

UNIT 6

受動態(1)

参考書 p.90 ~ 104

A 完了・結果を表す現在完了形

Key Sentences

- | | | |
|--|------------------|------|
| 1 This letter is written in English. | 受動態 (be 動詞+過去分詞) | ▶ 50 |
| 2 That picture was painted by a famous actor. | (by + 動作主) | ▶ 51 |
| 3 English is not spoken in that country. | 否定文 | ▶ 52 |
| 4 Were you invited to the party? | 疑問文 | ▶ 53 |
| 5 When was this school built? | 疑問詞で始まる疑問文 | ▶ 54 |

- 1 受動態の意味と形: 「Sは~される[されている]」は (be 動詞+過去分詞) を使って表す。
 2 (by + 動作主): 動作を行う人やもの(動作主)は (by + 動作主) で表す。
 3 4 否定文: (be 動詞+ not + 過去分詞), 疑問文: (be 動詞+ S + 過去分詞~?)
 5 疑問詞で始まる疑問文: 「だれが[何が]~されるのか[されたのか]」⇒ (Who(What) + be 動詞+ 過去分詞~?) 「だれによって~されるか」⇒ (Who(Whom) + be 動詞+ 主語+ 過去分詞+ by ~?)

B 助動詞を含む受動態

Key Sentences

- | | | |
|--|----------------------|------|
| 6 This book will be read by a lot of people. | 助動詞を含む受動態 | ▶ 55 |
| 7 This computer must not (mustn't) be used today. | 否定文 | ▶ 56 |
| 8 Can those birds be seen in spring? | 疑問文 | ▶ 57 |
| 9 The meeting is going to be held tomorrow. | be going to を含む受動態 | ▶ 58 |
| 10 The job has to be finished today. | have (has) to を含む受動態 | ▶ 59 |

- 6 ~ 8 肯定文: (助動詞+ be + 過去分詞~), 否定文: (助動詞+ not be + 過去分詞), 疑問文: (助動詞+ S + be + 過去分詞~?)
 9 be going to の受動態: (be 動詞+ going to be + 過去分詞)
 10 have to の受動態: (have[has / had] to be + 過去分詞)

C 進行形・完了形の受動態

Key Sentences

- | | | |
|---|---------|------|
| 11 The bridge is being built now. | 進行形の受動態 | ▶ 60 |
| 12 The room is not being cleaned now. | 否定文 | ▶ 61 |
| 13 Was the bench being painted then? | 疑問文 | ▶ 62 |
| 14 Those trees have just been cut down . | 完了形の受動態 | ▶ 63 |
| 15 The job has not (hasn't) been finished yet. | 否定文 | ▶ 64 |
| 16 How long has this computer been used? | 疑問文 | ▶ 65 |

- 11 ~ 13 進行形の受動態: 肯定文 (be 動詞+ being + 過去分詞), 否定文 (be 動詞+ not being + 過去分詞), 疑問文 (be 動詞+ S + being + 過去分詞~?)
 14 ~ 16 完了形の受動態: 肯定文 (have[has / had] been + 過去分詞), 否定文 (have[has / had] not been + 過去分詞), 疑問文 (Have[Has / Had] + S + been + 過去分詞~?)
 補足 受動態 (未来完了) の否定文 (will not have been + 過去分詞), 疑問文 (Will + S + been + 過去分詞~?)

EXERCISES

1 [] から適当な動詞を選び, 適切な形にかえて受動態の文を完成させなさい。 A

- Many kinds of flowers _____ in this park now.
- His book _____ by a lot of Japanese these days.
- These dolls _____ by my mother when I was a child.
- That amazing story _____ by my aunt then.

[make read see tell]

2 次の日本語に合う英文になるように, _____ に適切な語を入れなさい。 A B

- その手紙は日本語で書かれていなかった。
The letter _____ Japanese.
- 明日, 夕食は私の兄によって作られるだろう。
Dinner _____ my brother tomorrow.
- 彼女の指輪はどこでも見つからなかった。
Her ring _____ anywhere.
- その祭りは来週開催されますか。
Is the festival _____ next week?
- それらの部屋はできるだけ早く掃除されなければならなかった。
Those rooms _____ as soon as possible.

3 次の文を [] 内の指示に従って書きかえなさい。 A C

- My sister took these pictures. [下線部を主語に]
- They speak English and French in Canada. [下線部を主語に]
- They were discussing the problem then. [下線部を主語に]
- They have already cut down the big tree. [下線部を主語に]
- Ken's bicycle is being repaired now. [疑問文に]
- The work has already been done. [否定文に]

4 意味の通る正しい英文になるように, () 内の語句を並べかえなさい。 A B C

- (how / shirts / many / sold / were) last month?
- Cell phones (must / be / in / not / used) this room.
- (were / carried / to / being / the hospital / the players) at that time.
- (will / by / have / published / been / the book) next month.

5 受動態を使って, 次の日本語を英文になおしなさい。 A B C

- だれによってその窓は壊されたのですか。
- この門は9時までに閉められるべきだ。
- 彼が帰宅したとき, 夕食はすでに食べられてしまっていた。

point1 学習項目を効率よく学べる問題配列

各Unitの文法のまとめと問題は, 効率よく授業を展開できる形式で配列しています。予習・復習に参考書も活用できるように, New Angle総合英語の参照ページも掲載しています。

point2 混合問題で実力を測定・養成

数Unitごとに「まとめのテスト」を設けていますので, 混合問題で実力を測定・養成することができます。

point3 入試問題で実践力も養成

巻末には主要単元の入試実践問題を扱っていますので, 入試に直結した実践力を養成することができます。



基本文リスト(和訳付き)と音声はHPからダウンロードできます。

UNIT 7

完了形(2)

参考書 p.105~114

E 過去完了

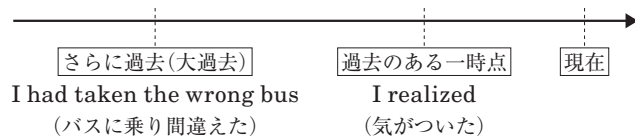
Key Sentences

- | | | |
|--|-------|------|
| 1 When I arrived at the meeting place, they had already left . | 完了・結果 | ▶ 92 |
| 2 He knew Osaka very well because he had lived there before. | 経験 | ▶ 94 |
| 3 I had been alone in the port town until I met you. | 継続 | ▶ 95 |
| 4 I soon realized that I had taken the wrong bus. | 大過去 | ▶ 96 |

過去完了：〈had + 過去分詞〉で過去のある時点までの「完了・結果」，「経験」，「継続」や「大過去」を表す。疑問文は〈Had + S + 過去分詞〜?〉，否定文は〈had not + 過去分詞〉の形。

- 1** 完了・結果：「〜し終わっていた」，「〜してしまっていた」 **2** 経験：「〜したことがあった」
3 継続：「(ずっと)〜であった」 状態動詞が使われる。
4 大過去：過去よりさらに前のことを表す。

I soon realized that I had taken the wrong bus.



参考

I hadn't been here for long before I felt bored.

(ここに長くいないうちに私は退屈を感じた。)

のように、「AもしないうちにBした」は、過去完了の継続用法を使って(A (had not + 過去分詞〜) + before + B(過去形〜))で表す。

F 過去完了進行形

Key Sentences

- 5** We **had been having** a snowball fight until it began to snow heavily. 動作の継続 ▶ 97

5 過去完了進行形：〈had been + ings〉の形。過去のある時点までの動作の継続を表し、「(ずっと)〜し続けていた」という意味。動作動詞が使われる。

G 未来完了

Key Sentences

- 6** He **will have solved** the crossword puzzle by the time dinner is ready. 完了・結果 ▶ 98
- 7** She **will have got** a perfect score three times if she gets one again. 経験 ▶ 99
- 8** They **will have been** married for fifteen years next year. 継続 ▶ 100
- 9** At eight o'clock I **will have been writing** the report for twelve hours. 未来完了進行形 ▶ 101
- 10** I will take them to the cafeteria when they **have introduced** themselves. 未来完了の代用 ▶ 102
- 11** You won't get a passing grade until you **have finished** your report. 未来完了の代用 ▶ 103

6 ~ **8** 未来完了：〈will have + 過去分詞〉で未来のある時点までの「完了・結果」，「経験」，「継続」を表す。
6 完了・結果：「〜し終わっているだろう，〜してしまっているだろう」
7 経験：「〜したことになるだろう」
8 継続：「(ずっと)〜であるだろう」 状態動詞が使われる。

9 未来完了進行形：〈will have been + ings〉の形。未来のある時点までの動作の継続を表し、「(ずっと)〜し続けているだろう」という意味。動作動詞が使われる。

10 **11** 未来完了の代用：時や条件を表す副詞節の中で未来のことを言う場合には、will を使わず現在形で表す(⇒ UNIT 5 **F** **8**) のと同様に、未来完了ではなく現在完了で表す。

UNIT 13~20

まとめのテスト3

得点 _____ 100点

参 p.184~272

100点

7 次の文の()に入る適切なものを選びなさい。(3点×9)

- (1) He was () there against his will.
 ア made go イ let go ウ made to go エ make to go
- (2) I heard a variety of languages () at the party.
 ア speak イ speaking ウ spoken エ to speak
- (3) () from the airplane, the island was really beautiful.
 ア See イ Seeing ウ Seen エ To see
- (4) I'm afraid I left my pen in my office. Do you have something to write ()?
 ア by イ to ウ with エ for 〈青山学院大〉
- (5) I had the taxi driver () us to the nearest hospital right away. 〈立命館大〉
 ア take イ taken ウ took エ was taken
- (6) It is natural for workers to complain about their salary (). 〈西南学院大〉
 ア be so cheap イ be so small ウ being too significant エ being too low
- (7) You should not let your personal emotions () in the way of making that important decision. 〈センター試験〉
 ア stand イ standing ウ to be stood エ to stand
- (8) In order to have your presentation (), please submit your application by the end of this month. 〈神奈川大〉
 ア will be accepted イ being accepted ウ accept エ accepted
- (9) All things (), he is a fairly good husband. 〈関西学院大〉
 ア consider イ to consider ウ considered エ considering

2 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容を表すように、____に適切な語を入れなさい。(3点×7)

- (1) { It is said that she was a very popular singer in her youth.
 She is _____ a very popular singer in her youth.
- (2) { The bike is so expensive that he cannot buy it.
 The bike is _____ expensive _____ him _____ buy.
- (3) { My mother is ashamed that I was late for school this morning.
 My mother is ashamed _____ late for school this morning.
- (4) { Not a star could be seen in the sky last night.
 Not a star _____ seen in the sky last night.
- (5) { You were careless to say such a thing.
 _____ careless _____ you _____ say such a thing.
- (6) { It is impossible to go out in such a heavy rain.
 There _____ out in such a heavy rain.
- (7) { Because I had not heard from him for a while, I sent him an e-mail.
 _____ from him for a while, I sent him an e-mail.

入試実践問題

1 (1) 基本時制・完了形

1 次の文の()内から適切なものを選びなさい。

- (1) She (belongs, belongs to, is belonging, is belonging to) the flower arrangement club. 〈共立女子大〉
- (2) My father (goes, went, has gone, had gone) on a business trip three days ago. 〈日本大〉
- (3) As the man (is walking, was walking, walking, is going to walk) down the street, the hat flew off his head. 〈山梨大〉
- (4) It (didn't raining, wasn't rain, wasn't raining, wasn't rained) this morning, so we went on a picnic. 〈広島修道大〉
- (5) If the weather is good tomorrow, we (would play, will play, played, have played) outside. 〈松山大〉
- (6) She will be (to move, move, moves, moving) to Tokyo next year to go to college. 〈札幌大〉
- (7) Ms. Bell is stuck in a traffic jam. The important meeting will have finished by the time she (arrives, may arrive, will arrive, will have arrived). 〈センター試験〉
- (8) Mr. and Mrs. Fenster are always (declaring, earning, settling, electing, arguing) about something. 〈阪南大〉
- (9) My father has (visited, gone, been, went) to China several times. 〈椋山女学園大〉
- (10) His mother (has been dead, has died, has dyed, is dead) for two years. 〈目白大〉
- (11) There is orange juice all over the dining table because my son (is spilled, has spilled it, was spilled, was spilling it). 〈大妻女子大〉
- (12) Someone has (yet, next, then, already) checked out the book. 〈国土館大〉
- (13) Have you finished your daily work (forever, yet, either, hard)? 〈駒澤大〉
- (14) John has (always, never, neither, ever) seen Niagara Falls. 〈南山大〉
- (15) Her uncle has been here (for, till, since, to) last Monday. 〈法政大〉
- (16) (So far, Until then, In time, By now), my reorganization plan has been going very well. 〈同志社女子大〉
- (17) How long (was it, did it pass, has it passed, has it been) since you started to practice judo? 〈玉川大〉
- (18) I've (been drunk, been drinking, being drunk, had drunk) too much tea recently. 〈鹿児島大〉
- (19) I (am looking, was looking, have been looking, had been looking) for a present for my teacher since last week, but I can't find one yet. 〈関東学院大〉
- (20) The plane had already taken off before they (get, getting, got, gotten) to the airport. 〈大阪経済大〉
- (21) I was late, but fortunately the meeting (didn't start, doesn't start, hadn't started, hasn't started) yet. 〈佛教大〉