第1講 SVの発見



ねらい //

- 主語になれるのは、名詞または名詞用法の語句であることを押さえよう。
- SVの語順の倒置が起きる場合を確認しよう。

1 主語になるもの…名詞(相当語句)

- (1) **The foreign visitors** *enjoyed* cherry blossoms. (外国からの訪問者たちは桜の花を楽しんだ。)
- (2) **To know him** *is* to like him. (彼を知ることは彼を好きになることだ。)
- POINT 主語になるものは、名詞または名詞の働きをする語句である。名詞句(不定詞・動名詞)、名詞節(接続詞 that や疑問詞が導く節など)もそれにあてはまる。
- <類例▶ 1. Reading this book is important for you.
 - 2. Whether he will come or not is none of my business.

2 主語の位置

In Australia we celebrate Christmas in summer. (オーストラリアでは夏にクリスマスを祝う。)

- ▶**P**OINT 主語になるのはふつう文頭にくる名詞(相当語句)だが、文頭の In Australia には In がついているため主語にはなれない。〈前置詞+名詞〉の形のときは、主語でなく修飾語である。
- <類例▶ 1. All of a sudden the sky became dark.
 - 2. By his own fault **Tom** has got himself into trouble.

3 There is 構文の主語

There *is* **a lot of work to do** today. (きょうはすべき仕事がたくさんある。)

- POINT there is ~の構文では、主語は「~」にくる語(句)である。
- <類例 ▶ 1. There lived an old man in the house.
 - 2. There stood a small hut on the hill.

4 主部が長い文

One of my friends from high school *came* to visit my office.

(高校時代の友人の1人が私の事務所を訪ねて来た。)

- **POINT** たいてい、主部は文頭から始まって動詞の手前で終わる。そこで動詞を見極めたら、次に主部の中心になる主語を探す。of my friends from high school は主語 one にかかる修飾語。
- <類例≥ 1. The man in charge of the company appeared on TV.
 - 2. **The number** of students in this college has been decreasing.

■5 倒置…〈V+S〉または〈助動詞+S+V〉の語順

- (1) Down came the rain. (雨が落ちてきた。)
- (2) Little *did* I *dream* that such a thing would happen.

(そんなことが起ころうとは夢にも思わなかった。)

- **POINT** (1)副詞 down が強調のため文頭に出たために、 $\langle V+S \rangle$ の倒置になっている。副詞(句)のほか、補語が文頭に出て倒置が起こることもある。ただし、主語が代名詞の場合は $\langle S+V \rangle$ のままである。
 - (2)否定語 little が文頭に出たために、〈助動詞 +S+V〉の倒置になっている。
- <類例≫ 1. Very happy were the children to see the pandas.
 - 2. Never have I seen such a beautiful sight.

(6) 彼が書いたのは推理小説だった。

(7) 朝から夜まではかなりの時間だ。

time.

What he wrote () a mystery.

From morning till night () a considerable period of

	基本間	
	マの各文の主語に波線, (助)動詞に実線を引きなさい。ただし, (2)(4)(5) ウ主語は1語とする。	1 主語,動詞の区別
	Where the treasure is hidden is still a mystery.	(1)(2) →
(2)	Walking every morning is good for your health.	
(3)	Of the nine students, the shortest can run fastest.	(3) →2
(4)	There is a beautiful park near my house.	(4) →3
(5)	Only one of the twenty students could solve the problem.	(5) →4
(6)	Blessed are the poor in spirit.	(6)(7) →5
(7)	Little did he imagine that he would lose his job.	補語, 否定語が文頭に出た場合は倒置が起こる。
2 8	マの日本文に合う英文になるように、()に適語を入れなさい。	2 主語になるもの・倒置
	私にとって早起きは楽ではない。	(1)(2) →
	() get up early is not easy for me.	(1)は「早起き」を「早く起き
		ること」と言いかえる。
(2)	おもしろい本を書くことは難しい。	
	() an interesting book is difficult.	
(3)	市民の喜びはたいへんなものであった。	(3)~(5) → 5
	Great () the delight of the citizens.	補語, 否定語, 副詞などが文
		頭に出た場合に倒置が起こる
(4)	二度と彼はそこへ行かなかった。	
	Never () he go there again.	
(5)	ほら君の友達が来たよ!	
	Here () your friend!	

名詞の働きをする語句も主語 になる。

② 次の各文を和訳しなさい。

- (1) To observe the law is a duty of every citizen.
- (2) Whether I should accept the offer or not is a serious question.
- (3) The moon, reflecting the light of the sun, makes its appearance in the evening sky.
- (4) During the 1800s the settlers were moving westwards.
- (5) There lived a beautiful girl in the village.
- (6) The main languages spoken in Canada are English and French.
- (7) That man you lent your dictionary to seldom returns the books he borrows.
- (8) Galileo's conclusion that the earth must go round the sun was to prove correct.
- (9) The girl holding up an umbrella was afraid that the rain might spoil her new hat.
- (10) The capacity to endure a more or less monotonous life is one which should be acquired in childhood.
- (11) Down came the shower.
- (12) Behind the clouds is the sun still shining.

② 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

In 1848 two men discovered gold in California. Men from the rest of the United States and other countries hurried there to look for gold, too. These miners needed good strong clothes.

(2) A young man from Germany named Levi Strauss arrived in California in 1850. He went there to sell things to the miners. He saw that the miners needed strong pants, so he began to 5 make them.

- (1) 下線部(1)を和訳しなさい。
- (2) 下線部(2)を和訳しなさい。

≤ 下線部に注意して、全文を和訳しなさい。

That it is better to go to bed before midnight has not been verified by science. Sleep, on the whole, differs according to individual needs. For instance, persons who live in cool climates need less sleep than those in warmer regions.

□ 下線部に注意して、全文を和訳しなさい。

Language is a set of sounds. These basic sounds can be combined according to the rules of a given language. English, for example, has about 45 different sounds, which do not in themselves carry any meaning. Only when we combine them to make words do they become meaningful units.

3 verify: ~を証明する on the whole: 概して climate: 気候, (特定の気候の)地方 region: 地域

④ a set of sounds: 一連の音 a given language: ある特定の言語