

# 高校新演習 センター・私大対策 英語Ⅲ 文法編

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## 第1講 &gt;&gt;&gt; 時制

## 1 現在時制

- (1) 現在の状態・習慣的な動作・不変の真理

She often **comes** to my office.

〈習慣的な動作〉

- (2) 「時」や「条件」を表す副詞節中

We'll go home when the rain **stops**.

〈未来の代用〉

cf. Please tell me when he *will come* back.

〈名詞節〉

- (3) 確定している未来

The ship **arrives** in Tokyo in a few days.

## 2 過去時制

- (1) 過去の動作・状態・出来事

a) I **met** James when I **was** at college.

〈過去の動作・状態〉

b) World War II **broke** out in 1939.

〈過去の出来事〉

- (2) 過去の習慣的な動作

My brother usually **walked** to school.cf. I **used to** drink a lot of coffee when I was in France.

## 3 未来時制

- (1) will

a) The summer vacation **will** come soon.

〈自然の成り行きで起こる未来〉

b) Mary says that she **will** come.

〈主語の意志〉

c) **Will you** help me with my homework?

〈依頼・勧誘〉

- (2) be going to

a) **I'm going to** do some shopping in Shinjuku.

〈主語の意図〉

b) The sky is getting dark. **It's going to** rain.

〈確実性の高い推量〉

- (3) 未来を表すその他の表現

a) The sun **is about to** rise.

〈まさに~しようとしている〉

b) She **is to** go to Rome.

〈予定・意志などを表す be to〉

## 4 進行形

- (1) 現在進行形

a) Tom **is watching** the baseball game on television.

〈現在進行中の動作〉

b) Michael **is always making** excuses.

〈反復：~してばかりいる〉

c) I **am leaving** for Australia next Friday.

〈近い未来〉

- (2) 過去進行形

a) My mother **was cooking** in the kitchen at noon yesterday.

〈過去の進行中の動作〉

b) My eighteenth birthday **was coming** up soon.

〈過去における近い未来〉

- (3) 未来進行形

They **will be enjoying** the baseball game this time tomorrow.

〈未来のある時点で進行中の動作〉

## 5 完了形

### (1) 現在完了形 <have[has]+過去分詞>

現在までの「完了・結果」「経験」「継続」を表す。

- a) He **has** just **come** back from Tokyo. <完了>  
b) **Have** you ever **seen** an alien? <経験>  
c) Tom **has been** absent from school for two weeks. <継続>

cf. まぎらわしい表現

- a) He **has gone to** Hawaii. (= He isn't here now.)    b) He **has been to** Hawaii before.

cf. 現在完了形とともに使えない語(句)…現在完了時制には現在も含まれるので過去を表す語(句)は使えない。

yesterday, last ~, ~ ago, just now, When ~?, What time ~?

### (2) 過去完了形 <had+過去分詞>

過去のある時点までの「完了・結果」「経験」「継続」を表す。

- a) When we got to the station, the train **had** already **left**. <完了・結果>  
b) I recognized Thomas at once, because I **had seen** his picture before. <経験>  
c) He **had been** ill for a week when I went to see him. <継続>

### (3) 未来完了形 <will have+過去分詞>

未来のある時点までの「完了・結果」「経験」「継続」を表す。

- a) My mother **will have cooked** lunch by the time we get home. <完了・結果>  
b) If she goes to London this summer, she **will have been** there three times. <経験>  
c) I **will have lived** in Tokyo for exactly ten years next month. <継続>

## 6 完了進行形

### (1) 現在完了進行形 <have[has] been+~ing>

通常、「動作」を表す動詞(read, walk, rain など)に用いられ、現在までの動作の「継続」を表す。

George **has been reading** a history book since he came home.

cf. I **have lived** here since I was a child.

### (2) 過去完了進行形 <had been+~ing>

過去のある時点までの動作の「継続」を表す。

They **had been chatting** for three hours when I returned home.

### (3) 未来完了進行形 <will have been+~ing>

未来のある時点までの動作の「継続」を表す。

We **will have been studying** English for two years by the end of this year.

## 7 時制の一致

### (1) 過去一過去

I *thought* that you **would** give me a call yesterday.

### (2) 過去一過去完了

従属節の時が主節の過去より前(大過去)の時や、完了・経験・継続などを表すときは過去完了形にする。

I *knew* that they **had broken** up two months before.

### (3) 時制の一致の例外

- ①不変の真理    ②現在の習慣    ③歴史上の事実    ④仮定法

a) We *learned* that the earth **is** round. <不変の真理>

b) My teacher *said* Columbus **reached** America in 1492. <歴史上の事実>

## 演 習 問 題 A

1 ( )に入る最も適切な語(句)をア～エから1つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) No one answered when I called last night. What ( ) then?  
ア. are you doing イ. were you doing ウ. do you do エ. have you been doing
- (2) On my way to school each day, I generally ( ) a lot of dogs and cats.  
ア. was seeing イ. am seeing ウ. see エ. was seen
- (3) Ms. Smith ( ) home just now. She is washing her hands now.  
ア. had come イ. came ウ. comes エ. has come
- (4) I learned World War I ( ) in 1914.  
ア. broke out イ. has broken out ウ. broken out エ. had broken out
- (5) Taro ( ) he would be absent from school next week.  
ア. told イ. was telling ウ. said エ. says
- (6) I don't know if he ( ) back next spring.  
ア. will come イ. comes ウ. came エ. had come
- (7) I'll write to you as soon as I ( ) in Osaka.  
ア. arrive イ. am arriving ウ. will arrive エ. will be arriving
- (8) When I was in high school, I ( ) to the soccer club.  
ア. belong イ. was belonging ウ. belonged エ. had been belonging
- (9) "Is Bill still using your car?" "Yes, I wonder when he ( ) it."  
ア. has returned イ. returned ウ. returns エ. will return
- (10) I was taught at school that the earth ( ) around the sun.  
ア. goes イ. went ウ. has gone エ. had gone
- (11) I'll return Tomoko's book to her the next time I ( ) her.  
ア. will see イ. saw ウ. see エ. have seen
- (12) Since the beginning of the twentieth century, medical scientists ( ) many important discoveries.  
ア. have made イ. would make ウ. make エ. had made
- (13) We ( ) playing baseball for about half an hour when it started to rain very heavily.  
ア. had been イ. have been ウ. might be エ. would be
- (14) If you come at seven o'clock tomorrow, we ( ) our dinner.  
ア. will already finish イ. have already finished  
ウ. will already have finished エ. had finished
- (15) I wonder Stella has lost my number. ( ) her call for the last two hours.  
ア. I'd expected イ. I'll have expected ウ. I'm expecting エ. I've been expecting
- (16) Bill and I are like brothers; we ( ) each other since we were small.  
ア. have been knowing イ. have known ウ. know エ. knew
- (17) By the end of next year, I ( ) here for thirty years.  
ア. will be lived イ. will have lived ウ. have lived エ. could live
- (18) I will lend you the book when I ( ) with it.  
ア. shall do イ. should do ウ. have done エ. shall have done
- (19) Water ( ) at a temperature of 100 degrees centigrade.  
ア. boils イ. is boiling ウ. was boiling エ. used to boil

2 日本文に合うように、( )内の動詞を適切な形に変えなさい。ただし、1語とは限りません。

(1) その城は丘の上に建っています。

The castle (stand) on a hill.

(2) 見て！花が枯れそうです。水をやらなければなりません。

Look! The flowers (die). You must give them water.

(3) ジョージは来ると言っていたのに来なかった。

George said he (come), but he didn't.

(4) 空港に着いたところです。今からタクシーに乗ります。

I (arrive) at the airport. I'm about to take a taxi.

(5) あなたから電話があるまで彼は寝ていた。

He (sleep) until you called.

(6) この本は300ページ以上あるが、私はそれを今日から1週間で読み終えているだろう。

Though this book has over 300 pages, I (read) it through by a week from today.

3 各組の英文が同じ内容を表すように、( )に適語を入れなさい。

(1) The last time I played badminton was when I was a little boy.

I ( ) ( ) badminton ( ) I was a little boy.

(2) You started working at noon and are still working.

You have been ( ) ( ) noon.

(3) Hiroko's father went to San Francisco and he isn't here now.

Hiroko's father ( ) ( ) to San Francisco.

(4) They have been married for three years.

Three years ( ) ( ) ( ) they got married.

It ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) they got married.

It ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) they got married.

4 日本文に合うように、( )内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。

(1) 彼はこの24年間酒を飲んでいない。

(he / drunk / alcohol / has / for / not / the / 24 years / past / .)

(2) これが終わったらあなたの手伝いをします。

I (finish / you / when / this / will / I / help).

I \_\_\_\_\_.

(3) 私はきっと彼が成功するだろうと思った。

I was (he / sure / succeed / that / would).

I was \_\_\_\_\_.

(4) そのときには招待状はもう発送済みだろう。

The invitations (have / out / will / been / sent) by then.

The invitations \_\_\_\_\_ by then.

(5) 君には我々がどんなに心配していたかわかるはずがない。

You can (have / we / idea / anxious / no / have been / how).

You can \_\_\_\_\_.



## 演 習 問 題 B

1 ( )に入る最も適切な語(句)をア～エから1つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) When the merger ( ) through, a lot of employees will lose their jobs.  
ア. will go イ. goes ウ. went エ. had gone
- (2) It's been a long time since I saw you last! What ( ) all these years?  
ア. are you doing イ. do you do ウ. have you been doing エ. have you been done
- (3) If you ( ) the book you ordered by tomorrow, please let us know.  
ア. wouldn't receive イ. haven't received ウ. won't receive エ. didn't receive
- (4) The weather report said that it ( ) by the time we get to London.  
ア. is raining イ. was raining ウ. will be raining エ. has been raining
- (5) My wallet was stolen when I ( ) at a crowded department store.  
ア. had been shopping イ. shopped ウ. was shopping エ. would shop
- (6) The young couple ( ) for three years when they had a child.  
ア. married イ. get married ウ. had married エ. had been married
- (7) After World War I, America was far more different than it ( ) before.  
ア. is イ. was ウ. has been エ. had been
- (8) American leaders persisted in their beliefs despite many indications that their policy ( ).  
ア. doesn't work イ. would not work ウ. working エ. haven't worked
- (9) How long ( ) since you first met her?  
ア. have passed イ. take after ウ. was it when エ. has it been
- (10) If they go to Kyoto again, they ( ) there three times.  
ア. will be イ. would be ウ. would have been エ. will have been
- (11) Mr. Kim is out of his office now. We don't know whether he ( ) back or not.  
ア. comes イ. coming ウ. had come エ. will come
- (12) It was late and we were in a dangerous area when the police stopped us and asked us where we ( ).  
ア. are going イ. had been gone ウ. went エ. were going
- (13) This is the first time he's ( ) from home.  
ア. been away イ. heading ウ. kept エ. outside
- (14) She ( ) hardly left the house when the doorbell rang.  
ア. did not イ. has not ウ. had エ. had not
- (15) Jane, who visited Nara for the first time, noticed that there ( ) a lot of Buddhist temples there.  
ア. are イ. was ウ. has been エ. had been

2 各組の英文が同じ内容を表すように、( )に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) It is more than thirty years since his parents got married.  
His parents ( ) ( ) ( ) for more than thirty years.
- (2) He was on the point of going out.  
He was ( ) ( ) go out.
- (3) We will reach the library soon.  
It ( ) not ( ) ( ) before we ( ) the library.

㉓ 各文の下線部には、英文として不適切な箇所が1つあります。その記号を○で囲みなさい。

- (1) Some of our guests must have left already even though the party has just started half an hour ago.  
ア                      イ                      ウ                      エ
- (2) Mary went for a swim after work yesterday. She needed some exercise because she has been sitting in the office all day in front of the computer.  
ア                      イ                      ウ                      エ
- (3) You can watch TV when you will have finished doing your homework, but not before.  
ア                      イ                      ウ                      エ
- (4) My father's only regret is that he didn't go to college when he has the chance.  
ア                      イ                      ウ                      エ
- (5) For two years the play has been performed continuously at a small theater in New York, but then was turned into a Hollywood movie, appealing to audiences worldwide.  
ア                      イ                      ウ                      エ

㉔ ( )内の語(句)を並べかえて英文を完成しなさい。

- (1) (bus leaves / if the / at 6:00 / by 5:50 / please come to the bus stop / .)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (2) He was shocked when he was arrested, because (he / he / think / had / didn't / done / wrong / anything).  
He was shocked when he was arrested, because \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

㉕ 日本文に合うように、( )内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。

- (1) 家に帰り着いたときは、兄はもう旅行に出た後だった。  
When (trip / had / on a / home / that / brother / got / I / I / my / found / gone / ,).  
When \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) 彼が帰って来る頃には、雨もやんでいることでしょう。  
It (the / he / have / comes / time / by / will / back / stopped / raining).  
It \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) 国を離れて何か月くらいでホームシックになりましたか。  
How many months had you (homesick / from your country / became / you / away / been / before)?  
How many months had you \_\_\_\_\_?
- (4) まもなく彼は現れた。  
I (before / had / he / not / long / showed / up / waited).  
I \_\_\_\_\_