

## ◆本書の特色と構成◆

- ①本書は、英語Ⅱの学習の総まとめとして、英文読解の基本となる文法事項のうち特に重要な項目にねらいをしばり、基本知識の徹底から大学入試に向けての土台となる実力養成を目的に編集されています。
- ②全体は10講座から成り、各講座とも1～1.5時間が標準授業時間です。
- ③各講座の構成は以下の通りです。
- ①Let's Learn ……重要ポイントが例文とともにまとめられています。
  - ②基本問題……文法問題の基礎学力を、1つ1つの問題を解くことで確認します。
  - ③応用問題……大学入試実問題を含む、ややレベルの高い問題で応用力を養います。
  - ④Let's Practice ……文章中の重要項目を解くための実戦問題です。

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## 第7講座 分詞

### Let's Learn

① 名詞の修飾…〈分詞＋名詞〉と〈名詞＋分詞句〉

a **sleeping** baby / a **fallen** leaf // a letter **written** in English

② 主語・目的語の補語

**The door** remained **opened**. / You see **him coming** up the road.

③ have [get] ＋目的語＋過去分詞…「～してもらう」と「～される」

We had [got] our house **painted** white. / I had [got] my bag **snatched**.

④ 分詞構文

**Leaving** home, I heard the telephone ringing. (= **When I** left home, ...)

**Having** often **met** her, I know her well. <完了形の分詞構文>

His eyes **closed**, he didn't notice me. <受動態の分詞構文>

**All things considered**, he is to be blamed. <独立分詞構文>

### 基本問題

Ⅰ (現在分詞と過去分詞) 次の文の( )内の語を適当な形に直せ。

(1) I want to have my photograph (take) by him.

(2) The balloon (carry) two men in it rose in the sky.

(3) You had better get your hair (cut) at the barber's.

(4) I heard my name (call) from behind.

(5) We kept the fire (burn) all night.

(6) I tried to make myself (understand) in English.

(7) He seemed (satisfy) and looked very happy.

(8) The news is (surprise) to me.

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**2** 〔分詞の位置〕 ( )内の語を並べかえて、日本文にあう英文を作れ。

- (1) その男は窓から部屋に入るところを見られた。

The man (the window, seen, the room, entering, by, was).

- (2) あの外国人に話しかけている女の子はだれですか。

Who (the foreigner, is, the girl, talking, to) ?

- (3) 彼は私たちがそこにずっと立たせたまま放っておいた。

He (where, standing, were, we, us, left).

- (4) スイスで話されている言語のひとつはイタリア語です。

(in, languages, Switzerland, of, spoken, Italian, one, the, is).

**3** 〔分詞構文の書きかえ〕 各組の文が同じ意味になるように( )に適語を入れよ。

- (1) { As he had no money with him, he couldn't lend him any.

( ) no money with him, he couldn't lend him any.

- (2) { When I walked along the street, I came across Betty.

( ) along the street, I came across Betty.

- (3) { ( ) ( ) ( ) what he says is reasonable, I
- 
- can't agree with him.

Admitting what he says is reasonable, I can't agree with him.

- (4) { The lesson ( ) ( ) ( ) the teacher left the
- 
- classroom.

The lesson ended, the teacher left the classroom.

**4** 〔注意すべき分詞の用法〕 次の英文を和訳せよ。

- (1) He sat on the bench with his arms crossed.

- (2) Taken by surprise, he tried to remain calm.

- (3) Speaking of Mr. Tanaka, have you heard of him ?

- (4) Never having met him before, I acknowledged him right away.

## 応用問題

Ⅰ 次の文の( )に入れるのに最適な語句を下から選べ。

- (1) I could not make myself ( ) in the noisy class.  
(ア hear イ to hear ウ heard エ hearing)
- (2) The car ( ), Mary went on to trim the shrubs.  
(ア washing イ washes ウ wash エ washed)
- (3) Please remain ( ) for a few minutes.  
(ア sat イ seated ウ seating エ to seat)
- (4) He stood with his arms ( ) thinking about his family in America.  
(ア folding イ fold ウ folded エ having folded)
- (5) ( ) what to do, I asked her for help.  
(ア Not to know イ Knowing not ウ To know not エ Not knowing)
- (6) We can have this cloth ( ) on the water.  
(ア floats イ floated ウ to be floating エ to float)
- (7) It's time we got the washing machine ( ).  
(ア go イ gone ウ going エ to going)

Ⅱ 次の日本文にあうように、( )に適語を入れよ。

- (1) お天気次第では、私は映画に行くかわりに海岸へ出かけるつもりです。  
( ) on the weather, I will go seashore instead of the movies.
- (2) することが何もなかったので、彼は早く寝た。  
( ) being nothing to do, he went to bed early.
- (3) パリで彼女のフランス語は通じましたか。  
Could she ( ) ( ) understood in French in Paris?
- (4) 仕事を中途半端なままにしてはいけない。  
Don't ( ) your work unfinished.

Ⅲ 次の文中の誤りを正せ。

- (1) Seeing from a distance, the rock looks like a cow.  
\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) Dressing in a black suit, he looked sad.  
\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) The letter written in haste, had many mistakes.  
\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

4 次の文を指示に従って書きかえよ。

- (1) After we had walked for some time, we came to the lake.

(下線部を分詞構文を用いて)

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- (2) Two days of rain kept us indoors, so we were not happy.

(分詞構文を用いて)

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5 次の日本語を英訳せよ。

- (1) 答えを見つけるまで、彼は庭を歩きながら何時間も考えたものだった。

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- (2) 率直に言って彼女は好きではない。(To be で始める)

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- (3) この問題を解くのにとても苦勞したよ。

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- (4) 物語を読んでいる時間は、まず物語に専念し、ともにそれを楽しむ時間です。

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

I never walk into my tailor's ( ① ) feeling guilty. I know I am unworthy ( ② ) his efforts. It is as if a man without an ear ( ③ ) music should be invited to spend an evening ④ listen to a great opera singer. ⑤ I am the kind ( ⑥ ) man who can make any suit look shapeless and poorly made after about two weeks' wear.

- (1) ①, ②, ③, ⑥の( )に最適なのは次のうちどれか。同じ語を何度使ってもよい。

(ア about イ for ウ of エ without オ to)

① \_\_\_\_\_ ② \_\_\_\_\_ ③ \_\_\_\_\_ ⑥ \_\_\_\_\_

- (2) 下線部④の語を適する形に直せ。

\_\_\_\_\_

- (3) 下線部⑤を、次の日本語のあとに続けて和訳せよ。

私はどんなスーツでも、だいたい2週間も着れば \_\_\_\_\_  
 タイプなのである。

## 第8講座 関係詞

### Let's Learn

#### ① 関係詞の制限用法

The man **who** was sitting next to her fell asleep.

Tell me the reason **why** you didn't attend the meeting yesterday.

#### ② 関係詞の非制限用法

She had two daughters, **who** (=and they) lived in the same city.

He said he was ill, **which** was a lie. \* **which** は先行する文(節)全体をうける

I went to Paris, **where** (=and there) I stayed for a week.

#### ③ 注意すべき関係詞…what, as, but, than など

Is this **the same** racket as you use? \* 同一物ではなく、同一種類を表す

There is nobody **but** has faults.

**What** is beautiful is not always good.

I lost **what** little money I had. \* 形容詞的に用いられることもある

#### ④ 複合関係詞…whoever, whichever, whatever, whenever, wherever, however

**Whoever** comes first can take it. (= Anyone who)

I will follow you, **wherever** you may go.

## 基本問題

1 〔関係代名詞の基本的用法〕 次の文の( )に適切な関係代名詞を入れよ。

- (1) He was the man ( ) I believed could help you.
- (2) He won the first prize, ( ) is not surprising to us.
- (3) Who is the man ( ) is standing over there?
- (4) Kate is the girl to ( ) he sent a letter.
- (5) He saves ( ) little money he earns.

2 〔関係副詞の基本的用法〕 次の文の( )に適切な関係副詞を入れよ。

- (1) Is this the village ( ) you live?
- (2) Let me know ( ) you will come back.
- (3) I don't know ( ) he returned without saying.
- (4) He kindly told me ( ) I should use this camera.
- (5) That is the office ( ) he works.

**3** 〔関係詞の注意すべき用法〕 次の文の( )に入れるのに最適な語を下から選べ。

- (1) There is no one ( ) knows the fact.  
(ア what イ but ウ which エ as)
- (2) ( ) is important for you is enjoying your life.  
(ア which イ as ウ what エ that)
- (3) I want the same bicycle ( ) they had.  
(ア than イ which ウ as エ what)
- (4) I didn't get such letters ( ) you got from him.  
(ア that イ which ウ as エ what)
- (5) Children should not have more money ( ) is needed.  
(ア which イ that ウ than エ as)

**4** 〔関係詞による2文の結合〕 次の2文を関係詞を用いて1文にせよ。

- (1) Never put off the thing till tomorrow. You can do it today.

---

(2) This is the best thing. I could never get such as that.

- 
- (3) Do you remember the day? We met for the first time on that day.

---

(4) Mr. Brown is a doctor. His daughter is my friend.

- 
- (5) The shop is in the center of the city. I often go there with my sister.
- 

**5** 〔注意すべき関係詞〕 次の英文を和訳せよ。

- (1) She is kind to everyone, which makes her happy.

---

(2) Please come and see me whenever you like.

- 
- (3) You may give this to whoever likes it.

---

(4) You may give this to whomever you like.

- 
- (5) Write down such words as are unknown to you on this paper.
-

## 応用問題

Ⅰ 次の文の( )に入れるのに最適な語を下から選べ。

- (1) In the end I found out ( ) was wrong with my camera.  
(ア how イ if ウ what エ which)
- (2) This is Mr. Tanaka, ( ) brother you met in the hospital.  
(ア who イ whom ウ whose エ which)
- (3) All is not gold ( ) glitters.  
(ア where イ that ウ who エ what)
- (4) Paul talked with a man ( ) I thought was a doctor.  
(ア whom イ why ウ who エ when)
- (5) She was a girl ( ) it was difficult to know well.  
(ア which イ whose ウ who エ whom)
- (6) We gave the road map to ( ) was not familiar with the country.  
(ア wherever イ whichever ウ whoever エ whomever)
- (7) The Prime Minister, ( ) support in the party has seriously declined, may be forced to resign.  
(ア that イ which ウ who エ whose)
- (8) ( ) is often the case with him, he came late.  
(ア Whatever イ There ウ As エ Here)

Ⅱ ( )に適語を入れ、日本文にあう英文にせよ。

- (1) 彼こそ私が待ち続けていた人だ。  
He is the ( ) man ( ) I have ( ) for.
- (2) 社長は勤勉によって現在の地位を築いた。  
The president owes ( ) he is to hard work.
- (3) 彼は家でわがままをやってきたので、相部屋生活がうまくいかなかった。  
He had had his ( ) way at home, ( ) made him a poor roommate.
- (4) その店は彼があると言った場所になかった。  
The shop was not ( ) he had said it ( ).
- (5) どのような結果になろうと、君は全力を尽くしさえすればよい。  
( ) the result ( ) be, you have only to do your best.
- (6) 彼は裕福な商人だった、それで貧乏が実際にどんなものか知らなかった。  
He was a prosperous merchant, and did not know ( ) it was ( ) be really ( ).



3 次の2文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、( )に適語を入れよ。

- (1) { The girl was not injured at all, which was a miracle.  
 (                    ) (                    ) a miracle that the girl was not injured at all.
- (2) { Our ability to speak makes us different from animals.  
 We are different from animals (                    ) (                    ) we can speak.
- (3) { He has no friends to rely (                    ).  
 He has no friends upon (                    ) he can rely.

4 次の文を指示に従って書き換えよ。

- (1) We came to a large river. I forgot the name of the river.  
 (関係代名詞を使って1文に)
- 

- (2) There is no reason for his refusing. (下線部を関係節に)
- 

5 次の日本語を英訳せよ。

- (1) 今日、アルバイトをしていない学生は珍しい。
- 
- (2) 日本は単一民族国家だという人もいるが、とんでもない間違いだ。
- 

**Let's Practice** 次の英文を読んであとの問いに答えよ。

One of the greatest virtues of the British people is a splendid kindness ( ① ) is constantly expressed in helping others. A large number of societies, run on a national basis, exist solely to serve ( ② ) in need. One of the largest is the Women's Voluntary Service, ( ③ ) women of all ages and incomes give as much time as ④ they can spare each week.

- (1) ①, ②の( )に適する語を入れよ。                    ① \_\_\_\_\_ ② \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) ③の( )に最適な語句は次のうちどれか。  
 (ア that イ whose ウ to whom エ to which)
- (3) 下線部④の they の内容を日本語で答えよ。
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# 解答

## 《select I 英語Ⅱのまとめ》

### 第1講座 動詞と時制

基本問題 .....P. 2~3

- 1 (1) lay (2) reach (3) raise (4) sit  
2 (1) passed (2) takes (3) go (4) do away  
(5) fault

**解説**(3)の become は、「~に似合う」の意味。問題文は、「その赤い帽子はあなたのドレスとはつり合わない」となる。(5) faults と複数形にする誤りが多いので注意。

- 3 (1) had left (2) had been waiting  
(3) had bought (4) rains (5) comes  
(6) read (7) is (8) will have lived  
4 (1) keeping (2) do (3) become (4) stand  
(5) get (6) left

**解説**(1) keep up with ~ 「~に追いつく」  
(2) do は「まにあう」、「用が足せる」の意味。  
(3)「ここに置いた本がいったいどうなったか(どこへ行ってしまったのか)さっぱりわからない」  
(4) stand by ~ 「~に味方する」

- 5 (1) have rises (2) was leaving  
(3) since wrote

**解説**(1) by the time ~ は、副詞節。she will rise とはならない。get up を1語で表す動詞を考える。

- 6 (1)試験が終わったらすぐ家に帰ります。  
(2)いつその小説家の話を聞いたのか思い出せなかった。(3)テッドはいつも学校に遅刻している。(4)ピーターはここしばらく新しいアパートを物色している。

**解説**(3)反復的動作を表す現在進行形。(4) for some time は「ここしばらく」、「今のところ」

応用問題 .....P. 4~5

- 1 (1)ウ (2)エ (3)ウ (4)イ (5)エ

**解説**(1) found は原形。(help+目的語+不定詞)の目的語 them が省略された形。  
(5) present は「提出する」

- 2 (1) skipped (2) flew (3) blew (4) gone  
(5) ran

- 3 (1) at → with (2) grown → brought  
(3) about → ×(不要) (4) did → made

**解説**(1) at のあとは場所。(2)受動態の文では、be brought up で「育つ」。紛らわしいので注意。

(3) mention は他動詞。(4) make an effort 「努力する」。exerted でも可。

- 4 (1) take (2) show (3) likely to (4) afraid  
(または fearful), being

**解説**(2)「ちょっと考えてみれば…だということがわかる」(4) of のあとは~ing 形。

- 5 (1) I should have started (または left) earlier. (2) I have lived in that small house since I was born. (3) We are influenced by everything around us, though we are seldom aware of it. (4) Few people realize that happiness lies within (their) reach.

**解説**(4)別解: There are few people who are aware that happiness is to be found near at hand.

**Let's Practice** (1)イ (2) them smokes

**【全訳】** タバコの煙に関する最近の最大の関心事のひとつは、タバコを喫わない人の「副流煙」の影響である。科学的な実験データによれば、心臓や肺に病気のある人あるいはアレルギーの人の中には、タバコの煙にさらされると具合が悪くなる人がいるという。それで、アメリカでは半分以上の州、また多くの地方、市では、レストランや店など公共の場での喫煙を規制する法律が作られるようになった。

### 第2講座 受動態

基本問題 .....P. 6~7

- 1 (1) was called Taro (2) am given  
(3) is, being washed (4) will be found  
(5) must be used (6) By, he seen  
(7) heard to make

**解説**(7)感覚動詞は受動態になると、to 不定詞があとに続く。

- 2 (1)イ (2)ウ (3)ウ (4)イ (5)イ (6)エ (7)エ  
(8)エ (9)ウ

- 3 (1) injured → was injured (2) pulling → pulled  
(3) marrying → married  
(4) hang → hung(hanging)

**解説**(1) injure は他動詞。(3) is married で「結婚している」(4)他動詞「吊り下げる」の活用は、hang-hung-hung。

- 4 (1)もっと前に私に知らせてくれるべきだった。