確認問題
212

問題形式別 CHECK TEST

書き換え(同意文完成)問題60 確認問題集

書きかえの確認問題30問。時のずれ・目的語の復活・仮定法の裏返しを入試形式で。表で解いて、裏で答え合わせ。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／30問

表で解いて、裏で答え合わせ。まちがえた所は元のシートへ。

Ⅰ 2つの文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、空所に適語を1語ずつ入れよ

1 This question is too difficult for me to answer. = This question is so difficult that I ＿＿ answer ＿＿.

2 It is said that the castle was built in the 16th century. = The castle is said ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ built in the 16th century.

3 As I don't know her address, I can't write to her. = If I ＿＿ her address, I ＿＿ write to her.

4 I'm sorry I can't go to the concert with you. = I ＿＿ I ＿＿ go to the concert with you.

5 No sooner had the game started than it began to rain. = ＿＿ ＿＿ as the game started, it began to rain.

6 He died five years ago. = He has ＿＿ ＿＿ for five years.

7 Tokyo is the largest city in Japan. = Tokyo is larger than ＿＿ ＿＿ city in Japan.

8 I didn't notice the mistake until she pointed it out. = It was not ＿＿ she pointed it out ＿＿ I noticed the mistake.

9 If you don't leave now, you'll miss the last bus. = Leave now, ＿＿ you'll miss the last bus.

10 I never hear this song without remembering my school days. = This song always ＿＿ me ＿＿ my school days.

11 We couldn't go out because of the heavy snow. = The heavy snow ＿＿ us ＿＿ going out.

12 Although it was raining hard, the game continued. = ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ the heavy rain, the game continued.

13 It took him three hours to write the report. = He ＿＿ three hours ＿＿ the report.

14 There is no point in arguing with him. = It is no ＿＿ ＿＿ with him.

15 This room is three times as large as mine. = This room is three times the ＿＿ ＿＿ mine.

16 I prefer reading books to watching TV. = I like reading books ＿＿ ＿＿ watching TV.

17 They made him wait for an hour. = He was made ＿＿ ＿＿ for an hour.

18 I don't know what I should say. = I don't know ＿＿ ＿＿ say.

19 Because he was ill, he stayed at home. = ＿＿ ill, he stayed at home.

20 If you should have any questions, please call us. = ＿＿ you have any questions, please call us.

Ⅱ 与えられた文とほぼ同じ意味を表すものを選べ

21 He seems to have been rich when he was young.
- a It seemed that he was rich when he was young.
- b It seems that he was rich when he was young.
- c It seemed that he had been rich when he was young.
- d It seems that he is rich when he was young.

22 My bag is not as heavy as yours.
- a My bag is heavier than yours.
- b Your bag is not heavier than mine.
- c My bag is much heavier than yours.
- d Your bag is heavier than mine.

23 I have no more than 1,000 yen.
- a I have more than 1,000 yen.　b I have as much as 1,000 yen.
- c I have at least 1,000 yen.　d I have only 1,000 yen.

24 He is not so much a singer as an actor.
- a He is an actor rather than a singer.
- b He is a singer rather than an actor.
- c He is both a singer and an actor.
- d He is neither a singer nor an actor.

25 Not all of the students passed the exam.
- a Some of the students failed the exam.
- b None of the students passed the exam.
- c All of the students failed the exam.
- d Only one of the students failed the exam.

26 I used to play tennis every weekend.

a I want to play tennis every weekend again.

b I played tennis every weekend before, but I don't now.

c I have played tennis every weekend for years.

d I am used to playing tennis every weekend.

◆ Ⅲ（ ）内の語で書き始めて、ほぼ同じ意味の文に書きかえよ

27 As soon as she saw me, she ran away. (Hardly)

.....

.....

28 It is said that he was a great scientist. (He)

.....

.....

29 If it had not been for your help, I would have failed. (Had)

.....

.....

30 Because it snowed heavily, the train was delayed. (The heavy)

.....

.....

解答・解説 書き換え(同意文完成)問題60

1 **can't / it／cannot / it**
too ～ to ⇔ so ～ that S can't。that 節は完全な文になるので、answer の目的語 it が復活する。it を書き忘れるのが最大の失点。→ シートの『書き換えで落とす3大ミス』②

2 **to have been**
is said(現在)と was built(過去)で時がずれる→to have p.p.。受け身なので to have been built。to be built では「今建てられる」になる。

3 **knew / could**
事実の否定(don't know)⇔ 仮定法過去の肯定(knew)。現在の事実の反対なので時制を1つ下げ、主節も can→could。→ シートの『仮定法』

4 **wish / could**
I'm sorry that S can't ⇔ I wish S could。残念な事実の否定を、願望の肯定に裏返す。I hope は実現しうることに使うので不可。

5 **As soon**
No sooner had S p.p. than ～ ⇔ As soon as S V。as soon as では過去完了にせず、そのまま過去形(started)でよい。

6 **been dead**
die は一瞬の動作なので for five years と使えない。継続は be dead の現在完了＝has been dead。It has been five years since he died. とも言える。

7 **any other**
最上級 ⇔ 比較級 than any other＋単数名詞。other がないと Tokyo 自身も比べる対象に入ってしまう。ほかの都市1つ1つと比べるので any other＋単数名詞が普通。

8 **until / that**
not ～ until … ⇔ It was not until … that ～(…して初めて～)。強調構文なので that でつなぎ、that の後は肯定文にする。

9 **or**
命令文, or ～＝さもないと～。命令文, and ～ は「そうすれば～」で、意味が逆になる。If you don't の否定を or が引き受ける。

10 **reminds / of**
never A without B(A すると必ず B)を無生物主語で書きかえた形。remind 人 of ～＝人に～を思い出させる。Whenever I hear this song, I remember ～ とも言える。

11 **prevented / from／kept / from／stopped / from**
because of ～ couldn't ⇔ 無生物主語＋prevent[keep / stop]O from -ing。from の後が -ing(going)になっていることも確認する。

12 **In spite of**
although S V ⇔ in spite of[despite]＋名詞。後ろが名詞(the heavy rain)なので前置詞。空所が3つなので in spite of。

13 **spent / writing**
It takes 人 時間 to do ⇔ 人 spend 時間 -ing。took に合わせて過去形 spent、spend の後は -ing。to write にしない。

14 **use arguing**
There is no point in -ing ⇔ It is no use -ing(～しても無駄だ)。no use の後は -ing。It is no use to argue は避けるのが無難。

15 **size of**
倍数 as ～ as ⇔ 倍数 the＋名詞 of。large は size、long は length、high は height と、形容詞を名詞に変える。

16 **better than**
prefer A to B ⇔ like A better than B。prefer の比較は to だが、like では than に戻る。書きかえ問題では like ～ better than が定番。

17 **to wait**
使役 make の受動態では、原形不定詞が to 不定詞になる(to が復活)。see・hear などの知覚動詞も同じ。→ シートの『時制・態』

18 **what to**
疑問詞＋S should do ⇔ 疑問詞＋to do。主節の主語(I)と節の主語が同じなので不定詞にできる。

19 **Being**
接続詞の節 ⇔ 分詞構文。主語が主節と同じ he なので省き、was を Being にする。Being は省略されて Ill, he stayed ～ となることもある。

20 **Should**
If S should ～ の if を省くと、should が前に出る倒置＝Should S ～(万一～なら)。手紙・案内文の定番の書き出し。

21 **b　It seems that he was rich when he was young.**
seems(現在)＋to have been(過去)なので It seems that he was ～。seem を過去形にすると「当時そう見えた」になり、時のずれが変わる。

22 **d　Your bag is heavier than mine.**
not as ～ as ⇔ 比較級 than では主語が入れ替わる。「私のは君のほど重くない」＝「君のほうが重い」。主語を変えずに比較級にすると意味が逆。

23 **d　I have only 1,000 yen.**
no more than＝only(たった～しか)。no less than＝as much as(～も)で逆の気持ち。more than は「1,000円より多く」で意味が違う。

24 **a　He is an actor rather than a singer.**
not so much A as B＝B rather than A(A というよりむしろ B)。A と B の位置が入れ替わるので、語順をそのまま写した選択肢がひっかけ。

25 **a　Some of the students failed the exam.**
Not all＝部分否定(全員が～したわけではない)＝不合格者が一部いる。None は全部否定。何人落ちたかまでは分からないので Only one は言い過ぎ。

26 **b　I played tennis every weekend before, but I don't now.**
used to do＝以前は～した(今はしない)。be used to -ing は「～に慣れている」で別物。現在完了だと今も続いていることになる。

27 **Hardly had she seen me when she ran away.**
Hardly had S p.p. when[before]～。否定の副詞が文頭に出るので had she seen と倒置し、見たほうを過去完了にする。No sooner had she seen me than ～ も同じ意味。

28 **He is said to have been a great scientist.**
is said(現在)と was(過去)の時のずれ→to have been。He was said to be ～ にすると「当時そう言われていた」になってしまう。

29 **Had it not been for your help, I would have failed.**
If を省いて Had it not been for ～ と倒置する。not の位置は it の後。Without[But for]your help でも同じ意味。

30 **The heavy snow delayed the train.**
because 節 ⇔ 無生物主語。snowed heavily を名詞句 the heavy snow にして主語にする。The heavy snow caused the train to be delayed. も可。