

英語正誤問題の解法 1 (阿佐谷英語塾)

まずは比較的平易(基本的)な問題から取り組んでいこう。

正誤(4択) 1

1. (a) Soon after that, it started (b) to rain very hardly, (c) so that we had to (d) take shelter under a big tree.
2. (a) I wonder how she can (b) manage to (c) get along on (d) so cheap a salary.
3. I was surprised that the price was (a) so expensive. I was (b) not willing to pay (c) even half as much (d) as they asked.
4. (a) Do you know that the population of Washington D. C. is (b) about (c) as many as (d) that of Minneapolis?
5. Iron and gold are (a) both very useful, but (b) there is no denying that Iron is (c) the more useful of (d) two.
6. It is (a) very better to read (b) a few selected books carefully than (c) to read (d) a large number of books at random.
7. It goes without saying that (a) the more you study (b) during the semester, (c) the lesser you have to study (d) the week before the exam.
8. One or (a) the other of the secretaries (b) have to (c) attend the meeting, but (d) both of them are reluctant to do so.
9. (a) All of a sudden, a young woman (b) rose to her feet and (c) struck him on (d) his cheek.
10. Every boy and (a) every girl in the class (b) were waiting (c) impatiently for (d) the appearance of the new teacher.

[解答・解説]

1. (b) hardly ⇒ hard ※hardly=scarcely(準否定の副詞) **基本=頻出**
take shelter「避難する」
2. (d) cheap ⇒ low[small] ※次の3.と同種の問題 **基本=頻出**
get along / on so small a salary=on such a small salary
3. (a) expensive ⇒ low[small] ※price=価格・値段, expensive=高価・値段が高い, cheap=安価・低価・値段が安い[低い], つまり言葉が重なることになる(日本語で言う冗語に近い) **基本=頻出**
4. (c) many ⇒ large ※population=the number of people living in a particular area; many=large in number これも「数」という概念が重なることになる, もちろんmuchも不可 **基本=頻出**
that of Minneapolis=the population of Minneapolis
5. (d) two ⇒ the two ※二者間の比較には最上級を用いず, the 比較級 of the [these/those] two / of them で表す **基本=頻出**
6. (a) very better ⇒ much[far] better **基本=頻出**
7. (c) the lesser ⇒ the less ※lesserは通常, 形容詞として用いる (lesser panda) **基本** ※the+比較級 については重要文法事項の解説「比較の表現」参照
8. (b) have to ⇒ has to (※A or B が主語の場合, 動詞はB(この場合はthe other)に合わせる cf. You or I am ...; You or she is ... **基本=頻出**
9. (d) his cheek ⇒ the cheek ※struck him on the cheek=struck his cheek cf. I caught him by the arm. =I caught his arm. **基本=頻出**
all of a sudden=suddenly; rise to one's feet=立ち上がる
10. (b) were waiting ⇒ was waiting ※A and B は当然複数扱いだが, every A and (every) B は and で結ばれていても単数扱い **基本=頻出**

正誤 (4 択) 2

1. (a) Deep in the forest, (b) warmed by the (c) dying embers of the campfire, (d) sat the schoolmaster and me. The stars were beautiful in the sky.
2. (a) There has often been disagreement (b) as to whom is (c) the better Shakespeare actor, Tim (d) or Roy.
3. (a) It is well known that (b) all of volcanoes have (c) on their summits (d) what are called craters.
4. The building where (a) he has been living in (b) is said (c) to have been originally built (d) in the 17th century.
5. Do you think (a) it premature to say that (b) a complete cure for cancer (c) will be discovered (d) until the end of this century?
6. (a) Of the 100 students questioned, one (b) out of every five showed no interest (c) whatever (d) to politics.
7. (a) During the last decade the cities (b) in that country increased (c) in size and the farm production also (d) increased with an amazing rate.
8. It was during (a) the 1970's that the friendship (b) between Johnson and Boswell reached (c) their (d) highest point.
9. The police (a) has caught the two thieves who broke (b) into the store and (c) ran away (d) with ¥380,000.
10. (a) A number of colleges in this city is (b) no less than thirty, so (c) many a student has difficulty (d) finding a good apartment house at this time of the year.

[解答・解説]

1. (d) me ⇒ I ※Deep in the forest,……, sat the schoolmaster and I. = 場所・方向の副詞句 + 完全自動詞 + 主語 **基本** ※英語構文 [倒置] 6. 参照
2. (b) whom ⇒ who ※who is the better Shakespeare actor,…… = 間接疑問文 **基本** as to = about
3. (b) all of volcanoes ⇒ all of the volcanoes ※most of the 複数形名詞は **最頻出基本問題** most of the flowers cf. most flowers (このmostは形容詞), ただしallが形容詞の場合は all flowers も all the flowers もある have on their summits what are called craters = have what are called craters on their summits; what is called ~ 「いわゆる~」を知らない人はいないと思うが、このように~が複数形の場合は what are called ~ も用いる
4. (a) he has been living in ⇒ he has been living
※where he has been living = which he has been living in **基本**
5. (d) until ⇒ by ※until ~ = ~まで継続; by ~ = ~までに完了 **基本=頻出**
6. (d) to politics ⇒ in politics
※no interest whatever = no interest at all (whatever = 形容詞, at all = 副詞の違いはあるが, 意味的にはほぼ同義) whatever がなければごく基本的な問題
7. (d) with an amazing rate ⇒ at an amazing rate ※rate = speed は基本知識
8. (c) their ⇒ its ※its = the friendship を受けている
※代名詞が何を受けているかを問う問題 **基本=頻出**
9. (a) has caught ⇒ have caught
※the police = 複数扱い, 受ける代名詞 = they **基本=頻出**
10. (a) A number of colleges ⇒ the number of colleges ※a number of ~ = many ~ (複数扱い); the number of ~ = ~の数 (単数扱い) **基本=頻出**
many a student (受ける代名詞 = he/she) = many students も覚えておきたい

1. (a) Never before in the history of our school (b) has (c) there been (d) such promising students.
2. (a) Lying near the tree (b) with his tongue (c) hanging out, the dog seemed (d) to content.
3. If he (a) hadn't come (b) on time, the plane (c) will have taken off (d) without him.
4. (a) Most of the people who (b) travel to that country (c) return (d) by happy memories.
5. Playing (a) the piano is (b) most relaxing (c) thing (d) I do.
6. Since his watch (a) was broken, he (b) wasn't managed to (c) make it (d) to the meeting on time.
7. It is the (a) school's task to provide students with (b) many an information on AIDS and (c) to get rid of the misunderstanding, fear and prejudice (d) against the disease.
8. His condition (a) appeared to be improving (b) with treatment, (c) however he was hospitalized and (d) underwent surgery at the end of July.
9. (a) Although the cabinet decided to (b) raise the consumption tax from 3 percent to 5 percent, the opposition parties (c) demanded that the government (d) reconsidered its plan.
10. The company is (a) going to hire an employee to type letters, to bring the manager's letters (b) to him and (c) who will be responsible for (d) answering the telephone.

[解答・解説]

1. (b) has ⇒ have Never before in the history ... have there been such promising students. ※否定語(否定の副詞) + 疑問文の語順 主語 = such promising students (複数) 主語と動詞の一致は頻出ポイント
2. (d) to content ⇒ to be content 「満足している」 **基本**
with his tongue hanging out については重要文法事項の解説「分詞」を参照
3. (c) will have taken off ⇒ would..... ※仮定法過去完了 **基本=頻出**
4. (d) by happy memories ⇒ with happy memories **基本**
5. (b) most relaxing ⇒ the most relaxing ※後に thing がある **基本**
6. (b) wasn't managed to ⇒ didn't [couldn't] manage to
※manage to V = どうか(反語的に「うまく」) - する **基本**
make it = 成功する, たどり着く, 間に合う (to ~) は必要なイディオム
7. (b) many an information ⇒ a lot of information
※information = news, advice と並ぶ不可算名詞の代表 **基本**
many a [an] + 単数形名詞 については 3 の 10. 参照
8. (c) however ⇒ but ※however = 接続語ではあるが副詞なので,, however は不可 **基本=頻出** cf. However /; however は可
9. (d) reconsidered ⇒ reconsider (原形)
※決定 (decide), 命令 (order/command), 要求 (require/demand/insist), 提案 (suggest/propose), 勧告 (advise), 推奨 (recommend), 依頼 (ask), 要請 (request) etc. を表す動詞に続く that 節中では, 動詞の原形または should + 原形 (イギリス英語) を用いる; 切望を表す be anxious that..... も同様; 元々は「- する [ある] べき」の should に由来することは明らか **基本=頻出**
10. (c) who will be ⇒ to be ※and が何と何を つないでいるか考える an employee to type letters, to bring the manager's letters to him and to be responsible for answering the telephone つまり A, B and C の形で, すべて形容詞用法

正誤 (4 択) 4

[1~6 '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.
7. A fiber-optic cable (a) across the Pacific (b) went into service (c) in April 1989, (d) linked the United States and Japan.
8. (a) Among (b) the world's 44 richest countries, (c) there has been (d) not war since 1945.
9. (a) No longer (b) is scientific discovery (c) a matter of one person (d) alone working.
10. (a) Dislike the gorilla, (b) the male adult chimpanzee (c) weighs (d) under 100 kilograms.

[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)
7. (d) linked ⇒ linking ※and linked に当たる分詞構文
現在分詞か過去分詞かを問う問題は **基本=頻出**
8. (d) not war ⇒ no war **基本** ※個々の戦争を指す war は加算名詞
9. (d) alone working ⇒ working alone
文全体を普通の語順に直すと, Scientific discovery is no longer a matter of one person working alone. つまり「否定の副詞+疑問文の語順」の倒置 of = 同格の of; one person working (alone/by himself) = 意味上の主語+動名詞
10. (a) Dislike the gorilla ⇒ Unlike the gorilla ※dislike = 動詞 **基本**
weighs under 100 kilograms = weighs less than 100 kilograms

1. The (a) change from day to night (b) results in the (c) rotation of (d) the Earth.
2. (a) Among the main (b) exports of South Africa (c) is gold, (d) which that country is the largest producer.
3. Many (a) of us think of (b) flying as (c) danger, although in fact it is (d) not.
4. (a) Shortly after the president (b) was died, a new (c) one was elected (d) by popular vote.
5. (a) Getting (b) a good night's sleep is (c) important than (d) last-minute studying.
6. (a) The work of (b) India's Mahatma Gandhi (c) made the world to realize the power of (d) nonviolent protest.
7. (a) I've never tried (b) ice-skate, as I've (c) been worried about (d) hurting myself.
8. Mary (a) does not believe that smoking (b) has any (c) advantages, and (d) so does John.
9. (a) Deep-frying is the (b) cook process used in (c) making tempura and (d) French fries.
10. (a) Fashions change and (b) there may be a return, in the future, to formal ways. (c) However, the present trend (d) favored informality.

[解答・解説]

1. (b) results in ⇒ results from ※result in ~ (結果); result from ~ (原因)
2. (d) which ⇒ of which
 ※of which that country is the largest producer ← that country is the largest producer of gold (that country=South Africa)
 ※Among the main exports of South Africa is gold ← Gold is among the main exports of South Africa (広義の)場所・方向の副詞句+完全自動詞+主語の倒置
 この2つのポイントがからんでいるので やや難
3. (c) danger ⇒ dangerous ※think of flying as dangerous
 regard A as B=AをB [名詞, 形容詞(句) etc.] とみなす=think of [look on] A as B は基本知識; 無冠詞の danger は抽象名詞なので相応しくない
4. (b) was died ⇒ died [or was killed] **基本**
5. (c) important ⇒ more imprtant ※後に than があるので当然比較級 **基本**
 a good night's sleep は少し紛らわしいが, いわゆる「所有」の意味ではない。
 cf. an hour's work (1時間の仕事); ten miles' journey (10マイルの旅)
6. (c) made ⇒ enabled (the world to realize) ※enabled を用いるかどかは別として, 後に to不定詞がある以上, 当然 made は使えない **基本**
7. (b) ice-skate ⇒ ice-skating ※日本語で言うスケート=skating; アイススケート=(ice-)skating; スキー=skiing cf. skates [ice skates] =(アイス)スケートの靴; skiis=スキーの板 **基本=頻出**
8. (d) so does ⇒ neither does ※and neither does John. =and John does not believe that smoking has any advantages, either. **基本**
 ※ …, and neither does John. =…, nor does John. neither=副; nor=接 [センテンスが変われば] …, Neither [And neither] does John. … も Nor does John. も可。 And nor does John. は不可。
 cf. Mary believes that smoking has some advantages, and so does John. and so does John. =and John believes that smoking has some advantages, too.
9. (b) cook process ⇒ cooking process ※cook=動詞の原形 or 料理人
10. (d) favored ⇒ favors (好む) ※主語が the present trend (現在の風潮) なので現在時制。この種の注意力を試す問題は **基本=頻出**

[1~7 '02 学習院・文]

1. (a) While his friends were (b) playing baseball, poor Hiroshi, who (c) was being sick in bed, could (d) only watch the games on TV.
2. It is (a) typically John (b) to waste time (c) when he knows we are (d) already late.
3. The waitress explained (a) that (b) they did not allow people (c) bringing animals (d) into the restaurant.
4. I (a) have to call the (b) lost-and-found office (c) at the station because I've (d) forgot my bag on the train.
5. (a) Now that everything is ready (b) for the party, all we have to do is (c) wait for the guests (d) come.
6. Because of (a) a bad stomachache, Lucy could (b) neither sleep nor eat (c) while her flight (d) over to Singapore.
7. When you (a) reach Hong Kong, (b) give this message to (c) whoever (d) come to meet you at the airport.
8. (a) A large percentage of Japanese (b) export business (c) have been (d) with the United States.
9. Japan (a) has (b) an older population than (c) any other (d) major industrial countries in the world.
10. The surface (a) of the tongue (b) is covered (c) by tiny (d) taste buds.

[解答・解説]

1. (c) was being ⇒ was ※ be 動詞の進行形は、特に「一時的な状態」を表す場合の例外的な表現。 **基本**
2. (a) typically ⇒ typical ※ (be) typical of ~ (～は人に限らない) = ~ に特有である It is typical of John to waste time ……
一見すると、It is 形容詞 of 人 to V の形になるが、これを John is typical to waste time …… と言い換えることはできない。もちろん It is typical for John to waste time …… も不可。
3. (c) bringing ⇒ to bring ※ allow + O + to V **基本**
4. (d) forgot ⇒ left ※ …… my bag on the train と置き忘れた場所が示されているときは forget ではなく leave を用いる。 **基本=頻出**
5. (d) come ⇒ to come ※ wait for ~ to V **基本**
now (that) …… = (いまや) …… なので = since ……
all we have to do is (to) wait for …… = 前に do があるとき、be 動詞の補語に当たる to 不定詞の to は省かれることが多い。この知識は重要。
The best I can do is (to) pray God to forgive me.
6. (c) while ⇒ during ※ while [接] と during [前] の混同 **基本=頻出**
neither A nor B = not either A or B 「A でもなければ B でもない」も **基本=頻出**
7. (d) come ⇒ comes ※ 前にある to につられて whoever → whomever と思った人は to whoever comes = to anyone who comes と書き換えてみればわかるはず。
cf. Whoever you love is my friend. = Anyone whom you love is my friend.
このいわゆる複合関係代名詞は、譲歩の副詞節を導いている訳ではないが、時・条件・譲歩の副詞節の場合と同様に、未来の指標としての will は用いない。文法事項解説の「時制」の項を参照。 whoever か whomever かを問う問題は **基本=頻出**
8. (c) have been ⇒ has been ※ a large percentage 自体は単数では、a large [small] percentage of ~ が主語の場合、動詞の数は ~ に呼応 [一致] させるのが普通。 A large percentage of the students were [was] satisfied.
~ = Japanese export business なので、複数扱いになることはない。
cf. 「会社、企業、商店」の意味の business は可算名詞
9. (d) major industrial countries ⇒ major industrial country
※ 最上級に相当する比較級表現 = 比較級 than any other 単数形名詞 **基本=頻出**
10. (c) by tiny ⇒ with tiny ※ be covered with ~ **基本**

['95 獨協・外国語]

1. The police (a) was (b) so (c) slow and inefficient that the thief (d) escaped easily.
2. We (a) were able to eat (b) a lot of (c) delicious dish at (d) George's wedding party.
3. After (a) studying hard all summer, I (b) became to be able (c) to speak Spanish (d) a little.
4. In Japan (a) during and after the (b) Second World War, food (c) was little, and (d) many people were very hungry.
5. When I (a) first went with (b) some of my friends last winter, I found (c) ski to be (d) very exciting.
6. My parents (a) told me to come home (b) until 10 o'clock (c) or they would lock the doors and not let me into the house (d) until the next morning.
7. I went to Ikebukuro (a) by my (b) friend's (c) new car, a (d) bright red sports car.
8. When I arrived, they (a) said to me that my friend (b) had died (c) and I (d) was shocked.
9. When I (a) was in London last year, someone (b) broke (c) into my room and (d) robbed my wallet.
10. You are (a) carrying far too much (b) weight. I suggest you (c) to get (d) more exercise.

出題年度は少し古いですが、頻出ポイント集めた問題であり、取り組む価値は十分。

1～6で身につけた(はずの)知識で4問は解ける。

[解答・解説]

1. (a) was ⇒ were ※2の9.参照 **基本=頻出**
2. (c) delicious dish ⇒ delicious dishes ※dish=皿(食器), 料理ともに可算名詞。
3. (b) became to be ⇒ became [came to be] ※become to V は不可; 代りに come [get/grow] to V を用いる。 **基本=頻出**
4. (c) was little ⇒ was scarce ※little [much/many/few] は限定用法, つまり (d)のように名詞の前に置くのが通常の使い方。他の箇所に誤りはなく答えは(c)。
5. (c) ski ⇒ skiing ※5の7.参照 **基本=頻出** (a)を first went skiing とし, (c)を it とするほうが自然だが, 正誤問題として成り立たせるために (go-ing は基本的な表現なので), 問題文のようにしたのであろう。
6. (b) until ⇒ by ※2の5.参照 **基本=頻出**
7. (a) by ⇒ in ※by car と by ~ で表すのは, 冠詞, 所有格なしの場合。頻出 cf. by bus [train] → on a bus [a train]; 大型の乗り物, 公共の乗り物には on を用いる。
8. (a) said to ⇒ told ※say that……に対し, tell 人 that…… **基本=頻出** say to 人 that……という用法がまったくないわけではないが, 正誤問題では過去何度か出題されているので, 誤用と考える。
9. (d) robbed ⇒ stole ※rob A of B=AからBを奪う; Aは持ち主, 保管場所 **基本=頻出** cf. Someone robbed the bank of its money. → The bank was robbed (of its money).
10. (c) to ⇒ 不要 ※I suggest (that) you (should) get more exercise. 3の9.参照 **基本=頻出** cf. I suggest your [you] getting more exercise. suggest は動名詞も目的語となる; suggest to V は不可; suggest+疑問詞+to V は可

['97 青山・経済]

1. Because of the hot weather (a) there were (b) above (c) a hundred people in the (d) newly opened swimming pool.
2. Cathy was extremely exhausted (a) but that (b) didn't stop her (c) to run even (d) further.
3. Two police cars and an ambulance (a) were parking (b) outside the building (c) opposite our (d) house.
4. In my opinion, this is (a) too traditional approach and (b) may not be (c) attractive to those (d) scholars.
5. My grandmother sometimes has (a) a cup of coffee and (b) a toast with marmalade (c) on it (d) for breakfast.
6. They (a) have been receiving a great (b) deal of complaints (c) about their new product (d) since it was put on the market.
7. James was a very (a) considerate boy (b) and (c) obeyed to his parents (c) all the time.
8. Gillian has come to Scotland to (a) do research works (b) in archaeology. She intends to write (c) a paper on (d) the results of her excavations.
9. My brother and I spent (a) a few weeks in Crete, (b) a small sunny Greek island (c) which inhabitants are (d) very friendly.
10. (a) The company chairman (b) urged us to (c) familiarize with the (d) very latest computer technology.

[解答・解説]

1. (b) above ⇒ over ※「前置詞+名詞」は主語にはならない, というのは英語の大原則だが, 何事にも例外がある。英語はもともと例外の多い言語である。
over a hundred=more than a hundred; under a hundred=less than a hundred (under については, 4 の10. 参照) 頻出とまでは言わないが, 知っていたほうがよい。
2. (c) to run ⇒ running ※stop -ing は基本中の基本だが, stop her running は stop+O+-ing の形で「Oが-しているのを止める, やめさせる」の意味。
3. (a) were parking ⇒ were parked ※park は「人が(車を)駐車させる/駐車する」
4. (a) too traditional ⇒ too traditional an ※「too+形容詞+a+可算名詞の単数形」の語順が普通だが, 「a+too+形容詞+可算名詞の単数形」の語順もある。ただし approach は常に可算名詞ではない。元々の「接近」の意味では不可算だが, 本問のように「接近[研究]方法」の意味では可算名詞である。
5. (b) a toast ⇒ a slice of toast ※toast は bread と同様, 不可算名詞。基本
6. (b) deal ⇒ number ※deal は元々「量」の意味で, a great deal of ~≒much ~である。一方, a great number of ~≒many ~ である。基本
cf. a lot of と lots of は「量」にも「数」にも用いられる。
7. (c) obeyed to ⇒ obeyed ※~に従うの意味では, obey ~ (つまり他動詞として) 用いる 基本
8. (a) do research works ⇒ do research (work) ※特殊な意味を別とすれば, 「作品」という意味以外の work は不可算名詞である。基本=頻出
なお, paper は「紙」の意味では不可算名詞だが, 新聞, 論文, 答案, 書類 (papers) の意味では可算名詞である。
9. (c) which ⇒ whose ※whose は先行詞が人以外でも用いる。基本=頻出
10. (c) familiarize with ⇒ familiarize ourselves with ※familiarize O with ~ = O を ~ に慣れさせる, 精通させる; つまり familiarize は他動詞。
the very latest: the very 最上級の very は「まさに, まさしく」の意味で, 最上級を強めている。

['97 獨協・外国語] (一部変更)

1. I (a) will be very (b) grateful if you (c) could help me (d) with my problem.
2. The policeman (a) said me (b) to (c) get (d) out of the car.
3. The child was (a) so (b) excited he (c) just couldn't stop (d) from talking.
4. Skiing requires (a) mainly two skills; the distribution (b) of weight (c) on the skis, and the (d) controlling speed through use of the ski-edges.
5. Two men succeeded; (a) one gained his social position through study and hard work, (b) whereas (c) another got (d) his through tricks and deceit.
6. He (a) looked (b) very funny that I couldn't (c) help (d) laughing.
7. He (a) had been a great surfer and if you went to his shop when it was (b) quiet, he (c) would (d) talk stories about huge waves and beautiful islands.
8. I'm sorry to (a) bother you, (b) but (c) could you please tell me (d) where is the post office?
9. Joan, though she doesn't really (a) need to, (b) has been (c) on a diet (d) since three weeks.
10. They (a) are building a lot of apartment blocks everywhere nowadays, but many people (b) hope (c) the countryside (d) is remained undeveloped.

[解答・解説]

1. (a) will ⇒ would ※ if you could help me に合わせて、過去形の would にする。仮定法的婉曲表現 (丁寧表現) で **基本=頻出**
2. (a) said ⇒ told ※ tell 人 to V **基本=頻出**
get out of the car [taxi] に対し, get off the bus [train]
get into the car [taxi] に対し, get on the bus [train] も覚えておきたい。
3. (d) from ⇒ 不要 **基本**
The child was so excited (that) he just couldn't stop talking.
4. (d) controlling ⇒ controlling of ※ the controlling [control] of weight =controlling weight; the という冠詞が付いているので、この controlling は名詞化されている。したがって of が必要。the がなければ controlling は動名詞であり、目的語を取れるので of は不要になる。なお understand の場合は本来の名詞形も understanding である。 **基本=頻出**
5. (c) another ⇒ the other ※二者の場合のもう一方 [=残り] は、特定されるので the other で表す。 **基本=頻出**
whereas=while 「一方」; his=his social position
6. (b) very ⇒ so ※ so ~ that…… **基本=頻出**
cannot help -ing=せざるをえない=cannot help but V (=cannot help but V)
7. (d) talk ⇒ tell ※ tell stories [a story] は **基本**
文全体は少し分かりにくいですが、答えの箇所は基本的という問題の典型。
and if you went to his shop when it was quiet, he would tell stories… を仮定法過去 (現在の事実と反すること) と考えると、(a) の had been という過去完了は誤りになるが、and 以下は過去のことで、would は過去の習慣的・反復的行為を表す would であり、彼がサーファーだったのはそれよりも前のことだというのであれば、過去完了 (大過去) に誤りはない。(b) の quiet は「店が暇」の意味。
8. (d) where is the post office ⇒ where the post office is ※間接疑問文で、平叙文の語順。 **基本**
9. (d) since ⇒ for ※ for three weeks **基本=頻出**
(a) の need to=need to be on a diet (to=代不定詞)
10. (d) is remained ⇒ will remain ※ many people hope (that) the countryside will remain undeveloped (remain+補語) **基本**

[01 慶応・看護医療]

1. India and China, which (a) fought a border war in 1962, (b) initialed an agreement Nov. 29 (c) to minimize the possibility of (d) armed conflict on their frontier.
2. Landon, (a) dedicating to quality television programs for (b) more than 30 years, is (c) best known for his role as the perfect frontier father in (d) a family TV series.
3. (a) He was only by a supreme (b) effort of will and courage (c) that he was able (d) to pull himself together.
4. In the car from the airport, I enjoyed (a) to talk (b) to talk with (b) my host father and mother. They (c) spoke to me slowly, so I understood (d) what they said.
5. The organization (a) is asking the public not to (b) donate goods such as food or bulky items like (c) furnitures and (d) used clothes.
6. This crisis (a) has broke out (b) with just a month (c) to go before America elects (d) its president.
7. "A lot of (a) young people don't know how (b) World War II started, and (c) even more don't know the terrible way it ended," said (d) 80-years-old Banks.
8. The girl (a) killed herself in September 1999. She (b) lied down on railroad (c) tracks and was run over (d) by a train.
9. When the whale wants (a) to feed, it opens its mouth wide and (b) swim at full speed. Soon its huge mouth is (c) filled with water. In the water (d) are thousands of tiny sea animals and plants.
10. That was an error (a) which I (b) was accustomed to, and I usually did not try to correct (c) them unless (d) the matter seemed important.

[解答・解説]

センテンスはやや長めで、ある程度の内容を伴うが、誤りはごく基本的という問題の典型。問われているのは惑わされない注意力。

1. (a) fought ⇒ fought ※ fight の過去形は fought, 誤りは実に **基本的**
2. (a) dedicating ⇒ dedicated ※ dedicate は他動詞で dedicate A to B 「A を B に捧げる」の意。したがって dedicate oneself to ~ の受け身形の (having been) dedicated to ~ が正しい。省略されている be 動詞は現在完了に相当する having been である。 **やや難**
3. (a) He ⇒ It ※ It was 副詞句 that…… の強調構文。正誤問題とはいえ, It を He にするというのはすごい発想である。 **基本**
pull oneself together 「落ち着く, 自制する」は基本的ではないが, 答えは単純。
4. (a) to talk ⇒ talking ※ enjoy -ing はあまりにも **基本的**
5. (c) furnitures ⇒ furniture ※ furniture = 不可算名詞は **基本=頻出**
6. (a) has broke ⇒ has broken ※ 1. と同様, 注意力を試す問題 **基本**
with just a month to go の go = (時間が) 経つ; したがって「アメリカの大統領選が行なわれるのはほんの 1 カ月前に」
7. (d) 80-years-old ⇒ 80-year-old ※ ハイフンでつながれて 1 語の形容詞として用いられているので, years の s は不要 **基本=頻出**
8. (b) lied down ⇒ lay down ※ lie-lay-lain; lay-laid-laid **基本=頻出**
9. (b) swim at full speed ⇒ swims at full speed ※ 主語は the whale である。主語と動詞の一致は **基本=頻出** (a) to feed の feed は自動詞
In the water (there) are thousands of tiny sea animals and plants. = 場所・方向の副詞句 + 完全自動詞 + 主語 の倒置, このように there を補うこともある。
10. (c) them ⇒ it ※ it = an error 代名詞が何を受けるかは **基本=頻出**