

英検(準2級)対策 短文の空所補充編 No. 1

次の(1)～(40)までの()に入れるのに最も適切なものを 1, 2, 3, 4 の中から一つ選び、その番号を書きなさい。【本番では大問 1 は 20 問です。】

(1) A: When will they () our flight to leave?

B: As soon as this bad weather clears up.

1 include 2 allow 3 remember 4 accept

(2) I must () him help me with my new project.

1 to have 2 having 3 have 4 had

(3) Josh and Samantha wanted to do their homework together this weekend, but they could not find a time to meet. They decided to work () and check their answers before class on Monday.

1 noisily 2 exactly 3 clearly 4 separately

(4) My dad will probably pick me () at the station because today is his day off.

1 up 2 out 3 away 4 off

(5) A: How much does it () to have this computer fixed?

B: Well, 50 dollars.

1 pay 2 give 3 spend 4 cost

(6) Fred was very happy about his big () of being accepted by a top university.

1 recovery 2 agreement 3 money 4 achievement

(7) Mike has lived in Seattle for two years. He enjoys living there, but he does not like the cool, rainy ().

1 climate 2 surface 3 excuse 4 design

(8) Will you () the rules of the game to us?

1 bring 2 invite 3 speak 4 explain

(9) While I was walking in the forest, I saw something () in front of me.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 to cross | 2 crossing |
| 3 to be crossed | 4 had crossed |

(10) Jane was absent from school for a week, so she had to study with her teacher after school to () up with her class.

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|-------|
| 1 keep | 2 catch | 3 come | 4 put |
|--------|---------|--------|-------|

(11) A: Hello, Jane. Where are you? The movie will start soon.

B: Sorry, I'll be there before (). Please wait for me for five more minutes.

- | | | | |
|--------|----------|--------|--------|
| 1 long | 2 little | 3 less | 4 late |
|--------|----------|--------|--------|

(12) London is a very large city, so it is easy to lose one's () while walking around.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|--------|-------|
| 1 origin | 2 effect | 3 turn | 4 way |
|----------|----------|--------|-------|

(13) Don't forget () off the gas before you leave the house.

- | | | | |
|--------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1 turn | 2 to turn | 3 turning | 4 turned |
|--------|-----------|-----------|----------|

(14) Helen took someone else's jacket () when she left school. She went back later to return it.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 1 for sure | 2 in part | 3 at heart | 4 by mistake |
|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|

(15) A: Oh, no. I have to go right away. I have a dental () at 5 p.m.

B: All right. See you then.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 promise | 2 agreement | 3 appointment | 4 experience |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|--------------|

(16) A: Scott, it's () outside. Put on a warm jacket.

B: I will, Mom. I'm going to wear my gloves and hat, too.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 emotional | 2 freezing | 3 delicious | 4 complete |
|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|

- (17) I'm sure she didn't do it () purpose.
1 for 2 on 3 to 4 at
- (18) The teacher usually () her students think a while before solving a problem.
1 talked 2 had 3 delayed 4 damaged
- (19) Ted is looking forward () abroad after graduation.
1 to go 2 going 3 to going 4 go
- (20) Television () an important role in election campaigns.
1 makes 2 plays 3 hears 4 carries
- (21) Monica saw a beautiful statue of a horse on her trip to Paris. She walked around it to take pictures from different ().
1 angles 2 ranks 3 trades 4 values
- (22) A: What kind of books do you like, Lucy?
B: I read many kinds of books, but I () like detective stories.
1 quietly 2 especially 3 accidentally 4 endlessly
- (23) A: Hey, Jack. How about playing soccer after school?
B: Well, to () honest, I'm not good at sports.
1 make 2 become 3 get 4 be
- (24) Peter was worried about starting his new job, but his co-workers were so friendly that they made him feel () home right away.
1 in 2 at 3 on 4 for
- (25) A: Wow! You speak English really well.
B: Thanks. Actually, I have an () because I lived in Canada for 5 years when I was a child.
1 office 2 afternoon 3 experience 4 advantage

(35) A: You've been working on the project all day. Can you finish it ()
your own?

B: Yes. I think it'll be over soon.

- 1 by 2 at 3 with 4 on

(36) I heard some thieves broke into Mary's house last night, but I haven't
heard any () about it.

- 1 decisions 2 invitations 3 diseases 4 details

(37) The tennis match has been () until next weekend because five
members of the tennis team are sick.

- 1 put off 2 brought out 3 torn off 4 given out

(38) My brother looked as if () a ghost.

- 1 he saw 2 he has seen
3 he was seen 4 he had seen

(39) Even though Jackie took an extra class last semester, she was able to
() with her busy schedule well.

- 1 deal 2 follow 3 attend 4 hold

(40) A: Last Sunday, my brother and I went to the beach on our bicycles.

B: Wow! That's a long way. It must have taken a long time ()
so far.

- 1 have ridden 2 to ride 3 ride 4 rode

解答 & 解説

(1)	2	allow + 目的語 + to do [(目的語) が～するのを許可する] という意味。
		include [含む] remember [覚えている] accept [受け入れる]
(2)	3	助動詞 must の後には動詞の原形がくるので have を選ぶ。 make, let, have は使役
		動詞と呼ばれ、 make は強制、 let は許可、 have は依頼を表し、【 使役動詞 + 目的語 +
		原形不定詞 】の形で使う。今回は help が原形不定詞となっている。
(3)	4	この文は「彼に手伝ってもらえるように頼まなければならない」という意味。
		could not find time to meet [会う時間がなかった] ので separately [別々に] を選ぶ。 noisily [騒々しく] exactly [正確に、厳密に] clearly [はっきりと]
(4)	1	could not find time to meet [会う時間がなかった] ので separately [別々に] を選ぶ。
		noisily [騒々しく] exactly [正確に、厳密に] clearly [はっきりと]
(5)	4	文全体を読み、お父さんは休みなので私に何をしてくれるのかを考える。
		pick up ~ [～を車で迎えに行く] は重要熟語。
(6)	4	【 It costs (+ 人) + 金額 + to do 】で、「～するのに 金額 がかかる」という意味。
		pay [支払う] give [与える] spend [費やす]
(7)	4	being accepted by a top university [一流大学に入学を許可された] を表すのに適切な
		名詞はどれかを考えて、 achievement [達成、業績、偉業] を選ぶ。
		recovery [回復] agreement [同意] money [お金]
(8)	1	the cool, rainy [寒くて、雨が多い] に続く語を選ぶ。 climate [気候] が正解。
		surface [表面] excuse [言い訳、謝罪] design [デザイン、設計図]
(9)	4	【 explain + 目的語 + to + (人) 】の形で「(人) に～を説明する」という意味。
		bring [持ってくる] invite [招待する] speak [話す、演説する]
(10)	2	【 see + 目的語 + 現在分詞(～ing) 】で「[(目的語) が～しているのを見る] という意味。
		in front of ~ [～の前]
(11)	2	catch up with ~ [～に追いつく]、 keep up with ~ [～に遅れずについていく]
		1 週間学校を休んだジェーンに必要なのは、授業に『追いつく』こと。
		put up with ~ [～を我慢する (=endure)] も重要なので覚えておこう。



英検の大問1は単語や表現の問題が多い。
問題を解きながら覚えよう！

(11)	1	before long [まもなく] soon と同じ意味。
(12)	4	run into ~ [~と偶然会う] という意味。 類似表現の run across ~ / come across ~ も押さえておく。
(13)	2	forget は後ろに to 不定詞がくるのか、動名詞がくるのかで意味が異なるので注意が必要。 forget to ~ [(うっかり) ~するのを忘れる] という意味。 turn off the gas [ガスを消す]
(14)	4	She went back later to return it. 「後でそれを返しに戻った」 から by mistake [誤って、間違って] を選ぶ。 for sure [確かに、確実に] in part [ある程度] at heart [心の底では、実際は]
(15)	3	歯医者「予約」には appointment [(時間・場所を決めて会う) 約束] を使う。 promise [約束、誓い] agreement [協定、合意] experience [経験]
(16)	2	Put on a warm jacket. 「暖かい上着を着なさい」 から考えて、freezing [凍るような] を選ぶ。 emotional [感情的な] delicious [とてもおいしい] complete [全部ある、完備した]
(17)	2	on purpose [故意に、わざと] という意味。 反対に [偶然に] は by accident / by chance という。
(18)	2	think が原形になっていることに注目する。 have は使役動詞の1つで【 have + 目的語 + 原形不定詞 】で [(目的語) に~させる] という意味。 (2)も参考にする。
(19)	3	look forward to ~ing [~するのを (楽しみにして) 待つ] という意味。 この to は不定詞の to ではなく、前置詞の to なので後ろには動名詞がくる。
(20)	2	()の後の an important role [重要な役割] に注目する。 play a role in ~ [~において役割を果たす] という意味。 play a part in ~ともいう。

全ての単語が分からなくても、いくつかの意味が分かれば消去法で答えに近づくよ。
記号問題は空欄を作らない！！



(21)	1	She walked around it to take pictures 「写真を撮るためにその周りを歩いた」 から
		from different angles [違った角度から] とする。 angle [角度]
		rank [階級、地位] trade [貿易、交換] value [価値、値打ち]
(22)	2	「いろいろな本を読むけれど、() 推理小説が好き」 から、especially [特に] を選
		ぶ。 quietly [静かに] accidentally [偶然に] endlessly [果てしなく]
(23)	4	B が発言の後半で I'm not good at sports. 「スポーツが得意ではない」 と言っているの
		で、to be honest [正直に言えば] を選ぶ。
(24)	2	feel at home [気楽に、くつろいで] という熟語を作る。
		co-worker [同僚、仕事仲間] right away [すぐに]
(25)	4	advantage [有利な点、強み、メリット] という意味。
		office [会社、職務] afternoon [午後] experience [経験]
		「実は、子どものころ5年間カナダで暮らしていたので、僕は有利なんです」という意味。
(26)	3	quit [やめる] という意味。 同義表現に give up や stop があり、この3つの表現はどれ
		も後ろに動名詞をとることも覚えておく。 lose [失う] protect [守る]
(27)	3	hold on [待つ、(電話を) 切らないで待っておく] という熟語を作る。
		take on [引き受ける、乗せる] come on [進歩する] keep on [やり通す]
(28)	2	the house を()の後ろが修飾している構造。the house は場所なので、関係副詞は
		where を使う。前置詞 + 関係代名詞 (今回は in which) と置き換えが可能。
(29)	4	have nothing to do with ~ [~とまったく関係ない] という意味にする。
		have something to do with ~ [~と少し関係がある] も覚えておく。
		purse [財布] therefore [したがって、それゆえに]
(30)	3	「(年1回の) 記念日」には anniversary を使う。wedding anniversary [結婚記念日]
		holiday [休日] celebration [祝い] ceremony [儀式]



1問の解答時間を意識しよう！

前半をスムーズに解くと、後半に余裕が出るぞ！！

(31)	2	go a different way [違う道で行こう] から crowd [人混み、群衆] を選ぶ。
		total [総計の、全部の] stick [棒切れ、棒] poem [詩]
		get through [通り抜ける] crowded [混んでいる、込み合った] も覚えておく。
(32)	3	仮定法過去の問題。「実際にはお金がないので買えない」という現在の事実を、「もしお金があれば」と事実と反する内容を仮定法で表す場合は、過去形で表現する。
		仮定法は、現在の事実と反する → 過去形、過去の事実と反する → 過去完了で表す。
(33)	3	release [(情報など) を公表する] という意味。この動詞の後に続く単語を選ぶ。
		statement [声明] center [中央] score [スコア、得点] knowledge [知識]
(34)	2	Ron's sister had a baby boy [ロンの妹は男の子の赤ちゃんができた] から nephew [甥(おい)] を選ぶ。甥 = 兄弟や姉妹の息子のこと 姪(めい) は niece
		cousin [いとこ] author [著者、作者] mayor [市長]
(35)	4	on one's own [1人で、独力で] という意味。 類似表現に by oneself がある。
		be over [～が終わる]
(36)	4	detail [詳細、詳しい内容] という意味。 in detail [詳細に] という熟語も覚えておく。
		decision [決定、決意] invitation [招待] disease [病気]
		thieves [thief (泥棒) の複数形]
(37)	1	全体の内容から put off [延期する] を選ぶ。 同意表現で postpone も覚えておく。
		bring out [(新製品など) を出す、(本) を出版する] tear off [引きはがす]
		give out [尽きる、疲れ果てる]
(38)	4	as if の後ろでは仮定法が使われることが多い。「兄が(すでに)幽霊を見たかのような」という意味になり、主節の looked よりもさらに過去のことを表すので仮定法過去完了を使う。
(39)	1	()の直後が with であることに注目する。 deal with ~ [～に対処する]
(40)	2	【 It takes (+ 人) + 時間 + to do 】で、「～するのに時間がかかる」という意味。

自分の正解数

／ 40

(正答率 70% は 28 問正解)

努力は裏切らない！
何度も繰り返し解こう！

