

# Unit 1

## Verbs 1

「述語動詞」家の基礎となる壁や床など  
—五文型と述語動詞—



### Dialog

各文の述語動詞に注目して次の対話を読み、話の流れをつかみましょう。  
またこの対話ではどの文型が一番多く使われているか調べてみましょう。

Taeko: I met Rebecca, the new American girl, yesterday.

Nobuko: Oh, did you speak Japanese or English?

Taeko: Japanese. She really likes Japanese, and speaks it pretty well, but she's a little difficult to understand.

Nobuko: What do you mean?

Taeko: Well, the problem is that when she speaks Japanese, she still thinks in English. For example, yesterday I asked her if she enjoyed a movie she had seen. She answered, "Watashi wa eiga o totemo suki deshita." Her sentence was OK, but no Japanese person would say it like that.

Nobuko: I see what you mean. Actually, though, I have a similar problem. When I speak English, I still think in Japanese!

### Notes:

pretty well とても上手に the problem is that~ 問題は~です ask A if ~ ~かどうかをAに尋ねる what you mean あなたが言いたいこと a similar problem 同様の問題

### Comprehension Questions

上の対話について、下の質問に英語で答えなさい。  
空所は適する語で埋めなさい。

例: Does Rebecca like speaking Japanese?

答: Yes, she does.

1. Did Taeko and Rebecca speak Japanese or English?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Did Taeko have a little trouble understanding what Rebecca said?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Both Nobuko and Rebecca have problems. What are they?

Nobuko thinks in \_\_\_\_\_ when she speaks \_\_\_\_\_ .

Rebecca thinks in \_\_\_\_\_ when she speaks \_\_\_\_\_ .





## レベッカさんの悩みはどんなこと？



## Reading

次の英文を読みなさい。自分の故郷を紹介したり、現状を語る時、どんな動詞を使っているかに注目して読みましょう。

Hello. Let me introduce myself. My name is Rebecca. I am an American, but I live in Japan now. I came to Japan three years ago. My hometown is in Washington State. Washington State has many beautiful mountains and forests. I think Washington State is like Japan in some ways. For example, we have azaleas in the spring, hydrangeas in the summer, and colored leaves in the fall just like you do. We also have delicious seafood and good sports teams. Living in Japan is great, but the summers are too hot and humid. The summers in Washington State are much cooler, and we do not have a rainy season.

In Japan, I spend most of my time working and studying Japanese. Learning Japanese is enjoyable, but reading and writing are difficult. I study Japanese every day, but I don't sound natural when I speak it. The biggest problem is that I still think in English. When I speak English, I say things directly. I often begin sentences with "I" or "we" followed by a verb. But Japanese people don't usually start sentences with "watashi wa." So, from now on, I will try thinking in Japanese!

## Notes:

Washington State ワシントン州 azalea ツツジ hydrangea 紫陽花 (アジサイ) colored leaves 紅葉 humid 湿気が多い sound natural 自然に聞こえる I don't sound natural. 「自分の言っていることが相手に自然に聞こえない。」つまり、自分の日本語がぎこちないということ directly ずばり率直に followed by a verb 動詞がそれに続く from now on これからは

## Comprehension Questions

次の質問に英語で答えなさい。

例: Where is Rebecca from?

答: (She is) from Washington State.

- Is there a rainy season in Washington State?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- When Rebecca studies Japanese, what does she find most difficult?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Do Japanese often begin sentences with "watashi wa?"  
\_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISES LEVEL 1

1

述語動詞は主語や、時制に応じて変化します。Reading の内容にあうように次の文の ( ) 内の動詞の適切な形式を選びなさい。

1. Rebecca (live, lives, lived) in Japan now.
2. There (is, are, isn't, aren't) many beautiful mountains and forests in Washington State.
3. They (have, has, had) good sports teams in Washington State.
4. Rebecca (think, thinks, thought) Washington State is like Japan in some ways.
5. Rebecca will (try, tries, tried) thinking in Japanese.

2

Reading の中の次の文はどの文型のものか答えなさい。

1. Let me introduce myself.
2. I came to Japan three years ago.
3. My hometown is in Washington State.
4. Living in Japan is great.
5. I will try thinking in Japanese.

3

同じ述語動詞でもどの文型の中で使われているかで、意味が異なります。次の下線の動詞の意味の違いに注意して全文を日本語にきなさい。

1. a. I always left the window open.  
b. He left you a message.  
c. Our train left Tokyo for Osaka.
2. a. I found the book easy.  
b. I found the book easily.
3. a. He will make you happy.  
b. He will make a delicious cake.
4. a. His dream came true.  
b. He came here alone yesterday.
5. a. You can keep the books until Tuesday.  
b. She kept silent all the time.  
c. She kept me waiting for an hour.

4

A 群、B 群の 2 つのグループから 1 つずつ適当なものを結びつけて文を完成し、完成した文の文型を答えなさい。

## A 群

1. She runs
2. This CD cost
3. The man remained
4. The boy pointed
5. My father painted

## B 群

- a. single for ten years.
- b. at a plane in the sky.
- c. a flower shop near the station.
- d. the box red.
- e. me 3,000 yen.

5

同じ内容をいろいろな文型で言い換えることができます。次の 2 文が同じ意味になるように ( ) に適当な 1 語を入れなさい。

1. The girl smiled happily.  
The girl smiled a ( ) ( ).
2. She paid the man five dollars.  
She paid five dollars ( ) the man.
3. Ken believes himself a gifted musician.  
Ken believes that ( ) ( ) a gifted musician.
4. Aki is smiling. Why is she so happy?  
Aki is smiling. ( ) is making ( ) so happy?
5. Did your aunt leave anything for you?  
Did your aunt leave ( ) ( )?

6

文型に注意して、日本語の意味を表すように ( ) 内の語を並べ換えなさい。

1. 部屋をきれいにしておかなければいけません。  
(you / clean / must / room / keep / your)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. あなたの話はおもしろい。  
(story / your / interesting / sounds)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 私は彼女にバラを送るつもりだ。  
(roses / send / I / her / will / some)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. お願いがあるのですが。  
(you / of / may / a / ask / I / favor) ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. その犬は駅の前で主人を待ちました。  
(for / his master / in front of / the dog / waited / the station)  
\_\_\_\_\_



## LEVEL 2

「動詞＋前置詞」、「動詞＋副詞」などで1語のような働きをするものを句動詞といいます。他動詞の働きをするものも自動詞の働きをするものもあります。元の動詞とはかなり意味が異なるものもあるので熟語として覚えましょう。

**7** 次の〔 〕内の日本語を参考に各文の空所にはいるものを下の語群から選びなさい。動詞は適当な形に直すこと。

1. I ( ) Tom on my way to school. [たまたま出会った]
2. He ( ) going to the dentist. [延期した]
3. The child is ( ) by his aunt. [世話になっている]
4. The war ( ) when she was in Hiroshima. [起こった]
5. It is hard to ( ) on such a small income. [暮らしていく]
6. He doesn't ( ) sweet things. [好む]
7. She ( ) talking for half an hour. [～し続けた]
8. ( ) your hat when you come into the room. [脱ぎなさい]
9. The police began to ( ) the matter. [調査する]
10. Her latest book ( ) pollution. [扱っている]

ア keep on	イ come across	ウ take off	エ deal with
オ look after	カ get along	キ put off	ク look into
ケ break out	コ care for		

動詞、句動詞の中には私たちが間違えやすいものがあります。自動詞はその後に前置詞が必要ですが、他動詞は直接目的語が続きます。紛らわしい動詞は個々に覚える必要があります。

× I discussed about the plan. (discuss は他動詞なので前置詞 about は不要)

× We waited the bus. (wait は自動詞なので前置詞 for が必要)

**8** 次の空所に適する語を入れなさい。不要なら×を書きなさい。

1. We looked up ( ) the sky.  
私たちは空を見上げた。
2. My sister married ( ) Tom's brother.  
私の姉はトムの兄と結婚した。
3. The bus got ( ) the hotel a little late.  
バスが少し遅れてホテルに着いた。
4. Our train reached ( ) the last station.  
私たちは終着駅に着いた。
5. Have you answered ( ) his letter yet?  
あなたは彼の手紙にもう返事を書きましたか。