

# コミュニケーションのための 英文法

上利 学 編著

2018年

広島文教女子大学

## はじめに

グローバルな世界で今や「共通語」になっている英語を習得する必要性を強く意識せざるを得ない中、英語力を身につける際にコミュニケーションに力点を置いてきた人は多いのではないかと思われる。英語を媒介としたやり取りは日本人が不得意とするだけに、使える英語力の習得は、英語を教える者にとっても学習する者にとっても大きな関心事であり、同時に克服することが難しい課題でもある。

英語学習の力点がコミュニケーションにシフトすることによって、聞き取りや会話の練習に割く時間が増える一方で、文法に充てる時間がそれに比例して制約されるのはやむを得ない面もあるのかもしれない。また、文法を勉強しても話せるようにはならないとか、文法重視の教育が悪いのだなどという声が流布しているのも、文法を軽視するとは言わないまでも、文法に充てる時間が少なくなっている理由の一部となっているのかもしれない。

しかしながら、英語が使えないのは、文法を勉強したからではなく、英語を使えるようになるための訓練をしてないことが大きな原因ではないだろうか。言うまでもなく、言語を構成する 3 つの重要な要素は、音声、語彙、文法であり、どれ一つとして欠かすことはできない。例えば、自分の意見を伝えるには、単語を意味が通じるように配列するための知識が必要である。語の配列の仕方に関する規則を習得すれば、あとはその鋳型に単語をはめ込めば自分の考えを相手に伝えることができる。もちろん、話せるようになるためには、その鋳型を活用するための十分な音声練習が必要である。本書では、使える英語力の基礎となる文法の鋳型を作って固めていくが、文法項目そのものの習得が最終目標ではなく、文法項目を生かした英語力の習得を強く意識した、コミュニケーションのための文法に焦点を当てていく。

上利 学

## CONTENTS

|           |                 |    |
|-----------|-----------------|----|
| Unit 1    | 文の要素と文型         | 4  |
| Unit 2    | 現在形、過去形、未来を表す表現 | 6  |
| Unit 3    | 進行形             | 8  |
| Unit 4    | 完了形             | 12 |
| Unit 5    | 仮定法             | 15 |
| Unit 6    | 助動詞             | 18 |
| Unit 7    | 受動態             | 22 |
| Unit 8    | 分詞              | 26 |
| Unit 9    | 不定詞             | 29 |
| Unit 10   | 動名詞             | 31 |
| Unit 11   | 関係詞             | 33 |
| Unit 12   | 語順              | 35 |
| Exercises |                 | 37 |



### III. 文型

述語動詞が必要とする要素をもとにして文を分類したものが文型である。述語動詞が必要とする主語、目的語、補語、副詞語句の結合の仕方によって文型が決定する。

#### 1. SV (第 1 文型)

- (a) The alarm clock rang at six o'clock.
- (b) There are some children playing in the school ground.
- (c) She is at home.

#### 2. SVC (第 2 文型)

- (a) Frank became an engineer.
- (b) The coffee tastes bitter.
- (c) The students remained silent.

#### 3. SVO (第 3 文型)

- (a) I don't understand what he said.
- (b) I don't know if she still lives in Tokyo.
- (c) My mother put the vegetables in the fridge.

#### 4. SVOO (第 4 文型)

- (a) I gave my father a birthday present.
- (b) I bought my son a mountain bike.
- (c) The journey cost me a lot of money.

#### 5. SVOC (第 5 文型)

- (a) I found the hotel room comfortable.
- (b) Don't keep her waiting any longer.
- (c) The results of the exams made him nervous.

## Unit 2 現在形、過去形、未来を表す表現

### I. 現在形

#### 1. 現在の状態

I know him by name.

I believe that she is right.

#### 2. 現在の習慣的行為

My husband walks to work.

She stays in Hawaii in summer.

#### 3. 未来

The first train leaves at 6 o'clock.

What time does the football match start?

#### 4. 事実や真理

Oil floats on water.

The sun rises in the east.

#### 5. 時・条件を表す副詞節で

If it is fine tomorrow, I'll go shopping.

Let's wait here until the rain stops.

Exs. 1. A: What do you do?

B: I repair computers.

2. A: Would you like to smoke?

B: No, Thank you. I don't smoke.

### II. 未来を表す表現

#### 1. will / be going to

Tom will be here soon.

I'm going to study abroad next year.

#### 2. be ~ing

John is coming back this evening.

I'm going to the station to meet my friend.

#### 3. will be ~ing

We will be having dinner around 7 o'clock.

I'll be seeing Jane tomorrow.

4. be to + 不定詞

The US President is to visit Japan next month.

The suspect is to appear in court in charge of attempted murder.

5. be about to

The typhoon is about to land the island.

The jumbo jet is about to leave for New York.

### III. 過去形

1. 過去の状態・動作

I didn't understand why I had to study hard when I was young.

I quit smoking last year.

2. 過去の習慣的行為

I skipped breakfast when I was a university student.

He got up late on weekends.

3. 過去完了形に相当する用法

After he (had) finished his homework, he went out.

As soon as she heard the news, she turned pale.

### IV. 進行形にできない動詞

1. belong, resemble, have, stand, contain

2. know, believe, like, hate, prefer, want

3. see, hear, feel, smell, taste

Exs. 1. (a) Kyoto has many places to see.

(b) They are having lunch.

2. (a) Food tastes better outdoors.

(b) She is tasting the soup.

## Unit 3 進行形

### I. 現在進行形

1.～5.の進行形の意味を下から選びなさい。

[動作の反復、丁寧、進行中の動作、予定、一時的な行為や状態]

1. ( )

Your English is improving gradually.

I'm trying to make my report better.

2. ( )

I'm leaving for France next week.

We are having a party this Friday.

3. ( )

She is saving money for job hunting.

He is being kind.

4. ( )

He is always asking personal questions.

He is continually finding fault with other people.

5. ( )

I'm hoping you'll give us some advice.

I'm wondering if you'll look after my dog while I go shopping.

### II. 未来進行形

1. 未来のある時点における進行中の状態

We'll be having dinner around 7 o'clock.

I'll be travelling around Europe this time next year.

2. 当然の成り行き

We'll be taking part in an international conference on the space project on January 30th.

I'll be seeing Jack tomorrow.

III. 次の各文の意味の違いを説明しなさい。

1. (a) The man was drowning.  
(b) The man drowned.
  
2. (a) I'm taking Mary out for dinner.  
(b) He's resigning from his job.
  
3. (a) I know a man who is always giving people lifts.  
(b) I know a man who always gives people lifts.
  
4. (a) He was nodding.  
(b) He nodded.
  
5. (a) Which team are you supporting?  
(b) Which team do you support?
  
6. (a) She is afraid of ghosts.  
(b) She is being afraid of ghosts.
  
7. (a) I hope you'll look after the children for us.  
(b) I hoped you'd look after the children for us.  
(c) I was hoping you'd look after the children for us.
  
8. (a) I think that she will study abroad next year.  
(b) I'm thinking of studying abroad next year.
  
9. (a) A statue of George Washington stands in the square.  
(b) He was standing close to the edge of the cliff.

### Review exercises

IV. 各文の括弧に適語を入れなさい。

1. Have you got an umbrella? It ( ) to rain.  
(start) 雨が降り始めたなあ。
2. I want to lose weight, so this week I ( )  
lunch. (eat) 昼食を取っていないんだ。
3. The situation is already bad and it ( ) worse.  
(get) だんだん悪化している。
4. What time ( ) here?  
(the banks / close) 何時に閉店するの？
5. It ( ) very much in summer. (not rain)
6. The water ( ). Can you turn it off? (boil)
7. We usually ( ) vegetables in our garden, but  
this year we ( ) any. (grow)
8. Normally I ( ) working at five, but this week I  
( ) until six to earn more money. (finish / work)
9. A: Look! You've made the same mistake again.  
B: Oh no, not again! I ( ).  
いつも同じ間違いをしてしまうんだよなあ。
10. I ( ) about what happened. I often  
( ) about it. (think)

11. I can't understand why he ( ) so selfish. He isn't usually like that. (be) なぜそんなに利己的に振舞うのか。
12. He never thinks about other people. He ( ) very selfish. (be)
13. Sarah ( ) very nice to me at the moment. I wonder why. (be)
14. A: You ( ) today. (work) 今日は仕事なんだね。  
B: Yes, I have a lot to do.
15. John isn't lazy. He ( ) hard most of the time. (work)
16. I ( ) my shirts at Harrods. (buy) 買う事にしている。
17. The television was on, but nobody ( ). (watch)
18. When Karen arrived, we ( ) dinner. (have)
19. I ( ) him tomorrow. (see) 明日は彼に会うよ。
20. Don't phone between 7 and 8. We ( ) dinner then. (have) 食事中だから (現在の時刻は 5 時とする)
21. Rachel and Bill had a quarrel and they ( ) each other. (speak) このところ口をきいていない。

## Unit 4 完了形

### I. 現在完了形

#### 1. 動作の完了

I have finished my writing assignment.

#### 2. 現在までの経験

I have been to France.

#### 3. 継続

He's been ill in bed for the past two days.

#### 4. 結果

She has gone home.

### II. 過去完了

#### 1. 動作の完了

The film had already started when we arrived at the theatre.

#### 2. 過去のある時点までの経験

I hadn't flown before I went to America last year.

#### 3. 過去のある時点までの継続

I hesitated to invite my friends because I hadn't cleaned my room.

#### 4. 過去のある時点での結果

When I arrived at the party, Jill had already gone home.

### III. 未来完了

#### 1. 未来のある時点での完了

I'll have finished my homework by tomorrow.

#### 2. 未来のある時点までの経験

I'll have read *Macbeth* three times if I read it again.

#### 3. 未来のある時点までの継続

We'll have been married for ten years next month.

IV. 次の各文の意味の違いを説明しなさい。

1. (a) I have twisted my ankle.  
(b) I twisted my ankle.
  
2. (a) The weather is cold.  
(b) The weather has been cold recently.
  
3. (a) Did you see Pat this morning?  
(b) Have you seen Pat this morning?
  
4. You're working part-time, so I think you have enough money.  
(a) I have bought three Channel bags.  
(b) I bought three Channel bags.
  
5. Have you talked to him yet?  
(a) I've called him three times, but there's no answer.  
(b) I called him three times, but there was no answer.

**Review exercises**

V. 各文の括弧に適語を入れなさい。

1. I ( ) to the cinema three times last week. (go)
  
2. The road is closed. There ( ) an accident. (be)
  
3. A: Where are you going for your holiday?  
B: I ( ) yet. (not / decide)
  
4. A: Would you like something to eat?  
B: No, thank you. I ( ) lunch. (have)
  
5. When ( ) you ( ) Brian? (meet)

6. I'm hungry. I ( ) anything since this morning. (eat)
7. Somebody ( ) all my chocolates. The box is empty. (eat)
8. Where have you been? I ( ) for you everywhere. (look) 探してたんだよ
9. You look tired. ( )? (jog) ジョギングしてたの?
10. She ( ). また泣いてたんだ。  
(泣き止んでいるが、目を真っ赤にしている状況)
11. I'm going away for a few days. I'll phone you when I ( ) back. (get)
12. Don't worry if I ( ) late tonight. (be) 遅くなっても
13. I don't know if she ( ). (come) 来るかどうか
14. When you called me yesterday I ( ) a novel for five hours without having lunch. 小説を読んでいたんだ
15. I was very tired when I got home. I ( ) hard all day. (work) 仕事してたんだ (くたくたの状態)

## Unit 5 仮定法

### I. 仮定法過去

1. If I knew his phone number, I would call him.

Cf. If it is fine tomorrow, I'll go shopping.

2. If I had enough time, I could talk with you.
3. I wish I knew his phone number.
4. I wish there weren't so many people in Tokyo.
5. If I should be late, go ahead without me.

### II. 仮定法過去完了

1. If you had followed my advice, you would have succeeded in the project.
2. I wish I had been born into a rich family.
3. I wish I had brought my camera on my trip to Kumamoto.

### III. 仮定法を含むさまざまな表現

1. 要求、提案、忠告、必要を表す that 節

He **suggests** that the meeting (should) *be* postponed.

It's **necessary** that the fact ( ) secret. (remain)

Mike **advised** his son that he ( ) early. (start)

It's **important** that exceptions ( ) made.

(例外を作らないことが重要だ。)

2. 倒置

**Were he** honest (= If he were honest), he would not do such a thing.

**Had he left** earlier (= If he had left earlier), he could have caught the last train.

**Were he to** (= If he were to) lose his position, what would he do?

**Should he** (= If he should) lose his position, what would he do?

3. 仮定法に関連した表現

Without your help, I'd fail. (= If it were not for)

Without your help, I'd have failed. (= If it had not been for)  
 Michael would solve the problem with ease.  
 It would have been better to leave him alone.  
 To hear him talk, you would find him a reliable man.  
 They lost their way, or (else) they could have arrived before nightfall.  
 He is, as it were, a modern Sherlock Holmes.  
 He shook his head as if ( ) 'don't trust her'. (say)

IV. 次の各文の意味の違いを説明しなさい。

- (a) If I divorce my wife, I'll marry you.  
 (b) If I divorced my wife, I'd marry you.
- (a) If the product should arrive damaged, please inform us at once.  
 (b) If the product arrived damaged, please inform us at once.
- (a) I hope I can stay longer.  
 (b) I wish I could stay longer.

### Review exercises

V. 各文の括弧に適語を入れなさい。

- Lisa: I've lost my watch. Have you seen it anywhere?  
 Sue: No, but if I ( ).  
 (find / tell)
- What ( ) you do if somebody ( ) into  
 your house? (break)
- A: Is Sally going to apply for the job?  
 B: No. If ( ). (not / get it)
- (もし百万円当たったらどうする) (win)  
 →
- I wish ( ). (it is so cold)

6. ジムがここにいてくれたらいいんだけど  
→
7. If the road ( ) icy, the accident  
( ). (be / happen)
8. Karen wasn't injured in the crash because she was wearing a seat  
belt.  
→
9. I ( ) it doesn't rain tomorrow.  
雨が降らなければいいなあ。
10. I feel sick. I ( ) so much cake.  
(I ate too much cake)
11. If I had gone to the party yesterday, I ( )  
tired today.
12. You didn't have any breakfast. That's why you're hungry now.  
→ If
13. You're sitting on a train waiting for it to leave the station. It's already  
five minutes late.  
「そろそろ～してもいい頃だ」の形を用いる  
→ It's
14. ピアノを習っとけばよかったなあ。  
→

## Unit 6 助動詞

### I. 助動詞の種類と意味

#### Can

1. I can see you at any time.
2. Can it be true?
3. Can you take out the garbage?

#### May

1. You may / might find it a good experience.
2. You may borrow five books from the library.

#### Must

1. You must be back by 9 o'clock.
2. Someone must be telling a lie.
3. He said, 'I must go now'. →He said that he ( ) go then.

#### Should (Ought to)

1. You should not go out at night.
2. She should arrive here by six o'clock.

#### Will

1. I'll call you later.
2. I'll be twenty years old next month.
3. He won't listen to me.

### II. 助動詞＋完了形

1. The man you saw yesterday can't have been Mr Smith.
2. You may have left your bag in the store.
3. They must have gone in that direction.
4. I should have left home a little earlier.
5. I would have taken the sociology class without the teacher's advice.

### III. 提案

1. We could go to the movies.
2. How about going to the movies?
3. Shall we go to the movies?

4. Why don't we go to the movies?
5. Let's go to the movies.

IV. 依頼・許可

1. Will / Would you throw away the garbage?
2. Would you mind throwing away the garbage?
3. Can / Could you throw away the garbage?
4. Do you think you could throw away the garbage?
5. I was wondering if you could take care of my son.
6. a) Could you spare a minute, please?  
b) Could I have a minute, please?
7. a) Could you lend me this book?  
b) Could I borrow this book?

V. 次の各文の意味の違いを説明しなさい。

1. (a) She could find an apartment near her office.  
(b) She was able to find an apartment near her office.
2. (a) Sorry, but I can't come today.  
(b) Sorry, but I'm not able to come today.
3. (a) You can take a seat.  
(b) You may take a seat.
4. (a) Snowboarding can be dangerous.  
(b) Snowboarding may be dangerous.
5. (a) The rumour may be true.  
(b) The rumour must be true.
6. (a) You must be back by 9 o'clock.  
(b) You have to be back by 9 o'clock.

7. (a) What she said must be true.  
(b) What she said may be true.  
(c) What she said will be true.

8. (a) You must study harder.  
(b) You should study harder.

VI. 以下の文の括弧に could か be able to を入れなさい。

1. A boy fell into a river. I ( ) rescue him, but I was too scared to dive into it.  
2. She ( ) play the piano very well when she was young.  
3. I'm sorry I ( ) phone you yesterday.  
4. I ( ) see the doctor, but I didn't because I wanted to shop around.

### Review Exercises

VII. 各文の括弧に適語を入れなさい。

1. She wasn't at home when I phoned, but I ( ) contact her at her office. 連絡を取ることができた  
2. When you go to Paris next month, you ( ) stay with Julia. 滞在できるじゃない  
3. George can't come out with us this evening. He ( ) work late. 遅くまで仕事をしなければならないんだ。  
4. A: I got very wet walking home in the rain last night.  
B: Why did you walk? You ( ) a taxi. タクシーに乗ることだってできたでしょう

5. A: I can't find my bag anywhere.  
 B: You ( ) it in the shop.  
 (leave) 店に置き忘れたんじゃない
6. Brian had money problems, so he sold his car. A few days later he won some money in a lottery. He ( ) his car. (need) 売る必要はなかったのに
7. She's been studying hard for the exam, so she ( ) pass. (= I expect her to pass)
8. I'm feeling sick. I ( ) so much. (eat) そんなにたくさん食べるんじゃないかった
9. I wonder why they are so late. They ( ) long ago. (arrive) 到着しているはずだけど
10. We took a taxi home last night but got stuck in the traffic. It ( ) quicker to walk.
11. You are in a clothes shop. You see some trousers you like and you want to try them on. You say to shop assistant: (can)  
 Can I ( )?
12. You want to leave work early. What do you ask your boss?  
 (mind / leave work) 早めに退社してもいいでしょうか  
 Would you ( )?
13. Could ( ) another cup of coffee?  
 コーヒーをもう一杯頂けますか?

## Unit 7 受動態

### I. 1.~7.の文を受動態にしなさい。

#### 1. 単純形

A stranger **followed** us.

→

見知らぬ人につけられた。

#### 2. 進行形

Several workers **were building** a bridge.

→

橋が建設中だった。

#### 3. 現在完了形

A group of young men **has stolen** the safe.

→

その金庫は若者のグループに盗まれた。

#### 4. 過去完了形

When I came to my office, Tom **had repaired** my PC.

→ When I came to my office,

オフィスに着いた時、私の PC は修理されていた。

#### 5. その他の受動態

You should finish the work immediately.

→

You should have finished the work immediately.

→

#### 6. The auditorium holds 200 people. (収容する)

→

#### 7. Many passers-by looked at me.

→

### II. 文型による受動態

#### 1. My father gave me a lot of old stamps.

→

→

2. My mother bought me a Christmas present.  
→
3. We call the dog John.  
→
4. They appointed Mike chairperson of the meeting.  
→
5. I heard Yoko play the piano.  
→
6. The teacher made the students wait in the room.  
→
7. He left the door unlocked.  
→
8. It is said that the man is a spy.  
→ The man

III. どのようなときに受動態を使うのか。

1. ( )  
A dog bit me.  
→ I was bitten by a dog.  
会議が延期になったことを人に伝えたい。(postpone)  
→
2. ( )  
A lot of Japanese cars are exported to many foreign countries.  
What language do they speak in Canada?  
→  
→
3. ( )  
It is generally accepted that men and women are equal.  
It has been shown in several studies that women outlive men.  
Cf. I think he is the right person for the job.  
It seems that he is the right person for the job.

4. ( )  
(a) Jeff didn't give me the information I needed.  
(b) I wasn't given the information I needed.

話している相手にその仕事をすぐにしなければならないと言いたい。

→

5. ( )  
John was driving in the rain.  
(a) Unfortunately he hit a passer-by.  
(b) Unfortunately a passer-by was hit by him.

It is a big company. 2千人を雇っていることを伝えたい。(employ)

→

#### IV. Review Exercises

1. The situation is serious. Something must ( )  
before it's too late. (do)
2. I didn't realize that somebody was recording our conversation.  
→ I didn't realize that ( ).
3. A: Are you going to the party?  
B: No, ( ). 招待されていないの。
4. They had to repair the computer immediately.  
→ The computer ( ) immediately.
5. The car was three years old but ( )  
very much. (use) あまり使用されていなかった。
6. There was a fight at the party, but nobody  
( ). (hurt)

7. また同じ間違いをしましたね。  
→
8. A: She gets a higher salary now.  
B: ( ).  
昇進したんだよ。 (promote)
9. Have you heard? The ball game ( ). 中止になったんだって  
→ The ball game ( ). (call off)
10. Several people are reported to have been shot in LA.  
→ It is ( ).

## Unit 8 分詞

I. 下線部を現在分詞又は過去分詞で埋めなさい。

1. a surprise\_\_\_\_\_ look / surprise\_\_\_\_\_ news
2. an excit\_\_\_\_\_ game / excit\_\_\_\_\_ people  
cf. falling / fallen leaves; faded flowers  
a sleeping baby, a written language

II. 以下の文の括弧内の正しい方を選びなさい。

1. Yesterday's earthquake was (terrifying / terrified).
2. Be sure to come by the (appointing / appointed) time.
3. Several firefighters entered the (burning / burnt) house.
4. The old man (reading / read) the newspaper is my father.
5. If an explanation is (confusing / confused), you get (confusing / confused).
6. (Breaking / Broken) glass lay (scattering / scattered) all over the road. (割れたガラスが道路に散乱している。)
7. We had our picture (taking / taken) against the lake.
8. She was reading a book with her legs (crossing / crossed).

III. 以下の文の括弧内に適語を入れなさい。

1. I talked to ( ) next to me on the plane.  
隣に座っている女性
2. The ( ) was not a good one.  
サムに勧められた本 (recommend)
3. ( ) T-shirts are not allowed to enter the restaurant. Tシャツを着ている人たち
4. She sent her daughter ( ).  
冬服が詰まった箱 (fill)
5. The students were sitting ( ).  
先生を囲んで (surround)

#### IV. 分詞構文

1. **Opening** the box, I found a kitten in it. (時)  
=When I opened the box, I found a kitten in it.  
**Taking** a shower, she got a telephone call.
2. Not **knowing** what to say, I remained silent. (理由)  
=Because I didn't know what to say, I remained silent.  
**Disgusted** with her boyfriend's selfish attitude, she dropped him.
3. **Waving** to us, Mike boarded the plane. (付帯状況)  
Many people rushed out of the burning building, **screaming** and **shouting**.
4. We left Hiroshima at seven, **arriving** at Tokyo at noon. (結果)

#### V. 分詞構文の主語

1. I heard a familiar voice call me, and, **turning** around slowly, I saw my wife.
2. Suddenly, a bolt of lightning shattered the ledge, **sending** the wicked Queen into the valley below.
3. People are easily discouraged and some fall into severe mental depression, **making** it hard for them to take even a small risk for the next challenge. Since nobody can escape from failure in life, it would be much better to develop a positive attitude toward it, **increasing** the chances for success.

#### VI. Review Exercises

1. The close game made the fans (excite            ).  
試合は接戦だったのでファンは興奮した。
2. We usually keep the window (lock            ).  
私達はふつう窓にカギをかけたままにしている。

3. Life must be unpleasant for ( ) near busy airports. (live) 空港付近に住んでいる人たち
4. Some of the ( ) to the party can't come. (invite) パーティーに招待された人たち
5. The company brought me a brochure. It contained the information I needed. 必要な情報を含んでいるパンフレット (一文に)
6. The gate was damaged in the storm. It has now been repaired. 嵐で損壊した門 (同上)
7. I lost my key. I'll have to ( ). (another key / make)
8. A: What are those workmen doing in your garden?  
B: We ( ). (a garage / build)
9. I ( ) yet. フィルムをまだ現像してもらっていない。(the film / develop)
10. I wasn't able to speak the local language. So I had trouble communicating. (10~13 は分詞構文に)
11. I felt tired, so I went to bed early.
12. Because I had finished my homework, I went out.
13. After I had done the shopping, I stopped for a cup of coffee.

## Unit 9 不定詞

### I. 用法

#### 1. 名詞用法

(主語) **To explain** it fully is not easy.

cf. **Shooting** birds is forbidden.

To explain it so that everyone can understand it is not easy.

It's not easy to explain it so that everyone can understand it.

(目的語) I decided **to go** on to graduate school.

(補語) My dream is **to marry** a millionaire.

My hobby is ( ) old stamps. (集める)

#### 2. 形容詞用法

He is not a man to break a promise. 約束を破るような人ではない。

You can find a nice person ( ). (素敵な結婚相手)

I have to think of ( ). (それを解く方法)

#### 3. 副詞用法

(a) 目的 He went to the station **to meet** her.

(b) 理由 I'm glad **to see** you.

(c) 判断 He must be a fool **to do** such a thing.

(d) 結果 He grew **to be** a great scientist.

(e) 仮定 **To hear** her speak English, you would take her a native speaker.

### II. 不定詞の意味上の主語

1. It's dangerous *for a child to handle* the machine.

2. That's a matter *for you to decide*.

3. I stood aside *for her to enter*.

### III. 原形不定詞

1. I **saw** someone **enter** the building.
2. I **heard** my sister **hum** to herself.
3. I **let** him **go** with them.
4. He **made** me **speak** the truth.
5. I **had** my husband **take** out the garbage.
6. I **got** my boss **to make** a speech at my wedding reception.
7. ??I **had** my boss **make** a speech at my wedding reception.

### IV. 完了不定詞

1. (a) It seems that she is rich.  
(b) She seems to be rich.
2. (a) It seems that she was rich.  
(b) She seems to have been rich.

### V. Review Exercises

1. Do you have ( )?  
やらないといけない仕事がたくさんあるの？
2. It is hard ( ) downtown.  
繁華街で車を駐車する場所を見つけるのは難しい。(park)
3. There weren't ( ).  
私たちが座る椅子がなかった。
4. I felt ( ).  
私は地面が揺れるのを感じた。(shake)
5. She seems ( )  
when she was young. 若いころは有名人だったらしい。(celebrity)
6. Many people ( )  
after the floods. 多くの子供がホームレスになっていると報告された。

## Unit 10 動名詞

### I. 動名詞の用法

主語 **Drinking** too much ruined his life.

目的語 He couldn't avoid **laughing**.

They apologized for **making** so much noise last night.

補語 Seeing is **believing**.

### II. 動名詞と不定詞

#### 1. 動名詞を目的語にとる動詞

admit, deny, escape, imagine, mind, suggest, practice

ex. He postponed doing his homework.

#### 2. 不定詞を目的語にとる動詞

afford, agree, choose, decide, expect, pretend, manage

ex. The politician refused to take a bribe.

#### 3. 両方を目的語にとる動詞

begin, start, continue, like, forget, regret, remember, try

ex. I remember meeting him at the party.

### III. 動名詞と現在分詞

1. (a) a smoking room

2. (a) a sleeping bag

(b) a smoking stove

(b) a sleeping baby

### IV. 動名詞の意味上の主語

1. Jane is sure of **succeeding** in the project.

2. Jane is sure of *her daughter* **succeeding** in the project.

3. He insists on *my* **coming**. Cf. He insists on **coming**.

4. I can't imagine *their / them* **refusing** such an offer.

V. 動名詞の時制

1. She is proud of **being** rich. (= She is proud that she is rich.)
2. She is proud of **having been** rich. (= She is proud that she was rich.)
3. I'm ashamed that I did such a thing.  
→
4. He denied that he had met her.  
→
5. 彼女は彼と結婚したことを後悔している。  
→ She regrets
6. 彼女は間違えたと認めた。  
→ She admitted

VI. Review Exercises

1. Jill has decided ( ) a car. (not / buy)
2. One of the boys admitted ( ) the window. (break)
3. I don't like ( ) in this part of town. I want to move somewhere. (live)
4. A: Sometimes I can't go to sleep.  
B: Have you ( ) hot milk before going to bed? That can make you sleepy. 試しに飲んでみたことある?
5. Tom is worried about something. (appear) ~のように見える  
→ Tom

## Unit 11 関係詞

### I. 関係詞の用法

- (a) Have you met the man **who** is going to marry Diana?  
(b) Have you met the man **whom** Diana is going to marry?
- Barbara works for ( ).  
家具を作っている会社 (furniture, company)
- ( ) doesn't fit her well.  
Liz が買ったドレス
- この本を書いた人を知ってる?
- 彼は私たちがバーで見かけた人だわ。
- Is this a temple ( ) last year?  
あなたが訪れたお寺
- Do you know the man ( )?  
Jane が話をしている男性
- He speaks in a strong accent, **which** shows that he is not a native speaker. (which の先行詞は何か)
- (a) My office, which is on the second floor, is small.  
(b) My office which is on the second floor is small.
- 東京に住んでいる私の彼氏は医者です。
- ( ) is a good rest. あなたに必要なものは
- I'll do ( ) I can. できることは何でも

13. Products are shipped ( ) you live.  
どこに住んでいても
14. The prize will be given to ( ) comes first.  
誰にでも
15. Come and see me ( ).  
好きな時にいつでも

## II. 後置修飾

### 1. 不定詞

You can find a ( ).

素敵な結婚相手 (nice, marry)

We have to think of ( ).

それを解決する方法を思い付かなければならない。(solve, way)

### 2. 過去分詞

You see three ( ).

食料品で一杯になっている 3 台のショッピングカート

(food, filled with, shopping carts)

### 3. 現在分詞

The ( ) is very cute.

隣に住んでいる女の子

### 4. 関係代名詞

The ( ) is very cute.

隣に住んでいる女の子

### 5. 形容詞

Do you know ( ) for kids?

子どもに相応しいテレビ番組 (suitable)

## Unit 12 語順

### I. COHESION

1. Sandy moved ahead. "**This** I do not understand," he said.
2. Why didn't you tell me? **Such things** you must tell me.
3. **How long she sat there crying** I do not know.
4. **On this** depends the whole argument.
5. I met my niece yesterday.
  - (a) I gave her a picture book.
  - (b) I gave a picture book to her.

### II. CONTRAST

1. **Some things** you forget. **Other things** you never do.
2. Bess was satisfied with **her hair**, but **her freckles** she regarded as a great and unmerited affliction.

### III. EMPHASIS

1. **Not a word did** she say.  
Cf. She did not say a word.
2. **Little did I** dream of ever meeting him again.  
Cf. I little dreamt of ever meeting him again.
3. **Rarely does it** happen that the lake is frozen in December.  
Cf. It rarely happens that the lake is frozen in December.
4. **No sooner had I** reached the station than the train left.  
Cf. I had no sooner reached the station than the train left.
5. **Only then did she** start telling the truth.  
Cf. She started telling the truth only then.
6. **Out rushed** the man and his wife.  
Cf. **Out** they rushed.
7. The knee injuries were serious, but **far more serious** were the severe head injuries; in particular a bruising of the brain.

#### IV. Review Exercises

1. Where is the bank?
  - (a) It is next to the Post Office.
  - (b) The Post Office is next to it.
  
2. What did you buy Jane as a birthday present?
  - (a) I bought her a ring.
  - (b) I bought a ring for her.
  
3. Quite a lot of audience were waiting to buy ice-creams from a girl who was selling them, so Mrs Evans waited for her turn. There was a small boy in front of her. When it was his turn, he (a. offered the girl a dollar / b. offered a dollar to the girl) and asked for an ice-cream, but they cost two dollars, so the girl said, "I want another dollar, please." The small boy put the dollar back in his pocket, put his hand in another pocket, took out another dollar and (a. offered the girl that / b. offered that to the girl). Mrs Evans was so amused that she paid the other dollar herself.
  
4. There was a big bed in the room. An old man lay on the bed.
  
5. My father's house had four bedrooms and two sitting rooms. A large garden was in front of the house. My father had planted a lot of flowers in the garden. These flowers were roses and tulips, etc....
  
6. In Pechawar, Pakistan, I met a 7-year-old Afghan refugee girl in art class at a school for refugees. She drew a picture of her neighborhood back in Afghanistan, which she had fled just two weeks before. In the foreground was a house with flames coming out of it. In front of it lay a dead body. To the left, there were tanks. To the far right, a woman led a little girl by the hand away from the house. In the background, there were mountains full of men in turbans, firing guns. From the sky, airplanes dropped bombs.

## Exercises

1. **John:** Well, I have some big news. I saw your sister's boyfriend Ted having dinner with another girl at a famous restaurant in Ginza last Sunday.

**Jill:** Oh, really? It can't have been him. You may have mistaken him for another person. You must have. He's an honest person, so he wouldn't have done that.

**John:** Well, then I might have mistaken him for another person.

2. If you saw a buddy injured in battle, you wouldn't hesitate to help. But some wounds don't occur on a battlefield, like depression. Left unattended, a friend suffering from depression can become physically ill, even suicidal.

3. Kat saw the photograph. "Who's that?"

Paige smiled. "That's the man I'm going to marry. He's a doctor who works for the World Health Organization. His name is Alfred Turner. He's working in Africa now, but he's coming to San Francisco so we can be together."

4. **Ted:** Hi, Jack. You know I said I was helping my daughter with her homework this afternoon.

**Jack:** Yeah.

**Ted:** Well, I've already finished! What time does that soccer game start?

**Jack:** At 3:30. The gates open at 3:00. There's a bus that leaves Bob's shop at 2:50. We're catching that.

**Ted:** Sounds great! I'll ask my wife if it's OK for me to go with you.

5. A: I think I put the stapler on my desk. Where is it?  
 B: Oh, I remember seeing Phil take it.  
 A: Someone should tell him that taking things without asking is rude.  
 B: There's no use getting angry. Here, you can use mine.
6. A: This is the school ( ) I studied as a child.  
 B: You ( ) have lots of memories here. Did you have uniforms? きっと~でしょうね。  
 A: Yeah, That was a time a lot of schools required them.  
 B: You ( ) a cute little boy.  
 きっと~だったのでしょうね。
7. A: The copy machine isn't working. I guess it broke down again.  
 B: The repairman should arrive soon. I already called.  
 A: I think we've worn this machine out. We should get a new one.
8. Not having studied much in college is one of my biggest regrets. I wasted all my time partying and playing tennis. If I ( ) more, I ( ) have a better job now.  
 もっと勉強していたならば、今頃はもっとよい職についているかもしれない。
9. **Kathy:** If I were a famous model, I would be paid a very high wage, and wear only the best fashion. I could demand that my agent accept only the best offers.  
**Emily:** Wait a minute, Kathy. We all wish we were rich. And if we had been born rich, we would have had easier choices.

10. Monday is also World AIDS Day, a time many people will be assessing the successes and failures of efforts to fight the disease. A new United Nations report suggests experts have greatly underestimated how fast AIDS virus is spreading. The report says 30.6 million people around the world are now living with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.

11. 必要があれば太字の語を正しい形にしてください。

After a tired week at work, Sarah was **exhausting** so she decided to stay in and watch TV. Her flat mate Karen was **disappointing** because they had planned to go to a new art exhibition that evening. ‘Oh, come on. It will be really **interesting!**’ she insisted. But Sarah wouldn’t change her mind, and Karen became **annoyed**. ‘You’re so **boring**, Sarah’, she complained ‘You never do anything **excited**.

‘Oh, I’m sorry Karen’, said Sarah. ‘It’s just that my job is really difficult at the moment. It’s so **depressed**. All I do is listen to people complaining ... all day!’ Karen agreed that Sarah seemed a little **depressing**. ‘What you need is a holiday’, she announced. ‘Let’s go to Hawaii this summer!’

Sarah was **surprising** at first, but then she liked the idea. ‘Hawaii sounds **exciting**. I’d like that. But I’m not sure I have the money’, she replied, **looking** a little **embarrassing**. Karen was not **amusing**. ‘Look. I really think you need to do something **satisfied** for a change’, she insisted.

コミュニケーションのための英文法

2018年2月28日 初版発行

編著者 上利 学

発行所 広島文教女子大学

〒731-0295

広島県広島市安佐北区可部東1-2-1

TEL 082-814-3191