

氏名 []

・より確実な合格を目指すなら、高1・2年生にお勧め。

- ・高3生は、出題形式チェックや入試直前の知識漏れのチェックに。
- ・解答は最終ページ。解説は授業で詳しく。

演習問題

12か年全11問 (小問62)

I 早稲田大学 法学部の「前置詞」特化問題 (直近では第3問) (2)

- 【1】2023 早稲田大学 2/15, 一般法 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【2】2022 早稲田大学 2/15, 一般法 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【3】2021 早稲田大学 2/15, 一般法 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【4】2020 早稲田大学 2/15, 一般法 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【5】2019 早稲田大学 2/15, 一般法 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【6】2018 早稲田大学 2/15, 一般法 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【7】2017 早稲田大学 2/15, 一般法 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【8】2016 早稲田大学 2/15, 一般法 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【9】2015 早稲田大学 2/15, 一般法 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【10】2014 早稲田大学 2/15, 一般法 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【11】2012 早稲田大学 2/15, センター利用(「合算」枠)・一般法 [宿題: 月 日まで]
[済: 月 日]

* 解答 (13)

※2013年度は、単独の前置詞問題はなし。

※参考: 動詞・副詞との組み合わせ

2023: get+ [prep]

2022: drive+ [prep]

2021: turn+ [prep]

2016: V+ up+ [prep]

2014: pull+ [prep]

【1】2023 早稲田大学 2/15, 一般 法

Choose the BEST item from the following list with which to fill the blanks in the passage below. You may use each item only ONCE.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|------|
| A across | B along | C behind | D by |
| E down | F through | G under | |

He tried to get [1] to his parents his passion for painting, but he could not get [2] to them. They said he would not be able to get [3] on what he would make as an artist, so they could not get [4] his plans to go to art school. When they started complaining about how much they had sacrificed so he could get a good education and become a civil servant, he decided it was time to get [5] to business and start looking for financial aid.

【2】2022 早稲田大学 2/15, 一般 法

Choose the BEST item from the following list with which to fill the blanks in the passage below. You may use each item only ONCE.

- | | | | | |
|-------|--------|---------|-----------|------|
| A at | B by | C down | D in | E on |
| F out | G over | H under | I without | |

It was the first time she had driven [1] Europe, and she was nervous about driving [2] the right. She enjoyed the view as she drove [3] the street until she heard the sound of thunder behind her. Driven [4] fear, she accelerated and tried to drive [5] of the area as quickly as possible. She had never driven [6] such speed before! After around twenty kilometers, she was stopped by the police, who gave her a ticket for driving [7] the speed limit by thirty kilometers per hour.

【3】2021 早稲田大学 2/15, 一般 法

Choose the BEST item from the following list with which to fill the blanks in the passage below. You may use each item only ONCE.

- | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|----------|--------|-----------|
| A above | B against | C around | D down | E for |
| F in | G off | H out | I over | J through |
| K under | L up | | | |

She was just introverted, but her brother told her that people thought of her as being arrogant. He also said her behavior was turning people (1) and alienating them, so she needed to turn things (2). She was ready to turn (3) a new leaf and decided to be more sociable instead of always turning (4) invitations to parties. When her best friend organized a housewarming party, she turned (5), to everyone's surprise. As it turned (6), they made her feel welcome, but the more closely she observed people, the more she realized how easily people turned (7) each other. This made her very uncomfortable, and she ended up wishing she had stayed home and turned (8) early with a good book.

【4】2020 早稲田大学 2/15, 一般 法

Choose the BEST item from the following list with which to fill the blanks in the passage below. You may use each item only ONCE.

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|------|--------|------|
| A by | B from | C in | D of | E on |
| F over | G since | H to | I with | |

Eye contact is an essential element [1] effective public speaking and good communication in general. Eye contact does not mean looking [2] the tops of your listeners' heads. It means actually "touching" their eyes [3] yours. Maintaining good eye contact makes your listeners feel that you are speaking directly [4] them. Good eye contact also makes a better impression [5] your listeners. It shows that you are full of confidence and conviction. It gives your listeners more faith both [6] you and your message.

【5】2019 早稲田大学 2/15, 一般 法

Choose the best option from the following list to fill each of the blanks in the passage below. If no word is necessary, choose option G. You may use any option more than once.

A against

B at

C in

D on

E out

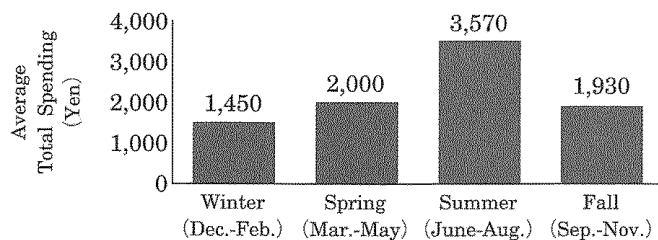
F to

G NO WORD

William Butler Yeats was born [1] Dublin [2] June 13, 1865. He studied to become a painter, like his father, but abandoned that profession [3] 1886 [4] favor of literature. He was heavily involved [5] the movement for the Irish literary revival and founded the Irish Literary Theatre.

【6】2018 早稲田大学 2/15, 一般 法

Examine the graph showing the average spending on ice cream per household by season in Japan. Complete the analysis below with the best words from the following list. You may use each word only ONCE.



Source: Japan Ice Cream Association (Dec. 2015—Nov. 2016)

- A about B at C by D down E in
F of G on H to

During the winter, a typical household spends [1] 1,500 yen [2] ice cream. In the spring, spending increases [3] 2,000 yen. The summer brings a further increase [4] 1,570 yen. In the fall, spending drops [5] around 45%. In other words, there is a sharp decline in the sales of ice cream.

【7】2017 早稲田大学 2/15, 一般 法

Choose the BEST way to fill each of the blanks to complete the following sentences. If no word is necessary, choose E.

1 Everyone opposed () the war.

- A by B for C to D with E NO WORD

2 It warmed their hearts to see the elderly couple dancing () the music.

- A against B by C on D to E NO WORD

3 Tourists want to visit () the historical site.

- A at B in C over D to E NO WORD

4 What had been going on accounts () their distrust.

- A for B of C to D with E NO WORD

【8】2016 早稲田大学 2/15, 一般 法

Choose the best word from the list below to fill each of the blanks in these sentences. If no word is necessary to complete the sentence, choose option F. You may use any of the options more than once.

A against

B for

C on

D to

E with

F NO WORD

- 1 All my efforts did not add up () very much.
- 2 However hard I tried, I could not come up () a satisfying solution.
- 3 People have always looked up () Gandhi as a fine example of the pacifist ideal.
- 4 She was defeated in the finals when she came up () a much stronger opponent.
- 5 Since John is far from reliable, it would be a mistake to leave everything up () him.
- 6 This minor success hardly made up () the major failure during the previous campaign.

【9】2015 早稲田大学 2/15, 一般 法

Choose the best word from the following list to fill the blanks in the passage below. You may use each word only ONCE.

A because

B by

C for

D in

E of

F on

G since

Our understanding [1] the American past has been revolutionized [2] the middle of the twentieth century, [3] no small part [4] of our altered conceptions of the place of race in the nation's history. Moreover, that revolution has taken place largely because of a remarkable generation of historians, who were inspired [5] the changing meanings of freedom and justice in their own time.

【10】2014 早稲田大学 2/15, 一般 法

Choose the best item from A–H with which to fill the blanks in the passage below. You may use each item only ONCE.

A apart

B away

C into

D off

E out

F through

G together

H up

After his boss criticized all of his ideas, he felt he had the rug pulled [1] from under him, and did not think he would be able to pull [2] the job. He was able to get a hold of the boss just as a car pulled [3] in front of the building to meet her. He quickly told her how he felt, and she asked him to think it over carefully, as the car pulled [4] from him. In the evening, his colleagues took him out and told him to pull himself [5]. They felt he was the most capable of them all and knew he would be able to pull [6] this difficult phase. This gave him renewed confidence, and he ended up doing an excellent job.

【11】2012 早稲田大学 2/15, センター利用(「合算」枠)・一般法

Choose the best item from the list with which to fill the blanks in the passage below. You may use each item only ONCE. All answers must be indicated on the MARK SHEET.

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| A at | B by | C down | D for | E from | F into |
| G of | H on | I to | J under | | |

President Franklin D. Roosevelt died as a result hypertension. The official cause of death was a stroke; the underlying cause was high blood pressure. Roosevelt was significantly impaired the disease in the last year of his life. At a time when a world war was being fought and the postwar balance of power negotiated, Roosevelt fatigued easily, had difficulty concentrating, became weak, lost weight, and suffered from headaches. Winston Churchill's personal doctor remarked observing Roosevelt the Yalta conference in 1945: "I doubt, from what I have seen, whether he is fit his job here."

【解答 1】 2023 早稲田大学 2/15, 一般 法

1 A 2 F 3 D 4 C 5 E

【解答 2】 2022 早稲田大学 2/15, 一般 法

[1] D [2] E [3] C [4] B [5] F [6] A
[7] G

【解答 3】 2021 早稲田大学 2/15, 一般 法

1 G 2 C 3 I 4 D 5 L 6 H
7 B 8 F

【解答 4】 2020 早稲田大学 2/15, 一般 法

1 D 2 F 3 I 4 H 5 E 6 C

【解答 5】 2019 早稲田大学 2/15, 一般 法

1 C 2 D 3 C 4 C 5 C

【解答 6】 2018 早稲田大学 2/15, 一般 法

1 A 2 G 3 H 4 F 5 C

【解答 7】 2017 早稲田大学 2/15, 一般 法

1 E 2 D 3 E 4 A

【解答 8】 2016 早稲田大学 2/15, 一般 法

1 D 2 E 3 D 4 A 5 D 6 B

【解答 9】 2015 早稲田大学 2/15, 一般 法

1 E 2 G 3 D 4 A 5 B

【解答 10】 2014 早稲田大学 2/15, 一般 法

1 E 2 D 3 H 4 B 5 G 6 F

【解答 11】 2012 早稲田大学 2/15, センター利用(「合算」枠)・一般 法

1 G

2 B

3 H

4 A

5 D

