

1. He lay on the bed.

「横になる」(自動詞)は lie-lay-lain、「～を横にする」(他動詞)は lay-laid-laid。「うそをつく」は lie-lied-ried。

2. Jim let me use his car.

Jim allowed me to use his car.

let は動詞の原形(不定詞)を伴う使役動詞。allow は to 不定詞を伴う。

3. I had my hair cut.

have + O + C のパターン。うれしい内容なら「O を C の状態にしてみよう」、うれしくない内容なら「O を C の状態にされる」。

4. I saw the cat cross the street

I saw the cat crossing the street.

知覚動詞 + O + 動詞の原形(不定詞)という形か、知覚動詞 + O + 分詞という形を用いる。

5. My father gave me this watch.

My father gave this watch to me.

give 型の動詞は SVOO から SVO に書き換える際に to を用いる。buy 型の動詞は for を用いる。

6. It took me two hours to go to Tokyo.

I spent two hours (in) going to Tokyo.

it take 人 時間 to do で「人が～するのに時間かかる」。it が形式主語で to do が真主語だと解釈してもよいし、it が時間の it で to do は to 不定詞の副詞的用法(～するために)と解釈してもよい。

7. The news made me angry.

make + O + C で「O を C にする」。

8. Don't be so noisy!

You mustn't be so noisy!

否定の命令文は be 動詞であっても常に don't で始める。

9. Get up early, or you'll be late for school.

If you don't get up early, you'll be late for school.

命令文 + or で「～しなさい、さもないと…」。

10. “ How far is your house from the station? ” “ About three kilometers. ”

how far (距離)、how long (時間)、how often (頻度)などをきちんと区別する。

11. Who do you think he is?

yes-no 疑問文ではなく中身で答える疑問文なので疑問詞で始める。

12. “ Can’t you swim? ” “ No, I can’t. ”

英語では肯定文なら yes、否定文なら no を用いるので、否定疑問文の答えは日本語とずれる。

13. “ Do you mind if I open the window? ” “ No, not at all. ”

“ Would you mind my opening the window? ” “ Certainly not. ”

“ May I open the window? ” “ Sure. ”

「気にする」という意味の mind を用いるか、may I ? のように直接尋ねるか。mind の場合は no で承諾の意味になる。

14. How about going to the movies tonight?

Why don’ t we go to the movies tonight?

Shall we go to the movies tonight?

いろいろな言い方があるので、少なくとも 1 つの言い方は覚えておく。

15. What is he like?

この like は「～を好む」という動詞ではなく「～のような」という前置詞。

16. The cat was taken care of by my mother.

熟語動詞の受動態では前置詞が続いているように見えるがこれでよい。

17. They say that her mother is an actress.

It is said that her mother is an actress.

Her mother is said to be an actress.

they say that... が能動態、it is said that... が that 節を真主語で it を形式主語とした受動態、her mother is said to be... が her mother を主語とした受動態。

18. The baby will be able to walk soon.

will can のように助動詞を 2 つ続けることはできないので、will be able to do のようにする。

19. You don’t have to take off your shoes here.

You need not take off your shoes here.

助動詞の need を使うこともできる。must not だと「～してはいけない」の意味になるのでここでは不適。

20. It is natural that she (should) get angry.

She may well get angry.

要求・提案・当然などの that 節中では should を用いるか、should を省略して動詞の原形を用いる。

21. She must be Ken's sister  
推量（可能性）の助動詞。can't は「はずがない」。have をつけると過去の推量（可能性）になる。
22. I used to go to a gym after work.  
I would often go to a gym after work.  
be used to ing 「～することに慣れている」との混同に注意。
23. My father has been dead for five years.  
It has been five years since my father died.  
Five years have passed since my father died.  
My father died five years ago.  
過ぎ去るのは年月なので pass という動詞を用いる場合の主語は年月。
24. When I arrived at the stadium, the game had started 10 minutes before .  
大過去。ago ではなく before を用いる。
25. I thought he would be late.  
時制の一致。
26. If I were you, I would not buy such a thing.  
Were I you, I would not buy such a thing.  
仮定法過去（現在の事柄の仮定）。仮定法過去完了（過去の事柄の仮定）では if S had 過去分詞, S would have 過去分詞。
27. He talks as if he knew everything.  
as if 仮定法。
28. Without water, no one could live.  
But for water, no one could live.  
If it were not for water, no one could live.  
without を用いるのが最も簡単。
29. It is interesting for me to study English.  
it は形式主語、for me は意味上の主語、to study が真主語。
30. He finds it easy to make friends.  
it は形式目的語、to make が真目的語。

31. I want something hot to drink.  
something は後ろから形容詞で修飾するので something hot の語順。to 不定詞の形容詞的用法。
32. She went to Tokyo to see her friend.  
She went to Tokyo so that she could see her friend.  
to 不定詞の副詞的用法。to see の部分は in order to see や so as to see でもよい。
33. I worked hard, only to fail again  
to 不定詞の副詞的用法のうちの結果用法。
34. This curry is too spicy for me to eat.  
This curry is so spicy that I can't eat it.  
too to do と so that S can't ... の2通りの表現。
35. She was kind enough to carry my baggage.  
She was so kind as to carry my baggage.  
She was so kind that she carried my baggage  
enough の語順に注意。
36. His story turned out to be[proved to be] true.  
「～だとわかる（判明する）」の慣用的な表現。
37. My mother told me to eat more vegetables.  
My mother told me that I should eat more vegetables.  
My mother said to me, "Eat more vegetables."  
tell 人 to do は直接話法で言うところの命令文。
38. Please tell me what to do next.  
Please tell me what I should do next.  
疑問詞 + to 不定詞。
39. Needless to say, health is more important than wealth.  
It goes without saying that health is more important than wealth.  
慣用表現。
40. She is good at playing baseball.  
She plays baseball well.  
前置詞の後は to 不定詞は不可であり動名詞を用いる。

41. My brother doesn't like my[me] watching television.  
動名詞の意味上の主語の部分は所有格でも目的格でもよい。
42. She is proud of having been an actress.  
She is proud that she was an actress  
時制に注意。
43. I'll never forget meeting her.  
forget to do だと「～することを忘れる」という未来のことになる。
44. He stopped smoking.  
He gave up smoking.  
動名詞を用いる。
45. This watch needs repairing.  
This watch needs to be repaired.  
「修理を必要としている」と考えるか、「直される必要がある」と考えるか。
46. The doctors tried to keep[prevent] the virus from spreading  
try to do で「～しようとする」。keep O from ing で「Oが～するのを防ぐ」。
47. I couldn't help laughing.  
I couldn't but laugh.  
慣用表現。
48. I slept nine hours last night, however, I'm still sleepy.  
I slept nine hours last night, but I'm still sleepy.  
Though I slept nine hours last night, I'm still sleepy.  
In spite of the nine-hour-sleep, I'm still sleepy  
however は副詞、but は等位接続詞、though は従属接続詞、in spite of は前置詞。
49. “ I can't eat raw fish. ” “ I can't, either. ”  
” I can't eat raw fish. ” ” Me, neither. ”  
” I can't eat raw fish. ” “ Neither do I. ”  
肯定文であれば、” me, too ” , So do I ” のように答える。
50. Most of the students were absent.  
Almost all of the students were absent.  
Almost all the students were absent.  
almost は「ほぼ」という意味なので、almost all のようにする。

51. The girl was surprised at the news.

The news surprised the girl.

surprise は「～を驚かせる」という意味の他動詞。

52. Not knowing what to say, she kept silent.

Since[Because, As] he didn't know what to say, she kept silent.

分詞構文は、接続詞を消して、主節と従属節とで共通の主語を消し、残った動詞を ing 形にする。

53. He was sitting with his eyes closed.

with + O + C で「O が C の状態で」（付帯状況の with）

54. There is a lot of furniture in my room.

furniture は「家具類」という数えられない名詞。

55. The bad weather made us cancel the game.

We canceled the game because of the bad weather.

「悪天候」という物を主語にして名詞構文（無生物主語）で表現することもできる。

56. This picture always reminds him of his infancy.

He always remember his infancy whenever he sees this picture.

He never sees this picture without remembering his infancy.

名詞構文（無生物主語）、whenever、never without ... の3種類で表現できる。

57. You must take this medicine three times a[per] day

「1日につき」は "a day" または "per day"

58. I go to school by bus.

ここでの school や bus は特定の物ではなく機能を表しているので無冠詞。

59. I couldn't make myself understood in English.

make + O + C の一種であるが、慣用的な表現であり、このまま覚えてもよい。

60. We had little rain last month.

There was little rain last month.

主語と動詞に注意する。

61. One of my brothers is an office worker, and the other is a college student.  
単数で特定されている場合は the other。
62. Some like fishing, and others don't.  
some , others ... で「～な人もいれば…な人もいる」。
63. None of the students in this class could answer the question.  
No student in this class could answer the question  
none は代名詞、no は形容詞。
64. Any of the books is beneficial.  
肯定文の any は「どれも、いかなる」のような強い意味。
65. I lost my pen, so I have to buy one.  
なくしたものと同じペンを買うわけではないので it は不可。
66. The population of China is much larger than that of Japan  
比較の際に繰り返しを避けるための that。
67. The dog (which is) sleeping in the yard is Pochi.  
関係代名詞でも分詞でも表現できる。
68. The house of which you can see the red roof is ours.  
The house whose red roof you can see is ours.  
わかりづらければ元の 2 文に分けて考える。
69. They couldn't believe what they saw.  
what=the thing which。
70. I owe what I am to my parents.  
直訳すると「私は今の私を両親に負っている」。

71. This is the city where I was born.  
This is the city in which I was born.  
This is the city which I was born in.  
関係副詞の where は in which など書き換えられる。
72. This is the city (which) I visited last year.  
where は不可。
73. He has two sons, who work in France.  
He has two sons, and they work in France.  
コンマなしの関係代名詞だと「彼にはフランスで働いている2人の息子がいる（他にもまだ息子がいる）」という意味になるので不適。
74. However tired she is, she always smiles.  
No matter how tired she is, she always smiles.  
譲歩の複合関係詞。
75. He speaks not only English but also Spanish.  
He speaks Spanish as well as English.  
Spanish の部分に力点が置かれている。
76. She asked us if[whether] I wanted something cold.  
「～かどうか」の意味を表すのは if または whether。
77. As soon as my dog heard my voice, he started to bark.  
The moment my dog heard my voice, he started to bark.  
The instant my dog heard my voice, he started to bark.  
On hearing my voice, my dog started to bark.  
as soon as, the moment, the instant は接続詞。
78. Once you get a car, you can go anywhere you want.  
接続詞の once。
79. He'll be here at seven unless his flight is delayed.  
He'll be here at seven if his flight is not delayed.  
unless = if not.
80. He likes sports, while I like books  
while には「一方」という意味もある。

81. You must finish this job by noon  
「～までに」は by、「～までずっと」は until。
82. Our son will come back in a few hours.  
「～経ったら」は after ではなく in。
83. This pencil is three times as long as that one.  
This pencil is three times the length of that one.  
「～倍」は times as as のような形で表現する。
84. The doctor came as quickly as he could.  
The doctor came as quickly as possible.  
as as possible の場合は時制を考えなくてもよい。
85. Tom is three years younger than John.  
Tom is younger than John by three years.  
差の by。
86. He looks much[far] younger than he really is.  
比較級の強調は much か far。
87. The higher we climbed, the colder it became.  
As we climbed higher, it became colder.  
「～につれて」の as を用いることもできる。
88. A whale is no more a fish than a horse is  
no + 比較級で「同様」。
89. Mike is the second tallest student in this class.  
主語と同種のものとの比較なら of、別種のものなら in。
90. Tokyo is one of the largest cities in the world.  
one of the 最上級。

91. Mt. Fuji is the highest mountain in Japan.  
Mt. Fuji is higher than any other mountain in Japan.  
No (other) mountain in Japan is higher than Mt. Fuji.  
No (other) mountain in Japan is as high as Mt. Fuji.  
いろいろな表現がある。
92. The drama was not so much a tragedy as a comedy.  
The drama was not a tragedy so much as a comedy.  
The drama was less a tragedy than a comedy.  
The drama was more a comedy than a tragedy.  
The drama was a comedy rather than a tragedy.  
いろいろな表現がある。
93. I have not less than 10,000 yen.  
I have at least 10, 000 yen.  
not は数学的な否定。less than 10,000 yen で  $x < 1$  万円なので、not less than 10,000 yen なら  $x \geq 1$  万円。
94. I could hardly[scarcely] understand what she was saying.  
hardly[scarcely] は「ほとんど～ない」、seldom[rarely] は「めったに～ない」
95. He does not always agree with me  
部分否定。
96. We don't appreciate the blessing of health until we lose it.  
It is not until we lose the health that we appreciate the blessing of it.  
Not until we lose the health do we appreciate the blessing of it.  
not until... 構文。2 つめは強調構文。3 つ目は否定が文頭に来て倒置。
97. His story was anything but boring.  
His story was far from boring.  
His story wasn't boring at all.  
anything but は「～以外の何か」ということで「決して～ない」の意味になる。
98. We heard the news that a thief had broken into Bill's house.  
同格の that。
99. There is little, if any, hope of your success.  
if any の部分は挿入。
100. He asked me where I lived.  
He said to me, " Where do you live? "  
間接疑問文では主語動詞の語順になる。