【例文】

- 1. There are vast mountain and highland areas in the north and fertile areas in the north and fertile plains in the south.
- 2. Somehow or other, life—in a play—seems even finer with an unhappy than with a happy ending.
- 3. Today we are living in a time of hope for the future of mankind, and of fear; of great hope and of great fear.
- 4. It was noticed that the moon changed in shape, beginning with the new moon, waxing to the full moon and then gradually waning.
- 5. Biological science must have begun with observation of plants and animals useful to man.
- 6. I have always gained the most profit, and the most pleasure also, from the books which have made me think most.

【語彙とポイント】

as well as …と同様に…(原級比較であり、wellの程度が同じ、というのが原義) that . . . is clear SVC

is bound to— Such a plan is bound to fail. そんな計画は、失敗するに決まっている。 必ず…しなくてはならない。きっと…する。

to what end . . . いかなる終末へと whatがpredictの目的語の名詞節の冒頭に繰り出された形である。

He told me at what time he could come. 彼は何時に来ることができるか私に告げた。

【例題】

No one will dispute that the steam engine revolutionized the political as well as the economic relations in the world. And that in this atomic age the process is bound to continue is clear to all, but none is able to predict to what end it will ultimately lead the peoples of the world.

【テーマ】

蒸気機関の歴史的役割。

【和訳】

蒸気機関が世界の経済的関係と同様に政治的関係を革命したことを誰も争うまい。そして、この原子力時代にその過程がきっと続くことは、全ての人にとって明らかであるが、しかし、誰もどのような終りにそれが世界の諸国民を究極的に導くかを予言することはできない。

(3)

【例文】

- 1. Wealth, and, with it, power will continue to pass from one class to another.
- 2. The climber was fat and as he toiled up the slope was so scant of breath that he wheezed asthmatically.
- 3. The parlor faced southeast, the sun went off it early, which made it beautifully cool in summer but in the afternoon at other times of the year a little sad.
- 4. This work became the daily, and with many the only, reading of our people.
- 5. From the standpoint of geography, and to a less extent, historically and politically, England and Wales are usually considered as one country.
- 6. The best way to see a country, to get to know its people is to go on foot, or if not on foot by some slow-moving machines of transport.

【語彙とポイント】

when stated (426)

classified into English words are usually classified into eight parts of speech. 英語の単語は8つの品詞に分解される。

if . . . then If you go there, then I will go, too. あなたがそこへゆくなら、それなら私もゆきます。

Indicate = in(toward:…の方へ)+dicare(make, declare)=…の方向へ向ける、進める→「示す」

provided (521)

not quite I am not quite well. 私は完全に良いわけではない(部分否定)。

Spin つむぐ

there exists . . .

sufficiently . . . to—(393)

nevertthless= never+the+less =決して…ない+それよりもかえって+より少ない=それにもかかわらず

remain a hypothesis

discard give up as useless ; throw aside

【例文】

Scientific findings when stated in words are usually classified into laws, theories, and hypotheses. If the evidence indicates that finding is clearly established, and can be stated definitely without too many "ifs, and provideds," then it is called a "law."

Discoveries which are probably true, but for which the evidence is not quite so conclusive, are usually called "theories." It is necessary to emphasize, however, that a theory is not a guess, it is not "a notion spun out of thin air" but is a truth for which there exists considerable but not final and conclusive evidence. Finally there are "hypotheses." A hypothesis is an idea about which we are not yet sufficiently certain to permit us to call it a law or a theory, but there is, nevertheless, some evidence to support it. An idea usually does not remain a hypothesis very long. It is usually tested and if found true becomes a theory or a law, if found to be false is discarded. This may, of course, take a long time.

【テーマ】

科学的発見が法則になる過程。

【和訳】

言葉で記述された時の科学的な発見は、通常は法則、理論そして仮説に分類される。もし、証拠が、発見が明らかに確立され、多すぎる「仮に」と、「もしも」なしに、明瞭に記述されると示せば、その時は、それは「法則」と呼ばれる。多分本当であるが、しかし、証拠が完全にはそれほど決定的ではない発見は、通常、「理論」と呼ばれる。理論は、推論ではない、(つまり) 希薄な大気から紡ぎ出された概念ではなく、相当のしかし最終的で決定的ではない証拠が存在している真実であるということは、しかしながら、強調する必要がある。最終的に、「仮説」がある。仮説とは私たちが自らにそれを法則とか理論と呼ぶことを許すためには、まだ十分な確信がない着想であるが、しかし、それを支持するいくつかの証拠が、それにもかかわらず、あるのである。ある着想は通常とても長い間仮説のままには留まらない。それは通常試されそして、もし真実だと発見されれば、理論や法則になり、もし間違いであると発見されれば破棄される。これは、多分、勿論、長い時間がかかるのだ。