

中3甲陽英語[後期]

12月1日

英語 R



■ 1

In recent years a lot of people have begun to ①enjoy using various fragrances in their daily lives. Most of you probably know the word “aromatherapy.” ②In fact, the origin of the use of fragrances goes far back in history.

5       What kind of benefits do fragrances offer us? Let’s ③look at some examples. ④The smell of flowers such as lavender can make us happy and calm us down. Another example is the smell of sage, a kind of herb. This fragrance can ⑤take away our negative feelings. We can also gain energy from it. These facts show that good smells  
10       have some positive ⑥influence on our minds and bodies.

      Since ancient times we human beings have ⑦considered the sense of smell essential, especially ⑧when our ancestors approached wild animals in order to get food. They had to be able to sense danger ⑨in advance at that time. Some researchers think  
15       that the sense of smell, ⑩in contrast to other senses ⑪such as sight and hearing, directly stimulates the primitive parts of our brain. ⑫As a result, fragrances control our behavior ⑬by affecting our instincts and our emotions.

      We modern people still ⑭depend on the power of fragrances,  
20       although our living spaces lack the fragrances of nature, ⑮such as soil and flowers. There are more than a few people who try to feel better by enjoying their favorite fragrances each day. This shows that our primitive behaviors basically don’t change.

■ 1

① enjoy using(動名詞)

enjoy の後は 動名詞(using) → enjoy to use は不可 意味:~することを楽しむ

② In fact(論理マーカー)

前の内容に具体例・理由を追加する接続副詞「実際」「というもの」

③ look at(句動詞)

look at =「~を見る」look と at に分けると意味が成立しないのでセットで覚える。

④ make us happy and calm us down (SVOC)

make + O + C の 使役構文 C には形容詞(happy)・動詞句(calm O down)が置かれる。

⑤ take away(句動詞)

take A away =「A を取り除く」ここでは negative feelings(否定的感情)を取り除くという意味。

⑥ influence on(名詞+前置詞)

have influence on ~ =「~に影響を与える」

⑦ have considered(現在完了)

現在完了(継続):「古代からずっと~と考えてきた」

⑧ when our ancestors approached wild animals(従属節)

when S V → 「S が V したとき」  
approached wild animals =「野生動物に近づいた」

⑨ in advance(熟語)

「前もって」sense danger in advance =「前もって危険を察知する」

⑩ in contrast to(比較表現)

「~と対照的に」contrast の to が重要 (with ではない)

⑪ such as(例示)

such as A, B =「A や B のような」

⑫ As a result(因果関係)

「その結果」理由→結果の論理展開に使う典型表現。

⑬ by affecting(動名詞 / 分詞構文)

by + V-ing =「~することで」affect = 影響を与える

⑭ depend on(句動詞)

「~に依存する」他動詞ではなく自動詞 → 前置詞 on が必要。

⑮ such as(例示・2回目)

nature, such as soil and flowers =「土や花のような自然の香り」

■ 2

I read an article in the local newspaper talking about an older man and his wife who were ①almost hit by a car while they were walking home. I asked myself ②why they noticed the car approaching, and I realized ③the reason was that they had not  
5 heard the car. The article said it was a hybrid car.

Hybrid cars use electric power to start up and to move ④at low speeds. Did you know that hybrid cars ⑤help protect the environment because they use less gasoline and emit less CO<sub>2</sub>? ⑥Furthermore, they are very quiet when they are using electric  
10 power. This is a benefit for society in general because it reduces traffic noise. ⑦However, this can make hybrid cars dangerous for pedestrians. Because hybrid cars are sometimes ⑧too quiet for pedestrians to hear, they may not become ⑨aware of a car's presence ⑩until it is too late. A report says that at speeds of less  
15 than 50 km/h, pedestrians ⑪are 37 percent more likely to get hit by a hybrid car than by a standard gas model.

Problems like this ⑫have led governments around the world to introduce regulations to require hybrid cars to make a noise ⑬when moving slowly. One example is from the United States. By  
20 September 2020, all 'quiet' vehicles, including hybrid cars, hybrid plug-in cars and all electric cars, must ⑭emit a warning sound when they are traveling at 30 km/h or less. Thus, in the future people will not have to worry about 'quiet' vehicles ⑮when they are walking or biking.

## ■ 2

### ① almost(副詞)

「ほとんど～しそうになる」→ *were almost hit* = 「ほとんど車にはねられそうになった」受動態 + almost の典型表現。

---

### ② why they noticed the car approaching(間接疑問)

- *why + S + V* の語順(倒置しない)
- *the car approaching* は「接近している車」(分詞による後置修飾)

構文: ask oneself + wh-節(間接疑問) 意味: 「～がなぜ～したのか自問した」

---

### ③ the reason was that S + V(名詞節)

形式: the reason is that ~ (理由は～である) that 節は名詞節で「理由は～であった」。

---

### ④ at low speeds(前置詞 + 名詞)

速度を表すときに at を使う。例: at high speed / at 100 km/h

---

### ⑤ help protect(原形不定詞)

help の後の to は省略可 help (to) + 動詞原形

---

### ⑥ Furthermore(接続副詞)

「さらに、そのうえ」論理展開を強めるつなぎ語。

---

### ⑦ However, this can make hybrid cars dangerous for pedestrians. (逆接 / make O C)

構文: make + O + C (O を C にする) dangerous は補語(形容詞)。内容的には逆接を示す「しかし」。

---

### ⑧ too quiet(形容詞を修飾する強調副詞)

「静かすぎる」too + 形容詞: 否定的な過度を表す。

---

### ⑨ aware of(形容詞 + 前置詞)

be aware of ~ = 「～に気づいている」

---

### ⑩ until it is too late(時を表す副詞節)

late の比喩的用法: 「手遅れになってからまで気づかない」

---

### ⑪ are 37 percent more likely to get(比較表現)

be likely to + V = ～しそうだ more likely to = その可能性がより高い 37 percent more likely = 「37%高い確率で」

---

### ⑫ have led(現在完了)

lead to ~ = 「～を引き起こす」 have led = 「(過去から現在まで)～を引き起こしてきた」

---

### ⑬ when moving slowly(副詞節の主語省略 / 分詞構文)

= when they are moving slowly 目的語を取らない不完全な文なので 分詞構文。

---

### ⑭ emit(動詞)

「～を発する」電氣的・機械的な音/光/ガスに用いる語。

---

### ⑮ when they are walking or biking(時の副詞節)

- when + S + V
- biking は現在分詞で「自転車に乗っている状態」。

■ 3

The Bullet Train, or the Shinkansen, is probably one of the most famous trains in Japan. Before the appearance of this form of transportation, ①people used to spend many hours traveling to remote towns. But the Shinkansen ②made it easier for us to go from  
5 one place to another in a short time. Now the Shinkansen can reach speeds of over 300 kilometers per hour and some manufacturers are trying hard to develop faster trains.

The development of trains that run ③at speeds of over 300 kilometers per hour ④posed a big problem. The faster trains made  
10 more noise; the law calls for the railway company to regulate the noise of its trains ⑤in consideration of citizens living near the railroad. The noise standard ⑥requires that the Shinkansen ⑦run with a noise level of under 75 decibels. This standard was ⑧an obstacle to the development of a new Shinkansen with speeds of  
15 over 300 kilometers per hour.

One major ⑨cause of the noise was the pantograph. This device ⑩enables the Shinkansen to receive electric power from the power plants. Researchers studied the noise problem extensively and one day one of the researchers wondered why owls made almost no  
20 noise when flying. In fact, the wings of owls have lots of zigzag gaps and this wing structure can reduce air resistance. The researcher ⑪decided to adopt the structure to improve the pantograph. Now this structure is used in the development of faster Shinkansen and the noise problem is basically solved.

We can say that there are a lot of hints around us ⑫to help us solve our problems. ⑬It is important for us to pay more attention to our surroundings in order to improve our daily lives.

### ■ 3

① people used to spend many hours traveling to remote towns

- used to + 動詞の原形:「以前は～していた(今は違う)」
- traveling to remote towns は 現在分詞で spend の目的語。 → spend 時間 V-ing(時間を～して過ごす)

② made it easier for us to go(SVOC)  
make + O + C の使役構文

- O = it(形式目的語)
- 真の目的語 = for us to go 以下
- easier = 形容詞(補語)

③ at speeds of(前置詞句)

at a speed of ~ =「～の速度で」複数形 speeds も可。

④ posed a big problem

pose a problem = 「問題を引き起こす」  
学術文脈でよく使う表現。

⑤ in consideration of(熟語)

「～を考慮して」 consideration = 配慮・考慮

⑥ requires(that 節を従える動詞)

require that S + (should)V 原形 ここでは後続の run と対応。

⑦ run(仮定法的原形)

require that + 主語 + 動詞原形 → 法的要求・必要・提案などで原形を使う。

⑧ an obstacle to(名詞+前置詞)

obstacle to =「～への障害」 to は前置詞なので後ろは名詞(動名詞)。

⑨ cause of(名詞+前置詞)

cause of A = 「A の原因」

⑩ enables A to V(使役的構文)

enable A to V = 「A が～できるようにする」  
allow よりも能力付与のニュアンスが強め。

⑪ decided to adopt(不定詞)

decide to V = 「～することを決める」  
adopt = 採用する／取り入れる

⑫ to help us solve(目的の不定詞)

to V = 「～するために」(役割)前の "hints" を説明する 形容詞的用法の不定詞

⑬ It is important for us to pay(形式主語構文)

It is + 形容詞 + for 人 + to V → 本当の主語が to 以下 例:「私たちが注意を払うことは重要だ」

■ 4

Hokkaido is a wonderful place to enjoy the beauty of nature. I wanted to ①breathe its fresh air, and traveled there last month. Wide open spaces, clear sky, fresh air, everything. All of it pleased me and I felt ②as if I were in a paradise!

5 While I ③was lying on the grass, a small fox ④approached me. “What a lucky day! Come here, my sweet fox!” As I was reaching for the fox with my right hand, suddenly I ⑤was told not to touch it by a nearby farmer and he drove the fox away. “How terrible! Why did you do that?” The farmer said to me, “Listen carefully. If you  
10 touch the fox, you may contract Echinococcus infection.” “What? What does that mean?” I asked him. “Echinococcus is the name of a parasite. It grows in your liver and sometimes ⑥results in death. Some scientists say that this parasite usually lives in the bodies of wild Ezo foxes and is often found in Hokkaido. If you touch one, you  
15 may be ⑦infected with this disease. ⑧So remember that you shouldn’t touch wild foxes during your stay in Hokkaido. Do you understand?” “Oh, I see. Thank you for your advice.”

From this experience, I ⑨realized that viruses and germs can cause a lot of serious diseases. We can enjoy the beauties of nature  
20 but we should ⑩keep in mind that there are many things in the natural world ⑪that can be a serious threat to us. So, we need to learn much more about the dangers of nature.

## ■ 4

### ① breathe(動詞)

- 発音注意:breathe(動詞) / bri:ð/, breath(名詞) / breθ /
  - 意味:息を吸う・呼吸する 例)breathe fresh air=新鮮な空気を吸う
- 

### ② as if I were(仮定法)

- as if + S + 過去形:まるで~のように
- 事実と異なる「仮定」を表す → I felt as if I were in a paradise.(実際にはパラダイスではない)

※主語が I でも were を使う(仮定法の慣用)

---

### ③ was lying(過去進行形)

- 過去の特定時点で進行中の動作
  - lie(横になる)の進行形 → was lying
  - lie(横になる)lie-lay-lain-lying
- 

### ④ approached (自動詞としての approach)

- approach は他動詞 → approach me (前置詞なし)
  - 「~に近づく」  
誤用:× approach to me
- 

### ⑤ was told not to touch it(受動態+不定詞)

構文:be told + not to V(~するなど言われる)

- not の位置は to の前
  - “I was told not to touch it.”(触るなど言われた)
- 

### ⑥ results in(熟語動詞)

result in A =「Aという結果になる / Aを引き起こす」

例)The accident resulted in many injuries.

---

### ⑦ infected with(受動態+前置詞)

be infected with A = Aに感染する → 目的語は病気やウイルス

関連:infection(名) / infectious(形)

---

### ⑧ So(接続副詞)

前文を受けて「だから・その結果」文頭の So, は口語で非常に自然。

---

### ⑨ realized(that節を取る動詞)

realize that S V=「~ということに気づく」  
学術文でも頻出。

---

### ⑩ keep in mind(熟語)

keep in mind A = A を心に留めておく / 忘れない = remember より「注意喚起」ニュアンスが強い

---

### ⑪ that can be a serious threat to(関係代名詞・形容詞節)

- that:先行詞 “things” を修飾
- can be a serious threat to us:形容詞的關係代名詞節 →「私たちに深刻な脅威となりうるもの」

重要語:

- threat to A=A への脅威
- pose a threat to A=A に脅威を与える

■ 5

Fashion companies that create many different kinds of designs quickly are called “fast fashion” companies. ①The idea is that if you create many different kinds of designs, ②it will be easier for customers to find something that they like. ③In addition, if you only  
5 produce a small number of each of the designs, you have less risk if one of the designs does not sell well.

There are a lot of fast fashion companies which sell clothes in Japan. ④Some of the companies seem to have thrived, and ⑤others are struggling. Why are some of the companies succeeding and  
10 some ⑥having trouble?

One key point for success in fast fashion ⑦is being able to produce clothes very quickly at low cost. Fast fashion companies do this by ⑧keeping production costs ⑨low. For example, some fast fashion brands ⑩take advantage of people in developing countries  
15 by paying them low wages and ⑪making them work in unsafe environments. They quickly produce high volumes of cheap clothes overseas. Therefore, they are able to sell their clothes ⑫at low prices.

However, there is a new threat to fast fashion brands now from  
20 online fashion brands. These companies do not have brick and mortar stores. ⑬As a result, they do not have to pay rent. They do not have to pay store staff a salary, either. ⑭Furthermore, online fashion brands reduce costs ⑮in a different way from fast fashion brands and can sell their clothes at low prices. Fast fashion brands  
25 may need to compete with them.

## ■ 5

① The idea is that ~ (叙述用法の that 節)

- idea + be 動詞 + that 節: ~という考えだ
  - 「what S V」ではなく that 節 で内容を説明する形が一般的。
- 

② it will be easier for customers to find (形式主語構文)

- it + be + 形容詞 + for 人 + to V → 「人にとって V することが~だ」
  - 真主語は to find something that they like
- 

③ In addition (接続副詞)

- 「そのうえ」「さらに」
  - 文頭で使われる論理のつなぎ。
- 

④ seem to have thrived (完了不定詞)

- seem to have p.p.: 「~したように見える(過去のこと)」
  - thrived: 繁栄した・成功した
- 完了不定詞→現在から見て 過去の動作 を示す。
- 

⑤ are struggling (進行形)

- struggle = 苦戦する・もがく
  - 現在進行形で「今まさに苦戦している」
- 

⑥ having trouble (動名詞句)

- have trouble + V-ing → 「V するのに苦労する / 困難を抱える」
- 

⑦ is being able to (be 動詞 + 動名詞)

正しい構造は:

- S + is + being able to V → 「~できることが(成功の)ポイントだ」
- 

⑧ keeping (動名詞)

- by + V-ing → 「~することによって」
- 

⑨ low (補語)

- keep + O + 形容詞 → 「O を~の状態に保つ」
  - keep costs low = 費用を低く保つ
- 

⑩ take advantage of (熟語)

意味:

- 「~を悪用する」
  - 「(制度などを)利用する」
- ここでは前者の否定的な意味。
- 

⑪ making them work (SVOC 構文)

- make + 人 + 原形動詞 → 「人に~させる」
- 例: make them work = 彼らに働かせる
- 

⑫ at low prices (前置詞句)

価格を表す at

- at a low price
  - at 500 yen など
- 

⑬ As a result (論理展開)

結果を示す表現 = Therefore / Consequently

---

⑭ Furthermore (論理副詞)

追加の情報を付け加えるとき In addition と同ジャンルだが、ややフォーマル。

---

⑮ in a different way from (比較構文)

in a ~ way: ~な方法で different from: ~と異なる

→ in a different way from A 「Aとは異なる方法で」

---

■ 6

When I came home from school, I felt very hungry. I ①looked for something to eat in the kitchen. I found a cream bun in the refrigerator and ate it. A few hours later, my stomach began to ache. I ②had a close look at the use-by date and found that it was already  
5 three days past the date. Oh, my ③goodness! I ④was ashamed of having eaten it without checking. I went to ⑤see a doctor right away, and the doctor said to me, “Your stomachache ⑥must have been caused by that rotten cream. You have food poisoning.”

After coming home, I told my grandfather about the incident. I  
10 said to him, “I was very hungry ⑦at the time, so I didn’t think ⑧at all about the use-by date before I ate that cream bun.” Then he said, “There were no use-by dates ⑨on food packages in my childhood. ⑩In my opinion, the problem lies with people today. ⑪Why don’t they find out before eating food whether it is safe or not? That is  
15 the problem! Use more common sense and your five senses. If food smells bad, don’t eat it; if you think that you can still eat the food, eat it. That is all.” His words ⑫made a great impression on me.

I am proud of ⑬my grandfather’s belief in his own senses. We young people should learn more from elderly people’s experiences  
20 ⑭with regard to food safety. If we do so, we won’t need to worry excessively ⑮about the use-by date.

## ■ 6

### ① looked for(熟語)

- look for: ~を探す search for と同義。  
look は「見る」、look for で「探す」という意味になる。
- 

### ② had a close look at(慣用表現)

- have a look at ~: ~を見る
  - close は「よく・注意深く」という副詞的用法 → 「よく調べて見る」
  - have は軽い動作を表す「軽動詞」。
- 

### ③ goodness(間投詞 interjection)

- Oh my goodness! = Oh my God! の婉曲表現 驚き・落胆などを表す。
- 

### ④ was ashamed of having eaten(完了動名詞)

- be ashamed of ~: ~を恥じている
  - having eaten: 完了動名詞(過去の行為を表す) → 「食べてしまったことを恥じた」
- 

### ⑤ see a doctor(固定表現)

医者に診てもらう = 「see a doctor」

---

### ⑥ must have been caused by(推量の助動詞+完了形)

must have + p.p. → 強い推量「~だったに違いない」

be caused by ~ (受動態) → 「~によって引き起こされた」

---

### ⑦ at the time(副詞句)

- at the time: その時には 過去の一点を指す語。
- 

### ⑧ at all(強調副詞)

否定文で「全く~ない」を強める。

例: I didn't think at all.

---

### ⑨ on food packages(前置詞 on)

on package = (商品に)表示されている 平面に「乗る」イメージ。

---

### ⑩ In my opinion(意見の導入)

- in my opinion: 私の意見では フォーマルなエッセイでも使える。
- 

### ⑪ Why don't they find out...?(勧誘・疑問文)

Why don't you/they + 動詞 → 「~したらどうなのか」批判的ニュアンスも含む。

find out whether S V: → 「~かどうかを調べる」

---

### ⑫ made a great impression on(熟語)

- make an impression on: ~に印象を与える ここでは great で「大きな」強調。
- 

### ⑬ my grandfather's belief in his own senses(名詞句)

- belief in ~: ~への信頼
  - his own senses: 自分の五感
- 所有格 + 名詞 + 前置詞句 のまとまり。
- 

### ⑭ with regard to(前置詞句)

- with regard to = about / concerning フォーマルな表現。
- 

### ⑮ about(前置詞)

worry about ~: ~について心配する 基本のコロケーション。

■ 7

Last Sunday, I went hiking in the countryside with my friend. As soon as we began to walk along the mountain path, we found that there was lots of garbage such as drink bottles, snack food packages, and even electrical appliances and furniture. Indeed, the mountain looked really beautiful from a distance, ①but not at close range. ②We were disappointed to learn that some hikers didn't ③care about abandoning their garbage on the roadside. Their stupid behavior was totally ④beyond our comprehension. Why did those hikers make our beautiful mountain dirty? Didn't they love the mountains?

When we were walking up the mountain, we met a male guide. We asked him why there was so much garbage on the roadside. He told us the reason very politely. He said, "Some of the hikers ⑤find it troublesome to carry with them water bottles, snack food packages, and so on after drinking and eating the contents. ⑥In addition, there is no trash box here, so they throw away their garbage in the woods. ⑦They may not regret doing so. ⑧Another reason is that these days we have to pay money to dealers when we ⑨discard certain kinds of household garbage. Some people don't want to pay the money and come to the remote mountains to discard garbage such as electrical appliances."

Those who throw things away in the mountain may think nobody ⑩sees them doing bad things, but I believe that they discard their morals at the same time that they discard garbage on the roadside.

■ 7

① but not at close range(対比の表現)

- but:逆接
  - at close range:近距離では → from a distance(遠くから)との対比構文 見た目の差異を強調するための対比構文
- 

② We were disappointed to learn(感情の受動構文)

- be disappointed to + V:Vしてがっかりする to 不定詞が「原因」を表す典型的パターン。
- 

③ care about abandoning(動名詞)

- care about ~:~を気にかける(通常は肯定的意味)
  - abandoning:動名詞 →「捨てることを気にしない(=気にかけない)」という皮肉な意味。
- 

④ beyond our comprehension(前置詞+抽象名詞)

- beyond:理解を超えて
  - comprehension:理解 →「理解の範囲を超えている」「呆れて理解できない」
- 

⑤ find it troublesome to carry with them(形式目的語構文)

- 構造: find it + 形容詞 + to 不定詞
- troublesome:面倒な

- carry with them:持ち歩く  
→「持ち歩くのは面倒だと感じる」
- 

⑥ In addition(接続副詞)

文頭で使われると 話題追加 = furthermore / moreover

---

⑦ They may not regret doing so(助動詞+動名詞)

- may not:~しないかもしれない
  - regret doing:~したことを後悔する doing so:so は直前の内容(ゴミ捨て)を指す。
- 

⑧ Another reason is that(名詞節を導く that)

that 以下が 主語補語となる名詞節 Another reason is that + S + V の定型表現。

---

⑨ discard(語彙)

discard=throw away よりもフォーマル「処分する」「廃棄する」

---

⑩ sees them doing bad things(知覚動詞+O+現在分詞)

構造:see + O + doing → O が~しているのを見る

ここでは them doing bad things → 「彼らが悪いことをしているのを誰にも見られないと思っている」

知覚動詞の典型構文。

## ■ 8

One of the important elements of the history of soccer is the development of the soccer ball. Experts say you can find the origins of soccer in the ancient Chinese game, 'tsu chu' in which players kicked an animal skin ball ①stuffed with feathers. In medieval England people played a game ②using a leather-covered wine bottle. ③It was not until 1855 that Charles Goodyear designed and made the first rubber soccer ball.

The English Football Association, which was established in 1863, made a rule in 1872 that said footballs must be round and have a circumference of 27 to 28 inches or 68.6cm to 71.1cm. This is still the rule today. In the early twentieth century most balls had rubber inner tubes covered by thick leather. The covering was made ④using eighteen sections that were arranged in six panels consisting of three sections. The ball was stitched together by hand. However, there was ⑤the problem with the ball. ⑥Absorbing a lot of water, the ball became heavy. This caused a lot of injuries ⑦to players.

The modern black and white soccer ball uses a design created for constructing buildings by the inventor, Buckminster Fuller. The ball uses 20 hexagonal and 12 pentagonal black and white sections to make an almost perfect sphere. The alternating black and white sections ⑧help players see the ball changing direction. The 1970 Mexico World Cup was the first soccer tournament ⑨where this ball was used.

⑩Currently there are many new ball designs being used in the soccer world. For example, at the 2006 World Cup Adidas created a 14-panel ball called the Teamgeist and the 2014 World Cup Brazil ball was the one named Jabulani. These new designs and the lighter materials ⑪make the balls easier to handle and safer for play.

■ 8

① stuffed with feathers(過去分詞の後置修飾)

- stuffed = 詰められた(他動詞 stuff の過去分詞)
- with feathers:材料を示す「〜で」  
→ animal skin ball がどのような状態かを説明する後置修飾

② using(分詞構文:付帯状況 / 手段)

In medieval England people played a game using a leather-covered wine bottle. =「革で覆われたワインボトルを使ってゲームをした」

③ It was not until 1855 that ~ (強調構文)

Not until + 時 → It was ... that S V (強調構文)  
→「1855年になって初めて〜した」  
遅れ・強調を表す典型構文。

④ using eighteen sections(分詞構文:手段)

「18個のパーツを使って」  
= The covering was made *by using*...

⑤ the problem with the ball(定冠詞+名詞+with)

- the problem with A:Aに関する問題  
この場合「ボールに関する問題」

⑥ Absorbing a lot of water(分詞構文:

原因)

= Because it absorbed a lot of water, ...

→「多くの水を吸収したので」

⑦ to players(前置詞 to の受動態残り)

injuries to players =「選手たちへの怪我」  
to は「〜に対して」を示す。

⑧ help players see(原形不定詞)

help + 人 + 原形不定詞 →「人が〜するのを助ける」

help players *to see* でも可だが、to はしばしば省略。

⑨ where this ball was used(関係副詞 where)

先行詞:the first soccer tournament →  
「そのボールが使われた大会」  
「場所」を表すため where が正しい。

⑩ Currently there are many new ball designs being used(現在分詞の受動)

being used = 現在分詞の受動 →「使われている」

現在の状況(現在進行中)を示す。

⑪ make the balls easier to handle (SVOC 第5文型)

make + O + C C:easier to handle(形容詞+不定詞)

→「ボールを扱いやすくする」

さらに and safer for play(比較級の並列)

■ 9

Can we find a way to artificially recreate ancient creatures that have already become extinct? Some of you probably have watched movies describing this possibility. You may have thought that it is impossible. In fact, however, a project to revive the ancient mammoth artificially is now ①under way.

A mammoth is, ②simply put, an ancient elephant that had long hair. ③It lived during the Ice Age, when many parts of the earth were covered with ice and snow. At the end of the Ice Age, a lot of creatures, including the mammoth, became extinct. The mammoth is said to have disappeared about ten thousand years ago.

Now, two methods to revive the mammoth are ④under investigation. The first one involves ⑤putting the sperm of a frozen male mammoth ⑥into a living female Asian Elephant. This way we can make ⑦an animal that is fifty percent mammoth. ⑧The reason for using this elephant is that it is the closest species to the mammoth in terms of physical characteristics. After that, when we have a female baby, we must do the same procedure again. If we repeat this procedure again and again, we will produce an almost perfect mammoth. But this method requires a lot of time and isn't realistic.

The other method is ⑨as follows. First, we remove some cells that have well-preserved DNA from a frozen mammoth. Then, we use cloning technology to grow the cells. After that, we put them into the womb of a female Asian Elephant. ⑩This is how we can revive the mammoth. This method, ⑪which makes it possible to revive the mammoth in only one generation, is a more realistic way than the first one.

Now some scientists are researching frozen mammoths that have well-preserved DNA to achieve this project. It may not be impossible for us to see a living mammoth in the near future.

■ 9.

① under way(熟語:進行中で)

- 「進行中で」「まさに始まっている」
- be under way = 進行中である(慣用句)

② simply put(挿入句:簡単に言えば)

- 副詞 + 過去分詞で「簡単に言えば」
- 文頭・文中の挿入表現としてよく使われる。

③ It lived during the Ice Age, when  
~(関係副詞 when)

- 先行詞:the Ice Age(時を表す名詞)
- when = 関係副詞(時)
- 「~の時代に生きていた」

④ under investigation(受動的意味の慣用表現)

- 「調査中で」「研究対象として扱われている」
- be under + 名詞 = 状態を表す

⑤ putting(動名詞 / involve + V-ing)

- involve + V-ing:典型的な語法 →「~することを含む」

⑥ into(前置詞 into:動作の到達点)

- put O into A = 「O を A の中に入れる」

⑦ an animal that is fifty percent mammoth(関係代名詞)

- that 節は animal を説明

- fifty percent mammoth = 補語(C)で属性を示す

⑧ The reason for ... is that S V(名詞節 that)

構文: The reason for A is that S V → 「A の理由は S が V することである」

- in terms of = 「~の観点で」

⑨ as follows(定型表現)

- 「次の通りである」
- 常に as follows の形(follows は三単現)

⑩ This is how S V(how の強調構文)

- how 以下が「方法」を表す名詞節
- This is how we can revive the mammoth. = 「これがマンモスを復活させる方法である」

⑪ 関係代名詞 which:非制限用法(補足説明)

This method, which makes it possible to revive the mammoth in only one generation, →コンマ付きの非制限用法「この方法は(そしてその方法は~する)」という補足説明。

make it possible to V:

- it = 形式目的語
- possible = 補語「~することを可能にする」

■ 10

①It is reported that Japan is ②facing a serious lack of doctors today. This is more pronounced in rural areas, ③where there aren't enough medical services available. ④A lot of doctors are concentrated in major urban areas such as Tokyo and Osaka, where  
5 they can learn more about the latest technology and gain the experience they need. ⑤On the other hand, doctors in rural areas can't get such experience. ⑥As a result, rural areas don't attract enough doctors to give appropriate treatment whenever patients need it. This is called a "medical gap."

10 To improve this dangerous situation, now more and more people are ⑦focusing on "telemedicine," remote medicine. This is a medical service that doctors ⑧provide to remote patients by using the Internet and other telecommunication technology. This ⑨enables urban doctors (who have studied advanced medical techniques) to  
15 help rural doctors ⑩by letting them examine patients ⑪with the help of the urban doctors through these telecommunication systems.

There are two main advantages to this new medical system. Doctors can share information ⑫concerning their patients with each other, which will ⑬help them make long-range plans for patient  
20 care more effectively. An advantage for patients is that they will not have to ⑭spend time and money ⑮traveling to big cities for examinations.

Of course, however, there are some disadvantages. Urban doctors will probably make less money ⑯however hard they work,  
25 which will ⑰lead to a decline in their motivation. ⑱In addition to this, using telecommunication technology this way will ⑲make it harder to protect patients' personal information. Patients will also likely be worried about the possibility of misdiagnosis.

Indeed, there are a lot of difficulties to ⑳overcome, but it is clear  
30 that telemedicine can ㉑lessen the shortage of doctors. ㉒In one way or another, the improvements in this system will save many people's lives.

## ■ 10]

### ① It is reported that ~ (形式主語構文)

- It is said / reported / believed that ~ 「～だと言われている／報告されている」の型。
- it は形式主語で、that 以下が真主語。
- 受け身+that 節で「一般に～と報告されている」という客観的な言い方。

### ② be facing (進行形+比喩的用法)

- be facing A 「Aに直面している」。
- face は「顔を向ける」→「(問題などに)立ち向かう」という比喩的意味。
- 現在進行形で「現在進行中の状態」を表す。

### ③ where (関係副詞)

- 名詞(rural areas)を修飾する関係副詞。
- 「～の場所で」という意味で、前置詞+which(in which)の代わり。
- 先行詞が「場所」を表すときによく使う。

### ④ A lot of doctors are concentrated in ~ (受け身+集中している)

- concentrate A in B 「AをBに集中させる」の受け身。
- be concentrated in ~ 「～に集中している」。
- 「(自分から集まったというより)結果としてそこに集中している」というニュアンス。

### ⑤ On the other hand (対比の接続表現)

- 「一方で」。前の文との対比を示す。
- しばしば文頭に置き、後ろにコンマ。
- 「都市部 vs. 地方」という対立構図をはっきりさせる役割。

### ⑥ As a result (結果を表す接続副詞)

- 「その結果として」。原因→結果の流れを示す。
- 文頭に置き、後ろにコンマを伴うことが多い。
- 直前の内容(地方医師が経験を得られない)からの論理的帰結を示している。

### ⑦ focus on A (熟語)

- 「Aに焦点を当てる・注目する」。
- 現在進行形 are focusing on で「今まさに注目しつつある」という継続的变化を表現。

### ⑧ provide A to B (供給の型)

- provide A to B / provide B with A 「BにAを提供する」。
- ここでは provide O to remote patients 「遠隔地の患者に～を提供する」。
- 医療文脈でよく出る動詞。

### ⑨ enable A to V (目的語+to不定詞)

- 「AがVすることを可能にする」。
- enable urban doctors to help rural doctors = 「都会の医師が地方の医師を助けられるようにする」。

### ⑩ by letting them examine ~ (by+動名詞:手段/let O V)

- by V-ing 「Vすることによって」=手段・方法。
- let O V 「OにVさせる(許可する)」の第5文型。
- by letting them examine patients 「彼らに患者を診察させることで」という意味

の手段表現。

---

⑪ with the help of ~ (前置詞句)

- 「~の助けを借りて」。
- with + 抽象名詞 で「~を持って/~を使って」という手段。
- with the help of the urban doctors 「都市部の医師の助けを借りて」。

---

⑫ concerning ~ (前置詞:~に関して)

- concerning = about, regarding「~に関して」。
- information concerning their patients =「患者に関する情報」。

---

⑬ help them make ~ (helpの目的語+原形)

- help O (to) V:OがVするのを助ける。to はしばしば省略。
- help them make long-range plans =「彼らが長期計画を立てるのを助ける」。
- make long-range plans「長期的な計画を立てる」というコロケーション。

---

⑭ spend time / money ~ing (時間・お金の使い方)

- spend A V-ing「AをVするのに費やす」。
- spend time and money traveling to big cities =「大都市へ行くために時間とお金を費やす」。

---

⑮ traveling to big cities (動名詞:目的の移動)

- travel「旅行する・移動する」の動名詞形。
- 前の spend とセットで「~へ行くことに時

間とお金を使う」という意味。

- to big cities は travel の目的地を示す前置詞句。

---

⑯ however hard they work (譲歩の副詞節)

- however + 形容詞/副詞 =「どんなに~でも」。
- however hard they work「どんなに一生懸命働いても」。
- 主節の will probably make less money を譲歩的に修飾。

---

⑰ lead to A (結果)

- 「Aという結果につながる」。
- lead to a decline in their motivation =「意欲の低下を招く」。

---

⑱ In addition to this (付加の表現)

- 「これに加えて」。
- in addition (to A) で「Aに加えて」。
- ここでは前文(収入低下→やる気低下)に、さらに別の問題点を付け加えている。

---

⑲ make it harder to protect ~ (itを用いた補語構文)

- make it + 形容詞 + to V =「to Vすることをより~にする」。
- it は形式目的語, to protect が真の目的語。
- 「個人情報を守ることをより難しくする」。

---

⑳ overcome (動詞:克服する)

- overcome difficulties「困難を克服する」。
- 「困難を乗り越える」という抽象的な意味

でよく用いられる。

---

㉑ lessen(動詞:減らす)

- 「～を減らす」。
- reduce よりややフォーマル。
- lessen the shortage of doctors「医

師不足を和らげる」。

---

㉒ In one way or another(慣用句)

- 「何らかの形で/いずれにせよ」。
- one way or another「どちらにせよ・いずれかのやり方で」。

■ 11.

We went to a rural area of Tohoku on a school trip. ①Walking around near our hotel, we saw a lot of ducks in the rice fields. I ②wondered if those ducks were wild ducks, so I asked ③Mr. Kamota, our teacher, about it. He said they were not wild ducks but were kept by the local farmers. He explained a method of agriculture which uses ducks.

Recently, ④in response to consumers' anxiety about the quality of food, the number of farmers who grow crops ⑤using as small an amount of agricultural chemicals as possible has increased. ⑥Mr. Kamota said, "I heard that the farmers in this area don't use chemicals at all when they grow rice. They ⑦depend on ducks instead. Did you know that ⑧no animal is as helpful as the duck when growing rice?" He explained that ducks eat various harmful insects that ⑨prevent rice from growing healthily. The ducks' droppings work as fertilizer. Also, their pecking at the rice plants ⑩stimulates the rice to grow better. He also added, "The farmers can sell the ducks for meat when the rice has been harvested. All of the farmers in this area ⑪are grateful to the ducks."

⑫It sounds as if there are no drawbacks to this farming method. However, man ⑬cannot completely control nature. Ducks are ducks, not chemicals. Sometimes they don't work ⑭as we want them to, because their appetite is influenced by the weather. When farmers don't depend on chemicals, that means it takes a lot of time and effort to keep their fields under control. Yet the number of farmers ⑮engaged in this kind of agriculture is increasing. This is because vegetables and rice grown without chemicals ⑯are safer than those grown ⑰with chemicals and popular among people who are health-conscious.

## ■ 11

### ① Walking around(分詞構文)

- 主語(we)と同時進行の動作を示す分詞構文
- 「歩き回って」= while we were walking around  
の省略形→ 状況説明の V-ing

### ② wondered if(間接疑問文)

- wonder if S V:「～かどうかと疑問に思う」
- if は whether と置換可能  
→ ここでは 名詞節を作る従属接続詞

### ③ Mr. Kamota(呼応語)

- “Mr.” + 名字の典型
- 文中では 同格説明(our teacher) が続く

### ④ in response to(前置詞句)

- 「～に応じて」
- response(反応) + to(～に対して)

### ⑤ using as small an amount of A as possible(倒置+強調)

- as + 形容詞 + a/an + 名詞 + as possible
- 「できるだけ小さな量の ～ を使って」
- 倒置的に *as small an amount* の語順になる点がポイント

### ⑥ Mr. Kamota(固有名詞の繰り返し)

- 会話部での呼称
- 文法項目ではないが「話者の転換」を示す

### ⑦ depend on(句動詞)

- depend on: ～に依存する

### ⑧ no animal is as helpful as the duck(原級比較・否定)

- no A is as ~ as B = B は A の中で最も～だ  
→ 「アヒルほど役に立つ動物はいない」= 最上級相当表現

### ⑨ prevent A from -ing(重要構文)

- prevent A from doing:「A が～するのを妨げる」
- ここでは「イネが健全に育つのを妨げる」

### ⑩ stimulates(動詞/三単現)

- stimulate: 刺激する

### ⑪ are grateful to(感情形容詞+前置詞)

- grateful to ~:「～に感謝している」

### ⑫ It sounds as if(仮定法に接続)

- It sounds as if S V...:「まるで～のように聞こえる」
- 直後に there are no drawbacks が続く

### ⑬ cannot completely(副詞の位置)

- 副詞 completely は助動詞と動詞の間にも置ける  
→ cannot completely control(自然な語順)

### ⑭ as we want them to(省略不定詞)

- want A to do の do が省略された形  
→ 「私たちが思うようには(働かない)」

### ⑮ engaged in(熟語)

- be engaged in ~:「～に従事している」

### ⑯ are safer than ~ (比較級)

- safer than A:「A より安全だ」

### ⑰ with chemicals(前置詞句:付帯状況)

- 「化学物質を使って育てられた」
- grown with chemicals(過去分詞の形容詞用法)

■ 12

English has finally ①come to be a required subject at Japanese elementary schools. Ken-bo, a second-year student living next door to me, is already attending an English conversation school. One day he suddenly spoke to me in English. I was very surprised because  
5 he ②spoke as if he were a native speaker of English.

I am a second-year student at high school. Although I have studied English for 5 years after entering junior high school, I still cannot speak English very well. I can ③barely understand even an easy conversation. I thought, “I wish I had started learning English  
10 when I was small.” When I said so to one of my friends, he said, “For Japanese, it’s Japanese that has a higher priority, not English. I guess ④even a brain scientist wouldn’t know when is the best time to start learning English. ⑤It seems to be true that young children can learn foreign languages more easily than adults, but if they fail  
15 in the attempt, they might ⑥end up disliking foreign languages.”

If children begin to learn English from early childhood, they will ⑦feel more familiar with foreign people and cultures in English-speaking countries and ⑧take an interest in their way of living. ⑨It would be valuable for them to have an opportunity to use English  
20 before entering school; ⑩as they grow up, their English studies will be focused on ⑪acquiring lots of knowledge rather than actually using it in conversation. Adults, however, must not force children to study English. Also, at school, teachers need to ⑫make sure that students stay interested in learning. ⑬What’s important is that  
25 learning should be enjoyable.

■ 12.

① come to be(状態の変化)

- 「～するようになる」
- come to+動詞原形=徐々に変化して到達する状態

② spoke as if he were(仮定法過去)

- as if S 過去形:「まるで～であるかのように」
- 実際には native speaker ではないため 仮定法過去 の were を使用

③ barely(副詞:ほとんど～ない)

- 「かろうじて/ほとんど～できない」
- 否定の意味を帯びる語

④ even a brain scientist wouldn't know ... (名詞節)

- even が「～でさえ」
- 目的語節 when is the best time to start learning  
→ 疑問詞+S+V の語順=名詞節

⑤ It seems to be true that~(形式主語構文)

- It is / seems / appears + 形容詞 + that S V
- that 以下が真主語  
→ 「～ということは本当のようだ」

⑥ end up -ing(熟語)

- 「結局～してしまう」
- end up V-ing:望ましくない結果を示すことが多い

⑦ feel more familiar with (形容詞 familiar)

- familiar with~:「～に親しみを感ずる」

⑧ take an interest in(熟語)

- interest(興味)を take する → 「興味を持つ」

⑨ It ld be valuable for A to V(仮定的表現)

- 「A が V することは価値があるだろう」
- It is 形容詞 for A to V は、It 形式主語、to V が真主語、for A は不定詞の意味上の主語

⑩ as(接続詞:理由/譲歩/時)

- ここでは 時:as they grow up(成長するにつれて)

⑪ acquiring(動名詞)

- acquire(習得する)
- be focused on + 動名詞:～に焦点を当てる

⑫ make sure that(副詞的内容を導くthat節)

- make sure that ~:「必ず～するようにする」。

⑬ What's important is that S V(強調構文)

- What S V is C の形
- 「重要なのは～ということだ」

■ 13

We can't live without water. ①Needless to say, water is essential for us to build a basis for life and to maintain cities. Therefore, since ancient times, every civilization has developed in a place ②where there was a lot of water. There weren't any water supply systems at that time, so for ancient people, ③whether or not they had access to water was the most crucial problem. ④In fact, the four major civilizations of the ancient world developed near rivers, such as the Nile.

⑤It is believed that the first water supply system in the world was built in Rome about 2,300 years ago. At first, Roman people got their water ⑥from wells, springs and rivers. ⑦The larger the city became, however, the more serious the lack of water became. The appearance of public baths ⑧made the situation worse.

Therefore, the Romans built a new water supply system to get more water. Pumps hadn't been invented yet, so they tilted water pipes slightly to let the water run down. Water supply systems were established ⑨not only in Rome but also in some other cities of the Roman Empire. The water was stored in water tanks placed in higher areas of the cities, and then it was ⑩distributed to houses, public baths, fountains, and so on.

⑪It is true that the water supply system changed the Romans' lifestyle, but ⑫only the rich could actually afford to use it. Some records show that Rome had eleven water pipes altogether, and that their total length was about 480 kilometers. ⑬In addition, ⑭the total amount of water people in Rome used each day is said to have reached about 1,000 liters.

■ 13.

① Needless to say(定型句)

- 「言うまでもなく」
  - 文頭副詞句で、文全体を修飾する。
- 

② where(関係副詞)

- 先行詞 place を受けて「その場所で」
  - 関係副詞 where = in which
- 

③ whether or not S V(名詞節)

- 「～かどうか」
  - here: 主語補語的に problem の内容を説明。
- 

④ In fact(論理マーカー)

- 逆接・追加説明のときによく使われる。
  - 「実際のところ」
- 

⑤ It is believed that~(受動の形式主語構文)

- It is said that / It is thought that と同様
  - that 節が真主語 → 「～と信じられている」
- 

⑥ from(前置詞)

- get water from~: 「～から水を得る」
- 

⑦ the 比較級..., the 比較級...(比例構文)

- 「～になればなるほど、ますます…」
- The larger the city became, the more serious ... → 二重の the

が重要

---

⑧ made the situation worse (SVOC)

- make O C: 「O を C の状態にする」
  - C は形容詞(worse)
- 

⑨ not only A but also B(相関構文)

- 「A だけでなく B も」
- 

⑩ distributed to~(他動詞+前置詞)

- distribute A to B: 「A を B に配る」
- 

⑪ It is true that~(譲歩構文)

- 「確かに～だが…」と逆説につながる
  - It is true that~, but ...
- 

⑫ only the rich could...(限定の only)

- 限定語 only が rich を修飾 → 「裕福な人だけが～できた」
- 

⑬ In addition(追加説明)

- furthermore / moreover と同じ機能
- 

⑭ is said to have reached(完了不定詞)

- 過去の出来事を現在の受動形で述べる時
- is said to reach(今の話)
- is said to have reached(過去の到達)

■ 14

Today, our teacher told us an interesting story. He asked, “Do you think a spider can fly?” I hesitated, then raised my hand and answered, “A spider doesn’t have any wings, so it cannot fly.” The teacher smiled slightly and said, “①Though not all spiders can fly, some really can.” Very surprised and interested, I listened earnestly to his explanation.

After they have hatched, baby spiders live together. But ②after a while, in order to move to other places, they begin to fly. How do they fly? ③First, they climb to the top of a plant, then they release threads. When the threads catch the wind, the very light spiders go high up into the air and fly away. Actually ④it’s up to the winds where they go, so it might be better to say “they are blown away” rather than “they fly.” ⑤In any case, they use their threads as a tool for flying. It is said that some of the spiders fly ⑥no less than tens or hundreds of kilometers from island to island. In this way, they seem to spread across a wide area.

My teacher’s story ⑦reminded me of something. Just the other day, while I was walking along the street, I noticed a spider’s thread ⑧come out of nowhere and stick to me. ⑨It was when I was in a narrow alley or on a mountain path, not when I was in the street. I looked around but couldn’t find any cobwebs. But there was a thread on my body. I heard that a spider sometimes ⑩spins a web that stretches ⑪from one side of the street to the other. But I thought the thread that stuck to me ⑫might have been one that a baby spider had released when it flew to its new world.

■ 14

① Though not all spiders can fly,  
…(譲歩の副詞節・省略)

• 本来は Though they do not all  
have the ability

• 主語・助動詞の省略 → 「すべてのク  
モが飛べるわけではないが…」

---

② after a while(時を表す副詞句)

• 「しばらくして」

---

③ First(順序を示す副詞)

• 説明順序の提示: First / Next /  
Then / Finally

---

④ it is up to~(依存構文)

• be up to A: 「A 次第である」

• here: winds に運命を委ねる

---

⑤ In any case(論理マーカー)

• 「いずれにしても」

• まとめ・転換に使う

---

⑥ no less than(数量比較)

• 「~ほども」

• no less than = as many as →  
驚きを含む数量表現

---

⑦ reminded me of(熟語)

• remind A of B: 「AにBを思い出  
させる」

---

⑧ come out of nowhere and  
stick to me(並列動詞)

• come out of nowhere: 「どこから  
ともなく現れる」

• stick to me: 「体にくっつく」

---

⑨ It was when… that~(強調構文)

• It is/was X that Y

• when 節を強調(時の強調) →  
「~だった時のことだ」

---

⑩ spins(単数主語)

• a spider(単数)なので三単現 -s

---

⑪ from A to B(範囲の前置詞句)

• 「A から B へ」

---

⑫ might have been(過去の推量)

• 過去の状況に対する推量: → 「~だ  
ったのかもしれない」

■ 15

Have you ever heard the name “Heinrich Schliemann”? ①He was an archaeologist who accomplished great achievements in the 19th century. He was born in 1822 as a Protestant minister’s son in northern Germany. ②As a child, he learned about the legendary city of Troy, which appeared in a work by Homer, and he strongly  
5 believed that it had really existed in the past.

His path on the way to becoming an archaeologist was not smooth. After ③graduating from school, he drifted from one job to another ④while learning more than ten languages. Later, he  
10 ⑤succeeded in business in Russia and made an enormous fortune. At the age of forty-four, he began studying archaeology in Paris, and this was the starting point of his career as an archaeologist.

When he started his work to find Troy, Schliemann supposed that ⑥it was the hill of Hissarlik that the city of Troy had been located  
15 on. What he found under the ground were a lot of remains of ancient buildings and wonderful treasures. The site was ⑦identified as the very city of Troy. Today, because of ⑧the advances made in excavation and research, hardly anyone doubts the existence of Troy. ⑨Schliemann’s findings were so many and significant that he  
20 will always be remembered as a major figure in the early study of prehistoric Greece.

Even as an adult, Schliemann never lost the dreams of his childhood. Sometimes a long period of preparation is required before your dream comes true. This means that ⑩achieving things  
25 takes a lot of time. There are a lot of things to be learned from Schliemann’s passion and perseverance.

■ 15

① an archaeologist who accomplished…(関係代名詞)

- who S V: 先行詞 an archaeologist を説明
  - accomplish achievements: コロケーション
- 

② As a child(付帯状況・副詞句)

- 「子どもの頃」
  - 文頭で時を示す副詞句
- 

③ graduating from(動名詞／前置詞の目的語)

- graduate from~: 「~を卒業する」
  - After graduating from school(副詞句)
- 

④ while learning…(分詞構文: 同時進行)

- while S was learning の省略 → 「~しながら」
- 

⑤ succeeded in(句動詞)

- succeed in A: 「A に成功する」
- 

⑥ 強調構文: It was A that B

- It was the hill of Hissarlik that the city of Troy had been located on → 場所を強調する It-cleft
  - 本来の語順: the city had been located on the hill
- 

⑦ identified as~(受動態)

- identify A as B: 「A を B と確認する」
  - here: was identified as~
- 

⑧ advances made in~(過去分詞の後置修飾)

- made in excavation and research → advances(進歩)を後ろから修飾
- 

⑨ so … that …(結果構文)

- 「とても~なので…」
  - so many and significant (that) S V
- 

⑩ achieving things takes~(動名詞主語)

- achieving…(~を成し遂げることは S
- takes: 動詞 → 「~するには時間がかかる」