



第 5 章 不定詞

1 to-不定詞の 3 用法

Key Sentences

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1 My dream is to be an astronaut. | 私の夢は宇宙飛行士になることだ。 |
| 2 I like to write stories. | 私は物語を書くことが好きだ。 |
| 3 She has many friends to help her. | 彼女には彼女を助けてくれる友人がたくさんいる。 |
| 4 He needs a new house to live in . | 彼は住むための新しい家が必要だ。 |
| 5 You were careless to break the glass. | グラスを割るとは、あなたは不注意だった。 |
| 6 This book is easy to read . | この本は読むには簡単だ。 |
| 7 She lived to be ninety years old. | 彼女は生きて(その結果)90歳になった(90歳まで生きた)。 |

Key Points

- 名詞的用法：文の主語，補語⇒1，動詞の目的語⇒2になる。「～すること，～であること」
- 形容詞的用法：前の名詞を修飾。(a)「～する(ための)…」⇒3，(b)「～すべき…」，(c)「～という…」(同格)，(d)前置詞を伴って不定詞句が名詞を修飾するパターン。⇒4
- 副詞的用法：動詞や形容詞などを修飾。(a)「～するために」(目的)，(b)「～して」(原因・理由)，(c)「～するとは」(判断の根拠)⇒5，(d)「～するには」(easy, difficultなどを限定)⇒6，(e)「…して(その結果)～」(結果)⇒7

..., only to 「…したが，～しただけだった」, ..., never to 「…したが，2度と～しなかった」もある。

例 I ran to the station, **only to find** that the train had left.

(私は駅まで走ったが，電車は発車したとわかったただけだった)

He left Japan, **never to return**. (彼は日本を^た発ち，2度と戻らなかった)

2 to-不定詞を含む重要表現

Key Sentences

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 8 I don't know what to do . | 私は何をすべきかわからない。 |
| 9 I am too tired to walk any more. | 私はとても疲れていてこれ以上歩くことができない。 |
| 10 He was kind enough to carry my bag. | 彼は私のかばんを運んでくれるほど十分親切だった。 |
| 11 My father told me to study hard. | 父は私に一生懸命勉強するように言った。 |
| 12 He seems to be sick. | 彼は病気のようなだ。 |
| 13 To tell the truth , I love her. | 実を言うと，私は彼女を愛している。 |

Key Points

- 〈疑問詞 + to-不定詞〉：what to 「何を～すべきか」⇒8，where to 「どこで〔に〕～すべきか」，when to 「いつ～すべきか」，how to 「どのように～すべきか，～の仕方」など
- 〈too + 形容詞(副詞) + to-不定詞〉：「～するにはあまりにも…」「とても…なので～できない」⇒9
- 〈形容詞(副詞) + enough + to-不定詞〉：「～するほど十分…」「十分…なので～する」⇒10
- 〈tell[ask / want] + O + to-不定詞〉：「O に～するように言う〔するように頼む/してほしい〕」⇒11
- 〈seem[appear] + to-不定詞〉：「～する〔である〕ように見える，思える」⇒12
12 → It seems that he is sick.
- 独立不定詞：文全体を修飾する不定詞句…so to speak 「いわば」，to be sure 「確かに」，to begin [start] with 「まず初めに」，to tell the truth 「実を言うと」⇒13 など



定着< 確認問題

1 次の日本語に合うように、()内の語句や符号を並べかえなさい。

- (1) 私たちは手伝ってくれる人をさがしている。 We're (help / for / us / to / looking / someone).

We're

- (2) 彼女とうまくやっていくのは難しい。 She (is / get / to / along / difficult / with).

She

- (3) 私は一生懸命勉強したが、結局試験に落ちた。

I studied hard, (fail / only / the exam / to).

I studied hard,

- (4) まず初めに、あなたにいくつか質問をします。

To (a few / I'll / begin / you / with / ask / ,) questions.

To questions.

2 下線部に注意して、次の英文を日本語になおしなさい。

- (1) I'm glad to see you again.

.....

- (2) She woke up to find it was raining.

.....

- (3) My father asked me to cook lunch.

.....

- (4) She seemed to be angry.

.....

- (5) I was too sleepy to keep listening to her.

.....

- (6) Please tell me when to return this book.

.....

- (7) Will you lend me something to write with?

.....

3 それぞれの英文を日本語になおしなさい。

- (1) *To walk* past garbage on the street is easy, but we are all responsible for it. Let's do more *to clean* up our town.

.....

- (2) Have you thought about *where to stay* this summer? The number of *underwater hotels has been increasing in recent years. Each hotel has a different way of showing you *how to* *access your room.

.....

語句

underwater : 水中の, 水面下の access : 入る, 接近する

3 to-不定詞の意味上の主語 Key Sentences

- 14 It is difficult **for me to speak** English. 私にとって英語を話すことは難しい。
 15 That is a computer **for him to use**. あれは彼が使うコンピュータだ。
 16 It is kind **of you to say so**. そう言ってくれるとはあなたは親切だ。

Key Points

- ① to-不定詞の意味上の主語 (for + 人) : to-不定詞の直前に置く。どの用法でも位置は同じ。
 名詞的用法 : It is difficult for me to speak English. →14 (注意) it は形式主語。to 以下を指す。
 形容詞的用法 : That is a computer for him to use. →15
 副詞的用法 : I stepped aside for her to pass. (私は彼女が通れるように脇によけた)
 ② <of + 人> : <It is + 人の性質を表す形容詞 + of + 人 + to ~.> の形で使う。→16
 ↳ brave, clever, kind, wise など

4 to-不定詞の否定形, 完了形, 進行形, 受動態 Key Sentences

- 17 He told me **not to make** a noise. 彼は私にうるさくしないように言った。
 18 She is said **to have been** sick. 彼女は病気だったそうだ。
 19 You seem **to be getting** better. あなたはよくなってきているようだ。
 20 I don't want **to be scolded**. 私はしかられたくない。

Key Points

- ① to-不定詞の否定形 : <not + to-不定詞>…not を to-不定詞の前に置く。→17
 ② to-不定詞の完了形 : <to have + 過去分詞>…主節の動詞が表す「時」より「前の時」を表す。→18
 She is said **to have been** sick. = It is said that she was [has been] sick.
 She was said **to have been** sick. = It was said that she had been sick. (彼女は病気だったと言われていた)
 ③ to-不定詞の進行形 : <to be + ~ing> →19
 You seem **to be getting** better. = It seems that you are getting better.
 You seemed **to be getting** better. = It seemed that you were getting better.
 (あなたはよくなってきているようだった)
 ④ to-不定詞の受動態 : <to be + 過去分詞> →20

5 原形不定詞 Key Sentences

- 21 I saw Tom **come** out of the room. 私はトムが部屋から出てくるのを見た。
 22 He made me **wait** for an hour. 彼は私を1時間待たせた。

Key Points

- ① 原形不定詞 : to のつかない不定詞のこと。
 ② <知覚動詞(see, hear, feel など) + O + 原形不定詞> : 「O が~するのを見る[聞く, 感じる]」 →21
 ③ <使役動詞(make, have, let など) + O + 原形不定詞> : 「O に~させる」 →22
 ④ <help + O + 原形不定詞> : 「O が~するのを手伝う」

例 I helped my mother (to) wash the dishes. (私は母が皿を洗うのを手伝った)

※口語では to が省略されることが多い。

参考 原形不定詞を使った文を受動態にするときは, to-不定詞にかえる。

21 → Tom was seen to come out of the room by me.

22 → I was made to wait for an hour by him.



定着< 確認問題

1 次の日本語に合うように、()内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- (1) あとで私にその結果を知らせてください。 Please (the result / me / let / know) later.
Please later.
- (2) 私たちは彼女がその店で買い物をするのを見た。 We (at / shop / saw / the store / her).
We
- (3) そんなことをするとはあなたは勇敢だ。 (you / brave / it / do / is / of / to) such a thing.
..... such a thing.
- (4) 私は彼らに庭の掃除をしてもらった。 I (the garden / clean / had / them).
I
- (5) 皆批判されたくない。
Nobody (criticized / wants / be / to).
Nobody

2 下線部に注意して、次の英文を日本語になおしなさい。

- (1) This is the chicken for her to cook.
.....
- (2) My teacher made me answer the question.
.....
- (3) My father told me not to attend the party.
.....
- (4) That woman is said to have been an actress.
.....
- (5) He heard his mother call him.
.....
- (6) As we approached to the top of the mountain, the air seemed to be becoming thinner.
.....

3 それぞれの英文を日本語になおしなさい。

- (1) As you all know, our annual Athletic Meet takes place on Thursday. Classes should not *make* students **compete* if they don't want to.
.....
- (2) It is important *not to worry* about making mistakes when you speak English. Making lots of mistakes will *help* you *improve* your English.
.....

語句

compete : (競技などに)参加する



練習問題



1 次の英文を日本語になおしなさい。(1)は下線部のみをなおしなさい。

(1) ① It is quite common to see a blind person who is walking with a guide dog to help him or her. Dogs have helped blind people for hundreds of years, but the first actual school to train dogs was begun in Germany in 1916. ② At this time, a doctor had the idea to teach dogs to help soldiers blinded in the war.

①

②

(2) In around 70% of countries, the academic year begins in September. Although the school year in Japan traditionally begins in April, some universities have argued that starting in September would *help* students *study* overseas more easily, and additionally would increase the number of overseas students coming to Japan.

.....
.....
.....

2 次の英文を読んで、筆者が何のためにこの英文を書いたのか、日本語で説明しなさい。

I'm sorry *to bother* you, but can I ask a favor? I ordered a new computer online and it is likely *to arrive* during the afternoon. However, I have to go to the office at 2 p.m. Can I *ask* the delivery men *to take* it over to your house? I can pick it up when I get back later. I'll be happy *to pick* up some groceries for you on the way home *to say*
5 thank you.

.....
.....

3 次の英文を読んで、あとの質問に英語で答えなさい。

Japanese visitors to New York are often surprised *to see* a large number of ramen restaurants, and new ones *seem to be opening* all the time across the city. In fact, New York has experienced a ramen boom over the past few years with no end to the number of people anxious *to find* the perfect ramen flavor. Ramen restaurants are
5 simple *to find* as they are often designed *to look* just like the popular noodle shops in Japan, complete with names in Japanese and Japanese speaking staff. Recent years have *seen* several of Japan's most popular ramen chains *open* stores as they try *to take* advantage of this noodle fever.

(1) What surprises Japanese visitors to New York?
.....

(2) What do the noodle shops in New York look like?
.....



チャレンジ 読解問題

■ Read the passage and answer the following questions.

You are doing a homestay in Australia and have learned that an international culture festival is held in your town. You are reading a blog about last year's festival.

Amelia Gomez / Sunday, 4th July, 7 p.m.

This year, the Westgate city *council organized the city's first International Culture Festival. There were food *stands selling food from many different countries, music performances, and other cultural activities. I tried Indian curry for the first time. It looked delicious but it was too spicy for me to eat. One activity I tried was putting on a Japanese kimono. I was surprised to learn how complicated a kimono is to put on!

It was interesting to see the various musicians. I enjoyed watching the *Aboriginal Australian *didgeridoo performers. The didgeridoo made a strange sound and it looked very difficult to play. I also wanted to see the Irish musicians play. However, there wasn't enough time for me to watch them.

One interesting activity was run by some Chinese students. They taught us how to make some steamed pork *buns. Mine didn't look great, but it tasted delicious! They are easy to make, so I'll cook them again at home.

There are many things to see and do at this festival. If you are interested, take a look at the *flyer for the event of this year.

Westgate City's International Culture Festival

Place : Westgate University Campus

Day and Time : The Last Saturday and Sunday of June (10 a.m. to 4 p.m.)

Food

Indian Curry



English *Cornish Pasties



Music

Australian Aboriginal Music



Irish Music



Activities

Chinese Cooking



Wearing a Japanese Kimono



問1 Write one of the things that Amelia learned at the festival in English.

問2 Choose one thing Amelia didn't do at the festival last year.

- ア Eat English Cornish pasties. イ Take part in a Chinese cooking activity.
ウ Try Indian curry. エ Put on a Japanese kimono. { }

■ 語句

council: 市議会, 地方自治体 stand: 屋台 Aboriginal: アボリジニの didgeridoo: デイジュリドゥ
bun: 丸いパン flyer: ちらし Cornish pasty: コーニッシュパステイ(英国の伝統料理)