

# Unrivaled



Chapter 1 Mastery of Passive Voice

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## 1 受動態の基本

### 1-1 基本形:be 動詞+過去分詞

- (1) English and French ( ) in Canada.  
 ① speak ② spoke ③ are spoken ④ are spoke <摂南大>S-29
- (2) This word ( ) with the stress on the first syllable.  
 ① is pronounced ② is pronouncing  
 ③ pronounced ④ pronounced <法政大>P-44
- (3) How often are the flowers ( ) during the summer?  
 ① water ② watered ③ been watered ④ watering <関東学院大>V-34
- (4) He ( ) captain of the team by the boys.  
 ① has chosen ② was chosen ③ chose ④ chooses <神奈川工科大>V-33
- (5) If chemicals like DDT ( ) to control insects, there may be serious problems for the environment.  
 ① use ② uses ③ are used ④ used <関西学院大>P-45[改]
- (6) Letters ( ) every morning at this post office.  
 ① are collect ② are collecting ③ are collected ④ collects <その他>
- (7) English is ( ) in many countries around the world.  
 ① speaking ② spoken ③ spoke ④ speaks <その他>
- 

### 1-2 過去の受動態:was / were+過去分詞

- (8) “This temple is beautiful. How old is it?”  
 “It ( ) in 1343.”  
 ① was built ② built ③ was building ④ build <北海学園大>N-30
- (9) The tallest building in my town ( ) 50 years ago.  
 ① has built ② has been built ③ built ④ was built <福岡大>V-32
- (10) People made use of paper long before printing ( ).  
 ① invents ② invented  
 ③ was invented ④ was inventing <京都産業大>全解 1000-37
- (11) Many people ( ) in the Hanshin earthquake of 1995.  
 ① had died ② killed ③ were dead ④ were killed <神戸外大>S-45

## 受動態

(12) The window ( ) by the strong wind last night.

- ① was break ② was broke ③ was broken ④ was breaking 〈その他〉
- 

### 1-3 未来の受動態: will be + 過去分詞

(13) The presidential election ( ) in two years.

- ① will hold ② will be held ③ will held ④ are hold 〈名古屋学院大〉V-35

(14) Let's go ahead and do it. Nothing ( ) by just waiting.

- ① will be gained ② will gain  
③ has gained ④ gains 〈センター試験〉全解 1000-38

(15) The results ( ) on the school website tomorrow.

- ① will be post ② will be posted  
③ will be posting ④ will be posts 〈その他〉
- 

### 1-4 助動詞 + 受動態: 助動詞 + be + 過去分詞

(16) The music at the dance was very loud and ( ) from far away.

- ① can hear ② can have heard ③ could be heard ④ could be hearing  
〈九州産業大〉N-31

(17) どんなことをしてもインフレは抑えなければならない。

Inflation ( ) at any cost.

- ① must control ② must be controlled  
③ must be controlling ④ must have controlled 〈千葉工大〉S-30[改]

(18) Every driver must keep the traffic rules.

= The traffic rules ( ) by every driver.

- ① must keep ② must be kept  
③ must have kept ④ must keeping 〈京都学園大〉U-107[改]

(19) In an emergency, the correct numbers ( ) in the phone book.

- ① can find to dial for help ② can be found to dial for help  
③ can be found for help to dial ④ can found to dial for help 〈センター試験〉P-52[改]

(20) The temperature in the refrigerator should ( ) low so that the food there will not go bad.

- ① keep ② kept ③ be kept ④ have kept 〈駿河台大〉N-32[改]

- (21) This medicine should (     ) in a cool and dry place.  
 ① store ② be stored ③ storing ④ have stored <その他>
- 

### 1-5 受動態と by

- (22) Who was this machine invented (     )?  
 ① of ② into ③ in ④ by <関西学院大>P-46
- (23) (     ) was this machine invented?  
 ① Who ② Whom ③ By whom ④ With whom <その他>
- 

[1-5 By what sign is S signified?]

- (24) By what sign is school (     )?  
 ① is ② school ③ signified ④ what
- (25) By what mark is the package (     ) as fragile?  
 ① signify ② signified ③ signifying ④ signifies <OR>
- 

### 1-6 受動態の否定文・疑問文

- (26) The old library (     ) during the summer vacation this year.  
 ① will not be used ② will not use  
 ③ is not used ④ did not use <その他>
- (27) These books are not (     ) in our library anymore.  
 ① keep ② keeping ③ kept ④ keeps <その他>
- (28) Was this cake (     ) by your sister yesterday?  
 ① make ② made ③ making ④ makes <その他>
- (29) When was this bridge (     ) in your town?  
 ① build ② built ③ building ④ builds <その他>
- (30) Who was this letter written (     )?  
 ① with ② at ③ by ④ for <その他>
- (31) By what mark is the package (     ) as fragile?  
 ① signify ② signified ③ signifying ④ signifies <その他>

## 2 能動態から受動態への書き換え

### 2-1 SVO の受動態

- (32) The jumbo jet carried the space shuttle.  
= The space shuttle ( ) the jumbo jet.  
① was carried by ② carried by  
③ was carried with ④ was carrying by <明星大>U-106[改]
- (33) People speak English in many countries around the world today.  
= English ( ) in many countries around the world today.  
① is spoken ② speaks ③ is speaking ④ was spoken <その他>
- (34) Someone broke the classroom window during the heavy storm last night.  
= The classroom window ( ) during the heavy storm last night.  
① broke ② was broken ③ was breaking ④ has broken <その他>
- 

### 2-2 受動態と自動詞・他動詞・句動詞

- (35) The strange man was ( ) by several people in the station.  
① looked ② looked at ③ seen at ④ seen to <その他>
- (36) The top of Mt. Fuji can be ( ) from this town on clear days.  
① looked ② looked at ③ seen ④ seen at <その他>
- (37) A loud scream was ( ) from the next room.  
① listened ② listened to ③ heard ④ heard to <その他>
- (38) His advice should be ( ) more carefully.  
① listened ② listened to ③ heard ④ heard to <その他>
- 

### 2-3 SVOO の受動態

- (39) My aunt gave me a useful dictionary for my birthday last week.  
= I ( ) a useful dictionary for my birthday last week.  
① gave ② was given ③ was giving ④ have given <その他>
- (40) My aunt gave me a useful dictionary for my birthday last week.  
= A useful dictionary ( ) me for my birthday last week.

- ① was given to ② was given for ③ gave to ④ was given by <その他>
- (41) The teacher showed us the correct answer in class this morning.  
= We ( ) the correct answer in class this morning.  
① showed ② were shown ③ were showing ④ have shown <その他>
- (42) The teacher showed us the correct answer in class this morning.  
= The correct answer ( ) us in class this morning.  
① was shown to ② was shown for  
③ showed to ④ was showing to <その他>
- (43) She was ( ) a helpful map by the station clerk.  
① given ② gave ③ giving ④ to give <その他>
- (44) She was ( ) a beautiful flower by her little daughter.  
① show ② showing ③ shown ④ shows <その他>
- (45) We were ( ) the bad news by our coach after practice.  
① tell ② telling ③ told ④ tells <その他>
- (46) A useful dictionary was ( ) to me by my aunt last week.  
① bought ② given ③ prepared ④ broken <その他>
- (47) A nice letter was ( ) to her by her old friend yesterday.  
① sent ② bought ③ caught ④ found <その他>
- (48) A new bike was ( ) for him by his uncle last month.  
① bought ② taught ③ told ④ shown <その他>
- (49) A hot drink was ( ) for the children after the game.  
① served ② bought ③ taught ④ left <その他>
- 

## 2-4 SVOC の受動態

- (50) They elected him captain of the team after the final game.  
= He ( ) captain of the team after the final game.  
① elected ② was elected  
③ was electing ④ has elected <その他>
- (51) The good news made her very happy at the station yesterday.  
= She ( ) very happy at the station yesterday.  
① made ② was made ③ was making ④ has made <その他>

## 受動態

- (52) The girl was found ( ) by her teacher after lunch.  
① tired ② tire ③ tiring ④ tiredly <その他>
- (53) The window was left ( ) during the night by mistake.  
① close ② closing ③ closed ④ closes <その他>
- (54) He was called ( ) by everyone in his class.  
① honesty ② honest ③ honestly ④ to honest <その他>
- 

## 2-5 SVO to V の受動態

- (55) The teacher told us to open our books after the bell.  
= We ( ) open our books after the bell.  
① told to ② were told to ③ were told ④ had told to <その他>
- (56) The new software enabled students to study English at home.  
= Students ( ) study English at home by the new software.  
① enabled to ② were enabled to  
③ were enabled ④ had enabled to <その他>
- (57) His parents allowed him to use the car on Sundays.  
= He ( ) use the car on Sundays.  
① allowed to ② was allowed to  
③ was allowed ④ had allowed to <その他>
- (58) He was allowed ( ) the school library after class.  
① use ② using ③ to use ④ used <その他>
- (59) We were told ( ) the room as quietly as possible.  
① leave ② leaving ③ left ④ to leave <その他>
- (60) She was advised ( ) the doctor again the next day.  
① see ② seeing ③ to see ④ seen <その他>
- (61) The students were ordered ( ) inside during the storm.  
① stay ② staying ③ stayed ④ to stay <その他>
- (62) He was encouraged ( ) the speech contest by his teacher.  
① enter ② entering ③ to enter ④ entered <その他>
- (63) We were expected ( ) the report before noon that day.  
① finish ② finished ③ finishing ④ to finish <その他>

### 3 時制・助動詞を含む受動態

#### 3-1 現在完了の受動態:has / have been+過去分詞

- (64) I have to find a policeman as soon as possible because my bag ( ).  
 ① has been stealing ② has been stolen  
 ③ has stolen ④ was being stolen <京都橘大>N-33
- (65) Several people ( ) of breaking the law.  
 ① have accused ② have been accused  
 ③ was accused ④ were accusing <関西外大>全解 1000-39
- (66) Some people claim that words are invented only because a need ( ) for them.  
 ① feels ② felt ③ had felt ④ has been felt <明治学院大>全解 1000-40
- (67) The university library ( ) for the last ten years.  
 ① is closed ② closes ③ has been closed ④ closed <高岡法科大>S-31
- (68) Much has ( ) about American values.  
 ① written ② been written  
 ③ being written ④ been writing <明治大>U-109
- (69) Up to now, nothing ( ) by the search committee.  
 ① has been reporting ② has been reported  
 ③ is reporting ④ is being reported <愛知女子大>P-50
- 

#### 3-2 過去完了の受動態:had been+過去分詞

- (70) The secretary opened the mail, which ( ) that morning.  
 ① delivered ② is delivered  
 ③ had delivered ④ had been delivered <駒沢大>全解 1000-41
- (71) Fortunately, the hospital's new air-conditioning system ( ) when the first heat wave of the summer arrived.  
 ① had already been installed ② had already been installing  
 ③ had already installed ④ already installed <北里大>V-36
-

3-3 未来完了の受動態:will have been+過去分詞

(72) By next March, the new bridge ( ) by local engineers.

- ① will complete ② will have completed  
③ will have been completed ④ has been completed <その他>

(73) By next week, all the tickets ( ) already.

- ① will sell ② will have sold ③ will have been sold ④ are sold <その他>
- 

3-4 進行形の受動態:be being+過去分詞

(74) While the presentation ( ), the teachers were taking notes.

- ① was being given ② has been given  
③ was giving ④ gave <松山大>N-34

(75) A railway bridge is already ( ) over the river.

- ① being built ② having built ③ builds ④ building <慶応大>全解 1000-43

(76) A new building ( ) constructed on campus.

- ① has ② being ③ is being ④ had <神奈川大>S-32

(77) A railway bridge is ( ) over the river.

- ① being built ② having built  
③ being building ④ building <慶応大>U-108

(78) It has been hard to concentrate on my studies lately because a road ( ) in front of my house.

- ① builds ② has built ③ is being built ④ is building <センター試験>V-37

(79) There's somebody walking behind us. I think ( ).

- ① we are following ② we are being followed  
③ we are followed ④ we are being following <青山学院大>全解 1000-44

(80) A: What have you done with your car?

B: I had some engine trouble yesterday, so it is ( ) at the moment.

- ① being repaired ② having been repaired  
③ have repaired ④ repaired <関西学院大>P-53

(81) The old woman is getting better and ( ) good care of by a nurse from the hospital.

- ① taking ② is taking  
③ is being taken ④ having taken <玉川大>P-55

## 4 群動詞・句動詞の受動態

### 4-1 句動詞の受動態 1…speak to 型

(82) On his way home, Taro was ( ) a stranger.

- ① spoken at ② spoken to by  
③ spoken by ④ spoken with by <千葉工大>N-35

(83) Yesterday I was ( ) in Japanese by a foreigner.

- ① spoken ② being spoken  
③ speaking to ④ spoken to <京都産業大>全解 1000-45

(84) On her way home from school, the little girl was ( ) a stranger.

- ① spoken to by ② spoken to ③ spoke ④ spoken by to <九州産業大>V-38

(85) If you make the same mistake, you will ( ) everyone.

- ① be laughed by ② be laughing at  
③ be laughed at by ④ laugh at <九州国際大>S-33

(86) The girl was ( ) all her classmates.

- ① laughed ② laughed at by  
③ laughed by ④ laughed by at <富山大>P-48



(87) The girl was ( ) John.

- ① looked by ② looked at ③ looked at by ④ looked <獨協大>U-111

(88) その問題は今もまだ調査されています。

The matter ( ) by the government.

- ① is being looked into ② is looking into  
③ is being looked ④ is looked into by <香川大>P-54[改]

(89) It was really embarrassing to be ( ) by such a big audience when I slipped.

- ① looked ② looked at ③ looked into ④ looking at <日本女子大>P-49[改]

(90) 彼はアラスカへ行ったまま、連絡がありません。

He has never ( ) since he left for Alaska.

- ① heard from ② been heard from  
③ been heard ④ heard of <北海学園大>N-36[改]

## 受動態

- (91) They were heard ( ) no more.  
① with ② of ③ about ④ out <青山学院大>全解 1000-46
- (92) This difficult problem ( ) by our team.  
① must be dealt by ② must be dealt with  
③ must be dealt with by ④ must be dealing with by <その他>
- (93) The baby ( ) by her aunt during the summer vacation.  
① was looked after ② was looking after  
③ looked after ④ had been looking after <その他>
- 

### 4-2 句動詞の受動態 2...take care of 型

- (94) 赤ちゃんの世話は看護師がいたします。  
The baby will ( ) by nurses.  
① be taken care of ② be taken care  
③ take care of ④ be taken of care <東京家政大>S-34[改]
- (95) My aunt took good care of me during my stay in Hokkaido.  
= Good care ( ) me by my aunt during my stay in Hokkaido.  
① was taken of ② was taken care of  
③ took care of ④ was cared <城西大>U-113[改]
- (96) You must take good care of your health.  
= Good care must be taken ( ) your health.  
① to ② of ③ for ④ by <富山医科薬科大>P-56[改]
- (97) His advice ( ) the younger players on the team.  
① was paid attention at by ② was paid attention to by ③ was paid attention with by ④ was paid attention for by <その他>
- (98) No attention ( ) his advice by the younger players on the team.  
① was paid at ② was paid to ③ was paid with ④ was paid for <その他>
- (99) His strange behavior ( ) several students in the classroom.  
① was taken notice at by ② was taken notice to by  
③ was taken notice of by ④ was taken notice with by <その他>
- (100) No notice ( ) his strange behavior by several students in the classroom.  
① was taken at ② was taken to

③ was taken of ④ was taken with 〈その他〉

(101) This small room ( ) the art club after school.

① was made use at by ② was made use to by

③ was made use of by ④ was made use with by 〈その他〉

(102) Good use ( ) this small room by the art club after school.

① was made at ② was made to

③ was made of ④ was made with 〈その他〉

#### 4-3 動詞+副詞 / 動詞+副詞+前置詞の受動態

(103) The child was ( ) when he suddenly ran over.

① run over ② ran over ③ running over ④ to run over 〈その他〉

(104) His proposal was ( ) by the committee after a short discussion.

① turned down ② turn down ③ turning down ④ to turn down 〈その他〉

(105) Most of the toys were ( ) before the guests arrived.

① put away ② put down ③ putting away ④ to put away 〈その他〉

(106) The old plan was ( ) for the time being.

① set aside ② set down ③ setting aside ④ to set aside 〈その他〉

(107) Such rude behavior cannot be put up ( ) in our class.

① with ② at ③ for ④ by 〈その他〉

(108) Most of the old rules ( ) after the school reform.

① have done away with ② must have done away with ③ were done away with by ④ were done away with 〈その他〉

## 5 知覚動詞・使役動詞の受動態

### 5-1 知覚動詞の受動態: be seen / heard to do

(109) The suspect was seen ( ) out of the apartment house last night.

① to run ② ran ③ run ④ have run 〈玉川大〉S-36

(110) The girl was heard ( ) by him.

① sang ② sung ③ to be sung ④ to sing 〈日本大〉U-110

## 受動態

(111) Mary was seen ( ) the building last night.

- ① enter ② have entered ③ in entering ④ to enter <甲南大>P-63
- 

### 5-2 知覚動詞+O+現在分詞の受動態

(112) They found the child sleeping quietly on the sofa upstairs.

= The child ( ) quietly on the sofa upstairs.

- ① found sleeping ② was found sleeping  
③ was found to sleep ④ was finding sleeping <その他>
- 

### 5-3 使役動詞 make の受動態:be made to do

(113) I was made ( ) for months until she agreed to see me.

- ① wait ② being waited on ③ to wait ④ waited <成城大>S-35

(114) 彼はやけになった。

He was made ( ).

- ① go against his will ② to go against his will  
③ going against his will ④ gone against his will <中央大>P-62[改]

(115) The coach made the players practice harder before the big game.

= The players ( ) harder before the big game.

- ① were made practice ② were made to practice  
③ made to practice ④ were practiced <その他>
- 

## 6 It is said that / He is said to do 型

### 6-1 say / believe / think 型の受動態

(116) They say that he studied abroad when he was young.

= He is said ( ) abroad when he was young.

- ① to study ② studying  
③ to have studied ④ having studied <松山大>S-37

(117) 【正しい文を選びなさい】

- ① It is believed that he has made a fortune in his youth.
- ② He is believed that he made a fortune in his youth.
- ③ He is believed to have made a fortune in his youth.
- ④ He is believed to make a fortune in his youth. 〈姫路獨協大〉S-38

(118) They think that the plan will succeed next year.

= The plan ( ) next year.

- ① is thought to succeed ② is thought succeed
- ③ thought to succeed ④ is thinking to succeed 〈その他〉

## 6-2 be expected / allowed / supposed to V 型

(119) She is expected ( ) the meeting this afternoon.

- ① attend ② attending ③ to attend ④ attended 〈その他〉

(120) Students are allowed ( ) this room after class.

- ① use ② using ③ to use ④ used 〈その他〉

(121) We are supposed ( ) school rules at all times.

- ① follow ② to follow ③ following ④ followed 〈その他〉

(122) All visitors are obliged ( ) their names at the desk.

- ① write ② writing ③ to write ④ written 〈その他〉

## 7 get / become / remain / stay + 過去分詞

### 7-1 get 受動態

(123) His leg was broken when he got ( ) by the truck.

- ① overrun ② run over ③ driven in ④ hit on 〈札幌学院大〉S-39

(124) A: Penny, I have to work late tonight, and I may not get back until midnight.

B: It'll rain tonight. Don't ( ) without an umbrella.

- ① get caught in the rain ② get in caught the rain
- ③ caught get in the rain ④ get the rain caught in 〈センター試験〉P-58[改]

7-2 become / remain / stay + 過去分詞・形容詞

- (125) The road remained ( ) for more than a week owing to the heavy snow.  
① closing ② closed ③ to close ④ close <金沢工大>S-40[改]
- (126) Please remain ( ) for a few minutes.  
① sat ② seated ③ seating ④ to seat <拓殖大>S-53
- (127) After years of use, the old sign became ( ) and hard to read.  
① damage ② damaging ③ damaged ④ damages <その他>
- (128) The door remained ( ) all night because of the heat.  
① open ② opened ③ opening ④ opens <その他>
- (129) The door must stay ( ) during the experiment.  
① lock ② locked ③ locking ④ to lock <その他>
- (130) The old temple became ( ) as a national treasure.  
① know ② knowing ③ known ④ to know <その他>
- 

8 受動態の形をした重要表現:be 過去分詞 + 前置詞

8-1 be 過去分詞 with B ⇔ V A with B 型動詞

- (131) He will not ( ) such a small salary.  
① satisfy with ② be satisfied with ③ be satisfied at ④ satisfy <東北工大>S-42
- (132) The guests were provided ( ) hot tea after the long tour.  
① of ② for ③ with ④ from <その他>
- (133) The students were furnished ( ) all the materials for the experiment.  
① with ② of ③ from ④ to <その他>
- (134) The ground was covered ( ) snow the next morning.  
① by ② from ③ with ④ of <その他>
- (135) His parents were not ( ) with his careless behavior.  
① pleased ② pleasing ③ please ④ to please <その他>

- (136) This small town is closely ( ) with traditional pottery and folk music.  
 ① associated ② satisfied ③ surprised ④ devoted <その他>
- (137) The smell of fresh bread is often ( ) with childhood memories.  
 ① connected ② limited ③ filled ④ dressed <その他>
- (138) This novel is often ( ) with the writer's earlier works by critics.  
 ① compared ② committed ③ satisfied ④ devoted <その他>
- 

### 8-2 be 過去分詞 of B ↔ V A of B 型動詞

- (139) I was reminded ( ) my grandfather by his warm smile.  
 ① from ② of ③ with ④ to <その他>
- (140) We were informed ( ) the schedule change before noon.  
 ① of ② from ③ with ④ at <その他>
- (141) The old man was robbed ( ) all his money by the thief.  
 ① of ② from ③ with ④ at <その他>
- (142) The accident deprived him of the chance to play again.  
 = He ( ) the chance to play again.  
 ① was deprived of ② was deprived from  
 ③ deprived of ④ was depriving of <その他>
- (143) He was cleared ( ) all suspicion after the long investigation.  
 ① from ② with ③ at ④ of <その他>
- (144) He was accused ( ) taking money from the office desk.  
 ① from ② with ③ of ④ to <その他>
- 

### 8-3 be 過去分詞 for B ↔ V A for B 型動詞

- (145) The young scientist was admired ( ) her original research.  
 ① to ② for ③ with ④ of <その他>
- (146) He was praised ( ) his brave action during the emergency.  
 ① for ② to ③ with ④ from <その他>

## 受動態

(147) The small village is famous (     ) its beautiful old houses.

- ① to ② as ③ for ④ with <その他>

(148) She is respected (     ) her honesty and kindness.

- ① to ② for ③ with ④ of <その他>
- 

### 8-4 be 過去分詞 from A ↔ V A from B 型動詞

(149) The patients were (     ) the other people to prevent the disease from spreading.

- ① separated from ② separated to  
③ separated with ④ separated of <その他>

(150) The small island was isolated (     ) the mainland by the storm.

- ① from ② to ③ with ④ of <その他>

(151) The loud noise kept the baby from sleeping through the night.  
= The baby (     ) through the night.

- ① was kept from sleeping ② was kept to sleep  
③ kept from sleeping ④ was keeping from sleeping <その他>

(152) We were prevented (     ) soccer because of the heavy rain.

- ① of playing ② from playing ③ with playing ④ to play <その他>

(153) She was discouraged (     ) abroad by her parents.

- ① from studying ② of studying ③ with studying ④ to study <その他>
- 

### 8-5 be 過去分詞 to B ↔ V A to B 型動詞

(154) Many people attributed his success to hard work.

= His success was (     ) hard work.

- ① attributed to ② attributed with  
③ attributed from ④ attributed for <その他>

(155) The height of the chair was (     ) the child's size.

- ① adjusted to ② adjusted with  
③ adjusted from ④ adjusted of <その他>

- (156) She married a famous writer.  
= She got married ( ) a famous writer.  
① on ② between ③ for ④ to 〈麻布大〉S-51
- (157) He is deeply devoted ( ) helping children in need.  
① for ② with ③ to ④ of 〈その他〉
- (158) She is committed ( ) protecting the local environment.  
① to ② for ③ with ④ of 〈その他〉
- (159) This rule is closely related ( ) the safety of students.  
① for ② to ③ with ④ of 〈その他〉
- (160) The children were exposed ( ) harmful information online.  
① for ② with ③ to ④ by 〈その他〉
- (161) This center is ( ) to supporting local artists.  
① dedicated ② limited ③ related ④ exposed 〈その他〉
- (162) Access to this area is ( ) to authorized staff only.  
① limited ② banned ③ allowed ④ recognized 〈その他〉
- (163) This computer is always ( ) to the main office network.  
① connected ② used ③ monitored ④ checked 〈その他〉
- 

## 9 前置詞によって意味が変わる表現

### 9-1 be known to / as / for / by

- (164) Her name is known ( ) everybody in this community.  
① with ② for ③ when ④ to 〈高千穂大〉全解 1000-48
- (165) His name is known ( ) everyone in our town.  
① for ② to ③ with ④ in 〈流通科学大〉S-47
- (166) This sensor is known ( ) everybody as a means of obtaining information.  
① to ② for ③ at ④ with 〈慶応大〉P-59
- (167) He is known ( ) a great musician.  
① as ② for ③ to ④ with 〈明星大〉S-48

## 受動態

(168) Mt. Fuji is ( ) as “Fujisan” in Japanese.

- ① called ② known ③ named ④ referred (上智大)P-60

(169) Our city is known ( ) its beauty all over the world.

- ① by ② for ③ in ④ to (千葉商科大)U-116

(170) A man is known ( ) the company he keeps.

- ① to ② for ③ as ④ by (関西学院大)U-117
- 

## 9-2 be made of / from / into

(171) This desk is ( ) wood, but these grapes are made into wine.

- ① made of ② made from ③ made into ④ made by (その他)

(172) Paper is usually made ( ) wood.

- ① of ② from ③ into ④ by (その他)

(173) These grapes are made ( ) wine in this region.

- ① of ② from ③ into ④ by (その他)
- 

## 10 be 過去分詞 + 前置詞の重要構文

### 10-1 be 過去分詞 in

(174) 彼女は帰宅の途中でにわか雨にあった。

She was caught ( ) on her way home.

- ① a shower in ② in a shower ③ on a shower ④ by a shower in (東洋大)N-38[改]

(175) I was caught ( ) a shower on my way back home from school.

- ① for ② with ③ by ④ in (神奈川大)全解 1000-47

(176) I was caught ( ) a shower on my way home from school.

- ① in ② for ③ on ④ at (浜松大)S-46

(177) We were ( ) a shower on the way.

- ① caught ② caught at ③ caught in ④ caught with (中央大)U-114

- (178) To tell the truth, I'm not much ( ) in your story.  
 ① interest ② interesting  
 ③ interestingly ④ interested <東京経済大>N-37
- (179) I want to sell my stereo, but nobody is interested ( ) it.  
 ① for buying ② on buying ③ in buying ④ to buy <関西学院大>P-57
- (180) ケンはギターの練習に夢中だった。  
 Ken was absorbed ( ) practicing the guitar.  
 ① at ② in ③ on ④ for <高知大>S-43[改]
- (181) Many high school students are actively ( ) in volunteer work.  
 ① involved ② giving ③ joined ④ participated <芝浦工大>S-50
- (182) Tom was ( ) a dark suit.  
 ① dressing ② to dress by  
 ③ dressed in ④ dressed for <文教大>S-52
- (183) Thousands of soldiers were ( ) in the battle that winter.  
 ① killing ② killed ③ kill ④ to kill <その他>
- (184) The officer was seriously ( ) in the attack at dawn.  
 ① wound ② wounding ③ wounded ④ to wound <その他>
- (185) She has long been ( ) in volunteer work in her town.  
 ① engaged ② engaging ③ engage ④ to engage <その他>
- (186) He was so ( ) in thought that he missed his stop.  
 ① lost ② losing ③ lose ④ to lose <その他>
- (187) The young scientist was completely ( ) in her research.  
 ① immersed ② immersing ③ immerse ④ to immerse <その他>

## 10-2 be 過去分詞 on

- (188) This movie is ( ) on a famous novel from the nineteenth century.  
 ① based ② basing ③ base ④ to base <その他>
- (189) Our discussion was mainly ( ) on the causes of the accident.  
 ① focused ② focusing ③ focus ④ to focus <その他>

### 10-3 be 過去分詞 as

(190) This poet is often regarded ( ) one of the greatest writers of his age.

- ① to ② for ③ as ④ with <その他>

(191) The book was described ( ) a masterpiece by many critics.

- ① to ② as ③ for ④ with <その他>

(192) She is thought of ( ) a leader by everyone in the class.

- ① to ② for ③ as ④ with <その他>

(193) The new theory was accepted ( ) a useful explanation of the problem.

- ① to ② as ③ for ④ with <その他>
- 

## 11 英語では受動態だが、日本語では能動的に訳す表現

### 11-1 感情を表す過去分詞

(194) He was very ( ) at the game.

- ① excite ② excited ③ exciting ④ excitement <東洋大>S-41

(195) We were surprised ( ) the news of his success.

- ① with ② in ③ at ④ for <その他>

(196) I was greatly ( ) at the result of the experiment.

- ① astonished ② astonishing ③ astonish ④ to astonish <その他>

(197) The audience was ( ) at the singer's sudden announcement.

- ① shocked ② shocking ③ shock ④ to shock <その他>
- 

### 11-2 状態を表す受動表現

(198) After the accident, all of the trains were ( ) for about an hour.

- ① absorbed ② advanced ③ reflected ④ delayed <獨協大>S-44

(199) Many English words are ( ) from Latin and Greek roots.

- ① deriving ② derived ③ derive ④ to derive <その他>

(200) The players ( ) to win the game despite the heavy rain.

- ① determined ② were determined  
 ③ were decided ④ have been decided <その他>
- 

## 12 受動態に隠れたイディオム

- (201) No attempts were ( ) to solve the difficult problem quickly.  
 ① made ② taken ③ left ④ given <その他>
- (202) Good use was ( ) of the limited time during practice.  
 ① made ② set ③ taken ④ brought <その他>
- (203) The new system was ( ) into use after several careful tests.  
 ① put ② set ③ brought ④ given <その他>
- (204) The advantage of the situation was ( ) by the company.  
 ① taken ② made ③ set ④ left <その他>
- (205) She is highly ( ) in esteem by her students and colleagues.  
 ① held ② given ③ taken ④ set <その他>
- (206) This important point should be ( ) in mind when reading the passage.  
 ① kept ② left ③ held ④ given <その他>
- (207) A strong desire was ( ) to improve the working conditions.  
 ① expressed ② made ③ given ④ taken <その他>
- (208) Immediate measures were ( ) to protect the old building from fire.  
 ① taken ② given ③ set ④ left <その他>

## 受動態でよく使われる動詞の語法

### 1 受動態の基本

- (他):他動詞 (句);句動詞
- (1) speak 言語「言語を話す」(他)
  - (2) pronounce A「A を発音する」(他)  
/pronounce A with the stress on B「B に強勢を置いて A を発音する」
  - (3) water A「A に水をやる」(他)
  - (4) choose A captain「A をキャプテンに選ぶ」(SVOC)
  - (5) use A to V「V するために A を使う」(他)
  - (6) collect A「A を集める・回収する」(他)
  - (7) speak 言語「言語を話す」(他)
  - (8) build A「A を建てる」(他)
  - (9) build A「A を建てる」(他)
  - (10) invent A「A を発明する」(他)
  - (11) kill A「A を殺す・死亡させる」(他)
  - (12) break A「A を壊す」(他)
  - (13) hold an election「選挙を行う」(他)
  - (14) gain A「A を得る」(他)
  - (15) post A on B「A を B に掲載する」(他)
  - (16) hear A「A が聞こえる・A を聞く」(他)
  - (17) control A「A を抑制する・管理する」(他)
  - (18) keep rules「規則を守る」(他)
  - (19) find A「A を見つける」(他)
  - (20) keep A C「A を C の状態に保つ」(SVOC)
  - (21) store A in B「A を B に保管する」(他)
  - (22) invent A「A を発明する」(他)
  - (23) invent A「A を発明する」(他)/by

whom「だれによって」

- (24) signify A by B「A を B で示す」(他)
- (25) signify A as C「A を C として示す」(他)
- (26) use A「A を使う」(他)
- (27) keep A「A を保管する・保持する」(他)
- (28) make A「A を作る」(他)
- (29) build A「A を建てる」(他)
- (30) write A「A を書く」(他)
- (31) signify A as C「A を C として示す」(他)

---

### 2 能動態から受動態への書き換え

- (32) carry A「A を運ぶ」(他)
- (33) speak 言語「言語を話す」(他)
- (34) break A「A を壊す」(他)
- (35) look at A「A を見る」(句)
- (36) see A「A が見える・A を見る」(他)
- (37) hear A「A が聞こえる・A を聞く」(他)
- (38) listen to A「A を注意して聞く」(句)
- (39) give A B「A に B を与える」(SVOO)
- (40) give B to A「B を A に与える」(SVO+to)
- (41) show A B「A に B を見せる・示す」(SVOO)
- (42) show B to A「B を A に見せる・示す」(SVO+to)
- (43) give A B「A に B を与える」(SVOO)
- (44) show A B「A に B を見せる」(SVOO)
- (45) tell A B「A に B を伝える」(SVOO)
- (46) give A to B「A を B に与える」

- (SVO+to)
- (47) send A to B「AをBに送る」(SVO+to)
- (48) buy A for B「BにAを買う」(SVO+for)
- (49) serve A for / to B「BにAを出す・提供する」(他)
- (50) elect A C「AをCに選出する」(SVOC)
- (51) make A C「AをCの状態にする」(SVOC)
- (52) find A C「AがCであるとわかる・見つける」(SVOC)
- (53) leave A C「AをCの状態のままにしておく」(SVOC)
- (54) call A C「AをCと呼ぶ」(SVOC)
- (55) tell A to V「AにVするように言う」(SVO to V)
- (56) enable A to V「AがVできるようにする」(SVO to V)
- (57) allow A to V「AがVするのを許す」(SVO to V)
- (58) allow A to V「AがVするのを許す」(SVO to V)
- (59) tell A to V「AにVするように言う」(SVO to V)
- (60) advise A to V「AにVするよう忠告する」(SVO to V)
- (61) order A to V「AにVするよう命令する」(SVO to V)
- (62) encourage A to V「AにVするよう励ます」(SVO to V)
- (63) expect A to V「AがVすることを期待する」(SVO to V)

### 3 時制・助動詞を含む受動態

- (64) steal A「Aを盗む」(他)

- (65) accuse A of B「AをBで非難する・告発する」(他)
- (66) feel a need for A「Aの必要性を感じる」(他)
- (67) close A「Aを閉じる・閉鎖する」(他)
- (68) write A about B「BについてAを書く」(他)
- (69) report A「Aを報告する」(他)
- (70) deliver A「Aを配達する」(他)
- (71) install A「Aを設置する」(他)
- (72) complete A「Aを完成させる」(他)
- (73) sell A「Aを売る」(他)
- (74) give a presentation「発表を行う」(他)
- (75) build A「Aを建てる」(他)
- (76) construct A「Aを建設する」(他)
- (77) build A「Aを建てる」(他)
- (78) build A「Aを建設する」(他)
- (79) follow A「Aの後をつける」(他)
- (80) repair A「Aを修理する」(他)
- (81) take good care of A「Aの世話をよくする」(群動詞)

### 4 群動詞・句動詞の受動態

- (82) speak to A「Aに話しかける」(句)
- (83) speak to A in Japanese「Aに日本語で話しかける」(句)
- (84) speak to A「Aに話しかける」(句)
- (85) laugh at A「Aを笑う」(句)
- (86) laugh at A「Aを笑う」(句)
- (87) look at A「Aを見る」(句)
- (88) look into A「Aを調査する」(句)
- (89) look at A「Aを見る・注目する」(句)
- (90) hear from A「Aから連絡がある」(句)
- (91) hear of A「Aの消息を聞く・Aについて聞く」(句)

- (92) deal with A「Aを扱う・処理する」  
(句)
- (93) look after A「Aの世話をする」(句)
- (94) take care of A「Aの世話をする」  
(群動詞)
- (95) take good care of A「Aの世話をよくする」(群動詞)
- (96) take care of A「Aの世話をする・Aに注意する」(群動詞)
- (97) pay attention to A「Aに注意を払う」(群動詞)
- (98) pay attention to A「Aに注意を払う」(群動詞)
- (99) take notice of A「Aに気づく・Aに注目する」(群動詞)
- (100) take notice of A「Aに気づく・Aに注目する」(群動詞)
- (101) make use of A「Aを利用する」  
(群動詞)
- (102) make use of A「Aを利用する」  
(群動詞)
- (103) run over A「Aを車でひく」(句)
- (104) turn down A「Aを却下する・断る」(句)
- (105) put away A「Aを片づける」(句)
- (106) set aside A「Aを一時保留にする・取っておく」(句)
- (107) put up with A「Aを我慢する」  
(句)
- (108) do away with A「Aを廃止する」  
(句)

---

5 知覚動詞・使役動詞の受動態

- (109) see A do「AがVするのを見る」  
(知覚動詞+O+原形不定詞)  
→ 受動態では A is seen to V
- (110) hear A do「AがVするのを聞く」

- (知覚動詞+O+原形不定詞)  
→ 受動態では A is heard to V
- (111) see A do「AがVするのを見る」  
(知覚動詞+O+原形不定詞)  
→ 受動態では A is seen to V
- (112) find A doing「AがVしているのを見つける」(知覚・発見系のSVOC)
- (113) make A do「AにVさせる」(使役動詞)  
→ 受動態では A is made to V
- (114) make A do「AにVさせる」(使役動詞)  
→ go against one's will「やけになる・意に反した行動をする」
- (115) make A do「AにVさせる」(使役動詞)  
→ 受動態では A is made to V

---

6 It is said that / He is said to do 型

- (116) say that S V「SがVすると言う」  
→ S is said to V / to have p.p.
- (117) believe that S V「SがVすると信じる」  
→ S is believed to V / to have p.p.
- (118) think that S V「SがVすると考える」  
→ S is thought to V
- (119) expect A to V「AがVすることを期待する」(SVO to V)
- (120) allow A to V「AがVすることを許す」(SVO to V)
- (121) suppose A to V「AがVすると思う・想定する」  
→ be supposed to V「Vすることになっている」
- (122) oblige A to V「AにVすることを

義務づける」(SVO to V)

7 get / become / remain / stay +  
過去分詞

- (123) run over A「A を車でひく」(句)  
→ get run over「車にひかれる」
- (124) catch A in the rain「A を雨に  
降られた状態にする」  
→ get caught in the rain「雨に降られ  
る」
- (125) close A「A を閉鎖する」(他)  
→ remain closed「閉鎖されたままであ  
る」
- (126) seat A「A を座らせる」(他)  
→ remain seated「座ったままでいる」
- (127) damage A「A に損害を与える」  
(他)  
→ become damaged「傷んだ状態にな  
る」
- (128) open「開いている」(形容詞)  
→ remain open「開いたままである」
- (129) lock A「A に鍵をかける」(他)  
→ stay locked「鍵がかかったままである」
- (130) know A as C「A を C として知っ  
ている」(他)  
→ become known as C「C として知ら  
れるようになる」

8 be 過去分詞 + 前置詞

- (131) satisfy A「A を満足させる」(他)  
→ be satisfied with B「B に満足してい  
る」
- (132) provide A with B「A に B を提  
供する」(他)
- (133) furnish A with B「A に B を備  
えつける・供給する」(他)
- (134) cover A with B「A を B で覆う」

(他)

- (135) please A「A を喜ばせる」(他)  
→ be pleased with B「B に満足してい  
る・喜んでいる」
- (136) associate A with B「A を B と  
結びつける」(他)
- (137) connect A with B「A を B と結  
びつける」(他)
- (138) compare A with B「A を B と比  
較する」(他)
- (139) remind A of B「A に B を思い出  
させる」(他)
- (140) inform A of B「A に B を知らせ  
る」(他)
- (141) rob A of B「A から B を奪う」(他)
- (142) deprive A of B「A から B を奪  
う」(他)
- (143) clear A of B「A から B を晴らす・  
取り除く」(他)
- (144) accuse A of B / Ving「A を B  
のことで非難・告発する」(他)
- (145) admire A for B「B のことで A を  
賞賛する」(他)
- (146) praise A for B「B のことで A を  
ほめる」(他)
- (147) be famous for B「B で有名であ  
る」(形容詞表現)
- (148) respect A for B「B のことで A  
を尊敬する」(他)
- (149) separate A from B「A を B か  
ら分離する」(他)
- (150) isolate A from B「A を B から孤  
立させる」(他)
- (151) keep A from Ving「A が V する  
のを妨げる」(他)
- (152) prevent A from Ving「A が V  
するのを妨げる」(他)

(153) discourage A from Ving「AがVするのを思いとどまらせる」(他)

(154) attribute A to B「AをBのせい・おかげだと考える」(他)

(155) adjust A to B「AをBに合わせる」(他)

(156) marry A「Aと結婚する」(他)

→ get married to A「Aと結婚する」

(157) devote A to B / Ving「AをBにささげる」(他)

→ be devoted to B / Ving

(158) commit A to B / Ving「AをBにゆだねる・専念させる」(他)

→ be committed to B / Ving

(159) relate A to B「AをBに関連づける」(他)

(160) expose A to B「AをBにさらす」(他)

(161) dedicate A to B / Ving「AをBにささげる」(他)

(162) limit A to B「AをBに制限する」(他)

(163) connect A to B「AをBに接続する」(他)

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### 9 前置詞によって意味が変わる表現

(164) know A to B「BにAを知らせる」

→ A is known to B「AはBに知られている」

(165) know A to B「BにAを知らせる」

→ A is known to B

(166) know A to B as C「AをCとしてBに知らせる」

→ A is known to B as C

(167) know A as C「AをCとして知っている」

→ A is known as C「AはCとして知ら

れている」

(168) know A as C「AをCとして知っている」

→ be known as C「Cとして知られている」

(169) know A for B「AをBで知っている」

→ be known for B「Bで有名である」

(170) know A by B「BによってAを判断する」

→ A is known by B「AはBによって判断される」

(171) make A of B「BでAを作る」

→ 材料が見てわかる場合

(172) make A from B「BからAを作る」

→ 原料が変化して見えにくい場合

(173) make A into B「AをBに作り変える」(他)

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### 10 be 過去分詞+前置詞の重要構文

(174) catch A in B「AをBに巻き込む・遭わせる」

→ be caught in a shower「にわか雨にあう」

(175) catch A in B「AをBに巻き込む・遭わせる」

(176) catch A in B「AをBに巻き込む・遭わせる」

(177) catch A in B「AをBに巻き込む・遭わせる」

(178) interest A in B「AにBへの興味を持たせる」(他)

→ be interested in B

(179) interest A in Ving「AにVすることへの興味を持たせる」

→ be interested in Ving

(180) absorb A in B「AをBに没頭させる」(他)

→ be absorbed in B

(181) involve A in B「AをBに関わらせる」(他)

→ be involved in B

(182) dress A in B「AにBを着せる」(他)

→ be dressed in B

(183) kill A in B「BでAを殺す・死なせる」(他)

(184) wound A in B「BでAを負傷させる」(他)

(185) engage A in B「AをBに従事させる」(他)

→ be engaged in B

(186) lose A in thought「Aを物思いに沈ませる」

→ be lost in thought「物思いにふけっ  
ている」

(187) immerse A in B「AをBに没頭させる・浸す」(他)

→ be immersed in B

(188) base A on B「AをBに基づかせる」(他)

→ be based on B

(189) focus A on B「AをBに集中させる」(他)

→ be focused on B

(190) regard A as B「AをBとみなす」(他)

(191) describe A as B「AをBと表現する」(他)

(192) think of A as B「AをBと考える」(句動詞的表現)

(193) accept A as B「AをBとして受け入れる」(他)

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11 英語では受動態だが、日本語では能動的に訳す表現

(194) excite A「Aを興奮させる」(他)

→ be excited at / about B「Bに興奮する」

(195) surprise A at B「BでAを驚かせる」(他)

→ be surprised at B

(196) astonish A at B「BでAを非常に驚かせる」(他)

→ be astonished at B

(197) shock A at B「BでAに衝撃を与える」(他)

→ be shocked at B

(198) delay A「Aを遅らせる」(他)

(199) derive A from B「AをBから引き出す・由来させる」(他)

→ be derived from B

(200) determine A to V「AにVする決意をさせる」

→ be determined to V「Vする決意をしている」

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12 受動態に隠れたイディオム

(201) make an attempt to V「Vしようと試みる」(慣用表現)

→ An attempt is made to V

(202) make good use of A「Aをうまく利用する」(慣用表現)

→ Good use is made of A

(203) put A into use「Aを使用し始める」(慣用表現)

→ A is put into use

(204) take advantage of A「Aを利用する」(慣用表現)

→ Advantage is taken of A

## 受動態

(205) hold A in esteem「Aを尊敬する・高く評価する」(慣用表現)

→ be held in esteem

(206) keep A in mind「Aを心に留める」(慣用表現)

→ A should be kept in mind

(207) express a desire to V「Vしたいという願望を表す」(慣用表現)

→ A desire is expressed to V

(208) take measures to V「Vするための措置を取る」(慣用表現)

→ Measures are taken to V