



第12講 名詞構文(3)

POINT

- 抽象名詞は「～すること」「～であること」と具体的に訳すとわかりやすくなる。
- 〈名詞+to 不定詞〉は名詞を品詞変換して訳す工夫が必要である。
- 〈S+have+名詞〉は「名詞」→「動詞」の置きかえを上手にする。

1 Did the boy do such a thing without his teacher's **knowledge**?

(その男の子は、先生が知らないうちにそんなことをしたのですか。)

→knowledge「知識」はknowからきた名詞なので、文に合わせてわかりやすく訳す。his teacher's knowledgeは「彼の先生の知識」→「彼の先生が知ること」と変換する。

- 〈類例〉
1. In their **innocence**, people in old days thought the earth was flat.
 2. After hours of **discussion** we finally found ourselves in agreement.
 3. She married without the **knowledge** of her parents.

2 **Failure to answer** the question would have made the police suspect him.

(もし彼がその質問に答えられなかったとしたら、警官は彼を怪しんだことだろう。)

→Failureを「失敗」と訳さずに、動詞failに変換して、fail to ~「～できない」という意味で訳していく。

- 〈類例〉
1. They announced their **refusal to attend** the meeting.
 2. Her **decision to leave** was very surprising.
 3. He gave up his **attempt to climb** the mountain.

3 They **have the kindness to help** me with the work.

(彼らは親切にも私の仕事を手伝ってくれる。)

→〈have+抽象名詞+to ~〉は〈be+形容詞+enough to ~〉〈be so+形容詞+as to ~〉で書きかえると、They are kind enough to help me with the work. / They are so kind as to help me with the work. となる。

- 〈類例〉
1. He **had the strength to face** the difficulty.
 2. I **had the misfortune to break** my leg yesterday.
 3. She **had the courage to say** no to him.

4 They **have little knowledge** of the terrible conditions in Africa.

(彼らはアフリカの悲惨な状況をほとんど知らない。)

→〈S+have+名詞〉は名詞を動詞に置きかえて訳すとよい。have little knowledge of ~は〈hardly know ~〉とする。この形をとる動詞にはtake, give, make, getなどがある。

- 〈類例〉
1. We **had a long wait** for the bus.
 2. They **had a heart-to-heart talk**.
 3. She **took a second look** at the picture.
 4. He **gave a loud cry**.
 5. The little boy **made a polite bow** to me.
 6. She **got a slight injury** in the accident.

基本問題

1 次の各組の2文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、()に適語を入れなさい。 (1)~(5)→4

- (1) He had three tries and failed each time.
He () three times and failed each time.
- (2) She gave me a sign to leave the room.
She () to me to leave the room.
- (3) The girl took a second smell at the rose.
The girl () the rose again.
- (4) They made a promise to be faithful to him.
They () to be faithful to him.
- (5) They had another violent quarrel yesterday.
They () violently again yesterday.

2 次の各組の2文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、()に適語を入れなさい。 (1)~(5)→3

- (1) He had the kindness to show me the way to the museum.
He was () () as to show me the way to the museum.
- (2) She had the courage to speak out what she thought was right.
She was () () to speak out what she thought was right.
- (3) She had the misfortune to lose her mother in her early days.
She was () () to lose her mother in her early days.
- (4) He had the good fortune to survive the fire.
He was () () as to survive the fire.
- (5) He had the boldness to stand firm before the enemy.
He was () () to stand firm before the enemy.

3 次の日本文に合う英文になるように、()に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) 私たちの知らないうちに彼女がテレビに出たのには驚いた。 (1)~(5)→1
Her appearance on TV without our () surprised us.
- (2) 彼女はそれと知らずに、やってしまいました。
She did it in her ().
- (3) 彼の死亡の告知はその新聞に出ました。
The () of his death appeared in the newspaper.
- (4) 彼がその事実を否定したので、事件は振り出しに戻った。
His () of the fact returned the case to the start.
- (5) キティちゃんは1974年に初めて登場し、合衆国に進出したのは1976年である。
Hello Kitty made its first () in 1974 and it first appeared in the US in 1976.
- (6) これら諸大学は、大学生、大学院生の交換制度について協力することで意見が一致した。 (6)(7)→2
These universities reached the () to cooperate in exchanging of undergraduate and graduate students.
- (7) 私たちはこの部屋を更衣室として使うことを許可されている。
We are given () to use this room as a changing room.

◆ 演習問題 ◆

1 次の文を和訳しなさい。

- (1) The survival of any species depends on its ability to adapt to its surroundings.

- (2) Food production can only be increased by the more technologically efficient use of existing resources.

- (3) If there is no orderly arrangement of books on the shelves, the task of finding the book you wish will be an impossible one.

- (4) Decades ago, to young Americans, nothing was dearer than their cars. Nothing was more exciting than having their own cars. People who almost never went to a doctor when they were sick would take their cars to a mechanic at the first sign of a problem.

- (5) The world's countries have been tackling climate change for many years by mitigation measures. Mitigation involves reducing the emission of greenhouse gases and removing them from the atmosphere. On the other hand, our readiness to adapt to climate change has become equally important, which means altering our behavior and ways of life to protect our lives from the impacts of climate change.

- (6) There is no doubt that a common language used through the world would do much to bring countries closer to each other. Though it is becoming increasingly easy to move from place to place, our inability to communicate with one another gives rise to numerous misunderstandings and makes real contact between people of different nationalities nearly impossible.

2 次の文を和訳しなさい。

What is not always appreciated is that individuals have different time scales, and that failures to recognize this and to take it into account can lead to breakdowns in communication. Each carries their own “clock.” It may or may not coincide with others.

3 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

⁽¹⁾ The growing strength of Japan has also had a drastic effect on the Japanese perception of America and Americans. Japan has never before approached this kind of equality with the U.S. and sometimes has difficulty coping with the new reality. Now that Japan has attained great power status in the postwar world, it sometimes seems as if the Japanese do not know what to do with that status.

⁽²⁾ Certainly there is a great deal of well-deserved pride in what has been accomplished, but there is also an unfortunate tendency to look down on the United States as a fallen giant. It is almost as if some Japanese could not believe that they could have achieved equality with the U.S.; the U.S. must have fallen to their level.

Another significant problem is the Americanization of Japan. ⁽³⁾ Many Japanese feel that the price of development has been the substitution of American culture and values for traditional Japanese culture and values. Wherever one goes in Japan, in rural as well as urban areas, one sees the symbols of Americanization — fast-food restaurants, American music, American-style clothing. More and more young *sararimen* who travel to America for business and pleasure come back with a desire for affluence and freedom of ⁽⁴⁾ their American counterparts.

⁽⁵⁾ The most difficult problem facing a successful Japan is its need to break out of its psychological and cultural shell.

(1) 下線部(1)を和訳しなさい。

(2) 下線部(2)を和訳しなさい。

(3) 下線部(3)を和訳しなさい。

(4) 下線部(4)の内容を日本語で書きなさい。

(5) 下線部(5)を和訳しなさい。