

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・テ・ス・ト

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。

<各2点>

(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.

2 〔分詞の位置〕 ()内の語を並べかえて、日本語にあう英文を作れ。

- (1) その男は窓から部屋に入るところを見られた。 <(1)―(3)各2点, (4)3点>

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

- (2) あの外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) 彼は私たちを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。<2点×8>

- (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)―(3)各2点, (4)3点>

- (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・テ・ス・ト

- 1 次の文の()に入れるのに最適な語句を下から選べ。 〈各2点〉
- (1) I could not make myself () in the noisy class. 〈独協大〉
 (ア hear イ to hear ウ heard エ hearing)
- (2) The car (), Mary went on to trim the shrubs. 〈神戸女学院大〉
 (ア washing イ washes ウ wash エ washed)
- (3) Please remain () for a few minutes. 〈松蔭女学院大〉
 (ア sat イ seated ウ seating エ to seat)
- (4) He stood with his arms () thinking about his family in America. 〈駒澤大〉
 (ア folding イ fold ウ folded エ having folded)
- (5) () what to do, I asked her for help. 〈慶大〉
 (ア Not to know イ Knowing not ウ To know not エ Not knowing)
- (6) We can have this cloth () on the water. 〈同上〉
 (ア floats イ floated ウ to be floating エ to float)
- (7) It's time we got the washing machine (). 〈南山大改〉
 (ア go イ gone ウ going エ to going)

- 2 次の日本文にあうように、()に適語を入れよ。 〈2点×5〉
- (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. 〈南山大〉
- (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. 〈成蹊大〉
- (3) パリで彼女のフランス語は通じましたか。 〈昭和女大〉
 Could she () () understood in French in Paris?
- (4) 仕事を中途半端なままにはしてはいけない。
 Don't () your work unfinished. 〈中央大〉

- 3 次の文中の誤りを正せ。 〈各2点〉
- (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。

〈各2点〉

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

〈工学院大〉

(下線部を分詞構文を用いて)

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

(分詞構文を用いて)

5 次の日本語を英訳せよ。

〈各2点〉

(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。

〈仏教大〉

(2) 率直に言って彼女は好きではない。(To be で始める)

〈中央大〉

(3) この問題を解くのにとても苦労したよ。

〈広島修道大〉

(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。

〈関西大〉

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.

〈津田塾大〉

(1) ①, ②, ③, ⑥の()に最適なも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)

〈各1点〉

① _____ ② _____ ③ _____ ⑥ _____

(2) 下線部④の語を適する形に直せ。〈2点〉

(3) 下線部⑤を、次の日本語のあとに続けて和訳せよ。〈2点〉

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・テ・ス・ト

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。 <各2点>

- (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。 <各2点>

- (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。〈各2点〉

- (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。 〈各2点〉

- (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。 〈各2点〉

- (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・テ・ス・ト

- Ⅰ 次の文の()に入れるのに最適な語を下から選べ。 〈各2点〉
- (1) In the end I found out () was wrong with my hi-fi.
(ア how イ if ウ what エ which) 〈学習院大〉
- (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) 〈以上東海大〉
- (6) We gave the road map to () was not familiar with the country.
(ア wherever イ whichever ウ whoever エ whomever) 〈共立女大〉
- (7) The Prime Minister, () support in the party has seriously declined, may be forced to resign.
(ア that イ which ウ who エ whose) 〈東邦大〉
- (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点×13〉
- (1) 彼こそ私が待ち続けていた人だ。 〈桜美林大〉
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。 〈専修大〉
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。 〈立命館大〉
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。 〈東京理大〉
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。 〈関西大〉
() 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 (). 〈神戸女学院大〉

解答

《Sp高3英語》

第1講座 動詞と時制

基本テスト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 と複数形にし
 てる誤りが多いので注意。

- 3 (1) had left (2) had been waiting
 (3) had bought (4) rains (3) 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」

応用テストP. 4~5

- I (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 sel-
 dom 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「第2喫煙」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

基本テストP. 6~7

- I (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。