

## 基本文

- 1 This room **is cleaned** every day. この部屋は毎日そうじされます。  
 ▶ 受動態は〈be動詞＋過去分詞〉の形で、「～される[されている]」という意味を表す。  
 ▶ be動詞は主語と時制によって使い分ける。  
 ▶ 「～によって」と、動作する人[もの](=行為者)を表すときは、〈by＋行為者〉で表す。  
 ▶ 助動詞を含む文の受動態は〈助動詞＋be＋過去分詞〉の形になる。
- 2 The computer **was not used** yesterday. そのコンピュータは昨日、使われませんでした。  
 Are these books **read** by children? これらの本は子どもたちによって読まれていますか。  
 ▶ 否定文は〈be動詞＋not＋過去分詞〉で、「～されない[されなかった]」という意味を表す。  
 ▶ 疑問文は〈be動詞＋主語＋過去分詞～?〉で、「～されますか[されましたか]」という意味を表す。
- 3 Saki **was given** the book by Bob. 早紀はボブからその本をもらいました。  
 He **is called** Taku by everyone. 彼はみんなからタクと呼ばれています。  
 ▶ Bob gave Saki the book. のように、目的語(O)が2つある文からは2種類の受動態の文ができる場合もある。  
 The book was given to Saki by Bob. その本はボブから早紀に与えられました。  
 ▶ SVOCの文を受動態にすると、目的語(O)が主語になり、補語(C)の位置は変わらない。
- 4 Yuri **is interested in** foreign languages. 由利は外国語に興味があります。  
 ▶ 動詞によっては、by 以外の前置詞を使う連語的な表現もある。  
 be known to ～「～に知られている」、be surprised at ～「～に驚く」など

## 確認問題

- 1 次の \_\_\_\_\_ に( )内の語を適する形にかえて書きなさい。
- (1) The bookstore is \_\_\_\_\_ at nine. ( open )
  - (2) These e-mails were \_\_\_\_\_ by my friends. ( send )
  - (3) My house was \_\_\_\_\_ three years ago. ( build )
  - (4) A lot of foods are \_\_\_\_\_ in this shop. ( sell )
- 2 次の日本文にあう英文になるように、\_\_\_\_\_ に適する語(句)を( )内から選び、書きなさい。
- (1) この写真は私の兄によって撮られました。  
This picture was \_\_\_\_\_ by my brother. ( taking, took, taken )
  - (2) 彼は多くの人々に知られています。  
He is \_\_\_\_\_ to many people. ( knows, knew, known )
  - (3) 彼女の歌は子どもたちに愛されています。  
Her songs are \_\_\_\_\_ by children. ( loved, loving, love )
  - (4) そのイベントは来月開催されるでしょう。  
The event will \_\_\_\_\_ next month. ( holding, held, be held )

③ 次の文を受動態の文に書きかえるとき、 \_\_\_\_\_ に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) The students wrote these messages.  
These messages \_\_\_\_\_ the students.
- (2) My brother bought the camera yesterday.  
The camera \_\_\_\_\_ my brother yesterday.
- (3) Mr. Aoki teaches science this year.  
Science \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Aoki this year.
- (4) Everyone calls him Jun.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ by everyone.
- (5) Takumi showed this photo to me.  
This photo \_\_\_\_\_ me by Takumi.

④ 次の文を( )内の指示にしたがって書きかえるとき、 \_\_\_\_\_ に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) These fish were caught by my father. (否定文に)  
These fish \_\_\_\_\_ my father.
- (2) English and French are spoken in Canada. (疑問文にして Yes で答える)  
\_\_\_\_\_ English and French \_\_\_\_\_ in Canada? — Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_.
- (3) Hiroshi was invited to the party yesterday. (疑問文にして No で答える)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Hiroshi \_\_\_\_\_ to the party yesterday? — No, he \_\_\_\_\_.
- (4) The school festival is held in September. (下線部をたずねる疑問文に)  
\_\_\_\_\_ the school festival \_\_\_\_\_ ?

⑤ 次の英文の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

- (1) We were surprised at the news.  
私たちは \_\_\_\_\_。
- (2) The glass is filled with water.  
そのコップは \_\_\_\_\_。
- (3) This table is made of wood.  
このテーブルは \_\_\_\_\_。
- (4) The ground is covered with snow.  
地面は \_\_\_\_\_。

⑥ 次の日本語にあう英文になるように、( )内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。

- (1) 彼女は歌手として知られています。 She ( as / known / a singer / is ).  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (2) これらの本はその作家によって書かれました。 These books ( written / the writer / were / by ).  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (3) あなたの辞書はどこで見つけられましたか。 Where ( was / found / your dictionary )?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (4) 私は亜紀にこのペンをもらいました。 I ( given / was / by / this pen ) Aki.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 練習問題

① 次の \_\_\_\_\_ に適する語(句)を(     )内から選び、書きなさい。

- (1) Soccer is \_\_\_\_\_ by twenty-two players. ( play, played, playing )
- (2) This movie was \_\_\_\_\_ by many young people. ( watch, watching, watched )
- (3) A lot of birds are \_\_\_\_\_ from the window. ( see, saw, seen )
- (4) Lunch will \_\_\_\_\_ made by my sister today. ( is, be, being )
- (5) Is the shop \_\_\_\_\_ at nine every day? ( close, to close, closed )
- (6) She was pleased \_\_\_\_\_ her test result. ( by, with, in )
- (7) These boxes weren't \_\_\_\_\_ by the boys. ( bring, brought, to bring )
- (8) The cat is \_\_\_\_\_ Tama by everyone. ( calls, called, calling )

② 次の日本文にあう英文になるように, \_\_\_\_\_ に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) 彼の本は多くの国々で読まれています。  
His books \_\_\_\_\_ many countries.
- (2) この窓は3日前、武史によって壊されました。  
This window \_\_\_\_\_ Takeshi three days ago.
- (3) 私たちは彼女の言葉に驚きました。  
We \_\_\_\_\_ her words.
- (4) これらのいすはカナダで作られましたか。  
\_\_\_\_\_ these chairs \_\_\_\_\_ Canada?
- (5) 京都には毎年多くの人々が訪れます。  
Kyoto \_\_\_\_\_ many people every year.
- (6) そのカードは祖母によって私に送られました。  
The card \_\_\_\_\_ me by my grandmother.
- (7) 音楽室は明日使われませんでしょう。  
The music room \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

③ 次の文を(     )内の指示にしたがって書きかえなさい。

- (1) These pictures were drawn by Takuya. (否定文に)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (2) Saki gave me a nice camera. (下線部を主語にした文に)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (3) Their songs are sung by many people. (疑問文に)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (4) This message was written three days ago. (下線部をたずねる疑問文に)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (5) The event is prepared by the students. (shouldを使って、「～されるべきだ」という意味の文に)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (6) The foreign student talked to my brother yesterday. (下線部を主語にした文に)  
\_\_\_\_\_

④ 次の日本語にあう英文になるように、( )内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。

- (1) 私はいつも友達に助けられています。

( helped / I'm / my friends / always / by ).

- (2) その問題は彼らによって解決されるでしょうか。

( them / the problem / solved / by / will / be )?

- (3) 私のイヌは昨日、ケイトによって世話をされました。

( care / was / of / taken / Kate / by / my dog / yesterday ).

- (4) この仕事は明日の朝までに終わらなければならないません。

( must / this work / be / tomorrow morning / by / finished ).

⑤ 次の対話文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Tom : What a beautiful picture! Did you take it, Kumi?

Kumi : No. It was ①(take) by my uncle in Hokkaido. He is ②(know) as a photographer of landscapes. He likes to take pictures of birds the best.

Tom : I didn't know that. Are you interested ( ③ ) taking pictures, too?

Kumi : Yes, of course. I often take pictures of our town. I think there are a lot of beautiful things to take here.

Tom : That's right. I hear the students will plant some flowers along the river tomorrow.

Kumi : Really? I will go there next weekend.

- (1) ①, ②の( )内の語を適する形にかえて書きなさい。

① \_\_\_\_\_ ② \_\_\_\_\_

- (2) ③の( )に適する語を、ア～エから1つ選びなさい。

ア for      イ in      ウ by      エ to      ( )

- (3) 本文の内容にあうものを、ア～エから1つ選びなさい。

ア Kumi took a lot of pictures in Hokkaido.

イ Tom knows Kumi's uncle well because he is very famous.

ウ Kumi likes to take pictures of birds.

エ Some flowers will be planted by the students along the river.      ( )

⑥ 次の日本語の意味を英文で表しなさい。ただし、受動態を使うこと。

- (1) これらの部屋は昨日、そうじされませんでした。

\_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

- (2) その新しい美術館は来年建てられるでしょう。

\_\_\_\_\_ next year.

- (3) この花は英語で何と呼ばれていますか。

\_\_\_\_\_ in English?

- (4) 私は彼らにいくつか質問をされました。

\_\_\_\_\_ them.

## 実戦問題

### 1 次の \_\_\_\_\_ に適するものをア～エから1つ選びなさい。

- (1) Many languages \_\_\_\_\_ in Australia. 〈江戸川学園取手〉  
 ア are spoken      イ is spoken      ウ spoken      エ speaking
- (2) When was the letter \_\_\_\_\_ to Elizabeth? 〈立命館〉  
 ア send      イ sending      ウ to send      エ sent
- (3) Cheese is made \_\_\_\_\_ milk. 〈御殿場西〉  
 ア in      イ from      ウ of      エ with
- (4) The top of the mountain is covered \_\_\_\_\_ snow. 〈國學院〉  
 ア to      イ of      ウ on      エ with

### 2 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように, \_\_\_\_\_ に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) { Bob gave Kate a good book. 〈鶴見大附属〉  
 { A good book was \_\_\_\_\_ Kate by Bob.
- (2) { How do you say this animal in English? 〈中央大〉  
 { What \_\_\_\_\_ this animal \_\_\_\_\_ in English?
- (3) { His success surprised me.  
 { I \_\_\_\_\_ his success.
- (4) { Is English interesting to you? 〈甲南〉  
 { Are you \_\_\_\_\_ English?
- (5) { Mr. Smith will take this dog to his house tomorrow. 〈豊島岡女子〉  
 { This dog will \_\_\_\_\_ to Mr. Smith's house tomorrow.

### 3 次の英文や対話[会話]文がなりたつように, (    )内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。

- (1) If you want to see *Kitakitsune* (Japanese red foxes), you must go to Hokkaido. They ( area / any / seen / other / be / in / can't ) in Japan. 〈青山学院〉
- \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) A: Do you know Kotaro Isaka? He is my favorite writer. 〈西大和学園改〉  
 B: Yes, of course! Last year ( his / into / made / novels / of / one / was ) a movie, wasn't it?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) A: Remember, ( the group / job / each / to / member / a / is / of / given ) do. 〈豊島岡女子〉  
 B: Of course! I will write a report.  
 C: Then, I will make a presentation.
- \_\_\_\_\_

### 4 次の日本語の意味を英文で表しなさい。

- (1) この写真は日本人の有名な写真家によって撮られました。 〈修道〉
- \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) この学校では日本語と韓国語が教えられています。 〈開智〉
- \_\_\_\_\_

5 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

〈川越東改〉

The Camel Library is like no other library. It is unique to Kenya. Like traditional libraries, books can be borrowed and returned. Unlike traditional libraries, the books are carried to people ( ① ) camels.

The Camel Library was started in northern Kenya, and there people live in remote villages. Their nearest town is called Garissa, and is hundreds of kilometers away. Many of the villagers have never learned to read. They cannot afford to buy books, let alone have access to the Internet. Until 1996, the only library in the area was in Garissa. The distance meant villagers could not get to it.

② (with / the problem / of / solved / was / the creation) a mobile library. However, while mobile libraries in other places use trucks, this one uses camels to take the books to the villages. Camels are often the most efficient form of transportation in northern Kenya, as the poor roads make driving difficult. ③

The Camel Library uses three camels. They carry more than 200 books to ten villages in northern Kenya. Four people travel with the camels. One of them acts as a guard to make sure no one tries to steal the books — or the camels — along the way. The camels walk from one village to another, five days a week. The Camel Library spends one day in each village, and then goes to the next small town. It visits each village once every two weeks.

The Camel Library is very ( ④ ). At each of the ten villages, the children eagerly wait for the camels to come. The Camel Library is their only source of reading material. Everyone in the village helps unload the books from the camels. The books are spread out on the ground, under some big trees. At the end of the day, everyone helps load the books onto the camels and thinks about the next visit in two weeks.

【注】 Garissa ガリッサ(ケニア北東部の都市) afford to ~ ~する余裕がある let alone ~ 言うまでもなく~もない  
distance 距離 the most efficient form of transportation 最も効率的な輸送形式  
make sure ~ 必ず~するよう注意する eagerly 熱望して unload ~ ~をおろす

(1) ①, ④の( )に適する語を、ア～エから1つ選びなさい。

① ア by イ in ウ near エ under ( )

④ ア beautiful イ careful ウ difficult エ popular ( )

(2) 下線部②が意味の通る英文になるように、( )内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。

(3) ③に入る次の文を意味が通るように並べかえるとき、最も適する配列をア～エから1つ選びなさい。

A And, unlike trucks, they don't need good roads.

B Camels can carry heavy things and travel long distances without water.

C Trucks, buses, and cars often break down.

ア A—B—C イ B—C—A ウ C—A—B エ C—B—A ( )

(4) 本文の内容にあうものを、ア～エから1つ選びなさい。

ア The Camel Library can move from place to place on rough roads.

イ Camels are used because there aren't many trucks in northern Kenya.

ウ The Camel Library stays in each village for five days.

エ Camels can spread out books on the ground. ( )