

Sample: Elementary

Step-1: 初めに!

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皆さんが英語が自由自在に使えるようになる迄、私棚橋と一緒に楽しく勉強しましょう。元来、語学は難しいものではなく、正しい方法で勉強 さえすれば、楽しくかつ易しく覚えられます。

中学生の時に基礎をしっかり作れば、高校に進学した際には、自発的にドンドン勉強する様になり、高校を卒業する頃には、英語の会話も、読み書きもすらすら出来るようになります。これは私自身の経験からの確信です。

中学では、勉強は話し言葉( conversation)が主体で、書くこと(writing)は日記(diary)とか手紙(letter)とかが出来れば十分と思います。

1. 日本語と英語の違いを覚えよう!

I am a boy.  
You are a girl.

One and one is two. or, One plus one is two. (1+1=2)  
Eight from ten is two. ( Ten minus eight is two.) (10-8=2)

Who are you?

I am a school boy. I am a school girl.  
I am small. You are tall.  
This flower is pretty. That tree is very old.

次に目的語を取る他動詞は:

I play tennis. My sister plays piano.  
とかで、この場合の疑問文は、Be動詞と違い、  
Do you play tennis? Does your sister play piano? とするだけ今覚えてください。

2. 英語と日本語は基本的な違いが多いので、英語を日本語に訳すとか、反対に

日本語を英語に訳して覚えるとかは、しないで頭(脳)の中に、日本語の他に英語

の作業フォルダーを作ってその中で英語を 覚えたり、又引き出したりする習慣を

つけましょう。  
この習慣が出来ると夢の中でも英語を話したりして、寝言も英語になる!?

(これは私自身に当てはまる故女房から聞いた本当の話です!)

尚、大切な事を付け加えれば、辞書は初めから英英辞典、英和辞典と併用して使っ

て下さい。そして、辞書をよく読む習慣をつけましょう。英語では辞書をひく事を consult dictionary (辞書と相談)と言います。私見ですが、英国のOxford の wordpower がお勧めで、CDも付いて価格は3,200.円です。  
(勿論、Cambridgeの英語辞典も同様に良く出来た辞書です。)このCDをパソコンに一度インストールすれば何時でもパソコン上で辞書が利用出来て大変便利です。

3. 一項で説明したように、日本語と英語は言葉の順序が逆になっています。この為、

追加の文章を関係代名詞を使ってどんどん繋げ(つなげ)て長い文章が作れます。

下の文章を日本語では、一つの文章(one sentence)では到底表現出来ません。  
如何に英語が優れた言葉であるかが、分かります。

例えば;

I am a school boy who lives in the center of Tokyo, which is the largest city and the capital of Japan, which is a member of the Far East, a part of Asia, where there are several countries beside Japan, like Korea, China, India, Indonesia, etc.

4. 日本語は疑問文も同じ文章ですが(唯、が 追加され最後にイントネーションが

上がります)英語の文章では、主語(I, とかWeとか)と動詞の順序が逆になり、

更に?(question mark)が追加されます。イントネーションは日本語と同じで通常、尻上りになります。

例えば、

Is she a school girl? Are you a teacher?  
Is this a book? Are these your pencils?

sample

とかになります。又、英語の場合言葉一つずつ読むのではなく、句(phrase-言葉の塊)毎に読むと響きもリズムもよくなります。例えば：

An old man / went to the park / with his dog.

5 . 発音 (Pronunciation)

で注意する事は、日本語の発音と違って、英語の発音は何時も子音(consonant)の後に母音(vowel) が来る事は少い事と、日本語にない発音がある事で特に：

Teethのth(舌を上と下の歯でかんでスと発音する)や、LionのLやsmellの l (舌を上あごに着けてルの発音)、NewのN (舌を上あごに着けてン)、MoonのMも日本語とは少し違い、口を閉じて、ムと発音します。更に、faceのfは上の歯で下唇を噛んでフ、veryのvは同様に下唇を噛んでブ(ヴ)と発音します。これら等が日本語に無い発音の代表です。

6 . 速読と精読

尚、皆さんは会話の他、易しい英語の読み物(物語り、等)を出来るだけ沢山読む速読の練習もしましょう。速読とは、多少分からない単語等があっても、読み続けて全体の内容を把握すれば良いのです。これに反して、精読とは文章を完全に理解する読み方で文法などにも理解して読む方法です。速読と精読を両方使い分けてください。

英文法の基礎 1

品詞の種類：名詞(一般名詞、代名詞、固有名詞)と動名詞  
品詞(Part of Sentence)の種類

名詞(Noun)

一般名詞(Common Noun)：物とか人、場所等の名前で、数える事が出来る名詞(countable)と数えられない名詞(uncountable)とに分かれます。例えば、

a cat, a book とかは数が数えられますが、例えば water とか、air、milk とかは一般的には数を数えられません。但しこの un-countable な名詞も、一杯の水と数えることが出来れば、a glass of water とかにします。

代名詞(Pronoun)：一般名詞の代わりに使う言葉で it とか that とか this ,

hers, me ,them, 等が代名詞です。例えば、  
It is a book. That is an interesting book. This is a pencil.  
詳しくは、次回お送りするの代名詞の一覧表を参照下さい。

固有名詞(Proper Noun)：とは、人の名前、国や町の名前 で何処でも大文字

Capital)で書きます。例えば、London, England, Japan, Tokyo, Hanako, John, Smith, Elizabeth 等は全部、固有名詞です。

動名詞と不定詞(準動詞)：とは、動詞の原型にing をつければ、動名詞で、

to を付ければ不定詞となります。

両者とも名詞の働きをする名詞句です。  
(句とは、動詞を含まない単語のグループで構成される言葉の総称です。)  
例えば：

Walking is good for heath, but smoking is bad for health.  
I like skiing in winter and swimming in summer.  
Seeing is believing.  
We have a plan to make a trip to Hokkaido next week.  
To see is to believe. ( a proverb)

Step - 2 : 英文法の基礎

人称代名詞(Pronoun)の一覧表

人称 ( person)	主格	所有格	目的格	所有代名詞
一人称、単数 (1st person, singular)	I	my	me	mine
一人称、複数 (1st person, plural)	we	our	us	ours
二人称、単数、複数	you	your	you	yours

sample

(2nd person,  
singular & plural)

三人称 (主に物を表す 代名詞、単数、Singular)	it	its	it	
三人称(3rd person 単数 (Singular))	he	his	him	his
	she	her	her	hers
三人称の複数は全部同じ	they	their	them	theirs

因みに、固有名詞の場合は : Tom Tom s Tom Tom s

品詞の種類 : 冠詞、動詞

冠詞 (Article)

Indefinite Article : 限定しない冠詞で、代表的なものは a, an, とかがあり、  
例えば :  
a cat, an apple, a book とゆう風になります (注 : 母音の前の不定冠詞は a が  
an に変化します。)

次に、Definite Article は特定する冠詞で、the, this, that ,these, those  
があり例えば :  
the book, this pencil, that girl , these fruits とゆう風になります。

動詞 (Verb )

とは、物や人の動き、状態を表す品詞で、これには目的語(object)をとる、  
他動詞 ( transitive verb) と目的語をとらない自動詞 (intransitive verb)  
に分かれます。他動詞には、例えば :

I play tennis. We eat lunch at canteen. ( tennis, lunch が目的語 )  
などで、これに対して、

自動詞は目的語をとらない動詞は :

例えば : I am fine. I feel good. I can run very fast.

We are students. He died suddenly.

とかの、am, are や feel や died が自動詞です。  
ただし、am,とか are とかは、一般的には be 動詞 と呼んでいます。

形容詞 ( Adjective) とは、名詞に情報を入れたり、自動詞の補語となり、

主語を説明したりする言葉で、例えば :

She is pretty. (or, She is a pretty girl.) That is a clever idea.

He is a big man. の、pretty とか clever とか big とかが形容詞です。

副詞 ( Adverb) とは動詞に、場所、時間、状態、原因、程度、とか等の追加の  
説明を加えたり、又は動詞、や形容詞の他、句、節、文全体に何らかの追加の  
情報を入れる時使われる言葉です。例えば :

He is very big. ( or, He is a very big boy.) I feel very much tired. とか  
の中の very , much が副詞です。

be 動詞以外で他動詞の場合の例として、

She works very hard. ( or, She is a very hard worker. )

とかの、very や hard や; 更に :

She walks so fast. ( or, She is a very fast walker.) の so, fast, と  
very が副詞です。

副詞節 ( Adverb Clause) : 副詞の役割をする節 (主語と動詞が入った一連の言葉の  
集合体) で、下記の例では、when, before, after, as soon as, because 以下が  
副詞節です。

Note: カッコ内の as soon as possible は動詞が含まれてないので、  
副詞句 ( phrase) となります。

We will wait until he comes.

Don't start before a ring bells.

Let's swim as soon as we arrive at the beach. (as soon as possible.)

sample

名詞節：前のページの文章の when , until, after, と as soon as 以下は副詞節でしたが、これに対して下の文章は when , what 以下が目的語なので名詞節です。

Do you know when Miss Kato will be here?  
This is what I have been looking for.

単語、節、句、文章の違い( word, phrase, clause, sentence) :

Note: 英語には、一語の単語( word、vocabulary ) の他、二語以上で構成され

ているが動詞を含まない 句(phrase)や、主語と動詞を含んだ文章に似た

節( clause)があります。これに対して、文章 ( sentence) は大文字( capital)で始まっていて それ自体で、完全な意味を持ち、

文末にピリオド (.) 又はクエッションマーク( ? ) 或いは感嘆詞

! ) で完結しているのが文章です。

例えば：単語：cat, boy, girl, teacher, I, we, etc.

句：where to go, a woman without a past

節：Nobody knows whether I will be a rich man in future.

She is doubtful if she may catch up the train reserved.

の中の、whether, if 以下の言葉のグループが句( 此处では、名詞句)と呼ばれます。

これに対して、文章は：Let's try to catch the train.

Do you know where to go?

となり、それ自体で完全な意味を持ち、完結しています。

助動詞( Auxiliary Verb) : 文字通り、動詞を補助する言葉で can, may, should,

will, などで、例としてあげれば：

He can play baseball. He may be late for the time.

We should not be lazy, and should work harder.

の can や may や、should が助動詞です。助動詞の後の動詞は原型を使います。

Step-17:

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=====  
前回の、問題の方とです。皆さん、出来ましたよねー  
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Exercise - 7: 一般動詞の疑問文(Do you ....? )-解答

Exercises:

Do ..... ? 又は、 Does .... ? の形を使って、疑問文を完成して下さい。

例えば ; I like fruit very much. How about you? なら

答は ; Do you like fruit ? です。

1. I play baseball. How about you?  
Do you like to play baseball?
2. Mark plays tennis. How about Laura?  
Does Laura play tennis?
3. You live near here? How about your friend?  
Does your friend live near here?
4. You speak French. How about your brother?  
Does your brother speak French ?
5. I do jogging every weekend. How about you?  
Do you do jogging every weekend?
6. Charles often travels on business. How about Paul?  
Does Paul travel often on business?
7. I want to be rich. How about you? Do you want to be rich?
8. You work hard. How about your sister? Does your sister work hard ?

Exercise - 7: 一般動詞の疑問文(Do you ....? )-2-解答

sample

2) 下記の動詞を使って文章を完成して下さい。同じ言葉を何回使ってもかまいません。

do / go / enjoy / get up / like / teach / work.

2. Do you like it? Yes, I do.
3. What time do you get up in the morning? Usually, at 7 o'clock.
4. Do you work on Sundays? Sometimes.
5. How do you go to work? Usually by car.
6. What does your husband work? He's a doctor.
7. What does Mr. Jones work? He teaches at the Junior High School.
8. Does he like his job? Yes; he loves (= likes very much) it.

3) ( ) 括弧内の言葉に do 又は does を加えて、疑問文を完成して下さい。

1. (where/ live/ your brother/ ?) Where does your brother live?
2. (you/ early/ always/ get up?) Do you always get up early?
3. (TV/ how often/ watch?/ you) How often do you watch TV?
4. (you/want/ what/ for dinner?) What do you want for dinner?
5. (your/ football/ brother/ like/ ?) Does your brother like football?
6. (you/ what/ to do/ in your/ like/ free time?)  
What do you like to do in your free time?

=====  
では、また新たな問題を出します。  
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Exercise - 8: I have (haven't) ..... / I've got (haven't got)...

Exercise:

1) got の形を使って、下記の文章を書き換えましょう!

(例: have got, hasn't got, have .....got?)

1. Our family has 2 cars.
2. I have a bad headache.
3. I don't have much money.
4. Do you have a watch?
5. We have a lot of work to do.
6. My cousin doesn't have a college degree.

Exercise - 8: I have (haven't) ..... / I've got (haven't got) -2

2) 次は、逆でgot を使わない、形( have/ doesn't have/ do ... have?) に換えなさい。

1. Helen hasn't got time enough to go with us. \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I've got a phone call from Germany. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Have you got any aspirin? I've got a headache. \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Joanne hasn't got much money. \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Have your brothers got any friends in USA? \_\_\_\_\_.

3) have/has 又は don't have/ doesn't have と、下記の言葉を一つ使って、文章を完成しましょう。

a big yard / a key / a toothache / much time /  
a headache / a lot of friends / four wheels.

1. I'm not feeling well. I \_\_\_\_\_.
2. It's a nice house, but it \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Most cars \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Everyone likes Jack. He \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I'm going to the dentist this afternoon. I \_\_\_\_\_.
6. He can't open the door. He \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Hurry up! We \_\_\_\_\_.

4) do / doesn't / don't / got / has / have を使って下記の文章を完成しましょう。

sample

同じ言葉を何回使ってもOKです。(二つの文章が出来る場合もあります。)

1. Mary hasn't \_\_\_\_\_ a car. So, she goes everywhere by bicycle.
2. They don't like pets. They \_\_\_\_\_ no pet. or,  
They \_\_\_\_\_ any pet.

Step-18:  
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前回の解答です。勿論、皆さんは90点以上出来ましたよねー

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Exercise - 8: I have (haven't ..... / I've got (haven't got)-解答

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Exercise:

got の形を使って、下記の文章を書き換えましょう!  
(例: have got, hasn't got, Have .....got?)

1. Our family has 2 cars.  
Our family has got 2 cars..
2. I have a bad headache.  
I've got (have got) a bad headache.
3. I don't have much money.  
I don't have got much money.
4. Do you have a watch?  
Have you got a watch?
5. We have a lot of work to do.  
We've got (have got) a lot of work to do..
6. My cousin doesn't have a college degree.  
My cousin hasn't got a college degree.

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Exercise - 8: I have (haven't) .... / I've got (haven't got) -2-解答

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2) 次は、逆でgotを使わない、形 (have/ doesn't have/ do ... have?)  
に換えなさい。

1. Helen hasn't got time enough to go with us.  
Helen doesn't have time enough to go with us.
2. I've got a phone call from Germany. I have a phone call from Germany.
3. Have you got any aspirin? I've got a headache.  
Do you have any aspirin? I have a headache.
4. Joanne hasn't got much money. Joanna doesn't have much money..
5. Have your brothers got any friends in USA?  
Do your brothers have any friends in USA.

3) have/has 又は don't have/ doesn't have と、下記の言葉を一つ使って、  
文章を完成しましょう。  
a big yard / a key / a toothache / much time / a headache /  
a lot of friends / four wheels.

1. I'm not feeling well. I have a headache.
2. It's a nice house, but it doesn't have a big yard.
3. Most cars don't have four wheels. (4輪)
4. Everyone likes Jack. He has a lot of friends.
5. I'm going to the dentist this afternoon. I have a toothache.
6. He can't open the door. He doesn't have a key.
7. Hurry up! We don't have much time.

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では、また問題を出します。

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Exercise - 9: I have (haven't) ..... / I've got (haven't got) -3

- 4) do / doesn't / don't / got / has / have を使って下記の文章を  
完成しましょう。(続き)
3. My sister isn't happy. She \_\_\_\_\_ got many problems.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ you have any change for 10 dollar? (10ドル札)

- sample
5. They don't read much, because they \_\_\_\_\_ have many books.
  6. What's up? (=What's the matter?) I've \_\_\_\_\_ something in my eye.
  7. Where's my pencil? Do you know? No, I don't \_\_\_\_\_ it.
  8. I want to go to the concert, but I \_\_\_\_\_ have a ticket. Don't you have any spare ticket?
  9. \_\_\_\_\_ you got a minute to help me?

Exercise - 10: be 動詞の過去形 ( was/ were )

Exercise:

1) 現在形の am/ is 又は was/ were を書き入れる問題です。

1. Last year she \_\_\_\_\_ 12, so she \_\_\_\_\_ 13 this year.
2. Today the weather \_\_\_\_\_ fine, but yesterday it \_\_\_\_\_ very cold
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ very hungry. Don't you have something to eat?
4. I feel fine now, but I \_\_\_\_\_ very tired yesterday.
5. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you at 11 o'clock last night?
6. Don't buy these shoes. They \_\_\_\_\_ too expensive.
7. I like your new T-shirt. How expensive \_\_\_\_\_ it?
8. Where are the children? I don't know, but they \_\_\_\_\_ here ten minutes ago.

Sample-英検合格王 2 級へステップアップジャンプ：

皆さん、これからバイリンガルでの英語の勉強をスタートしましょう！  
初めが大切なので、ここで大事なことをお話しします。

1. 正しい発音を覚える。
2. 言葉は最低 15 回は読んで（発音して）又、ノートに書いて覚えましょう！
3. 英語はそのまま覚えて日本語に直さない習慣をつけましょう！
4. 英語の辞書は、和英辞典と英英辞典を併用する。お勧めは Oxford の Wordpower,  
全ての単語に発音が入っていて、一度パソコンにインストールすれば、  
インターネット上で何時も開かれているので、辞書を引く事不要！大変便利！
5. 毎日少しでも（たとえ 5 - 10分）英語に触れる習慣をつけましょう。

Let's start learning King's English together, and pass  
英検 2 級 exam !

名詞 ( nouns ) :

名詞のとは？：人や、事物を表すことを名詞と言い、数や格による変化があります。多くは、冠詞をつける事が出来、人称代名詞 (personal pronoun) と違って常に 3 人称として使われる。

名詞の種類：名詞は文法上の観点から、加算名詞(countable- C) と不可算名詞

(uncountable - UC) に分けられ、又その意味によって、普通名詞、固有名詞、の他、代名詞(人称代名詞を含む)等に分類できる。

可算名詞と不可算名詞：

可算名詞：(countable nouns)：一般的に一つ、二つ等、数えられる名詞を指す。

普通名詞の大部分がこれに属していて、大方の辞書では頭文字の C と表示されている。原則として下記の特徴を持つ。

1. 単数、複数区別が出来る：a dog - dogs, a cat - cats, (規則名詞)  
a woman - women, a tooth - teeth (不規則名詞)
2. 不定冠詞 (a, an) が付けられる：a dog, a girl, a man, a woman  
(子音の名詞)  
an egg, an elephant, an umbrella (母音の名詞及び母音の形容詞の前)  
(母音の形容詞) an interesting story, an exciting news
3. 数字を加えられる：one dog, two dogs, 100 dogs
4. 複数には、不定の数を表す形容詞が付けられる：  
a few dogs, many dogs, several dogs

名詞 ( nouns ) - 2

不可算名詞( uncountable nouns)：英語では、個数で数えられないとされて

いる名詞で、固有名詞、物質名詞、抽象名詞(概念を含む)、集合名詞など

がこの分類に含まれる。同じ名詞でも可算名詞になったり、不可算名詞になったりするものも多少あります  
例えば、

原則的に複数にしない名詞には、milk (物質名詞) とか poverty (貧困、抽象名詞) 更に、語尾が s で終わっている名詞、mathematics, news, savings 等。  
最後に数値を直接付けられない名詞には、two sheets of paper, three pieces of furniture, a pair of glasses 等として表現する。

可算名詞と不可算名詞の区別：同じ名詞でも C (可算名詞) になったり

UC (不可算名詞) になったりする事がある。その区別は、数えられる物とする

か、集合体にする、又は概念とするかで、使い分ける。例えば：

school:

My brother and I go to the same school. ( UC )

( 学校の勉強とゆう概念 )

We need more money for roads, hospitals and schools. (C=学校の建物)

Shall I meet you after school? ( UC ) 学業の意味で ( 概念 )

All of my kids are still at school. ( UC ) 授業の意味 ( 概念 )

普通名詞 ( common nouns ): 普通名詞は原則として可算名詞です。

a house: とは一軒の家 ( 建物 ) とゆう意味です。

houses: 家々とゆうものは、でやはり、集合体を表します。

但し、the house: とは、その家に住む家族を表すこともある。例えば、

Be quite or you will wake the whole house!

名詞の単数、複数形の練習問題 - 加算名詞と不加算名詞 - 5:

Would you like a ... ? 又は、Would you like some ... ? を使って、  
文章を完成しましょう。(カッコ内の言葉を使う)

例として、( cheese ) Would you like some cheese?

1. ( coffee ) Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ ?
2. ( cookies ) Would \_\_\_\_\_ ?
3. ( sliced bread ) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
4. ( sliced cake ) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
5. ( cookies ) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 5) a/an 又は some を入れて文章を完成しましょう。
  1. I read \_\_\_\_\_ book and listened to \_\_\_\_\_ music.
  2. I m hungry. I need \_\_\_\_\_ money to buy \_\_\_\_\_ food.
  3. We met \_\_\_\_\_ interesting people at the party.
  4. I m going to open \_\_\_\_\_ window to get \_\_\_\_\_ fresh air.
  5. Amy doesn t eat much for lunch; only tea and \_\_\_\_\_ bread.
  6. We live in \_\_\_\_\_ house. There s \_\_\_\_\_ nice garden with \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful trees.
  7. Listen to me. I ll give you \_\_\_\_\_ piece of advice.
  8. I d like to write a letter. I need \_\_\_\_\_ paper and \_\_\_\_\_ pen.
- 6) Which word is correct? Write the correct one.
  1. I m going to buy some new shoe /shoes. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Mark has brown eye / eyes. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. We bought a new house. We have to buy some new furniture / furnitures \_\_\_\_\_ .

名詞の単数、複数形の練習問題 - 加算名詞と不加算名詞 ? 5 - 解答

4) Would you like a ... ? 又は、Would you like some ... ? を使って、

文章を完成しましょう。(カッコ内の言葉を使う)

例として、( cheese ) Would you like some cheese?

1. ( coffee ) Would you like a cup of coffee ?
2. ( cookies ) Would you like some cookies ?
3. ( sliced bread ) Would you like some sliced bread ?
4. ( slice of cake ) Would you like some slices of cake?
- 5) a/an 又は some を入れて文章を完成しましょう。
  1. I read a book and listened to some music.
  2. I m hungry. I need some money to buy some food.
  3. We met some interesting people at the party.
  4. I m going to open a window to get some fresh air.
  5. Amy doesn t eat much for lunch; only tea and some bread.
  6. We live in a house. There s a nice garden with some beautiful trees.
  7. Listen to me. I ll give you a piece of advice.
  8. I d like to write a letter. I need some paper and a pen.
- 6) Which word is correct? Write the correct one.
  1. I m going to buy some new shoe /shoes. = shoes
  2. Mark has brown eye / eyes. = eyes

3. We bought a new house. We have to buy some new furniture / furnitures . = furniture.

形容詞 ( adjectives )

形容詞は直接名詞の前に付けて名詞に説明加えたり、或いは動詞の補語となって名詞や代名詞を間接的に修飾 します。比較形が使われたり、又はvery 等の副詞で修飾されたりいたします。

形容詞の種類と用法 :

形容詞の特質 : 普通、次に示すような性質を持っています。

1 . 冠詞 ( 或いは、相当句 ) と名詞の間に置かれて名詞を修飾する。(説明を加える )

例えば、a tall boy, a pretty flower .

2 . be 動詞とその他、自動詞の補語になる。

We were happy and pleased with the news.  
His explanation sounds reasonable to me. She looks pale / puzzled/ sad/ tired.

3 . very 等の副詞で修飾される。

I don t feel very well today. Is she well enough to travel?  
You look very happy today.  
You look so pretty in that dress!

4 . 比較変化する。(比較級が出来る )

a cleverer girl. She is the cleverest in our class.  
You look very smart in that suit.

比較( comparative)をマスターする-1

比較とは : 物とか人 (動物) を形容詞や副詞比較する事で、原級、比較級、最上級と3つに分かれます。大切なのは、

- 1 . 比較の原則 (ルール) を覚える。
- 2 . 慣用表現としてそのまま記憶する、事です。

比較の原則 : 同じ位の場合。一言で言えば、AとBとCについて、何かを較べて比較して、同じぐらい何々ですと言う場合には、as ... as を使う。

例えば、A を Tom B を Jack として ;

Tom is as tall as Jack. Tom は Jack と背の高さが同じです。

as と as の中には、形容詞 か、副詞が入ります。例えば他の例を挙げれば ;

She is as smart as you. She is not as smart as you.  
This pencil is as long as yours. This pencil is not as long as yours.  
(ここまで、形容詞)

I like to have breakfast as early as possible. (これから副詞)

He works as hard as his brother. He does not ( doesn t ) work as hard as his brother.

尚、上記の言葉を否定形に作る場合には、右側の文章のように通常の否定形にすればOKです。勿論疑問文に する場合も、同様で、例えば ;

I work as hard as you. Do I work as hard as you? とすればOKです。簡単ですね !

倍数表現の場合 : 2 倍、とか 3 倍多いとか、少ないとかの表現は、two times

three times を as..... as の 前に追加します。

但し、実際にはこれ等の表現は余り使われなく比較級が使われます。

I have worked two times ( three times) as hard as my brother.  
(= I have worked two times harder than my brother.) が普通!

比較級 ( comparisons- comparative, superlative) の練習問題

Exercise:

1) Complete the sentences by writing the correct form of the adjectives in bracket ( ). 最上級には the を加えましょう!

1. Tokyo is ( large) \_\_\_\_\_ city in Japan.
2. Phoenix is ( hot) a \_\_\_\_\_ city in the USA.
3. The Pyrenees are ( high) \_\_\_\_\_ than the Urals.
4. The Amazon is ( long) \_\_\_\_\_ than the Thames.
5. Milan is ( cold) \_\_\_\_\_ than Naples in winter.
6. China has (big) \_\_\_\_\_ population in the world.
7. Russia has ( large ) \_\_\_\_\_ number of the time zones of any country. (time zone: 時差)
8. Mozambique has suffered (bad) \_\_\_\_\_ floods in its history.
9. The lion is ( dangerous) \_\_\_\_\_ than the tiger.  
( 貴方の考えで、2つの文章にして下さい)
10. Mexico City has ( bad) \_\_\_\_\_ traffic problems in the whole of Central America.

2) Write the comparatives for the following adjectives.

1. Old \_\_\_\_\_ . 2. good \_\_\_\_\_ . 3 happy \_\_\_\_\_ . 4. Modern \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. important \_\_\_\_\_ . 6. strong \_\_\_\_\_ . 7. large \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. serious \_\_\_\_\_ . 9. pretty \_\_\_\_\_ . 10. crowded \_\_\_\_\_ .
11. high \_\_\_\_\_ . 12. big \_\_\_\_\_ . 13. slow \_\_\_\_\_ . 15. heavy \_\_\_\_\_ .

3) 意味が反対の言葉 ( 形容詞 ) を書きなさい。例えば; smaller - larger.

1. younger \_\_\_\_\_ . 2. colder \_\_\_\_\_ . 3. cheaper \_\_\_\_\_ . or \_\_\_\_\_
4. better \_\_\_\_\_ . 5. nearer \_\_\_\_\_ . 6. easier \_\_\_\_\_

比較級 ( comparisons- comparative, superlative) の練習問題-解答

Complete the sentences by writing the correct form of the adjectives in bracket ( ).

最上級には the を加えましょう! (一部訂正)

1. Tokyo is ( large) the largest city in Japan.
  2. Phoenix is ( hot) the hottest city in the USA.
  3. The Pyrenees are ( high) higher than the Urals.
  4. The Amazon is ( long) longer than the Thames.
  5. Milan is ( cold) colder than Naples in winter.
  6. China has (big) the biggest population in the world.
  7. Russia has ( large ) the largest number of the time zones of any country. (time zone: 時差)
  8. Mozambique has suffered (bad) the worst floods in its history.
  9. The lion is ( dangerous) more dangerous than the tiger.  
( 貴方の考えで、2つの文章にして下さい)  
less dangerous than the tiger. (トラの方が危険)
  10. Mexico City has ( bad) the worst traffic problems in the whole of Central America.
- 2) Write the comparatives for the following adjectives.
1. Old : older . 2. good ; better . 3 happy : happier .
  4. Modern : more modern .
  5. important : more important. 6. strong : stronger . 7. large : larger.
  8. serious : more serious. 9. pretty : more pretty.
  10. crowded : more crowded .11. high : higher . 12. big : bigger .
  13. slow : slower . 15. heavy : heavier .

3) 意味が反対の言葉 ( 形容詞 ) を書きなさい。例えば; smaller - larger.

1. younger : older . 2. colder : hotter . 3. cheaper :  
dearer . or more expensive  
4. better : worse . 5. nearer : farther ( further) .  
6. easier : harder or, more difficult

命令形 ( Imperative ) の色々な形 ( 文 )  
=====

一般に命令形とは、何々しなさい、して下さいと命令したり、お願いしたりする文章で、相手が you が一般的です。使われる動詞は原型です。

だから、be 動詞は何時も be です。

動詞の命令形 ( 文 ) :

Stand up. Sit down. Come in. Listen to me. Be quite. Be honest.  
上記の命令文は一般動詞でも目的語を必要としないので、自動詞とbe 動詞です  
これに反して、

Tell me your name. Speak English only here. Open your book.などは動詞  
が目的語を持っていますので、他動詞です。

禁止 ( 又は、否定 ) の命令文 :

何々をしてはいけません、とかの命令形の否定文は、単純に動詞の前に

Don't ( Do not ) を加えて作ります。

例えば ;

Stand up. - Don't stand up.  
Sit down. - Don't sit down.  
Come in. - Don't come in.

be 動詞の例を挙げれば ;

Don't be noisy. Don't be so lazy. となります。簡単ですね !

命令形 : 練習問題 : Can you .... ? - 2  
=====

Grammar point: ( 問題を解く鍵が入った説明です。 )

give / lend / pass / send / show. の動詞の後は、下記の2つの文章が同じ  
意味です。例えば ;

I gave the key to Betty.  
= I gave Betty the key. もう少し、例を挙げましょう。  
That's my book. Give it to me.  
(= Give me that.)  
I lent my car to James last evening.  
(= I lent James my car last evening.)  
I sent a postcard to Kate from Canada.  
(= I sent Kate a postcard from Canada.)  
Show me your holiday photos.  
(= Show your holiday photos to me.)  
Pass the salt and pepper to me.  
(= Pass me the salt and pepper.)  
但し、同じような動詞でも、to の代わりに、for  
を使う言葉もあり、buy とか get がそれです。  
He bought a new coat for me.  
(= He bought me a new coat.)  
Did you get a present for your mother?

3) 命令形の問題では、ありませんが、少し練習問題をしましょう。

アンダーラインの言葉を使って、Can you give ...? Can you pass ...?  
の疑問文を作って見ましょう。

例えば : ( you want the salt - pass ) :  
Can you pass me the salt?

1. ( you need an umbrella - lend

- Can you \_\_\_\_\_?
2. (you want my address) - give:  
Can \_\_\_\_\_ your address?
  3. ( you need ten dollars ) - lend :  
Can \_\_\_\_\_ ?
  4. ( you want the information) - send:  
Can \_\_\_\_\_ ?
  5. ( you want to see the letter) - show :  
Can \_\_\_\_\_ ?
  6. ( you want some stamps) - get :  
Can \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 4) Which sentence is correct? Answer A or B.
1. A: I gave to Helen the keys.  
B: I gave Helen the keys. \_\_\_\_\_ .
  2. A : I want to buy for you a present.  
B: I want to buy you a present. \_\_\_\_\_ .

命令形 : 練習問題 : Can you .... ? ? 2 - 解答

=====

3) 命令形の問題では、ありませんが、少し練習問題をしましょう。  
アンダーラインの言葉を使って、Can you give ...? Can you pass ...?  
の疑問文を作って見ましょう。

例えば: ( You want the salt - pass ) :  
Can you pass me the salt?

1. ( you need an umbrella - lend  
Can you lend me un umbrella?
  2. (you want my address) - give:  
Can you give me your address?
  3. ( you need ten dollars ) - lend :  
Can you lend me ten dollars ?
  4. ( you want the information) - send:  
Can you send me the information ?
  5. ( you want to see the letter) - show :  
Can you show me the letter ?
  6. ( you want some stamps) - get :  
Can you give me some stamps?
- 4) Which sentence is correct? Answer A or B.
1. A: I gave to Helen the keys.  
B: I gave Helen the keys. = B .
  2. A : I want to buy for you a present.  
B: I want to buy you a present. = B

受動態(passive voice) をマスターしよう

=====

日本語で、何々されると、ゆう意味で、目的語を持つ他動詞のみに使われます

簡単に言えば、主語( subject) と目的語 (object)が反対になった文章です。

尚、普通の文章は能動態( active voice) と呼ばれます。例えば、彼女は  
お湯を注ぐ とゆう文例を例に使って、時制を現して見ましょう。  
基本的な形は、受動態は be 動詞 + 過去分詞 + by で作成されます

下の文例を良く覚えて下さい。

active	passive
--------	---------

現在形 / 現在進行形 : She pour water.  
She is pouring water. Water is poured.  
Water is being poured.

過去形 / 過去進行形 : She poured water. She was poring water.  
Water was poured.  
Water was being poured.

未来形 / 未来進行形 : She will pour water. Water will be poured.  
She will be pouring water. Water will be being poured.

現在完了形 : She has poured water. Water has been poured.  
過去完了形 : She had poured water. Water had been poured.  
未来完了形 : She will have poured water. Water will have been poured.

それでは、2 , 3 文例を挙げておきしましょう。

Sample-英検 2 級

active

passive

We like my pets.

Our pets are loved (liked) by us.  
( love の方は、表現が優れている )

They speak English in Australia.

English is spoken in Australia.

We are studying mathematics  
at our class.

Mathematics is being studied  
at our class.

助動詞( modal verbs) の練習問題: must, have to

Grammar point:

must / have to : は同じ様な意味に使われ、何かが真実だとか、何々する  
必要がある、しなきゃいけない等の意味で使われます。

I/we/they/he/she/it: + must ( have to/ has to  
= have got to/ has got to) + 動詞の原型で構成されます。

It s a great book. Everybody must read it.  
Sorry, I have to ( I ve got to) go now.

must は過去が無いので、通常 had to で代用される。例えば;

They were in a dangerous situation.  
So, they had to be careful.

否定形は:

I/we/they/he/she/it : + must not ( don t /doesn t +  
have to) +動詞の原型.

In Britain, you mustn t drive without seatbelt.

疑問形は: Must + I/we/they/she/he + 動詞の原型か、

Do + I/we/they + have to + 動詞の原型で作ります。

Must you always question everything?  
Do we have to finish this today?

Exercises:

1) The 6 sentences below are mixed up. Can you select  
the correct sentences? ( 該当する、アルファベット、と  
カタカナを記入して下さい )

1. My doctor told me. I \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. It s a great book. You \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. I want to pass the exam, so I \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. It s voluntary, so you \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. This bill \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a) don t have to                   イ) read it.  
b) have to                           ロ) be paid immediately.  
c) has to                           ハ) do it.  
d) mustn t                           ニ) give up smoking.  
e) must                               ホ) work much harder.

2) Complete the sentences using , must, have to,  
mustn t or don t have to.

1. To travel on London underground ( subway, USA),  
you \_\_\_\_\_ have a valid ticket.
2. I ve put on weight again. I really \_\_\_\_\_ go on a diet.  
( diet=減量する )
3. Attendance at the meeting is optional, so you \_\_\_\_\_  
come if you don t wan to.
4. In Britain, you \_\_\_\_\_ have to pay a doctor, if you  
are ill and he comes to see you. It s free.

助動詞( modal verbs) の練習問題: must, have to - 解答

1) The 6 sentences below are mixed up. Can you select  
the correct sentences? ( 該当する、アルファベット、と  
カタカナを記入して下さい )

1. My doctor told me. I have to give up smoking. a) ニ

2. It's a great book. (You must read it. ( a) イ  
 3. I want to pass the exam, so I \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 4. It's voluntary, so you don't have to do it. a) ハ  
 5. This bill has to be paid immediately. C) □  
 a) don't have to イ) read it.  
 b) have to □) be paid immediately.  
 c) has to ハ) do it.  
 d) mustn't ニ) give up smoking.  
 e) must ホ) work much harder.
- 2) Complete the sentences using , must, have to, mustn't or don't have to.
- To travel on London underground ( subway, USA), you must have a valid ticket.
  - I've put on weight again. I really have to go on a diet. ( diet=減量する)
  - Attendance at the meeting is optional, so you don't have to come if you don't want to.
  - In Britain, you don't have to pay a doctor, if you (訂正あり) are ill and he comes to see you. It's free.

命令形 :練習問題 Do this! Don't do this! Let's do this!

Grammar point:

誰かに何かを指示したり、お願いしたりする事を、命令形 (imperative) と読んでいます。例えば;  
 Go away!  
 Come here and look at this!  
 Goodbye. Have a nice evening!

尚、丁寧をお願いする場合には、please を文頭が文尾に付けます。例えば;

Please wait for me. = Wait for me, please.

否定形にすれば、してはいけないとゆう、禁止を表します。例えば;

Stay here. Don't leave yet! Don't go yet.

Don't be noisy.

Let's do something! とは、何々しましょう!とゆう意味です。例えば;

It's a nice and warm day. Let's go to the beach.  
 Let's not tell her what happened. (否定形)

命令形で使われる動詞は全部動詞の原型です。

Be quite, please.

Let's give serious consideration to this matter!

Let's not be lazy! We'd better work harder.

命令形 :練習問題 Do this! Don't do this! Let's do this!

Grammar point:

誰かに何かを指示したり、お願いしたりする事を、命令形 (imperative) と読んでいます。例えば;  
 Go away!  
 Come here and look at this!  
 Goodbye. Have a nice evening!

尚、丁寧をお願いする場合には、please を文頭が文尾に付けます。例えば;

Please wait for me. = Wait for me, please.

否定形にすれば、してはいけないとゆう、禁止を表します。例えば;

Stay here. Don't leave yet! Don't go yet.

Let's do something! とは、何々しましょう!とゆう意味です。例えば;

It's a nice and warm day. Let's go to the beach.  
 Let's not tell her what happened. (否定形)  
 命令形で使われる動詞は全部動詞の原型です。  
 Be quite, please.  
 Let's give serious consideration to this matter!  
 Let's not be lazy! We'd better work harder.

Exercise:

1) No, Let's の言葉を加えて、文章を完成しましょう。

go for a swim / go to a restaurant / take the subway /  
 wait for him / watch TV.

1. Would you like to play tennis? 1 \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. Do you want to drive downtown? 2 \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Shall we go to the movies? 3 \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. Shall we have dinner at home? 4 \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. Would you like to begin now? 5 \_\_\_\_\_ .

2) No, don't や No, let's not を使って文章を完成しましょう。

1. Shall we wait for you? No, 1 \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. Should we go home now? 2 \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Shall we go out? 3 \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. Should I close the window? 4 \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. Shall I call you tonight? 5 \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. Should we wait for David? 6 \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. Shall I turn on the TV? 7 \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. Should we take a taxi? 8 \_\_\_\_\_ .

命令形 : 練習問題 Do this! Don't do this! Let's do this! - 解答

1) No, Let's の言葉を加えて、文章を完成しましょう。

go for a swim / go to a restaurant / take the subway /  
 wait for him / watch TV.

1. Would you like to play tennis? 1 No, let's go for a swim.
2. Do you want to drive downtown? 2 No, let's take the subway.
3. Shall we go to the movies? 3 No, let's watch TV.
4. Shall we have dinner at home? 4 No, let's go to a restaurant.
5. Would you like to begin now? 5 No, let's wait for him.

2) No, don't や No, let's not を使って文章を完成しましょう。  
 この問題は、文章の内容を考えてから、答えを出しましょう。

- Shall we wait for you? No, 1 No, don't wait for me.  
 (= You don't have to wait for me.)
2. Should we go home now? 2 No, let's not go home now.  
 (=No, we don't have to go home now.)
3. Shall we go out? 3 No, let's not go out.  
 (=We'd better stay here.)
4. Should I close the window? 4 No, don't close the window.  
 (= You don't have to close the window.)
5. Shall I call you tonight? 5 No, don't call me tonight.  
 ( because, I won't be at home tonight.)
6. Should we wait for David? 6 No, let's not wait ( for him).
7. Shall I turn on the TV? 7 No, don't turn on the TV.
8. Should we take a taxi? 8 No, let's not take a taxi.  
 ( We'd better use the subway.)

現在形で未来を表す? : 練習問題 - 1

Grammar point:  
 現在形( present tense)又は、現在進行形( Present continuous) で  
 未来(future tense)を表すことも、多々あります。例えば;  
 On Sunday, I'm painting my house.  
 Next week, I'm visiting my parents.  
 I'm flying to South Africa next week.  
 What are you doing next weekend?  
 I'm playing tennis with my friend.  
 前に( Grammar for Elementary)、勉強した形、

( I m going to + 動詞の原型 ) も同じです。例えば ;  
 I m going to buy some books tomorrow.  
 Are you going to invite Min Fang to your party?  
 では、問題練習を始めましょう !

Exercise:

1) Imagine you are Larry Keene, a senior manager with  
 a textile company. This is your schedule for the next week.  
 Write out your activities in full sentences.

MONDAY:

10.00 am meet Frank West.  
 For example; On Monday at 10, I m meeting Frank West.  
 1.00 pm train to Manchester. 1. \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 7.00 pm dinner with chairman.2 \_\_\_\_\_ .

TUESDAY:

9.00 - 12.00 tour the factory. 3 \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 6.00 pm play golf with chairman. 4 \_\_\_\_\_ .

WEDNESDAY:

morning - return to London. 5 \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 1.00 - 2.00 lunch with wife at Heathrow. 6 \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 afternoon - fly to Madrid. 7 \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 evening - dinner with Spanish customer.8 \_\_\_\_\_ .

THURSDAY:

morning - fly back to London. 9 \_\_\_\_\_ .

現在形で未来を表す? : 練習問題 - 1 - 解答

=====

1) Imagine you are Larry Keene, a senior manager with  
 a textile company. This is your schedule for the next week.  
 Write out your activities in full sentences.

MONDAY:

10.00 am: meet Frank West.  
 For example; On Monday at 10, I m meeting Frank West.  
 1.00 pm train to Manchester. 1. I m taking train to Manchester.  
 7.00 pm dinner with chairman.2 I m having dinner with chairman.

TUESDAY:

9.00 - 12.00 tour the factory. 3 I m touring the factory.  
 6.00 pm play golf with chairman. 4 I m playing golf with chairman.

WEDNESDAY:

morning - return to London. 5 I m returning to London. .  
 1.00 - 2.00 lunch with wife at Heathrow.  
 6 I m having lunch with wife at Heathrow.  
 afternoon - fly to Madrid. 7 I m flying to Madrid.  
 evening - dinner with Spanish customer.  
 8 I m having dinner with Spanish customer.

THURSDAY:

morning - fly back to London. 9 I m flying back to London.

以上皆さん、英語は簡単ですねー ! 今後も私の絵家件合格王を  
 続毛手、英検 2 級を目差そう !

Sample:

=====

Step-1:

=====

皆さん、これからバイリンガルでの最後のステージ  
中学3年以上、高校生を対象)の英語の勉強をスタートしましょう！

初めが大切なので、ここで大事なことをお話しします。

1. 正しい発音を覚える。
2. 言葉は最低15回は読んで(発音して)又、ノートに書いて覚えましょう！
3. 英語はそのまま覚えて日本語に直さない習慣をつけましょう！
4. 英語の辞書は、英英辞典、お勧めはOxfordのWordpower, 全ての単語に発音が入っていて、又一度パソコンにインストールすれば、インターネット上で何時も開かれていますので、辞書不要！大変便利！
5. 毎日少しでも(たとえば5-10分)英語に触れる習慣をつけましょう。
6. 練習問題の添削は必ず、お受け下さい。回答をメールでお送りいただければ、懇切丁寧に添削して、点数も付けて送り返します。  
(ただし、有料になります  
詳しくはメールください。 Hideyo-Tanahashi@e-school-bilingual.com

Let's start learning King's English together,  
and pass 英検2-準1級 exam!

Grammar for Senior の目次

=====

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ここからは、Grammar for Senior です。

現在完了形 (present perfect tense)  
過去完了形 (past perfect tense)  
未来完了形 (future perfect tense)  
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関係副詞 (relative adverb)  
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分詞 (particle)  
不定詞 (infinitive) と動名詞  
分詞構文 (particle construction=sentence)  
副詞 (adverb) を完全攻略  
時制の一致(sequence of tense)

Grammar for Senior の目次 -2

=====

目次 (Table of Contents) 問題と解答

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分詞構文 (particle construction=sentence)  
副詞 (adverb) を完全攻略  
時制の一致(sequence of tense)

Sample - 関係代名詞 ( relative pronoun ) - 3  
=====

Choose whichever brand you prefer. (先行詞が物)  
Whichever of you gets here first will get the prize. (先行詞が人)

更に、例を挙げれば：

Take whatever action is needed.  
Do whatever you like.  
Whatever decision he made, I would support it.  
You will have our support whatever you decide.

関係代名詞の人称：関係代名詞に続く動詞は先行詞の人称、数に一致する。

=====  
例えば；

Mr. Smith, who has a lot of teaching experience at junior level,  
will be joining the school in September. (だから、hasの主語はMr.Smith)

I, who have a lot of teaching .... の場合にはhaveの主語はIです。

His best movie, which won several awards, was about the life  
of Gandji, India. ( whichの主語は movie である )

Anyone who wants to take test should apply by next Friday.

( wantsの主語は Anyone である )

one of + 複数名詞が先行詞の場合：には原則として、複数名詞と一致させる。

例えば；

This is one of the presents which were given for my birthday  
by my grand mother.

These are some of the presents which were .... ) 勿論両者が複数では  
問題はありせん。

但し、 the only one of + 複数名詞の場合には、違ってくるので注意！

たとえば；

He is the only one of the students who has won the race.

( 時制は先行詞の the only one に一致 )

関係代名詞 ( relative pronoun ) - 4  
=====

who , that , which 関係代名詞の格：には、その後続く節の中の役割で  
決まります。

1 . 主格 の場合：には、who, that , which を使います。例えば；

The man who ( =that ) repaired my car is a good mechanic.

これは、下記の二つの文章を合体した結果になります。

A man repaired my car. The man is a good mechanic.  
( or, The man repaired my car. He is a good mechanic.)

では、She is a smart , and cute girl. She lives nearby. を一つの文章  
にするには？簡単ですね。

She is a smart and cute girl who ( = that ) lives nearby. となります。

皆さんも同じように文章の書き換えの練習して下さい。

=====

2. 所有格の場合：には whose を使います。例えば；

=====

He is a man whose opinion I respect.

( 二つの文にすれば、= He is a man. I respect his opinion.)

It s a house whose roof is painted red.

二つの文章に直すと；

It s a house. The house s roof is painted red. となります。

I wonder whose this book is? (= I wonder whose book this is? )

(上の文章は、殆ど同じ意味です。)

3. 目的格の場合：には、 whom ( who), which, that を使います。

=====

大切な事は、目的格の場合には、省略可能で大抵省略されている。

=====

例えば；

The doctor (whom ) she visited yesterday gave her good advice  
on health.

The book ( which) Betty gave me yesterday is very interesting.

二つの文章に分ければ；

=====

Betty gave me a book yesterday. The book is very interesting.  
となります。

関係代名詞 ( relative pronoun ) - 5

=====

The music ( which ) the orchestra is playing is a Straus waltz.

The cat ( which ) I m so fond of belongs to my uncle.

上の文章も、接続詞を使って2つに分ける事が出来ます。例えば；

=====

I m so fond of the cat and the cat belongs to my uncle.

4. 前置詞と一緒に用いられる場合：には、 whom, which が主に用いられます。

=====

The music to which we are now listening is very popular in Europe.

(こちらの文では、which は省略出来ない。

=====

(or, The music (which) we are now listening to is very popular in Europe.)

上のように、前置詞が後に入れる場合には関係代名詞を省略するのが普通です。

=====

The man ( whom ) Tom is taking with is our teacher.

The man with whom Tom is talking ..... )

5. カンマ ( , ) が入る場合と入らない場合：先行詞を特定するか否かで

決めます。例えば：

The man who wrote this biography is a famous writer, William S. Maugham.  
(カンマ入れない)

上の文書を言い換えて使う場合；

William S. Maugham is a famous writer, who wrote this biography.

(カンマ入れる)

上の文章は、関係代名詞を使わなければ、下記のような2つの文章になります。

=====

William S. Maugham is a famous writer. He wrote this biography.

関係代名詞 ( relative pronoun ) - 6

=====

that の用法： that は主格と目的格としかなく、格による変化はありません。

主として、先行詞が物、動物、人にも使われます。  
that は目的格の殆どの場合、省略可能です。

1. 主格の that : の例を挙げれば：

Birds that eat insects have good eye-sight.  
The people that live next door are French.

2. 目的格の that:

The people (that) I spoke yesterday were very helpful.  
The watch (that) you gave me keeps perfect time.  
The dress (that) my mother bought for me suits me perfectly.  
I wore the dress (that) my mother bought in Paris.

上の、文章を普通の文章に変えれば；

My mother bought a dress and the dress (or, it ) suits me perfectly.

3. that が多く用いられる場合：は、先行詞が形容詞の最上級の場合、

first, only で修飾されている場合、

又は先行詞が all, anything, everything, much, nothing 等の場合です。

例を挙げて説明しましょう；

Is there anything (else )( that) I can do for you?

It s the best novel ( that) I ve ever read.

This is the hottest summer ( that) we ve had in the past thirty years.

This is the only one document that is left un-delivered today.

(これだけ、主格の that )

関係代名詞 ( relative pronoun ) - 7

4. 先行詞が人と物の場合：には that を用いるのが普通です。例えば；

She wrote about the things, happenings, and people that interested her.

5. who, which, where などが疑問詞の直前にある場合：

Who was it that won the US open tournament?

Where is the letter that came yesterday?

このように考えると、that を使って文章を書いたほうが無難です！！！！

6. what の用法： what は先行詞を含んでいるので、平たく言えば

the thing (s) which に相当します。例を挙げれば：

又 whatever も同じ様な意味で使われます。

What you need is a good exercise and meal.

What he says is difficult to understand for me. これ等は、主格の場合。

Friendly and polite manners are what are welcomed worldwide. 補語の場合。

This report is exactly what he delivered yesterday

in his speech of human rights. 補語の場合。

Nobody knows what may happen next. You can say whatever you like.

Choose what ( whatever) you like for dinner. 目的格の場合。

(= Choose anything that you like for dinner.)

Do whatever you like. これも、目的格のばあい。

※これで、関係代名詞は卒業！ 次は、良く似た関係副詞の勉強です。

問題集- 5: 関係節( 関係代名詞、副詞) -1

問う講座では、問題集の前に、丁寧な説明を先ず最初に行っていますので安心して、問題にとり組めます。

Grammar point:

関係代名詞は一般には、口語態(dialogues)では使われません。文章で主にWritten English 使われます。簡単に整理しますと、3種類あり；

1. Defining relative clause:とは、先行する名詞を修飾( 特定)するタイプで、例えば；

The man who told me this refused to give his name.
( who told me は形容詞節です。)
I met someone who said he knew you.
I saw something in the newspaper which would interest you.
(時には、中間に他の言葉が入る事もあるが原則は、名詞、代名詞の直下に置かれる。)

The noise that he made woke me up.
The forms are as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Subject, Object, Possessive. Rows for persons (who, whom/who, whose) and things (which, whose, of which).

1) 左右語句を組み合わせて、A ..... is person who の文章を作りなさい。

- a thief/ a dentist/ doesn't tell the truth./is seeing a doctor.
a butcher/ a fool/ take care of your teeth /steals things.
a musician/a genius/is very intelligent./ does stupid things.
a patient/ a liar/ plays music. / sells meat.

- 1. A thief is a person who .....
3. A musician .....
4. A patient .....
5. A dentist .....
6. A liar .....
7. A fool .....
8. A genius .....

2) 2つの文章を一つにしてください。冠詞に注意！(a or the)
1. ( A man phoned. He didn't give his name.)

- 2. ( A woman opened the door. She was wearing a yellow hat.)
3. ( Many students took the exam. Some of them failed the exam.)
4. ( A police officer stopped our car. He wasn't very friendly.)

問題集- 5: 関係節( 関係代名詞、副詞) -1 - 解答

1) 左右語句を組み合わせて、A ..... is person who の文章を作りなさい。

- a thief: a dentist doesn't tell the truth. is seeing a doctor.

sample step-1

a butcher: a fool      takes care of your teeth      steals things.  
 a musician: a genius      is very intelligent.      does stupid things.  
 a patient: a liar      plays music.      sells meat.

1. A thief is a person who steals things.
3. A musician a person who plays music.
4. A patient is a person who is seeing a doctor.
5. A dentist is a person who takes care of your teeth.
6. A liar is a person who doesn't tell the truth.
7. A fool is a person who does stupid things.
8. A genius is a person who is very intelligent.

(一部訂正)

2) 2つの文章を一つにしてください。冠詞に注意! (a or the)

1. ( A man phoned. He didn't give his name.)  
 A man , who didn't give his name, phoned.
2. ( A woman opened the door. She was wearing a yellow hat.)  
 A woman who was wearing a yellow hat opened the door.
3. ( Many students took the exam. Some of them failed the exam.)  
 Some of the students who took the exam failed it.
4. ( A police officer stopped our car. He wasn't very friendly.)  
 A police officer, who stopped our car, wasn't very friendly.

問題集- 5: 関係節 (関係代名詞、副詞) -2

Grammar point:

もう少し、人物の例文を挙げておきましょう。

The man who ( or, that) robbed you has  
 been arrested.  
 The man who( whom) I saw told me to come back today.  
 or The man who I saw .....  
 or The man that I saw .....  
 or The man I saw .....  
 上のように、色々な使い方が出来ます。

次は、物(概念を含む)の例も挙げましょう。  
 which, or that が使われますが、whichの方がmore formal です。  
 This is the picture which / that caused such a  
 sensation.(主格)  
 All the apples that / which fall are eaten by  
 pigs.

This is the best hotel (that) I know.  
 That is the best book (that) I've so far read.  
 (動詞の目的語の場合には、人でも物でも  
 省略出来る)  
 The man ( whom) I saw told me .....  
 The ladder on which I was standing began to slip. 又は、  
 The ladder which I was standing on began ....  
 The ladder I was standing on .....  
 .の3種類のうちどれでもOK.

3) who or which を入れて文章を完成しましょう。易しい問題!

1. I met a lady \_\_\_\_\_ can speak 4 languages.
  2. Do you know what \_\_\_\_\_ is the name of the woman \_\_\_\_\_  
 lives next door?
  3. Can you tell me the name of the river \_\_\_\_\_  
 flows through our town?
  4. Whose coat is it \_\_\_\_\_ is hanging on the hanger?
  5. Don't you know \_\_\_\_\_ wants to buy my bike?
  6. You always ask questions \_\_\_\_\_ are difficult to answer.
  7. Jane is a student \_\_\_\_\_ is really good at science subjects  
 but no good at languages.
  8. I think that everybody \_\_\_\_\_ went to the concert really  
 enjoyed it.
  9. Why does she always wear clothes \_\_\_\_\_ are too small  
 for her?
- 4) 次の文章が正しければ、OK と書き、間違っていれば訂正して下さい。  
 これも易しい!

sample step-1

例えば; A thief is a person which steals things, usually without violence. OK

1. An airplane is a machine that flies.
2. An ice cream maker is a machine that makes ice cream.

問題集- 5: 関係節 (関係代名詞、副詞) -2- 解答

3) who or which を入れて文章を完成しましょう。易しい問題!

1. I met a lady who can speak 4 languages.
2. Do you know what s the name of the woman who lives next door?
3. Can you tell me the name of the river which ( or, that) flows through our town?
4. Whose coat is it which ( or, that) is hanging on the hanger?
5. Don t you know who wants to buy my bike?
6. You always ask questions which ( or, that) are difficult to answer.
7. Jane is a student who ( or that) is really good at science subjects but no good at languages.
8. I think that everybody who went to the concert really enjoyed it.
9. Why does she always wear clothes which ( or, that) are too small for her?

4) 次の文章が正しければ OK と書き、間違っていれば訂正して下さい。これも易しい!

例えば; A thief is a person which steals things, usually without violence. OK

1. An airplane is a machine that flies.  
= OK .
2. An ice cream maker is a machine that makes ice cream.  
= OK