く英文法超基礎⑩> アウトプット	
1 次の英文の()に入れるのに適当なものを1つ運ぼう。[4点×10:40点]]
(1)() what to say, Travis remained silent all through the meeting < Knowing not/Knowing nothing/Not knowing/No knowing>(部	
(2)() from the plane, the islands were very pretty. (慶應義塾) < Seeing / Seen / To see / Having seen > [t)]
(3) All things (), she is still in the wrong. [$< \infty$ considering/considered/were considered/being considering>(札幌学] 院
(4)() in Guam for a long time, she is used to the tropical climate <had have="" having="" lived="">[日本大</had>	;
(5)() with Simon, Kate is much more reliable. (関西学院大) <be compared="" comparing="" having=""></be>]
(6)() that night, we could not observe the noon.(津田塾大) <having having="" it="" rained="" raining="" was=""></having>	J
(7)There () no available information on the crime, the police askethe mass media for cooperation. (康児島大) < being / having / is / seems > [d I
(8)() read the novel, I cannot tell whether it is worth reading. <have been="" had="" having="" not=""> (東北東州</have>	大)]
(9)() in easy Japanese, this textbook is good for school children. <wrote to="" write="" writing="" written="">(天東文化大) [</wrote>]
(10)() control herself, she burst into tears at the news.(青山学院) <being in="" to="" unable="" unabling=""></being>	t)]

②次の各問いに答えよう。[5点×5:25点]	
(1) After he had done his work, he took a bath.	(獨協大)
= () () his work, he took a bat	
(2) A fiber-optic cable <u>across</u> the Pacific <u>went into</u> so 1989, <u>alink</u> the United States and Japan. (早稲田大	ærvice ⊚in Apri) →[]
(3) Tom turned off the light and went to bed. = () () the light, Tom went to be	
(4) () () cheated by him before, I ref	used his offer. (浜松大)
(5) Though she understood no Spanish, she was able to with the other students. (日本大) = () no Spanish, she was able to commute other students.	communicate
③次の日本文を、分詞構文を使って表そう。[7点×5:35]	点]
(1)彼女を待っている間に、トムとケンを見かけた。].
(2)アメリカで生まれたので、彼は英語を話す。 [] English.
(3)目を閉じて、彼女はソファに座っていた。 She sat [].
(4)試験勉強をしていなかたので、良い点が取れなかた。 「for the exam, [a good score.]
(5)疲れていたので、早く寝た。 [] early	
	/100