

高2 A D Lesson 10 分詞-2

[1 分詞構文] 各文の () 内から正しいものを選びなさい。

- (1) (Receiving, Received) a telegram, she turned pale.
- (2) (Seeing, Seen) from an airplane, the island looked like a green ball.
- (3) (Comparing, Compared) with his brother, he is not so smart.
- (4) (Not knowing, Knowing not) what to say, I remained silent.
- (5) (Having, Having had) breakfast, we went out.
- (6) (Living, Having lived) abroad for a long time, I have few friends here.
- (7) (Having not told a lie, Not having told a lie) he is trusted by all.
- (8) (Being, It being) a beautiful day, we went hiking.
- (9) (Admitting, Admitted) What you say, I cannot still agree with you.
- (10) We started early in the morning, (arrived, arriving) there before noon.

[2 分詞を使った書きかえ] 各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、空所に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) When she was left alone, she began to sob.
() (), she began to sob.
- (3) having studied hard, he passed the exam.
() he () studied hard, he passed the exam.
- (3) At the sight of her husband, she waved her hand.
() her husband, she waved her hand.
- (4) The man came up the slope, as he sang a song.
The man came up the slope, () a song.
- (5) He was thinking about something, folding his arms.
He was thinking about something, () his arms ().
- (6) The wind blew the old man's hat off.
The old man () his hat () off.
- (7) I don't like to see people treat animals badly.
I don't like to see () badly ().
- (8) As it was a rainy day, we could not help staying indoors.
() () a rainy day, we could not help staying indoors.

[3] 日本語の意味を表す英文になるように、()内に与えられた語句を並べかえなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字になっている。

(1) 部屋に入ると、テーブルの上に花があった。

(found, the table, coming, some, the room, into, I, on, flowers).

(2) 彼は破損した車を悲しそうに眺め、修理にはいくらかかるだろうと思った。

He looked sadly at the damaged car, (repair, it, to, it, would, much, how, cost, wondering).

(3) そのコンピュータに比べれば、この新しいコンピュータのほうが調子がよい。

(with, that computer, compared), (this, is, one, new, well, working).

[4] 次の各日本文を英語に訳しなさい。

(1) 空模様から判断すると、明日は大雪になるかもしれない。

(the look of the sky を用いて)

(2) テレビの話だけれど、最近は似たような番組が多すぎるようだ。

(Talking [Speaking] of を用いて)

(3) 厳密に言うと、彼の話は的を射ていない。(Strictly で始めて、to the point を用いて)

(4) 僕はいとこたちと川で魚釣りをして半日を過ごしたが、父と母は夕食の準備で忙しかった。(spend ~ -ing と busy -ing を用いて)

(5) 交通信号を無視したので、私はもう少しで車にはねらそうになった。

(come near to -ing と hit を用いて)

[5] 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Forests have always been important to human beings. Prehistoric people lived in the forest and were a natural part of it, obtaining their food mainly by hunting and gathering wild plants there. Today, people depend on forests for their economic, environmental and recreational values. However, despite this, forests are fast disappearing from the Earth's surface. About ten thousand years ago, half of the world's land area was thickly covered with forests. Today, (a) the forests have been reduced to about thirty-five million square kilometers — only a quarter of the Earth's land area. A major portion* of the world's forest land is in developing countries, but there it is decreasing at an alarming rate from deforestation*, development projects and slash-and-burn agriculture.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in the first half of the 1990s, the Earth lost five hundred and sixty thousand square kilometers of forest. The lost area was 1.5 times as large as the area of Japan. It was reckless development projects and a decline in forestry* that caused this. People should never ignore the loss of forests because (b) they are vital to human existence. Forests are important, above all, in that they form the very basis of the Earth's ecosystem and circulation of carbon. They also supply oxygen through photosynthesis* and absorb large quantities of carbon dioxide contained in the air. Fallen leaves and (c) decayed trees are stored in the soil as organic matter to nourish plants and feed many species of animals. In other words, forests are the “lungs” of the Earth.

The disappearance of forests not only (d) drives many animals to the edge of extinction, but also releases enormous quantities of carbon dioxide and methane from under the soil, speeding up global warming. (A) It is no exaggeration to say that the destiny of our Earth — a planet of water and life — depends entirely on forests.

(注) a major portion: 大部分 deforestation: 森林伐採
forestry: 林業, 森林管理 photosynthesis: 光合成

問1 下線部(a)～(d)の意味・内容に最も近いものを，次の1～4の中からそれぞれ一つ選びなさい。

- (a) 1. the forest area has become as small as
2. the forest area is not equal to
3. the forest area has become as large as
4. the forest area is estimated to be
- (b) 1. development projects are important 2. forests are essential
3. development projects are dangerous 4. forests are healthy
- (c) 1. crushed trees are sold 2. recycled trees are kept
3. dead trees are smelling 4. rotten trees are preserved
- (d) 1. forces many species of animals to come out of forests
2. causes many species of animals nearly to die out
3. chases many animals to the corners of fences
4. makes many animals move to the city

問2 第一段落について，次の問いに対する答として最も適当なものを1～4の中から一つ選びなさい。

How large is the whole Earth's land area?

1. It is about thirty-five million square kilometers.
2. It is about nine million square kilometers.
3. It is about one hundred forty million square kilometers.
4. It is about seventeen million square kilometers.

問3 第二段落について，次の問いに対する答として最も適当なものを1～4の中から一つ選びなさい。

What is the most important role forests play for our existence?

1. They provide recreational space and artistic inspiration.
2. They supply minerals that enrich organic life.
3. They contribute to the ecological stability of the Earth.
4. They are useful for humankind in the form of lumber.

問4 下線部(A)を日本語に訳しなさい。