

〈句動詞 → 受動態〉問題 2/3)

【問題】

(1) The principal / spoke to / the students / this morning.

→ The students ( ) this morning.

[校長先生は今朝、生徒たちに話しかけました。]

(2) My mother / spoke to / me / after dinner.

→ I ( ) after dinner.

[母は夕食後、私に話しかけました。]

(3) The police officer / spoke to / the driver / yesterday.

→ The driver ( ) yesterday.

[警官は昨日、運転手に話しかけました。]

(4) The librarian / spoke to / Ken / in the library.

→ Ken ( ) in the library.

[司書は図書館でケンに話しかけました。]

(5) Some boys / laughed at / the girl / after school.

→ The girl ( ) after school.

[何人かの少年は放課後、その女の子を笑いました。]

(6) They / laughed at / him / in front of his friends.

→ He ( ) in front of his friends.

[彼らは友だちの前で彼を笑いました。]

(7) The class / laughed at / my answer / yesterday.

→ My answer ( ) yesterday.

[クラスみんなは昨日、私の答えを笑いました。]

(8) The children / laughed at / the man / on TV.

→ The man ( ) on TV.

[子どもたちはテレビでその男性を笑いました。]

(9) My uncle / looks after / his dog / every day.

→ His dog ( ) every day.

[おじは毎日、飼い犬の世話をします。]

(10) The doctor / looked after / the patient / last night.

→ The patient ( ) last night.

[医者は昨夜、その患者の世話をしました。]

(11) My parents / take care of / my little sister / every weekend.

→ My little sister (                      ) every weekend.

[両親は毎週末、妹の世話をします。]

(12) They / took care of / the baby / yesterday.

→ The baby (                      ) yesterday.

[彼らは昨日、赤ちゃんの世話をしました。]

【ヒント:句動詞の受動態】

① 目的語を文頭に出す

句動詞でも、受動態の主語になるのは目的語(O)。

この例では the students を主語にする。

② 動詞を受動態にする

be + 過去分詞(主語の単複・時制に注意)

現在:am/is/are + p.p.

過去:was/were + p.p.

③ 前置詞(to / at / about / for など)を落とさない

句動詞は「動詞+前置詞(または副詞)」がセット。

受動態でも前置詞は残す。

誤:The students were spoken after class.

正:The students were spoken to after class.

④ 能動態の主語に by をつけて、過去分詞の後に置く(今回は省略しない)

【解答・解説】

(1) The students were spoken to by the principal this morning.

【解説】目的語 the students → 主語。this morning を過去として扱い were spoken. speak to は to を残して spoken to. 動作主は by the principal.

(2) I was spoken to by my mother after dinner.

【解説】me → I. 過去受動 was spoken. to は spoken の後に残し spoken to. after dinner は保持。

(3) The driver was spoken to by the police officer yesterday.

【解説】yesterday があるので過去受動 was spoken. spoken to の形で to を残す。by the police officer.

(4) Ken was spoken to by the librarian in the library.

【解説】Ken を主語に。過去受動 was spoken. to は動詞の後ろ。in the library は保持。

(5) The girl was laughed at by some boys after school.

【解説】目的語 the girl → 主語。過去受動 was laughed. laugh at は at を残して laughed at. after school は保持。

(6) He was laughed at by them in front of his friends.

【解説】him → He. 過去受動 was laughed. laughed at の形。場所句はそのま。

(7) My answer was laughed at by the class yesterday.

【解説】answer は単数なので was laughed. at は残して laughed at. yesterday により過去受動。

(8) The man was laughed at by the children on TV.

【解説】過去受動 was laughed. laughed at. on TV は保持。

(9) His dog is looked after by my uncle every day.

【解説】every day があるので現在受動 is looked. look after は after を残して looked after. by my uncle.

(10) The patient was looked after by the doctor last night.

【解説】last night があるので過去受動 was looked. looked after. by the doctor.

(11) My little sister is taken care of by my parents every weekend.

【解説】every weekend があるので現在受動 is taken. take care of は taken care of の形で of を残す。by my parents.

(12) The baby was taken care of by them yesterday.

【解説】yesterday があるので過去受動 was taken. taken care of の形。by them.