. 彼らは私がどうしていいか分からないでいるとき、いつも私を助けてくれます。  
They always help me when (don't know, to, I, what, do). 《島根》
3. He (to, couldn't, her, decide, for, what, buy). 《香川》

[435] 適語記入

1. 何をしたらよいか教えてください。  
Please tell me ( ) ( ) ( ). 《京都》
2. 私は彼女の誕生日に何をしたらよいかわからない。  
I don't know ( ) ( ) ( ) on ( ) ( ). 《大阪教育大附》

[436] 英作文

久留米では何をしたらよいか教えてください。《久留米大附設高》

[437] 日本語訳

1. When you don't know what to do, ask the host. 《長崎》
2. He wondered what to do about the wallet he was holding. 《成城学園高》

3) where to

[438] 適語記入

どこで乗り替えたらいいか教えて下さい。

Will you tell me ( ) ( ) ( ) trains? 《桐蔭学園》

(7) too ~ to

1) too ~ to

[439] 同意書換

1. Mika was so busy that she could not come here.  
Mika was ( ) busy ( ) come here. 《宮崎》
2. She was so busy that she couldn't go to the concert.  
She was ( ) busy to go to the concert. 《就実高》
3. He is so old that he can't climb the mountain.  
He is ( ) old ( ) climb the mountain. 《羽衣学園高》
4. English is too difficult for me to understand well.  
English is ( ) difficult that I can't understand it well. 《沖縄》
5. The bicycle is too old to use.  
The bicycle is ( ) old that no one ( ) use it. 《清風高》
6. We are too hungry to work any more.  
We can't work any more ( ) food. 《佐賀》

[440] 並べかえ

1. Ken is (ア busy イ meet ウ to エ you オ too) today. 《神奈川》
2. 父はいそがしすぎて散歩もできない。  
(to, is, busy, father, a, walk, my, too, take). 《岐阜》

[441] 適語記入

1. 「むずかしくて答えられません。」

Well, that's ( ) ( ) to answer in a few words. 《大阪》

2. 祖父は年をとりすぎていて、働くことができない。

My grandfather is ( ) ( ) ( ) work. 《帝塚山高》

3. 忙しくて読書の暇がない、とこぼす人が多い。

Many people ( ) that they are ( ) busy ( ) find time for ( ). 《東海高》

4. 彼らは何もいえないほど疲れていた。

They were ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) anything. 《広島大附高》

[442] 適語選択

Taro is too young (ア can't イ to ウ for I if オ but) go to school. 《熊本》

[443] 書換

I'm very busy. I can't write to her. (too ~ to を用いて書換えよ) 《山手学院高》

2) too ~ for A to

[444] 同意書換

1. English is so difficult that we can't understand it well.

English is ( ) difficult for us to understand well. 《東横学園高》

2. This book is so difficult that I can't read it.

This book is ( ) difficult for me ( ) read. 《日本大高》

[445] 日本語訳

This question is too hard for me to answer. 《神奈川》

[446] 書換

1. We cannot stay in the house. (2文をまとめて 1文に)

It is very hot. 《大分》

2. We cannot answer the question because it is very difficult.

(too...to を用いて、同じ意味の文に書きかえなさい。) 《高知学芸高》

3. The tea was so hot that I couldn't drink it. (不定詞を用いて書き換え) 《早稲田高》

【】動名詞

(1) enjoy ~ing

[447] 並べかえ

(you, with, enjoyed, I, talking). 《熊本》

[448] 適語記入

私は昨夜楽しくラジオを聞いた。

I ( ) ( ) ( ) the radio last night. 《東北学院高》

[449] 適語選択

1. He enjoys (ア play イ to play ウ to be playing エ playing) tennis with his friends every Sunday. 《早稲田実業高》

2. She enjoys (ア sing イ to sing ウ singing エ sang) in the club every day. 《大分》

3. Let's enjoy (ア learning イ to learn ウ learn エ learned) Japanese and English. 《京都》

4. e enjoyed (ア play イ played ウ to play エ playing) baseball yesterday? 《島根》

[450] 語形変化

1. I enjoyed (talk) with students. 《兵庫》

2. I've enjoyed (talk) with you. 《京都》

3. I hope he'll enjoy (have) his good meal. 《奈良》

4. I cleaned their rooms, made their beds, and enjoyed (talk) with them. 《山形》

[451] 英作文

1. 私はあなたたちと話をして楽しかった。《大阪》

2. 湖のまわりでたくさんの子供たちが魚つりを楽しんでいます。《東京》

[452] 誤文訂正

John enjoyed to play basketball with his friends. 《土佐高》

(2) finish ~ing

[453] 適語選択

He finished (ア reading イ reads ウ to read エ read) the book. 《比叡山高》

[454] 語形変化

1. He finished (write) the letter. 《茨城》
2. Many years later, they finished (write) them at last. 《香川》
3. Junko's mother has just finished (make) breakfast. 《島根》
4. He finished (do) his homework. 《盛岡白百合学園》

[455] 英作文

私がその本を読み終えたとき、外は真っ暗でした。《修道高》

(3) stop ~ ing

[456] 並べかえ

My father (ア reading イ lunch ウ stopped I to オ have). 《神奈川》

[457] 適語選択

1. Stop (ア talk イ talked ウ talking I to talk) and listen to me. 《神奈川》
2. If you don't stop (ア to smoke イ smoked ウ smokes I smoking), you'll be sick. 《芝浦工大附高》
3. Is it O.K. to play the piano if we stop (ア play イ playing ウ plaid I played オ plays カ to play) it about nine o'clock? 《聖望学園高》

[458] 語形変化

It stopped (rain) before we left home this morning. 《国立高専》

[459] 日本語訳

ア：They stopped to talk to each other.

イ：They stopped talking to each other. 《関西第一高》

(4) 動名詞・主語

[460] 同意書換

1. It is difficult to play the violin.  
( ) the violin is difficult. 《長崎》
2. It is easy for me to sing this song.  
( ) this song is easy for me. 《千葉》
3. It was very hard for the old man to walk fast.  
( ) fast was very hard for the old man. 《千葉》
4. It is difficult for me to ride a bicycle.  
( ) a bicycle is difficult for me. 《青雲高》
5. Speaking English is easy for Akiko.  
( ) is easy for Akiko to speak English. 《沖繩》
6. Driving a car is not easy on very busy streets.  
It is not easy ( )( ) a car on very busy streets. 《千葉》

[461] 並べかえ

早起はたいへんよい。

(early, getting up, good, is, very). 《トキワ松学園高》

[462] 適語選択

(㊦ Throw イ Throws ウ Threw I Thrown オ Throwing) a ball very fast is difficult.  
《熊本》

(5) thank you for ~ing

[463] 並べかえ

(me, you, for, to, thank, inviting) the party. 《福島》

[464] 適語記入

1. I thanked him ( ) sending me a nice present. 《土佐高》
2. She called on the doctor to thank him ( ) what he had done for her son. 《開成高》

[465] 適語選択

Thank you for (㊦ clean イ cleaning ウ to clean) the park. 《佐賀》

[466] 語形変化

Thank you for (invite) me to the party. 《明治大明治附高》

[467] 英作文

電話してくださってありがとう。《高知》

(6) without ~ing

[468] 同意書換

1. She went out, but she did not say good-by.

She went out ( ) saying good-by. 《愛知高》

2. He didn't answer my question and went out.

He went away ( )( ) my question. 《青雲高》

3. I don't use a knife and fork to eat sandwiches.

I eat sandwiches ( )( ) a knife and fork. 《早実高等部》

[469] 並べかえ

1. 弟は何も言わないで部屋から走って出ていきました。

My brother (out of, without, ran, saying anything, the room). 《大分》

2. I think (Japan, can, about, they, without learn) studying Japanese. 《兵庫》

[470] 適語記入

1. 彼は一言も言わずに家を去った。

He left home ( )( ) a word. 《芝高》

2. 君はなぜ私に言わずに外出したのか。

Why did you go out ( )( )( )? 《広島大附高》

3. 彼は昨日、さよならも言わずにアメリカへ出発した。

Yesterday he ( )( ) America ( )( )( ). 《お茶の水女子大附高》

[471] 語形変化

He went out without (say) a word. 《就実高》

[472] 英作文

今朝は起きるのがおそかったので朝食ぬきで学校へ出かけました。《桐朋高》

(7) look forward to ~ ing

[473] 並べかえ

I am (ア to イ your school ウ visiting I looking forward). 《宮城》

[474] 適語記入

私は来月アダムス夫妻を訪れるのを楽しみにしています。

I am ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) on Mr. and Mrs. Adams next month. 《お茶の水女子大附高》

[475] 適語選択

I am looking forward to (ア talks イ talk ウ talking I to be talked オ talked) with you. 《文教大附高》

[476] 語形変化

I am looking forward to (get) a letter from my uncle in Tokyo. 《岐阜》

[477] 英作文

私は彼に会うのを楽しみにしています。《早稲田高》

[478] 誤文訂正

I'm looking forward to see you. 《土佐高》

(8) How about ~ ing

[479] 同意書換

1. Let's go to the library.

How ( ) going to the library? 《関西大一高》

2. Let's play soccer after school.

How ( ) playing soccer after school? 《立命館高》

3. Let's go on a picnic, shall we?

How ( ) going on a picnic? 《浪速高》

4. Let's go shopping, shall we?

( ) about ( ) shopping? 《慶応義塾高》

5. How about going fishing in the river?

( ) ( ) fishing in the river, shall we? 《国立高専》

6. How about going for a walk this morning ?

( ) go for a walk this morning. 《愛知高》

[480] 適語選択

How (ア in イ on ウ about) going for a swim ? 《大分》

[481] 日本語訳

How about going to see the game ? 《奈良》

(9) be good at ~ ing

[482] 同意書換

1. He speaks English very well.

He is ( ) ( ) at speaking English. 《日本女子大附高》

2. Our teacher plays the violin well.

Our teacher is good ( ) ( ) the violin. 《同志社高》

3. My mother cooks very well.

My mother is ( ) ( ) cooking. 《拓殖大第一高》

4. My father can ski very well.

My father is very ( ) ( ) skiing. 《同志社高》

5. He is a good soccer player.

He is good ( ) playing soccer. 《早稲田実業高》

[483] 並べかえ

彼女はテニスをするのが上手だ。(1語不足)

(is, tennis, good, she, playing). 《明治大附明治高》

[484] 適語記入

1. He is good ( ) swimming. 《駒沢大高改》

2. ジェーンはピアノが得意です。

Jane ( ) ( ) ( ) playing the piano. 《土佐高》

[485] 適語選択

1. Masato is good at (ア speak イ spoke ウ speaking I to speak) English. 《沖縄》
2. We know that our teacher is very (ア afraid イ better ウ good I well) at speaking English. 《大阪教育大附高平野》

[486] 語形変化

1. Masao is very good at (swim). 《島根》
2. Is your brother good at (swim)? 《大阪女学院高》

[487] 書換

Ken is a good cook.(動名詞を用いて書換えよ) 《山脇学園高》

(10) be fond of ~ ing

[488] 同意書換

1. My brother likes to play tennis.  
My brother is fond ( ) ( ) tennis. 《追手門学院》
2. She likes to listen to music.  
She is fond ( ) ( ) to music. 《山手学院高》
3. I like to play the piano very much.  
I am very ( ) of ( ) the piano. 《近畿大付高》
4. Tom is fond of listening to the radio.  
Tom ( ) listening to the radio. 《沖縄》

[489] 適語選択

I'm very fond of (ア learn イ learning ウ learned I to learn) about different ways of life in foreign countries. 《茨城》

[490] 語形変化

1. I am very fond of (listen) to music. 《茨城》
2. Roy and Taro are fond of (swim) in the sea. 《土浦日大高》
3. She is also fond of (speak) English. 《洛星高》

[491] 書換

I like listening to the radio. (I am ~ を用いて書換えよ) 《聖望学園高》

(11) その他

[492] 同意書換

I studied history. I went to bed after that.

I went to bed ( ) ( ) history. 《立教高》

[493] 語形変化

Last night I went to bed late after (write) a letter. 《静岡》

[494] 区切り

We went to London after spending a week in New York. 《香川》

ア イ ウ エ

【動名詞 before ing】

[495] 同意書換

1. You must clean your teeth before you go to bed.

You must clean your teeth before ( ) to bed. 《立命館高》

2. I don't want to leave Japan without visiting Nara.

I want to visit Nara ( ) ( ) Japan. 《西南学院》

【動名詞 start ing】

[496] 並べかえ

We (ア catching イ able ウ start エ to オ were) fish soon. 《神奈川》

【動名詞 for ing】

[497] 適語記入

忙しくて読書の暇がない、とこぼす人が多い。

Many people ( ) that they are ( ) busy ( ) find time for ( ). 《東海高》

[498] 適語選択

I have no time for (ア play イ played ウ to play エ playing) the piano. 《九州学院》

【動名詞 of ing】

[499] 並べかえ

I am (to, of, going, Hakone, thinking). 《富山》

[500] 語形変化

They learn the way of (catch) fish in the river. 《岐阜》

[501] 日本語訳

I want to know more about your way of speaking. 《奈良》

【動名詞 by ing】

[502] 適語選択

I'd like to learn English by (ア spend イ spent ウ to spend エ spending) time with her.  
《山梨》

【】分詞

(1) 現在分詞

[503] 同意書換

1. My aunt who lives in Tokyo will come to see us next month.  
My aunt ( ) in Tokyo will come to see us next month. 《新潟》
2. I will visit my uncle who lives in Tokyo next Sunday.  
Next Sunday I will visit my uncle ( ) in Tokyo. 《千葉》
3. I have a good friend who lives in Los Angeles.  
I have a good friend ( ) in Los Angeles. 《郁文館高》
4. Mary has an uncle living in the country.  
Mary has an uncle ( )( ) in the country. 《国立高専》
5. The girl who is running over there is my sister.  
The girl ( ) over there is my sister. 《長崎》
6. The child who is sleeping is Mary's sister.  
The ( ) child is Mary's sister. 《長崎》
7. Father made a desk last Sunday. Masao took pictures of Father then.  
Masao took pictures of Father ( ) a desk last Sunday. 《三重》
8. The room was full of students. They were singing an American song.  
The room was full of ( )( ) an American song. 《法政大二高》

[504] 並べかえ

1. The (ア singing イ boy ウ is イ a オ song) my brother. 《神奈川》
2. Let's ask the man (tree, is, under, the, working). (四語を使用) 《福岡》
3. あのスーパーで買い物をしている婦人はだれですか。  
Who (ア at イ the woman ウ supermarket イ shopping オ is カ the)? 《駒沢大高改》
4. 川沿いを散歩している少年は誰ですか。  
(is, who, the boy, along, walking, the river). 《滝高》

[505] 適語記入

1. The man (c ) dinner in the kitchen is my father. 《高知》

2. 犬を連れて歩いている人は次郎のおじです。

The man ( ) with a dog ( ) Jiro's uncle. 《鹿児島》

3. あそこで横になっている人は誰ですか。

Who is that man ( ) over there? 《海城高》

4. あそこで絵を見ている女の子は、私の妹です。

The girl ( ) ( ) the picture there is my sister. 《国立高専》

5. テーブルの下に小さな犬がすわっていました。

There was a small dog ( ) ( ) the table. 《成城学園高》

6. 日向で横になっている彼女の猫は多くの点で太郎の猫と違っている。

Her cat ( ) in the sun is quite ( ) ( ) ( ) in many ways. 《慶応義塾志木高》

[506] 適語選択

1. Do you know the boy (7 swim イ swims ウ swum I swimming) in the sea? 《沖縄》

2. She is a student from England (7 studies イ studied ウ studying I to study) at Mariko's school. 《京都》

3. A : Who is that tall boy (7 play イ plays ウ played I playing) tennis over there ?

B : That's Tom. 《福島》

4. She is a college student (7 study イ studies ウ studying I studied) English. 《大分》

5. The boy (7 walk イ walks ウ walked I walking) along the street is Tom. 《島根》

6. The boy (7 swim イ swims ウ swam I swum オ swimming) in the sea is Tom. 《長崎》

[507] 語形変化

1. The man (wash) the car over there is my father. 《富山》

2. I knew that the bus (go) to our school was coming. 《静岡》

3. The lady (drive) a car over there is Yoshiko's sister. 《岐阜》

4. The man (write) at the desk is my uncle. 《相愛高》

5. Look at that dog (lie) on the grass. 《福岡第一高》

[508] 区切り

The man swimming there is my brother. 《三重》

ア イ ウ エ

[509] 英作文

芝生に横になっている犬は、私の犬です。《土佐塾高》

(2) 過去分詞

[510] 同意書換

1. Ken sent me many pictures. His father took them a month ago.

Ken sent me many pictures ( ) ( ) his father a month ago. 《追手門学院》

2. She wants to see the pictures you took.

She wants to see the pictures ( ) by you. 《立命館高》

3. This is a picture which my brother took last week.

This is a picture ( ) by my brother last week. 《福島》

4. Here are some pictures taken by my brother last week.

Here are some pictures which my brother ( ) last week. 《就実高》

5. This is the book which was written by my brother.

This is the book ( ) by my brother. 《長崎》

6. This is the report which Akiko wrote.

This is the report ( ) by Akiko. 《宮崎》

7. This is a book. Mr.White wrote it.

This is a book ( ) ( ) Mr.White. 《立教高》

8. Naomi wrote a letter. The letter was very long.

The letter ( ) by Naomi was very long. 《三重》

9. Father drew a picture. The picture is on the wall.

The picture ( ) by Father is on the wall. 《三重》

10. Betty drew two pictures. They were very nice.

The two pictures ( ) ( ) Betty were very nice. 《土佐高》

11. Look at the iron gate.

Look at the gate ( ) ( ) iron. 《慶応義塾高》

12. Our teacher tells us old stories. They are very interesting.

The old stories ( ) by our teacher are very interesting. 《新潟》

[511] 並べかえ

1. 私は彼が書いた手紙を持っています。(1語不要)

(a, letter, he, have, by, I, him, written). 《大阪女学院高》

2. A : I want a pen. Please show me some.

B : All right. (pens, in, have, made, good, we, the United States). 《富山》

3. 彼女はフランス製のバッグを買いたがっています。

(made, she, in, wants, a bag, to buy, France). 《芦屋女子高》

4. これは日本で作られた最もよいピアノのひとつです。

This is (ア Japan イ one ウ in イ best オ of カ pianos キ the ク made). 《日本大高》

[512] 適語記入

1. メアリーがかいた絵はとてもすばらしい。

The picture ( ) ( ) Mary is very nice. 《帝塚山高》

2. これは日本製の時計です。

This is a watch ( ) in Japan. 《新潟》

3. 私たちはその18世紀にできた橋をわたった。

We crossed the bridge ( ) in the 18th century. 《成城学園高》

4. 昨年建てられた美術館は、山梨美術館ほど大きくない。

The museum ( ) last year is not as big ( ) the Yamanashi Museum. 《明善高》

[513] 適語選択

1. Mr. Smith has a daughter (ア calling イ called ウ to call) Nancy. 《宮城》

2. She has a daughter (ア name イ to name ウ named イ naming) Jane. 《関西高》

3. The dinner (ア cook イ cooked ウ cooking イ to cook) by my sister this evening was very good. 《神奈川》

4. Ellen, look at that mountain (ア cover イ covers ウ covering イ covered) with snow. 《徳島》

5. This is a story (ア write イ wrote ウ written イ writing) in English. 《高知》

6. Jack has a camera (ア make イ makes ウ made イ making オ to make) in Japan. 《新田高》

7. She has a lot of dolls (ア make イ to make ウ making イ made) in America. 《大分》

8. Cars (ア made イ knowing ウ spoken イ drive) in Japan are popular in America. 《鹿児島》

9. My mother says that the islands (ア see イ saw ウ seen I seeing) from the top of the mountain are very beautiful. 《佐賀》

[514] 語形変化

1. Early in the morning we started for the mountain (call) 'Asahidake'. 《埼玉》
2. Perhaps I'll be able to enjoy seeing the beautiful mountains (cover) with snow. 《香川》
3. Taro is now reading a book (write) in English. 《島根》
4. I bought a small doll (make) of beautiful paper. 《秋田》
5. Ellen's father likes cameras (make) in Japan very much. 《岐阜》
6. His car is old now, and he wants to buy a new car (make) in Japan. 《富山》
7. They saw many houses (build) near the hill. 《奈良》
8. The library (build) ten years ago looks new. 《梅花高》
9. The doll (give) to me is very pretty. 《桐朋女子高》
10. Everything (see) from the top of the mountain was nice. 《香川》

[515] 英作文

1. 日本について書かれた本を読んだことがありますか。 《青森改》
2. 私は、雪をかぶった山の写真を撮るために長野に行った。 《東京学芸大附高》

[516] 日本語訳

He began to play the music written by a pianist in that country. 《福島》

## 【】受動態

### (1) 受動態・規則動詞

#### [517] 同意書換

1. He often uses this English dictionary.

This English dictionary is often ( ) by him. 《沖繩》

2. When did he use the books ?

When ( )( )( ) by him ? 《成城学園高》

3. Every student likes Miss Kato.

Miss Kato ( )( ) by every student. 《島根》

4. Every student likes Miss Yamada.

Miss Yamada ( ) liked ( ) every student. 《島根》

5. Is this story loved by children ?

( ) children ( ) this story ? 《明善高》

6. Were you helped by the girl ?

( ) the girl ( ) you ? 《早実高等部》

7. I wasn't helped by my sister.

My sister ( ) help ( ). 《就実高》

8. What is this flower called in English ?

What do ( )( ) this flower in English ? 《同志社高》

9. What's the name of your dog ?

What is your dog ( ) ? 《四天王寺高》

#### [518] 語形変化

1. Computers are so useful that they are (use) in many places and for many things today.

《長野》

2. I am sometimes (invite) to her house. 《兵庫》

#### [519] 日本語訳

At that time candles were used for lights in houses. 《明治大附中野高》

[520] 書換

1. My brother used these books. (受動態の文に) 《鹿児島高》
2. He signed the letters. (受動態に) 《山手学院高》
3. Jack invited them to the party. (受動態に) 《大阪女学院高》
4. Her story moved us. (We を主語にして同じ意味になるように書き換えよ) 《香川》

(2) be written

[521] 同意書換

1. Jane wrote this letter yesterday.  
This letter ( ) ( ) by Jane yesterday. 《神奈川》
2. Many people wrote books.  
Books ( ) written by many people. 《香川》
3. Was this letter written by Tom ?  
( ) Tom ( ) this letter ? 《早稲高》
4. When was this letter written by him ?  
When ( ) ( ) ( ) this letter ? 《秋田》

[522] 適語選択

This book was (ア written イ writes ウ wrote エ writing) by my uncle. 《栃木》

[523] 語形変化

The letter was (write) by Mary yesterday. 《就実高》

[524] 書換

He wrote a letter yesterday. (受動態に) 《富士見丘高》

(3) be taught

[525] 同意書換

Mr. Kato teaches us English.  
English ( ) ( ) us by Mr. Kato. 《国立高専》

[526] 適語記入

われわれは、ブラウン先生に英語を教わった。  
We were ( ) English by Mr. Brown. 《福岡大付大濠高》

[527] 適語選択

1. Is French (ア teach イ taught ウ teaching I to teach) at school in Japan? 《比叡山高》
2. English is (ア teach イ teaches ウ teaching I taught) almost all over the world. 《茨城》

[528] 書換

We were taught English by Mr. Jones. (能動態に) 《山手学院高》

(4) be spoken

[529] 同意書換

1. People speak English in many countries.  
English is ( ) in many countries. 《沖縄》
2. They speak French and English in Canada.  
French and English ( ) spoken in Canada. 《長崎》
3. They speak French in that country.  
French ( )( ) in that country. 《千葉》

[530] 並べかえ

カナダでは英語もフランス語も話されます。

(Canada, English, French, both, in, spoken, and, are). 《大阪女学院高改》

[531] 適語選択

1. Is English (ア speak イ speaks ウ spoke I spoken オ speaking) in many countries? 《熊本》
2. What language is (ア called イ took ウ began I knew オ spoken) in this country? French is. 《福島》

[532] 語形変化

1. English is (speak) in many countries. 《島根》
2. English is (speak) in New Zealand, isn't it? 《徳島》

[533] 英作文

英語は世界の多くの国で話されています。 《新潟》

[534] 書換

1. They speak French in Canada. (受動態に)《法政大二高》
2. What languages are spoken in Canada ?(能動態の文に書きかえなさい。)《高知学芸高》

(5) be seen

[535] 同意書換

1. When the sky is clear at night, we see a lot of stars.  
When the sky is clear at night, a lot of stars ( ) ( ) by us. 《北海道》
2. On the way to the house, they saw no clouds in the sky.  
On the way to the house, no clouds ( ) seen in the sky. 《東京》

[536] 並べかえ

Many wild (have, in, seen, cranes, are) Kagoshima. (四語を使用)《福岡》

[537] 書換

We see stars at night. (受動態に)《山手学院高》

(6) be given

[538] 同意書換

1. This is a watch. My uncle gave it to me.  
This watch was ( ) to me by my uncle. 《三重》
2. Tom gave these flowers to Betty.  
These flowers ( ) given to Betty by Tom. 《長崎》

[539] 適語記入

この時計はもらったものです。買ったものではありません。

This ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) me. I didn't buy it. 《広島大附高》

[540] 適語選択

A : What a big cake ! Did you make it ?

B : No. It was (㉿ giving イ gives ウ gave I given) for my birthday. 《福岡》

[541] 英作文

このカメラは、おじが私にくれたものです。《広島》

(7) be surprised at

[542] 同意書換

1. The news surprised me.

I was surprised ( ) the news. 《駒沢大附高》

2. The news surprised us.

( )( ) surprised ( ) the news. 《日大三高》

[543] 適語記入

「そのニュースに非常に驚いているんだ」

We ( )( )( )( ) the news. 《慶応義塾志木高》

[544] 適語選択

1. We were surprised (ア to イ for ウ from I at) the news. 《沖縄》

2. The neighbor said. "That's a nice car. Is it yours ?"

"Sometimes." answered Mr. Brown.

The neighbor was (ア excited イ moved ウ surprised I tired).

"Sometimes ?" he said. "What do you mean ?" 《徳島》

(8) be interested in

[545] 同意書換

1. His story was interesting to me.

I was ( ) in his story. 《就実高》

2. This story is very interesting to me.

I'm very ( )( ) this story. 《早稲田高》

3. This book is interesting to me.

I am ( )( ) this book. 《国立高専》

4. The book was very interesting to me.

I was much ( )( ) the book. 《城北高》

[546] 並び替え

1. 彼はそれに興味がないと言いました。

(said, in, interested, he, wasn't, that, he, it). 《文教大附高》

2. (are, in, few, interested, this novel, reading, students). 《同志社高改》

[547] 適語記入

1. If you are interested ( ) history, read a history book. 《香川》

2. メアリーはクラシック音楽に興味があります。

Mary ( )( ) ( ) classical music. 《土佐高》

3. あなたのお父さんは音楽に興味がありますか。

( ) your father ( ) in music? 《国立高専》

4. 彼は芸術よりも科学の方に興味がある。

He ( )( )( ) ( ) science than in art. 《広島大附高》

[548] 適語選択

1. I am interested (ア of イ out ウ in エ off) Big Ben. 《福島》

2. She is interested (ア at イ on ウ for エ in) America. 《大分》

3. What country are you interested (ア on イ of ウ at エ to オ in)? 《文教大附高》

4. The students were very (ア interest イ interesting ウ interested エ to interest) in American school life. 《広島》

5. I have been (ア interesting to イ interesting in ウ interested to エ interested in) the language you speak and your way of life. 《京都》

[549] 語形変化

1. Bill is (interest) in Japanese culture, especially in the tea ceremony. 《高知》

2. Some work and some play will make you (interest), too. 《桐朋高》

[550] 英作文

1. 私は世界の古い都市に興味を持っています。《鳥取改》

2. 私は英語に興味があります。《高知》

3. 君は英語に興味がありますか。《島根》

4. あなたもそれに興味があるのですか。《岡山》

5. あなたは切手を集めることに興味がありますか。《学習院高等科》

[551] その他

Many students are interested sports. (inを補う場所) 《沖縄》

ア イ ウ

(9) be made

[552] 並べかえ

This (ア Japan イ car ウ made I was オ in). 《神奈川》

[553] 語形変化

He has a nice car which was (make) in America. 《茨城》

[554] 書換

Did your father make this radio ?(受動態に) 《法政大二高》

[555] 英作文

1. 「このテーブルはかしの木(oak) でできていますか。」《梅花高》
2. 「この机は何でできていますか。」「木でできています。」《桐蔭学園高》

[556] 適語記入

1. Butter is made ( ) milk. 《駒沢大高改》
2. Wine is made ( ) grapes. 《京華高》
3. 豆腐は何から作られますか。  
( ) is TOFU ( ) from ? 《大阪女学院高》

[557] その他

Cheese is made ( ) milk. (共通語記入)

Where is he ( ) ? 《土佐塾高》

[558] 同意書換

Cheese is made from milk.

Milk is made ( ) cheese. 《桐蔭学園高》

[559] 適語記入

1. Milk is made ( ) butter. 《駒沢大高改》
2. Milk is made ( ) cheese and butter. 《関西学院高》

(10) be known

[560] 同意書換

Everybody knows his name well.

His name is well ( )( ) everybody. 《近畿大付高》

[561] 適語選択

1. I like the singer. Her name is (ア know イ knew ウ known イ knowing) all over the world. 《島根》
2. Paul's father is (ア known イ knew ウ know イ knowing) as a kind doctor. 《沖縄》
3. His name is known (ア in イ for ウ to イ with) everyone. 《京都女子高》
4. Your name is known (ア with イ for ウ in イ to) everybody. 《浦和学院高》

(11) be born

[562] 同意書換

1. March 5 is my birthday.

I was ( )( ) March 5. 《島根》

2. My birthday is May 5.

I was ( )( ) May 5. 《高知学芸高》

3. Tell me the time of your birth.

Tell me when ( )( )( ). 《洛星高》

4. I don't know when he was born.

I don't know when ( )( ) is. 《慶応義塾高》

5. Please tell me when and where you were born.

Please tell me the date and ( ) of your ( ). 《青雲高》

(12) その他

[563] 適語選択

We are brought (ア with イ up ウ at イ of) by nature. 《香川》

[564] 適語選択

Mt. Fuji is covered (ア at イ with ウ of) snow in winter. 《大阪女学院高》

[565] 同意書換

I was full of joy.

I was filled ( ) joy. 《大阪星光学院高》

[566] 適語記入

As the bus was filled ( ) the students, I had to keep standing. 《関西学院高等部》

[567] 適語選択

The language we speak is filled (ア of イ with ウ from I for オ by カ at) words.  
《土佐塾高》

[568] 適語記入

彼女は新しいドレスが気に入っています。

She (ア is pleased with イ is surprised at ウ is afraid of) her new dress. 《成城学園高改》

【】現在完了

(1) 完了結果

[569] 並べかえ

1. You (good, done, job, a, have), Frank. 《鹿児島》

2. 北海道はさらに有名になりました。

(ア become イ more ウ Hokkaido エ famous オ has). 《北海道》

[570] 適語選択

1. My family liked the dog. It has (ア become イ becoming ウ became) one of my family now. 《大分》

2. We (ア were last night there イ were there last night ウ have been there last night エ have been last night there). 《学習院》

[571] 語形変化

1. I have almost (do) my homework, but I have to write a report. 《高知》

2. He has (fall) down from the tree. 《就実高》

[572] 英作文

この冬は例年になく雪が多かった。《久留米大附設高》

[573] 書換

The ship leaves for San Francisco. (現在完了の文に) 《帝塚山高》

[574] 強調語

Has Mr. Smith taught you English? 《熊本》

No, he hasn't. Mr. Brown has taught us English.

ア イ ウ エ オ

(2) have just

[575] 同意書換

Did he arrive here just now?

( ) he just ( ) here? 《立教高》

[576] 適語記入

列車はいま駅に着いたところです。

The train ( ) just ( ) at the station. 《国立高専》

[577] 適語選択

1. I have just (ア take イ took ウ taken イ taking) supper. 《栃木》
2. Miss Brown (ア have イ has ウ is イ does オ can) just drawn this map. 《熊本》

[578] 語形変化

1. Mayumi, my friend has just (arrive). 《岐阜》
2. We have just (study) about New Zealand in our English class. 《徳島高》
3. I have just (buy) a wonderful house. 《大阪信愛女学院》

[579] 英作文

私はちょうどその本を読み終わったところです。《青森》

[580] 書換

He writes a letter.(現在完了形に)

→He ( ) just ( ) a letter. 《精華女子》

(3) have already

[581] 適語記入

A : Are you going to do your homework now ?

B : No. I have (a y) finished it. 《熊本》

[582] 適語選択

1. A : Are you going to read the book ?  
B : No. I have (ア soon イ yet ウ very イ already オ always) read it. 《福島》
2. A : Are you still drawing the picture of the mountain ?  
B : No. I (ア have イ did ウ will イ am) already drawn it. 《東京》
3. He (ア has finished already イ already has finished ウ has already finished) his work. 《プール学院》

[583] 語形変化

We have already (see) many famous places in our country. 《富山》

(4) Have you ~ yet?

[584] 適語記入

君はクリスマスにもう手紙を書きましたか。

Have you ( ) ( ) Chris yet? 《土佐高》

[585] 適語選択

1. (7 Do I Have U Has I Did) you finished your homework yet? 《徳島》

2. Paul: (7 Will I Are U Did I Have) you written to Mr.Hill yet?

Taro: Yes, I wrote to him yesterday. 《徳島》

[586] 英作文

友だちに夕食をすませたかどうかをたずねるとき英語でどのようにいうか。《石川》

(5) have not ~ yet

[587] 適語記入

汽車はまだ到着していません。

The train hasn't arrived ( ). 《岩手》

[588] 適語選択

I haven't finished my homework (7 ever I never U yet I ago). 《広島》

[589] 英作文

彼が東京に行ってから半年になりますが、まだ何の便りもありません。《青雲高》

(6) have lost

[590] 同意書換

1. Tom lost his pen, and he does not have it now.

Tom ( ) lost his pen. 《長崎》

2. I lost my book and I don't have it now.

I have ( ) my book. 《沖縄》

[591] 適語選択

I have (7 lose ㄨ lost ㄨ losing ㄨ I to lose) the key to my house. 《大分》

(7) have gone to

[592] 同意書換

1. She went to America, and she is still there.

She has ( ) to America. 《千葉》

2. My brother went to America and he is not here now.

My brother ( )( ) to America. 《中央大付高》

3. Bob went to school and is not at home.

Bob ( ) already ( ) to school. 《関西学院高等部》

4. She went to France, and she isn't here now.

She ( )( ) to France. 《滝川高》

5. My friend left Japan, and she is in England now.

My friend ( )( ) to England. 《帝塚山高》

6. My uncle left for England and he is there now.

My uncle ( )( ) ( ) England. 《久留米大附設高》

(8) have been to

[593] 同意書換

I went to the gymnasium, and I have just come back.

I have just ( ) to the gymnasium. 《立命館高》

[594] 適語記入

私は友人を見送りに駅へ行ってきた。

I ( )( )( )( ) to see a friend off. 《法政大第二高》

[595] 語形変化

Where have you (be)? 《福岡第一》

[596] 英作文

私は図書館へ行ってきたところです。《青雲高》

[597] 日本語訳

Taro has just been to the library. 《関西大第一高》

(9) 経験

[598] 並べかえ

She (three, has, times, been, there). 《宮崎》

[599] 適語選択

アメリカに何度行かれましたか。

( ) ( ) have you been to America? 《大阪商大附》

[600] 適語選択

1. Mother : Has she ever been to Japan (ア before イ after ウ ago エ later)?

Akiko : No. This is her first visit. 《山梨》

2. He (ア visit イ visited ウ was visited エ has visited) England many times when he was young. 《大阪商大附》

[601] 英作文

同じことを以前に聞いたことがあります。《熊本》

(10) have never

[602] 同意書換

1. I have never eaten such a big apple.

This is the ( ) apple that I have ever eaten. 《千葉》

2. I have never seen such a big dog.

This is the ( ) dog I have ever seen. 《天理高》

3. I've never seen such a beautiful flower as this.

This is ( ) ( ) beautiful flower I've ( ) seen. 《慶応義塾高》

4. I've never seen such a clever animal.

This is the cleverest animal ( ) I have ( ) seen. 《早稲田高》

5. I have never seen such a pretty doll.

This is ( ) ( ) doll I have ever seen. 《関西学院高等部》

6. She was the most beautiful girl that I have ever seen in my life.

I have ( ) seen such a beautiful girl ( ) she in my life. 《佼成学園高》

7. This is the most interesting book I have ever read.

I have never read ( ) an interesting book as this. 《愛知高》

8. This is the most interesting book I've ever read.

I've ( ) read such an interesting book ( ) this. 《青雲高》

9. These are the best apples I've ever had.

I've ( ) had such ( ) apples. 《市川高》

10. I have never been here before.

This is the ( )( ) I've been here. 《同志社高》

11. I have never visited this city before.

This is ( )( ) visit to this city. 《土佐塾高》

[603] 並べかえ

Probably you have (a, seen, fish, strange, never, such). 《山口》

[604] 適語選択

I have never (ア see イ saw ウ seen エ seeing) such a pretty bird. 《栃木》

[605] 語形変化

1. I have never (write) a letter in English. 《島根》

2. Who's he? …… I've never (hear) of him. 《明治大附明治高》

3. I have never (hear) that. 《静岡》

[606] 英作文

1. 私はおじの家を訪ねたことはありません。《青山学院高等部》

2. 私は海の近くに住んだことはありません。《青森》

[607] その他(最上級に書き換え)

I have never heard such a bad word like this. 《土佐塾高》

( 11 ) have ever

[608] 同意書換

I have never seen such an interesting movie.

This is more interesting than any other movie ( )( )( )( )( ). 《大阪教育大附》

[609] 適語記入

それは私が今までに見たことがないほど大きな象です。

That is the biggest ( ) that I have ( ) seen. 《慶応義塾志木高》

( 12 ) Have you ever ~ ?

[610] 並べかえ

1. By the way (ア seen イ you ウ have エ ever) koalas or kangaroos ? 《高知》
2. Mika, (name, ever, heard, you, have, the) of Charles Schulz ? 《岐阜》
3. 今までに英語で手紙を書いたことがあるかどうかを聞く場合、どのようにいうか。  
(a, ever, letter, you, English, written, in, have) ? 《高知》

[611] 適語記入

1. 今までに英語で手紙を書いたことがありますか。  
( ) ( ) ( ) written a letter in English ? 《滋賀改》
2. あなたは今までにエジソンについて聞いたことがありますか。  
Have ( ) ( ) ( ) of Edison ? 《大阪女学院高》

[612] 適語選択

Have you ever (ア eat イ ate ウ eaten エ eating) this kind of fish ? 《高知》

[613] 語形変化

By the way, have you ever (write) about your trips ? 《香川》

[614] 英作文

1. あなたは久住山の写真を見たことがありますか。《大分》
2. 青森県(Aomori-ken)から強い選手がたくさん出ているということを聞いたことがありますか。《青森》
3. あなたはギターのひき方を習ったことがありますか。《山形》

( 13 ) have been to

[615] 同意書換

1. I went to Hokkaido last summer.

I have (     ) to Hokkaido once. 《三重》

2. I've never visited England.

I've never (     ) to England. 《崇徳高》

3. I have never been to the United States.

I have never (     ) the United States. 《学習院高等科》

[616] 並べかえ

4. ぼくは北海道には数回行ったことがあります。(1語不足)

(have, Hokkaido, I, several, times, to). 《学習院高等科》

[617] 適語記入

彼は外国に行ったことがないのに、英語を上手に話す。

He is a good (     ) of English, though he (     )(     )(     ) to foreign countries. 《東海高》

[618] 適語選択

1. She has never (A been    I visited    U stayed    I lived) to a foreign country. 《大分》

2. He has (A gone    I been    U lived) to England three times. 《就実高》

3. A : Is this your first time to go to Kyoto ?

B : Yes. I (A have never left    I have never been to

U often stayed in    I sometimes visited) Kyoto. 《福岡》

4. When (A has he been    I has he gone    U did he go) to America ? 《日本大高》

[619] 英作文

1. 私はイギリスへ行ったことがあります。《岡山》

2. あなたのおかあさんは京都に行ったことがありますか。

《国立高専》

(14) 継続

[620] 同意書換

1. We have had no rain for a month here.

( ) ( ) rained for a month here. 《明治大附明治高》

2. It is a long time since I saw you last.

I ( ) ( ) you for a long time. 《明治大附中野高》

[621] 適語記入

私は子供の頃からずっと両親を誇りに思っています。

I have ( ) ( ) ( ) my parents since I was a child. 《お茶の水女大付高》

[622] 英作文

私はそこへ行ったことはありませんが、妹はそこへ 2, 3度行ったことがあります。《関西学院高等部》

[623] 日本語訳

1. For a long time I have wanted to see America with my own eyes. 《熊本》

2. Today , in Japan, rivers are not as dangerous as before, because we have built banks and dams and have (try) many other ways to control them. 《新潟》

[624] その他

1. It was a very cold winter. (現在完了の文に書き換えよ) 《山手学院高》

2. The plane has been in the air for an hour. (用法選択)

ア I have already finished my English homework.

イ He has known her for four years.

ウ Have you ever heard her song ? 《大阪女学院高》

( 15 ) have been dead

[625] 同意書換

1. My grandfather died three years ago.

My grandfather has been (     )(     ) three years. 《土佐高》

2. My grandfather died five years ago.

My grandfather (     )(     )(     ) for five years. 《成城学園高》

3. It is over five years since my grandfather died.

My grandfather (     )(     )(     ) for more than five years. 《久留米大附設高》

4. It is ten years (     ) my father died.

My father has been (     ) for ten years. 《開成高》

5. My uncle has been dead for ten years.

Ten years has passed (     ) my uncle died. 《郁文館高》

[626] 適語記入

私のおばは 5年前に亡くなりました。

My aunt (     )(     )(     ) for five years. 《桐蔭学園》

( 16 ) have for

[627] 同意書換

1. Mr. Brown came to this town three years ago and he still lives here.

Mr. Brown has (     ) in this town (     ) three years. 《島根》

2. She came to Osaka ten years ago and still lives here.

She (     )(     ) in Osaka for ten years. 《清風高》

3. He came to Osaka ten years ago. He still lives in Osaka.

He (     )(     ) in Osaka for ten years. 《関西大一高》

4. Ten years have passed since we last saw him.

We (     )(     ) him for ten years. 《青山学院高》

5. She has known the boy for three years.

It is three years (     ) she knew the boy. 《明治学園高改》

[628] 適語記入

1. 彼と知り合ってから 2年になります。

I ( ) ( ) him for two years. 《茨城》

2. A : How long have you been in Japan ?

B : I've been here ( ) five years. 《奈良》

3. 「こういう自転車が前から欲しかったんだ」

"Happy birthday, Teddy ! Here's a little present from your father and me."

"Oh, what a lovely present ! This is the ( ) ( ) ( ) for a long time." 《慶応義塾志木高》

[629] 適語選択

Jiro (ア is イ are ウ has been I have been) here for two hours. 《神奈川》

[630] 英作文

私たちは15年前から、お互いに知り合いです。 《筑波大附駒場高》

[631] 日本語訳

私はあなたのお兄さんに長い間会っていません。 《岡山》

(17) have since

[632] 同意書換

1. She was sick last week. and she is still sick.

She has ( ) sick since last week. 《長崎》

2. Masao is sick. He became sick last Sunday.

Masao ( ) ( ) sick since last Sunday. 《神奈川》

3. My uncle got sick last month and now he is still in bed.

My uncle ( ) ( ) sick in bed ( ) last month. 《大妻女子大中野女子高》

4. It was cold yesterday, and it is still cold now.

It ( ) been cold since yesterday. 《千葉》

5. Mary came to Japan in 1980. She is still living in Japan.

Mary has lived in Japan ( ) 1980. 《沖縄》

6. It is one year since I saw you last.

One year has ( ) since I saw you last. 《国学院高》

[633] 並べかえ

彼女は去年の夏から私たちといっしょに住んでいます。

(ア lived イ with ウ has エ she オ summer カ us キ last ク since) 《青森》

[634] 適語選択

1. I haven't seen Tom (ア on イ for ウ from エ since) last Monday. 《島根》
2. We have known each other (ア for イ before ウ since エ if) we were children. 《福島》
3. Emily (ア is イ was ウ have been エ has been) sick in bed since last night. 《京都女子高》

[635] 英作文

1. 山田さん(Mr. Yamada)は先週の金曜日からずっとこちらにおられます。《広島》
2. 私とマイクは、彼が日本へ来て以来の知り合いです。《修道高》

(17) have been in

[636] 同意書換

1. My aunt went to Tokyo last December, and she is still in Tokyo.  
My aunt has ( ) in Tokyo ( ) last December. 《島根》
2. He went to America last year. He is still in America.  
He has been in America ( ) last year. 《海城高》
3. He went to Kobe last year. He is still there.  
He ( )( )( ) since last year. 《修道高》
4. Tomoko came to Yokohama a week ago. She is still in Yokohama.  
Tomoko ( )( ) in Yokohama ( ) a week. 《慶応義塾高》

[637] 並べかえ

私が東京に来てから10年になります。

I (ten, been, years, for, Tokyo, have, in). 《新潟》

[638] 適語記入

スミス先生は日本に来て 3年になります。

Mr. Smith ( ) been ( ) Japan for three years. 《鹿児島高》

[639] 書換

I came to Tokyo three years ago. I am still in Tokyo. (現在完了を使って 1文に)《芝浦工大附高》

(18) How long have you ~ ?

[640] 並べかえ

1. A : (lived, long, you, how, here, have) ?

B : For three months. 《富山》

2. A : (long, been, have, How, you) in Akita ?

B : For about eight months. 《秋田》

3. How many (ア in イ lived ウ she イ years オ has) Yokohama ? 《神奈川》

[641] 適語記入

1. 日本に住んでどれくらいになりますか。

( ) ( ) have you lived in Japan ? 《成城学園高》

2. 彼女が日本に来てからどのくらいになりますか。

( ) ( ) ( ) she been in Japan ? 《佼成学園高》

[642] 適語選択

1. Ken : How long have you been in Japan ?

Nancy : (ア Two years ago. イ For two years. ウ After two years. エ In two years.)

《鳥取》

2. Paul: How long have you been in the tennis club ?

Taro: (ア In the third year. イ Three years ago.

ウ About three years. エ Three times.) 《徳島》

[643] 書換

I have lived in Tokyo for five years.(for five years の部分を問う疑問文に) 《法政大第二高》

【】關係代名詞

(1) 關係代名詞・主格・人

[644] 同意書換

1. The girl reading a book near the window is Jane.

The girl ( ) is reading a book near the window is Jane. 《高知》

2. Mary has an uncle living in the country.

Mary has an uncle ( )( ) in the country. 《国立高専》

3. I have an aunt who lives in Nagoya.

I have an aunt ( ) in Nagoya. 《長崎》

4. My aunt who lives in Tokyo will come to see us next month.

My aunt ( ) in Tokyo will come to see us next month. 《新潟》

5. I have a good friend who lives in Los Angeles.

I have a good friend ( ) in Los Angeles. 《郁文館高》

6. The girl who is running over there is my sister.

The girl ( ) over there is my sister. 《長崎》

7. The boy spoke to me at the station. He was very kind.

The boy ( ) spoke to me at the station was very kind. 《三重》

8. We see people with different customs.

We see people ( )( ) different customs. 《香川》

9. I know a girl with blue eyes.

I know a girl ( )( ) blue eyes. 《関西学院高等部》

[645] 並べかえ

Bill : Mika, (7 name イ ever ウ heard I you オ have カ the) of Charles Schulz ?

Mika : Well, (7 who イ Peanuts ウ man I the オ draws カ is キ he), isn't he ?

Bill : Yes, I like his cartoons very much.

《岐阜》

[646] 適語記入

1. 私には本をたくさん持っている友人がいます。

I have a friend ( ) ( ) many books. 《茨城》

2. Now I understand it is good and not so difficult to help older people ( ) can't take care of themselves. 《滋賀》

3. Jane is an American student ( ) came to Japan six months ago with her family. 《三重》

[647] 適語選択

1. I have an aunt (ア who イ whose ウ whom) works at that department store. 《静岡》

2. Miss Moore is a lady (ア who イ which ウ whom I whose) came to Japan from Chicago. 《京都》

3. At department stores they wrap gifts in nice paper to please the people (ア who イ whose ウ whom I which) will receive the gifts. 《京都》

4. Do you know the boy (ア who イ whose ウ whom I which) is at the door? 《沖縄》

5. A : Do you know a man (ア who イ whose ウ whom I which オ when) can speak English ?

B : Yes. My teacher can speak it well. 《熊本》

6. The girl (ア who イ whose ウ whom I which) is singing a song is my sister. 《高知》

7. The man (ア which イ who ウ whom I whose) is speaking English very well is my uncle. 《島根》

[648] 英作文

1. この物語を書いた人を知っていますか。《青森》

2. 彼女は大阪で英語を教えていたアメリカ人の女の人でした。《和歌山》

3. スミスさんはロンドンの大きな学校で日本語を教えている先生です。《西南学院》

[649] 日本語訳

The man who found these pieces of gold in the water became a rich man at once. 《駒沢大高》

[650] 書換

This is the girl. She wants to see you. (2文を 1文に) 《森村学園高》

(2) 関係代名詞・主格・物

[651] 同意書換

1. The big house is my aunt's. It has a beautiful garden.

The big house ( ) has a beautiful garden is my aunt's. 《三重》

2. This is a picture taken by my grandfather.

This is a picture ( )( ) taken by my grandfather. 《大阪女学院高》

3. I have a watch and it keeps good time.

I have a watch ( ) keeps good time. 《崇拜徳高》

4. Their car is parked over there.

The car ( ) is parked over there is ( ). 《青山学院高》

[652] 並べかえ

あの雪でおおわれた山をごらんください。(1語不足)

(that, which, look, snow, covered, at, mountain, is). 《富士見高改》

[653] 適語記入

1. これは10年前にアメリカで作られた自動車です。

This is a car ( )( ) in America ten years ago. 《宮崎》

2. 二つの高い塔のある建物は私達の教会です。

The building ( )( ) two tall towers ( ) our church. 《立教高》

[654] 適語選択

1. Look at the white car (ア whose イ whom ウ which I how) has two doors. 《神奈川》

2. That's a new store (ア who イ whose ウ whom I which) opened last week. 《沖縄》

3. He lost his bag (ア who イ whose ウ whom I which) had 8,000 dollars in it. 《国立高専》

[655] 英作文

去年かけられたその橋は、世界で一番長い。《修道高》

[656] 日本語訳

In Nara there are a lot of interesting places which tell us about the history of Japan. 《大阪》

[657] 書換

I found a little dog. It had no home. (2文を1文に)《大分》

(3) 関係代名詞・目的格・人

[658] 同意書換

He is the student. My father knows him well.

He is the student ( ) my father ( )( ). 《日新館》

[659] 適語選択

1. Tell me the names of the persons (ア who イ which ウ whom) you like best.《日本大学高》

2. This is the boy (ア who イ whose ウ whom) I met there yesterday. 《日本大高》

3. He has no friend (ア whom イ with whom ウ by whom) he can talk. 《開成高》

[660] 書換

The young man will be a good doctor. I know him well. (2文を1文に)《天理高》

[661] その他

That is the man. I saw him yesterday.(一文に)《帝塚山高》

(4) 関係代名詞・目的格・物

[662] 同意書換

1. Here are some pictures taken by my brother last week.

Here are some pictures which my brother ( ) last week. 《就実高》

2. What a nice camera you have !

The camera you have ( )( ) nice. 《四天王寺高》

3. Akiko studies English at school.

English is the subject ( )( ) at school. 《四天王寺高》

4. She wants to see the pictures you took.

She wants to see the pictures ( ) by you. 《立命館高》

[663] 並べかえ

1. What is in the box ?

There is the (ア gave イ bird ウ me イ aunt オ my). 《千葉》

2. May I (ア buy イ camera ウ the イ used オ you) last year ? 《奈良改》

3. それは私たちが毎日使うコインと違っていません。

It is not (coins, we, from, use, the, different) every day. 《愛知》

4. 私の妹は、昨日買った本を、今読み終わりました。

My sister (bought, book, she, just, reading, the, finished, has) yesterday. 《岐阜》

5. In America many people plan to do (ア could イ they ウ not イ something) do in the old year. 《愛媛》

6. むこうに見えるあの建物は郵便局です。

(ア which イ is ウ you イ that building オ there カ see キ over ク the post office). 《日本大高》

[664] 英作文

1. 私がアメリカで買ったペンを見せてあげよう。《栃木》

2. きのお父が私に買ってくれた本はとてもおもしろい。《栃木》

3. 私がきのお読んだ本はとても面白かった。《関西大第二高》

[665] 日本語訳

He used the English he was learning then. 《広島》

[666] 区切り

1. I was very interested in the pictures which she showed us in English class. 《山梨》

ア イ ウ イ オ

2. The park I visited there was very big and beautiful. 《大分》

ア イ ウ イ

3. The music you are playing is like noise. 《大分》

ア イ ウ イ

4. Some of the beautiful windows you see here were made about eight hundred years ago.

ア イ ウ イ オ

《静岡》

(5) 関係代名詞・所有格・人

[667] 同意書換

1. I have a friend. His mother is an English teacher.  
I have a friend ( ) mother is an English teacher. 《長崎》
2. Tom loves a girl. Her sister is a nurse.  
Tom loves a girl ( )( ) is a nurse. 《法政大二高》
3. I have an American friend and his name is Dick.  
I have an American friend ( )( ) is Dick. 《青雲高》
4. He has a daughter. Her name was Mariko.  
He had a daughter ( )( ) was Mariko. 《国立高専》
5. Here is a gentleman. His name is Mr. White.  
Here is a gentleman ( )( ) ( ) Mr. White. 《森村学園高》
6. She is the girl we call Mary.  
She is the girl ( )( ) is Mary. 《大妻女子大中野女子高》
7. The girl with long hair is my sister.  
The girl ( ) hair is ( ) is my sister. 《高知学芸高》
8. An old man with blue eyes spoke to me.  
An old man ( ) eyes ( ) blue spoke to me. 《追手門学院》

[668] 並べかえ

1. A : A woman (ア name イ is ウ whose) Miss Miller wants to see you.  
B : Thank you. Please show her to my room. 《東京》
2. Akiko has an (ア name イ aunt ウ whose I is) Hana. 《宮崎》
3. I know (name, Kazuo, student, whose, is, a). 《兵庫》
4. 私には名前を秋子というおばがいます。  
(Akiko, name, have, an, I, whose) (2語付加) 《高知》

[669] 適語記入

1. 私はフランスにペンパルが住んでいる叔母から、この歌をならった。  
I have learned this song from an aunt ( ) pen pal ( ) in France. 《明善高》
2. フレッド、あなたは直子という名前の日本のペンパルを持つことになるでしょう。  
Fred, you will have a Japanese pen pal ( )( ) is Naoko. 《愛知》

[670] 適語選択

1. I have a friend (ア who イ whose ウ whom) brother is a famous artist. 《福島》
2. I know a foreign student (ア who イ whose ウ whom I which) name is Julie. 《鹿児島》
3. A junior high school student (ア who イ whose ウ whom I which) name was Masako Mito lived in this town. 《早稲高》

(6) 関係代名詞・所有格・物

[671] 同意書換

1. Look at the house. Its roof is white.  
Look at the house ( ) ( ) is white. 《近畿大付高》
2. I have a dog which has black ears.  
I have a dog ( ) ( ) are black. 《立教高》
3. That is the train which is called Hikari.  
That is the train ( ) ( ) is Hikari. 《土佐塾高》
4. The book with a red cover is mine.  
The book ( ) ( ) is red ( ) to me. 《愛光高》

[672] 適語記入

1. Don't you want to visit a country ( ) history is old? 《愛光高》
2. 頂上が雪でおおわれているあの山を見なさい。  
Look at the mountain ( ) ( ) ( ) covered with snow. 《佼成学園高》

(7) 関係代名詞 that

[673] 同意書換

1. I've never seen such a clever animal.  
This is the cleverest animal ( ) I have ( ) seen. 《早稲田高》
2. I have never seen such a pretty doll.  
This is ( ) ( ) doll I have ever seen. 《関西学院高等部》
3. These are the best apples I've ever had.  
I've ( ) had such ( ) apples. 《市川高》
4. She was the most beautiful girl that I have ever seen in my life.  
I have ( ) seen such a beautiful girl ( ) she in my life. 《佼成学園高》

[674] 並べかえ

彼は私が今まで会ったうちで、一番背が高い人です。

He (I, man, ever, the, have, tallest, is) seen. 《岐阜》

[675] 日本語訳

During dinner the only thing the boys talked about was water skiing. 《学習院高等科》

[676] その他

1. (that を補うべき場所を選べ)

They do not use their teeth to eat the fish they catch.

ア                      イ                      ウ                      エ

《国立高専》

2. I have never heard such a bad word like this.(最上級に書き換え) 《土佐塾高》

[677] 日本語訳

1. We have everything that the people in that country do not have. 《島根》

2. You're the most beautiful model that I've ever seen ! 《帝塚山高》

【】 接続詞

(1) and, but

1) and

[678] 同意書換

If you work hard, you will succeed.

( ) hard, ( ) you will succeed. 《和洋女大付高》

[679] 適語選択

Jane (ア but イ or ウ and エ so) I are in the same class. 《沖縄》

2) but

[680] 適語選択

1. It is fun to watch television, (ア because イ or ウ when エ but) I believe that reading books is more important. 《香川》

2. Today I was very happy, (ア if イ after ウ but エ or) I was very sad, too. 《長野》

3. I didn't know such a difficult word, (ア and イ but ウ so) I could understand its meaning by our teacher's explanation. 《滋賀》

4. He is very old, (ア so イ and ウ but エ as) he works very hard. 《早鞆高》

(2) when

[681] 同意書換

1. They were happy when they heard the news.

They were happy ( ) ( ) the news. 《日大三高》

2. Her father died when he was 80.

Her father died ( ) the ( ) of 80. 《東洋大付姫路高》

[682] 適語選択

1. (ア Because イ If ウ That エ When) I was coming home from school yesterday, I met an old woman standing by a bench. 《大分》

2. My father said to me, "I like tennis now, but I liked baseball

(ア and イ that ウ when エ if) I was a child." 《宮城》

[683] 英作文

マユミ (Mayumi) は学校から帰ると、台所で母の手伝いをする。《栃木》

[684] 区切り

1. My brother bought it when he went to Paris. 《徳島》

ア イ ウ イ オ

2. We were all surprised and sad when we heard his story. 《福島》

ア イ ウ イ オ

3. I was only seven years old when I first came here. 《佐賀》

ア イ ウ イ

4. How happy Akira and his sister were when they found their uncle's

ア イ ウ イ オ

house at last! 《和歌山》

カ

5. I was very surprised and interested when I saw the very big statue of Buddha there. (区切る前後の語) 《大阪》

(3) while

[685] 同意書換

During my stay in New York, I met him several times.

( ) I ( ) in New York, I met him several times. 《同志社高》

[686] 適語選択

It rained a lot at night, but it was clear in the daytime (ア during イ at ウ for I in オ while) we were in Hokkaido. 《文教大附高》

(4) as soon as

[687] 同意書換

1. When the baby saw her, he stopped crying at once.

As ( ) as the baby saw her, he stopped crying. 《三重高》

2. When the door of the cage was opened, the bird joined its friends at once.

( ) ( ) ( ) the door of the cage was opened, the bird joined its friends. 《山口改》

3. Please write to me as (ア already イ between ウ soon I during オ of カ last) as you can. 《秋田》

4. 彼は警官を見るとすぐに、逃げた。

( ) ( ) ( ) he saw a policeman, he ran away. 《北陸高》

5. 雪がやんだらすぐに手紙を出しに行くように父は私に言いつけました。

Father ( ) ( ) ( ) go and mail the letter ( ) ( ) ( ) it  
( ) ( ). 《お茶の水女子大附高》

[688] 適語選択

As (ア soon イ early ウ fast エ quickly) as I went out, it began to rain. 《島根》

[689] 日本語訳

As soon as morning came, Beauty was up and busy. 《久留米大附設高》

(5) before

[690] 並べかえ

雨が降り出さないうちに帰りましょう。(1語不足)

(back, begins, go, it, let's, rain, to) 《同志社高》

[691] 適語記入

1. Wash your hands (b ) you eat. 《岐阜》

2. 暗くならないうちに家に帰ってきなさい。

Come back home ( ) it becomes dark. 《就実高》

3. 雨が降りださないうちに家に帰りましょう。

Let's go home ( ) ( ) begins to rain. 《鹿児島高》

[692] 適語選択

Finish your homework before Mother (ア will come イ come ウ comes エ doesn't オ is coming) back. 《文教大附高》

[693] 英作文

私たちが村に着く前に雨が降り始めました。《香川》

[694] 区切り

1. Wash your face and hands before breakfast. 《熊本》

ア イ ウ エ オ

2. Let's look in the window first before going into this shop. 《徳島》

ア イ ウ エ オ

(6) after

[695] 英作文

昼食を食べてから、僕たちは市立図書館へ行った。(afterを用いて)《滋賀》

(7) because

[696] 並べかえ

Every day Kenji gets up at 8:80. Mrs.Brown gets up much earlier than he, (to, she, because, cook, has) in the kitchen.《熊本》

[697] 英作文

1. 雨が降っていたので午前中私は家にいた。《新潟》
2. ゆっくり話してくれたので、私たちはあなたの英語がよくわかりました。《大阪》
3. トムが健にきのう学校に遅れた理由をたずねたら、医者に行ったと答えた。

Tom : ( )

健 : ( )

《栃木》

(8) though

[698] 同意書換

1. It was cold, but I went out.

( ) it was cold. I went out.《早大高等学院》

2. I had a bad cold, but I went out.

( )( ) had a bad cold, I went out.《西南学院》

[699] 適語選択

(7 Though 4 But 9 Before 1 As) he is more than sixty years old, he looks young.

《大分》

(9) if

[700] 同意書換

1. Don't eat too much. You'll get a stomachache.

( ) you eat too much, you'll get a stomachache.《東京》

2. Without your help, we won't be able to do the work.

( )( )( )( ), we won't be able to do the work.《愛光高》

[701] 適語選択

1. We'll go to the mountain (ア but イ that ウ which I if) it is fine tomorrow. 《新潟》
2. We will be sick (ア if イ though ウ and) we are in bad air for a long time. 《明善高》
3. My brother Masao always says that we cannot understand foreign people if we (ア will イ don't ウ must I may) know their languages. 《愛知》
4. We shall put off our departure (ア if it is rain イ if it rains ウ if it will rain I if it will be raining) tomorrow. 《甲陽学院高》

[702] 英作文

「もしあなたが私に 100ドルくれるなら」, I can set the bird free. 《富山改》

[703] 日本語訳

1. I'll be so glad if you can come. 《鹿児島》
2. If you call him a clever man, he may be happy. 《大阪教育大附高》
3. If we have international understanding, we can be good friends and make a peaceful world together. 《香川》

[704] 区切り

He will tell you its history if you want. 《福岡》

ア イ ウ I

(10) that

[705] 英作文

1. この経験はあなたにとって、とても重要なものになるだろうと思います。《和歌山》
2. そこにはたくさん見るところがあると思います。《和歌山》
3. 生徒達が教室をそうじすることはよいことだと思います。《熊本》
4. (that, weatherman, stop, soon, would, raining, it, thought, the). 《土佐高》

[706] 適語選択

I thought that she (ア will イ would ウ is I does オ may カ shall) not succeed however hard she might try. 《聖望学園高》



【接続詞 find that】

[713] 同意書換

I found that he was working at his desk.

I found ( ) working at his desk. 《関西学院高等部》

[714] 区切り

I found that working for old people was very important. (2ヶ所) 《山形》

ア イ ウ エ オ

[715] その他

I've found that there are a lot of things which I don't know about sumo and my country. の

「that」と同じ用法のものを選び。

ア. I like that better than this.

イ. I have a cat that has blue eyes.

ウ. I know that he is a student.

エ. Who is that pretty girl ?

《神奈川》

【接続詞 say that】

[716] 並べかえ

彼はそれに興味がないと言いました。

(said, in, interested, he, wasn't, that, he, it). 《文教大附高》

【接続詞 understand that】

[717] 日本語訳

1. It is important to understand that each country has its own culture. 《鳥取》

2. The driver was able to understand that Jim did not want to leave the bicycle behind.

《佐賀》

【接続詞 remember that】

[718] 英作文

私は、あなたが日本語を、いっしょうけんめいに勉強したことを覚えています。

I remember that ( ). 《長野》

【接続詞 learn that 】

[719] 日本語訳

They are surprised when they learn that in Japan we do not wear our shoes in our houses.

《島根》

【接続詞 be afraid that 】

[720] 適語記入

「いいや、 どうも行かないといけないようなんだ。」

"You don't have to go, do you?"

"( ), I'm ( ) I must go." 《慶応義塾志木高》

【接続詞 be sure that 】

[721] 同意書換

He will surely win the race.

( )( )( ) that he will win the race. 《愛光高》

( 11 ) so that

[722] 同意書換

1. He is too tired to walk.

He is ( ) tired that he can't walk. 《高知》

2. English is too difficult for me to understand well.

English is ( ) difficult that I can't understand it well. 《沖縄》

3. As it was raining hard, they didn't go out.

It was raining ( ) hard ( ) they didn't go out. 《成城学園高》

4. The bicycle is too old to use.

The bicycle is ( ) old that no one ( ) use it. 《清風高》

5. She is very kind. Everybody likes her.

She is ( ) kind that everybody likes her. 《新潟》

6. The music was very beautiful. We enjoyed it very much.

The music was ( ) beautiful ( ) we enjoyed it very much. 《埼玉》

7. She was so busy that she couldn't go to the concert.

She was ( ) busy to go to the concert. 《就実高》

8. This book is so difficult that I can't read it.

This book is ( ) difficult for me ( ) read. 《日本大高》

9. The young lady was so kind that she helped me.

The young lady was ( ) ( ) to help me. 《中央大付高》

10. He is so tall that he can touch the top of the wall.

He is tall ( ) ( ) touch the top of the wall. 《関西学院高等部》

[723] 並べかえ

1. 私たちはとても興奮していたので、じっとすわっていることができなかった。

We (couldn't, so, we, excited, sit, were, that) still. 《岐阜》

2. 私は忙しすぎて昼食をとるひまもなかったよ。

I (have, busy, no, I, that, to, so, time, was, had) lunch. 《明治学院高改》

3. She has studied Japanese (ア that イ can ウ hard エ she オ so) speak it well. 《山梨》

[724] 適語記入

1. とても暑かったので私達はジュースを飲みました。

It was so hot ( ) we ( ) juice. 《海星高》

2. 大変疲れていたなので、早く床についた。

I was ( ) tired that I ( ) to ( ) early. 《滋賀》

3. She spoke English so fast ( ) he could not understand her well. 《三重》

4. 彼女はあまりにも早口なのでわたしには理解できません。

She speaks ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) understand. 《桐蔭学園》

5. He learned to write so well ( ) he often wrote something for his brother's newspaper. 《明治大附中野高》

[725] 適語選択

1. I am (ア as イ so ウ any エ much) busy that I can't play tennis with you. 《福岡》

2. Takashi was (ア very イ too ウ so エ much) happy that he began to sing a song. 《奈良》

3. When they arrived at the station, the evening sun was (ア too イ how ウ very エ so) beautiful that they stood there and looked at the sun for a few minutes.

《京都》

[726] 英作文

1. その川はあまりにも汚れていたの、魚はその中に住むことができませんでした。《香川》
2. とても寒かったので私たちは泳げなかった。《都立高専》

[727] 日本語訳

1. Ken practiced so hard that in a week he was able to speak well. 《島根》
2. He ate so much that he could eat no more. 《関西学院高等部》

[728] 区切り

Miss Sato is so kind that all the students like her very much. 《香川》

ア イ ウ エ

[729] その他

The tea was so hot that I couldn't drink it.(不定詞を用いて書き換え) 《早稲田高》

( 12 ) not only A but also B

[730] 同意書換

She can speak French as well as English.

She can speak not ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ). 《大阪教育大附》

[731] 並べかえ

彼女だけでなく君もまちがっている。

(not, also, wrong, she, only, are, you, but) 《海城高》

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