

## 第5講

## リーディング(1)

### 学習のポイント

- 読解では、主語や目的語となる名詞や、動詞を探しながら読むと、文構造をつかみやすくなる。
- 主語が語句や節になっていて長い場合や、述語動詞が接続詞で結ばれて複数ある場合などに注意する。
- あとに目的語が続かない自動詞と、目的語が続く他動詞を区別することで、文構造をつかむ。

### 例題

① In daily life, ( played / listen / hear / many kinds / around us / music / we / of ), for instance in a supermarket, a convenience store, a department store and an \*electronics retail store, or through the television. Recently, psychological research focusing on how \*in-store music influences \*customers' \*emotions and \*consumption behaviors has received increased attention.

5 Many studies show that three \*aspects of music, \*tempo, \*volume and \*genre, greatly affect consumption behaviors. Among them, tempo, fast or slow, is especially important. ② According to a research \*conducted by a Japanese research team, in a convenience store, when slow-tempo music was playing, the customers \*tended to move \*relatively slowly and that made them spend more time in the store. As for the number of the items the customers bought, 10 those hearing fast-tempo music bought more items than did those hearing slow-tempo music. The same is the true for the amount of money they spent. What caused these behaviors to happen? It is thought that fast-tempo music leads the customers to buy without much \*consideration.

On the other hand, there are some interesting research findings which show that 15 restaurants can \*benefit both from fast and slow tempo music. There, slow-tempo music, especially at the dinner time, leads customers to spend more time at the table and order more food and drinks. As for fast-tempo music, it is said to be beneficial to improve \*customer-rotation and accordingly, the profit ( ③ ).

(注)electronics retail store 家電量販店 in-store music 店内で流れる音楽 customer 客 emotion 感情  
consumption behavior 消費行動 aspect 面 tempo テンポ volume 音量 genre ジャンル  
conduct 行う tend to ~ ~する傾向にある relatively 比較的に consideration 考慮  
benefit 利益を得る customer-rotation 客の回転

(1) 下線部①が「日常生活の中で、私たちは自分の周囲で再生される様々な種類の音楽を耳にする」という意味になるよう、( )内の語句を並べかえなさい。ただし、不要な語(句)が1つ含まれています。

(2) 下線部②を日本語に直しなさい。

(3) ( ③ )に当てはまる語として最も適切なものを次のア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア rises      イ raises      ウ rising      エ raising      [      ]

### 解説

- (1) listen は自動詞なので、「～を聴く」というときには前置詞 to が必要。listen to ~で「～を聴く」。
- (2) play には自動詞で「(曲が)演奏される、かかる」などの意味がある。
- (3) rise は自動詞で「上がる、増す」、raise は他動詞で「～を上げる、～を増やす」。空所のあとに目的語が続かないことから、適切なものを考える。現在分詞が1語のみで名詞を修飾する場合には、後置修飾ではなく前置修飾が原則。

## 1 品詞の働き

品詞の理解は、文構造を把握するうえで非常に重要である。主な品詞の働きとして、以下のものがある。

	主な働き	文型上の役割
名詞	もの・こと・人の名前を表す	S, O, C になることができる
動詞	動き・状態を表す	V になることができる
形容詞	名詞を詳しく説明(修飾)する	C になることができる
副詞	名詞以外のものを詳しく説明(修飾)する	S, V, O, C になることはできない

副詞の働きは「動詞を修飾する」ことだと理解しがちだが、動詞だけではなく、形容詞や他の副詞、もしくは文全体を修飾するのも副詞の働きである。

John was very busy. 「ジョンはとても忙しかった」…very は形容詞 busy を修飾する副詞。

## 2 主語と述語動詞

1文が長くなると、主節の主語と述語動詞を見失い、文全体の要旨をつかみづらくなってしまふ。①「動詞の働きをしている語句をチェックする」、②「接続詞、関係詞、疑問詞などの節を導く語句をチェックする」、③「②が導く節の区切れ目をチェックする」、④「①のうち、②が導く節の一番外側にあるのが述語動詞である」、⑤「④に対応する主語を探す=主節の主語」という手順を踏むと、主節の語と述語動詞を見抜きやすい。

- ① Since World Wide Web was developed, we have used the Internet to learn about what we don't know or to communicate with each other.
- ② Since World Wide Web was developed, we have used the Internet to learn about what we don't know or to communicate with each other.
- ③ (Since World Wide Web was developed), we have used the Internet to learn about (what we don't know) or to communicate with each other.
- ④ have used が述語動詞。→ ⑤ we が主節の主語。

## 3 自動詞と他動詞

動詞は、自動詞か他動詞のどちらかに分類される。目的語を伴わないものが自動詞、目的語を必要とするものが他動詞である。

Birds sing beautifully. 「鳥は美しく歌う」…sing は自動詞。あとに続く beautifully は副詞。

Olivia bought an apple. 「オリビアはリンゴを買った」…buy は他動詞。あとに続く an apple は目的語。

- 自動詞はおもに第1文型(S+V)、第2文型(S+V+C)をつくる。

We go to school by bike. 「私たちは自転車で登校する」(第1文型)

Your father is tall. 「あなたのお父さんは背が高い」(第2文型)

- 他動詞はおもに第3文型(S+V+O)、第4文型(S+V+O+O)、第5文型(S+V+O+C)を作る。

We need a place to practice tennis. 「私たちにはテニスを練習する場所が必要だ」(第3文型)

My mother told me a good story. 「母は私によい話をしてくれた」(第4文型)

The news made people surprised. 「そのニュースは人々を驚かせた」(第5文型)

- 多くの動詞は自動詞と他動詞の両方の意味や働きをもつ。

Tom got angry. 「トムは怒った」…get は自動詞「～になる」

Tom got some money. 「トムはいくらかお金を得た」…get は他動詞「～を得る」

- 間違えやすい自動詞と他動詞

He arrived at the station at seven. 「彼は7時に駅に着いた」

…arrive は自動詞なので、前置詞 at が必要。

Let's discuss the problem. 「その問題について話し合しましょう」

…discuss は他動詞なので、あとに about は不要。





## 演 習 問 題 B

1 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

What comes to mind when you think of American foods? You will say, hot dogs, fried chicken, pizza, and, above all, hamburgers. All these are \*so-called “fast food.” How was American fast food born and how has it been changing?

① For over tens of thousands years before Christopher Columbus discovered “The New World,”  
 5 Native Americans, also known as American Indians, \*inhabited many parts of the North and South America. They lived in perfect \*harmony with nature by eating plants, fruits, hunting \*ducks and \*turkeys and so on. With the ( increase ) number of \*immigrants arriving in the United States, food cultures of Native Americans \*fused with those of immigrants and a unique food culture was created. Fast food was also a part of such a \*newborn American food culture.

10 The symbol of American fast food, a hamburger, is said to be sold for the first time at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held in 1904. In 1921, the first fast food hamburger \*chain in the world, White Castle, was \*founded and many other fast food chains, such as McDonald’s and Kentucky Fried Chicken, followed it. Cheap but high-energy fast food was preferred especially by workers living under \*depression. It became also popular among families with working  
 15 mothers. In this way, fast food perfectly met American people’s ② needs and, before long, gained in popularity \*throughout the United States.

③ However, ( \*unexpected effects / fast food / American people: / had / like / convenient / health problems ) \*obesity, \*hypertension and \*diabetes. The obesity problem has been especially severe and is one of the major problems in American society. ④ These days, an increasing number  
 20 of people tend to prefer healthier food such as \*organic food and \*gluten-free \*diet to high-fat and \*high-calorie fast food. Many fast food restaurants, following along with this social trend, have started to develop health-conscious menus to adjust to the needs of customers.

(注) so-called いわゆる inhabit 住む harmony 調和 duck カモ turkey 七面鳥 immigrant 移民  
 fuse 融合する newborn 新生の chain (店の)チェーン found 設立する depression 不況  
 throughout ~の至るところで unexpected 思いがけない obesity 肥満 hypertension 高血圧  
 diabetes 糖尿病 organic オーガニックの gluten-free グルテンを除去した diet 食物 high-calorie 高カロリーの

□(1) 下線部①の主語と述語動詞を書きなさい。

主語： \_\_\_\_\_

述語動詞： \_\_\_\_\_

□(2) ( )内の語を適切な形に直しなさい。

□(3) 下線部②の品詞を日本語で書きなさい。 [ \_\_\_\_\_ ]

□(4) 下線部③が意味の通る英文になるように( )内の語句を並べかえなさい。ただし、不足している語が1語あります。

\_\_\_\_\_

□(5) 下線部④を日本語に直しなさい。

\_\_\_\_\_



② 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Akito was an only son of a \*surgeon running a large hospital. Since he was small, he studied hard and everyone around him believed Akito would become a surgeon like his father and ① succeed him in the hospital. ② However, Akito, though he also knew that he would eventually do so, wasn't very interested in the hospital or, in fact, his future.

5 When Akito was a high school student, he visited America to see his friend, Mike. Mike used to live next door to Akito with his parents and 3-year-old sister, Jane. Mikes' family warmly welcomed Akito and they were ③ delighted to see each other for the first time in several years. However, Akito noticed one thing: Jane wasn't there. As he asked Mike about her, he said sadly, "She's been sick and in and out of the hospital since last year. She's had several \*surgeries, too."  
10 Akito was shocked to hear that.

The next day, Akito and Mike visited Jane in the hospital. ④ When Akito ( the room, / surprised / a large dog / lying / entered / he / sitting by / to see / Jane ) in bed. Akito cried, "Oh, what's this dog?" "His name is Pete. He's working at this hospital as a \*facility dog. He regularly visits Jane and, by, for example, walking with her to surgery and sitting with her during \*medical  
15 procedures, supports her in many ways," said Mike. Jane also said, "Pete is my best friend here. With him, I can ⑤ stand any \*painful \*treatments."

During his ⑥ stay in America, Akito visited Jane's hospital several times and saw Pete. He saw that not only did Pete support Jane, but he \*comforted her family and even the hospital staff. Suddenly, something bright \*occurred to his mind. "In this hospital, doctors, nurses and other  
20 staff including facility dogs work together to support their \*patients both ア ( mental ) and イ ( physical ). I want to make such a hospital." He thought.

Years have passed. Now Akito works at his father's hospital as a doctor. The vision of the hospital he had when he was a high school student hasn't fully ⑦ realized yet but he's been trying to make a hospital that makes everyone happy.

(注)surgeon 外科医 surgery 外科手術, 手術室 facility dog ファシリティドッグ(病院に常駐し, 入院中の患者と触れ合うことで癒やしを与える役割をするイヌ) medical procedures 医療処置 painful 痛みを伴う treatment 治療 comfort 慰める occur to ~ ~の心に浮かぶ patient 患者

□(1) 下線部①～⑦の品詞と意味を書きなさい。

①品詞：[ ] 意味：[ ]  
②品詞：[ ] 意味：[ ]  
③品詞：[ ] 意味：[ ]  
④品詞：[ ] 意味：[ ]  
⑤品詞：[ ] 意味：[ ]  
⑥品詞：[ ] 意味：[ ]  
⑦品詞：[ ] 意味：[ ]

□(2) 下線部①を日本語に直しなさい。

\_\_\_\_\_

□(3) 下線部②が意味の通る英文になるように( )内の語句を並べかえなさい。ただし、不足している語が1語あります。

\_\_\_\_\_

□(4) アとイの( )内の語をそれぞれ適切な形に直しなさい。

ア： \_\_\_\_\_ イ： \_\_\_\_\_

□(5) 下線部③の主部となっている部分の最初の1語と最後の1語を書きなさい。

最初： \_\_\_\_\_ 最後： \_\_\_\_\_