# NQ2 《時制 II》

【1】 〔確認テスト〕



【2】 〔文法総合①〕《時制》

解答時間 15 分

空所に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、下の①~④から一つずつ選べ。

(1)祖父が亡くなって5年になる。

My grandfather ( ) for

) for five years.

①died ②has died ③has been dead ④has dead

(2)その問題を解決することは、私たちが考えていたよりも難しかった。

Solving the problem was more difficult than (

①we had thought②our thinking ③our thoughts ④we did

(3)「ビルはまだきみの車を使っているの」

「うん、彼はいつそれを返してくれるのかなあ」

"Is Bill still using your car?" "Yes, I wonder when he ( ) it."

Thas returned Treturned Treturns Will return

(4)私は初めてロンドンに行ったとき、20歳だった。

I ( ) twenty years old when I went to London for the first time.

Dam Dwas Swill be Dam going to be

(5)「ジュンコが何をしているかわかりますか」

「ええと、私が少し前に彼女を見たときには、彼女は本を読んでいました」

"Do you know what Junko is doing?"

"Well, she ( ) a book when I saw her a while ago."

①has been reading

2is reading

3 may be reading

**4** was reading

(6)ケンとマイクは親友だ。彼らは子どもの頃からの知り合いだ。

Ken and Mike are good friends. They ( ) each other since childhood.

①are knowing ②are known ③have been knowing ④have known

(7)部屋を出るときには、明かりを必ず消しなさい。

Be sure to turn off the lights when you (

) the room.

(I)leave (2)will leave (3)left (4)leaving

(8)サキ、少し休んではどう?あなたは最近働き過ぎよ。

Saki, why don't you take some time off? You ( ) too hard lately.

(I)would work

2)had worked

(3) should have worked

(4) have been working

(9)もし明日雨が降ったら、私たちは釣りに行かないだろう。

If it ( ) tomorrow, we won't go fishing.

①rains ②will rain ③is going to rain ④rained

(10)その映画をもう1度見ると、3回見ることになる。

I ( ) the movie three times if I see it again.

①see ②will see ③have seen ④will have seen

(11)次の火曜日は私たちの結婚記念日で、その時までに私たちは結婚して 10 年になる。

It's our wedding anniversary next Tuesday, and by then we (married for ten years.

Dare Dwill have Swill have been Swould have

(12)今夜、リサは家でパーティーを開くことになっているので、今朝からずっと 料理をしている。

This evening Lisa will have a party at her house, so she ( ) since this morning.

①is cooking ②was cooking ③has been cooking ④had cooked

(13)私が駅に着いたとき、その列車はすでに出発していた。

When I got to the station, the train (

(1) is leaving

2 has just left

3 has been leaving

4 had already left

(14)部屋は暑かったけれども、ビルはコートを着たままだった。

Bill kept his coat on, although it ( ) warm in the room.

①is ②was ③has been ④must be

(15)電話が鳴ったとき、トムはシャワーをあびていた。

Tom ( ) a shower when the telephone rang.

①takes ②took ③was taking ④have taken

(16)雨がひどく降り始めたとき、私たちは野球を30分ほどしていた。

We ( ) playing baseball for about half an hour when it stared to rain very heavily.

①had been ②have been ③might be ④would be

(17)もしあなたが注文した本を明日までに受け取らなければ、お知らせください。

If you ( ) the book you ordered by tomorrow, please let us know.

①wouldn't receive

②haven't received

3won't receive

**4** didn't receive

(18)私は子どもの頃3年間中国に住んでいたが、中国語はまったく話せない。

I ( ) in China for three years when I was a child, but I can't speak Chinese at all.

Thave been Thave once stayed Thived Twent

(19)「本屋の隣のあのイタリア料理店は新しいのですか」 「いいえ、もう1年以上も営業していると思いますよ」

"Is that Italian restaurant next to the bookstore new?"

"No. I think ( ) for more than a year now."

①it was open ②it's open ③it's opened ④it's been open

(20)もし明日晴れたら、私たちは森ヘピクニックに行くつもりだ。

) fine tomorrow, we are going on a picnic in the woods. If it (

1)be 2is 3will be 4would be

(21)この市で働くために家をでてから、10年になる。

) since I left my home to work in this city. Ten years ( Thad passed That p

(22)私の祖父は1965年に亡くなった。

My grandfather ( ) in 1965.

①died ②dead ③was died ④has died

(23)今度の土曜日はテニスをしないつもりだ。私は試験のために勉強をしなけれ ばならないだろう。

) play tennis next Saturday. I'll have to study for the exam. ľm (

(I)won't (2)not going to (3)will not (4)going to not

[3] [標準問題]

解答時間各 20 分

次の各英文(1)~(5)の下線部を和訳しなさい。

(1) 《愛知県立大》

The therapeutic use of pets as companions has gained increasing attention in recent years for a wide variety of patients - people with AIDS or cancer, the elderly, and the mentally ill. Unlike people, with whom our interactions may be quite complex and unpredictable, animals provide a constant source of comfort and focus for attention. Animals bring out our nurturing instinct. They also make us feel safe and unconditionally accepted. We can just be ourselves around our pets.

(注) therapeutic[θèrəpjú:tik]「診療の」 an interaction[intəræk ʃen]「相互交 流」nurturing「育成」(nurture A[nə:rtʃər]「A を育てる」)

### (2) 《センター》

The Japanese government has been making efforts to establish a system to promote volunteer activities. Indeed, Japan was the driving force behind the United Nations making 2001 the "International Year of the Volunteer." Although variations among and within countries will likely continue for quite some time, it is hoped that government support for this important activity will encourage more people to help their neighbors and their communities.

(注) encourage A to V [enkə:ridʒ]「A が V するように仕向ける」

<sup>(11)</sup> wedding anniversary「結婚記念日」

<sup>[2] [</sup>文法総合①] 《時制》(1)③(2)①(3)④(4)②(5)④(6)④(7)①(8)④(9)①(10)④(11)③(12)③(13)④(14)②(15)③(16)①(17) 2(18)3(19)4(20)2(21)3(22)1(23)2

<sup>【3】(1)</sup> a companion [kəmpénjən]「仲間」gain A [gein]「A を得る」a cancer「がん」unpredictable [ʌnpridiktəbl] 「予測できない」 provide A [prouváid] 「A を与える」 constant [kánstent] 「絶え間無い」 unconditionally [ankəndí[əneli]

<sup>(2)</sup>make efforts to V「V する努力をする」establish A [estæblif]「A を確立する」「A を設立する」promote A [proumóut] 「A を促進する」the driving force「原動力」a variation [vèeriéifen]「種類」「違い」continue [kəntínju:]「続く」 (3) be supposed to V「V すると思われている」a priest [pri:st]「司祭、聖職者」combined [kombáind]「結合した」 (5) dramatic [drəmétik]「劇的な」decline [dikláin] 「低下する」expand [ekspænd]「拡大する」at birth「誕生時」 impressive [imprésiv]「印象的な」increase [inkrí:s]「増える」S is predicted to V「SV と予測される」 (predict[pri(:)díkt]) active [æktiv] 「元気な」「活動的な」

### (3) 《京都府立医科大》

It was after midnight. I was driving back to the hotel, which was supposed to take 10 minutes. We had been driving for close to 45, and were lost in the dark backstreets of Brooklyn. An elderly priest, his wife, and his sister sat in the back seat. They had been at the party, too, and we were going to drop them off at the same hotel. In front, beside me, sat my mother. Our combined age in the car was close to 400 years.

### (4) 《電気通信大》

When I was fourteen years old, I got a new, very nice bicycle. I did not like my old bicycle, because I thought that it was too heavy. I really liked this new one, though, because it was much lighter. I had been asking my dad to give me some money to buy a new bicycle for quite a while, so I was really excited to finally get it.

## (5) 《福井県立大》

By the year 2025, more than a third of the UK's population will be aged over 55. In a dramatic way, the number of young people is declining while the older part of the population is rapidly expanding. By 2014, it is forecast that the number of over-65-year-olds will overtake the under-16s, and by 2025, the over-60s will have passed the under-25s. Life expectancy at birth is increasing, but life expectancy after 60 is even more impressive. On average, a man who turned 60 in 1981 could expect to live another 16 years and a woman almost 21 years. By 2003, this had increased to 20 years for men and 23 for women, and by 2026 it is predicted to rise to 24 years for men and 27 for women. It is clear that we are living longer and staying active until much later in life.

(注) UK(United Kingdom)「連合王国 life expectancy[rkspéktənsi]「寿命」

## 発展問題

解答時間各20分

次の各英文(1)(2)の下線部を和訳しなさい。

## (1) 《北海道大》

I'd just arrived at Reykjavik airport in Iceland and headed straight for the rental car desk. I was second in line and the man ahead of me was just passing in his keys. "Two weeks' rental. That comes to €3,900, sir." A quick calculation in my head told me that he had paid nearly ¥500,000. I wondered whether he had rented a fleet of luxury cars.

(注) Reykjavik airport[réɪk(j)əvìk]「レイキャビク《アイスランドの首都》」a fleet of A [fli:t]「すべての A」€「ユーロ記号: ユーロ通貨のために使われる通貨記号」

### (2) 《九州大》

Rachel stood by the tombstone. Her father had been a hard man to live with, awkward in his affection, never saying much. But he had raised a daughter, and Rachel thought he had done it as well as any man could have done alone. She had never lacked food and clothing. There were plenty of things he had not taught her, maybe could not teach her, but she had learned about crops, plants and animals, and also how to build and mend a fence or cabin. He had had her do these things herself while he watched.

(注) Rachel[réɪtʃəl]「レイチェル(女性名)」

発展問題(1)head for A「Aに向かう」in line「列」calculation [k`ælkjuléiʃen」「計算」luxury [lʌkʃeri]「贅沢な」
(2)awkward [oːkwərd]「不器用な」affection [əfékʃen]「愛情」raise A [reiz]「A を育てる」lack A [læk]「A を欠いている」cabin [kæbin]「小屋」

## 構文解説

(1) 現在完了形

現在完了形は、「過去と現在」を結びつける表現である。言い換えれば、現在のことを過去と のつながりを意識して表すものである。例 I have already finished lunch."「私はすでに昼食 を食べた」では、「今おなかがいっぱいである」の意味を含意している。"I finished lunch (today)."「私は(今日)昼食を食べた」と述べているだけで、「今おなかがいっぱいなのか、それ ともおなかがすいているのか」については何も述べていない。

(2) 現在完了形

現在完了形(have 過去分詞)は、通例3つないし4つの意味で分類される。現在完了形も、他 の時制と同じく、時を表す副詞とセットで用いるのが原則である(時を表す副詞がない場合 は、前後の文脈から"いつの出来事"かが判断可能)。意味は併用される副詞によって分類す る。①結果例"He has lost my umbrella."「傘をなくしてしまった」②完了例"I have just written my report."「私はたったいまレポートを書き終えた」"She hasn't cleaned her desk vet."「彼女はまだ机を片付けていない」 ③継続例"He has been absent from school for three days."「彼は3日間学校を休んでいる」He has lived here since he graduated from school.「彼は学校を卒業してからずっとここに住んでいる」①経験例"I have traveled in China four times."「私はこれまで4回中国を旅行したことがある」"Have you ever read his works?"「彼の作品を読んだことがありますか」

(3) 過去完了形・未来完了形

現在完了が、現在の地点までの広がりを表すのに対して、過去完了(had 過去分詞)は、過去 の1時点(基準)までの広がりを、未来完了(will have 過去分詞)は未来のある1時点(基準)ま での広がりを表す。過去完了・未来完了には、同一文中または前後の文で、1時点(基準)を 表す語句・表現があるのが原則である。過去完了・未来完了とも表す意味は、現在完了と同 じく、を表す。例"She had lived by herself for six years when I first met her."「私が彼女 に初めて会った時には、彼女6年間独り暮らしをしていた」"Next month we will have been married for ten years."「来月で私たちは結婚して10年になる」

(4) 現在完了進行形・過去完了進行形・未来完了進行形

現在完了進行形(have been Ving)は、過去から現在までの動作の継続を表す。今後も続くこ とを含意している。例"She has been taking piano lessons since she was three."「彼女は3 歳からピアノのレッスンを受けている」"過去完了進行形(had been Ving)は、過去の1時点 までの動作の継続を表す。例"He had been waiting for two minutes when she came back." 「彼は彼女が戻ってくるまで20分待ち続けた」

# 《受動態』》

[確認テスト]



〔文法〕《受動態 TEN》

	解答時間 6分
空所に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、下	の①~④から一つずつ選べ。
(1) The dog ( ) by them.	
①named John was	②John named was
3was John named	<b>@was named John</b>
(2) The boy was ( ) everybody.	
①laughing ②laughing at ③laugl	
(3) Monkeys can often ( ) in the mou	
①be seen ②seeing ③seen ④be seeing	
(4) My dog was ( ) Lucy.	
①taking care of	②taken care of
③taken care by	<b>4</b> taken care of by
(5) They told my family I was killed ( ) the war.	
①in ②by ③for ④of	
(6) My car ( ) now.	
①is being repaired	②is been repaired
3has been repairing	@is to be repaired
(7) We were ( ) for hours at the airport until the fog cleared.	
①kept wait ②kept waited ③kept	to wait ④kept waiting
(8) Mary was seen ( ) the building la	
Denter ②to enter ③being entered ④to enter into	
(9) I was made ( ) by him though it was raining very hard.	
①go ②went ③gone ④to go	
(10)A man is ( ) the company he keeps.	
①known by ②known for ③known	at <b>4</b> known to
mama 00 00 1. 7 List 7 . (0)1 1	M. S. A.A.

(1)name OC「OC と名付ける」(2)laugh at A「A を笑う」(4)take care of A「A を世話する」 (6)repair A「A を修理する」(7)clear「消える」(10)the company S keep「S が付き合う仲