はじめに

本書は、前著『超カンタン英文法』の続編である。カンタン英文法とは、一見カンタン（簡単）そうに見える英語の様々な文法現象の背後に規則性があることを提示したものです。これによって、学習者が「ヘー！」とカンタン（感嘆）し、英法に対する面白さを知ることが出来ることを目指しています。本書は、総合教材として、このカンタン英文法とリーディングから構成されています。リーディング学習は、オーストラリア人から見た日本文化というテーマに基づいて、エッセイ、会話、メールという形式を用いて、私達日本人が気付かない日本文化の側面や日本とオーストラリアの文化の相違について学べています。そして、リーディング部門においても学習者が「ヘー」とカンタンして、日本文化を再認識してくれることを願っています。

本書の特徴は以下のようになっています。
- リーディングはエッセイ、会話、メールなどから成る様々な形式
- 様々な文法現象を取り上げ、その背後にある規則性を提示
- 例文は英語として自然な表現や会話表現を使用
- リーディングの Comprehension Question に含まれる発信能力を身につける問題
- TOEIC 形式の練習問題（文法・語彙問題）を含んだパラエティに富む練習問題：文法知識を実際に運用する能力の向上につながる。

各 Unit の担当は次の通りです。
- リーディング部門：Cross
- 文法部門：Unit 2, 3, 7, 8, 10: 久保、Unit 4, 5, 11, 12, Appendix: 毛利、Unit 1, 6, 9, 13, 14: 古川。

草稿の段階で、貴重なコメントをしてくれたり、各 Unit の写真撮影に協力してくれた福岡大学大学院英語学英米文学専攻の院生や英語学科の諸君に感謝します。特に、院生の鄭磊君、北九州市立大学の永末康介氏、福岡大学の町村岳氏にお礼を申し上げます。
本書を用いて、学生諸君が「ヘー！」とカンタンし、その結果、授業が活気つき、学生諸君の英語運用能力の向上につながることを期待しています。

2008年秋 久保 善宏
毛利 史生
古川 武史
Contents

UNIT 1  Departure ................................................................. 1
  Grammar 1: 英語の基本文型って大事？
UNIT 2  As for culture, let’s take the tour! ................................. 9
  Grammar 2: 文頭のヒミツ
UNIT 3  Meet Bill: the history of his Japanese stereotypes .................. 17
  Grammar 3: 文末のヒミツ
UNIT 4  Airport hell: when Sue talks, you listen ............................ 24
  Grammar 4: 名詞表現について
UNIT 5  Hell: two universal truths ............................................. 31
  Grammar 5: 時制の表し方
UNIT 6  A summer day in the life of Sue and Bill ........................... 39
  Grammar 6: アスペクトは時制の相棒
UNIT 7  No culture shock: Monday is hell everywhere!
  Beaches are heaven everywhere! ......................................... 47
  Grammar 7: 助動詞のこころ
UNIT 8  Wake up, this is a nightmare: too much TV ruins your sleep! ........ 56
  Grammar 8: 娘が結婚することを許す、それとも娘が結婚したことを許す？
UNIT 9  Textbook draft ......................................................... 64
  Grammar 9: To不定詞のこころ
UNIT 10 Culture shock: flying high in the sky, like a happy couple in
  Chagall’s painting .......................................................... 73
  Grammar 10: 名詞を修飾するのは前から、後ろから？
UNIT 11 Tough men and their weekend traditions ............................. 81
  Grammar 11: 比較表現について
UNIT 12 The international language of drinking games ...................... 89
  Grammar 12: 仮定法表現について
UNIT 13 Dear Reader: imagine your global future! .......................... 97
  Grammar 13: There構文のヒミツ
UNIT 14 Dear Sue: Taro rocks! ................................................. 105
  Grammar 14: Tough構文のこころ
Appendix 無生物主語構文について ........................................... 112
I am bored in Fukuoka, early on a wet-season afternoon. After drinking some wine, I channel surf my way onto a travel program. Japanese culture is being served.

Buttocks of Japanese men in slow motion: fan-service. The voice-over says “More than seven hundred years ago in what we now call Fukuoka, the plague was killing everyone. A priest was carried on a platform as he sprinkled holy water across Hakata. Thanks to his prayers, the plague was stopped, and a local tradition was born.”

“Hey Sue, Fukuoka!” Sue stops doing her yoga and sits next to me on the sofa. Sue looks at my half-full wine glass. “Ooh, Yamakasa! Black Dog ran with the Nishi nagare team, didn’t he, Bill?” “Oh yeah, we were supposed to be out of bed at 3 a.m., waiting for him to help carry the shrine around a corner. You can handle those early mornings Sue but I need my beauty sleep.” Sue laughs. She steals my half-full wine glass. I really should learn. I always lose my wine when we watch weekend TV.

“To this day, this Yamakasa rite is repeated as a festival race for the first two weeks of every July. **Teams of more than 20 men carry a one ton shrine five kilometers.**”

The phone rings. I turn the TV sound right down but keep my eye on the screen. I hate it when people call me at home on the weekend. When I say “Hello, this is Bill” Sue drinks the rest of my wine. Bloody hell, this is turning out to be a rough
weekend!

I am talking to someone who wants me to publish another book about the meaning of Japanese culture. She talks about local identity and Japanese national culture. Tea and noh were for rich people who can read, up at the high end of culture. For groups of common people, there are festivals, local dialects like Hakata-\textit{ben}, and going to shrines and temples. Big groups mean mass culture. “Yes, good.” My glass is still empty.

The woman talks about local identity as gender, festivals as codes and forces, and festivals as time-stoppers that hold up some sacramental national identity. The TV shows me Yamakasa men (gender), dressed in uniforms that rank (codes), carrying a jolly big shrine (force). I do like her idea about festivals like Yamakasa stopping time: they bring the past into the bodies of the runners of the present. But as I start to feel a bit hungry, I stop listening to her. Yes, very rude I know, but a sushi show? I do love watching these food programs before a late weekend lunch. Volume up on two men.

Jonesy: Mate, Hakata?
Taro: Hakata means Yamakasa, if you want to be a real local.

Jonesy: But running in July heat with bloody shoulders? Why bother being a real man?

Taro: Not everyone can just take two weeks off work to go to a couple of shrines and run through the old section of town. Economically independent men can do Yamakasa.

Jonesy: OK so men show their financial manhood, hurting their backs. All this tough play brings these bleeding bodies into some sacramental local identity?

Taro: Right, they run to protect their town.

Jonesy: But blood, sweat, and tears? I don’t get it. Festivals should be fun, right?
Taro: OK, think about fitting into something bigger than yourself. Knowing there is a place for you to be respected and remembered in bigger stories. Tradition, mate!

Jonesy: But tradition as “I want to feel good” therapy? Sounds too heavy for me. Beer?

I am too hungry to think straight. Off with the TV. I thank the author and hang up. Fantastic, Sue has refilled my wine glass. “Nice one Sue. Thanks.” “Don’t fool yourself Bill. Whose glass do you think that is? Mate, possession is nine-tenths of the law. Get away from my glass. Hey, you still haven’t hung the washing out yet, Lazy Bones.”
Notes

3 buttock 屁 3 fan-service (俗) 映画などで、ストーリー上の必然性がなく単にファンを皮相的に喜ばせるための描写・設定 3 voice-over テレビ画面に映っていない人 [ナレーター] の声
4 plague 疫病 15 rite 儀式 23 identity 正体、身元 26 mass culture マスコミ文化、大衆文化
28 gender ジェンダー、(社会的・文化的) 性◆生物学上の性 (sex) と対比されるが、sex という表現を避けるために、その遠回しな表現としても用いられる 29 sacramental 聖礼典 30 rank 地位
31 jolly=very 43 manhood 男らしさ 50 therapy 心理療法 56 lazy bones 無精者

Comprehension questions

1. At the beginning of the Passage, what month do you think it probably is?
   A. January
   B. March
   C. June
   D. December

2. What are Sue’s weekend traditions?
   A. yoga and book publishing
   B. controlling Bill, stealing his wine and doing yoga (not necessarily in that order)
   C. not being in control of her relationship with Bill
   D. stealing the TV remote control from Bill

3. What kind of work does Bill sometimes do?
   A. he is a Yamakasa expert who writes books
   B. wine critic
   C. voice-over actor
   D. publisher

4. What does the Passage tell us about Japanese culture?
   A. there is high culture, mass culture, local identity and national culture
   B. tea and noh were very popular with large groups of people
   C. festivals are important in Japanese culture but only for rich people who can read
   D. Japanese sport is more important than going to shrines and temples
5. How do running festivals like Yamakasa stop time?
   A. modern people act in old ways during festivals
   B. traffic cannot move because there are too many festival people running on the roads
   C. no one is allowed to wear watches in these traditional festivals
   D. each race is timed, and everyone must wait for the start

6. Running in Yamakasa is not easy. Men get hurt and it can be dangerous. Why do it?
   A. those men are trying to escape from women like Sue who steal wine
   B. Yamakasa running is a magic spell that protects Japan
   C. men show their power (economic and physical) as they are protect Hakata
   D. being a Japanese salary-man makes some men do crazy things

7. What does this chapter say about gender relations? Can you see any ironies in what men do at Yamakasa and what happens at home?
Grammar 11: 比較表現について

単音節の形容詞は、more でなく -er 形を用いて比較級をつくります。また、最上級の形容詞の前には定冠詞が普通つくいます。しかし、このような基本ルールは常に成り立つわけではないため、以下に例示した文の文法性の差を考えてみましょう。

(1) a. Mary is wiser than John.
   b. *Mary is wiser than clever.
   c. Mary is more wise than clever.

(2) a. *He is the most diligent in this area.
   b. Of all the devices, this one is the most efficient.

1. 原級を用いた比較表現
   A. as 原級 as ～「～と同じくらい」
   (3) a. Mary’s score on the TOEIC test was as high as mine.
   b. The teacher predicted the weather as accurately as I could.
   c. Max is just as good at playing tennis as his younger brother is.
   d. John works out at gym as often as five times a week.

   B. not as (so) 原級 as ～「～ほど…でない」
   (4) a. Anne is not as (so) stupid as Jack.
   b. Nothing looks as good as the beautiful sunset in my country.

   C. times as 原級 as ～「～の…倍」
   具体的な「数量」を詳しく説明するときの表現。
   (5) a. John knows twice as much about London as I (do).
   b. I have three times as many employees as my father (does).

   具体的に「程度・頻度」を詳しく説明するときの表現。
   (6) a. Jack’s score on the TOEIC test was three times as high as Mary’s.
   b. This building was twice as large as that one over there.
   c. This watch seems to be four times as old as mine.
   d. The employees here work three times as carefully as I do.

(6a)-(6c) の as ～ as は省略が可能です。as ～ as が省略できるのは、be 動詞 + 形容詞のパターンのみである。
2. 比較級を用いた比較表現
A. a .. 比較級 than β 「 a は β よりも～」
   (7) a. John studied **harder than** Mary (did).
       b. I can type a letter **more accurately than** my mother (can).
       c. The temperature of Okinawa in summer is **higher than** that of Fukuoka (is).
       d. John’s car is **more fuel-efficient than** his wife’s (car).

比較の対象である than 以下は、正確に記述することが大切。(7d) では「ジョンの車は彼の妻より燃費がいい」ではなく、「彼の妻の（車）より燃費がいい」である。

B. more a than β 「 β というより a 」(同一の人数物を比較)
   -er を使うケースでも more を用いる。
   (8) a. The cat looked **more dead than alive**.
       b. Max is **more selfish than** energetic.
       c. This is just **more time-consuming than** energy-efficient.

more a than β の a , β は必ずしも形容詞とは限らない。
(9) He is **more a politician than** an educator.

C. the+ 比較級 +of the two ： 2 つのうちでより～なほう
(10) a. I would like to have the cheaper (of the two).
       b. Max is the younger (of the two).

3. 最上級を用いた比較表現
A. the+ 最上級 (+ 名詞)
(11) a. He is **the most diligent student** in our class.
       b. Walking every day is **the best way** to stay in shape.

B. 定冠詞を用いない場合
(12) a. The river is **most perilous** at this point. （同一の人（物）についての比較）
       b. He studies (the) **hardest** in this class. （副詞の最上級（定冠詞の出現は随意的））
       c. Kanazakibeach, **Fukuoka’s most famous surf spot**, attracts a lot of surfers in winter. （定冠詞が他の語で置き換えられる場合）

最上級に現れる定冠詞は名詞を唯一に限定している。
(13) a. This architecture is **the finest** in our town.
       b. John’s latest report was **the most convincing** ever.

(注) 最上級形容詞の後ろに、主語の architecture, report がそれぞれ省略されている。
(14) a. *Taro is the finest around here.
   b. *The scandal seems the most likely to lead to the general resignation of the Cabinet.

(14a) は、何の名詞が省略されているか不明瞭であるし、(14b) に至っては、名詞が存在しないので、非文法的となる。

---

**Exercises**

1. 次の A〜F の下線部に入れるのに最も適しているものを a〜d 中からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、〇をつけなさい。

A. Our youngest adviser is very ____________ toward his students.
   a. considerate        b. more considerate
   c. most considerate   d. the most considerate

B. The job of a researcher is not ____________ as it looks.
   a. so simple          b. more simple    c. simpler        d. less simple

C. Taro is not ____________ a politician as a scholar.
   a. as                         b. so much      c. so many        d. so far

D. John is taller than Mary ____________ three inches.
   a. for                      b. with         c. in            d. by

E. The older he became, ____________ he became.
   a. less attractive         b. the less attractive
   c. little attractive       d. the least attractive

F. Billy is ____________ the most diligent student in my class.
   a. by far                  b. more         c. very           d. very much

2. 以下の英文を和訳しなさい。

A. I advised my students to find a way to travel to London with the least amount of money.

______________________________________________________________
B. I cannot talk to him, much less give him advice.

C. There were no less than 100 students present.

D. French is much less popular than Chinese in our university.

3. 以下の和文を英訳しなさい。

A. すべての学生の中で、Max が一番早く宿題を終わらせた。

B. 暑い一日の後は、その日の締めくりにビールを飲むのが一番いいもんさ。

C. すべての応募者は自分たちの面接時間が近づくにつれてより緊張してきた。

D. 商売の競争が激しくなるにつれ、お客様へのサービスも良くなる。

E. 戦争ほど悲惨で耐え難い過ちはありません。

（Hint：「悲惨な」：miserable）