

特 別 講 座

魔 法 の 英 文 法

[時制]

STUDY COLLABO

Warming up

- 1 I () in Australia for 3 years with my parents when I was a child.
①have lived ②had lived ③was living ④lived 〈関東学院大〉
- 2 She () in Osaka for twenty years before she moved to Kyoto last month.
①had lived ②has been living
③has lived ④will be living 〈近畿大〉
- 3 Since we () here for two years, we know the local people.
①should have been living ②live
③have lived ④ought to have lived 〈亜細亜大〉
- 4 He () several years ago.
①was died ②died ③dead ④has died 〈上智大〉
- 5 Their only son () for the past three years. 〈駒澤大〉
①dies ②is dead ③had died ④has been dead
- 6 She () for six years on June 10 this year.
①will be marrying ②will have married
③will have been married ④is going to get married 〈流通科学大〉
- 7 She's alive! She () but her father saved her.
①drowned ②was drowning
③has drowned ④drowns 〈センター〉
- 8 “How () will the concert begin? I'd like to get something to drink.”
“Well, if my watch is right, it should start in less than ten minutes.”
①fast ②long ③rapidly ④soon 〈センター〉
- 9 We will have finished our meal () he comes back. 〈いわき明星大〉
①by ②until ③whenever ④by the time
- 10 You must wait here () 9 o'clock.
①by ②in ③since ④until 〈大阪産業大〉

READ and THINK (重要例文)

1 現在時制を考える 静 [状態・習慣・一般論・不変の真理・近未来]

- 1 He **is** a kind person.
- 2 He **drinks** beer.
- 3 Cats like fish.
- 4 The earth **moves** around the sun.
- 5 He **leaves** for Tokyo tonight.

1「彼は親切な人だ」(状態)2「彼はビールを飲む」(習慣)3「猫は魚が好きだ」(一般論)4「地球は太陽の周りを回っている」(不変の真理)5「彼は今晚東京に向けて立つ」(確定未来)
★現在形のイメージ | 変化せずに、一定・安定

CASE 1

My father usually () home from work at 7:00 p.m.

- ①coming ②comes ③come ④has come

〈甲南大〉

②「私の父は、ふだん7時に仕事から帰ってくる」

現在形のイメージ



2 相違 現在進行形を考える① | [一時的・動作・継続(反復)・移行・近未来]

- 1 He **writes** an e-mail.
- 2 He **is writing** e-mail.
- 3 He **was writing** e-mail then.
- 4 He **wrote** e-mail a week ago.

1「彼はイーメールを書く」〔普段の行為〕(筆まめ)2「彼はイーメールを書いている」(現在の一点の動作)3「彼はその時イーメールを書いていた」(過去の一点の動作)4「彼は昨日イーメールを書いた」(過去の行為)
★進行形のイメージ | ぐるぐる回転

CASE 2

While I () an e-mail, my computer suddenly went off.

- ①was writing ②write ③writing ④wrote

〈宮崎大〉

①「e-mailを書いているときに、コンピューターが突然止まった」

進行形のイメージ



一点の動作	過去	was/were Ving	then / at that time / when S 動作動詞の過去形
	現在	am/is/are Ving	now / at the moment / at present
	未来	will be Ving	at this time tomorrow
過去の行動	過去形	過去形	yesterday / last week / five years ago
現在の習慣	現在形	現在形	usually / often / sometimes / every day
未来の行動	未来形	will V	tomorrow / next week

		基本時制	進行形	完了形	完了進行形
状態動詞	状態を表す be / stay / have / belong	状態	▲ 一時的動作	継続	▲
継続動詞	ある時間内続いて行われる種類の動作を表す。 wait / read / run / rain	動作	一時的動作	完了	動作の継続
瞬間動詞	瞬間に終わってしまう動作、作用を表す。 go / die / finish / start	動作	移行 近未来	完了・結果	✕

3 現在進行形を考える② | [一時的・動作・継続(反復)・移行・近未来]

- 1 He lives in Nagoya, but now **is living** in Kobe.
- 2 He dislikes her, but **is now being kind** to her.
- 3 The bridge **is being built** now.

1「彼は名古屋に住んでいるが、今は神戸に住んでいる」(一時的状態)2「彼は彼女が嫌いだが、今は親切にしている」(一時的動作)3「その橋は今建設中だ」(受動態の進行形)4「その橋は3年前に作られた」

★状態動詞(be, liveなど)が進行形で用いられる場合は、一時的動作を表す。★be動詞の進行形は、be beingで表す

CASE 3

She usually sings very well, but today she () very badly.

- ①is singing ②sings ③will sing ④sing

②「私の父は、普段7時に仕事から帰ってくる」

4 現在進行形を考える③ | 瞬間動詞の進行形 [移行・近未来を表す]

- 1 He **is coming** here at seven.
- 2 The children are **opening** the box now.
- 3 Look! That old man **is drowning**.
- 4 Many children **are dying** of hunger in developing countries.

1「彼は7時にここに来ることになっている」2「その子供たちは今、箱を開けようとしている」3「見て！あの老人は溺れ死にかけている」4「発展途上国では、多くの子供達が飢えて死にかけている」

★動作動詞をさらに分類すると、動作動詞と瞬間動詞とに分かれる。

CASE 4

The girl () but at the last moment I rescued her.

- ①drowned ②was drowned ③has been drowning ④was drowning <昭和大>

②「その女の子は溺死しかけていたが、最後の瞬間、私は彼女を救出した」

5 現在進行形を考える④ | be always complaining [不平・苛立ち]

- 1 He usually **complains** of his son's behavior.
- 2 He **is always complaining** of his son's behavior.

1「普段彼は息子の行動に不満を言っている」 [普段] 2「いつも息子の行動に不満を言ってばかりいる」 [非難・苛立ち]

★be always(constantly) Ving 「Vingばかりしている」 | Vingは反復(しつこさ)を表す

CASE 5

He () when I go to see him.

- ①was always working ②has always worked
③is always working ④always worked <大阪産業大>

③「私が彼に会いに行くときは、彼はいつも働いてばかりいる」

CASE 6

“Have you seen Yuko recently?” “No, but () dinner with her on Sunday.”

- ①I've had ②I've been having ③I'd have ④I'm having

④「最近ゆう子に会った」「いや、だけど次の日曜日に食事に行くんだ」

6 過去形を考える イメージ 無縁 [今とつながっていない過去]

- 1 He **sang** badly as a boy, but now he sings very well.
- 2 My grandfather **used to go** fishing in the lake.

1「彼は子供のころ歌が下手だったが、今はとても上手である」2「私の祖父はその湖にかつてよく釣りに出かけたものだ」

★used to V 「(今現在とは違って)かつてVだった」 現在との対比で用いられる。

整理 過去形でよく用いられる語句・表現

・ **yesterday** 「昨日」 **last**… 「先…」 …**ago** 「…前」 **the other day** 「先日」 **in those days** 「当時」 **then** 「そのとき」 **once** 「かつて」 **used to V** 「(今と違って)かつて…だった」

※**then**は過去進行形も可。**once**「かつて」は通例過去形の動詞の前に置く

CASE 7

Please don't touch that wall. It () just half an hour ago.

- ①is painted ②has been painted ③was painted ④had been painted (足利工業大)

④「その壁に触れないでください。それはちょうど30分前に塗装された。」

7 **相違** 過去形を考える ago と before

1 He lived in this town **three years ago**.

2 He said that he had lived this town **three years before**.

1「彼は3年前にこの町に住んでいた」2「彼は3年前にこの町に住んでいたと言った」

★agoは現在を見た過去。beforeは過去から過去。★agoは単独で用いることは不可。beforeが単独で用いる場合は、完了形が基本。

CASE 8

I finished my homework ().

- ①ten minutes before ②when ten minutes
③ten minutes ago ④since ten minutes (奥羽大)

③「私は宿題を10分前に終えた」

CASE 9

During the workshop, I realized that we () before.

- ①had met ②have met ③meet ④will meet (青山学院大)

①「集会の間に、私は彼に依然あったことに気付いた」

	基準	語法	単独で使用
ago	現在	期間を表す語句を前において使う副詞	✖
before	過去のあ る時点	期間を表す語句を前において使ったり、基準となる時点を後ろにおいて使う接続詞や前置詞	○「以前に」在完了形によく用いられる

I saw her a few days before she died. 「彼女が亡くなる数日前に会った」

The new road should be completed before the end of the year. 「その新しい道路は年末までに完成しなければならない」

Haven't I met you before somewhere? 「以前どこかでお会いしたことはありませんか?」

8 **相違** would often V [過去の習慣 | 主観] と used to V [現在との対比 | 客観]

1 He **sang** badly as a boy, but now he sings very well.

2 My grandfather **used to go** fishing in the lake.

3 He **would often** carry his son on his shoulders.

1「彼は子供のころ歌が下手だったが、今はとても上手である」2「私の祖父はその湖にかつてよく釣りに出かけたものだ」3「彼はよく息子を肩車して歩いたものだった」

★used to V「(今現在とは違って)かつてVだった」現在との対比で用いられる。would often V「かつてよくVしたものだ」(感傷的)

CASE 10

She () often come to see us when she was a child.

- ①has ②should ③would ④would have (玉川大)

③ 「彼女は子供の頃によく私達に会いに来たものだ」

9 現在完了形でよく用いられる語句・表現

- 1 He has **already** left the office.
- 2 Have you taken your medicine **yet**?
- 3 I have read ten books **so far**.
- 4 I haven't met him **as yet**.

1「彼は既に退社した」2「お薬飲んだ？」3「私はこれまでに本を10冊読んだ」これまでのこと（現在形・未来形でも用いられる）4「彼にはまだ会ったことがない」（将来はともかく）今[その時]までのところでは《★【用法】しばしば、完了形の動詞とともに否定文に用いる》

CASE 11

In the past year over 20 companies in this city have () gone into bankruptcy.

- ①still ②yet ③soon ④already

〈四天王寺国際仏教大〉

④「過去1年間に、この都市の20社以上の企業が既に破産した」

CASE 12

I haven't finished writing the report (). It'll take a few more days.

- ①never ②already ③yet ④later

〈名古屋経済大〉

③「私はまだ報告書を書いていない。もう数日かかるだろう」

10 現在完了形で用いられない語句・表現

- 1 I was sick in bed **yesterday**.
- 2 We met him here **last week**.
- 3 He came back **just now**.
- 4 **When** did your father come home?

1「私は昨日気分が悪くてベッドで寝ていた」2「私たちは先週ここで彼にあった」3「彼は今帰ってきたばかりだ」4「あなたのお父さんはいつ帰ってきたのですか」

CASE 13

We () a medical checkup done last week.

- ①get ②got ③have gotten ④getting

〈関西学院大〉

②「私たちは、先週健康診断を受けた。」

11 動作動詞と状態動詞を考える① 使い方（文型）によって進行形になる。

- 1 He **smells**.
- 2 He **smells** sweat.
- 3 He **is smelling** his sweat.

1「彼は臭い」[状態] 2「彼は汗のにおいがする」(SVC)[状態]「彼は汗をにおう習慣がある」(SVO)3「彼は汗をかいている」[動作]

★smell「匂う」smell C「Cのにおいがする」(状態)smell O「Oを匂う」動作

CASE 14

That car () me.

- ①belongs ②is belonging ③belongs to ④was belonged to

「その車は私のものである」

12 動作動詞と状態動詞を考える② 意味によって進行形になる動詞。

- 1 I **have** an apple in my hands
- 2 I **am having** an apple.
- 3 We **are having** a meeting now.
- 4 I **see** a ghost over there.
- 5 I **am seeing** her tomorrow.
- 6 He **is seeing** Paris now.

1「私は手にリンゴを持っている」進行形不可 2「私はリンゴを食べている」進行形可have=eat 3「ミーティングを開いている」進行形可have=hold 4「向こうに幽霊が見える」進行形不可 5「明日彼女に会う予定です」進行形可see=meet 6「今、彼はパリ見物をしている」see=visit 進行形可

CASE 15

We () dinner when she came to see me.

- ①have ②are having ③were having ④having had

〈駒澤大〉

③「彼女は私に会いに来たときに私たちは夕食を食べていた」

13 **相違**動作動詞と状態動詞 hear [状] と listen [動] / see [状] と look [動]

- 1 He **heard** her crying.
- 2 He **listened to** her crying.
- 3 She **saw** him at the station.
- 4 She **was looking** at the sky then.

1「彼は彼女が泣いているのが聞こえた」(状態)2「彼は彼女が泣いているのを聞いていた」(動作)3「彼女は駅で彼を見かけた」(状態)4「彼女はあの時空を見ていた」(動作)

★hear(耳から入る) | listen(耳を傾ける)★see(目にうつる) | look(視線を向ける)

CASE 16

I () to the lecture about psychology in the classroom when I received a phone call from my old friend.

- ①am listening ②have listened ③listen ④was listening

〈福岡大〉

④「級友からの電話を受けたとき、私は教室で心理学について講義を聞いていた」

14 相違過去形と現在完了形

1 He was sick yesterday morning, but now he feels better.

2 He has been sick since yesterday morning, so he skipped breakfast.

1「彼は昨日の朝は気分が良くなかったが、今は気分が良くなっている」2「彼は昨日の朝から病気になっていたため、朝食を抜いた」

CASE 17

He () sick since last week.

- ①was ②had been ③has been ④is

〈相愛大〉

③「彼は先週から病気だ」

CASE 18

There is a new road to the freeway. They just () it yesterday.

- ①are opening ②have opened ③opened ④would open

〈名古屋工業大〉

③「高速道路への新しい道だ。昨日まさに開通した」

15 現在完了 [完了・結果・継続・経験]

1 She **has just done** her washing.

2 His father **has gone** to work.

3 They **have lived** in Chiba since last Sunday.

4 I **have read** the textbook three times.

1「彼女は洗濯を終えたところだ」(完了)2「彼の父は仕事に出かけた」(結果)3「彼らは先週の日曜日から千葉に住んでいる」(継続)4「私はその教科書を3回読んだ」(動作)

CASE 19

I () here since nine o'clock.

- ①am ②have been ③was ④will be

〈京都光華女子大〉

②「私は9時からここにいる」

16 **相違** 現在完了形と現在完了進行形を考える

1 It **has rained** for two days.

2 It **has been raining** for two days.

1 「2日間雨が降った」 2 「2日間雨が降っている」

★rainedは過去分詞(静・完了のイメージ) | rainingは現在分詞(動・未完のイメージ)

CASE 20

I () all my homework and now I am completely free until Monday.

①am doing ②had done ③have done ④was done

〈関西学院大〉

③ 「宿題をすべて終えてしまったので、月曜日まで完璧に自由だ」

CASE 21

Jennifer () her research for her history class for the past six months.

①will do ②has been doing ③is doing ④had been done

〈甲南大〉

② 「ジェニファーはここ6か月間歴史の授業のための研究をしている」

17 過去完了 [完了・結果・継続・経験]

1 I **had already eaten** supper when my mother came back.

2 The train **had left** before I reached the airport.

3 My father **had been** in hospital for thirty years when he died.

4 I **had visited** Yokohama twice before I turned to be 30 years old.

1 「私は母親が帰って来た時にはすでに夕食を食べ終えていた」 (完了・結果) 2 「私が空港に着く前に電車は出てしまっていた」 (完了・結果) 3 「父が死んだとき30年間入院していた」 (継続) 4 「私は30歳になるまえに、横浜に2回訪れた経験があった」 (経験)

CASE 22

We () the work when the bell rang.

①had finished almost

②had almost finished

③did finish most

④have almost finished

〈東海大〉

② 「電話が鳴った時仕事を終える寸前だった」

CASE 23

I lost the watch which my sister () me for my birthday.

①gives ②has given ③had given ④will give

〈京都学園大〉

③ 「誕生日に妹がくれた時計をなくした」

18 **相違** 過去形と過去完了形・過去完了進行形を考える

- 1 He **studied** mathematics **for six years** when he **was** a child.
- 2 He **had studied** mathematics **before** he **came** to Japan.
- 3 He **had been studying** mathematics **for three hours** when I **came** back
- 4 She **said** that she **had met** Tom **the previous day**.

1「彼は子供のころ6年間数学を学んだ」2「彼は日本に来る前に数学を学んでいた」3「彼は私が帰宅したときには数学を3時間勉強していた」4「彼女は前日にトムに会ったと言った」(時制の一致 | 過去の過去)

★studiedは過去形・過去分詞(静・完了のイメージ) | studyingは現在分詞(動・未完のイメージ)

CASE 24

I () America for two weeks when I was in high school.

- ① have stayed in ② went ③ have gone to ④ visited

〈青山学院大〉

④「高校生のとき、2週間アメリカに行ったことがある」

CASE 25

I () working for two hours when I suddenly felt sick.

- ① had been ② have been ③ used to be ④ will be

◇

①「突然気分が悪くなった時には、二時間働きっぱなしだった」

19 未来完了形を考える

- 1 I **will have finished** the work when my friend **comes**.
- 2 If you go to USJ again, you **will have been** there 10 times.
- 3 We **will have lived** here for 10 years by next August.

1「友人が来る前にはその仕事を終えているだろう」(未来完了 | 完了)2「もう一度USJに行けば、10回行ったことになる」(未来完了 | 経験)3「次の8月で10年間ここに住んでいることになる」(未来完了 | 継続)

★未来完了形・未来完了進行形は、未来のある点までの「結果」「完了」「継続」「経験」を表す。

CASE 26

By this time tomorrow, I () finished all my work for the week.

- ① would have ② will have ③ am ④ had

〈藤田保健衛生大〉

②「明日の今頃までには、その週の仕事を終えてしまっているだろう」

20 **相違**時制と副詞 [recently / lately / these days / nowadays]

- 1 My father **doesn't drink** much alcohol **these days**. My brother is **watching** video games **these days**.
- 3 **Nowadays** a lot of people **travel** abroad.
- 4 I **bought** this shirt **recently**.
- 5 What **have** you **done** for me **lately**?

1「このごろ父はあまりお酒は飲まない。」2「弟は最近ビデオゲームを見ている」3「最近はたくさんの人が海外に旅行する」4「最近このシャツを買いました」5「あなた最近私に何かしてくれましたか」

★these days | 現在形が基本(現在完了形も可)nowadays | 現在形が基本recently | 現在完了形・過去形が基本(現在形も可)lately現在完了形が基本(現在形も可)

CASE 27

Because of your practice recently, your piano playing () terrific.

- ①had become ②has become ③will have become ④would become (南山大)

②「最近の練習のおかげで、あなたのピアノ演奏は上達した」

21 **相違**副詞節と名詞節の識別と現在形による未来の代用

- 1 I don't know when the meeting **will start**.
- 2 When the meeting **starts**, I may not be there, but will join a little later.
- 3 **If it rains tomorrow**, I will stay at home all day.
- 4 I don't know if it will rain tomorrow.

1「いつその会議が始まるか私は知らない」(名詞節)2「会議が始まるときには、私はいないかもしれないが、あとから参加するつもりだ」(副詞節)3「明日雨ならば、私は一日中家にいる」(副詞節)4「明日雨が降るかどうかわからない」(名詞節)

★時・条件を表す副詞節中では、未来の事柄であっても、現在時制で表す。

CASE 28

The book I ordered is very popular and is out of stock right now, so I don't know when it ().

- ①arrived ②arrives ③has arrived ④will arrive (防衛大)

④「私が注文した本は、とても人気がある。今在庫切れです。いつ入荷するかわかりません」

CASE 29

Please lock the door when you ().

- ①will have left ②leave ③will be leaving ④will leave (センター)

②「部屋を出るときには、ドアを閉めていってください」

22 時を表す副詞節 | by the time SV... / before SV... / as soon as SV...

- 1 We won't go out **if** it **rains** tomorrow. I will have repaired his car **by the time** he **comes**.
- 3 We have to clean this room **before** our mother **arrives**.
- 4 You must finish your homework **as soon as** you **get** home from school.

1「明日雨ならば私たちは外出しない」2「彼が来るまでには車を修理してしまっているだろう」3「私たちの母が到着する前に、私たちはこの部屋をきれいにおこななければならない」4「学校から帰ってくるとすぐに宿題をしなければならない」

CASE 30

I'll be back before it ().

- ①rain ②rains ③will rain ④would rain

〈立命館大〉

②「雨が降る前に戻ってくるよ」

23 さまざまな未来の表現 | 単純未来 will V / be going to V / be to V / 現在形

- 1 He **will leave** Osaka tonight.
- 2 He **is going to leave** Osaka tonight.
- 3 He **is leaving** Osaka tonight.
- 4 He **is to leave** Osaka tonight.
- 5 He **leaves** Osaka tonight.

1,2,3,4,5「彼は今晚大阪を発つであろう」★1 単純未来 2 進行形 3 進行形 4 be to V で表す未来 5 現在形で表す確定未来

CASE 31

She was () to go out when it started raining.

- ①almost ②anyway ③all ④about

〈駒澤大〉

④「彼は外出しようとしていたときに、雨が降り始めた」

CASE 32

Mr. Johnson () to Chicago on business next month.

- ①go ②gone ③is going ④went

〈関西学院大〉

③「ジョンソン氏は来月、仕事でシカゴに行く予定です」

24 be to V 「…することになっている」 [義務・予定・運命・可能・意図]

- 1 The President **is to visit** Japan next year.
- 2 You **are to come** by 9 o'clock.
- 3 My car **was not to be found** anywhere.
- 4 He **was never to see** his homeland again.
- 5 **If you are to succeed**, you must try harder.**If I were to die** tomorrow, what would they do?

1「大統領は来年日本を訪問する予定だ」2「あなたは9時までにここに来なければならない(ことになっている)」3「私の車はどこにも見つけれることができなかった → 見つからなかった。」4「彼は二度と再び故郷を見ない運命だった」5「もし成功するつもりなら[成功したければ]、もっと一生懸命努力しなければいけない。」6「私が明日死んだら、彼らはどうするだろうか」
★①未来 | 未来の副詞とともに ②義務 | 人が主語 ③可能 | 否定文でbe to be p.p.の形で用いることが多い ④運命 | 過去形で用いる⑤意図 | If S be to Vの形で用いる。★If S were to V..., S would V...。「彼にSVであれば、SVだろう」(仮定法)

CASE 33

The principal () make a speech to the students this morning.

- ①be to ②is to ③is being ④will be

〈國學院大〉

②「校長先生は、今朝生徒にスピーチをする予定である」

CASE 34

Not a soul () seen in the classroom.

- ①were ②were not ③was to be ④was not to been

〈松山大〉

③「教室には誰も見当たらなかった」

25 have been to ... [今ここにいる] | have gone to ... [今ここにはいない]

- 1 He **has just been to** America.
- 2 He **has been to** America three times. He **has been in** America for three years.

1「彼はアメリカに行ってきたところだ」(完了)2「彼は3度アメリカに行ったことがある」(経験)3「彼は3年間アメリカにいる」

CASE 35

I have () to Kyoto twice.

- ①being ②been ③going ④gone

〈愛知工業大〉

②「私は京都に2回行ったことがある」

26 went to ... [過去形] と have gone to ... [現在完了形]

1 He **went** to America last year, but now on business he is in Japan.

2 He **has just gone** to America, and his mother badly misses him.

1 「彼は昨年アメリカに行ったが、今は仕事で日本にいる」 2 「彼はアメリカに行ってしまった。彼の母はとても寂しがっている」

27 be going to V [近未来 | 移り行く世界] と will V [単純未来 | 頭の中の世界]

1 It **will rain** tonight according to today's weather report. It **is going to rain**, for it is very humid today.

1 「今日の天気予報では、今晚雨だろう」 2 「雨が降りそうだ。だって今日はとても湿気が多いから」

CASE 36

Be careful, or you () on the wet floor.

①slip ②will slip ③are going to slip ④are slipping

〈奥羽大〉

② 「注意しなさい。さもなければ濡れた床で滑ってしまうよ」

28 時制の一致① | 主節の動詞が現在形

1 I **think** that he **will do** well at school.

2 I **think** that he **does** well at school.

3 I **think** that he **did** well at school.

1 「彼は学校で良い成績をとるだろうと私は思う」(未来) 2 「彼は学校で良い成績をとっていると私は思う」(現在) 3 「彼は学校で良い成績をとったと私は思う」(過去)

29 時制の一致② | 主節の動詞が過去形

1 I **thought** that he **would** do well at school.

2 I **thought** that he **did** well at school.

3 I **thought** that he **had done** well at school.

1 「彼は学校で良い成績をとるだろうと私は思った」 2 「彼は学校で良い成績をとっていると私は思った」 3 「彼は学校で良い成績をとったと私は思った」

CASE 37

He behaved badly, just as I thought he ().

①does ②is ③will ④would

〈西南学院大〉

④ 「私が思っていたように、彼の振る舞いはひどかった」

CASE 38

He said that he () her five years before.

- ①meet ②has met ③met ④had met

〈千葉工業大〉

④「彼は5年前に彼女に会ったと言った」

30 that 節内の時制 | suggest that S (should) V... 他

- 1 She **said** that she **had lost** her watch three days before.
- 2 Patty **suggested** that we **not talk** about it any more.
- 3 **It's about time** we **brought** the debate to an end.

彼女は3日前に時計をなくしたといった」(大過去 | 過去から見た過去)1,2「パティは、もうその話はやめようと言った」(命令提案を表わす動詞に続く that 節内の動詞は原形または should V を用いる | 仮定法現在)3「もうそろそろその話は終わりにしよう」(It's about time S 過去形.「もうそろそろ…する時間だ」 | 仮定法過去を用いた表現)

CASE 39

He suggested () for a walk.

- ①that our going ②to go ③that we go ④that we would go (岩手医科大)

②「彼は散歩に行こうと提案した」

31 **相違** 「～して…経過した」 | 年月 have passed since…とその同意表現

- 1 Ten years **have passed** since he died in Kyoto.
- 2 It **is[has been]** ten years since he died.
- 3 He **has been dead** for ten years.

1,2,3「彼が死んで10年だ」

CASE 40

It () more than ten years since he left his hometown.

- ①has passed ②has been ③was ④is passed (桜美林大)

②「彼が故郷を出てから十年以上となっている。」

32 語法 | now

- 1 He likes playing soccer **now**.
- 2 My sister is playing the piano **now**.
- 3 They arrived here **just now**.
- 4 Right here, **right now**.
- 5 **Now that** he has finished his work, he will be playing outside.
- 6 I have been studying math for ten years **now**.
- 7 If I had slept well last night, I would feel better **now**.

1「今、彼はサッカーをするのが好きです」2「妹は今ピアノを弾いている」3「彼らはたった今到着した」「ここで、いますぐ。」4「今や彼は彼の仕事を終えたので、彼は外で遊んでいる」5「私は今で10年数学を勉強している」6「昨晚よく寝ていたら、今気分がもっと良いだろう」

★c.just now(=a moment ago)は過去形で用いる。D.Now (that) SV..., SV~.「今やSV...なので、SV~」now thatは副詞節を導く接続詞。

は仮定法過去。

整理 now を用いた重要表現

・ **from now on** 「これからずっと」 「今後は」 ・ **right now** 「今すぐに」 「今は」 ・ **(every) now and again** 「たまに」 ・ **by now** 「今頃はもう」 「そろそろ」 ・ **up to now** 「今まで」 ・ **for now** 「今のところ」 「差し当たり」 ・ **just now** 「たった今」 「ついさっき」 ・ **until now** 「今まで (は [のところでは]) 」

CASE 41

Her plane () at the airport right now.

- ①arrived ②was arriving ③has arrived ④is arriving

〈大阪観光大〉

④ 「彼女がのった飛行機は今まさに空港に到着しつつある。」

33 語法 | before

- 1 She **told** the story to him **before**.
- 2 I **have never read** the novel **before**.
- 3 It **won't** be long **before** he turns up.
- 4 You must come here **before** it gets dark.

1 「彼女は以前彼にその話をした」 2 「私は以前に(これまでに)その小説を読んだことはない」 3 「まもなく彼は現れるだろう」 4 「暗くなる前に、(君は)戻ってこなければならない」

★It won't be long before SV… 「まもなく SV…」

CASE 42

Mr. Tanaka () English in England before.

- ①has studied ②is studied ③studies ④has been studied

〈湘南工科大〉

① 「田中さんは以前イギリスで英語を勉強した」

34 語法 | die と dead の語法

- 1 He **is dead** now.
- 2 He **is dying** now.
- 3 He **died** last week.
- 4 He **has just died**.
- 5 He **has been dead** for three years now.
- 6 Three years have passed since he **died**.
- 7 He **will have been dead** for twenty years next January.

1 「彼は死んでいる」 2 「彼は死にかけている」 3 「彼は先週死んだ」 4 「彼はたった今死んだ」 5 「彼が死んで今3年になる」 6 「彼が死んで5年経った」 7 「次の一月で彼が死んで20年になる」

★dieは動作動詞。be deadは状態を表す。(be動詞は状態を表すのが基本)

CASE 43

My father () for three years.

- ①died ②has been dead ③has died ④is dead

〈京都女子大〉

②「私の父は3年前に死んだ」= My father died three years ago.

CASE 44

The man who was kidnapped in Iraq was found ().

- ①die ②dead ③death ④died

〈奈良大〉

②「誘拐された男性は見つかった時は死んでいた」(…は死んだ状態で見つかった)

35 語法 | since の語法

1 We have been good friends **since** we were children.

2 He has been studying **since** this morning. Five days have passed **since** the fire broke out. We are very tired today, **since** we got up at four this morning.

1「私たちは子供のころから親友です」2「彼は朝から勉強をしている」3「火事が起きて5日間が立った」4「私たちはとても疲れている。だって、今朝5時に起きたから」

★sinceには、理由を表す用法(副詞節)がある。

CASE 45

Something went wrong with the computer the day before yesterday and I haven't used it ().

- ①since ②then ③from ④now

〈成蹊大〉

①「一昨日コンピュータの調子が悪くなった。それ以来私はコンピュータを使っていない」

36 語法 | when

1 Do you know **when** she will come home?

2 He is usually watching TV **when** his mother comes home.

3 She was playing **when** the bell rang.

4 My father often went fishing with me **when** I was a child.

5 He lived in Nagoya for three years **when** he was child.

6 I had been sleeping for three hours **when** my brother called my name.

1「彼女がいつ帰ってくるか知っていますか」2「お母さんが帰宅するときは、彼はたいていテレビを見ている」(現在の反復的動作)3「ベルが鳴ったとき彼女は遊んでいた」(過去の一点の動作)4「私の父は私が子供の時私と一緒に釣りに行った」5「彼は子供のとき、3年間名古屋に住んでいた」(過去の状態)6「兄が私の名前を呼んだとき、私は3時間寝続けていた」(過去完了 | 過去の一点までの動作の継続)

CASE 46

"Don't forget to close the windows when you ()," she said to her children.

- ①leave ②leaving ③left ④will leave

〈金沢工業大〉

② 「『出ていく時に窓を必ず閉めてください』と、彼女は自分の子供たちに言った」

37 語法 | once の語法

1 Please say it **once** more.

2 I **once** lived in Belgium.

3 **Once** you have made a promise, you should keep it.

1 「もう一度言って下さい」副詞「一度」2 「私はかつてベルギーに住んだことがある」once 過去形「かつて…だった」3 「いったん約束をしたら、守らなくてはいけない」once SV…副詞節を導くonce 「いったんSV…すれば」

CASE 47

Tim once () in London, so he might know some good restaurants there.

- ①live ②living ③life ④lived

〈奥羽大〉

④ 「ティムはかつてロンドンに住んでいた。したがって、彼はロンドンの良いレストランを知っているかもしれない」

38 語法 | marry の語法

1 My mother didn't at all **marry** for money.

2 We **will get married** next April.

3 I want to **marry** her.

4 He **married** his son to my old friend's daughter.

5 She **has been married** to my friend for twenty years.

1 「私の母は金目当てで結婚したのではない」自動詞marry 「結婚する」2 「私たちは次の4月に結婚する」get married 「結婚する」3 「私は彼女と結婚したい」他動詞marry O 「Oと結婚する」4 「彼は息子を旧友の娘と結婚させた」他動詞marry A to B 「AをBに嫁がせる」5 「彼女は私の友人と結婚して20年になる」be married 「結婚している」

CASE 48

Ten years have passed since they got married.

≡ They have ().

①married for ten years

②been married for ten years

③married since ten years ago

④got married since ten years ago 〈八戸工業大〉

② 「彼らは結婚してから10年が経過しました」

SUPER BASIC

〈中学英語の総復習〉

※改題あり

1 空所補充問題

1 [基本時制]

1 Yumi often () the dishes when her mother is busy.

- ①wash ②washes ③washed ④has washed 〈土佐塾〉

2 What () you do? — I am a student.

- ①are ②will ③do ④did 〈法政大第二高〉

3 The earth () around the sun.

- ①move ②moves ③has moved ④is moving 〈法政大高〉

4 The teacher blew the whistle and the game ().

- ①begins ②has begun ③began ④had begun 〈江戸川学園取手〉

5 You () those socks yesterday, didn't you?

- ①wear ②was wearing ③wore ④is worn 〈茨城高〉

6 "Have you finished your homework yet?"

"No. I () it this evening."

- ①have finished ②will finish
③finished ④am finished 〈大阪女学院〉

7 Lisa () in Japan for three years when she was a child.

- ①live ②lives ③lived ④has lived 〈東北学院榴ヶ岡高〉

8 Will you () free this evening?

- ①are ②be ③being ④been 〈江戸川学園取手高〉

9 My son () a good violinist when he grows up.

- ①will make ②makes ③made ④has made 〈攻玉社〉

10 Look at those black clouds. It () rain.

- ①will be ②will become ③is going to

〈近畿大附福山高〉

2 [状態動詞]

11 Every room in this hotel () a clean bathroom.

- ①have ②has ③is having ④are having

〈専修大松戸高〉

12 Her father () much money now.

- ①have ②had ③hadn't ④has

〈東洋大姫路〉

3 [進行形]

13 When the telephone rang, she () TV.

- ①is watching ②has watched
③was watching ④watched

〈函館ラ・サール〉

14 While she was (), her brother came home.

- ①cooked ②cooking ③to cook ④cooks

〈実践学園〉

4 [現在完了形が不可の表現]

15 He () to Canada last Sunday, so he isn't in Japan.

- ①has been ②went ③has gone ④visited

〈日本大豊山女子〉

16 I () my lunch just now.

- ①ate ②have eaten ③eat ④is eating

〈法政大女子・改〉

17 Has your father done his job? — Yes, he () it an hour ago.

- ①has finished ②would finish
③finished ④was finishing

〈帝塚山高〉

18 When () to the United States?

- ①will you be ②have you been
③did you go ④have you gone

〈中央大附〉

- 19** We have just () our lunch.
①finish ②finishes ③finishillg ④finished 〈駒込高〉
- 20** Her grandmother has been () for ten years.
①dies ②died ③death ④dead 〈慶應義塾志木高〉
- 21** How long () her?
①did you know ②have you known
③are you knowing ④do you know 〈中央大杉並〉
- 22** Tom () in Fukuoka for ten years.
①lives ②has lived ③have lived ④has living 〈福岡大付大濠高〉
- 23** It has been a long time ().
①after I saw you ②since I saw you last
③for me not to see you ④that I did not see you 〈白陵高〉
- 24** My favorite film is E.T. () it four times.
①I'm seeing ②I see ③I was seen ④I've seen 〈関西学院高等部〉
- 25** I () the letter you were looking for. Here it is.
①find ②am finding
③have found ④had been finding 〈椋山女学園大〉
- 26** She has () her homework.
①already done ②yet done
③still doing ④never to do
- 27** The bus () yet.
①doesn't arrive ②isn't arriving
③hasn't arrived ④not have arrived 〈創作〉
- 28** She has been sick in bed () a week.
①for ②since ③in ④by 〈創作〉

6 [have been to / have gone to / have visited]

29 Have you ever () to Hawaii?

- ①be ②been ③being ④went

〈清明学院高〉

30 You can't see my uncle because he () to Paris.

- ①has been ②has gone ③has visited ④visited

〈大阪星光学院〉

7 [副詞節中の未来]

31 I'll wait here if he really () to see me.

- ①come ②comes ③will come ④came

〈鎌倉学園〉

32 Come home when it () dark.

- ①get ②gets ③got ④will get

〈成城〉

33 Wait here until I () you.

- ①am calling ②call ③will call ④called

〈大阪星光学院〉

2 同意用法識別問題

34 下線部の用法と同じものを一つ選べ

I have known him since he was as child.

- ①I have just finished eating my lunch
②He hasn't eaten anything for two days.
③I have never traveled by plane.
④She has lost the ticket for the concert.

〈成城学園高〉

3 同意文完成問題

35 What is your plan for next Sunday?

〈甲南高〉

≡ What () you going to () next Sunday?

36 Ken came to Osaka five years ago. He still lives in Osaka.

≡ Ken () () in Osaka () five years.

〈京都女子高〉

- 37** Yoko went to France, and she is not here now
 ⇨ Yoko () () to France. 〈洛南〉
- 38** I saw the movie two weeks ago, and yesterday I saw it again.
 ⇨ I () () the movie twice. 〈大妻中野〉
- 39** I lost my father's watch and he doesn't have it now
 ⇨ I () () my father's watch. 〈名古屋〉
- 40** I was good at skiing when I was a boy and I can still ski well now.
 ⇨ I () () good at skiing since I was a boy. 〈関西学院〉
- 41** He went to the convenience store. He's just come home. 〈滝川〉
 ⇨ He has just () () the convenience store.
- 42** Twenty years have passed since we saw him last. 〈茨城高〉
 ⇨ We () () him for twenty years.
- 43** It is six months since my brother went to Chicago. 〈東邦〉
 ⇨ Six months () () since my brother went to Chicago.
- 44** He died five years ago.
 ⇨ He () () dead for five years. 〈東海大第四高〉
- 45** I have no experience of going abroad.
 ⇨ I () () () abroad. 〈慶應高〉
- 46** She was once a heavy smoker, but now she isn't. 〈愛光〉
 ⇨ She () to be a heavy smoker, but now she isn't.
- 47** It is eight years since we first went to Britain.
 ⇨ We () () to Britain for eight years. 〈慶應高〉

4 整序問題

- 48 イチローがアメリカへ行ってから3年になります。(智辯学園)
(Ichiro / passed / have / America / went / three / to / since / years).
- 49 私はこんなにおいしいジャガイモを食べたことがない。(近畿大福山)
(never / potatoes / before / eaten / than / these / nicer / have / I).
- 50 彼女はちょうど空港に着いたところだ。(信愛高)
She (just / at / has / the / arrived) airport.
- 51 彼はもう宿題を終えましたか。(東海大付第四高)
(finished / yet / he / his / has / homework)?
- 52 私はまだ父に手紙を書いていません。(1語不要) (大妻嵐山高)
I have (yet / a letter / written / not / for / my father / to).
- 53 ヒロコはオーストラリアに住んでどのくらいになりますか。
(long / lived / how / Hiroko / in / has / Australia)? (東京農業大第三高)
- 54 私は今朝から何も食べていません。(武庫川大附女子高)
(not / this / anything / I / since / eaten / morning / have).
- 55 2か月以上ほとんど雨が降っていません。(1語不要)(相愛高)
(two / than / had / little / almost / we / more / rain / for / have) months.
- 56 これは私が今までに渡った中で一番長い橋だ。(専修大松戸高)
This is (longest / crossed / ever / bridge / that / I've / the).

STANDARD <センター・英検準1>

Point 1 基本時制 | 現在形・過去形・未来形

- 1 He used to visit us every week, but he () now.
①rarely came ②rarely comes
③is rarely come ④has rarely come 〈大阪産業大〉
- 2 Glen and Wilma usually () their washing on weekends.
①are done ②do
③have been doing ④have done 〈近畿大〉
- 3 () at a higher temperature than water?
①Has milk boiled ②Is milk boiling
③Does milk boil ④Was milk boiling 〈江戸川大〉
- 4 I was taught that the earth () round in my childhood.
①is ②had been ③were ④had 〈成蹊大〉
-
- 5 I () twenty years old when I went to London for the first time.
①am ②was ③will be ④am going to be
- 6 “What did you do last night?” “I watched TV, practiced the piano, and () my homework.”
①did ②have done ③would do ④do 〈桃山学院大〉
- 7 Our teacher () us a lot of homework yesterday.
①gives ②gave ③has given ④had given 〈西日本工業大〉
- 8 Bill kept his coat on, although it () warm in the room.
①is ②was ③has been ④must be 〈上智大〉
- 9 Did our baseball team () the game yesterday?
①lose ②will lose ③lost ④have lost 〈愛知淑徳大〉

Point 2 現在進行形

- 10** Please be quiet. I () on a difficult question now.
①work ②worked
③have worked ④am working (日本大)
- 11** “That famous cherry tree () because of pollution.”
“Yes, we have to do something to save it.”
①had death ②has died ③is dead ④is dying
- 12** I () to Hokkaido in the summer.
①am going ②think to go ③am thinking ④visit

- 13** She is always () the ball.
①to miss ②missed ③missing ④being missed
- 14** Excellent facilities for vacations () in our city at the moment.
①building ②are being built
③built ④have built (亜細亜大)

Point 3 動作動詞・状態動詞 | 進行形にできる動詞・できない動詞 → **Drill2**

- 15** We () the sound of a flute in the park.
①are hearing ②were hearing
③have been hearing ④heard (沖縄国際大)
- 16** The food Mother is cooking in the kitchen () delicious.
①is smelling ②smelled
③smells ④was smelling (京都産業大)
- 17** A: Which club ()?
B: I'm a member of the Glee Club.
①are you joining to ②do you belong to
③are you belonging ④do you take part (愛知学院大)

35 So far Mr. Eliot () five novels.

- ①has written ②is writing
③writes ④will write

〈名城大〉

36 () yet he has not received the invitation.

- ①Since ②Though ③As ④If

〈駒澤大〉

Point 8

「～して…経過した」 | 年月 have passed since …

37 Two months () since Bob promised to pay his debt.

- ①have passed ②pass ③passed ④would pass

〈日本女子大〉

38 () two years since my grandfather died.

- ①It is ②There is ③They are ④It has

〈跡見学園女子大〉

39 It is five years () I came to Kumamoto.

- ①before ②as ③since ④till

〈崇城大〉

Point 9

die と dead → **Drill 4**

40 My grandfather () for five years.

- ①died ②has died ③has been dead ④has dead

41 My father () five years ago.

- ①died ②is dead ③has died ④has been dead

〈福岡工業大〉

Point 10

have been to … • have gone to …

42 Mary is absent today. She () to Hokkaido.

- ①comes ②has been ③has gone ④has arrived

〈上智大〉

43 “Are you going to the bank?” “No, I’ve () to the bank.”

- ①yet gone ②been yet
③already been ④had gone

〈京都外大〉

44 Have you ever () to the National Gallery in London?

- ①are ②be ③been ④went

〈千葉商科大〉

Point 11 get married · have been married → **Drill5**

45 Mr. and Mrs. Smith () for 50 years now.

- ①have been married ②are married
③have been marrying ④are marrying

〈長崎総合科学大〉

46 He () for five years on September 5 this year.

- ①will have been married ②will have married
③will be married ④will marry

〈関西学院大〉

47 Katie and William are hoping to get () in April.

- ①marriage ②marry ③marrying ④married

〈南山大〉

Point 12 時制と副詞 | 過去時制で用いる副詞他 → **Drill3**

48 The famous author () the science fiction novel two years ago.

- ①has been writing ②writes
③wrote ④has written

〈東海大〉

49 Ms. Smith () home just now.

- ①came ②had come ③has come ④will come

〈東北学院大〉

50 Tim once () in London, so he might know some good restaurants there.

- ①live ②living ③life ④lived

〈奥羽大〉

Point 13 過去完了 · 未来完了

51 When I got to the station, the train ().

- ①is leaving ②has just left
③has been leaving ④had already left

52 My sister () abroad twice before she was eighteen.

- ①will be ②has been ③was being ④had been

〈東海大〉

53 She () in Los Angeles for seven years before she () back to Kyoto last year.

- ①had lived ②has been living
③was lived ④would live

〈京都産業大〉

54 The telephone () for five minutes before I answered.

- ①had been ringing ②had rang
③has been ringing ④has rung

〈天理大〉

55 He () to Germany until he got married.

- ①is never ②will be never
③has never been ④had never been

〈大阪経済法科大〉

56 I () the movie three times if I see it again.

- ①see ②will see ③have seen ④will have seen

57 It's our wedding anniversary next Tuesday, and by then we () married for ten years.

- ①are ②will have
③will have been ④would have

〈センター試験〉

58 Next Sunday Mr. Matsui () in The New York Yankees for two years.

- ①has been ②will have been ③will be ④is

〈跡見学園女子大〉

59 The movie () by the time you finish that huge bucket of popcorn.

- ①ended ②had ended
③has ended ④will have ended

〈立教大〉

Point 14 過去完了〈大過去〉 | had 過去分詞

60 During the workshop, I realized that we () before.

- ①had met ②have met ③meet ④will meet

〈青山学院大〉

68 The plane had already taken off before they () to the airport.

- ①get ②getting ③got ④gotten

〈大阪経済大〉

69 Yesterday they had eaten everything by the time we () at the party.

- ①had arrived ②arrived
③arrive ④have arrived

〈大阪産業大〉

Point 17 現在完了進行形・過去完了進行形・未来完了進行形

70 Bill is a very good tennis player. He () since he was seven years old.

- ①will be playing ②played
③will play ④has been playing

〈甲南女子大〉

71 I () for an hour at the bus stop when my son finally arrived.

- ①have been waited ②have been waiting
③had been waited ④had been waiting

〈青山学院大〉

72 By the end of this year, I () for this bank for eight years.

- ①had been working ②had worked
③will have been working ④will work

〈近畿大〉

Point 18 副詞節中の未来 | 現在形で代用 → Drill 7・8

73 If it () fine tomorrow, we are going on a picnic in the woods.

- ①be ②is ③will be ④would be

〈立命館大〉

74 I'll keep your room in order until you () back.

- ①come ②would come ③came ④coming

〈青山学院大〉

DRILL <テーマ演習>

Drill 1 状態動詞 live と時制

- 1 My parents () in Osaka now.
①lived ②lives ③living ④live (広島修道大)
- 2 Ten years ago we () in China.
①have lived ②had lived
③have been living ④were living (工学院大)
- 3 He () in Okayama when he was a child.
①lived ②has lived ③was lived ④is living (広島修道大)
- 4 I () here for more than 10 years now.
①have lived ②had lived ③live ④am living (亜細亜大)
- 5 Akemi went to Australia three years ago and () there ever since.
①had lived ②has lived ③is living ④lives (愛知学院大)
- 6 She () in Osaka for twenty years before she moved to Kyoto last month.
①had lived ②has been living
③has lived ④will be living (近畿大)
- 7 By the end of this month, () lived in this town for four years.
①she had ②she has
③she will have ④she will (愛知淑徳大)

Drill 2 動作動詞 work と時制

- 8 On the weekends, she () at a restaurant.
①is work ②work ③working ④works (熊本県立大)

- 9 Please be quiet. I () on a difficult question now.
 ①work ②worked ③have worked ④am working (日本大)
- 10 George called me last night when I () on my paper.
 ①worked ②have worked
 ③have been working ④was working (東洋英和女学院大)
- 11 She () for a bank in London at this time next year.
 ①will be working ②has worked
 ③was working ④has been working (跡見学園女子大)
- 12 I () for this company for ten years in October.
 ①will work ②was working
 ③will have worked ④have worked (愛知淑徳大)
- 13 I () on my homework since last night, but haven't finished it yet.
 ①am working ②have worked
 ③have been worked ④have been working (東北福祉大)
- 14 By the end of this year, I () for this bank.
 ①had been working ②had worked
 ③will have been working ④will work (近畿大)
- 15 I was tired last Friday, because I () all day long every day for a week.
 ①had been working ②have been working
 ③have worked ④was working (湘南工科大)
- 16 After she () at the office for three years, she decided to give up the job.
 ①had worked ②has been working
 ③has worked ④works (中央大)

- 26** John and Mary () each other since 1976.
 ①were knowing ②were known
 ③have known ④have been knowing (センター試験)
- 27** When I got home, I realized that one of my suitcases ().
 ①had been disappearing ②had disappeared
 ③was disappeared ④was disappearing (京都産業大)
- 28** We () the work when the bell rang.
 ①had finished almost ②had almost finished
 ③did finish most ④have almost finished (東海大)
- 29** What a busy day! I () anything to eat since this morning.
 ①hadn't ②haven't ③haven't had ④won't have (東京経済大)
- 30** There is milk all over the kitchen floor because my wife () the bottle.
 ①has broken ②is breaking
 ③breaks ④was breaking (摂南大)
- 31** I () since six this morning.
 ①am working ②worked
 ③have been working ④work (西南学院大)
- 32** They () for ten hours when they spotted a sign that said "Food and Drink."
 ①should have been driving
 ②are driving
 ③have driven
 ④had been driving (昭和女子大)
- 33** Jim () to take me out to dinner for the last three weeks.
 ①tries ②had tried
 ③is trying ④has been trying (和洋女子大)

- 42 My daughter () by the time a new subway line starts its operation.
①was married
②marries to someone
③had been married
④will have married someone

〈東北学院大〉

Drill 7 副詞節中の未来

- 43 By the time she () there, she will be happy again.
①get ②gets ③will get ④got

〈大阪電通大〉

- 44 She will write to me as soon as she () to her country.
①returned ②returns
③will have returned ④will return

〈駒澤大〉

- 45 I will lend you the book when I () with it.
①shall do ②should do
③have done ④shall have done

〈関西大〉

- 46 The man decided to wait at the station until his wife ().
①come ②came ③will come ④has come

〈センター試験〉

- 47 If the police () me, I'll pretend to know nothing.
①stopped ②will stop
③stop ④will have stopped

〈國學院大〉

Drill 8 副詞節 VS 名詞節 if の場合

- 48 If you () to travel to the island, make sure to buy ferry tickets in advance.
①plan ②planned ③will plan ④are planned

〈広島国際大〉

- 49 You'll cut yourself if you () around here in bare feet.
①had walked ②will walk ③walk ④walked

〈東海大〉

- 50** I don't know if our teacher () back next week.
 ①came ②come ③comes ④will come 〈東北薬科大〉
- 51** I will go to the college festival if she () with me.
 ①come ②comes
 ③will be coming ④would come 〈京都嵯峨芸術大〉
- 52** I am not sure if she () to Sri Lanka for study after graduation.
 ①go ②visiting ③will go ④will visit 〈関西学院大〉
- 53** The game will be called off if it () tomorrow.
 ①raining ②to rain ③will be rain ④rains 〈東京経済大〉

Drill 9 副詞節 VS 名詞節 when の場合

- 54** Please let me know when they ().
 ①arrive ②arrived soon
 ③had arrived ④are arrived 〈青山学院大〉
- 55** I'll come to see you when () the research.
 ①I'd finished ②I'll have finished
 ③I've finished ④I'm finishing 〈亜細亜大〉
- 56** Is Jack still using your dictionary? Yes, I wonder when he () it.
 ①has returned ②returned
 ③will have returned ④will return 〈跡見学園女子大〉
- 57** He will be glad to see you when he () home.
 ①comes ②will come ③had come ④came 〈桜美林大〉
- 58** You can't tell when the next general election () held.
 ①is ②were ③will have been ④will be 〈十文字学園女子大〉

Drill 10

if 節内の動詞の形

- 59** If it () fine tomorrow, we will have a party in the garden of my house.
①is ②be ③will be ④would be 〈畿央大〉
- 60** He can't remember if he () to the party last week or not.
①go ②goes ③went ④will go 〈愛知淑徳大〉
- 61** At the job interview, she was asked if she () abroad.
①had ever studied ②studies
③was studying ④has studied 〈東京工芸大〉
- 62** If I () time now, I could go to a shopping center.
①have had ②has ③had ④had had 〈東海大〉
- 63** If you () ten minutes earlier, you could have seen her.
①were to come ②should come
③had come ④came 〈岩手医科大〉
- 64** I waited for July 7 as if it () my birthday.
①were ②have been ③has been ④would be 〈関西学院大〉
- 65** If she () late, give her this message.
①had come ②should come
③shall come ④were coming 〈愛知工業大〉
- 66** If war () break out, what would you do?
①would be ②were to ③will ④will be 〈東京経済大〉

CHECK 〈語法の知識を活かす〉

USAGE 1 before と時制

- 1 Before () the room, please don't forget to turn off the lights.
①leave ②to leave ③leaving ④to leaving 〈南山大〉
- 2 I'll be back () ten minutes.
①at ②in ③after ④before 〈愛知工業大〉
- 3 He said that he () that book two years before.
①wrote ②should write
③has written ④had written 〈中京大〉
- 4 We started working for this firm ().
①three years before ②three years after
③three years past ④three years ago 〈桜美林大〉
- 5 I have never been to Liberty Tower ().
①prior ②previous ③before ④ago 〈明治大〉
- 6 () raining the day before, the athletic meeting was postponed.
①It having started ②It has started
③Having been started ④It was started 〈日本大〉
- 7 I'll be back before it ().
①rain ②rains ③will rain ④would rain 〈立命館大〉
- 8 He had lived here before he () to America.
①go ②has gone ③went ④is going 〈拓殖大〉
- 9 Bob () drifting in a small boat for two days before he was found.
①has been ②is ③had been ④have been 〈南山大〉

