

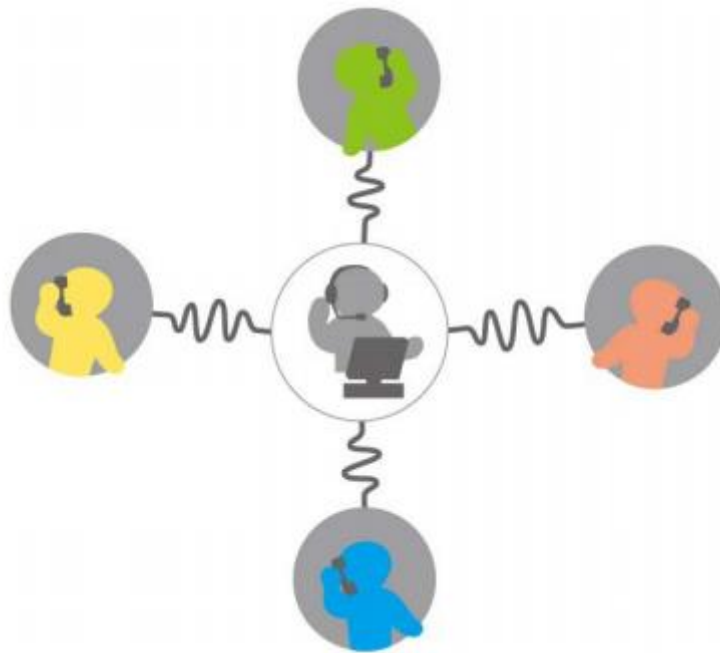
Today's Pattern (今日のパターン)

Adverbial Clause (Clauses of Time) (時を表す副詞節)

Today's Sentence (今日の例文)

The leaves fall whenever it is autumn.

(秋になると葉が落ちます。)



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.
(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. (これまで勉強したパターンを復習しましょう)

0-1. much / far / any / a lot / a little

Tutor: What kind of music do you listen to?

Student: I like rhythm and blues _____.

0-2. fairly / quite / rather

Tutor: Lily looks tired, don't you think?

Student: Yes, she is _____ exhausted.

0-3. Intensifiers

Tutor: Hey! How long have you been here?

Student: Not that long. I _____ waited for a minute.

0-4. Adjuncts-Disjuncts-Conjuncts

Tutor: What's wrong with your foot?

Student: _____, I sprained my ankle while playing with my daughter.

0-5. Adverb of Condition

Tutor: Do you like watching movies?

Student: _____ I am alone or _____, I like watching movies.

Grammar Review (文法の復習) (5-10 min)

An **adverbial clause** is a dependent clause that describes an independent clause. It contains a subject and a full verb. Examples:

1. I learned that song *yesterday*. (one-word adverb)
2. I learned that song *on Wednesday*. (adverb phrase)
3. I learned that song *when I was in kindergarten*. (adverbial clause)



Can you identify the subject and the full verb in the adverbial clause above?

When the adverbial clause comes first, a comma is used.

- ❖ *If you like*, we could play cards.
- ❖ We could play cards *if you like*.

Some Reminders:

1. It is possible but less usual for the adverbial clause to go in the middle of the main clause.

- ❖ *We could, if you like, play cards.*

2. The order of clauses depends on what is new and important information. We usually put the important information at the end of the sentence. Look at the two examples given below.

- ❖ *I arrived about ten minutes after the start of the meeting. I was late because Don was telling me his problems.*

Here *I was late* relates back to *ten minutes after the start of the meeting*. The information about Don is new.

- ❖ *You know how Don talks. Well, because he was telling me his problems, I was late.*

Here the clause with *because* relates back to *Don talks*. The information *I was late* is new.

Intermediate Lesson Material (中級者用レッスンテキスト)

3. We can use an infinitive or participle phrase.

- ❖ *Check it again to make sure.*
- ❖ *Dave lay in bed thinking about his future.*

4. We can use a conjunction/preposition + gerund.

- ❖ *While waiting, Colin paced up and down.*
- ❖ *You can't go all day without eating.*

5. With some conjunctions, we can form a short clause without a verb.

- ❖ *A car must be taxed when (it is) on the road.*

These conjunctions are *when, while, once, until, where, if* and *although*.

Adverbial Clauses of Time answer the question *WHEN?* The usual conjunctions used for adverbial clauses of time are; *when, before, after, while, as, until, and since*.

When, while and as refer to events happening at the same time.
While and as suggest an action or event continuing for a period of time. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ <i><u>While Ann was in hospital</u>, she had a visit from her teacher.</i> ❖ <i><u>As we were cycling along</u>, we saw a fox.</i>
We use when in referring to an action that has been completed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ We were cycling along <u>when we saw a fox</u>. ❖ <u>When I arrived</u>, the party was in full swing.
We can also use when for an action coming straight after another action. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ <u>When I knocked</u>, Fiona opened the door.
When can also mean 'every time'. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ <i><u>When you dial the number</u>, no one answers.</i> ❖ I cycle to work <u>when it's a fine day</u>.
Whenever and every time express a habitual action. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ <i><u>Whenever Max calls</u>, he says the nicest things.</i> ❖ I smile <u>every time my crush greets me</u>.

We can use **as** (but not *while*) to express the idea that a change in one event goes with change in another.

- ❖ As we drove further north, the weather got worse.

Just as means 'at that exact moment'.

- ❖ Just as we came out of the theatre, the rain started.

To emphasize the idea of one action coming immediately after another, we can use these conjunctions.

- ❖ As soon as the gates were open, the crowds rushed in.
- ❖ The minute / The moment you hear any news, let me know.

We can also use these patterns with **no sooner** and **hardly**.

- ❖ Martin had no sooner sat down when the phone rang.
- ❖ I had hardly started work when I felt a pain in my back.

Language Note:

We can use a gerund after *before*, *after* and *since*.

- ❖ I always have a shower *after exercising*.

We can use a participle after *when*, *while*, *once* and *until*.

- ❖ Take care *when crossing* the road.
- ❖ Please wait *until told* to proceed.

We can also use a participle without a conjunction.

- ❖ Take care *crossing* the road.
- ❖ *Having glanced* at the letter, Helen pushed it aside.

副詞節は主節を修飾する従属節で、主語と動詞で構成されます。

例文

1. I learned that song *yesterday*. (one-word adverb)
(私はその歌をきのう習いました。) 【副詞 (一語)】
2. I learned that song *on Wednesday*. (adverb phrase)
(私はその歌を水曜日に習いました。) 【副詞句】
3. I learned that song *when I was in kindergarten*. (adverbial clause)
(私はその歌を幼稚園に通っていたとき習いました。) 【副詞節】



上の文で使われている副詞節の主語と動詞はどれでしょう。

副詞節が文の先頭にくる場合、コンマで区切ります。

- ❖ *If you like*, we could play cards.
- ❖ We could play cards *if you like*.
(あなたがしたいならトランプをしましょう。)

覚えておきましょう

1. あまり一般的ではありませんが、副詞節を主節に挿入することができます。
 - ❖ *We could, if you like, play cards.*
(私たちは、あなたがしたいなら、トランプをしましょう。)
2. 節の順番は、情報が新しく重要であるかによって決まります。重要な情報は文末に置くのが一般的です。次の例文を見てみましょう。
 - ❖ *I arrived about ten minutes after the start of the meeting. I was late because Don was telling me his problems.*
(私は会議開始 10 分後に到着しました。私が遅刻したのは、ドンが抱えているトラブルの話を聞いていたからです。)
この例文では、「私が遅刻した」ことは「会議開始 10 分後」に関連しています。ドンに関する記述が新しい情報です。
 - ❖ *You know how Don talks. Well, because he was telling me his problems, I was late.*

(ドンがおしゃべりなのは知ってるだろ。ああ、あいつのトラブルの話を聞いてたら遅刻したんだよ。)

この例文では、*because*に導かれる節は「ドンが話す」ことに関連しています。「私が遅刻した」ことが新しい情報です。

3. 不定詞句や分詞句を用いることもできます。

- ❖ *Check it again to make sure.* (念のためもう一度確認してください。)
- ❖ *Dave lay in bed thinking about his future.* (デイヴは将来のことを考えながらベッドに横になりました。)

4. 接続詞 + 分詞、前置詞 + 動名詞の形でも用いることができます。

- ❖ *While waiting, Colin paced up and down.* (待ちながらコリンは行ったり来たりしていました。)
- ❖ *You can't go all day without eating.* (食べないで一日は過ごせませんよ。)

5. *when, while, once, until, where, if, although* などの接続詞は、動詞なしで節を作ることができます。

- ❖ *A car must be taxed when (it is) on the road.* (路上 (にある状態) では車は課税されます。)

時を表す副詞節

「いつ」「どのような」という時を表す副詞節で用いられる接続詞には、*when, before, after, while, as, until, since* などがあります。

when, while, as は、同時に起こる出来事について説明します。

while と *as* は、一定の期間続く出来事を表します。

- ❖ *While Ann was in hospital, she had a visit from her teacher.* (アンが入院しているとき、先生がお見舞いに来てくれました。)
- ❖ *As we were cycling along, we saw a fox.* (私たちがサイクリングをしているとき、キツネを見ました。)

一方で *when* は、完了した動作を表します。

- ❖ *We were cycling along when we saw a fox.* (キツネを見たとき、私たちはサイクリングしていました。)
- ❖ *When I arrived, the party was in full swing.* (私が到着したとき、パーティーは最高に盛り上がっていました。)

when は、連続する動作を表すこともできます。

- ❖ *When I knocked, Fiona opened the door.* (私がノックすると、フィオナがドアを開けました。)

「いつでも」という意味でも **when** を用います。

- ❖ *When you dial the number, no one answers.* (いつその番号に電話しても、誰も出ません。)
- ❖ *I cycle to work when it's a fine day.* (天気がいいときはいつも、私は自転車で仕事に行きます。)

whenever と **every time** は習慣的な動作を表します。

- ❖ *Whenever Max calls, he says the nicest things.* (マックスに電話するといつもすてきなことを言ってくれます。)
- ❖ *I smile every time my crush greets me.* (片思いしている人が挨拶してくれるといつも私はほほえみます。)

while のほかに **as** を用いて、なにかが進行するのに伴い変化していく出来事を表すことができます。

- ❖ *As we drove further north, the weather got worse.* (私たちが車でさらに北へ行くにつれて、天気が悪くなってきました。)

just as は「まさにそのときに」という意味で用います。

- ❖ *Just as we came out of the theatre, the rain started.* (劇場から出た途端に雨が降ってきました。)

ある動作の直後に連続して起こる動作を強調する場合には、次の接続詞を用います。

- ❖ *As soon as the gates were open, the crowds rushed in.* (門が開くとすぐに群衆が押し寄せました。)
- ❖ *The minute / The moment you hear any news, let me know.* (なにかニュースを聞いたらすぐに私に知らせてください。)

このような動作の強調は、**no sooner** や **hardly** と接続詞を組み合わせることで表すことができます。

- ❖ *Martin had no sooner sat down when the phone rang.* (マーティンが腰かけた途端電話が鳴りました。)
- ❖ *I had hardly started work when I felt a pain in my back.* (仕事を始めた途端背中に痛みを感じました。)

in full swing: たけなわで、最高潮で

crush: 片思い (の相手)

副詞節

主語・述語から成り立ち接続詞によって導かれる節が副詞のような働きをするものを副詞節といいます。副詞節には、時・原因・目的・条件などを表すものがあります。このレッスンでは、時を表す副詞節の基本的な用法を勉強します。なお、2つ以上の語が集まって副詞の役割する点から、節だけでなく副詞句についても紹介しています。

時を表す副詞節

「～するとき」などの時を表す副詞節を導く接続詞には when、before、after、while、as、until、since などがあります。これらは、文脈によって意味が異なる場合があります。

- 例文: We were cycling along when we saw a fox.
(キツネを見たとき、私たちはサイクリングをしていました。)
- I cycle to work when it's fine.
(天気の良いときはいつも、私は自転車で仕事に行きます。)
- As we drove further north, the weather got worse.
(私たちが車でさらに北へ行くにつれて、天気が悪くなってきました。)

これらの接続詞は、時を表す副詞節を導く前置詞としても使われることがあります。また、接続詞を省いた準動詞（分詞・不定詞）だけで副詞的な働きをすることもあります。

- 例文: I always have a shower after taking exercise.
(私は運動したあとにいつもシャワーを浴びます。)
- Take care crossing the road.
(道路を渡るときは気をつけて。)

以下のように2語以上からなる接続詞も、時を表す副詞節や副詞句に使用される事があります。

- 例文: As soon as the gates were open, the crowds rushed in.
(門が開くとすぐに、群衆が突入しました。)
- Martin had no sooner sat down than the phone rang.
(マーティンが座るかしないうちに電話が鳴りました。)

Exercise 1 (エクササイズ 1) (3-6 min)

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

Example (例文) : *The leaves fall whenever it is autumn.*
(秋になると葉が落ちます。)

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1-1. The concert | <p>ended long before we arrived at the venue.
(会場に着くずっと前に、～は終わっていました。)</p> <p>tickets are always sold out whenever SMAP performs.
(SMAPの公演はいつも～チケットが売り切れます。)</p> <p>resumed as soon as the air around the stage cleared.
(舞台の周りの空気がきれいになるとすぐに、～は再開しました。)</p> <p>had an encore after the audience shouted for more.
(観客の大きな声援に応え、～のアンコールがありました。)</p> |
| 1-2. As soon as | <p>the winner was announced, everybody cheered.</p> <p>you finish your report, submit it to me.</p> <p>you find my puppy, please let me know.</p> <p>I get my salary, I'll buy that guitar.</p> |

encore: アンコール

Exercise 2 (エクササイズ 2) (3-6 min)

Directions: Complete the exercise below to make a sentence. (下の文章を完成させてください)

Example (例文) : *She was a dancer when she was young.*
(彼女は若いころダンサーでした。)

- 2-1. You better turn down the stove's fire _____ the chicken gets burnt.
(チキンが焦げる____オーブンの火を消した方がいいですよ。)
- 2-2. He got a flat tire _____ he ran over some broken glass.
(彼は割れたガラスを轢いた____タイヤがパンクしてしまいました。)
- 2-3. _____ they're here, we'll go out for a drink.
(彼らがここへ来____飲みに行きます。)
- 2-4. I'll let you know _____ she arrives.
(彼女が到着____お知らせします。)
- 2-5. _____ I am making the popcorn, he is singing.
(私がポップコーンを作っている____彼は歌っています。)

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。)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 3-1. As soon as he saw the accident, | he thinks of his mother's cooking. |
| 3-2. Before I entered college, | while cleaning my room. |
| 3-3. He feels homesick whenever | I was really skinny. |
| 3-4. I found my sister's missing toy | my roommate was watching a movie. |
| 3-5. Yesterday, while I was studying, | he phoned the police. |

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 3-6. The next time I go to the city, | when she heard that her friend fainted. |
| 3-7. After his stay in Japan, | she got back from her trip. |
| 3-8. She rushed to the hospital | I will visit Ghibli Museum. |
| 3-9. She looked for a new job | he learned some Japanese words. |
| 3-10. Jack hugged Laura when | after the company went bankrupt. |

faint: 失神する Ghibli Museum: ジブリ美術館 bankrupt: 破産

Exercise 4 (エクササイズ 4) (3-6 min)

Directions: Practice having a conversation with your tutor. (講師と会話を練習しましょう)

- Tutor:** I didn't know you intended to take English lessons.
- Student:** <After / While / As> thinking about it many times, I decided to study English.
- Tutor:** I think it's a good decision.
- Student:** I might also take the TOEIC exam <after / while / as> a few months of studying English.
- Tutor:** Me, too. I actually took the exam before and got a low score.
- Student:** I need to get a high score. My company is expanding overseas. <As soon as / Whenever / Before> I finish my MBA, I might be transferred to the office in New York.
- Tutor:** You're lucky. I haven't heard about my company expanding overseas.
- Student:** I'm really hoping that I will be transferred to another country. Nothing's for sure yet, so I will be waiting <until / since / before> the company finalizes its decision.
- Tutor:** Good luck!
- Student:** Thank you. I haven't had the chance to work abroad <since / whenever / after> I started working. I really hope this one pushes through.

Exercise 5 (エクササイズ 5) (3-6 min)

Directions: Practice having a conversation with your tutor. (講師と会話を練習しましょう)

Tutor: I'm going to watch a concert tomorrow. Would you like to go with me?
(あしたコンサートへ行くんだけど、一緒に行かない?)

Student: I'm not sure if I can. I'll let you know _____ I am available.
(行けるかどうかわからない。時間があれ____連絡するね。)

Tutor: Why? Are you busy?
(忙しいの?)

Student: A bit. _____ I was working on a project, I was asked to handle a new project by my boss.
(ちょっとね。あるプロジェクトに関わってた____、上司に新しいプロジェクトを仕切るように頼まれたの。)

Tutor: That's a big responsibility!
(それって責任重大だね!)

Student: Yes, it is. I haven't taken a day-off yet _____ I started working.
(うん。始めて____一日も休んでないの。)

Tutor: You've been working your fingers to the bone. Let's go to the spa tomorrow.
(ずっと頑張って仕事してたんだね。あしたはスパへ行こうよ。)

Student: Hmm. It's a good idea. I'll give you a call _____ checking my schedule tomorrow. Thanks!
(うん……いいね。あしたのスケジュールをチェックして____電話するね。ありがとう!)

Exercise 6 (エクササイズ 6) (5-10 min)

Directions: Practice and enjoy a free talk with your tutor. (講師とフリートークを楽しみながら練習しましょう)

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

- 6-1. Have you tried living in another city/country before?
- 6-2. What makes you feel homesick?
- 6-3. Are you used to living alone? Why or why not?
- 6-4. What do you miss most about your childhood?