

本書の特色

本書は、中高一貫カリキュラム用に編集・刊行されている主要な検定外教科書に対応できるように構成されたテキスト「PYXIS 英語 Vol.3」とカリキュラムが連動した読解力育成テキストです。文法事項を確認しながら読解問題を解くことで、読解力を身につけていくことを目標としています。

「PYXIS 英語 Vol.3」をご利用いただきながら、授業の演習用、宿題用などさまざまな用途に対応できるように構成されています。また、単体でも読解演習テキストとして授業用、家庭学習用、自習用としてご利用いただけます。

本書の構成

▶ 文法確認問題

各 LESSON で学ぶ文法の確認問題です。問題は易しいものから難しいものへと配列されていますので、どこまで理解できているかをきちんと把握することができます。

▶ 読解問題

各 LESSON で学ぶ文法を中心とした長文読解問題です。対話文、物語文、説明文、随筆などさまざまな種類の読解問題を取り入れています。各 LESSON とも読解問題を2題ずつ収録しています。1題目は取り組みやすい標準的なレベルのものを、2題目はややレベルの高いものを収録しています。習熟度に合わせてご利用ください。

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LESSON 1 完了形

文法確認問題

① 次の()に入る最も適当な語(句)をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) The meeting () when we went into the room.
 ア begins イ has just begun ウ had just begun []
- (2) Mr. Jackson () at this hotel for a week tomorrow.
 ア stayed イ has stayed ウ will have stayed []
- (3) Nancy and Mark () on the phone since this morning.
 ア talk イ have been talking ウ had talked []
- (4) He must () the woman once.
 ア have met イ had met ウ have been meeting []
- (5) The student seems to () the examination.
 ア be passed イ have passed ウ had passed []

② 次の英文を日本語に直しなさい。

- (1) Has he appeared on the stage yet?
 ()
- (2) Mary had never eaten *sushi* before she came to Japan.
 ()
- (3) We will have visited Kyoto five times if we visit it again.
 ()
- (4) She seemed to have decided to go to college.
 ()
- (5) My father may have missed the first train this morning.
 ()

③ 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) その旅行者はすでに島へ行ってしまいました。
 The tourist already the island.
- (2) わたしが家を出たときは、雨が降り出して2時間たっていました。
 It for two hours when I left home.
- (3) わたしたちはもっと早い飛行機に乗るべきでした。
 We an earlier plane.
- (4) アンは同じクラブに入る前からずっと美加のことを知っていました。
 Ann Mika they joined the same club.
- (5) 彼はあしたの10時までにはパリに出発してしまっているのでしょうか。
 he for Paris by ten o'clock tomorrow?

④ 次の文を、[] 内の指示に従って書きかえなさい。

□(1) You have been to New York three times. [下線部を「何回」とたずねる文に]

.....

□(2) I think that Lisa has been in Tokyo for two years. [下線部を過去形に変えて]

.....

□(3) We know that his offer was not accepted. [下線部を過去形に変えて]

.....

□(4) He seems to be busy. [「きのうは忙しかったようだ」という意味の文に]

.....

□(5) Lucy saw the traffic accident. [下線部を「見たはずがない」という意味に変えて]

.....

⑤ 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、()内の語句を並べかえなさい。

□(1) ジェーンはどのくらいの間、サムを待っていますか。

(been / long / for / Jane / how / Sam / has / waiting)?

.....

□(2) トムは今週末までにその仕事を終えてしまっていないでしょう。

(have / Tom / by / this weekend / not / the end / will / finished / of / the work).

.....

□(3) ホワイト先生は日本に来る前に、歌舞伎を見たことがありましたか。

(seen / before / to / Ms. White / Japan / had / kabuki play / came / a / she)?

.....

□(4) あした雪が降れば、1週間ずっと降っていることになります。

(will / been / for / it / it / snowy / if / have / is / snowing / a week) tomorrow.

.....

□(5) 彼女は彼と結婚すべきではありませんでした。

(got / should / to / she / him / have / married / not).

.....

⑥ 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。ただし、指示があるものはそれに従うこと。

□(1) トムが本屋に入ってきたとき、わたしはまだその雑誌を買っていませんでした。 [When で始めて]

.....

□(2) 彼女は彼からの手紙を受け取ったかもしれません。

.....

□(3) この電車は正午までに大阪に着いているでしょう。

.....

□(4) わたしたちはベンが2年間ロンドンに住んでいたと聞きました。

.....



1 次の英語劇の台本を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

登場人物： Anne, Betty, Carol, Dolly, Emma

場面： パーティー会場の隣の化粧室。Betty が一人でお化粧を直している。

Anne enters.

Anne : Isn't it a great dance party?

Betty : Oh, yes. I'm having a wonderful time. Well, I have to get back inside.

Anne : Where's Emma tonight?

Betty : I haven't seen her. Dolly said she saw her at the hospital this afternoon. 5

Anne : At the hospital? It's nothing serious, right?

Betty : I hope not. But Dolly said she was very nervous.

Anne : You know, she loves dancing, but she (①) come yet.

Betty : It's probably nothing. Maybe just a little *appendix *operation, or something like that. Well, I must get back. 10

Betty goes out. Carol enters.

Carol : Wonderful night, isn't it? Oh, what's the matter, Anne?

Anne :

Carol : Did anything happen to her?

Anne : She's sick in the hospital. 15

Carol : Why?

Anne : I don't know very well, but Betty said she was suddenly taken to the hospital to have an operation.

Carol : No! Poor Emma! Is there anything we can do? Shall we send flowers, or something? 20

Anne : That's a good idea. I'm going right out and speak to my friends about it.

Anne goes out. Dolly enters.

Carol : Oh, *my dear — my dear!

Dolly : Why, what's the matter, Carol?

Carol : Haven't you (②)? It's — it's Emma. 25

Dolly : What happened to Emma? I saw her at the hospital this afternoon.

Carol : She's in danger. She had an *emergency operation.

Dolly : An operation? Why? She seemed perfectly all right yesterday.

Carol : Life is always that way.

Dolly : What's wrong with her? 30

Carol : I don't know well, but we can't enjoy the party any more. Why don't we visit Emma in the hospital?

Ann and Betty enter.

Dolly : Have you (②)?

Anne : Yes, I can't believe it.

35

Betty : Poor Emma!

Emma enters.

Emma : Hello, girls. Are you enjoying the party?

All : Emma!

Emma : What's the matter?

40

Anne : How was your operation?

Emma : What?

Dolly : We thought you were in the hospital...

Emma : Oh, yes. ^③ I () () () to the hospital. My brother's wife just became the mother of a baby boy.

45

語句 appendix 盲腸 operation 手術 my dear まあ大変 emergency 緊急の

□(1) ~ に入る最も適切なものを、ア～オの中からそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。

□a [] □b [] □c []

- ア Yes, it's a wonderful party.
- イ Why are you looking at me like that?
- ウ I know she's in the hospital now.
- エ I'm thinking of Emma.
- オ She looked so fine yesterday.

□(2) (①)に入る最も適切な語を、ア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。 []

ア doesn't イ hasn't ウ hadn't エ won't

□(3) 2つの(②)に共通して入る語を下から選び、必要に応じて適切な形に直しなさい。

.....

be find go hear tell

□(4) 下線部③が「わたしはちょうど病院に行ってきたところです。」という意味になるように、()に入る適切な語を答えなさい。

I to the hospital.

□(5) エマ(Emma)が病院にいた理由を日本語で答えなさい。

()



2 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

When I first met Molly, she immediately became my best friend. We enjoyed the same things, laughed at the same jokes. Our friendship grew very strong. Everyone knew that when you found Molly, you always found me, and *vice versa.

In the fifth grade, we were not in the same class, but at lunch we both sat in nearby *assigned seats and turned around to talk to each other. We were always blocking the *aisle, talking too loudly and not eating our lunches, but we didn't care. The teachers knew we were best friends, but we were also a *disturbance. Our big mouths got us into trouble, and we were warned that we would never be in the same class again if we kept this up.

That summer, Molly and her brother were at my house quite often. We went swimming, played outside and practiced playing our flutes. Summer went by very quickly, and *middle school began. ^①*As the teachers had warned us, we were not in the same class. We still talked on the phone, went over to each other's house, sang in the *choir and practiced our flutes together in the band.

Nothing could destroy this friendship.

The seventh grade started, and again, we were not in the same class and could not sit near each other at lunch. I felt that we were put to a test. We both made new friends. Molly started to *hang out with a new group of people and was growing very popular.

We spent *less time together, and we *rarely talked on the phone. At school, I would try to talk to her, but she would just *ignore me. When we took a minute to talk, one of her more popular friends would come up and Molly would just walk away with her. I was left alone. I was so confused.

I met Erin. She was also a friend of Molly's. She was in the same situation I was with Molly. ^②She and Molly had been close friends, and lately Molly had been treating Erin and me in the same way. We decided to talk to her.

The phone call was not easy. Talking to her and telling her about my feelings was difficult. I was afraid that I might hurt her feelings and make her angry. It was funny, though. When it was just the two of us talking on the phone, we were friends again. It was the old Molly.

I explained my feelings, and ^③she did, too. I realized both were hurting. She was alone without me to talk to. What *was she supposed to do, not make new friends?

^④I had not thought about this before, but she was feeling left out by me and my new friends. Sometimes I did not even notice that I was ignoring her. We must have talked for a long time, because once we were finished I had used *a handful of tissues for my tears, and felt that I had lifted a heavy weight off my heart.

LESSON 2 助動詞

文法確認問題

① 次の英文を日本語に直しなさい。

□(1) You may eat the cake if you want to.

()

□(2) He must be sleepy because he didn't sleep last night.

()

□(3) Shall I bring you something cold to drink?

()

□(4) The weather may not be as good tomorrow as today.

()

□(5) We used to play in this river every Sunday.

()

□(6) Tom can't have seen Mary at the airport yesterday.

()

② 次の()に入る最も適当な語(句)をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

□(1) Did Nancy () get up early this morning?

ア had to イ has to ウ have to []

□(2) I () often climb mountains with my father when I was a child.

ア will イ would ウ should []

□(3) () we play table tennis after school? — No, let's not.

ア Can イ Will ウ Shall []

□(4) It is a little hot in this room. () you open the window?

ア Should イ Would ウ Might []

□(5) The street is wet. It () have rained last night.

ア may イ can't ウ would []

③ 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ内容を表すように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

□(1)① Kenta can swim the fastest in his class.

② Kenta swim the fastest in his class.

□(2)① We should leave for London within a few days.

② We leave for London within a few days.

□(3)① How about some cookies?

② like some cookies?

□(4)① There was a nice restaurant next to the park, but it is not there now.

② There a nice restaurant next to the park.

④ 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、.....に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) サムがそんなに疲れているはずがありません。

Sam so tired.

- (2) あなたの携帯電話を借りてもいいですか。

..... your cell phone?

- (3) あなたは友だちをわたしの家に連れてきてもいいですよ。

You your friend to my house.

- (4) わたしはもっと早くあなたに電話をするべきでした。

I you much earlier.

- (5) その子どもはどうしてもその野菜を食べようとしません。

The child the vegetables.

⑤ 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、()内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- (1) 彼女は正午までには病院に着くはずですが。

(at / she / noon / arrive / hospital / should / the / by).

- (2) アンはどうしてもスイスからはがきを送ろうとしませんでした。

(send / would / Switzerland / not / a / Anne / from / postcard).

- (3) 彼らはその夕食会にジーンズをはいて行ったにちがいません。

(have / the / they / party / must / jeans / dinner / worn / to).

- (4) 次の日曜日まで、そのラケットをわたしに貸していただけませんか。

(me / you / until / could / Sunday / racket / lend / the / next)?

- (5) デイビッドは今ごろ仕事を終えているはずですが。

(finished / should / now / have / by / his / David / work).

⑥ 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

- (1) あなたはこの話を信じないかもしれません。

- (2) その生徒がわたしにうそをついたはずがありません。

- (3) あなたはそれらの雑誌を読むべきではありません。

- (4) わたしはよく兄といっしょに野球場へ行ったものでした。



1 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

It was very late when an old *beggar came to the rich farm. He traveled far that day, so he was tired and hungry. He said to himself, “I must find somewhere to sleep,” because it was snowing. “I will go up there. Maybe the farmer will help me. ① He might give me some food, too.” So the old beggar walked up to the farmhouse and knocked on the door.

5

The farmer was just finishing his tea, and his wife said, “There is someone at the door.” And the farmer said, “Well, I’ll go and see who it is.” He walked out. An old beggar with gray hair and an old coat stood at the door. The farmer said, “What do you want?”

The beggar said, “Please, sir. I’m just an old beggar. It’s a cold night and it’s snowing. I’m hungry and tired. ② (me / you / a / to / would / lie down / place / offer) just for tonight?”

10

And the farmer said, “You’re a beggar! I have nothing to give you. I need my places for my cows. The woods are good for you. Go and sleep in the woods. We don’t want to have any beggars here.”

15

The old beggar said, “I’m sorry, sir,” and turned around. The farmer closed his door.

The farmer inside the house went to sleep and he had a dream. In his dream he died and went to *Hell. When he arrived in Hell, all his familiar people that had died before him were sitting around and waiting for their turn. And the *Devil was there with a big pot of boiling *lead and a spoon in his hands. One after another they were called up by the Devil. The Devil put the boiling lead into their mouths and they swallowed it. They were in terrible pain and crying out. One after another till it came to his turn.

20

The farmer opened his mouth and the Devil put the boiling lead into it. It was burning his throat and *chest. He said, “Oh, God! What have I done for this? So, please give me a cup of water to make my mouth cool!” When he looked up, he saw that old beggar with two cups of water. The old beggar came and stood in front of the farmer. The old beggar said, “No, I cannot. Just *as you could not give me one night’s sleep on your farm.” Then the old beggar went away.

25

The farmer woke up in his bed. He *shivered with fear. Suddenly he got up from his bed, and walked all around his farm. Then he found something on the ground near his house. It was the old beggar. He was frozen to death.

30

The next morning the farmer called for a *coachman. He said to the coachman, “Tomorrow morning I want you to make a beautiful sign ‘BEGGARS WILL BE WELCOME.’ Put it at my road’s end.”

35

So the coachman did as he was told. After that, the farmer waited and waited for many years, but no beggar came to his doorway until he died. And what happened to that farmer? ③ I'm sure that you know it as well as I do.

【語句】 beggar こじき Hell 地獄 Devil 悪魔 lead 鉛 chest 胸
as ～(する)ように shiver ぶるっと身震いする coachman 馬車の御者ごしや

□(1) 下線部①の英文を日本語に直しなさい。

()

□(2) 下線部②の()内の語を並べかえて、意味の通る英文を作りなさい。

.....

□(3) 下線部③を次の形で表すとき, に適する語を書きなさい。

You know it as well as I do.

□(4) 次の英文の中から本文の内容に合っていないものを2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

[] []

ア The old beggar expected that the farmer would help him and let him stay on the farm.

イ The farmer told the old beggar that he could give him some money or food but didn't say that he had a place for him.

ウ In his dream the farmer went to Hell, and something terrible was waiting for him there.

エ In Hell the farmer met the old beggar who should have gotten two cups of water from him.

オ The next morning the farmer woke up to find the old beggar dead.

カ Though the farmer changed his mind and decided to be kind to beggars, no beggar visited him until his death.



2 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Last year, I went to the store to buy a pair of jeans. I tend to wear my jeans until they're falling apart, so it had been a while since my last purchase. A nice young saleswoman greeted me.

"I want a pair of jeans — size 32-28," I said.

"Do you want them slim-fit, easy-fit or relaxed-fit?" she replied. "Do you want them looking new or already worn? Do you want them with a button front or a *zipper?"

I was so shocked that I didn't know what to say. I finally said something like, "I just want regular jeans. You know, ① the kind that () () be the only kind."

The trouble was that there was no such thing as "regular jeans" anymore. Besides, with all these choices before me, I was no longer sure that I wanted "regular" ones. Perhaps the easy-fit or relaxed-fit would be more comfortable. So I decided to try them all.

The jeans I bought turned out to be just fine. ② But the thing I thought on that day is that buying a pair of jeans shouldn't be a day-long task.

By creating all these choices, the industry has certainly *done a favor for customers with various tastes and body types. However, it has also created a new problem. In the past, buying jeans was a five-minute thing. Now, it has become a complex decision. To buy a pair of jeans I was forced to take time, energy, and no small amount of *self-doubt and anxiety.

It's not just jeans — forty-five types of bread, sixty-two kinds of drinks, eighty-three models of mobile telephones and dozens of calling plans. The list goes on. We face a huge range of choices.

The good side of having all these choices is clear. Choice equals freedom, and in a democratic society, freedom is among our most strongly held values. ③ Economists tell us there can never be too much choice. If you don't care about the variety in telephones, you can always just ignore it. ④ But if you care, variety means that you (be / the phone / to / should / find / able) that is just right for you.

This might sound *convincing, but I'm afraid this logic is mistaken. For many of us, increased choice means decreased *satisfaction. Just because some choice is good, it doesn't *necessarily mean that more choice is better. There's a cost. Too many choices can *paralyze, not free you. Studies show, for example, that *as a store increases the varieties of chocolates on its shelves, shoppers are more likely to leave without buying any product at all.

*The more choices we have, the more we seem to regret the decisions we make. Greater choices seem to raise our expectations. So, we wonder: "Did we get the thing we wanted? ⑤ Can another of the choices have been better?" While I admit that a life without any freedom of choice would not be worth living, more choice doesn't

necessarily mean greater happiness.

語句 zipper チャック do a favor for ～ ～の便宜をはかる self-doubt 自己不信
 convincing 納得させる satisfaction 満足 (not) necessarily 必ずしも(～ない)
 paralyze まひさせる as ～するにつれて
 the more ～, the more … ～が多ければ多いほど, …も多くなる

□(1) 下線部①が「以前はそれしかなかった種類」という意味になるように, ()に入る適切な語を答えなさい。

.....

□(2) 下線部②, ③, ⑤の英文を日本語に直しなさい。

- ② ()
 □③ ()
 □⑤ ()

□(3) 下線部④の()内の語を並べかえて, 意味の通る英文を作りなさい。

.....

□(4) 次の英文の中から本文の内容に合っているものを2つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

[] []

- ア The writer usually buys new jeans which are very fashionable.
 イ The writer was “shocked” in the jeans shop because there were so many different kinds of jeans to choose from.
 ウ Today, shopping for jeans is more popular with people like the writer.
 エ A store will probably sell more chocolates if it increases choice.
 オ The passage suggests that a greater variety will not necessarily bring more happiness.