

[15 慶應・法]

これまで4問あるいは5問だった正誤問題が、[A]と[B]に分かれて、合計15問になった。しかもこの年度は全体として易化しているので、その分、正誤問題の占める比重が大きくなったと言ってよい。高い正答率を求められる。[A]と[B]に分けて解答・解説を例示したい。

[A] In each of the following groups (1)-(5) one of the five choices is not correct in English. Mark the number of the incorrect item on your answer sheet.

(1)

1. Critics of the government say it has been too slow.
2. Certain authors criticize that the government has been too slow.
3. Criticism has come from certain authors that the government has been too slow.
4. Certain authors criticize the government for being too slow.
5. The government has been criticized by certain authors for being too slow.

(2)

1. Popular activities in Switzerland include climbing and skiing.
2. Among the most popular activities in Switzerland are climbing and skiing.
3. Climbing and skiing are one of the most popular activities in Switzerland.
4. Climbing and skiing continue to be popular activities in Switzerland.
5. In Switzerland you can enjoy popular activities such as climbing and skiing.

(3)

1. He rejected the accusation.
2. He refused the accusation.
3. He reviewed the accusation.
4. He responded to the accusation.
5. He remembered the accusation.

(4)

1. Mount Fuji is certainly a wonderful sight.
2. You can make an argument for anything if you know which author to cite.
3. They considered Mount Fuji but decided it wasn't the right site.
4. To shoot properly you need to look along the sight.
5. He decided to cite his novel in the past.

(5)

1. She said he couldn't get back quickly.
2. She said the people there were friendly.
3. She said her brother was too fussy.
4. She said the situation wasn't safely.
5. She said the room was nice and sunny.

[解答・解説]

(1) 2 Certain authors criticize that the government has been too slow. →
Certain authors criticize the government for having been too slow.

※that節は criticize の目的語にはならないという語感が働くかどうか。 やや難

3. that 以下は 主語の Criticism と同格の名詞節。念のため。

(2) 3. Climbing and skiing are one of.. → Climbing and skiing are two of..

※A and B は原則として複数。 cf. a cup and a saucer is ... / every boy and girl is / science and technology is [are] ... (科学技術 [科学と技術])

(3) 2 refused → rejected refuse=show unwillingness towards / reject=refuse to accept or acknowledge という語感が働くかどうか。 やや難

(4) 4 look along the sight → look through the sight [下記の補足参照]

look along ... 「... に沿って目を凝らす」は、look along the street [road/way/beach/shore/wall] 等で用いる。つまり walk along the street の along と基本的に同じである。the sight は「照準器」の意味であり、look through the sight が正しいことになる。

※(4)は、他の設問と較べると、明らかに難問(あるいは奇問)である。大手予備校等の解答が気になったのでネット等でチェックしてみると、案の定、答えが割れていた。解説の付いている○本が 5. とする根拠は、in the past が副詞句だからという意味不明なものである。副詞、副詞句、副詞節が名詞の後に置かれて名詞を修飾する形容詞の働きをすることがあるのは自明のことである。his novel in the past=his novel (which was) written [published] in the past である。確かに his novel は通常 his novel (which was) written [published] in the past の意味であり、in the past は不要といえば不要だが、理屈を言い出せば、his novel=his novel which was now being written / his novel which was going to be published ということもあり得る。しかも一人称、二人称と異なり、三人称の場合は、He と his が同一人物とは限らない。それが不自然だというのであれば、2. はどうなのか。for anything の for=in favor of だが、文全体は意味不明である。3. も文法的な誤りはないが、文意はいまひとつわからない。そもそも 4. の sight の意味を知っている受験生が(どれだけ)いるのだろうか。だから「難問(あるいは奇問)」と書いたのだ。sight, cite, site, past で韻を踏んでいるように思われるが、他の設問との、特にあまりにも基本的な(5)との、整合性に欠けることは否定できない。

[補足] sight の意味を確かめた結果を補足します。私なりに定義すると sight(countable usually plural) the part of a gun through which you aim at something accurately / the device that helps you look at the intended target when you shoot a gun つまり銃の「照準器」のことであり、通常複数形というのは、銃身の上端、銃口近くに付いている front sight と手前に付いている rear sight を指しているからであろう。ただし sight が telescope 望遠鏡 の場合もある。銃器社会の米国ではこの語彙はそれほど特殊なものではないかもしれないが、私自身はまったく知らなかった。映画の射撃のシーンなどで見た記憶はあるが、拳銃もライフル銃も実物には触れたことがないので YouTube の動画を見てようやく実感を伴って理解できた。要するに look through the sight=look at the target through the sight である。なお、ライフル銃の場合には銃身が長く front sight と rear sight が離れているので、拡大解釈すれば along のニュアンスが全然ないとは言い切れないが、これは拳銃の場合には当てはまらない。

(5) 4 safely → safe 基本中の基本

[B] Read the short sentences (6)-(15) below. In a number of these sentences, there is a mistake in grammar or usage. One word needs to be changed or removed in order to make the sentence correct in English. The meaning of the sentence must not be changed. Counting from the left, write the number corresponding to the word needing to be changed or removed as your response to each question. (E.g. suppose the sentence was, "The hunger man ate a hamburger." In that case, the incorrect word would be "hunger" which is the second word in the sentence and so you should mark 2 on your answer sheet.)

If you think the sentence is correct as it is, mark 0 on your answer sheet.

- (6) I laid on the beach looking at the clouds.
- (7) Your mother wants to discuss about this matter.
- (8) I forgot to teach her my phone number.
- (9) The film star has divorced with her husband.
- (10) He asked her if she had had a good vacation.
- (11) My sister met an accident when riding her bicycle.
- (12) Where did you go to shopping yesterday?
- (13) He is always claiming he was misunderstood.
- (14) This pamphlet provides information for tourist in Tokyo.
- (15) The poor man conducted suicide because of his debts.

[解答・解説]

- (6) 2 laid → lay 基本=頻出
- (7) 6 about → 不要 基本=頻出

- (8) 4 teach → tell 基本=頻出
- (9) 6 with → 不要 cf. get divorced from / get married to
- (10) 0 基本
- (11) 3 met → had
- (12) 5 to → 不要 基本=頻出
- (13) 0 always あるいは constantly と共に進行形を用いて、話者の感情（通常「非難」まれに「称賛」）を表すのは基本知識。he was misunderstood という過去時制が誤りだと思った人は、もちろん同じ現在時制でもよいが、過去のことを現在「主張してばかりいる」のであれば、時制のずれは問題なし。
- (14) 6 tourist → tourists 基本
- (15) 4 conducted → committed 基本

[16 慶應・法]

In a number of the short sentences (1—15) below, there is a mistake in grammar or usage. Where there is a mistake, one word needs to be changed or removed in order to make the sentence correct in English. No noun may be changed to a noun of a different meaning. Counting from the left, mark the number corresponding to the word needing to be changed or removed as your response to each question.

(E. g. suppose the sentence was, "The bird flied into the ivindow." In that case the incorrect word would be "flied" which is the third word in the sentence and so you should mark 3 on your answer sheet.)

If you think the sentence is correct as it is, mark 0 on your answer sheet.

1. On my schooldays I often used to go fishing.
2. I wonder why you never think as I do.
3. What kind of car do you ride?
4. She has put on her weight since last year.
5. I have decided to challenge a marathon next year.
6. A crowd was seeing into the department store window.
7. It is important to learn other cultures.
8. The heavy traffic makes it impossible to go somewhere.
9. No one likes to be said a liar.
10. Our teacher always gives us a lot of homeworks.
11. Sometimes people can communicate with each other without speaking.
12. I think this is too traditional an approach.
13. He was wounded in the plane crash.
14. Use of slangs in written English should be avoided.
15. I became to think that he was cheating me.

[解答・解説]

1. 2 On my schooldays → In my schooldays 「学生時代に」 **基本**
(schooldays → school days ?)
2. 0 ※as I do (=as I think) **基本**
3. 7 ride a car → drive a car ※「自分で運転する場合」は drive
cf. drive to work 「車で通勤する」 bike/bicycle to work [ride one's bike/bicycle to work] 「自転車で通勤する」
4. 5 put on her weight → put on weight **頻出**

※put on weight=gain weight ←→ lose weight (×lose one's weight)

5. 5 challenge a marathon → run/try a marathon やや頻出
※challenge* は日本語の「挑戦する」と意味がかぶる部分と、まったくかぶらない部分がある、要注意な語である。
cf. challenge the entrance exam. → take the entrance exam.
cf. challenge the established theory 定説に「異議を唱える」
6. 4 seeing into → kooking into 基本 ※ a crowd [米]では単数扱いが普通
7. 0 ※learn other cultures (≒learn about other cultures)* やや難
8. 9 somewhere → anywhere ※impossible to go somewhere「何処かへ行くことが出来ない」 impossible to go anywhere「何処へもいくことができない」 基本
9. 6 said → called 基本
10. 9 homeworks → homework ※work「作品」以外は uncountable 基本=頻出
11. 0 基本 cf. The eyes are as eloquent as the tongue. [The eyes (can) say more than the mouth.] 「目は口ほどに物を言う」
12. 0 ※too[副]は traditional[形]を修飾 基本
cf. as/so/how traditional an approach as/so/how[副]
cf. such/what a traditional approach such/what[形]
13. 3* wounded in the plane crash → injured/hurt in the plane crash
※wound は 武器または凶器による負傷に用いる。実際には wound を injure/hurt の代わりに用いている例もあるが、オーソドクスな用法に従うほうが無難。
14. 3 slangs → slang ※slang は可算か不可算か 難
cf. a slang word / slang words
15. 2 became to know → came/got to know 基本=頻出

* 5 challenge[vt] の主な定義を引用 (Macmillan Dictionary)

to invite someone to compete or fight

to question whether something is true, accurate, or legal

to refuse to accept someone's authority

to test someone's skill and abilities

* 7 は改めて問われると必ずしも易しくない。ただし設問文にヒントがある。

Where there is a mistake, one word needs to be changed or removed ... No noun may be changed to a noun of a different meaning.

つまり、誤りがあるとすれば learn「学ぶ,知る(,身につける)」を他の動詞に変えることになるが, study くらいしか思い浮かばない。study は「学ぶ」といっても「勉強・研究の対象にする」意味であり, 出題意図から外れると思われる。(learn about/from other cultures であれば, 始めから迷う余地なし。)

* 13 をもし仮に 0 とすると, 15問中5問つまり3分の1が 0 ということになり, no mistake の比率が高くなりすぎる。「悪しき受験テクニック」も役に立つ(?)ことがある。

[17 慶應・法]

[A] In each of the following groups (1)-(5) one of the five sentences is not correct in English. Mark the number of the incorrect sentence on your answer sheet.

(1)

1. He cried himself to sleep.
2. He learned himself Spanish.
3. He helped himself to a cookie.
4. He made himself a sandwich.
5. He let himself into the apartment.

(2)

1. Your order was taken by Karen.
2. Your order was placed by John.
3. Your order was paid for by someone else.
4. Your order was sent by express mail.
5. Your order was responded by e-mail.

(3)

1. The governor handed aside his bonus.
2. The judge handed down the sentence.
3. The student handed in her report.
4. The demonstrators handed out pamphlets.
5. The victim handed over his wallet.

(4)

1. These days there is a lot of news.
2. These days there is much news.
3. These days there are many news.
4. These days there are many news items.
5. These days there are many news stories.

(5)

1. The child ran away from home and has been missing for three days.
2. We ran into an old school-friend at the shopping mall.
3. We ran out of shampoo so I had to wash my hair with soap.
4. I accidentally ran over your bicycle in the driveway.
5. I ran up a difficult problem with my homework last night.

[解答・解説]

(1) 2 learn が VOO で用いる動詞でないこと自体は**基本知識**。他の選択肢に惑わされないことがポイント。cf. He himself learned Spanish. [He learned Spanish himself.] 「彼自身, スペイン語を学んだ」

1. cry oneself to sleep [cry oneself asleep] 「泣いているうちに眠ってしまう」

3. help oneself to ~ 「~を自由に取り, 取って食べる」 **基本**

4. He made himself a sandwich. = He made a sandwich for himself. **基本**

5. He let himself (go) into the apartment. 「ドアを開けてアパート(日本語でいうマンション)の中に入った」 cf. Let me (go) out. / Let me (come) in. と同じ let+O(+V)+副詞[副詞句] という形。

(2) 5 → Your order was responded to by e-mail. respond は that節をOとするか直接話法の伝達動詞として以外は自動詞として用いる。「あなたの注文に電子メールで応答しました」

1. take someone's order 「注文を取る, 受ける」

2. place(=put in) an [the/one's/someone's] order (for ~) 「(~を)注文する, 発注する」

3. pay for the [one's/someone's] order 「注文の代金を支払う」

4. send an [the/one's/someone's] order by express mail 「注文(書)を速達で送る/注文品(注文された品物)を速達で送る」

※間違えた人も (Someone) responded your order by e-mail. となっていれば, to の脱落に気づいただろう。 **やや難**

(3) 1 訂正するとすれば → The governor put [set/laid] aside his bonus. 「知事はボーナスを取っておいた/貯金した」 「脇に置く → 取っておく」

2. hand down a [the] sentence 「判決を言い渡す」

3. hand in [turn in/submit] ~ 「~を提出する」 **基本**

4. hand out ~ 「~を配る」

5. The victim handed over his wallet. 「被害者は財布を引き渡した/手渡した」 相手は詐欺師か強盗か(?)

※「hand+副詞」の中で hand aside が不自然だと感じるかどうか。 **基本**

(4) 3 news は information と並ぶ不可算名詞の代表。 **基本=頻出**

※入試に頻出する不可算名詞は, 他に advice, progress, mail, weather, evidence, furniture(, health) など。

(5) 5 → ran up against a difficult problem run up against ~ 「~(困難など)にぶつかる」 (自動詞+副詞+前置詞+目的語)

1. run away from home 「家出する」

2. run into 人 「人にぶつかる, 人に偶然出会う」

3. run out of ~ 「~を使い果たす, ~を切らす」

4. run over ~ 「~を轢(ひ)く」

※1~4 はすべて基本だが、仮に知らなくても、run up a slope [ladder] (自動詞+前置詞+目的語)と違い、run up a difficult problem は不自然だと分かればよい。基本

[B] Read the short sentences (6)–(10) below. In some of these sentences, there is a mistake. One word needs to be changed or removed in order to make the sentence correct in English. The intended meaning of the sentence must not be changed. Counting from left to right, write the number corresponding to the word needing to be changed or removed as your response to each question. (E.g. suppose the sentence was, 'Yesterday I caught a fish.' In this case, the incorrect word would be "caught," so you should mark 3 on your answer sheet.) If you think the sentence is correct as it is, mark 0 on your answer sheet.

- (6) When the hurricane came, they fled from it.
- (7) While in Japan, I have eaten so much sushi.
- (8) The Keio University was founded in the nineteenth century.
- (9) I will evacuate if forest fires will spread here.
- (10) You must take whatever action is necessary.

[解答・解説]

(6) 6 fled → fled ※「解放する」free-freed-freedと違い、「逃げる」は flee-fled-fled 基本=やや頻出

(7) 0 While in Japan は、副詞節中の「主語+be動詞」の省略である。この場合は通常 While I was in Japan (=While I was staying in Japan) に相当すると思われる。すると、主節の have eaten という現在完了とは両立しなくなるが、one word needs to be changed or removed という指定があるので、have eaten を ate に変えることはできない。したがって While を取り除いて、単に In Japan とすれば、時制の矛盾はなくなる。

しかし、While in Japan が While I am in Japan [=While I am staying in Japan] であれば、have eaten とは必ずしも矛盾しないだろう。もし話者がまだ日本にいて、なおかつ今現在までのことを振り返っているという文脈だとすれば、While (I am) in Japan, I have eaten so much sushi. [=I am staying in Japan, and I have eaten so much sushi.] 「日本にいる間に、寿司をいっぱい食べた」ということはあり得るだろう。

他の例を考えてみよう。While (I am) walking along the mountain path, I have heard many birds singing. [まだハイキングをしている場合] While (I am) in hospital, I have read so many novels. [まだ入院している場合] While (I am) working with you, I have had good stimulation from you. [まだ一緒に仕事をしている場合] 難

※言葉は数学ではない。時制の表現が日本語よりは厳格(?)だとしても、こうした表現が許されないとなると、英語はかなり不便な言語だということになる。

気になるのは、これを誤りなしだとすると、5問中2問つまり4割が誤りなしになることである。出題者の心理を「忖度」すれば、これは普通はないことである。ただし、あくまでも「普通は」である。

※改めて大手予備校の解答をチェックしてみた。S台は0 K塾とYゼミは1であった。(2019.1.20 補足)

(8) 1 The Keio University → Keio University ※駅, 空港, 公園, 橋, 学校を表す固有名詞は無冠詞が原則。とはいえ, 例外も多く, 入試では以前ほど出題されないが, Tokyo Station, Narita (International) Airport, Hibiya Park, に加えて志望校の表記 (Waseda University, The University of Tokyo, etc.) くらいは覚えておきたい。

(9) 7 if forest fires will spread here → if forest fires spread here 「時
※条件の副詞節中には未来時制の指標としての will は用いない」 **基本=頻出**
なぜそうなるのかについては, 重要英語文法解説 **時制の用法** を参照。

(10) 0 whatever action is necessary=any action that is necessary
※whatever=「先行詞に付くany+関係代名詞 that」の働き **基本**

[18 慶應・法]

[A] In each of the following questions (5)-(10) one of the five sentences is not correct in English. Mark the number of that incorrect sentence (1-5) on your answer sheet.

(1)

1. The referee's decision was impartial.
2. The referee's decision was unfair.
3. The referee's decision was unbalance.
4. The referee's decision was indisputable.
5. The referee's decision was irregular.

(2)

1. When you see a person acting suspiciously, please let us know.
2. When you saw a person acting suspiciously, please let us know.
3. If you see a person acting suspiciously, please let us know.
4. If you saw a person acting suspiciously, please let us know.
5. If you should see a person acting suspiciously, please let us know.

(3)

1. This incident was reported by the media.
2. This crime was solved by the detective.
3. This research was conducted by the professor.
4. This accident was happened by chance.
5. This issue was resolved by diplomatic means.

(4)

1. The political candidate consulted her adviser.
2. The political candidate encountered difficulties.
3. The political candidate opposed to the policy.
4. The political candidate entered politics at a young age.
5. The political candidate pleaded with the party leader.

(5)

1. The police is busy at the crime scene.
2. The crew is resting for a while.
3. The faculty is young these days.
4. The jury is finally out.
5. The audience is already seated.

[解答・解説]

- (1) 3 unbalance → unbalanced
unbalance[動 or 名] unbalanced[形] (=unfair, partial)
1. impartial=fair
4. indisputable: impossible to dispute (=unquestionable)
5. irregular: not following the usual ways of doing things
- (2) 2 saw → see あるいは When → If ※4 との比較で2を選べればよい。
4. if節=直接法過去 ※現在や過去の事実を反することを仮定する仮定過去や仮定法過去完了ではなく、過去の事実が不明であることを前提に、「もし過去にそういう事実があったとしたら」という条件を過去時制で表している。
cf. (I don't know if you had such a experience.) If you had such a experience, please tell me about that.
- (3) 4 was happened → happened 基本
- (4) 3 opposed to → was opposed to / opposed ※oppose=他動詞
1. cf. consult the doctor [lawyer]
4. enter [go into] politics 「政界に入る」
5. pleade with 人「人に嘆願する」 plead with someone (for someting)
- (5) 1 is → are ※the police 複数扱い, 受ける代名詞=they は 基本=頻出
2. crew 集合的に単数 or 複数扱い
3. faculty 「学部教授陣」集合的に単数 or 複数扱い
4. jury 「陪審員団」集合的に単数 or 複数扱い ※個々の陪審員は juror
the jury is out 「評決が出ていない」
5. audience 集合的に単数 (or 複数) 扱い

※(2), (3), (5) で得点し, (1), (4) のどちらかが出来ればよいだろう。

[B] Read the short sentences (6)-(10) below. In some of these sentences, one of the underlined parts contains a mistake. Mark the number of that part [1]-[4] on your answer sheet. If the sentence is correct as it is, mark 0.

- (6) He was made[1] to[2] train[3] too hard by[4] no good reason.
- (7) A strong objection was raised[1] by a few[2] countries in Asia such as [3] North Korea and[4] China.
- (8) Yokohama is a[1] most pleasant place to work[2] as well as live[3] in[4].
- (9) The[1] Article[2] 9 of the[3] Constitution[4] should be amended.
- (10) The monitor didn't turn on, nor[1] did[2] the brand new keyboard seemed[3] to be working[4].

[解答・解説]

(6) [4] by → with [for] ※by に違和感を感じればよいので **基本**

(7) [0]

(8) [0] or [4] **難** ※[1] a most pleasant place = a very pleasant place

cf. She is a most beautiful woman. = She is a very beautiful woman.

[2], [3] は work と live それ自体が誤りということはありませんので、ポイントは work の後には in がなく、live の後には in があることだ。もし in が不要であれば [4] が誤り、in が必要であれば [2] が誤りということになる。

ところが、この形容詞用法の不定詞を to work (in) as well as (to) live in ではなく to work as well as (to) live in つまり A as well as B の A = to work, B = (to) live と読めば解釈が変わってくる。つまり a pleasant place to work in と a pleasant place to live in は両方とも正しいのか、あるいは両方とも誤りなのかということになる。

ところがやっかいなことに、この in は省かれるのが普通であるだけでなく、a place to work in のほうは実際の用例が見当たらないのに対し、a place to live in のほうは、ごく少数であるが実際の用例があるのだ。そうすると、[4] の in を誤りとするか、あるいは誤りなしということになる。出題者は [0] よりも [4] を答えとしている可能性が高いように思われる。

確かに to 不定詞の場合、本来は必要な前置詞が省かれることはよくあるが、だからといって省かなければ誤りというのは本末転倒である。とはいえ native speakers の語感が最初の、あるいは最後の決め手だと言われれば、英語の母語話者でない人間は、従うほかはないだろう。前置詞の省略については、[重要英語文法解説 > to 不定詞の用法](#) を参照。(2019. 1. 20 補足)

(9) [1] 不要 **難**

※Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution 「日本国憲法第九条」

=the ninth article of the Japanese Constitution

この Article は文頭でなくても大文字である。

cf. Chapter 5 = the fifth chapter

(10) [3] seemed → seem **基本**

※..., nor did the brand new keyboard seem to be working.

=..., and the brand new keyboard did not seem to be working, either.

※(8)に加えて、時宜にかなった出題とはいえ受験生の意表をついた (9)があったので、正答率はあまり高くなかったのではないだろうか。なお前年度に続いて、5問中に [0] が 2 つあるかはどうかは微妙なところである。大学が解答を公表することが望まれる。(2019. 1. 20 補足)