

CONTENTS

L1 等位接続詞 - **and**

001 次のものを繋げる

- 2つの語 - *chocolate and vanilla*

006 2つの句 - *in the morning and at night*

2つの節 - *My mother is a doctor, and my father is a musician.*

出来事を起こった順に表す -

I wake up and brush my teeth. = First I wake up; then I brush my teeth.

L2 等位接続詞 - **but / or**

007 **but**で節を繋げる -

- *I can ski, but I can't snowboard.*

012 **but**で単語を省略する -

I can ski but not snowboard. / I often go skiing but rarely alone.

orで2つの否定する物・事を繋げる -

I don't like chocolate and vanilla. → I don't like chocolate or vanilla.

orで選択を表す (〜か…) -

I usually go to bed around 11:00 or 11:30 at night.

L3 等位接続詞 - **so / yet / nor**

013 **so**で節を繋いで、結果を表す -

- *It's a nice day, so I'm going to go to the beach.*

016 **yet**で節を繋いで、驚きを表す (**but**との違い) -

My father is a fisherman, yet he can't eat fish.

norで節を繋げる -

I don't have time to go shopping, nor do I want to go.

R1 等位接続詞の復習

017 **and / or**を用いて、肯定/否定する3つ以上の語句や節を繋げる -

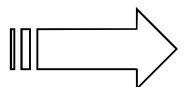
- *I enjoy going swimming, doing gardening, and playing tennis.*

023 *I don't like listening to jazz, classical music, or enka.*

等位接続詞で文を始める -

I'm not good at playing the guitar. Nor do I have time to take lessons.

24問の練習問題と短い文章を通して等位接続詞の理解を深める



CONTENTS

L4 従属接続詞 -

024 **because, since, as, for / although, though, even though / even if**

- **because / since / as**で主節と従属節を繋いで、理由を表す -

033 *I'm going to clean the house because/since/as we're having guests tonight.*

becauseの前の主節が否定文の場合は、紛らわしい文にならないようにコンマを付ける -

I can't see you tonight, because I'm having dinner with my family.

次のような間違いをなくす：

I like you. ~~Because you are nice.~~

becauseで‘Why...?’の疑問文に答える -

Why do you like EXILE? → Because their songs are good.

接続詞としての‘**for**’のニュアンスと限定的な用法 -

I'm going to the beach, for it is a beautiful day.

although / though / even though を用いて主節と従属節を繋げる -

Although/Though/Even though I work very hard, I can never save any money.

副詞として**though**を用いる -

I like Japanese food. I don't like umeboshi, though.

even if を用いて主節と従属節を繋げる -

I want to hold your hand even if everybody is looking at us. /

Even if everybody is looking at us, I (still) want to hold your hand.

L5 従属接続詞 - **if / so long as, providing that / unless**

034 条件を表す従属接続詞で主節と従属節を繋げる -

- *I'll call you tonight if I need help with the homework.*

040 *So long as/Providing that I sing in the shower, I think I'm a good singer.*

You won't be able to work at UNIQLO unless you can speak English well.

次のような間違いをなくす -

I'll call you tonight ~~if I~~ need help. → I'll call you tonight if I need help.

if / willを用いて、未来に起こりそうなことを表す -

I'll probably just stay home if it snows tomorrow.

**L6 従属接続詞 - before, while, after, until, when, once, as soon as /
041 so that, in order that (in order to)**

- 時を表す従属接続詞を用いて主節と従属節を繋げる -

047 Do you want to eat something **before/while/after** we study?
How about playing video games **until** my parents get home?
When you have some time, **why don't** we have a cup of coffee?

once と **as soon as** の違い -

Let's go home **once** the movie ends. = not long after the movie ends

Let's go home **as soon as** the movie ends. = immediately after the movie ends

so that, in order that で主節と従属節を繋いで、目的を表す -

I want to save money **so that/in order that** I can buy a new car.

in order that から始まる副詞節を **in order to** に書き換える -

I want to save money **in order to** buy a new car.

R2 従属接続詞の復習

048 21問の練習問題と短いストーリーを通して従属接続詞の理解を深める

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054

L7 4種類の文

055 単文（1つの独立節） -

-

We should recycle.

067 重文（2つ、あるいはそれ以上の独立節） -

I was born in the US, but my parents were born in Europe.

複文（1つの主節と1つ以上の従属節） -

You should take an umbrella because it's raining.

混文（独立節、主節、従属節） -

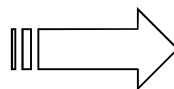
I like to play tennis, but I don't like to go bowling, because I'm not very good.

2つの主語または2つの動詞からなる単文を作る -

My mom and dad have to find new jobs. = 主語2つ、動詞1つ

We shouldn't waste water or use too much electricity. = 主語1つ、動詞2つ

4種類の文を用いて、バラエティーに富んだ文章を書く



CONTENTS

- L8** 接続副詞 - **moreover, furthermore, additionally /**
068 **however, nevertheless, despite that /**
- **therefore, thus, hence /**
077 **first of all, second, finally, in conclusion**

接続副詞を用いて2つの文の関係を表す -

*In Japan, you mustn't wear shoes inside the house. **Moreover**, you mustn't wear slippers in a tatami room.*

*When you go to another country, you don't have to have a driver's license. **However**, you must have a passport.*

*In California, young people can drive when they are 16 years old. **Therefore**, many high school students have a car.*

moreover/and, however/but, therefore/so を比較して、形式的な表現とカジュアルな表現を理解する

接続副詞、等位接続詞、従属接続詞をバランスよく用いて文章を書く

first of all, second, finally, in conclusion を用いてエッセー（小論文）を書く

エッセーを読み解き、構成を理解する：

主な考え（論点）

主な理由

サポートセンテンス（支持文）

結論

結論で序論を言い換える

- L9** 相関接続詞（パート1） - **both / and, not only / but also, either / or**
078 **whether / or, neither / nor**

- 相関接続詞を用いて文法的に同じ分類の2つの語句を繋げる -

- 083 *Italians are **both** friendly **and** fun. = **both** 形容詞 **and** 形容詞*

*I can speak to my friends **not only** in English, **but also** in Italian.*

短いストーリーを通して相関接続詞の理解を深める

L10 相関接続詞（パート2） -

084 相関接続詞を用いて2つの独立節を繋ぎ、重文を作る -

- **Not only** *was my trip to France expensive*, **but also** *it was tiring*.

092 **not only, neither, hardly, little**などの否定の副詞が文頭に来たときの文構造を理解する -

Neither *was the food good*, **nor** *were the people friendly*. =

neither VS, **nor** VS - ‘be’動詞の場合

Neither *did I want to go to New York*, **nor** *did I enjoy the flight there*. =

neither 助動詞 + SV, **nor** 助動詞 + SV - 一般動詞（‘be’動詞以外の動詞）の場合

both / and と **whether / or** は重文を作ることができないことを学ぶ

not only, neither, norを用いたときには二重否定にならないように注意する

相関接続詞を主語(S)、目的語(O)、補語(C)で使う -

Both my friend, Julius, and I *want to see a movie this weekend*.

(S)

My sister and my brother like **not only pop but also hip hop**.

(O)

My parents are **neither able to speak English nor interested in foreign countries**.

(C)

相関接続詞を用いたときの主語と動詞の一致の仕組みを理解する

(例外 : **both / and**は複数扱いになる) -

Not only my sisters but also my grandmother *loves music*.

(動詞の形は、動詞にもっとも近い主語に合わせる)

R3 4種類の文と接続副詞・相関接続詞の復習

093 相関接続詞で節の一部を省略する -

- *I'm not sure* **whether** *I should go to university* **or** *I should look for a job*.

104 *I'm not sure* **whether** *I should go to university* **or** *look for a job*.

32問の練習問題とエッセーを通して、4種類の文と接続詞の理解を深める



CONTENTS

L11 同格句・非制限用法の関係代名詞節・追加表現

105 (for example, for instance, especially, such as, including, like, except)

正しい文に必要な3つの要素を理解する：

112 1. 主語 2. 動詞 3. 完全な考え（単独で意味が通ること）

断片文（不完全な文）になり得る表現を理解する

同格句を用いて人や物事について補足する -

Andy, a law student from Perth, moved to Sydney, Australia.

紛らわしい文を避ける：

Andy moved to Sydney, Australia, a law student from Perth. X

非制限用法の関係代名詞節を用いて人や物事について補足する -

Linda, who is a student at the University of Sydney, helped Andy a lot.

紛らわしい文を避ける：

Linda helped Andy a lot, who is a student at the University of Sydney. X

断片文にならないように正しく追加表現を用いる -

My classes at university are very interesting. For example, I'm really enjoying my astronomy, music, and art.

But some classes are difficult. For instance, I can't understand math. I like my teachers, especially Professor Ichijo.

In my university, there are students from many countries, such as America, Italy, and China.

You can hear many languages, including English, Japanese, and Thai.

My friends and I do a lot of things together, like going to parties and going camping.

I like everything about being a college student, except the school tuition.

L12 現在分詞句（パート1）

113 現在分詞句を用いて‘because’（～なので）と‘when’（…する時）の意味を表す -

- Jumping out of bed, I accidentally knocked over the lamp. = because

124 Opening the door, I saw my bus leaving. = when

紛らわしい文を避ける -

Knocking over the lamp, it broke into many pieces. X

L12 分詞構文を用いる目的を理解する -

続き

- ・ 文が主語＋動詞の構成にばかりならないよう、文の書き出しにバラエティーをもたらす
- ・ 短い文と長い文の数のバランスを整える

分詞構文を用いるべき時と頻度を学ぶ -

- ・ 通常スピーキングではなくライティングで使われる
- ・ 一般的な長さの段落では1回だけ使う

否定の分詞構文 (**not / without / never**) を用いる

分詞句の位置を文頭、文中、文末のように変えて用いる -

Not having his wallet, Dave couldn't pay the fare.

The sled dogs, **without** stopping to rest, kept running.

Kevin had a good recital yesterday, **never** making any mistakes.

独立分詞構文を用いる -

With **it being** a holiday, traffic was light today.

Traffic was backed up, **there being** an accident.

L13 不定詞句

125 不定詞句を副詞、形容詞、名詞（主語、補語、目的語）として用いる -

- *I used to go to karaoke **to enjoy** singing Japanese pop songs.* - (副詞)

137 *I have a lot of **things to do** tonight.* - (形容詞)

To communicate with foreigners is fun. - (主語)

My dream is **to skate** in the Olympics.

I want **to visit** Italy soon.

不定詞が主語になる場合には、形式主語（仮主語）‘**it**’ を置く

（主語が長くなるのを避け、より自然な表現にするため） -

It's fun to communicate with foreigners.

間接目的語はなく、不定詞を直接目的語にとる動詞を用いる -

I decided/hope/intend to go to university.

間接目的語があり、不定詞を直接目的語にとる動詞を用いる -

My parents **encouraged/allowed/taught me** to play the guitar.

間接目的語の有無に関わらず不定詞を直接目的語にとる動詞を用いる -

I expect to finish this project soon. /

I expect you to do a good job.

不定詞の ‘**to**’ を省略する -

My mom **let me go** to the party. / My dad **made me** clean the yard.



CONTENTS

L14 現在分詞句（パート2）

138 現在分詞句を用いて‘while’（～しながら）の意味を表す -

- Driving to work, I had a car accident.

146 ‘because’（～なので） / ‘when’（～する時）の意味を表す分詞句を復習する

分詞句を使って主節を強調する -

Making lunch, I burned my hand.

文末で分詞句を用いる -

Elizabeth got up, stretching her arms.

読み手を混乱させるような文を書かない -

Brian thought about his girlfriend, Melissa, jogging in the park. X

現在分詞句を用いて、文に臨場感をもたらす -

Running past the defenders, kicking the ball through the keeper's legs,
Kagawa scored the winning goal.

動作が少ない文では現在分詞句を使わないようにする -

Laying down on the sofa and yawning a few times, Jack fell asleep. - (less effective)

ストーリーに現在分詞句を加えて、臨場感溢れる文にする。

L15 ‘ing’ vs. ‘ed’ と現在分詞句・過去分詞句

147 ‘ing’で終わる形容詞と‘ed’で終わる形容詞の違いを学習する -

- *The party was exciting. / I was excited.*

158 ‘ed’の形容詞を使って人の感情を表す -

I am excited.

‘ed’の形容詞 + 前置詞で何かに対する人の感情を表す -

I am bored with school.

‘ing’の形容詞を使って人や物事に対する感想を述べる -

I think the movie was exciting.

‘ing’の形容詞を使って性格や個性を表す -

Lady Gaga is exciting.

L15 ‘be’動詞以外の連結動詞を使う -

続き

*I **feel** excited. / I **get** bored when/if there’s nothing to watch on TV. /*

*Italy **sounds** exciting. / You **look** tired. / You **seem** confused.*

現在分詞句と過去分詞句の違いを理解する -

Jumping out of bed, I knocked over the lamp.

- (現在分詞句は、主節の主語がしたことを表す)

Bored with the movie, Tom started checking his cell phone.

- (過去分詞句は主節の主語に起こったことを表す)

様々な形をした過去分詞を学ぶ -

~**d** (excite + **d** / confuse + **d** / surprise + **d**)

~**ed** (interest + **ed** / shock + **ed** / disappoint + **ed**)

~**n** (give + **n** / take + **n** / show + **n**)

~**en** (eat + **en** / beat + **en**)

~**t** (quit / put / hit / set / hurt)

過去分詞句を文頭、文中、文末に置く -

Confused by the lecture, Eiyu gave up.

*The pictures, **taken by a professional photographer**, looked great.*

*Aoi decided to study harder, **disappointed with her score**.*

現在分詞句と過去分詞句を組み合わせる -

Confused by the lecture, Eiyu gave up, not wanting to listen to his teacher anymore.

R4 同格句・非制限用法の関係代名詞節・追加表現・不定詞句・現在分詞句・過去分詞句の復習

159 2つの追加表現 ‘maybe / perhaps’ の紹介

- 68問の練習問題を解く

178