

正誤 (4 択) 11

[01 慶応・商]

1. When you (a) will be as old as I am, young man, you'll know that (b) where human nature (c) is concerned, (d) very little changes.
2. I (a) was wondering (b) how far I should trust him and had an uncomfortable impression (c) which he knew (d) what I was thinking.
3. As with (a) every flight he took, being back on the ground alive carried (b) his own thrill. He had survived (c) what was patently an unnatural act, and the exhilaration of being alive, (d) and home, gave him a quiet glow of his own.
4. (a) While we want our children to share (b) with others, we also want to respect their right to create and maintain activities (c) of their own choosing, and we want the decision to share, when it comes, (d) is theirs.
5. Hillary's always been a good tennis player but she's (a) quit playing, which I (b) think of a great mistake, because she has (c) a gift for it. I've been trying to get her to start (d) playing again.
6. The dogs (a) made straight for me and their master tried to stop them by shouting and whistling. They (b) obeyed to the master just at the point when I thought I would have to (c) go up a tree. He called out, "Sorry about that." I lifted my arm in what I hope he (d) took for a friendly gesture.
7. Going to Vienna is (a) like going into another century. There's a legend (b) that, when approaching the airport, airline pilots say, "Ladies and gentlemen, we're on our final approach to Vienna Airport. Please (c) make it sure that your seat belts are fastened and that your seat backs are returned to the upright position. And set your watches (d) back a hundred years."
8. As nuclear physicists have discovered, even the atom, once (a) thought to be the irreducible element of matter, (b) are a system (c) whose complexities have hardly (d) begun to be unraveled.
9. I was raised — a lot of people were raised — (a) to believe that having fun is not (b) an enough good reason to do something; having fun is not a sufficient excuse. If (c) the best you can say about something is that it's fun — or so the inner voice has always told me — then you're (d) being shallow and without consequence.
10. Just as consciousness is ever expanding, leading us to the awareness of (a) an even larger system, so civility is an ever-expanding process. It is (b) but a small step from seeing other people as precious by virtue of the Creator (c) to seeing all creation as precious. The practice of civility inevitably leads us into larger systems, ecological consciousness, and a loving concern (d) against the integrity of the whole.

問題文が次第に長くなっていき、語彙のレベルも高いが、あくまでも、読解問題で

はなく正誤問題である。下線部以外は正しいという前提を忘れずに、未知の単語に惑わされないこと。とはいえ、相当な構文把握力と読解力が必要なことは間違いない。かなりハイレベル、何問取れるか。ただし誤りの箇所は案外基本的である。

[解答・解説]

1. (a) will be → are ※時・条件・譲歩の副詞節中の時制の問題 **基本=頻出**
重要英語文法事項の解説 6 時制の 1. 注意すべき現在時制の用法 参照
where human nature is concerned 「人間性に関する限り、人間の本質に関しては」
2. (c) which he knew → that he knew ※an uncomfortable impression that he knew what I was thinking. which he knew what I was thinking では which と what I was thinking の両方が knew の目的語になり、文が成り立たない。関係代名詞か同格の接続詞かを問う問題は **基本=頻出**
3. (b) his own thrill → its own thrill ※S=being back on the ground alive V=carried, O=his own thrill の部分に着目すれば、his は誤りであることがわかる。代名詞が何を受けているかという頻出問題の応用。
(a) の every flight にはケチのつけようがないし、He had survived what was patently an unnatural act, も patently を無視すれば、SVOの文としてはそう複雑ではない。最大の目くらましである(d)の and home という挿入句がなければ and the exhilaration of being alive gave him a quiet glow of his own. も、仮に単語の意味はわからなくてもSVOの文として成り立つことがわかる。
(d)にひっかかった人は、the exhilaration of being alive, and (of being) home, gave ... という省略、つまり「生きているという、そして我が家に帰っているという、うきうきした気分(exhilaration)」を見抜けなかったわけだが、見抜けた人は並の教師レベル以上の力があると言ってよいだろう。
4. (d) is theirs → to be their ※これも and we want the decision to share, when it comes, is theirs. が完全な文の形をしていることがわかりさえすれば、when it comes という前後カンマの挿入句を括弧でくくってしまうことで、お馴染みの問題にすぎないとわかる。we want (that) the decision to share is theirs. want+that節はついに定着しなかった語法である。want+O+to不定詞に訂正する。このポイント自体は **基本=頻出**
5. (b) think of → think of as [think (to be)/think is/think was]
※(a)の quit や(c)の gift 程度の単語力があれば、答えは(b)以外にないと思うはずだ。which I think of [=regard] as a great mistake とするか、which I think (to be) a great mistake とするか、which I think is [was] a great mistake とするかである。この10問の中では **基本**
6. (b) obeyed to → obeyed ※They obeyed the master つまり obey は他動詞が原則という拍子抜けするほど単純な誤り。obey the law 「法律を守る[に従う]」を知っていれば気づくので **基本**
(a)の made straight for は make for [toward] ~ 「～に向かって(早く)行く、進む」という必要なイディオムを知っていれば、straight(真っ直ぐに)という副詞が加わっただけとわかる。
(d)の took for で訳がわからなくなった人は、what [the thing which] (I hope) he took for a friendly gesture と I hope を括弧に入れてみれば、take A for

B「AをBと思う」という基本的なイディオムだとわかる (A = what, B = a friendly gesture)。わかりにくいのは、むしろ in what ... の in だが、ここには下線は引かれていない。in ~ = 「~として、~のために」というニュアンスで、「相手が友好のしぐさと受け取ってくれることを期待して」くらいの意味だが、英文和訳の問題であれば相当に高度である。

なお関係詞節中の (S + V) については、[重要英語文法事項の解説 4 関係詞の用法 12. 関係詞節中の いわゆる「主語+動詞」の挿入](#) の項参照

7. (c) make it sure → make sure ※ make sure of ~ = ~ を確かめる; 接続詞 that の前で前置詞が消去されて make sure that ... = ... を確かめる **基本**
make oneself sure of that ... であり, make it sure that ... と仮目的語が登場する理由はない。

(b) の that 以下は、挿入句の後に直接話法が登場して複雑に見えるが、that は a legend の内容を説明する同格の接続詞で問題なし。

(d) の set your watches back a hundred years 「時計の針を100年戻してください」で、この逆は set your watches forward a hundred years である。

a hundred years は副詞の働きをしているが、この部分は下線部の対象外である。

8. (b) are → is ※ 述語動詞 are の主語に当たるものは単数形の even the atom 以外にない。主語と動詞の一致は **基本=頻出**

9. (b) an enough good reason → a good enough reason [a reason good enough] 「十分な理由」 ※ enough が形容詞の後に置かれることは **基本**

(d) の you're being shallow は, you're shallow としても大きな違いはないが、その人本来の性格ではなく、一時的な性格を表すときは be 動詞も進行形になる。you're being shallow and without consequence 「自分は浅薄で取るに足りない」
consequence = importance

挿入部分の or so the inner voice has always told me は or the inner voice has always told me so の倒置だが、If the best you can say about something is that it's fun, then you're being shallow and without consequence. という文全体にかかっている。読解問題とすれば(の話だが)、難度はきわめて高い。

10. (d) against → for, about, with ※ concern は多義語(関係, 関心(事), 心配)と語呂合わせで覚えるとよい)だが、前置詞に against を用いることはない。誰もが身につけていて当然の知識とまでは言えないが、本問では loving(愛情のこもった)という修飾語が付いているので, against は不自然だと気づけばよい。(a) の an even larger system 「いっそう大きな体系, 組織」と (b) の but = only に文法・語法上の問題はまったくないことが分かると, (c) の to seeing に惑わされなければ, 答えは (d) しかなくなる。お馴染みの消去法である。

It is but a small step from seeing other people as precious by virtue of the Creator to seeing all creation as precious. つまり from seeing ... to seeing ... (from A to B) というつながりを見抜けるかどうかで決まる。内容を読み取ろうとすると、間違いなく時間切れになるが、一応、次の語句には注を付けておく。seeing = regarding(基本); by virtue of ~ = ~ のおかげで

[00 慶応・商]

1. To blame the royal family (a) for the failure to erect a statue is not appropriate. (b) Nor it is right to (c) assert that the absence of a memorial means that Diana (d) has been shamefully forgotten.
2. Presumably, (a) the general population (b) will have some idea, before the official result (c) has announced, (d) of the result.
3. (a) It was she who increased the newspaper's circulation (b) almost single-handedly (c) with her daily column. No other columnist (d) could deserve with so great a reward.
4. In the first three months of 1999, Americans consumed \$68.6 billion more (a) in foreign-producing goods and services than they (b) shipped abroad, creating (c) an all-time-record (d) trade deficit.
5. The silence was electric, with the audience (a) wasting its breath (b) waiting for (c) something to happen. Then the actor (d) spoke out.
6. State legislatures (a) are passing new gun-control measures (b) which we once thought (c) would be absolutely impossible (d) to comply.
7. Only when we (a) will reach a unanimous agreement, (b) can we possibly be regarded by everyone (c) as being united as if we all (d) were brothers by birth.
8. I must (a) apologize for (b) my late call last night. I had to (c) proceed our project (d) to a conclusion quickly.
9. A: Perhaps we can discuss it (a) another time.
B: Yes, that (b) would be lovely. (c) Say, tomorrow morning, if that is not (d) convenient for you.
10. A: This is (a) a really heavy shower. You (b) had not better go out now.
B: It doesn't (c) bother me. I'm always (d) getting caught in the rain.

2001年度のあの問題文の量は何だったのか。その前後は、ごく普通の正誤問題が出題されている。出題者としても、いろいろと試行錯誤をしているのだろうが、受験生の層が大きく変わるわけでもなく、試行錯誤にもおのずと範囲(限度)があってよいのではないか。といっても、正誤問題としての難易度そのものにそう大きな差があるわけではない？

[解答・解説]

1. (b) Nor it is → Nor is it ※ Nor [Neither] + 疑問文の語順 **基本**
Nor is it right to assert that ... = It is not right either to assert that ...
2. (c) has announced → has been announced ※ before the official result has been announced 主語は the official result, 当然、受動態が正しい。 **基本**
3. (d) could deserve with → could deserve ※ could deserve so great a reward deserve ~ = ~ (を受ける) に値する **基本**
It was she who [that] ... = 強調構文; circulation 「発行部数; single-handedly

- 「一人で、独力で」； with her daily column=through her daily column
4. (a) in foreign-producing goods → in foreign-produced goods **基本**
 Americans consumed \$68.6 billion more in ... than they shipped abroad の
 consumed=V, more=O, \$68.6 billion=more にかかる副詞； ship 「輸送する」
 (c), (d) の an all-time-record trade deficit は all-time record=空前の記録,
 all-time-record=trade deficit 「貿易赤字」にかかる形容詞の働き
creating an all-time-record trade deficit (分詞構文) = and created an all-
time-record trade deficit 「... アメリカ人は外国の製品とサービスに、輸出額
 より6800億ドル多く消費して、史上空前の貿易赤字を生み出した」(単語は難しい)
5. (a) wasting its breath → holding its breath ※waste one's breath という
 熟語があるのは確かだが、そこまで知っていなければならないとなると、辞書を一冊
 丸ごと暗記しなければならない。hold one's breath 「息を殺す, かたずをのむ」は
 必要なイディオム(ただし他の意味もある)。wasting が変だと気づけばよい。
 with the audience holding its breath waiting for something to happen
 =and the audience held its breath waiting for something to happen
 with=独立分詞構文の意味上の主語の前に置かれた付帯状況の with で、取り去っ
 ても分詞構文は成り立つ。この場合は接続詞 and の働き。waiting for something
 to happen は、その holding (its breath) にかかる、これも分詞構文。(d) の spoke
 out [up] 「大きな声で話す, 率直に話す」は必要なイディオム。なお audience は
 family や class と同じ集合名詞で、個々の構成員を意識するときは複数扱いにな
 ることもある。electric 「電撃的, 緊迫した」
6. (d) to comply → to comply with ※comply は自動詞で、comply with the law
 =obey the law である。名詞の compliance 「コンプライアンス」は、企業の法令
 遵守 (compliance with the law) の意味でカタカナ語になりつつある。
 new gun-control measures which (we once thought) would be absolutely impos-
 sible to comply with 関係詞節中の (S+V) については2001年度の6. 参照。
7. (a) will reach → reach ※2001年度の1. と同じ問題で **基本=頻出**
Only when we reach a unanimous agreement, can we ... =否定の語句節+疑問文
 の語順 (only+副詞は、否定の副詞として扱われる)
8. (c) proceed → bring ※bring ~ to a conclusion 「~を終わらせる」
 proceed [自] 「進む, 進行する」
9. (d) convenient for you → inconvenient for you ※not inconvenient for you
 =convenient for you **基本** any time [anytime] =at any time; say 「例えば」
10. (b) had not better → had better not ※cf. would rather not **基本=頻出**
 I'm always getting caught in the rain. は現在, 進行中の行為を表しているわけ
 ではなく、always [constantly] を伴って「いつも... している, してばかりいる」
 の意味。必要な知識のうちだが、I'm に下線が引かれていない以上、getting が誤
 りということはいえない。

['02~'03 慶応・商]

1. Advertising targets children (a) as never before. These days \$3 billion is (b) spent annually on advertising (c) that is directed at kids — more than 20 (d) time the amount a decade ago.
2. Technology also contributes (a) to the erosion of parental authority. Video games are about letting kids (b) manipulating reality, which means that when they (c) get up at last from the console, the loss of power is hard (d) to handle.
3. A full (a) analysis of the situation will (b) be postponed to the end of this chapter, but it seems worth (c) to note that the evidence actually suggests (d) the opposite.
4. No sooner (a) had she crossed a small bridge near the farm (b) then the storm (c) resumed with even (d) greater intensity.
5. It is a natural instinct (a) to want to make your children happy and protect them (b) of harm or pain. But that instinct, if not (c) tempered, also comes (d) at a cost.
6. (a) Since the new management took (b) over the telephone company, profits have risen dramatically. Both the customers and the owners are pleased. Indeed, business (c) has never been (d) best.
7. (a) On April 14, 1912, the giant ship bound (b) for New York met (c) at disaster. She sank after running (c) into floating ice in the North Atlantic Ocean.
8. (a) At the beginning of the war on terrorism, President Bush announced a doctrine: nations that (b) protect terrorists will be (c) dealing (d) with as severely as the terrorists themselves.
9. I have been betrayed by others (a) in more than one occasion, but I do not permit that (b) to bother me. I still think I should (c) place my complete trust (d) in them.
10. If we (a) are to have a growing elderly population, (b) why not at least have one that (c) remains active and (d) involving in the community as long as possible?

この両年度は誤りの箇所を指摘するだけでなく、訂正後の語句を書かせる方式を取っている(2年で合計11問出題されているので1問省いてある)が、難度は高くない。その後は通常の形式に戻っている。出題数は一定していない(10問が上限)。

[解答・解説]

1. (d) time → times ※more than 20 times the amount a decade ago=10年前の額の20倍以上 基本
2. (b) manipulating → manipulate ※let(ing) kids manipulate reality (let + O + 原形) 基本
3. (c) to note → noting ※be [seem] worth -ing 「-する価値がある[ように思われる]」 基本
4. (b) then → than ※No sooner had she crossed a small bridge ... than the storm resumed ... 基本
5. (b) of → from ※protect A from B 基本
6. (d) best → better ※Indeed, business has never been better (than now). 基本
7. (c) at → with ※the giant ship (which was) bound for New York met with disaster 「災難に遭遇した」 基本
8. (c) dealing → dealt ※nations that protect terrorists will be dealt with as severely as the terrorists themselves 基本
9. (a) in → on ※on more than one occasion 「一度ならず」 基本
10. (d) involving → involved ※why (do we) not at least have one (=a growing elderly population) that remains active and involved in the community as long as possible? V C C 基本
If we are to have a growing elderly population = if節中の be + to不定詞 (意図・目的「-しようと思うなら, -するためには」)

実際に解いて見ると, 全問が基本問題である。

正誤 (4 択) 14

[01 法政・経済]

1. The doctor (a) advised Cindy to (b) lay in bed for (c) a couple of days (d) because she had a high fever.
2. The steak the next-door neighbors (a) are barbecuing (b) in their backyard (c) is smelling (d) good.
3. (a) In the early 60's (b) the country's first (c) manned spacecraft (d) launched in America.
4. (a) Despite smoking causes a lot of health problems, many people are (b) still (c) having a hard time (d) giving it up.
5. Ted (a) hasn't finished (b) his homework (c) yet, and I haven't (d) neither.
6. (a) After Maria (b) has eaten supper (c) she watched her favorite TV show and (d) went to bed at 11.
7. I (a) am thinking (b) to take (c) a trip to Florida (d) during summer vacation.
8. The teacher helped Christine (a) finding (b) research papers (c) about (d) developing countries.
9. (a) Although Bob prefers (b) walking (c) than taking the bus, he often uses the public transportation (d) to save time.
10. (a) Many people say that Kate and Kim don't (b) look alike; however, they are (c) actually (d) two twins.

大学・学部の難易度と問題の難易度は必ずしも一致するわけではないが、この程度であれば、正誤問題としてはかなり基本的である。息抜き(?)を兼ねてやってみよう。ただし全問正解となるかどうかは別。

[解答・解説]

1. (b) lay → lie ※lie-lay-lain(自動詞); lay-laid-laid(他動詞) **基本=頻出**
2. (c) is smelling → smells ※日本語では「いい匂いがする」と言っても「いい匂いがしている」と言っても大差ないが、英語の taste, smell は状態動詞(無意志動詞)であり、進行形にならない。I hear [×am hearing] someone knocking on the door. と同様。ただし「匂いを嗅ぐ」という意味ならば動作動詞(意志動詞)なので進行形にもなる。I am hearing the music. も同じである。 **基本=頻出**
3. (d) launched → was launched ※launch[他動詞] 船を「進水させる」が元の意味。
4. (a) Despite → Though [Although] ※Despite=前置詞 **基本=頻出**
5. (d) neither → either ※not ... either **基本**
and I haven't either. =and I haven't finished my homework yet(,)either.
6. (b) has eaten → had eaten [ate] ※After自体が後先を表せるので、ateも可。
7. (b) to take → of taking ※be thinking of -ing≡be planning to V **基本**
8. (a) finding → to find ※help+人+(to) V **基本**
9. (c) than → to ※prefer walking to taking the bus=prefer to walk rather than (to) take the bus **基本=頻出**
10. (d) two → two 不要 ※単数形の twin は「双子の片方」の意味。したがって they are twins と複数形にすればよく two は不要。もちろん they are a twin. は誤り。

['01 学習院・法]

1. Our international student advisors (a) provide the information and (b) support you need to (c) feel home while (d) studying at this university.
2. I (a) wish Professor Lamb (b) would speak (c) more aloud; I can't hear (d) what she is saying.
3. The students are not permitted (a) leaving the school grounds (b) during the school day without an official pass. This pass is only (c) issued after a (d) written request or telephone call from the students' parent.
4. Many women (a) claim that there (b) are a lot of discrimination (c) against women in the (d) workplace in this country.
5. The doctors (a) insisted that my father (b) get (c) plenty of rest after the operation, but he (d) went working on the next day.
6. (a) Some people play sports for fun, but (b) others take sports so (c) serious that they think they must win (d) all the games they play.
7. They (a) had a birthday party for Uncle Henry (b) last night. He (c) must have a wonderful time; he (d) looks younger than before.
8. (a) Because of her back injury, Sandra had to give up (b) to play in the final; (c) otherwise she would (d) have won the tournament.
9. Their wedding will be (a) postponed if, (b) due to the hurricane expected to (c) hit Florida tomorrow, their parents (d) don't be able to attend it.
10. We expect to (a) land in Sydney in nine and a half (b) hour; that's 3:00 pm local time. We will (c) be starting our meal service (d) shortly. Enjoy your flight.

[解答・解説]

1. (c) feel home → feel at home ※feel [be] at home 「気楽にする」 **基本**
ただし be at home with ～には「～に精通している」という意味もある。
2. (c) more aloud → louder [more loudly] ※loud [loudly] = 大きな声で; aloud = 声に出して **基本**
3. (a) leaving → to leave ※permit + O + to V → be permitted to V **基本**
4. (b) are → is ※discrimination 「区別, 差別」= 不可算名詞である (下線は引かれていない) 以上, a lot of discrimination = much discrimination 主語と動詞の一致は **基本=頻出**
5. (d) went working → went to work ※「～しに行く」の多くは go-ing (go swimming, go shopping) で表せるが, 「働きに行く, 仕事に行く」は go to work
6. (c) serious → seriously ※take には take A as [to be] B ≡ regard A as B の語法もあるので, 少し紛らわしいが, この take は「受けとめる」のニュアンスで, take it easy (easy=副詞) の反対である。
7. (c) must have → must have had ※must have -ed 「～したに違いない」 **基本**
8. (b) to play → playing ※give up -ing 「～するのをあきらめる」 **基本**
9. (d) don't be → are not ※if their parents are not able to attend it (時条件の副詞節) **基本**
10. (b) hour → hours ※nine and a half hours 「9時間半」(当然, 複数) **基本**
will be starting (この場合は) ≡ will start; shortly = soon