

## Basic Grammar

### Comparison (比較)

問) 正しい文章をつくる選択肢を選びなさい。

1. Brook trout are found \_\_\_\_\_ Georgia in the Appalachian mountain range and extend north all the way to Hudson Bay.  
A) far south as  
B) south as far  
C) farthest south  
D) as far south as
2. No animal is more dangerous to animal life \_\_\_\_\_ a wounded tiger.  
A) as is  
B) than did  
C) than is  
D) as did
3. Generally, the more skilled \_\_\_\_\_ ballerina, the more elegant his or her movements.  
A) the  
B) of  
C) is of the  
D) is the
4. For myself, the longer I am on my own, the more independent I feel and \_\_\_\_\_ I am in finding another husband right away.  
A) interested less  
B) less than interested  
C) the less interested  
D) interested the less
5. \_\_\_\_\_ bureaucratic centralization proceeded with more pace than in Scotland.  
A) Nowhere has in Britain  
B) In Britain has nowhere  
C) Nowhere in Britain has  
D) Nowhere Britain has

6. Both of the professor's lectures on evolution theory were excellent, but the second is simply \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) best of both
- B) the better of the two
- C) the best of the two
- D) better of each

7. The paradox persists that we are less capable of understanding the suffering of others \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the more we suffer
- B) we are the more
- C) more than we suffer
- D) , the less we are

8. It was impossible to understand why someone would rather live in the middle of nowhere \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) than living in a big city
- B) than in a big city
- C) than life in a big city
- D) than to live in a big city

9. She lives more extravagantly than \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) is justified by her income
- B) her income is justified
- C) is her income justified
- D) justified her income is

10. Ireland is one of the worst polluters in Europe, using more coal, oil, and gas per person than \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) most other member states does
- B) do most other member states
- C) most other member state
- D) the most other member state

11. Osaka is about one and a half times as far from Tokyo \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Nagoya is
- B) is Nagoya
- C) as is Nagoya
- D) as Nagoya

12. The unemployment rate in the United States is about twice \_\_\_\_\_ in Japan

- A) larger than
- B) as large as
- C) that
- D) larger than those

問) 間違いの箇所を選び、修正しなさい。

13. The windmill is an apparatus designed to harness energy from a source rather than animals.

A B C D

14. By killing harmful microbes, sterilizations prevent decay from becoming increasingly worst.

A B C D

15. A crustacean's nerve system is not too complicated as that of mammals and other higher vertebrates.

A B C D

16. The report based on speculations, rather facts, seemed to be confusing and misleading.

A B C D

17. Of all the goals he scored, none was better than those against Germany at Cardiff Arms Park which gives

A B C D

Wales a 1-0 victory.

18. The journey then required most hours by train than it now does minutes by plane.

A B C D

19. Children in this country have lesser exposure to the printed world than those in Japan.

A B C D

20. Air temperatures are generally lower at high altitudes than low latitudes.

A B C D

21. When its fuel runs out, an old star more massive than the Sun expands into a red giant and then collapsed

A B C

to become a white dwarf.

D

22. A greater number of solids can be dissolved in water and in alcohol than in any liquids.

A B C D

23. The volume of the Sun is 1,200,000 times greater than that of the Earth's.

A

B

C

D

24. The English spoken in rural Georgia is quite different from rural Indiana.

A

B

C

D

25. Five years as old as the majority of officers of his same rank, Tony was determined to make up for lost time.

A

B

C

D

**Answer Keys:** 1 D, 2 C, 3 A, 4 C, 5 C, 6 B, 7 A, 8 B, 9 A, 10 B, 11 C, 12 C, 13 D other, 14 D worse, 15 B as (so), 16 B rather than facts, 17 C that, 18 B more, 19 A less, 20 D than at low, 21 C collapses, 22 D any other, 23 D the Earth, 24 D that spoken in rural Indiana, 25 A older than

### Comparison 解説

まずは、比較の基本的な考え方を説明したいと思います。比較においては、どれとどれを比べているかを明示することが重要です。

Q) 次の文章の中で、間違いがあれば指摘してください。

1. Tony is nicer than Ken.
2. Tony is nicer than Ken is.
3. Tony is nicer to me than Ken.
4. Tony is nicer to me than Ken is.
5. Tony is nicer to me than is Ken.
6. Tony is nicer to me than to Ken.
7. Tony is nicer to me than he is to Ken.
8. Tony is nicer today than yesterday.
9. Tony is nicer today than he was yesterday.
10. The climate of London is milder in winter than Kyoto.
11. The climate of London is milder in winter than the climate of Kyoto.
12. The climate of London is milder in winter than that of Kyoto.

まず、1と2を比べてみましょう。どちらも文法的には間違いは無いですが、**than** よりも前に **Ken** と比べられる名詞は **Tony** しかないので、**is** を付けなくても比較対照は明白なので、言葉数の少ない 1の方が良いと考えましょう。

次に 3~7 ですが、この中で絶対に駄目なのは 3 です。3だと、**Tony** と **Ken** を比べているのか、**me** と **Ken** を比べているのか、形から判断できません。口語では問題ないかもしれませんが、**GMAT Sentence Correction (SC)** では、不正解と考えるください。**Tony is nice.** と **Ken is nice.** という主語どうしを比べるのであれば、4 または 5 の様にする必要があります。**is** があることで、主語どうしの比較対照が明白になります。**than** や **as** の後では、**SV** が **VS** と倒置されることは良くあるので、どちらでも構いません。**Tony is nice to me.** と **Tony is**

nice to Ken. という前置詞句どうしを比べるのであれば、6 または 7 の様にする必要があります。he is を付けた方がより formal ですが、SC では、どちらも正解表現として使われています。

次に 8 と 9 ですが、he was が無くても文法的に間違っていないですが、時間のずれを示すために、he was を付けた方が writing style 上良いです。

最後に 10~12 ですが、10 は気候と都市を比べているので、比較対照がおかしいです。11 と 12 はどちらも正しいです。名詞の反復を避けるために、that または those が代名詞として使われます。

それでは、1~25 の問題を解説します。

1. as far as ~ : ~まで He went as far as Chicago. as far north (south, east, west) as ~ : 北 (南、東、西) は～まで
2. more dangerous とあるので、as ではなく than を選ぶ。is が使われているので、代動詞も be 動詞が必要と考えて、C を選ぶ。
3. The 比較級 S'V'~, the 比較級 SV~. の構文。  
As the wind is stronger, the sea is rougher. (風が強くなるにつれて、海が荒れる) を、この構文を使って書き換えると、The stronger the wind (is), the rougher the sea (is). となりますが、この構文では、be 動詞が良く省略されます。  
The more skilled the ballerina is, the more elegant his or her movements are. の be 動詞が省略されていると判断しましょう。
4. As I am on my own longer, I feel more independent and I am less interested in finding another husband right away. を The 比較級 S'V'~, the 比較級 SV~. の構文に書き換えた形と考えましょう。
5. 否定語+副詞(句)+助動詞+S+V~ の倒置文。  
I did not know the fact until yesterday. → Not until yesterday did I know the fact. と変化するのと同じと考えましょう。
6. the 比較級 of the two の構文。  
「二人(二つ)のうち～な方」という意味は、the 比較級 of the two という形を使って表記します。  
Tony is the taller of the two boys. – OK  
Tony is the tallest of the two boys. – NG  
Tony is the tallest of the three boys. – OK
7. 次の4つの文章を比べてみましょう。  
As the wind is stronger, the sea is rougher.  
The stronger the wind (is), the rougher the sea (is).  
The sea is rougher as the wind is stronger.  
The sea is rougher the stronger the wind is.  
1つ目は、「～するにつれて」という意味の接続詞 as を使った表現。2つめは、The 比較級 S'V'~, the 比

較級 SV~. の構文を使って書き換えた形。3 つめは、1 つめの従属節を後ろに回しただけで、意味は変わりません。4 つめは、3 つめと主節は同じですが、従属節の **as** 以下を **the** 比較級 SV~ に書き換えた形です。4 つめの形を正しい表現として覚えてください。

この問題は、**We are less capable of understanding the suffering of others as we suffer more.** の **as** 以下を **the** 比較級 SV~ に変えたと考えましょう。

### 類題 1

A body weighs \_\_\_\_\_ from the surface of the Earth.

- A) less the farther it gets      B) the farther it gets, the less  
C) less than it gets farther      D) less than it, the farther it gets

### 類題 2

History sometimes effects a kind of reverse perspective in one's perception of the past: events appear more

A

B

C

significant the far away they get.

D

### 類題 1 解答 : A

A body weighs less as it gets farther from the surface of the Earth. の **as** 以下を **the** 比較級 SV~ に変えたと考えましょう。

### 類題 2 解答 : D farther

Events appear more significant as they get farther away. の **as** 以下を **the** 比較級 SV~ に変えたと考えましょう。

8. in the middle of nowhere と in a big city という前置詞句どうしの比較と考えましょう。

### 9. 疑似関係代名詞

The problem was easy. と We had thought that the problem would be easy. で比較の文章を作ると、The problem was easier than we had thought. となります。than より前の文章が、thought の目的語と取れるので、than が目的格の関係代名詞のような働きをしています。

The problem was easy. と That the problem would be easy had been thought. で比較の文章を作ると、The problem was easier than had been thought. となります。than より前の文章が、thought の主語と取れるので、than が主格の関係代名詞のような働きをしています。このような働きをする than は、疑似関係代名詞と呼ばれます。

文意が取りにくければ、than の後に what を補って考えてみましょう。

10. Ireland uses much coal, oil, and gas per person. と Most other member states use much coal, oil, and gas per person. との比較と考えて、主語どうしの比較対照を明白にするために、代動詞 do を付けている B を選びましょう。

11. Osaka is far from Tokyo. と Nagoya is far from Tokyo. との比較と考えて、主語どうしの比較対照を明白に

するために、代動詞 **is** を付けている **C** を選びましょう。**D** は、**Osaka** と **Nagoya** とを比べているのか、**Tokyo** と **Nagoya** を比べているのか形で判断できないので、不正解と考えましょう。

12. 倍数表現は、名詞や代名詞の前に置くことができます。

Tony's income is about twice Ben's. – OK

Tony's income is about twice as large as Ben's. – OK

Tony's income is about twice larger than Ben's. – OK

この問題では、**the unemployment rate** の反復を避ける **that** を使っている **C** を選びましょう。他の選択肢は比較対照がおかしいです。

13. **A other than B** : B 以外の A      **A rather than B** : B というよりも A      「動物以外の動力源」という意味だと考えて、**D** を **other** に変えましょう。

14. **increasingly** という変化を表わす副詞が修飾するので、最上級の **worst** を比較級の **worse** に変えましょう。

15. Tony is **not as** handsome **as** Ben. という構文だと考えて、**B** を **as** に変えましょう。否定語が前にあるので **so** に変えることも出来ます。

Nothing is as precious as time. – OK

Nothing is so precious as time. – OK

Time is as precious as anything else. – OK

Time is so precious as anything else. – NG (前に否定語がなければ、**as ~ as** の代わりに **so ~ as** は使えません)

16. **rather** 一語では、「むしろ、幾分」という意味の副詞なので、比較表現として使うことは出来ません。**A rather B** ではなく、**A rather than B** という表現を使いましょう。

17. 一つのゴールなので、単数形の **that** に変えましょう。

18. 比較表現なので、**most** を **more** に変えましょう。

19. **lesser ~ than** という表現は英語には存在しません。**less ~ than** に変えましょう。

20. **at high altitudes** と **at low altitudes** という前置詞句どうしの比較にする必要があります。

21. **more massive than the Sun** という **massive** という形容詞を中心としたかたまりが、主語の **an old star** を修飾して、**expands** と **collapses** という動詞が並列されている構造と判断しましょう。

22. **other** の有無の問題。

Tony is taller than any other boy in the class. – OK

Tony is taller than any other girl in the class. – NG

Tony is taller than any girl in the class. – OK

**any other girl** とすると **Tony** も女の子になってしまうので、意味的におかしいと判断しましょう。主語と **any other** が修飾する名詞は、同じカテゴリーに属しないと駄目です。逆に言うと、同じカテゴリーに属す

場合は、any の後に other が必要だと考えましょう。

23. than 以下、that of the Earth's では、redundant な表現になります。than that of the Earth 又は than the Earth's とする必要があります。

24. A is different/distinct from A. A is similar to B. A is next to B. A is close to B. などの表現では、A と B の比較対照を確認しましょう。

Tokyo's subway system is different from New York. – NG

Tokyo's subway system is different from New York's. – OK

25. 差を表わす表現では、比較級が必要です。倍数表現は、原級、比較級どちらも可能です (12 を参照)。

Tony is three years older than Ben. – OK

Tony is three years as old as Ben. - NG

### Infinitive/Participle/Gerund (不定詞・分詞・動名詞)

#### I 分詞

##### ① 修飾語

1) Management information systems are computer systems \_\_\_\_\_ the executives who run businesses, government agencies, and other organizations.

A) design aid    B) designed aided    C) design with aid    D) designed to aid

2) The most common form of candle is a hand cylinder of paraffin with a wick \_\_\_\_\_ through its center.

A) running    B) and run    C) runs    D) ran

3) At present production levels, \_\_\_\_\_ deposits of bauxite can provide the world with aluminum for hundreds of years.

A) known    B) known are    C) they are known    D) what is known

4) True hibernation takes place only among \_\_\_\_\_ animals.

A) whose blood is warm    B) blood warm    C) warm-blooded    D) they have warm blooded

5) If food is used as a reward or punishment, a child may develop habits lead to excessive consumption or \_\_\_\_\_ an unbalanced diet.

A

B

C

D

6) Bacteria lived in the soil play a vital role in recycling the carbon and nitrogen needed by plants.

A

B

C

D

7) A well-planned resume is the first step toward finding a satisfied job.

A B C D

8) A sextant comprises an arc, marked in degrees, a movable arm with a mirror pivoted at the center, and a

A B C

telescope mount to the framework.

D

② 分詞構文

9) \_\_\_\_\_ under a microscope, a fresh snowflake has a delicate six-pointed shape.

A) Seen B) Sees C) Seeing D) To see

10) \_\_\_\_\_ at night, owls uses their extraordinary vision and excellent hearing to locate prey.

A) How to hunt B) Be hunting C) Go hunting D) Hunting

11) \_\_\_\_\_, the humming bird gets its name from the sound that its wings make during flight.

A) Has a brilliant color B) The brilliant color C) Which is brilliantly colored D) Brilliantly colored

12) \_\_\_\_\_ patriotic, Sarah B. Hale began a fund-raising campaign to complete the Bunker Hill Monument.

A) For she B) By intense C) Because of D) Intensely

③ 分詞・形容詞の挿入

13) Emily Post's book *Etiquette*, \_\_\_\_\_ in 1922, was an immediate success.

A) published B) was published C) when it published D) that it published

14) The columbine flower, \_\_\_\_\_ to nearly all of the United States, can be raised from seed in almost any garden.

A) native B) how native is C) how native is it D) is native

15) Cosmetic manufacturing, \_\_\_\_\_ of limited economic importance, has become a multi-million-dollar industry.

A) it was once B) once was C) once D) once it was

16) The ballerina Maria Tallchief, is admired for her superb technical skill, is the daughter of a chief of the Osage

A B C D

people.

④ 付帯状況の分詞構文

17) The production of tin ore in the United States is relatively insignificant, \_\_\_\_\_ less than one hundred tons annually.

- A) amounting to    B) in the amount    C) amounts to it    D) to the amount of

18) The Platte is one of the shallowest of the major rivers in the United States, \_\_\_\_\_ from a few inches to several feet.

- A) ranging in depth    B) its depth ranges    C) it ranges in depth    D) in depth by ranging

⑤ 結果を表わす分詞構文

19) An accumulation of wax in the ear canal may immobilize the eardrum, \_\_\_\_\_ a partial loss of hearing.

- A) caused    B) are caused    C) causing    D) causes

20) Wind and rain continually hit against the surface of the Earth, broken large rocks into smaller and smaller particles.

A

B

C

D

⑥ 独立分詞構文

21) Afterward a heavy rain, a rain bow may spread all the way across the sky, its two ends seeming to rest on the Earth.

A

B

C

D

22) Most nineteenth-century whaling ships carried three or four small whaleboats, both able to carry a crew of six.

A

B

C

D

II 不定詞

① 主語になる to 不定詞

23) \_\_\_\_\_ slums and replace them with improved residential or commercial areas is a goal of urban renewal.

- A) The elimination of    B) They eliminate    C) Eliminate    D) To eliminate

② it ~ to の形式目的語

24) Laws make \_\_\_\_\_ for people to live together peaceably in a community.

- A) it is possible    B) possible    C) it possible    D) them possible

25) The discovery of the magnetic effects of coils made possible to measure an electric current.

A

B

C

D

③ 補語となる to 不定詞

26) The purpose of inductive logic is to inferring general laws from particular occurrences.

A

B

C

D

④ 動詞+目的語+ to 不定詞

27) Most educators today consider computer literacy being a necessary addition to the basic scholastic

A

B

C

D

requirements.

⑤ 目的の to 不定詞 (副詞用法)

28) \_\_\_\_\_ any aspect of society, the sociologist must determine the laws influencing human behavior in social contexts.

A) Explain B) To explain C) One explains D) The explanation of

29) \_\_\_\_\_ a state to survive more than a fleeting historical moment, it must have the loyalty of its residents.

A) If B) Then C) Of D) For

30) For thousands of years, people have utilized some kind of refrigeration to cool beverages and preserving food.

A

B

C

D

31) Anesthetics are used \_\_\_\_\_ insensitivity to pain during surgical operations.

A) the cause B) to cause C) cause of D) causing

32) It is believed that the first astronomers observed the heavens \_\_\_\_\_ plan such seasonal activities as harvesting.

A) so B) thus C) because of D) in order to

⑥ so ~ as to ~, enough to ~, etc.

33) The practice of making excellent films based on rather obscure novels has been going on so long in the United States \_\_\_\_\_ constitute a tradition.

A) being B) as to C) so that D) could

34) How many people living today are enough old to remember the appearance of Halley's comet in 1910?

A

B

C

D

35) The leek is a hardy plant believed to \_\_\_\_\_ in the Mediterranean region.

A) originate B) be originated C) originated D) have originated

36) Neon lights, like mercury and fluorescent, conduct electricity through a gas give off light.

A

B

C

D

### III 動名詞

① 主語になる動名詞

37) \_\_\_\_\_ raw materials into useful products is called manufacturing.

A) Transform B) Transforming C) Being transformed D) When transforming

② 動詞の目的語になる動名詞

38) A mortgage enables a person to buy property without paying for it outright; thus more people are able to enjoy

A

B

C

to own a house.

D

③ 前置詞の目的語になる動名詞

39) Hawks serve an important purpose in the scheme of nature \_\_\_\_\_ on destructive rodents such as mice and rats.

A) by preying B) in order that preying C) that they prey D) by to prey

### IV その他

① Dangling modifier

40) Composed of inlaid colored glass, marble, tile, or gemstone, \_\_\_\_\_.

A) many cultures use mosaics as an art form for decoration  
B) as an art form cultures use mosaics for decoration  
C) as decoration in many cultures that use the art form of decoration  
D) mosaics are an art form used in many cultures for decoration

41) Inaugurated a second time on March 4, 1901, \_\_\_\_\_ focused on domestic rather than foreign politics.

A) William McKinley's new term looked forward to and  
B) the new term looked forward to William McKinley and  
C) William McKinley looked forward to a new term  
D) looked forward to a new term was William McKinley

42) Soon after entering the United States Army as a captain in 1792, \_\_\_\_\_.

A) the Indians were fought against by William Eaton  
B) and William Eaton Fought against the Indians  
C) where the Indians fought William Eaton  
D) William Eaton fought against the Indians

43) By studying ancient pathologies, \_\_\_\_\_ to trace the development of diseases through the millenniums.

- A) scientists hope                      B) hopeful scientists  
C) there is hope that scientists        D) they are hoping scientists can

② the first + 名詞 \_\_\_\_\_

44) With the production of *A Raisin in the Sun*, Lorraine Hansberry became the first Black woman \_\_\_\_\_ a play on Broadway.

- A) stage    B) to stage    C) has staged    D) staged

45) Having received over eighty percent of the vote, Jane M. Byrne became the first woman \_\_\_\_\_ elected mayor of Chicago.

- A) who she    B) she was    C) was to    D) to be

Answer Keys: 1 D, 2 A, 3 A, 4 C, 5 C habits leading/habits that lead, 6 A living, 7 D satisfying, 8 D mounted, 9 A, 10 D, 11 D, 12 D, 13 A, 14 A, 15 C, 16 A admired, 17 A, 18 A, 19 C, 20 C breaking, 21 A after, 22 C each, 23 D, 24 C, 25 C made it possible, 26 C to infer, 27 B being を削除する、または to be, 28 B, 29 D, 30 D (to) preserve, 31 B, 32 D, 33 B, 34 C old enough, 35 D, 36 D to give off, 37 B, 38 D owning, 39 A, 40 D, 41 C, 42 D, 43 A, 44 B, 45 D

### 解説

先ずは分詞の問題から。

1～8 は、現在分詞や過去分詞が名詞を修飾する問題です。

|     | 現在分詞 | 過去分詞 |
|-----|------|------|
| 自動詞 | 進行   | 完了   |
| 他動詞 | 能動   | 受動   |

例えば **fall** という自動詞の場合、**leaves falling in the air** は、「今空中を落ちている葉っぱ」という意味になって、**leaves fallen on the ground** は、「地面に落ちた葉っぱ」という意味になります。現在分詞は、動作が進行中であることを表わし、過去分詞は動作が完了したことを表わします。

他方 **excite** という他動詞の場合、**Basketball excites me.** から、**Basketball is exciting for me.** と **I am excited about basketball.** と 2 種類の文を作ることができます。現在分詞は能動を表わし、過去分詞は受動を表わします。人が主語の場合は過去分詞という安直な対応法もありますが、**My boss is very demanding.** (私のボスは非常に要求が多い) の様に当てはまらないケースもあるので、注意してください。

1. **designed to aid** 以下の過去分詞のかたまりが、**computer systems** を修飾しています。
2. **running through its center** が **a wick** を修飾しています。
3. **known** が **deposits** を修飾しています。D を選んだ人がいるかもしれませんが、不必要に文字数を増やしているだけなので、Aの方がベターです。
4. **warm-blooded** という複合形容詞が **animals** を修飾しています。

5. **lead** 以下が **habits** を修飾するように変えたいので、**leading** と現在分詞にするか、**that/which leads** と関係詞のかたまりにしましょう。いずれも **habits** を修飾することになります。
6. **living in the soil** という現在分詞のかたまりが **bacteria** を修飾すべきと考えましょう。ちなみに、**a bacterium – bacteria, a medium – media, a datum – data** のように、**bacteria, media, data** は、複数形の名詞です。
7. **a satisfying job = a job that satisfies someone** と考えてください。**a satisfied job** だと、仕事が満足することになるので、おかしい意味になります。
8. **mounted to the framework** という過去分詞のかたまりが、**telescope** を修飾すると考えましょう。
- 9~12 は、分詞構文の表現です。分詞構文の意味上の主語が主節の主語と一致するか確認しましょう。
9. **A snowflake is seen under a microscope.** という受動態の文章をイメージして、**A** を選びましょう。分詞構文の **being** は、**SC** では省略されるものと考えましょう。
10. **Owls** を意味上の主語とする分詞構文の **D** を選びましょう。
11. **The humming bird is brilliantly colored.** という受動態の文章をイメージして、**D** を選びましょう。分詞構文の **being** が、省略されています。
12. **Sarah B. Hale was intensely patriotic.** という文章をイメージして、**D** を選びましょう。ここでも、分詞構文の **being** は省略されています。
- 13~16 は、主語と動詞の間に挿入された、分詞や形容詞が前の名詞を修飾するパターンです。
13. **published in 1922** が、**Etiquette** を修飾する形です。
14. **native to nearly ~** が、**The columbine flower** を修飾する形です。
15. **once of limited economic importance** という形容詞句が、**Cosmetic manufacturing** を修飾する形です。**of + 抽象名詞**は、形容詞の働きをします。**of importance = important, of use = useful, of no use = useless** 等。
16. **admired for ~** が、**Maria Tallchief** を修飾する形です。主語と動詞の間にカンマはいれません。**C** の後の **is** が動詞と考えて、過去分詞が主語と動詞の間に挿入されていると判断しましょう。**who is admired** と治すことも出来ませんが、**wordy** です。
- 17 と 18 は、付帯状況を表わす分詞構文です。分詞構文の意味上の主語は主節の主語と一致すると考えましょう。
17. **The production amounts to less than one hundred tons annually.** という状況が付帯していると考えましょう。
18. **The Platte ranges in depth from a few inches to several feet.** という状況が付帯していると考えましょう。

19 と 20 は、結果を表わす分詞構文です。付帯状況の分詞構文の一種で、前に起こった事柄に続いて起こることを分詞構文で表わすことが出来ます。前の節の内容を意味上の主語に出来るという点に特徴があります。

19. 「耳垢が鼓膜を動かなくする場合がある、その結果聴力が部分的に失われる」という意味です。causing の意味上の主語は、耳垢が鼓膜を動かなくすることという前節の内容となっています。

20. 「雨風が絶えず地球の表面に当たる、その結果大きな岩が壊されてどんどん小さな粒子になる」という意味です。breaking の意味上の主語は、雨風が絶えず表面に当たることという前節の内容になります。

21 と 22 は、独立分詞構文です。主節の主語と異なるため、分詞構文の意味上の主語が残っている形です。意味的には付帯状況を表わす場合がほとんどです。

21. Afterward は副詞なので、名詞を目的語に取れません。よって、after という前置詞に変えましょう。its two ends seeming ~ の部分が独立分詞構文です。

22. three or four small whaleboats に対して、both は使えません。よって、each に変えましょう。後が crews of six と複数形であれば、all に変えるべきですが、a crew of six と単数形なので each にすべきです。each able to carry ~ の部分が being が省略されている独立分詞構文です。

次に不定詞です。

23. and replace という表現から、and の前にも動詞が必要だと判断し、D を選びましょう。To 不定詞が主語として機能しています。

24. S make it possible for A to do B. の構文です。「Sのおかげで、A が B することが出来る」という意味になります。for A で、不定詞の意味上の主語が表わされています。

25. 目的語が that 節の場合は、S make it possible that ~. と S make possible that ~. の両方の表現が可能です。後者は SVCO という倒置文と考えましょう。目的語が to 不定詞の場合は、形式目的語の it が必ず必要です。副詞用法・目的の to 不定詞と紛らわしくなるためです。

26. 主語に aim, goal, intention, purpose, objective, etc. が来る場合は、補語に to 不定詞が良く用いられます。不定詞は、未来志向で「これからすること」なので、目的や目標と相性が良いです。

27. S V O to do の形を取れる動詞は出来るだけ覚えておきましょう。基本的に to 不定詞の部分は、これからすることになります。: 忠告する : advise, recommend 許可する・可能にする : allow, enable, permit 引き起こす : cause, lead 強いる : compel, force, oblige, 励ます・誘う : coax, convince, encourage, entice, induce, inspire, lure, motivate, persuade, prompt, stimulate, urge 要求する : ask, mandate, request, require, want, wish 命令する : direct, instruct, order, tell 思う : believe, expect, find, suppose, think, その他 : ask, intend, expect, promise, etc.

28. 「～するために」という目的表現は、主体がはっきりしている場合、to 不定詞が好まれます。また、副詞用法・目的の to 不定詞は、文頭に出ることも良くあります。

Tony went to New York to study art. – OK

Tony went to New York for studying art. – NG

29. To survive more than a fleeting historical moment, a state must have ~. と表記しても良いのですが、不定詞の部分が多いので、意味上の主語を最初に付けていると判断しましょう。
30. to cool との並列構造を考えて、D を (to)preserve に変えましょう。動詞の原形の並列でも to 不定詞の並列でもどちらも可能です。some が「ある」という意味で用いられる場合、後に数えられる名詞の単数形がきます。  
Kate is going out with some boy. – OK (ケイトはある男の子とつきあっている)  
Kate is going out with some boys. – OK (ケイトは何人かの男の子とつきあっている)
31. S use A to do B. を受動態にすると A is used to do B. となります。
32. 副詞用法・目的の表現では、in order to も使われます。
33. Tim is so kind that he helps others. – OK  
Tim is so kind as to help others. – OK  
Tim is kind enough to help others. – OK  
これら 3 つの表現は、それぞれニュアンスは若干違いますが、いずれも正しい表現です。
34. enough が、形容詞や副詞を修飾する場合は、それらの後に起きます。名詞を修飾する場合は前に置きます。  
Tony is kind enough to help others. – OK  
Tony is enough kind to help others. – NG  
Tony has enough money to buy the house. – OK
35. 完了不定詞は、主節の動詞と不定詞の部分の動詞の時制がずれている場合に用いられます。  
It seems that Tony broke the window yesterday.  
Tony seems to have broken the window yesterday.  
下の文で to break とすると、seems と同じ時制に見えておかしくなります。
36. 結果の to 不定詞は、科学的な内容の文で良く用いられます。  
Oxygen and hydrogen combine to form water. (酸素と水素は結合して水をつくる)  
気体を通じて電気を伝導した結果、光を放つと考えて、D を to give off としましょう。giving off とすると、光を放つ気体を通じてという意味なるのでおかしいです。
- 次に動名詞です。  
不定詞が未来志向で、意思主体がはっきりしている場合に使うのに対し、動名詞は一般的な行為を表わします。  
One of my hobbies is to play golf. だと、「私の趣味の一つはこれからゴルフをすることです」という意味になり、不自然です。One of my hobbies is playing golf. だと、「私の趣味の一つはゴルフをすることです」で、しっくりきます。
37. 動名詞は名詞と同様、主語、補語、目的語になることができます。この問題では主語として機能しています。
38. enjoy という動詞は、不定詞を目的語に取れません。動名詞を目的語に取れる動詞も覚えておきましょう。  
allow, avoid, begin, celebrate, consider, enjoy, envisage, finish, imagine, include, involve, mind, need, permit, postpone, propose, remember, require, start, stop, suggest, try, want, etc.

39. 前置詞の後に不定詞は来ることが出来ません。前置詞+動名詞の表現を見つけたら、動名詞の意味上の主語が主節の主語と一致しているか確認しましょう。by doing A で、「A することによって」という意味になります。

最後にその他の部分を見ておきましょう。

Dangling modifier とは、分詞構文や前置詞+動名詞で始まる文章において、分詞や動名詞の意味上の主語と主節の主語が一致していないため、修飾語が変なところにかかる場合に使われる表現です。

40. Composed of inlaid colored glass, marble, ~ の意味上の主語は何が適切かを考えて、mosaics が主語の D を選びましょう。

41. inaugurate は、「(人を) 就任させる」という意味なので、受動態の場合は人が主語に来ます。よって、C を選びましょう。

42. entering the United States Army の主語は人だと判断して、D を選びましょう。

43. studying ancient pathologies (病状) の主語は人だと判断して、A を選びましょう。

the first + 名詞を修飾する表現は、to 不定詞、(to be) 過去分詞、関係詞などが一般的ですが、時制を気にする必要が無い前者 2 つが良く用いられます。

Neil Armstrong became the first person to set foot on the moon.

*In Old America* was the first movie (to be) shot in Hollywood, California.

44. ブロードウェイで最初に劇を上演した黒人女性 : the first Black woman to stage a play on Broadway

45. シカゴの市長に選ばれた最初の女性 : the first woman (to be) elected major of Chicago

### 不定詞・分詞・動名詞 演習問題

1) \_\_\_\_\_ is to arrange them in groups or sequences according to a plan.

A) Things classified    B) In classifying things    C) As classification of things    D) To classify things

2) With age, the mineral content of human bones decreases, \_\_\_\_\_ them more fragile.

A) make    B) and to make    C) thereby making    D) which it makes

3) Unlike the homes of many other birds, kinglets' \_\_\_\_\_ nests hang near the tips of branches.

A) shaped like a cup    B) shape of a cup    C) cup-shaped    D) cup shapes

- 4) Herself educated in a day when college training for women was unknown, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) a special interest in advanced education for women was taken by Anna Hallowell  
 B) Anna Hallowell's special interest in advanced education for women was taken  
 C) Anna Hallowell took a special interest in advanced education for women  
 D) took a special interest in advanced education for women by Anna Hallowell
- 5) Underground gold deposits are usually wedged in the cracks of burying quartz slabs.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
- 6) Long before the dawn of recorded history, humans celebrated to harvest their crops.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
- 7) A quilt that looks ordinary \_\_\_\_\_ may become a work of abstract art when it is hung on a white wall.
- A) lying on a bed    B) lies on a bed    C) to be lying on a bed    D) to lie on a bed
- 8) Besides to be the state capital, Montgomery is the center of agricultural trade and the leading cattle market of Alabama.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
- 9) At the Seventh International Ballet Competitions, Fernando Bujones won the first gold medal ever \_\_\_\_\_ to a United States male dancer.
- A) awarded    B) to award    C) that awards    D) should be awarding
- 10) The dawn redwood appears \_\_\_\_\_ some 100 million years ago in northern forests around the world.
- A) was flourished    B) having to flourish    C) to have flourished    D) have flourished
- 11) The word "sapphire" \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the blue gemstone.
- A) is always used alone    B) used alone always    C) if it always used alone    D) alone is always used
- 12) Carrie Chapman Catt organized the League of Women Voters after successfully campaign for the constitutional amendment that gave women the right to vote.  
 A                      B                      C  
 D
- 13) Most lakes in the northern part of the United States were scooped out by glaciers, \_\_\_\_\_ vast basins.
- A) created    B) creating    C) have created    D) are creating

14) The desire to make a profit motivates business executives organizing and operating their firms efficiently.  
A B C D

15) Ponds are noted for their rich and varied types of plant and animal life, all maintaining in a delicate ecological balance.  
A B C D

**Answer Keys** : 1 D, 2 C, 3 C, 4 C, 5 D buried, 6 D harvesting, 7 A, 8 A Besides being, 9 A, 10 C, 11 B, 12 C campaigning, 13 B, 14 C to organize and operate, 15 D maintained

### 解説

1. 単数形の主語が必要なので、D を選びましょう。不定詞や動名詞が主語の場合、単数扱いされます。23 を参照。
2. 結果を表わす分詞構文です。D は、it が余分です。仮に it が無かったとしても、前の節の内容を先行詞とする関係代名詞 which は、SC では、不正解とされます。結果の分詞構文の方が良いと考えましょう。19, 20 を参照。
3. nests を修飾する形容詞が必要なので、C を選びましょう。4 を参照。
4. Being が省略されている分詞構文です。Anna Hallowell herself was educated in a day when ~. という文をイメージして、C を選びましょう。40, 41 を参照。
5. 埋もれている石英の厚板なので、buried slabs = slabs that are buried と考えて、burying を buried に変えましょう。7 を参照。
6. celebrate は、動名詞を目的語に取る動詞なので、to harvest を harvesting に変えましょう。38 を参照。
7. 付帯状況の分詞構文です。「ベッドに置かれている状態では普通に見えるキルト」という意味にしたいので、A を選びましょう。キルトは意思主体ではないので、目的の to 不定詞を取るのは不自然です。17, 18 を参照。
8. besides は、前置詞なので、後には不定詞でなく動名詞が必要です。「州都であることに加えて」という意味になります。39 を参照。
9. 過去分詞が the first gold medal を修飾する形です。44, 45 を参照。
10. appears との時制のずれを示すために、完了不定詞が必要です。35 を参照。
11. used alone が、sapphire を、always が refers を就職していると考えましょう。
12. successfully が副詞なので、名詞を修飾できません。副詞は動名詞を修飾できるので、campaigning に変え

ましょう。39 を参照。

13. 結果の分詞構文です。19, 20 を参照。

14. motivate は SVO to do の形を取る動詞です。27 を参照。

15. 独立分詞構文です。All is maintained in a delicate balance. という文をイメージして、maintained に変えましょう。21, 22 を参照。

## Relative Pronoun (関係詞)

Q.1 以下の2文を関係代名詞を使って1文にしてください。

1. ⌈ **Babies** shouldn't be fed milk.  
↳ **They** are allergic to milk.
2. ⌈ The **doctor** gave her a wrong prescription.  
↳ She visited **him**.
3. ⌈ She saves the **money**.  
↳ Her son sends **it** to her every month.
4. ⌈ The **shop** is just around the corner.  
↳ The fire started in **it**.
5. ⌈ He lent me several **books**.  
↳ I have read none of **them** yet.
6. ⌈ They are **zoo keepers**.  
↳ It is **their** duty to take care of all the animals in the zoo.
7. ⌈ I saw a **woman**.  
↳ I thought that **she** was a friend of my mother's.

Q.2 次の英文①の [ ] の中へ、②の英文を what を使って変形して埋め込み、1文にしてください。

1. ⌈ ① [ ] is why he refused my offer.  
↳ ② I don't understand *something*.
2. ⌈ ① Good manners are [ ].  
↳ ② *Something* makes men different from animals.

3. ⌈ ① I don't believe [      ].  
    └ ② You've just said *something*.

Q3. 次の2文を関係副詞を使って1文にしてください。

1. ⌈ This is the **place**.  
    └ I have long wanted to live **there**.
2. ⌈ The **time** will soon come.  
    └ We can enjoy space travel **then**.
3. ⌈ This is the **way**.  
    └ We've come to know each other **in that way**.

Q4. 次の2文を関係形容詞を使って1文にしてください。

- ⌈ I stayed in Japan for only **a few months**.  
└ I went through a series of hardships during that time.

#### Answer Keys

##### Q1

1. Babies who are allergic to milk shouldn't be fed milk.
2. The doctor (whom) she visited gave her a wrong prescription. (which の代わりに that も可能)
3. She saves the money (which) her son sends to her every month. (which の代わりに that も可能)
4. The shop in which the fire started is just around the corner.
5. He lent me several books, none of which I have read yet.
6. They are zoo keepers whose duty it is to take care of all the animals in the zoo.
7. I saw a woman who I thought was a friend of my mother's.

##### Q2

1. What I don't understand is why he refused my offer.
2. Good manners are what makes men different from animals.
3. I don't believe what you've just said.

Q3

1. This is the place where I have long wanted to live.
2. The time when we can enjoy space travel will soon come.

又は

The time will soon come when we can enjoy space travel. (主語が頭でっかちで、結論が中々見えない場合、結論を先に出すため、主語の修飾語が後置されることがあります。その場合述部に名詞を含みません。)

3. This is the way (that) we've come to know each other.

Q4

I stayed in Japan for only a few months, during which time I went through a series of hardships.

関係形容詞とは、節を繋ぐ関係詞の働きと名詞を修飾する形容詞の働きを兼ねそなえた表現である。この which は、time を修飾する形容詞の働きも兼ねています。弧のような表現も正しいと判断できるようにしましょう。

関係詞 演習問題

1. Papier-marche figures by Stephen Henson, which they cheerfully depicted life in the Information Age, were the

A B

focus of an exhibit at the Museum of American History.

C D

2. Many English \_\_\_\_\_ were opposed to the American Revolution of 1776 moved to Canada, where they were known as United Empire Loyalists.

A) settling there B) they settled C) who were settlers D) settlers who

3. The characteristic of elasticity is \_\_\_\_\_ rubber from plastics and fibers.

A) what they distinguish B) what distinguishes C) that distinguish D) distinguished

4. All of the plants now raised on farms have been developed from plants \_\_\_\_\_ wild.

A) once they grew B) they grew once C) that once grew D) once grew

5. Private radio stations in the United States are supported by the money received from advertisers whose buy time to broadcast sales messages.

A B C

D



15. During the eighteenth century, Little Turtle was chief of the Miami tribe whose territory became \_\_\_\_\_ is now Indiana and Ohio.
- A) there    B) where    C) that    D) what
16. Many societies have professional singers \_\_\_\_\_ songs the history and traditions of the community are kept alive.
- A) that their    B) through whose    C) their    D) whose
17. A metal is harder when it has small grains, a condition \_\_\_\_\_ the metal is cooled rapidly.
- A) that results when    B) the results are when    C) results are that    D) this results in that
18. Journalist and author Margaret Fuller counted among her friends Ralph Waldo Emerson and Harriet Martineau, \_\_\_\_\_ strongly influenced her work.
- A) they both    B) both of them    C) whom they both    D) both of whom
19. In the United States, a primary election is a method \_\_\_\_\_ voters select the nominees for public office.
- A) that    B) is that    C) by which    D) by those
20. For the beginning of civilization, children have had toys with which to play.
- A                      B                                      C                                      D
21. Most animals consist of many kinds of cells, \_\_\_\_\_ special functions.
- A) each of them has    B) each of which has    C) they each have    D) which they each have
22. A metropolitan region is defined as a central city and the territory where surrounds it.
- A                                      B                                      C                                      D
23. Originally the jester was a court minstrel \_\_\_\_\_ to tell stories and sing songs about heroic deeds.
- A) was it his duty    B) that his duty was    C) whose duty was it    D) whose duty it was
24. Humus, a substance found in soil, is soft and spongy and enables plant roots to send out tiny hairs through that they absorb water and food.
- A                                      B                                      C                                      D

25. The fibers \_\_\_\_\_ yarns are composed are classified in two main groups: natural and synthetic.  
A) from B) are C) of which D) that the
26. Some of the musical pieces for \_\_\_\_\_ Isadora Duncan choreographed dances were waltzes and mazurkas by Chopin.  
A) them B) that C) which D) what
27. Sarah Vaughan had a voice like a perfect instrument, and it was an instrument that she knew how to use it with the utmost skill.  
A B C D
28. Many technological innovations, such as the telephone, \_\_\_\_\_ the result of sudden bursts of inspiration in fact were preceded by many inconclusive efforts.  
A) whose appearance B) that appear to be C) and appear to be D) are appearing
29. Benjamin Franklin's contributions to the patriots' cause during the American Revolution, and to the government \_\_\_\_\_, place him among the country's greatest leaders.  
A) follows B) followed C) that followed D) having it followed
30. Civil rights are the freedoms and rights \_\_\_\_\_ as a member of a community, state, or nation.  
A) may have a person B) may have a person who C) a person may have D) and a person may have
31. Young eagles develop adult markings after their third year, at which time they leave parental supervise and seek their own mates and territories.  
A B C D
32. Commercial expansion from city to suburb has affected the way people in the United States \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) living and working B) they live and work C) live and work D) to live and to work
33. The Jacques Cartier Bridge was named for the discoverer of New France, that in 1535 sailed up the St. Lawrence River to what is now Montreal.  
A B C D

34. \_\_\_\_\_ description occurs in ballads is brief and conventional.
- A) Some B) Every C) How much D) Whatever
35. Traditionally, ethnographers and linguists have paid little attention to cultural interpretations given to silence, or to the types of social contexts in which tends to occur.
- A B  
C D
36. Color, line, mass, space, and texture are to a painter \_\_\_\_\_ to an author.
- A) are what words B) what are words C) what words are D) words what are
37. Most of \_\_\_\_\_ archaeologists know about prehistoric cultures is based on studies of material remains.
- A) these B) what C) which D) their
38. John J. Johnson started his publishing career in 1942, whenever he founded the Johnson Publishing Company in Chicago.
- A B C D
39. \_\_\_\_\_ brings about happiness has utility, according to the doctrine of utilitarianism.
- A) It B) Whatever C) Each D) Why
40. The garnet, which signifies truth and constancy, is the birthstone of \_\_\_\_\_ born in January.
- A) whose B) they are C) those D) whom was
41. The fountain pen, which feed ink to the pen point from a reservoir, was first successfully produced on a commercial scale in the 1880's.
- A B C D
42. Hundreds of wildlife refuges have been established throughout North America to provide animals with a safe place which to live.
- A B C  
D

Answer Keys: 1 A cheerfully, 2 D, 3 B, 4 C, 5 C who, 6 B, 7 B, 8 C, 9 D which, 10 C, 11 A, 12 C which/that, 13 C, 14 C nearest, 15 D, 16 B, 17 A, 18 D, 19 C, 20 A since, 21 B, 22 C which/that, 23 D, 24 D which, 25 C, 26 C, 27 C to use, 28 B, 29 C, 30 C, 31 D parental supervision, 32 C, 33 B who in, 34 D, 35 D which silence tends, 36 C, 37 B, 38 C when, 39 B, 40 C, 41 B feeds ink, 42 D place in which

解説

関係詞で一つになった文章を2つに分けると分りやすいと思いますので、基本的にはその形で解説します。

1. 〔 **Papier-marche figures** by Stephen Henson were the focus of an exhibit at the Museum of American History.  
↳ **They** cheerfully depicted life in the Information Age.  
→ (**which** cheerfully depicted life in the Information Age)

↓

**Papier-marche figures** by Stephen Henson, (**which** cheerfully depicted life in the Information Age), were the focus of an exhibit at the Museum of American History.

2. 〔 **Many English settlers** moved to Canada, where they were known as United Empire Loyalists.  
↳ **They** were opposed to the American Revolution of 1776.  
→ (**who** were opposed to the American Revolution of 1776)

↓

**Many English settlers** (**who** were opposed to the American Revolution of 1776) moved to Canada, where they were known as United Empire Loyalists.

3. 〔 ① The characteristic of elasticity is [      ].  
↳ ② *Something* distinguish rubber from plastics and fibers.  
→ (**what** distinguish rubber from plastics and fibers)

↓

The characteristic of elasticity is (**what** distinguish rubber from plastics and fibers).

4. 〔 All of the plants now raised on farms have been developed from **plants**.  
↳ **They** once grew wild.  
→ (**which** once grew wild)

↓

All of the plants now raised on farms have been developed from **plants** (**which** once grew wild).

5. 〔 Private radio stations in the United States are supported by the money received from **advertisers**.  
↳ **They** buy time to broadcast sales messages.  
→ (**who** buy time to broadcast sales messages)

↓

Private radio stations in the United States are supported by the money received from **advertisers** (**who** buy time to broadcast sales messages).

6. 〔 ① Something is thought of as the characteristic climate of California.  
→ (**What** is thought of as the characteristic climate of California)  
↳ ② [      ] actually is typical of only a portion of the state.

↓

(**What** is thought of as the characteristic climate of California) actually is typical of only a portion of the state.

7. ⊢ **Horace Pippin** nevertheless became an outstanding artist.  
⊣ **His** wrist and arm were hurt badly in the First World War.  
→ (**whose** wrist and arm were hurt badly in the First World War)

↓

**Horace Pippin, (whose** wrist and arm were hurt badly in the First World War), nevertheless became an outstanding artist.

8. ⊢ Aggressive behavior becomes progressively more likely to occur over **long periods**.  
⊣ It is not provoked *in them*.  
→ (**in which** it is not provoked)

↓

Aggressive behavior becomes progressively more likely to occur over **long periods (in which** it is not provoked).

9. ⊢ By 1860 the railroads of the United States had **3,000 miles of track**.  
⊣ *Three quarters of it* was east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio River.  
→ (**three quarters of which** was east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio River)

↓

By 1860 the railroads of the United States had **3,000 miles of track, (three quarters of which** was east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio River).

10. ⊢ **William Walker's mural**, "Wall of Respect," deals with social issues.  
⊣ **It** covers an outdoor wall in Chicago.  
→ (**which** covers an outdoor wall in Chicago)

↓

**William Walker's mural, "Wall of Respect," (which** covers an outdoor wall in Chicago), deals with social issues.

11. ⊢ The art of the 1970's was characterized by diversity and by the independence of **artists**.  
⊣ **Their** main affinities were more often sociopolitical than stylistic.  
→ (**whose** main affinities were more often sociopolitical than stylistic)

↓

The art of the 1970's was characterized by diversity and by the independence of **artists (whose** main affinities were more often sociopolitical than stylistic).

12. ⊢ Mexican jumping beans are actually **seeds**.  
⊣ **They** contain moth larvae whose activity causes the seeds to "jump."  
→ (**which** contain moth larvae whose activity causes the seeds to "jump")

↓

Mexican jumping beans are actually **seeds (which** contain moth larvae whose activity causes the seeds to "jump").

13. ⊢ Emily Dickinson's garden was a **place**.  
⊣ She drew great inspiration for her poems *from it*.  
→ (**from which** she drew great inspiration for her poems)

↓

Emily Dickinson's garden was a **place (from which she drew great inspiration for her poems).**

14. ⊢ Composers often use **the orchestral instrument.**

└ They feel that **it** nearest approximates the sound in question.

↓

They feel that **that** nearest approximates the sound in question.

→ (**that** they feel nearest approximates the sound in question) 接続詞の **that** を必ず消す必要があります。

↓

Composers often use **the orchestral instrument (that they feel nearest approximates the sound in question).**

関係代名詞のかたまりの中が、**S V V' ~** となっている場合は、**V'** の主語が先行詞として前に飛び出していると考えます。この文の場合、**approximates** の主語は **instrument** です。

15. ⊢ During the eighteenth century, Little Turtle was chief of the **Miami tribe.**

└ **Its** territory became what is now Indiana and Ohio.

→ (**whose** territory became what is now Indiana and Ohio)

↓

During the eighteenth century, Little Turtle was chief of the **Miami tribe (whose territory became what is now Indiana and Ohio).**

what is now ~ は、「現在の～」という意味の表現です。what is now New York : 現在のニューヨーク what was then New York : 当時のニューヨーク

16. ⊢ Many societies have **professional singers.**

└ The history and traditions of the community are kept alive **through their songs.**

→ (**through whose songs** the history and traditions of the community are kept alive)

↓

Many societies have **professional singers (through whose songs the history and traditions of the community are kept alive).**

17. 前の節の内容に対して、同格の名詞を使って補足説明を加えることができます。

**Godzilla killed Tim, a fact that shocked Layla.** : ゴジラがティムを殺した、それはレイラにショックを与えた事実である。

when it has small grains = a condition that results when the metal is cooled rapidly と考えましょう。

18. ⊢ Journalist and author Margaret Fuller counted among her friends **Ralph Waldo Emerson and Harriet Martineau.**

└ **Both of them** strongly influenced her work.

→ (**both of whom** strongly influenced her work)

↓

Journalist and author Margaret Fuller counted among her friends **Ralph Waldo Emerson and Harriet Martineau, (both of whom strongly influenced her work).**

19. ⊣ In the United States, a primary election is **a method**.

⊣ Voters select the nominees for public office *by it*.

→ (**by which** voters select the nominees for public office)

↓

In the United States, a primary election is **a method (by which** voters select the nominees for public office).

20. For は、期間、since は出発点を表わすので、Since を For に変えましょう。

standard written English では、前置詞で文章を終えることを嫌います。口語では、Children have had toys to play with. といいますが、正式な書き言葉では、Children have had toys with which to play. 表現が使われる場合があります。toys to play with = toys with which to play と考えましょう。

21. ⊣ Most animals consist of **many kinds of cells**.

⊣ Each of **them** has special functions.

→ (**each of which** has special functions)

↓

Most animals consist of **many kinds of cells, (each of which** has special functions).

22. ⊣ A metropolitan region is defined as a central city and the **territory**.

⊣ It (= territory) surrounds it (= city).

→ (**which** surrounds it)

↓

A metropolitan region is defined as a central city and the **territory (which** surrounds it).

23. ⊣ Originally the jester was **a court minstrel**.

⊣ It was **his** duty to tell stories and sing songs about heroic deeds.

↓

It was **whose** duty to tell stories and sing songs about heroic deeds.

→ (**whose** duty it was to tell stories and sing songs about heroic deeds)

↓

Originally the jester was **a court minstrel (whose** duty it was to tell stories and sing songs about heroic deeds).

24. ⊣ Humus, a substance found in soil, is soft and spongy and enables plant roots to send out **tiny hairs**.

⊣ They absorb water and food *through them*.

→ (**through which** they absorb water and food)

↓

Humus, a substance found in soil, is soft and spongy and enables plant roots to send out **tiny hairs (through which** they absorb water and food).

関係代名詞 **that** の前に前置詞を置くのは文法違反です。

25. ⊣ The **fibers** are classified in two main groups.

⊣ Yarns are composed *of them*.

→ (**of which** yarns are composed)

↓  
The **fibers** (*of which* yarns are composed) are classified in two main groups.

26. ⊢ **Some of the musical pieces** were waltzes and mazurkas by Chopin.

⊣ Isadora Duncan choreographed dances *for them*.

→ (*for which* Isadora Duncan choreographed dances)

↓  
**Some of the musical pieces** (*for which* Isadora Duncan choreographed dances) were waltzes and mazurkas by Chopin.

27. ⊢ It was an **instrument**.

⊣ She knew how to use **it** with the utmost skill.

→ (**which** she knew how to use with the utmost skill)

↓  
It was an **instrument** (**which** she knew how to use with the utmost skill).

28. ⊢ **Many technological innovations**, such as the telephone, in fact were preceded by many inconclusive efforts.

⊣ **They** appear to be the result of sudden bursts of inspiration.

→ (**that** appear to be the result of sudden bursts of inspiration)

↓  
**Many technological innovations**, such as the telephone, (**that** appear to be the result of sudden bursts of inspiration) in fact were preceded by many inconclusive efforts.

先行詞, **that** (関係代名詞) ~ - NG

先行詞, ~, **that** (関係代名詞) ~ - OK

**that** の代わりに **which** も可能ですが、**that** を使うことで、先行詞が **telephone** でなく、**innovations** であることが明示されるので、分りやすくベターです。

29. A **that** followed : 「その後で出来た A、その後の A」という意味の表現です。

30. ⊢ Civil rights are the **freedoms and rights**.

⊣ A person may have **them** as a member of a community, state, or nation.

→ (**which** a person may have as a member of a community, state, or nation)

↓  
Civil rights are the **freedoms and rights** (**which** a person may have as a member of a community, state, or nation).  
= Civil rights are the **freedoms and rights** a person may have as a member of a community, state, or nation.  
目的格の関係代名詞 **which, that** は省略可能です。主格の関係代名詞は省略できないと考えましょう。

31. ⊢ Young eagles develop adult markings after **their third year**.

⊣ They leave parental supervision and seek their own mates and territories at **that time**.

↓  
They leave parental supervision and seek their own mates and territories *at which time*.

→ (**at which time** they leave parental supervision and seek their own mates and territories)

↓

Young eagles develop adult markings after **their third year**, (**at which time** they leave parental supervision and seek their own mates and territories).

at which time の代わりに at which も可能ですが、ここでは関係形容詞が使われていて、それも正しい表現だと認識しましょう。

32. ⊢ Commercial expansion from city to suburb has affected the **way**.

⊣ People in the United States live and work **in that way**.

→ (**in which** people in the United States live and work)

↓

Commercial expansion from city to suburb has affected the **way** (**in which** people in the United States live and work).

in which の代わりに that も可能ですし、これらを省略することも出来ます。

33. ⊢ The Jacques Cartier Bridge was named for the **discoverer** of New France.

⊣ In 1535 **he** sailed up the St. Lawrence River to what is now Montreal.

↓

In 1535 **who** sailed up the St. Lawrence River to what is now Montreal.

→ (**who** in 1535 sailed up the St. Lawrence River to what is now Montreal)

↓

The Jacques Cartier Bridge was named for the **discoverer** of New France, (**who** in 1535 sailed up the St. Lawrence River to what is now Montreal).

34. ⊢ **Any description** is brief and conventional.

⊣ **It** occurs in ballads.

→ (**that** occurs in ballads)

↓

**Any description** (**that** occurs in ballads) is brief and conventional.

= (**Whatever description** occurs in ballads) is brief and conventional.

35. ⊢ Ethnographers and linguists have paid little attention to the types of **social contexts**.

⊣ Silence tends to occur **in them**.

→ (**in which** silence tends to occur)

↓

Ethnographers and linguists have paid little attention to the types of **social contexts** (**in which** silence tends to occur).

36. A is to B what C is to D. は、「B にとっての A は、D にとっての C と同じである。A と B の関係は、C と D の関係と同じである。」という意味のイディオム表現です。



2. Pure naphtha is highly explosive if \_\_\_\_\_ to an open flame.
- A) it exposed    B) exposed    C) exposed it    D) is it exposed
3. All railroads, \_\_\_\_\_, are subject to stringent government controls.
- A) they are publicly or privately                      B) are owned publicly or privately  
C) whether owned publicly or privately              D) neither public nor private
4. Art criticism and the psychology of art, \_\_\_\_\_ disciplines, are both related to aesthetics.
- A) independent even    B) they are    C) independent still    D) although independent
5. Nearly all trees contain a mix of polymers that can burn like petroleum \_\_\_\_\_ properly extracted.
- A) after    B) if    C) when it    D) is
6. The photoperiodic response of algae actually depends on the duration of darkness, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the light is not on    B) and not on light    C) but is not on the light    D) is not on light
7. \_\_\_\_\_ white ginger, one scrapes and washes the roots before drying them.
- A) If makes    B) When making    C) Made    D) The making of
8. \_\_\_\_\_, all machines are combinations of similar machines such as the lever, the pulley, and the inclined plane.
- A) How complex is not a matter of                      B) The matter is complex if no  
C) It dose not matter if the complexity              D) No matter how complex
9. All marble is composed of crystals of the minerals calcite or dolomite, \_\_\_\_\_, are perfectly white.
- A) when, pure which    B) when, which pure    C) which, pure when    D) which, when pure
10. \_\_\_\_\_, people and objects are presented in a flat, often angular, abstract manner in Jacob Lawrence's paintings.
- A) Always able to recognize                      B) The ability to recognize always  
C) While always recognizable                      D) Always can be recognized



4. although (they are) independent disciplines
5. if (it is) properly extracted
8. No matter how complex (they are)
9. crystals ~, which, when (they are) pure, are perfectly white
10. While (they are) always recognizable
12. Even though (it is) relatively costly
14. Although (they are) apparently rigid

省略されている主語は、全て主節の主語と一致しています。

#### B. 等位接続における省略

前の節と重なる部分が後の説で省略されることが多いですが、目的語の場合は、前が省略されて後ろが残ります。

Tim likes jazz and (he) has many CD's of the kind. (2つの節の主語が同じなので、後の節の主語が省略されます)

Tim likes jazz, and Mary (likes) classical music. (2つの節の動詞が同じなので、後の節の動詞が省略されます)

Tim was satisfied with the results, and Mary (was) relieved to hear that news. (2つの節の述部が be 動詞 + 過去分詞と同じ形なので、後の節の be 動詞が省略されます)

Every society changes, but (it does) not (change) in the same direction. (2つの節の主語と動詞が同じで肯定と否定が違う場合、後の節で主語と動詞が省略されて、等位接続詞の直後に not が来ます)

Some film directors write the scripts for (their own films), act in (their own films), and even produce their own films. (目的語が同じ場合は、前を省略して、一番最後の目的語だけが残されます)

このパターンに当てはまる問題番号は、1, 6, 11 です。

1. but (it does) not (change) at the same rate or in the same direction
6. and (it does) not (depend) on (the duration of) light
11. and the first permanent settlement (was) built/established at Plymouth in 1620

#### C. 仮定法における if の省略 (if 節中に、were, had + p.p., should があるときのみ可能)

Tim would have never succeeded if it had not been for your support.

→ Tim would have never succeeded had it not been for your support. (if が省略され、その後が倒置される。)

If I were a bird, I would fly to you.

→ Were I a bird, I would fly to you.

If the ocean water were to evaporate, we would all die.

→ Were the ocean water to evaporate, we would all die.

If I should see her there, I will/would tell her to call you.

→ Should I see her there, I will/would tell her to call you.

if it had not been for A = had it not been for A (もし～がなかったら) if it were not for = were it not for (もし～がなければ)

このパターンに当てはまる問題番号は、13, 15 です。

13. if it had not been for Elizabeth Peabody → had not been for Elizabeth Peabody

15. they are alerted at once if it should stop → they are alerted at once should it stop

それ以外の問題：7 は、省略と言うよりも、分詞構文で、意味を明確にするために接続詞が残された形です。When one makes white ginger → When making white ginger と考えましょう。

### 倒置 (Inversion)

1. On the south bank of the Missouri River about midway between Saint Louis and Kansas City \_\_\_\_\_, the capital of Missouri.  
  
A) Jefferson City  
B) lies Jefferson City  
C) Jefferson City lies  
D) where Jefferson City
2. The use of well-chosen nonsense words makes \_\_\_\_\_ the testing of many basic hypotheses in the field of language learning.  
  
A) it possible  
B) them possible  
C) it is possible  
D) possible
3. Only recently \_\_\_\_\_ possible to separate the components of fragrant substances and to determine their chemical composition.  
  
A) it becomes  
B) having become  
C) has it become  
D) which becomes
4. Not only \_\_\_\_\_ from culture to culture, but within any group it may vary with the circumstances.  
  
A) the definition of crime varies  
B) does the definition of the crime vary  
C) the definition of crime that varies  
D) the variation of the definition of crime

5. In the northern and central parts of the state of Idaho \_\_\_\_\_ and churning rivers.
- A) majestic mountains are found
  - B) are majestic mountains found
  - C) are found majestic mountains
  - D) finding majestic mountains
6. Not until Kentucky's Mammoth Cave had been completely explored in 1972 \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) when was its full extent realized
  - B) that its full extent was realized
  - C) was its full extent realized
  - D) the realization of its full extent
7. About seventy-five miles east of Pittsburgh in a valley of the Allegheny Mountains \_\_\_\_\_, a bituminous coal mining center.
- A) where Johnson, Pennsylvania lies
  - B) it lies in Johnson, Pennsylvania
  - C) Johnson, Pennsylvania, lies
  - D) lies Johnson, Pennsylvania
8. Never before in history \_\_\_\_\_ gained so much new information as fast as they are gaining it today.
- A) when people
  - B) have people
  - C) people have
  - D) when have people
9. Beneath the streets of a modern city \_\_\_\_\_ of walls, columns, cables, pipes, and tunnels required to satisfy the needs of its inhabitants.
- A) where exists the network
  - B) the existing network
  - C) the network's existence
  - D) exists the network
10. Not only \_\_\_\_\_ faster than mechanical switches, they also are free of arcing and mechanical wear.
- A) electronic switches are
  - B) because electronic switches
  - C) are electronic switches
  - D) the electronic switches

11. \_\_\_\_\_ the surface of metal, but also weakens it.
- A) Not only does rust corrode
  - B) Not only rust corrodes
  - C) Rust, which not only corrodes
  - D) Rust not only corrodes
12. \_\_\_\_\_ exerted by tornadoes that they have been known to lift railroad locomotives off their tracks.
- A) The great force is
  - B) The force is great
  - C) How great the force is
  - D) So great is the force
13. Among the chief cross-pollinators of flowers \_\_\_\_\_ honeybees, whose hives are placed in orchards for this purpose.
- A) that are
  - B) by the
  - C) are
  - D) with
14. Only in the late nineteenth century \_\_\_\_\_ carefully and systematically.
- A) were dreams first scrutinized
  - B) that dreams first were scrutinized
  - C) scrutinized were dreams first
  - D) and dreams were first scrutinized
15. Mainly because of the efforts of Ralph Nader, \_\_\_\_\_ accept without question the claims of manufacturers.
- A) never again consumers will
  - B) and because consumers will never again
  - C) never again will consumers
  - D) because never again will consumers
16. Not until the 1930's, when the value of sorghum as grain, forage, and silage for livestock feeding was recognized, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) increasing acreage began
  - B) its acreage began to increase
  - C) did its acreage begin to increase
  - D) with the beginning of increased acreage

17. Out of the fundamentals of elementary algebra \_\_\_\_\_ used today and the concept of an algebraic structure.

- A) the algebra of abstract evolution
- B) evolution of the abstract algebra
- C) the abstract algebra evolved
- D) evolved the abstract algebra

18. Every year to the United States Patent Office \_\_\_\_\_ the plans of some 85,000 inventions in search of patents.

- A) come
- B) coming
- C) come to
- D) comes

19. Only with the victory of the Union forces in the United States Civil War \_\_\_\_\_ claim a triumph.

- A) abolitionists could
- B) abolitionists could have
- C) could abolitionists have
- D) could abolitionists

20. Among the giants of the sea \_\_\_\_\_, which may weigh up to 1,000 pounds.

- A) tuna
- B) the tuna
- C) being the tuna
- D) is the tuna

21. Rarely \_\_\_\_\_ occur without a corresponding physical ailment.

- A) chronic mental fatigue
- B) is chronic mental fatigue
- C) does chronic mental fatigue
- D) chronic mental fatigue does

22. \_\_\_\_\_ for mathematical precision been more apparent than in the field of computer.

- A) The need has nowhere
- B) Has nowhere the need
- C) Nowhere has the need
- D) The need nowhere has

23. Among the most important jazz innovators in the twentieth century was Louis Armstrong, Fletcher

A

B

C

D

Henderson, Duke Ellington, Charlie Parker, and Dizzy Gillespie.

Answer Keys: 1 B, 2 D, 3 C, 4 B, 5 C, 6 C, 7 D, 8 B, 9 D, 10 C, 11 D, 12 D, 13 C, 14 A, 15 C, 16 C, 17 D, 18 A, 19 D, 20 D, 21 C, 22 C, 23 D was → were

倒置の代表的なパターンを解説します。

A. 前置詞句/副詞+ Vi + S.

Hollywood lies [is found] in the heart of Los Angeles. → In the heart of Los Angeles lies [is found] Hollywood.

Among the chief cross-pollinators of flowers are honeybees, whose hives are placed in orchards for this purpose.

Here comes the bus!

このパターンに当てはまる問題番号は、1, 5, 7, 9, 13, 17, 18, 20, 23 です。

B. 否定語 [+副詞 (句・節)]+助動詞+ S + V ~/ be 動詞+ S ~.

He did *not* know the fact *until yesterday*. → *Not until yesterday* did he know the fact.

When did he know the fact? という疑問詞を使った疑問文の倒置と同じと考えましょう。

He was not aware of the fact until yesterday. → *Not until yesterday* was he aware of the fact.

When was he aware of the fact? という疑問詞を使った疑問文の倒置と同じと考えましょう。

only, seldom, hardly, scarcely, rarely などの準否定後が文頭にある場合も、同様に考えましょう。

このパターンに当てはまる問題番号は、3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22 です。

C. C+V+S.

The scales of eels are so tiny that the fish appear to be scaleless. → So tiny are the scales of eels that the fish appear to be scaleless.

Knowledge is important, but more important than knowledge is imagination.

このパターンに当てはまる問題番号は、12 です。

The force exerted by tornadoes is so great that ~. → So great is the force exerted by tornadoes that ~.

それ以外の問題：2 は、use が主語、makes が動詞、possible が補語、testing が目的語の SVCO という倒置文です。補語を文末に置くと、最後まで結論が分かりません。結論を先に示すために、O と C が入れ替わったと考えてください。

11 は、not only X but also Y の X と Y の形をそろえる必要があります。A を正解とするためには、but it also weakens it というように but 以下にも SV がこないと駄目です。but also の後が動詞なので、not only の後にも動詞がきている D を選びましょう。C は文になっていないので、不正解と判断しましょう。