

時制 (Tense) ①

① 空所に入れるのに最も適当な語句を、次の a) ~ d) から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

- If the weather is good tomorrow, we () outside. (松山大)
a) play b) will play c) played d) have played
- When I () you next week, I'll give you more information. (拓殖大)
a) see b) saw c) will see d) have seen
- It is now possible to predict when a typhoon () ashore. (工学院大)
a) come b) comes c) came d) will come
- Airlines will increase fares if the oil price () rising. (立命館大)
a) keep b) keeps c) kept d) will keep
- I would like to know () our meeting. (近畿大)
a) if she was joined b) if she will be joined c) if she join d) if she will join

●ヒント● 3. predict 「～を予測する」 / ashore = to land 「陸上に」 4. fare 「運賃」

② 次の 2 つの英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、空所に適切な語を入れなさい。

- I was just about to phone Linda when the phone rang.
= I () () to phone Linda when the phone started ringing. (近畿大)
- He came here two years ago and he is still here.
= He () been here () two years. (東京理科大)
- She got her driver's license five years ago.
= It () five years () she got her driver's license. (新潟薬科大)

●ヒント● 1. be about to ~ 「(まさに) ~しようとしている; (ちょうど) ~するところである」

③ 各文の下線部のうち、誤っている箇所をそれぞれ 1 つずつ選び、正しい形に直しなさい。

- The police have been knowing for almost a week that he witnessed the crime. () _____ (神奈川大)
- These days, e-mail has more or less replace old-fashioned letters and cards. () _____ (明治学院大)
- Last week I've been visiting Sapporo and Niigata but I still want to go to Kyoto if I get the chance. () _____ (慶應義塾大)
- My close friend is going to stay at an expensive hotel when he will go to the U.S. () _____ (明海大)
- Tony goes to see his parents on Sundays and he usually is taking them out to a nearby restaurant. () _____ (学習院大)

●ヒント● 1. witness 「～を目撃する」 2. more or less 「多かれ少なかれ」 / replace 「～に取って代わる」 4. close 「親密な」 5. nearby 「近くの」

④ 日本語の意味を表すように、() 内の語句を並べ替えて英文を完成しなさい。

- 私の母は子供の頃からずっと東京に住んでいる。[1 語不要] (福岡国際大)
My mother (she / has lived / in Tokyo / lived / was / since) a little girl.

- イギリスには何回行ったことがありますか。[1 語不要] (日本歯科大)
How (been / have / times / many / you / visited) to England?

- 私は駅まで友だちを見送りに行ってきたところです。[1 語不要] (中部大)
(to / the station / just / been / I've / gone) to see my friends off.

- 新しい工場ができることで、町には 500 人分の新たな雇用が生まれる。[1 語不要] (龍谷大)
(the new factory / creates / will create / jobs / 500 new / for) the town.

- 彼は何時に大阪を離れ東京へ出発しますか。[1 語不要] (兵庫県立大)
(going / to / will / when / is / he) leave Osaka for Tokyo?

●ヒント● 3. see off ~ [see ~ off] 「～を見送る」

⑤ 与えられた語句を、そのままの順序で、形を変えずに用いて英訳しなさい。

- 彼女はアメリカで暮らしている間に多くのことを学んだ。[a lot of / while] (大阪学院大)

- 友人が 5 年ぶりに私に会いにくる。[is / see / for the first time] (関西学院大)

- ガソリンの価格はこの 3 ヶ月間下がりが続いています。[The price / continued / fall] (日本女子大)

- 彼女はきっとコンサートが始まるまでにはここに来るはずです。[sure / before] (早稲田大)

●ヒント● 2. 「～年ぶりに」 → 「～年の内で初めて」 4. be sure to ~ 「きっと～する」

⑥ 次の日本語の下線部を英訳しなさい。

大学に入ったら、夏休み中に、海外旅行をしたいと思っています。広い世界を自分の目で見て、いろいろなことを学びたいです。(鹿児島大)

① 空所に入れるのに最も適当な語句を、次の a) ~ d) から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

- The economy () at a slow rate for the last few years. (松山大)
a) grow b) is growing c) had grown d) has been growing
- I () in Australia for 3 years with my parents when I was a child. (関西外国語大)
a) have lived b) had lived c) was living d) lived
- How long () here by the end of next year? (亜細亜大)
a) will you work b) are you working
c) do you work d) will you have been working
- When the president of the university arrived to do volunteer work, everyone else (). (立命館大)
a) already started b) had already started
c) has started already d) will have started already
- Can you give me a call when you () at the airport? (中央大)
a) arrive b) arrived c) will arrive d) are arrived

② 次の 2 つの英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、空所に適切な語を入れなさい。

- It has been three years since he came to my town.
= Three years () () since he came to my town. (福井工大)
- It has been three years since Jane came to our town.
= Jane () to our town three years (). (東北学院大)
- It is two years since he died. = He () () () for two years. (鶴見大)
- Kevin was not in when Susan came home.
= Susan came home to find that Kevin () already (). (駿河台大)
- I was going to phone Linda when the phone started ringing.
= I was just () () phone Linda when the phone rang. (近畿大)

③ 各文の下線部のうち、誤っている箇所をそれぞれ 1 つずつ選び、正しい形に直しなさい。

- ア Since the closing of our store last month, we hadn't been working for a month. () (佛教大)
- イ have just moved to Tokyo two months ago, so I have not yet had time to get a good look at the city. () (上智大)
- エ we arose the next morning, we discovered that the river rose another foot during the night. () (慶應大)
- オ They have been waiting for hours at the airport last night when a foreign movie star appeared at the gate. () (國學院大)

④ 日本語の意味を表すように、()内の語句を並べ替えて英文を完成しなさい。

- 私は、あなたにお目にかかれるのを長い間楽しみにしていました。 (立命館大)
I have (been / forward / looking / seeing / to / you) for a long time.

- 今年の夏は 10 年ぶりの暑さだ。 (専修大)
This is the hottest summer (had / the last / have / that / for / we) ten years.

- 私はそれまでに見たことがないほど多くの熱帯魚を見た。 (学習院大)
I (never / seen / many tropical fish / had / I / saw) before.

- 待つほどもなく彼はやって来た。 (福岡大)
I (he / had / waited / not / long / before) appeared.

⑤ 与えられた語句を、そのままの順序で、形を変えずに用いて英訳しなさい。

- 小学校から知っている友人からメールが来た。 [received / elementary school] (南山大)

- まさに列車が発車しようとしていたときに大地震が起きた。 [Just as / about] (福岡大)

- ここではもう 3 週間以上も雨が降っていない。 [There / more than] (学習院大)

- 国を離れて何ヶ月ぐらいでホームシックになりましたか。 [away / before / became homesick] (立命館大)

- あなたが帰国なさるころには、桜はみんな散ってしまっていることでしょう。 [By the time / all the cherry blossoms / fallen] (早稲田大)

⑥ 次の対話文の日本語の部分(1), (2)を英訳しなさい。 (電気通信大)

Nancy is waiting for John to come. After a while, he appears.

John : I'm sorry I'm late. (1) 駅に着いたら電車がちょうど出たところだったんだ。(2) だいぶ待ったかい。

Nancy: Not really. For about five minutes, I suppose.

- (1) _____
(2) _____