

英語の読み方

Lesson 2 A Forest in the Sea 1

本文

Among the world's great cities, Tokyo has less green space than London, Paris, or New York. Tokyo needs more parks. But where can you put a big new park? Tokyo and Tadao Ando, the world-famous architect, have the answer: Tokyo Bay.

¶ 1 Hyde Park in London is 2.35 square kilometers. Central Park in New York is 3.4 square kilometers. The Bois de Boulogne in Paris is 8.5 square kilometers. The Imperial Palace grounds in Tokyo are 1.15 square kilometers. Tokyo needs more green space.

¶ 2 In 2005, Tokyo made a plan to build a large park in Tokyo Bay. The new park is called "Umi-no-Mori." It will bring people closer to nature and bring fresh air into the city.

¶ 3 Umi-no-Mori will be built on a landfill. There will be nearly half a million trees, a pond, and a tidal pool. All sorts of birds will make their homes in this new park. Visitors will be able to enjoy bird-watching and even camping.

¶ 4 Everyone wonders when the new park will open. The trees will not grow to full size for about 30 years. However, we hope to be able to begin using the park in the near future.

接続詞 S + V

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その他 (前置詞+名詞、A of B、to ~、-ing)

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¶ 4 Everyone wonders when the new park will open. The trees will not grow **to** full size **for about 30 years**. However, we hope **to** be able to begin using the park **in the near future**.

(a) Among the world's great cities, Tokyo has less green space than London, Paris, or New York.

Among the world's cities			than	London Paris or New York
Tokyo	has	less green space		
主	ある	何が		

全訳例 世界の都市の中で、ロンドンやパリ、ニューヨークと比べると、東京はあまり緑地が多くない。

(b) Tokyo needs more parks.

Tokyo	needs	more parks
主	必要だ	何を

全訳例 東京にはもっと公園が必要なのだ。

(c) But where can you put a big new park?

But			where
you	(can) put	a big new park	
主	設置する	何を	

全訳例 でも、どこに大きな新しい公園を設置すればよいのだろうか。

(d) Tokyo and Tadao Ando, the world-famous architect, have the answer: Tokyo Bay.

Tokyo and Tadao Ando =the world-famous architect	have	the answer
主	持ってる	何を

全訳例 東京都と安藤忠雄にはその答えがある。東京湾である。

¶ 1

(1) Hyde Park in London is 2.35 square kilometers.

Hyde Park	is	2.35 square kilometers
A	=	B
in London		

全訳例 ロンドンのハイドパークの大きさは2.35平方キロ。

(2) Central Park in New York is 3.4 square kilometers.

Central Park	is	3.4 square kilometers
A	=	B
in New York		

全訳例 ニューヨークのセントラルパークの大きさは3.4平方キロ。

(3) The Bois de Boulogne in Paris is 8.5 square kilometers.

The Bois de Boulogne	is	8.5 square kilometers
A	=	B
in Paris		

全訳例 パリのブローニュの森の大きさは8.5平方キロ。

(4) The Imperial Palace grounds in Tokyo are 1.15 square kilometers.

The Imperial Palace grounds	are	1.15 square kilometers
A	=	B
in Tokyo		

全訳例 東京の皇居の大きさは1.15平方キロ。

(5)Tokyo needs more green space.

Tokyo	needs	more green space
主	必要だ	何を

全訳例 東京はもっと緑地が必要なのだ。

¶ 2

(6)In 2005, Tokyo made a plan to build a large park in Tokyo Bay.

In 2005		
Tokyo	made	a plan
主	作った	何を

to build a large park in Tokyo Bay

全訳例 2005年、東京都は東京湾に大きな公園を設置する計画を立案した。

(7)The new park is called "Umi-no-Mori."

The new park	is	called	"Umi-no-Mori"
A	=	B	

全訳例 その新しい公園は「海の森」と呼ばれている。

(8)It will bring people closer to nature and bring fresh air into the city.

It	(will)	bring	people	closer to nature
		and		
主		bring	fresh air	into the city
			何を	

全訳例 その公園は人々をもっと自然に近づけ、新鮮な空気を街にもたらす。

¶ 3

(9)Umi-no-Mori will be built on a landfill.

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

全訳例 海の森は埋め立て地に建設される予定だ。

(10)There will be nearly half a million trees, a pond, and a tidal pool.

There	(will) be	nearly half a million trees a pond and a tidal pool
B	=	

全訳例 (海の森には) 約50万本の樹木が植えられ、池や潮だまりができる予定だ。

(11)All sorts of birds will make their homes in this new park.

All sorts of birds	(will) make	their homes	in this new park
主	作る	何を	

全訳例 あらゆる種類の鳥たちが、この新しい公園に巣を作るだろう。

(12)Visitors will be able to enjoy bird-watching and even camping.

Visitors	(will)(be able to) enjoy	bird-watching and even camping
主	楽しめる	何を

全訳例 公園を訪れる人々は、バードウォッチングやキャンプも楽しめるようになる。

(13) Everyone wonders when the new park will open.

Everyone	wonders	when	the new park	(will) open
主	思う		何を	

全訳例 みんなはその公園がいつオープンするのだろうと思うだろう。

(14) The trees will not grow to full size for about 30 years.

The trees	(will not) grow	to full size
主	成長する	for about 30 years

全訳例 その公園の木々は大きくなるのに約30年はかかる。

(15) However, we hope to be able to begin using the park in the near future.

However			
we	(hope to)(be able to) begin	using the park	in the near future
主	始められるといいね	何を	

全訳例 でも、僕らは近い将来、その公園を使い始めることができるのを期待している。

英語の読み方

Lesson 2 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

¶ 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.

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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.

(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
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。

(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。

(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
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 Edo period
in modern-day Koto-Ku					

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、僕は現在の江東区に見ることができる。

(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。

(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。

(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
was		built	on landfills
A	=	B	された

↑
at Odaiba

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。

* 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。

* 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 environment	
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。

- * 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	designed	to help solve the problem of pollution
A	=	B	される
and			
to create more green space			

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。

- * help は「助ける」だけでなく「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。

本文

¶ 1 Tadao Ando has helped to plan Umi-no-Mori from the beginning. He has also worked on Omotesando Hills and the Church of Light. He has won dozens of international awards for his designs.

¶ 2 Ando believes in the Japanese tradition of living in harmony with nature. In many of his projects, he tries to bring nature into city life. One of Ando's projects was to plant trees on polluted islands in Japan's Inland Sea. Another project was to plant a "sakura line" of thousands of cherry trees in Osaka.

¶ 3 Ando hopes that the Umi-no-Mori project will inspire people around the world. He says, "If we want to sustain the earth, all of us must start working to save the environment. The new park is created on a mountain of our own waste, so I hope it will become a model for the world of a recycling society."

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その他 (前置詞+名詞、A of B、to ~、-ing)

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¶ 2 Ando believes in the Japanese tradition **of** living in harmony with nature. In many **of** his projects, he tries **to bring** nature **into** city life. One **of** Ando's projects was **to** plant trees **on** polluted islands **in** Japan's Inland Sea. Another project was **to** plant a "sakura line" **of** thousands **of** cherry trees **in** Osaka.

¶ 3 Ando hopes that the Umi-no-Mori project will inspire people **around** the world. He says, "If we want **to** sustain the earth, all **of** us must start working **to** save the environment. The new park is created **on** a mountain **of** our own waste, so I hope **it** will become a model **for** the world **of** a recycling society."

¶ 1

(29) Tadao Ando has helped to plan Umi-no-Mori from the beginning.

Tadao Ando	has helped	[Tokyo]	to plan Umi-no-Mori
主	手伝った	何が	どの様にするのを

from the beginning

全訳例 安藤忠雄氏は[東京都が]海の森公園を作る計画を最初から手伝ってきた。

(30) He has also worked on Omotesando Hills and the Church of Light.

He	has also worked on	{ Omotesando Hills and the Church of Light
主	従事した	

全訳例 彼はまた、表参道ヒルズや光の教会も手がけてきた。

* work on A で、A が「仕事」なら、「Aに取り組む」「Aに従事する」「Aに携わる」「Aを手がける」になる。

(31) He has won dozens of international awards for his designs.

He	has won	dozens of international awards	for his designs
主	獲得した	何を	

全訳例 彼が手がけたデザインで、彼は数多くの国際的な賞を受賞してきた。

* dozens of A で「たくさんの」「数々の」「十数の」
* for は「理由の for」。

¶ 2

(32) Ando believes in the Japanese tradition of living in harmony with nature.

Ando	believes in	the Japanese tradition of living in harmony with nature
主	良さを信じる	

全訳例 自然と調和して生活するという日本の伝統のすばらしさを、安藤氏は信じている。

* believe in A で「Aの存在、価値、良さ、人間性を信じる」。一方、believe A は「Aを信じる、Aの言うこと信じる」
I believe in you だと「僕は君の人間性を信じている」、I believe you だと「僕は君の言うことを信じている」になる。
* A of B ing で「BというA」の同格。
* in harmony with A で「Aと調和して」

(33) In many of his projects, he tries to bring nature into city life.

In many of his projects			
he	(tries to) bring	nature	into city life
主	もたらす	何を	

全訳例 彼が手掛けたプロジェクト[企画、事業]の多くで、彼は都市の生活の中に自然を取り入れようとしています。

* bring A into B で「AをBの中に連れ込む、持ち込む」
* tries が現在形なのは、「事実」を表現しているから。

(34) One of Ando's projects was to plant trees on polluted islands in Japan's Inland Sea.

One of Ando's projects	was	to plant trees on polluted island
A	=	B

↑
in Japan's Inland Sea

全訳例 安藤氏の手掛けたプロジェクトの1つは、瀬戸内海にある汚染された島々に木を植えることだった。

(35) Another project was to plant a "sakura line" of thousands of cherry trees in Osaka.

Another project	was	to plant a "sakura line" of thousands of cherry trees	in Osaka
A	=	B	

全訳例 別のプロジェクトでは、大阪で何千本もの桜の木でできた「桜ライン」を植えることだった。

(36) Ando hopes that the Umi-no-Mori project will inspire people around the world.

Ando	hopes	that	the Umi-no-mori project	(will) inspire	people
主	望む		何を		

↑
around the world

全訳例 海の森プロジェクトが世界中の人々を感化することを望んでいる。

inspire A で「Aを奮起させる」、「Aを感化する」。

(37) He says, "If we want to sustain the earth, all of us must start working to save the environment."

If	we	(want to) sustain	the earth
	主	維持する	何を

all of us	(must) start	working	to save the environment
主	始める	何を	

全訳例 もし僕らが地球を維持したければ、僕ら皆が地球を守るために働き始めなければならない。

(38) The new park is created on a mountain of our own waste, so I hope it will become a model for the world of a recycling society."

The new park	is	created	on a mountain of our own waste
A	=	Bされる	

so

I	hope	[that]	it	(will) become	a model of a recycling society
					for the world

全訳例 その新しくできる公園は僕ら自身が出した山のようなゴミの植えに作られる予定だ。だから、僕はそれが世界にとってリサイクル社会のモデルになることを望んでいる。

- * 現在形が近未来を表現する例。
- * recycling-based society、recycling-oriented society が元の形。
- * for the world の前置詞＋名詞が A of B の間に割り込んでいる。

本文

¶ 1 Many people have helped with the Umi-no-mori project. Two hundred elementary school pupils planted acorns in the park. Bono, the lead singer of U2, and astronaut Mamoru Mohri also planted trees.

¶ 2 Wangari Maathai was also involved with this project. She is the first African woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize (2004) and the founder of the Green Belt Movement and the *Mottainai* Movement. She was in Japan for a meeting of world leaders in 2008. After she visited the park site, she said: "The leaders are going to talk about the Three Rs: Reuse, Reduce, and Recycle. I hope [that] they will also discover the idea of *mottainai*. Global warming will bring big change to our lives. We must make the earth green now — not just for ourselves, but for our children."

¶ 3 Umi-no-Mori will help to do just that. Tokyo and Tadao Ando hope it will be a success. And many of us hope that success will grow and spread around the world.

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その他 (前置詞+名詞、A of B、to ~、-ing)

¶ 1 Many people have helped **with** the Umi-no-mori project. Two hundred elementary school pupils planted acorns **in** the park. Bono, the lead singer of U2, and astronaut Mamoru Mohri also planted trees.

¶ 2 Wangari Maathai was also involved **with** this project. She is the first African woman **to** win the Nobel Peace Prize (2004) and the founder **of** the Green Belt Movement and the *Mottainai* Movement. She was **in** Japan **for** a meeting **of** world leaders **in** 2008. After she visited the park site, she said: "The leaders are going to talk **about** the Three Rs: Reuse, Reduce, and Recycle. I hope [that] they will **also** discover the idea **of** *mottainai*. Global **warming** will bring big change **to** our lives. We must make the earth green now — not just **for** ourselves, but **for** our children."

¶ 3 Umi-no-Mori will help **to** do just that. Tokyo and Tadao Ando hope **it** will be a success. And many **of** us hope that success will grow and spread **around** the world.

¶ 1

(39) Many people have helped with the Umi-no-mori project.

Many people	have helped
主	手伝った

with the Umi-no-mori project

全訳例 たくさんの人が海の森プロジェクトを手伝ってきた。

(40) Two hundred elementary school pupils planted acorns in the park.

Two hundred elementary school pupils	planted	acorns	in the park
主	植えた	何を	

全訳例 200人の小学生が公園にドングリを植えた。

(41) Bono, the lead singer of U2, and astronaut Mamoru Mohri also planted trees.

Bono, the lead singer of U2	and	astronaut Mamoru Mohri	also planted	trees

全訳例 U2のリードボーカルであるボノや、宇宙飛行士の毛利守氏も木を植えた。

¶ 2

(42) Wangari Maathai was also involved with this project.

Wangari Maathai	was	also involved	with this project
A	=	B	された

全訳例 ワンガリ・マータイもこのプロジェクトに参加していた。

- * involve は「参加させる・関わらせる」の意味の「させる系」。
- * with は「関連の with」。

(43) She is the first African woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize (2004) and the founder of the Green Belt Movement and the *Mottainai* Movement.

She	is	and	the first African woman	and	to win the Nobel Peace Prize(2004)
			the founder of		the Green Belt Movement
A	=		B		

全訳例 彼女は2004年度のノーベル平和賞の受賞者で、グリーンベルト運動ともったいない運動の創設者だ。

(44) She was in Japan for a meeting of world leaders in 2008.

She	was	in Japan	for the meeting of world leaders
A	=	B	in 2008

全訳例 彼女は、世界のリーダー達が集まる会議に出席するために、2008年に日本にいた。

(45) After she visited the park site, she said: "The leaders are going to talk about the Three Rs: Reuse, Reduce, and Recycle."

After	she	visited	the park site
	主	訪れた	何を

she	said	"文"
主	言った	何を

The leaders	(are going to) talk about	the Three Rs =Reuse Reduce Recycle
主	話題にする	何を

全訳例 公園の建設用地を訪れた後で、彼女はこう言いました。「世界のリーダー達は3R、すなわちリユース、リデュース、リサイクルのことを話し合おうとしています」

(46) I hope [that] they will also discover the idea of *mottainai*.

I	hope	[that]	they	(will also) discover	<the idea>of< <i>mottainai</i> >
主	望む				何を

全訳例 私は、リーダー達が「もったいない」という考え方の良さも分かって欲しいと思います。

* discover A で「Aの良さが分かる」「Aの良さを理解する」「Aを楽しむ」の意味にもなる。
I wish I would discover swimming when I was young.

(47) Global warming will bring big change to our lives.

Global warming	(will) bring	big change	to our lives
主	もたらす	何を	

全訳例 地球温暖化は私たちの生活に大きな変化をもたらします。

* bring 人・もの to 場所・状況

(48) We must make the earth green now — not just for ourselves, but for our children."

We	(must) make	the earth	green	not just for ourselves
主	する	何を	どの様に	but [also] for our children

全訳例 私たちは自分たちのためだけでなく、自分の子供達のためにも、地球を緑化しなくてはなりません。

* not only A but also B のバリエーション。

¶ 3

(49) Umi-no-Mori will help to do just that.

Umi-no-Mori	(will) help	[us]	to do just that
主	役立つ	何が	どの様にするのに

全訳例 海の森は（私たちが）まさにそうするのに役立つでしょう。

* just は「①ピッタリ、ちょうど」、「②ただの、ほんの」、「③まさに、ちょうど」、「④実に・本当に」。
He is just a child. かれはただの（まだほんの）子供だよ。
Oh, it's just great. おお、実に素晴らしい！
This is just the pen I have been looking for.. これぞまさに私が探していたペンだ。
It's just 12 o'clock. ちょうど12時です。
* just と just now
She has **just** left school. 彼女はちょうど学校を出て行った。（完了形）
She left school **just now**. 彼女はたった今学校を出て行った。（過去形）

(50) Tokyo and Tadao Ando hope it will be a success.

Tokyo and Tadao Ando	hope	[that]	it	(will) be	a success
主	望む				何を

全訳例 東京都と安藤忠雄氏は、海の森プロジェクトが成功することを望んでいる。

(51) And many of us hope that success will grow and spread around the world.

many of us	hope	that	success	(will) { grow and spread	around the world
主	望む		何を		

全訳例 そして、成功の芽が大きくなって、世界中に広がることを私たちの多くの者が望んでいます。

* success will grow は比喩表現。「成功が成長する」ことはないので訳出には注意が必要。