

高校入試

特 別 対 策 エージェント 問題集

英 文 法 問題集

【解答】

第1章 be動詞と一般動詞

- 1** (1) ②
(2) ③
(3) ③
(4) ④
(5) ④
(6) ③

- 2** (1) She is our teacher Emi.
(2) This isn't his desk.
(3) Is Takayuki a teacher? Yes, he is.
(4) I play the piano every day.
(5) I don't play your old flute.
(6) Do you like tennis very much? No, I don't.

- 3** (1) I'm Ken.
(2) He isn't a teacher.
(3) She isn't a student.
(4) Is this a pen? Yes, it is./No, it isn't.
(5) Is he a Japanese? Yes, he is./No, he isn't.
(6) I go to school.
(7) I don't play the piano every day.
(8) Do you go to the park? Yes, I do./No, I don't.
(9) Do you speak English? Yes, I do./No, I don't.

第2章 代名詞・名詞・冠詞

1

	単数							複数					その他 名詞
	1人称	2人称	3人称				1人称	2人称	3人称				
	わたし	あなた	彼	彼女	これ	あれ	それ	わたしたち	あなたたち	彼ら	これら	あれら	
主格	I	you	he	she	this	that	it	we	you	they	these	those	Judy
所有格	my	your	his	her	this	that	its	our	your	their	these	those	Judy's
目的格	me	you	him	her	this	that	it	us	you	them	these	those	Judy
所有代名詞	mine	yours	his	hers	-	-	-	ours	yours	theirs	-	-	Judy's

2

- | | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1) ③ | (8) ① | (19) ② | (30) ① |
| (2) ① | (9) ③ | (20) ③ | (31) ③ |
| (3) ② | (10) ② | (21) ④ | (32) ② |
| (4) ② | (11) ③ | (22) ② | (33) ① |
| (5) ② | (12) ① | (23) ② | (34) ④ |
| (6) ② | (13) ③ | (24) ③ | (35) ④ |
| (7) ① | (14) ② | (25) ④ | (36) ④ |
| | (15) ③ | (26) ② | (37) ② |
| | (16) ③ | (27) ③ | |
| | (17) ① | (28) ④ | |
| | (18) ② | (29) ④ | |

人の名前には基本的にtheをつけない。
 / つけるのは失礼にあたる。

Kyo: I'm Kyo.

「私はキョウです。」 Kyoという有名な歌手がいた場合、
 / その歌手に特定する意味でtheがつく。

Tetsu: Are you the Kyo? Are you a singer?

「あなたはあのキョウ？」 「あなたは歌手ですか？」

Kyo: No, I'm not. I am a Kyo.

「いいえ違うわ。ただのキョウよ (笑)」

特に特定も必要ないという意味でtheは使わない。
 キョウというただひとり人間としてなら
 aは使ってはいけませんが
 ここでは、たくさんいるキョウという名前の人の
 中のひとりということを強調しているため
 例外的にaを用いている。

※fishは一般的に複数形は用いない。種類としてのfishの場合には複数形となる。

- 1** (1) ④
(2) ③
(3) ①
(4) ③
(5) ①

- 2** (1) She has a new bike.
(2) Does Mike speak Chinese? Yes, he does.
(3) Does she play the piano? No, she does not.
(4) He plays soccer everyday.
(5) Kenji plays the guitar very well.
(6) She does not study hard.
(7) Emi does not want a new handkerchief.
(8) Her sister cries every night.
(9) He goes to school by bus every morning.
(10) Does he eat two apple pies for breakfast everyday?

- 3** (1) He has four children.
(2) Does he teach English everyday?
Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.
(3) Does she use my mother's handkerchief?
Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.
(4) He doesn't go to school everyday.

第4章 過去形

- 1** (1) ②
(2) ②
(3) ④
(4) ①
(5) ③

- 2** (1) I called my family in America.
(2) Did he play soccer yesterday? Yes, he did.
(3) Did you study English? No, I did not.
(4) He went to school everyday.
(5) We watched many people there.
(6) He used her handkerchief yesterday.
(7) She did not open the window last night.
(8) Were you my student two days ago?
(9) She went to their friend's house by this train yesterday.
(10) Did he read her sister's book last week?

- 3** (1) I wanted this pen.
(2) He watched a soccer game yesterday.
(3) Did the big lion eat an apple last week?
No, it [he / she] didn't.

疑問文の応答などで、動物には通常itでこたえる。
また、2回目に登場する場合の代名詞のときもitとなる。
ただし、文法としてはおかしいが、愛着のある動物や車などには
he / sheが使われることもある。

I bought a new car.

「新しい車を買ったんだ。」

She is very fast.

「その車（彼女）はすごい速いよ。」

- 1** (1) ③
(2) ④
(3) ③
(4) ①
(5) ②

- 2** (1) I am using a computer now.
(2) Are you studying English now? Yes, I am.
(3) She wasn't watching TV then.
(4) She was writing a letter yesterday.
(5) My father is working now.
(6) We were not reading Christmas cards.
(7) He and she were not watching TV yesterday.
(8) Were you taking a picture here at that time?
(9) Were he and she speaking English in their classroom yesterday?
(10) I'm listening to the old music in his room now.

- 3** (1) We were studying Japanese.
(2) Is he driving a new car? Yes, he is.
(3) Were you running in the park last week?
No, I was not.

- 1 (1) ③
 (2) ④
 (3) ③
 (4) ④

- 2 (1) He is going to visit Easter Island tomorrow.
 (2) You are not going to go to Lake Towada tomorrow.
 (3) Is he going to clean his room tomorrow?
 (4) Will you look at the picture next week?
 (5) I won't enjoy Judy's party next month.
 (6) He will learn a lot of things.
 (7) I am going to meet her on the beach tonight.
 (8) Is he going to hunt the deer at the dark mountain? ⇒ No, he is not.
 (9) Will you think about me? ⇒ Yes, I will.
 (10) He will ask me, "Are you going to go there with her?"

- 3 (1) I will be a teacher tomorrow.
 (2) Will you be there with him tonight? ⇒ I don't know.
 (3) Are you going to jump into the cold river like ice. ⇒ Yes, I am.
 (4) I won't be a doctor next year.

『will』と『be going to』のちがい

大きな違いはすでに決まっていたのかどうか。

Kenji: Will you be my girl-friend?
 「おれの彼女になってよ」

Junko: Yes, I will.
 「いいわ」

Kenji: Do you want to have dinner with me?
 「今夜一緒に夕食に行きたくない？」

Junko: No. I'm going to have a drink with George tonight.
 「ダメよ。今夜はジョージと一緒に飲みに行くの」

このように be going to は『すでに決まっていること』というニュアンスがある。

- 1 (1) ④
(2) ③
(3) ③
(4) ②
(5) ③

- 2 (1) I will make my son a doctor.
(2) She sings well.
(3) He told her the truth.
(4) Dr. Kei found me fine.
(5) Will you show me your ID right now?
(6) He gave it to me.
(7) She chose a dress for a party.
(8) He always called me Dr. East, and I felt it bad.
(9) She sent the picture of my boy-friend's to me.
(10) My teacher handed a lot of text-books to my mother.

- 3 (1) I think it impossible.
(2) Will you bring this cake to your aunt tomorrow?
(3) I'm not going to give a cup of hot coffee to you.
(4) Is there your picture on the wall?
Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

2 (9)

英作文であれば

She sent my boy-friend's picture to me.

でも正解となるが、選択肢にthe pictureとofがあることから
解答の順番にしなければならない。

例：その私の指輪⇒×the my ring

○the ring of mine

第8章 疑問詞の疑問文

- 1**
- | | |
|-------|--------|
| (1) ④ | (10) ④ |
| (2) ③ | (11) ② |
| (3) ③ | (12) ③ |
| (4) ③ | (13) ④ |
| (5) ④ | (14) ② |
| (6) ② | (15) ① |
| (7) ④ | (16) ② |
| (8) ① | (17) ③ |
| (9) ③ | (18) ③ |

- 2**
- (1) Which is your book?
 - (2) Which color does he like?
 - (3) Whose are those CDs?
 - (4) Whose picture is this?
 - (5) Why did he come to Japan?
 - (6) Why don't you make a desk with me?
 - (7) How do you say enpitsu in English?
 - (8) How far is it from city hall?
 - (9) How much does she want?
 - (10) How many times did you play this game?
 - (11) When did you come to school?
 - (12) Who is reading a book there?
 - (13) What is he going to give you?
 - (14) What kind person will you be?
 - (15) What are you going to do now?

- 3**
- (1) Which bus goes to the station?
 - (2) How long did you stay in Japan?
 - (3) How often do you watch movies? About six a week.

「今日は何曜日？」の英語は？

(i) What day is it today?

(ii) What day is today?

(i) が正式だが、どちらも正解。

(i) は、todayが副詞、(ii) は、名詞として扱っている。

「今日は何月何日ですか？」の英語は？

What is the date today?

これが一般的だが、下記は一般的ではないので、
中学英語では×となることが多いので注意したい。

What date is today?

What date is it today?

また、下記のような表現もあるが、近年、
公立高校入試で出題されたことはない。

What day of the month is it today?

Who knows?

「誰が知ってる？」という直訳だが、意識すると

「誰が知ってる？」⇒「いや誰も知ってる人いないよ」⇒「そんなの知るかよ」

という意味で使われることが多い。

思春期のアメリカの中学生が好んで使い、親はこのような言葉使いをさせないように
教育することが多い。

また思春期の中学生が好み、親が嫌う表現として、

Whatever. 「なんでもいいよ」⇒「どうでもいい」

So what? 「それで何？」⇒「だから何？」

などがある。会話では使わないようにしたい。

1 (1) ②

(2) ④

(3) ②

(4) ④

2 (1) Let's go there.

(2) Give me a chocolate.

(3) Don't call me kitty.

(4) Be quiet or a monster will come here.

(5) Please show me your passport.

(6) Tell the truth to him and you will find it wrong.

(7) Get out of here or he is going to catch you.

(8) Believe me and it will be OK.

(9) Let's sing and dance with us. (dance and sing となっても正解)

(10) Don't forget your cell-phone or you will be lost.

3 (1) Hurry up.

(2) Give her your big tree and she will like you.

(3) Please drive slowly or you will not meet your family.

- 1 (1) ④
(2) ②
(3) ③
(4) ①
(5) ①
(6) ①
(7) ③
(8) ④
(9) ①

※未来を表す副詞節のif、when内では未来形は使えない。
※rainは動詞。

- 2 (1) Do you like milk or coffee? (coffee or milkでも可)
(2) I want pens and notebooks.
(3) I found a wallet and I reported it to the police.
(4) Both “Wabi” and “Sabi” are important.
(5) Mr. Williams will meet you between the 20th and the 25th.
(6) The car is so fast that I want it.
(7) She believes that I don’t meet Yuka.
(8) George was watching TV when Claude went fishing with his dad.
(9) I will give a chance to you if he comes here.
(10) You can keep either this book or that one.
(11) I think that it is right, so I am for the plan.

2 (9)

If he comes here,I will give a chance to you.

でも意味は同じだが、最後にhereがないことと、
選択肢に『,』がないため、不正解となる。

- 1**
- | | |
|-------|--------|
| (1) ② | (10) ④ |
| (2) ④ | (11) ① |
| (3) ③ | (12) ④ |
| (4) ③ | (13) ① |
| (5) ① | (14) ④ |
| (6) ③ | (15) ① |
| (7) ① | (16) ④ |
| (8) ③ | (17) ④ |
| (9) ① | (18) ④ |

1 (17)

Yesの場合の返事は
Yes, let's.

- 2**
- (1) She can sing well.
 - (2) I will not do anything.
 - (3) What can you do?
 - (4) You do not have to wash his car.
 - (5) I would go there when he was
 - (6) What should I give him?
 - (7) He may find my feelings hot.
 - (8) You don't have to have a break.
 - (9) Would you lend the big coat to me?
 - (10) I will tell you as soon as I find
 - (11) He will be able to get there at six if he
 - (12) Which way will you have to choose?
 - (13) Who can use this PC very well?
 - (14) He will not study English hard and can not understand it.
 - (15) He may think that I should teach Math to him.

- 3**
- (1) Can you speak English?
 - (2) Why don't you go for lunch together if you like? (Would you like to~)
 - (3) Both his father and mother must be tired.

Let's と Shall we の違い

どちらも「~しましょう」という直訳だが、微妙なニュアンスの違いがある。

それは、

Let'sは、普通の言い方。

Shall weは、気取った、エレガントな言い方である。

さらに、Why don't youも「~ませんか?」という意味であり、本質的にはよく似ている。

これは、ビジネスの世界や、大人の距離感のある状態での言い方である。

2 (9)

Would you lend me the big coat?

でも同じ意味だが、toがないため不正解。

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1</p> <p>(1) worse , worst 悪い</p> <p>(2) more beautiful , most beautiful , 美しい</p> <p>(3) bigger , biggest , 大きい</p> <p>(4) more boring , most boring , 退屈な</p> <p>(5) brighter , brightest , 輝く</p> <p>(6) more careful , most careful , 注意深い</p> <p>(7) cleaner , cleanest , きれいな</p> <p>(8) cooler , coolest , 涼しい</p> <p>(9) cuter , cutest , かわいい</p> <p>(10) darker , darkest , 暗い</p> <p>(11) deeper , deepest , 深い</p> <p>(12) more delicious , most delicious , 美味しい</p> <p>(13) more difficult , most difficult , 難しい</p> <p>(14) earlier , earliest , 早くに</p> <p>(15) more exciting , most exciting , 興奮する</p> <p>(16) more famous , most famous , 有名な</p> <p>(17) faster , fastest , 速い</p> <p>(18) better , best , 良い</p> <p>(19) happier , happiest , うれしい</p> <p>(20) higher , highest , 高い</p> <p>(21) hotter , hottest , 暖かい</p> <p>(22) more important , most important , 重要な</p> <p>(23) more interesting , most interesting , 興味のある</p> | <p>(24) longer , longest , 長い</p> <p>(25) less , least , 小さい</p> <p>(26) luckier , luckiest , 幸福な</p> <p>(27) more , most , 多くの</p> <p>(28) more moving , most moving , 感動させる</p> <p>(29) more , most , はるかに</p> <p>(30) newer , newest , 新しい</p> <p>(31) nicer , nicest , 良い</p> <p>(32) older , oldest , 古い</p> <p>(33) more perfect , most perfect , 完璧な</p> <p>(34) poorer , poorest , 貧しい</p> <p>(35) more popular , most popular , 人気のある</p> <p>(36) prettier , prettiest , かわいい</p> <p>(37) more quickly , most quickly , すばやく</p> <p>(38) quieter , quietest , 静かな</p> <p>(39) shorter , shortest , 短い</p> <p>(40) simpler , simplest , 単純な</p> <p>(41) stronger , strongest , 強い</p> <p>(42) smaller , smallest , 小さい</p> <p>(43) taller , tallest , 背が高い</p> <p>(44) warmer , warmest , 暖かい</p> <p>(45) better , best , じょうずに</p> <p>(46) more wonderful , most wonderful , すばらしい</p> <p>(47) younger , youngest , 若い</p> |
|---|---|

- 2**
- (1) ③ (7) ④
- (2) ① (8) ③
- (3) ② (9) ③
- (4) ③ (10) ③
- (5) ① (11) ④
- (6) ①

You are older than me.

You are older than I.

どちらが正解か。上は口語ではよく使われますが文法上正しいのは
You are older than I (am older).

than は接続詞として考えるためである。

- 3**
- (1) I run faster than you.
- (2) Your house isn't bigger than his one.
- (3) Which is much more popular, soccer or baseball?
- (4) Mt. Fuji is the highest mountain in Japan.
- (5) I don't think that the question is the most difficult of all.
- (6) Tokyo is one of the most largest city in the world.
- (7) Chinese is as easy as English.
- (8) I am not as tall as you.
- (9) This pencil is three times as long as that one.

- 4**
- (1) Junko is the most popular girl in the class.
Junko is more popular than any other girl.
- (2) I'm younger than my mother.
My mother is not as young as I. (I'm not as old as my mother.)

- 1**
- | | |
|-------|--------|
| (1) ① | (6) ② |
| (2) ② | (7) ① |
| (3) ③ | (8) ④ |
| (4) ② | (9) ④ |
| (5) ① | (10) ① |

- 2**
- (1) She is a sick woman.
 - (2) This flower is beautiful.
 - (3) There was something black on the table.
 - (4) Do you have any red pens?
 - (5) I usually played the piano with her.
 - (6) His mother is always busy.
 - (7) Do you have any cheeseburgers for breakfast?
 - (8) Does her mother sometimes make apple pies?
 - (9) English is often interesting very much.
 - (10) This park is very beautiful.
 - (11) He swims very well.
 - (12) I will never go there again.
 - (13) He can swim very fast.
 - (14) This summer is almost over.
 - (15) The meeting was finished early.
 - (16) This house is not big enough.
 - (17) He didn't go to the park last week, either.
 - (18) Some students will stay here for a few days.

- 3**
- (1) Thank you very much.
 - (2) Study hard.
 - (3) I need much water.
 - (4) Does she have any notebooks?
 - (5) Few people know her.
 - (6) I don't need not much oil.
 - (7) I have no time.
 - (8) He can run faster than you.
 - (9) There are some pictures on the wall.
 - (10) She walked much older than he.
 - (11) I learned a very important thing last year.
 - (12) Do you always play the new guitar here?
 - (13) I was so tired that I wanted something cold.

第14章 受動態

1	(1) brought brought	～を持ってくる	(32) began begun	始まる
	(2) built built	～を建てる	(33) blew blown	吹く
	(3) bought bought	～を買う	(34) broke broken	～を壊す
	(4) caught caught	～を捕まえる	(35) came come	来る
	(5) felt felt	感じる	(36) did done	する
	(6) found found	見つける	(37) drew drawn	描く、引く
	(7) flew flown	飛ぶ	(38) drank drunk	飲む
	(8) forgot forgotten	忘れる	(39) drove driven	運転する
	(9) had had	持つ	(40) ate eaten	食べる
	(10) heard heard	聞こえる	(41) fell fallen	落ちる
	(11) kept kept	保つ	(42) got gotten	手に入れる
	(12) left left	離れる	(43) gave given	与える
	(13) lent lent	借りる	(44) went gone	行く
	(14) lost lost	失う、負ける	(45) grew grown	育つ
	(15) made made	つくる	(46) knew known	知っている
	(16) meant meant	意味する	(47) rode ridden	乗る
	(17) met met	会う	(48) rose risen	上がる
	(18) said said	言う	(49) ran run	走る
	(19) sold sold	売る	(50) saw seen	見る
	(20) sent sent	送る	(51) showed shown / showed	見せる
	(21) sat sat	座る	(52) sang sung	歌う
	(22) slept slept	寝る	(53) spoke spoken	話す
	(23) spent spent	過ごす	(54) swam swum	泳ぐ
	(24) stood stood	立つ	(55) took taken	取る
	(25) taught taught	教える	(56) threw thrown	投げる
	(26) told told	伝える	(57) wrote written	書く
	(27) thought thought	考える	(58) cut cut	切る
	(28) understood understood	理解する	(59) put put	置く
	(29) won won	勝つ	(60) read read	読む
	(30) was / were been	～である		
	(31) became become	～になる		

- 2
- | | |
|-------|-------|
| (1) ② | (4) ④ |
| (2) ④ | (5) ① |
| (3) ③ | (6) ③ |

- 3
- He was not liked by his students.
 - French is spoken in Canada.
 - This bike was used by him yesterday.
 - When was the building built?
 - What is this flower called in English?
 - He wasn't invited to the party.
 - A little homework were given last week.
 - She was pleased with the yesterday's baseball game.
 - Is the singer known to the people in the world?

- 4
- This red flower is loved by them.
 - Is Japanese taught in America?
 - So he will be called Tom by the students in his class.

- 1**
- | | |
|-------|--------|
| (1) ③ | (10) ④ |
| (2) ④ | (11) ① |
| (3) ③ | (12) ③ |
| (4) ① | (13) ① |
| (5) ② | (14) ③ |
| (6) ② | (15) ② |
| (7) ① | (16) ② |
| (8) ② | (17) ① |
| (9) ③ | (18) ③ |

1 (8) 『7年前』はsince seven years ago.
よって問題にagoがないために意識でforが正解
7年間ここに住んでいると考える。

- 2**
- (1) I have just finished my work.
 - (2) Has he ever been to Sydney?
 - (3) Has she looked busy since three days ago?
 - (4) He hasn't finished his homework yet.
 - (5) We have been friends since then.
 - (6) I have met him before.
 - (7) Have you had dinner yet?
 - (8) How long have you studied English?
 - (9) I have never been abroad.
 - (10) I have heard this story once before.
 - (11) Have you ever showed your notebook before?
 - (12) I haven't seen you for a long time.
 - (13) I have never been to the restaurant in Australia.
 - (14) Where has he stayed since last month?
 - (15) I have loved Rock music since I listened to it for the first time.
- 3**
- (1) How long has he lived here? Since he was ten years old.
 - (2) He has gone.
 - (3) I've already known her feelings.
 - (4) How many times have you played this game? Three times.

- 1** (1) ②
(2) ①
(3) ④
(4) ④
(5) ③

- 2** (1) She enjoyed singing.
(2) He stopped smoking.
(3) Singing Christmas songs isn't fun for him.
(4) You are good at dancing.
(5) He left Japan without saying good-bye.
(6) Thank you for coming here.
(7) Reading an English book is hard for me.
(8) How about giving her some flowers?
(9) I was looking forward to working with you.

- 3** (1) Will he enjoy swimming in summer vacation?
(2) Writting a letter in French is not easy for her.
(3) I finished playing the game.

第17章 不定詞

1 (1) ② (2) ② (3) ③ (4) ④ (5) ①

- 2 (1) Mike wants to learn Japanese history.
(2) To have a dream is nice.
(3) Would you give me something to wear?
(4) I would like something cold to drink.
(5) I got up early to take the bus.
(6) They were surprised to hear the news.

- 3 (1) I want to know the world.
(2) Rena likes to go fishing.
(3) I tried to study hard.
(4) She decided to meet him.
(5) I wanted to be rich.
(6) They started to cry.
(7) Would you give me something hot to drink?
(8) He doesn't have time to meet you.
(9) Do you have anything to do tonight?
(10) He went to the park to play baseball.
(11) I got up early to study English.
(12) I'm happy to meet you.
(13) I'm sorry to call you.

4 (1) ① (2) ④ (3) ④ (4) ④ (5) ① (6) ②

- 5 (1) I didn't know when to leave.
(2) It is easy for her to understand it.
(3) He was too tired to work.
(4) This book was too difficult for me to read.
(5) Let's ask her to sing for us.
(6) I wanted my wife to stay at home.
(7) My mother told me to go to bed.
(8) Would you tell me how to catch the bird?

- 6 (1) He is rich enough to buy a new car.
He is so rich that he can buy a new car.
(2) He is too old to play the guitar well.
He is so old that he can't play the guitar well.
(3) This was too difficult for me to understand.
This was so difficult that I couldn't understand.

Would you give me something hot to drink?

の文章で、疑問文なのにsomethingを使ってる理由

疑問文なんだから、anythingではないの?と思いがちだが、これは純粋な「疑問」を聞く疑問文ではなく、「お願い」をする疑問文。したがって、例外的にsomethingを使う。

- 1** (1) ①
(2) ②
(3) ②
(4) ③
(5) ④

- 2** (1) Look at that flying bird!
(2) The swimming boy is my brother.
(3) I have a sister named Judy.
(4) Is the sleeping baby his son?
(5) He tried to catch a swimming fish.
(6) He has a family waiting for him.
(7) The teacher liked by everyone is playing soccer in the park.
(8) Kyoto is a city visited by many people every year.
(9) Can you talk to the man smoking over there?
(10) A girl among the dancing people came to her.

- 3** (1) What is the language used in China?
(2) It doesn't look the picture taken by him.
(3) I think the woman climbing that mountain is the most beautiful in the world.

- 1** (1) ④
(2) ②
(3) ①
(4) ③

- 2** (1) I asked what this was.
(2) Do you know what I want?
(3) I don't know when she leaves.
(4) Do you know how old she is?
(5) You didn't know what I wanted to do.
(6) I'd like to know when she comes here.
(7) You should understand what she wants to do.
(8) She wanted to know how strong the wind was.
(9) Have you ever thought why she liked that?
(10) It's difficult for me to find why you love him.

- 3** (1) Do you know what day it is today?
(2) Please tell me what I should do for him.
(3) We need to think what we can do for the children.

- 1** (1) ① (10) ③
 (2) ① (11) ③
 (3) ④ (12) ④
 (4) ③ (13) ④
 (5) ① (14) ④
 (6) ④ (15) ④
 (7) ③ (16) ②
 (8) ④ (17) ④
 (9) ② (18) ②
 (19) ②

- 2** (1) The book which you gave me was very interesting.
 (2) He was the violinist who could play the drum.
 (3) Is he a college student who likes sports?
 (4) Is this the story which makes me sad?
 (5) The songs they sing are loved by many people.
 (6) We will stay at the hotel which opened last month.
 (7) There was one thing that I didn't like.
 (8) Do you have an uncle who is a math teacher?
 (9) This is the biggest apple that I have ever seen.
 (10) The month which comes after November is December.
 (11) The car which is in front of my house is my uncle's.
 (12) The dictionary which my father gave to me is very useful.
 (13) That is the oldest building that we have ever known.
 (14) Which is higher Mt. Fuji or Mt. Everest?
 (15) Junko is a teacher who can teach English the best.

- 3** (1) The girl who wrote this letter is Reiko.
 (2) He is a student who likes singing a song.
 (3) English is not the only language we should study.

2 (9)意訳：これは私が今まで見た中で一番大きいりんごだ。

英作文であれば

I have never seen such a big apple.

も正解となるが、選択肢にneverもsuchもないことに注意。

3 (3)別解：English is not the only language that we should study.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 (1) ① | (12) ① | (24) ② | (36) ③ |
| (2) ④ | (13) ② | (25) ③ | (37) ④ |
| (3) ② | (14) ② | (26) ① | (38) ② |
| (4) ④ | (15) ③ | (27) ③ | (39) ③ |
| (5) ③ | (16) ② | (28) ③ | (40) ② |
| (6) ③ | (17) ③ | (29) ② | (41) ① |
| (7) ④ | (18) ② | (30) ① | (42) ③ |
| (8) ② | (19) ② | (31) ② | (43) ④ |
| (9) ③ | (20) ② | (32) ① | (44) ② |
| (10) ① | (21) ① | (33) ④ | (45) ① |
| (11) ② | (22) ② | (34) ② | (46) ② |
| | (23) ① | (35) ① | (47) ④ |

1 (47)訳：私は日本を訪れます。

- ① I live in Japan.
- ② I go to Japan.
- ③ I stay in Japan.
- ④ I visit Japan.

このように④だけが前置詞を伴わないので正解となる。