

## Lesson 1 Going into Space 1

### 本文

In 1969 Apollo 11 landed on the moon. Koichi Wakata was five years old. He dreamed of becoming an astronaut. Twenty-seven years later, he made his first trip into space.

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¶ 2 You can see images of the earth from space on TV and computers. But those images are very different from the real view of the earth from space. You can clearly see the oceans, the clouds, the mountains, and the rivers. You can even identify Japan by its shape. I feel so lucky to have a beautiful home planets.

### 前置詞+名詞 / A of B

**In 1969** Apollo 11 landed **on the moon**. Koichi Wakata was five years old. He dreamed of becoming an astronaut. Twenty-seven years later, he made his first trip **into space**.

¶ 1 I traveled **into space** three times. Each time I rediscovered my love **for the earth**. The ISS takes 90 minutes to fly **around the earth**. **For 45 minutes** you see the day view, and then **in the next 45 minutes** you see the night view. It is very dark **at night**. The stars are shining. The Milky Way stretches on and on. Our blue planet Earth looks **like an oasis in < the vastness > of < space >**.

¶ 2 You can see **<images>of<the earth> from space on TV and computers**. But those images are very different from **<the real view>of<the earth> from space**. You can clearly see the oceans, the clouds, the mountains, and the rivers. You can even identify Japan **by its shape**. I feel so lucky to have a beautiful home planets.

### その他

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(a) In 1969 Apollo 11 landed on the moon.

In 1969		
Apollo 11	landed	on the moon
主	どうした	

**全訳例** 1969年、アポロ11号が月に着陸した。

- \* In 1969の「前置詞＋名詞」の役割は？＝副詞で「いつ？」
- \* on the moonの「前置詞＋名詞」の役割は？＝副詞で「どこ？」
- ・時の前置詞の in、on、atの違いは？＝一点の at、一日の on、それ以上なら in

(b) Koichi Wakata was five years old.

Koichi Wakata	was	five years old
A	=	B

**全訳例** 若田光一氏は（その時）5歳だった。

(c) He dreamed of becoming an astronaut.

He	dreamed of	becoming an astronaut
主	どうした	何を

**全訳例** （その時）彼は宇宙飛行士になることを夢見た。

◎句動詞 dream of Aの2つの意味は？

- I often dream of walking in space. = 僕は宇宙遊泳をしている夢を良く見る。
- She dreams of appearing on TV. = 彼女はテレビに出演することを夢見ている。
- ・ ofの役割は？＝「事柄・関連の of」
- ・ becomingの～ingは？＝動名詞。前置詞＋動名詞の説明！

◎ astronautの発音記号とアクセント位置は？

(d) Twenty-seven years later, he made his first trip into space.

Twenty-seven years later		
he	made	his first trip
主	どうした	何を

↑  
into space

**全訳例** 27年後、彼は最初の宇宙への旅を果たした。

\* into spaceの「前置詞＋名詞」の役割は？＝形容詞で「宇宙への旅」。make his first space tripでも良い。ETの法則を説明！

◎「作る」以外の意味で使う make。次のそれぞれの意味は？

- make a trip = 旅をする
- make a mistake = 間違える
- make a decision = 決断する
- make money = 稼ぐ
- ・「それから2年後」なら two years later、なら「彼が大学を卒業してから2年後」は？＝ two years after he graduated from college

¶ 1

(1) I traveled into space three times.

I	traveled	into space
主	どうした	three times

**全訳例** 僕は3度、宇宙旅行をした。

- \* into spaceの「前置詞＋名詞」の役割は？＝副詞で「どこ？」
- ・ travel を make を使って同じ意味に書き換えると？＝ make a trip
- ・ 「3回」は three times だけど、「1度」、「2度」は？＝ once、twice

(2) Each time I rediscovered my love for the earth.

Each time		
I	rediscovered	my love
主	どうした	何を

↑  
for the earth

**全訳例** 毎回、自分が地球が好きだという気持ちを僕は再発見した。

- \* for the earthの「前置詞＋名詞」の役割は？＝形容詞で「地球に対する愛」
- ・ love for Aのforの意味は？＝「Aに対する愛」、「Aが好きだという気持ち」

(3)The ISS takes 90 minutes to fly **around the earth**.

The ISS	takes	90 minutes	to fly around the earth
主	どうした	何を	

**全訳例** 国際宇宙ステーションは、地球を一周するのに90分かかる。

- \* around the earth の「前置詞+名詞」の役割は? = 副詞で「どこ?」
- ・ 次の take の意味は? = 「奪う」  
The novel took him two years to write. = 彼がその小説を書くのに2年かかった。  
It took him two years to write the novel.
- ・ to fly around the earth の to の役割は? = 「何するために?」の to

(4)For 45 minutes you see the day view, and then **in the next 45 minutes** you see the night view.

For 45 minutes			
you	see	the day view	
主	どうした	何を	
<b>and then</b>			
in the next 45 minutes			
you	see	the night view	
主	どうした	何を	

**全訳例** 45分間、昼間の景色が、そしてその後の45分間は夜景が見える。

- \* for 45 minutes の「前置詞+名詞」の役割は? = 副詞で「いつ?」
- \* in the next 45 minutes の「前置詞+名詞」の役割は? = 副詞で「いつ?」

(5)It is **very dark at night**.

It	is	very dark	at night
A	=	B	

**全訳例** 夜はとても暗い。

- \* at night の「前置詞+名詞」の役割は? = 副詞で「いつ?」
- ・ it の役割は? = 「明暗の it」
- ・ 「夜は」は at night だけど、「午前中は」、「午後は」、「晩は」 どうなるの? = in the morning、in the afternoon、in the evening.

(6)The stars are shining.

The stars	are	shining
A	=	B

**全訳例** 星が輝いている。

(7)The Milky Way stretches on and on.

The Milky Way	stretches	on and on
主	どうした	

**全訳例** 天の川が延々と広がっている。

- ・ 次の2つの違いは?  
The plain stretches for miles. = その平原は何マイルにも渡って広がっている。  
She stretched her arms. = 彼女は腕を広げた(伸ばした)。
- ・ on and on の意味は? = 延々と、長々と

(8)Our blue planet Earth looks **like an oasis in the vastness of space**.

Our blue planet Earth	looks	like an oasis	in <the vastness> of <space>
A	=	B	

in <the vastness> of <space>

**全訳例** 僕らがいる青い地球は、巨大な空間の中に中にあるオアシスの様に見える。

- \* the vastness of space の「A of B」の役割は? = 「単位・数量の of」で「AのB」。
- \* in the vastness of space の「前置詞+名詞」の役割は? = 形容詞でも副詞「どこ?」でもOK。
- ・ 「AはBのように見える」の A look B と A look like B の違いは?

(9) You can see images of the earth from space on TV and computers.

You	(can)see	<images> of <the earth>	on { TV <b>and</b> computers
主	どうした	何を	

**全訳例** テレビやコンピュータで地球の映像を目にする。

- \* images of the earth の「A of B」の役割は? = 「関連の of」で about と同じ意味。  
「僕の所有している写真」は my picture、「僕が写っている写真」は a picture of me.
- \* on TV and computers の「前置詞+名詞」の役割は?

(10) But those images are very different from **the real view of the earth from space**.

But

those images	are very different from	<the real view> of <the earth>
主	どうした	何と

**全訳例** でも、その映像は、宇宙から見た実際の地球の眺望とは全く違っている。

- \* the real view of the earth の「A of B」の役割は? = 「関連の of」で about と同じ意味。
- \* from space の「前置詞+名詞」の役割は? = 形容詞

(11) You can clearly see the oceans, the clouds, the mountains, and the rivers.

You	(can clearly) see	{ the oceans the clouds the mountains <b>and</b> the rivers
主	どうした	何を

**全訳例** 海、雲、山、川がハッキリと見える。

(12) You can even identify Japan **by its shape**.

You	(can even) identify	Japan	by its shape
主	どうした	何を	

**全訳例** 形から日本を特定することさえできる。

- \* by its shape の「前置詞+名詞」の役割は? = 副詞で「どの様に?」
- ・ 次のそれぞれの by の違いは?  
He was arrested **by** the police. (行為者の by)  
I went there **by** car. (交通手段の by)  
Don't judge a person **by** his appearance. (基準の by)  
I missed the train by a minute (差の by)

(13) I feel so lucky to have a beautiful home planets.

I	feel	so lucky	to have a beautiful home planets
A	=	B	

**全訳例** 美しい母なる星があることを、僕はとても幸せに思う。

- ・ 「感じる」以外の feel の意味を想像すると?  
I feel like a king. = 僕は王様になったような気分だ。  
I feel like a cup of coffee. = コーヒーが飲みたい気分だ。  
I don't feel like going out now. = 今は外出したくない気分だ。  
I feel that the movie will be a success. = その映画はヒットすると思う。
- ・ to have a beautiful home planets の to の役割は? = なぜ? どうして? の to

## Lesson 1 Going into Space 2

### 本文

¶ 1 In 2009, I went on my third mission on the ISS. It lasted 137 days and 15 hours. There were people from different countries, so communication was very important. We often talked with each other until we came to an agreement.

¶ 2 Astronauts from different countries ate together every day. That gave me the chance to enjoy a variety of space foods. Each of us slept in a room about the size of a phone booth. But you don't have to worry about hurting your back in weightless conditions. As for communicating with our families, we could use both e-mail and video.

¶ 3 Of course, there were some problems. In space, you cannot take a bath; you simply wipe your body with towels. Eating without the help of gravity is a problem. When you eat *senbei*, it flies everywhere. When you eat soup, you have to use a straw. But all in all, I found life in space very comfortable.

### to ~ / ~ ing

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¶ 1

(14) In 2009, I went on my third mission on the ISS.

In 2009		on my third mission on the ISS
I	went	
主	どうした	

**全訳例** 僕はISSでの3度目の任務(ミッション)に参加した。

- ・ In 2009 の「前置詞+名詞」の役割は? = 副詞で「いつ?」
- ・ go on a mission の意味は? = 使節としてゆく、使命を帯びてゆく、ミッションに参加する
- ・ on the ISS の「前置詞+名詞」の役割は? = 形容詞で「ISSでのミッション」

(15) It lasted 137 days and 15 hours.

It	lasted	[for] { 137 days and 15 hours
主	どうした	

**全訳例** そのミッションは137日と15時間続いた。

- ・ It の具体的内容は? = mission
- ・ last は多義語。次の文中の last の意味は?  
When did you see Linda last? = 最近いつリンダに会いましたか?  
The last two chapters of that novel were thrilling. = その詳説の最後の2章はワクワクした。  
If this fine weather lasts, we can go on a picnic. = この良い天気が持てば、ピクニックに行ける。  
The party lasted [for] a full three hours. = そのパーティーはまる3時間続いた。

(16) There were people from different countries, so communication was very important.

There	were	people	from different countries
B	=	A	
so			
communication	was	very important	
A	=	B	

**全訳例** 色々な国から来た人々がいたので、コミュニケーションはとても大切だった。

- ・ from different countries の「前置詞+名詞」の役割は? = 形容詞で「色々な国から来た人々」
- ・ so の意味は? = 「それだから」

(17) We often talked with each other until we came to an agreement.

We	(often) talk	with each other
主	どうした	
until	we came	to an agreement
	主	どうした

**全訳例** 話がまとまるまで、僕らはお互いによく話し合った。

- ・ with each other の「前置詞+名詞」の役割は?
- \* to an agreement の to の役割は?
- ・ come to A が具体的な場所じゃない場合の表現で、次の意味は?  
come to an agreement = 話がまとまる、合意に達する  
come to an end = 終わる  
come to life = 息を吹き返す、夢や計画が現実となる

¶ 2

(18) Astronauts from different countries ate together every day.

Astronauts	ate	together
主	どうした	every day
from different countries		

**全訳例** 色々な国から来た宇宙飛行士たちは、いっしょに食事をした。

- ・ from different countries の「前置詞+名詞」の役割は? = 形容詞で「色々な国から来た宇宙飛行士」

(19) That gave me the chance to enjoy a variety of space foods.

That	gave	me	the chance
主	どうした	誰に	何を
to enjoy a variety of space foods			

**全訳例** そのことは僕に色々な宇宙食を楽しむ機会を与えた。

= そのおかげで、僕は色々な宇宙食を楽しむ機会があった。

- \* to enjoy ~ の to の役割は? = 形容詞で「いろいろな宇宙食を楽しむチャンス」
- ・ a variety of space foods の A of B の役割は? = 単位・数量・種類の of で「AのB」と訳出
- ・ モノ主語は理由・原因にして、人を主語にして訳し直すと? = 全訳例参照

(20) Each of us slept in a room about the size of a phone booth.

Each of us	slept	in a room
主	どうした	↑ about the size of a phone booth

**全訳例** 僕ら一人一人は、電話ボックスくらいの大きさの部屋で寝た。

- ・ in a room の「前置詞＋名詞」の役割は？＝副詞で「どこ？」
- ・ the size of a phone booth の A of B の役割は？＝「Bの持つA」で所有格。

(21) But you don't have to worry about hurting your back in weightless conditions.

But

you	(don't have to) worry about	hurting your back	in weightless conditions
主	どうした	何を	

- ・ in weightless conditions の「前置詞＋名詞」の役割は？＝副詞で「どこ？」
- ・ worry about A で「Aを心配する」だけど、concern を使うとどうなる？  
You don't have to be concerne about hurting your back.
- ・ in の意味は？＝「状況・状態の in」

**全訳例** でも、無重力の状態では腰を痛めることを心配する必要はない。

(22) As for communicating with our families, we could use both e-mail and video.

As for communication  
↑ with our families

we	(could) use	both { e-mail and video }
主	どうした	何を

- ・ as for A の意味は？＝Aに関して、Aはどうかということ

**全訳例** で家族とのコミュニケーションはどうかということ、eメールやビデオが両方とも利用できる。

¶ 3  
(23) Of course, there were some problems.

Of course

there	was	some problems
B	=	A

**全訳例** もちろん、多少の問題もある。

(24) In space, you cannot take a bath; you simply wipe your body with towels.

In space

you	(cannot) take a bath
主	どうした

you	(simply) wipe	your body	with towels
主	どうした	何を	

**全訳例** 宇宙では、風呂に入ることが出来ない。タオルで身体をふくだけだ。

- ・ In space の「前置詞＋名詞」の役割は？＝副詞で「どこ？」
- ・ with towels の「前置詞＋名詞」の役割は？＝副詞で「どの様に？」 with は「手段・方法の with」

(25) Eating without the help of gravity is a problem.

Eating without the help of gravity	is	a problem
A	=	B

- \* Eating の-ing の役割は？＝ことシリーズで名詞
- ・ the help of gravity の A of B の役割は？＝gravity's help だから「所有格」★

**全訳例** 重力の手助けなく食事をすることはとても難しい。

- \* Eating の-ing の役割は？＝ことシリーズで動名詞
- ・ help of gravity の A of B の役割は？「BがAする」で主格の of。

(26) When you eat *senbei*, it flies everywhere.

When	you	eat	senbei
	主	どうした	何を

  

it	flies	everywhere
主	どうした	

**全訳例** もしせんべいを食べたら、せんべいはそこら中を飛び回る。

・ when の 2 つの意味は？ = 「時」と「条件」。「条件」には「もし A したら」と「これから A する場合は」の 2 つ。

(27) When you eat soup, you have to use a straw.

When	you	eat	soup
	主	どうした	何を

  

you	(have to) use	a straw
主	どうした	何を

**全訳例** もしスープを飲む場合は、ストローを使わなければならない。

・ 「スープを飲む」なのに drink soup になってないのはなぜ？

I eat soup. = スープを飲む  
I take a medicine. = 薬を飲む。  
I drink beer. = ビールを飲む。

印鑑

(28) But all in all, I found life in space very comfortable.

But  
all in all

I	found	life	very comfortable
主	どうした	何を	どの様に

in space

**全訳例** でも、全体としてみれば、僕は宇宙での生活がとても快適だった。

・ in space の「前置詞＋名詞」の役割は？ = 形容詞で「宇宙での生活」



## Lesson 1 Going into Space 3

### 本文

¶ 1 We were very busy with scientific experiments. However, we also had time for some educational experiments. I tried arm wrestling with a Canadian astronaut. To our surprise, both our bodies started to spin around. In another experiment, I tried calligraphy. I used too much ink, but it didn't drip. My favorite experiment was the "magic carpet." I put tape on my feet to stick to a carpet. It worked like magic: I was flying in space!

¶ 2 One final word. Going into space is a frightening experience. There are many dangers. So why do I go into space? I do it because it is a challenge and because it is important for humanity. Astronauts from around the world are working together. Through this experience, I came to believe in our common humanity as citizens of the earth. Remember that each one of us is a crew member of Spaceship Earth.

### させる系の他動詞

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### to - / -ing

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¶ 1

(29) We were very busy with scientific experiments.

We	were	very busy
A	=	B

with scientific experiments

**全訳例** 僕らは化学実験でとても忙しかった。

・ with scientific experiments の「前置詞＋名詞」の役割は？＝副詞で「どの様に？」 with は「理由・原因の with」

(30) However, we also had time for some educational experiments.

However		
we	also had	time
主	どうした	何を

/ for some education experiments

**全訳例** でも、僕らには教育実験のための時間もあった。

・ for some education experiments の「前置詞＋名詞」の役割は？＝形容詞で「教育実験の時間」

(31) I tried arm wrestling with a Canadian astronaut.

I	tried	arm wrestling
主	どうした	何を

with a Canadian astronaut

**全訳例** 僕はカナダ人の宇宙飛行士と試しに腕相撲をやってみた。

・ with a Canadian astronaut の「前置詞＋名詞」の役割は？＝副詞で「どの様に？」

◎次の2つの英文の違いは？

I try to speak to a foreigner, but I couldn't. = 「しようとしてみる」で実際にやったかは別。

I tried speaking to a foreigner. = 「試しに～してみた」で実際にやってみること。tried と過去形になる。

(32) To our surprise, both our bodies started to spin around.

To our surprise		
both our bodies	started	to spin around
主	どうした	何を

To our surprise		
both our bodies	(started to) spin around	
主	どうした	

**全訳例** 僕らが驚いたことに、僕らの身体はぐるぐる回り始めた。

・ To our surprise の to の役割は？＝副詞用法で独立不定詞

・ to spin around の to の役割は？＝名詞でことシリーズ

・ both our bodies を both A and B を使って書くと？＝ both my body and his body

(33) In another experiment, I tried calligraphy.

In another experiment		
I	tried	calligraphy
主	どうした	何を

**全訳例** 別の実験で、僕は試しに書道をやってみた。

・ In another experiment の「前置詞＋名詞」の役割は？＝副詞で「どこ？」

(34) I used too much ink, but it didn't drip.

I	used	too much ink
主	どうした	何を
but		
it	(didn't) drip	
主	どうした	

**全訳例** 僕は墨汁を使い過ぎたが、墨汁は垂れてこなかった。

(35) My favorite experiment was the "magic carpet."

My favorite experiment	was	the "magic carpet"
A	=	B

**全訳例** 僕が好きだった実験は、「魔法の絨毯」だった。

(36) I put tape on my feet to stick to a carpet.

I	put	tape	on my feet	to stick to a carpet
主	どうした	何を	どの様に	

**全訳例** 僕はカーペットにひつつくように、足にテープを貼り付けた。

- ・ put の導く文型と意味は？ = 第 5 文型で「ある状態にする」
- ・ on my feet の「前置詞＋名詞」の役割は？ = 形容詞
- ◎ stick to A の意味は？ = A にひつつく、A に張り付く
- ・ to stick ~ の to の役割は？ = 副詞用法で「何するために」か「何するように」

(37) It worked like magic: I was flying in space!

It	worked	like magic
主	どうした	

I	was	flying	in space
A	=	B	

**全訳例** それは魔法のように働いた (= それには魔法のような効果があった)。僕は宙を飛んでいたのだ。

- ◎ 次の英文の work の意味は？
- She works at the office as a secretary. = 彼女は秘書としてその会社で働いている。
  - The medicine worked quickly. = その薬はすぐに効いた。
  - I have read most of Shakespeare's works. = 僕はシェークスピアの作品の大半を読んだことがある。

¶ 2  
(38) One final word.

I	(want to) say	one final word
主	どうした	何を

**全訳例** 最後に一言言わせて欲しい。

- ・ a final word じゃなくて one final word になってるのはなぜ？ = 「1 言」を強調したかったから。

(39) Going into space is a frightening experience.

Going into space	is	a frightening experience
A	=	B

**全訳例** 宇宙にゆくことは、恐ろしい経験だ。

- ・ Going into space の -ing の役割は？ = 動名詞でことシリーズ
- ◎ frighten の意味は？ = (突然) 怯えさせる、ギョッとさせる、怖がらせる
- \* frightening experience は「現在分詞」なのに「恐ろしい経験」と進行形の訳がつかないのはなぜ？ = させる系の他動詞の説明

(40) There are many dangers.

There	are	many dangers
B	=	A

**全訳例** (なぜなら) たくさんの危険があるからだ。

(41) So why do I go into space?

I	go	into space
主	どうした	from curiosity

→ Do I go into space from curiosity  
→ Why do I go into space?

**全訳例** それなら、なぜ僕は宇宙へゆくのだろうか。

- ◎ from curiosity は「好奇心から」の意味だけど、from の意味は？ = 「理由・原因の from」

(42) I do it because it is a challenge and because it is important for humanity.

I	do	it	
主	どうした	何を	

  

because	it	is	a challenge
	A	=	B

and

because	it	is	important
	A	=	B

for humanity

**全訳例** それが挑戦するに値する試練だから、そしてそれが人類にとって重要だから、僕は宇宙に行くのだ。

- ・ it の具体的内容は？ = going into space
- ◎ 次の challenge の意味は？
  - I will give you a challenge to a tennis match. = 僕は君にテニスで挑戦しよう。★
  - We faced a new challenge. = 我々は新しい試練（難題）に直面した。
  - She challenged the theory. = 彼女はその理論に意義を唱えた。
  - I found it a challenging job. = 僕はそれがやりがいのある仕事だと分かった。
- ・ for humanity の「前置詞＋名詞」の役割は？ = 副詞で「どの様に？」
- ◎ humanity と human being の違いは？
  - God created a garden for humanity to live in. = 神は人類に住むための楽園を創った。（不可算名詞）
  - Human beings are all the same. = 人間は皆同じです。（可算名詞）

(43) Astronauts from around the world are working together.

Astronauts	are	working	together
A	=	B	

from around the world

**全訳例** 世界中の国々からやってきた宇宙飛行士達が一緒に働いている。

- ・ from around the world は何が省略されている？ = from [different] countries around the world
- ・ working together の-ing の役割は？ = 現在分詞で進行形。

(44) Through this experience, I came to believe in our common humanity as citizens of the earth.

Through this experience

I	(came to) believe in	our common humanity	as citizens of the earth
主	どうした	何を	

**全訳例** この経験を通して、僕は地球の住民として、僕らが共通して持っている人間性を信じるようになった。

- ◎ (42) の humanity との違いは何？ = 「人類」ではなくて「人間性」。人間として生まれながらに備わっている性質。人間特有の本性。
- ◎ 次の2つの英文の違いは？
  - I believe you. = 僕は君の言うことを信じてる。君はウソはついていないと思う。
  - I believe in you. = 僕は君のことを信じている。君の人柄や能力を信じてる。
  - I don't believe in Santa Clause. = サンタさんなんかいないと思う。

(45) Remember that each one of us is a crew member of Spaceship Earth.

You	remember	that	each one of us	is	<a crew member>of<Spaceship Earth>
主	どうした				何を

**全訳例** 僕ら一人一人が、宇宙船地球号の乗組員であることを忘れないで欲しい。

- ◎ 命令文 Remember は「覚えておけ」とやるよりもどう訳す？ = 忘れないで欲しい
- ・ that の役割は？ = ことシリーズで名詞。
- ◎ each one の意味は？ = 「各自」「一人一人」
- ・ a crew member of Spaceship Earth の A of B の役割は？ = Spaceship's crew member と言えるので所有格。★