第】講 SVの発見

1 〈S+V+O+C〉の目的語(O)と補語(C)

My father painted **the roof green**. (父は屋根を緑色に塗った。)

解釈のポイント the roof(O) と green(C) は、the roof is green が成り立つことから〈主語 + 述語〉の 関係であることがわかる。

<類例≫ 1. We chose **Brandon captain of our football team**.

(私たちはブランドンをフットボールチームのキャプテンに選んだ。)

 $2\,.\,$ My mother likes to keep the house clean.

(私の母は家をきれいにしておくのが好きだ。)

3. She left **the water running** after doing the dishes.

(彼女は皿洗いをしたあと、水を出しっぱなしにした。)

4. What do you call this animal in English?

(この動物を英語で何と言いますか。)

5. I smelled **something burning** when I woke up. (私が目を覚ましたとき、何かがこげているにおいがした。)

2 〈知覚動詞+O+C〉、〈使役動詞+O+C〉のOとC

(1) He saw **the girl give** her seat to the elderly man.

(彼はその少女が年配の男性に席を譲るのを見た。)

(2) I heard **him playing** the guitar by the window.

(彼が窓のそばでギターを弾いているのが聞こえた。)

(3) His wife's support made **him succeed**.

(彼の妻の支えで彼は成功した。)

(4) I need to have **my computer repaired**.

(私はコンピュータを修理してもらう必要がある。)

解釈のポイント すべての文で O と C が〈主語 + 述語〉の関係になっていることに注意する。 C には動詞の原形や、現在分詞、過去分詞が用いられる。

<類例 ▶ 1. I felt **the house shake** violently last night.

(私は昨夜,家が激しく揺れるのを感じた。)

2. He noticed **the door unlocked** when he came home.

(彼は帰宅したとき、ドアの鍵がかかっていないことに気づいた。)

3. We listened to **the birds singing** happily in the forest.

(私たちは森の中で鳥たちが楽しそうにさえずっているのに耳を傾けた。)

4. In those days our parents made **us go** to bed at nine.

(当時, 私たちの両親は私たちを9時に寝かせた。)

5. My sister had **her hair cut** yesterday.

(姉は昨日髪を切ってもらった。)

3 不定詞とその意味上の主語

(1) The teacher advised **me to eat** breakfast on the day of the examination.

(先生は私に、テストの日は朝食を食べるように勧めた。)

(2) This is a magazine for young businessmen to read.

(これは若い実業家が読む雑誌だ。)

(3) It was careless of **you to have left** such an important document in the taxi.

(そのような大切な書類をタクシーの中に置き忘れたとは、あなたは不注意だった。)

解釈のポイント $\langle V+O+to \sim \rangle$ の文では、O が不定詞の意味上の主語となる。また、不定詞の前の for ... や of ... も不定詞の意味上の主語を表す。

- (1) me と to eat が〈主語+述語〉の関係となる。
- (2) young businessmen と to read が〈主語+述語〉の関係となる。
- (3) you と to have left が〈主語+述語〉の関係となる。careless のように人の性質を表す形容詞のあとでは、意味上の主語を表すのに of を用いる。
- <類例≥ 1. I asked her to come to my sister's birthday party.

(私は彼女に姉の誕生日パーティーに来てくれるように頼んだ。)

2. It is important for **us to go** abroad and **learn** other cultures. (私たちが外国に行き,他の文化を学ぶことは大切だ。)

3. John spoke slowly enough for **the children to understand**. (ジョンは子どもたちにわかるようにゆっくり話した。)

- 4. It was very brave of **him to go** into the house on fire and **save** the baby. (燃えさかる家に入り、赤ん坊を助けるとは、彼は非常に勇敢だった。)
- 5. It is kind of **you to help** the old woman cross the road. (おばあさんが道路を渡るのを手伝うとは、あなたは親切ですね。)

4 動名詞・分詞とその意味上の主語

(1) I don't like **your**[**you**] **smoking** in our room. (私はあなたが私たちの部屋でタバコを吸うのを好まない。)

(2) **His passing** the exam pleased his family. (彼が試験に合格したことに彼の家族は喜んだ。)

(3) **All things considered**, the prices were reasonable. (すべてを考慮すると、その価格は手ごろだった。)

(4) Generally **speaking**, the climate here is mild.

(一般的に言って、ここの気候は温暖だ。)

解釈のポイント 動名詞や分詞の前に、その意味上の主語を明示することがある。

- (1) your[you] は smoking の意味上の主語で、your[you] と smoking が〈主語+述語〉の関係となる。動名詞が他動詞や前置詞の目的語の場合、動名詞の意味上の主語は、前に所有格または目的格を置いて表す。
- (2) His は passing の意味上の主語で、His と passing が〈主語+述語〉の関係となる。動名詞が文の主語の場合、意味上の主語に目的格は使えない。
- (3) considered は consider 「~を考慮する」の過去分詞。All things はこの意味 上の主語で、All things と considered が〈主語+述語〉の関係となる。
- (4) 分詞の前に意味上の主語は与えられていないが、we, you, one などの一般の人を示す場合には省略される。
- **《類例》** 1. There is a strong possibility of **their**[**them**] **helping** us. (彼らはきっと私たちを助けてくれるはずだ。)
 - 2. I can really understand **his**[**him**] **composing** those kinds of music. (彼がそのような種類の曲を作ったことを、私は本当に理解できる。)
 - 3. **The wind blowing** hard, I couldn't go out last night. (風が強かったので、昨夜は外出できなかった。)
 - 4. **Her aunt having left** the room, she opened the letter from him. (おばさんが部屋を出て行くと、彼女は彼からの手紙を開いた。)
 - 5. **Speaking** of music, what kind of songs do you like best? (音楽と言えば、どんな種類の歌が一番好きですか。)

5 付帯状況の with のあとの名詞と分詞(形容詞・副詞(句))

(1) She read the book with **tears running** down her cheeks.

(彼女は頬に涙を流しながらその本を読んだ。)

(2) The man sat on the bench with **his legs crossed**.

(その男性は脚を組んでベンチに座っていた。)

(3) You must not speak with **your mouth full**.

(口にものをほおばって話してはいけない。)

(4) Ben came into the classroom with **some books under his arm**.

(ベンは数冊の本を脇に抱えて教室に入ってきた。)

解釈のポイント (with + 名詞 + 分詞〔形容詞・副詞(句)〕) の形の場合, 名詞と分詞〔形容詞・副詞(句)〕 は〈主語 + 述語〉の関係となる。

<類例≥ 1. He got out of the car with the engine running.

(彼はエンジンをかけたまま車から出た。)

2. My grandmother listened to my story with **her eyes closed**. (祖母は目を閉じて私の話を聞いた。)

3. She fell as leep with **the light on**.

(彼女は電気をつけたまま眠ってしまった。)

4. He was standing with **his hands in his pockets**. (彼はポケットに両手を入れて立っていた。)

6 〈所有格+抽象名詞〉

We hope for our children's happiness.

(私たちは子どもたちの幸せを望んでいる。)

解釈のポイント 名詞・代名詞の所有格のあとに名詞がきて、「子どもたちの幸せ」→「子どもたちが幸せになること」というように〈主語+述語〉の関係になる。

<類例 ≥ 1. The doctor's quick arrival brought about his speedy recovery.

(医者がすばやく到着したので彼は早く回復した。)

2. Thanks to **her kindness**, I enjoyed living in America.

(彼女が親切にしてくれたおかげで、私はアメリカでの生活を楽しんだ。)

7 〈抽象名詞+of+名詞〉

I realized the difficulty of learning how to speak Chinese.

(私は中国語の話し方を習うのが難しいということがわかった。)

解釈のポイント 文字通り解釈すれば「中国語の話し方を習うことの難しさ」だが、learning how to speak Chinese と the difficulty には〈主語+述語〉の関係があるので、「中国語の話し方を習うのが難しいこと」と訳す。

◆類例 1. I still remember the excitement of speaking in front of many people on the stage.

(私はたくさんの人々を前に舞台上で話したときに興奮したことをまだ覚えている。)

- 2. I'm happy to hear **the success** of **the new business you started last year**. (私はあなたが昨年始めた新しいビジネスが成功したと聞いてうれしい。)
- 3. She had not known **the joy** of **life** until she met him. (彼女は彼に会うまで人生の喜びを知らなかった。)

確認問題

1 2	次の日本文に合う英文になるように、()に適切な語(句)を選び、記号で答えなさい。	
$\square(1)$	彼のお母さんは彼の靴下を洗ってきれいにした。	→ 1
	His mother washed ().	
	ア him his socks イ his socks to clean	
	ウ his socks clean エ his clean socks	
$\square(2)$	その男性が建物から出てくるのを私たち全員が見た。	→> 2
	All of us watched the man () out of the building.	
	ア come イ has come ゥ to come エ would come	
$\square(3)$	彼が電話で話しているのが聞こえた。	→> 2
	I heard () on the phone.	
	ア him to talk イ he is talking ウ him talking エ him talk	ced
$\square(4)$	父は私に事業を継いでほしいと思っている。	→> 3
	My father wants () over his business.	
	ア I'm taking イ me to take ゥ me take エ me taking	
$\square(5)$	母が忙しかったので私は夕食を作った。	→> 4
	() busy, I cooked dinner.	
	7 Being 1 My mother has been	
	ウ To be my mother エ My mother being	
$\square(6)$	彼女は目に涙をためて私の話を聞いてくれた。	→> 5
	She listened to me () her eyes.	
	\mathcal{T} with tears in \mathcal{I} and tears with \mathcal{T} with tears in \mathcal{I} and tears	rs
$\square(7)$	ご親切にありがとう。	→> 6
	Thank you for ().	
	ア you are kind イ your kindness ウ your kind エ kind yo	u
(8)	その映画が成功して彼はスターになった。	→> 7
	The () the film made him a star.	
	ア success of イ succeed of ウ succeeding エ succeeded	
_		
	次の日本文に合う英文になるように、に適切な語を書きなさい。	_
$\square(1)$	ウィルソン夫妻は彼らの赤ちゃんをメアリーと名付けた。	→> 1
	Mr. and Mrs. Wilson named	
<u>(2)</u>	弟にあなたを駅で出迎えさせます。	→> 2
	I will my brother you at the station.	
<u></u> (3)	私は彼女が通れるように脇へ寄った。	→> 3
	I stepped aside pass.	
<u>(4)</u>	私は彼が試験に合格すると確信している。	→> 4
	I'm sure of the exam.	
<u></u> (5)	それらの窓が閉まっていても、部屋はまだ寒かった。	→> 5
	Even with, the room was still cold.	
<u></u> ∟(6)	私は彼女が幸せになることを願っている。	→> 6
	I hope for	
∐(7)	彼はその山に登るのが難しいことをわかっている。	→> 7
	He is aware of the the mountain.	

演習問題A

1 %	での英文の()に適切な語(句)を選び,記号で答えなさい。				
(1)	Mrs. Smith had her son () her baggage.				
	ア carry イ carried ゥ to carry エ had carried				
(2)	Mr. Hill will () you ride his new bicycle.				
	ア borrow イ let ゥ get エ lend				
(3)	I will get my tailor () a new suit.				
	ア made イ make ゥ making エ to make				
(4)	It was careless () you to forget your homework.				
	ア for イ of ウ with エ to				
(5)	We saw a man () the room.				
	ア enter イ being entered ゥ enters エ to enter				
(6)	I am sure of () back safe and sound.				
, ,	7 your son comes 1 your son's coming				
	ウ your son will come エ your son to come				
(7)	I heard the word "help" () in a loud voice.				
(•)	ア repeat イ repeating ウ to repeat エ repeated				
(8)	We will go on a picnic, weather ().				
(0)	ア permit イ permits ウ permitting エ permitted				
(9)	() English since his childhood, he is a good speaker of English.				
(3)	ア Teach イ To teach ウ Teaches エ Taught				
(10)	The boy was proud of his father () first prize.				
(10)	ア win イ won ウ winning エ being won				
(11)	The girl came in with her head () with a scarf.				
(11)	ア cover イ covers ウ covering エ covered				
	cover y covering — covered				
9 4	5文の下線部を分詞構文にしなさい。				
_					
(1)	Because he did not want to fail the test, he studied without sleeping.				
(2)	Pill same to my sister and asked her to dense with him				
(2)	Bill came to my sister, and asked her to dance with him.				
(2)	As the sun had visen we set out for the summit				
(3)	As the sun had risen, we set out for the summit.				
(4)	Passage the elevator was out of order all of us had to walk				
(4)	Because the elevator was out of order, all of us had to walk.				
(5)	Descript I had board the joke many times I could not be a				
(3)	Because I had heard the joke many times, I could not laugh.				
(c)	When there are soon from the above the sound lead 1th there				
(6)	When they are seen from the sky, the cars look like toys.				
(7)	If we judge from the look of the sky, it is going to rain soon.				
(1)	if we judge from the fook of the sky, it is going to rain soon.				

3 日本文に合う英文になるように、語(句)を並べかえなさい。

- (1) うそをつくことは悪いことだ。(a/tell/wrong/it/to/lie/is).
- (2) 私たちが食べ物を無駄にしないことは大切なことだ。 (to/us/food/is/waste/important/for/not/it).
- (3) かさをバスに置き忘れるとはぼくも不注意だった。 (careless / my umbrella / was / leave / on the bus / me / to / it / of).
- (4) 北国の人々は春がくるのを待っている。
 (waiting / people / come / spring / to / in the north / for / are).
- (5) 私はあなたに健康のために禁煙してほしい。 (your health / to / smoking / you / for / stop / I / want).
- (6) 彼らが生きて帰ってこようとは、だれが思っただろう。 (of / have / coming / who / thought / back / would / them) alive?
- (7) 彼女の部屋はいつだってきれいに片付いているよ。 (keeps / in / order / her / room / she / always / good).
- (8) 口に物を入れたままで話すのはやめなさい。〈1語不要〉 (mouth / talk / full / your / is / don't / with).
- (9) いつお客様にこの招待状をお送りしましょうか。〈1語補充〉 When do (invitations / send / to / these / want / you / me) our customers?
- (10) 新しい装置があるから、その仕事は1時間で終わる。 (the work / helps / an hour / the new equipment / us / finish / in / to).
- (11) 天気が悪くて、私たちはやむを得ず計画を変更した。 (us/the/change/bad/plan/forced/weather/to/our).
- (12) 彼女はなんだか車の調子が悪い気がした。 (wrong/go/car/felt/something/her/she/with).
- (13) 私にショートカットは似合うと思いますか。Do you (to / it / my hair / me / cut / short / suits / think / have)?
- (14) こんな嵐の中を出かけるとは、君も大ばかだったな。〈1語不要〉 (was/storm/you/in/for/very/it/to/this/go/of/foolish/out).



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ה	ソイクサナナ	日本語に直し	ナンション
	11 (1) III V 22		. / C = 2 1

(1) She belonged to another generation and didn't believe in all that nonsense about everything that tastes good being bad for the teeth.
(2) Yesterday, my boss asked me to come to his office after lunchtime. When I arrived, he told me some surprising news about our company.
(3) We accustomed him to the noise of waves by letting him play for an hour at a time just out of sight of them; then we took him to where he could see them, and made him notice that after coming in they go out again.
(4) English has an imperfect relationship between sight and sound. Our alphabet contains 26 letters; 'standard' British English has over 40 sounds, with dialects and non-British speech adding more.
(5) The advancement of Blacks in the United States, from the position of slaves to that or proud and equal citizens, has been slow. The Blacks' hopes have often ended in despair.
(6) If someone tells us to go into the garden and see if we can find anything, they are setting us a task without an ending. But if they tell us to go into the garden and find some strawberries, we can do the job quickly, efficiently and enjoyably. It is the same with reading
(7) I know many foreign residents in Britain who, after staying in the country for many years can barely make themselves understood, and must certainly be incapable of appreciating the beauty of literature which is dependent upon arrangements of sounds.
(8) In those days the voyage to India was a part of British folklore. From the moment of setting foot in the ship, the young man had entered his new life. Practically all the passengers were destined for service in India, many of them being old hands coming back from home leave.

Five miles is equivalent to 8 kilometers. So, generally speaking, people used to measuring stance in kilometers — for example, the Japanese — have a keener sense of distance than		
people used to measuring distance in miles — for example, the Americans. Kilon measure distance in smaller units.	neters	
🔁 次の英文を読んで,あとの問いに答えなさい。		
Archaeology is the study of the past through the remains of old civilizations. Alt	hough	
history studies the past through writing, archaeology studies it by the things $(\ \ \ \ \)$.		
Using things dug up or found as the main source of data, archaeology allows scho		
study societies which did not have any form of writing, as well as those which		
⁵ (civilizations / past / archaeologists / almost anything / help / understand / can): found		
of buildings show what sort of houses people (4); ancient tools indicate how they ((5));	
animal bones and plant remains tell what they (6).		
(1) 空所①, ④, ⑤, ⑥にそれぞれ最も適切な語(句)を次から選び, 記号で答えなさい。 ア worked イ studied ウ ate エ left オ lived in		
ア worked イ studied ウ ate エ left オ lived in ① ④ ⑤ ⑥		
(3) ③の()内の語(句)を意味が通るように並べかえなさい。		
❸ 次の英文を読んで,下線部(1)~(4)を日本語に直しなさい。		
It was difficult being the new kid in class. Tom would start feeling nervous every morn	ing as	
soon as he left his house. After passing through the gate at the front of the school, he fe		
all of the other students' eyes were looking his way. When he got to his classroom, that		
only got worse. He could see his classmates turn and look at him as he entered the		
5 Though they were his classmates, Tom felt like he was in a room full of strangers.	Their	
silent stares made him feel uncomfortable and alone.	1	
However, today would turn out to be different. (3) Before their teacher arrived, Tom have a calling him from behind. When he turned around he gave a girl with long bland.	eara a	
voice calling him from behind. When he turned around, he saw a girl with long, blond		
and a nervous smile looking back at him. $_{(4)}$ Thanks to her sudden interruption, Tom for about his loneliness.	got an	
about his folietiless.		
(1)		
(2)		
(3)		
(v)		
(4)		