基礎クラス 授業テキスト①

<文型の把握> + <基本時制>

スピードと効率重視の勉強は、表層的な知識しか身につきません。1つの文に対して腰を据えて時間をかける姿勢が、柔軟かつ頑健な学力を得るために必要です。



文型の把握

A.1[S+修飾語+V]

A probe from NASA designed to seek out potentially life-bearing planets around other stars was being readied for work after being launched from *Cape Canaveral. (早稲田大'10)

Cape Canaveral: カナヴェラル岬。アメリカ・フロリダ州にあるアメリカ東部宇宙ロケットセンターの通称。

文法問題への接続

- A: Oh, good, you're here. We're getting things ready so that we can start painting the walls and ceilings.
- B: Great. What can I do to help?
- A: The box of papers from the offices on the upper floors ______ to be moved to the basement before we can begin.

(中央大'16)

1 have

2 must

3 need

(4) needs

A.2[SV+修飾語+O]

Stereotypes save us mental effort; they classify into a convenient handful of types the infinite variety of human beings whom we encounter. (名古屋大'97)

B.1[S+修飾語+V]

But friendship based on utility, according to Aristotle, is often neither of great intensity nor of noble character, for "those who are friends for the sake of utility part when the advantage is at an end."

(慶応大'14)

B.2[SV+修飾語+O]

Even in our species, it has taken thousands of years of communication for us to begin to find the keys to our own identities. It has been only a few hundred years that we've known that we are mammals, and only a few decades that we've understood in considerable detail how we have evolved, along with all other living things, from simple beginnings. (一橋大改'08)

B.3 [make OC]

We began our collaboration by wondering out loud. Japanese researcher Shinobu wondered why American life was so weird. American researcher Hazel countered with anecdotes about the strangeness of Japan. <u>Cultural psychology is about making the strange familiar and the familiar strange.</u> Our shared cultural encounters astonished us and convinced us that when it comes to psychological functioning, culture matters.

B.4 [SVOC の倒置]

One serious question about faces is whether we can find attractive or even pleasant-looking someone of whom we cannot approve. (東京大'09)

[確認テスト]

Like everyone else these days, I rely on quick, computer-based maps for driving directions, and often find my way on foot or public transportation via the map application on my smart phone. But for serious travel preparation I need a paper map. Only a map can give me a sense of where I'm going. If I fail to see, before setting off, whether the destination is shaped like a boot or a fish tail, for example, I will never gain a sense of the place when I arrive. (青山学院大'15)

自動詞と他動詞

| | | ★ ☆ | ☆ | | |
|------|--|----------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| (1). | The go | overnment's decision was to | taxes | i. | |
| | ① ③ | rise raise | 2 4 | have been rising be raising | |
| (2). | The m | echanics said that it would cost | 7 | 00 dollars to fix my car. | |
| | 1 | on me | 2 | me | |
| | 3 | to me | 4 | for me | |
| (3). | . All this evidence leads to an inevitable conclusion: he doesn't really want to | | | | her. (明治大'20) |
| | 1 | get marriage | 2 | get married | |
| | 3 | marry | 4 | marry together | |
| | | | | | |

基本時制

| A | _ ^ | ٨ |
|----------------|-----|---|
| $oldsymbol{x}$ | び | び |

| | | * | rww | |
|-----|------------------------------|---|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| (1) | I was | s fast asleep, so I didn't hear the car | accident th | nat at 2 a.m. this morning. |
| | 1 | happened | 2 | happens |
| | 3 | was happened | 4 | would happen |
| (2) | Tetsuya | a didn't hear the doorbell when his v | isitors arri | ved, because hea shower. |
| | 1 | has been taking | 2 | was taking |
| | 3 | took | 4 | has taken |
| | ① | and food production | 2 | population increase |
| | (<u>1</u>) (<u>3</u>) | and food production the gap between | 2 4 | population increase will be |
| | 5 | works | | |
| (4) | Lynr Yosh | | e you at di | nner. |
| (A) |) Cou | | our garbag | e (A) when you leave? |
| (B) | Why | / didn't you (B) take ou | ut the garba | (B) while driving to the offic |
| | 1 | $(A) \rightarrow (A) \rightarrow (A)$ | 2 | $(A) \rightarrow (A) \rightarrow (B)$ |

 $(A) \rightarrow (B) \rightarrow (A)$

 $(A) \rightarrow (B) \rightarrow (B)$

 $\begin{picture}(6) \put(0,0){\line(1,0){100}} \put(0,0){\line(1,0){100}}$

 $(B) \rightarrow (A) \rightarrow (B)$

 \bigcirc (B) \rightarrow (B) \rightarrow (A)

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \begin{tabular}{ll} \beg$

| (5) | Let's g | o now in case the bus | _ early. | (東北学院大) |
|------|---------|-------------------------------------|----------------|---|
| | 1 | doesn't leave | 2 | leaves |
| | 3 | will leave | 4 | won't leave |
| (6) | If it | raining soon, shall we | go out for a v | valk? |
| | 1 | stopped | 2 | stops |
| | 3 | will stop | 4 | would stop |
| (7) | The pri | ime minister to visit | Australia and | 1 New Zealand in the fall |
| (1) | The pi | to visit | Australia alik | (日本女子大'19改 |
| | 1 | is | 2 | makes |
| | 3 | takes | 4 | will be |
| (8) | Mary w | vill call you back as soon as she _ | her repo | rt. (東京電機大'19) |
| | 1 | finished | 2 | finishes |
| | 3 | will finish | 4 | will have finished |
| (9) | I don't | think I can meet you at six tomor | row night be | cause we have a lot of extra work this month. |
| . , | Probab | ly, | Č | |
| | 1 | I'll still be working | 2 | I'll still work |
| | 3 | I'm still at work | 4 | I'm still working |
| (10) |)Ms. Be | ell is stuck in a traffic jam. Th | ne important | meeting will have finished by the time she |
| | | . | | |
| | 1 | arrives | 2 | may arrive |
| | 3 | will arrive | 4 | will have arrived |

| (11)"Is Bil | l still using | your car?" | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|------------------|-------------------|
| "Yes, | I wonder w | hen he | it." | | | | |
| 1 | has return | ed | | 2 | returned | I | |
| 3 | returns | | | 4 | will retu | ırn | |
| (12)As soo | on as our son | ı, v | we will cook hi | m his | s favorite | dishes. | (日本大'19) |
| 1 | arrive | | | 2 | arrived | | |
| 3 | arrives | | | 4 | will arri | ve | |
| (13)次の文 | で、誤りがあ | る箇所を①~@ | ④の中から一つ | 選び | なさい。 | | (名城大'19) |
| An underw | ater researc | h has found a "ı | unique" octopu | s tha | t appears | to be belonging | g to a previously |
| | 1 | | 2 | | | 3 | |
| unknown s | pecies. | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | <u> </u> | | | |
| | | | ** | ☆ — | | | |
| (14)Do you | ı think they ₋ | me | nicely if I go th | nere a | ngain? | | (法政大'14) |
| 1 | will treat | | | 2 | had trea | ted | |
| 3 | treat | | | 4 | treated | | |
| (15)The ma | anager said | his team | win the soccer | leag | ue and th | ey actually did | season. |
| 1 | will | next | | 2 | will | the next | |
| 2 | would | the next | | 4 | would | next | |
| (16)"How | | will the conce | rt begin? I'd | like t | o get som | nething to drink | ." |
| "Well | , if my watc | h is right, it sho | ould start in less | s thai | n 10 minu | ites." | |

| | 1 | fast | | 2 | long | |
|-------|-------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | 3 | rapidly | | 4 | soon | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| (17) | A: | I really like | listening to music wl | hile I ride the | train. | |
| | B: | I prefer wat | ching music videos. | They make | the music so much more | exciting. |
| | A: | For sure. | And talking about ex | citing, next | week Taylor Swift's new | song |
| | | | | | | (杏林大) |
| | 1 | has just co | me out | 2 | will be going out | |
| | 3 | is going to | be released | 4 | has been released | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| (18)W | /hile | Ι | _ the dishes, someon | e | _ my doorbell. | (宮崎大) |
| | | | | | | |
| | 1 | am doing / | rung | 2 | do / was ringing | |
| | 3 | was doing | / had rung | 4 | was doing / rang | |

【復習用】

| A probe from NASA designed to seek out potentially life-bearing planets arour | nd other stars was |
|---|--------------------|
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【解答】文型の把握

A.1[S+修飾語+V]

★ 動詞を特定することがポイント。候補になるのは designed, seek out, bearing, was。

designed

design は他動詞で、「<u>O を設計する</u>」。今回は designed の後ろに<u>目的語</u>がないので、designed は動詞として使われていないと考えること→designed は<u>過去分詞</u>。

seek out

seek out の前に <u>to</u> があるので、これは動詞ではなく<u>不定詞</u>の一部。designed とのつながりを考え、<u>目的</u>を表す副詞的用法(「 \sim するために」)と解すこと。

seek out O で「O を探し求める」。seek でも同じ意味だが、out を付けると「見つけるのが難しい」というニュアンスが加わる。seek out は他動詞だから、その後ろにあるものが<u>目的語</u>。では、どこからどこまでが目的語だろうか。このように考えながら読み進める。

bearing

life-bearing の「-」を「<u>ハイフン</u>」と言う。ハイフンは、複数の語をまとめて<u>一つの形容詞のカタマリ</u>(=形容詞句)をつくる。また、基本的に前置修飾すると考える。今回は life-bearing が planets を修飾する<u>形容</u>**詞句**になっている。

また、 $\bigcirc\bigcirc$ -Ving や $\bigcirc\bigcirc$ -Vpp という形の中に、 \bigcirc - \bigcirc or \bigcirc - \bigcirc - \bigcirc という関係が隠れている。

今回は life-bearing が \bigcirc - \bigcirc の関係。つまり「生命を持つ」=「生命体がいる」ということ。

seek out の目的語は planets。ここまでをまとめると、以下のような構造に分析できる。

A probe <from NASA> <designed (to seek out (potentially) life-bearing> planets <around other stars>)>

was

was がこの文の動詞。

★ was being readied は ready の動詞用法(ready O で「O を準備する」)の受動態(過去進行形)。

work は<u>名詞</u>で、after being ... の前置詞句によって<u>修飾</u>されている。being launched は launch O(<u>Oを</u> **発射する**)の受動態。

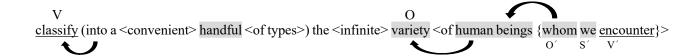
解答例 ほかの恒星の周りにある、もしかすると生命体がいるかもしれない惑星を探し求める ために設計された NASA の探査衛星が、カナヴェラル岬から発射された後の作 業のために準備されていた。

A.2[SV+修飾語+O]

★ they は stereotypes(固定観念)を指す。classify は他動詞で、classify O で「<u>O を分類する</u>」。したがって、classify の後ろには<u>目的語</u>が来ると予想して読み進めましょう。ところが、classify の後ろにはinto a convenient handful of types という<u>前置詞句</u>が来る→前置詞句は<u>修飾語</u>→目的語は(代) **名詞**のはず→従って、この into ... types のカタマリは**目的語**ではない。

a handful of ~で「少数の~」。

the infinite...の the は<u>名詞の目印</u>。このカタマリが classify の<u>目的語</u>。a variety of ~で「<u>いろいろな</u> ~」。



★ classify <u>A into B</u>「<u>A を B に分類する</u>」がひっくり返り、classify <u>into B A</u> になっていた、というのが種明かし。

解答例 それらは我々が出会う無限に多様な人間たちを、便利な少数の類型に分類する。

B.1[S+修飾語+V]

- ★ 下線部までの内容:「アリストテレスによると、利益に基づいた友情はしばしば、深いものでもないし高 貴なものでもない。」下線部はこの内容に対する理由を述べる部分。
- ★ ..., for SV~は<u>理由</u>を表す。"those ... end."のように<u>引用符</u>がついているのは、その部分がアリストテレスの著作からの引用だから。

★ those who ... = **people who ...**。for the sake of ~は「<u>~のために</u>」。では、この文の<u>主語</u>と<u>動詞</u>はどれどといてしょうか。

文を頭から読んでいって最初に出会う名詞・代名詞が主語。今回は <u>those</u> という代名詞に出会いますので、これが主語。後ろは<u>関係詞節という修飾語</u>のカタマリが utility まで続く。従って、この関係詞節の次に出会う単語(=part)が動詞の可能性が高い。今回は part の後ろが when 節という別の節になっているので、<u>動詞は part</u> に決まる。part で「別れる、去る」。at an end で「終わる、尽きる」。

解答例 なぜなら、利益のために友達でいるような人々は、その利点が無くなった時には去っていくのだから。

B.2[SV+修飾語+O]

- ★ understood は他動詞で使うのが普通。目的語を見つけるのがカギ。
- ★ in は前置詞。前置詞とその後ろの名詞は、二つ合わせて<u>修飾語(形容詞句 or 副詞句)</u>になる→ in considerable detail は<u>修飾語</u>。したがって、understood の<u>目的語</u>(=名詞 or 代名詞)は更に後ろの名詞(句)。そして、how から始まる<u>疑問詞節は名詞節</u>になるので、これが understood の目的語だと判断しましょう。

we've understood (in considerable detail) how we have evolved ...

S 他 V O

★ along with ~と from simple ~のカタマリ(どちらも前置詞句)は、どちらも <u>evolved</u>を修飾。along with ~で「**~と一緒**に」、beginnings は「**初期段階**」。

解答例 我々がほかの生物とともに、簡単な初期段階からどのように発展してきたのか、 我々は多くの細かい点まで理解している。

B.3

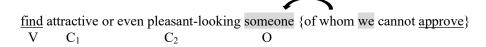
★ making the strange…は make OC「<u>OをCにする</u>」の用法。the+形容詞で「~な人々、物事」という意味になり、これは**名詞**。

- ★ the strange は「奇妙な物事」で名詞だが、strange は「奇妙」で形容詞。
- ★ S is about ~は S の本質を説明する構文で、about は訳出不要。

解答例 文化心理学とは、奇妙な物事を見知ったものにし、見知った物事を奇妙にする。

B.4

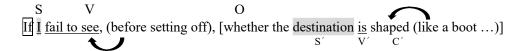
- ★ 主語はquestion、動詞はis、補語は<u>whether 節</u>。whether SV~は①「SV~かどうか」(=名詞節)、②「SV~してもしなくても」(=副詞節)の二つの意味があるが、今回は補語になっていることから①だと判断しよう。
- ★ whether 節の主語は we、動詞は find。find $OC\lceil \underline{OECEVE}_{0}$ 」の語法だが、OEC がひっくり返って <u>find CO</u>となっている。これは O が長いカタマリの時に起こりやすい(今回はそう長くもないが)。 approve of ~は「(人の行動や思想を)良いと思う」。
- ★ 構造は以下の通り。



解答例 顔に関する深刻な問題の一つは、自分が良いと思えない人を魅力的とか、或い は好ましい見た目だと思えるかどうかだ。

【解答】「確認テスト]

- ★ see if / whether SV...で「<u>SV...かどうかを確かめる</u>」。see は<u>他動詞</u>なので、後ろに<u>目的語</u>があるはず。そうすると目的語は before setting off ではなく whether 節であることに気づく(<u>前置詞句</u>は<u>目的</u>語にならないから)。
- ★ 構造は以下の通り。



- ★ fail to V~で「<u>V するのに失敗する</u>」、「V しそこねる」。be shaped like ~で「<u>~のような形をしている</u>」。 set offで「<u>出発する</u>」。for example は like a boot or a fish tail を修飾。
- 解答例 出発する前に目的地が、例えばブーツや魚のしっぽに似ているかどうかを確かめる ことができないと、私は到着した時にその場所の感覚が決してつかめない。