英語の読み方
Ｌｅｓｓｏｎ２　A Forest in the Sea　2

本文

¶１　The history of landfills goes back to the early Edo period.　In the 18th century, Edo was the largest city in the world, with a population of over a million.　As Edo grew, there were more and more people and much more garbage.　What were they going to do with all that garbage?　One of the answers was to dispose of waste in landfills in Tokyo Bay.　Thus, society's waste was turned into usable land.　We can see in modern-day Koto-ku how well people in the Edo period deal with their waste.　Koto-ku was built on landfills.　One hundred and fifty years ago, much of Koto-ku was under water.　More recently, both Haneda Airport and the recreation and shopping area at Odaiba were built on landfills.

¶２　Landfills have many uses, but they may cause air and water pollution.　Now with a population of nearly 13 million, Tokyo is beginning to worry more and more about the environment.　Umi-no-Mori will be built on a landfill, but it is designed to help solve the problem of pollution and to create more green space.

接続詞　S＋V

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その他（前置詞＋名詞、A of B、to ～、-ing）

¶１　**<The history>** of **<landfills>** goes back **to** the early Edo period.　**In the 18th century**, Edo was the largest city **in the world**, **with** **<a population>** **of** **<over a million>**.　As Edo grew, there were more and more people and much more garbage.　What were they going to do with all that garbage?　**<One>** of **<the answers>** was **to** dispose **of** waste **in landfills in Tokyo Bay**.　Thus, society's waste was turned into usable land.　We can see **in modern-day Koto-ku** how well people **in the Edo period** deal with their waste.　Koto-ku was built **on landfills**.　One hundred and fifty years ago, **much of Koto-ku** was **under water**.　More recently, both Haneda Airport and the recreation and shopping area **at Odaiba** were built **on landfills**.

¶２　Landfills have many uses, but they may cause air and water pollution.　Now **with** **<a population>** **of** **<nearly 13 million>**, Tokyo is beginning to worry more and more **about the environment**.　Umi-no-Mori will be built **on a landfill**, but it is designed **to** help solve **<the problem>** **of** **<pollution>** and **to** create more green space.

¶ 1

(16)The history of landfills goes back to the early Edo period.

| <The history>of<landfills> | goes back | to the early Edo period |
| --- | --- | |

全訳例　埋め立て地の歴史は江戸の初期までさかのぼります。

＊ go back to A で「A に帰る」「A に戻る」「A にさかのぼる」

(17)In the 18th century, Edo was the largest city in the world, with a population of over a million.

In the 18th century

Edo	was	the largest city	in the world
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A	=	B	with a population of over a million

全訳例　１８世紀、江戸は、１００万人以上もの人口をかかえる、世界一の大都市だった。

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(18)As Edo grew, there were more and more people and much more garbage.

As	Edo	grew
	主	大きくなる

there	were	more and more people
---	---	and
		much more garbage
B	=	A

全訳例　江戸の街がだんだん大きくなるにつれて、ますます多くの人が住み、今までより遙かに多くのゴミがでた。

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(19)What were they going to do with all that garbage?

They	( )were going to) do	what	with all that garbage
---	---	---	
主	やるつもりだ	何を	

全訳例　江戸の人たちはそのゴミを全部どうするつもりだったのだろうか。

＊ do with A で「A を処理する」、「A をなんとかする」。with は「対象の with」。
「対象の with」と一緒に使う形容詞
A is [popular / patient / angry / pleased] with B
「対象の to」と一緒に使う形容詞
A is　[kind / rude / polite] to B

(20)One of the answers was to dispose of waste in landfills in Tokyo Bay.

One of the answers	was	to dispose of waste	in landfills
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A	=	B	in Tokyo Bay

全訳例　その答えの１つが、東京湾の埋め立て地にゴミを捨てることだった。

＊ dispose of A で「A を捨てる」

(21)Thus, society's waste was turned into usable land.

Thus

society's waste	was	turned	into usable land
---	---	---	
A	=	B	

全訳例　このようにして、社会のゴミは利用可能な土地になったのだ。

＊ They turned society's waste into usable land の受け身。
＊ turn A into B で「A を B に変える」

(22)We can see in modern-day Koto-ku how well people in the Edo period deal with their waste.

We	(can) see	how well	people	deal with	their waste
---	---	---	---	---	
主	見ることができる		何を		
	in modern-day Koto-Ku		in Edo period		

全訳例　、どんなに上手に江戸時代の人々が自分たちの出すゴミを処理していたかを、僕らは現在の江東区に見ることができる。

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(23) Koto-ku was built on landfills.

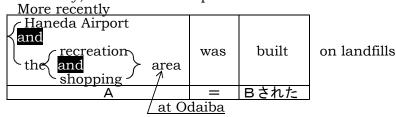| Koto-Ku	was	built	on landfills

全訳例 江東区は埋め立て地（の上）に造られた。

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(24) One hundred and fifty years ago, much of Koto-ku was under water.

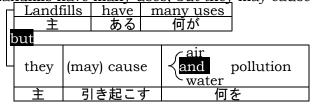One hundred and fifty years ago

much of Koto-ku	was	under water
A	=	B

全訳例 １５０年前、江東区の大部分は海の下だった。

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(25) More recently, both Haneda Airport and the recreation and shopping area at Odaiba were built on landfills.

More recently

Haneda Airport **and** the recreation **and** shopping area at Odaiba	was	built	on landfills
A	=	Bされた	

全訳例 つい最近になって、羽田空港や、お台場にある娯楽やショッピングの地区は埋め立て地の上に造られた。

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* recreation area で「娯楽エリア」

¶ 2

(26) Landfills have many uses, but they may cause air and water pollution.

Landfills	have	many uses
主	ある	何が

but

they	(may) cause	air **and** water pollution
主	引き起こす	何を

全訳例 埋め立て地にはたくさんの用途があるが、それは大気汚染や水質汚染を引き起こすかも知れない。

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* cause は「引き起こす」「招く」「もたらす」の動的な訳語と「原因となる」の静的な訳語とが可能。

(27) Now with a population of nearly 13 million, Tokyo is beginning to worry more and more about the environment.

Now
with <a population> of <nearly 13 million>

Tokyo	(is beginning to) worry about	the envionment
主	心配する	何を

more and more

全訳例 現在では約１千３百万の人口をかかえて、東京は環境のことをますます心配し始めている。

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* with A で「Aと一緒に」、「Aを身につけて」「Aを持って」「Aを抱えて「Aが付いて」「Aを含んで」
* be beginning to ～で「～し始める」
* more and more は副詞で「ますます～」

(28) Umi-no-Mori will be built on a landfill, but it is designed to help solve the problem of pollution and to create more green space.

Umi-no-Mori	(will) be	built	on a landfill
A	=	B	

but

it	is	gesigned	to help solve the problem of pollution **and** to create more green space
A	=	Bされる	

全訳例 海の森は埋め立て地の上に建造される予定だけど、それは汚染問題の解決に役立つように、また、もっとたくさんの

緑地を生み出すように設計されている。

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* help は「助ける」だけじゃなく「手伝う」「役に立つ」「救済する」などの訳語も使える。
* to は in order to や so as to と同じ「何するために」「何するように」の to。