

Today's Pattern (今日のパターン)

Adverbial Clauses (clauses of purpose)

(目的を表す副詞節)

Today's Sentence (今日の例文)

He had to call his travel agent to confirm his flight booking details.

(飛行機の予約の詳細を確認するために彼は旅行代理店へ電話しなければなりませんでした。)



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.
(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 mins)

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. Intensifiers

Tutor: Hey! How long have you been here?

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

0-2. Adjuncts-Disjuncts-Conjuncts

Tutor: What's wrong with your foot?

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

0-3. Adverb of Condition

Tutor: Do you like watching movies?

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

0-4. Clauses of Time

Tutor: I'm going to watch a concert tomorrow. Would you like to go with me?

Student: I'm not sure if I can. I'll let you know _____.

0-5. Clauses of Reason

Tutor: Are you conscious about the food that you eat?

Student: Yes, I am really particular about that because _____.

Grammar Review (文法の復習) (5-10 mins)

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

Adverbial clauses of purpose answer the question *WHY? / What was the reason for doing this?*

An adverbial **clause of purpose** may follow an independent clause and end a sentence, or it may precede an independent clause and open a sentence. One of the common subordinators in adverbial clauses in English is “so that” but other subordinators may also appear in such clauses.

We can use a to-infinitive clause to express purpose.

- ❖ I'd just sat down *to read* the paper.

Adding “in order” and “so as” to the to-infinitive clause makes it more forceful. They are also a little formal.

- ❖ The company borrowed money (*in order*) *to* finance their advertising.
- ❖ Paul wore a suit to his job interview (*so as*) *to* make a good impression.
- ❖ (*In order*) *to* save time, we'll fax all the information.

“In order not to” or “so as not to” are negative but we cannot use “not to” on its own.

- ❖ I wrote it in my diary *so as not to* forget.

“In order that” is formal and less common than “so that”. In informal English we can use “so” instead of “so that”.

- ❖ We shall let you know the details soon *in order that* you may make your arrangements.
- ❖ I took a day off *so (that)* I could recover properly.

We also use “so that” after a finite clause, often with the present simple verb or with *will*, *would*, *can* or *could*. We can also use “for” to express purpose of the action.

- ❖ You should keep milk in a fridge *so that* it stays fresh.
- ❖ We went out *for* some fresh air.
- ❖ Why not come over *for* a chat?

When we join two clauses with two different subjects, we can use “for”. To complete the sentence, we use a to-infinitive verb. We also use “so that” in replacement of a to-infinitive verb.

- ❖ Moira left some salad *for James to eat* later.
- ❖ Moira left some salad *so that James could eat* it later.

To express the general purpose of a thing, we normally use “for” with a gerund.

- ❖ A saw is a tool *for cutting* wood.
- ❖ The small scale is *for weighing* letters.

For the negative, we can use the negative clause of *so that*. However, we can also use “to avoid” or “to prevent”.

- ❖ He kept his shirt on *so that he wouldn't* get scorched under the sun.
- ❖ He kept his shirt on *to avoid* getting scorched under the sun.

副詞節は主語と動詞を含む従属節で、独立節を修飾します。

目的を表す副詞節は、「なぜ」「ある動作の理由」という疑問に答えるものです。

目的を表す副詞節は独立節の後について文を終わらせたり、独立節の前について文を始めたりします。副詞節で用いられる従属詞には、*so that* のほか次のものがあります。

to 不定詞で目的を表わします。

- ❖ I'd just sat down *to read* the paper.
(私は新聞を読むためにちょうど座ったところでした。)

to 不定詞に *in order* や *so as* を付け加えて強調することができます。やや文語的な表現です。

- ❖ The company borrowed money (*in order*) *to finance* their advertising.
(広告に出資するためにその企業は資金を借入しました。)
- ❖ Paul wore a suit to his job interview (*so as*) *to make* a good impression.
(好印象を与えるためにポールは就職面接にスーツを着ていきました。)
- ❖ (*In order*) *to save* time we'll fax all the information.
(時間を節約するために私たちはすべての情報をファックスしました。)

否定形は **in order not to** または **so as not to** です。**not to** を単独で用いることはできません。

- ❖ I wrote it in my diary *so as not to* forget.
(忘れないように私は日記にそのことを書きました。)

in order that は文語調なので、**so that** を用いることが多いです。口語では、**so that** の代わりに **so** を用いることがあります。

- ❖ We shall let you know the details soon *in order that* you may make your arrangements.
(あなたが準備できるように、私たちはすぐに詳細をお知らせします。)
- ❖ I took a day off *so (that)* I could recover properly.
(きちんと回復できるように私は一日休みを取りました。)

動詞の現在形や will、would、can、couldなどを伴う定形節のあとに **so that** を用いることができます。また、**for** を用いて動作の目的を表すことができます。

- ❖ You should keep milk in a fridge *so that* it stays fresh.
(鮮度を保つために牛乳は冷蔵庫に入れておきなさい。)
- ❖ We went out *for* some fresh air.
(私たちは新鮮な空気を吸うために外へ出ました。)
- ❖ Why not come over *for* a chat?
(ちょっとおしゃべりしに来ない?)

for を用いて主語が異なるふたつの節を結びつけることができます。to 不定詞で文を完結させます。to 不定詞の代わりに **so that** を用いることができます。

- ❖ Moira left some salad *for James to eat* later.
- ❖ Moira left some salad *so that James could eat* it later.
(あとでジェームズが食べられるようにモイラはサラダを少し取っておきました。)

一般的な目的は、**for + 動名詞**で表します。

- ❖ A saw is a tool *for cutting* wood.
(ノコギリは木を切るための道具です。)
- ❖ The small scale is *for weighing* letters.
(その小さな秤は手紙の重さを量るためのものです。)

否定の意味は、**so that** の否定節で表します。代わりに **to avoid** や **to prevent** を用いることもできます。

- ❖ He kept his shirt on *so that he wouldn't* get scorched under the sun.

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

- ❖ He kept his shirt on *to avoid* getting scorched under the sun.
(彼は日焼けしないようにシャツを着たままでいました。)

finance: 出資する scorch: こげる／…をこがす

目的を表す副詞節

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。このレッスンでは、「～するように」などの目的を表す副詞節（または副詞句）の基本的な用法を勉強します。目的を表す副詞節を導く接続詞には *so that* (*that* は省略可)、*in order that* などがあります。

例文: Moira left some salad *so that* James could eat it later.

(ジェームズがあとで食べられるように、モイラはサラダを少し残しました。)

We shall let you know the details soon *in order that* you can make your arrangements.

(あなたが準備できるように、私たちはすぐあなたに詳細をお知らせします。)

また *to* 不定詞が目的を表す副詞的な働きをする場合、*to* 単独のほかにも *in order to*、*so as to* などにも使用されます。*to* 不定詞の意味上の主語は *for* によって表されます。また、*for* は目的を表す副詞句を導く前置詞としても使われます。

例文: The company borrowed money *(in order) to* finance their advertising.

(広告に出資するために、その会社はお金を借りました。)

I wrote it in my diary *so as not to* forget.

(忘れないように、私はそれを日記に書きました。)

Moira left some salad *for* James *to* eat later.

(ジェームズがあとで食べられるように、モイラはサラダを少し残しました。)

The small scale is *for* weighing letters.

(その小さな秤は手紙の重さを量るためのものです。)

Exercise 1 (エクササイズ 1) (2-4 mins)

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

Example (例文) : He had to call his travel agent to confirm his flight booking details.

(飛行機の予約の詳細を確認するために彼は旅行代理店へ電話しなければなりませんでした。)

1-1. He left at 6:00pm

so that he could join his friends at the bar.

(バーで友達と合流するために)

in order to buy a hammer to fix the table.

(テーブルを修理するハンマーを買うために)

so that he could catch his plane.

(飛行機に間に合わせるために)

to buy a clothes' basket at Walmart.

(ウォルマートで洗濯カゴを買うために)

1-2. So that you can

hear me well, I will use the microphone.

understand, we'll explain it step-by-step.

get a refund, you need to present the receipt.

pay all your bills, you have to work overtime.

refund: 払い戻し

Exercise 2 (エクササイズ 2) (3-6 mins)

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) : He had to call his travel agent to confirm his flight booking details.

(飛行機の予約の詳細を確認するために彼は旅行代理店へ電話しなければなりませんでした。)

2-1. _____ take advantage of the warranty of any equipment, you need to present the warranty card.

(機器の保証を利用する____、保証書を提示する必要があります。)

2-2. Please go to Customer Service _____ to get a refund.

(払い戻しを受ける____、カスタマーサービスをご利用ください。)

2-3. Sometimes Mr. Wada takes the bus _____ he can save money on gas.

(ガソリン代の節約____、和田さんはときどきバスを利用します。)

2-4. I'm getting hungry. Let's stop _____ lunch.

(おなかがすいてきたな。ランチ____休憩しよう。)

2-5. The students are going to the library _____ they can study in a quiet place.

(静かな場所で勉強できる____、学生たちは図書館へ行くところです。)

Exercise 3 (エクササイズ 3) (3-6 mins)

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. Earl went to the computer lab, | in order not to be late for her class. |
| 3-2. The company conducted a survey | so as not to forget the lecture. |
| 3-3. She woke up early | in order to understand its clients' needs. |
| 3-4. I wrote the notes down | to measure volume of liquid. |
| 3-5. The cylinder can be used | to print out his research report. |

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 3-6. For an experiment to succeed, | they stayed in a backpacker's hostel. |
| 3-7. So he can attend the party, | she took an alternate route. |
| 3-8. In order not to spend too much, | to buy a coat. |
| 3-9. So as not to be caught in traffic, | John left work early. |
| 3-10. I went to the store yesterday | every measurement should be accurate. |

alternate: 代わりの measurement: 測定 accurate: 正確な
backpacker's hostel: バックパッカーズホステル (旅人向けの簡易宿泊施設)

Exercise 4 (エクササイズ 4) (3-6 mins)

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

Tutor: I'm really tired. My throat feels scratchy and I think I'm coming down with something.

Student: Oh no! That's terrible. You should go home <to / in order not to / so that> get some rest.

Tutor: Thank you for the concern. I feel guilty to take the day off. There are so many things to do.

Student: You can assign the urgent tasks to a co-worker. You must get some rest <so that / so as not to / to> worsen your condition.

Tutor: You're right. I'll ask Dan to take over for tomorrow's meeting.

Student: <So that / For / In order to> Dan to effectively run the meeting, make sure you give him all the necessary details and papers.

Tutor: Yes, I won't forget that.

Student: You should visit the doctor before you go home. <So that / In order to / So as not to> be sure that it's not serious, it is best to check with a professional.

Tutor: Will do that.

scratchy: チクチクする come down with something: (何か) 病気になる

Exercise 5 (エクササイズ 5) (3-6 mins)

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

- Tutor:** You're here early. I thought you have to work late tonight.
(早かったのね。今夜も遅くまで仕事だと思ってた。)
- Student:** I finished everything as soon as I can in order to _____.
(____できるように全力で全部終わらせたよ。)
- Tutor:** Does it mean you won't be busy this week?
(今週は忙しくないの?)
- Student:** I'm not sure yet. I have to submit my report to the supervisor so that _____.
(まだわからないな。____できるように上司に報告書を出さないといけないんだ。)
- Tutor:** You've been working hard lately, haven't you?
(最近ずっと仕事が大変だったんでしょ?)
- Student:** Yes. I have to do this so as not to _____.
(うん。____しないためにもこれをやらなきゃ。)
- Tutor:** I hope your superiors could notice your efforts.
(上司の人たちがあなたの努力を認めてくれるといいわね。)
- Student:** For them to notice my efforts, I should _____.
(認めてもらうためにも____しないとね。)

Exercise 6 (エクササイズ 6) (5-10 mins)

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てください)

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

- 6-1. I have a lot of things to do but I want to attend my best friend's birthday party. What should I do?

- 6-2. I have trouble sleeping. What should I do?

- 6-3. I have too much stress these days. What should I do?