

## 【05】3期



monmon 英語研究会

## -中学動詞-理解語彙から使用語彙へ！

- 英語は トンチンカン だ！ -

- チン(動詞) = 現在-過去-未来… (例) I told you so. / am telling - / will tell - / am gonna tell - / have told -
- チン(助動詞+動詞) = 気分出る

He must tell her so. / can / might / would / could / should / (am going to / am able to / have to)  
 He must have told her so. / might have told / would have told / should have told  
 ~したに違いない

{①～したはずだ ②～すべきだった}

3. カン(～を) → ～される(例) Everyone loves him in Japan.→ He is loved by everyone.will love → He will be loved by everyone.→ must be lovedhas loved → He has been loved by everyone.→ must have been lovedis criticizing → He is being criticized by everyone.→ must be being criticized

&lt;英語は - トンチンカン(ブン)だ！ - &gt;

① This is sushi. ② I like sushi. ③ I make you sushi. ④ I make you happy. ⑤ There is sushi.  
 get (I make you sushi.) (I make you happy.)  
 (You get sushi.) (You are happy.)

## 【☆(今の)状態☆】

She is a doctor.	(名詞) である
She is tired.	(形容詞) である
She knows it.	(動詞) である

## &lt;助動詞&gt;

He must be a doctor.  
 He could be tired.  
 He might know it.

He must have been  
a doctor.

VS

She is speaking English. (動詞) してある状態である [動作動詞]  
 (cf) She speaks English.

## 【☆変化☆】

1. (トンが) ～に変化する

She became a doctor.	(名詞) になる
She got tired.	(形容詞) になる
She came to know it.	(動詞) になる

We were getting hungry. (だんだん) 変化していく

The man got killed in a car accident.

They got married. / They are married.

I came to love him. ~するように変化する  
 come to like/ hate/ realize/ know

I began to love him. 変化が始まる  
 ⇌ I began loving him. ⇌ I stopped loving him.

You will get to like her. (だんだん) 変化していく

I gradually became able to speak English. (= came to be able to) ← 変化  
be able to ← 状態

I never wanted to become aware of the outside world!

You must learn to think before he speaks. (努力して)変化する

go mad / go bad / go crazy

My dream has come true. / It'll come right in the end. } (形容詞) に変化する : get tired  
The leaves have turned yellow. / His face turned red.

2. (他者を) ~変化させる

She always makes me laugh. (make: 強制)

His mother let him play in the park. (let: 許可)

I had my son clean up his room. (have: 当然)

Can you help me with my work?

Can you help me (to) do my work?

How can I get him to quit drinking? (get: 説得)

My boss forced me to serve everybody coffee. (force: 強制) } to --

His parents won't allow him to stay out late. (allow: 許可)

3. (他者から) ~を被る

I had my bag stolen. (have = get) ~される

She had her dog trained. ~させる

I had my hair cut. ~してもらう

My bag was stolen.

Her dog was trained.

My hair was cut yesterday.

(cf.) He had my breakfast ready then.

↑got (形容詞)

4. 状態維持: 変化させない

(人・ものを) <…の状態に> しておく

We have to keep the door open. vs You have left the door open. [keep vs leave]

He has kept the water running.

(人・ものが) …し続ける

She decided to keep (on) practicing.

We will go on discussing the topic.

She decided to continue studying English. = continue to study -

## [change]

1. (自分が) 変わる

Technology changes so fast these days.

Her mood changed when she heard the news.

2. (他者を) 変える

She changed her hairstyle before the party.

The internet has changed the way people work.

→ Her hairstyle was changed -

→ The way people work has been changed -

【妨害・救助】 (変化させない)

-するのを妨げる / -するのから救う

The heavy rain **prevented** us *from* going out.

Her parents tried to **keep** her *(from)* making mistakes.

keep the door **open**

keep (on) practicing

The injury **stopped** him *(from)* competing in the race.

He tried to **hide** the truth *from* his parents.

【challenge】

(相手を) 〈自分の都合のいい状態に〉 変化させようとする

I **challenged** him *to* a game of tennis.

(人が) 〈次に進むため～をマスター/突破しようと〉 ～に**チャレンジする** (相手は変化しない！)

I am **trying to** learn the new computer programming. <日本語!!>

I **tried to** pass the entrance examination of the university.

新しいことに**挑戦する** : I'm gonna **give it a shot**. / **give it a go** / **go for it** / **try it out**  
<日本語>

And now I'm *in the process of* **trying out** new music. ～に**チャレンジ**している最中なんんですけど...

〈…に**チャレンジ**する(動詞)でなければ、日英、似てる〉

My new job is **challenging**.

My new job is a **real challenge**.

【try<effort<strive】 (努力して自分が変化する)

She **tried to** be the best in her field.

She **made an effort to** be the best in her field. = **made efforts**

She **stroved to** be the best in her field.

【原因 A → (変化) → 結果 B】

A **cause** B (lead to / result in / bring about)

Eating too much sugar **causes** weight gain.

Lack of exercise **can lead to** health problems.

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【☆移動 1 ☆】 -始動→移動→停止→滞在-

1. **go / come**

Students **go to** school **to** study.

↑ **come**

〈前置詞〉 **to** ~ : ~まで移動

She **goes to** school. ( to 名詞)

She **goes there to** study. ( to 動詞)

*In the kitchen, he put sausages to sizzle in a pan.*

【**go ~ing**】

**go** skiing / grocery shopping / jogging / hiking / climbing / cycling / bird watching  
(cf) go bad vs come right

**2. take / bring / fetch**

I will **take** **you** *to the station.* / I will **bring** **my son** *there* with me.

Fetch back the jacket (**that**) you left *in the car.*

**3. go / visit / leave**

I **went** *to Kyoto yesterday.* / I **visited** **Kyoto** - .

He **left** **Japan for Canada** *last night.*

He **left** **an umbrella** *on the bus on his way to the office.*

**4. start / begin / finish / end**

The race **started** *on time.*

(～が 始まる) = **began**

The coach **started** **the game** *with a motivational speech.* (～を 始める)

I **started** } writing a letter **but** didn't finish it.  
began } to write

The race **ended** *earlier than expected.* (～が 終わる) ≈ **finished**

I **finished** **the book** *with deep emotions.* (～を 終える)

He **ended** **the meeting** *early.*

He **finished** **eating** and left the table.

I **ended up** **quitting** my job after one year.

**5. arrive / get / reach** (～が 到着する)

I **arrived in** **Tokyo.** / I **arrived at** **the station.**

I **got to** **Tokyo.** / I **got to** **the station.**

I **reached** **Tokyo.** / I **reached** **the station.**

**6. walk / run / stop / work / move**

They **walked** *along the beach, enjoying the sunset.* (～が walk する)

She **walked** **the dog** *in the park this morning.* (～を walk させる)

(cf) go for a walk / take a walk

The car **stopped** *suddenly at the intersection.* (～が stop する)

She **stopped** **to see** *the beautiful sunset.* = **in order to see** / **so as to see**

She **stopped** **the car** *at the red light.* (～を stop させる)

She **stopped** **eating** *junk food for her health.*

Water **was running** *down the hillside after the rainstorm.* (～が run する)

She **runs** **a successful business** *in the city.* (～を run させる)

The plan **worked** perfectly to achieve our goal. (～が work する)  
 He **worked** the machine carefully to avoid errors. (～を work させる)  
 After college, **she moved** to New York to start her career. (～が move する)  
 She **moved** her hand to cover her face. (～を move させる)

### 7. stay / live / be(am, is, are)

The dog **stayed** by its owner's side.  
 Many animals **live** in the rainforest.  
 I **am** here to help you.

### 8. rise / raise / climb

The sun **rises** in the east every morning. ⇌ **set** (～が 上がる)  
 Tensions **rose** between the two countries during the negotiations.  
 The price of gasoline **has risen** sharply in recent weeks. rise-rose-risen

They **raised** the prices of their products last month. (～を 上げる)  
 We **need to raise** awareness about climate change. raise-raised-raised

The company's profits **have climbed** steadily over the past year. (～が 上に移動する)  
 The tension **in the room began to climb** after the argument started.  
 We **decided to climb** the stairs instead of taking the elevator. (～を 登る)  
 He **climbed up** the mountain to reach the summit.  
 The cat **climbed down** the tree after getting stuck at the top.

〈チン〉の拡張  
 She **can climb** the tree.  
 She **is able to climb** the tree.  
 She **want to climb** the tree

### 【☆移動2☆】 - 人から物への移動 -

#### 1. lend / borrow / rent

The library **lent me this book** for two weeks. (～を 貸す)  
 ↑人(に) ↑物(を)  
 She **borrowed some money from** her friend to buy lunch. (～を 借りる)  
 I **rented a car to** my friend for \$300 for his vacation. (～を 貸す)  
 I **rented a car from** the car rental company for our vacation. (～を 借りる) <ここまで、1期の復習>

#### 2. give / take / get

He **gave his opinion during the conference.**  
 We **gave them some information** they asked for.

She **took my book** without asking.  
 I **took a picture** of the beautiful sunset.  
 I **got a chance to speak at the meeting.**  
 We **got some good advice from the experts.**

## 【☆消費☆】 - お金・時間・労力を費やす -

**Spend**

[spend+O(金時力)(+on/in)+doing/for 人]

〈お金を〉使う、費やす 〈時・休暇を〉過ごす,かける 〈精力・労力を〉使う、使い果たす

How did **you** **spend** the vacation?

I spent a sleepless night.

The storm soon spent its force. 嵐はまもなくおさまった

He spent a day *at the beach*.They spent their vacation *in Florida*.He **spends** very little time on his studies.

He spent all his energies on his work. 仕事に精力を使い果たした

She **spends** a lot of money (on) entertaining her friends. 彼女は友人の歓待に大金を使う

She spends too much time (in) watching television.

He spent much of his spare time roaming about the streets. 通りをぶらついて暇な時間の多くを費やした

**Take**

[take+O(人)+O(金時力) to do] 〈人に〉 〈金・時間・労力を〉使う、費やす

The work **took** him a week.The book took me two years to write.

[It takes+O(人)+O(金時力) to do]

It **took** me two years to write the book.

But how long does it take you to come to that realization?

[It takes+O(金時力)+for 人 to do]

It only **takes** ten minutes for me to walk there.

It takes two to make a quarrel. 喧嘩両成敗、《諺》相手がなくてはけんかにならぬ

**Cost** 《受身不可》

[cost+O(人)+O(金時力)]

〈人に〉 〈金額・時間・労働力〉 〈を〉費やさせる,要する 〈が〉かかる; 〈貴重なものを〉犠牲にさせる,失わせる

This book **costs** ten dollars.The allegations **cost** me my job.The project cost long hours *at the computer*. その企画はコンピューターに長時間向かう必要があった

That mistake cost him dearly. その間違いは彼に高いものについた

Lack of courage **cost** them their freedom, and finally their lives.

How much does the new car cost? = What does the new car cost?

[It cost+O(人)+O(金時力)]

It **cost** him \$200,000 to build the house.

It'll cost you to go by plane. 飛行機で行くのではずいぶんかかるでしょう

What [How much] does it cost to spend a month in France?

**Have a – time -ing** 〈時を〉 費やす, 持つ

We had a good time hiking in the mountains last weekend.

She always has a great time talking with her foreign friends.

I hope you're having a amazing time learning English!

↑fun / relaxing / wonderful

We're having a hard time finding a good restaurant nearby.

I had a tough time getting used to my new job.

He had an awkward time meeting her parents.

(cf)

I had trouble understanding the movie because they spoke so fast.

Many students struggle with writing essays.

## 【☆存在☆】-ある・いる・おる-

There is a library in this city. / There have been people who have seen this for a longer.

This city has a library.

(ある/いる/おる) ようだ：

There seems to be a library in this city.

This city seems to have a library.

<b>appear</b> :	外観がそう見える	(実際はそうやないかもね)	フォーマル
<b>seem</b> :	主観的にそう思われる	(実際は知らんけど...)	中間
<b>look</b> :	外観がそう見える	(実際もそうかもよ)	カジュアル [-that / -to- はない]

He seems to be a student / single / trembling. (名詞/形容詞/分詞)

He seems (to be) happy. (比較変化する形容詞：to be 省略OK)

He seems to know my name. (状態動詞OK、動作動詞NG)

It seems (to me) (that) he is happy.

It seems as if he would be elected. →(口語) It seems like he will be elected.

↑= He ↑= He

He looks like a happy man. →(口語) It looks like he is a happy man.

He looks happy. →(口語) It looks like he is happy.

That excuse sounds odd.

I must sound like a fool to you.

It sounds to me as if somebody were calling you.

It sounds like he is a fine person.

## 【☆知覚☆】-五感で感じる・第六感も-感覚の動きの方向に注意

see / hear	自然にやってくる	I <b>saw</b> him <i>last night.</i> / I <b>heard</b> a song <i>then.</i>
watch	意識して動きを追う	We <b>watched</b> the game <i>on TV.</i>
look (at) / listen (to)	意識して向かう	She <b>looked</b> <i>at her phone.</i> / Please <b>listen</b> <i>to me.</i>
taste	外から取り入れる	This soup <b>tastes</b> <i>salty.</i>
smell	外から入ってくる	I <b>smell</b> <i>smoke.</i>
touch	手を伸ばして触れる	She <b>touched</b> his shoulder.
feel	具体的に感じる	I <b>feel</b> <i>cold.</i> / I <b>feel</b> <i>happy.</i>
notice	気づきがやって来る	I <b>noticed</b> a mistake <i>in the report.</i>

see <誰か> do / doing / done/ <誰か>が / する / している / される(た) / のを見る

I **saw** him cross the street.  
I saw him crossing the street.  
I saw him pushed by the crowd.

I **watched** her sing on stage.  
I heard him called by his teacher.

I **tasted** the soup turn sour.  
I smelted the food spoiled overnight.  
I touched the table covered with dust.  
I felt the ground shaking.  
I noticed him leaving early.

I **noticed** God be with me at that time.

He **crossed** the street.  
He **was crossing** -  
He **was pushed** -

She **sang** on stage.  
He **was called** -

The soup **turned** sour.  
The food **was spoiled** -  
The table **was covered** -  
The ground **was shaking** -  
He **was leaving** -

God **was** -

〈発音②〉 :

(1) ear 対 year: a i u e o 対 ya (yi) yu (ye) yo : yacht year yukata yellow yodel young

(2) This wasn't a pen.: s/ z/ n/ t/ d/ th/ th [ 舌の定位 : cut の u]

(3) チャ (チイ) チュ (チエ) チョ → ( チャディ チュヂエ チョ ) 対 シャ (シイ) シュ (シエ) ショ → ジャ (ジイ) ジュ (ジエ) ジョ :  
[tʃ] → [dʒ] (多数派)  
Japan Jack strange arrange gesture message procedure region range judge language  
/-wi(ə)dʒ/ [ʃ] → [ʒ] (少数派)  
leisure measure pleasure usual casual visual vision decision occasion prestige genre Asia  
(cf) [tʃ]: chocolate church chase research French  
[ʃ]: sure mention mansion discussion dish English