共通テスト英語 一問一答

文の意味を正しく取る

仮定法、should have、受け身、比較、部分否定など。

50
問・解説つき

問題

1

Mia was going to enter the speech contest, but she caught a cold the day before.

What is true about this sentence?

① Mia gave her speech with a bad cold.
② Mia did not take part in the contest.
③ Mia will enter the contest next week.
④ Mia won the contest the day before.

2

I was about to pay for the shirt when I noticed a small hole in it.

What is true about this sentence?

① The speaker had not paid for the shirt yet.
② The speaker had already bought the shirt.
③ The speaker made a hole in the shirt.
④ The speaker noticed the hole after getting home.

3

We were going to visit the castle on Sunday, but it was closed for repairs.

What is true about this sentence?

① They visited the castle and saw the repairs.
② They did not visit the castle on Sunday.
③ They are planning to repair the castle.
④ The castle is closed every Sunday.

4

If I had a driver's license, I would drive you to the airport.

What is true about this sentence?

① The speaker will drive the listener to the airport.
② The speaker does not have a driver's license.
③ The speaker lost the license at the airport.
④ The speaker drove to the airport yesterday.

5

If Ken had left home ten minutes earlier, he would not have missed the flight.

What is true about this sentence?

① Ken left home early and caught the flight.
② Ken arrived ten minutes before the flight.
③ Ken decided not to take the flight.
④ Ken was too late for his flight.

6

I wish my apartment had a balcony so that I could grow tomatoes.

What is true about this sentence?

① The speaker grows tomatoes on the balcony.
② The speaker is moving to a house with a garden.
③ The speaker's apartment has no balcony.
④ The speaker does not like growing vegetables.

7

I wish I had not sold my old comic books. They are worth a lot now.

Which statement is true?

① The speaker still keeps the old comic books.
② The speaker sold the comics for a high price.
③ The speaker plans to sell the comic books soon.
④ The speaker regrets selling the comic books.

8

You could have asked me for help. I was free all afternoon.

Which statement is true?

① The listener did not ask the speaker for help.
② The listener asked for help in the afternoon.
③ The speaker was too busy to help anyone.
④ The speaker asked the listener for help.

9

I should have set an alarm. I slept until noon and missed the dentist appointment.

Which statement is true?

① The speaker did not set an alarm.
② The speaker woke up early thanks to the alarm.
③ The speaker saw the dentist at noon.
④ The speaker's alarm was too quiet to hear.

10

Emma shouldn't have posted the photo without asking her friend first.

What is true about this sentence?

① Emma posted the photo without permission.
② Emma asked her friend before posting the photo.
③ Emma decided not to post the photo.
④ Emma's friend posted the photo without asking.

11

We could have won the match if our best player had not been injured.

What is true about this sentence?

① The team won without its best player.
② The best player played well in the match.
③ The team did not win the match.
④ The team's best player has never been injured.

12

My father used to work in a bank, but now he runs a small bakery.

What is true about this sentence?

① The father is used to working in a bank.
② The father no longer works in a bank.
③ The father works at a bank and a bakery.
④ The father wants to work in a bank someday.

13

After a year in Canada, Yuto is used to speaking English on the phone.

What is true about this sentence?

① Yuto spoke English on the phone only in the past.
② Speaking English on the phone is not hard for Yuto now.
③ Yuto no longer speaks English on the phone.
④ Yuto has never talked on the phone in English.

14

This bus no longer stops in front of the hospital.

What is true about this sentence?

① The bus has never stopped at the hospital.
② The bus stopped at the hospital before, but not now.
③ The bus still stops in front of the hospital.
④ The bus will start stopping at the hospital soon.

15

It was not until I read the instructions again that I found my mistake.

What is true about this sentence?

① The speaker never found the mistake.
② The speaker found the mistake before reading the instructions.
③ The speaker did not read the instructions at all.
④ The speaker found the mistake after reading the instructions again.

16

The museum shop will not open until the special exhibition starts in April.

What is true about this sentence?

① The shop will close when the exhibition starts.
② The shop will open when the exhibition begins in April.
③ The shop is open now and closes in April.
④ The shop will stay closed even after April.

17

Lisa did not tell her parents about the accident until she left the hospital.

What is true about this sentence?

① Lisa told her parents after leaving the hospital.
② Lisa never told her parents about the accident.
③ Lisa told her parents before going to the hospital.
④ Lisa's parents took her to the hospital.

18

Ms. Sato had her passport photo taken at a small studio yesterday.

What is true about this sentence?

① Ms. Sato took photos for a studio yesterday.
② Ms. Sato lost her passport at the studio.
③ Ms. Sato took her own photo at home.
④ A person at the studio took Ms. Sato's photo.

19

Tom had his backpack searched by an officer at the airport.

What is true about this sentence?

① Tom searched an officer's backpack at the airport.
② Tom looked for his lost backpack at the airport.
③ An officer looked through Tom's backpack.
④ Tom asked an officer to carry his backpack.

20

We are going to have the piano tuned before my sister's recital next month.

What is true about this sentence?

① Someone will tune the piano for them.
② They will tune the piano by themselves.
③ They had the piano tuned last month.
④ They are going to sell the piano after the recital.

21

The science club was invited to the university by Professor Mori.

What is true about this sentence?

① The science club invited Professor Mori to school.

② Professor Mori was invited by the science club.

③ The science club refused Professor Mori's invitation.

④ Professor Mori asked the science club to come.

22

Rina was taught how to bake bread by her grandmother, not by her mother.

What is true about this sentence?

① Rina taught her grandmother how to bake bread.

② Rina's grandmother taught her how to bake bread.

③ Rina's mother taught her how to bake bread.

④ Rina learned to bake bread at a cooking school.

23

The lost dog was found by a boy who was delivering newspapers.

What is true about this sentence?

① A boy delivering newspapers found the dog.

② The dog found a boy who was lost.

③ A boy lost his dog while delivering newspapers.

④ The dog found its way home by itself.

24

The woman who lives next door to my aunt teaches yoga at the community center.

What is true about this sentence?

① My aunt teaches yoga at the community center.

② My aunt lives in the community center.

③ My aunt's neighbor is a yoga teacher.

④ The woman learns yoga from my aunt.

25

The laptop I lent to Chris last week still has not been returned.

What is true about this sentence?

① Chris lent his laptop to the speaker.
② The speaker has not returned Chris's laptop.
③ Chris has not given the laptop back yet.
④ Chris returned the laptop last week.

26

The boy wearing a red cap is waving at the girl carrying a violin case.

What is true about this sentence?

① The girl is wearing a red cap.
② The boy is carrying a violin case.
③ The girl is holding a violin case.
④ The girl is waving at the boy.

27

The jam made by the students who visited the farm sold out in an hour.

What is true about this sentence?

① The students bought all the jam in an hour.
② The farmers made the jam for the students.
③ The jam took an hour to make.
④ Students who visited the farm made the jam.

28

Our teacher made us rewrite the report because there were too many spelling mistakes.

What is true about this sentence?

① The teacher rewrote the report for the students.
② The students had to write the report again.
③ The students were allowed to skip the report.
④ The teacher made many spelling mistakes in the report.

29

My parents let me choose which high school to apply to.

What is true about this sentence?

① The parents chose the school for the speaker.
② The speaker was allowed to decide on the school.
③ The parents forced the speaker to change schools.
④ The speaker let the parents choose the school.

30

I finally got my brother to turn down his music after asking three times.

What is true about this sentence?

① The speaker turned down the music by himself.
② The brother made his music quieter in the end.
③ The brother refused to turn down his music.
④ The brother asked the speaker three times.

31

"Would you mind moving your car a little?" "Not at all. Just a second."

Which statement is true?

① The second speaker refuses to move the car.
② The first speaker offers to move the car.
③ The first speaker wants to borrow the car.
④ The second speaker agrees to move the car.

32

I was wondering if you could check my essay before I hand it in.

What is true about this sentence?

① The speaker is not sure who wrote the essay.
② The speaker is asking someone to look at the essay.
③ The speaker has already handed in the essay.
④ The speaker is offering to check someone's essay.

33

"Do you mind if I turn on the TV?" "Actually, I'm trying to study."

Which statement is true?

① The second speaker does not want the TV on.
② The second speaker says it is fine.
③ The second speaker wants to watch TV together.
④ The first speaker is trying to study.

34

The new bridge is not as long as the old one, but it is much wider.

What is true about this sentence?

① The old bridge is longer than the new one.
② The new bridge is longer than the old one.
③ The two bridges are the same length.
④ The old bridge is wider than the new one.

35

No other building in our town is as tall as the new city hall.

What is true about this sentence?

① The city hall is the tallest building in town.
② There are several taller buildings in town.
③ The city hall is as tall as other buildings.
④ The town has no tall buildings at all.

36

Haruka reads twice as many books a month as her brother does.

What is true about this sentence?

① Her brother reads twice as many books as Haruka.
② Her brother reads fewer books than Haruka.
③ Haruka and her brother read the same number.
④ Haruka reads only two books a month.

37

For our coach, nothing is more important than good teamwork.

What is true about this sentence?

① The coach thinks teamwork is not important.
② The coach thinks nothing is important.
③ The coach thinks winning matters more than teamwork.
④ The coach thinks teamwork matters most.

38

There is little water left in the bottle, so let's buy some more.

What is true about this sentence?

① The bottle is almost empty.
② There is enough water in the bottle.
③ The bottle is still full of water.
④ They have just bought some more water.

39

A few shops near the station stay open after midnight.

What is true about this sentence?

① Almost no shops near the station open late.
② All shops near the station close before midnight.
③ Every shop near the station is open all night.
④ Some shops near the station are open late.

40

I hardly ever eat out because I enjoy cooking at home.

What is true about this sentence?

① The speaker eats out very often.
② The speaker works hard at a restaurant.
③ The speaker never cooks at home.
④ The speaker almost never eats at restaurants.

41

Few of the villagers had seen snow before that winter.

What is true about this sentence?

① A lot of villagers had seen snow before.
② None of the villagers saw snow that winter.
③ Most villagers had never seen snow until then.
④ It snows in the village every winter.

42

Not all of the volunteers could come on Saturday, so we changed the schedule.

What is true about this sentence?

① None of the volunteers could come on Saturday.
② All of the volunteers came on Saturday.
③ The schedule stayed the same as before.
④ Some volunteers could not come on Saturday.

43

The cheapest ticket is not always the best choice for a long trip.

What is true about this sentence?

① Sometimes the cheapest ticket is not the best.
② The cheapest ticket is never a good choice.
③ The cheapest ticket is the best every time.
④ Long trips are always cheaper than short ones.

44

Being good at tests does not necessarily mean you can speak English well.

What is true about this sentence?

① Good test scores and good speaking may not go together.
② People who are good at tests always speak well.
③ People who are good at tests never speak well.
④ Tests are the only way to learn speaking.

45

You will not get a refund unless you bring the receipt.

What is true about this sentence?

① You can get a refund without the receipt.
② You will get a receipt after the refund.
③ You need the receipt to get your money back.
④ Refunds are not given even with a receipt.

46

Take some coins in case the machine does not accept cards.

What is true about this sentence?

① The speaker says the machine never accepts coins.
② The speaker says to get coins only after the card fails.
③ The speaker suggests carrying coins just to be safe.
④ The speaker knows the machine is broken.

47

We'd better leave now; otherwise, we'll miss the opening ceremony.

What is true about this sentence?

① They will miss the ceremony if they leave now.
② They have already missed the opening ceremony.
③ They decided not to go to the ceremony.
④ They will be late if they do not leave now.

48

The ice on the pond was too thin for the children to skate on.

What is true about this sentence?

① The children enjoyed skating on the thin ice.
② The ice was thick enough for skating.
③ The children could not skate on the pond.
④ The pond had no ice at all.

49

Sara is old enough to get a part-time job, but she is too busy with her club.

What is true about this sentence?

① Sara is too young to work part-time.
② Sara has enough free time for a job.
③ Sara's age is not a problem for getting a job.
④ Sara quit her club to start working.

50

The instructions were so clear that even my little brother could build the model alone.

What is true about this sentence?

① The brother could not understand the instructions.

② The instructions were too difficult to follow.

③ The brother built the model without help.

④ The speaker built the model for the brother.

解答・解説

1 (2) was going to ～, but は「するつもりだったが、しなかった」。前日に風邪をひいたので、コンテストには出ていません。来週出るという話もありません。

2 (1) was about to ～ when … は「～しようとしたとき…」。払う直前に穴に気づいたので、まだ払っていません。穴を開けたのも話し手ではありません。

3 (2) were going to ～, but は実現しなかった予定。城は修理で閉まっていたので、日曜日に見学していません。毎週閉まるとも言っていません。

4 (2) If I had ～, I would … は今の事実と逆。実際は免許を持っていないので、空港まで送れません。過去に免許をなくしたという話でもありません。

5 (4) If ＋ had 過去分詞, would not have … は過去の事実と逆。実際は早く家を出なかったので、飛行機に乗り遅れました。自分でやめたのではありません。

6 (3) I wish ＋過去形 は「～ならいいのに（実際は違う）」。部屋にベランダは無く、トマトも育てられていません。引っ越す話もありません。

7 (4) I wish I had not ～ は「しなければよかった（のにした）」。漫画はもう売ってしまい、今は高い価値があるので後悔しています。

8 (1) could have ＋過去分詞 は「できたのに、しなかった」。聞き手は助けを頼みませんでした。話し手は午後ずっと暇で、忙しくはありません。

9 (1) should have ＋過去分詞 は「すべきだったのに、しなかった」。目覚ましをかけずに昼まで寝たので、歯医者の予約には行けませんでした。

10 (1) shouldn't have ＋過去分詞 は「すべきでなかったのに、した」。エマは友達に聞かずに写真を投稿しました。投稿したのは友達ではありません。

11 (3) could have won if … had not ～ は「～でなければ勝てたのに」。実際は一番うまい選手がけがをしていて、チームは勝てませんでした。

12 (2) used to ＋原形 は「以前は～した（今はしない）」。今はパン屋を経営しています。be used to ～ing（慣れている）とは別の表現です。

13 (2) be used to ～ing は「～に慣れている」。今は電話で英語を話すのが苦になりません。used to ＋原形（以前は～した）と区別します。

14 (2) no longer は「もう～ない」。以前は病院の前に止まっていたが、今は止まらないという意味です。一度も止まらなかったのではありません。

15 (4) It was not until ～ that … は「～して初めて…した」。説明書を読み直した後で間違いに気づきました。気づかなかったのではありません。

16 (2) not … until ～ は「～まで…しない」＝「～になって初めて…する」。売店は4月に特別展が始まるときに開きま

17 (1) did not tell … until ～ は「～して初めて話した」。退院した後で両親に話しました。ずっと話さなかったという意味ではありません。

18 (4) have ＋物＋過去分詞 は「～してもらう」。写真を撮ったのはスタジオの人で、佐藤さん自身ではありません。場所も自宅ではなくスタジオです。

19 (3) have ＋物＋過去分詞 は「～される」にも使います。リュックを調べたのは係官で、トムは調べられた側です。探し物をしたのではありません。

20 (1) have ＋物＋過去分詞 は「～してもらう」。調律するのは専門の人で、自分たちではありません。are going to なので、これからの話です。

21 (4) 受け身では by の後ろが「した人」。招待したのは森教授、招待されたのは科学部です。能動の文に直すと、主語と目的語が入れ替わります。

22 (2) 受け身では by の後ろが「教えた人」。not by her mother とあるので、教えたのは母ではなく祖母です。リナは教わった側です。

23 (1) was found by ～ で、見つけたのは by の後ろの少年。who was delivering newspapers は少年の説明です。迷子だったのは犬です。

24 (3) who lives next door to my aunt が The woman を説明しています。ヨガを教えているのはおばではなく、おばの隣に住む女性です。

25 (3) The laptop (that) I lent to Chris は「私がクリスに貸したパソコン」。借りたのはクリスで、まだ返していません。last week は貸した時です。

26 (3) wearing a red cap は boy、carrying a violin case は girl の説明。手を振っているのは少年で、ケースを持っているのは少女です。

27 (4) made by the students が jam を、who visited the farm が students を説明。作ったのは農場を訪れた生徒で、1時間は売り切れるまでの時間です。

28 (2) make ＋人＋原形 は「（無理に）させる」。書き直したのは生徒たちで、先生ではありません。つづりの間違いが多かったのも生徒の報告書です。

29 (2) let ＋人＋原形 は「（したいように）させてあげる」。高校を選んだのは話し手自身で、両親が決めたり強制したりしたのではありません。

30 (2) get ＋人＋ to do は「説得してしてもらう」。音を小さくしたのは兄弟で、3回頼んだのは話し手です。finally から、最後には従ったと分かります。

31 (4) Would you mind ～ing? は「～するのは嫌ですか」と聞く頼み事。Not at all. は「全然嫌ではない」＝引き受ける返事で、断りではありません。

32 (2) I was wondering if you could ～ は丁寧な頼み事。作文を見てほしいと頼んでいます。before I hand it in なので、

33 (1) Do you mind if ～? に Actually, … と答えるのは、遠回しな断り。勉強中なので、テレビをつけてほしくないのです。勉強しているのは答えた人です。

34 (1) not as long as ～ は「～ほど長くない」。長いのは古い橋のほうです。much wider は新しい橋のことで、幅が広いのは新しい橋です。

35 (1) No other ～ is as tall as A は「A ほど高い～はほかにない」＝ A が一番高い。最上級の言い換えで、市役所が町で一番高い建物です。

36 (2) twice as many ～ as … は「…の2倍の数の～」。春香のほうが多く読むので、兄弟のほうが少ないことになります。月に2冊という意味ではありません。

37 (4) nothing is more ～ than A は「A より～なものはない」＝ A が一番。コーチはチームワークを最も大切だと考えています。

38 (1) a の付かない little は「ほとんどない」。水はほとんど残っておらず、だから買い足そうと言っています。a little なら「少しある」です。

39 (4) a few は「少しはある」。駅の近くには、夜中の12時を過ぎても開いている店がいくつかあります。few（ほとんどない）とは逆の向きです。

40 (4) hardly ever は「めったに～ない」。外食はほとんどしません。hard（一生懸命）とは関係がなく、家で料理するのが好きだと言っています。

41 (3) a の付かない few は「ほとんどいない」。その冬より前に雪を見たことがある村人はごくわずかでした。その冬に見なかったとは言っていません。

42 (4) not all は部分否定で「全員が～というわけではない」。来られた人も来られなかった人もいます。none（誰も～ない）とは違います。

43 (1) not always は「いつも～とは限らない」。一番安い切符が最良の場合もあれば、そうでない場合もあります。never（決して～ない）とは違います。

44 (1) not necessarily は「必ずしも～とは限らない」。テストが得意でも話せるとは限らない、という意味で、always も never も言い過ぎです。

45 (3) unless は「～しない限り」。レシートを持ってこなければ返金されない＝返金にはレシートが必要です。持ってくれば返金されます。

46 (3) in case は「～するといけないから（念のため）」。機械でカードが使えない場合に備えて、前もって小銭を持っていくよう勧めています。

47 (4) otherwise は「そうしなければ」。今出発しなければ開会式に間に合わない、という意味です。まだ間に合うので、今出ようと言っています。

48 (3) too ～ for A to … は「～過ぎて A は…できない」。氷が薄過ぎて、子どもたちは池でスケートができませんでした。thick enough は逆です。

49 (3) ～ enough to … は「…するのに十分～」。年齢は足りています。働けない理由は too busy（部活で忙し過ぎる）のほうで、若過ぎるのではありません。

50 (3) so ～ that … は「とても～なので…」。説明がとても分かりやすかったので、弟は一人で模型を組み立てられました。alone ＝ without help。

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