

英検[®]対策 実力養成

2022
SUMMER

2 級



英検[®]は、公益財団法人日本英語検定協会の登録商標です。

Day 1

A. 不定詞と動名詞

A-1 不定詞

不定詞は準動詞の一種で、動詞を他の品詞に転用する。to + 動詞の原形 と 原形不定詞 の二種類ある。

① 不定詞の用法

a. 名詞的用法：名詞が文構造上、S（主語）C（補語）O（目的語）になる。

To learn English is fun.

S

My goal is to master English.

C

My son wants to eat the chocolate.

O

b. 形容詞的用法：形容詞として直前の名詞を修飾する。

I don't have any books to read this week.

c. 副詞的用法：目的・結果・感情の理由・判断の根拠などを示す。

目的：Ken is studying hard to get into the University of Tokyo.

結果：Harry grew up to be a popular musician.

感情の理由：I am glad to see you. （挨拶の定番：Nice to meet you.）

判断の根拠：How crazy he is to go out in the snow!

② 疑問詞 + to 不定詞

what, who, how などの疑問詞に to 不定詞がついて、名詞句を作る。

I didn't know	what to do.	「何をすればよいか」
	who to ask.	「誰に聞けばよいか」
	whose advice to follow.	「誰の助言に従えばよいか」
	which book to read.	「どの本を読めばよいか」
	where to go.	「どこに行けばよいか」
	when to leave.	「いつ立ち去ればよいか」
	how to do it.	「それをどのようにすればよいか」
	whether to do it (or not).	「それをすべきかどうか」
× why to do it.		

Please tell me **when to** start.
= Please tell me when I should start.

③ 仮主語の it <It is … to 不定詞>

英語は主語が重くなるのを嫌うため、to 不定詞の代わりに形式主語 it を文頭に置くことがある。

To learn English is a lot of fun.

S V C

↓

It is a lot of fun to learn English.

S V C 真の主語=It の内容

※ 不定詞の意味上の主語

不定詞で表される行為や動作の主体を明示したい場合には、<for+人>を挿入する。

It's impossible **for us** to arrive there by ten.

④ 仮目的語の it

第5文型 (SVOC) において find, think, feel, make, consider などの動詞と共に用いられる。

I find it easy to learn English.

S V O C 真の目的語 = it の内容

The Internet has made it possible to connect with people all over the world.

S V O C 真の目的語 = it の内容

⑤ 不定詞を含む慣用表現

a. <形容詞・副詞 enough to 不定詞> 「～するくらい…だ」 (形容詞・副詞の位置に注意！)

He was kind **enough to** drive me to the station.

Amy is not old **enough to** vote. (= Amy is **too** young **to** vote.)

b. <too … to 不定詞> 「あまりに…なので～できない」

I was **too** tired **to** concentrate in class.

= I was **so** tired **that** I *couldn't* concentrate in class.

A-2 動名詞

動名詞はその名の通り、動詞と名詞が合体したもので、動詞 + ing の形をとる。文構造上、S (主語) C (補語) O (目的語) と、前置詞の O (目的語) になれる。

動名詞を使った慣用表現 <重要！>

a. feel like ~ing 「～がしたい気分だ」

Do you **feel like playing** this game with me?

2. She is too young to get a driver's license. (enough を用いて)

3. His name is too difficult for me to pronounce. (so...that を使って)

[3] 次の文を英作文しなさい。

1. お力になれなくてごめんなさい。 (= I'm sorry I couldn't help you.)

2. 音楽を聞くとリラックスできるでしょう。 (help を使って =You can relax if you listen to music.)



Exercises

Exercise 1 日本語に合うように () の語句を並び替えて英文を完成しなさい。不要な 1 語が含まれています。また、文頭の語は大文字で始めること。

- 私は自分の考えを人に上手く伝えることが出来ません。
I'm (can / understood / at / not / making / good / myself).
- ドアを開けばなしにしないよう彼女に頼まりました。
She asked (the door / me / open / leave / not / to / to).
- ニール・アームストロングは月面を歩いた最初の人です。
Neil Armstrong (man / to / first / was / who / walk / the) on the moon.
- 私たちは車を修理する必要がありました。
(we / to / necessary / for / it / the car / was / repair / us).
- ペンを忘れてしまいました。何か書くものもっていますか。
I've forgotten my pen. Do you (to / on / with / something / have / write)?

Passage 1 空所に当てはまる最も適切なものを選びなさい。

The Amish Way of Life

In today's world, people have become (1) living life with great convenience. One can order food online and have it delivered to one's door; one can listen to almost any music or watch any video on the internet; and one can talk to people from all over the world with a smartphone or a computer. However, there are people who for various reasons choose to live their lives without taking advantage of these modern conveniences.

One such group of people are the Amish. Originally from Switzerland, the Amish are a group of *traditionalist Christian church *fellowships known for their traditional rural way of life. Their unique way of life *entails, among other things, dressing in simple clothing and refraining from using much of modern technology. For example, back in 1920, a *bishop leading one Amish community (2) high *voltage electricity to avoid contact with the outside, more modern world. Like this bishop, many Amish believe that contact with the outside world is a disturbance to their privacy and traditional way of life. Other *measures taken by Amish communities include restricting the use of telephones, and using *buggies pulled by horses instead of cars to move around.

(3) education, most Amish children end their formal education at the 8th grade. This means that very few Amish go on to high school, and even fewer go on to attend college. The Amish believe that education through the 8th grade is *sufficient for children to understand and be prepared to practice the Amish way of life. Not surprisingly, Amish children do not attend school with non-Amish children. Instead, the Amish run their own schools, which usually consist of just one or two classrooms – one for the younger students, and one for the older students. Young, unmarried Amish women usually take on the role of teachers.

Being different often means being misunderstood and experiencing *prejudice, and the Amish are not an exception to this unfortunate reality. Due to the uniqueness of the Amish lifestyle, the Amish frequently face *mistreatment from outside communities. (4), the Amish have proved to be *resilient, and the experience of discrimination has not *hindered them from preserving their traditional way of life.