

Lesson 1 複文構造 (I)

☆ S + V S + V

[1] In her letter, Paula **seems** to be saying [**that** she wants to quit her job and study abroad.]

〈訳〉 ポーラは手紙の中で、仕事を辞めて留学したいと言っているようです。

[2] I still **haven't recovered** from the cold (**that** I caught last week.)

〈訳〉 先週引いた風邪がまだ治っていない。

[3] Well, actually, after spending five years there, I've got so fond of American food
〈**that** I really miss it. 〉

〈訳〉 実際、向こうで5年過ごして、アメリカの食事が大好きになったので、本当に恋しいんだ。

(1)

In the afternoon, the guns inside fell silent, and Alliance troops entered what was left of the smoldering school.

* Alliance troops 北部同盟軍 smoldering くすぶっている

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(2)

The supervisor was advised to give the assignment to whoever he believed had a strong sense of responsibility.

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(3)

This is the only way that we have left.

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(4)

The present economic situation is full of difficulties and problems the solution of which is of vital importance to our future well-being.

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(5)

Men usually like football as women do not.

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精読演習 (1)

Japanese people are often referred to as great lovers of nature. It is also observed that they have a keen appreciation of the scenic beauty with which their country is blessed. Japan's geography and climatically distinguishing traits seem to have helped develop their sensitivity to subtle nuances in landscape that may escape the notice of foreigners.

Words & Phrases

- refer to A as B. [動] A を B と呼ぶ・言う
- observe that ... [動] 観察する、気づく、述べる
- keen [形] 鋭い
- appreciation [名] 鑑賞力
- scenic beauty [名] 景色のすばらしさ
- be blessed with ... [動] ...に恵まれている
- geography [名] 地理
- climatically [副] 気候上の、気候的に
- distinguishing trait [名] 際立った特徴
- sensitivity to ... [名] ...に対する感受性
- subtle [形] 微妙な
- nuance [名] ニュアンス、微妙な違い
- landscape [名] 景色、風景
- escape notice [動] 人目に留まらない、見落とされる

For Study

1. 句動詞の受身

- (a) refer to A as B → A be referred to as B

Tokyo Dome is referred to as the Big Egg.

東京ドームはビッグエッグと呼ばれている

- (b) pay attention to A → A be paid attention to (A が注目される)

- (c) take care of A → A be taken care of (A が世話される)

2. It is p.p. that …

They say that Bill is the richest man in the country.

= **It is said that** Bill is the richest man in the country.

= **Bill is said to be** the richest man in the country.

ビルは国で一番の金持ちだと言われている

3. 前置詞＋関係代名詞

The extent of my success will depend on the conditions **under which** I work.

うまくいくかどうかは仕事をする条件次第だ

4. 完了不定詞 (to have p.p.)

完了不定詞 (to have p.p.) は述語動詞より一つ前の時制を表す

- (a) He seems **to have stopped** smoking.

= It seems that he stopped smoking.

彼は禁煙したようだ

- (b) He seemed **to have stopped** smoking.

= It seemed that he had stopped smoking.

彼は禁煙したようだった

5. help の用法

Physical exercise **helps** (to) prevent heart disease.

運動は心臓病を予防するのに役立つ

This book will **help** you (to) understand computers.

この本はあなたがコンピュータを理解するのに役立つ

Appendix

(A) 英文の幹と枝

1. 修飾語

1. He turned the radio up to **full** volume.
2. I met a young man **full of ideas and enthusiasm**.
3. Show me the book **with a red cover**.
4. The cost **of living** is rising.
5. I want a book **to read** and something **to sit on**.
6. I have no friend **to help me**.

1. 彼はラジオの音量を最大にした

2. 私は創意と情熱にあふれた若者に会った

3. 赤色の表紙の本を見せて

4. 生活費が上昇している

5. 私は読む本と何か座れるものが欲しい。

6. 私には助けてくれる友人がいない。