

● 本書の特色と構成 ●

- ① 本書は、英語 I で学習する内容のうち、テストなどで頻繁に出題される重要項目にねらいをしぼり、文法問題の基礎知識の徹底から標準的な応用問題が解けるまでの実力養成を目的として編集されています。
- ② 全体は8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。
- ① Let'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 …文法問題の基礎知識を、1つ1つの問題を解くことで確認します。
 - ③ 応用問題 …レベルの高い問題で応用力を養います。
 - ④ Let's Practice …文章の中にもり込まれた重要項目を解くための中文読解問題です。

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第1講座 動詞と時制

Let's Learn

① 時制の注意すべき用法

I will tell him *if he comes* tomorrow. (もし～なら：時・条件を示す副詞節中の未来)

I don't know *if he will come* tomorrow. (～かどうか：名詞節)

② 時制の一致

I *think* he *will* work hard. — I *thought* he *would* work hard.

We *learned* that the earth *is* round. (真理：時制の一致の適用外)

③ 完了形…ある時点を基準として、その時までの「完了・結果・経験・継続」を示す。

① 現在完了形〈have + 過去分詞〉…基準は現在。

I **have been** to New York three times.

(私はニューヨークへ3回行ったことがある) [経験]

② 過去完了形〈had + 過去分詞〉…基準は過去のある時点。

The train **had** already **left** when I reached the station.

(私が駅に着いたときには、列車はすでに出発していた) [完了]

I lost the watch which he **had given** me the day before.

(私は前の日に彼がくれた腕時計を失くした) [大過去]

③ 未来完了形〈will have + 過去分詞〉…基準は未来のある時点。

I **will have lived** in Japan for seven years next year.

(私は来年で日本に7年間住んでいることになる) [継続]

④ 現在(過去・未来)完了進行形〈have [had・will have] been ~ing〉

He **had been reading** the book for hours till that time.

(彼はその時まで何時間もずっと読書をしていた)

基本問題

1 [時制の基本] 次の()内の語(句)から適当なものを選び、○で囲め。

- (1) I (finished, am finishing, have finished) writing the letter just now.
- (2) I wonder when he (comes, has come, will come) next.
- (3) I (didn't hear, haven't heard, hadn't heard) from you for the past two years.
- (4) I (have had, am having, was having) lunch when you called me.
- (5) My aunt (has got, gets, will have got) better by next spring.
- (6) My mother (works, has been working, is working) since this morning.
- (7) She (goes, has gone, has been) to the library, so she isn't here now.

2 〔時制と語形〕 次の()内の語を、必要に応じ他の語も補い、適当な形に直せ。

- (1) I (move) to Tokyo five years ago. _____
- (2) When I visited him, he (read) a book. _____
- (3) He (be) a high school student next year. _____
- (4) He will try again if he (fail). _____
- (5) Our dog is very ill, and I don't know if he (recover). _____
- (6) We learned that light (travel) faster than sound. _____
- (7) He looked sad, so I thought something (be) wrong with him. _____
- (8) Ken is a friend of mine. I (know) him for many years. _____
- (9) She (be) to London five times if she goes there again. _____
- (10) It (rain) hard these three days. _____

3 〔過去完了形の用法〕 次の各文の過去完了形の用法を下から選び、記号で答えよ。

- (1) She remembered that she had put a dictionary on the desk. ()
- (2) Ken had finished the homework before I finished it. ()
- (3) He had been sick for a month when I visited him in the hospital. ()
- (4) I had never seen you before that time. ()
- (5) He had long wanted to visit Africa until he died. ()

[(a) 経験 (b) 大過去 (c) 継続 (d) 完了]

4 〔過去完了(進行)形の用法〕 次の日本文にあうように、()に適語を入れよ。

- (1) 私はその町で以前に大きな火事があったということを聞いた。
I heard that there () () a big fire in the town before.
- (2) 先生が「静かにしなさい」と言うまで、生徒たちはしゃべり続けていた。
The students () () () before their teacher said, "Be quiet!"
- (3) 彼女は1週間学校を休んでいたの、私は彼女を訪ねてみた。
I visited her because she () () absent () school for a week.
- (4) 雨が降りだしたとき、彼らはまだそれほど速くには行っていなかった。
They () () () so far when it began to rain.
- (5) 彼らはその時どのくらいの間あなたを待っていたのですか。
How long () they () () for you at that time?



応用問題



Ⅱ 次の例文に()内の語(句)を加えて、指示された時制で書き直せ。

〈例文〉 The boy studies English.

- (1) 過去 (yesterday) _____
 (2) 未来 (some day) _____
 (3) 現在進行形 (now) _____
 (4) 過去進行形 (when I visited him) _____

(5) 現在完了形 (never) _____

(6) 現在完了進行形 (since this morning) _____

(7) 過去完了進行形 (till then) _____

Ⅲ 次の各文の時制の誤りを正せ。

- (1) Three years passed since I came here.
 _____ → _____
- (2) I have met him just now.
 _____ → _____
- (3) If it will snow tomorrow, we will not start.
 _____ → _____
- (4) I saw the video which I borrowed the night before.
 _____ → _____
- (5) The concert already started when we got there.
 _____ → _____
- (6) He was staying in London for three weeks before he left for Paris.
 _____ → _____

Ⅳ 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) { It is a few weeks since our dog died.
 Our dog () () dead for a few weeks.
- (2) { I bought the book. And I lost it the next day.
 I lost the book I () () the day before.

第 2 講座 受動態

Let's Learn

① 受動態の基本形式

He wrote a letter.	→ A letter was written by him.	
He will write a letter.	→ A letter will be written by him.	…助動詞
He is writing a letter.	→ A letter is being written by him.	…進行形
He has written a letter.	→ A letter has been written by him.	…完了形

② 注意すべき受動態

SVOO	I gave her a watch.	→ She was given a watch by me. → A watch was given [to] her by me.
SVOC	We call him John.	→ He is called John by us.
知覚・使役動詞	I saw him run.	→ He was seen to run by me.
群動詞	She laughed at him.	→ He was laughed at by her.
疑問詞	Who wrote the letter?	→ By whom was the letter written?
命令文	Open the door.	→ Let the door be opened.
by以外の前置詞	Everybody knows him.	→ He is known to everybody.
by~の省略	They sell sugar there.	→ Sugar is sold there.
目的語がthat節	They say that he is sick.	→ It is said that he is sick. → He is said to be sick.

基本問題

1 [受動態への書き換え] 次の文が受動態となるように、()に適語を入れよ。

- Tom sings the song.
The song () () by Tom.
- They will discuss the problem tomorrow.
The problem will () () by them tomorrow.
- She was not reading a book then.
A book was not () () by her then.
- He has broken these glasses.
These glasses have () () by him.
- Did you answer the question?
() the question () by you?

2 [注意すべき受動態への書き換え] 次の文が受動態となるように、()に適語を入れよ。

- (1) My grandmother looked after the children.
The children were () () by my grandmother.
- (2) He was telling us an interesting story.
An interesting story was being told to () by ().
- (3) Mail the letter at once.
() the letter () mailed at once.
- (4) We heard him play the piano.
He was heard () () the piano by us.
- (5) Did Jim name the dog Don?
Was the dog named () by ()?

3 [by 以外の前置詞] 次の()内から適当な前置詞を選べ。

- (1) We were satisfied (in, to, with) the result. _____
- (2) I am very interested (in, to, with) Japanese history. _____
- (3) My son was killed (from, in, with) the accident. _____
- (4) They were greatly surprised (at, in, to) the news. _____
- (5) Wine is made (from, into, of) grapes. _____

4 [書き換えの練習] 次の文を与えられた書き出して始め、受動態の文を完成せよ。

- (1) They don't speak Japanese.
Japanese _____
- (2) They sell bread at that store.
Bread _____
- (3) Who made this cake?
By whom _____
- (4) Mr. Sato is teaching us English.
We _____
English _____



応用問題



1 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) { Both English and French are spoken in Canada.
 () speak both English and French in Canada.
- (2) { He was seen to swim in the river by us.
 We () () swim in the river.
- (3) { What do you call this flower in English?
 What () this flower () in English?
- (4) { No one has ever opened the door.
 The door has () () opened.
- (5) { It is said that he was a good swimmer.
 () () said to have been a good swimmer.

2 次の文を受動態に書き換えよ。

- (1) A lot of people listened to his speech.

- (2) Who played the part of Hamlet?

- (3) They will laugh at you.

- (4) Do it at once.

- (5) We have never heard her speak ill of others.

- (6) His master made him carry the bag.

3 次の()に適語を入れよ。

- (1) The house is built () brick.
- (2) We were caught () a shower on the way.
- (3) I was robbed () my purse in the train.
- (4) Grapes are made () wine.

解答

《selectⅢ 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(その場にいらない)」

- 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

I read it again.

解説 (1) have been to ~は「~へ行ったことがある」<経験>のほか、「~へ行ってきたところだ(今は戻っている)」<完了>の意味もある。この意味のとき just を伴うことが多い。(2) 完了形にすれば「ずっと」の意味は表せる。(3) if 節は副詞節なので現在形になることに注意。

Let's Practice (1) It, since, came

(2) 全訳の下線部参照。

全訳 私は現在1か月間ロンドンにいます。あなたのことを忘れていたなどと思わないでください。見るべき場所やしななければならないことがたくさんあって、手紙を書く時間があまりなかったのです。

第 2 講座 受動態

- 基本問題 p.6 ~ 7

1 (1) is, sung (2) be, discussed (3) being, read (4) been, broken (5) Was, answered

解説 (2) 未来時制の受動態は、「助動詞(will) + be + 過去分詞」 (3) 進行形の受動態は、「be 動詞 + being + 過去分詞」 (4) 完了形の受動態は、「have + been + 過去分詞」 (5) 疑問文では主語の前に be 動詞を出す。

2 (1) looked, after (2) us, him (3) Let, be (4) to, play (5) Don, Jim

解説 (1) look after ~ = 「~のめんどうをみる」 look after をひとつの合成動詞として扱う。(2) SVOO の文の直接目的語を主語にした文。to のあとには間接目的語 us, by のあとには主語 he の目的格がくる。(3) 命令文の受動態は、「Let + 目的語 + be + 過去分詞」 (4) hear は知覚動詞。受動態では補語の原形不定詞を to 不定詞にする。(5) SVOC の文は、O を主語にした受動態では SVC の文型になる。

3 (1) with (2) in (3) in (4) at (5) from

解説 (1) be satisfied with ~ = 「~に満足する」 (2) be interested in ~ = 「~に興味がある」 (3) be killed in ~ = 「~(の被害)で死ぬ」 (4) be surprised at ~ = 「~に驚く」 (5) 「ワインはぶどうから作られる」 製品が材料の形をとどめていない場合は from, 形をとどめている場合には of を用いる。

4 (1) [Japanese] isn't spoken by them.

(2) [Bread] is sold at that store.

(3) [By whom] was this cake made?

(4) [We] are being taught English by Mr. Sato. [English] is being taught (to) us by Mr. Sato.

解説 (2) 主語が we, you, they (一般の人) のときや、行為者を示す必要がないとき、by ~ は省略される。(3) 疑問詞 who が主語のとき、By whom ~ ? (4) SVOO の文は動詞によって 2 通りの受動態の文に書き換えられる。進行形の受動態は「be 動詞 + being + 過去分詞」

- 応用問題 p.8 ~ 9

1 (1) People(They) (2) saw, him (3) is, called (4) never, been (5) He, is

解説 (1) 受動態の文で省略されている by ~ を補って、能動態の文の主語を決める。(2) see は知覚動詞。S + V (知覚動詞) + O + C (原形不定詞) の文になる。(3) 目的語が this flower, 補語が What の SVOC の文を受動態にする。by you は省略される。「この花は英語で何と呼ばれているか」 (4) 「これまでそのドアを開けた人はいない」を「そのドアはこれまで開けられたことがない」という意味にする。完了形の受動態。never の位置に注意。(5) 複文を単文に書き換える。that 節の時制が主節の時制より前だから、「to + have + 過去分詞」になっている。能動態に書き換えると、They say that he was a good swimmer. となる。

2 (1) His speech was listened to by a lot of people.

(2) By whom was the part of Hamlet played?

(3) You will be laughed at by them.

(4) Let it be done at once.

(5) She has never been heard to speak ill of others by us.

(6) He was made to carry the bag by his master.

解説 (1) 群動詞 listen to に注意。(2) 「ハムレット役はだれによって演じられたか」 (3) 群動詞 laugh at に注意。(5) 知覚動詞の受動態。speak ill of ~ = 「~の悪口を言う」 (6) 使役動詞の場合も、受動態では原形不定詞を to 不定詞にする。

3 (1) of (2) in (3) of (4) into (5) with (6) of

解説(1)「その家はレンガで建てられている」

(2)「途中にわか雨にあった」(3)「さいふを盗まれた」使役動詞を使って書き換えると、I had my purse stolen. (4)「ぶどうはワインにされる」make ~into...=「~を...にする」(5) be filled with ~ = 「~でいっぱいだ」(6) take care of ~ = 「~の世話をする」

- 4 (1) The ball was not thrown by the child.
- (2) I was spoken to by a stranger on the street.
- (3) He was elected captain of the team by the boys.
- (4) A long letter was sent me by him.
- (5) We were surprised at the news of his failure.

解説(2) speak to ~ = 「~に話しかける」(3) 身分を表す captain は補語として使われるので冠詞はつかない。

● Let's Practice (1) We speak of all such subjects as "liberal arts". (2) 教養科目は数がちょうど7つあり、そのため時には教養7科目と呼ばれていた。

解説(1) speak of ~ as ... = 「~を...と言う」by ~ が省略されているので主語を補う。(2) in number = 「数は」 for that reason は挿入句。

第3講座 助動詞

● 基本問題 p.10~11

- 1 (1) will (2) would (3) May[Can] (4) Must (5) must (6) Will (7) had better (8) Shall
- 2 (1) must not (2) ought not (3) used to (4) Shall we

解説(1) Don't ~. = You must not ~. 強い禁止。(2) should = ought to で、ought to の否定は ought not to. (3) it used to be = it was 「以前そうだった」(4) Let's ~. = Shall we ~?

- 3 (1) cannot (2) may[can] (3) must

解説(1) 「~にちがいない」⇔「~のはずがない」(2) 「~してはいけない」⇔「~してもよい」(3) 「~しなくてもよい」⇔「~しなければならぬ」

- 4 (1) surprising, should (2) should live (3) should, off (4) should give

解説(1)(2) surprising, a pity は感情を表す形容詞・名詞。<It is ... that S should ~>の文。(3)(4) <S + 提案・忠告を表す動詞 + that + S' + should ~>の文。put off ~ 「~を延期する」, give up ~ 「~をやめる, 放棄する」

- 5 (1) 彼は徹夜で働いて疲れていたにちがいない。(2) 彼女がそんなばかなことをしたはずがない。(3) 彼らはまだここに来ていない。間違った電車に乗ってしまったのかもしれない。

解説 <must have + 過去分詞>, <cannot have + 過去分詞>, <may have + 過去分詞>の意味を確認する。

● 応用問題 p.12~13

- 1 (1) will (2) used (3) better (4) should (5) may [can] (6) shall we (7) must (8) Will [Could, Would]

解説(1) can の未来形 = will be able to (2) 過去の習慣。うしろにtoがあるのでwouldではなくused to. (5) 「あなたは好きなだけここにいていいですよ」(6) Let's の付加疑問は <shall we?>になる。(7) 「だれも彼の話信じないので、それはうそにちがいない」(8) 「お願いしたいことがあるのですが」

- 2 (1) may (2) may, be (3) don't have [need] to (4) must have (5) Shall I (6) must not

解説(1) 「~することが許される」→「~してもよい」(2) 「~だという見込みがある」→「~かもしれない」(3) 「~する必要はない」(4) 「確かに~だと思う」→「~にちがいない」(5) 「私に~して欲しいですか」→「~してあげましょうか」

- 3 (1) May [Can], cannot (2) would (3) May [Can], Can [Shall] (4) Will, Here

解説(1) A: ママ, 甘い物を食べていい? お腹空いたよ。B: お腹が空いているはずがないわよ。お昼ご飯を食べたばかりじゃない。(2) 「何になさいますか」(レストランで注文をとる時の決まり文句) (3) May I speak to ~? 「~さんはいらっしゃいますか」, Can I take a message? 「伝言を承りましょうか」(電話での会話の決まり文句) (4) A: 塩を取ってくださいませんか。B: はい, どうぞ。

- 4 (1) They may have got lost. (2) There must be something wrong with your camera.