

# 1 章

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## 問題

### ■ 予習

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【1】 Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of the verb given in the brackets.

- (1) I visited Bob but he ( die ) three years before.
- (2) I ( take ) a shower when my mobile phone rang.
- (3) John usually ( drink ) coffee in the morning, but today he ( drink ) tea.
- (4) The child ( suffer ) from pneumonia since last week.
- (5) By this time next year he ( complete ) the construction of his house.
- (6) Whenever he is in London, my father ( stay ) with a friend of his.
- (7) He ( court ) her for two years now, but he ( not propose ) to her yet.

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【2】 空所に入れるのに最も適当なものをそれぞれ次の中から1つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。

- (1) Stephen is away on vacation. He (                    ) to Paris.  

a goes	b is visiting
c has been	d went
- (2) If you (                    ) the product you ordered by tomorrow, please let us know.  

a wouldn't receive	b haven't received
c won't receive	d didn't receive
- (3) The time will come when your dream (                    ) true.  

a comes	b will come
c came	d had come
- (4) Michael decided to wait at the entrance until his wife (                    ).  

a comes	b will come
c came	d had come
- (5) We hope you (                    ) like our birthday present.  

a are going to	b are supposed to
c are to	d will
- (6) "Have you seen Thomas recently?" "No, but (                    ) lunch with him on Saturday."  

a I've had	b I'd have
c I'm having	d I've been having
- (7) Why don't you take some time off? You (                    ) too hard lately.  

a had been working	b had worked
c cannot have worked	d have been working

- (8) By that time the earthquake (            ), but the villagers were still frightened.
- a** was over   **b** has been over  
**c** will have been over                           **d** is over

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【3】 同じ意味の英文になるように空所に適語を入れよ。

- (1) He has been married to her for five years.  
 = (            ) is five years (            ) he got married to her.  
 = Five years (            ) (            ) since he married her.  
 = He (            ) (            ) five years (            ).
- (2) She will soon get over this difficulty.  
 = It will (            ) (            ) (            ) before she (            ) over this difficulty.
- (3) She didn't come in until our dinner was over.  
 = It was (            ) (            ) our dinner was over (            ) she came in.
- (4) (            ) are quite a stranger.  
 = I have (            ) (            ) you for a long time.
- (5) I intended to have sent off my Christmas cards by today, but I still have some left to write.  
 = I (            ) (            ) to send off my Christmas cards by today, but I still have some left to write.

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【4】

A. 次の英文を読み、後の設問に答えよ。

The word "rush" has in it the idea of moving or doing something too quickly. And ㉠ that is why this word describes so well the strange movement ㉡ that took place in America when the news spread ㉢ that gold had been discovered, in January of the year 1848, in the Sacramento Valley of California. This movement was no ordinary \*migration. Those who rushed to pick up  
5 the gold ㉣ that was supposed to be lying there waiting for them were all men.

\*migration : 「移住」

(1) 全文を和訳せよ。

(2) 次の下線部と同じ用法の that を㉠～㉣から1つ選べ。

The chances are very good that he'll be fired.

B. 次の英文の下線部を和訳せよ。

- ① We are all aware that technology has created a world that even our parents would not have believed possible and that many of them would have contemplated with alarm. Most of this new world we take so completely for granted that we merely turn switches, dial telephones and board jet planes without asking questions and certainly without any
- 5 vivid sense of their \*novelty or of ② the fact that we really know almost nothing about how they work or how they came to be.

\*novelty : 「目新しい物 [事; 経験]」

C. 次の英文の下線部を和訳せよ。

I crossed the street to avoid meeting Mike, but he saw me and came running towards me. It was no use pretending that I had not seen him, so I waved to him. I never enjoy meeting him.

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【5】 次の英文を読み、後の設問に答えよ。

Many new undergraduates arrive on campus with an idealized view of college life. Eighty-five percent of the college-bound seniors we surveyed felt that it was possible to do well in college and still have “a lot of interesting social activities.” About half believed that college students party every weekend. And 92 percent agreed that “half the fun of going to  
5 college is making new friends.” On the academic side, most prospective students believe that ① college teaching is better than high school teaching and that, in college, they will have to work twice as hard as they did in school.

For whatever reason, ② too many students, once they get to campus, do not make a satisfactory adjustment. Some, for the best of reasons, transfer or drop out, planning to  
10 return. Others drift away from campus because of an absence of “a feeling of belonging or fitting in at the institution.” Here’s what one young woman said: “For some reason, this college isn’t exactly what I had pictured, so I’m not really happy here. When I go home on weekends, I’m not excited to come back. I’m not sure why, maybe ③ it’s just not as different as I had hoped. It seems like a glorified high school that just has a lot harder  
15 curriculum.”

④ New students have a strong urge to get acquainted and get along. They juggle the old and the new and improvise as best they can. The question for the college is: Should undergraduates be protected from ⑤ their own mistakes or is self-discipline learned only by suffering the consequences of ⑥ its absence? Some institutions we visited deliberately  
20 follow a sink-or-swim approach. Others try hard to acclimate students early to rituals and traditions of campus life. ⑦ Some succeed, others fail.

- (1) 次の a ~ d について、本文の内容と一致しているものには○、そうでないものには×をつけよ。
- a 大学に進む楽しさは、楽しい友人を作ることであるとの意見が大半を占めていた。
  - b 大学の新生は、理想通りの大学生活を過ごすものが大半である。
  - c 大学の新生の中には、様々な理由から大学を去るものもある。
  - d 大学当局は、学生たちが大学生活をうまく送れるようにいろいろ思案している。
- (2) 下線部①, ④を和訳せよ。
- (3) 二重下線部②の結果が述べられている部分を本文の中から選び、その要旨を 30 字以内で記せ。
- (4) 下線部③, ⑤, ⑥の代名詞の指示するものを本文の中から選んで抜き出せ。
- (5) 下線部⑦の内容を具体的に説明せよ。
- (6) 新生の何パーセントぐらいが、毎週末にパーティが開かれると思っているか。
- (7) 第3段落には、2つの内容が書き込まれているが、前半の末尾の1語と後半の冒頭の1語を抜き出せ。

■ 自習



【6】 空所に入れるのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ次の中から1つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。

- (1) My grandmother is still alive, but she (                    ) in the hospital for a year.  
a is    b was  
c has been    d used to be
- (2) Do you know what she (                    ) last night?  
a will do    b has done  
c did    d does
- (3) Where (                    ) all this while?  
a have you been    b are you  
c were you    d are you being
- (4) By next Friday you (                    ) with us for a week.  
a will stay    b shall stay  
c have stayed    d will have stayed
- (5) After getting out of the taxi, I noticed I (                    ) my wallet behind.  
a leave    b had left  
c have left    d was leaving
- (6) If I go to England again, I will (                    ) there four times.  
a be to    b have been to  
c have to    d have been
- (7) Normally he lives in Boston, but at present he (                    ) in London.  
a will live    b lives  
c is living    d lived
- (8) She (                    ) the book once when she was twenty-five.  
a read    b has read  
c reads    d has been reading
- (9) (                    ) talking to her about so heatedly at that time?  
a What had you    b What were you  
c What you were    d What are you
- (10) If it (                    ) rainy, we will give up the plan of going there.  
a will    b will be  
c is    d were

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【7】 次の英文中の誤りを訂正せよ。

- (1) I do not know if he will come, but if he will come, we will be happy.
- (2) When have you sent the letter to her?
- (3) Relations with South Korea have improved gradually since May when our foreign minister has visited that country.
- (4) I met a friend last week whom I did not see for ten years.

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【8】 次の日本語の意味を表すようにカッコ内の語を並べ換えて英文を完成せよ。ただし、文頭の語も小文字で書かれている。

- (1) メイは馬鹿げた考えをあらゆる知り合いに押し付けようとばかりしている。  
May (she / on / ideas / imposing / knows / absurd / everyone / always / her / is).
- (2) 最近、大学生の間で留学熱が増してきた。  
Recently (studying / in / has / among / there / abroad / interest / been / more) college students.
- (3) 両親は結婚する2ヶ月前にこの街に越してきた。  
My parents (they / this / to / before / months / got / moved / two / town / married).