

文法総合演習②

空所に当てはまるものを選択肢から選びなさい。

- (1) The situation is rather complicated () that we have two bosses.
a. for b. in c. on d. with
- (2) He was () of his bag the other day.
a. stolen b. robbed c. stealing d. robbing
- (3) They are not interested in reading poetry, () in writing it.
a. much more b. less than c. still more d. still less
- (4) This is not my umbrella. She () taken it by mistake.
a. cannot have b. needn't have c. must have d. would have
- (5) What is really important is choosing a job that is satisfying, () which helps you acquire new skills.
a. in b. under c. one d. to
- (6) I was fortunate enough to get a scholarship; otherwise I () to college.
a. may have gone b. couldn't have gone
c. didn't go d. should have gone
- (7) The policeman caught the thief by () arm.
a. an b. the c. some d. own
- (8) It was () by the children that Susan felt like hugging every one of them.
a. so nicely done b. such finely done
c. such wonderful done d. so best done
- (9) I wish I () have had more money when I was staying in the U.S.
a. ought to b. suppose to c. don't d. could
- (10) The boy () sister is a musician also plays a musical instrument.
a. which his b. of his c. and d. whose
- (11) Though I have tried it several times, this copy machine () work. What's wrong?
a. wouldn't b. should c. need not to d. ought not
- (12) () many lies, I don't trust the man any more.
a. Telling b. Told
c. Having told d. Having been told
- (13) It is yet to be () whether or not our action was right.
a. seeing b. seen c. being seen d. having seen

- (14) My parents are trying to () me from moving to London, but I'm planning to go anyway.
a. discourage b. recall c. observe d. relieve
- (15) We have two washing machines, () are out of order.
a. which of both b. what of both c. both of which d. both of what
- (16) I am ashamed () kind to the old woman on the train.
a. not of having been b. of having been not
c. of having not been d. of not having been
- (17) () no evidence against him, Jack was released.
a. There was b. They had c. Being d. There being
- (18) Included in the price () the shipping and handling charges for these items.
a. do b. does c. is d. are
- (19) (), she smiled quietly to herself.
a. On hearing the news b. To hearing the news
c. With the news hearing d. Of hearing the news
- (20) It's difficult to () everyone's requirements.
a. answer b. meet c. solve d. bury
- (21) () Jack since he went to Chicago?
a. How about b. What has happened
c. What has become of d. How come
- (22) When it began to rain, the girls () outside.
a. will play b. are playing c. were playing d. have played
- (23) She asked me how long they () engaged before they decided not to get married.
a. had been b. have c. have been d. were gotten
- (24) The Internet has made () for people to express their opinions on a wide variety of subjects.
a. it is possible b. it possible
c. possible d. the possibility
- (25) A recent survey of movie theaters showed that people () cheaper tickets to better service.
a. prefer b. collect c. count d. express

(解答解説) ↓

- (1) b. in that S + V～「～という点において」。この that は接続詞。
- (2) b. rob 人 of ～「人から～を奪う」の受身形。
- (3) d. still less 「(前の否定に続けて)ましてや～ない」。
- (4) c. must have + p.p.～「～であったに違いない」。
- (5) c. 「前置詞＋関係代名詞」のパターンだ！とすぐに解釈しないよう注意。「前置詞＋関係代名詞」の文は関係代名詞の後ろが“完全文”になる。ここでは“不完全文”なので、空欄に前置詞は入らない。先行詞となる a job を表す one が正解。
- (6) b.
- (7) b. 「catch 人 by the 場所」の公式。
- (8) a. so～that S + V～構文。such～that S + V～は、such (a, an)+形容詞+名詞 that になる点に注意。
- (9) d. I wish I could have + p.p.～「(過去に)～だったらよかったと(今)思う」。
- (10) d. The boy () sister is a musician～. 空欄に「の」を入れて文意が通る関係代名詞は whose。
- (11) a. この場合の wouldn't は、「思うように～しなかった」という意味。
- (12) d. 分詞構文。主節の主語 I と同じなので、分詞構文として省略できる。本来の文は、As I have been told many lies, であることを理解しよう。
- (13) b. yet to be seen で「まだ分からない(見えない)」。
- (14) a. discourage 人 from～ing 「人が～することを思いとどまらせる」
- (15) c. both of which=both of washing machines だが、この文で both of washing machines としてしまうと、接続詞がない状態で2つの文ができてしまうため both of which となる。
- (16) d. of 以下は「否定語＋分詞構文」の形。be ashamed of～「～を恥じている」
- (17) d. 分詞構文。本来は As there was no evidence against him, 分詞構文に書き換えると There being no evidence against him, となることを理解しよう。文意は「証拠がなかったので、ジャックは解放された。」
- (18) d. 倒置文。空欄以下が文の主語になるので複数形の are になる。
- (19) a. On～ing, 「～した時に、～するとすぐに」。
- (20) b. meet one's requirement 「要求を満たす」。meet one's expectation 「期待に応える」。
- (21) c. What has become of～? 「～はどうしている? ～はどうなった?」
- (22) c.
- (23) a.
- (24) b. make it possible for 人 to～ 「人が～することを可能にする」。この場合の it は形式目的語。
- (25) a. prefer A to B 「B よりも A を好む」。

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