

# 松本スマホ予備校 体験授業

## ◆英語基礎文法

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## ★分詞構文

### ◎分詞構文のキャラ

( )

( )

① As I live in Nara , I know a lot about it.

➡( ) in Nara , I know a lot about it.

② When I met him , I spoke to him.

➡( ) , I spoke to him.



## ●否定語の位置

As I did not know what to say , I remained silent.

= (                      ) what to say, I remained silent.

As I was not able to answer it , I remained silent.

= (                      ) to answer it , I remained silent.

①Being not able ②Not being able ③Being able not

There were no seats , so I had to stand.

=(                      ) seats , I had to stand.

①There being no ②No there being ③There no being

・ 主語が違う場合⇒その主語は(                      )

⇒その文を(                      )と呼ぶ

# ◎分詞構文の作り方

- ①( )を見つける。➡その節を短くする
- ② 接続詞 (when , as , so , and , if など) をとる。
- ③ 主語をチェックする

同じ ➡ とる

違う ➡ 書く これを( )

- ④ ( )があれば、分詞 (～ing)の直前におく。

ただし、no +名詞の場合、noは動かさない。

- ⑤ 動詞の時制をチェック。

ズレなし ➡ ～ing

ズレあり ➡( )

# ●分詞構文の体系的な理解・英語の3つの原則

## ◆to + 動詞の原形

- 名詞的用法 To play tennis is fun.
- 形容詞的用法 I have a friend to play with.
- 副詞的用法 To play tennis , I went to the park.

## ◆ ~ing

- 名詞的用法 Playing tennis is fun.
- 形容詞的用法 Look at the boy playing tennis.
- 副詞的用法 ( )

★国公立二次にどう役立つのか。

●和訳しなさい。

My father, from a view of the expense of a college education which having a large family he could not afford, altered his first idea about my education.