

## ■実践演習

以下の文について、意味を考えて、構造分析せよ (SVOCM を振り、品詞の括弧をつけよ)。

意味上の目的語も「意 O」と記すこと。

不定詞の章であろうと、まずは SVOCM から考えるのが解答のコツである。特に動詞の意味を中心に考えよう (「～を」となるかな?)。

本トレーニングで使う品詞の記号

名詞 → < >

形容詞 → [ ]

副詞 → ( )

### Part A: 名詞的用法

① My plan is to visit Tokyo next month.

② To play outside is important.

③ I want to be free.

④ To see is to believe.

(「百」と「一」を使ったことわざで?)

⑤ I like to watch soccer games.

⑥ Her goal is to pass the exam.

⑦ To accept the fact was very difficult for him.

⑧ To eat too much is not good for your health.

⑨ My son decided to study abroad.

⑩ Tom determined to run away from home.

(run away from home で「家出する」)

### Part B: 形容詞的用法

① I want a house to live in. (切ない…)

② I have many books to read.

③ He bought a present to give her.

④ I want something to eat.

⑤ Please give me something to write with.

(Please は間投詞なので、分析はしなくて OK)

### Part C: 副詞的用法 (目的)

① I practiced hard to win the game.

② She studied hard to pass the exam.

③ I went to Kyoto to see old temples.

### Part D: 不定詞三用法の判別 その①

① He decided to quit his job.

② Would you like something to drink?

③ He stopped to check the time.

④ Mary invited him to the party to see him.

⑤ I have no friends to play soccer with.

⑥ To visit North Korea is difficult.

⑦ She came to New York to find a job.

⑧ We cannot find the hotel to stay at.

⑨ I hope to see you soon.

⑩ I hope to have a little time to relax.

Part E : 不定詞三用法の判別 その②

① I want to visit America someday.

② I got up early to watch the game.

③ Do you have anything to eat?

④ I have no money to buy the car.

⑤ You have to work hard to earn money.

⑥ I decided to go to Korea next year.

⑦ I have a present to give you.

⑧ I went to Chiba to visit the Tokyo Disney Land.

⑨ I am studying hard to pass the exam.

Part F : 不定詞三用法の判別 その③

① To climb K2 is very difficult.

② Ken likes to watch TV.

③ I have no money to give you.

④ Ken is studying English to study abroad.

⑤ Yumi tried to write Haiku.

⑥ To take a rest is important.

⑦ We have a lot of things to learn.

⑧ I have a lot of homework to do today.

⑨ Yui came to see me.

⑩ I got up early to watch the game.

Part G: 副詞的用法 (その他)

① He was excited to see her.

② I'm very sad to hear the news.

③ I'm very happy to see you.

④ She must be rich to wear such clothes.

⑤ You are lucky to have such a kind brother.

⑥ It is careless of you to make such a mistake.

⑦ It is kind of you to carry my luggage.

⑧ The boy grew up to be a baseball player.

⑨ I awoke to find myself in a hospital.

⑩ He worked hard only to fail.

⑪ His speech was difficult to understand.

⑫ The dish is easy to cook by yourself.

Part H: 不定詞の否定形、不定詞での過去、受け身

① I chose not to go there.

② I tried not to make a mistake.

③ He seems to have not slept well last night.

④ She seems to have been a bad girl in the past.

⑤ He seems to have been rich in the past.

⑥ He seemed to have been rich in the past.

⑥ Jane wanted to be respected by everyone.

⑦ I don't like to be laughed at.

Part I: 形式主語、目的語

① It is very important to study English.

② It was very easy for me to speak to her.

③ It is very difficult for him to stop smoking.

④ She found it difficult to forget him.

⑤ We thought it impossible for him to reach the moon.

Part J: 独立不定詞、too~to, enough to、疑問詞 + to

① To tell you the truth, I don't like tomatoes.

② To make matters worse, it began to rain.

③ This coffee is too hot to drink.

④ This place is too dangerous to swim in.

⑤ This smart phone is small enough to carry in your pocket.

⑥ This book is easy enough for your kids to read.

⑦ I don't know what to say.

⑧ Please tell me where to go.

⑨ Please tell me when to start.

⑩ Please tell me how to play the game.

⑪ Please tell me which book to buy.

Part K : 人 to V

① My father wanted me to be a doctor.

② I want you to study more. (心の叫び)

③ I asked him to open the box.

④ The Internet enables us to get information easily.

Part L: be to 構文

① He is to visit New York in June.

② I am to meet him tomorrow.

③ The Titanic was never to return.

④ He was never to see his mother again.

⑤ The watch was nowhere to be found.

⑥ Not a star was to be seen.

⑦ If you are to succeed in anything, you have to make constant efforts .

⑧ If you are to pass the exam, you should study hard.

⑨ Nobody is to leave this room until six o' clock.

⑩ What am I to do?

Part M: 知覚、使役、get、help

① I saw the train come into the station.

② I saw a man cross the street.

③ I heard him talk with someone on the phone.

④ I made my son do his homework.

⑤ He made me do the work.

⑥ I let him use my bike.

⑦ My mother didn't let me buy the game.

⑧ She had the boys wash her car.

⑨ I will have my son go with you.

⑪ Jane got her husband to fix the desk.

⑫ Please help me to clean my room.

↑  
省略可

Part N: 慣用表現

① It is likely to rain.

② He appears to be poor.

③ They were about to leave.

④ Mary tends to ignore other's opinion.

⑤ You had better not speak of the matter. (怖いですねえ)

⑥ I cannot help but feel sorry for her.

⑦ This photo cannot help but remind me of my son.