



第6章 不定詞を含む構文

① to-不定詞の意味上の主語

Key Sentences

- | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------|
| 1 | It's pleasant to walk in the woods. | 森の中を歩くのは気持ちがいい。 |
| 2 | I went to the library to borrow some books. | 私は本を借りるために図書館へ行った。 |
| 3 | It's natural <i>for a baby</i> to cry . | 赤ちゃんが泣くのは自然なことだ。 |
| 4 | It's very kind <i>of you</i> to lend me the book. | その本を貸してくれるなんて、あなたはとても親切だ。 |

Key Points

- ① to-不定詞の意味上の主語が表されない場合：一般の人々、文脈上明らかなる人 → 1, 文の主語と一致 → 2
- ② to-不定詞の意味上の主語が表される場合：
- (a) <for + (代)名詞> → 3
- 例 I stepped aside *for her* **to pass**. (私は彼女が通れるようにわきによけた)
 There is no need *for you* **to repair** it. (あなたがそれを修理する必要はない)
- (b) <of + (代)名詞> → 4 <of + (代)名詞>について、ofの前にくる形容詞は人の性質、人に対する話者の評価を表すものとなる。
 — clever, foolish, nice, stupid, rude など
- 目的語(O)が意味上の主語となる例については㊦を参照。

② to-不定詞の否定形, 完了形, 受動態

Key Sentences

- | | | |
|---|--|------------------------|
| 5 | She promised never to go there again. | 彼女は2度とそこに行かないと約束した。 |
| 6 | He is said to have been a pilot when he was young. | 彼は若いころパイロットだったと言われている。 |
| 7 | She seemed to have been waiting for a long time. | 彼女は長い間待っていたようだった。 |
| 8 | I don't want to be scolded . | 私は叱られたくない。 |
| 9 | There seems nothing special to be said against him. | 彼には特に悪く言われることはないようだ。 |

Key Points

- ① to-不定詞の否定形：not, neverなどをto-不定詞の前に置く。→ 5
- 例 I thought it was better **not to let** her go there alone.
 (私は彼女をそこへひとりで行かせないほうがよいと思った)
- ② to-不定詞の完了形：<to have + 過去分詞> 述語動詞の時制よりも前の時を表す。→ 6, 7
- 6 = It is said that he **was** a pilot when he was young.
 7 = It seemed that she **had been** waiting for a long time.
- ③ to-不定詞の受動態：<to be + 過去分詞> → 8, 9
- There is ~. の構文などで、能動態でも受動態でも実際上の意味が変わらないことがある。
- 例 There is some work **to do**. (すべき仕事がある)
 There is some work **to be done**. (されるべき仕事がある)



練習問題



1 次の英文を日本語になおしなさい。

(1) I didn't expect *to be caught* in traffic. I'm afraid I won't make it in time for the monthly meeting. Is it possible *for you to fill in* for me?

.....

(2) It was careless *of me to leave* my smartphone on the table. I was away only for a few seconds to get my coffee, but it was gone. I will make sure *never to leave it unattended*.

.....

(3) In 2017, scientists discovered that a group of *orangutans living on Sumatra in Indonesia were a new species. There are now three recognized different species of orangutan. The *Tapanuli orangutan is thought *to have been separated* from the other orangutans by a volcanic eruption 75,000 years ago.

.....

2 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

The first soccer rules were written at the creation of the FA, or *Football Association, in London in 1863. Fourteen “laws of the game” were recognized by the eleven teams in the football league at that time. Some of the rules seem a little strange now. For example, the original *offside rule was designed *not to allow* attacking players to move
 5 ahead of the ball. ①This meant it was impossible to pass the ball forwards and teams used to just dribble the ball towards the goal, sometimes with eight attacking players. ②In the 1860s the FA decided *not to keep* this strict offside rule, and modern passing soccer began to develop.

問1 What does the underlined word ① mean? Explain in Japanese.

.....

問2 Translate the underlined part ② into Japanese.

.....

問3 Complete the sentence.

According to the first offside rule, an attacking player couldn't pass the ball forwards because

.....

■ 語句

orangutan : オランウータン Tapanuli orangutan : タパヌリ・オランウータン

Football Association : サッカー協会 offside : オフサイド(競技で侵入禁止区域に入ってプレーすること)

③	〈be動詞+形容詞+ to-不定詞〉	Key Sentences
10	I'm surprised to hear the news.	その知らせを聞いて、私は驚いている。
11	You must be hungry to eat so much.	そんなに食べるとは、あなたは空腹にちがいない。
12	We are apt to waste time.	私たちは時間を浪費しがちである。
13	They were anxious to know your name.	彼らはあなたの名前を知りたがっていた。
14	He is likely to arrive in time.	おそらく彼は時間内に到着するだろう。
15	She is sure to return to me.	彼女はきっと私のところに戻ってくる。
16	His house was easy to find .	彼の家は簡単に見つかった。

Key Points

〈be動詞+形容詞+ to-不定詞〉…to-不定詞が形容詞と結びついて、次のような働きをする。

- 感情の原因を表す：「～して…、～なので…」⇒10では、なぜ驚いたのかを不定詞句が説明。
〈be glad(happy / pleased / sorry / surprised)+ to-不定詞〉「～してうれしい[幸せな／喜んで／残念な／驚いて]」
- 判断の根拠、理由を表す：「～するとは…だ、～するなんて…だ」
⇒11では、なぜ空腹だと判断できるかを不定詞句が説明。
〈be lucky(foolish / crazy / hungry)+ to-不定詞〉「～するとは幸運だ[愚かだ／どうかしている／空腹だ]」
- 特定の形容詞と結びついて連語の働きをする：
 - 〈be anxious(eager / able / apt / ready / willing)+ to-不定詞〉「～したがる[したがる／できる／しがちである／する用意ができてい／喜んで～する]」⇒12, 13
 - 〈be sure(certain / likely / unlikely)+ to-不定詞〉「きっと～する[きっと～する／～しそうだ／～しそうにない]」⇒14, 15
 14 = It is likely that he will arrive ...
 15 = I am sure that she will return ...
 (b)のグループ(14, 15)では、to 以下(to arrive, to return)の動作をすると判断しているのは、話者であって文の主語(ここでは he や she)ではない。
- 形容詞を修飾しその意味を限定する：
⇒16 どのような点で easy だったかを、直後に to find を続けることによって限定している。
= It was easy to find his house.

④	〈be動詞+ to-不定詞〉	Key Sentences
17	He is to study abroad next year.	彼は来年留学することになっている。
18	Not a cloud was to be seen in the sky.	空には雲ひとつ見えなかった。
19	You are to pay back the money by tomorrow.	明日までにお金を返済しなければならない。
20	If you are to succeed in business, you have to keep up with the latest news.	ビジネスで成功したいのならば、最新の情報に通じている必要がある。
21	He was never to return to his homeland.	彼は2度と祖国に戻れない運命にあった。

Key Points

〈be動詞+ to-不定詞〉：次のような意味を表すが、やや形式的である。

- 予定⇒17
- 可能(主に否定文で使われ、to-不定詞の部分が〈be to be + 過去分詞〉と受動態の形になることが多い)⇒18
- 義務⇒19
- 意図、願望(if節の中で使われることが多い)⇒20
- 運命⇒21



練習問題



1 次の英文を日本語になおしなさい。(3)は下線部のみをなおしなさい。

- (1) Please open your textbooks to page 25 and start reading. You *are to remain* in your seats for the entire time I am gone, and you *are not to leave* this classroom.

.....

- (2) In *mixed-gender discussions, men tend to contribute more information and opinions, while women are *likely to contribute* more supportive talk.

.....

- (3) ① Researchers believe the global population is to reach 11 billion by 2100. This growth is being driven by high birth rates in Africa and Asia. Larger populations put pressure on resources, and it may be difficult to feed and provide enough homes and energy for the children of the future. ② If we are to solve this problem, it is necessary to provide more education and economic power to people in countries with the highest numbers of children being born.

①

②

.....

2 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Frances held on to her mother's skirt. They had been running to the shelter but had frozen when the bombs started falling. Now it was silent. ① Not even the wind was to be heard. Everything was quiet. Slowly the dust cleared, and Frances' mother released her tight grip on her child. Despite all the bombing they were alive. But as they turned to look around, they were greeted by a shocking sight. Their house was gone. ② The houses of their neighbors and friends were also nowhere to be seen. Only skeletons of buildings and some walls were standing. It looked like the end of the world, and in a sense, for Frances, it was. They traveled over the next few days to a distant town, and Frances *was never to return* to her former home or her former life.

問1 Translate the underlined parts ① and ② into Japanese.

①

②

問2 Complete the sentence.

Though Frances was luckily able to _____ the bombing, she _____ not only her own house but her life in her hometown.

■ 語句

mixed-gender : 男女混合の

5 (SVO + to-不定詞), 形容詞的用法

Key Sentences

22 I asked them to come again.	私は彼らにまた来てくださいと頼んだ。
23 He warned me to be more punctual.	彼は私にもっと時間を守れと注意した。
24 I want you to do it at once.	あなたに、すぐそれをやってもらいたい。
25 I expect him to come back before lunch.	私は彼が昼食前に戻ってくるものと思っている。
26 The doctor advised her to have a complete rest.	医者は彼女に完全休養をとることを勧めた。
27 He had a great wish to become a diplomat.	彼には外交官になるという大望があった。
28 Global warming has a lot to do with the greenhouse effect.	地球温暖化は温室効果と大いに関係がある。
29 I have nothing to do with the bribery case.	私はその汚職事件とは何の関係もない。
30 She has the courage to tell the truth.	彼女には真実を言うだけの勇気がある。

Key Points

- ① <ask + O + to-不定詞>: 「O に～してくれるように頼む」 → 22 O が to-不定詞の意味上の主語になっている。
- <SVO + to-不定詞>の構文を作る動詞には以下のようなものがある。
tell, want → 24, advise → 26, believe, cause 「O に～させる」, enable 「O に～することを可能にさせる」, expect → 25, force 「O に～することを強いる」, require 「O に～するように命ずる、要求する」, teach, warn → 23
- ② 形容詞的用法: to-不定詞が直前の名詞(wish)の内容を具体的に説明(同格)。 → 27
- ③ have を使った慣用表現: have a lot[much] to do with ～ 「～と大いに関係がある」 → 28
have something[little / nothing] to do with ～ 「～と何らかの関係がある[ほとんど関係がない/何の関係もない]」 → 29
- ④ <have the + 抽象名詞 + to-不定詞>: 「～するだけの…がある、…にも～する」 → 30

6 独立不定詞

Key Sentences

31 To tell the truth, I have no money on me.	実を言うと、私はお金の持ち合わせがない。
32 To begin with, let's go over what we learned in the last class.	最初に、前回の授業で学んだことを復習しよう。
33 It got cold, and to make matters worse, the power went out.	寒くなり、そしてさらに悪いことに停電した。
34 Our cat is, so to speak, a member of the family.	私たちの猫はいわば家族の一員だ。

Key Points

独立不定詞…to-不定詞が文中のほかの要素から独立して、文全体を修飾する副詞の働きをする。ほかの語句とはコンマで区切られ、文頭、文中、文末に置かれる。

<主な独立不定詞> to be more exact 「もっと正確に言うと」	to make a long story short 「簡単に言うと」
to say the least of it 「ごく控え目に言っても」	to be sure 「なるほど」
strange to say 「奇妙な話だが」	needless to say 「言うまでもなく」
not to say ～ 「～とは言わないまでも」	to be frank (with you) 「率直に言って」
to do ～ justice 「～を公平に判断すれば」	



練習問題



1 次の英文を日本語になおしなさい。

(1) Police are *warning* tourists *to be* careful of dangers on the streets. Typically, a man or woman will *ask* a tourist *to change* a large bill for smaller ones. The bills that the tourist receives are fake. Police *advise* visitors *not to speak* to strangers on the streets.

.....

.....

(2) In *Finnish kindergartens, teachers *encourage* children *to learn* through arts and crafts in the early stages of childhood education. *Strange to say*, “playing” seems to have a positive effect on “studying,” as Finland has one of the highest literacy rates in the world.

.....

.....

2 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Now one of the world’s most recognizable structures, the Eiffel Tower in Paris almost didn’t survive past its twentieth birthday. This famous tower was completed in 1889 as one of the exhibits at the *Exposition Universelle (World’s Fair) to celebrate 100 years since the French revolution. The organizers *wanted something to stand* in the center of Paris as the entrance to the fair and Alexandre-Gustave Eiffel’s design was chosen for this purpose. When it was completed, it stood almost 1,000 feet high, the tallest building in the world until the completion of New York’s Chrysler Building, more than 40 years later. People all over the world felt the tower was an amazing thing to see but in 1909 there was a plan to pull down the tower for scrap metal. Luckily the city had the sense *to see* the advantage of such a structure as a *radiotelegraph antenna, and the tower was saved. As this antenna had a lot to do with listening to enemy communications in the First World War, it seems the decision to keep Eiffel’s construction was a good choice for Paris and France as a whole.

問1 Translate the underlined part into Japanese.

.....

問2 Complete the sentence.

The Eiffel Tower was able to survive because

.....

■ 語句

Finnish : フィンランドの Exposition Universelle : 万国博覧会 radiotelegraph : 無線通信



チャレンジ 実践問題

■ Read the passages and answer the following questions.

1 Rosedale Theater Club's annual Shakespeare season has just started with one of the most famous tragedies of all time: *Romeo and Juliet*.

*Sarah Jackson's performance as Juliet is strong enough to compete with a professional actor, rather than a first-year college student. However, *James Starkey as *Shylock is the real star of the show. With a piece of acting so strong as to make one cry with anger and deep sadness at the same time, this really is a show that you should try not to miss.

問 Translate the underlined part into Japanese.

.....

.....

.....

2 Building projects usually require a project manager if they are to be successful. The main task of the project manager is to understand how to communicate to both clients and engineers. As most clients are not familiar with engineering terminology (the language engineers use), the project manager can help them know what to do if there is a problem with the design or construction of their building.

問 What can the project manager do to help clients in building projects? Explain in Japanese.

.....

3 Many people prefer to use electric toothbrushes, instead of a simple manual brush. Dentists often recommend such devices, and patients often find their teeth are so clean as to need less professional cleaning in the dental clinic.

Switching to an electric brush can take time to adjust to. The action of an electric brush is strong enough to clean teeth without pressing too hard. New users need to relax and not press too hard during cleaning. Two minutes should be enough time to fully clean all teeth, with dentists recommending 30 seconds for each quarter of the mouth, or 5 to 10 seconds for each tooth. Although the brushing can be achieved in two minutes, dentists also advise users not to be in such a hurry as to forget to clean the top of the mouth and the tongue, in order to get the best results and the freshest breath.

If you are concerned about your teeth, it may be time to go electric!

問1 Complete the sentence.

Due to the strength of an electric brush's action, its users should give attention not

.....

問2 About the underlined part, what is dentists' advice like? Explain in Japanese.

.....

.....

