

## 原則

- ・もともとの動詞の文型を意識する。
- ・カタマリを正確に捉えられるようにする。

## 準動詞の役割

- ・to V は、名詞、形容詞、副詞 になる。
- ・Ving は、名詞、形容詞、副詞 になる。
- ・Vpp は、形容詞になる。\*分詞構文では副詞的に働く。

## 準動詞の否定 ⇒ 否定語(not)の位置に注意する

- ・not to V            \* to Vでかたまりを作っていると考えるとよい。
- ・not Ving

## ◆ かたまりを意識して和訳せよ。

1. I'll ask you not to make a loud sound.
2. Not having too much food is important for your health.

## 準動詞の時制 ⇒ 原則、(その節の)主節の動詞の時制に一致する。

- 原則として, to V / Ving は主節の動詞が表す時点と同時, またはそれ以後の内容を表す。  
主節の動詞が表す時点より前の内容を表す場合は, to have Vpp / having Vpp を用いる。
- ・to V → to have Vpp
  - ・Ving → having Vpp

## ◆ beを適切な形に変えて空欄を埋めよ。

1. He seems (            ) rich now.
2. He seems (            ) rich ten years ago.
3. I am proud of him (            ) honest now.
4. I am proud of him (            ) honest when he was young.

準動詞の意味上の主語 ⇒ 原則、(その節の)主節の主語と一致する。

☆主語が一致しない場合

・to V → for A + to V

・Ving → 目的格 / 所有格 + Ving

◆ 意味上の主語を意識して和訳せよ。

1. Imagine a stranger stalking her at night.
2. For him to finish the homework would be impossible.

◆ 同じ意味になるように下線部に続く英文を書きなさい

(1) It is said that he is our hero.

→ He \_\_\_\_\_.

(2) It seems that he was handsome when he was young.

→ He \_\_\_\_\_.

(3) I am aware that he told a lie about it.

→ I am aware of \_\_\_\_\_.

(4) I am sure that she won't win first prize.

→ I am sure of \_\_\_\_\_.

不定詞の名詞用法: ~すること

- ・名詞なので、主語・目的語・補語になるが、前置詞の目的語になれない。
- ・itを受けることができる。(形式主語・目的語)

◆ かたまりを意識して和訳せよ。

1. I started to study mathematics.
2. To teach is to learn twice.
3. It is useful to get a driver's license.
4. Sam has found it easy to make friends.
5. It is foolish of him to do such a thing.

不定詞の形容詞用法 : ~する(ための) / ~すべき

・修飾される名詞が, 不定詞の意味上の主語にあたる場合

→ 不定詞の中に目的語が残ることがある。

I need someone to help me with my homework.

・修飾される名詞が, 不定詞の意味上の目的語にあたる場合

→ 不定詞の後ろに同じ目的語を重ねて置かない。

I have a lot of homework to do.

・修飾される名詞と不定詞が同格関係になる場合

→ 不定詞が前の名詞の内容を具体的に説明する。

He has an ability to solve difficult problems.

◆ かたまりを意識して和訳せよ。

1. I need someone to help me with my homework.
2. I have a lot of homework to do.
3. I have no chair to sit on.
4. He has an ability to be successful in society.
5. We were surprised at her decision to become an actress.
6. The decision was to avoid the war.

◆ somethingの意味を意識して和訳せよ。

1. I need something to write.
2. I need something to write with.
3. I need something to write on.
4. I need something to write about.

不定詞の副詞用法 ⇒ 用法を正確に覚える。

・目的	:...するために
・結果	:そして...する、結果...する
・感情の原因	:...して
・判断の根拠	:...するなんて
・程度(形容詞の限定)	:...するほど、...するには、...するのに
・条件	:...するならば *仮定法で用いられることが多い。

### イディオム

・so as to V	:...するために
・in order to V	:...するために
・(,)only to V	:~だが、Vした
・形容詞[副詞]... enough to V	~:(十分に)~するほど...
・too 形容詞[副詞] ... ~ to V	~:~するには...すぎる/ ~すぎて...できない

◆ 不定詞の用法に注意して和訳せよ。

1. You should study hard to pass the exam.
2. My grandmother lived to be ninety.
3. You studied hard, only to fail the exam.
4. I am very happy to meet you.
5. He must be crazy to do such a thing.
6. This river is dangerous to swim in.
7. This question is too difficult for me to solve.
8. I am old enough to attend the game.

## be to 構文

・「これから…することになっている」という訳語を基準に考える。

・S ≠ to V であれば、be to 構文になる。

### 【昔ながらの用例】

1. 義務:…しなければいけない
2. 予定:…する予定です
3. 運命:…する運命である
4. 可能:…できる \* 基本は「不可能」の意味
5. 意図:…するつもりである、…するためには \* if節中のbe to Vは「意図」

◆ 「これからVすることになっている」を意識して、和訳せよ。

1. I am to make a speech at the conference.
2. Students are to remain silent during the exam.
3. You are not to leave the room without permission.
4. They were to lose everything in the war.
5. Not a sound was to be heard in the school.
6. No stars were to be seen in the sky.
7. If you are to succeed in the project, you must work hard.
8. If we are to solve this problem, we need more information.
9. Our goal is to finish the project by Friday.

不定詞の慣用表現(独立不定詞) \*イディオムとして覚える

to begin with: まず、はじめに、	so to speak(= as it were): いわば / いわゆる
to be frank with you: 率直に言うと	strange to say: 奇妙なことに
to be brief: 簡潔に言うと	not to say ~: ~とまでは言わないまでも
to make matters worse: さらに悪いことに	to say the least of it: 控えめに言っても
to tell the truth: 実は	to sum up: 要約すると
needless to say: 言うまでもなく	to say nothing of ~: ~は言うまでもなく

◆ 不定詞の表現に注意して、和訳せよ。

1. To begin with, we need to understand the basic rule.
2. To be frank with you, I don't agree with his opinion.
3. To be brief, the plan did not work well.
4. To make matters worse, it began to rain heavily.
5. To tell the truth, I have never read this book.
6. Needless to say, health is more important than money.
7. He is, so to speak, the brain of the team.
8. Strange to say, no one noticed the mistake.
9. His explanation was unclear, not to say misleading.
10. His behavior was rude, to say the least.
11. To sum up, we should change our approach.
12. He can speak French, to say nothing of English.

## Ving(動名詞)の名詞用法

- ・名詞なので、主語・目的語・補語になる。前置詞の目的語にもなれる。
- ・定型表現は正確に暗記する。

### ◆ 動名詞の役割に注意して、和訳せよ。

1. Reading books is important.
2. I enjoy playing tennis.
3. My hobby is collecting stamps.
4. I am interested in learning foreign languages.

### 暗記が必要なto(前置詞のto)

・be looking forward to Ving	: ~することを楽しみにしている
・be used to Ving	: ~することに慣れている
・be accustomed to Ving	: ~することに慣れている
・object to Ving	: ~することに反対だ
・devote O to Ving	: O(時間)を~することに費やす
・with a view to Ving	: ~するために(目的)
・What do you say to Ving ?	: ~するのはどうですか？
・When it comes to Ving	: ~するということになる

### ◆ 前置詞のtoであることを意識して、和訳せよ。

1. I'm looking forward to seeing you this weekend.
2. She is used to working under pressure.
3. He is accustomed to speaking in public.
4. I object to being treated like a child.
5. She devoted most of her time to studying English.
6. He moved to Tokyo with a view to finding a better job.
7. What do you say to going out for dinner tonight?
8. When it comes to cooking, my father is surprisingly good.

## 動名詞のイディオム

On Ving, S V ~ : ...するとすぐに~	It is no use Ving : ...しても無駄だ
feel like Ving : ...したい気分だ	It is no good Ving : ...しても無駄だ
How about Ving ? : ...するのはどうですか?	have difficulty Ving : ...するのに苦労する
be worth Ving : ...する価値がある	have trouble Ving : ...するのに苦労する
take turns Ving : 交代で...する	There is no Ving ~ : ...できない
end up Ving : 最終的に...する	spend 時間 Ving : ...するのに時間を費やす
be busy Ving : ...するのに忙しい	waste 時間 Ving : ...して時間を無駄にする
cannot help Ving : ...せずにはいられない	in Ving : ...するときに/ ...する際に

### ◆ 動名詞の表現に注意して、和訳せよ。

1. On arriving at the station, I called my mother.
2. I feel like going for a walk.
3. How about taking a short break?
4. This book is worth reading.
5. We took turns driving the car.
6. He ended up becoming a teacher.
7. She is busy preparing for the exam.
8. I couldn't help laughing at his joke.
9. It is no use worrying about the past.
10. It is no good talking to him now.
11. I had difficulty understanding his explanation.
12. We had trouble solving the problem.
13. There is no telling what will happen.
14. I spent two hours reading the book.
15. Don't waste your time worrying about it.
16. Be careful when crossing the street.

目的語がto V / Vingになる動詞

<p>・目的語がto Vになる動詞</p> <p>⇒ 主節の動詞の意味が、「これからする」・「積極的」な意味のもの。</p> <p>・目的語がVingになる動詞</p> <p>⇒ 主節の動詞の意味が、「すでにはじめているもの」・「消極的」な意味のもの。</p> <p>*ただし、このやり方の場合、例外は正確に暗記する必要がある。</p>
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上記のルールに当てはまらない例外の動詞

fail to V :Vしない Vできない	imagine Ving :Vすることを想像する
hesitate to V :Vするのをためらう	admit Ving :Vすることを認める
refuse to V :Vするのを拒む	enjoy Ving :Vすることを楽しむ
consider Ving :Vすることを考える	suggest Ving :Vすることを提案する
practice Ving :Vするのを練習する	

◆ ( )に入る適切なものを選び。

1. I hope ( to go / going ) to Italy next year.
2. I promise ( to study / studying ) English every day.
3. I tried to avoid ( to spend / spending ) much money.
4. I pretended ( to be / being ) asleep, then.
5. He failed ( to answer / answering ) the question.
6. She hesitated ( to reveal / revealing ) the secret.
7. The manager refused ( to accept / accepting ) our proposal.
8. We considered ( to move / moving ) to another city.
9. My sister practices ( to pronounce / pronouncing ) difficult words.
10. Can you imagine ( to live / living ) without electricity?
11. The boy admitted ( to break / breaking ) the window.
12. They enjoyed ( to swim / swimming ) in the sea.
13. Our teacher suggested ( to visit / visiting ) the museum.
14. I avoided ( to talk / talking ) about the problem.

15. He gave up ( to become / becoming ) a professional musician.
16. Would you mind ( to close / closing ) the window?
17. They postponed ( to hold / holding ) the meeting.
18. He denied ( to steal / stealing ) the money.
19. She escaped ( to be / being ) punished.
20. I miss ( to play / playing ) soccer with my friends.
21. My father decided ( to buy / buying ) a new car.
22. Every child objects ( being / to be / to being ) treated like a baby.

to VとVingで意味が変わる動詞

remember

to V :これからVすることを覚えている。Vすることを忘れていない。

Ving :Vしたことを忘れていない。

forget

to V :これからVすることを忘れている。

Ving :Vしたことを忘れている。

regret

to V :これからVすることを後悔する。⇒ 残念ながらVする

Ving :Vしたことを後悔する。

識別の仕方は

- ・to Vは「これからすること」 \*義務(的)な内容が多い、
- ・Vingは「すでにしたこと」 \*思い出(的)な内容が多い。

◆ 違いを意識して和訳せよ。

1. Do you remember going there?
2. Please remember to lock the door.
3. I will forget meeting Miho.
4. Don't forget to meet Miho.
5. I regret rejecting your offer.
6. I regret to say you haven't passed the exam.

◆空欄に入る適切なものを選べ。

1. I remember ( meeting / to meet ) him at the station last year.
2. Don't forget ( bringing / to bring ) your homework tomorrow.
3. She forgot ( seeing / to see ) me before.
4. Please remember ( locking / to lock ) the door before you go out.
5. I regret ( saying / to say ) such a rude thing to her.
6. We regret ( announcing / to announce ) that the event has been canceled.
7. He remembered ( writing / to write ) the letter, but he forgot to post it.
8. I will never forget ( meeting / to meet ) my first English teacher.
9. She forgot ( closing / to close ) the window, so the room was cold.
10. I regret ( telling / to tell ) you that we cannot accept your request.
11. I will never forget him (jumping / jumped ) off the top of the building.

## Ving / Vpp(現在分詞 / 過去分詞)の形容詞用法

・Ving / Vpp は, 形容詞の働きをする。

⇒ 名詞を修飾する or C(補語)になる

・Ving は, 修飾する名詞が「…している / …する」という意味を表す。〈進行・能動〉

・Vpp は, 修飾する名詞が「…される / …された」という意味を表す。〈受動・完了〉

◆ かたまりと役割を意識して和訳せよ。

1. Look at the sleeping baby.
2. The boy running in the park is my brother.
3. This is a broken window.
4. The book written by Tom is interesting.
5. The language spoken in Canada is English.
6. I found a wallet left on the bench.
7. The baby is sleeping.
8. The children kept talking.

## 分詞形容詞

・分詞形容詞とは、Ving / Vpp が動詞としての性質を弱め、形容詞として使われるようになったもので、辞書で独立した形容詞として扱われるものも多い。

・感情の意味をあらわす動詞が、この分野では問われやすいことに注意する。

### 【感情を表す動詞が形容詞になった場合のルール】

・Vingは、その感情の原因となる名詞を修飾(～させる)

・Vpp は、その感情を抱いている名詞を修飾(～する)

#### ①原因が主語になる場合〈be + Ving〉

The news was surprising.

その知らせは驚くべきものだった(その知らせは人を驚かせるようなものだった)。

#### ②人(感情の受手)が主語になる場合〈be + Vpp〉

I was surprised at the news.

私はその知らせに驚いた(私はその知らせによって驚いた状態になった)。

### ◆感情を表す動詞の意味をそれぞれ書け。

excite:	frighten:
surprise:	amaze:
please:	thrill:
satisfy:	irritate:
bore:	disappoint:
embarrass:	delight:
interest:	

### ◆かたまりと役割を意識して和訳せよ。

1. The game was exciting, so I was excited.
2. His story was boring, so I was bored.
3. The result was disappointing, so they were disappointed.
4. The movie was frightening, so the children were frightened.
5. She is an exciting speaker, so the audience was excited.

◆ 適切な分詞形容詞を選べ。

1. The ( exciting / excited ) game made the children happy.  
そのわくわくする試合は、子どもたちを喜ばせた。
2. The ( excited / exciting ) children shouted loudly.  
わくわくした子どもたちは大声で叫んだ。
3. The ( boring / bored ) lecture made me sleepy.  
その退屈な講義は私を眠くさせた。
4. The ( bored / boring ) students looked out the window.  
退屈した生徒たちは窓の外を見ていた。
5. The ( surprising / surprised ) news spread quickly.  
その驚くべき知らせはすぐに広まった。
6. The ( surprised / surprising ) people could not say anything.  
驚いた人々は何も言えなかった。

◆ 適切な分詞形容詞を選べ。

1. The movie was ( exciting / excited ).
2. I was ( exciting / excited ) about the movie.
3. His explanation was ( confusing / confused ).
4. The students were ( confusing / confused ) by his explanation.
5. They were ( disappointing / disappointed ) at the result.
6. The story was ( touching / touched ).
7. I was deeply ( touching / touched ) by the story.

## 付帯状況のwith

- ・付帯状況のwithは、〈 with + 名詞 + α 〉のかたまりを作る。
- ・α には、次のようなものが入る。
  - ① 形容詞 ② 現在分詞(Ving) ③ 過去分詞(Vpp) ④ 副詞 ⑤ 前置詞句
- ・名詞とα には、主語と述語の関係がある。
- ・「名詞がα である状態で(は)」をという訳語を基準に考える。

### ◆ 付帯状況withを意識して和訳せよ。

1. Don't talk with your mouth full.
2. She was studying in the library with her coat on.
3. She was waiting with her back leaning against the wall.
4. He was injured when he practiced soccer, and he appeared today with his leg bandaged.
5. He was talking to his boss with his hands in his pockets.

### ◆ ( ) に入る適切なものを選べ。

1. She was sitting on the sofa with her eyes (closing / closed)
2. I can't study with you (standing / stood) there.
3. He was listening to the lecture with his arms ( folding / folded ).
4. She walked down the street with her hair ( blowing / blown ) in the wind.
5. The child was sleeping with the light ( on / in ).

## 準動詞の形容詞の意味の違い

・to V

⇒ これから…する / …すべき(未来)

・Ving

⇒ …している(進行)

⇒ (いつも)…する(習慣) / …する性質がある(性質)

・Vpp

⇒ …される / …された(受身)

⇒ …してしまった(完了)

◆ 形容詞句の違いを意識して和訳せよ。

1. The water is boiling.
2. I drink boiled water every morning.
3. I have some water to boil.

◆ 形容詞句の用法に注意して和訳せよ。

1. The book written by Tom is interesting.
2. The boy writing the book is interesting.
3. The book to be published soon seems interesting.

☆分詞構文の作り方

①主節の主語と副詞節の主語をチェック

一致していれば、副詞節の主語を省略

一致していなければ、副詞節の主語に意味上の主語を補う。

②主節の動詞の時制をチェック

一致していれば、接続詞を省略して動詞をVingに書き換える。

一致していなければ、接続詞を省略して動詞をhaving VppIに書き換える。

\*ただしbeingは省略するのが普通。

◆分詞構文に書きかえなさい。

1. When I walked along the street, I came across him.
2. As she didn't know what to do, she asked me for advice.
3. As he was not rich, he couldn't go to university.
4. When the earth is seen from the moon, the earth looks like a ball.
5. As I had read the book before, I already knew the story.
6. Because night came on, they went home.

◆ 適切なものを選びなさい。

1. ( Seeing / Seen ) Yuka on the street, I was excited.
2. ( Seeing / Seen ) from the moon, the earth looks like a ball.
3. ( Writing / Written ) in easy English, the book is very popular among young children.
4. ( Inviting / Invited ) officially by the host, I won't come to the event.
5. ( Singing / Sung ) happily, she went to school.
6. ( Having lost / lost ) his money, John was not able to pay for lunch.
7. I came home late, ( going / gone ) to bed soon without saying anything.
8. He accepted her offer, (complaining / complained) about it.
9. The red ball, (rolling / rolled) down the street, was caught by a boy.
10. The bear in the woods, (searching / searched) for his food, caught a salmon at the river.

◆ 適切なものを選びなさい。

1. All things ( considering / considered ), we can say Mary is an excellent nurse.
2. The bus ( is / being / been ) late, our meeting was delayed.
3. There ( is / being / been ) no bus service there, I had to walk all the way.

分詞構文の訳出について【時・条件・理由・付帯状況・連続・譲歩】

・文頭の分詞構文: 順接

⇒「～して、SV」「～すると、SV」「～ので、SV」

・文末の分詞構文: 前の部分に情報を追加

⇒「SV、そして～」や「～しながら、SV」と訳すことが多い。

・文中の分詞構文: 前の部分に情報を追加

⇒「Sは～してVする」と訳すことが多い。

\*ただし、設問になっている場合、違和感があれば省略された接続詞を意識的に補うこと。

・特に因果関係・譲歩になっている場合は気をつけたい。

・主節が仮定法(would / could / might)の場合は、「条件(～ならば)」になることが多い。

◆ 分詞構文の用法に注意して、和訳せよ。

1. Opening the window, I felt a cool breeze.
2. Not knowing what to say, I remained silent.
3. He walked out of the room, closing the door quietly.
4. She sat by the window, reading a novel.
5. The boy, holding a small bag, stood near the door.
6. Being busy with work, I couldn't call you yesterday.
7. Arriving at the station, I called my mother.
8. Admitting his plan was risky, I still decided to support him.
9. Used carefully, this machine could last for many years.
10. Given more time, we could finish the project.

分詞構文の慣用表現(独立分詞構文)

generally speaking : 一般的に言う	supposing ~ : ~だとすると
frankly speaking : 率直に言う	granting ~ : ~を認めるとしたら
roughly speaking : 大雑把に言う	taking ~ into consideration : ~を考慮すると
strictly speaking : 厳密に言う	judging from ~ : ~から判断すると
	considering ~ : ~を考慮すると

◆ 分詞構文の用法に注意して、和訳せよ。

1. Generally speaking, children learn languages faster than adults.
2. Frankly speaking, I don't think this plan will work.
3. Roughly speaking, this machine costs about one million yen.
4. Strictly speaking, this answer is not completely correct.
5. Supposing it rains tomorrow, what should we do?
6. Granting that he is honest, we still cannot trust his judgment.
7. Taking his age into consideration, he did very well.
8. Judging from his expression, he was disappointed.
9. Considering the weather, the event was a success.