

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 一般動詞を用いる書き換え

- (37)(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>
- (38)(a) He remembered that he had met the man somewhere before.
 (b) He remembered () the man somewhere before.
 ① meeting ② having met ③ to meet ④ being met <OR>
- (39)(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>
- (40)(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>
- (41)(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?

- (42)(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
- (43)It is no () trying to deceive me.
 ① use ② good ③ point ④ sense <高知大>S-127
- (44)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
- (45)It is no use () to persuade him.
 ① try ② of trying ③ trying ④ tried <徳島文理大>標準-178
- (46)(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
- (47)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

- (48) 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
- (49) 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
- (50) 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
- (51) 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
- (52) 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

- (53) 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
- (54) 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
- (55) 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
- (56) 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
- (57) 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

- (58) 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
- (59) I am () to staying up late at night.
 ① accustomed ② enthusiastic ③ ordinary ④ usual 〈南山大〉S-119
- (60) She is not used to () formal letters.
 ① write ② writing ③ writes ④ written 〈名古屋工業大〉V-165
- (61) 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
- (62) 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

- (63) 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
- (64) No one objected () the mountain.
 ① climb ② for climbing ③ to climb ④ to climbing 〈摂南大〉S-121
- (65) 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
- (66) The participants objected to () like children.
 ① be treated ② being treated ③ have treated ④ treat 〈立命館大〉P-214
- (67) 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
- (68) 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
- (69) 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

- (70) 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
- (71) 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
- (72) 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
- (73) 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?

- (74) 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
- (75) What do you say () a rest?
 ① have ② having ③ to have ④ to having 〈京都産業大〉S-122
- (76) 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

- (77) Most of their time was probably devoted to () food.
 ① collect ② collection ③ collects ④ collecting 〈青山学院大〉P-220
- (78) 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
- (79) She dedicated much of her life to () the rights of children.
 ① protect ② protecting ③ be protected ④ have protected 〈OR〉
- (80) The research team is dedicated to () better ways to reduce air pollution.
 ① find ② finding ③ be found ④ have found 〈OR〉
- (81) The company has committed considerable time and money to () more environmentally friendly products.
 ① develop ② developed ③ developing ④ to develop 〈OR〉
- (82) 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

- (83) 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
- (84) 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
- (85) 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
- (86) 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
- (87) 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

- (88) 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
- (89) I'm busy () for the next exam.
 ① to prepare ② about preparing
 ③ preparing ④ prepared 〈流通科学大〉S-125
- (90) 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
- (91) 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
- (92) 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
- (93) 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

- (94) 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

(95) 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」

(96)(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

(97) 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

(98) (), 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

(99) (), 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」

(100) () 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

(101) You can improve your English () using it every day.

- ① at ② by ③ on ④ for 〈OR〉

(102) 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」

(103) He left the room () saying goodbye to anyone.

- ① by ② without ③ instead of ④ on 〈OR〉

(104) 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」

- (105) I thanked her () me with the difficult assignment.
 ① at helping ② for helping ③ by helping ④ to help 〈OR〉
- (106) 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」

- (107) All passengers are requested to refrain () their mobile phones during the flight.
 ① using ② from using ③ to use ④ from use 〈OR〉
- (108) 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」

- (109) Instead of () about his mistake, he tried to learn from it.
 ① complain ② complained ③ complaining ④ to complain 〈OR〉
- (110) 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

- (111) 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
- (112) 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
- (113) There is () when John will show up.
 ① telling not ② no telling ③ not telling ④ not to tell 〈健大〉V-174
- (114) 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
- (115) () 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

- (116) (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
- (117) 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

- (118) She didn't mean to make him feel like ().
① cried ② cry ③ crying ④ to cry 〈立命館大〉V-176
- (119) 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
- (120) I feel like () to bed early tonight.
① go ② go up ③ to go ④ going 〈玉川大〉標準-180
- (121) 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」

- (122) Far () solving the problem, the new policy has actually made it more complicated.
① at ② by ③ from ④ with 〈OR〉
- (123) 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」

- (124) 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〉
- (125) 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

(126) 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

(127) This novel is worth ().

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

(128) This symphony is a real masterpiece. I think it's worth () 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

(129) It is worth () 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

(130) 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

(131) 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」

(132) (132) The climber came close to () his life in the sudden snowstorm.

- ① lose ② losing ③ be lost ④ have lost 〈OR〉

(133) 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

(134) How () a taxi to the station instead of walking?

- ① about taking ② about to take ③ to take ④ taking 〈OR〉

(135) What () the problem with your teacher before making a decision?

- ① about discuss ② to discuss ③ about discussing ④ discussing 〈OR〉

(136) How () for a while before we make the final decision?

- ① about waiting ② about to wait ③ to wait ④ waiting 〈OR〉

(137) 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」

(138) 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

(139) 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

(140) 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〉

(141) 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」

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

- ① consider ② considering ③ to considering ④ considered 〈OR〉

(143) 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

(144) 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〉

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

- ① to measuring ② for measure ③ to measure ④ measuring 〈OR〉

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

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

(147) 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

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

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

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

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

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

① to go ② go ③ going ④ to going <OR>

(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) ① (38) ② (39) ③

(40) ②(41) ③ (42) ① (43) ① (44) ① (45) ③ (46) ① (47) ② (48) ③ (49) ③

(50) ③(51) ④ (52) ③ (53) ④ (54) ① (55) ④ (56) ④ (57) ② (58) ① (59) ①

(60) ②(61) ④ (62) ④ (63) ① (64) ④ (65) ③ (66) ② (67) ② (68) ④ (69) ①

(70) ③(71) ④ (72) ③ (73) ② (74) ④ (75) ④ (76) ③ (77) ④ (78) ④ (79) ②

(80) ②(81) ③ (82) ② (83) ② (84) ② (85) ③ (86) ① (87) ③ (88) ③ (89) ③

(90) ①(91) ② (92) ④ (93) ① (94) ② (95) ② (96) ② (97) ③ (98) ① (99) ②

(100) ④(101) ② (102) ③ (103) ② (104) ② (105) ② (106) ① (107) ② (108) ① (109) ③

(110) ②(111) ② (112) ③ (113) ② (114) ① (115) ③ (116) ② (117) ① (118) ③ (119) ①

(120) ④(121) ④ (122) ③ (123) ② (124) ① (125) ① (126) ① (127) ② (128) ② (129) ③

(130) ③(131) ① (132) ② (133) ① (134) ① (135) ③ (136) ① (137) ③ (138) ② (139) ③

(140) ②(141) ④ (142) ② (143) ③ (144) ② (145) ③ (146) ② (147) ③ (148) ② (149) ③

(150) ③

12[補足] 節 ⇔ 動名詞句の書き換え手順

節を動名詞句に書き換えるときは、まず ①主節と that 節の主語が同じか異なるかを確認し、次に ②主節と that 節の時制にずれがあるかを確認します。最後に、③否定語 not があるかを確認します。

① 主節の主語と that 節内の主語が同じ場合

主節の主語と that 節内の主語が同じ場合、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」のが誰なのかは明らかなので、動名詞句では her making とせず、単に making とします。

that she may make a mistake

→ she = 主節の主語と同じ

→ making a mistake

したがって、主節の S = that 節内の S → 意味上の主語を省略 + V-ing が基本です。

② 主節の主語と that 節内の主語が異なる場合

主節の主語と that 節内の主語が異なる場合は、「誰がその動作をするのか」を示す必要があるため、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。」

主節の主語は She、that 節内の主語は Tom です。この場合、refusing の動作主が Tom であることを示すため、Tom's refusing とします。

that Tom refused the offer

→ Tom = 主節の主語とは異なる

→ Tom's refusing the offer

人称代名詞の場合は、学校文法では原則として所有格を用い、he → his、she → her、I → my、they → their のように変えます。

③ 主節と that 節の時制が同じ場合

that 節の内容が主節と同時のことを表している場合は、普通の動名詞 V-ing を用います。

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 はともに現在のことなので、living という普通の動名詞を用います。

that + S + V → S' + V-ing と考えればよいでしょう。

④ that 節の時制が主節より古い場合

that 節の出来事が主節の出来事より前に起こっている場合は、完了動名詞(having + 過去分詞)を用います。

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。」

「鍵をなくした」のが先で、その後「後悔している」ので、時間関係は、lost → regrets となっています。このような場合は、V-ing ではなく having done を用います。

that she lost the key

→ 主節より前の出来事

→ having lost the key

したがって、that 節の時制が主節より古い → having done と覚えると分かりやすくなります。

⑤ 主語が異なり、さらに that 節の時制が主節より古い場合

「主語が異なる」と「時制が古い」という 2 つの条件が重なる場合は、意味上の主語 S' + having done とします。

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。」

主節の主語 He と that 節内の主語 his son が異なるので his son's を残します。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

→ 時制が古い → having broken

→ his son's having broken the promise

⑥ that 節内に否定語 not がある場合

that 節が否定されている場合は、not を動名詞の前に置きます。

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。」

主語が異なるので his daughter's を残し、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 したがって、基本語順は、S'+not+V-ing となります。

⑦ that 節内が否定で、さらに時制が主節より古い場合

否定と時制のずれが両方ある場合は、not having+過去分詞を用います。

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。「受けなかった」のは「後悔した」より前なので having accepted、さらに否定なので、その前に not を置きます。

that she had not accepted the invitation

→ 主語が同じ → 省略

→ 時制が古い → having accepted

→ 否定 → not having accepted

語順は必ず、not+having+過去分詞です。

書き換えの判断手順

① 主語を確認する

主節の主語=that 節の主語 → 意味上の主語を省略 / 主節の主語≠that 節の主語 → 意味上の主語 S'を置く

② 時制を確認する

主節と同時 → V-ing / that 節の内容が主節より前 → having done

③ 否定を確認する

肯定 → そのまま / 否定 → not を動名詞の前に置く

④ 熟語を確認する

最後に be surprised at / be worried about / be afraid of / insist on など、必要な前置詞を確認します。

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 節のほうが古い	having done
主語が異なる・that 節のほうが古い	S' + having done