1. 主語に注目した構文

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| We should obey the rules. | 規則は守らないといけない。 |
| You must always care about the feelings of others. | いつも他人の気持ちを思いやるべきだ。 |
| They say prices are going to go up again. | 物価がまた上がるそうだ。 |

Point ちょっと変わった意味のyou,we,theyを知る。

日本語訳と英文を比べると、日本語では主語を省略しても、文章が成り立つことが解ります。しかし英語ではきちんと主語を欠かないといけない。

日本語では省略され易い「世間一般の人々」という意味を、youやweやtheyが持つ。

<we> 話し手を含んだ「人々」 We had a lot of snow here this year.

<you> 聞き手を含んだ「人々」

You can learn a language better if you visit the country where it’s spoken.

<they> 　話し手も聞き手も含まない「世間一般の人々」

　peopleやoneが使われることもある。

They say that ~「〜だそうだ、〜と言われている」

People say that prices are going to go up again.

=It is said that prices are going to go up again.

=I hear that prices are going to go up again.

One should do one’s duty. 人は自分の義務を果たすべきだ

問題

1 学ぶのに遅すぎると言うことはない　　(learn /too /old / is /to /never /one).

2 知らない人と一緒の時は注意しなさい　(you /with /have/ to /people /you /be /don’t /know /careful).

3 適度の運動は健康によいと言われている。

　(doing /say /good /that /for /people /health /is /some/exercises).

4 One can easily become sick when visiting a tropical country.

5 What they call “the first floor” in America is called “the ground floor” in Britain.

6 People should remember Noel’s words, “it is best to be ill in your own language.”

7 They say there are about one hundred thousand haiku lovers in the world outside Japan.

8 If one is accustomed to the noises made by cars, one will be startled by the silence of a city where only boats go by.

9 The people of a country have their own culture. Therefore, if you visit a foreign country, you will face a culture more or less different from your own and sometimes find it difficult to adjust yourself to it.

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| It is difficult to find a place to park in the city centre. | 町の中心部で駐車場を見つけるのは難しい。 |
| It’s impossible for us to get there in time. | 私たちが時間に間に合ってそこにつくのは不可能だ。 |
| It was careless of you to leave the front door unlocked. | 玄関ドアに鍵をかけ忘れるとは不注意だったね。 |

Point 形式主語itが文の形を整える。

To find a place to park in the city centre is difficult.

→It is difficult to find a place to park in the city centre.

上の例文で、to ~centreまでを主語にして、文頭におくと、頭でっかちな文章になってしまう。それを解消する為に、to以下をitで置き換えて、to以下を文の後ろに持っていく(itは形式主語)。

itで置き換え可能なのは、to V/Ving/ that ~/ whether ~等

例)It was nice talking with you.

* to VのVをする主語を書く時は、forかofを使う。

for us to get there 「私たちがそこに着くこと」

of you to say such a thing to her「君が彼女にそんなことを言うこと」

* ofとforの使い分け

ofは「人の性質」について

stupid 　　　kind good silly 　　　clever brave　　　　　等

問題

10 We can’t cross the river at this point.

= ( ) is ( ) to cross the river at this point.

11 He finished his homework with ease.

= ( ) was ( ) ( ) him ( ) finish his homework.

12 Thank you for washing my car.

= ( ) was kind ( ) you ( ) wash my car.

13 It spoils the fun of reading a novel to know how it ends.

14 Expressions come and go so quickly that it is almost impossible to keep up with trendy ones used by young people.

15 It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God, says the Bible.

16 It is very good of everybody to help me like this. I was beginning to wonder whether I would ever finish this job by myself.

17 In the country a good girl doesn’t look into the eyes of an adult. Refusing to do so is a sign of respect and obedience. It would be as difficult for her to look you in the eye as it would be for her to misbehave.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| It is true that she’ll get married next month. | 彼女が来月結婚すると言うのは本当だ。 |
| It is strange that she should make such a mistake. | 彼女がそんな間違いを犯すなんて奇妙だ。 |
| From this evidence, it follows that he is the criminal. | この証拠から、彼が犯人と言うことになる。 |
| It isn’t known where they went. | 彼らがどこへ行ったか知られていない。 |
| It is doubtful if he will keep his word. | 彼が約束を守るか、疑わしい。 |

Point 形式主語itはthat, whether, if, 疑問詞の後の代わりになる。

That he is such a good tennis player is a surprise.

→It is a surprise that he is such a good tennis player.

「彼がそんなにテニスがうまいなんて驚きだ」

It is necessary that he should go there.「彼はそこに行く必要がある。」

necessary, natural, strange, surprise, a pity など、判断や感情を表す単語がitとthatの間にある時、that以下にshouldを付け足す。

It follows that~「~ということになる」　It occurred to me that ~「~と思いついた」

It doesn’t matter if/whether ~=It makes no difference if/whether ~「~かどうかは問題ではない、重要ではない」

問題

18 (forgot / that / it’s / you / pity / a)

19 (occurred / never / to / it / that /me / she / American / was)

20(is / that / it / strange / has / not /she / yet / come)

21 It is strange that he should commit such a crime.

22 It is common knowledge that some politicians are receiving money illegally.

23 It occurred to me that I should make a phone call to my parents.

24 It’s true that meat contains a lot of vitamins and such that are good for you, but you can get enough of the same things from vegetables and beans.

25 It was obvious that he was a proficient skier because he was able to ski from the highest and steepest mountain paths with ease.

26 It’s not good that promotion depends only on an employee’s academic background.

27 “If the door was not opened by force, it follows that the burglar had a key.” “No, that doesn’t necessarily follow. There may be another explanation.”

28 (it / a/ how / the /accident / is /mystery/ what / caused). 一語不要

29 (didn’t/ it/ what/ said/ we / important / matter). 一語不要

30 (not/ it / is /he /come/ our party/ if /attend/ certain/ will). 一語不要

31 It makes no difference which side wins.

32 It’s surprising how many unhappy marriage there are.

33 It makes no difference to me whether he keeps his promise.

34 It is doubtful whether crying and laughing are unique to human beings.

35 It does not matter what other people think of you. You only have to do what you believe is right.

36 In large cities it doesn’t make much difference in time whether you drive fast or at normal speed.

37 Someone who is missing cannot be found, and it is not known whether they are alive or not.