

Today's Pattern: (今日のパターン)

Infinitives (Pattern of tenses + functions)

(不定詞 [to 不定詞の基本的な用法])

Today's Sentence: (今日の例文)

He pretended to read the newspaper.

(彼は新聞を読むふりをした。)



Objectives of this material: (このテキストの目的)

1. Broaden word expressions, not only to understand but also to construct them.
(語彙を増やし、基本文型を理解するだけでなく、使いこなせるようになる)
2. Gain confidence in speaking by completing simple practice conversations.
(簡単な会話練習から始めて、英会話の自信をつける)
3. Feel your progress and enjoy English!
(自分の上達を実感し、英語を楽しむ)

Previous Lessons Review (これまでのレッスンの復習) (5-10 min)

Directions: Practice the sentence pattern of your previous lessons.

(これまで学習したパターンを復習しましょう)

0-1. Gerund as Possessive

Tutor: What are the benefits in your company?

Student: The company provides paid vacation leave, bonuses and commissions without the workers _____ for them.

0-2. Gerund as an Appositive

Tutor: Could you tell me more about your company?

Student: My company's main focus, _____ products, has been given importance in our town.

0-3. Participles as Adjective

Tutor: How was your day?

Student: Not so good. Unfortunately, the _____ computer made me miss my deadline at work.

0-4. Participle -ing

Tutor: How did the people know about the event?

Student: _____ curious, the people went to listen to someone who handed out flyers.

0-5. Participle -ed/en

Tutor: I heard you joined a painting competition recently. Did you receive any awards?

Student: Yes. I have won an award _____ to people who are considered very creative.

Grammar Review (文法の復習) (5-10 min)

Infinitive is another verbal just like gerunds and participles that are used to express action or state of being. Infinitive functions as a subject, direct object, subject complement, adjective, or adverb in a sentence.

不定詞は、動名詞や分詞と同じく、動作や状態を表す準動詞です。不定詞は、文の中で主語や目的語、補語、形容詞、副詞の働きをします。

An **infinitive** is a form of a verb that generally appears with the word *-to*. **Infinitives** have no tense. In active voice, they have an indefinite, an imperfect, a perfect and a perfect definite form; and in passive voice, an indefinite and perfect form, to express action not connected with the subject.

不定詞は通常 [to+動詞の原形] の形をとります。時制の適用は受けません。能動態では進行形をとることができますが、受動態では進行形はとりません。

Consider the verb **choose**:

動詞 choose を例にとってみましょう。

	ACTIVE VOICE (能動態)	PASSIVE VOICE (受動態)
Indefinite (単純不定詞)	to choose	to be chosen
Imperfect (単純不定詞：進行形)	to be choosing	
Perfect (完了形不定詞)	to have chosen	to have been chosen
Perfect definite (完了形不定詞：進行形)	to have been choosing	

Examples: (例)

To speak a new language is not easy. (To speak functions as a subject.)

(新しい言語を話すことは容易ではない。)

I have a lot of work to do. (To do functions as an adjective.)

(私はすべき仕事がたくさんある。)

He goes to school to study English. (To study functions as an adverb.)

(彼は英語を学ぶために学校へ行く。)

She seems to be sick. (To be functions as a complement of the word seems.)

(彼女は病気であるようだ。)[述語動詞 seem の補語]

She seems to have been sick. (To have been is a perfect infinitive.)

(彼女は病気があったようだ。) [述語動詞 seem より過去]

My roommate pretended to be studying. (To be studying is in the imperfect form.)

(私のルームメイトは勉強しているふりをした。) [to be studying は pretend と同時進行]

My roommate pretended to have been studying. (To have been studying takes the perfect definite form.)

(私のルームメイトは勉強していたふりをした。) [To have been studying は現在完了進行形]

I don't want to be left alone. (To be left is in the passive indefinite voice.)

(私は1人で残されることを望まない。) [to be left は受動態]

His bicycle seems to have been stolen. (To have been stolen is in the passive voice in the passive perfect form.)

(彼の自転車は盗まれたようだ。) [to have been stolen は完了形の受動態]

In other cases, infinitives are used to express a certain function or meaning, it is usually observed in the pattern: **be + infinitive**. See the examples below:

また、[be 動詞+ to 不定詞] の形で、ある機能や意味を表します。例文を見てみましょう。

We **are to keep** the law. (should)

(我々は法律を守るべきだ。) [義務]

The race **is to be held** next Sunday. (schedule)

(レースは今度の日曜に開催されることになっている。) [予定]

You **are to get up** earlier. (must)

(あなたはもっと早く起きなければならない。) [命令]

Exercise 1 (エクササイズ 1) (2-4 min)

Directions: Repeat after your tutor. (講師に続けて言ってください)

Example: (例文)

He pretended to read the newspaper.

(彼は新聞を読むふりをした。)

1-1. This place seems

to have been a ceremonial site.

(式場だった)

to be perfect.

(完璧である)

to be a burial site.

(墓地である)

to be the venue for the party.

(パーティ会場である)

1-2. My responsibility is

to be a good team leader.

to drive my sister to the school in the morning.

to take care of my aging parents.

to supervise the construction of the building.

supervise: ~を監督する

Exercise 2 (エクササイズ 2) (3-6 min)

Directions: Complete the exercise below to make a sentence.

(下の文を完成させてください)

Example: (例文) He pretended to read the newspaper.
(彼は新聞を読むふりをした。)

- 2-1. Her mother is going _____ a party for her.
(彼女の母は彼女のためにパーティを_____つもりだ。)
- 2-2. The students want _____ how to drive manually.
(その生徒たちはマニュアルで運転する方法を_____したい。)
- 2-3. Martin and Shirley are to _____ the children the history of their country.
(マーティンとシャーリーは、子どもたちに自国の歴史を_____ことになっている。)
- 2-4. Richard would love to be _____ on a beach in Bali right now and basking under the sun.
(リチャードは今すぐバリのビーチに_____、太陽の下で日光浴をしたいと思っている。)
- 2-5. _____ is her greatest dream.
(_____は、彼女の最大の夢だ。)

Exercise 3 (エクササイズ 3) (3-6 min)

Directions: Match the words below to make a correct sentence or phrase. There may be multiple combinations. Choose the best answer. (左と右の言葉を組み合わせて文を完成させてください。対応する組み合わせはひとつとは限りませんが、その中で最も適切な答えを選びなさい。)

It _____

3-1. seemed to have rained	by the end of the month.
3-2. is to be finished before	the bell rings.
3-3. appears to be destroyed	its broken leg.
3-4. is expected to be completed	by the storm.
3-5. pretended to be nursing	all day.

He _____

3-6. is to keep his	in a famous law firm.
3-7. wants to study	if he wants to submit his paper before its deadline.
3-8. is to catch the last	abroad next year.
3-9. aims to work	promise to his father.
3-10. is to write all night	train if he doesn't want to take a taxi.

nursing: 看護

Exercise 4 (エクササイズ 4) (3-6 min)

Directions: Practice having a conversation with your tutor.

(講師と会話の練習をしましょう)

Tutor: Are you looking at the students' exam results again?

Student: Yes. The scores are very low. Students need to <met / meet / meets> with the school's expectation.

Tutor: What could be the reason they all got low scores in the exam?

Student: Students are complaining that it's because the class is held very early in the morning. But I think that's a poor excuse. They are expected <to adjust to / to have excuse with / to give up> the class schedule.

Tutor: Did they mention something about the way their teacher handles the subject?

Student: They said their teacher isn't teaching the appropriate lessons. The students were expecting to have been <teach / teaching / taught> those topics before the exam.

Tutor: I see. What are you planning to do about it?

Student: I have to <keep / kept / keeps> my promise to the board of directors that all senior students will graduate this year. I'm planning to replace the teacher.

Tutor: Do you have someone in mind to replace her?

Student: I don't, but the students want Ms. Yamaguchi to <be teaching / teach / have taught> their class.

appropriate: 適切な

Exercise 5 (エクササイズ 5) (3-6 min)

Directions: Practice having a conversation with your tutor.

(講師と会話の練習をしましょう)

- Tutor:** How is your company doing now that there is an economic crisis?
(経済危機の中、あなたの会社はどんな状況ですか?)
- Student:** Not so great. _____ more losses does not seem feasible.
(あまりよくありません。更なる損失を_____は、できないようです。)
- Tutor:** Why did the company's management sell some of its properties?
(経営陣はなぜ資産の一部を売却したのですか?)
- Student:** It is to _____. With the additional funds, our company can continue operations.
(_____ためです。追加資金のおかげで経営を続けられています。)
- Tutor:** The recent financial crisis has caused a lot of businesses to go bankrupt.
(昨今の経済危機で多くの企業が倒産に追い込まれましたね。)
- Student:** Yes, that's true. Every company all over the world is trying to find ways to survive this crisis. It is thought to be _____.
(ええ、そのとおりですね。世界中の企業がこの危機を乗り切る方法を模索しています。それは_____と考えられています。)
- Tutor:** It's good to hear that the company you're working for is still stable, though.
(お勤め先はまだ安定しているようでよかったです。)
- Student:** Yes, it is, but I think they are going to _____ some workers.
(はい。しかし彼らは何名かの社員を_____つもりだと思います。)

Exercise 6 (エクササイズ 6) (5-10 min)

Directions: Practice and enjoy a free talk with your tutor.

(講師と楽しくフリートークの練習をしましょう)

Guide Questions from the tutor: (講師は次の質問で会話を始めます)

- 6-1. Discuss the effects of an economic crisis in your country.
- 6-2. Which sector is affected the most?
- 6-3. How does the government aim to solve this problem?
- 6-4. How are you affected by the economic crisis?

sector: 部門、セクター