第2講座　受動態

Let's Learn

1　文型と受動態

① S＋V＋O　Ken loves her. →She **is loved** by Ken.

② S＋V＋O＋O　Ken gave me a book. →I **was given** a book by Ken.
A book **was given** (to) me by Ken.

③ S＋V＋O＋C　Ken named the dog Pochi.→The dog **was named** *Pochi* by Ken.

④ S＋V（知覚・使役）＋O＋C（原形不定詞）
Ken saw〔made〕me run.→I **was seen**〔**made**〕**to** run by Ken.

2　受動態の時制

① 未来形〈will be＋過去分詞〉　Ken *will do* it.→It **will be done** by Ken.

② 進行形〈be 動詞＋being＋過去分詞〉
Ken *was writing* a letter.→A letter **was being written** by Ken.

③ 完了形〈have been＋過去分詞〉
Ken *has finished* the work.→The work **has been finished** by Ken.

3　注意すべき受動態

① 疑問詞　*Who* wrote the letter?→**By whom was** the letter **written**?

② by以外の前置詞　I **was surprised at** the news.

③ 群動詞　Ken *laughed at* me.→I **was laughed at** by Ken.

④ that節　*They say that* he is a genius.→**It is said that** he is a genius.

基本問題

1　〔受動態への書き換え〕　次の文の受動態となるように，（　　）に適語を入れよ。

(1) He borrowed this book.
This book (　　) (　　) by him.

(2) My father bought me a computer.
A computer (　　) (　　) for (　　) by my father.

(3) Tom painted the desk green.
The desk (　　) (　　) (　　) by Tom.

(4) The mother makes her child study hard.
Her child (　　) (　　) (　　) study hard by the mother.

(5) Taro heard Betty play the violin.
Betty (　　) (　　) (　　) play the violin by Taro.

2 〔受動態の時制〕 次の文の受動態となるように，(　　)に適語を入れよ。

(1) He will answer the question.
The question (　　) (　　) (　　) by him.

(2) They are building a city hall here.
A city hall is (　　) (　　) here.

(3) The students were cleaning the room then.
The room (　　) (　　) (　　) by the students then.

(4) Somebody has eaten my sandwiches.
My sandwiches (　　) (　　) (　　) by somebody.

(5) Nobody has seen Mary today.
Mary (　　) not (　　) (　　) by anybody today.

3 〔by 以外の前置詞〕 日本語の意味にあうように，(　　)に適語を入れよ。

(1) I was disappointed (　　) the result. (～にがっかりした)

(2) She will be pleased (　　) her new dress. (～が気に入る)

(3) The bucket is filled (　　) water. (～でいっぱいである)

(4) He is never satisfied (　　) anything. (～に満足する)

(5) Milk is made (　　) butter. (～になる)

(6) Cheese is made (　　) milk. (～から作られる)

(7) The house is made (　　) wood. (～でできている)

4 〔注意すべき受動態〕 次の文の受動態となるように，(　　)に適語を入れよ。

(1) What made him angry?
(　　) what (　　) he made angry?

(2) Who broke the window?
(　　) (　　) was the window (　　)?

(3) Who taught you English?
(　　) were you (　　) English (　　)?

(4) We look up to our teacher.
Our teacher (　　) (　　) (　　) (　　) by us.

(5) My sister looks after the dog when I am busy.
The dog is (　　) (　　) (　　) my sister when I am busy.

(6) They say that the number of old people has been increasing.
(　　) (　　) (　　) that the number of old people has been increasing.

応用問題

1　次の文を受動態に書き換えよ。

(1) She told us an interesting story.

(2) I saw the old man enter the building last night.

(3) They were carrying the chairs out into the garden.

(4) Who told the truth to you ?

(5) A stranger spoke to me at the station.

2　次の文を能動態に書き換えよ。

(1) Both English and French are spoken in Canada.

(2) I was made to wait for an hour by him.

(3) Dogs have been kept by human beings for over ten thousand years.

(4) Some rivers are being polluted by industrial wastes.

(5) Your habit of drinking heavily should be done away with.

3　次の(　　)にby以外の前置詞を入れよ。

(1) He will be surprised (　　) the news.

(2) His achievements are known (　　) many people all over the world.

(3) The top of the mountain is covered (　　) snow.

(4) I was caught (　　) a shower the other day.

(5) The shelf was filled (　　) books.

(6) I was much pleased (　　) the present.

(7) Not everyone could be satisfied (　　) his excuse.

(8) I was disappointed (　　) the novel.

4　次の日本文の意味を表すように，(　　)内の語(句)を並べかえて英文を作れ。

(1)　彼のこの自転車はイタリアで作られたものです。
(in / is / of / his / Italy / bike / this / made).

(2)　私はクラスメートのみんなから笑われた。
(laughed / by / my / I / of / at / was / all / classmates).

(3)　その交通事故は携帯電話を使用している最中に起こった。
(was / the / a cellular phone / car / happened / being / accident / while / used).

(4)　この植物はどのくらいの間，漢方薬として使われてきましたか。
(this / how / has / for herbal medicines / long / been / plant / used)?

5　次の日本文を英訳せよ。

(1)　この花は英語で何と呼ばれますか。

(2)　その事故で多くの人が死んだ。

(3)　あなたの自転車はだれに壊されたのですか。

Let's Practice

次の英文を読み，あとの問いに答えよ。

①Sleep is a natural process, and although a lot has been written about the subject, it is still surrounded by mystery. It is used by some as an escape from the world, and regarded by (②) as an irritating waste of time; some people *get by on very little, (②) claim they cannot exist without at least ten hours; but nobody can do without sleep completely.

(注)　get by on ～　～で何とかやっていく

(1)　下線部①を和訳せよ。

(2)　2つの(②)に共通して入る語を書け。

(3)　睡眠は人々にどのように考えられているか。日本語で簡潔に2つ書け。
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第4講座　比較

Let's Learn

1　原級・比較級・最上級の重要表現

① 倍数表現〈*X* times as ～ as ...〉:「…のX倍～」
She has **twice as** many books **as** I do.（彼女は私の2倍の数の本を持っている）

② 最上級の内容を表す表現
Nothing〔No other＋単数名詞〕is as〔so〕～ as / 比較級＋than *A*.
A is 比較級＋than any other＋単数名詞

③ 〈比較級＋and＋比較級〉:「だんだん～」「ますます～」
It's getting **cooler and cooler**.（だんだん涼しくなってきている）

④ 〈The＋比較級＋*S*＋*V*, the＋比較級＋*S'*＋*V'*〉:「…すればするほど～」
The more you have, **the more** you want.（持てば持つほど欲しくなる）

⑤ 劣等比較〈less＋原級＋than ...〉:「…ほど～ない」(＝not as ～ as)
〈(the) least＋原級〉:「最も少なく～」
This book is **less** interesting **than** that one.（この本はあの本ほどおもしろくない）

⑥ to を用いる比較：superior to ～⇔inferior to ～ / senior to ～⇔junior to ～
prefer *A* to *B*
I am two years **senior to** you. ＝I am two years older than you.

⑦ 2者間での比較〈the＋比較級＋of the two〉:「2つのうち～なほう」

⑧ 〈the second〔third など〕＋最上級〉:「2番目〔3番目〕に～な」

基本問題

1　〔最上級の同意表現〕次の各組の文が同じ内容を表すように，(　　)に適語を入れよ。

(1) Lake Biwa is the largest lake in Japan.
Lake Biwa is larger than (　　) (　　) lake in Japan.

(2) Time is the most precious thing in our life.
(　　) is so precious (　　) time in our life.

(3) England has never produced such a great dramatist as Shakespeare.
Shakespeare is the (　　) dramatist that England has (　　) produced.

(4) She is the most popular of all the singers in this country.
(　　) (　　) singer in this country is (　　) popular as she.

2 〔劣等比較・toを用いる比較〕 次の英文を和訳せよ。

(1) Tom is less rich than he used to be.

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(2) Of all the candidates, Mr. Johnson is perhaps the least qualified.

(注) candidate 候補者　qualified 適任の

---

(3) I am inferior to her in playing the piano.

---

(4) Mary is three years junior to her sister.

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3 〔比較の重要表現〕 次の英文を和訳せよ。

(1) A trip to Bali costs seven times as much as a trip to Kyoto.

---

(2) I much prefer tea to coffee.

---

(3) The more I studied history, the more interesting I found it.

---

(4) Nothing gives me more pleasure than baseball.

---

(5) The sooner, the better.

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4 〔比較の重要表現〕 次の日本文にあうように，(　　)に適語を入れよ。

(1) 日本で2番目に大きな都市はどこですか。

What city is the (　　) (　　) in Japan?

(2) その二つの中では，こちらの本のほうがおもしろい。

Of the two books, this one is (　　) (　　) interesting.

(3) この公園はあの公園のほぼ3倍の広さがある。

This park is almost three (　　) as (　　) as that one.

(4) 春が近づくにつれてだんだん暖かくなってきている。

It is getting (　　) (　　) (　　), as spring approaches.

(5) 高く登れば登るほど，空気は冷たくなる。

(　　) (　　) you climb, (　　) (　　) the air becomes.

応用問題

1　次の各組の文が同じ内容を表すように，(　　)に適語を入れよ。

(1) He is not as tall as Dave.
Dave is (　　) (　　) he.

(2) He is the most cheerful boy in the class.
He is (　　) (　　) than (　　) other boy in the class.

(3) As you get older, time goes by faster.
(　　) (　　) you get, (　　) (　　) time goes by.

(4) Your car is more expensive than mine.
My car is (　　) expensive than yours.

(5) He is not so young as he looks.
He (　　) (　　) than he is.

(6) You speak English better than I do.
You are (　　) to me in speaking English.

(7) She has ten times the number of my books.
She has ten times as (　　) (　　) as I have.

(8) She is younger than he (　　) two years.
She is two years (　　) to him.

2　次の文を指示に従って書き換えよ。

(1) She sings best of all the girls in the class.
(比較級を用いて) _____
(原級を用いて) _____

(2) He is senior to me. (older を用いて)
_____

(3) I ran as fast as possible. (下線部を助動詞を用いて)
_____

(4) A swallow flies faster than any other bird. (原級を用いて)
_____

(5) To do one's best is the most important. (比較級を用いて)
_____

(6) I prefer whiskey to brandy. (I like で始めて)
_____

(7) This is the most beautiful sight I've ever seen. (I を主語にして)
_____

3　次の日本文の意味を表すように，(　　)内の語(句)を並べかえて英文を作れ。

(1)　学生はできるだけ多くの本を読むべきだ。

(should / many / they / students / as / read / books / can / as).

(2)　電話でのおしゃべりほど楽しいものはない。

(happier / talking / makes / on / me / nothing / than) the phone.

(3)　私の兄はひと月に私の2倍のお金を稼ぐ。

(as / earns / as / my brother / a / twice / much / month / money) I do.

4　次の日本文にあうように，(　　)に適語を入れよ。

(1)　その子供は見かけほど体が強くなかった。

The child was (　　) (　　) strong as he (　　).

(2)　その双子のうち，彼女の方が社交的(sociable)だ。

She is (　　) (　　) (　　) of the twins.

(3)　この教会はこの町で2番目に古い建物です。

This church is (　　) (　　) (　　) building in this town.

(4)　だんだん暗くなってきたので，私たちは家に帰った。

It was getting (　　) (　　) (　　), so we went home.

Let's Practice

次の英文を読み，あとの問いに答えよ。

①There are more ants than any other kind of animal in the world. The total weight of all the ants in the world is (　②　) greater than that of all the human beings. Human beings are very interested in the study of ants. ③The more we study them, the more they seem to be like ourselves.

(1)　下線部①の意味として正しいものを次から選べ。

ア　世界中にアリほど種類の多い動物はいない。

イ　世界中のあらゆる動物の中でアリは最も親切である。

ウ　世界中のあらゆる種類の動物の中でアリの数は最も多い。

エ　世界中にはアリより数の多い動物がたくさんいる。　(　　)

(2)　(　②　)に入る適当な語を次から選べ。

ア　far　　イ　very　　ウ　more　　エ　the　　(　　)

(3)　下線部③を和訳せよ。

解答　《select Ⅲ 英語Ⅰ》

第1講座　動詞と時制

● **基本問題** ····· p. 2〜3

1　(1) finished　(2) will come
(3) haven't heard　(4) was having
(5) will have got　(6) has been working
(7) has gone

解説　(1) just now は過去形で用いられる副詞句。(2) when 以下は名詞節で「彼が次にいつ来るのか」。(4) 過去のある時点(when 節)に進行していた動作→過去進行形。(5)「私のおばは来春までに(体調が)良くなっているだろう」　未来完了の完了用法。(6) 今朝からの継続的動作→現在完了進行形。(7) have〔has〕gone「行ってしまった(その場にいない)」

2　(1) moved　(2) was reading　(3) will be
(4) fails　(5) will recover　(6) travels
(7) was　(8) have known　(9) will have been
(10) has been raining

解説　(4) if 節は副詞節「もしも失敗したら」。(5) if 節は名詞節「回復するかどうか」。(6) 不変の真理。(7) thought に合わせて時制の一致。(9)「彼女はもう一度ロンドンへ行ったら5回行ったことになる」　未来完了の経験用法。(10) 動作の継続なので，現在完了進行形を用いる。these three days「この3日間」

3　(1) (b)　(2) (d)　(3) (c)　(4) (a)　(5) (c)

解説　時を示す副詞語句に注目。例えば(3)は for ～ があるので「継続」。(4)は never があるので「経験」。(5)は until があるので「継続」。(1)は remembered の時点より had put の方が過去なので「大過去」。

4　(1) had been　(2) had been talking
(3) had been, from　(4) had not gone
(5) had, been waiting

解説　(1) 大過去。(2) (5) 過去のある時点((2) before 節，(5) at that time で示されている)までの継続的な動作→過去完了進行形。(3) 過去完了の継続用法。(4) 過去完了の完了用法。

● **応用問題** ····· p. 4〜5

1　(1) The boy studied English yesterday.
(2) The boy will study English some day.
(3) The boy is studying English now.
(4) The boy was studying English when I visited him.
(5) The boy has never studied English.
(6) The boy has been studying English since this morning.
(7) The boy had been studying English till then.

解説　(2) some day「(未来の)いつか」(7) till then「その時まで」　過去完了形とともに用いられることが多い。

2　(1) passed →have passed
(2) have met →met
(3) will snow →snows
(4) borrowed →had borrowed
(5) already started →had already started
(6) was staying →had been staying

解説　(3) if 以下は副詞節「明日もし雪が降ったら」。3単現のsに注意。(4) 大過去。(5) 過去完了の完了用法。(6) 過去のある時点までの継続的動作→過去完了進行形。

3　(1) has been　(2) had bought

解説　(1)「私たちの犬が死んでから数週間になる」＝「私たちの犬は数週間ずっと死んでいる」be dead「死んでいる」(2) 本を「買った」のは「失くした」のよりも過去なので過去完了(大過去)。

4　(1) had not met　(2) finished　(3) comes

解説　(1) 過去のある時点(パーティーの夜)までの経験の否定→過去完了形。(2)〈現在完了形＋since 節(過去時制)〉(3) before 以下は副詞節→現在形。3単現のsに注意。

5　(1) I was watching TV when you phoned me.
(2) How long have you been in Japan?
(3) When we arrived at the theater, the film had already started.

解説　(1) when 節は前に置くこともできる。(3)「映画はもう始まっていた」のほうを過去完了形で表す。when 節を後ろに置いてもよい。

6　(1) I have (just) been to the post office to buy some (postage) stamps.
(2) He said that he had been well.
(3) I will have read this book three times if