

【05】

-中学動詞-理解語彙から使用語彙へ！ -https://eigo-no-otomo-blog.com/junior-high-school-verb/#index_id20

- 頓珍漢ドン... -

1. 珍 = 現在過去未来… (例) I **told** you so. / am telling / will tell / am gonna tell / have told
2. 助動詞+珍=気分出る
(例) I **must tell** him so. / can / might / would / could / should / am going to / am able to/ have to
He **must have told** her so. / might **have told** / would **have told** / **should have told**
～したに違いない ①～したはずだ②～すべきだった
3. 漢(～を)なら →Passive: 漢 **is done** / will be done / has been done / is being done
(例) Everyone **loves him** in Japan. / **will love** / **has loved** / **is criticizing**
→ **He is loved** by everyone in Japan.
→ **He will be loved** by everyone in Japan. → **must be loved**
→ **He has been loved** by everyone in Japan. → **must have been loved**
→ **He is being criticized** by everyone in Japan now. → **must be being criticized**

【☆変化☆】

1. (自分が) (名詞・形容詞) になる

She **became** a doctor. [永続的な状態(結果)]

We **became** very hungry. [結果に重点]

He **became** tall. (sounds more formal and emphasizes the **result** by ChatGPT)

He **got** tall. (casual and conversational. It feels more immediate by ChatGPT)

She **got** tired. [状態の変化に重点]

We **were getting** very hungry. [ある状態に変化していく]

I hope you **will get** better soon. / I hoped you **would get** better soon.

The man **got** killed in a car accident.

They **got** married. / They **are** married. / ???They became married.??? /

2. (自分が) (動詞) するようになる

You will soon **get to** like her. [(だんだん) …の状態に変化していく]

I **began to** love him. [状態変化が始まる]

⇨ I **began** loving him.

⇨ I **stopped** loving him after the incident.

I **came to** love him. ～するようになる

come to like/ hate/ realize/ know

"I **came to** know him when we both worked for the same company, but I never really **got to** know him very well."

He **has come to** be regarded as dangerous.

His poems **came to** be rated highly thirty years after they were written.

I gradually **became** able to speak English. /become able のみ/

↑ = **came to** be able to

I never **wanted to become** aware of the outside world!

～になる

(名詞) になる : **become** a doctor

(形容詞) になる : **get** tired

(動詞) になる : **come to** realize it

[(悟って/努力して)~できる/する/ように**変化する**]

You **must learn to be** more **patient**. (形容詞)

He **has** finally **learned to think** before he speaks. (動詞)



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[その他の**変化**]

go **mad** (怒る) / go bad (腐る) / go crazy (狂う) [悪い状態へ変化]

My dream **has come true**. / It'll **come right** in the end. [良い状態へ変化]

The leaves **have turned yellow**. / His face **turned red**. [色の状態の変化]

[使役・受け身]

1. (他者に) ~させる

I **made him leave** the office. (強制)

She always makes me laugh.

What makes you say that (= why do you think so)?

His mother **let him play** in the park. (許可)

Let me help you with that.

Will you let me finish?

Can you **help me with** my homework?

Can you **help me (to) do** my homework?

I **had my son clean** up his room. (当然)

I had my brother fix the car yesterday.

They had the technician repair the computer.

How **can I get him to quit** smoking? (説得)

He's trying to get his sister to **help** him move the furniture.

How did you get her to agree to your proposal?

My boss **forced me to serve** everybody coffee. (強制)

You don't have to force yourself to show up anymore.

His parents **won't allow him to stay** out late. (許可)

He won't be allowed to stay out late.

Eating is not allowed in the classrooms.

2. (他者から) ~を被る (～される/～させる/～してもらう)

I **had my bag stolen** at the airport. (have = get)

She had her dog trained to follow commands.

I had my hair cut yesterday.

My bag **was stolen** at the airport.

Her dog **was trained** to follow commands.

[状態維持]

(人・ものを) <…の状態に> しておく

We **have to keep the door open**. vs You **have left the door open**.

He has kept the water **running** to prevent the pipes from freezing.

She left her baby crying because she needed to answer the phone.

Using only a single batch of ice, it can keep vaccines cold for 50 days.

(人・ものが) …し続ける

She **decided to keep** (on) **practicing** until she mastered the piano piece.

Despite the challenges, he **kept on** working hard toward his goals.

They kept on talking long after the meeting had ended.

The show **will go on** despite the unexpected delays.

After a short break, we will **go on** discussing the next topic.

She asked him to go on (with) his story because she was really interested.

She **decided to continue** studying until she passed the final exam. / to study/

We **should continue** our efforts to improve the environment.

You may continue (with) your work while I finish this task.

[change]

1. (自分が) 変わる

Technology **changes** so fast these days.

Her mood changed when she heard the news.

The leaves change in color during autumn.

2. (他者を) 変える

She **changed her hairstyle** before the party.

We need to change our approach to solve this problem.

The internet has changed the way people work.

// how people work.

→ Her hairstyle **was changed** -

→ Our approach **need to be changed** -

→ How people work **has been changed** -

-make (他者を～に変化させる)-

The incident **made him anxious**. (形容詞)

The movie made the audience **emotional**.

She made him **angry** by canceling their plans.

The new law **makes it illegal** to park there.

They **made her their team leader** for the project. (名詞)

She made her brother **the organizer** of the event.

They made him **captain** of the team.

The teacher **made the students rewrite** the essay. (動詞)

(cf.) She **had my breakfast ready** then.

↑ **got**

(形容詞)

[妨害・救助] (変化させない)

-するのを妨げる / -するのから救う

The heavy rain **prevented us from** going out.

Her parents tried to **keep her from** making mistakes.

He couldn't keep himself from laughing during the speech.

The injury **stopped him from** competing in the race.

The high costs **discouraged them from** buying the house.

He tried to **hide** the truth from his parents.

A raincoat **protects you from** getting wet.

In informal English, "keep" and "stop" can sometimes omit "from" in very casual contexts, but this is less common and can sound incomplete. (chatGPT)

The tree **sheltered** us from the hot sun.
Quick thinking **saved** her from making a big mistake.
The vacation **freed** him from the stress of work.

[**challenge**]

(相手を) <自分の都合のいい状態に> 変化させようとする

I **challenged** him to a game of tennis.
He will challenge the system to improve the treatment of employees.
She continues to **challenge** herself as a dancer.

(人が) <…の次に進むため～をマスター/突破しよう> ～に**チャレンジする** (相手は変化しない!)

I **am trying** to learn the new computer programming. <日本語>
I **tried** to pass the entrance examination of the university.
I'm going to **take on** the entrance examination to get into the college.

And now I'm in the process of **trying out** new music. ～に**チャレンジ**してる最中なんですけど…

<…に**チャレンジ**する(動詞)でなければ、日英、似てる>

That exam that I took was **challenging**.
My new job is **challenging**.
My new job is a **real challenge**.
I'm going to **face** the challenge of the entrance examination to get into the college.

[**try**<**effort**<**strive**] (努力する)

She **tried** to be the best in her field.
She **made an effort** to be the best in her field.
She **made efforts** to be the best in her field.
She **strove** to be the best in her field.

I **tried** to open the door, but it wouldn't open. (開けようとしてみた)
I **tried** opening the door, but nobody was inside the room. (開けてみた)

I **strove** to open the door, but It wouldn't open.
I **strove** to open the door, and it finally opened.

I **made an effort** to open the door, but It wouldn't open.
I **made an effort** to open the door, and it finally opened.

「(相手に) **頑張れ!**」

Good luck (to you)! / Good luck on your test. / Good luck with the next game. -無難-

I wish you the best (of all). 目上にも使える

Take it easy. 「気楽にやれよ」

Chase your dream! / Reach for the stars!

Go for it! / **Try** to do it! / You can do it! / Come on, guys!

hang in there 「最後まで諦めないで」

stick to; hold out; hang/hold on; stand firm

目上が目下に
try your hardest
Keep it up
Keep up the good work

「(自分が / 誰かが) 頑張る、頑張った」

〈…しようと努力する〉 **try hard** / **make an effort to do** / **work hard**

You can count on me, I'll **make** my greatest **effort(s) to do** it.

The Olympic athletes **stroved to** achieve gold metals.

I'm not sure about this. It looks too difficult, but I'll **try (to do)** it.

I really want that extra "bonus", so I'll **go for** it!

新しいことに**挑戦する** : I'm gonna **give it a shot**. / give it a go / go for it / **try it out**

<日本語>

Let's go, guys! You can do it. Let's **pump it up**.

Come on. I know you can do this. Just **hang in there!**

When you give up, that's when the game is over. **Hang it up!**

「(人が) 〈～を変化させ問題を解決しようと〉 ～に取り組む」

address the aging society of Japan

↑ deal with / tackle / work on

work to fix the aging society of Japan

↑ **solve**

[原因 A → 結果 B] -A (the cause) B (the effect)-

A cause B

↑ lead to / result in / bring about

[結果 B ← 原因 A]

B result from A

↑ come from

Eating too much sugar **causes weight gain**.

Global warming **causes glaciers to melt**.

Lack of exercise **can lead to** health problems.

Heavy rain **resulted in** the Shinkansen being delayed last night.

Her determination **brought about** significant changes in the company.

【☆移動☆】 -始動→移動→停止→滞在-

1. go / come

Students **go to** school **to** study.

↑ **come**

<前置詞> **to** ~ : ~まで移動

She goes **to** school. (to 名詞)

She goes there **to** study. (to 動詞)

In the kitchen, he put sausages **to** sizzle in a pan.

"Your breakfast is ready!"

"OK, I'm **coming!**" / "Got it, **coming** now!" / "OK, I'll be right there!"

She **went up to** the teacher to ask a question after class.

The temperature is expected to go up to 35 degrees tomorrow.

He **came up to** me at the party and started a conversation.

She came up to the podium to receive her award.

I need to **go over to** my friend's house to drop off the book.
She went over to the bookshelf and picked out a novel.

Why don't you **come over to** my place for dinner tonight?
Come over to the window and take a look at this view.

[**go ~ing**]

go swimming / skiing / shopping / grocery shopping / dancing / jogging / running /
hiking / riding / climbing / cycling / motorcycling / bird watching

(cf) go bad / come right

2. take / bring / fetch

I will **take you** to the station. / I will **bring my son** there with me.

Take the book back to the library.

Bring back a coffee when you come home.

Fetch back the jacket (**that**) you left in the car.

Could you **fetch me my bag**? ⇔ Could you **fetch my bag for me**?

3. go / visit / leave / start

I **went to Kyoto** yesterday. / I **visited Kyoto** - .

He **left Japan for Canada** last night.

He **left an umbrella** on the bus on his way to the office.

4. start / begin / finish / end

The race **started** on time.

(～が 始まる)

The coach **started the game with** a motivational speech. ① (～を 始める)

I **started writing/to write** a letter **but didn't finish it**.

The year **began with** many challenges.

She **began her speech with** a funny story. ②

He **began crying/to cry** when he heard the news.

The race **finished** earlier than expected.

(～が 終わる)

I **finished the book with** deep emotions. ③

(～を 終える)

He **finished eating** and left the table.

The year is about to **end**.

The team **ended the season with** a big win.

I **ended up quitting** my job after one year.

“Let's begin.” ⇔ “Let's start.” ⇔ “Let's get started.”

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- ① The game **was started** *with a motivational speech by the coach.*
 (cf) The game **started** *with a motivational speech by the coach.*
- ②-1 Her speech **was started** *with a funny story.*
 ②-2 Her speech **was begun** *with a funny story.* ← (more formal and less common)
- ③-1 The book **was finished** *with a sense of deep emotion.*
 ③-2 The book **was finished** *with a disappointing ending.*
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5. arrive / get / reach (～が 着く)

I **arrived in** Tokyo / **at** the station (this morning).
 I **got to** Tokyo / **to** the station (this morning).
 I **reached** Tokyo / the station (this morning).

6. walk / run / stop / work / move

They walked along the beach, enjoying the sunset. (～が 歩く)
She walked the dog in the park this morning. (～を 歩かせる)

(cf) go for a walk / take a walk

The car stopped suddenly at the intersection. (～が 止まる)
The rain stopped just before the picnic started. (～が 止む)
She stopped to admire the beautiful sunset. (～が stop する)

She stopped the car at the red light. (～を 止める)
He stopped the movie because it was too boring. (～を 止める)
She stopped eating junk food for her health.

Water was running down the hillside after the rainstorm. (～が run する)
The computer runs smoothly after the update.
She runs a successful business in the city. (～を run させる)
 ↑manage / operate
He ran the dishwasher after dinner.

She works at a tech company in the city. (～が work する)
The plan worked perfectly to achieve our goal.
He worked the machine carefully to avoid errors. (～を work させる)
She worked the soil in her garden to prepare for planting.

The train started to move slowly. (～が move する)
The leaves were moving gently in the wind.
 After college, **she moved** to New York to start her career.
She moved her hand to cover her face. (～を move させる)
He moved his family back to the countryside for a simpler lifestyle.

(cf) The old machine **is still working**. -かあるいは- The old machine **is still moving**. -か?

