

## 第2講座 助動詞

### Let's Learn

#### ① can, may, must の注意すべき用法

She <b>cannot have said</b> so.	(～したはずがない)
He <b>may well be</b> proud of his daughter.	(～するのをもっともだ)
We hurried <b>so that we might</b> be in time.	(～するために, ～するように)
You <b>cannot be too</b> careful of your health.	(～しすぎることはない)
He <b>must have been</b> ill.	(～だったにちがいない)

#### ② should, would の注意すべき用法

He <i>suggested</i> that we ( <b>should</b> ) leave at once.	〈提案・要求・主張〉
Take an umbrella with you <b>lest it should</b> rain.	(～するといけないので)
I <b>would often</b> go swimming in the river.	〈過去の習慣〉
I <b>would rather eat than</b> take a bath.	(…するよりむしろ～したい)

#### ③ その他の注意すべき助動詞

You <b>need not</b> open the door by hand.	<i>cf.</i> You <i>need to</i> open the door by hand.
You <b>had better not</b> go out at night.	* not の位置に注意。
You <b>ought to</b> read this book.	* ought to = should
I <b>used to</b> play tennis with him.	〈過去の習慣・状態〉

## 基本問題

1 【助動詞の意味・用法】 次の日本文にあうように, ( ) に適語を入れよ。

- 今日は彼に会わないほうがよい。  
You ( ) ( ) ( ) meet him today.
- 私たちはあの川によく釣りに行ったものだ。  
We ( ) often go fishing in that river.
- 君はもっと野菜を食べるべきだ。  
You ( ) ( ) eat more vegetables.
- あなたの話が本当であるはずがない。  
Your story ( ) ( ) true.
- 彼女はどうしても両親の忠告に従わなかった。  
She ( ) ( ) follow her parents' advice.
- 私たちは会議が直ちに開かれるよう提案した。  
We proposed that the meeting ( ) ( ) held at once.

**2** [助動詞の書き換え] 次の各文を指示に従って書き換えよ。

- (1) He can speak German better than you. (未来時制に)  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) You need not go there at once. (下線部を別の表現に変えて同じ意味の文に)  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) These boys were punished severely. (I insisted that に続けて)  
 I insisted that \_\_\_\_\_
- (4) He must be an honest man. (反対の意味を表す文に)  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- (5) You should not buy this book. (別の助動詞を用いて同じ意味の文に)  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**3** [助動詞+ have + 過去分詞] 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、( ) に適語を入れよ。

- (1) { It is certain that he was late for the meeting yesterday.  
 He ( ) ( ) ( ) late for the meeting yesterday.
- (2) { It was not necessary for her to hurry, but she did.  
 She ( ) ( ) ( ) hurried.
- (3) { Perhaps I made an appointment with him.  
 I ( ) ( ) ( ) an appointment with him.
- (4) { It is impossible that you sat up late last night.  
 You ( ) ( ) ( ) up late last night.

**4** [助動詞を用いた構文] 次の英文を和訳せよ。

- (1) You had better not go there again.  
 -----
- (2) She may well speak well of you.  
 -----
- (3) I left home early lest I should miss the train.  
 -----
- (4) He worked very hard so that he could save money.  
 -----
- (5) I would rather stay at home than go out.  
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## 応用問題

Ⅰ 次の文の( )に入れるのに適する語(句)をa～dから選べ。

- (1) He ( ) been ill yesterday. He was running around.  
 a. may have      b. cannot have      c. would not have      d. must have
- (2) It is natural that he ( ) demand a wage increase.  
 a. would      b. should      c. could      d. might
- (3) We demanded that the meeting ( ) off.  
 a. be put      b. should put      c. can put      d. will be
- (4) Japan is not what it ( ) be.  
 a. should      b. could      c. might      d. used to
- (5) You ( ) me, because I didn't say that.  
 a. must misunderstand      b. must have misunderstood  
 c. must be misunderstanding      d. have to misunderstand
- (6) "Must I finish all this work in an hour?" "No, you ( )."  
 a. needn't      b. won't      c. cannot      d. didn't
- (7) The party was good. You ( ) come!  
 a. may have      b. will have      c. should have      d. ought to

Ⅱ 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、( )に適語を入れよ。

- (1) { She has good reason to be angry with her daughter.  
 { She ( ) ( ) be angry with her daughter.
- (2) { Jack said, "Let's go on a picnic."  
 { Jack suggested that we ( ) ( ) on a picnic.
- (3) { I am sure that he won first prize.  
 { He ( ) ( ) ( ) first prize.
- (4) { I studied very hard so that I could pass the exam.  
 { I studied very hard ( ) I ( ) fail the exam.
- (5) { It is impossible that Mary did such a foolish thing.  
 { Mary ( ) ( ) ( ) such a foolish thing.
- (6) { It is possible that they knew the truth.  
 { They ( ) ( ) ( ) the truth.
- (7) { I regret that I didn't work hard in my school days.  
 { I ( ) ( ) worked hard in my school days.
- (8) { I made it a rule to go for a walk before breakfast.  
 { I ( ) ( ) go for a walk before breakfast.

3 次の( )内の語(句)を並べかえて、日本文にあう英文を作れ。

- (1) 彼は以前よりいい暮らしをしている。

( be / better / than / to / he / he / is / used / off ).

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- (2) 子供の頃はあの川沿いをよく散歩したものだ。 (1語補う)

I ( my / take / often / childhood / that / a walk / river / along / in ).

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- (3) 母はもう着いてもよい頃ですが。

Mother ought ( now / have / to / by / arrived ).

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- (4) そんなつまらないことであなたが狼狽したとは、驚きです。 (1語不要)

I am surprised that ( might / felt upset / have / you / such / matter / should / about / a / trivial ).

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4 次の日本文を英訳せよ。

- (1) 通りを横断するときにはいくら注意してもしすぎることはない。
- 

- (2) 彼の祖母は若いころ大変美しかったにちがいない。
- 

- (3) 父はぼくが大学へ行くことをどうしても許そうとはしなかった。
- 

**Let's Practice** 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えよ。

Japanese gardens come in many shapes and sizes, and they offer many different pleasures. Often one can enjoy ① (be) in a garden simply because it seems far from the city. To enjoy a garden fully, however, ② it must be appreciated for what it is (instead of what it is not); and trying ③ (understand) what a Japanese garden is may be a long and difficult process. ④ This difficulty is not immediately obvious.

- (1) ①, ③の( )内の語を正しい形(1~2語)に直せ。

① \_\_\_\_\_ ③ \_\_\_\_\_

- (2) 下線部②を和訳せよ。
- 

- (3) 下線部④はどんなことを指すか、日本語で答えよ。
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# 第8講座 仮定法

## Let's Learn

### ① 仮定法の基本形

① 仮定法過去：「もし～なら，…だろう」…現在の事実と反対の仮定。

② 仮定法過去完了：「もし～だったら，…ただただろう」…過去の事実と反対の仮定。

**If I had time, I could go to the movies.**

**If you had helped me, I would have succeeded.**

### ② 注意すべき仮定法の表現

**I wish I were a lawyer.** (～ならなあ)

She looks pale **as if she had seen a ghost.** (まるで～のように)

**It is time you left for school.** (～する時間だ)

**If I should[were to] die, what would you do?** (万一～なら)

**But for[Without] air, we could not live.** (～がなければ)

\* If it were not for ～, If it had not been for ～も同意。

**Were I a doctor, I could treat your disease.** (ifの省略…倒置)

**A wise man would not do such a thing.** (if節の代用…主語)

## 基本問題

1 〔仮定法の形〕 次の文の( )に入れるのに適する語(句)をa～cから選べ。

(1) If I had taken that train, I ( ) in time for school yesterday.

a. would be

b. had been

c. would have been

(2) If he ( ) a true friend, he would not break a promise.

a. is

b. were

c. would be

(3) If I ( ) you were here, I would have visited you.

a. knew

b. have known

c. had known

(4) If I were not busy, I ( ) with you.

a. will go

b. could go

c. would have gone

2 〔仮定法の基本〕 次の英文を和訳せよ。

(1) If he saw this, how happy he would be!

-----

(2) If you had told me you would come, I would have met you at the airport.

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**3** [仮定法の基本] 次の文を仮定法の文に書き換えよ。

(1) I cannot buy a car, because I am not rich.

\_\_\_\_\_

(2) As it was raining hard, we did not leave.

\_\_\_\_\_

(3) I am not successful now, because I did not follow your advice.

\_\_\_\_\_

**4** [注意すべき仮定法] 次の文中の誤りを正せ。

(1) It is high time you will return home.

\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

(2) I wish I studied hard when I was a student.

\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

(3) He spoke as if he had been a Frenchman.

\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

(4) If I am to live again, I would like to marry you again.

\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

**5** [注意すべき仮定法] 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、( )に適語を入れよ。

(1) { If it were not for air, we could not live.  
 ( ) ( ) not for air, we could not live.

(2) { I am sorry that I can't fly.  
 I ( ) I ( ) fly.

(3) { It is about time for us to stop talking.  
 It is about time ( ) ( ) talking.

(4) { In your place I would have acted differently.  
 If I ( ) ( ) you, I would have acted differently.

**6** [注意すべき仮定法] 次の英文を和訳せよ。

(1) Had we left earlier, we could have seen the beautiful sunrise.

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(2) Five centuries ago people would not have believed the earth is round.

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(3) What would become of mankind if World War III should break out?

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## 応用問題

11 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、( )に適語を入れよ。

- (1) { I wish I had studied abroad.  
I regret ( ) ( ) studied abroad.
- (2) { She treats me like a little child.  
She treats me ( ) ( ) I ( ) a little child.
- (3) { Since I'm not a bird, I cannot fly to you.  
( ) I a bird, I could fly to you.
- (4) { A true salesman would not have given such an explanation.  
If he ( ) ( ) a true salesman, he would not have given such an explanation.

2 次の( )内の語(句)を並べかえて、日本文にあう英文を作れ。

- (1) 私ならそんなに急いで判断を下しはしないでしょう。  
I ( be / I / if / not / quick / so / to judge / were / would / you ).
- 
- (2) もう少し辛抱強ければ、あなたはその仕事をできたであろう。(コンマを補う)  
With ( you / the / have / patience / done / work / little / more / could / a ).
- 
- (3) 良識の持ち主なら誰でも、同じことをしたであろう。  
( sense / with / done / anyone / would / good / have ) the same thing.
- 

**Let's Practice** 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えよ。

Mother said, “① I wish you didn't have so much work. I wish you didn't have to work so hard. ② I wish your evenings were free for enjoyment—reading a novel or watching TV.”

“③ That would be nice,” Lawrence answered. “But I do have lots of work. I want to keep my high grades in math and French.” “What hard-won honor,” Mother replied. Lawrence smiled to himself as he started his homework.

- (1) 下線部①を和訳せよ。  
-----
- (2) 下線部②を和訳せよ。  
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- (3) 下線部③は何を指すか、日本語で答えよ。 -----

# 解答

## 《selectⅢ 高2英語Ⅱ》

### 第1講座 動詞と時制

- 基本問題 ..... p. 2~3

- I** (1) approaching (2) resembles (3) marry  
 (4) married to (5) explain to (6) discussed  
 (7) mention (8) lay (9) laid (10) laid  
 (11) apologize to him (12) started from  
 (13) reply to (14) entered

**解説** (1) approach は他動詞なので to は不要。  
 (2) marry は他動詞なので, with は不要。  
 (4) get [be] married to ~の形になると to が必要。  
 (5) <explain to +人> 「人に説明する」  
 (7) mention は他動詞なので about は不要。  
 (8) lie in bed 「(病気などで)床に横たっている」。  
 「横たわる」は lie - lay - lain と活用する自動詞。  
 (9) 「ペンを机の上に置いた」。「横たえる, 置く」は lay - laid - laid と活用する他動詞。  
 (10) lay an egg 「卵を産む」 (11) <apologize to +人+for ~> 「人に~のことでわびる」  
 (12) start from ~ 「~から出発する」 (13) reply は to が必要。

- 2** (1) We have been busy since last week.  
 (2) I have seen the bird once in the zoo.  
 (3) Have you ever been to Australia?  
 (4) “Have you had (finished) lunch yet?”  
 “Yes, I had it at one thirty (half past one).”  
 (5) How long have they studied English?

**解説** (3) have been to ~ 「~へ行ったことがある」。  
 gone を使わないことに注意。(5) 「(過去のある時から今まで)どのくらいの間~してきたか」は <how long +現在完了形> を用いる。

- 3** (1) had stayed (2) have passed  
 (3) will have looked (4) will have visited  
 (5) have read (6) have visited  
 (7) had expected (8) had not seen

**解説** (1) 「名古屋に3週間滞在した後でそこを出発した」。  
 過去のある時までの継続なので過去完了形にする。  
 (3) for three weeks by next Friday に注目。  
 未来完了形にする。(4) if I go there next summer に注目する。  
 (5) when 以下は時を表す副詞節。  
 したがって未来完了形の代わりに現在完了形を用いる。  
 (6) 現在までの継続を表すので現在完了形を用いる。  
 (7) 「思ってい

たよりもずっと小さかった」。大過去。

- 4** (1) has been reading (2) has been raining  
 (3) had been helping (4) had been waiting

**解説** (1)(2) 「(過去のある時から今まで)ずっと~している」という場合に現在完了進行形を用いる。  
 (3) 「(過去のある時以前からそれまで)ずっと~していた」という場合は, 過去完了進行形を用いる。  
 (4) 「私は30分彼女を待った。そしてついに彼女が姿を見せた」→「彼女が姿を見せたとき, 私は(それまでずっと)30分待っていた」

- 応用問題 ..... p. 4~5

- II** (1) a (2) c (3) b (4) b (5) b (6) c (7) b  
 (8) d (9) d (10) a

**解説** (1) 不変の真理は現在形を用いる。  
 (2) smell, taste など状態を表す動詞は進行形にしない。  
 (3) just now (=just a moment ago) は過去形とともに用いる。  
 just は現在完了形と共に使える。  
 (4) belong to は進行形にしない。  
 (5) 歴史上の事実は時制の一致を受けない。  
 (6) until 以下は時を表す副詞節。  
 (8) till then に注目する。「そのときまで(ずっと)どこにいたのだろうと思った」  
 (10) by the time ... 「...するときまでには」以下は時を表す副詞節。

- 2** (1) eats [has] (2) had bought, before  
 (3) will be raining (4) is, complaining

**解説** (1) every morning とあるので習慣を表す。  
 この場合, 時制の一致は受けない。  
 (2) 「(過去のある時より)前」というときには ago でなく before を用いる。  
 (3) 未来のある時点で進行している動作。  
 (4) 「~してばかりいる」と言うときには進行形を使う。

- 3** (1) have you finished → did you finish  
 (2) is possessing → possesses  
 (3) will get → gets  
 (4) comes back → will come back

**解説** (1) when, ago などは現在完了形と共に使えない。  
 過去形を用いる。(2) possess は状態を表す動詞なので進行形にしない。  
 (3) as soon as 以下は時を表す副詞節。  
 未来時制の代わりに現在時制を用いる。  
 (4) 「彼女がいつ戻ってくるかわかりませんが, 戻ったら教えてください」。  
 最初の when 以下は名詞節なので, 未来のことは未来時制で表す。