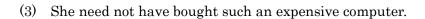
I (

| 1. 日本語の意味に合うように、適切が語句を[ ]の中か<br>使ってよい。           | いら選びなさい。語句は何度でも          |
|--|--------------------------|
| [ used to, would, won't, should, need not, shall | , must, can't]           |
| (1) メアリーは今頃東京にいるはずです。                            |                          |
| Mary ( ) be in Tokyo now.                        |                          |
| (2) 彼女はボブの妹にちがいない。                               |                          |
| She ( ) be Bob's sister.                         |                          |
| (3) 夏休みには虫を捕りに行ったものだ。                            |                          |
| I ( ) often go and catch insects during s        | summer vacation.         |
| (4) 私が彼女にその話をしましょうか。                             |                          |
| ( ) I tell her about it?                         |                          |
| (5) カレンは今家にいるはずがない                               |                          |
| Karen ( ) be home now.                           |                          |
| (6) ドアがどうしても開かない。                                |                          |
| The door ( ) open.                               |                          |
| (7) 週末にはよく家族と一緒にキャンプに出掛けたものです:                   |                          |
| I ( ) go camping with my family on wee           | ekends, but now I don't. |
| (8) そんなに一生懸命働かなくてもいいんだよ。                         |                          |
| You ( ) work so hard.                            |                          |
| (9) 10 年前、ここには大きな池があった。                          |                          |
| There ( ) by a large pond here a decade          | e ago.                   |
| (10) あなたのチームに加わりたいのですが。                          |                          |

) like to join your team.

| 2. 和 | 訳                                   |
|------|-------------------------------------|
| (1)  | You may have heard this joke before |
| (2)  | You must have told me a lie.        |



- (4) He cannot have accepted your plan
- (5) You should have taken some medicine.

## 3. 次の文で適切な語句を選びなさい。

- (1) She is late for school. She must (miss / have missed) the school bus.
- (2) Sue must (live / have lived) in Kyoto. She knows a lot about it.
- (3) As he hates cheese, he (cannot / must) have eaten the cheese in the fridge.
- (4) He has not eaten anything since yesterday, so he (cannot / must) be hungry.
- (5) The English I class canceled. I (should / need not) have brought my English textbook.