

Unrivaled



Chapter 5 Mastery of Participles

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1 1 分詞の基本と名詞修飾

1-1 現在分詞による名詞修飾

1-1-1 前置修飾

- (1) This is in part due to the () demand of society.
① grow ② grew ③ grown ④ growing 〈関東学院大〉N-155
- (2) The company is faced with () costs of production.
① grow ② to grow ③ grown ④ growing 〈亜細亜大〉S-134
- (3) Don't make any noise near the () baby.
① sleep ② sleeper ③ sleeping ④ slept 〈名古屋学院大〉V-179
- (4) The workers want higher pay to keep up with () prices.
① rise ② risen ③ rising ④ rose 〈早稲田大〉P-235
- (5) A () stone gathers no moss.
① roll ② rolled ③ roll in ④ rolling 〈近畿大〉標準-189
- (6) Mrs. White loves to watch the face of her () baby.
① asleep ② sleep ③ sleeping ④ slept 〈専修大〉全解-171

1-1-2 後置修飾

- (7) A ship () more than 500 passengers is missing.
① carry ② carrying ③ carried ④ is carried 〈大阪学院大〉N-156
- (8) That man () across the street is my neighbor.
① walk ② walking ③ to walk ④ is walking 〈東海大〉S-136
- (9) Yesterday a friend of mine () in China came to Tokyo to attend a meeting.
① to live ② lived ③ living ④ lives 〈獨協大〉V-181
- (10) The man () for the bus lost his temper.
① wait ② waiting ③ waited ④ who waiting 〈第一経済大〉標準-190

1-2 過去分詞による名詞修飾

1-2-1 前置修飾

- (11) The carpenter repaired the () chair.
① break ② breaking ③ broken ④ breakable 〈清泉女子大〉S-135
- (12) "Do you know that Chris had a skiing accident?" "Yes. He has a () leg, but I think he'll be OK."
① breaking ② broke ③ broken ④ break 〈同志社大〉V-180/〈同志社大〉P-236

1-2-2 後置修飾

- (13) The main languages () in Canada are English and French.
① spoken ② spoke ③ speaking ④ to speak 〈愛知工大〉N-157

- (14) Children () by bilingual parents may naturally learn two languages.
 ① bringing up ② brought up
 ③ have brought up ④ were brought up 〈センター試験〉S-137
- (15) The language () in New Zealand is mainly English.
 ① spoken ② be spoken ③ speaking ④ be speaking 〈外語大〉V-182
- (16) Children () by bilingual parents may naturally learn two languages.
 ① bringing up ② brought up
 ③ have brought up ④ were brought up 〈福岡教育大〉P-238
- (17) I received a letter () one week ago.
 ① written ② writing ③ write ④ wrote 〈金沢大〉標準-191
- (18) The man () in the accident was taken to the hospital.
 ① injure ② injured ③ injuring ④ was injured 〈静岡大〉標準-192
- (19) The history books this semester are like the books () last semester.
 ① to use ② use ③ used ④ using 〈立命館大〉全解-173

1-3 感情を表す分詞形容詞

補語になる場合

- (20) The students were () at the unexpected result of the experiment.
 ① surprise ② surprising ③ surprised ④ to surprise 〈OR〉
- (21) The result of the experiment was so () that nobody knew what to say.
 ① surprise ② surprising ③ surprised ④ to surprise 〈OR〉
- (22) I was deeply () by the documentary about children living in difficult conditions.
 ① move ② moving ③ moved ④ to move 〈OR〉
- (23) The documentary was so () that many people in the audience were in tears.
 ① move ② moving ③ moved ④ to move 〈OR〉
- (24) Many students are () in learning how artificial intelligence can be used in education.
 ① interest ② interesting ③ interested ④ to interest 〈OR〉
- (25) The lecture was so () that the students continued asking questions after class.
 ① interest ② interesting ③ interested ④ to interest 〈OR〉
- (26) We were () at how quickly the young athlete recovered from his injury.
 ① amaze ② amazing ③ amazed ④ to amaze 〈OR〉

(27) The speed at which the young athlete recovered from his injury was truly ().

- ① amaze ② amazing ③ amazed ④ to amaze <OR>

名詞を修飾する場合

(28) The professor gave us an () lecture on the development of artificial intelligence.

- ① interest ② interesting ③ interested ④ to interest <OR>

(29) The () students asked the professor several questions after the lecture.

- ① interest ② interesting ③ interested ④ to interest <OR>

(30) The scientist made an () discovery that changed our understanding of the human brain.

- ① amaze ② amazing ③ amazed ④ to amaze <OR>

(31) The () audience remained silent for several seconds after the performance ended.

- ① amaze ② amazing ③ amazed ④ to amaze <OR>

1-4 ving の用法の識別

次の各文の下線部の語と同じ用法のものを、①～④から1つ選びなさい。

(32) The girl standing by the window is my sister.

- ① Standing for a long time can make you tired.
 ② Standing near the entrance, I noticed an old friend.
 ③ The man standing behind Mr. Brown is our new teacher.
 ④ The standing of the team has improved considerably. <OR>

(33) Reading English newspapers every day is a good way to improve your vocabulary.

- ① The student reading a book by the window is my brother.
 ② Reading the letter, she suddenly began to cry.
 ③ My favorite activity is reading mystery novels.
 ④ His reading of the poem deeply impressed the audience. <OR>

(34) The building was badly damaged by the earthquake.

- ① Building a house requires a great deal of money.
 ② The company is building a new factory near the station.
 ③ Building on his earlier research, he developed a new theory.
 ④ The building across the street belongs to the university. <OR>

(35) Hearing the strange noise, she immediately turned around.

- ① Hearing is one of the five senses.

- ② The woman hearing the case listened carefully to both sides.
 ③ Hearing the news, he immediately called his parents.
 ④ His hearing has gradually become worse. 〈OR〉
- (36) I kept him waiting outside the office for nearly an hour.
 ① Waiting for others is sometimes frustrating.
 ② The man waiting outside the office is my father.
 ③ I found several people waiting outside the office.
 ④ Waiting outside the office, I happened to meet an old friend. 〈OR〉
- (37) The children remained playing in the garden until it became dark.
 ① Playing outside is good exercise for young children.
 ② The children playing in the garden are my neighbors.
 ③ The children remained playing in the garden while their parents talked inside.
 ④ Playing in the garden, the children completely forgot the time. 〈OR〉

1-5 Ved の用法の識別

次の各文の下線部の語と同じ用法のものを、①～④から1つ選びなさい。

- (38) The language spoken in this region is quite different from standard English.
 ① Spoken slowly, the words were easy for everyone to understand.
 ② English is spoken in many countries around the world.
 ③ The words spoken by the old man surprised everyone in the room.
 ④ I have often heard these words spoken by native speakers. 〈OR〉
- (39) She looked surprised when she heard the news.
 ① The students surprised by the news immediately called their parents.
 ② Surprised by the news, she could not say a word.
 ③ She remained surprised for several minutes after hearing the news.
 ④ The news surprised everyone in the room. 〈OR〉
- (40) I found the door locked when I arrived at the office.
 ① The locked door prevented us from entering the room.
 ② Locked inside the room, he called for help.
 ③ The door remained locked throughout the night.
 ④ We kept the door locked throughout the night. 〈OR〉

2 2 There be S + 分詞

2-1 There be S doing

- (41) There was a parade () by at the time.
 ① has gone ② goes ③ going ④ will go 〈関西大〉N-159
- (42) There was a young girl () alone on the road.
 ① was walking ② to walk ③ walking ④ walked 〈群馬大〉S-140

2-2 There be S done

- (43) There was a frightening sound () in the distance.
 ① hear ② on hearing ③ heard ④ hearing 〈日本大〉N-160
- (44) There was an expensive watch () in the locker room.
 ① leaving ② to be leaving ③ left ④ to have left 〈東海大〉V-185
- (45) There is no bread () in the basket.
 ① leave ② leaving ③ left ④ to leave 〈宮崎大〉P-251

3 3 補語になる分詞

3-1 主格補語になる分詞

- (46) George looked () when I asked him to sing.
 ① embarrassed ② embarrasses
 ③ embarrassing ④ embarrassment 〈金城学院大〉N-161
- (47) She sat () her children.
 ① surround ② surrounding
 ③ surrounded by ④ to surround 〈西南学院大〉S-139
- (48) Please remain () for a couple of minutes.
 ① in seat ② seating ③ seated ④ to seat 〈南山大〉V-186
- (49) The old man lay () on the sofa, completely exhausted after the long journey.
 ① relaxed ② relaxing ③ relax ④ to relax 〈OR〉
- (50) The students seemed () by the sudden change in the examination schedule.
 ① surprise ② surprising ③ surprised ④ to surprising 〈OR〉
- (51) She appeared () by what she had seen, but she said nothing about it.
 ① shock ② shocking ③ shocked ④ to shocking 〈OR〉

4 4 目的格補語になる分詞

4-1 keep O doing / done

- (52) The driver kept the engine () while we waited.
① run ② to run ③ running ④ ran 〈日本大〉N-162
- (53) I cannot keep my eyes () to his terrible situation.
① to close ② close ③ closing ④ closed 〈早稲田大〉N-163
- (54) I'm sorry to have kept you () so long.
① waited ② to wait ③ waiting ④ wait 〈獨協大〉P-241
- (55) As for me, I'd like to change our plan. Please keep me ()
about your idea.
① informed ② inform ③ to inform ④ informing 〈青山学院大〉P-242
- (56) I'm sorry to have kept you () so long.
① waited ② to wait ③ waiting ④ wait 〈同志社大〉標準-193
- (57) Please keep me () of any change in the situation.
① informed ② to inform ③ informing ④ inform 〈東京経大〉全解-180

4-2 find O doing / done

- (58) When I entered the room, I found several students () for the
examination.
① study ② studied ③ studying ④ to study 〈OR〉
- (59) When we arrived at the station, we found the entrance () because
of the construction work.
① close ② closing ③ closed ④ to close 〈OR〉

4-3 get O doing / done

- (60) The funny story soon got everyone () around the table.
① laugh ② laughing ③ laughed ④ to laugh 〈OR〉
- (61) I need to get my computer () before the presentation
tomorrow.
① repair ② repairing ③ repaired ④ to repair 〈OR〉

4-4 have O doing / done

- (62) The teacher had all the students () on the project throughout the
afternoon.
① working ② worked ③ to work ④ to working 〈OR〉
- (63) I had my bicycle () at the shop near the station yesterday.
① repair ② repairing ③ repaired ④ to repair 〈OR〉

4-5 leave O doing / done

- (64) I was shocked to find that someone had left the water ()
in the upstairs bathtub.
① ran ② run ③ running ④ is running 〈学習院大〉P-250
- (65) Don't leave the door () when you go out.
① unlock ②unlocking ③ unlocked ④ to unlock 〈OR〉

4-6 want O done

- (66) I want all of the furniture () to our house right away.
① to take ② taken ③ taking ④ take 〈獨協大〉P-249
- (67) It is necessary to make the fact () to everyone.
① know ② known ③ knowing ④ to know 〈大阪電通大〉全解-179

4-7 need O done

- (68) We need all the documents () before the meeting begins.
① prepare ② preparing ③ prepared ④ to prepare 〈OR〉

4-8 make O V / make O C

- (69) The teacher made the students () the exercise again.
① do ② doing ③ done ④ to do 〈OR〉
- (70) The news made everyone () about the future of the
company.
① worry ② worried ③ worrying ④ to worry 〈OR〉

4-9 知覚動詞+O+doing

- (71) I heard him () a song in the bathroom.
① singing ②having sung ③ to sing ④ to be singing 〈桜美林大〉N-164
- (72) I was glad to see birds () in the blue sky.
① flying high ② to fly high
③ were highly flying ④ highly fly 〈札幌大〉V-189
- (73) When I looked out of the window last night, I saw a cat () into my
neighbor's yard.
① is sneaked ② sneaking ③ sneaks ④ to sneak 〈センター試験〉P-243
- (74) Have you ever heard that song () in French?
① sang ②sing ③ singing ④ sung 〈京都産業大〉標準-195
- (75) My mother was happy to see her guest () her cakes eagerly.
① eaten ② eats ③ to eat ④ eating 〈センター試験〉全解-175

4-10 知覚動詞+O+done

- (76) I heard my name () while I was sleeping.
 ① calling ② calls ③ called ④ call 〈法政大〉N-165
- (77) I saw the injured schoolboys () to the hospital.
 ① to be carried ② be carried ③ carried ④ carrying 〈岩手医科大〉P-244
- (78) We often hear it () that honesty is the best policy.
 ① say ② said ③ says ④ saying 〈東海大〉P-245
- (79) You will find the word "psychology" () under "P" in your dictionary.
 ① have listed ② list ③ listed ④ listing 〈センター試験〉標準-194
- (80) The classroom was so noisy I didn't hear my name ().
 ① call ② calling ③ called ④ to be called 〈同志社大〉標準-196
- (81) I've heard () that she's a tough businesswoman.
 ① it said ② it to say ③ it saying ④ it to be said 〈獨協大〉標準-197

4-11 知覚動詞の受動態〈S be 過去分詞 Ving〉

- (82) She was seen () into the theater with her boyfriend.
 ① go ② going ③ gone ④ went 〈センター試験〉N-166
- (83) Though he had tried to run away secretly, he was () out of the house.
 ① seeing to come ② seen come
 ③ seen coming ④ seeing coming 〈東京農業大〉V-191
- (84) She was seen () into the theater with her boyfriend.
 ① go ② going ③ gone ④ went 〈センター試験〉P-246
- (85) The thief was caught () a television from the hotel.
 ① stealing ② to steal ③ stolen ④ stole 〈センター試験〉P-247
- (86) The alarm was heard () at an early hour on the second floor.
 ① have rung ② rang ③ ringing ④ ring 〈桜美林大〉標準-198
- (87) He was seen () out of the house.
 ① go ② went ③ gone ④ going 〈西南学院大〉全解-176

5 5 make oneself+過去分詞

5-1 make oneself understood

- (88) I could not make myself () in English.
 ① to understand ② understand
 ③ understanding ④ understood 〈大阪国際大〉N-167

- (89) I couldn't make myself () because the room was terribly noisy.
 ① hear ② heard ③ hearing ④ to hear 〈成蹊大〉V-193
- (90) Can you make yourself () in English? ① understand ② to understand ③ understood ④ in understanding 〈名古屋学院大〉標準-199
- (91) Can you make yourself () in English?
 ① to understand ② understand
 ③ understanding ④ understood 〈神戸女子大〉全解-177

5-2 make oneself heard

- (92) The noise in the street was such that I couldn't make myself ().
 ① to hear ② have heard ③ hearing ④ heard 〈中央大〉N-168
- (93) The noise of heavy traffic was such that the policeman couldn't make himself ().
 ① hear ② heard ③ hearing ④ to hear 〈京都産業大〉標準-200
- (94) The boy screamed for help but couldn't ().
 ① hear him ② make him heard
 ③ make himself hear ④ make himself heard 〈センター試験〉全解-178

5-3 形式目的語 it — C の形

- (95) We often hear it () that regular exercise is important for maintaining good health.
 ① say ② saying ③ said ④ to say 〈OR〉
- (96) I find it () that so many young people are interested in traditional Japanese culture.
 ① surprise ② surprised ③ surprising ④ surprisingly 〈OR〉
- (97) Many people consider it () that children can learn foreign languages so quickly.
 ① interest ② interested ③ interesting ④ interestingly 〈OR〉

6 6 分詞構文

6-1 分詞構文の基本—doing

- (98) () from a big city, I don't mind the street noise so much.
 ① Coming ② To come ③ I come ④ Came 〈清泉女子大〉N-169
- (99) Ann, () a noise, went downstairs.
 ① heard ② hearing ③ to hear ④ to have heard 〈獨協大〉S-143

- (100) () exactly the same job, he understands my situation better.
 ① Doing ② Doing as ③ For doing ④ That we are doing 〈立教大〉V-194
- (101) I always walk my dog along the beach, () the sea view.
 ① being enjoyed ② enjoy
 ③ enjoying ④ with enjoying 〈センター試験〉P-253
- (102) (), the examinees knew it was time to stop.
 ① Hearing the bell ② Heard the bell
 ③ To have heard the bell ④ To hear the bell 〈帝京歯科大〉標準-201
- (103) () in a very difficult situation, the doctor never had any rest.
 ① Work ② Working ③ Worked ④ To work 〈センター試験〉全解-181

6-2 Seeing ~ / Seen ~ —能動・受動の識別

- (104) () the mountain from a distance, we were impressed by its beauty.
 ① Seeing ② Seen ③ Having been seen ④ To be seen 〈OR〉
- (105) () from a distance, the mountain looks like a sleeping animal.
 ① Seeing ② Seen ③ Having seen ④ To see 〈OR〉
- (106) () the city from the top of the hill, we could see its entire central area below us.
 ① Seeing ② Seen ③ Having been seen ④ Being seeing 〈OR〉

6-3 否定の分詞構文—not doing

- (107) () what to say, I kept silent.
 ① Knowing ② Knowing not ③ Not knowing ④ Known 〈学習院大〉N-170
- (108) () what to say, I remained silent.
 ① Knowing nothing ② Not knowing
 ③ Not known ④ Any knowing 〈東海大〉S-146
- (109) () how to study, the students decided to visit their advisor in his office.
 ① Not knowing ② Knowing not to
 ③ Not to knowing ④ To not knowing 〈国際学院大〉V-195
- (110) Not () which course to take, I decided to ask for advice.
 ① being known ② to know ③ known ④ knowing 〈センター試験〉P-252
- (111) I failed to recognize her at first, not () her for ten years or so.
 ① seeing ② to see ③ having seen ④ saw 〈上智大〉P-255
- (112) () anything else to buy, she went out of the store.
 ① Having not ② Having not had
 ③ Not having ④ Not having been 〈京都産業大〉標準-202

- (113) Alice, () where to find the book, asked her mother where it was.
 ① not to know ② never to know
 ③ not known ④ not knowing 〈札幌大〉標準-203

6-4 完了分詞構文—having done

- (114) () his work, Peter went home and took a long hot shower.
 ① All finishing ② Finished
 ③ Having finished ④ Have finishing 〈慶應義塾大〉N-171
- (115) () his money, John was not able to pay for lunch.
 ① Have lost ② Having lost ③ He lost ④ Lost 〈南山大〉S-145
- (116) () the joke before, I didn't find it funny the second time.
 ① Hearing ② Heard ③ Having heard ④ Hear 〈三重大〉V-196
- (117) () in Guam for a long time, she is used to the tropical climate.
 ① Had lived ② Lived ③ Having lived ④ Have lived 〈日本大〉P-254
- (118) () my homework, I could finally watch television.
 ① Being done ② Doing ③ Had done ④ Having done 〈京都産業大〉標準-204
- (119) () on the farm all day long, he was completely tired out.
 ① Worked ② Not working
 ③ Being working ④ Having worked 〈京都産業大〉全解-182

6-5 受動態の分詞構文

- (120) () in easy Japanese, this textbook is good for school children.
 ① Wrote ② Written ③ Writing ④ To write 〈大東文化大〉N-173
- (121) () from the front, the building looks like an old Japanese castle.
 ① To see ② Seeing ③ Saw ④ Seen 〈札幌学院大〉S-147
- (122) () from the airplane, the lake looks like a huge doughnut.
 ① See ② Seeing ③ Seen ④ Having seen 〈東海大〉V-199
- (123) My car, (), looks as if it were new.
 ① painting and polishing
 ② having painted and polished
 ③ having been painted and polished
 ④ been painted and polished 〈中央大〉P-256
- (124) () from the plane, the islands were very pretty.
 ① Seeing ② Seen ③ To see ④ Having seen 〈慶應義塾大〉P-257

- (125) At least () with other firms, ours is in a convenient location.
 ① compare ② compared
 ③ comparing ④ having compared 〈青山学院大〉P-258
- (126) () from the plane, the islands were very pretty.
 ① Seeing ② Seen ③ To see ④ To be seen 〈藤女子大〉標準-208
- (127) The audience applauded the singer loudly. (), he tried to express his thanks.
 ① Deeply moved ② Having been moving
 ③ Having moved ④ Moving 〈慶應大〉全解-185

6-6 副詞節と分詞構文の書き換え

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。

6-6-1 時—when / while

- (128) (a) When I walked along the street, I met an old friend of mine.
 (b) () along the street, I met an old friend of mine.
 ① Walk ② Walking ③ Walked ④ Having been walked 〈OR〉
- (129) (a) While she was waiting for the bus, she read a book.
 (b) () for the bus, she read a book.
 ① Waited ② Having waited ③ Waiting ④ Being waited 〈OR〉

6-6-2 理由—because / as / since

- (130) (a) Because he knew the answer, he raised his hand immediately.
 (b) () the answer, he raised his hand immediately.
 ① Knowing ② Known ③ To know ④ Being known 〈OR〉
- (131) (a) As she felt tired after the long journey, she went to bed early.
 (b) () tired after the long journey, she went to bed early.
 ① Felt ② Feeling ③ Having felt ④ To feel 〈OR〉

6-6-3 条件—if

- (132) (a) If you turn to the left at the next corner, you will find the post office.
 (b) () to the left at the next corner, you will find the post office.
 ① Turned ② Turning ③ To turn ④ Having turned 〈OR〉

6-6-4 譲歩—though / although

- (133) (a) Although he knew that the task would be difficult, he decided to accept it.

(b) () that the task would be difficult, he decided to accept it.

① Knowing ② Known ③ To know ④ Having been known 〈OR〉

(134) (a) Although she admitted that she had made a mistake, she refused to change her decision.

(b) () that she had made a mistake, she refused to change her decision.

① Admitted ② Admitting ③ To admit ④ Having been admitted 〈OR〉

6-6-5 連続する動作—and as a result / and then

(135) (a) He opened the letter and then began to read it carefully.

(b) () the letter, he began to read it carefully.

① Opening ② Opened ③ Having opened ④ Being opened 〈OR〉

6-6-6 否定の分詞構文—not doing

(136) (a) Because I did not know what to say, I remained silent.

(b) () what to say, I remained silent.

① Knowing not ② Not knowing

③ Not known ④ Having not known 〈OR〉

6-6-7 完了分詞構文—having done

(137) (a) After he had finished his homework, he went out to play soccer.

(b) () his homework, he went out to play soccer.

① Finishing ② Finished

③ Having finished ④ Having been finished 〈OR〉

(138) (a) Because she had lost her key, she could not get into the house.

(b) () her key, she could not get into the house.

① Losing ② Lost ③ Having lost ④ Having been lost 〈OR〉

6-6-8 受動態の分詞構文—done

(139) (a) When the mountain is seen from a distance, it looks like a sleeping animal.

(b) () from a distance, the mountain looks like a sleeping animal.

① Seeing ② Seen ③ Having seen ④ To see 〈OR〉

(140) (a) Because she was shocked by the news, she could not say anything.

(b) () by the news, she could not say anything.

① Shocking ② Shocked ③ Having shocked ④ To shock 〈OR〉

6-6-9 完了・受動の分詞構文—having been done

(141) (a) After the bridge had been damaged by the storm, it was closed to traffic.

(b) () by the storm, the bridge was closed to traffic.

- ① Damaging ② Having damaged
③ Having been damaged ④ Being damaging <OR>

6-6-10 there be 構文—there being

- (142) (a) As there was no bus service after midnight, we had to walk home.
(b) () no bus service after midnight, we had to walk home.
① There being ② Being there
③ There was ④ Having there <OR>
- (143) (a) As there were no empty seats on the train, we had to stand all the way.
(b) () no empty seats on the train, we had to stand all the way.
① Being there ② There having ③ There being ④ There were <OR>

6-6-11 As it was ～—主節と同じ主語の場合

- (144) (a) As it was written in simple English, the book was easy for beginners to understand.
(b) () in simple English, the book was easy for beginners to understand.
① It writing ② It written ③ Written ④ It having written <OR>
- (145) (a) As she was deeply disappointed with the result, she said nothing for a while.
(b) () with the result, she said nothing for a while.
① Disappointing ② Disappointed
③ Having disappointed ④ To disappoint <OR>

6-6-12 天候を表す it—独立分詞構文

- (146) (a) As it was raining heavily, we decided to stay at home.
(b) () heavily, we decided to stay at home.
① It raining ② It rained ③ Being it raining ④ It having rained <OR>
- (147) (a) As it had rained heavily the night before, the road was very muddy.
(b) () heavily the night before, the road was very muddy.
① It raining ② It having rained
③ It having been rained ④ Having it rained <OR>

6-6-13 否定の完了分詞構文—not having done

- (148) (a) Because I had not seen him for many years, I did not recognize him at first.
(b) () him for many years, I did not recognize him at first.
① Not seeing ② Not having seen
③ Having not seen ④ Not having been seen <OR>

- (149) (a) Since she had not finished her homework, she could not go out with her friends.
 (b) () her homework, she could not go out with her friends.
 ① Not finishing ② Having not finished
 ③ Not having finished ④ Not having been finished <OR>
- (150) (a) Because he had not been informed of the change in schedule, he arrived at the wrong time.
 (b) () of the change in schedule, he arrived at the wrong time.
 ① Not informing ② Not having informed
 ③ Not having been informed ④ Having not been informed <OR>
- 6-6-14 形容詞で始まる分詞構文—being の省略
- (151) (a) Because she was tired after the long journey, she went straight to bed.
 (b) () after the long journey, she went straight to bed.
 ① Tiring ② Tired ③ Being tiring ④ Having tired <OR>
- (152) (a) Although he was young, he had enough experience to lead the team.
 (b) (), he had enough experience to lead the team.
 ① Young ② Being youth ③ Youngly ④ Having young <OR>
- (153) (a) Because I was anxious about the examination, I could not sleep well the night before.
 (b) () about the examination, I could not sleep well the night before.
 ① Anxiety ② Anxiously ③ Anxious ④ Having anxiety <OR>
- (154) (a) Although she was nervous at first, she gave an excellent presentation.
 (b) () at first, she gave an excellent presentation.
 ① Nervously ② Nervous
 ③ Being nervously ④ Having nervous <OR>

6-7 後置の分詞構文

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。

6-7-1 付帯状況—and 「～しながら・そして～」

- (155) (a) She sat by the window and looked out at the garden.
 (b) She sat by the window, () out at the garden.
 ① looked ② looking ③ to look ④ having looked <OR>
- (156) (a) He walked slowly along the street and talked with his friend.
 (b) He walked slowly along the street, () with his friend.
 ① talked ② talking ③ to talk ④ having talked <OR>

6-7-2 結果—and as a result / and then

- (157) (a) The storm destroyed several houses, and as a result it left many people homeless.
 (b) The storm destroyed several houses, () many people homeless.
 ① left ② leaving ③ having left ④ being left <OR>
- (158) (a) The child dropped the glass, and then the glass broke into several pieces.
 (b) The child dropped the glass, () it into several pieces.
 ① breaking ② broken ③ having broken ④ being broken <OR>

6-7-3 手段・方法—by doing

- (159) (a) She improved her English by practicing it every day.
 (b) She improved her English, () it every day.
 ① practice ② practiced ③ practicing ④ having practiced <OR>
- (160) (a) He solved the problem by looking at it from a different point of view.
 (b) He solved the problem, () at it from a different point of view.
 ① looked ② looking ③ having looked ④ being looked <OR>

6-7-4 意味上の主語を伴う分詞構文—主節に後続する場合

- (161) He sat quietly on the bench, and his eyes were fixed on the ground.
 = He sat quietly on the bench, his eyes () on the ground.
 ① fixing ② fixed ③ to fix ④ having fixed <OR>
- (162) She stood by the door, and her arms were folded across her chest.
 = She stood by the door, her arms () across her chest.
 ① folding ② folded ③ to fold ④ having folded <OR>
- (163) The old man walked slowly along the road, and his dog was following him.
 = The old man walked slowly along the road, his dog () beside him.
 ① following ② followed ③ to follow ④ having followed <OR>
- (164) We decided to hold the meeting early in the morning, and the idea was to finish everything before noon.
 = We decided to hold the meeting early in the morning, the idea ()

to finish everything before noon.

① be ② being ③ been ④ to be (OR)

7 7 独立分詞構文

7-1 名詞+doing

- (165) () that night, we could not observe the moon.
 ① Having rained ② It was raining
 ③ It having rained ④ Raining (津田塾大)N-172
- (166) There () no available information on the crime, the police asked the mass media for cooperation.
 ① being ② having ③ is ④ seems (鹿児島大)P-261
- (167) Other things () equal, the simplest explanation is the best.
 ① being ② are ③ to be ④ be (成蹊大)P-259
- (168) () the night before, the road was muddy.
 ① It having rained ② Having rained
 ③ Having been rained ④ It being rained (千葉工大)P-260
- (169) (), the baseball game was cancelled.
 ① Being rainy weather
 ② As being rainy weather
 ③ The weather being rainy
 ④ Because the weather being rainy (法政大)標準-205
- (170) () being no bus service in the town, they had to use a taxi.
 ① There ② Having ③ With ④ Because (同志社大)標準-206
- (171) There () no bus, we had to walk all the way.
 ① being ② been ③ being been ④ was (桃山学院大)全解-184

7-2 名詞+done

- (172) All things (), she is still in the wrong.
 ① considering ② considered
 ③ were considered ④ being considering (札幌学院大)N-174
- (173) All things (), there is no doubt about it.
 ① considering ② considered ③ consideration ④ consider (関西学院大)S-151
- (174) All things (), we have done a good job.
 ① considering ② considered
 ③ to consider ④ consider (南海学院大)V-200/(西南学院大)P-267

- (175) All things () into consideration, her life is a happy one.
 ① got ② caught ③ had ④ taken 〈玉川大〉標準-209
- (176) All things (), we cannot say that it is wrong.
 ① asking ② considered ③ gone ④ wanted 〈早稲田大〉全解-189

7-3 完了・受動態の独立分詞構文

- (177) () in haste, this letter has many mistakes in it.
 ① Having been writing ② Having been written
 ③ Having had been written ④ Having written 〈北海学園大〉標準-207

8 8 分詞構文の特殊形

8-1 as S do / be を伴う分詞構文

- (178) Standing as it () on a hill, the restaurant commands a fine view.
 ① could ② does ③ has ④ was 〈明治学院大〉N-175
- (179) Living as I () in the country, I seldom have visitors.
 ① have ② was ③ will ④ do 〈福岡大〉全解-188
- (180) Situated as it () near the station, the hotel is
 convenient for both tourists and business travelers.
 ① does ② is ③ has ④ was 〈OR〉
- (181) Surrounded as it () by high mountains, the village is difficult to
 reach during the winter.
 ① does ② has ③ is ④ was 〈OR〉

8-2 while / though + 分詞

- (182) While () your plan makes sense, I still think it will be very hard to
 carry out.
 ① admit ② admitted ③ admitting ④ being admitted 〈京都産業大〉標準-210

9 9 慣用的な分詞構文

9-1 generally / frankly / strictly speaking

- (183) Generally (), a dog is called man's best friend.
 ① speaking ② to speak ③ spoken ④ speak 〈駒澤大〉N-176
- (184) Frankly (), I don't think his plan will work.
 ① speak ② speaking ③ spoken ④ to speaking 〈OR〉
- (185) Strictly (), this expression is not grammatically correct.
 ① speak ② spoken ③ speaking ④ to speak 〈OR〉

9-2 judging from / by

- (186) () from her appearance, I thought her a cabin attendant.
 ① Judging ② Considering ③ Looking ④ Judged 〈九州大〉S-154
- (187) () by what he said, he seems to know very little about the matter.
 ① Judged ② Judging ③ To judge ④ Having judged 〈OR〉

9-3 considering / given

- (188) () the fact that I was tired, I managed to play the piano pretty well.
 ① Considered ② Given ③ Providing ④ Thinking 〈立命館大〉S-155
- (189) () your love of the outdoors, I am really surprised that you decided to live in the city rather than in the countryside.
 ① Considered ② Considerate
 ③ Considering ④ Considerable 〈青山大〉P-266
- (190) () that there is no law against that, I still think it is immoral.
 ① Thinking ② Granting ③ Asserting ④ Forgetting 〈駒澤大〉全解-192
- (191) () that I was tired, I managed to play the piano pretty well.
 ① Considered ② Given ③ Providing ④ Thinking 〈立命館大〉全解-193
- (192) () his fear of heights, I was surprised to hear that he had taken up sky-diving.
 ① Given ② Known ③ Remembered ④ Reminded 〈南山大〉全解-194

9-4 taking ~ into consideration / account

- (193) () his age into consideration, he did remarkably well in the competition.
 ① Taken ② Taking ③ To take ④ Having been taken 〈OR〉
- (194) () all these factors into account, we decided to postpone the project.
 ① Taken ② Taking ③ To be taken ④ Being taken 〈OR〉

9-5 speaking / talking of

- (195) () of digital cameras, what would you recommend? ① By speaking ② Speaking ③ Spoken ④ To be spoken 〈西南学院大〉P-268
- (196) () of travel, have you ever been to Australia?
 ① Spoke ② If speaking ③ My speaking ④ Speaking 〈東海情報大〉標準-211
- (197) () Mr. Tanaka, have you seen him lately?
 ① Talking ② Talking of ③ To talk ④ To talk about 〈千葉商科大〉全解-190

9-6 weather permitting

- (198) Weather (), we'll play tennis.
① permitting ② permitted ③ permits ④ to permit 〈OR〉
- (199) I will come, ().
① weather is permitting ② weather will be permitting
③ weather permitting ④ weather permits 〈東洋大〉全解-191

9-7 depending on

- (200) Could you show me how to make my mobile phone ring differently,
() who's calling me?
① depending on ② in spite of
③ on behalf of ④ relying on 〈センター試験〉P-269

9-8 assuming / supposing that

- (201) () that his story is true, what should we do next?
① Assumed ② Assuming ③ To assume ④ Having assumed 〈OR〉
- (202) () that you were offered the job, would you accept it?
① Supposed ② Supposing ③ Having supposed ④ To be supposed 〈OR〉

9-9 provided / providing that

- (203) () that the weather remains fine, we will leave early tomorrow morning.
① Provided ② Providing of ③ To provide ④ Having provided 〈OR〉
- (204) You may use my car, () that you drive carefully.
① provide ② provided ③ having provided ④ to provide 〈OR〉

9-10 granting / granted that

- (205) () that his explanation is correct, several questions still remain unanswered.
① Granting ② Granted of ③ To grant ④ Having been granting 〈OR〉
- (206) () that she has little experience, she has handled the situation remarkably well.
① Grant ② Granted ③ To granting ④ Having grant 〈OR〉

1010 with + 名詞 + 補語

10-1 with + 名詞 + done

- (207) He lay on the sofa with his () and soon fell asleep.
 ① arms folded ② arms folding
 ③ fold arms ④ folding arms 〈センター試験〉N-177/〈センター試験〉P-270
- (208) John stood still with his eyes () on something strange.
 ① fixed ② fixing ③ to fix ④ to be fixed 〈愛知工大〉標準-212
- (209) As he was very tired, he was lying on the sofa with ().
 ① his closed eyes ② his closing eyes
 ③ his eyes closed ④ his eyes closing 〈梅花女子大〉全解-195

10-2 with + 名詞 + doing

- (210) She stood there, with tears () down her cheeks.
 ① run ② ran ③ running ④ were running 〈玉川大〉S-156
- (211) With summer (), medical experts have made recommendations to prevent sunburn.
 ① approaches ② approaching
 ③ has approached ④ is approaching 〈立命館大〉V-203
- (212) With many students (), it was difficult to hear what the professor had to say.
 ① chatted ② chatting ③ to chat ④ chat 〈梅花女子大〉標準-213
- (213) How can I feel relaxed, with () me like that?
 ① your watching ② you to watch
 ③ you watching ④ you watch 〈慶應大〉全解-196
- (214) The peace talks failed again, with both sides () the other for the failure.
 ① blamed ② blamed with ③ blaming ④ blaming by 〈慶應大〉全解-198

10-3 with + 名詞 + 形容詞

- (215) She was sitting by the window with her eyes (), thinking about what had happened.
 ① open ② openly ③ opening ④ opened 〈OR〉
- (216) Don't speak with your mouth ().
 ① fullness ② fully ③ full ④ filling 〈OR〉

10-4 with + 名詞 + 副詞

(217) He fell asleep on the sofa with the television ().

① on ② in ③ at ④ by <OR>

(218) She left the house with her coat (), although it was very cold outside.

① at ② off ③ from ④ away <OR>

-
- (1)④ (2)④ (3)③ (4)③ (5)④ (6)③ (7)② (8)② (9)③ (10)②
(11)③ (12)③ (13)① (14)② (15)① (16)② (17)① (18)② (19)③ (20)③
(21)② (22)③ (23)② (24)③ (25)② (26)③ (27)② (28)② (29)③ (30)②
(31)③ (32)③ (33)③ (34)④ (35)③ (36)③ (37)③ (38)③ (39)③ (40)④
(41)③ (42)③ (43)③ (44)③ (45)③ (46)① (47)③ (48)③ (49)① (50)③
(51)③ (52)③ (53)④ (54)③ (55)① (56)③ (57)① (58)③ (59)③ (60)②
(61)③ (62)① (63)③ (64)③ (65)③ (66)② (67)② (68)③ (69)① (70)②
(71)① (72)① (73)② (74)④ (75)④ (76)③ (77)③ (78)② (79)③ (80)③
(81)① (82)② (83)③ (84)② (85)① (86)③ (87)④ (88)④ (89)② (90)③
(91)④ (92)④ (93)② (94)④ (95)③ (96)③ (97)③ (98)① (99)② (100)①
(101)③ (102)① (103)② (104)① (105)② (106)① (107)③ (108)② (109)① (110)④
(111)③ (112)③ (113)④ (114)③ (115)② (116)③ (117)③ (118)④ (119)④ (120)②
(121)④ (122)③ (123)③ (124)② (125)② (126)② (127)① (128)② (129)③ (130)①
(131)② (132)② (133)① (134)② (135)③ (136)② (137)③ (138)③ (139)② (140)②
(141)③ (142)① (143)③ (144)③ (145)② (146)① (147)② (148)② (149)③ (150)③
(151)② (152)① (153)③ (154)② (155)② (156)② (157)② (158)① (159)③ (160)②
(161)② (162)② (163)① (164)② (165)③ (166)① (167)① (168)① (169)③ (170)①
(171)① (172)② (173)② (174)② (175)④ (176)② (177)② (178)② (179)④ (180)②
(181)③ (182)③ (183)① (184)② (185)③ (186)① (187)② (188)② (189)③ (190)②
(191)② (192)① (193)② (194)② (195)② (196)④ (197)② (198)① (199)③ (200)①
(201)② (202)② (203)① (204)② (205)① (206)② (207)① (208)① (209)③ (210)③
(211)② (212)② (213)③ (214)③ (215)① (216)③ (217)① (218)②

11 [補足]副詞節 ⇔ 分詞構文の書き換え手順

副詞節を分詞構文に直す問題では、いきなり V-ing にするのではなく、まず ① 主節と副詞節の主語が同じか異なるかを確認し、次に ②能動か受動か、③主節との時間関係、④否定語 not があるかを確認します。最後に、⑤接続詞を残す必要があるかを判断します。

基本的な考え方は、

① 主語 → ② 能動・受動 → ③ 時間関係 → ④ 否定 → ⑤ 接続詞の順です。

I 主節と副詞節の主語が同じ場合

主節と副詞節の主語が同じ場合、副詞節の接続詞と主語を原則として省略し、動詞を分詞に変えます。

When she saw me, she smiled.

= Seeing me, she smiled.

「私を見ると、彼女はほほえんだ。」

副詞節の主語は she、主節の主語も she です。同じ人物なので、副詞節の she を省略できます。また、she と see は「彼女が見る」という能動関係なので、seeing とします。

When she saw me

→ 主語 she = 主節の主語 she

→ 接続詞 when と主語 she を省略

→ Seeing me

したがって、基本形は、接続詞 + S + V, S + V → V-ing, S + V となります。

II 主節と副詞節の主語が異なる場合

主節と副詞節の主語が異なる場合、副詞節の主語を省略することはできません。この場合は、分詞の前に意味上の主語 S'を残します。これを独立分詞構文といいます。

As the weather was fine, we went for a walk.

= The weather being fine, we went for a walk.

「天気がよかったので、私たちは散歩に出かけた。」

副詞節の主語は the weather、主節の主語は we なので異なります。そのため、the weather を残して the weather being fine とします。

As the weather was fine

→ the weather ≠ 主節の主語 we

→ the weather を残す

→ the weather being fine

したがって、主節の S ≠ 副詞節の S → S' + 分詞が基本です。

動名詞の意味上の主語では Tom's / his / my のように所有格を用いるのが原則でしたが、独立分詞構文では、Tom being ~ / he being ~ のように、名詞の普通格・代名詞の主格を用いる点にも注意します。

① 能動関係の場合—V-ing

副詞節の主語と動詞が「S が～する」という能動関係なら、現在分詞 V-ing を用います。

As she walked along the street, she talked with her friend.

= Walking along the street, she talked with her friend.

「通りを歩きながら、彼女は友人と話した。」

she が walk するという能動関係なので、walking とします。S が V する → V-ing と考えるのが基本です。

② 受動関係の場合—(being) done

副詞節の主語と動詞が「S が～される」という受動関係なら、being+過去分詞を用います。ただし、being はしばしば省略されます。

As he was surprised at the news, he could not say anything.

= Being surprised at the news, he could not say anything.

= Surprised at the news, he could not say anything.

「その知らせに驚いたので、彼は何も言えなかった。」

he は「驚かせる」のではなく「驚かされる」側なので、surprised を用います。

S+be+過去分詞

→ (Being)+過去分詞

→ 過去分詞

と考えることができます。

③ 副詞節と主節がほぼ同時の場合—V-ing

副詞節の出来事と主節の出来事がほぼ同時に起こっている場合は、普通の分詞 V-ing を用います。

While she walked along the river, she listened to music.

= Walking along the river, she listened to music.

「川沿いを歩きながら、彼女は音楽を聴いた。」

「歩く」と「音楽を聴く」はほぼ同時なので、walking を用います。したがって、副詞節と主節がほぼ同時 → V-ing が基本です。

④ 副詞節の出来事が主節より前の場合—having done

副詞節の出来事が主節の出来事より前に完了していることを明確に示す場合は、完了形の分詞構文 having+過去分詞 を用います。

After he had finished his homework, he went out.

= Having finished his homework, he went out.

「宿題を終えてから、彼は外出した。」

出来事の順序は、

finished → went out

です。「宿題を終えた」ことが先で、その後「外出した」ので、having finished とします。

After he had finished his homework

→ 主節より前

→ Having finished his homework

したがって、副詞節の内容が主節より前 → having done となります。

⑤ 受動で、さらに副詞節の出来事が主節より前の場合—having been done

「受動」と「主節より前」という 2 つの条件が重なる場合は、having been + 過去分詞を用います。

After he had been told the truth, he changed his mind.

= Having been told the truth, he changed his mind.

「真実を知らされた後、彼は考えを変えた。」

「知らされた」は受動なので been told、「考えを変えた」より前なので having を加えます。

had been told

→ 受動 → been told

→ 主節より前 → having

→ having been told

したがって、受動 + 主節より前 → having been done となります。

⑥ 副詞節内に否定語 not がある場合

副詞節の内容が否定されている場合、not は分詞の直前に置きます。

Because he did not know what to say, he remained silent.

= Not knowing what to say, he remained silent.

「何と云えばよいか分からなかったなので、彼は黙っていた。」

did not know

→ know → knowing

→ 否定 → not knowing

したがって、基本語順は、not + V-ing となります。

⑦ 否定で、さらに副詞節の出来事が主節より前の場合

否定と時間のずれが重なる場合は、not having + 過去分詞を用います。

Because she had not received his message, she did not go to the station.

= Not having received his message, she did not go to the station.

「彼のメッセージを受け取っていなかったなので、彼女は駅へ行かなかった。」

had not received

→ 主節より前 → having received

→ 否定 → not having received

語順は、not+having+過去分詞となります。

⑧ 接続詞を残す場合

分詞構文では接続詞を省略するのが基本ですが、意味を明確にするために when / while / if / though / once などを残すことがあります。

While he was walking along the street, he met an old friend.

= While walking along the street, he met an old friend.

「通りを歩いているとき、彼は旧友に会った。」

Though he was tired, he continued working.

= Though tired, he continued working.

「疲れていたけれども、彼は仕事を続けた。」

接続詞を残した場合でも、主語が主節と同じなら副詞節の主語は省略します。

⑨ 主節の後ろに置かれる分詞構文—付帯状況・結果

分詞構文は主節の前だけでなく、主節の後ろにも置かれます。この場合は、「～しながら」「そして～」「その結果～」などの意味を表すことが多くあります。

She sat by the window and looked out at the garden.

= She sat by the window, looking out at the garden.

「彼女は庭を眺めながら窓辺に座っていた。」

主節の主語 She が look するので、looking を用います。

また、主節の内容から生じる結果を表すこともあります。

The storm destroyed several houses, and as a result it left many people homeless.

= The storm destroyed several houses, leaving many people homeless.

「嵐はいくつかの家を破壊し、その結果、多くの人々が家を失った。」

このタイプでは、主節, and ～→ 主節, V-ing ～と考えると分かりやすくなります。

⑩ 主節の後ろで意味上の主語が異なる場合

主節の後ろに置かれる分詞構文でも、分詞の意味上の主語が主節の主語と異なる場合は、意味上の主語 S' を分詞の前に置きます。

He sat quietly on the bench, and his eyes were fixed on the ground.

= He sat quietly on the bench, his eyes fixed on the ground.

「彼はベンチに静かに座り、目を地面に向けていた。」

主節の主語は He ですが、fixed の意味上の主語は his eyes なので、his eyes を残します。

また、eyes と fix は受動関係なので、過去分詞 fixed を用います。

and his eyes were fixed on the ground

→ 主語が異なる → his eyes を残す

→ 受動関係 → fixed

→ his eyes fixed on the ground

能動関係なら現在分詞を用います。

The old man walked slowly along the road, and his dog was following him.

= The old man walked slowly along the road, his dog following him.

「その老人は道をゆっくり歩き、犬がそのそばをついてきていた。」

また、be 動詞を含む文では、次のように being が残ることもあります。

We decided to hold the meeting early in the morning, and the idea was to finish everything before noon.

= We decided to hold the meeting early in the morning, the idea being to finish everything before noon.

「私たちは会議を朝早く開くことにした。その意図は正午までにすべてを終えることだった。」

このタイプの基本形は、主節, and S' + V → 主節, S' + 分詞です。

条件	分詞構文の形
主語が同じ・能動・ほぼ同時	V-ing
主語が異なる・能動・ほぼ同時	S' + V-ing
主語が同じ・受動	(being) done
主語が異なる・受動	S' + (being) done
主語が同じ・主節より前	having done
主語が異なる・主節より前	S' + having done
受動・主節より前	having been done
主語が異なる・受動・主節より前	S' + having been done
否定・能動	not + V-ing
否定・主節より前	not + having done