

# 基礎英文法・作文①

大学受験本科

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## はじめに (受講生の諸君へ)

(1) 必ず予習をして下さい。

1. Basic Sentences の文意を調べ、文法のポイントを確認する。

2. 問題に解答してみる。

(その際、意味を言いなさいという指示のない問題でも、必ず、文全体の意味を調べる。短文の意味を正確に早くとらえることは、文法問題に正解するために必要なだけでなく、長文読解に必要な基礎力を作ることにもなります。)

3. 辞書を活用すること。

(参考書、学校の教科書を参照してもよい。辞書は必ず学習用の中型以上のものを使うこと。ポケット判の小型は不可。)

(2) 必ず復習して下さい。

1. 同じ問題には必ず正解できるようにすること。特に書き換え問題は繰り返し書いて反射的に出来るようにすること。

2. Basic Sentences を暗唱し、書けるところまで身に付けること。

(すべて、うろ覚えでは試験のときに役に立ちません。理解できている、あるいは分かっているつもりということと、正確に使えることの間には距離があります。反復練習しかその距離をうめるものではありません。)

(3) 単語帳を作って、単語、熟語を整理して、正確に書けるところまで身に付けて下さい。(このテキストは受験英語の基礎になる3千ないし4千語レベルまでの単語と基本の熟語を使っています。このレベルの単語を早くマスターすることが入試の長文や文法問題に正解することができるようになるための必要条件です。)

受験英文法の学習の目的は、入試の文法問題に正解することだけでなく、入試の読解問題の英文を正確に理解する力を養うことにもあります。読解の時間にも文法の時間に学習したことを思い出して活用して下さい。



# 受験英文法

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## 1. 文の構造(1) 品詞とその基本的役割

### Basic Sentences

#### 【A】 基本になる品詞と文中での主な役割

(1)

1. Mr. Johnson buys and sells cattle.
2. Mathematics is his favorite subject.
3. Money doesn't grow on trees.

(2)

4. You should not judge others by their past mistakes.
5. Someone sent it to me.

(3)

6. My trousers are durable.
7. Jack gave Helen a doll on her birthday.

(4)

8. Wednesday is convenient to me.
9. We all got wet to the skin.
10. She threw him a grateful glance.
11. This is a flavor peculiar to an orange.

(5)

12. She often comes home late.
13. He was tall enough to reach the top shelf.
14. They sang surprisingly well.
15. Fortunately he was not injured.

(6)

16. On that day I stayed at the office for six hours.
17. A chair with two legs will be of no use.

(7)

18. She was wearing an old but clean dress.
19. Do you go to school by bus or by bicycle?
20. He told me not to talk, and I kept silence.
21. I did not know that he was not telling the truth.
22. We had to walk upstairs because the elevator was out of order.

(8)

23. "Oh, what a pitiful story!" she cried.
24. "Alas, it's all over with me," he sighed.

【B】 その他の重要な品詞

(9)

25. A girl was dancing with an old gentleman.
26. The three poor men went to the office of a famous lawyer.

(10)

27. It may rain at any moment.
28. Every possible means has been tried.

(11)

29. What do you think about the future of the earth?
30. Why did he get so angry?
31. I don't know why he got so angry.

(12)

32. He told me something that I could not understand.
33. Sunday is the day when he usually plays golf.
34. He told me what I could not understand.



## 文法のポイント

### 【A】 基本になる品詞と文中での主な役割

#### (1) 名詞 (Noun)

1. 主語。動詞の目的語。
2. 主語。補語。
3. 主語。前置詞の目的語。

#### (2) 代名詞 (Pronoun) 名詞と同様の役割を果す。

4. 主語。動詞の目的語。
5. 主語。動詞の目的語。前置詞の目的語。

#### (3) 動詞 (Verb)

##### 6. 7. 述語動詞

なお、動詞が述語動詞以外の働きで文中で用いられる場合は、不定詞、動名詞、分詞の形をとり、名詞、形容詞、副詞の役割をする。

#### (4) 形容詞 (Adjective)

8. 9. 補語
10. 11. 名詞を修飾する。

#### (5) 副詞 (Adverb)

12. 動詞を修飾する。
13. 形容詞を修飾する。
14. 他の副詞を修飾する。
15. 文全体を修飾する。

最も大切な役割は動詞を修飾することである。

#### (6) 前置詞 (Preposition)

名詞を従えて前置詞句を作り、句として、副詞、形容詞の役割をする。

16. 副詞句
17. 形容詞句



(7) 接続詞 (Conjunction)

18. 19. 20. 等位接続詞

18. 語と語

19. 句と句

20. 文 (節) と文 (節) を対等に結び付ける。(等位節)

21. 22. 従属接続詞

文 (従属節) を他の文 (主節) に組み込む。従属接続詞に率いられた節 (従属節) は、おもに名詞と副詞の役割をする。

21. 名詞節

22. 副詞節

(8) 間投詞 (Interjection)

感情などを表わす語。oh、alas、well、boy など。

【B】 その他の重要な品詞

(9) 冠詞 (Article)

形容詞の一種であり、名詞を修飾するが、普通は、名詞に付属したものと  
して扱う。

(10) 助動詞 (Auxiliary Verb)

動詞の一種であるが、他の動詞 (本動詞) とともに用いられ、あわせて、  
述語動詞をなす。

(11) 疑問詞 (Interrogative)

29. 疑問代名詞

30. 疑問副詞

31. 間接疑問文。疑問詞が名詞節を作る接続詞の役割をしている。

(12) 関係詞 (Relative)

32. 関係代名詞

33. 関係副詞

先行詞を修飾する節 (形容詞節) を作る。関係詞節内ではそれぞれ、代名  
詞と副詞の役割を果している。

34. what など先行詞をそれ自身の内に含んでいる関係代名詞は名詞の役割  
をする節 (名詞節) を作る。

## 問題 1

(1) 次の各文の意味を言い、下線部の語の品詞とアクセントの位置を確認しなさい。

1. (a) I recorded the scores of the game in my notebook.  
(b) John and Peter have fine military records.

2. (a) He promised to report on the death of the statesman.  
(b) Bill turned in his report only yesterday.

3. (a) Jane's husband presents her with roses on her birthdays.  
(b) Children unwrapped their Christmas presents with joy.  
(c) All the members were present at the meeting.  
(d) I don't know his present address.

4. (a) Now he has no object in life.  
(b) Nancy objected to my idea.

(2) 次の各文の意味を言い、下線の語の品詞を確認しなさい。

1. (a) What kind of music do you like best?  
(b) It was kind of her to drive me home.

2. (a) Your watch is new. Mine is old.  
(b) The man owns a promising gold mine in South Africa.

3. (a) What does the author mean by "knowledge"?  
(b) Language should be learned as a means of communication.  
(c) He is infamous for his mean character.

4. (a) You must not tell anyone about this.  
(b) Warm clothes are a must in the mountains even in summer.
5. (a) It was very hot, so we went swimming.  
(b) That was the very man I was looking for.
6. (a) His talent as film actor was soon noticed.  
(b) As I said in my last letter, I am not going to take the exam in July.
7. (a) The bell rang before I finished answering all the questions.  
(b) We reached the top of the mountain before sunrise.  
(c) I had never seen the girl before.
8. (a) Jack always does his job extremely well.  
(b) I hope your mother will get well soon.  
(c) It is difficult to dig a well in a desert.  
(d) She was so angry that tears welled in her eyes.  
(e) "Will you be free on Saturday afternoon?"  
    "Well, let me see. Oh, yes, I will."

(3) 空欄に適語を選びなさい。

1. She (            ) helped me with the luggage.  
   a. kind      b. kindly      c. kindness      d. kinds

2. The stream was about two meters in (            ).  
   a. wide      b. widely      c. width      d. widen

3. Her ( ) voice fascinated us all.  
a. beautiful    2. beautifully    c. beauty    d. beautify
4. The ( ) of population will still be a serious problem in the twenty-first century.  
a. grow    b. growth    c. grower    d. grown
5. This is the problem that ( ) with us all.  
a. weigh    b. weighs    c. weight    d. weights
6. ( ) his stay in London, he often visited the British museum.  
a. While    b. When    c. During    d. As
7. The train was delayed ( ) heavy snow.  
a. because    b. because of    c. as    d. since
8. ( ) rainy, it was not cold.  
a. In spite of    b. Despite    c. But    d. Though
9. It was so noisy in the room that her voice was ( ) audible.  
a. difficult    b. hard    c. hardly    d. very
10. (a) The party that night was a great ( ).  
(b) He was ( ) in business.  
(c) If you want to ( ) in life, you must work hard.  
(d) We performed the task ( ).  
a. succeed    b. success    c. successful    d. successfully



## 2. 文の構造(2) 語、句、節

### Basic Sentences

【A】 名詞を修飾する（形容詞の役割をする）語、句、節

1. The old man was led by a pretty little girl.
2. This is a custom familiar to us all.
3. Scientists from all over the world joined the conference.
4. You have no right to disturb me.
5. The letter written in English is from a pen pal living in America.
6. We talked about the movie that we had seen the night before.
7. The restaurant where we often have dinner is owned by Mr. Black.

【B】 名詞以外の語を修飾する（副詞の役割をする）語、句、節

8. Stanley went out of the room angrily.
9. The fish I caught was this big.
10. Last night we walked several miles in the forest.
11. My mother went to town to buy a week's groceries.
12. Not knowing what to do, he asked me for help.
13. Seen from the plane, these islands are really beautiful.
14. Wait here until I come back.
15. You should put the book back where it was.
16. The moment he saw me, he turned away from me.

【C】 名詞の役割をする句、節

17. The rich are not always happy.

18. I don't want to bother you.

19. I have just finished reading the book.

20. It is true that honesty does not always pay.

21. Tell me what time I should get up tomorrow morning.

22. She exclaimed what a terrible noise it was.

23. What surprised me was his ignorance.

24. The rumor that he accepted bribes is widespread.

#### 文法のポイント

【A】 名詞を修飾する（形容詞の役割をする）語、句、節

名詞を修飾する形容詞の役割をする語、句、節は、名詞に付属し、その名詞を中心とする語群を作る。

1. 形容詞、冠詞

2. 形容詞にひきいられた句

3. 前置詞にひきいられた句

4. to 不定詞（形容詞的用法）

5. 分詞

6. 関係代名詞にひきいられた節

7. 関係副詞にひきいられた節



【B】 名詞以外の語を修飾する（副詞の役割をする）語、句、節  
副詞の役割をする語、句、節は、名詞以外の語、句、節を修飾する。最も重要な役割は、動詞を修飾することである。

8. 副詞。前置詞句。

9. 10. 本来は副詞でない語が副詞として用いられている。

11. to 不定詞（副詞的用法）

12. 13. 分詞（分詞構文）

14. 15. 16. 従属接続詞にひきいられた節。ただし、

15. where を関係副詞として、先行詞 to the place が省略されていると考えることもできる。

16. これも(at) the moment (when)と考えることもできる。

【C】 名詞の役割をする句、節。

17. the rich = rich people 他に

The accused insisted that he was innocent.

the accused = the accused person

People there highly admire the beautiful.

the beautiful = beauty/beautiful things

18. to 不定詞

19. 動名詞

20. 接続詞にひきいられた節

21. 間接疑問文

22. 感嘆文の間接話法

23. 関係代名詞 what

24. 同格の that 節

## 問題 2

(1) 下線の句の役割に注意して、各文の意味を言いなさい。

1. The white building on the hill is a hotel.
2. At the age of ten the boy talked like a great scholar.
3. Over the centuries people have tried to invent more convenient means of transportation.
4. Don't look at me that way.
5. Seeing me, he stopped talking to the girl.
6. Everybody knows that he is a man of ability.
7. The damage caused by the flood was especially serious to farmers.
8. You can do the work with ease.
9. He tried to find a friend to help him.
10. I have to see him by all means.
11. The experiment with the new method was successful.
12. The next morning snow lay one foot deep.

(2) 下線の節が名詞節、形容詞節、副詞節のいずれかに注意して、各文の意味を言いなさい。

1. The trouble is that he could not answer the easiest question.
2. The Thames is a river that flows through London.
3. This is how he made the money.
4. Do you know when he will return ?
5. Tell him about that when he returns.
6. Put the scissors where you found them.
7. They made a fire because it was so cold.
8. He exclaimed what a beautiful sight it was.
9. What annoys the parents is that their son does not study hard.
10. I doubt if he is innocent.
11. If you are hungry, eat the sandwiches.
12. Do the job the way I told you.

### 3. 文の構造(3) 主部と述部

Basic Sentences

【A】 主部、主語

(a)

1. Jack ate three hamburgers for lunch.
2. Who wants to see me ?
3. The favorite food in England is fish and chips.
4. The first explorer to travel around the world was Ferdinand Magellan.
5. A scientist who studies society is called a sociologist.

(b)

6. To say things is easy, but to do them is hard.  
It is easy to say things, but it is hard to do them.
7. Robbing a bank is a serious crime.  
It is a serious crime robbing a bank.
8. Whether he will come or not does not matter to me.  
It does not matter to me whether he will come or not.

【B】 述部(1) 目的語

(a)

9. I know him very well.
10. A man found a large piece of gold in California.
11. We enjoyed swimming in the river.
12. I want to improve my English.
13. I don't know if your father will approve of your choice.

(b)

14. I will give you this book some day.
15. Her mother made her a nice dress.
16. The girl asked me several questions about Japanese history.
17. My uncle taught me how to ski last winter.
18. Our teacher told us that World War II ended in 1945.

【C】 述部(2) 補語

(a)主格補語

19. My father is a dentist.
20. You look pale. Do you feel sick ?
21. An English-English dictionary is of great use to you.
22. School is over at three.

(b)目的格補語

23. He made the girl his wife.
24. His failure made his father furious.
25. Please make yourself at home.
26. We heard him talking to himself.
27. I don't think it wise to go out in this heavy rain.

文法のポイント

英語の文は原則として主部と述部からなる。

主部は、普通、中心になる名詞、代名詞とそれを修飾する形容詞（句、節）からなる。厳密には、中心になる名詞、代名詞を主語とよぶが、主部を広い意味での主語とよぶことが多い。

述部の中心は、述語動詞である。普通、単に動詞とよぶ。述語動詞は必ず主語を持つ。述部は、述語動詞のほか、目的語、補語、副詞からなり、いずれも直接に動詞と結び付いている。



【A】 主部、主語

主語になるのは名詞の役割をする語・句・節

(a) 下線部が主部

1. 2. 主語=主部 3~5. 主語に形容詞(句、節)がついている。
3. 主語: food
4. 主語: explorer
5. 主語: scientist

(b)

6. 7. 8. 主部=主語と考える。
- 仮主語(形式上の主語) it を用いることが多い。

【B】 述部 (1) 目的語

目的語になるのは、名詞の役割をする語、句、節である。

(a)

9. ~13. 目的語が一つある文。

(b)

14. ~18. 目的語が二つある文。

【C】 述部 (2) 補語

補語になるのは、主に、名詞と形容詞の役割をする語、句、節である。

(a) 主格補語: 主語を説明する。

19. 名詞
20. 形容詞
21. 前置詞句(形容詞句)
22. 副詞(形容詞と考えることもある)

(b) 目的格補語: 目的語を説明する。次の関係がなりたつことに注意。

23. The girl was his wife.
24. His father was furious.
25. He was talking to himself.
26. It is wise to go out in this heavy rain.

目的語が to 不定詞、that 節の場合は必ず、仮目的語の it を置く。

### 問題 3

(1) 次の各文の主部と主語を指摘し、その意味を言いなさい。

1. All the books on the desk are mine.
2. Today half of the women with children work outside the home.
3. The tool used to break into the house was soon found at the gate.
4. A person who is unfriendly is probably unpopular too.
5. One of the first things you notice when you look at a map of the island is the strange place names.
6. It is a strange thing how little people know about it.
7. The news that Ben Johnson had been disqualified traveled around the world in a minute.
8. It is natural for him to be taken ill.
9. Whether he agrees or not does not matter to us.

(2) 次の各文の主部（主語）を指摘し、文の意味を言いなさい。

1. What prevented Jack from coming here?
2. What you have just said makes no sense.
3. In the middle of the plain stands a huge castle.
4. Never has such an injustice been done.

(3) 次の各文の目的語を指摘して、文の意味を言いなさい。

1. He did not know I would visit him today.
2. Parents today give their children a good education.
3. Farmers there grow crops that need just a little water.
4. The student told the teacher that he wanted to major in science.
5. I don't like to stand in a line.
6. We take it for granted that everyone has the right to vote.

(4) 次の各文の主語と目的語を指摘し、文の意味を言いなさい。

1. What made the baby cry so bitterly?
2. Who did you invite to the ceremony?



3. Who invited you to the ceremony ?
4. The picture reminded Mrs. Haines of her happy old days.
5. Ten minutes' walk will take you to the lake.
6. Hunger brought the bear to the village.
7. Working too hard for success cost Jack his life.
8. Not a day did he spend without grieving over his son's death.

(5) 次の各文の補語を指摘して、文の意味を言いなさい。

1. The girl turned pale to hear of her mother's death.
2. The dictionary will be of great value for us students of English.
3. The strong coffee kept me awake until dawn.
4. I found it difficult to refuse her offer.
5. The communications satellite has made it possible to watch Olympic Games at home.
6. They elected the famous actor mayor of the city.

(6) 各組の文の意味を言いなさい。

1. (a) I soon found the book easily.  
(b) I soon found the book easy.
2. (a) They believed the false report.  
(b) They believed the report false.
3. (a) I have found the stolen book.  
(b) I have found the book stolen.
4. (a) The mother made her daughter a pretty doll.  
(b) The mother made her daughter a pianist.
5. (a) The woman left her husband a large fortune.  
(b) He left Narita for Europe three days ago.  
(c) Don't leave the door open.

#### 4. 文の構造(4) いろいろな文

##### Basic Sentences

##### 【A】 否定文

(1)

1. Fortunately it was not very hot that morning.
2. She doesn't love her husband any more.
3. You can't eat all the ice cream at once.

(2)

4. He has no brothers.
5. Nobody could answer the question.
6. I never thought of that.  
Never did I think of that.
7. He hardly has any money.  
Hardly does he have any money.

##### 【B】 疑問文

(1)

8. Are you sure you don't want any drink ?
9. Will you be off duty next Sunday ?
10. Don't you know his name ? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

(2)

11. Mary likes jazz, doesn't she ?
12. You are not telling the truth, are you ? Yes, I am.
13. Stop talking nonsense, will you ?
14. Let's speak out, shall we ?

(3)

15. Which would you prefer, wine or Scotch ?
16. Who broke the window ?
17. What day comes after Tuesday ?
18. Why did she say such rude things to her boss ?

(4)

19. I did not know what I should say, so I remained silent.
20. Do you know why she doesn't want to marry him ?
21. Nobody knows what has become of him.
22. Which do you think I should choose ?
23. Who do you suppose will be elected president ?

【C】 命令文

24. Make yourself at home.
25. Be quiet, boys.
26. Don't be silly.
27. Let's discuss the problem now.

【D】 感嘆文

28. What a fantastic plan (it is) !
29. How nice (it is) of you to say so !
30. How fluently he talked !

【E】 特殊な構文

(1) 強調構文

31. It is you that are to blame.
32. It was with my close friends that I spent the holiday.
33. It was not until midnight that he came home.
34. Is it Jack that is in charge of the task ?

(2) there 構文

35. There is an old cherry tree in the playground of our school.
36. There is a man waiting for you.
37. There lay a dead body at the center of the room.

(3) 非人称の it の構文。

38. It seems that everything goes wrong.

#### 文法のポイント

##### 【A】 否定文

(1) 普通の否定文

1. be 動詞の文
2. 一般動詞の文
3. 助動詞の文

(2) 注意すべき否定文

4. He does not have any brothers.
6. 7. 否定語が文頭にでたときの倒置に注意。
7. 準否定語 hardly, scarcely, seldom, rarely, little, few, etc.

##### 【B】 疑問文

(1) 普通の疑問文

10. 答えかたに注意

(2) 付加疑問文

(3) 疑問詞のある疑問文 語順に注意

15. which 目的語
16. who 主語
17. what day 主語
18. 疑問副詞

(4) 間接疑問文 語順に注意

19. 20. 疑問詞＋主語＋動詞
21. 疑問詞 (=主語)＋動詞
22. 23. yes,no で答える疑問文ではない。→疑問詞文頭

##### 【C】 命令文

24. yourself に注意。命令文の主語は you と考える。
26. be 動詞の文でも don't を用いる。



【D】 感嘆文

28. 形容詞プラス名詞を強調  
29. 30. 形容詞、副詞を強調

【E】 特殊な構文

(1) It is...that... の強調構文

31. It is you who are to blame. と who を用いることもある。  
32. 副詞（句、節）も強調できる。  
33. 「～して始めて～する」の意  
He did not come home until midnight.  
Not until midnight did he come home. (倒置に注意)  
34. 疑問文

(2) there 構文

普通、there 構文の主語は、不定のものである。

誤 There is my dog in the yard.

正 My dog is in the yard.

この there は形式上の主語の役割をすることがある。

Is there anyone who can answer?

There being no bus service, we walked all the way home.

There seems to be something wrong with the machine.

(It seems that there is something wrong with the machine.)

形式上の目的語にもなる。

I want there to be something colorful in the corner.

36. A man is waiting for you.

過去分詞も用いられる。

There was no food left in the refrigerator.

No food was left in the refrigerator.

37. be 動詞以外の動詞が用いられることもある。remain, stay, etc.

(3) 非人称の it の構文

ほかに It happens/chances that... など。

#### 問題 4

(1) 次の各文を否定文と疑問文にせよ。

1. She has to work hard.
2. He has arrived at the airport.
3. I can use this copy machine.

(2) a) 次の文の意味を言いなさい。

b) 2. 3. の文を、下線の語を文頭にして書きなおしなさい。

1. I have nothing to talk about to you any more.
2. He seldom calls on me these days.
3. I little thought he would fail.
4. He has few friends to stand up for him.
5. a) None of the students noticed the incident.  
b) Not all of the students noticed the incident.
6. a) I don't know any of the girls in the picture.  
b) I don't know some of the girls in the picture.

(3) 付加疑問文を完成しなさい。

1. You don't love him, ( ) ( ) ?
2. Let's get out of here, ( ) ( ) ?
3. Mary has never been there, ( ) ( ) ?
4. Your daughter has a cold, ( ) ( ) ?
5. Give me another chance, ( ) ( ) ?

(4) 疑問詞を用いて、下線部を尋ねる疑問文を作りなさい。

1. I want to see a science fiction movie. (主語を you にして)
2. Alice gave the correct answer.
3. The plant grows naturally in North America.
4. We learn our language by imitating our parents and other people.
5. Inexpensive food and fast service made the restaurant popular.



(5) 各組の文の意味がほぼ同じになるよう空所に適語をいれなさい。

1. What will the weather be like tomorrow?  
( ) will the weather be tomorrow?
2. What kind of man is her husband?  
What is her husband ( )?
3. Why did she go to America?  
( ) did she go to America for?
4. What has brought you here?  
( ) are you here?
5. Why is he so angry?  
( ) has made ( ) so angry?

(6) 一つの文にしなさい。

1. What time did he leave home? I wonder.
2. Who broke the vase? Can anyone tell?
3. Why is the child crying? Do you know?
4. Where is Jack? Do you think?
5. When will she be back? Do you suppose?

(7) 同じ内容の命令文にしなさい。

1. You must not speak Japanese in class.
2. I want you to be careful about your health.
3. You must not be noisy here.
4. How about taking a short rest?
5. I'd like to explain myself. (Let で始めて)

(8) 感嘆文にしなさい。

1. She gave me very beautiful flowers.
2. It is very nice of you to drive me home.
3. He sang very beautifully.

(9) It is...that... の強調構文を用いて下線部を強調した文を作りなさい。

1. Jane gave the present to Dick.
2. He wants to marry Lucy.
3. Does he want to marry Lucy ?
4. What do you want ?
5. Not until the end of the meeting did he show up.

(10) 日本文を表わす英文として最も不適切なものを選びなさい。

1. その公園のまんなか大きな池があります。
  - a. There is a big pond at the center of the park.
  - b. A big pond is at the center of the park.
  - c. At the center of the park is a big pond.
  - d. The park has a big pond at its center.
2. ぼくの靴はその棚にありました。
  - a. There were my shoes on the shelf.
  - b. My shoes were on the shelf.
  - c. I found my shoes on the shelf.
  - d. My shoes were found on the shelf.

(11) 与えられた語を用いて英文を作りなさい。

1. 部屋には手がかりは残されていなかった。  
room, clue, was, no, left, there, in, the
2. 昨日になってはじめてその事実を知った。  
was, knew, I, it, yesterday, until, fact, not, the, *that*
3. たまたま彼は私の妻の知りあいだった。  
happend, was, he, my wife, with, acquainted, it, that
4. 不注意のために彼は命を失った。  
life, careless, <sup>was</sup> him, his, cost
5. だれに責任があると思いますか。  
think, is, you, who, blame, do, to

## 5. 動詞

### Basic Sentences

#### 【A】 自動詞と他動詞

(a)

1. Weather changes very often in England.
2. He changed his mind in spite of my advice.

(b)

3. He lay down on his back.
4. He laid the letter on the table.

(c)

5. Tom never listens to his parents.
6. We discussed the matter for hours.

(d)

7. Science has made great progress.
8. The guests seated themselves.
9. He lived a happy life for the rest of his life.

#### 【B】 補語をしたがえる動詞

(a)

10. Please be quiet here.
11. The girl became a handsome young lady.
12. On that evening she looked happy.
13. The fruit tasted delicious.

(b)

14. He left the door unlocked.
15. His friends call him Bill.
16. We consider him a great poet.
17. I saw him walking toward the station.

【C】 目的語を二つもつ動詞

18. She handed the driver a street map.
19. Jane bought him a nice present.
20. He asked me no questions.
21. Her visit saved me a lot of trouble.

【D】 注意すべき動詞の語法

(a)

22. Penguins look like men with tailcoats.
23. A tadpole turns into a frog.
24. They regarded the discovery as valueless.
25. We took television for granted.

(b)

26. His car is in the garage.
27. Her novels sell very well.
28. I left my umbrella behind.

(c)

29. He introduced me to the girl.
30. I owe what I am today to my uncle.
31. The company provides the citizens with gas.  
The company provides gas for the citizens.
32. His song reminded me of his father.
33. They robbed the bank of two million dollars.



【E】 群動詞

34. In spring flowers come out.  
35. He looked for a clue to solution.  
He looked for it.  
36. He turned off the radio.  
He turned the radio off.  
He turned it off.  
37. I can't put up with his rudeness.  
38. Pay close attention to what I am going to say.

文法のポイント

- 【A】 自動詞：目的語をもたない動詞      他動詞：目的語をもつ動詞
- (a) 同じ動詞でも自動詞として用いる場合と他動詞として用いる場合がある。  
(b) 自動詞と他動詞がまぎらわしいもの。活用形も調べておこう。  
(vi) lie    rise    fall  
(vt) lay    raise    fell    etc.
- (c) 英語の自動詞他動詞は、必ずしも日本語の表現からは類推できない。
5. 自動詞。前置詞が必要。 listen to, look at, wait for, apologize to, graduate from, succeed in, etc  
6. 他動詞。前置詞不要。 discuss, reach, approach, enter, attend, etc.
- (d)
7. 他動詞プラス目的語（動詞の派生語）＝自動詞  
Science has greatly progressed.
8. 他動詞プラス再帰代名詞＝自動詞  
The guests sat down.  
類例 lay oneself, enjoy oneself ; dress oneself  
rid oneself of, acquaint oneself with, etc.
9. 同族目的語  
He lived happily for the rest of his life.

【B】 補語をしたがえる動詞

(a) S V C

10. be 動詞など状態の継続を表わす動詞  
keep, stay, remain, lie, stand, etc.
11. 「～に成る」の意の動詞  
become, get, turn, grow, go, come, etc.
12. 13. 知覚、感覚などを表わす動詞  
look, seem, feel, taste, smell, sound, etc

(b) S V O C

- ある状態にする、しておく make, keep, leave, call, name, elect  
思う、みなす find, consider, think, believe  
知覚動詞 see, hear, feel, (補語は分詞、原形不定詞)

【C】 目的語を二つもつ動詞 S V O O

18. 間接目的語+直接目的語 間接目的語を後に置くときは to  
She handed it to the driver.  
allow, award, bring, deny, give, hand, leave, lend, offer, pass, pay,  
promise, read, refuse, sell, send, show, teach, write, etc
19. 同上 間接目的語を後に置くときは for  
Jane bought it for Bill.  
bring, buy, choose, cook, find, get, leave, make, play, reach, sing,  
etc.  
bring, leave は意味により両方用いる。  
一般に英語では文末の語群が強く言われ、ここに新しい情報、強調したいことが置かれることが多い。したがって間接目的語があとに置かれるのは、新しい情報であったり、他との対比で強調したいときが多い。
20. 直接目的語+直接目的語  
ask は of をもちいて語順をいれかえることができる。  
May I ask a question of you?  
May I ask a favor of you? / I have a favor to ask of you.  
質問するの意では文語的でまれ。下の二つは口語でもよく用いる。



21. 直接目的語+直接目的語

語順をいれかえる事はできない。

answer, , envy, save, cost, etc.

【D】 注意すべき動詞の語法。

(a) 意味上は補語にあたる語が、前置詞を伴う場合がある。(普通は単なる副詞句とするが、as と for は後に形容詞を置けるなど、やや違った性質をもつ。)

look/seem like....

grow into....

pass for/as A

regard A as B

look on A as B

turn into....

take/mistake A for B

think of A as B

see A as B etc.

(b) 文中に必ず副詞(句、節)を置かなければ成立しない文もある。(普通は、置くか置かないかは自由。)その意味で、このような副詞的表現を補語の一種と考えることもある。

26. She is. では普通は文にならない。

27. 本来は他動詞。類例

This shirt washes well.

The rule reads two different ways.

28. 必ず、場所を表わす語がいる。類例

I put the book on the shelf.

(c) 29~32. 「~に~を」という意味でも SVOO の構文をとれない(前置詞が必要)もの。

29. 30. 常に to が必要 類例 introduce....to....

explain....to.... contribute....to/for....

30. I owe my uncle a lot of money. 負債があるという意味では SVOO の構文も可。

31. 類例

present 人 with 物	{	supply 人 with 物
		supply 物 to / for 人

32. 類例    inform....of....    warn....of / against....

33. 類例    deprive....of....    clear....of....    rid....of....

prevent....from....    keep....from....

stop....from....

【E】 群動詞

34. 自動詞+副詞    :    自動詞あつかい

35. 自動詞+前置詞    :    他動詞あつかい

36. 他動詞+副詞    :    他動詞あつかい    語順に注意

ストレスの位置に注意    副詞にはストレスが置かれる。

37. 38. これらも一つの動詞あつかいできる。

look up to, look down on, put up with, catch up with

take care of, take notice of, pay attention to etc.

## 問題 5

(1) 下線の動詞に注意して、次の文の意味を言いなさい。

- (a) A bush does not grow tall.  
(b) Farmers in California grow and export a large amount of rice.
- (a) The girl stood there looking up at the stranger.  
(b) I could not stand the pain in the leg.
- (a) The representatives of 164 countries attended the funeral.  
(b) Is anybody attending to you, madam?
- (a) Today bank tellers do not have to count money with their hands.  
(b) Her opinion counts because of her experience.  
(c) Don't count on a salary increase this year.

(2) 空欄に前置詞が必要なら入れ、不要なら×を記入しなさい。

- My father left ( ) Osaka for Seoul yesterday.  
My father started ( ) Osaka for Seoul yesterday.
- They did not reach ( ) an agreement during the meeting.  
They did not arrive ( ) an agreement during the meeting.
- He succeeded ( ) passing the entrance examination.
- Nobody matches ( ) her in cooking.
- She graduated ( ) Michigan University.
- The Ivy League consists ( ) eight universities in the East.

(3) 適語を選びなさい。

- He ( ) himself on his back.  
a. lie      b. lay      c. lain      d. laid
- The prices of land have ( ).  
a. rose      b. risen      c. raise      d. raised
- I ( ) a terrible dream last night.  
a. looked      b. did      c. dreamed      d. watched
- The young man ( ) an unexpectedly polite answer.

- a. did      b. gave      c. had      d. done
5. He (      ) a trip to Southeast Asia.
- a. traveled      b. did      c. took      d. played

(4) 適語を選びなさい。ただし、それぞれ、各語一回ずつ使用。

- (a) 1. In summer food (      ) bad very easily.  
2. The boy will (      ) a great statesman.  
3. The rumor (      ) false.  
4. At last his dream has (      ) true.  
5. He (      ) asleep at once.  
6. He (      ) very angry at my words.
- a. got    b. goes    c. come    d. fell    e. proved    f. become
- (b) 1. The cloth (      ) very rough.  
2. His story (      ) too good.  
3. Good medicine (      ) bitter.  
4. The flower (      ) sweet.
- a. smells    b. feels    c. tastes    d. sounds

(5) 空欄に前置詞が必要なら入れ、不要なら×を記入しなさい。

1. I have lent my car (      ) Mr. Baker.  
2. She made the dolls only (      ) her granddaughters.  
3. I owe (      ) you two dollars.  
4. May I ask a favor (      ) you?  
5. Will you do (      ) me a favor?  
6. He explained (      ) us why he had not come.  
7. She introduced (      ) the guests <sup>を</sup> the man she was going to marry.  
8. Cows supply us (      ) milk.  
9. We informed the police (      ) the accident.

(6) 下線の語句の意味にあたるものを下から選びなさい。

1. You must make up for the lesson you missed.



2. The accused will turn out innocent.
3. What does UFO stand for ?
4. The police are going to look into the case.
5. He started long ago. You won't catch up with him.
 

a. overtake	b. represent	c. compensate for
d. prove	e. investigate	f. require

(7) 適語を選びなさい。

1. Your plan is excellent, so I want (            ).
 

a. for you to carry out it	b. for you to carry it out
c. you to carry out it	d. you to carry it out
2. You should apologize (            ).
 

a. to him for your mistake	b. your mistake to him
c. him your mistake	d. him for your mistake
3. The news made him (            ).
 

a. anger	b. angry	c. angrily
----------	----------	------------
4. I found the book (            ) than I had expected.
 

a. more interested	b. more interestedly
c. more interesting	d. more interestingly
5. The dog smelled the bone (            ).
 

a. curiosity	b. curious	c. curiously
--------------	------------	--------------

## 6. 時制 ( 1 )

Basic Sentences.

【A】 現在形

(a)

1. His mother is sick in bed.
2. Hawaii lies in the middle of the Pacific Ocean.
3. I know Mr. Smith very well.
4. Jack resembles his father in character.

(b)

5. I get up at half past six every morning.
6. My father works for a trading company.
7. The earth moves around the sun.
8. Time flies like an arrow.

(c)

9. I declare the meeting closed.
10. Green hits Brown, right on the jaw.
11. Stop. Here comes a car!

【B】 現在進行形

(a)

12. Mary is playing house in the yard now.
13. Bill is reading Hemingways these days.
14. The dog is smelling a shoe.

(b)

15. Tom is being naughty this evening.
16. I'm feeling well now.
17. I am getting up at five these days. I'm preparing for the finals.
18. The earth is always moving around the sun.
19. She is always finding fault with others.

【C】 現在完了形および現在完了進行形

(a)

20. Spring has come. The sun is shining, and birds are singing.  
21. I've already done the homework. Have you done it yet?  
    No, I haven't.  
22. He has just arrived at Narita.  
23. I have learned all the irregular verbs since I saw you last.  
24. Japan has recently made great progress in the space industry.  
25. We have had a lot of snow this winter.

(b)

26. I've never seen a panda. Have you ever seen one?  
    No, I never have.  
27. How often has he been to New York?  
    Several times.

(c)

28. We have known Mr. Barker for ten years.  
29. How long has she been sick?  
    Since last Friday.  
30. Miss. Nakamura has been teaching at this school for thirty years  
31. What have you been doing? You're bleeding at the nose.

【D】 過去形と過去進行形

(a)

32. We had a test in English. I got a failing mark.  
33. He once stayed in France for three years.

(b)

34. I was watching television when he came in.  
35. We were yelling all through the game.

【E】 過去完了形

(a)

36. When we got to the station, the train had already started.

37. The bell rang before I had answered all the questions.  
 38. I knew him because I had met him before.  
 39. Jim had been sick <sup>for</sup> three days when he saw a doctor.  
 40. Tom had been waiting for an hour before the bus came.

(b)

41. I lost the ticket that I had bought the previous day.  
 42. I found the book more interesting than I had expected.

### 文法のポイント

#### 【A】 現在形

(a) 状態を表わす動詞の現在形は、「現在」の状態を表わす。

1. 2. be 動詞およびそれに準ずる存在などを表わす動詞。

be, exist, lie, stand, remain, stay etc.

3. 心の状態、認識、知覚などを表わす動詞。

want, like, hate ; know, understand, remember ;

see, hear, smell, taste, feel, etc.

4. その他状態を表わす動詞。

have, possess, belong, resemble, differ, depend, etc.

以上の状態を表わす動詞は普通は進行形にしないことに注意。

(b) 動作をあらわす動詞の現在形は、習慣などの反復動作、さらには、一般に常に成り立つことがらを表わす。現在の瞬間の一回限りの動作を表わすことは、普通はない。

5. 6. 習慣的反復動作。

7. 8. 真理など。

(c) 動作を表わす動詞の現在形が、「現在」の一回限りの動作を表わすことはむしろ例外的で、発話自体が宣言的な意味を持つ場合や、実況放送の場合などに限られる。

9. 宣言

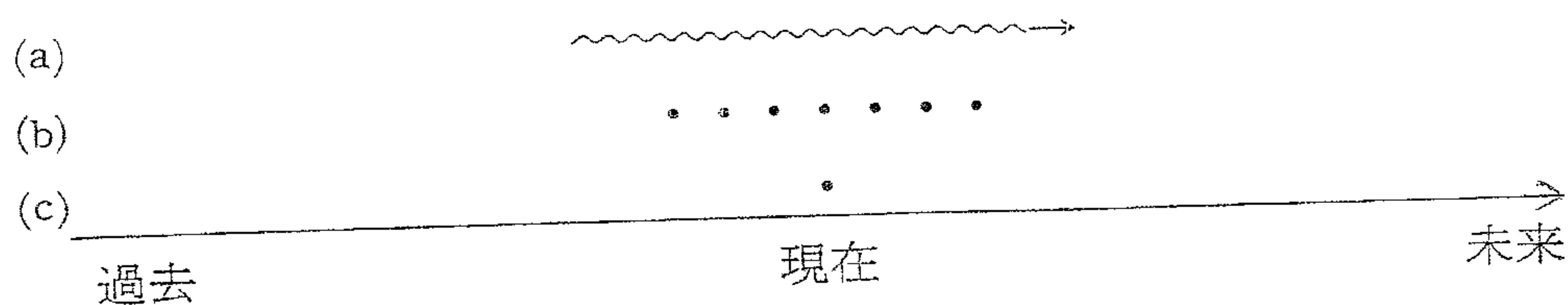
10. 実況放送など

11. 一種の感嘆文

以上の場合(a)(b)の「現在」は、過去、未来に広がりを持つ広い意味での「現



在」であり、その広がり、言及されていることがらにより自ずときまる。これにたいして、(c)の「現在」は、現在の瞬間を表わす。図示すれば次のとおり。



なお現在形が「現在」以外の時（未来）を表わす場合については、未来の表現の項を参照。

### 【B】 現在進行形

- (a) 現在進行形は、普通、一時的な動作が、現在において継続していることを示す。（一時性と、継続性＝未完了性）
12. 現在の瞬間における一時的動作の継続。
  13. 必ずしも現在の瞬間でなくても、広い意味で現在もその活動が継続していればよい。
  14. 【A】(a)であげた動詞でも動作を表わす意味に用いるときは自由に進行形にできる。
- (b) 普通は進行形にしない状態を表わす動詞をあえて進行形にしたり、普通は進行形にする必要のない反復動作、習慣を表わす表現をあえて進行形にして、一時性や継続性を強調することがある。
15. 16. 状態を表わす動詞。一時性の強調。
  17. 反復動作。一時性。
  18. 19. 反復動作、習慣。継続性の強調。感情的色彩がはいることも多い。

### 【C】 現在完了形および現在完了進行形

現在完了形は、過去の動作、出来事、あるいは、過去に始まった状態がなんらかの意味で現在に影響を持っていることを示す。普通は便宜上、結果、完了、経験、継続とわけて理解するが、必ずしもそのいずれかに分類できないことも多い。

- (a) 結果、完了。

(b)経験。

(c)継続。

25. その冬のうちしか現在完了形は使えない。

28. 29. 状態を表わす動詞の現在完了形は、現在までの状態の継続を表わす。

30. 動作の現在までの継続を表わす場合は、普通、現在完了進行形。

31. この場合、動作が直前に完了していてもよい。

なお、動作を表わす動詞の単純な現在完了形で、継続を表わすこともあるが、この場合は完了の意味をあわせもつことが多い。

Miss Yamada has taught at this school for thirty years.

(She has just retired, or she has going to retire.)

ただし、次の例では意味に差はないとされている。

It has rained for five days.

It has been raining for five days.

受験英語では動作を表わす動詞の現在までの継続は現在完了形を用いるのが無難である。

★現在完了形とともに用いられる時を表わす副詞（句、節）

イ) 現在を含むもの

today, this week, etc.

ロ) 不特定の過去を表わすもの

just, before, ever, recently, lately, etc.

ハ) 現在までの期間を表わすもの

for (two weeks), since ~, in the last (three years),  
up to now, until now, so far, etc.

なお、recently, lately, は現在形には使わない。過去形は可。

★現在完了形と共に用いられない時を表わす副詞

イ) 現在と切り離された過去の特定時を表わすもの

(five days) ago, yesterday, last year, just now

したがって、When....? の疑問文でも不可。

ロ) these days, nowadays 現在形または現在進行形のみ。

【D】 過去形と過去進行形

- (a) 過去形は現在と切り離して、過去の動作、出来事、状態、習慣等を表わす。現在形とは違って、一回限りの動作、出来事を表わすことも自由で、また、期間を表わす副詞句も自由に使える。
- (b) 過去のある時点での動作等の継続を表わす。

【E】 過去完了形

- (a) 過去のある時点までの、結果、完了、経験、継続を表わす。現在完了形が、現在の時点基準にしているのにたいして、基準が過去にずれただけである。基準になる時点は明示されることもあり、文脈で与えられることもある。
- (b) 過去のある時点より更に過去のことをあらわす。大過去用法の過去完了形とよばれる。完了形のもつ本来の意味はない。



## 問題 6

(1) 各文の ( ) 内の動詞を現在形、現在進行形のいずれか適当な形に  
しなさい。

1. He (belong) to the art club.
2. My sister (have) a nice guitar.
3. Children are now playing games. They (have) a good time.
4. An old church (stand) at the edge of the cliff.
5. Jack (stand) at the gate now.
6. The dresses (resemble) each other in shape but not in color.
7. Our economy greatly (depend) on export.

(2) 進行形に注意して次の文の意味を言いなさい。

1. She is always complaining about the high prices of food.
2. When I was in France, I spoke French pretty well. Now that I'm  
back in Japan, I am forgetting my French.

(3) 各文の内容を現在完了形を用いて表現しなさい。

1. I lost my knife, so I have no knife now.

I \_\_\_\_\_

2. He left the office a moment ago.

just \_\_\_\_\_

3. My father started to work at a law firm ten years ago, and he is  
still working there.

My father \_\_\_\_\_

4. I left my hometown twelve years ago. I'm still out of my hometown.

Twelve years \_\_\_\_\_

It \_\_\_\_\_

I \_\_\_\_\_

5. They got married three years ago. They are still married.

Three years \_\_\_\_\_

It \_\_\_\_\_

They \_\_\_\_\_



(4) ( ) 内の動詞を過去形か過去完了形のいずれか適当なかたちにしなさい。

1. I (visit) Manchester twice before I (visit) the city in 1985.
2. When we (reach) the theater, the play already (start).
3. They (be) married for eleven years when they (divorce).
4. Jack (admit) that he (break) the vase several days before.
5. He (lose) his pen, and he (find) it three days later.
6. He found the pen that he (lose) three days before.

(5) 適当な動詞の形を選びなさい。

1. He usually ( ) breakfast at seven, but this morning he ( ) breakfast at six.  
a. have      b. has      c. had      d. has had
2. I ( ) her these five days.  
a. do not see    b. did not see    c. have not seen    d. had not seen
3. I ( ) busy these days.  
a. have been      b. was      c. am      d. had been
4. I ( ) this camera only three months ago.  
a. bought      b. have bought      c. buys      d. had bought
5. When the police arrived, the thief ( ) away.  
a. runs      b. has run      c. had run      d. have run
6. She ( ) the violin since this morning.  
a. plays      b. is playing      c. had played      d. has been playing

7. Jack ( ) television for three hours yesterday.  
 a. watched    b. had watched    c. is watching    d. has been watching
8. When he was sent to hospital, he ( ) sick in bed alone for two weeks.  
 a. was    b. has been    c. was being    d. had been
9. When I called Jim up, he ( ) a bath.  
 a. has taken    b. has been taking    c. took    d. was taking
10. I went to China three years ago. I ( ) there before.  
 a. am never    b. haven't been    c. hadn't been    d. will be
11. My mother ( ) home just now.  
 a. come    b. comes    c. came    d. has come
12. So far he ( ) in the attempt.  
 a. does not succeed    b. did not succeed    c. has not succeeded
13. When ( ) her last?  
 a. did you see    b. have you seen    c. had you seen
14. I ( ) far when it started to rain.  
 a. do not go    b. have not gone    c. had not gone
15. Tom ( ) busy recently.  
 a. is    b. has been    c. had been    d. being

## 7. 時制(2)

### Basic Sentences

#### 【F】 未来の表現(1)

(a)

1. You will catch cold if you stay here.
2. I will/shall be twenty on my next birthday.

(b)

3. Will you keep an eye on my bag?
4. Will/Won't you come to our party?
5. Shall I help you with the luggage?
6. Shall we leave now?

#### 【G】 未来の表現(2)

(a)

7. They are going to take a trip during the coming vacation.
8. It is going to rain. Look at the black cloud.
9. When the telephone rang, I was going to take a shower.
10. It was going to be hot. The sky had cleared up.

(b)

11. The bomb was about to explode when found.
12. The committee is to meet on Friday.
13. I am leaving for New York early tomorrow morning.
14. The bus starts at five thirty tomorrow morning.

【H】 未来進行形と未来完了形

(a)

15. I will be flying over the Pacific this time tomorrow.  
16. I' ll be waiting for you then.

(b)

17. We will have left by the time you come back.  
18. I will have been to Europe four times if I visit there again.  
19. I will have learned English for six years next spring.  
*been.*

【I】 時、条件を表わす副詞節内での未来の表現

20. If it rains, the picnic will be called off.  
21. When you get there, please write to me.  
22. I will wait here till he comes back.  
23. By the time you read this letter, I will have left Japan.  
24. As soon as you have finished the book, give it back to me.

【J】 時制の一致

(a) 原則

25. I think that he knows the fact.  
I thought that he knew the fact.  
26. It seems that he knew the fact.  
It seemed that he had known the fact.  
27. I will ask him when he will come.  
I asked him when he would come.  
28. He says that you should come.  
He said that you should come.

(b) 例外

29. The teacher told us that World War I broke out in 1914.  
30. My father <sup>h</sup> always said that time is money.  
31. Yesterday he said that he loves me.  
32. He thought that if he were in her place he would not do so.



## 文法のポイント

### 【F】未来の表現(1)

- (a) will を用いた普通の未来の表現
2. 一人称 (I, we) の単純未来 (意志の要素がはいらない) では、shall を使うことがある。(主にイギリス英語)
- (b) 相手の意志を尋ねる言い方。口語で shall が用いられるのは、5、6。(一人称主語の疑問文) の場合に限ると言っても過言ではない。

### 【G】未来の表現(2)

- (a) be going to
- be going to は口語では最も普通の未来の表現である。
7. 予定、主語の意志など
  8. 話し手の予想、判断
  9. 10. 過去の予定、予想など。ここで would を用いることはできない。
- (b) その他
11. be about to do
  12. be 動詞プラス to 不定詞
  13. 進行形 以上11~13は過去形でも自由に用いてよい。
  14. 現在形 確定した予定。

### 【H】未来進行形と未来完了形

- (a) 未来進行形
- 未来のある時点での動作が進行中。
16. 既定の予定として当然そうしているというニュアンスがある。
- (b) 未来完了形
- 未来のある時点までの動作等の完了、経験、継続。
19. 未来完了進行形も可能だが、あまりに形が複雑で使われることは多くない。

### 【I】

副詞節と名詞節、形容詞節の違いに注意。

I don't know if he will come. 名詞節

23. 本来は接続詞ではないが接続詞あつかいする。the moment, in case, provided, supposing, etc.
24. 未来完了形ではなく、現在完了形

【J】 時制の一致

(a) 原則

原則として、主節の動詞が過去形るとき、従属節内の動詞は、過去形か過去完了形になる。

25. knew は thought と同じ「時」を表わしていることに注意。日本語では「知っていると思った」となり、「知っていたと思った」にはならない。
26. 大過去用法の過去完了形。
27. 助動詞も過去形にする。
28. must, should, ought to はそのままよい。そのほか丁寧などの意味でもちいた would, could, might もそのまま。

(b) 時制の一致の例外

29. 歴史上の事実

30. 諺、真理など

31. 具体的な文脈を与えられ、現在もなりたつことするとき

32. 仮定法の動詞

29. 30. 31. は機械的に時制の一致をすることもあるが、29. 30. については、受験英語ではいつも時制の一致の例外とする。

## 問題 7

(1) ( ) 内に will と shall の適当なほうを入れなさい。

1. ( ) we be in time for the plane?  
Yes, I hope we ( ).
2. ( ) we go to the movies? Yes, let's.
3. ( ) you please come to my office?
4. What time ( ) I pick you up tomorrow morning?  
At six thirty, please.
5. ( ) my secretary help you?  
Yes, please let her do so.

(2) 次の文の意味をいいなさい。

1. The plane was about to take off when we got to the airport.
2. The wedding ceremony is to be held in June.
3. I am leaving for Europe on business on Tuesday.

(3) ( ) 内の動詞を適当な完了形にしなさい。

1. When I finished college, my father (be) dead for three years.
2. It's too late. When we get to the stadium, the game (finish).
3. I (forget) his name. I can't remember it for the life of me.
4. If I climb Mt. Fuji again, I (climb) it five times.
5. Let's start as soon as Bill (finish) his work.

(4) 適当な表現を選びなさい。

1. I can't tell you when he (will come/comes) back
2. I will tell him so when he (will come/comes) back.
3. We'll change our plan if it (will be/is) inconvenient to you.
4. I don't know if I (will be/am) available on Monday.
5. The time will come when you (will be/are) sorry for what you have done.
6. I'll lend you this magazine when I (read/will have read/have read)



it.

7. It will not be long before Betty (makes/will make) up with Ted.

(5) 最も適切な形を選びなさい。

1. I ( ) this work about this time tomorrow.

- a. finish    b. finished    c. have finished  
d. will have finished

2. When I saw him last, he ( ) toward the bus stop.

- a. walks    b. walked    c. is walking    d. was walking

3. I returned the book I ( ) from Aran several months before.

- a. have borrowed    b. had borrowed  
c. was borrowing    d. had been borrowing

4. Korea ( ) its auto industry in the last decade.

- a. is developing    b. developed  
c. has developed    d. had developed

5. I'll get the driver's license as soon as I ( ) eighteen.

- a. become    b. will become    c. became  
e. will have become

6. The baseball game ( ) called off, if it rains on Sunday.

- a. is    b. will be    c. was    d. will have been

7. He said he ( ), but he didn't.

- a. comes    b. will come    c. will came    d. would come



8. The girl, crying, told me that she (            ) her money.  
a. lose      b. lost      c. have lost      d. had lost

9. Whenever I visit him, he (watch) TV on the sofa.  
a. is watching      b. was watching      c. had watched

(6) 間違いを直さない。

1. Mr. Jackson is usually going to his office in his car.
2. Please wait until I will be through with this.
3. The church is standing on a hill overlooking the sea.
4. I am learning English for six years now.

## 助動詞

### Basic Sentences

【A】 基本の助動詞が現在から未来にかけてのことを表わす場合。

#### (1) can, could

1. I can play the piano, but I can't play the violin.
2. You can swim in the sea even in winter here, but it's needless to say that you can't skate.
3. Can I smoke here? No, you can't.  
Could I smoke here? Yes, you can.
4. Can you give me a hand? Yes, sure.  
Could you give me a hand?
5. The temperature can be below zero even in a desert.  
The temperature could be below zero even in a desert.
6. The rumor can't be true./Can the rumor be true?  
The rumor couldn't be true./Could the rumor be true?

#### (2) may, might

7. May I ask you some questions? Yes, certainly.  
Might I ask you some question?
8. It may rain tonight.  
It might rain tonight.
9. He may not be at home now.  
He might not be at home now.

#### (3) must

10. I must be going now.
11. You must not be late again.
12. You must be tired after a day of work.

#### (4) will, would

13. He will be Mr. Smith.

- He would be Mr. Smith.
14. Will you lend me some money ?  
Would you lend me some money ?
15. He will always have his own way.  
The door will not open.
16. She will sit up late at night.  
Accidents will happen.

(5) should

17. You should see a doctor. You look pale.
18. They should be thirteen in all. He called me and said that two would be absent.

【B】 基本の助動詞の過去形が過去のことを表わす場合。

(1)

19. He could play the piano at the age of three.
20. She could be a trouble in her family as a child.

(2)

21. It might rain at any moment that morning.

(3)

22. She would be eighty when she died.
23. The door would not open.
24. He would often sit up late.

【C】 その他の助動詞

25. You need not run so fast.
26. You ought to be more careful.
27. That ought to be enough money for your trip.
28. He used to take exercise every evening.
29. There used to be big oak trees around the pond.
30. You had better answer my question. I'm warning you.
31. You had better not see the man again.

【D】 助動詞プラス完了形 (過去のことがらに対する現在の時点での判断)

(1)

32. You needn't have bought the book.
33. I should have seen a doctor earlier.
34. He should have arrived here by now.  
He said he would come at noon and it's twelve twenty now.

(2)

35. He will have been caught in a traffic jam.  
He must have been caught in a traffic jam. He did not come.
36. He may have killed himself.  
He might have killed himself.  
He could have killed himself. He was terribly depressed.
37. He can't have killed himself.  
He couldn't have killed himself.  
He was so hopeful.

【E】 助動詞相当表現

(1)

38. I am able to play the piano.
39. I will be able to finish the work in a week.
40. He was able to pass the exam.



(2)

41. You have to be careful about that man.
42. Mother, you do not have to cook dinner. I will do it.
43. You will have to get in touch with him soon.
44. I had to keep standing all the way home on the train.
45. I did not have to pay a visit to him because he called me up.

【F】 慣用表現

46. You may well get angry with the insincere man.
47. You may as well quit the job.
48. She might as well throw the money away as lend it to him.
49. I would like to have something cold.
50. I would rather wait here than walk in the rain.

【G】 従属節での特別な助動詞の用法

51. He insisted that I should attend the meeting.
52. It is strange that he should be late.
53. If you should fail in it, what will you do?
54. I ran and ran so that I might see him.
55. However rich a man may be, he should not boast of it.
56. We prayed that he might rest in peace.

## 文法のポイント

【A】 基本の助動詞が現在から未来にかけてのことを表す場合  
一般に助動詞の過去形が現在（および未来）のことを表わす場合は、形のうえから言えば、仮定法の動詞の使い方をしているわけである。しかし、ここでは、

助動詞の過去形が現在（未来）のことを言っているときは、丁寧えん曲の意味をもつと押えておけばよい。

### (1) can, could

1. 能力
2. 周囲の状況等による可能、不可能
3. 許可、不許可。
4. 依頼 Yes, I could.とは答えない。
5. 一般的、理論的可能性 類例  
A fussy referee can/could ruin a game.
6. 上の可能性の否定 12. の must の反対の意味でもある。

### (2) may, might

7. 許可、不許可（あらたまった表現）
8. 推量、可能性 具体的兆候に基く。ただし5. の意味で使われることもある。
9. …でないかもしれない 6. との違いに注意。

### (3) must

10. 義務、必要、当然。
11. 禁止 いずれも話し手自身の権威による。
12. 推量 …に違いない。

(4) will, would

13. 推量 次の例にも注意。

It will be snowing in the mountains now.

14. 依頼

15. 主語の意志 will にストレスがある。

16. 習慣、習性 15. はこの意味にもとれる。

(5) should

17. 当然 本来は shall の過去形だが過去の意味はない。

18. 推量 (論理的当然)

★ 以上で推量的判断を表わす場合、話し手の確信の強さは、判断の性質の違い等もあり一概にはいえないが、一応次の順である。

will > must > would > should > may > might > can > could

【B】 基本の助動詞の過去形が過去のことを表す場合

間接話法等で従属節内の助動詞が時制の一致で過去形になった場合は、上の全ての意味が使われるが、単独で主節に使われるのは、主に、以下の場合である。

(1)

19. 過去の能力等による、一般的な可能、不可能。

なお、過去の一回限りの行為が「できた」というときに、could を用いることはできない。「できなかった」という否定文は問題ない。

I managed to pass the exam. I succeeded in passing the exam.

I was able to pass the exam. / I could not pass the exam.

誤 I could pass the exam.

20. 5. の過去

(2)

21, 8. 9. の過去



(3)

- 22. 13. の過去
- 23. 15. の過去
- 24. 16. の過去

【C】 その他の助動詞

25. need 肯定文では助動詞として使わない。疑問文は可。dare も同様に用いる。

He needs to run.

Does he need to run ?

Need he run ?

He does not need to run.

He need not run.

- 26. 27. ought to should の基本の意味とほぼ同じ。
- 28. 29. used to 28. 過去の習慣 29. 過去の状態
- 30. 31. had better must に近い意味 31. not の位置に注意

【D】 助動詞+完了形 (過去のことがらに対する現在の時点での判断)

(1)

すでに事実が明らかになってからの判断。「のに」をつけて覚える。

(2)

事実は明らかでなく、推量。可能性の強さは、【A】の推量の場合と同じ順。意味もそれぞれ対応する。(ただし might/could+have+p.p の形は仮定法過去完了形としての意味をもつ場合もあるので注意)

【E】 助動詞相当表現

(1) be able to

40. 過去形は一回かぎりのことででもいえる。

(2) have to

状況による必要。否定文は「必要がない」の意。何れも must との違いに注意。



【F】 慣用表現

46. may well....
47. may as well....
48. might as well....
49. would like = want (丁寧)
50. would rather....(than....)

【G】 従属節内での特別な助動詞の用法

51. 命令、要求、提案、必要などの that 節内  
insist, suggest, request, necessary, important, etc.  
(アメリカ英語では原形を使う。仮定法の項参照)
52. 判断、感情などの形容詞のあとの that 節内  
natural, strange, surprising, surprised, etc.  
(直説法でもよいが、原形を使うことはない。)
53. いわゆる、万一の should
54. 目的の may (文語調)。口語では、can, will などを用いる。
55. 譲歩の may。助動詞なしでもよい。
56. 祈願文。この may は主節でも用いる。  
May he rest in peace.

### 問題 8

(1) 空所にいれた時に最も不適當な表現を選びなさい。

1. You (            ) smoke here. (タバコを喫ってはいけません)  
a. can't      b. mustn't      c. shouldn't      d. don't have to
  
2. Must I return this book soon? (            )  
a. No, you must not.      b. No, you need not.  
c. No, you don't have to.  
d. No, you can keep it for the time being.
  
3. I'm afraid he (            ) not come. He is too busy.  
a. will      b. may      c. might      d. must
  
4. I'd like to make a call. (            ) I use your telephone?  
a. Can      b. May      c. Shall      d. Could
  
5. (            ) you please help me?  
a. Will      b. Can      c. Could      d. May
  
6. Could you tell me the story in detail? (            )  
a. Yes, I could, with pleasure      b. Yes, certainly.  
c. Yes, I'm glad to.      d. Yes, sure. I will.
  
7. There (            ) a movie theater here when I was a child.  
a. was      b. used to be      c. will be      d. must have been

(2) 各組の文の意味の違いに注意して言いなさい。

1. a. You must see the doctor at once.  
b. You had better see the doctor at once.  
c. You should see the doctor at once.
2. a. You must be tired after such a long walk.  
b. He can't be tired. He hardly worked.
3. a. You should leave your car here. You're drunk.  
You may cause an accident on the way.  
b. We can be involved in an accident at any moment  
when we drive on the busy highway.
4. a. You may well feel sad to hear of her death.  
b. I might as well watch television at home as go to see movies  
at the theater.
5. a. You should be more careful in everything.  
b. You should have been more careful when you made the deci-  
sion.
6. a. He may have arrived at the station.  
b. He must have arrived at the station.
7. a. I didn't have to pay for the ticket again.  
b. I didn't need to pay for the ticket again.  
c. I needn't have paid for the ticket again.
8. a. I will have finished the work by tomorrow noon.  
b. He will have finished the work by now.
9. a. He must have deceived us.

b. He had to deceive us.

10. a. I like listening <sup>to</sup> classical music.

b. I'd like to listen to the classical music.

(3) 各組の文が同じ内容になるよう適語を入れなさい。

1. You don't have to be in a hurry.

You ( ) not be in a hurry.

2. She could read when she was three.

She ( ) ( ) to read when she was three.

3. The rumor can't be true.

( ) the rumor be true?

4. It is natural she should get angry.

She ( ) ( ) get angry.

5. I would prefer to watch TV at home rather than to go to the theater.

I ( ) ( ) watch TV at home than go to the theater.

6. He has become quite different from what he was.

He has become quite different from what he ( ) ( )  
be.

7. It is strange for him to be absent.

It is strange that he ( ) be absent.

8. You must work hard to pass the exam.

You must work hard so that you ( ) pass the exam.



9. He suggested our staying there that night.  
He suggested that (            ) (            ) stay there that night.

10. We said, "God bless you."  
We prayed that God (            ) bless him.

(4) Correct errors. Each sentence has at least one error.

1. She need be more careful about grammar.
2. Unfortunately the bridge was unable to cross.
3. We'd better hurrying up.
4. You had not better say anything about that.
5. We used to wearing a uniform to school when we were high school boys.
6. I believe him. He must not have deceived us.

## 9. 受動態

### Basic Sentences

#### 【A】 受動態の基本的な文

1. Is German taught at the school? No, it isn't.
2. Theresa was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979.
3. Our school is being rebuilt.
4. His failure will not be forgotten.
5. This room must be tidied up right now.
6. The air has been polluted since man's history started.
7. What languages are spoken in Canada?
8. What is this fish called in English?
9. By whom was the telephone invented?  
Who was the telephone invented by?

#### 【B】 態の変換

##### (a) 基本の文型

10. Graham Bell invented the telephone.  
The telephone was invented by Graham Bell.
11. His uncle gave him several books.  
He was given several books by his uncle.  
Several books were given him by his uncle.
12. The parents named the baby George.  
The baby was named George by the parents.

##### (b) 群動詞

13. He carried the plan out.  
The plan was carried out.
14. All my classmates laughed at me.  
I was laughed at by all my classmates.
15. We must put up with much difficulty.  
Much difficulty must be put up with.

16. They took care of the patients.

The patients were taken care of.

17. We should pay close attention to the situation.

The situation should be paid close attention to.

Close attention should be paid to the situation.

(c) その他注意すべき構文

18. We expected him to succeed his father's company.

He was expected to succeed his father's company.

19. I saw her leave the house secretly.

She was seen by me to leave the house secretly.

20. They made me swim four kilometers.

I was made to swim four kilometers.

21. The jet plane made it possible to fly over the Pacific in several hours.

It was made possible by the jet plane to fly over the Pacific in several hours.

22. They say that Betty is a good tennis player.

It is said that Betty is a good tennis player.

Betty is said to be a good tennis player.

(d) 注意すべき前置詞

23. The news surprised us.

We were surprised at the news.

24. Only a few people know the writer's name.

The writer's name is known to only a few people.

25. History interested him.

He was interested in history.

26. Somebody killed him with a gun.

He was killed with a gun (by somebody).

【C】 状態と動作。



27. Emily is married to a businessman.
28. Emily was married to a businessman.
29. Emily got married to a businessman.
30. They were very excited.
31. This book is much read.

### 文法のポイント

#### 【A】 受動態の基本的な文

1. ～6. 動詞の形に注意。
7. 8. 9. 語順に注意。

#### 【B】 態の変換

##### (a) 基本の文型

10. SVO
11. SVOO
12. SVOC      いずれも必ず、能動態の目的語→受動態の主語

##### (b) 群動詞

17. 二通りできることに注意。

##### (c) その他注意すべき構文

19. 20. 原形不定詞は to 不定詞になる。
22. that 節内の主語を主節の主語にする転換に注意。

It is reported that thousands of people lost their houses.  
Thousands of people are reported to have lost their houses.

##### (d) 注意すべき前置詞

23. 24. 25. 過去分詞が形容詞化している。イデオムとして覚える。
- |                 |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| be filled with  | be covered with      |
| be pleased with | be delighted with/at |
| be caught in    | etc.                 |



26. with は手段を表わす。

【C】 状態と動作

27. 状態を表わす。married は形容詞化している。

28. 「結婚していた」(状態) と 「結婚した」(動作) の両方にとれる。

29. はっきり動作を表わすためには、get を用いる。

She married a businessman. 以上 to の有無に注意。

類例

{ She is dressed in white.

{ She got dressed in white.

{ He is not accustomed to answering this kind of question.

{ but he will soon become accustomed to it.

30. 過去分詞が完全形に形容詞化すると very で修飾できる。

31. 普通の受動態の文では、動詞を修飾するのだから、much を使う。

## 問題 9

(1) 受動態にしなさい。

1. Tom invited us to lunch yesterday.
2. Somebody stole her bag.
3. Somebody robbed the old woman of her bag.
4. She tells us amusing stories every evening. (二通り)
5. They awarded the scientist the Nobel Prize. (二通り)
6. Judy always keeps the room clean.
7. They elected him chairman at the meeting.
8. The storm prevented the train from starting.
9. People remembered the event for a long time.
10. The picture reminded me of the event.

(2) 受動態にしなさい。

1. A dog has eaten his cake.
2. You must keep your teeth clean.
3. They are now repairing the road.
4. Divide this line into two equal parts.
5. What languages do they speak in Canada?
6. Who corrected your composition?

(3) 受動態にしなさい。

1. The teacher made us write the word ten times.
2. I saw her leave through the back door.
3. We have never heard him speak ill of others.

(4) 能動態にしなさい。

1. Who was this window broken by ?
2. What food is liked best in that country ?
3. Our house has been deprived of sunlight by the new building.
4. We were told to stay here by our boss.
5. The man was seen to jump over the fence by a policeman.

(5) 受態動にしなさい。

1. We can't rely on him.
2. They turned the light on.
3. All the students look up to him.
4. We should do away with the old custom.
5. We lost sight of him in the crowd.
6. They paid no attention to my words. (二通り)
7. They took good care of the baby. (二通り)
8. We took little notice of the danger. (二通り)

(6) 適当な前置詞をいれなさい。

1. She will not be satisfied (            ) your grade.
2. They were all surprised (            ) his return.
3. He is interested (            ) gardening.
4. We were caught (            ) a shower on the way.
5. The fact is known (            ) all his classmates.
6. A man is known (            ) the company he keeps.
7. He is known (            ) his fine collection of paintings.
8. She was married (            ) a wealthy landlord.

## 10. 仮定法 (1)

### Basic Sentences

#### 【A】 仮定法過去形 (条件文で)

1. If I were the president of the US, I would abolish all the nuclear weapons.
2. If I knew her telephone number, I could call her now.
3. If he were here now, I would be happy.
4. If you did not study hard, you would fail in the exam.
5. If I could speak English, we would talk a lot.

#### 【B】 仮定法過去完了形 (条件文で)

6. If we had left a little earlier, we would not have been caught in a traffic jam.
7. If I had known the fact, I would have told you.
8. If they had married then, they would be happy now.

#### 【C】 その他の従属節内での仮定法過去形と仮定法過去完了形

9. I wish (that) I had a sister.
10. I wish I had not been idle last semester.
11. I feel as if I were floating in clouds.
12. The man looks as if he had been in prison for years.
13. It is as though the village were deserted.
14. It is time you had a haircut.
15. I would rather you stayed at home.
16. Would that he could help us.
17. If only my son had not died.
18. He is, as it were, a walking dictionary.
19. He wished he were in good health.
20. The young couple behaved as if they were alone in the world.



## 文法のポイント

話し手が、ことがらの現実的可能性を度外視して想定、願望などを述べる場合、特別な動詞の形（仮定法）を用いる。

【A】 現在の事実に反することの想定(ないしは将来も起りそうもないこと、または単なる想定)：仮定法過去形

### ★★仮定法過去形の動詞の形

イ) 動詞の過去形 (be 動詞は常に were)

ロ) 助動詞の過去形 + 動詞の原形

条件節内 (if 節) では、普通、助動詞は用いない。(但し、下の 5. および P.73D(1)、(3)参照)

帰結節内では、必ず、助動詞を用いる。

普通は、would, should (=would) が用いられ、その他、文意に応じて

could, might, should (=ought to) が用いられる。

(注) 口語では広く仮定法過去形の be 動詞として was も用いられているが、入試の解答としては was は避け were を使う。

1. 現在の事実
2. 3. 現在の事実
4. 現在から未来にかけて。話し手は you が勉強するものと考えている。
5. if 節内で could が使われることはある。

【B】 過去の事実に反することの想定：仮定法過去完了形

### ★★仮定法過去完了形の動詞の形

イ) had + 過去分詞

ロ) 助動詞の過去形 + have + 過去分詞

条件節内では、普通、助動詞は用いない。

帰結節内では、必ず、助動詞を用いる。

(以上、一般的にいつて、仮定法過去形と仮定法過去完了形においては、動詞の形(名前)とそれが表わす「時」は、一つずつずれていると言える。)

6. 7. 過去の事実と反することの想定。
8. 条件節は過去のことと言及し、帰結節では現在のことを言っている。条件節と帰結節の表わす「時」は同じである必要はなく、文意に応じて自由であることに注意。

【C】 その他の従属節内での仮定法過去形と仮定法過去完了形

9. 10. wish のあとの節内は必ず仮定法である。普通 that は省略。
11. 12. as if の節内では、仮定法を用いる。  
ただし、口語では直説法も用いられる。入試では避ける。
13. as if = as though
14. It is time のあとの節内では、必ず仮定法過去形を用いる。  
以上の動詞の形は if 節内の動詞の形に準じる。ただし、wish に続く節内では、未来の意味の would が用いられることがある。  
I wish he would come to our party tomorrow.
15. would rather + 原形の形と区別すること。
16. 17. いずれも I wish と同じと思ってよい。
18. as it were = so to speak 「いわば」の意味である。イデオム。
19. 20. 仮定法の動詞には時制の一致の規則は適用されない。  
つまり仮定法過去形は主節の動詞と同じ時をあらわし、仮定法過去完了形は主節の動詞より以前の時、またはその時点までの完了等を表わす。

## 問題10

(1) 下線部の動詞の使い方に注意して、次の英文の意味を言いなさい。

1. Our opinions are quite opposite.

a. If you are right, I am wrong.

b. If you were right, I would be wrong.

2. a. If you want to read this book, I will lend it to you.

b. If I had the book now, I would lend it to you.

c. If you had asked me to lend the book then, I would have lent it to you.

(2) 次の ( ) 内に適当な語を入れなさい。

1. 彼の住所を知っていれば手紙を書くのだが。(know, write)

If I ( ) his address, I ( ) ( ) to him.

2. 彼がここにいればもっと楽しいのに。(be, be)

If he ( ) here, we ( ) ( ) happier.

3. もし宿題がなければ、テレビを見ているのに。(have, watch)

If I ( ) ( ) have any homework, I ( ) be ( ) TV now.

4. あの時もし私がそこに居たら、お手伝いできたのに。(be, help)

If I ( ) ( ) there at that time, I ( ) ( ) ( ) you.

5. あのとき君がお金を貸してくれなかったら、その辞書が買えなかっただろう。(lend, buy)

If you ( ) ( ) ( ) me the money then, I ( ) ( ) ( ) the dictionary.



6. 彼らは、あのとき結婚していたら、今はもっとしあわせだろうに。  
(marry, be)  
If they ( ) ( ) at that time, they ( )  
( ) happier now.

(3) 各組の文の意味がほぼ同じになるよう空所に適語をいれなさい。

1. As I don't have enough money, I can't buy the car.  
( ) I ( ) enough money, I ( ) buy the car.

2. I'm sorry I didn't have enough time.  
I wish I ( ) ( ) enough time.

3. The man talks like a policeman.  
The man talks ( ) ( ) he were a policeman.

4. It's time for children to go to bed.  
It's time children ( ) to bed.

5. The man is, so to speak, a grown up baby.  
The man is, as it ( ), a grown up baby.

6. I wish he were alive.  
( ) that he were alive.

(4) 仮定法の動詞を用いて書きかえよ。

1. As I had a bad cold, I did not attend the meeting.

2. I got up late, so I missed the train.

3. She is sorry she has not learned to play the piano.

4. It's a pity I can't speak Russian.

5. She loved him like her own child.



## 11. 仮定法 (2)

### Basic Sentences

#### 【D】 条件節内の種々の表現

(1)

1. If I should fail in the exam, I would try again.
2. If it should rain tomorrow, the picnic will be canceled.

(2)

3. If I were to be young again, I would explore the Antarctic.
4. If the sun were to rise in the west, I would not change my mind.

(3)

5. If you would visit us, we should be happy.

(4)

6. If it were not for water, no living things could exist.
7. If it had not been for his advice, I would have been at a loss.

#### 【E】 条件の表現のいろいろ。

(1)

8. Were I a bird, I would fly to you.
9. Had he been able to swim, he would not have been drowned.

(2)

10. Supposing/Suppose my father saw me with you, what might he think ?

(3)

11. To hear him talk, you would take him for an American.
12. Coming earlier, you could have met her.
13. But for your help, I would certainly have failed.  
Without your help, I would certainly have failed.
14. With a little more care, you would not have caused the accident.
15. What would you do in my place ?
16. I drove at a full speed ; otherwise I might have missed the flight.
17. Another half an hour, and he would have been frozen.

18. An Englishman would not pronounce the word that way.  
19. A machine that broke down every day would be of little use.  
20. I hated him so much. I could have killed him.  
21. I could buy it, but I won't.

【F】 丁寧、婉曲の表現

22. Could you pass me the salt?  
23. His idea might work well.

【G】 仮定法現在形（原形）

(1) 命令、要求、提案等の that 節内

24. The captain ordered that all men leave the ship.  
.....that all men should leave the ship.  
25. It is requested that the letter be typed on one side of the paper.  
26. His suggestion that we change the rule was not accepted.  
27. He was insistent that guns be banned.

(2) 必要や意図の形容詞に続く that 節内で

28. It is necessary that every member be informed of the rules.  
.....that every member should be informed of the rule.  
29. It is important that he know the full truth.

(3) 祈願文

30. God save the Queen.  
31. Long live the King.

(4) 条件 譲歩などの副詞節内

32. Oh, God, if it be thy will, please make my feet all right.  
33. His literary work, whether it be a novel or a poem, is excellent.  
34. They talked in whisper lest they be heard.

文法のポイント

【D】 条件節内の種々の表現

(1)

条件節内の should は、よく「万一の should」といわれる。この should は would におきかえることはできないことに注意。should は shall の過去形であり、仮定法過去形の一つである。意味的には直説法の条件節と仮定法過去形の条件節の中間に位置するが、現実的可能性が非常に薄い将来のことからかなり可能性あることの想定まで幅広く用いられる。そのため帰結節では、1. のように仮定法過去形(would)を用いることもあれば、2. のように直説法 (will) を用いることもある。

(2)

be 動詞+to 不定詞 (主に予定を表わす) を仮定法過去形にした形。可能性の全くない将来のことから単なる想定までいろいろな場合がある。帰結節はつねに仮定法過去形である。

4. if は「たとえ～だとしても」と譲歩の意味になっていることに注意。

(3)

5. if 節内で would が使われたばあいは、意志を表わす。

(4)

[もし～がなければ] の表現

6. If it were not for.... (仮定法過去形)

7. If it had not been for.... (仮定法過去完了形)



【E】

(1)

8. 9. if の省略と倒置。文語である。なお、一般動詞の假定法過去形の場合、did を用いて倒置することは可能だがあまり用いられない。

(2)

10. if 以外の接続詞が用いられることもある。他に、provided, providing。

(3)

11. ～19. 副詞句等による条件の表現。

20. 実際はしなかったが、もしその気になればという条件があると考える。

21. 同じく、実際はしないが、もしその気になれば。

【F】 丁寧、婉曲の表現。

いちいち、条件を補う必要はない。助動詞の項目参照。

【G】 假定法現在形（原形）

(1) 命令、要求、提案などの that 節内

命令、要求、提案、などの that 節内では原形（假定法現在形）または should+原形をもちいる。この形は時制の一致の適用外である。なお、原形を用いるのはアメリカ英語が多く、should を用いるのはイギリス英語に多い。このような that 節を従える動詞は数多い。

order, demand, insist, ask, beg, request, require, suggest,

propose, advise, recommend, desire, intend, necessitate, agree

などが主なものである。(下線はよく用いられ、入試問題にも登場するもの)

that 節はこれらの動詞の目的語の場合(24. 25.)が多いが、動詞が名詞化したものの同格節(26.)などの場合や、動詞から派生した形容詞が that 節を従える場合(27.)も同様に扱う。

(2) 必要や意図などの形容詞に続く that 節内

この場合もイギリス英語では should プラス原形を用いる。

主なものに

anxious, willing, necessary, imperative compulsory, important,

crucial, proper, appropriate, impossible, essential



以上(1)、(2)の仮定法現在形(原形)は想定を表わすものである。したがって、shouldも想定 of should とでも呼ぶべきもので、本来必ずしも「～すべきだ」の意味は持たないが、実際には多分にそのような意味にとられることもあるようだ。

★また、この should は、感情を表わす形容詞や上記以外の判断を表わす形容詞(多分に感情的色彩をもつものが多い)に続く that 節内でも用いられる。この場合の that 節内の動詞は、should プラス原形か、直説法かである。

It is strange that she should be so late.

(...that she is so late.)

It is natural that he should get angry.

(...that he got angry.)

should を用いた場合、that 節内は必ずしも事実でなくてもよいわけだが、事実の場合も多い。「考えただけでも」と意外感を表わしている。

主なもの

strange, natural, sad, fortunate, silly, surprising, surprised sorry,  
thankful, pleasing, pleased, disappointing, disappointed

以上を通じて、to 不定詞の構文が可能な場合が多く、その場合には to 不定詞を用いれば仮定法云々の問題はさけられる。

### (3) 祈願文

祈りや願望を表わす。固定した慣用的表現が多い。三単現の S がついていないことに注意。

なお、助動詞 may を用いる表現もある。

May you both be happy.

### (4) 条件、譲歩などの副詞節内

32. 条件節内で仮定法現在形(原形)を用いるのは古風な文語調である。普通は直説法を使う。

33. これも直説法を用いて差し支えないが、仮定法現在形(原形)が用いられることもある。may も用いられる。又、whether を省略すること

もある。

His literary work, be it a novel or a poem, is excellent.

His literary work, a novel or a poem, is excellent.

34. lest の節内では、仮定法現在形（原形）か、should プラス原形を用いる。この場合も前者はアメリカ英語、後者はイギリス英語。

## 問題11

(1) 適語を入れなさい。

1. もし近所で火事がおきたらどうしますか。

What would you do if a fire ( ) break out in your neighborhood?

2. 北極の氷が全部解けたら、世界の大都市の大部分は海中に沈む。

If all the polar ice ( ) to melt, most of the big cities in the world ( ) go under the sea.

3. 世の中に試験がなければ学生はしあわせなんだが。

If it ( ) ( ) ( ) exams in the world, students would be happy.

4. もし第二次世界大戦がなかったら今日の世界はどうなっているだろうか。

What would the world be like today if it ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) World War II?

5. 今度遅刻したら許しませんよ。

( ) you be late again, I would not forgive you.

6. 彼がもっと注意していたら、その事故は起きなかったかもしれない。

( ) he ( ) more careful, the accident might not have happened.

(2) 各組の文の意味がほぼ同じになるよう空所に適語をいれなさい。

1, Without your tender care, I would die soon.

a) ( ) ( ) your tender care, I would die soon.

b) If ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) your tender care, I would die soon.

2. But for his advice, I would have been at a loss.
- a) (            ) his advice, I would have been at a loss.
- b) If (            ) (            ) (            ) (            ) (            )  
his advice, I would have been at a loss.
- c) If he (            ) not (            ) me, I would have been at a loss.
3. To hear him speak English, you would take him for an American.
- a) (            ) (            ) (            ) him speak English, you would  
take him an American.
4. With more patience, he would have been successful.
- a) If he (            ) (            ) more patient, he would have been  
successful.
- b) (            ) he (            ) more patient, he (            )  
(            ) (            ).
5. A wise man would not do such a thing.
- a) If (            ) (            ) a wise man, he would not do such a  
thing.
6. In his place, I would have acted the same way.
- a) (            ) I (            ) in his place, I would have acted the  
same way.

(3) 各組の文の意味が同じになるよう空所に適語をいれなさい。

1. The doctor insisted on her staying in bed.  
The doctor insisted that she (            ) in bed.  
The doctor insisted that she (            ) (            ) in bed.
2. He said to me, "Let's take a rest."  
He suggested that we (            ) a rest.



He suggested that we ( ) ( ) a rest.

3. God ordered us to suffer.

God ordered that we ( ).

God ordered that we ( ) ( ).

4. It is necessary for the room to be well lighted.

It is necessary that the room ( ) well lighted.

It is necessary that the room ( ) ( ) well lighted.

5. 神の御加護を。

God ( ) you.

(4)

1. If I ( ) to do it, I would have done it at that time.

a. would have had    b. have had    c. had had

2. ( ) it were true, what would you do?

a. Shall    b. Let    c. Excuse    d. Supposing

3. "Who should go to see him? "I suggest Harry ( )."

a. go    b. goes    c. would go    d. went

4. He wishes he ( ) to the theater last night.

a. would have gone    b. would go    c. went    d. had gone

5. It's about time we ( ) along.

a. will be getting    b. are getting  
c. were getting    d. may be getting

6. ( ) a serious crisis to arise, the government would have to act swiftly.

a. Were    b. Should    c. Had    d. If