

Unit 10

Masao brainstorms with his co-workers.

正雄が同僚たちとブレインストーミングをする。

学習文法項目（会話文の色の付いた文字が文法に該当する表現[文]です）

1. use of participles（分詞の用法）
2. participles as pre-modifiers（前置修飾の分詞）
3. participles as post-modifiers（後置修飾の分詞）

Masao Tanaka has been working on the Indiana wine project. He has come up with several ideas. Now, he wants to hear his co-workers' reactions to his ideas.



Masao I've done more investigation of the Indiana wine industry.

I started with what I already knew. Then, I looked at the research done by our company headquarters in Atlanta.

Carol What did you find? There are many good companies we could work with.

Jim I guess **companies known for wine must be quite rare in Indiana.**

Masao Actually, **there are some promising firms. Some established families with European backgrounds in winemaking live in southern Indiana.** Their level of experience is surprisingly high.

Jim Is that so? What sort of wines do they make?

Masao They seem more like German wines than French ones. At least, that's what the publicity on their website says.

15 Carol Are you familiar with German wines, Masao?

Masao Well, I've read up on them. Also, I've sampled several in the last few weeks.

Jim If you need help, we can each investigate particular kinds of

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20 Masao wine.
I was hoping you would say that.
Carol, **focus on well-advertised wines.** Jim,
25 **I'd like you to investigate lesser-known wines of Germany.**



Even after this meeting, Masao, Jim and Carol exchange their ideas via e-mail. The following is an e-mail Masao has sent to Jim and Carol.

To:	j_green@cosmotrading.com / C_white@cosmotrading.com
From:	m_tanaka@cosmotrading.com
Subject:	Thank you for your input.

Jim and Carol, thanks for your input.

1. I feel we need a partner with sufficient size. A first contract with the Derbersons, the winery suggested by Jim, seems impossible.
2. A lower quality product, the Helberg's, would also be unwise for a first contract.

重要語句

co-worker [kóu-wór:kə] 同僚、仕事仲間

industry [índəstri] 産業界、産業、製造業

rare [réə] 稀な、あまりない

actually [æktʃuəli] 実際には

promising [práməsɪŋ] 将来性のある、見込みのある

surprisingly [səpráiziŋli] 驚くことに、予測なしに

publicity [pʌblísəti] 広報内容、評判

1. use of participles

分詞の用法



◎ 解説を読む前に重要表現をチェック!

derived form (派生形)
vary (多種多様である)
irregularly change (不規則変化する)
passive voice (受動態)
perfect sentence (完了文)
active connotation (能動的な意味合い)
passive connotation (受動的な意味合い)
emotive verb (感情を表す動詞)

例文には音声があります。
 リピート練習をしましょう。

Participles are derived forms of verbs. There are two types of participles, **present participles** and **past participles**.

Present participles end in **-ing**, but the forms of past participle vary. Regular verbs end in **-ed**, but there are many verbs that irregularly change. For these irregular verbs, you have to memorize them. (See pages 8-9)

• use of participles

Present participles are used in **progressive sentences**, and past participles are used in **passive voice** and **perfect sentences**.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. I was hoping you would say that. | — past progressive |
| 2. I've done more investigation. | — present perfect |
| 3. Your offer is very appreciated . | — passive voice |

🔑 participles as adjectives

Participles can be used **as adjectives**. When you use participles as adjectives, however, you should be very careful about the meaning differences.

Generally, present participles have an **active connotation**, and past

participles have a **passive connotation**.

Emotive verbs need extra attention. Look at the pairs of example sentences below.

4. Sports are **interesting** to me.
→ I'm **interested** in sports.
5. The lecture was **boring** to me.
→ I was **bored** with the lecture.
6. The incident was very **shocking** to her.
→ She was **shocked** by the incident.
7. His story was very **convincing** to them.
→ They were very **convinced** by his story.
8. Her behavior is **disappointing** to everyone.
→ Everyone is **disappointed** with her behavior.

Do not use present participles in the second sentences. The meanings will be completely different.

Other typical **emotive verbs** which you may be confused in using are:

amaze	amuse	annoy	charm
concern	confuse	convince	defeat
disturb	encourage	excite	frighten
insult	love	mislead	please
satisfy	surprise	terrify	worry

2. participles as pre-modifiers

前置修飾の分詞



◎ 解説を読む前に重要表現をチェック!

例文には音声があります。
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predicative adjective (叙述形容詞)
attributive adjective (限定形容詞)
attributive use of participles (分詞の限定用法)

intransitive verb (自動詞)

transitive verb (他動詞)

There are some promising firms. (p.124, l.8)

Participles shown in the previous pages (in Lesson 1) are **predicative adjectives**. Predicative adjectives do not take nouns after them.

Participles are also used as **attributive adjectives**. Attributive adjectives take nouns after them.

🔑 attributive use of participles

When a single participle is used to modify a noun, it is placed **in front of** the noun. These participles are also called **pre-modifiers**.

1. There are some **promising** firms.
2. Some **established** families live in southern Indiana.

In sentence 1, the present participle, **promising**, modifies the noun, *firms*.

In sentence 2, the past participle, **established**, modifies the noun, *families*.

🔑 meaning differences between the two participles

Here again, present participles have an **active** connotation, and past participles have a **passive** connotation.

3. The **surprising** news was revealed yesterday.
4. They all showed me a **surprised** look.

In sentence 3, the *news* is active, and the people who hear the news are passive.

In sentence 4, something (maybe what I said) is active, and people are passive, then the *look* was made.

Notice! When a past participle of an **intransitive verb** is used, the sentence will have perfect meaning.

5. What we saw were **overgrown** vegetables.

🔑 verbs that cannot be used as pre-modifiers

Some transitive verbs, which take nouns after them, are also used as intransitive verbs. These verbs cannot be used as pre-modifiers.

6. ○ Look at that **girl reading** a book.
× Look at that **reading girl**.
7. ○ The **man drinking** water is sitting under the tree.
× A **drinking man** sitting under the tree.
8. ○ The **woman smoking** a cigarette next to Jane is Mary.
× The **smoking woman** next to Jane is Mary.

3. participles as post-modifiers

後置修飾の分詞



◎ 解説を読む前に重要表現をチェック!

be accompanied by ... (…を伴う)

relative clause is omitted (関係詞節が省略される)

the original sentence (原文、元の文)

例文には音声があります。
リピート練習をしましょう。

Companies known for wine must be quite rare in Indiana. (p.124, l.6)

In Lesson 2, we learned about **pre-modifiers**, where a single participle is placed before a noun to modify it.

Here, look at the participles placed after a noun, which modify the noun before it. They are called **post-modifiers**.

1. The man standing over there is my boss.

↑ present participle

2. The project assigned to Masao is going to be tough.

↑ past participle

When the participles are accompanied by other words like **over there** and **to Masao** in the sentences above, these phrases come after the noun.

As mentioned on pages 126 and 127, present participles have an **active connotation**, and past participles have a **passive connotation**.

🔗 cases that a single participle comes after the noun

Sometimes you may see or hear a sentence in which a single participle follows the noun like the example below.

3. Oh, no! There is only one piece of **cake left**.

We can understand a relative clause is omitted in sentence 3.
The original sentence should be:

4. Oh, no! There is only one piece of **cake which is left**.

Notice! The next two participles are **almost always** used as post-modifiers; **concerned** and **involved**.

5. Let's promote a dialogue with **the companies concerned**.

6. I may have to meet with all **the people involved**.

Other participles such as **remaining** and **missing** tend to be used as **post-modifiers**.

7. How are they doing? Are they one of **the teams remaining**?

8. You can't start the engine yet. There's still **one part missing**.



✎ Step-Up Seminar

分詞のもつ意味と間違えやすい分詞の意味

現在分詞は「～する」という**能動的**な意味を表し、過去分詞は「～される」という**受動的**な意味を表します。次の分詞は私たちが間違えがちなものですから、意味と使い方に注意しましょう。

【例】Sports are **interesting** to me.

「スポーツは私にはおもしろい」

I'm **interested** in sports.

「私はスポーツに興味があります」

The lecture was **boring** to me.

「その講義は私にはつまらなかった」

I was **bored** with the lecture.

「私はその講義に飽き飽きした」

The incident was very **shocking** to her.

「その事件は彼女にはショックだった」

She was **shocked** by the incident.

「彼女はその事件にショックを受けた」

単独で使われるのに前置修飾語にならない分詞

分詞が単独で名詞を修飾するときはその名詞の前に置くのがふつうのルールですが、単独であっても分詞の前に置けないものもあります。次の例文を見てください。

【例】(×) Look at that reading girl.

(○) Look at that girl **reading** a book.

「本を読んでいるあの女の子を見て」

単独で使われる **reading** は「読むための」という意味を表し、reading glasses (老眼鏡) のように使います。

(×) A drinking man is sitting on the bench.

(○) A man **drinking** water is sitting on the bench.

「水を飲んでいる男性がベンチに座っている」

drinking も drinking age (飲酒が許される年齢) や drinking cup (水飲みコップ)、drinking habit (酒癖、飲酒習慣) のように使います。

(×) The smoking man is my boss.

(○) The man **smoking** over there is my boss.

「あそこでたばこを吸っている男性は私の上司です」

smoking man と言うと「身体から煙を出している男」という意味になってしまいます。

こうした動詞の -ing 形は、慣例的にほかの名詞とくっついて名詞句を作るため、形容詞としての役割が不自然に思われるようになったものです。

慣用的に単独で名詞のあとに置かれる分詞

また逆に、分詞が単独でも、慣用的に名詞の後に置かれるものがあります。これは公的な文書やニュースなどでよく使われます。

【例】 Send the documents to all the parties **concerned**.

「関係者全員にその書類を送ってください」

You can't bind the files yet. There's still one section **missing**.

「まだファイルは綴じられませんよ。まだ1項目抜けていますから」

前置詞の感覚

to と through

The conference will be held Wednesday **to** Friday.

The conference will be held Wednesday **through** Friday.

いずれも「会議は水曜日から金曜日まで開かれる」という意味ですが、to を使った文では、金曜日のいつ終わるのがはっきりしませんが、through を使うと、「金曜日いっぱい」つまり、夕方まで会議が続くことになります。

時間を使って、**from** 10:00 in the morning **to** 4:00 in the afternoon のように言えば、「午後4時まで」ということがはっきりします。

at の感覚

「学校で」は、at school と in school とも言います。in school が「学校」という場所が概念となっているのに対し、at school のほうは、「学校での授業、学校時代」のように、「高校、大学」という「段階」を表現します。

Speaking Practice !

1. Complete-the-Conversation Practice — ダイアログの音声を使います。



A. Masao の発話部分がポーズになっています。ポーズのあいだに、Masao になったつもりで発話練習をしましょう。



B. 今度は、Carol の発話部分がポーズになっています。Carol になったつもりで発話練習をしましょう。



C. 次に、Jim の発話部分がポーズになった音声で、Jim の発話を練習しましょう。

2. Grammar Exercises



指示に従って次の英文を言い換えましょう。音声では、問題番号のあとに解答が流れ、ポーズがあります。そのポーズのあいだに発話練習をしましょう。

1. We appreciate your offer very much.
(your offer を主語にして)
2. The incident was very shocking to her.
(She を主語にして同じ意味合いの文に)
3. Some families live in southern Indiana.
(established を適切な箇所に入れて)
4. The man over there is my boss.
(standing を適切な箇所に入れて)
5. The project was assigned to Masao. It is going to be tough.
(同じ意味合いの1つの文に)

3. Pattern Practice



音声を聴きながら、英語による指示に従って文をいろいろと変化させて発話しましょう。ポーズのあとに解答例が流れますから、もう一度リピートしましょう。1つの文に2回以上の指示があります。**3問**あります。

解答と解説、音声スクリプト、日本語訳はダウンロードできます。(詳しくは1ページに)