

## 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けません。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. Cultural psychology is about making the strange familiar and the familiar strange. Our shared cultural encounters astonished us and convinced us that when it comes to psychological functioning, culture matters. (早稲田大’20)

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 government's decision was to \_\_\_\_\_ taxes.

- |         |                    |
|---------|--------------------|
| ① rise  | ② have been rising |
| ③ raise | ④ be raising       |

(2). The mechanics said that it would cost \_\_\_\_\_ 700 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 |



(5) Let's go 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 walk?

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| ① stopped   | ② stops      |
| ③ will stop | ④ would stop |

(7) The prime minister \_\_\_\_\_ to visit Australia and New Zealand in the fall.

(日本女子大'19改)

- |         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| ① is    | ② makes   |
| ③ takes | ④ will be |

(8) Mary will call you back as soon as she \_\_\_\_\_ her report.

(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 tomorrow night because we have a lot of extra work this month.  
Probably, \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| ① I'll still be working | ② I'll still work   |
| ③ I'm still at work     | ④ I'm still working |

(10) Ms. Bell is stuck in a traffic jam. The important meeting will have finished by the time she \_\_\_\_\_.

- |               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| ① arrives     | ② may arrive        |
| ③ will arrive | ④ will have arrived |







## 【復習用】

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workは名詞で、after being ... の前置詞句によって修飾されている。being launchedは launch O(Oを発射する)の受動態。

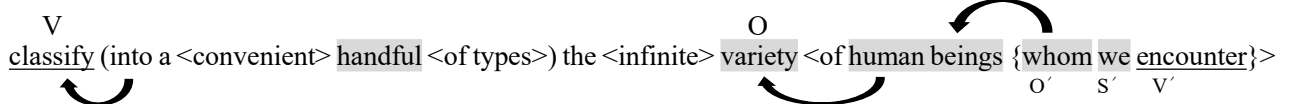
解答例 ほかの恒星の周りにある、もしかすると生命体がいるかもしれない惑星を探し求めるために設計された NASA の探査衛星が、カナヴェラル岬から発射された後の作業のために準備されていた。

#### 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「Oを分類する」。したがって、classify の後ろには目的語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 という前置詞句が来る→前置詞句は修飾語→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は名詞の目印。このカタマリが classify の目的語。a variety of ~で「いろいろな～」。



★ classify A into B「AをBに分類する」がひっくり返り、classify into BA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~は理由を表す。“those ... end.”のように引用符がついているのは、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「～のために」。では、この文の**主語**と**動詞**はどれとどれでしょうか。

for “those {who are friends (for the sake of utility)} part when SV ...  
 S S' V' C' V??

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 **those** という代名詞に出会いますので、これが主語。後ろは**関係詞節**という**修飾語**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、**動詞は part** 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**修飾語(形容詞句 or 副詞句)**になる→ in considerable detail は**修飾語**。したがって、understood の**目的語**(=名詞 or 代名詞)は更に後ろの名詞(句)。そして、how から始まる**疑問詞節**は**名詞節**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 **evolved** 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「OをCにする」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 whether 節。whether SV~は①「SV~かどうか」(=名詞節)、②「SV~してもなくても」(=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「OをCだと思う」の語法だが、OとCがひっくり返って find COとなっている。これは O が長いカタマリの際に起こりやすい(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。

find attractive or even pleasant-looking someone {of whom we cannot approve}

V      C<sub>1</sub>                      C<sub>2</sub>                      O

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。



