

〈句動詞 → 受動態〉問題 1/3)

【問題】

(1) The teacher / spoke to / the students / after class.

→ The students () after class.

[先生は放課後、生徒たちに話しかけました。]

(2) My father / spoke to / me / yesterday.

→ I () yesterday.

[父は昨日、私に話しかけました。]

(3) The manager / spoke to / Mr. Lee / this morning.

→ Mr. Lee () this morning.

[支配人は今朝、リーさんに話しかけました。]

(4) The coach / spoke to / the team / before the game.

→ The team () before the game.

[コーチは試合前、チームに話しかけました。]

(5) The boys / laughed at / the new student / yesterday.

→ The new student () yesterday.

[少年たちは昨日、新しい生徒を笑いました。]

(6) They / laughed at / me / in the hall.

→ I () in the hall.

[彼らは廊下で私を笑いました。]

(7) Some students / laughed at / her / during the break.

→ She () during the break.

[何人かの生徒は休み時間に彼女を笑いました。]

(8) The children / laughed at / the picture / in class.

→ The picture () in class.

[子どもたちは授業でその絵を笑いました。]

(9) My grandmother / looks after / my little brother / every day.

→ My little brother () every day.

[祖母は毎日、弟の世話をします。]

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

→ The patient () last night.

[看護師は昨夜、その患者の世話をしました。]

(11) My sister / takes care of / our dog / every morning.

→ Our dog () every morning.

[姉は毎朝,うちの犬の世話をします。]

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

→ The children () yesterday.

[彼らは昨日,子どもたちの世話をしました。]

【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)

by + 動作主 を必ず入れる。

語順は基本:be + p.p. の直後。

⑤ M(時・場所など)はそのまま追加する

after class / in the park / yesterday などはそのま
ま。

(完成)

The teacher spoke to the students after class.

→ The students were spoken to by the teacher
after class.

まとめ(型)

句動詞:S + V + 前置詞 + O + M

受動:O + be + p.p. + 前置詞 + by S + M

【解答・解説】

(1) 解答:The students were spoken to by the teacher after class.

【解説】目的語 the students を主語にする。過去の出来事なので were spoken。前置詞 to は動詞の後に残して spoken to。動作主は by the teacher。

(2) 解答:I was spoken to by my father yesterday.

【解説】me → I。yesterday があるので過去受動 was spoken。speak to は to を残して spoken to。by my father を補う。

(3) 解答:Mr. Lee was spoken to by the manager this morning.

【解説】Mr. Lee を主語にし, this morning を過去扱いで was spoken。to は spoken の後ろ。by the manager を置く。

(4) 解答:The team was spoken to by the coach before the game.

【解説】the team は単数扱いなので was。spoken to の形で to を残す。before the game はそのまま保持。

(5) 解答:The new student was laughed at by the boys yesterday.

【解説】目的語 the new student を主語に。yesterday があるので was laughed。at は動詞の後に残し laughed at。動作主は by the boys。

(6) 解答:I was laughed at by them in the hall.

【解説】me → I。過去受動 was laughed。laugh at は at を残して laughed at。場

所 in the hall は保持。

(7) 解答:She was laughed at by some students during the break.

【解説】her → She。過去受動 was laughed。at は laughed の後ろ。during the break はそのまま残す。

(8) 解答:The picture was laughed at by the children in class.

【解説】the picture を主語に。過去受動 was laughed。laughed at の形。in class は保持。

(9) 解答:My little brother is looked after by my grandmother 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。動作主は by my grandmother。

(10) 解答:The patient was looked after by the nurse last night.

【解説】last night があるので過去受動 was looked。after は動詞の後に残す。by the nurse を置く。

(11) 解答:Our dog is taken care of by my sister every morning.

【解説】every morning があるので現在受動 is taken。take care of は care of をまとめて残し taken care of。by my sister。

(12) 解答:The children were taken care of by them yesterday.

【解説】children は複数なので were taken。taken care of の形で of を残す。yesterday があるので過去受動。