### <不定詞:SVO to do のパターン>

SVO to do の文に慣れましょう。

Oと to do に、SV の気持ちを込めて読めるようにしましょうね。

問題: SVO + to do の構造をとり、和訳しましょう。

1. ¶ The doctor advised me to put on more weight.

訳:

2. ¶ He told me not to lose weight any more.

訳:

3. ¶ He asked me not to expect him too much.

訳:

4. The teacher allowed me to leave school early.

訳:

5. ¶ He persuaded her to marry him.

訳:

6. The policeman forced the driver to stop the car.

訳:

7. ¶ What caused the feudalism to develop?

訳:

8. This enabled students to learn about the advancements in Science.

訳:

9. I would like you to help me with my homework.

訳:

10. Most ads lead people to buy unnecessary things.

訳:

11. I will urge teachers to order bullies not to come to school.

訳:

12. ¶ He encouraged me to read various kinds of books.

訳:

**Chave, get を用いた SVO done の構文>** 3つの意味を覚えよう。

この文型においては、OC に受動の関係ができています。 その上で、上記3つの意味(使役、被害、完了)があることを理解しましょう。

問題: SVO+done の構造をとり、和訳しましょう。

1. ¶ I had my suitcase carried to my room by a bellboy.

訳:

2. ¶ I wish to have a phone installed in my room.

訳:

3. ¶ Some of the houses had the windows broken by the explosion.

訳:

4. ¶ I have to get it cleaned up and have somebody look at it.

訳:

5. He got his umbrella caught in the door by accident.

訳:

6. ¶ If the pain in your throat becomes worse, have it checked at once.

訳:

 Today the 4 million babies born annually in the US have their blood tested for signs of at least 30 rare diseases.

訳:

#### 【DJより一言】

"私は財布を盗まれた"という英作文を作るときに、気をつけてください。

[誤] I was stolen my purse. ←不可 ありがちな間違い(能動態にできない)

[ $\mathbf{E}$ ] My purse was stolen. ← S V C

[正] I got my purse stolen. ←SVOC

< 本動詞総論 完了形 その2> 下のルールを答えてください。

ルール1:準動詞の意味上の主語は、

ルール2:準動詞の否定は、 ルール3:準動詞の完了形は、

問題: 準動詞の完了形に気をつけて、次の英文の構造を示し、和訳せよ。

1. ¶ He is said to have been a member of Mafia 10 years ago.

訳:

2. ¶ I get the feeling of having known him forever.

訳:

3. ¶ He is proud of never having been arrested for speeding.

訳:

4. ¶ Having been written in haste, this essay has a lot of grammatical mistakes.

訳:

5. ¶ It's a pretty embarrassing excuse for high school students to have lost their way.

訳:

6. ¶ Many people come to love others only after having been loved by others.

訳:

7. ¶ Most students admit to having drunk alcohol within the last 30 days.

訳:

¶ Having realized all this, I felt the need to do something important for my country.

訳:

9.  $\P$  It is much better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all.

訳:

 ¶ Having been away for twenty years, I returned to find everything utterly changed.

訳:

11. He was suspected of having been engaged in terrorist activities.

訳:

**<付帯状況の with>** 前置詞 with には、「付帯状況」を表わす用法があります。

通常、前置詞の後ろにはパーツが1つ(名詞が)来るのですが、 この付帯状況を表わす前置詞 with の後ろにはパーツが**2つ**あるのです。

そして、そのパーツは事実上OCの働きをしているのです。

### 【付帯状況 with の形】

with O'+ C': O'がC'の状態で…

with 以下のOCという状況が、主節SVの状況にくっついている、そういう意味です。 この付帯状況 with の使用頻度は他の付帯状況と同じように高いものですのでぜひ覚えておき ましょう。

なお、OCがくるということは、Cの意味上の主語はOになります。ですからOに分詞がつづく場合、やはり意味上の主語Oとの関係を見て、能動か受動かの判断で分詞を決定します。

問題:分詞句(with + O' + C')を明示し構造をとり、和訳せよ。

1. ¶ He talked about his dream with his eyes shining.

訳:

2. ¶ He listened to me, leaning against a tree with his arms crossed.

訳:

3. ¶ Most moths are nocturnal and rest with wings spread out wide.

訳:

4. ¶ With the part missing, you can't build the plastic model.

訳:

5 .  $\P$  She was lost in thought with her eyes closed.

訳:

【DJより一言】

Geniusを見ると、付帯状況 with のところに

√「状況的理由」

とあります。

つまり、付帯状況は時に理由の訳出ができるのです。

