#### 基本文

**1** This bike **is used** every day.

この自転車は毎日使われます。

The building was built two years ago.

その建物は2年前に建てられました。

- ▶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。

|現在| 〈is[am, are]+過去分詞〉「~される[されている]」

過去 〈was[were]+過去分詞〉「~された[されていた]」

- \*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 picture was taken by Bob.

その写真はボブによって撮られました。

▶「~によって」と、動作をする人[もの] (=行為者)を表すときは、〈by+行為者〉で表す。

Bob 〈能動態〉 took the picture. (ボブがその写真を撮りました) 〈受動態〉 by Bob. (その写真はボブによって撮られました) The picture was taken \_\_\_\_\_\_ 動作を受けるもの 〈be動詞+過去分詞〉 動作をする人

The room was not cleaned yesterday. その部屋は昨日、そうじされませんでした。

**Are** these books **read** by many people? これらの本は多くの人々によって読まれていますか。

- ▶否定文は〈is[am, are / was, were] 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〈Is [Am, Are / Was, Were] +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。
- 4 Saki is interested in history.

早紀は歴史に興味があります。

▶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 interested in ~(~に興味がある)

be known to ~(~に知られている)

be surprised at ~(~に驚く)

be covered with ~(~におおわれている)

\* be made of [from] ~(~でできている)

材質が変化しない場合はof … The box is made of wood. (この箱は木でできています)

材質が変化する場合はfrom … Butter is made from milk. (バターは牛乳から作られます)

### この見おぼえる単語

#### 次の単語の意味を書きなさい。

(2) affect 3 injure war (4) bomb ⑤ report(名) 6 poster 9 7 own 8 dome design(動) 10 12 Russia shrine 11) pop 13 grade (14) atomic (15) destrov 17) kill (18) final 16 damage take care of ... unfortunately (19)

1 7	次の日本文にあう英文になるように,に( )内の語を適する形にかえて書きなさい。
(1)	これらのコンピュータは毎日使われます。
	These computers are every day. (use)
(2)	英語は多くの国で話されています。
	English is in many countries. (speak)
(3)	
	The shop is at nine. (open)
(4)	この本は10年前に書かれました。
	This book was ten years ago. (write)
(5)	and the second s
	We were to the party. (invite)
2	次の日本文にあう英文になるように,
(1)	サッカーは多くの人々によってプレーされています。
	Soccer many people.
(2)	
	We always her.
(3)	昼食は母によって作られました。
	Lunch my mother.
(4)	これらの絵は健二によって描かれました。
	These pictures Kenji.
3	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)	The car was washed by my father yesterday. (否定文に)
	The car by my father yesterday.
(2)	Japanese is learned in the country. (否定文に)
	Japanese in the country.
(3)	These chairs were made in France. (疑問文に)
	these chairs in France?
(4)	This shop is closed at nine. (疑問文に)
	this shop at nine?
4	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)	私たちはそのニュースに驚きました。
	We were the news.
(2)	このかばんは紙でできています。
	This bag is paper.
(3)	その歌手はみんなに知られていました。
	The singer was everyone.
(4)	恵美は科学に興味があります。
	Emi is science.

# 練習問題A

1 %	欠のに適する語を(	)内から選び,書きなさい。
(1)	These letters were	by my aunt. (wrote, written, writing)
(2)	The guitar was	by Ken yesterday. (use, using, used)
(3)	Many flowers are	in the shop. (sell, sells, sold)
(4)	A new building will	built next year. (is, be, being)
(5)	The information is	to everyone. (know, knew, known)
(6)	He was pleased	the result. (at, by, with)
_		
2) %	欠の文を( )内の指示にし	たがって書きかえなさい。
(1)	We were invited to the	meeting. (否定文に)
(2)	Tom gave me a new die	<u>tionary</u> . (下線部を主語にした文に)
(3)	English and French ar	e spoken in Canada. (疑問文に)
(4)	This book is read by m	
( -)	Time soon is road sy in	
(5)	The concert will be hel	d <u>next week</u> . (下線部をたずねる疑問文に)
_		
3 %	次の日本文にあう英文になる	るように, ( )内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。
(1)	英語はスミス先生によって	て教えられています。(taught / by / English / is ) Mr. Smith.
(2)	これらの声はドイツで作ん	られました。(in / cars / were / these / made)Germany.
(2)	これの分子は「一つでは、	740 670. (III / Cars / Were / these / made / Germany.
(3)	このカードは彼らによって	
(-)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	·· <u>·</u> - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
(4)	私の姉は科学に興味があり	)ます。(interested / my sister / is / in ) science.
(5)	そのコンピュータは明日、	使われないでしょう。 ( not / computer / be / the / used / will ) tomorrow.
		長しなさい。ただし,受動態を用いること。
(1)	その店は10時に開店します	
(2)	これらの写真はジョンに。	at ten.
(2)	C4tりい子具はンヨノに o	、つく掫りれました。 John.
(3)	この箱は木でできています	
(0)	2 - 2/1g to // C C C C C C C C	wood.
		, roda.

## 練習問題B

	次の日本文にあう英文になるように,( )内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。ただし,不要な語が1つずつ含
	<b>れています。</b>
(1)	インターネットは世界中で使われています。
	( is / the Internet / over / used / the world / using / all ). * 1 語不要
(2)	この図書館はいつ私たちの町に建てられましたか。
	(was/build/when/in/this library/built/our town)? *1語不要
(3)	彼らの歌は多くの人々に知られています。
	(known/many/are/for/people/their songs/to). *1 語不要
(4)	今朝,地面は雪でおおわれていました。
	(covered / was / snow / by / the ground / this morning / with ). * 1 語不要
(5)	そのイベントは生徒たちによって準備されるでしょう。
	(be / the event / will / by / prepared / the students / is ). * 1 語不要
visi <sup>②</sup> th Jap lool mu B are	One day during the Rugby World Cup, when I was ①(wait) for a train at a station, I saw two itors from America. They came to watch a game at the stadium near the station. One of nem lost his ticket for the train and he couldn't leave the station. They didn't understand banese, and I helped them in English. I talked with a staff member of the station and I ked for the ticket with the visitors. When the ticket was ③(find), they thanked me very ch for my hospitality. Now, I sometimes exchange e-mails with them.  Big international sports events like the Rugby World Cup are very exciting. I think that they a good chances to meet people from many countries. I hope a lot of people from various entries will become friends through such events.  the Rugby World Cup ラグビーワールドカップ staff member 係員 hospitality 親切なもてなし  ①、③の( )内の語を適する形にかえなさい。  ①  ③  下線部②が表しているものを、本文中から 4 語で抜き出して答えなさい。
(3) 7 1	<b>が</b> 翔太は、ラグビーの観戦チケットを駅で拾って、駅の係員に届けた。
	▼表現力! > 次のようなとき,英語でどのように言いますか。 -ストラリアでは何語が話されているかたずねるとき。

## 実戦問題

1 2	マの に適するもの	のをァ	~エから1	つ選びな	さし	$\lambda_{\circ}$			
(1)	This movie is	]	by everybo	dy.					〈宮崎日大〉
	$\mathcal{P}$ loved	1	love	1	ウ	loving	I	loves	
(2)	Because it's	in	many cou	ntries, E	ng	lish is very usefu	ıl.		〈日大櫻丘〉
	ア spoken	1	spoke	1	ウ	speaks	エ	speaking	
(3)	When was the to	ower	?					〈和〉	洋国府台女子〉
	ア build	1	built	1	ウ	building	エ	to building	
(4)	My dog was	a	next-door	neighbor	W]	hile I was out.			〈明星〉
	ア taken care	1	taken car	re of	ウ	taken care by	エ	taken care of by	
(5)	Look! Our garde								〈武蔵野大〉
	ア cover	1	covers	1	ウ	covering	I	covered	
2 %	マの各組の文がほぼ	司じ内	容になるよ	うに.	ti	こ適する語を書きな	さい		
	We can't see a lo				·•				〈真和〉
(1) <	A lot of stars					h	ere.		(2.2.1)
	Mary took these								〈多摩大目黒〉
(2) <	These pictures						Mar	y in the garden.	
	My mother made							_	〈宮崎日大〉
(3) <	Some sandwiche						other	yesterday.	
	Everybody think								〈慶應〉
(4) <	He is			be aı	n h	onest man.			
	マの英文や対話文がな								
		was.	/ spoken /	to / I / b;	y /	a foreigner) in	Engl	ish, but I couldn't	
a	nything.								〈中央大附属〉
1	This morning,								,
	ut I couldn't unde		-	_					
(2)	A: What do you				:1.1.	/:11 / 1 / :-	. /	ad ) : tha Catarra	
	B: It's very inte	resu	ng. (be/	many cn.	11a	ren / wiii / by / it	/ rea	ad) in the future.	
(3)	A: Do you know	 , that	 woman?						
(0)	B: Yes, she is or			ัลmous a	rti	ete in Janan			
	A: That's right.					_			
	71. That's right.	( ab	/ ICHOWII /	a150 / 15	, ,	ne / a willer.			
4 %	マの日本文の意味を	英文で	えしなさい	。ただし	, (	1)は( )内の指示	にし	たがうこと。	
(1)	多くの人々がその語	歌を歌	次うにちがい	ない。(T	`he	songで始めること	=)		〈法政第二〉
(2)	この本はやさしい	日本語	唇で書かれて	います。					

### 5 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

〈麗澤改〉

When you go to a restaurant and order a glass of orange juice, you will get a plastic straw. When you go to a supermarket and buy a soft drink, a shop clerk may give you a plastic straw. You may receive it for free without feeling that you need to pay for it. However, this system may be different ( ① ) the near future. More and more restaurants and supermarkets stop giving customers plastic straws.

There is a movement to ban plastic straws, and interestingly, it started with a video. The video shows a sea turtle with a plastic straw that is stuck in its nose. Many people saw this video, and they were (2) by the scene. They also learned that their garbage creates problems in nature.

Research shows that about 85% of garbage in the oceans today is plastic. About 8 million tons of plastic is thrown into the ocean every year. Large pieces of plastic float in the ocean and break down over time. They turn into very small pieces. We call them microplastics. These plastics do not melt or dissolve in water. Actually, 3 they are often eaten by sea life and cause many problems. Microplastics also end up in the fish that we eat. The garbage we make have caused problems in the sea, and it may return to our body.

A Thanks to the video, not only people but also many companies became interested in
the problem. B For example, in 2018, a worldwide coffeehouse chain said that it would
stop using plastic straws in all of its stores by 2020. C One of the largest hamburger
shops will also change to paper straws at its restaurants in the UK and Ireland. The UK and
EU plan to ban the use of all disposable plastic products, including straws. Rio de Janeiro,
Brazil, has already banned plastic straws and plastic bags. D And in California,
restaurants will not give plastic straws (however, if customers ask for them, they will give
them). Many restaurants in Japan are thinking about using other kinds of straws.

Of course, it is difficult to change people's behavior suddenly. Some people with disabilities cannot use paper straws, so we may not ban plastic straws completely. But straws are just one kind of plastic that is polluting the ocean. Also, people need to think about the way they use plastic products that are difficult to recycle.

- 注 garbage ごみ disposable 使い捨てできる dissolve 分解する product 製品 disabilities 障がい completely 完全に pollute ~を汚染する
- )に適する語を、ア~エから1つずつ選びなさい。
  - to ア ウ (1) for from in I )
  - shock 1 shocked ウ shocking I shockingly
- 下線部③を、thevが表すものを明らかにして、日本語にしなさい。
- (3) 次の英文を入れるのに最も適する位置を、本文中のA~Dから1つ選びなさい。

) They have made some changes to their policies.

- (4) 本文の内容にあうものを、ア~エから1つ選びなさい。
  - We will be probably able to continue to get plastic bags for free.
  - By watching the video, people learned that it is most important to save sea turtles' lives. イ
  - ウ Plastics in the oceans will break down, but they will not melt in water.
  - The writer thinks Japan should follow other countries to ban plastic straws. )