

英文法総合

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● ねらいと特色

このテキストは、高校3年生向けに、大学・短大受験対策用として作成されています。

いかなる入試問題にも対応できる英語力をマスターするには、文法用語や知識を断片的に覚えるのではなく、実際に英語を読んだり書いたりする時に役立つ文法の必須知識を体系的に身につけ、その上で、できるだけ多くの英文に接し、合理的かつ能率的に文法を活用する能力を高めることが大切です。

そこで、このテキストでは、高校2年までに学習した内容で特に重要な事項について、受験に際して要求されるレベルの知識も加え、英語の根幹を成す文法の必須知識を体系的かつ能率的に学習できるように編集してあります。

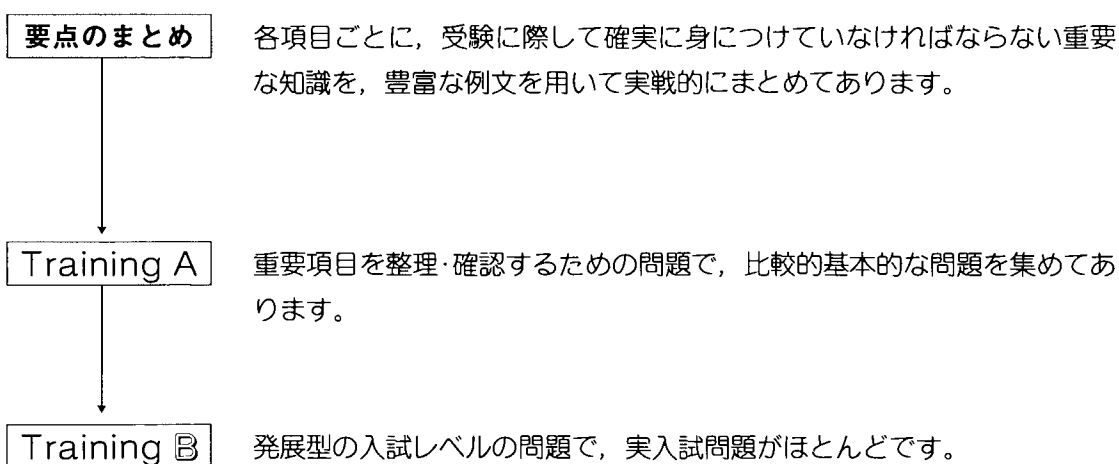
● 構成と使い方

○全体を20のLessonに分け、各Lessonは4ページで構成されます。

○数Lessonごとに、復習と実力完成を兼ねた「まとめの問題」を配しました。

○巻末には総復習と入試演習のための「英語演習」、「挑戦問題」を付けました。

☆1レッスンの構成



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Lesson

1

動詞と文型

1 自動詞(vi.)と他動詞(vt.)

自動詞は目的語を必要としない動詞である。目的語をとるときには動詞の後に必ず前置詞を必要とする。他動詞は必ず目的語を必要とする動詞である。多くの動詞には自動詞・他動詞の両方の用法がある。

チェック 1 They **left** early this morning. / They **left for** New York early this morning.

以下の動詞は自動詞の例。目的語をとるときには前置詞が必要。

agree with him / **apologize to** her / **arrive at** the station / **start from** Tokyo

チェック 2 They **left** New York early this morning.

以下の動詞は他動詞の例。前置詞は不要。語法訂正問題などに類出なので要注意。

attend the meeting / **approach** her / **enter** the room / **discuss** the matter / **marry** her (cf. be[get] married to her) / **resemble** his mother / **reach** the station

2 文型の盲点

チェック 3 This flower **smells sweet**.

第2文型(SVC)を構成する動詞の補語は名詞、形容詞(及び形容詞相当語句)などである。上の例文では This flower smells *sweetly*. とはならない。

第2文型で用いられる主な動詞は以下の通り。

be; become, get, grow, turn「～になる」; look, seem「～らしい」; feel, smell, taste(知覚を表す動詞); keep, remain, prove(その他の動詞)

チェック 4 She **made** me a nice dress. → She made a nice dress **for** me.

第4文型(SVOO)の文を第3文型(SVO)に書き換えるとき、動詞によって前置詞が異なる。

① S + V + O + to + 人 …give, lend, teach, tell, *etc.* (注)この形が一番多い

② S + V + O + for + 人…buy, get, make, leave, find, *etc.*

③ S + V + O + of + 人 …ask

3 第5文型(SVOC)の注意点

第5文型は様々な形があって複雑である。読解、文法問題で類出なので十分な学習が必要。

チェック 5 You'll **find** the book interesting.

第5文型の目的語と補語の間には(主語-述語)の関係がある。(the book is interesting)

チェック 6 My parents **let** me have my own way in everything.

補語が次のような場合には、使われる動詞は決まっている。

①原形不定詞…make, have, let〔使役動詞〕; see, watch, hear, feel〔知覚動詞〕

②分詞…see, watch, hear, feel〔知覚動詞〕; keep, make, have ③ to不定詞…want, ask, *etc.*

Training A

1 [動詞の作る文型] 次の各文の空所に、下の語群の中から動詞を1つ選び、必要なら正しい形にして入れよ。(各語は1度しか用いないこと)

- (1) Why does she () so happy?
- (2) His name is Christopher, but we () him Chris.
- (3) Our team () the game last week.
- (4) I went to her house, but I () her out.
- (5) Will you () me the way to the library?
- (6) We are going to () several weeks in Paris.
- (7) If you are a good girl, I'll () you some sweets.
- (8) She () the curtain and looked out of the window.
- (9) Let's stop working. It's () dark.
- (10) The boy slipped on the ice and () his leg.

[call, find, get, give, break, look, open, stay, tell, win]

2 [文型の書き換え] 次の各文を指示に従って書き換えよ。

- (1) My cousin got me a good seat in the stadium. (第3文型の文に)

- (2) Ms. Kitahara teaches us French. (第3文型の文に)

- (3) I believe his story to be true. (複文に)

- (4) We have very little time left. That's the problem. (The problem を主語にした1文に)

- (5) It seems that she lived in Kyoto many years ago. (She を主語にした単文に)

3 [補語のいろいろ] 次の各文の()内の動詞を適当な形にせよ。

- (1) I'm sorry to have kept you (wait) so long. _____
- (2) Can you make yourself (understand) in English? _____
- (3) The man heard his name (call) from behind. _____
- (4) We all expect you (pass) the entrance exam. _____
- (5) The doctor got the patient (take) the medicine. _____
- (6) This cellular phone is out of order; I must have it (repair) at once. _____
- (7) Her father made her (go) against her will. _____

Training B

1 次の各文の()に適する語(句)を a ~ d から選べ。

- (1) A cat jumped on to the chair and () motionless for ten minutes.
 a. lie b. laid c. lay d. lain
- (2) We () a picture taken.
 a. did b. had c. made d. were
- (3) They have to () the problem immediately.
 a. talk b. discuss c. talk with d. discuss about
- (4) Please () me for not having written soon.
 a. admit b. allow c. forgive d. permit
- (5) Mr. Yasuda () Miss Honda last year.
 a. married with b. married to c. married d. get married
- (6) You should apply () that post.
 a. at b. for c. on d. to
- (7) The room was so noisy that he couldn't make himself ().
 a. hear b. to hear c. heard d. hearing
- (8) Mother, I () my eggs boiled.
 a. like b. let c. make d. keep
- (9) Don't () your work unfinished.
 a. get b. have c. keep d. leave

2 次の各文の文型(SV, SVC, SVO, SVOO, SVOC)を書け。

- (1) He has never written such a letter before. ()
- (2) He cut his mother one or two pieces of bread. ()
- (3) I had my watch broken in the crowded train. ()
- (4) What have you come for at this time of night? ()
- (5) He lay awake listening to the strange noise. ()

3 次の左と右の各々を、構文・意味の上から考えて結んで完全な文を作れ。

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Still waters () | a. ran short of food. |
| (2) The party () | b. is above wealth. |
| (3) The boy () | c. takes after his father. |
| (4) Health () | d. run deep. |
| (5) All men are () | e. created equal. |

4 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) { We often hear people say that success is not a fair test of a man.
We often hear it () that success is not a fair test of a man.
- (2) { He is too honest to tell a lie.
His honesty will not () him to tell a lie.
- (3) { He shall go there.
I will () him go there.
- (4) { He was killed by a falling stone.
A stone () and killed him.

5 次の各組の文を、違いがわかるように和訳せよ。

- (1) { I believed the false report.
I believed the report false.
- (2) { The girl became his wife.
The dress became his wife.
- (3) { My uncle runs every morning.
My uncle runs a restaurant.
- (4) { I found the English book easy.
I found the English book easily.
- (5) { The man killed him.
The man killed himself.

6 次の()内の語(句)を並べ換えて、日本文に合う英文を完成せよ。

- (1) 私は今までに財布を盗まれたことはありません。
I (had, wallet, stolen, never, have, my).
-

- (2) 学校から帰りしだい電話をするよう彼にお伝え願えませんか。
Can you (call, as soon as, have, him, he, me, gets) back from school ?
-

- (3) 私の提案に従うようにと彼を説得することができなかった。
I (him, follow, my, persuade, to, could, not, suggestion).
-

- (4) 自分で自由にアイスクリームを取って食べてもいいですか。
Would it be (I, if, to, ice cream, myself, some, all right, help) ?
-

まとめの問題 (1)

文型・時制・動詞句・受動態

1 次の各文は I (SV), II (SVC), III (SVO), IV (SVOO), V (SVOC) のどの文型に該当するか。

I ~ V の記号を記せ。

- (1) He decided to become a dentist. ()
- (2) I have never heard him sing. ()
- (3) I taught her how she should solve the problem. ()
- (4) I think she will make a good teacher. ()
- (5) She cut her father two pieces of bread. ()
- (6) What are you talking about? ()
- (7) You seem unable to understand my position. ()
- (8) Who left the door open? ()
- (9) The wind coming from the sea was cool. ()
- (10) On the top of the hill stood a tall pine tree. ()

2 次の各文の()内から適する語(句)を選べ。

- (1) You must stay here till your mother (finish, finishes, will finish) her shopping.
- (2) Listen! I (am hearing, have heard, heard, will hear) a funny noise outside.
- (3) Next month Mary (is, will be, has been, will have been) in Japan for ten years.
- (4) I don't know if it (rains, is raining, shall rain, will rain) tomorrow.
- (5) The telephone rang while I (take, took, was taking, have taken) a bath.
- (6) It will be dark by the time he (gets, get, will get, is getting) there.
- (7) She has been teaching at this school since she (had graduated, graduated, has graduated) from Oxford.
- (8) Water (consists, is consisting, is consisted, has consisted) of hydrogen and oxygen.
- (9) My grandfather (is dead, has died, has been dead, had died) for fifteen years.

3 下線部の語句と同じ意味を表すように、()に適語を入れよ。

- (1) The big plane left the ground easily. took ()
- (2) Who will look after these children? take () ()
- (3) The news proved to be true. turned ()
- (4) The meeting was held yesterday. took ()
- (5) Because of the rain, we had to postpone the game. put ()
- (6) He stopped smoking on the doctor's advice. gave ()
- (7) We had to compensate for the lost time. make ()

4 次の各文が正しい場合には○を，間違っている場合には×を記せ。

- (1) When and where have you met him? ()
- (2) You will have trouble in college unless you will study. ()
- (3) The old woman has survived all her children. ()
- (4) You mistake in saying that I am wrong. ()
- (5) So far as we concern, we can see no reason why he shouldn't do it. ()
- (6) He promised her to pick up her in front of the library. ()
- (7) The famous singer is known to almost everyone in this country. ()
- (8) I really want to get married to her. ()
- (9) This bed was slept in by Napoleon. ()
- (10) She lost the bag that she bought the day before. ()

5 次の()内の語を並べ換えて，日本語に合う英文を完成せよ。

- (1) 私は若いころよく姉と間違えられた。

I (for, my, when, sister, mistaken, often, was) young.

- (2) 私は一郎を見舞いに病院に行ってきたところだ。(1語不要)

I (hospital, to, been, gone, the, just, have, see, to) Ichiro.

- (3) 人間の一生はしばしば航海にたとえられる。

Man's life (a, is, to, often, voyage, compared).

- (4) 彼は多くの人々が尊敬している人である。

He is (many, a, to, people, up, man, look).

6 次の英文の()内の動詞を適当な形に変えて，正しい文章にせよ。

(例) I (be) ill for a week when you came to see me. → had been

One afternoon my neighbor's children 1(play) hide-and-seek outside the post-office. 2(Find) that the letter-box 3(leave) open, young Jim climbed into it and locked himself in. His sister Mary realized where he 4(hide) when she heard his cries, and so she 5(run) to tell the postman. After letting him out, the postman 6(make) Jim 7(stop) 8(cry) by telling him that next time he 9(want) to hide in a letter-box, he should remember 10(stick) a stamp on himself!

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____
 6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____ 9 _____ 10 _____

Lesson

5

助動詞

1 助動詞 + have + 過去分詞

チェック 1 He **may have read** the book.

〈may have + 過去分詞〉で「～したかもしれない」、〈must have + 過去分詞〉で「～したにちがいない」、〈cannot have + 過去分詞〉で「～したはずがない」という意味をそれぞれ表す。

チェック 2 He **should have read** the book.

〈should(ought to) have + 過去分詞〉は「～すべきだったのに」「～したはずなのに」の意味を表す。not を付けた〈shouldn't (ought not to) have + 過去分詞〉は「～すべきではなかったのに」「～しなかったはずなのに」の意味を表す。

2 will, would, should の特別用法

チェック 3 The horse stopped and **would not** move an inch.

will, would は①意志・願望, ②固執・習慣, ③傾向・習性, ④拒絶などの意味を表す。

- ex. ① Those who **would** succeed must work hard.
 ② Yuri **will** have her will in anything.
 ③ Children **will** be noisy.
 ④ Toshio **won't** listen to my advice.

チェック 4 It is *surprising* that he **should** think so.

should は①感情・判断, ②提案・要望・命令・決定などを表す節の中で用いられる, 特別な用法がある。

- ex. ① It is *strange* that she **should** say such a thing.
 ② He *suggested* that we (**should**) meet again.

この should は米語では省略されることが多い。

3 その他の助動詞の注意すべき用法

be …The sun **is** set. (〈be + 自動詞の過去分詞〉=完了)

do …I **do** love you. (do [does/did] の後には原形不定詞がくる。=強調の do)

Never **did** I dream of such a thing. (副詞の never が文頭にきたことによる倒置)

can …You **can** go now. (軽い命令)

may …No matter what **may** happen, I will go out. (譲歩を表す節の中で)

need …You **need not** have given him money. (〈needn't have + 過去分詞〉「～する必要はなかったのに(してしまった)」)

shall …You **shall** have this. (= I will give this to you. 2人称・3人称中の shall は話者の意志を表す)

dare …She **dare not** say it. (「あえて～する」主に否定文・疑問文で用いる)

Training A

1 [助動詞の用法] 次の各文の()に下記の語群中から最も適当なものを選んで入れよ。ただし各語とも1度しか使ってはいけない。

- (1) It is a pity that he () have failed the exam.
- (2) The engine () start. There may be something wrong with it.
- (3) () God help our country!
- (4) He hasn't arrived yet. He () have overslept again.
- (5) () the news be true? — I don't think so.
- (6) She () not to have said such a thing to him.
- (7) () I open the window or () you open it?
- (8) He is very honest. He () have told such a terrible lie.
- (9) I () like to ask you one question.

can	cannot	may	must	ought
shall	should	will	won't	would

2 [助動詞の用法] 次の各文の()内から適する語(句)を選べ。

- (1) Whatever (must, may, should) happen, you need not be afraid.
- (2) He got up early so that he (can, should, might) catch the first train.
- (3) It (can't, should, must) have rained during the night, for the road is wet.
- (4) She insisted that I (should, had to, must) pay the bill.
- (5) There (would, should, used to) be a big church on the hill ten years ago.
- (6) "Must I go at once?" "No, you (can, need, must) not."
- (7) (Will, Do, Must) be quiet, boys! The baby is sleeping over there.
- (8) We (would, should, might) often go swimming in the river as children.

3 [助動詞を用いた慣用表現] 次の各文の()に適当な語を入れよ。

- (1) He made a very funny joke so we () help laughing.
- (2) I would rather walk () stand in the cold waiting for the bus.
- (3) You might as () throw the money into the sea as lend it to him.
- (4) () dare you say such a thing to me?
- (5) I can't hear this song () thinking of her.
- (6) Her mother () well be proud of her son, for he is very bright.
- (7) You can't be () kind to elderly people.
- (8) "Do you think she loves me?" "Could () ."
- (9) You might () well see a doctor.

Training B

1 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、()に入る適語を選べ。同じ語を複数回使ってよい。

- (1) { It is natural for children to be naughty.
Children () be naughty.
- (2) { Would you like me to open the window?
() I open the window?
- (3) { I know how to solve the problem now.
I () solve the problem now.
- (4) { It is not necessary for us to attend the meeting.
We () not attend the meeting.
- (5) { I had a habit of taking a hot shower in the morning.
I () take a hot shower in the morning.
- (6) { You are allowed to play the trumpet in this room.
You () play the trumpet in this room.
- (7) { I advise you to read this book on Bach.
You () read this book on Bach.
- { (a) can (b) could (c) will (d) would (e) shall }
{ (f) should (g) need }

2 次の各文の()に適する語(句)を a ~ d から選べ。

- (1) He () to the concert last Monday.
a. must go b. would go c. needed go d. should have gone
- (2) My expenses are running higher than I thought they ().
a. would b. were c. shall d. will
- (3) "I was sitting behind John, so Carol () me." "But she did."
a. didn't see b. can't have seen c. must have seen
d. oughtn't have seen
- (4) You () not be too grateful for his kindness.
a. can b. may c. must d. should
- (5) Linda doesn't dance much now, but I know she () a lot.
a. was used to b. used to c. would d. would have
- (6) The picture was wonderful. You () to have seen it.
a. ought b. should c. have d. had
- (7) I must () my raincoat in the restaurant. I can't find it anywhere.
a. forget b. leave c. have left d. not forget

③ 次の日本語に合うように、()に適語を入れよ。

- (1) 彼がわれわれの要求を拒絶したのは当然だ。
It is natural that he () have refused our request.
- (2) この通りは以前ほどにぎわってはいない。
This street is not as busy as it () () be.
- (3) 車を運転する時にはいくら注意してもしすぎることはない。
You cannot () () careful () you drive a car.
- (4) その時計はきっと高かったでしょうね。
That watch of yours () () () very expensive.

④ 次の各文の誤りを正せ。

- (1) You had not better repeat such an error.
- (2) I am not rich, nor am I wish to be.
- (3) Make haste lest you should not miss the train.
- (4) She insisted that we called her by her first name.
- (5) If he left home at six this morning, he ought to arrive by now.

⑤ 次の()内の語(句)を並べ換えて、日本語に合う英文を完成せよ。

- (1) 30分前に出発すればよかったのに。
You (ago, ought, started, an, to, hour, have, half).

- (2) 大学生ともあろう者がそんな事も知らないとは不思議だ。
It is strange that a college student (ignorant, the, be, fact, should, of).

- (3) 外に誰もいたはずがない。
(anybody, have, there, been, can't) outside.

- (4) 1時までにお皿を洗っておかなきゃだめですよ。
You (to, by, the, washing, one o'clock, finish, have, dishes).

⑥ 次の日本語を英訳せよ。

- (1) 世の中には言っていることと言わなくてもいいことがある。

- (2) 私は降りる駅を間違ったにちがいない。(must を用いて)

Lesson

10

名詞と冠詞

1 名詞の注意点

可算名詞には単数と複数があり、形・意味・用法に注意が必要である。

チェック 1 Every country has its own **customs**. /He had some trouble at the **customs**.

複数形になると単数形とは異なった意味を表す名詞がある。

チェック 2 **Linguistics** is the science of language.

常に複数形で用いられる名詞がある。単数扱いをするものと複数扱いをするものがある。

①学問名: economics, ethics, mathematics, physics, etc. (単数扱い)

②病気名: measles, the blues, etc. (一般に単数扱い)

③慣用表現: change *trains*, make *friends* with, shake *hands* with, etc.

チェック 3 She offered me *a cup of coffee* and gave *some pieces of advice*.

不可算名詞の数量の表し方に注意が必要である。

①個数: a piece of, an item of, a cake of, a slice of, etc.

②容器: a cup of, a glass of, a spoonful of, etc.

③量目: a pound of, a kilogram of, a ton of, etc.

2 名詞を中心とした表現

名詞を中心とした表現である「無生物主語」「名詞構文」は入試で類出の項目である。

チェック 4 *This bus will take you to the museum.*

→ If you take this bus, you'll get to the museum.

「無生物主語構文」の無生物主語は意味の上では副詞句[節]の働きをしているので、和訳するときには副詞的に訳し、目的語の人を主語にして訳すと自然な日本語になる場合が多い。

チェック 5 I am happy to hear of your safe **return**.

→ I am happy to hear that you *returned* safely.

動詞・形容詞が名詞化された名詞を含む名詞構文では、上の例のような書き換え問題が頻出である。

3 冠詞の注意点

冠詞は日本語にない品詞なので、その使い方は難しい。英作文では特に注意が必要である。

チェック 6 She was elected **mayor** of this city last month.

① a [an] の用法: one ~, a certain ~, some ~, the same ~, per ~, any ~

② the の用法: 前出の名詞, 前後関係からそれとわかる名詞, 常識的に「唯一のもの」, 最上級の形容詞またはこれに準じる形容詞などの修飾語のついた名詞の前につける。

③冠詞を用いない場合: go to school, breakfast, play tennis, by train, side by side, 補語になっている職名を表す名詞

Training A

1 [意味の異なる複数形] 次の各文の下線部の単語の意味を書け。

- (1) Nuclear arms should be abandoned. ()
- (2) He is a man of letters. ()
- (3) She is a woman of considerable means. ()
- (4) We have a large variety of goods. ()
- (5) She takes pains with her appearance. ()

2 [不可算名詞の数え方] 次の()に与えられた頭文字で始まる適語を入れよ。

- (1) a (s) of paper (2) a (c) of coffee
- (3) a (p) of butter (4) a (s) of bread
- (5) two (i) of news (6) some (p) of information

3 [名詞の慣用的用法] 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) This is a very useful book. (2) He is very happy.
This is a book of great (). He is () itself.
- (3) She finished the job easily. (4) I talked for a long time with him.
She finished the job with (). I had a long () with him.
- (5) The boy plays baseball well. (6) She was kind enough to drive me home.
The boy is a good baseball (). She had the () to drive me home.

4 [不定冠詞の用法] 次の不定冠詞の意味として適当なものを a ~ f から選べ。

- (1) The boys were of an age. () a. one
- (2) She goes to the library twice a week. () b. a certain
- (3) His opinion is true in a sense. () c. some
- (4) Rome was not built in a day. () d. the same
- (5) A knowledge of the language helped him. () e. per
- (6) A baby will cry. () f. any

5 [定冠詞の用法] 次の定冠詞と同じ用法の定冠詞を持つ文を、a ~ e から選べ。

- (1) The sun rises in the east. () a. The dog is called a friend of man.
- (2) Please close the door. () b. You are the only woman I love.
- (3) He is the tallest boy here. () c. The young should be ambitious.
- (4) The horse is a useful animal. () d. She was looking up at the sky.
- (5) The rich aren't always happy. () e. Pass me the salt.

Training B

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) { When he got there, he grew more anxious.
 { When he got there, his () increased.
- (2) { They are left completely free to do anything they like.
 { We give them total () to do anything they like.
- (3) { His illness has been caused by lack of sleep.
 { His illness is the () of a shortage of sleep.
- (4) { Your answer and mine are quite different.
 { There is a great ()() your answer and mine.
- (5) { Such a story is of no particular interest.
 { Such a story is () particularly ().

2 次の各文の()に適する語(句)を a ~ d から選べ。

- (1) If the sun is too hot, perhaps you would like to sit in the ().
 a. shade b. darkness c. shadow d. sunlight
- (2) He was in high () in spite of the bad weather.
 a. courage b. heart c. mind d. spirits
- (3) The () of a game should not exceed two hours and a half.
 a. longness b. length c. longitude d. length
- (4) What is he talking about? It just doesn't make ().
 a. reason b. right c. sense d. truth
- (5) It was () that we decided to have a picnic.
 a. a such fine day b. so a fine day
 c. such a fine day d. such fine a day

3 次の文中の()に適切な冠詞を入れよ。不要ならば×を入れよ。

When 1() people ask me, as they sometimes do, what is 2() best way of seeing 3() England, I have 4() two important pieces of 5() advice to give them. I don't always tell them which are 6() right places to go to, or what are 7() right things to see. Almost all 8() places and things in 9() England are worth visiting — provided you stay away from 10() industrial towns. Yet even they are worth 11() visit, at least on 12() one occasion, in order to see 13() other and darker side of 14() England. On 15() other hand, I do tell such 16() inquirers how to go to 17() different places and which is 18() best hotel in each 19() place.

④ 次の各文の誤りを訂正せよ。

- (1) It was a much surprising news. _____ → _____
- (2) An old man was run over by bus in the street. _____ → _____
- (3) World War II was brought to end at last. _____ → _____
- (4) She caught me by my arm. _____ → _____
- (5) He bought some furnitures for his new house. _____ → _____

⑤ 次の日本文に合うように、()に適語を入れよ。

- (1) ここはまったく不案内だ。
I'm quite a () here.
- (2) 彼がその職に誰を当てようと考えているか私にはわからない。
I don't know whom he has in () for the job.
- (3) 私の5歳になる娘は医者を見ただけで怖がった。
The mere () of the doctor made my 5-year-old daughter frightened.
- (4) 負傷者は医師の手当を受けた。
The injured man was given medical ().
- (5) 彼はフランス語とスペイン語に堪能である。(空所内の文字で始めよ)
He has a good (c) of French and Spanish.

⑥ 次の()内の語(句)を並べ換えて、日本文に合う英文を完成せよ。

- (1) この本を読んだおかげで、カナダの生活がいくらかわかった。
(book, Canada, gave, idea, in, life, me, of, some, this).

- (2) 後で調べてみたら、彼の統計が間違っていることがわかった。
(his, investigation, later, showed, statistics, that, were, wrong).

- (3) 5キロメートル歩かなければならないなんて、考えただけでも嫌になる。
The (five kilometers, is, walking, too much, for me, bare idea, of).

- (4) この色あせた写真を見ると、私はいつもなつかしいわが家を思い出す。
This (me, to, never, remind, faded picture, of, fails, my old house).

- (5) なぜ自分が彼女の両親を本能的に避けるのか彼は説明できなかった。
He couldn't (reason, instinctive, explain, for, of, the, avoidance, his) her parents.

Lesson

13

関係詞(1)

1 関係詞の非制限用法

関係代名詞の who, which, および関係副詞の when, where には非制限用法がある。

チェック 1 At the station I met Takao, **who** is my old friend.

非制限用法の関係詞は前にコンマをつける。先行詞を補足・説明する働きをする。that, what, why, how にはこうした用法はない。①文末につける用法と、②文の途中に入れる用法がある。

- ① I went to the museum, **where** I saw Yuka.
 ② My father, **who** is now in England, will come back soon.

非制限用法の場合は目的格であっても省略することはできない。
 cf. This is the girl (whom/that) Tom is going to marry.

チェック 2 He changed his mind, **which** made her very angry.

非制限用法の which の先行詞は、前出の文の一部(句)や全体(節)になることがある。
 She tried to open the window, **which** she found impossible.

2 what の用法

チェック 3 Just tell me **what** you think.

what はそれ自身に先行詞を含む関係代名詞である。that which, the thing(s) which と置き換えることができる。直訳すれば「～すること / ～するもの」となる。

チェック 4 I gave her **what** (little) money I had.

what は関係形容詞として、「少ないながらもすべての～」(= all the ~ that ...) の意味を表す。
 few, little などを伴うことがある。

チェック 5 She is **what we call** a walking dictionary.

★ **what** を含む慣用表現 what is called/what we call 「いわゆる」、what is + 比較級「さらに～なことには」、what with A and (what with) B 「A やら B やらで」、A is to B what C is to D 「A の B に対する関係は C の D に対する関係と同じだ」

3 関係詞の省略

チェック 6 This is the house (which/that) we bought last year.

動詞・前置詞の目的語になる制限用法の関係代名詞は省略できる。また関係副詞の when, why も省略されることがある。

This is the house **in which** I was born. → This is the house (**which/that**) I was born **in**.

Sunday is the day (**when**) I am quite free./There is no reason (**why**) you should do it.

チェック 7 There is a man at the door (**who**) wants to see you.

関係代名詞の主格が省略できる場合がある。(上例は There is 構文の場合。)

Tokyo is not the city (**which/that**) it used to be fifty years ago. (関係代名詞が be 動詞の補語)

Training A

1〔関係詞の基本〕 次の()に適切な関係詞を入れよ。またそれが省略できるときには○を記せ。

- (1) I have a friend () mother is a famous pianist.
- (2) This is the village () my wife was born.
- (3) Please tell me the reason () you do not eat meat.
- (4) This is just () I have wanted to see.
- (5) Jane, () brother is an actor, is my best friend.
- (6) I was sick. That was () I didn't go to school.
- (7) I found my bag () I had left it.
- (8) Bess isn't () she used to be a year ago.
- (9) All () glitters is not gold.
- (10) This is the very man () we've been talking about.
- (11) He gave her () little money he had.

2〔関係詞を用いた書き換え〕 次の2つの文を、後半を関係詞節にして1つの文に書き換えよ。

- (1) The student is from China. He sits next to me.

- (2) The picture was beautiful. She was looking at it.

- (3) I apologized to the woman. I spilled her coffee.

- (4) That is the restaurant. I will meet you there.

- (5) July is the month. The weather is usually the hottest then.

3〔非制限用法の意味〕 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 wrote a letter to Mary, who answered it very soon.
I wrote a letter to Mary, () () answered it very soon.

- (2) { She bought five apples, which were rotten.
She bought five apples, () () were rotten.

- (3) { The old man, who was sick, had to work every day.
The old man had to work every day, () () was sick.

- (4) { He told me that he had seen her, which was a lie.
He told me that he had seen her, () () was a lie.

Training B

1 次の各文の()に適する語(句)を a ~ d から選べ。

- (1) This is Mr. Tanaka, () brother you met in the hospital.
a. who b. whom c. whose d. which
- (2) Tell me () you want me to do.
a. that b. which c. of which d. what
- (3) () with the wind and the rain, the game was spoiled.
a. How b. What c. Which d. Why
- (4) You carried the luggage yourself, () was not necessary.
a. as b. that c. what d. which
- (5) Is there anyone () for help?
a. I can go b. I can go to c. that I can go
d. to who I can go
- (6) There are cases () honesty does not pay.
a. why b. how c. where d. when
- (7) We are planning to have next year's conference in Kyoto, () we claim is the most attractive city in Japan.
a. which b. what c. where d. however
- (8) The day was rainy, () is worse, thundering.
a. so b. such c. what d. which
- (9) The weather has been good except for two days () it rained.
a. during b. when c. which d. where

2 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) { You have only to try hard.
() you have to do is to try hard.
- (2) { He showed me some pictures of his painting.
He showed me some pictures () () painted.
- (3) { I could not make myself understood.
They did not understand () I ().
- (4) { He gave me a book () a torn cover.
He gave me a book () cover was torn.
- (5) { He was reared in France, and that is why he speaks French fluently.
He was brought () in France, () fact accounts () his
() in French conversation.

③ 次の()内の語を並べ換えて、日本文に合う英文を完成せよ。

- (1) 私には相談する友達がたくさんいる。

I have a lot of friends (consult, to, whom, with).

- (2) 弟は奨学金で海外の大学へ留学できた。

My brother won (go, which, a, him, enabled, to, scholarship) to college abroad.

- (3) 彼女はしていなければならないことをしないでいることが時々ある。

Sometimes she (have, leaves, ought, she, things, those, to, undone, which) done.

- (4) 宇宙旅行を楽しめるときも、じきに来るでしょう。

Soon (can, come, enjoy, space, time, the, we, when, will) travel.

④ 次の2つの文を、関係詞を用いて1文にせよ。

- (1) What is the building? We see its roof over there.
-

- (2) Mrs. Gilbert had three sons. John was the youngest of them.
-

- (3) I said nothing. The fact that I said nothing made him angrier.
-

- (4) Why does it snow? The little girl asked her mother the reason.
-

- (5) Wait until the end of this month. And then I will send you the money.
-

⑤ 次の日本文を英訳せよ。

- (1) 50年後には、私たちの生活は今とは全く違ったものになっているだろう。
-

- (2) 彼は、別の会合に出席しなければならないので遅れます。
-

- (3) 人はその言葉によってよりは、その行うところによって判断されるべきです。
-

- (4) きのおんなことを言ってごめんなさい。[I'm sorry/what]

(そのままの順序・形で7語で)

Lesson

17

否定・倒置・強調

1 否定

チェック 1 I did **not** tell him **not** to come again.

否定語の代表の1つが not である。文の内容全体を否定する文否定と、文中の語句を否定する語句否定がある。(最初の not が文否定、次の not が語句否定である。)

否定語: not, never, no, nobody, nothing, nowhere, none, neither, etc.

チェック 2 I can **hardly** understand what you are talking about.

準否定語: few, little, hardly, scarcely, rarely, seldom, only, etc.

cf. **Little** did I dream that you would come here.

little が know, think, imagine などの動詞の前にくると、「少しも～でない」の意味になる。

チェック 3 I don't **quite** agree with you.

all, every, both, always, quite などが否定語とともに用いられると、〈部分否定〉となる。

チェック 4 I **cannot** see this picture **without** thinking of my mother.

= Whenever I see this picture, I think of my mother.

否定の語が2つ重なって肯定の意味になる。

2 倒置

チェック 5 **Never** have I seen such a beautiful scene.

副詞語句が文頭に出ることによる倒置。①(準)否定の副詞語・句, ②一般の副詞句

① **Hardly** had I left home when it began to rain.

② **Among** the best players was our big brother.

チェック 6 **What she said** I really don't understand.

目的語・補語が強調のために文頭に出ることがある。目的語の後の〈S + V〉の語順は変わらない。

チェック 7 **Were** the sun to go around the earth, I wouldn't break my promise.

if が省略されることによって、倒置が生じる。(→ p. 40)

3 強調

チェック 8 It was Bob **that(who)** broke this window last week.

〈It is ~ that(who/which) ...〉による強調。～が「人」の場合は who, 「物」の場合は which がくることがある。(which はまれ)

チェック 9 She said she would come, and she **did** come.

動詞の原形の前に do/does/did をつけて、動詞を強調する。

チェック 10 Where **in the world** have you been up to now ?

ever, in the world, on earth を疑問詞につけて強調。また, the very を名詞につけて強調。

You are **the very** woman I want to marry.

Training A

1 [否定の基本] 次の各文の()に適する語(句)を a ~ d から選べ。

- (1) Cathy is not a popular actress () longer.
a. much b. no c. any d. for
- (2) As she was very careful, she made () mistakes.
a. few b. a few c. little d. a little
- (3) I haven't seen the plant () in Canada.
a. nowhere b. anywhere c. somewhere d. wherever
- (4) "Which of his hands was in his pocket?" "() : they were both on the table."
a. Neither b. Either c. Nothing d. Each
- (5) "Would you mind my smoking?" "()."
a. Certainly not b. So do I c. No, I don't smoke
d. Yes, with pleasure
- (6) () doubt about his ability.
a. Anyone doesn't have any b. Anyone hasn't any
c. Anyone has no d. No one has any
- (7) Helen can't do () without his help.
a. anything b. any c. nothing d. something
- (8) He is by () means honest. He often lies.
a. some b. any c. no d. all

2 [倒置・強調の基本] 次の英文を指示に従って書き換えよ。

- (1) She has seldom seen her uncle recently. (Seldom で始まる文に)
Seldom _____.
- (2) But for air and water, no living thing could exist. (下線部を if を使わない節に)
_____, no living thing could exist.
- (3) There was a big machine in the center of the room. (there を用いず, In で始まる文に)
In _____.
- (4) On arriving at the station, she called her mother. (No sooner で始まる文に)
No sooner _____.
- (5) It was (yesterday, not, that, until) I heard about the accident. (並べ換えて)
It was _____ I heard about the accident.
- (6) I broke the vase on the table by mistake. (強調構文を用いて下線部を強調した文に)
It _____.

Training B

1 次の各文の()に適する語(句)を a ~ d から選べ。

- (1) Because of the snow the cars couldn't move, and () could the bus.
a. also b. either c. so d. neither
- (2) Your composition is () from satisfactory.
a. all b. away c. far d. long
- (3) It wasn't Mary that he went to the museum with. He ().
a. didn't go anywhere b. didn't go with anyone else
c. went only with Mary d. went with Sue
- (4) () as he was, he had no choice but to agree to their proposal.
a. Willing b. As for c. Reluctant d. As usual
- (5) Kept indoors by two days of rain, Masami wasn't happy, and ().
a. I was either b. either was I c. neither I was d. I wasn't either
- (6) I am not in the () anxious about it.
a. last b. all c. least d. latest
- (7) His composition is () from mistakes.
a. free b. beyond c. far d. nothing
- (8) Little () how important this meeting is.
a. he does realize b. does he realize
c. he realizes d. realizes he

2 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 was not until yesterday that I knew the fact.
 { Not until yesterday () () know the fact.
- (2) { I advise you to see a lawyer.
 { Why () you see a lawyer ?
- (3) { We can trust Jimmy as little as a man who is a liar by nature.
 { We can't trust Jimmy () more than a man who is a liar by nature.
- (4) { I don't know him at all.
 { He is quite a () to me.
- (5) { He is sure to accomplish his purpose.
 { He will never () to realize his end.
- (6) { No one can describe the beauty of the scenery.
 { The beauty of the scenery is () description.

3 次の()内の語を並べ換えて、日本文に合う英文を完成せよ。

- (1) 彼の悲しみはひどかったので、みんな声をかけるのをためらった。

Such (his, that, was, grief) everyone was afraid to speak to him.

- (2) 彼は金もうけのことしか考えない。

(but, he, making, money, nothing, of, thinks).

- (3) これでは話がうますぎる。

(too, true, this, good, be, to, is).

- (4) 法律を学んでいる学生がみな法律家になれるというわけではない。

(studying, not, student, law, every) can be a lawyer.

- (5) 肝心なのは何を読むかではなくて、どう読むかだ。

It is not what you read but (that, it, how, read, counts, you).

4 次の日本文に合うように、()に適語を入れよ。

- (1) どんなことがあっても絶対スイッチにさわってはいけません。

On () account must you touch that switch.

- (2) 「窓を開けてもかまいませんか」「ええ、少しも」

“Do you mind if I open the window?” “(), I () a bit.”

- (3) 彼はやっとのことで問題を解決した。

It was with () that he solved the problem.

- (4) オムレツは卵を割って作るのです。

You can't make an omelette ()() eggs.

- (5) 「ビールはいかがが」「ええ、いただきますとも」

“How about a beer?” “Sure, () not?”

5 次の日本文を英訳せよ。

- (1) 彼の申し出を断るのは必ずしも簡単なことではない。
-

- (2) 列車が駅を出て初めて家に財布を忘れたことに気がついた。

It was only _____

- (3) こんなところで君に会おうとは夢にも思わなかった。

Little _____

○ 挑戦問題 (1)

/ 100

1 次の英文を読んで設問に答えよ。

(55点)

To emerge from water and live on the surface of the dry land, living things would have to evolve mechanisms to prevent drying up, and they would have to be able to endure (A) that are apt to be, at times, much higher, or much lower, than they would encounter in the sea. They must be able to endure environmental factors such as direct sunlight, rain, snow, and wind. To make progress, they must crawl slowly over a two-dimensional surface or else develop (B)⁽¹⁾ that will be strong enough to lift them clear of the ground under the pull of a gravity unweakened by water.

Nor is this all. In the sea, there is oxygen that is dissolved in the water. This oxygen can be absorbed by a sea organism through organs called (2) gills that are richly supplied with blood vessels. The water passes ceaselessly over the gills, and oxygen goes from the seawater into the blood. In the sea, also, waste products (which may, in themselves, be poisonous) can be put away into the water as soon as they are formed, and there they are made harmless as they undergo chemical and biological changes that prevent them from ever accumulating in dangerous amounts.

On the land, however, oxygen must be obtained from the air and must be dissolved in the moisture lining the interior of the lung (3) it can be used — and that moisture must be maintained and never allowed to dry out. This is a much more complicated system than is required in water.

Then, too, wastes in land animals cannot be removed steadily, since that can only be done by having them in water-solution and that would waste too much precious water. The land animal would be dried and dead almost at once. Instead, wastes in land animals must be allowed to accumulate to some extent, must be converted (4) products that are not too poisonous, and must then finally be got rid of with a (C) of water.

問 1 下線部(1)と同じ意味になるように、空所(イ)、(ロ)に適切な英語を1語ずつ入れよ。(完答で4点)

that will be (イ) strong (ロ) to lift them clear of the ground

問 2 下線部(2) gills の意味として適切なものを次の(イ)～(ニ)の中から1つ選べ。(4点)

(イ) うきぶくろ (ロ) うろこ (ハ) えら (ニ) ひれ

問 3 空所(3)に適切な語または句を次の(イ)～(ニ)の中から1つ選べ。(4点)

(イ) after (ロ) as soon as (ハ) before (ニ) if

問4 空所(4)に適切な語を次の(イ)~(ニ)の中から1つ選べ。(4点)

- (イ) by (ロ) for (ハ) into (ニ) with

問5 空所(A)(B)(C)に最も適切な語または句をそれぞれ(イ)~(ニ)の中から1つ選べ。

(4点×3=12点)

(A) (イ) hardships (ロ) lands (ハ) risks (ニ) temperatures

(B) (イ) a body (ロ) a head (ハ) limbs (ニ) a neck

(C) (イ) maximum (ロ) minimum (ハ) problem (ニ) solution

問6 酸素の吸収について、本文の内容に合っている記述を次の(イ)~(ニ)の中から1つ選べ。(6点)

(イ) 空中には水中より酸素が豊富にあるので、陸上動物の酸素取り入れ器官は水中動物のものよりずっと単純でよい。

(ロ) 空中の酸素は直接に体内に取り入れることができないので、陸上動物のそのための器官は複雑にならざるをえない。

(ハ) 水中動物は水に溶けている酸素をひとまず気体に戻してから体内に取り入れるので、そのための器官は複雑な仕組みを備えている。

(ニ) 水中の酸素の濃度は空中より低いので、水中動物は陸上動物に比べて大型の酸素取り入れ器官を備えることになった。

問7 動物の排泄について、本文の内容に合っている記述を次の(イ)~(ニ)の中から1つ選べ。(6点)

(イ) 水中では、長時間体内に貯めたあと大量に排泄しても、豊富な水が無害なものに分解してくれる。

(ロ) 水中動物は、吸収されなかった食物の残りをそのつど排泄するが、まだ腐敗が進んでいないので害にはならない。

(ハ) 陸上動物が、老廃物を体内に貯めたあとまとめて排泄する理由の1つは、絶えず排泄していると体内の水分を消費してしまうからである。

(ニ) 陸上においては、排泄物が堆積すると有害になるので、それを分解する微生物が発生した。

問8 次の(1)~(5)の単語において、それぞれ最も強いアクセントをもつ音節の符号を選べ。

(3点×5=15点)

(1) bi-o-log-i-cal (2) com-pli-cat-ed (3) en-vi-ron-ment (4) in-te-ri-or
イ ロ ハ ニ ホ イ ロ ハ ニ イ ロ ハ ニ イ ロ ハ ニ

(5) mech-a-nism
イ ロ ハ

1	イ					ロ				2		3		4	
5	A		B		C					6		7			
8	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)						

2 次の英文の()に、それぞれア～オの語句を1つずつ入れて、(1)～(5)が首尾一貫した文章になるようにせよ。ただし、解答はAとBに入る語句の記号を書け。(6点×5 = 30点)

(1) As is often said, ()(A)()(B)() even a decade or two ago.

ア we live in イ smaller than ウ it was

エ the world オ has become

A		B	
---	--	---	--

(2) And the more of a global society it becomes, the more urgent it becomes for people ()(A)()(B)() in order to communicate.

ア the importance of イ their own ウ to realize

エ other than オ learning languages

A		B	
---	--	---	--

(3) However, on many occasions when people from different countries meet, ()

(A)()(B)() of international communication.

ア for English イ it suddenly appears ウ as a means

エ to be used オ to become a rule

A		B	
---	--	---	--

(4) You may wonder whether English-speaking people are ()(A)()(B) () their own language and just non-English speakers learn to speak English.

ア they have only to イ content with ウ resort to

エ in which オ the situation

A		B	
---	--	---	--

(5) Probably the fact is, quite a few native speakers ()(A)()(B)() in any other language.

ア not to be able イ find it ウ of English

エ to communicate オ regrettable

A		B	
---	--	---	--

3 次の各組の()内の語句を並べ換えて、日本文に最も近い英文を作れ。解答は()内で4番目にくるものとして最も適当なものを、a～eから選べ。(5点×3 = 15点)

(1) 父が家を売らなければいいのに。

(house, sell, I, my, our, wouldn't, wish, father).

a. sell b. father c. wouldn't d. my e. our

(2) トラと猫には多くの類似点があります。

(lots of, between, there, similarities, and, a tiger, are) a cat.

a. a tiger b. between c. are d. lots of e. similarities

(3) 警察は、その時建物の中にいたと分かっている男達を逮捕した。

The police arrested (have, known, men, the building, to, been, in) at the time.

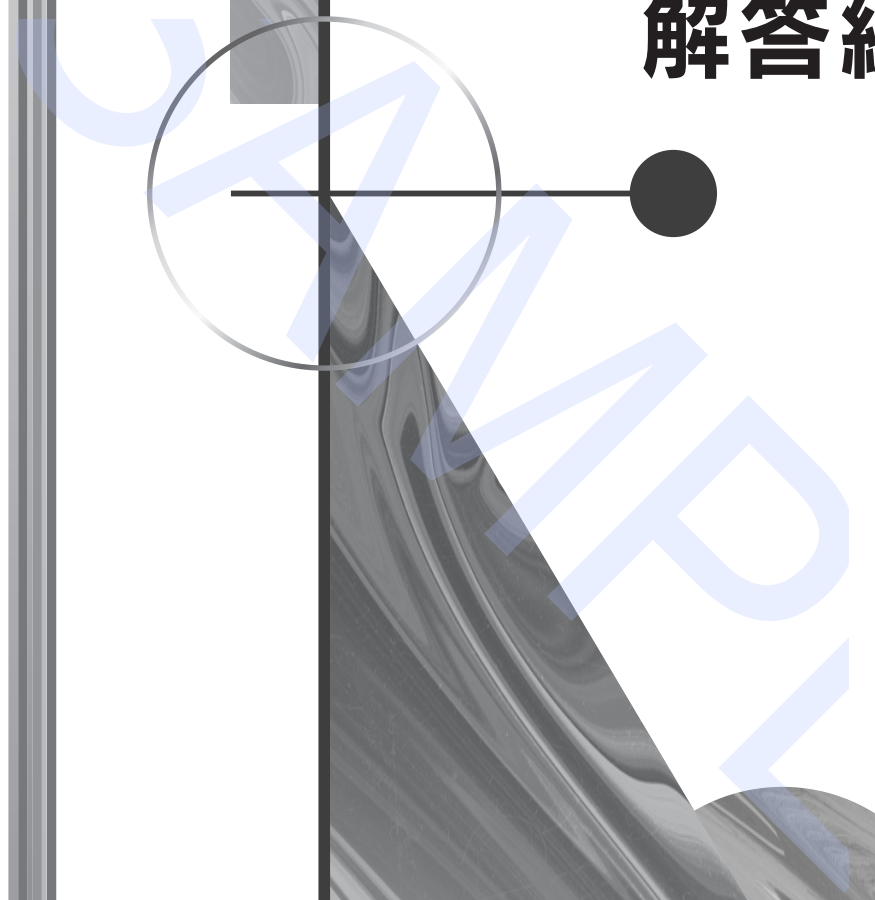
a. men b. to c. been d. known e. have

(1)		(2)		(3)	
-----	--	-----	--	-----	--

高校ゼミ
Essence

英文法総合

解答編



Lesson

1

動詞と文型

■ Training Ap.5

- 1 (1) look (2) call (3) won (4) found (5) tell
(6) stay (7) give (8) opened (9) getting
(10) broke

コーチ (3) win-won-won (4) find ~ out 「~が出かけていることがわかる」 (9) get の-ing 形は t を重ねる。

- 2 (1) My cousin got a good seat for me in the stadium.
(2) Ms. Kitahara teaches French to us.
(3) I believe (that) his story is true.
(4) The problem is (that) we have very little time left.
(5) She seems to have lived in Kyoto many years ago.

コーチ (1) get + IO + DO = get + DO + for + IO
(2) teach + IO + DO = teach + DO + to + IO
(4) The problem is that ~ 「問題は~ということだ」 (5) 述語動詞と that 節の動詞の時制が異なるときは完了形の to 不定詞。(注) IO= 間接目的語, DO = 直接目的語)

- 3 (1) waiting (2) understood (3) called
(4) to pass (5) to take (6) repaired (7) go

コーチ (1) keep + O + ~ing 「O を ~させておく」
(2) make oneself understood in ~ 「~(語)で話が通じる」 (3) 知覚動詞 + O + 過去分詞 「O が ~されるのを...する」 (5) get + O + to 不定詞 「O に ~させる」 (6) have + O + 過去分詞 「O を ~してもらう」 (7) make + O + 原形不定詞 「O に ~させる」

■ Training Bp.6 ~ 7

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

コーチ (1) lie - lay - lain 「横になる」 (2) have + O + 過去分詞 「O を ~してもらう」 (3) discuss は他動詞なので前置詞は不要。 (4) 「(誤ちなど)を許す」は forgive。 (5) 「~と結婚する」は marry ~ / get married to ~。 (6) apply for ~ 「~に応募する」 (7) make oneself heard 「自分の声が届く」 (8) like + O + 過去分詞 「O を ~してほしい」 (9) leave + O + 形容詞[分詞] 「O を ~の状態にしておく」

- 2 (1) SVO (2) SVOO (3) SVOC (4) SV
(5) SVC

コーチ (1) He (S), has ... written (V), such a letter (O) (2) He (S), cut (V), his mother (IO), one ... bread (DO) (3) I (S), had (V), my watch (O), broken (C) (4) you (S), have come (V) (5) He (S), lay (V), awake (C)

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

コーチ (1) 「静かな流れは深い」(諺) (2) run short of ~ 「~が足りなくなる」 (3) take after ~ 「~に似ている」 (4) be above ~ 「~よりも重要である」 (5) 「すべての人は平等に創られている」

- 4 (1) said (2) allow (3) make (4) fell

コーチ (1) it=that ~で, SVOC の文型。

(2) 「彼はとても正直なので嘘をつけない」 → 「彼の正直さが彼に嘘をつくことを許さない」 (3) 2・3 人称の shall は 1 人称の意志を表す。 (4) 「彼は落下してきた石で死んだ」 → 「石が落ちてきて彼を殺した」

- 5 (1) 私はその偽りの報告を信じた。 / 私はその報告が偽りだと信じた。 (2) その少女は彼の妻になった。 / その服は彼の妻に似合った。 (3) 私のおじは毎朝走る。 / 私のおじはレストランを経営している。 (4) 私はその英語の本が簡単なことがわかった。 / 私はその英語の本を簡単に見つけた。 (5) その男は彼を殺した。 / その男は自殺した。

コーチ (1) SVO と SVOC の文。 (2) SVO の become は「~に似合う」の意味。 (3) SVO の run には「~を経営する」の意味もある。 (4) SVOC と SVO の文。 (5) The man ≠ him, The man = himself

- 6 (1) have never had my wallet stolen
(2) have him call me as soon as he gets
(3) could not persuade him to follow my suggestion
(4) all right if I help myself to some ice cream

コーチ (1) 「O を ~される」は (have + O + 過去分詞)。
(2) (have + O + 原形不定詞) で「O に ~させる」。
(4) 「自由に ~を食べる[飲む]」は help oneself to ~。

Lesson

2

時

制

■ Training Ap.9

- 1 (1) has been raining (2) takes
(3) (had) arrived (4) broke (5) caught
(6) is (7) has been (8) will have lived
(9) arrives

コーチ (2) 条件を表す副詞節は未来のことも現在形。
(3) 過去のある時点よりも前に完了したことは過去

コーチ (1)「～を盗まれる」= have ~ stolen (2)「混んでいる」= be crowded, 「気分が悪くなる」= get [feel] sick (3)「XのうちY」= Y in [out of] X, 「無宗教である」= have no religion / not believe in religion

まとめの問題(1) **p.20 ~ 21**

1 (1)Ⅲ (2)V (3)Ⅳ (4)Ⅲ (5)Ⅳ (6)Ⅰ (7)Ⅱ
(8)V (9)Ⅱ (10)Ⅰ

コーチ (5)「父親にパンを二切れ切り分けた」
(10)〈副詞句 + V+S〉

2 (1) finishes (2) am hearing
(3) will have been (4) will rain
(5) was taking (6) gets (7) graduated
(8) consists (9) has been dead

コーチ (2)「聞こえる」の意味では普通進行形にしないが、今も聞こえていることを強調する場合は進行形も使われる。(4)このif節は名詞節。

3 (1) off (2) care of (3) out (4) place
(5) off (6) up (7) up

4 (1)× (2)× (3)○ (4)× (5)× (6)× (7)○
(8)○ (9)○ (10)×

コーチ (1) have you met → did you meet
(2) will study → study
(4) mistake → are mistaken
(5) concern → are concerned
(6) pick up her → pick her up
(10) bought → had bought

5 (1) was often mistaken for my sister when
(2) have just been to the hospital to see
(3) is often compared to a voyage
(4) a man many people look up to

コーチ (1)「～と間違えられる」= be mistaken for ~ .
when young = when I was young (2)「～に行ってきたところだ」= have been to ~ (3)「～にたとえられる」= be compared to ~

6 (1) were playing (2) Finding (3) was left
(4) was hiding (5) ran (6) made (7) stop
(8) crying (9) wanted (10) to stick

コーチ (2)分詞構文。(6)(7)〈make+O+原形不定詞〉の文型。(10) remember to ~ 「忘れずに～する」

まとめの問題(2) **p.22 ~ 23**

1 (1) did (2) took (3) laid (4) brought
(5) drank (6) watched (7) studied (8) wrote
(9) said (10) went

2 (1) c (2) d (3) c (4) d (5) a (6) b

3 (1) passed since (2) on [at]
(3) have ever had (4) am, reading

コーチ (2) be about to ~ = be on [at] the point of ~ ing 「まさに～するところである」

4 (1) attention has been paid to this phenomenon

(2) was called off on account of

(3) we use to make things easier can be traced

(4) I had my money stolen on the trip.

(5) Japanese don't like to get involved in any kind of warfare

コーチ (1) cf. Scientists have paid little attention to this phenomenon. (2)「中止になる」= be called off, 「～のために」= on account of ~

(3)「～に由来する」= be traced to ~ (5)「～に巻き込まれる」= get involved in ~

5 (1) had escaped (2) lay

(3) have grown, planted (4) had lost

(5) taught (been teaching), got, married

6 (1) The wind which [that] had been blowing all day (long) calmed down in the evening at last.

(2) Mt. Fuji is well known to all foreigners who visit [come to] Japan.

(3) You don't look well. [You look pale.]
You should [had better] see a [the/your] doctor.

(4) When I returned [came back] to my hometown after five years' absence [for the first time in five years], I found (that) the park had completely disappeared.

コーチ (1)「おさまる」= calm down = stop (2)「～によく知られている」= be well known to ~ (4)「5年ぶりに」= after five years' absence = for the first time in five years, 「跡形もなかった」→ 「完全に姿を消していた」

Lesson (5) 助動詞

Training A **p.25**

1 (1) should (2) won't (3) May (4) must
(5) Can (6) ought (7) Shall, will (8) cannot
(9) would

コーチ (1) should を使わないこともある。その場合

は he (has) failed ~となる。

- (2) won't ~「どうしても~しない」 (3)祈願文。
 (4) must + have + 過去分詞「~したにちがいない」
 (5) 強い疑問の推量。 (6) to に注意。 (7) Shall I...?
 「~しましょうか」 (8) cannot + have + 過去分詞
 「~したはずがない」

- 2 (1) may (2) might (3) must (4) should
 (5) used to (6) need (7) Do (8) would

コーチ (1) 譲歩構文では may を使う。 (2) so that ...
 may/can/will ~ → 目的を表す構文。 (5) 状態を表
 すときは would は用いない。 (6) must not は禁止
 の意味。 (7) 強意の do。 (8) 習慣の would。

- 3 (1) couldn't (2) than (3) well (4) How
 (5) without (6) may (7) too (8) be (9) as

コーチ (1) cannot help ~ ing 「~せざるをえない」
 (2) would rather ~ than ... 「...するよりもむしろ
 ~したい」 (3) might as well ~ as ... 「...するく
 らいなら~した方がよい」 (4) How dare you ~?
 「よくも~できるものだね」 (5) cannot ... without
 ~ ing 「...するときはずっと~する」 (6) may
 well ~ 「~するものもともとだ」 (7) cannot ~
 too ... 「どれほど...しても~しすぎることはない」
 (8) Could be. 「おそらく」 (9) may(might) as
 well ~ 「~した方がよい」

■ Training B p.26 ~ 27

- 1 (1) c (2) e (3) a (4) g (5) d (6) a (7) f

コーチ (1) 習性を表す will。 (2) 相手の意向を尋ねる
 shall。 (5) have a habit of ~ ing 「~する習慣で
 ある」 (6) be allowed to ~ 「~してよい」

- 2 (1) d (2) a (3) b (4) a (5) b (6) a (7) c

コーチ (1) should + have + 過去分詞「~すればよ
 かったのに」 (2) would be と考える。時制の一致。
 (3) cannot + have + 過去分詞「~したはずがない」
 (5) used to dance と考える。

- 3 (1) should (2) used to (3) be too, when
 (4) must have been

- 4 (1) had not better → had better not
 (2) am I → do I (3) should not → should
 (4) called → (should) call (5) left → had left/
 arrive → have arrived

コーチ (1) had better not ~ 「~しない方がよい」
 (2) nor do I wish to be = and I don't wish to be
 (rich), either (3) lest S should ~ 「S が~すると
 いけないので」 (5) ought to have + 過去分詞「~
 している〔した〕はずなのに」

- 5 (1) ought to have started half an hour ago

- (2) should be ignorant of the fact
 (3) There can't have been anybody
 (4) have to finish washing the dishes by one
 o'clock

コーチ (2) 「~を知らない」= be ignorant of ~
 (3) There is 構文を用いる。 (4) 「~し終わる」=
 finish ~ ing

- 6 (1) There are some things (which / that)
 you can (may) say and others (which / that)
 you do not have (need) to say in the world.
 (2) I must have got off at the wrong station.

コーチ (1) some ~ and others ... 「~もあれば、...
 もある」 (2) 「降りる駅を間違える」= get off at the
 wrong station



Lesson

6

不定詞・動名詞

■ Training A p.29

- 1 (1) 一般の人 (We [You]) (2) children
 (3) his room (4) us (= we) (5) you

コーチ (1) 「百聞は一見にしかず」(諺)。意味上の主語
 が「一般の人」のときは表さないのがふつう。

- 2 (1) he had lived (2) only to (3) she was
 (4) I should go (5) she would go
 (6) impossible to tell (7) for me to read

コーチ (1) that 節は過去完了。 (2) only to ~ 「結局は
 ~だった」 (3) that 節は過去形。 (4) insist の後の
 that 節は (should +) 原形。 (5) that 節は未来形
 (時制の一致で would)。 (6) We は「一般の人」を
 指す。

- 3 (1) be frank with (2) so, as to
 (3) On arriving (4) no accounting
 (5) Strange to

コーチ (2) so + 形容詞・副詞 + as to ~ 「~するほど
 ...な」 (3) 「~するとすぐに」= on ~ ing

■ Training B p.30 ~ 31

- 1 (1) d (2) b (3) c (4) d (5) c (6) c (7) c

コーチ (1) 前置詞 of の目的語。 (2) = It is dangerous
 to swim in this river in spring. (3) 「気づいても
 らうことを望みながら」 (5) never fail to ~ 「必ず
 ~する」

- 2 (1) foolish of me (2) worth seeing
 (3) use regretting (4) about playing, on
 (5) with you (6) far from (7) in, to lock (8) to

コーチ (2) 「~する価値がある」 = worth ~ ing (3)
 「~してもむだだ」= It is no use ~ ing. (4) 「~す

なかったらう」→「うってつけの天気」(7)動詞 + as + S + may「Sがどれだけ～しても」(8) A few years ago がif節の代わりをしている。

- 2 (1) must have been (2) Had it not
- (3) With, patience (4) can't have written
- (5) like, many

コーチ (5) like so many ~ 「同数の～のように」

- 3 (1)○ (2)エ (3)ウ (4)ウ (5)○

コーチ (1) have to + be ~は「～であるにちがいない」の意味も表す。(2) so does Helen (3) he had his hair cut (4) I pay

- 4 (1)③-⑤-①-②-⑥-④-⑦
- (2)④-②-⑥-①-⑤-③ (3)①-④-②-③-⑤
- (4)⑤-⑦-①-⑥-③-②-④
- (5)⑥-④-①-⑦-⑧-⑤-③-②
- (6)③-⑧-①-②-⑥-⑦-⑤-④ (③-⑧-②-①-⑥-⑦-⑤-④)
- (7)⑤-③-④-②-① (8)②-⑤-③-④-①

コーチ (1) there is something wrong with ~ 「～はどこか具合が悪い」 (3) it = if ~ (4) come to a conclusion「結論に達する」 (5) wonder の後は仮定法過去完了。(6) might as well ... as ~ 「～するくらいなら…した方がよい」 (8) to 不定詞がif節の代用。

- 5 (1) wish Japanese could be understood anywhere in the world.
- (2) (that) he is seriously ill. He should(ought to) have seen a(the) doctor earlier.
- (3) a little more care, we would have succeeded in the(that) experiment.

コーチ (1)「日本語が通じる」→「日本語が理解される」

Lesson 10 名詞と冠詞

Training Ap.49

- 1 (1)武器 (2)文学, 学問 (3)財産 (4)品物
- (5)努力, 苦心

コーチ -s は付いても単数としての用法がある名詞もある。cf. a means「手段」

- 2 (1) sheet (2) cup (3) pound (4) slice
- (5) items (6) pieces

コーチ (4)パンは一かたまりの場合は, a loaf of bread という。(5)(6) advice, information, furniture などは数えられない名詞の代表。

- 3 (1) use (2) happiness (3) ease (4) talk
- (5) player (6) kindness

- 4 (1) d (2) e (3) b (4) a (5) c (6) f

コーチ (1)「少年たちは同い年だった」 (3)「彼の意見はある意味では本当だ」

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

コーチ (1)唯一の物。(2)当事者にはそれとわかる物。(3)限定。(4)総称 (5) the + 形容詞「～の人々」

Training Bp.50 ~ 51

- 1 (1) anxiety (2) freedom (3) effect

(4) difference between (5) not, interesting

コーチ (3) effect「結果」

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

コーチ (1) shade は光の当たらない部分。shadow は平面上に投影された影。(2) spirits「機嫌・気分」(3) a, b の単語はない。(4) make sense「意味が通る」(5) such/what + a + 形容詞 + 名詞

- 3 (1)× (2) the (3)× (4)× (5)× (6) the
- (7) the (8) the (9)× (10) the (11) a (12)×
- (13) the (14)× (15) the (16)× (17)× (18) the
- (19)×

コーチ (6)(7) the right ~ 「適切な～」 (11) visit は名詞。(15) on the other hand 「他方」

- 4 (1) a much → very (2) by bus → by a bus
- (3) end → an end (4) my → the
- (5) furnitures → pieces [items] of furniture

コーチ (1) news は不可算名詞。形容詞を修飾するのは very。(2) by bus は「(交通手段としての) バスで」。(3) bring ~ to an end「～を終わらせる」(4) catch + 人 + by the arm「～の腕をつかむ」(5) furniture は不可算名詞。

- 5 (1) stranger (2) mind (3) sight
- (4) treatment (5) command

コーチ (2) have ~ in mind 「～を念頭におく」 (5) have a good command of ~ 「～を自由に操れる」

- 6 (1) This book gave me some idea of life in Canada.
- (2) Later investigation showed that his statistics were wrong.
- (3) bare idea of walking five kilometers is too much for me
- (4) faded picture never fails to remind me of my old house
- (5) explain the reason for his instinctive avoidance of

コーチ (4) never fail to ~ 「必ず～する」 (5) (the reason for + 句) cf. the reason why + 節

コーチ (1) a great number of ~ 「たくさんので」、a good many ~ 「かなり多くの~」
 (3) not ~ anymore 「もはや~でない」
 (5) rarely 「めったに~でない」 (6) highly = very
 (7) happy は人を主語とする。 (8) the sick = sick people (9) early は時間的に早い。他は速度。

③ (1) few (2) seldom, lately (3) free (4) free
 (5) independent

コーチ (1) 「無口な男」 (2) see much of ~ 「~によく会う」、of late 「最近」 (3) free from ~ 「(欠点などが)ない」 (4) feel free to ~ 「遠慮なく~する」
 (5) be independent of ~ 「~から独立している」

④ (1) find it hard to get up early on cold mornings
 (2) He was the last person I expected to be successful in business.
 (3) She is afraid of gaining weight and eats little.
 (4) is rather hard to get along with
 (5) looked as if nothing uncommon had occurred

コーチ (1) it = to get up ~ (2) the last + 名詞 + 関係代名詞節「とても~しそうにない…」, person (whom/that) I ... (3) 「体重が増える」 = gain weight (4) 「~と折り合っていく」 = get along with ~ (5) -thing + 形容詞

⑤ (1) There is (very) little furniture in his room.
 (2) We Japanese work very hard [much]. Some (people) say that we work too much [overwork].
 (3) Fortunately [Luckily] there were (very) few people who were injured in the accident.

コーチ (1) furniture は不可算名詞。 (2) 「働きすぎる」 = work too much, overwork (3) 「幸いなことに」 = fortunately, luckily

まとめの問題⑤ **p.60 ~ 61**

① (1) it (2) room (3) a piece of (4) an
 (5) like (6) almost (7) one (8) police are
 (9) respectful

コーチ (1) it = the (lovely) watch (2) 「余地・スペース」の意味では不可算。 (4) X は母音で始まる。 (5) What ... like? 「どのような」 (8) police は複数動詞で受ける。 (9) 「敬意を表する」

② (1) g (2) e (3) d (4) c (5) b

③ (1) c (2) a (3) d (4) a (5) a

コーチ (1) on good terms (2) fine weather
 (3) those (4) themselves (5) me

④ (1) only (2) confident (3) lively
 (4) worthwhile (5) imaginative (6) sensible
 (7) healthy (8) sympathetic (9) older
 (10) wooden (11) in the neighborhood
 (12) similar (13) sensitive (14) economic (15) one

コーチ (2) confidential 「秘密の」 (3) 「活発な」
 (4) worth は名詞の前には用いない。 (5) 「想像力に富んだ」 (6) 「分別のある」 (8) 「思いやりのある」
 (9) elder は兄弟・姉妹に使う。 (12) alike は名詞の前には用いない。 (13) 「感受性の強い」
 (14) economical 「節約になる」

⑤ (1) How soon do (2) late twenties
 (3) the, sudden (4) something cold to
 (5) other, this (6) herself, joy
 (7) Too, awake (8) help yourself
 (9) another cup of

コーチ (2) in one's twenties 「~の20代に」
 (3) all of a sudden = suddenly (4) -thing + 形容詞 (5) 「先日」 = the other day. this は副詞で程度を表す。 (6) beside oneself with ~ 「~で我を忘れる」 (7) keep + O + awake 「Oを目覚めさせておく」 (9) another ~ 「もう1つの~」

Lesson 13 関係詞 (1)

Training A p.63

1 (1) whose (2) where (3) why, O (4) what
 (5) whose (6) why (7) where (8) what
 (9) that (10) that, O (11) what

コーチ (3) the reason か why が省略できる。
 (7) (前置詞 + 先行詞) (in the place) が省略されている。「私はバッグを置き忘れた場所で見つけた」
 (8) 「ベスは10年前の彼女ではない」 (9) 「光るものすべてが金というわけではない」(諺) (11) 関係形容詞。

2 (1) The student who sits next to me is from China.
 (2) The picture which she was looking at was beautiful.
 (3) I apologized to the woman whose coffee I spilled.
 (4) That is the restaurant where (at which) I will meet you.
 (5) July is the month when (in which) the

weather is usually the hottest.

☞ (1)(2)関係代名詞は that でもよい。

- 3 (1) and she (2) but they (3) though he
(4) but it

☞ 補う接続詞は文全体から判断する。

■ Training Bp.64 ~ 65

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

☞ (2) what は先行詞を含む関係代名詞。

(3) what with A and B 「A やら B やらで」
(4) which は前の文を指す。(6) 「正直が損をする場合もある」。この場合の case は抽象的に「場所」を表す先行詞。(7) we claim は挿入された節で is の主語が必要。(8) what is worse 「さらに悪いことには」

- 2 (1) All (2) he had (3) what, said
(4) with, whose (5) up, which, for, fluency

☞ (1) All (that) S has to do is to ~. 「S は~しさえすればよい」 (2) of one's (own) ~ ing 「...自身で~した」 (5) rear = bring up 「育てる」, which fact ~ = and the fact ~

- 3 (1) with whom to consult
(2) a scholarship which enabled him to go
(3) leaves those things undone which she ought to have
(4) the time will come when we can enjoy space

☞ (1) 語順に注意。cf. friends to consult with
(3) leave + O + undone 「O をしないでおく」。関係代名詞節は undone の後に。(4) 関係副詞は come の後に。

- 4 (1) What is the building whose roof we see over there?
(2) Mrs. Gilbert had three sons, of whom John was the youngest.
(3) I said nothing, which (fact) made him angrier.
(4) The little girl asked her mother (the reason) why it snows (snowed).
(5) Wait until the end of this month, when I will send you the money.

☞ (2)(3)非制限用法。(4) the reason は省略できる。(5)非制限用法。

- 5 (1) In 50 years, our life will be quite different from what it is now.
(2) The reason why he will be late is that he

has [has to attend] another meeting.

(3) One should be judged rather by what one does than by what he says.

(4) I'm sorry for what I said yesterday.

☞ (1) 「今とは」→「今の私たちの生活」 what it (= our life) is now (2) 「...する理由は~である」と考える。関係詞を用いなくて, He will ... because ~. と表すこともできる。(3) 「その言葉」→「人が言うこと」, 「その行くところ」→「人が行くこと」 (4) 「あんなこと」→「私が言ったこと」

Lesson 14 関係詞 (2)

■ Training Ap.67

- 1 (1) As (2) as (3) but (4) than

☞ (2) such がある。(3) 先行詞の前に否定語がある。(4) 先行詞の前に比較級がある。

- 2 (1) whoever (2) whichever (3) whenever
(4) whomever (5) Whatever

☞ (1) whoever = anyone who
(4) whomever = anyone whom

- 3 (1) 彼は潜ることはできるが泳げない, 私の知っている唯一の人である。
(2) 彼女は彼をひきつけるだろうと私がいつもわかっていたまさにそのタイプだった。
(3) 誇りを抱いている人のだれがそのような悔辱に耐えられるだろうか。
(4) 私は彼との話を 10 時に終えたが, 彼は私にもう少しいてほしかった。
(5) 世界中の都市に当てはまることだが, 都心から遠くなればなるほど, 家賃は一般に安くなるものである。

☞ (1) man (that) I ... と考える。関係代名詞の二重限定。(2) I always knew は挿入節。(3) that の先行詞は Who。(5) As is true of ~ 「~に当てはまることだが」, As は疑似関係代名詞。

■ Training Bp.68 ~ 69

- 1 (1) b (2) c (3) c (4) c (5) b (6) d (7) b

☞ (1) whatever = anything that (2) 「たとえその起源が何であろうとも」 (3)(4) 主格の関係詞が必要。(5) 「No. 1 のチケットを持っている人はだれでもいいから」 (6) look for の目的語は the map。

- 2 (1) but knows (2) Wherever, matter
(3) Whoever (4) who, thought

☞ (1) but = who ~ not (4) woman who was

注意。cf. I suppose him to be at the top ~ .
(3)「私は本気だ」

- ⑤ (1) from where we were standing
(2) which blows from the sea is comfortable
(3) will be shown whatever she is interested in
(4) was the period when Japan achieved a rapid rate of economic growth
(5) in pictures what they would like to see

コーチ (3) whatever ~ in まだが目的語。(4) when は the period を先行詞とする関係副詞。(5) see の目的語は what ~ in reality まで。

- ⑥ (1) b (2) a (3) c (4) d

コーチ (1)「人が話したいと思っているどんな話題でも」(3)「どちらでも最初に来るバスに乗りなさい」

まとめの問題(7) p.80 ~ 81

- ① (1) c (2) b (3) d (4) a (5) c (6) a (7) a
(8) b

コーチ (1) cf. be good at ~ (5) even + 比較級「いっそう~」

- ② (1) the hottest summer that we have ever had
(2) carry three times as many passengers as
(3) took them no more than three days
(4) paying women less than men if they do the same
(5) To the best of my knowledge

コーチ (2) many の後に passengers を続けること。
(3) no more than ~ = only ~ (5) to the best of ~'s knowledge 「~の知る限りは」

- ③ (1) double (2) less, than (3) no more
(4) bear such an insult
(5) proportion, height

コーチ (1) double ~ 「~の2倍」(5) in proportion to ~ 「~の割合に応じて」

- ④ (1) is no less necessary than air is
(2) been more and more people who travel abroad
(3) not so much divide the world as unite
(4) known better than to believe
(5) second to none in Portuguese

コーチ (1) no less ~ than ... 「...であるように~である」(2) 比較級 + and + 比較級「ますます~である」
(4) should have known better than to ~ 「~するようばかなことはすべきではなかったのに」

- ⑤ (1) Please tell(show) me the shortest way

to the station.

(2) Try to find as many friends as possible [you can] while [when] you are in school.

(3) Today [These days] there are some people who think (that) reading is not so [as] important as it used to be.

コーチ (2) 「できるだけ~」 = as ~ as possible (one can)

Lesson 17 否定・倒置・強調

Training A p.83

- 1 (1) c (2) a (3) b (4) a (5) a (6) d (7) a (8) c

コーチ (1) not ~ any longer 「もはや~でない」(4) 両方を否定。(5) a 「ええ、いいですよ」(6) any ~ not の語順は普通は不可。(8) by no means 「決して~でない」

- 2 (1) has she seen her uncle recently

(2) Were it not for air and water

(3) the center of the room was a big machine

(4) had she arrived at the station than she called her mother

(5) not until yesterday that

(6) was by mistake that I broke the vase on the table

コーチ (1) 否定語が文頭にきている倒置。(2) if の省略による倒置。(3) 場所を表す副詞句が文頭にきている倒置。(4) on ~ ing 「~するとすぐに」 → no sooner ~ than... を使う。no sooner を前に出すと倒置が起こる。(5) It is not until ~ that ... 「~して初めて...である」(6) It is ~ that ... の強調構文を使う。

Training B p.84 ~ 85

- ① (1) d (2) c (3) d (4) c (5) d (6) c (7) a (8) b

コーチ (2) far from ~ 「~どころではない」(3) 「彼が美術館に一緒に行ったのはメアリーではなかった」の後に続くもの。(4) 「気が進まなかったが、彼は彼らの提案に賛成するしかなかった」(7) free from ~ 「~がない」(8) 文頭の Little は「まったく~でない」の意味。

- ② (1) did I (2) don't (3) any (4) stranger

(5) fail (6) beyond

コーチ (1) 倒置構文。(2) Why don't you ~ ? 「~してはどうですか」(4) stranger 「知らない人」(5) never fail to ~ 「必ず~する」(6) beyond description 「言葉で言い表せない」

- ③ (1) was his grief that
 (2) He thinks of nothing but making money.
 (3) This is too good to be true.
 (4) Not every student studying law
 (5) how you read it that counts

コーチ (1) Such is S that ~ = S is such that ~ 「Sは大変なものなので~である」 (2) nothing but ~ = only ~ (4) not every ~ 「すべての~が...とは限らない」→部分否定。(5)強調構文。count「大事である」

- ④ (1) no (2) No, don't (3) difficulty
 (4) without breaking (5) why

コーチ (1) on no account 「どんなことがあっても~でない」 (2) mind 「気にかかる」 (3) with difficulty 「やっとのことで」 (4) 二重否定。(5) why not? = of course

- ⑤ (1) It is not necessarily [always] easy (for us) to refuse [turn down] his offer.
 (2) after the train left the station that I realized [found] I had left my wallet in my house [home].
 (3) did I dream that I would see you in such a place./did I dream of seeing you in a place like here.

コーチ (1) 「必ずしも~ではない」= not necessarily [always] →部分否定。(2) It is ~ that...の強調構文にする。(3)倒置構文を用いる。

Lesson 18 話 法

Training Ap.87

- 1 (1) c (2) a (3) a (4) c

コーチ (1)時制の一致で過去完了。(2)歴史的的事実は常に過去形。(3)現在の事実。(4)仮定法過去完了。

- 2 (1) told, he had, my
 (2) asked, whether [if], previous
 (3) what she was (4) not to
 (5) suggested [proposed], we
 (6) cried, that was

コーチ (4) tell + O + not to ~ 「Oに~しないように言う」 notの位置に注意。

- 3 (1) She said to me, "Do you know Peter's address?"
 (2) They said that they had arrived in Tokyo three days before.
 (3) He told Jane if he were a bird he would fly

to her.

- (4) She told Tom to wash his hands.

コーチ (2) ~ ago 「(今から) ~前に」, ~ before 「(その時から) ~前に」 (3) 仮定法は時制の一致に従わない。

Training Bp.88 ~ 89

- ① (1) a (2) c (3) a (4) d

コーチ (1) askの後に that 節は続かない。(2)(3) 不変の真理は現在形。

- ② (1) asked, him (2) Let's, tomorrow (3) Why
 (4) told, he will [would], me here today
 (5) I were [was] (6) asked, when her, would
 (7) How, these (8) not to, that

コーチ (3) Why don't you ~? 「~してはいかがですか」 (4) 直接話法が here, yesterday と限定されていることに注意。(7) 感嘆文にする。

- ③ (1) He said to her, "I am eighteen."
 (2) She asked me if [whether] I had had a good time the day before [the previous day].
 (3) He said, "Let's have a sandwich in a cafeteria."
 (4) Did you ask him what he would do if he should fail again?
 (5) He asked me to give him something to eat and told (me) that he had eaten nothing since the day before [the previous day].
 (6) She said (that) he was out, but that he would soon come back.

コーチ (4) askの目的語は what he would do if ~。
 (5) 伝達文が命令文と平叙文なので、伝達動詞をそれぞれ変える。(6) butの後の thatは省略できない。

- ④ (1) He suggested that they should not give up hope.
 (2) He asked me whether I intended to finish my homework by five.
 (3) to say that there is no place

コーチ (2) 「~するつもりだ」= intend to ~

- ⑤ (1) He asked the professor to write a letter of introduction for him.
 (2) He said (to me), "Do you know who lives here?" / He asked (me) if [whether] I knew who lived there.
 (3) When I arrived in Kyoto several days ago, my uncle asked me if [whether] I wanted to go to Sagano the next [following] day./

you'd better (stop drinking so much coffee).
(3) I hope not. 「そうでないことを望みます」 (4)
have the wrong number 「電話番号を間違える」
(5) What's wrong? 「どうしたのですか」, out of
order 「故障して」 (6) I'm starved. 「おなかか
げこべこです」 I'm hungry. の意味の口語表現。

4 (1) d (2) d

コーチ (1) D 「レポートの期限は金曜日だ」→ B 「ほん
とにそんなに早かった?」→ C 「ちょっと待って。予
定表を確かめるから。うん、期限は金曜日だ」→ A
「もう取りかかったほうがいいな。もっと時間があ
ると思ってたよ」 (2) C 「もう遅いわよ。テレビを
消して寝なさい」→ B 「この番組の終わりだけ見
ちゃだめ?」→ A 「いつ終わるの?」→ D 「あと5分く
らいだよ」

5 (1) a (2) a (3) b

コーチ (1) 「失礼ですが、教室では禁煙です」 (2) 「売
り切れでございます」 (3) 空港に着くのが遅れると
いけないので「フライトの3時間前に出かけるほう
がよいか」と尋ねられて、「それはいい考えだと思
うよ」。

6 (1) d (2) d (3) a (4) b

コーチ (1) try her at home 「彼女の自宅に連絡を
取ってみる」, residence 「住居, お宅」 (2) be
disgusted with ~ 「~にうんざりする」 (4) pick
up 「(途中で) 人を車に乗せて行く」, Don't
bother. 「それには及ばない」

7 (1) c (2) f (3) g

コーチ 最後に「レシートをお持ちですか」と尋ねられて
いることなどから、A が店に返品に行ったときの会
話であることを読み取る。

挑戦問題(1)p.104 ~ 106

1 問1 イ so ロ as

問2 ハ

問3 ハ

問4 ハ

問5 (A)ニ (B)ハ (C)ロ

問6 ロ

問7 ハ

問8 (1)ハ (2)イ (3)ロ (4)ロ (5)イ

<全訳> 生物が水中から出て陸地で生活するためには、
干上がるのを防ぐメカニズムを進化させ、海中で遭
遇するよりも時にはずっと高くなったり低くなつた
りする傾向のある温度にも耐えられるようになけれ
ばならないだろう。直射日光や雨や雪や風のような

環境要因にも耐えられなくてはならない。前に進む
には、平面的な地面をゆっくりと這わなければなら
ないか、水によって弱められていない引力の影響の
もとで地面から完全に体を持ち上げるだけの強い四
肢を発達させなければならない。

これで全部なのではない。海中には水に溶けた酸
素がある。この酸素は、血管がたくさん通っていて
「えら」と呼ばれる器官から、海の生物が吸収でき
るものである。海水は絶え間なくえらを通過するた
めに、酸素は海水から血液中に入り込んでいく。ま
た海水では、老廃物(それ自身が有毒であること
もある)が作り出されてもすぐに水中に排泄する
ことが可能で、そうした老廃物が危険な量まで溜
まるのを防いでくれる化学的・生物学的変化が水
中で行われるために、無害になる。

しかし、陸上では酸素は大気中から摂取しな
ければならないし、この酸素は使用する前に肺の
内部を満たしている水分の中に溶けていなければ
ならない。さらにその水分を維持し、絶対に乾い
てなくなることがあってはいけない。これは水中
で要求されるよりもずっと複雑なシステムなので
ある。

したがって、陸上動物の老廃物は徐々に排泄
していくというわけにはいかない。というのも、
それは水に溶け出させることによって初めて可
能になるものだが、それではあまりにも多くの
貴重な水が無駄になってしまうからである。陸
上動物は水分を失うとほとんど同時に死んでし
まう。その代わりに、陸上動物の老廃物はある
程度溜め込まれ、それほど有害でない物質に
転換させてから、最終的にその老廃物は水分を
最小限におさえつけて排泄されなければならない
のである。

2 (1) A ア, B イ (2) A ア, B エ (3) A
オ, B エ (4) A オ, B ア (5) A イ, B
ア

コーチ 正しい順番に並べかえると次の通り。

- (1)エ-ア-オ-イ-ウ (2)ウ-ア-オ-エ-イ
- (3)イ-オ-ア-エ-ウ (4)イ-オ-エ-ア-ウ
- (5)ウ-イ-オ-ア-エ

3 (1) b (2) e (3) e

コーチ (1) I wish my father wouldn't sell our
house.

(2) There are lots of similarities between a
tiger and (a cat.)

(3) (The police arrested) men known to have
been in the building (at the time.)

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