

Unrivaled



Chapter 4 Mastery of Gerunds

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1 動名詞の基本用法

1-1 V-ing の識別—動名詞

- (1) 次の①～⑧の英文のうち、下線部の V-ing が「動名詞」として用いられているものを 4 つ選びなさい。
- ① The girl waiting at the bus stop is my younger sister.
 - ② My favorite hobby is collecting old stamps from different countries.
 - ③ Walking through the crowded station, I suddenly heard someone call my name.
 - ④ The building near our school was completed about twenty years ago.
 - ⑤ She enjoys talking with her classmates during the lunch break at school.
 - ⑥ The sleeping baby suddenly woke up when the telephone rang loudly.
 - ⑦ Learning a foreign language requires both patience and regular practice.
 - ⑧ He is very interested in studying the history of ancient civilizations.
- 〈OR〉

2 動名詞の基本用法

2-1 主語になる動名詞

- (2) () care of their parents is one of the duties of children.
 ① Take ② Taken ③ Taking ④ Took 〈広島経済大〉S-111
- (3) () a train can be dangerous.
 ① Rush for catch ② Rush to catch
 ③ Rushed for catch ④ Rushing to catch 〈青山学院大〉P-206

2-2 目的語になる動名詞

- (4) My brother enjoys () science fiction novels in his free time.
 ① read ② reading ③ to reading ④ having read 〈OR〉
- (5) She avoided () about the problem until she had enough information.
 ① talk ② to talk ③ talking ④ to talking 〈OR〉

2-3 補語になる動名詞

- (6) My favorite activity after school is () with my friends in the park.
① play tennis ② playing tennis
③ played tennis ④ to playing tennis 〈OR〉
- (7) One of his main responsibilities at the hospital is () elderly patients.
① care for ② cared for ③ caring for ④ to caring for 〈OR〉

2-4 前置詞の目的語になる動名詞

- (8) In many ways, riding a motorcycle is quite different from ().
① to drive a car ② you drive a car
③ driving a car ④ when driving a car 〈東海大〉N-135
- (9) You can improve your health by () more exercise.
① doing ② does ③ to do ④ do 〈中部大〉S-112
- (10) He is fond of () soccer.
① to play ② play ③ playing ④ played 〈駒沢大〉V-156
- (11) He left the room without () seen by anybody.
① being ② having ③ be ④ to be 〈学習院大〉P-207
- (12) She is always afraid of () mistakes.
① made ② make ③ making ④ to make 〈京都産業大〉標準-166

3 動名詞の意味上の主語・完了動名詞・動名詞の否定

3-1 動名詞の意味上の主語

- (13) My mother complains of () too lazy.
① I am ② I being ③ me to be ④ my being 〈北海学園大〉N-136
- (14) The gentleman insisted on () the money.
① my receiving ② my reception
③ me to receive ④ should receive 〈九州産業大〉S-113
- (15) When I had dinner with Tom, I got angry at () on his cell phone throughout the meal.
① he talks ② he talked ③ his talking ④ he talking 〈大東文化大〉V-157
- (16) My sister insisted () the problem by myself.
① me to solve ② on me to solve
③ on my solving ④ that I should be solved 〈センター試験〉P-209
- (17) A: How do you like this park?
B: It's wonderful! I never dreamed of () such a quiet place in this noisy city.

① being ② having been

③ there being ④ there to be 〈センター試験〉P-210

(18) It will make most Americans uncomfortable if you insist on () expensive gifts.

① their accepting ② them accepting

③ their acceptance ④ them to accept 〈大東文化大〉標準-169

(19) Doesn't Betty's mother complain about () every night?

① for your calling her up ② that you call her up

③ you call her up ④ your calling her up 〈センター試験〉全解-153

3-2 受動態の動名詞—being done

(20) I am not at all used to () like that.

① treated ② treating ③ being treated ④ treat 〈工学院大〉S-115

(21) There's very little probability of an agreement ().

① being reached ② is reached

③ reaching ④ will be reached 〈立教大〉P-211

(22) I do not like () those things by him in such a rude manner.

① being told ② having told ③ telling ④ to tell 〈日本女子大〉全解-155

3-3 動名詞・完了動名詞の否定

(23) I am ashamed () kind to the old woman on the train.

① not of having been ② of having been not

③ of having not been ④ of not having been 〈日本女子大〉N-138

(24) He was ashamed of () make his point.

① being not able to ② not being able to

③ being impossible ④ being incapable to 〈同志社大〉標準-168

(25) The mother insisted on her children () in the park after dark.

① not playing ② not to play

③ having not to play ④ not to have played 〈京都産業大〉全解-154

3-4 完了動名詞—having+過去分詞

(26) He apologized for () such a careless mistake in his report.

① having made ② have made ③ having make ④ to have made 〈OR〉

(27) I regret () such a rude letter to my former teacher.

① having wrote ② having written

③ have written ④ to having written 〈OR〉

(28) She regretted () the truth to her parents much earlier.

① not having told ② having not told

③ not have told ④ not having tell 〈OR〉

3-5 完了動名詞の意味上の主語—A+having done

(29) She was proud of her son () the difficult examination on his first attempt.

- ① having passed ② have passed
③ having pass ④ to have passed <OR>

3-6 受動態の完了動名詞—having been+過去分詞

(30) He was proud of () captain of the team at such a young age.

- ① having been chosen ② having chosen
③ being chosen ④ have been chosen <OR>

(31) She complained about () unfairly by her former employer.

- ① having treated ② having been treated
③ being have treated ④ have been treated <OR>

4 that 節と動名詞の書き換え

4-1 be+形容詞を用いる書き換え

次の(a)と(b)がほぼ同じ意味になるように、空所に入る最も適切なものを①～④から1つ選びなさい。

(32) (a) I am sorry that I caused you so much trouble.

- (b) I am sorry for () you so much trouble.
① cause ② causing ③ caused ④ to causing <OR>

(33) (a) He was ashamed that he had told such a terrible lie.

- (b) He was ashamed of () such a terrible lie.
① having told ② being told ③ have told ④ to have told <OR>

(34) (a) She was proud that her son had won the competition.

- (b) She was proud of her son () the competition.
① winning ② having won ③ to have won ④ being won <OR>

(35) (a) She was disappointed that she had not passed the entrance examination.

- (b) She was disappointed at () the entrance examination.
① not having passed ② having not passed
③ not have passed ④ not having been passed <OR>

(36) (a) He was proud that he had been chosen as captain of the team.

- (b) He was proud of () as captain of the team.
① having chosen ② having been chosen
③ being chosen ④ to have chosen <OR>

4-2 that 節を「前置詞＋動名詞」に書き換える

- (37)(a) He insisted that he should pay for the meal.
 (b) He insisted on () for the meal.
 ① pay ② paying ③ to pay ④ paid 〈OR〉
- (38)(a) He insisted that he would not accept any money for his help.
 (b) He insisted on () any money for his help.
 ① not accepting ② accepting not ③ not to accept ④ having not accepted 〈OR〉
- (39)(a) She complained that she had been treated unfairly.
 (b) She complained of () unfairly.
 ① treating ② having treated
 ③ having been treated ④ to be treated 〈OR〉
- (40)(a) He boasted that he had never lost a game.
 (b) He boasted of () a game.
 ① never losing ② never having lost
 ③ not to lose ④ never been lost 〈OR〉

4-3 that 節をなくして動名詞に書き換える

- (41)(a) She regrets that she wasted so much time when she was young.
 (b) She regrets () so much time when she was young.
 ① wasting ② to waste ③ wasted ④ waste 〈OR〉
- (42)(a) He remembered that he had met the man somewhere before.
 (b) He remembered () the man somewhere before.
 ① meeting ② to have met ③ to meet ④ being met 〈OR〉
- (43)(a) I don't mind that Tom uses my computer after school.
 (b) I don't mind Tom () my computer after school.
 ① use ② to use ③ using ④ used 〈OR〉
- (44)(a) She suggested that we should take an earlier train.
 (b) She suggested () an earlier train.
 ① us to take ② our taking ③ us take ④ for us to take 〈OR〉
- (45)(a) I appreciate that you helped me with the difficult work.
 (b) I appreciate your () me with the difficult work.
 ① help ② to help ③ helping ④ helped 〈OR〉

5 動名詞を用いた「…してもむだだ」の表現

5-1 It is no use [good] doing / What is the use of doing?

(46)(a) It is no use discussing this matter with them.

(b) There is () in discussing this matter with them.

① no point ② no problem ③ no difference ④ no more 〈駒澤大〉N-140

(47) It is no () trying to deceive me.

① use ② good ③ point ④ sense 〈高知大〉S-127

(48) The line is dead. There is no use () to use the phone.

① trying ② be trying ③ to try ④ have to try 〈福島大〉V-162

(49) It is no use () to persuade him.

① try ② of trying ③ trying ④ tried 〈徳島文理大〉標準-178

(50)(46) It is no () arguing about it, because he will never change his mind.

① use ② help ③ time ④ while 〈センター試験〉全解-165

(51) A: Why don't you try to persuade him again?

B: What is the use () with him when he refuses to listen to anyone?

① at arguing ② of arguing ③ to argue ④ for arguing 〈OR〉

5-2 There is no point [sense] (in) doing

(52) There is no () continuing such a fruitless argument.

① aim for ② purpose of ③ point in ④ meaning on 〈佛教大〉S-128

(53) There is no point () an expensive personal computer if you never use it.

① with having ② to have ③ in having ④ for having 〈九州産業大〉V-163

(54) There's no point () a piano if you never play it.

① to have ② of having ③ in having ④ for having 〈駒澤大〉P-226

(55) There is () in standing when there are seats available.

① one another ② what is more

③ each other ④ no sense 〈早稲田大〉P-227

(56) You aren't allowed to take photographs, so () a camera.

① it's no point in taking

② it's no point to take

③ there's no point in taking

④ there's no point to take 〈センター試験〉全解-166

6 to の後に動名詞をとる表現

6-1 look forward to A / doing

- (57) I will go to my hometown next week. I'm looking forward () my friends then.
 ① see ② seeing ③ to see ④ to seeing 〈浦和女子大〉N-142
- (58) As the summer vacation approaches, I'm looking () to meeting my friends.
 ① forward ② ahead ③ toward ④ up 〈愛知学院大〉S-118
- (59) A: Our trip to Tokyo was fun, wasn't it?
 B: Yes, it was great! I'm really looking forward () there again sometime.
 ① go ② going ③ to go ④ to going 〈センター試験〉P-213
- (60) He was looking forward () the weekend with her in their little cottage in Somerset.
 ① to spend ② at spending
 ③ in spending ④ to spending 〈京都産業大〉標準-174
- (61) As the summer vacation nears, I'm looking forward () my friends.
 ① to meet ② to meeting ③ for meeting ④ to be meeting 〈上智大〉全解-158

6-2 be used [accustomed] to A / doing

- (62) I'm nervous. I'm not used () to a large audience.
 ① to speaking ② to speak ③ in speaking ④ of speaking 〈駒澤大〉N-143
- (63) I am () to staying up late at night.
 ① accustomed ② enthusiastic ③ ordinary ④ usual 〈南山大〉S-119
- (64) She is not used to () formal letters.
 ① write ② writing ③ writes ④ written 〈名古屋工業大〉V-165
- (65) A: Doesn't this climate bother you?
 B: A little, but after a while one gets used () hot.
 ① be ② for being ③ to be ④ to being 〈センター試験〉P-216
- (66) I don't mind leaving at six o'clock; () up early.
 ① I used to getting ② I was used to get
 ③ I'm used to get ④ I'm used to getting 〈センター試験〉全解-157

6-3 object to A / doing

- (67) My mother objected () the mountain alone.
① to my climbing ② on my climbing
③ for me to climb ④ me in climbing 〈徳山大〉N-145
- (68) No one objected () the mountain.
① climb ② for climbing ③ to climb ④ to climbing 〈摂南大〉S-121
- (69) She did not object () late at night.
① me work ② to me work
③ to my working ④ my working 〈芝浦工業大〉V-167
- (70) The participants objected to () like children.
① be treated ② being treated ③ have treated ④ treat 〈立命館大〉P-214
- (71) I have a strong objection () treated like this.
① to be ② to being
③ whether I am ④ whether I should be 〈センター試験〉P-215
- (72) I object to () private calls on this phone.
① make ② him to make
③ him make ④ his making 〈電気通信大〉標準-175
- (73) I object () like that.
① to being treated ② to be treated
③ to be treating ④ being treated 〈上智大〉全解-159

6-4 when it comes to A / doing

- (74) I can use a computer, but when it comes () them, I know nothing.
① repair ② for repairing
③ to repairing ④ being repaired 〈東京電機大〉S-120
- (75) When it comes (), John is definitely the best in class.
① for run ② for running ③ to run ④ to running 〈近畿大〉V-168
- (76) When it comes (), everybody becomes very careful.
① with houses bought ② to buy houses
③ to buying houses ④ in buying houses 〈法政大〉P-217
- (77) My husband is an expert when it comes () Chinese food.
① to cook ② to cooking
③ of cooking ④ for cooking 〈東京電機大〉全解-162

6-5 What do you say to A / doing?

- (78) What do you say () tennis on Sunday?
① about play ② to play ③ for playing ④ to playing 〈埼玉医科大〉N-147

(79) What do you say () a rest?

① have ② having ③ to have ④ to having 〈京都産業大〉S-122

(80) What do you say () a cup of coffee?

① to have ② about having ③ to having ④ for having 〈龍谷大〉全解-163

6-6 devote / dedicate / commit A to Ving

(81) Most of their time was probably devoted to () food.

① collect ② collection ③ collects ④ collecting 〈青山学院大〉P-220

(82) She has devoted her life to () blind people.

① have helped ② having been helping

③ help ④ helping 〈福岡大〉全解-160

(83) She dedicated much of her life to () the rights of children.

① protect ② protecting ③ be protected ④ have protected 〈OR〉

(84) The research team is dedicated to () better ways to reduce air pollution.

① find ② finding ③ be found ④ have found 〈OR〉

(85) The company has committed considerable time and money to () more environmentally friendly products.

① develop ② developed ③ developing ④ to develop 〈OR〉

(86) The university is committed to () equal educational opportunities for all students.

① provide ② providing ③ be provided ④ have provided 〈OR〉

7 省略可能な in の後に動名詞をとる表現

7-1 have difficulty [trouble] (in) doing

(87) I had some difficulty () one student from another.

① and telling ② in telling ③ to telling ④ on telling 〈桜美林大〉N-148

(88) We had a lot of difficulty () his new house.

① to try arriving ② trying to find

③ to try to find ④ trying to arrive 〈青山学院大〉S-123

(89) People often have great () my handwriting.

① reading to trouble ② reading trouble

③ trouble reading ④ trouble to read 〈明星大〉V-171

(90) At first, I had difficulty () people when they spoke too fast.

① in understanding ② for understanding

③ to understand ④ understand 〈上智大〉標準-182

- (91) Linda was sixteen but had no trouble () for twenty.
 ① pass ② passed ③ passing ④ past 〈センター試験〉全解-170

7-2 be busy (in) doing

- (92) Mrs. Robinson was busy () her daughter cook in the kitchen.
 ① help ② to help ③ helping ④ for helping 〈玉川大〉N-150
- (93) I'm busy () for the next exam.
 ① to prepare ② about preparing
 ③ preparing ④ prepared 〈流通科学大〉S-125
- (94) They are very busy () their homework, aren't they?
 ① doing ② to do ③ to doing ④ being done 〈芝浦工業大〉V-172
- (95) The high school students are busy () the examination.
 ① preparing ② preparing for
 ③ to prepare ④ to prepare for 〈早稲田大〉P-223
- (96) Although our universe is still young, theorists are busy () its ultimate fate.
 ① explore ② to explore ③ explored ④ exploring 〈上智大〉標準-181
- (97) Her mother was busy () the dinner.
 ① cooking ② to cook ③ in cook ④ for cooking 〈日本大〉全解-169

7-3 spend / waste A (in) doing

- (98) I should spend the rest of the evening (), but I would rather watch my favorite show on television.
 ① study ② studying ③ to study ④ studied 〈早稲田大・改〉P-225
- (99) Don't waste your time () about things that you cannot change.
 ① worry ② worrying ③ to worry ④ worried 〈OR〉

8 前置詞+動名詞

8-1 on doing「～するとすぐに／～する際に」

- (100) (a) As soon as I arrived at the station, I was able to find him.
 (b) () at the station, I was able to find him.
 ① In arriving ② On arriving
 ③ With arriving ④ Without arriving 〈高崎経済大〉N-154
- (101) As soon as he saw a police officer, he tried to run away.
 =() seeing a police officer, he tried to run away.
 ① At ② In ③ On ④ With 〈佛教大〉S-133

- (102) (), she smiled quietly to herself.
 ① On hearing the news ② To hearing the news
 ③ With the news hearing ④ Of hearing the news 〈福岡大〉V-177
- (103) (), the boy knocked on it loudly.
 ① With arriving at the door
 ② On arriving at the door
 ③ In arriving at the door
 ④ While arriving at the door 〈福岡大〉P-230

8-2 in doing「～する際に／～する過程で」

- (104) () trying to make a decision, it is important to keep a proper sense of priority.
 ① At ② By ③ During ④ In 〈青山学院大〉V-178
- (105) You can improve your English () using it every day.
 ① at ② by ③ on ④ for 〈OR〉
- (106) We can reduce the amount of waste () reusing materials instead of throwing them away.
 ① in ② on ③ by ④ with 〈OR〉

8-3 without doing「～することなしに」

- (107) He left the room () saying goodbye to anyone.
 ① by ② without ③ instead of ④ on 〈OR〉
- (108) My father never goes out () checking that all the windows are closed.
 ① by ② without ③ on ④ in 〈OR〉

8-4 for doing「～したことで／～することに対して」

- (109) I thanked her () me with the difficult assignment.
 ① at helping ② for helping ③ by helping ④ to help 〈OR〉
- (110) The student was punished () his smartphone during the examination.
 ① for using ② with using ③ to use ④ on using 〈OR〉

8-5 from doing「～することから」

- (111) All passengers are requested to refrain () their mobile phones during the flight.
 ① using ② from using ③ to use ④ from use 〈OR〉
- (112) The heavy rain kept us () the baseball game as planned.
 ① from playing ② to play ③ on playing ④ without playing 〈OR〉

8-6 instead of doing「～する代わりに／～しないで」

- (113) Instead of () about his mistake, he tried to learn from it.
① complain ② complained ③ complaining ④ to complain 〈OR〉
- (114) He spent the evening watching television () studying for the important exam the next day.
① without ② instead of ③ before ④ by 〈OR〉

9 動名詞を用いた慣用表現

9-1 There is no doing

- (115) There is () what will happen to us tomorrow.
① no having told ② no telling
③ not telling ④ not to tell 〈センター試験〉N-151
- (116) It is impossible to tell when an earthquake will occur.
= There is () when an earthquake will happen.
① nothing to tell ② not to tell ③ no telling ④ no teller 〈佛教大〉S-126
- (117) There is () when John will show up.
① telling not ② no telling ③ not telling ④ not to tell 〈健大〉V-174
- (118) There is () what will happen in the future.
① no telling ② no tell
③ not telling ④ not to tell 〈名古屋学院大〉標準-179
- (119) () is no telling how long their quarrel will last.
① He ② One ③ There ④ This 〈玉川大〉全解-168

9-2 It goes without saying that S V

- (120) (a) Needless to say, hunger is the best sauce.
(b) It goes () saying that hunger is the best sauce.
① for ② without ③ by ④ on 〈徳島文理大〉N-152
- (121) This is a hospital. () that pets are not allowed.
① It goes without saying ② Need I say more
③ One cannot but saying ④ Regardless of saying 〈慶應大〉全解-167

9-3 feel like doing

- (122) She didn't mean to make him feel like ().
① cried ② cry ③ crying ④ to cry 〈立命館大〉V-176
- (123) A: What would you like to do today?
B: I feel like () for a drive.
① going ② I go ③ I'm going ④ to go 〈センター試験〉P-222

(124) I feel like () to bed early tonight.

- ① go ② go up ③ to go ④ going 〈玉川大〉標準-180

(125) I have a slight headache, so I don't () like going out tonight.

- ① look ② mean ③ wish ④ feel 〈センター試験〉全解-164

9-4 far from doing「～するどころか／決して～ではない」

(126) Far () solving the problem, the new policy has actually made it more complicated.

- ① at ② by ③ from ④ with 〈OR〉

(127) His explanation was far from () everyone in the audience.

- ① satisfy ② satisfying ③ to satisfy ④ satisfied 〈OR〉

9-5 rather than doing「～するよりむしろ」

(128) Rather than () about the problem, we should focus our attention on finding a practical solution.

- ① complaining ② being complained
③ been complained ④ is complain 〈OR〉

(129) The government, rather than () the growing problem seriously, continued to ignore public concern.

- ① addressing ② being addressed
③ be addressing ④ having address 〈OR〉

9-6 in the event of A / doing

(130) In the event of (), we'll have to find someone else.

- ① Jim not coming ② coming not Jim
③ not Jim coming ④ Jim coming not 〈近畿大〉S-116

9-7 worth doing

(131) This novel is worth ().

= It is worthwhile to read this novel.

- ① read ② reading ③ to read ④ to be read 〈中央大〉S-129

(132) This symphony is a real masterpiece. I think it's worth () over and over again.

= I think it is worthwhile to listen to this symphony over and over again.

- ① be listened to ② listening to
③ to be listened to ④ to listen to 〈センター試験〉P-231

(133) It is worth () the estimated cost of the project.

= It is worthwhile to consider the estimated cost of the project.

- ① to consider ② in considering
③ considering ④ considered 〈法政大〉P-232

9-8 come near doing

- (134) She came pretty near to () at the sight of her mother.
① cried ② cry ③ crying ④ being cried 〈京都産業大〉P-219
(135) John came near () over by a truck last night.
① being run ② to be run ③ running ④ to run 〈日本女子大〉全解-161

9-9 come close to doing「もう少しで～するところである」

- (136) The climber came close to () his life in the sudden snowstorm.
① lose ② losing ③ be lost ④ have lost 〈OR〉
(137) The company came close () bankrupt after losing its largest customer.
① to going ② to go ③ for going ④ going 〈OR〉

9-10 How about / What about + V-ing

- (138) How () a taxi to the station instead of walking?
① about taking ② about to take ③ to take ④ taking 〈OR〉
(139) What () the problem with your teacher before making a decision?
① about discuss ② to discuss ③ about discussing ④ discussing 〈OR〉
(140) How () for a while before we make the final decision?
① about waiting ② about to wait ③ to wait ④ waiting 〈OR〉
(141) What () your parents for advice before choosing a university?
① about ask ② to asking ③ about asking ④ asking 〈OR〉

10 V+動名詞

10-1 need doing「～される必要がある」

- (142) My work clothes need (), but I don't have time to do the laundry now.
① wash ② washing ③ be washed ④ to wash 〈センター試験〉P-233
(143) Something is wrong with the engine. I'm afraid it ().
① must repair ② needs to repair
③ needs repairing ④ is necessary to repair 〈早稲田大〉標準-184

10-2 want doing「～される必要がある」= want to be done

- (144) The kitchen floor wants () before the guests arrive this evening.
= The kitchen floor wants to be cleaned before the guests arrive this

evening.

① clean ② cleaning ③ to cleaning ④ cleaned <OR>

(145) This old watch wants () before it can be used again.

= This old watch wants to be repaired before it can be used again.

① repair ② to repairing ③ repaired ④ repairing <OR>

10-3 deserve doing「～される価値がある／～されて当然である」

(146) His proposal deserves () more carefully before we make a final decision.

① consider ② considering ③ to considering ④ considered <OR>

(147) This issue deserves () in greater detail because it affects everyone in the community.

① discuss ② to discussing ③ discussing ④ discussed <OR>

11 動名詞と不定詞・類似表現の識別

10-1 be used to V-ing / be used to V / used to V

(148) Although she found city life difficult at first, she is now used () in a crowded neighborhood.

① to live ② to living ③ for living ④ living <OR>

(149) This small device is used () the amount of water in the tank.

① to measuring ② for measure ③ to measure ④ measuring <OR>

(150) My grandfather used () to work every morning when he was young.

① to walking ② to walk ③ for walking ④ walking <OR>

(151) There is no use () about what has already happened.

① worry ② to worry ③ worrying ④ worried <OR>

10-2 like V-ing / like to V / feel like V-ing

(152) (148) My sister likes () novels in English before going to bed.

① read ② to read ③ for reading ④ to reading <OR>

(153) Activities like () and jogging are good ways to stay healthy.

① to swim ② swim ③ swimming ④ to swimming <OR>

(154) I don't feel like () out tonight because I'm rather tired.

① to go ② go ③ going ④ to going <OR>

解答

(1) ②・⑤・⑦・⑧ (2) ③ (3) ④ (4) ② (5) ③ (6) ② (7) ③ (8) ③ (9) ① (10) ③

(11) ① (12) ③ (13) ④ (14) ① (15) ③ (16) ③ (17) ③ (18) ① (19) ④ (20) ③
(21) ① (22) ① (23) ④ (24) ② (25) ① (26) ① (27) ② (28) ① (29) ① (30) ①
(31) ② (32) ② (33) ① (34) ② (35) ① (36) ② (37) ② (38) ① (39) ③ (40) ②
(41) ① (42) ① (43) ③ (44) ② (45) ③ (46) ① (47) ① (48) ① (49) ③ (50) ①
(51) ② (52) ③ (53) ③ (54) ③ (55) ④ (56) ③ (57) ④ (58) ① (59) ④ (60) ④
(61) ② (62) ① (63) ① (64) ② (65) ④ (66) ④ (67) ① (68) ④ (69) ③ (70) ②
(71) ② (72) ④ (73) ① (74) ③ (75) ④ (76) ③ (77) ② (78) ④ (79) ④ (80) ③
(81) ④ (82) ④ (83) ② (84) ② (85) ③ (86) ② (87) ② (88) ② (89) ③ (90) ①
(91) ③ (92) ③ (93) ③ (94) ① (95) ② (96) ④ (97) ① (98) ② (99) ② (100) ②
(101) ③ (102) ① (103) ② (104) ④ (105) ② (106) ③ (107) ② (108) ② (109) ② (110) ①
(111) ② (112) ① (113) ③ (114) ② (115) ② (116) ③ (117) ② (118) ① (119) ③ (120) ②
(121) ① (122) ③ (123) ① (124) ④ (125) ④ (126) ③ (127) ② (128) ① (129) ① (130) ①
(131) ② (132) ② (133) ③ (134) ③ (135) ① (136) ② (137) ① (138) ① (139) ③ (140) ①
(141) ③ (142) ② (143) ③ (144) ② (145) ④ (146) ② (147) ③ (148) ② (149) ③ (150) ②
(151) ③ (152) ② (153) ③ (154) ③

12[補足] 節 ⇔ 動名詞句の書き換え手順

that 節から動名詞句への書き換え

that 節を動名詞句に直す問題では、いきなり V-ing の形を考えるのではなく、最初に**「前置詞を用いる書き換えか、前置詞を用いない書き換えか」**を見分けます。そのうえで、動名詞句の内部について、①主語、②時制、③否定の順に確認すると、複雑な書き換えにも対応しやすくなります。

I 前置詞を用いて書き換える場合

be + 形容詞や、特定の前置詞を伴う動詞の後ろに that 節が続いている場合、that 節を**「前置詞 + 動名詞句」**に直します。

She is afraid that she may make a mistake.

= She is afraid of making a mistake.

「彼女は間違いをすることを恐れている。」

He insisted that he should pay for the meal.

= He insisted on paying for the meal.

「彼は食事代を自分が払うと言い張った。」

このタイプの基本形は、that + S + V → 前置詞 + S' + V-ing です。

代表的な表現には、be afraid of / be ashamed of / be proud of / be surprised at / be disappointed at / be worried about / insist on / complain of / boast of などがあります。

II 前置詞を用いずに書き換える場合

regret・remember・mind・suggest・appreciate などは、動名詞を直接目的語にとることができます。そのため、that 節を動名詞句に直して、そのまま動詞の後ろに置きます。

She regrets that she wasted so much time.

= She regrets wasting so much time.

「彼女は多くの時間を無駄にしたことを後悔している。」

I don't mind that Tom uses my computer.

= I don't mind Tom's using my computer.

「私はトムが私のコンピューターを使うことを気にしない。」

この場合の基本形は、V + that + S + V → V + S' + V-ing です。

代表的な動詞には、regret / remember / mind / suggest / appreciate などがあります。

動名詞句を作るときの 3 つのポイント

前置詞を用いるかどうかが決まったら、次に動名詞句そのものの形を考えます。ここでは、

① 主語 → ② 時制 → ③ 否定

の順に判断します。

① 主節と that 節の主語が同じ場合

主節の主語と that 節内の主語が同じなら、動名詞の意味上の主語は原則として省略します。

She is afraid that she may make a mistake.

= She is afraid of making a mistake.

「彼女は間違いをすることを恐れている。」

主節の主語は She、that 節内の主語も she です。「間違える」のが誰なのかはすでに明らかなので、her making とはせず、making だけを残します。

that she may make a mistake

→ she = 主節の主語と同じ

→ making a mistake

つまり、主節の S = that 節内の S → 意味上の主語を省略 + V-ing となります。

② 主節と that 節の主語が異なる場合

主節と that 節の主語が異なれば、動名詞だけでは「誰がその動作をするのか」が分かりません。そのため、動名詞の前に**意味上の主語 S'**を置きます。

She was surprised that Tom refused the offer.

= She was surprised at Tom's refusing the offer.

「彼女はトムがその申し出を断ったことに驚いた。」

ここでは主節の主語が She、that 節の主語が Tom なので、refusing の前に Tom's を置きます。

that Tom refused the offer

→ Tom = 主節の主語とは異なる

→ Tom's refusing the offer

人称代名詞の場合、学校文法では原則として所有格を用います。

he → his / she → her / I → my / they → their

したがって、主節の S ≠ that 節内の S → S' + V-ing が基本です。

③ 主節と that 節の時制が同じ場合

that 節が主節と同時の内容を表しているなら、通常の動名詞 V-ing を使います。

He is worried that his daughter lives alone.

= He is worried about his daughter's living alone.

「彼は娘が一人暮らしをしていることを心配している。」

is worried と lives はどちらも現在の内容ですから、完了動名詞にする必要はなく、living を用います。

したがって、that + S + V → S' + V-ing と考えることができます。

④ that 節の内容が主節より前の場合

that 節で表される出来事が主節の出来事より前に起こっていることを明確に示す場合は、完了動名詞〈having+過去分詞〉を使います。

She regrets that she lost the key.

= She regrets having lost the key.

「彼女は鍵をなくしたことを後悔している。」

出来事の順序は、lost → regrets です。「鍵をなくした」ことが先にあり、その後に「後悔している」ので、having lost とします。

that she lost the key

→ 主節より前の出来事

→ having lost the key

つまり、that 節の内容が主節より前 → having done となります。

⑤ 主語が異なり、that 節の内容も主節より前の場合

「主語が異なる」と「that 節の内容が主節より前」という条件が同時に成立する場合は、両方を形に反映させます。

He was disappointed that his son had broken the promise.

= He was disappointed at his son's having broken the promise.

「彼は息子が約束を破ったことに失望した。」

主節の He と that 節の his son は異なるので、意味上の主語 his son's が必要です。また、「約束を破った」のは「失望した」より前なので、having broken を用います。

that his son had broken the promise

→ 主語が異なる → his son's

→ 主節より前 → having broken

→ his son's having broken the promise

したがって、主語が異なる+主節より前 → S'+having done となります。

⑥ that 節内に否定語 not がある場合

that 節の内容が否定されているときは、not を動名詞の直前に置きます。

He was angry that his daughter did not call him.

= He was angry at his daughter's not calling him.

「彼は娘が電話をしてこなかったことに腹を立てた。」

主節と that 節の主語が異なるので his daughter's を置き、did not call の否定を not calling で表します。

that his daughter did not call him

→ his daughter's not calling him

基本の語順は、S' + not + V-ing です。

このルールは insist on のような表現でも同じです。

He insisted that he would not accept the money.

= He insisted on not accepting the money.

「彼はそのお金を受け取らないと言い張った。」

ここでは not on accepting ではありません。否定するのは accepting なので、on + not + V-ing の語順になります。

⑦ 否定で、さらに that 節の内容が主節より前の場合

否定と時制のずれが重なると、

not having + 過去分詞

という形になります。

She regretted that she had not accepted the invitation.

= She regretted not having accepted the invitation.

「彼女はその招待を受けなかったことを後悔した。」

主節と that 節の主語は同じなので、意味上の主語は省略します。「招待を受けなかった」ことは「後悔した」より前なので having accepted とし、さらにその前に not を置きます。

that she had not accepted the invitation

→ 主語が同じ → 省略

→ 主節より前 → having accepted

→ 否定 → not having accepted

したがって、語順は必ず

not + having + 過去分詞

となります。

条件	動名詞句の形
主語が同じ・時制も同じ	V-ing
主語が異なる・時制は同じ	S' + V-ing
主語が同じ・that 節の内容が主節より前	having done
主語が異なる・that 節の内容が主節より前	S' + having done
否定・時制は同じ	not + V-ing
主語が異なる・否定	S' + not + V-ing
否定・that 節の内容が主節より前	not + having done
主語が異なる・否定・主節より前	S' + not + having done