

会話に活かす英文法を英語で学ぶ本：文法項目一覧（閲覧用）

Unit 1 Masao decides to change his career.

1. simple present tense（現在形）

a state of ...（…の状態）、occurrence（できごと）、third person singular（3人称単数）、subject（主語）、plural（複数形）、verb（動詞）、adverb（副詞）

2. simple past tense（過去形）

regular verb（規則変化動詞）、irregular verb（不規則変化動詞）、original form（原形）、root form（原形）

3. simple future tense（未来形）

auxiliary（助動詞）、verb phrase（動詞句）、usage（用法）、activity（行為）

Unit 2 Masao goes to the job interview.

1. auxiliaries of request or permission（要求や許可を表す助動詞）

get permission（許可を得る）、auxiliary（助動詞）、question style（疑問形）、statement（陳述文）
acceptable way of saying（無難な言い方）、not as direct（それほど直接的ではない）

2. auxiliaries of possibility, probability or ability（可能性や見込み、能力などを表す助動詞）

rather low（やや低い）、fairly high（かなり高い）、to express ability（可能性を表現するには）、imply（示唆する、表現する）
advisable（望ましい）、negative sentence（否定文）

3. auxiliaries of obligation or necessity（義務や必要性を表す助動詞）

slightly lower level（やや低いレベル）、the situation that requires the action（行為を必要とする状況）、in more formal situations（より公的な状況では）、affirmative sentence（肯定文）、prohibited（禁止された）

Unit 3 Kim Silver interviews Masao.

1. present progressive（現在進行形）

series of actions（一連の動作）、continue（続く）、present participle（現在分詞）、be verb（be動詞）、action verb（動作動詞）、stative verb（状態動詞）、in progress at the moment（現在進行中の）、temporary action（一時的な行為）、repeated action（繰り返される行為）、progressive form（進行形）、instant action（一瞬の動作）、the location of the adverb（副詞の位置）

2. past progressive（過去進行形）

continuing in the present（現在も続いている）、progressing in the past（過去に進行していた）、a moment in the past（過去の一瞬）、indicate（示す）、wasn't completed（完了しなかった）

3. action verbs and stative verbs（動作動詞と状態動詞）

stative verb（状態動詞）、temporary state（一時的な状態）、permanent（永続的な）、change in state（状態の変化）、unfavorable（好きではない）、without any intention（無意識に）

Unit 4 Masao starts working at the new office.

1. present perfect（現在完了形）

leading to the present（現在まで続いている）、past participle（過去分詞）、concept of tense（時制の概念）、time-line chart（時間の流れ図）、certain point in the past（過去のある時点）、be connected to the present（現在につながっている）、exact past time（はっきりとした過去の時間）、existential（経験）、frequency（頻度）、perfective（完了）、continuative（継続）

2. present perfect progressive（現在完了進行形）

continuous state（継続的な状態）、difference in meanings（意味の違い）

3. future progressive（未来進行形）

for a period of time（ある長さの時間）、whatever the subject is（主語が何であれ）、agree with the subject（主語に一致する）

Unit 5 Masao joins the staff meeting.

1. imperative sentences（命令形）

command action（行為を命令する）、emergency（緊急事態）、without a subject（主語なしで）

2. SVC structure（SVC構文 — 第2文型）

incomplete intransitive verb（不完全自動詞）、complement（補語）、perception verb（知覚動詞）、change in state（状態の変化）、appearance（外観）、five senses（五感）

3. 'it' as a formal subject (形式主語としての it)

the real subject (真主語), infinitive (不定詞), gerund (動名詞), that-clause (that 節), noun clause (名詞節), impersonal 'it' (非人称の it)

Unit 6 Masao has a drink with his colleague.

1. affirmative questions (肯定疑問文)

the subject follows (主語が続く), start with an auxiliary (助動詞で始める), give more information (さらに情報を伝える), requests or suggestions (要望や提案)

2. interrogative questions (疑問詞で始まる疑問文)

get specific information (具体的な情報を得る), interrogative (疑問詞), ordinary form (一般形), adverb (副詞), intonation pattern (文の抑揚), connotation (意味合い), falling intonation (下降音調), rising intonation (上昇音調), combined with ... (…とっしょに), notable use (注目すべき用法), subjective case (主格), objective case (目的格), correct and proper to use (正しく正当な用法), sound bookish (堅苦しく聞こえる), needlessly formal (不必要に堅苦しい), an unlimited range (無制限の範囲), possessive pronoun (所有代名詞), an activity or a thought (行為や考え), in the response (応答の中に), be omitted (省略される), soliciting (促している)

3. negative questions (否定疑問文)

confirm information (情報を確認する), contraction (短縮形), surprise (驚き), confirmation (確認), accusation (非難)

Unit 7 Masao and Jim's talk continues.

1. tag questions (付加疑問文)

ask for an agreement (同意を求める), informal feeling (くだけた感じ), close agreement (ほぼ一致すること), follow a statement (陳述に続く), main clause (主節), affirmative (肯定), negative (否定), general verb (一般動詞), negative tag question (否定付加疑問文), exceptions (例外), imply a question (質問を示唆する), the fact is being confirmed (事実確認をしている), imperative sentence (命令文), solicit (勧誘), insistence (主張)

2. partial negation (部分否定)

two possibilities exist (2つの可能性が存在する), adjective (形容詞), limitation (制限), frequently used adjective (頻出形容詞), negation word (否定語)

3. other negations (その他の否定文)

double negation (二重否定), equal (…と同じである), positive (肯定), emphasize something (何かを強調する), negative prefix (否定接頭辞)

Unit 8 Masao and Kim Silver have a talk.

1. infinitives as nouns (不定詞の名詞的用法)

focus on the action (行為に焦点を絞る), be divided into ... (…に分類される), function (機能), noun usage (名詞的用法), adjective usage (形容詞的用法), adverbial usage (副詞的用法), transitive verb (他動詞), objects of transitive verbs (他動詞の目的語), agent of the action (行為主), negative infinitive (否定不定詞), subjective complement (主格補語), objective complement (目的格補語)

2. infinitives as adjectives (不定詞の形容詞的用法)

modify (修飾する), noun phrase (名詞句), viewpoint or thinking (視点や考え)

3. infinitives as adverbs (不定詞の副詞的用法)

function to express (…を説明する機能を持つ), results (結果), conditions (条件), reasons or causes (理由や原因), the basis of decisions (決断の要因), objective or purpose (目的), consequence (結果), cause of the feeling (感情の原因), perfect infinitive (完了不定詞), if-clause (if 節), absolute infinitive (独立不定詞)

Unit 9 Masao forms a project team.

1. gerunds (動名詞)

function (機能), verbal usage (動詞としての用法), perfect form (完了形), passive voice form (受け身形), be modified by ... (…に修飾される), adverbial phrase (副詞句), verbal function (動詞としての機能), formal subject (形式主語), participial construction (分詞構文), preposition (前置詞), tense of gerund (動名詞の時制)

2. infinitives and gerunds (不定詞と動名詞)

verbs taking gerunds (動名詞をとる動詞), verbs taking infinitives (不定詞をとる動詞), express common beliefs (共

通の考えを表す), something avoided (避けるべきこと), feelings or notions (感情や考え), commonly used phrases (頻出語句)

Unit 10 Masao brainstorms with his co-workers.

1. use of participles (分詞の用法)

derived form (派生形), present participle (現在分詞), past participle (過去分詞), 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)

2. participles as pre-modifiers (前置修飾の分詞)

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), active connotation (能動的な意味合い), passive connotation (受動的な意味合い), intransitive verb (自動詞), transitive verb (他動詞)

3. participles as post-modifiers (後置修飾の分詞)

be accompanied by ... (…を伴う), relative clause is omitted (関係詞節が省略されている), the original sentence (原文, 元の文)

Unit 11 Masao talks with an American firm.

1. passive voice (受動態)

the subject receives an action (主語がある行為を受ける), emphasize the process (過程を強調する), agent (行為者), negative form of passive voice (受動態の否定形), start with an auxiliary (助動詞で始まる), as the subject of passive voice (受動態の主語として)

2. passive voice without 'be' (be 動詞を使わない受動態)

the state of something (何かの状態), passive voice action (受動態の行為), the connotation of transition (移動の意味合い), emphasize the transition (移動を強調する), express the state (状態を描写する), past participle (過去分詞), be considered an adjective (形容詞だと考えられる)

3. passive voice without 'by' (by を使わない受動態)

who the agent is (行為者が誰であるかを), use the active voice instead (代わりに能動態を使う), passive voice is preferred (受動態が好ましい), express incidents or illness (事故や病気を描写する), evade responsibility (責任の明言を避ける)

Unit 12 Masao prepares for his business trip.

1. agreement of tense (時制の一致)

main clause (主節), sub-clause (従属節), present perfect (現在完了形), past perfect (過去完了形), the tense does not change (時制は変わらない)

2. exceptions to agreement of tense

(時制の一致の例外)

... rule does not apply (…の法則が適用されない), everlasting truth (不変の真実), historic fact (歴史上の事実), socially accepted idea (社会通念上の考え), current custom or state (現在の習慣や状態)

3. location of negative words (否定語の位置)

negation word (否定語), as a general rule (一般的な法則として), be negated (否定される), tend to come at the beginning (初めに来る傾向にある), negative sentence (否定文)

Unit 13 Masao goes on his business trip.

1. first subjunctive (仮定法現在)

subjunctive present (仮定法現在), in formal situations (公式な状況で), demand or request (命令や要求), requisition (請求、要請)

2. verbs that take two objects (目的語を2つとる動詞)

direct object (直接目的語), indirect object (間接目的語), infinitive phrase (不定詞句), phrases led by interrogatives (疑問詞に導かれる句), italic (イタリック体、斜体), pronoun (代名詞), preposition (前置詞), an innovative way to memorize (画期的な記憶法), direct relation (直接の関係)

Unit 14 Masao stays at a hotel.

1. **past perfect** (過去完了形)

at a certain point in the past (過去のある時点), past participle (過去分詞), the concept of tense (時制の考え方), past perfect progressive (過去完了進行形)

2. **future perfect** (未来完了形)

a certain point in the future (未来のある時点), time-line chart (時間の流れ図), future perfect progressive (未来完了進行形)

Unit 15 Masao visits the American firm.

1. **subjunctive mood** (仮定法)

something contrary to the fact (事実に反する何か), subjunctive past (仮定法過去), reverse (入れ替える), conjunction (接続詞), be merely a conditional sentence (単に条件文である), subjunctive past perfect (仮定法過去完了), feeling of regret (後悔の念), an effect on the present state (現在の状態への影響), various situations (いろいろな状況), desire contrary to ... (…に反する願望)

2. **various subjunctive expressions** (様々な仮定法の表現)

express politeness (ていねいさを表現する), regret or accusation (後悔や非難), subjunctive past perfect alone (仮定法過去完了だけで), substitutional expressions of if-clause (if 節の代替表現), to-infinitives (to 不定詞), inversion (倒置) — invert (倒置する) の名詞形。

3. **if, when, unless, even if**

conjunction (接続詞), express conditions (条件を表す), the tense in the conditional clause (条件節の時制), the same rule applies (同じ法則が適用される), express completion (完了を表す), be rephrased by ... (…で言い換えられる)

Unit 16 Masao's tour continues with the winery.

1. **perception verbs** (知覚動詞)

the difference in connotation (意味合いの違い), the verbs belonging to ... (…に属する動詞), bare infinitive (原形不定詞)

2. **causative verbs** (使役動詞)

be acquainted with their uses (用法に慣れておく), enforcing meaning (強制的な意味合い), soliciting 'let' (勧誘の let), a contraction of ... (…の短縮形), passive voice connotation (受け身の意味合い)

Unit 17 Masao negotiates the purchase.

1. **relative pronouns** (関係代名詞)

connect two clauses (2つの節を結ぶ), modified by ... (…に修飾される), antecedent (先行詞), the clause functions as ... (その節は…として機能する), relative pronouns and their cases (関係代名詞とその格), subjective case (主格), possessive case (所有格), objective case (目的格), the possessive adjective (所有形容詞), restricted by superlatives (最上級で限定された), restrictive use (限定用法), non-restrictive use (非限定用法)

2. **relative adverbs** (関係副詞)

the clause led by ... (…に導かれる節), adjective clause (形容詞節) 'manner' or 'way' (方法、つまりやり方)

Unit 18 Masao reports to Kim how things are going.

1. **indirect questions** (間接疑問文)

word order (語順), affirmative sentence (肯定文), express judgment (判断を表す)

2. **deletion of the subject and verb** (主語と動詞の省略)

adverbial clause led by ... (…に導かれる副詞節), exclamatory sentence (感嘆文)

3. **conjunctions** (接続詞)

adverbial subordinator (従属接続詞句), express an instant action (瞬間的な動作を表す), contrast two things (2つのことを対比させる), in the condition of ... (…という条件で), as it is the condition that ... (…という条件なので)

Unit 19 Masao and Jenny reach an agreement.

1. **participial construction** (分詞構文)

the phrase led by the participle (分詞に導かれる句), adverbial phrase (副詞句), present participle (現在分詞), past participle (過去分詞), the main clause and the sub-clause (主節と従属節), possessive form (所有形), perfect

participle (完了分詞)

2. emphasis and inversion (強調と倒置)

emphasize (強調する), bare infinitive (原形不定詞), root form (原形), imperative sentence (命令文), adverbs expressing emphasis (強調を表す副詞)

Unit 20 Masao enjoys his personal travel.

1. comparison (比較)

positive degree (原級), comparative degree (比較級), superlative degree (最上級), two syllables (2音節)

2. correlative conjunctions (相関接続詞)

grammatically equivalent (文法的に同等な), express selection (選択を表す), the verb coincides with ... (動詞は…に一致する), the second subject (2つめの主語),

deny the fact (事実を否定する), say yes to the fact (その事実を肯定する)

3. adverbs that express frequency and degree

(頻度や程度を表す副詞)

express repeated actions (繰り返される動作を表す), express undefined frequency (漠然とした頻度を表す), numerals (数値), before the modified word (修飾される語の前), express negative meanings (否定の意味を表す), grammatically categorized (文法的に分類された), conjunctive adverb (接続副詞), adversative meaning (逆接的な意味), selective meaning (選択的な意味)