# 2022/04/16

短期速習高校英文法　第5講

０．前回の確認

（１）Oに動名詞しかとれない動詞は？

enjoy, finish, avoid, give up, postpone, practice, stop, mind, put off, consider, deny, imagine, quit

（２）Oに不定詞も動名詞も取れるが、その意味が大きく変わる動詞は？

remember, forget, try, regret

（３）動名詞の完了形の働きは何か？

I am proud of having been a champion of judo.

（４）現在分詞と過去分詞の意味の違いは何か？

doing＝～している（進行）

done＝～される（他動詞：受動、自動詞：完了）

e.g. falling leaves：fallen leaves

１．分詞構文

（１）現在分詞で始まる分詞構文

分詞構文とは？

→　分詞が作る句が副詞節と同じ働きをして、主節を修飾するもの

( a ) （**When** he saw me）, he started to run away.

＊主節＝先頭に接続詞や関係詞がついていない節

( b ) （**When** he saw me）, he started to run away.

①接続詞を消す

（ he saw me）, he started to run away.

②主語は主節の主語と同じ場合は省略する

（ saw me）, he started to run away.

③動詞は現在分詞にする

（ seeing me）, he started to run away.

④文頭のbeing, having beenは原則として省略する

（ **Seeing me**）, he started to run away.

＊（　）内が分詞構文

例題）下記の英文を分詞構文で書き換えなさい。

While he was listening to music, my brother was reading a comic book.

→　Listening to music, my brother was reading a comic book.

（２）過去分詞で始まる分詞構文

( a ) （**Since** it is written in simple English）, this book is easy to understand.

＊主節＝先頭に接続詞や関係詞がついていない節

( b ) （**Since** it is written in simple English）, this book is easy to understand.

①接続詞を消す

（ it is written in simple English）, this book is easy to understand.

②主語は主節の主語と同じ場合は省略する

（ is written in simple English）, this book is easy to understand.

③動詞は現在分詞にする

（ being written in simple English）, this book is easy to understand.

④文頭のbeing, having beenは原則として省略する

（ **Written in simple English**）, this book is easy to understand.

＊（　）内が分詞構文

★過去分詞で始まる分詞構文は受動態の文を「分詞構文」化したもの

（３）完了形の分詞構文

( a ) （**Since** she had finished her homework）, my sister went out to see the movie.

＊主節＝先頭に接続詞や関係詞がついていない節

( b ) （**Since** she had finished her homework）, my sister went out to see the movie.

①接続詞を消す

（she had finished her homework）, my sister went out to see the movie.

②主語は主節の主語と同じ場合は省略する

（ had finished her homework）, my sister went out to see the movie.

③動詞は現在分詞にする

（ having finished her homework）, my sister went out to see the movie.

④文頭のbeing, having **been**は原則として省略する

（ **Having finished her homework**）, my sister went out to see the movie.

＊（　）内が分詞構文

★完了形の分詞構文は主節の動詞よりも前のことを表す

（４）独立分詞構文

( a ) （**Since** there were no convenience stores around ）, we were not able to buy umbrellas.

＊主節＝先頭に接続詞や関係詞がついていない節

( b ) （**Since** there were no convenience stores around ）, we were not able to buy umbrellas.

①接続詞を消す

（ there were no convenience stores around ）, we were not able to buy umbrellas.

＊S＝convenience stores

②主語は主節の主語と同じ場合は省略する

（ there were no convenience stores around）, we were not able to buy umbrellas.

③動詞は現在分詞にする

（ there being no convenience stores around）, we were not able to buy umbrellas.

④文頭のbeing, having **been**は原則として省略する

（ There being no convenience stores around）, we were not able to buy umbrellas.

＊（　）内が分詞構文

例題）下記の英文の誤りを訂正しなさい。

Raining heavily yesterday, we didn’t go out at all.

→　**It** raining heavily yesterday, we didn’t go out at all.

２．関係詞

（１）関係代名詞

関係代名詞とは？

→　which, whoなどが代名詞の代わりに使われて後続の節をまとめて名詞を修飾する節（＝形容詞節）をつくるもの

( a ) ①This is the book**.** ②My father bought **it** for me last week**.**

( b ) ①This is the book**.** ②My father bought **it** for me last week**.**

①代名詞を関係代名詞に替える

①This is the book**.** ②My father bought **which** for me last week**.**

②関係代名詞を先頭に移動させる

①This is the book**.** ②**which** My father bought for me last week**.**

③関係代名詞のまとめる節を修飾する名詞の直後に移動させる

①This is the book （（**which**） my father bought for me last week）**.**

＊目的格の関係代名詞は風通省略される。

例題）下記の英文を関係代名詞を用いて1つの文にしなさい。

This is my friend. He has just returned from the US.

→　This is my friend( , ) who has just returned from the US

例題）下記の英文を関係代名詞を用いて1つの文にしなさい。

The boy is my son. He is running over there.

→　The boy （who is running over there） is my son.

　　　S　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　V

（向こうを走ってる）少年が私の息子です。

＊主語と動詞の間に主語を説明する関係詞節が入り込む形に注意！

（２）関係副詞

（３）関係代名詞what

（４）複合関係詞

（５）連鎖関係詞

宿題

①文法書で関係詞（関係副詞・複合関係詞）を読んでおく

②エウレカのL14、15、16を解いて、解説を読んでおく