

## 等位接続詞

等位接続詞は読解の肝になるので、何と何をつないでいるか(共通関係)を必ず意識する

and

- ・AとB(並列)
- ・S V そして S V(順接)
- ・そうすれば～(命令文の直後)

◆ 等位接続詞を意識して和訳せよ。

1. I had to deal with the problem and solve it
2. I had to deal with the problem and solved it
3. I departed early so as to avoid a traffic jam and get there in time.
4. Hurry up, and you can catch the train.
5. I have been to both Asian countries and European countries.

or

- ・AまたはB
- ・AつまりB (Aを言いかえている場合)
- ・さもないと～(命令文の直後)

◆ 等位接続詞を意識して和訳せよ。

1. Where did you find it, at school or at home?
2. Sumo, or Japanese wrestling, is popular in Japan.
3. Hurry up, or you will miss the train.
4. Either you or I will have to help our mother.
5. I can speak neither English nor Japanese.

but

・AではなくB (not A but Bのとき)

・S V しかし S V

◆ 等位接続詞を意識して和訳せよ。

1. What he said yesterday seems true, but it is certainly wrong.
2. The fact is not perceived but known.
3. Yo-Kai Watch is very popular not only among children, but also among their parents.

等位接続詞の数の一致について

A and B : 原則複数扱い。

\*ただし、A and B が1つのまとまりを表す場合は単数扱いになることがある。

A but B : Bに一致する。

A or B : Bに一致する。

A nor B : Bに一致する。

A as well as B : Aに一致する。

◆ ( )に入る適切なものを選べ。

1. He and I ( am / is / are ) from the U.S.
2. Not he but you ( am / is / are ) wrong.
3. You as well as I ( am / is / are ) going to participate in the event.
4. Either you or I ( am / is / are ) going to take part in the event.
5. Neither of them ( am / is / are ) permitted to do so.

## 従属接続詞

that

不完全文 : 関係代名詞の that は形容詞節をつくり名詞を修飾する

完全文 : 接続詞のthatは名詞を作り、S・O・Cや名詞の内容を説明する同格のthat節になる。

### 1. 名詞節のthatについて

名詞節のthatは思考・認知・告示・可能性などの内容をあらわす。

- ・I think that you are right.
- ・I know that you are right.
- ・I said that you were right.
- ・The idea that you are right is true.

### 2. 強調構文のthat

強調構文は、文の中の一部を前に出して強く示す表現です。

〈It is [was] + 強調したい語句(名詞 / 副詞) + that SV... (残りの部分) 〉

- ・It is small mistakes that cause serious problems.
- ・It was Tom that broke the window.
- ・It was yesterday that I met her.
- ・It was at the station that I lost my wallet.
- ・It was because he was tired that he made the mistake.

### 3. 特殊なthat

- ・ so ~ that S V : ~なのでS V (因果関係)  
S Vするほど~ (程度)
- ・(,) so that S will [can/may] V : S Vするために(目的)
- ・(,) so that S V(過去) : 結果、S V (結果)

◆ thatの用法に注意して和訳せよ。

1. I told him that the meeting had been canceled.
2. It is quite natural that tastes differ.
3. The fact that he mentioned yesterday surprised everyone.
4. The fact that he was absent surprised everyone.
5. It was in 1492 that Columbus discovered America.
6. He left early so that he could catch the first train.
7. The road was blocked, so that we had to take another route.
8. The question was so difficult that few students could answer it.
9. She spoke so softly that I could hardly hear her.

## 注意したいポイントがある接続詞

### 接続詞のas

#### 接続詞のas

- ・S V するとき(時間) ……最も一般的で2つの動作が同時に進む感じを表すことが多い
- ・S V するにつれて(比例) ……比較級や進行形がある事が多い
- ・S V するので(理由) ……因果関係がある
- ・S V するように(様態) ……不完全や同じ言葉を繰り返していることが多い
- ・S V するけれども(譲歩) ……C as S V の倒置のかたちをとる。

\*Cの部分には 形容詞 / 副詞 / 動詞の原形などがくる。

#### 前置詞のas

- ・Cとして(= の記号) ……名詞以外に副詞や形容詞をとることもある
- ・Aのころ ……ある時期・身分を表す

### ◆ as の訳語に注意して和訳せよ。

1. As she opened the door, the phone rang. 。
2. As we grow older, we become more careful.
3. As it was raining, we stayed at home.
4. As you know, English is spoken in many countries.
5. Do as I told you.
6. Young as he is, he is very wise.
7. Strange as it may sound, the story is true.
8. He works as a doctor.
9. As a child, I often played in this park.

when

副詞節 : ~するとき (接続詞)

名詞節 : いつ~するか (疑問詞)

形容詞節 : ~するA (関係副詞)

◆ 接続詞に注意して和訳せよ。

1. I was reading a book when he came home.
2. I don't know when he will come here.
3. I remember the day when we first met.

if

副詞節 : もし~するならば (条件)

~するとしても (仮定)

\*even if の意味だが even が省略されるときがある。挿入のときに多い

名詞節 : ~するかどうかを

\*目的語にしかねないことに注意する

◆ 接続詞に注意して和訳せよ。

1. If it rains tomorrow, we will stay home.
2. If you are to pass the exam, you ought to study every day.
3. I don't know if he will come.
4. Please check if the door is locked.
5. If he is busy, he will help us.

whether

副詞節 : ~しようが、しなかりうが(譲歩)

名詞節 : ~するかどうかは/を

◆ 接続詞に注意して和訳せよ。

1. Whether he agrees or not, we will carry out the plan.
2. I don't know whether he will come.
3. Whether she is right is still unclear.

while

副詞節 : ~するあいだ(時間)

: ~する一方で(対比)

: ~するけれども(譲歩)

◆ 接続詞に注意して和訳せよ。

1. While she was taking a shower, the strange man entered the room.
2. Please wait here while I talk to the teacher.
3. While I like dogs, my brother likes cats.
4. While the plan is useful, it is too expensive.

Since

副詞節 : ~して以来(時間) \*通例、完了形と一緒に使う。

: ~するので(理由)

◆ 接続詞に注意して和訳せよ。

1. I have lived here since I was a child.
2. Since you are tired, you should go to bed early.

「…するとすぐに～した」を意味する特殊な表現

- Hardly had S Vpp … when[before] S V(過去)～
- Scarcely had S Vpp … when[before] S V(過去)～
- No sooner had S Vpp … than S V(過去)～

\*否定の副詞(句)が文頭にきているので、主節が倒置している。

•Hardly had I arrived at the station when the train left.

= I had hardly arrived at the station when the train left.

•No sooner had I arrived at the station than the train left.

= I had no sooner arrived at the station than the train left.

Hardly / Scarcely は when または before と結びつく。

No sooner は than と結びつく。

◆ 接続詞に注意して和訳せよ。

1. Hardly had I arrived at the station when the train left.
2. Scarcely had he sat down when the teacher called his name.
3. No sooner had I gone to bed than I fell asleep.

## 接続詞の意味

- by the time SV 「SVするまでに」
- until / till SV 「SVするまでずっと」
- every time SV 「SVするときはいつでも」
- each time SV 「SVするときはいつでも」
- the moment SV 「SVするとすぐに」
- as long as SV 「SVする限りは」(条件)
- as far as SV 「SVする限りは」(範囲)
- unless SV 「SVしない限りは」
- although SV 「SVするけれども」
- though SV 「SVするけれども」
- even though SV 「SVするけれども」
- even if SV 「たとえSVするとしても」
- in case SV 「万一SVするのにそなえて」
- for fear that S V 「SVしないように, SVすることを恐れて」
- now (that) SV 「今やSVするので, SVしたからには」
- once SV 「ひとたびSVすると」

◆ 接続詞に注意して和訳せよ。

1. Unless you hurry, you will miss the last train.
2. As soon as I got home, I took a shower.
3. Even if it rains tomorrow, the game will not be canceled.
4. Every time I see this picture, I remember my childhood.
5. Now that you know the truth, you should tell her everything.
6. Although he was tired, he kept studying until midnight.
7. In case you get lost, take this map with you.
8. By the time we arrived at the theater, the movie had already started.
9. Suppose you won a million dollars, what would you do first?
10. As long as you follow the rules, you can use this room freely.
11. The moment she saw her father, she started crying.
12. For fear that he might wake the baby, he spoke in a low voice.
13. Till the rain stops, we should stay inside.
14. Once you start reading this book, you will not be able to put it down.
15. Though the question looked easy, it was actually difficult.
16. Each time I read the story, I find something new.
17. As far as I know, he has never been abroad.
18. Even though she was nervous, she gave a clear presentation.