

## 英語正誤問題の解法 5 (阿佐谷英語塾)

早稲田・法学部の正誤問題は年度によって出題形式が大きく異なるので、出題形式別ではなく、別項目で扱うことにします。したがって既に「正誤(4択)」で掲載済みの1999年度の問題も重複掲載します。2004年～2007年の4年間、従来型の正誤問題は出題されていないが、空所補充に形を変えた出題は続いているので、対策は必要である。できれば、この欄でも取り上げる。

### 正誤 (早稲田・法) 1

['99 早大・法]

1. She sat (a) by the fire (b) drinking a cup of coffee (c) during the children watched a program about elephants (d) on the television.
2. Angeline opened the closet and (a) began sorting out (b) of the things she wanted to (c) take with her (d) on her vacation.
3. I haven't started to (a) write the play yet, (b) so I don't really know (c) what sort of play (d) it turns out to be.
4. (a) Trying to be as quiet as he could, he (b) crept round to (c) the house's back where a strip of light (d) shone from a window.
5. (a) Despite of the pain he (b) suffered at first, William managed to get (c) a lot of work done (d) before his mother returned.
6. When (a) it came dark, Joe (b) had second thoughts about his plan to (c) climb the tree (d) in the middle of the night.

### [解答・解説]

1. (c) during[前] → while[接] **基本=頻出**
2. (b) of the things…… → the things…… ※sort out ～＝～を分類する[vt]
3. (d) it turns out to be → it will turn out to be  
※what sort of play it will turn out to be 「それがどんな種類の芝居になるか」  
(間接疑問文で know の目的語に当たる名詞節) **基本**
4. (c) the house's back → the back of the house ※完全な無生物には「所有の意味」の所有格は用いない。the door of the kitchen(正), the kitchen's door(誤); the legs of the chair(正), the chair's legs(誤); Tom's legs(当然, 正)  
なお(d)の shone from a window は was shining from a window が自然だが、答えとしては(c)を選ぶ。
5. (a) Despite of the pain → Despite the pain ※despite=in spite of  
**基本=頻出** (in) despite of ～は、(今のところ)正用法とは認められていない。
6. (a) it came dark → it became dark=it came to be dark **基本**  
have a second thought [have second thoughts(英)] 「再考する, 考え直す」  
on second thought 「考え直して」(これらは必要なイディオムのうちに入る)

[ '00 早稲田・法]

1. (a) A rickshaw is a two-wheeled vehicle (b) for transporting people (c) drawn by a human being, (d) which invented in Japan (e) in the early 1860s.
2. (a) He began his foreign travels early, (b) spending for two years (c) in France and Italy (d) in the company of his father (e) in his early teens.
3. (a) Former Vice-President George Bush (b) easily beat the Democratic candidate (c) in the Presidential race of 1988, (d) but was soundly defeated (e) by Bill Clinton four years more.
4. (a) "I was watching TV (b) and forgot to switch the oven on, (c) so I'm afraid that (d) the meal isn't ready (e) until at least eight o'clock."
5. (a) He had to call at the bank (b) and by the time set out again (c) the mist had thickened (d) and he could not see (e) very far in front of him.
6. (a) One day's afternoon, (b) when the cherry trees were coming into flower, (c) Maggie brought her chair outside (d) and sat on the veranda (e) with a book on her knee.

[解答・解説]

1. (d) which invented in Japan → which was invented in Japan ※説明不要なほど **基本的** な誤り。  
(d) の drawn by a human being は、直前の people ではなく a two-wheeled vehicle にかかっている。
2. (b) spending for two years ⇔ spending two years ※これもごく **基本的** な誤り。spending=and spent に当たる分詞構文  
(d) の in the company of his father=in his father's company 「父親と一緒に」 company 「同席, 同行」
3. (e) by Bill Clinton four years more ⇔ by Bill Clinton four years later  
※was soundly defeated by Bill Clinton four years later 「4年後にはビル・クリントンに完敗を喫した」 **基本**
4. (d) the meal isn't ready ⇔ the meal won't be ready ※「少なくとも8時までは食事の用意はできないだろう」 **基本** だが、少し見抜きにくいかもしれない。
5. (b) and by the time set out again ⇔ and by the time he set out again  
※by the time が時の接続詞の働きをするという知識は **基本**
6. (a) One day's afternoon → One day afternoon ※yesterday morning などと同じだが、受験生がやや苦手とする分野。

・いわゆる頻出問題ではないが、全問正解も狙えるレベル。

[ 01 早稲田・法]

(a)～(q)の中から誤りを含む部分を3箇所選ぶ。

My Typical Saturday

(a)On Saturdays, (b)I usually get up at about 7 and eat breakfast (c) with watching the news on TV. (d)I leave the house at 8 and take the 8:10 train to Takadanobaba Station. (e)I am walking from the station and get to Waseda (f)just in time for my 9 o'clock French class. (g)After class, (h)I sometimes go to the library to study for a few hours, (i)and after that, I meet my friends for lunch. (j)In the afternoon, I go to my part-time job at a convenience store. (k)I don't like my job because it's boring, (l)but I need to earn some money. (m)I finish work at 6 (n)and then I usually go out with my friends. (o)We drink until it's time to catch the last train. (p)I back my home at one o'clock in the morning (q)and go right to sleep.

[解答・解説]

(c) with watching the news on TV → watching the news on TV (with 不要)

※分詞構文の前に不要な付帯状況の with を置くという間違い。英作文でこの誤りを犯す人が多い。付帯状況の with というのは、文法用語でいう独立分詞構文(主節の主語とは異なるいわゆる意味上の主語がある分詞構文)の意味上の主語の前に置かれるもので、この with があると being は必ず消去される。この知識は必須。したがって、**基本** のうちに入る

cf. With my father ~~being~~ a baseball player, I like baseball very much.

=My father (being) a baseball player, I like baseball very much.

=Because my father is a baseball player, I like baseball very much.

(e) I am walking from the station and get to Waseda → I walk from the station and get to Waseda ※現在時制で日常の習慣を述べている文章であり、この箇所だけ進行形になる理由はない。**基本**

(p) I back my home at one o'clock in the morning ⇔ I come [am] back home at one o'clock in the morning ※自動詞の back は「後退する, 後ずさりする」の意味であり、「帰る, 戻る」の意味はない。また come [be] (back) home の home が名詞ではなく副詞であることは言うまでもない。**基本**

全部で12ある下線の部分のうち3箇所が間違っている(率は4分の1)とはいえ、通常の4択の問題とはまったく異なる。むしろ東大の正誤問題と似た形式と言えるかもしれない。いずれにしても、けっして難問ではない。

[ ' 02 早稲田・法]

1. (a) Late one evening (b) on the end of May (c) a middle-aged man (d) was walking home (e) from the next village.
2. (a) Harry chose a seat (b) at the back of the room, (c) hoping desperately (d) that the other boys wouldn't see himself (e) before the lights went out.
3. (a) It did not last long (b) to make sure that, (c) though someone had been (d) on the island before, (e) there was nobody else there today.
4. (a) It was nearly seven (b) before she came in, (c) looking so ill and tired (d) that they felt they could not ask her (e) what has happened.
5. (a) Despite the name, (b) right from the beginning (c) newspapers have always carried (d) much other materials (e) apart from news.

※出題傾向が一定しない。また2000年度と同じ形式に戻っている。ただし問題のレベルが基本的であることに変わりはない。問題数は5題である。

[解答・解説]

1. (b) on the end of May → at the end of May ※「5月の末[終り]に」の場合、前置詞は at のはず。基本
2. (d) that the other boys wouldn't see himself → that the other boys wouldn't see him ※そもそも the other boys が主語で、目的語が himself などということとはあり得ない。あまりにも 基本
3. (a) It did not last long → It did not take long (long=a long time)  
※last=continue では文意が通じない。  
(e) there was nobody else there today は一見不自然だが、I was late for school today. と同じ。
4. (e) what has happened → what had happened ※they felt (that) they could not ask her what had happened 過去に対する大過去としての過去完了。時制の問題は 基本=頻出
5. (d) much other materials ⇔ many other materials ※material は可算名詞としても不可算名詞としても用いるが、(d)の間違いに気づかない人はむしろ例外。  
基本=頻出  
(b) right from the beginning の right=just  
(e) apart from news の apart from=in addition to [besides]

・2003年度は NO ERROR を含む5択の形式に変わっている。

[ 03 早稲田・法]

1. I'll take (a) a five-minute break and then get (b) back to works. I'm (c) really eager (d) to finish the job this afternoon. (e) NO ERROR
2. Would you like to go (a) to the dance with me (b) on this Saturday evening? I'm (c) so tired of staying in watching TV (d) every weekend. (e) NO ERROR
3. I'm going (a) to cook eggs for breakfast (b) to everyone. Would you like (c) yours (d) scrambled or fried? (e) NO ERROR
4. (a) He received (b) a knockout blow (c) from his opponent (d) in the opening round of the big boxing match. (e) NO ERROR
5. If I still had (a) every cent I have (b) spend (c) on cigarettes and beer, I would be (d) a very rich person indeed. (e) NO ERROR

[解答・解説]

1. (b) back to works → back to work ※仕事, 勉強のwork=不可算; 作品のwork=可算 **基本=頻出**
2. (b) on this Saturday evening → this Saturday evening ※this が付くと前置詞は消去される; in this week, in this month, in this year ただし, 修飾語があるきの morning [afternoon/evening] に付く前置詞は元々 in ではなく on であることに注意。on Sunday morning, on a [the] beautiful morning
3. (b) to everyone → for everyone ※cook eggs for everyone=cook everyone eggs (V O O); つまり make, buy と同じ用法になる。
4. (e) NO ERROR ※(d) in the opening round=in the first round
5. (b) spend → spent ※spend → spent → spent 注意力を試す問題は **基本=頻出**

## 正誤（早稲田・理工） 1

早稲田・理工学部では、2000年（5問）に続いて、2001年も no error を含まない 5 択の形式で10問出題されたが、3年の間隔を置いて、2005年度から出題形式をがらりと変えてきた。no error を含まない4 択だが、かつての上智・外国語学部や一時の慶応・商学部（2001年）と同様、問題文が一つのパッセージを成す形式をとっている。しかも、短い読解問題である大問の一部という体裁になっている。確かにある程度は内容を読み取ることが求めらるが、内容を読み取って答えようとすると、相当に骨が折れるだけでなく、間違いなく時間のロスになる。正誤問題はあくまでも正誤問題である。一部、定石(?)を無視したような意表をついた誤りの箇所もあり、かなり取り組みにくい、下線の引き方に目眩ましされずに、文のつながりが不自然な箇所を見つけられるかがポイントになる。中には正誤問題特有の、ごく基本的な誤りを見抜く注意力を試しているにすぎない問題もあり、確実に得点しておきたい。なお早稲田・理工の英語は、理系とは思えないほど質量ともにハイレベルであることを認識しておこう。

### [ 01 早稲田・理工]

1. It is essential that (a) all applicatipn and transcripts (b) are filed (c) no later than July 1; if you fail to do so by the deadline, you will not be accepted (d) by the university no matter (e) how smart you are.
2. The Prime Minister (a) of Japan refuses (b) to accept (c) either of (d) the five new proposals (e) made by the politicians.
3. (a) The value (b) of the yen (c) declines (d) as the rate of inflation (e) raises.
4. Although (a) no country has exactly the same country music (b) like (c) that of (d) any other, it is significant that similar songs (e) exist among widely separated people.
5. (a) Never (b) before (c) so many people in Japan (d) have (e) been interested in softball.
6. Excavations (a) in several mounds and villages (b) on the east bank of the Euphrates River (c) have revealed the city of Nebuchadnezzar, an ancient community that had been (d) laying under (e) later reconstructions of the city of Babylon.
7. (a) Alike other (b) forms of energy, LP gas may be used to heat (c) homes, cook (d) food, and even (e) run automobiles.
8. Dresses, skirts, shoes, and (a) children's clothing (b) were advertised (c) at (d) great reduced prices (d) at the department store last weekend.
9. (a) Despite the rumor (b) to the contrary, (c) most of teachers at that university care about their (d) students' (e) progress.
10. (a) A mail that is postmarked (b) on Monday before noon and (c) sent express can be delivered (d) the next day (e) anywhere in the United States.

[解答・解説]

1. (b) are filed → (should) be filed ※命令・要求・提案・依頼・勧告・推奨等を表す動詞の目的語に当たるthat節中では S + (should) V の形が用いられることは基本的な知識 (英語正誤問題の解法—その1, 3の9参照) だが, これ以外に, It is 形容詞 that ... / 人 be 動詞+感情を表す形容詞 or 過去分詞 that ... の場合など, that節中には広くshould が用いられる。しかし should を用いなければ直接法 (原形ではない普通の動詞の形) も用いる点で, 上記の動詞の目的語の場合と異なる。It is important that we should be [are] self-confident. / I was surprised that they should be [were] indifferent to each other. ただし, 今日の英語の語法では, It is necessary or essential that ... の場合には S + (should) V の形が要求される。つまり形容詞が必要性を表す場合である。語法の問題としてはハイレベルだが, この2つだけ覚えておけばよい。  
なお(c)の no later than July 1=as early as July 1 も間違いであり, not later than July 1=by July 1 (at latest) が正しい。出題者がどちらを答えとしているのかは分からないが, not later than ~ 「遅くとも～」と no later than ~ の混同はよく目にする。  
cf. not less than 10,000 yen=at least 10,000 yen / no less than 10,000 yen =as much as 10,000 yen
2. (c) either → any ※either=2者の場合, any=3者以上の場合 **基本**
3. (e) raises → rises ※他動詞と自動詞の混同 **基本=頻出**
4. (b) like → as ※the same A as B **基本**  
(c) that=the country music; (d) any other=any other country
5. (d) have → so many people in Japan の前に ※Never before have so many people in Japan been interested in softball. 否定語(否定の副詞)+疑問文の語順の倒置 **基本=頻出**
6. (d) laying → lying ※自動詞と他動詞の混同 **基本=頻出**
7. (a) Alike → Like ※alike=形容詞, like=前置詞 **基本**
8. (d) great → greatly ※greatly=reduced にかかる副詞 **基本**
9. (c) most of teachers → most (名詞) of the teachers / most (形容詞) teachers **基本=最頻出**  
(b) to the contrary=名詞の後ろから名詞を修飾して「それとは反対の, それに反する」
10. (a) A mail → Mail ※mail=不可算名詞 **やや頻出**  
(c) express=副詞「速達で」 cf. travel (by) express=急行で行く

[ '05 早稲田・理工]

1. For six years, mathematicians have (a) pored over hundreds (b) of page of (c) a paper by Dr. Thomas C. Hales, a professor of (d) mathematics at the University of Pittsburgh.
2. But Dr. Hales's proof of the problem, (a) known for the Kepler Conjecture, (b) hinges on a complex (c) series of computer calculations, too many and too tedious for mathematicians reviewing his paper to check (d) by hand.
3. (a) Believing it thus, (b) at some level, requires (c) faith in the computer performed the calculations flawlessly, (d) without any programming bugs.
4. For a field that trades in dispassionate logic and supposedly unambiguous truths and falsehoods, that is an uncomfortably gray in-between. Because of the ambiguities, the journal, the prestigious Annals of Mathematics, has (a) decided to publish (b) only the theoretical parts of the proof (c) which has been checked (d) in the traditional manner.
5. A more specialized journal, Discrete and Computational Geometry, will publish the computer sections. The decision represents (a) a compromise both wholehearted acceptance and (b) rejection of the computer techniques (c) that are becoming (d) more common in mathematics.

[解答・解説]

1. (b) of page → of pages ※hundreds [thousands] of ~ の ~が複数形であることは **基本** (c) a paper: 紙の意味ではもちろん不可算名詞だが、新聞、論文、答案、書類(papers)の場合は加算名詞。
2. (a) known for → known as ※known for ~ = ~で知られている; known as ~ = ~として知られている。後ろの単語が難しいのでやや難。  
too many 以下 = too 形容詞 + for 意味上の主語 (+現在分詞の形容詞用法) + to V
3. (c) faith in → faith that ※同格の接続詞 that の代わりに in というのは思いも寄らない間違いだが、後に the computer performed the calculations ... と SVO の形があるので、in に不自然さを感じ取ればそれでよい。
4. (c) which has been → which have been ※which の先行詞 = only the theoretical parts of the proof と複数形であることに気づきさえすればよい。  
先行詞の取り違えは **基本=頻出**
5. (a) a compromise both → a compromise between ※between の代わりに both というのもすごい発想だが、compromise 「妥協」さえわかれば、a compromise between A and B が自然だとわかる。少なくとも both では文が繋がらないと気づけばよい。段落全体の内容を読み取らなくても答えは出せる。



[ ' 06 早稲田・理工]

1. One (a) reason why this volume is so valuable has (b) to do with its theme: the infinitely fascinating human brain, and, (c) in most chapters, one aspect (d) or other of the infinitely fascinating human mind.
2. There is (a) nothing new about the brain as an (b) object of fascination, and the deep connection between brain and mind (c) have long been (d) a source of puzzlement.
3. The enterprise we (a) now call neuroscience (b) has long been an attractive and (c) respected fields (d) of inquiry.
4. And yet something (a) entirely unexpected has been happening (b) in recent years, (c) and that something is responsible for the current excitement in (d) the sciences of the brain and mind.
5. (a) Over a brief period of time, roughly twenty years, there has been an (b) explosive development of new (c) theories regarding the brain and its workings, as well as powerful techniques that allow us to study the (d) brain experimental — from the level of the individual nerve cells and the molecules those cells require in order to operate to the level of the brain's macrosystems.

[解答・解説]

1. (d) or other → or another ※other が an も the も 複数形の s もなしに単独で用いられることはない。 **基本**  
 (b) have to do with ~ = ~ と関係がある ← have something to do with ~ の something の省略
2. (c) have long → has long ※and 以下の主語は the deep connection ... 主語と動詞の一致は **基本=頻出**
3. (c) respected fields → respected field ※The enterprise (which) we now  
 S  
 call neuroscience has long been an attractive and respected field of  
 V C  
 inquiry.  
 前に an があり，単なる注意力の問題にすぎないが，正誤問題では **基本=頻出**
4. (a) entirely unexpected → entirely unexpectd 「まったく予期しない」  
 ※ごく基本的な誤りだが，気がつかないように作ってあるのが正誤問題である。  
 (c) and that something is ... を下線につられて and that/something is ... と読むと，意味が通じない。and/that something is ... =そして，その何かは ...  
 cf. Get out of here, and that at once. and that 「しかも」の that = 前文の内容 (=get out of here)
5. (d) brain experimental → brain experimentally ※that allow us to study the brain experimental の部分だけを取り出して見れば誰でもわかる誤りだが，下線に惑わされないで見抜けるかどうか。段落全体の内容を正確に読み取ろうとする必要はまったくない。あくまでも文法・語法上の誤りを見つけることである。

[ '07 早稲田・理工]

1. Why study physics? For two reasons. First, physics is one of the most fundamental of the sciences. (a) Scientist of all disciplines make (b) use of the ideas of physics, (c) from chemists who study the structure of molecules to paleontologists who try (d) to reconstruct how dinosaurs walked.
2. The principles of physics play an essential (a) role in the scientific (b) quest to understand (c) how are human activities affect the atmosphere and oceans, and in the (d) search for alternative sources of energy.
3. Physics is also the foundation of all engineering and technology. No (a) engineer could design (b) any kind of practical device without first (c) to understand the (d) basic principles involved.
4. But there's another reason. The study of physics is an adventure. You will find it challenging, sometimes frustrating, occasionally painful, and often richly rewarding and satisfying. It will appeal to your sense of beauty as well as to your rational intelligence. Our present understanding of the physical world has (a) been built in the foundations (b) laid by scientific giants such as Galileo, Newton, Maxwell, and Einstein, and their influence has (c) extended far beyond science to affect profoundly the (d) ways in which we live and think.
5. You can share some of the excitement of their discoveries when you learn to use physics to solve practical problems and to gain insight into everyday phenomena. If you've ever wondered why the sky is blue, how radio waves can travel through empty space, or how a satellite stays in orbit, you can find the answers by using fundamental physics. Above all, you will (a) become to see physics as (b) a towering achievement of the human (c) intellect in its quest to understand our (d) world and ourselves.

[解答・解説]

1. (a) Scientist of all → Scientists of all ※Scientists of all disciplines make use of the ideas of physics, 主語と動詞の一致は 基本=頻出
2. (c) how are human → how human ※how human activities affect the atmosphere and oceans (SVO) 基本
3. (c) to understand the → understanding the ※without first understanding the basic principles involved ※前置詞+動名詞 基本
4. (a) been built in → been built on ※... has been built on the foundations foundation=basis 基本 (b)は scientific giants laid the foundations → the foundations laid by scientific giants
5. (a) become to see → come to see 基本=頻出

※2005年 → 2007年とパラグラフが長くなるにつれて、正誤問題としては易しくなっている。出題されるかどうかも含めて、2008年の予測はつかないが、要は読解問題と混同しないこと。正誤問題の半分(以上)は注意力のテストである。