

基礎英文法・作文②

大学受験本科

TOSHIN HIGH SCHOOL

はじめに (受講生の諸君へ)

(1) 必ず予習をして下さい。

1. Basic Sentences の文意を調べ、文法のポイントを確認する。
2. 問題に解答してみる。

(その際、意味を言いなさいという指示のない問題でも、必ず、文全体の意味を調べる。短文の意味を正確に早くとらえることは、文法問題に正解するために必要なだけでなく、長文読解に必要な基礎力を作ることにもなります。)

3. 辞書を活用すること。

(参考書、学校の教科書を参照してもよい。辞書は必ず学習用の中型以上のものを使うこと。ポケット判の小型は不可。)

(2) 必ず復習して下さい。

1. 同じ問題には必ず正解できるようにすること。特に書き換え問題は繰り返し書いて反射的に出来るようにすること。

2. Basic Sentences を暗唱し、書けるところまで身に付けること。

(すべて、うろ覚えでは試験のときに役に立ちません。理解できている、あるいは分かっているつもりということと、正確に使えることの間には距離があります。反復練習しかその距離をうめるものはありません。)

(3) 単語帳を作って、単語、熟語を整理して、正確に書けるところまで身に付けて下さい。(このテキストは受験英語の基礎になる3千ないし4千語レベルまでの単語と基本の熟語を使っています。このレベルの単語を早くマスターすることが入試の長文や文法問題に正解することができるようになるための必要条件です。)

受験英文法の学習の目的は、入試の文法問題に正解することだけでなく、入試の読解問題の英文を正確に理解する力を養うことにもあります。読解の時間にも文法の時間に学習したことを思い出して活用して下さい。

受験英文法

目次

はじめに	
1. 不定詞 (1)	1
2. 不定詞 (2)	8
3. 動名詞	16
4. 分詞 (1)	23
5. 分詞 (2)	29
6. 関係詞 (1)	37
7. 関係詞 (2)	44
8. 接続詞 (1)	52
9. 接続詞 (2)	62
10. 比較 (1)	69
11. 比較 (2)	75

1. 不定詞 (1)

Basic Sentences

【A】 to 不定詞の基本的用法

(a)

1. All you have to do is to apologize to your father.
2. To persuade him is difficult.
It is difficult to persuade him.
3. Nobody likes to be betrayed.
4. I found it difficult to persuade him.

(b)

5. They have a lot of things to do this morning.
6. There was nothing to sit on in the room.
7. He is the last man to tell a lie.
8. The doctor gave me some medicine to be taken three times a day.
9. Everybody should have the right to vote.
10. We had no chance to get away.

(c)

11. Mary went out to the field to pick berries.
12. Few people live to be ninety.
13. One morning I woke up to find the whole world covered with snow.
14. I'm glad to see you again.
15. You must be a fool to go out in the rain without an umbrella.
16. The girl was lovely to look at.
17. The carpet was big enough to cover the whole floor.
18. To hear him speak Japanese, you would take him for a Japanese.
19. To do him justice, he did well with his limited supplies.

(d)

20. I did not know which to choose.
21. They have agreed when to move to the new building.
22. How to bell the cat is the most difficult question.

23. We haven't decided whether to postpone or cancel the meeting.

【B】注意すべき表現

(a)

24. It is easy for a high school student to solve this problem.

25. It is very stupid of you not to follow my advice.

26. It is time for you to go to bed.

(b)

27. He got up early in order to get there in time.

28. He wore a heavy coat so as not to catch a cold.

(c)

29. The book was too difficult for me to read in a week.

30. The book was not too difficult for me to read in a week.

31. Is the water hot enough to make tea?

32. The soup was so hot as to burn my mouth.

【C】完了形の to 不定詞

(a)

33. He seems to have paid all his debts.

34. She was said to have been an opera singer when young.

(b) 35. I'm sorry to have kept you waiting.

36. I wanted to have called you up last week.

37. I was to have turned in the report three days ago.

文法のポイント

【A】基本的用法

(a) 名詞的用法 (～すること)

1. 文の補語。

2. 文の主語。 仮主語 (形式上の主語) it を置くことが多い。

3. 文の (動詞の) 目的語。

4. 文の (動詞の) 目的語。S V O C の構文の目的語に成るときは、普通、仮目的語 it を置く。

(b) 形容詞的用法

5. 修飾される語が to 不定詞の動詞の目的語

6. 修飾される語が to 不定詞内の前置詞の目的語。文語では次のように関

係代名詞をおくことがある。

There was nothing on which to sit.

7. 修飾される語や to 不定詞の意味上の主語

8. 同上。 to 不定詞が受動態になっていることに注意。

some medicine to take three times a day とすることも可。

9. 修飾される語の内容を説明する。

10. 同上。

(c) 副詞的用法

11. 目的

12. 結果

13. 結果 only は意に反した結果を示す。

14. 感情の原因

15. 判断の根拠

16. 形容詞を修飾。文の主語が to 不定詞の目的語になっていることに注意。

17. 副詞を修飾

18. 条件

19. 文全体を修飾。(独立 to 不定詞) 慣用句を成すものがおおい。

to begin with, to make matters worse,

to tell (you) the truth, to be frank with you.

to say nothing of . . . , not to mention . . . , so to speak, etc.

(b) 疑問詞プラス to 不定詞

名詞的用法である。どんな疑問詞でもよいが、why は用いられない。

23. whether は疑問詞あつかいされることに注意。

【B】注意すべき表現

(a)

24. 普通は for

25. 形容詞が人の性質を表わすときは of

You are very stupid not to follow my advice.

26. そのほか、不定詞の意味上の主語を置く必要があるときは、for
が使えることが多い。

ただし、意味上の主語が述語動詞の目的語になっているときは別。

I want you to read this book.

誤 I want for you to read this book.

(b)

27.28. 目的

(c)

29. 程度 ...するには...すぎる

結果 あまり (大変) ...で...できない

30. 否定文のときは、まず程度で理解すること。

31. 程度 ...するのに十分なほど...だ

結果 十分 (大変) ...なので...できる

32. 程度、結果。

【C】完了形の to 不定詞

(a) 述語動詞により、より過去のことを言う。時制の一致の場合とことなり、

日本語の表現はいつも、「～した」になる。

厳密にいうと、次のようになる

述語動詞の表わす「時」を基準にして、

① その時よりより過去のこと

② その時までの完了 (完了、結果、経験、継続)

33. ①又は② (完了)

It seems that he $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{paid} \\ \text{has paid} \end{array} \right\}$ all his debt.

34. ① It was said that she had been an opera singer when young.

35. ②(継続) I'm sorry (that) I have kept you waiting.

(b) 実現しなかった希望、意図。(実際にはあまり使われないが入試にはよく出る)

36. I had wanted to call you up last week. も同意。

問題 1

(1) 下線部と同じ働きをする不定詞を含むものを選びなさい。

1. To know oneself is difficult.
 - a. To hear him speak English, you would take him for an Englishman.
 - b. It is wrong to tell a lie.
 - c. He made it a point to take a walk every morning.

2. I raised my hand to ask a question of our teacher.
 - a. I am sorry to hear you say so.
 - b. She wishes to be loved by everybody.
 - c. He got up early to catch the first train.

3. Give me something cold to drink.
 - a. I have some questions to ask you.
 - b. It is too good to be true.
 - c. Is the water of this well good to drink ?

4. Few people live to be ninety years old.
 - a. He must be a fool to say such a silly thing.
 - b. Foreign languages are difficult to learn.
 - c. She waited and waited only to hear the sad news.

(2) 空欄に、必要があれば、for か of をいれなさい。必要がなければ×をいれなさい。

1. It is necessary () you to stop smoking.
2. It was very nice () her to lend me the book.
3. I expect () him to succeed in business.
4. This math problem is too difficult () us to solve.
5. It was careless () you to have let him know our plan.
6. What do you want () me to do for you?
7. We stopped the car and waited () the girl to cross the street.

(3) 各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように適語を入れなさい。

1. We expected that she would return safe and sound.
We expected () () () safe and sound.
2. It is natural that he should be discouraged.
It is natural () () () be discouraged.
3. The machine was so heavy that we couldn't lift it.
The machine was () () for us () ().
4. The water was so hot that we could make tea.
The water was () () () make tea.
5. He walked slowly so that he would not fall over stones.
He walked slowly () as () () fall over stones.
6. The mayor was happy because everybody respected him.
The mayor was happy () be () by everybody.

- 7 . I did not know what I should do next.
I did not know ()()() next.
- 8 . It seems that she knew the fact long before.
She seems ()()() the fact long before.
- 9 . He hoped to succeed, but did not.
He hoped to ()().
- 10 . If you hear her sing, you will take her for a young girl.
()()() sing, you will take her for a young girl.

(4) 次の文の意味をいいなさい。

- 1 . It is too simple to say that men are superior to women in every-thing.
- 2 . The groom woke up the next morning to find his bride in tears.
- 3 . The urge to press the trigger almost overwhelmed him.
- 4 . What a fool I was to have expected him to help me !
- 5 . I lack words with which to express my thanks.
- 6 . My boss is hard to please.

2. 不定詞 (2)

【D】原形不定詞

(a) 使役動詞

(1) make

1. Mother made me go on an errand.
2. Carbon dioxide makes the temperature of the atmosphere rise.

(2) have

3. I'll have somebody put these things away.

(3) let

4. Jane's father will not let her go to the dance.

(b) 知覚動詞

5. I saw her enter the house.
6. We heard Peter slam the door shut.
7. She felt a worm crawl on her arm.

(c) help

8. We helped our father (to) water the crops.
9. The paint helps (to) prevent rust.

(d) その他

10. We had nothing to do but look on.
11. I could not but feel sorry for him.
12. All you have to do is (to) apologize to him.
13. Try and catch him.

【E】動詞と to 不定詞

(a) be 動詞プラス to 不定詞

14. We were to get married the next month.
15. The worse was still to come.
16. Everybody is to pay his own expenses.
17. You are always to knock before you enter my room.
18. Nobody was to be seen on the street.
19. If you are to succeed in the business world, you should not spare any effort.

(b) 自動詞プラス to 不定詞

(1)

20. The girl appeared to be tired.
21. She seems to have finished her work.
22. Tortoises are said to live longer than elephants.
23. I happened to sit by Linda.
24. Dick is supposed to drive us to town.

(2)

25. In time they came to love each other.
26. We got to know a few years ago.

(c) 他動詞プラス to 不定詞

27. We planned to spend the vacation in the mountains.
28. I hope to see you again soon.

(d) 他動詞プラス目的語プラス to 不定詞

(1)

29. I think him to be wise.
30. We consider him to be the best candidate.

(2)

31. Jack persuaded Jane to give up her silly idea.
32. We expected him to pass the examination.

【F】形容詞プラス to 不定詞

(a)

33. She is eager to know the reason.
34. You must be careful not to eat too much fat and salt.
35. The typhoon is likely to hit Japan.

(b)

36. He is difficult to please.
37. The house is comfortable to live in.

(c)

38. It is very difficult to please him.
39. It was very kind of her to show me the way.

文法のポイント

【D】原形不定詞

(a) 使役動詞 ...に...させる

それぞれ次のように言い換えられる。

1. Mother forced me to go on an errand.
2. Carbon dioxide causes the temperature of the atmosphere to rise.
3. I'll get somebody to put these things away.
4. Jane's father will not allow her to go to the dance.

(b) 知覚動詞

see, hear, feel.が代表。そのほか、

watch, listen to, look at, notice, etc.

(c) help

原形不定詞とともに使うのは、主にアメリカ英語。イギリス英語では to 不定詞が多い。

(d) その他

10. but の前に do があるときは to 不定詞にせず原形したがって、つぎの例では to 不定詞

We had no choice but to wait.

これらの but は一応、前置詞とするが、一般に不定詞が前置詞の目的語になることはなく、これは例外である。

11. 文語表現である。 口語では、
I can't help feeling sorry for him.
12. be の動詞の後の名詞的用法の to 不定詞の to を省略するのは、きわめてくれた口語表現。
13. Try to catch him. の口語表現
類例 Come and see me.
Come to see me.

【E】 動詞と to 不定詞

(a) be 動詞プラス to 不定詞

14. 予定 15. 運命 16. 義務 17. 命令 18. 可能 (受動態のことが多い)
19. 人を主語にした if 節内では主語の意図をあらわす。
なお、14. から 17. は、区別がつかないことが多く、あえてつける必要もない。

(b)

(1)

20. It appeared that she was tired.
 21. It seems that she finished / has finished her work.
 22. It is said that tortoises live longer than elephants.
- 以上20、21、22の to 不定詞は be 動詞か状態を表わす動詞。ただし、完了形の場合はどんな動詞でもよい。

seem. appear は to be を省略することも多い。

23. It happened that I sat by Linda. 不定詞はどんな動詞でも可。
24. 「...することになっている」 不定詞はどんな動詞でも可。
(22.24.受動態だが、to 不定詞を用いた対応する能動態の文がないので、便宜上ここにおいた。)

(2)

25. become と混同しないこと。

26. 口語

(c)

27.28. to 不定詞は目的語と考える。

★ 以上(a) (b) (c) すべて不定詞の意味上の主語は文の主語である。

(d)

(1) 不定詞は普通 be 動詞 to be の省略可。

(2) 上の(1)以外。五文型の考えかたでは、SVO, SVOO, SVOCと
いろいろな分類が可能だが、要するに目的語プラス to 不定詞の構文と考
えればよい。

★ 目的語プラス to 不定詞の場合、原則として不定詞の意味上の主語は、
目的語。

ただし、つぎの場合は、例外。

The pupil promised the teacher not to be late again.

【F】形容詞プラス to 不定詞

(a) 不定詞の意味上の主語は文の主語。

able to . . . eager to . . . anxious to . . . slow to . . .

ready to . . . sure to . . . etc.

35. It is likely that the typhoon will hit Japan.

(b)

文の主語が、to 不定詞の目的語 (不定詞内の前置詞の目的語も可。)

(c)

仮主語の it の構文。

問題 2

(1) () 内の動詞をもちいて書き換えなさい。

1. The teacher allowed us to take a short rest. (let)
2. His mother forced him to eat all the food on the plate. (make)
3. Get your brother to help you. (have)
4. Heat causes a gas to expand. (make)

(2) () 内の動詞を to 不定詞、原形不定詞のいずれかにしなさい。

1. We all heard the bell (ring).
2. The teacher told them (stand) up.
3. He never let me (know) his real intention.
4. He was seen (hide) behind the curtain.
5. The mere thought of failure made Lucy (shudder) with fear.
6. If you have dropped your knife or fork, you should have a waiter (pick) it up.
7. I couldn't get him (give) up his absurd plan.
8. We were made (stand) up.
9. In time they came (love) each other.
10. He has done nothing but (watch) TV since this morning.

(3) 下線の語を主語にして書き換えなさい。

(a)

1. It seems that she was sure of her success at first.
2. It seemed that the girl was afraid of the dog.
3. It is said that honesty is the best policy.
4. It was reported that thousands of people had been homeless since the earthquake.
5. It happened that he met Joe on the street.
6. It is likely that Jim will be late.
7. It is certain that this medicine will work.

4. He hurried to the airport () be late for the plane.
a. in order to not b. so that he might
c. so as not to d. for fear of

5. To () with, I'd like to thank you all.
a. take b. get c. make d. begin

6. Mary is comfortable ().
a. to talk b. to tell c. to talk to d. to tell to

(6) () 内の語を用いて英文を完成させなさい。

1. He was (help, kind, with, me, homework, enough, the, to).

2. I asked (let, get, her, me, to, off) at the fifth floor.

3. (him, justice, do, to) , he did well in a short while.

4. The truth is (to, that, were, parents, blame, the)

3 . 動名詞

Basic Sentences

【A】基本の用法

(a)

- 1 . Reading good books will help widen your view.
- 2 . It means a lot to me seeing you every week.
- 3 . His latest hobby is collecting fossils.
- 4 . We enjoyed talking about old times.
- 5 . He got angry and left without saying a word.
- 6 . She is proud of her father being rich.
- 7 . His house has a big swimming pool.

(b) 動名詞の意味上の主語

- 8 . Seeing is believing.
- 9 . Nobody likes being criticized.
- 10 . The boy was proud of being loved by his parents.
- 11 . He left for home after taking a shower.
- 12 . The teacher punished Jack for breaking the vase on purpose.
- 13 . I am sure of your passing the exam.
- 14 . We are accustomed to Jack('s) eating a big breakfast.
- 15 . We must allow for the train being late.

(c) 完了形の動名詞

- 16 . I regret having been idle.
- 17 . He denied having told a lie.
- 18 . I remember having seen him before.

【B】動名詞を含む慣用表現

- 19 . It is no use crying over spilt milk.
- 20 . It goes without saying that oil is lighter than water.
- 21 . There is no telling what will happen next.
- 22 . When I heard the story, I could not help crying.

23. I don't feel like studying today.
24. On arriving at the station, I called him up.
25. I'm looking forward to seeing you in June.
26. She was used to her husband coming home late.
27. The city is worth visiting.

【C】動詞の目的語としての to 不定詞と動名詞

(a) to 不定詞のみ

28. He decided to leave school.
29. I hope to see you soon.

(b) 動名詞のみ

30. He did not stop beating his wife.
31. He admitted having cheated in the exam.

(c) 両方可 (意味もほぼ同じ)

32. I like listening to classical music.
I like to listen to classical music.
33. The factory ceased making bicycles.
The factory ceased to make bicycles.

(d) 両方可 (意味が異なる)

34. Please remember to post this letter.
35. I remember seeing him somewhere.
36. I tried to get in touch with him, but failed to.
37. I tried getting in touch with him, but he had no information I had expected.
38. His shirt needs washing.
39. His coat wants mending.

文法のポイント

【A】基本の用法

(a)

1.2. 主語

3. 補語

4. 動詞の目的語

5.6. 前置詞の目的語 なお6.の書き換えに注意。

6. She is proud that her father is rich.

that 節にした場合 of がなくなる。that 節は原則として
前置詞の目的語にはならない。 類例

He insisted on our staying for dinner.

He insisted that we stay / should stay for dinner.

7. a pool for swimming の意。

(b)

8. 一般的なことから。動名詞の意味上の主語は一般の人と考える。

9.10.11.. 文の主語=動名詞の意味上の主語

12. 文の目的語=動名詞の意味上の主語

以上の場合、特に改めて動名詞の意味上の主語を置かない。

そのほかの場合、主語を置く必要があるが、次のようにする。

13. 人称代名詞は所有格。口語では目的格を用いることも多いが、文法試験では目的格はさける。

14. 人を指す語は所有格、またはそのまま(目的格)置く。

15. その他の語はそのまま(目的格)置く。

(c)

完了形の動名詞は述語動詞より、以前のことを表わす。細かい点は不定詞の場合と同じ。

ただし、誤解を生じなければ単純な動名詞でもよい。

18. I remember seeing him. remember という動詞の性質による。

【B】動名詞を含む慣用表現

イデオムは覚える以外ない。 他に
How about . . . ing? What do you say to . . . ing?
It is no good . . . ing be accustomed to . . . ing
of one's own . . . ing in . . . ing etc.

【C】動名詞の目的語としての to 不定詞と動名詞

(a) 願望、意図などの動詞が多い。

agree, decide, care desire, expect, hope, learn, plan,
pretend, promise, refuse, seek, wish, etc.

(b) MEGAFEPS と覚えるとよい。

M: mind, miss E: enjoy G: give up A: avoid

F: finish, fancy E: escape

P: practice, postpone, put off S: stop,

(c)

begin, start, commence, cease, like, hate, love, prefer,
continue, endure, bear, stand, intend,

32. 厳密に言えば違うという人もいるが、一応同じとみる。

なお、would like (=want) のときは必ず to 不定詞である。would
prefer も同様。

33. stop と区別せよ。

(d)

34. to 不定詞：これからすること。

35. 動名詞：すでにしたこと、いましていること。

forget, regret, etc.

34. =Don't forget to post this letter.

ただし forget . . . ing の形は次のような場合に限られる。

I'll never forget seeing you.

ふつうは about を入れる。

I have forgotten about seeing the man.

36.37. 上に準ずる。

38.39. need . . . ing = want . . . ing は受身の意味になる。

他に、require, deserve

38. His shirt needs to be washed. He needs his shirts washed.

39. His coat needs to be mended.

問題 3

(1) 各文の意味を言いなさい。

1. a. I was not aware of being sick.
b. I was not aware of my wife being sick.
2. a. Would you mind sitting here?
b. Do you mind my sitting here?
3. a. I forgot to lock the door.
b. I'll never forget visiting China last year.
4. It goes without saying that some experience is necessary for this job.
5. What do you say to our spending summer on the seaside?
6. There is no accounting for tastes.
7. a. He was proud of his mother being a famous actress.
b. He was proud of his mother having been a famous actress.

(2) 各組の文の意味がほぼ同じになるよう空所に適語をいれなさい。

1. They are still fighting fiercely.
They haven't yet ()() fiercely.
2. My boss insisted that I arrive punctually at the office.
My boss insisted ()()() punctually at the office.
3. I am sure that he betrayed us.
I am sure of ()()() us.
4. You need your hair to be cut.
Your hair needs ().
5. It is impossible to know what he is thinking.
There is ()() what he is thinking.

6 . This cannot be a composition that he himself wrote.
This cannot be a composition of ()()().

7 . I could not but feel sorry for the man.
I could not ()() sorry for the man.

8 . He not only writes poems, but also composes music.
Besides () poems, he composes music.

9 . He was unaware that others despised him.
He was unaware of ()() by others.

(3) () 内の動詞を適当な形にしなさい。

- 1 . He has just finished (read) the science fiction.
- 2 . My mother told me (not speak) to a stranger.
- 3 . I remember (see) the man several years ago.
- 4 . Susie did not feel like (eat) anything substantial.
- 5 . I would like (have) something hot.
- 6 . My sister is looking forward to (see) you.
- 7 . She went out without (look) back at me.
- 8 . He tried (explain) but she refused (listen).
- 9 . This window wants (clean).
- 10 . Would you mind (shut) the window ?
- 11 . I'm sure of Mary (come) here soon.
- 12 . The man pretended (not know) me.
- 13 . I avoided^{like} (meet) several days.
- 14 . He was not used to (be) treated like that.
- 15 . Don't forget (turn) off the light before (go) to bed.
- 16 . Rome is a city worth (visit).
- 17 . How about (play) cards ?

4. 分詞 (1)

Basic Sentences

【A】形容詞的用法 (修飾語として)

1. I like the rising sun better than the setting sun.
2. I want to learn spoken English.
3. The authority concerned is now investigating the case.
4. This is a picture depicting the British countryside.
5. Hamlet is a tragedy written by Shakespeare.
6. There were a lot of fallen leaves in the garden.

【B】形容詞的用法 (補語として)

(a) 主格補語

7. The dog came running toward me.
8. The old man lay surrounded by his family.
9. I got caught in the rain.

(b) 目的格補語

(1)

10. You should not keep your guests waiting.
11. Somebody left the door unlocked.
12. I could not get the clock going.
13. I could not make myself understood in English.

(2)

14. I saw many people passing by.
15. In the crowd she heard her name called.

(3)

16. Jack had his hair cut yesterday.
17. My friend had his watch stolen.
18. John has his son helping him in business.
19. I'll have all my classmates laughing at me.

【C】現在分詞の慣用表現

20. Mother is busy cooking dinner.
21. I want to go fishing in the river.
22. He spent all his free time (in) reading mysteries.
23. You will have no difficulty (in) finding my house.

【D】知覚動詞と have のまとめ

(a) 知覚動詞

24. She saw an old man cross the street.
25. She saw an old man crossing the street.
26. She saw an old man run over by a truck.

(b) have

(1) have プラス目的語プラス原形

27. I'll have the porter carry the bag.
28. I had a most unusual thing happen to me.

(2) have プラス目的語プラス...ing

29. I have a taxi waiting for me.
30. He has two buttons missing on his jacket.
31. I can't have you drinking like this.

(3) have プラス目的語プラス過去分詞(p.p.)

32. We should have her examined by a doctor.
33. Charles I had his head cut off.
34. The houses had their roofs ripped off by the gale.

文法のポイント

現在分詞	...している、...する、...した	(能動の意味)
過去分詞 (他動詞)	...される、...された	(受動の意味)

【A】形容詞的用法 (修飾語として)

1. 2. 一語のときは、前に置くのが原則。
3. 一語でも後におくこともある。

- 4.5. 二語以上の句をなすときは、後に置く。
6. 自動詞の過去分詞は、完了（..., てしまった）の意。これは例外的な用法で、決まった表現にかぎる。
a retired officer, a fallen angel, a withered flower, etc.

【B】形容詞的用法（補語として）

(a) 主格補語

★ 分詞の意味上の主語＝文の主語

動詞を be 動詞にしても文が成り立つ

(b) 目的格補語

★ 分詞の意味上の主語＝文の目的語

日本語の訳文の表現がどうであれ、次の関係がなりたつ。

S V O ... ing O が ... している/する

S V O p.p. O が ... される

(1)

13. 入試頻出

(2) 知覚動詞

(3)

16. 使役（利益） 主語の意志が働いている

17. 経験（被害を受けるという意味での受身）

主語の意志が働いている（反している）

18. 使役 主語の意志が働いている

19. 経験 主語の意志が働いていない（反している）

言い換えに注意

16. Jack got his hair cut. （よく用いられる）

17. My friend got his watch stolen. (have のほうが普通)

ただし、次のような負傷などの場合には、get もよく使われる。

He got his leg injured.

【C】現在分詞の慣用表現

20. be busy... ing

21. go hunting, go swimming, go shopping etc.

22. in を入れれば ing 形は動名詞ということになる。
 なお名詞のときは、 on になるので注意。
 He spent all his allowance on novels. なお、waste も同じ
23. have trouble . . . ing have a good/hard time . . . ing

【D】知覚動詞と have のまとめ

(a)

24. 知覚動詞 + 目的語 + 原形 目的語が . . . するのを (見る)
25. 知覚動詞 + 目的語 + . . . ing 目的語が . . . しているのを (見る)
26. 知覚動詞 + 目的語 + 過去分詞 目的語が . . . されるのを (見る)

(b) have

主語の意志が働いている場合① have にストレスをおく。
 主語の意志が働いていない場合② 過去分詞にストレスをおく。

27. 使役 (利益) ①
28. 経験 ②
29. 使役 (利益) ①
30. 経験 ②
31. 容認 ①
32. 使役 (利益) ①
33. 経験 (被害を被るという意味での受身) ②
34. 同上 人が目的語でなくてもよいことに注意 ②

★ 次の関係に注意。(必ずしも訳文には現れない)

- have + 目的語 + 原形 目的語が . . . する
- have + 目的語 + . . . ing 目的語が . . . している
- have + 目的語 + p.p. 目的語が . . . される

2. He had his picture () at a shop in the mall.
a. take b. taking c. taken d. to take
3. We had the policeman () us to a safe place.
a. escort b. escorted c. to escort d. to be escorted
4. He got his right arm () while skiing.
a. break b. broken c. breaking d. to break
5. We'd better get a porter () this baggage.
a. carry b. carried c. to be carried d. to carry
6. I heard somebody () for help.
a. cried b. to cry c. crying d. to be crying
7. They had to get the wall () again.
a. paint b. painted c. painting d. to paint
8. Students were busy () for the finals.
a. preparing b. with preparing
c. prepared d. to prepare
9. He did not have any difficulty () the problem.
a. solving b. on solving c. solve d. to solve
10. He spent most of the time () novels.
a. reading b. on reading c. for reading
d. to read

5. 分詞(2)

【E】分詞構文

(a) 基本的用法

1. Seeing me, Tom waved his hand.
2. Driving home, I met with Bob.
3. Wounded in the leg, he could hardly walk.
4. Used properly, this medicine will reduce your pain.
5. Admitting that the rumor is true, we will still trust you.
6. Shaking his fist, Mr. Walker shouted at Mr. Palmer.
7. "Hello," said Bob, smiling.
8. The bus starts soon, arriving in Paris at ten.

(b) 分詞構文のいろいろ

9. Tom, seeing me, waved his hand.
10. This medicine, used properly, will reduce your pain.
11. Not knowing what to do, I asked Jim for help.
12. Having made an obvious mistake, he still insisted he was right.
13. Having been deceived so often, I am now on my guard.

【F】独立分詞構文

(a) 主語をおくもの

14. Night coming on, we went home.
15. Her work done, Aunt Flora sat down for a cup of coffee.
16. It being Sunday, all the shops were closed.
17. There being no bus service, we walked all the way home.
18. We will go on a hike, weather permitting.

(b) 主語をおかないもの(慣用句)

19. Strictly speaking, that sentence is not correct.
20. Judging from the look of the sky, it will rain soon.
21. Allowing that he is inexperienced, he is still to blame.

【G】分詞構文に準ずる構文

(a) 接続詞プラス分詞

22. While eating breakfast, I received his telephone call.
23. Although exhausted by climb, he continued his journey.
24. Dogs, if trained well, learn a lot of tricks.
25. Unless told otherwise, stand by here.

(b) with プラス目的語プラス分詞

26. With night coming on, we left for home.
27. He was standing there, with his arms folded.

(c) 形容詞、前置詞句などによるもの

28. While at college, he was a member of the dramatic club.
29. When angry, she always takes it out on me.
30. Don't talk with your mouth full.
31. Harry was reading a newspaper, with his feet on the desk.
32. Jack was standing there, silent, his hands in the pockets.
33. Peter, a lazy boy, did nothing to help us.

文法のポイント

【E】分詞構文

(a) 基本的用法

1. 時
2. 時
3. 理由
4. 条件
5. 譲歩
6. 7. 8... 付帯状況

一応以上のように分類するが、必ずしも、明確に分類できるわけではない。例えば、1. を理由とすることも十分可能である。あまりこだわらずに、文脈の流れに乗って、分詞と主節を結び付ければよい。

(b) 分詞構文のいろいろ

- 9.10. 文中におかれることも多い。
11. not の位置に注意。
- 12.13. 完了形の分詞は、主節の動詞より過去のことないしはその時点までの完了(経験、継続)をあらわす。一般に文頭に分詞構文は、主節の動詞と同時か、それ以前のことをあらわし、文尾に分詞構文は、主節の動詞と同時か、それ以降のことをあらわす。したがって完了形の分詞構文が文尾にくることはない。

以上すべての例文では、

分詞の意味上の主語 = 主節の主語である。

分詞の意味上の主語 ≠ 主節の主語

のときは、次の独立分詞構文になり、原則として分詞の主語をおく。

【F】独立分詞構文

(a) 主語をおくもの

次のような文は、実際には使われているが、誤りとする。

誤 Living alone, his house had many rooms unused.

- 16.17. 時をあらわす it や there 構文の there も独立分詞構文の主語としておくことができる。

なお、ふつうの人称代名詞を独立分詞構文の主語としておくことは、ふつうしない。

(b)

慣用句になっているものに限る。

...ly speaking judging from ... granting that ...
talking of ... allowing for / that ... admitting that ...
provided that ... providing that ... supposing that ... etc.

【G】分詞構文に準ずる構文

(a) 接続詞プラス分詞

一応は、分詞構文の意味を明確にするために接続詞を加えたと言えるが、
25.のように必ずしもそうとも言いきれない場合がある。
23. 譲歩の意味の場合は、though か、although を置くほうが普通。

(b) with+目的語+分詞

いわゆる付帯状況の with。30.31.も同様。

(c) 形容詞前置詞などによるもの

being などの語を補うことはできるが、理屈抜きに感じをつかもう。
33. 同格とみるのが普通

問題 5

(1) 下線部を分詞構文にしなさい。

1. When I was listening to the radio, I heard someone knock at the door.
_____, I heard someone knock at the door.
2. He extended his hand and smiled brightly.
He extended his hand, _____.
3. As I did not understand what she said, I kept silence.
_____, I kept silence.
4. After we had finished dinner, we went out.
_____, we went out.
5. Since it is written in easy English, the book is good for you.
_____, the book is good for you.
6. Some poisons, if they are used wisely, can be good medicine.
Some poisons, _____, can be good medicine.
7. Night came on and the children went home.
_____, the children went home.
8. As it was Saturday, Emily had no school.
_____, Emily had no school.
9. As I had not been there before, I lost my way.
_____, I lost my way.

(2) 適当な形にしなさい。

1. (see) at a distance, the rock looks like a human face.
2. (speak) to in English, I was (upset).
3. It was very noisy in the room, with people (talk and sing).
4. He waited for her in the car, with the motor (run)
5. The man lay there, with his eyes (close),

(3) 適語を選びなさい。

1. Where did they go? They went () in the forest.
a. to hunt b. hunting c. to hunting d. for hunting
2. He was almost asleep when he heard his name ().
a. calling b. called c. to call d. to be called
3. After he spent three hours () students' compositions,
Mr. Brown went to bed.
a. to correct b. correcting c. on correcting
d. corrected
4. () from the moon, the earth might look like a ball.
a. Seeing b. Seen c. To see d. Having seen
5. The sun (), we stayed there for the night.
a. have set b. had set c. set d. having set

(4) 誤りを直しなさい。

1. He was his hat blown off by a gust of wind.
2. I had my wallet robbed on the back alley.
3. A dog, training well, can do a lot of tricks.
4. Asking my name, I did not answer.
5. Arriving home, there was a letter in his mail box.
6. Spoken by a foreigner, I was very upset.

(補充問題) 空所に適当な表現を選びなさい。

1. I had a tooth () out yesterday.
a. pull b. pulled c. to pull d. pulling
2. He has his mother () his clothes.
a. wash b. washed c. to wash
d. to be washed
3. We have a few guests () tomorrow afternoon.
a. visiting b. visited c. to visited d. will visit
4. He is good at () stuffed dolls.
a. making b. to make c. makes d. made
5. He found a notice on the bulletin board. He stopped ()
it carefully.
a. reads b. reading c. to read d. being read
6. We got him () us when we moved.
a. help b. to help c. helped d. be helping
7. He barely missed () by ^a truck.
a. to be hit b. being hit c. hitting d. to hit
8. Let me () the case.
a. to explain b. explaining c. explained
d. explain
9. All the people () in the case were summoned to the court.
a. involving b. involved c. to involve
d. involve

10. The old lady () when she saw the movie.
- a . had her young days reminded
 - b . was reminded of her young days
 - c . was remembered her young days
 - d . had her young days remember

6. 関係詞 (1)

Basic Sentences

【A】関係代名詞の基本

(a) 関係代名詞の格

1. A woman who wants to see you is waiting outside.
2. He keeps company with people who he believes are useful to him.
3. The boy whom I want to recommend is Jack.
4. That is the man whom I have been staying with.
5. A man whose wife is dead is called a widower.
6. Look at the mountain whose top is covered with snow.
7. All is not gold that glitters.
8. David is a man you can depend on.

(b) that の用法

(1)

9. This is the window (that) he broke yesterday.
10. She wore a tight knit dress that showed off her figure.

(2)

11. There is no one that agrees to your plan.
12. He is one of the greatest writers (that) our country has ever produced.
13. Who that trusts him can believe the rumor?
14. Did you notice a boy and a dog that were playing here?

(c) 前置詞プラス関係代名詞

(1)

15. That is the pilot with whom I have long been acquainted.
16. That is the pilot whom I have long been acquainted with.
17. That is the pilot that I have long been acquainted with.
18. That is the pilot I have long been acquainted with. (省略)

(2)

19. The house ^s the window of which Bill broke was Mr. Baker's.
20. The house of which Bill broke the window was Mr. Baker's.
21. The house (which) Bill broke the window of was Mr. Baker's.

【B】 関係代名詞 what

(a) 基本の用法

22. What he said did not make any sense to me.
23. I can't do what I know is wrong.
24. This is what you call a robot.
25. I owe what I am to my mother.
26. Reading is to the mind what food is to the body.

(b)

27. I have read what books I have.
28. The girl gave him what little money she had with her.

(c)

29. This book is interesting and, what is more, very instructive.
30. It began to rain, and, what was worse, we lost our way.
31. What with overwork and what with poor meals, he broke down.

文法のポイント

【A】関係代名詞の基本

主格	所有者	目的格	先行詞
who	whose	whom	人
which	(whose)	which	物
that	/	that	人、物

(a)

次のルールに注意。

ルール① 関係代名詞の格は、関係代名詞にひきいられた節（従属節）内での関係代名詞の役割によって決まる。

ルール② 目的格の関係代名詞は、省略できる。（話し言葉では省略することが多い。）

次のルールにも注意

ルール③ 関係代名詞の数（単数、複数）は、先行詞に一致する。

ルール④ 関係詞節は、原則として先行詞の直後に置き、関係詞は関係詞節の初めに置く。

1. 主格 She wants to see you.
2. 主格 He believes they are useful to him.
3. 目的格 I want to recommend him.
4. 目的格 I have been staying with him.
5. 所有格 His wife is dead.
6. 所有格 Its top is covered with snow.

ただし、この文は次のようや普通。

Look at the mountain with the top covered with snow.

文語では of which を使う。

He found a mountain the top of which is covered with snow.

7. 先行詞は all。 ルール④の例外

8. 目的格の省略

(b) that の用法

(1) 口語体での関係代名詞の使用の傾向

目的格：省略することが多く、省略しない場合は人、物ともに

that を用いることが多い。

主格 : 物の場合は、that が多い。人の場合は、that を用いることもあるが、who が多い。

(2) 以上とは別に、文章体でも先行詞が、

(イ) 形容詞の最上級に修飾された語

(ロ) all, every, any, ony, first, last などの語がついている語

(ハ) 疑問詞

の場合は、一般に that が好まれ、主格の人の場合でも that の頻度が高くなる。また、先行詞が人プラス物のときは、必ず that を用いる。

(c) 前置詞プラス関係代名詞

15. は文章体で、16. は口語体、17.18はその中間である。

次のルールに注意。

ルール⑤ 関係代名詞 that は、前置詞プラス that の形では用いない。

(前置詞が後置されているときは可。)

19.20.21. 次と同意

The house whose window Bill broke was Mr. Baker's.

【B】関係代名詞 what

(a)

関係代名詞 what は、先行詞を自分自身の内に持っている。

すなわち、what = the thing which である。

22. The thing which you say does not make any sense to me.

23. I can't do the thing which I know is wrong.

24. what you call, what we call, what is called みな「いわゆる」の意。

25. 「私が(今) そうであるもの」すなわち「今の私」

26. A is to B what C is to D. 「AはBにとって、CがDにとってそうであるものである。」すなわち「BにとってAは、DにとってのC」である。

(b)

いわゆる関係形容詞としての用法。次のように言い換えられる。

27. I have read all the books that I have.

28. She has given him all the little money that she had with her.

(c)

29.30. 一種の挿入句になる慣用句を作る。副詞節のような役割をする。

31. what with A and (what with) B 慣用句。AやらBやらで

問題 6

(1) 次の二つの文を関係代名詞を用いて一つにしなさい。なお、下線の語を先行詞にすること。

1. I came across a friend of mine. I had not seen her for years.
2. A man cannot be trusted. He often breaks his promises.
3. He employed only those people. He thought they were honest.
4. He employed only those people. He thought them to be honest.
5. The building is our city hall. You see its red roof over there.
6. The man and the horse were found dead. They had disappeared.
7. Who can forget the fascination?
He has read Tolstoy's novels.

(2) 下線の語を先行詞にして一つの文にせよ。ただし、三通り作ること。

1. The man proved to be a policeman. I spoke to him.
2. They found the tool. The robber broke the window with it.

(3) 日本語にしなさい。

(a)

1. The lawyer I consulted gave me some useful advice.
2. The only thing I am afraid of is wasting the rest of life with you.
3. A person you can share sadness with is a true friend.

(b)

1. What he needs most is to take a good rest.
2. What we hear of is often different from what we see.
3. Do what you think is right.
4. He is what you call a walking dictionary.
5. The blue print is to a builder what the plot is to a novelist.

(4) 適当な関係代名詞をいれなさい。

1. This is the house in () my family used to live.

2. Show me () you have in your pocket.
3. This is a textbook for those () native language is not English.
4. Edward is not () he used to be.
5. He is the man () I believe will help you.
6. He is () is called a walking dictionary.
7. Who () has pride can stand such an insult ?
8. I can't do () I know is wrong.
9. I lost my way, and, () was worse, it started raining.
10. The man () I was talking to is our science teacher.
11. Did you see the car and the driver () had fallen off the cliff ?
12. He saved () little money he earned.

(5)

(a) 初めの文と同意になるよう空所に適語をいれなさい。

This is a proverb whose meaning I don't understand.

1. This is a proverb the meaning ()() I don't understand.
2. This is a proverb ()() I don't understand ()().
3. This is a proverb () I don't understand () ()().
4. This is a proverb I don't understand ()() ().

(b) 各文が同じことを表わすよう空所に適語を入れなさい。

1. I saw a cat () tail was long.
2. I saw a cat () had a long tail.
3. I saw a cat () a long tail.

7. 関係詞 (2)

【C】関係副詞

(a) 基本の用法

1. Thy day when we left Narita was bright and sunny.
2. Surfers swim out to the point where the waves are breaking.
3. There are cases where honesty does not pay.
4. The reason why Linda left the tennis club is obscure.
5. This is (the way) how we came to know each other.
6. The time will soon come when we can enjoy a space travel.

(b) 関係副詞および先行詞の省略

7. He remembers when there was no electric light.
8. The exact time the murder was committed is not yet known.
9. That is where you are mistaken.
10. Apply the plaster where the pain is strongest.
11. This is why I was late.
12. The reason I made a bad grade is that I did not study hard.
13. That is how he got out of the danger.
14. I don't like the way he talks.
15. She cooks eggs the way my mother did.

【D】関係詞の継続用法

(a) 関係代名詞

16. I visited Mr. Brown, who happened to be out.
17. Mr. Green, whose wife teaches singing, is a good pianist.
18. I gave him a warning, to which he paid no attention.
19. He told me that he had been sick, which was a lie.
20. She is rich, which unfortunately I am not.
21. He was told to take a rest, which advice he followed.
22. I thought that he would be a lawyer, which he was.

(b) 関係副詞

23. We had a picnic the next Sunday, when the weather was good.
24. She went to Rome, where she stayed two weeks.

【E】複合関係詞

(a) 名詞節を作る場合 (関係代名詞としての本来の用法)

25. He told the story to whoever would listen.
26. He told the story to whomever he met.
27. Whosever horse comes in first wins the prize.
28. I will give you whatever you need.
29. You may eat whichever cake you like.

(b) 副詞節を作る場合 (接続詞的な用法)

30. Whoever else objects, I will side with you.
31. Whichever side wins, they are contented.
32. Whatever he may say, I won't believe him.
33. However fast she ran, she could not catch up with him.

【F】but, as, than

34. There is no rule but has some exceptions.
35. Things went better than had been expected.
36. He is as honest as ever lived.
37. As is usual with him, he came late.
38. You should read such books as teach you something about life.
39. I have bought the same dictionary as you have.

文法のポイント

【C】関係副詞

(a)

単独の文にすると以下のようになる。

1. We left Narita on the day / then.

2. The waves are breaking at the point / there.
3. Honesty does not pay in the cases.
4. Linda quit the tennis club for the reason.
5. We came to know each other in this way.
6. We can enjoy a space travel at the time / then.

(なお、6.はルール④の例外)

したがって、関係代名詞を使えば次のようになる。一般に関係副詞=前置詞+関係代名詞と言ってもよい。

1. The day on which we left Narita.
2. . . . the point at which the waves are breaking.
3. . . . cases in which honesty does not pay.
4. The reason for which Linda quit the tennis club
5. . . . the way in which we came to know each other.
6. The time . . . at which we can enjoy a space travel.

つぎのルールに注意

ルール⑥ the way how の組合せは、必ず一方を省略する。

なお、the way を用いて、関係詞も入れたいときは、in which または that を用いる。またこの関係副詞相当の that は他の関係副詞のかわりに用いられることもある。when のかわりが多い。

She treated me the way that / in which she been treated by her mother.

This is a story of the time that neither the train nor the car was known.

(b) 関係副詞 or 先行詞の省略

7. the time
8. when
9. the point / the case
10. to the place where を接続詞と考えてもよい。

なお、where を省略することは普通ない。

11. the reason
12. why the reason why は組合せが固定しているので一方を省略することが多い。
13. the way ルール⑥
14. how 同上
15. 同上。この the way は副詞の役割をしている。the way は接続詞と見てもよい。

【D】

関係詞の継続用法（非限定用法 or 非制限用法）追加的に情報を加える。

(a)

- 16.17. 固有名詞を改めて限定する必要はない。
18. . . . , and he^{paid} no attention to it.
19. 前の文の内容をうける which
 and that he had been sick was a lie.
20. 同上 rich を先行詞にしていると言ってよい。
21. いわゆる関係形容詞 whose との違いに注意
 . . . , and I followed the advice. (his advice ではない。)
22. 人そのものではなく、地位、身分などを指す場合は which.
 次のルールに注意。
 ルール⑦ that は継続用法では用いない。
 ルール⑧ 継続用法の関係代名詞は目的格でも省略できない。

(b)

23. . . . and the weather was good on that day .
24. . . . and we stayed there two weeks.

【E】複合関係詞

(a)

25. . . . to anyone who would listen.
26. . . . to anyone whom he met.
27. Anyone's horse which comes in first. . . .

28. . . . anything which you need.
 29. . . . either / any cake which you like.

★ whoever か whomever が迷ったら、ルール① を思い出すこと。

(b)

譲歩の副詞節になる。「たとえ . . . でも」

30. No matter who else objects,
 31. No matter which side wins,
 32. No matter what he may say,
 33. No matter how fast I ran,

【F】

34. but = that . . . not . . .

主節が否定文のときのみ用いられるので、必ず二重否定の文になる。

There is no rule that does not have any exception.

35. 本来は比較の接続詞

36. 同上 . . . as honest as anyone that has ever lived

37. 本来は様態の接続詞

As it is usual with him, it は主節の内容

38. such . . . as . . . の組み合わせは動かない

38. the same . . . as . . . 同種のもの

the same . . . that 同一物

一応上のように区別するが、実際は区別なく用いられている。

ただし、文法の試験（入試）では区別すること。

問題 7

(1) 適当な関係副詞をいれなさい。

1. There is no reason () I should apologize to her.
2. The cafeteria () I ate lunch yesterday was not good.
3. The day will soon come () you can speak English fluently.
4. He jumped into the river. That was () he got out of the danger.

(2) 適当な関係詞を入れなさい。

1. This is the town () my grandfather lived in.
2. This is the town () my grandfather lived.
3. He retired to his hometown, () he spent the rest of his life.
4. He retired to his hometown, () he loved very much.
5. The song reminded me of the days () I was a happy boy.
6. The song reminded me of the days () I have never forgotten.

(3) 各組の英文の意味の違いを言いなさい。

1. a) Mr. Carpenter has two sons who live in the city.
b) Mr. Carpenter has two sons, who live in this city.
2. a) There were a few passengers who were not injured in the accident.
b) There were a few passengers, who were not injured in the accident.

(4) 適語を選びなさい。

1. You may invite () want to come.
2. You may invite () you like.
3. I will do () you tell me to do.

4. We have three cakes, You can eat () you like.
 5. You should not lose () chance you have.
 6. () hard we tried, we could not put out the fire.
 7. You will be welcomed () you come.
 8. () he may say, you should not believe him.
- a. whoever b. whomever c. whatever
 d. whichever e. however f. whenever
 g. wherever h. whosever

(5) 適語を選びなさい。

1. Don't let children have more money () is needed.
 2. Read such a book () will make you wiser.
 3. There is no mother () loves her own child.
 4. I want the same bicycle () Bill has bought.
 5. He was the same policeman () I had asked the way the day before.
- a. that b. which c. as
 d. but e. than f. who

(6) 適語を選びなさい。

1. () has been done cannot be undone.
 a. That b. What c. Who
 d. Which
2. He has a large collection of books, () are written in English.
 a. many of which b. many among what
 c. many of that d. many among that

3. This is the point () you are mistaken.
a. where b. when c. which
d. what
4. He said he loved me, () proved to be a lie.
a. what b. how c. that
d. which
5. There are few of us () admire your achievement.
a. what b. as c. whom d. but
6. You can give it to () wants it.
a. whoever b. whomever c. whosever
d. whatever
7. You must vote for () you think is best suited for the job.
a. whoever b. whomever. c. whosever
d. whatever
8. She spent on clothes and cosmetics () little money she earned.
a. which b. that c. whose d. what
9. I was spoken to in Russian, () language I did not know.
a. which b. that c. whose
d. what
10. The man seemed to be a lawyer, () he was.
a. who b. that c. which
d. what

8. 接続詞 (1)

Basic Sentences

【A】等位接続詞

(a)

1. Bread and butter is his favorite food.
2. Since World War II a shopping center or mall has developed.
3. He ran and ran, sweating heavily.
4. The room was nice and warm.
5. Talk of the devil, and he will appear.
6. Hurry up, or you will miss the train.
7. The days were short , for it was now December.
8. All the shops were closed, so we could not buy anything.
9. Mail was not delivered, nor were newspapers.

(b)

10. He came not to help, but to hinder us.
11. Both Jane and Lucy wear long hair.
12. I' m going to learn either French or German besides English.
13. Jane neither wants to marry Henry nor loves him.
14. Not only Jack but also his sisters are good singers.

【B】名詞節を作る従属接続詞

15. The truth is that he is not so young.
16. I wonder if the plane can take off on time.
17. It does not matter whether or not your car breaks down.
18. The idea that black cats are unlucky is quite absurd.

【C】副詞節を作る従属接続詞

(a) 場所

19. Where there is smoke, there is fire.
20. The team will be welcomed enthusiastically wherever it goes.

(b) 時

(1)

21. Buses are crowded when it is wet.
22. I was about to go out, when the telephone rang.
23. While the cat is away, the mice will play.
24. My wife likes classical music, while I like jazz.
25. Whenever I felt drowsy, I would pinch my cheeks to keep myself awake.

Every time I felt drowsy,

26. I saw Mr. White as he was getting off the bus.
27. As we went up the mountain, the air became colder and colder.
28. Once you hesitate, you are lost.
29. Now (that) you are gone, we all miss you very much.

(2)

30. I arrived at the bus stop after the bus (had) left.
31. The bell rang (had rung) before I answered all the questions.
32. It will not be long before spring comes.
33. You must be home by the time the sun sets.
34. I will wait here till he comes back.
35. We don't realize the value of the health till we lose it.
36. He worked and worked, till he finally fell ill.
37. They have moved three times since they got married.

(3)

38. As soon as he left college, he joined the company.
39. The moment he saw the policeman, the thief ran away.
40. She had hardly heard the news when she burst into tears.
Hardly had she heard the news when she burst into tears.
41. Scarcely had the bell rung before I answered the phone.

42. No sooner had he left home than it began to rain.

文法のポイント

【A】等位接続詞

(a)

1. bread and butter で一つのもの
2. 「すなわち」の意。同格の or
3. 「走りに走った」
4. nicely warm
5. しなさい。そうすれば . . . → . . . すれば . . . する
If you talk of the devil, he will appear.
6. . . . しなさい。さもないと . . . → . . . しなければ . . . する
If you don't hurry, you will miss the train.
7. 「というのは . . .」
8. 「だから . . .」
9. 原則として否定文の後。倒置に注意。次のようにもいえる。
. . . and neither were newspapers.
and newspapers were not, either.

(b)

10. not A but B AではなくB
11. 14. 動詞の単数複数に注意
主語になったときは
Both A and B 複数扱い
Either A or B, Neither A nor B, Not only A but also B
B as well as A 以上はすべてBに一致させる。

【B】名詞節を作る従属接続詞

15. 16. if と whether

- ① whether の節は目的語でも主語でもよい。(前置詞の目的語も可。)
- ② if は動詞の目的語になっているときのみ。
- ③ or not が直後に来るときは whether のみ。文末のときも、or がある場合は if は避ける。

18. 同格の that 節

★ 前置詞の目的語としての名詞節

① that 節は、原則として不可。

He informed me of Jack's death.

He informed me that Jack had died.

See (to it) that every guest is served food.

② 間接疑問文 (含む whether) は可。

We talked about how she would respond to our offer.

ただし次のような場合前置詞はあってもなくても可。

I have no idea (of) how he made the money.

There is no doubt (as to) whether he is right.

③ 複合関係代名詞 (what, whoever, etc) 普通の名詞と同じ扱い。

Don't waste your energy on what is of minor importance.

【C】副詞節を作る従属接続詞

(a) 場所

19. 関係副詞の先行詞の省略ともいえるが、接続詞と考えるのが素直。

20. 譲歩の意味もある。

(b) 「時」

(1)

22. カンマに注意 ... した。するとそのとき... ... and, then ...

24. ... 一方... 対比の意味

27. ... するにつれて

29. 理由とも分類できる

(2)

30. 論理的には過去完了だが、誤解の余地がないので、単純な過去形でもよい。また次のようにも言える。

When I arrived at the bus stop, the bus had already left.

31. 主節は過去形でも、過去完了形でもどちらでもよい。また次のようにも言える。

I had not answered all the questions when the bell rang.

この場合は、主節は過去完了形、when の節内は過去形が原則。

逆にして when の節内を過去完了形の否定文にすることはしない。

34.35. till=until 「... するまで」

主節はそのときまでの状態を言う。したがって、背定文では瞬間的動作を表わす動詞は用いない。否定文は、何かをしない状態が続いているのでどんな動詞でも可。

36. カンマに注意 「そしてとうとう...」

37. 主節は、普通、完了形

(3) ... したとたんに

40.41. when の節が過去形の時主節は過去完了形が普通。(過去形のこともある。) 倒置に注意。

hardly, scarcely と when, before どれを組み合わせてもよい。

42. sooner は比較級だから必ず、than。

★ 動詞の形 (時制) について

① 時、条件の副詞節内： 未来のことは現在形

20.32.33.34. 参照

② when の節内で完了形を使うと after の意になる。after のほうが普通。

Mrs. Barker goes to work when her children have gone to school.

When I had read the newspaper, I went to bed.

③ after の節内では完了形を使っても、使わなくてもよい。

28. 参照

After they have left / leave, we can smoke.

未来のことについては完了形も多い。

as soon as など、過去の場合は、普通、過去形を用いる。未来のことは現在完了形も用いられることがある。35. 参照

As soon as I have retired / retire, I'll buy a cottage in the country.

④ before のある文の主節では、過去完了形を使っても過去形でもどちらでもよい。31.32. 参照 さらに before の節内を完了形にすることもできる。

(いずれも d はあまり使わない。)

a. I saw Jack before he saw me.

b. I had seen Jack before he saw me.

- c . I saw Jack before he had seen me.
- d . I had seen Jack before he had seen me.

- a . I'll finish my work before you finish yours.
- b . I'll have finished my work before you finish yours.
- c . I'll finish my work before you have finished yours.
- d . I'll have finished my work before you have finished yours.

問題 8

(1) 適語を入れなさい。

1. He could () read nor write.
2. This story is not only interesting () instructive.
3. Hurry up, () you'll be late.
4. Both Dick () his brother can speak Spanish.
5. Indeed his statement was short, () it was precise.
6. Either you () I must go there instead of him.
7. Be careful about grammar, () your scores will be better.

(2) 適当な be 動詞の現在形を入れなさい。

1. Scotch and water () served.
2. Either you or he () wrong.
3. Neither the teacher nor the students () idle.
4. Not only you but also I () responsible for that.
5. Both she and her sister () diligent.
6. English as well as native languages () used there.
7. None of his classmates () unkind to him.
8. None of the food () left on the table.

(3) 空欄に that と what の適当なほうをいれなさい。

1. () he said such a rude thing is true.
2. () he said was true.
3. () surprised me was his cold attitude.
4. () he was arrested was a terrible shock to them.

(4) 適語を選びなさい。

1. He returned to Japan () he had studied three years in France.
a. and b. till c. while d. after
2. () there is a will, there is a way.
a. When b. Where c. While d. As
3. The news () the company was going to sell a new product was soon made public.
a. that b. if c. whether d. what
4. The couple have not been getting along well () their child was killed in the accident.
a. after b. when c. since d. before
5. You must not go out and play games () you have done your homework.
a. that b. while c. since d. before
6. Make hay () the sun shines.
a. and b. after c. while d. or
7. It makes no difference () she likes it or not.
a. that b. whether c. if d. what
8. I ran and ran, () at last I caught up with him.
a. after b. until c. as d. while

(5) 各組の文の意味がほぼ同じになるよう空所に適語をいれなさい。

- a) If you speak slowly, you will be understood.
() slowly, () you will be understood.

b) If you don't go to bed right away, I'll punish you.

() to bed right away, () you'll be punished.

c) The moment a gunshot was heard, the crowd dispersed.

1. () () as a gunshot was heard, the crowd dispersed.

2. Hardly had a gunshot been heard () the crowd dispersed.

3. () sooner had a gunshot been heard () the crowd dispersed.

d) He did not noticed the mistake he had made until the test was over.

1. () () the test was over () he notice his mistake.

2. It was () () the test was over ()
he noticed the mistake he had made.

3. He noticed the mistake he had made only () the test was over.

9 . 接統詞 (2)

Basic Sentences

【D】条件・讓步

(1) 条件

- 1 . If you push the button, the machine starts.
- 2 . If you have written the letter, I'll post it.
- 3 . Shall we eat out if you are not busy on Friday evening ?
- 4 . Suppose we fail to catch the last train, what shall we do ?
- 5 . You may go on a hike, provided your teacher accompanies you.

(2) 讓步

- 6 . Though he was young, he supported his family.
Even though he was young,..../ Although he was young,....
- 7 . Rich as he is, he will not waste his money.
Rich as he may be, ...
- 8 . If my parents are against my wish, I will be a boxer.
Even if my parents are against my wish,...
- 9 . Whether you pay in cash or by check, your payment will be accepted.
- 10 . However busy you may be, be sure to phone me.
No matter how busy you may be, be sure to phone me.

【E】理由・原因

- 11 . He was late because he met with an accident on the way.
Because he met with an accident, he was late.
- 12 . You should not despise a man because he is poor.
- 13 . I can't come tomorrow, because I have an appointment.
- 14 . As we had nothing else to do, we played cards.

15. Since you say so, it must be true.
16. We were surprised that the children kept so quiet.

【F】 目的、結果、程度、様態、その他

(1)

17. She will come early in order that you may read her manuscript.
18. I asked him to take his hat off so that I might see better.
19. Will you talk louder so I can hear you?
20. She slept over, so (that) she missed the train.

(2)

21. His speech went on so long that the audience fell asleep.
22. It was not so hot that we couldn't take a pleasant walk.
23. We were having such a good time that no one left.
24. Such was his anger that nobody could calm him down.

(3)

25. You can cook it as you please.
26. He treated me as if I were a ten-year-old boy.

(4)

27. As long as he stays with us, my mother will have more work to do.
28. I don't care as long as you are happy.
29. As far as the eye could reach the ground was white.
30. As far as I'm concerned, I have no objection.

(5)

31. Take an umbrella with you lest it should rain.
Take an umbrella with you for fear it should rain.
32. Be quiet lest the baby wake up.
Be quiet for fear the baby will wake up.
33. In case I am late, you don't have to wait for me.
34. You must take your sweater in case it should snow.
35. He is afraid to jump in case he injures himself.

(6)

36. Jane is unique in that she never wears any makeup.

37. We had a pleasant time except that the weather was cold.
38. It never rains but it pours.
39. You will be praised or scolded according as your work is good or bad.
40. Seeing that he is leaving, he must have given up waiting for his date.

文法のポイント

【D】条件、譲歩

(1) 条件

1. 現在の一般的なこと。if を when にしても意味はほとんど同じ。
3. ~ 5. 動詞は直説法（普通の動詞の形）と考え、when などの場合と統一して、条件、時を表わす副詞節の中では未来のことは現在形ととらえる。
- 他の文も同じ。

- ★ 上の制約を除き条件節と帰結節の動詞の関係はいろいろある。
- If it rained in the mountains yesterday, the river will be flowing fast now. (will は推量)
- なお、条件節内で、will が用いられた場合は、意志を表わす。
- If he will go on behaving like that, I won't forgive him.
- If you will help me, I'll be grateful to you.

4. supposing という形もあり。
5. providing という形もあり。

(2) 譲歩

7. 語順に注意なお、補語が名詞のときは冠詞を付けない。

Child as he was, he was brave.

文語では次のような形もある。

Try as he may, he will not succeed.

10. 関係詞の項参照。

【E】理由・原因

12. You should not (despise a man because he is poor).
not が以降全体にかかっている。
13. カンマに注意。...。 なぜならば...
16. We were surprised for the children to keep so quiet.

【F】目的、結果、程度、様態、その他

(1)

17.18.19. 目的

節内では、普通、助動詞が必要。文語では may。口語では can, will など。

20. 結果 普通はカンマを置く。so を独立した接続詞と見れば、等位節

(2) 程度、結果

21. いわゆる so ... that ... 構文

1 程度 ... するほど ... だ

2 結果 ... たいへん ... なので ... する

22. 主節が否定文のときはまず程度で。

23. いわゆる such ... that ... 構文 意味は20と同じ

無理に so ... that ... 構文にすると次のようになる。

We were having so good a time that ... (語順注意)

24. such が単独で用いられることもある。

(3) 様態

25. なおこの as には直前の名詞を限定する(形容詞節を作る)用法もある。

The family life as we now know it will disappear in the future.

(4)

27. 期間

28. 条件 (=if)

29. 距離、範囲

30. 範囲、程度

(5)

31. ... するといけないから (... する場合に備えて)

32. するといけないから (.... しないように)

lest は堅苦しい文語体。普通は for fear, in case を使う

従属節内の動詞は

lest: should プラス原形 または 原形 (仮定法現在形)

for fear: should プラス原形 または 直説法 (助動詞あり)

33. したら (=if) 主にアメリカ英語

34. するといけないから (... する場合に備えて)

35. するといけないから (... しないように) 比較的少ない

in case should プラス原形 または直説法 (条件節扱い)

(6)

36. という点において、/.... だから

that 節が前置詞の目的語になる例外的な場合。連語の接続詞と見る。

37. であることを除いて except, except for の前置詞にも注意

38. It never rains without pouring.

39. according to は前置詞

40. もとは分詞構文

問題 9

- (1) 各文の意味をいいなさい。
1. a) I will pursue my studies if it costs me my health.
b) I'm not sure if the plane will arrive on time.
 2. a) I doubt whether the room is big enough for us all.
b) Whether it is difficult or not, you must learn to use the expression.
 3. a) Try to see things as they are.
b) He ran out of the room just as I came in.
c) Young as he is, he is an executive of this company.
d) As it was hidden by a grove, the tomb was difficult to find.
e) He has succeeded as a businessman.
 4. a) He cannot be tired since he has walked only half a mile.
b) He has been doing this job since he retired from the army.
 5. a) The accident occurred while the plane was taking off.
b) While I have no money to spend, he has nothing to spend money on.
 6. a) I did not marry her, because I did not love her.
b) I did not marry her because I loved her.
 7. a) I was about to give up, when she arrived.
b) He worked and worked, until finally he fell ill.

(2) 各組の文の意味がほぼ同じになるよう空所に適語をいれなさい。

1. It was raining, but the game was held.

() it was raining, the game was held.

2. She hurried to school so as not to be late.

She hurried to school () () she would not be late.

3. The bench was big enough for five people to sit on.

The bench was () big () five people could sit on ().

4. Insure your house lest there should be a fire.

Insure your house () () there should be a fire.

5. Unless you change your plan, we won't help you.

We will help you () if you change your plan.

6. Give the baby the toy to prevent him from crying.

Give the baby the toy () it should cry.

7. It started raining before I arrived home.

I () not () home when it started raining.

8. To the best of my knowledge, he is a first rate musician.

() () () I know, he is a first rate musician.

9. However hard you may try, you won't be able to break the world record.

() () how hard you may try, you won't be able to break the world record.

10. Start the job at once, or you will have to work overtime.

() you start the job at once, you will have to work overtime.

10. 比較表現 (1)

Basic Sentences

【A】基本の比較表現

(1) 原級

1. She loves Paul as much as she loves Harry.
2. Our club has as many members as yours (does).
3. My house is not as / so large as yours.
4. She is as kind as honest.

(2) 比較級

5. The population of the USSR is larger than that of the US.
6. I love her more than you do.
7. This watch is less expensive than that watch.
8. Jane is the taller of the two.
9. Betty plays the piano much better than Emily.
(a lot / far / still / even)
10. Jane is more shy than unsociable.

(3) 最上級

11. Of all pictures I have this one is the most expensive and that one is the least expensive.
12. Jack works (the) hardest in his class.
13. We are busiest around closing time.
14. Einstein is one of the most famous physicists in history.
15. Mr. Yates is a most famous person in this city.
16. The wisest man cannot know everything.
17. Tokyo is much / by far the largest city in Japan.

【B】最上級相当表現

(1) 原級によるもの

18. Jack works as hard as any student in the class.
19. No (other) student in the class works as / so hard as Jack.
20. He is as great a poet as ever lived.

(2) 比較級によるもの

21. A lion is stronger than any other animal.
22. No (other) animal is stronger than a lion.
23. I have never seen a more beautiful sight than this before.
(This is the most beautiful sight that I have ever seen.)

文法のポイント

【A】基本の比較表現

(1) 原級

- 1.2. 同等比較
3. ……ほど……でない My house is smaller than yours.
4. 「親切でもあり正直でもある」

(2) 比較級

7. 劣等比較
8. the に注意
9. 比較級を強めるのは much。very ではない。
10. 他の人と比較しているのではないので shier にはならない。

(3) 最上級

11. the least expensive の表現に注意。
12. 副詞の最上級 the はあってもなくても可。
13. the はつかない。他の人と比較しているのではないので the busiest (person) とすることはできないから。より本質的には、叙述用法 (補語になっている) の形容詞の最上級には the は不要ということになる。
14. 複数形に注意。

15. a most famous person = one of the most famous persons
16. Even the wisest...
17. very は使えない。

【B】最上級相当表現

(1)

18.19. 論理的には Jack がそのクラスの一員なら、other をつけ、さもなければ、つけない。しかし、実際には一員でも other なしですますことが多い。Jack がクラスのメンバーなら次のようにいえる。

Jack works hardest in the class.

20. as は関係代名詞的に用いられている。

(2)

21.22. A lion is the strongest of all animals.

23. This is the most beautiful sight that I have ever seen.

問題10

(1) 比較級、最上級を書きなさい

- a . 1 . few 2 . dry 3 . hot 4 . popular 5 . famous
b . 1 . good, well 2 . bad, ill, badly 3 . many, much
4 . little 5 . late 6 . far

(2) 意味を言いなさい。

- 1 . a . I drink as much tea as you do.
b . I don't drink as much tea as you do.
2 . a . I love you more than her.
b . I love you more than Jack does.
3 . a . She is a most beautiful girl.
b . She is the most beautiful girl in our office.
4 . a . Betty is wiser than Emily.
b . Betty is more wise than clever.
5 . a . Most young people were not interested in the event.
b . In a job interview you must give the most polite answer.

(3) () 内の語を適当な形にしなさい。

- 1 . I haven't seen so (many) movies as you.
2 . I have (many) books than he has.
3 . I wish I could speak English as (fluently) as you do.
4 . He is one of the (great) writers Japan has ever produced.
5 . The problem is the (easy) of the two.
6 . Nothing is (interesting) to me than reading novels.

(4) 各組の文の意味がほぼ同じになるよう空所に適語をいれなさい。

1. This car is not so expensive as yours.

This car is () expensive than yours.

2. This stone has double the weight of that stone.

This stone is twice () heavy () that one.

3. Susie is younger than her sister.

Susie is () () () the two sisters.

4. Betty likes music best of all things.

Betty likes music () than () else.

5. No other mountain in Japan is so high as Mt. Fuji.

Mt. Fuji is () () mountain in Japan.

6. His composition is much the best.

His composition is () far the best.

7. The sun sets earlier in winter than in summer.

The sun sets () in summer than in winter.

8. Mr. Brown was the oldest () all the teachers.

9. I am taller than he () three inches.

10. This picture is () better than that.

(5) 各文がほぼ同じ意味になるよう適語を入れよ。

1. a) A swallow flies fastest () all birds.

b) A swallow flies () than () () bird.

c) A swallow flies () fast () () bird.

- d) () other bird flies () fast () a swallow.
e) No other bird flies () () a swallow.

2. a) This is the highest mountain I have () climbed.
b) I have () climbed a higher mountain () this.
c) I have never climbed such a () mountain () this.
d) I have never climbed a high mountain () this.

3. a) Health is the most precious.
b) Health is more precious () () else.
c) () else is more precious () health.
d) () else is () precious as health.

(6) () 内に適語を入れよ。

1. Dick can speak German () than anybody else. 上手に
2. He was caught in a traffic accident and, to make matters (), his wife fell ill. さらに悪いことには
3. You must be prepared for the (). 最悪の事態
4. He was born in the () half of the nineteenth century. 後半
5. Two years () he was shot to death. 二年後に
6. I'd like to know the () news. 最新の (late)
7. At () he succeeded in the attempt. (とうとう)
8. I'll check () into the matter. 更に (far)
9. The book has () than two hundred pages. 200頁以下
10. The machine cost at () one hundred thousand pounds.
少なくとも

11. 比較 (2)

【C】注意すべき比較表現

(1)

1. He is not so much a teacher as a researcher.
2. He is a researcher rather than a teacher.
3. He is more a researcher than a teacher.

(2)

4. I did it as quickly as I could / as possible.
5. You can check out as many books as you want.
6. The girls are as busy as bees with their work.

(3)

7. As soon as we arrived home, it started raining.
8. No sooner had we arrived home than it started raining.
9. You can stay here as long as you are quiet.
10. As far as the eye could reach, the field was white.
11. As far as I know, he is innocent.

(4)

12. He is two years senior to me.
He is my senior by two years.
13. I prefer staying home to going out.
(I prefer to stay home rather than to go out.)

(5)

14. I paid as much as ten dollars.
15. The tool was used as early as 2000 B. C.
16. He has no more than ten dollars. (only)
17. He has no less than ten dollars. (as much as)
18. She will stay in hospital not more than a week. (at most)
19. She will stay in hospital not less than a week. (at least)

(6)

20. A whale is no more a fish than a horse is.

21. A whale is not a fish any more than a horse is.

22. A whale is no less a mammal than a horse is.

(7)

23. He can speak Russian, much / still more English.

24. He cannot speak English, much / still less Russian.

(8)

25. As we climbed up, the air became rarer and rarer.

26. The higher we climbed, the rarer the air became.

27. I like her all the better for her faults.

28. I like her none the less for her faults.

(9)

29. I would rather stay home than go out on such a cold day.

30. I would rather you stayed here.

文法のポイント

【C】注意すべき比較表現

(1)

1.2.3. not so much A as B, A rather than B, more A than B

A, B, の逆に注意

(2)

4.5.6. イデオム多数ある

as poor as a church mouse, as white as snow, etc.

(3)

接続詞の項参照

(4)

12.13. ラテン語の比較級出身の表現は、than ではなく、to.
senior, junior, superior, inferior, prior, posterior, etc.

(5)

14. 多いことを強調

15. 早いことを強調

16. no more than + 数量 only

17. no less than + 数量 as much / many as

18. not more than + 数量 at most

19. not less than + 数量 at least

(6)

20. than のあとは否定的なこと、成り立たないこと

21. not . . . any = no

22. than の後は肯定的なこと、成り立つこと

(7)

23.24. 肯定文、否定文に注意。

(8)

25.26. 比例の表現

27. the は後の理由を受ける all は強調

28. 一種の二重否定になる。

(9)

29. S + would rather 原形

30. would rather のあとに主語がきたら仮定法

問題11

(1) 各組の英文の意味をいいなさい。

1. a) He is not so much a scholar as a writer.
b) He cannot so much as spell his own name.
2. a) He lost no less than one million dollars.
b) He lost no more than one thousand dollars.
3. a) She slept not less than eight hours.
b) She slept not more than eight hours.
4. a) I am no more responsible for the accident than you are.
b) She was no less aware of the fact than the police were.
5. a) She should know better than to go with that jobless man.
b) She plays the piano better than any other girl in the class.

(2) 日本語にしなさい。

1. Modern art is not so much concerned with portraying object exactly as it appears to the eye as with capturing its soul.
2. Light is not less necessary than fresh air to good health.
3. Some people believe that plays are no more suited for silent reading than musical scores are.

(3) 各組の文の意味がほぼ同じになるよう空所に適語をいれなさい。

1. She looks young for her age.

She is () () young as she looks.

2. He was not so much a poet as a novelist.

He was a novelist () () a poet.

He was () a novelist () a poet.

3. I like autumn better than spring.

I prefer autumn () spring.

4. This medicine is not so good as that.

This medicine is () to that.

5. Nothing is more pleasant than traveling.

Traveling is () () () of all.

6. She is ^{as} beautiful as her sister.

She is not () beautiful than her sister.

7. You aren't drunk. I'm not drunk either.

I'm () () drunk than you are.

8. As the country was more industrialized, the pollution became severer.

() more industrialized, the country was, () severer the pollution became.

(4) 適語を選びなさい。

1. Mr. Gilbert can read kanji, () hiragana.

a. much b. less c. much more d. still less

- 2 . He knows little of arithmetic, () calculus.
a . less b . more c . much more d . still less
- 3 . I feel () when I'm in my study.
a . the happiest b . happiest
c . more happier d . most happiest
- 4 . She has three times () I have.
a . books as many as b . books as much as
c . as many books as d . as much books as
- 5 . He wasn't really () he thought he was.
a . so smart as b . as smarter as
b . as smarter than d . smart as
- 6 . His brother is very honest. He is very honest too.
He is () honest than his brother.
a . no more b . much less
c . no less d . much more
- 7 . You should know () than to quarrel with him.
a . better b . more
c . wiser d . worse

