

## 時制

時をあらわす「言葉」に注目せよ。

(日本語訳で考えると間違えることが多い。)

時制の一致 → 原則、時制は主節の動詞を基準に考える。

現在

- ・現在形
- ・完了形(have Vpp)
- ・進行形(be Ving)

過去

- ・過去形
- ・完了形(had Vpp)
- ・進行形(be Ving)

◆ 空欄に入る適切なものを選び。

1. I thought that you ( ) right.

1. are                      2. will be                      3. had been                      4. were

2. I think that you ( ) right.

1. are                      2. will be                      3. had been                      4. were

3. I think that you ( ) right in the future.

1. are                      2. will be                      3. had been                      4. were

4. I thought that you ( ) right in the future.

1. are                      2. will be                      3. had been                      4. would be

5. I think that you ( ) right at that time.

1. are                      2. will be                      3. had been                      4. were

6. I thought that you ( ) right before.

1. are                      2. will be                      3. had been                      4. were

## 時制

### 時や条件をあらわす副詞節

時や条件をあらわす副詞節では、未来表現(willなど)は使えない。

→ ただし、名詞節 ではこのルールは当てはまらない。

### 名詞節もつくる when と if

#### ・when S V

名詞節:「いつ S V するかは/を」

副詞節:「S V するとき」

#### ・if S V

名詞節:「S V するかどうかを」

副詞節:「もし S V するならば、」

### ◆ 空欄に入る適切なものを選び。

1. If it ( ) tomorrow, I will stay home.

1. rains            2. rained    3. will rain   4. had rained

2. I know if you ( ) in the business in the future.

1. will succeed    2. succeed    3. succeeded    4. had succeed

3. When it ( ) tomorrow, I will stay home.

1. rains            2. rained    3. will rain    4. had rained

4. He knows when it ( ) the concert tomorrow.

1. will start        2. starts      3. started    4. had started

5. He will know that Mike must succeed in it when he ( )

1. will grow up    2. grows up    3. grew up    4. had grown up

6. I will wait until you ( )

1. will come        2. come        3. came        4. coming

## 時制

現在形 (変わらない) :「今をこえる」

- ・動作動詞の場合、「変わらない」(“頻度”をあらわす副詞に注目)を探す。
- ・不変の真理は、時制の一致を受けないで常に現在形。

◆ 時制を意識して和訳せよ。”

1. She is pretty.
2. I get up at seven every day. / I get up. (×)
3. My father writes novels.
4. What do you do?
5. She said that water boils at 100 degrees centigrade.

## 過去形

- ・過去のこと。原則、「いつ」を明記。
- ・歴史的事実は時制の一致を受けないで、常に過去形。

◆ 時制を意識して和訳せよ。

1. I studied English just now.
2. I ran for 3 hours yesterday.
3. When I was a child, I went to TDL once.
4. I learned that the French revolution started in 1789.

## 時制

### 進行形 (一時的)

- ・時を表す一点があれば進行形になる。
- ・for + 期間 とは使えない。
- ・状態動詞は進行形になりにくい(一時的な場合は例外)。

#### ◆ 時制を意識して和訳せよ。

1. I am listening to you. / I am hearing you (×)
2. I will be enjoying the party this time tomorrow.
3. I was studying English when my father came home.
4. She reads books every night, but she is watching TV now.
5. You are being naughty today.

## 時制

### 現在完了形

「視点は今！過去をあらわす表現とは原則使えない」

### 経験用法「S V したことがある」

- ・once や twice などの回数をともなう。
- ・never や ever をともなう。
- ・before も経験用法として使われることがある。

#### ◆ 時制の役割を意識して和訳せよ。

1. I have been to the U.S. once.
2. I have been to the U.S. before.
3. Have you ever seen this sign?
4. I have never seen my father so angry before.

### 継続用法「(ずっと) S V している」

- ・since や for と一緒に使う。(since +カコ)になることに注意
- ・動作動詞の継続用法は、have been Ving のかたちになりやすい。
- ・always や long などをもなうと、「昔から、ずっとS V 」の意味になる。

#### ◆ 時制を意識して和訳せよ。

1. I have lived in Tokyo since I was a child.
2. I have stayed in Toyama for 3 years.
3. I have been listening to music for 3 hours.
4. I have been always interested in mathematics.

## 時制

### 完了用法「(今)SVした」

- ・現在のことをあらわす。(動作動詞)
- ・already, just, yet などが使われる際、完了用法になりやすい。

#### ◆ 時制を意識して和訳せよ。

1. I have gotten up now.
2. I have already finished my homework.

### 完了形の定型表現

- ・He died three years ago.
  - ・He has been **dead** for three years.
  - ・Three years **have passed** since he **died**.
  - ・**It is (has been)** three years since he **died**.
- \* 頻出なので正確に覚えること。

#### ◆ 次の語句に続けて、同じ意味になるように英作文せよ。

He died five years ago.

= He has \_\_\_\_\_.

= Five years \_\_\_\_\_.

= It is \_\_\_\_\_.

= It has been \_\_\_\_\_.

## 時制

### 過去完了形

- ・「カコの一点」よりも前に起こった出来事をあらわす。(過去時制と一緒に使われる)
- ・大過去は、最近では過去形で代用されることが多い。

#### ◆ 時制の役割を意識して和訳せよ。

1. When I got to the station, our train had already left.
2. When I entered elementary school, I had belonged to the club for 5 years.
3. When I was a child, I had been living in Tokyo for 3 years. (×)
4. I didn't know that he had moved to Tokyo.

#### ◆ 適切なものを選べ。

1. When Bill got to school, the class ( ) already.  
1. had started      2. was starting      3. started      4. has started
2. We ( ) for nearly thirty minutes when the train arrived.  
1. have been waiting      2. have waited      3. will have waited      4. had been waiting
3. I ( ) in Tokyo for ten years when I was a boy.  
1. had lived      2. lived      3. live      4. lives

## 時制

### 未来をあらわす表現

will	: その場で決めた意志・その場で思いついたこと
be going to V	: 前から決めている予定／状況から見てそうなりそうなこと
be Ving	: 約束・予約・手配などがある個人的な予定
現在形	: 時刻表・日程表・プログラムなどで決まっている予定

#### ◆ 時制の役割を意識して和訳せよ。

1. Do you need my help now? Okay, I'll help you.
2. I am going to see a movie with Miho next Sunday.
3. Look at those dark clouds. It is going to rain soon.
4. The insect is going to die soon.
5. What are you doing this Sunday? I'm going to Tokyo Disneyland.
6. This train leaves at 9 a.m.