

1

2つのもの〔人〕を比較する — 比較級

A. 他の人・別のものとは比べる①

- ① Taro is old.
- ② Takashi is young.
- ③ I run fast.

	年齢	50 m 走
太郎	70	15 秒
隆史	10	10 秒
私	30	6 秒

この、太郎と隆史、私の3人を年齢と50 m 走のタイムとを使って、「太郎の方が年寄りだ」「隆史の方が若い」「私の方が走るのが速い」としてみましょう。

- ①' Taro is older (太郎の方が年寄りだ)
- ②' Takashi is younger (隆史の方が若い)
- ③' I run faster (私の方が走るのが速い)



このように、“er”をつけることによって「**主語**の方が…だ」という表現になります。

TRY 1 次の英文をそれぞれ「私〔彼・彼女〕の方が…だ」と直しなさい。(解答例→p.51)

- ① I am tall. → I am (*taller*). (私の方が背が高い)
- ② She is cute. → She is (*cutter*). (彼女の方が可愛い)
- ③ He is smart. → He is (*smarter*). (彼の方が頭がいい)

先ほど“er”をつけるといいましたが、②のcuteのように最後がeで終わっているときはerのrだけつけます。

さて、「**主語**の方が(もっと)～だ」という言い方を見てきましたが、「**主語**の方が」というのであれば、「太郎の方が隆史よりも年上だ」というように、「～よりも」と比較する相手が必要になります。

①～③に、「～よりも」と比較相手を加えてみましょう。

①" Taro is older *than* I. (太郎の方が私よりも年を取っている)

②" Takashi is younger *than* I. (隆史の方が私よりも若い)

③" I run faster *than* Taro. (私の方が太郎よりも速く走る)

このように、「～よりも」は *than* ～で表すことができます。また、*than* I は口語では *than me* の方が一般的です。

TRY 2 日本語を参考に、次の()の中に当てはまる語を入れてみましょう。

(解答例→ p.51)

① Takashi is (*younger*) (*than*) Taro.
(隆史は太郎よりも若い)

② I run (*faster*) (*than*) Takashi.
(私は隆史よりも速く走る)

③ Taro is (*older*) (*than*) Takashi.
(太郎は隆史よりも年を取っている)

比較を表す比較級を作るとき、基本的に「もっと～だ」にあたる語に *er* をつけます。ただし最後が *e* で終わるので *r* だけをつける語(★)、語尾をかえて *er* をつける語(☆)、単語の形そのものが全く変わってしまう語(*)もあります。その一部を書きおきますので、確認してください。

基本の形		主な意味	比較級	最上級
strong		強い	stronger	the strongest
strict		厳しい	stricter	the strictest
large	★	大きい	larger	the largest
hot	☆	暑い	hotter	the hottest
easy	☆	簡単な	easier	the easiest
good (well)	*	良い	better	the best
little	*	小さい	less	the least
many (much)	*	たくさん	more	the most
bad	*	悪い	worse	the worst

1 Metal is stronger than wood.

(金属は木よりも強い)

例 2 Okinawa is hotter than Hokkaido.

(沖縄は北海道よりも暑い)

例 3 This car is better than that one.

(この車の方があの車よりもいい)



TRY 3 次の英文を日本語に下さい。

(解答例→ p.51)

① Hokkaido is larger than Tokyo.

ほっかいどうは とよきはより大きい

② Lions are stronger than cats.

ライオンはねこより強い

③ This book is better than that one.

この本は あの本よりいい

B. 他の人・別のものとを比べる②

もう少しこの「比較級」を学習していきましょう。

① Naoko is famous. (菜穂子は有名だ)

② Sachiko is beautiful. (祥子は美しい)

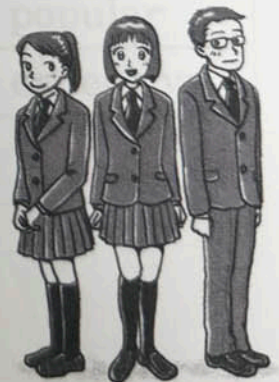
③ Rintaro is honest. (倫太郎は正直だ)

Aで学習した方法で「菜穂子は祥子よりも有名だ」とすると、

①* Naoko is famouser than Sachiko.

となりますよね。でも、これでは英語として不自然になってしまいます。というのも、Aで見てきたような old, young, fast のような短い語は er をつければいいので

すが、上に出てきたような famous, beautiful, honest といった長い単語のときには er をつける代わりに more をその前につけるのです。つまり、○ more famous × famouser となります。



TRY 4 次の英文を日本語にしてください。

(解答例→ p.51)

① Cars are more useful than motorbikes.

車はモーターバイクよりつかうに
便利

② Jack is more courageous than Tom.

ジャックはトムよりたのめい
しい

③ Is baseball more popular than soccer in Japan?

日本では野球よりサッカーのほかに
人気なスポーツか?



Improve Your English!

「私は隆史よりも速く走る」というのと、「車は隆史よりも速く走る」というのとでは、全くその速さが違います。「車は人よりもずっと速い」と強調した方がわかりやすいでしょう。このような、比較級の強めを英語では次のようにします。

例 1 I run faster than Takashi.

例 2 Cars are *much* faster than people.

比較級の前に **much** をつけることで、その比較級を強調できます。同様に、**more** を使うときにも

例 3 Soccer is *much* more popular than wrestling.

(サッカーはレスリングよりも、ずっと人気がある)

となります。この他にも、**far**(はるかに) / **a little**(少し) を使って、比較級を強めることができます。



TRY 5 次の英文がそれぞれ「**主語**がいちばん〜だ」という表現になるように()の中に適語を入れなさい。(解答例→p.51)

- ① I am tall. → I am (the) (tallest). (私がいちばん背が高い)
② She is cute. → She is (the) (cutest). (彼女がいちばん可愛い)
③ He is gentle. → He is (the) (gentlest). (彼がいちばん優しい)

② cute ③ gentle についていえば、比較級のとくと同様に最後が“e”で終わっていますから、“est”のうち、“st”だけをつければいいことになります。

「いちばん〜だ」というのであれば、それが「クラスの中で」なのか、「友達の中で」なのか知りたくなります。ですから、「どのような範囲・対象の中で」ということを加える必要があります。「クラスの中で」あれば“in the class”，「友達の中で」であれば“of my friends”と後ろにつけます。

- ① Taro is the tallest *in the class*. (太郎はそのクラスの中でいちばん背が高い)
② Takashi is the youngest *in his family*. (隆史は家族の中でいちばん若い)
③ I run the fastest *of the three*. (私は3人の中でいちばん足が速い)

日本語ではそれぞれ「…の中で」でいいのですが、英語では①②のように“in”のケースと③のように“of”のケースとがあります。この違いは

in : 「クラスの中で」「日本の中で」など、後ろに「範囲」を表す語。

範囲なので、in の後には単数形の名詞がくる。

of : 「3人の中で」「私の友達の中で」など、後ろに比べる「対象」を表す語。

対象なので、of の後には複数形の名詞(three とか all も含む)がくる。

TRY 6 次の英文をそれぞれ日本語を参考にしながら、「…の中でいちばん〜だ」となるように、()の中に適語を入れなさい。(解答例→p.51)

- ① I am (the) (tallest) (in) my class.
(私はクラスの中でいちばん背が高い)
② She is (the) (cutest) (of) all.
(彼女は全員の中でいちばん可愛い)
③ He works (the) (hardest) (in) his class.
(彼はクラスの中でいちばん熱心に勉強する)

この、「…の中でいちばん～だ」という表現を最上級といいます。比較級のとときと同様、そのまま est をつけられない単語もあるので、p. 42 の表を参考にしてください。

TRY 7 次の英文を日本語にきなさい。

(解答例→ p.51)

① Tom studies the hardest in his class.

トムはクラスの中で一番がんばって勉強します

② Okinawa is the hottest place in Japan.

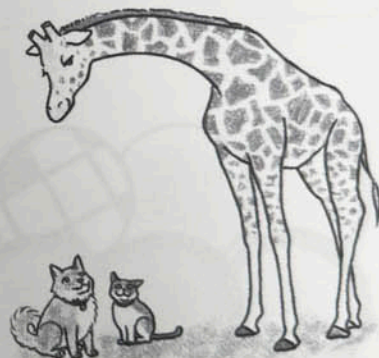
おきなわは日本で一番あついところです

③ The giraffe is the tallest of all animals.

キリンはどうぶつの中で一番高い。

④ Mt. Fuji is the highest mountain in Japan.

ふじさん は日本の山でいちばんたかい



B. 全体と比べる②

比較級で長い語の場合には直接 -er をつけるのではなく、more を前につけると説明しました。それと同じように、最上級の場合には the most をつけます。

① Naoko is *the most* famous (菜穂子がいちばん有名だ)

② Sachiko is *the most* beautiful (祥子がいちばん美しい)

③ Rintaro is *the most* honest (倫太郎がいちばん正直だ)

また、最上級ですから、後ろに in や of をつけます。

- ①" Naoko is the most famous *in this school*.
(菜穂子がこの学校の中でいちばん有名だ)
- ②" Sachiko is the most beautiful *of my friends*.
(祥子は私の友達の中でいちばん美しい)
- ③" Rintaro is the most honest *in my family*.
(倫太郎は家族の中でいちばん正直だ)



TRY 8 次の英文を日本語にきなさい。

(解答例→ p.51)

トヨタの新型車
① This car is the most famous of Toyota's new models.

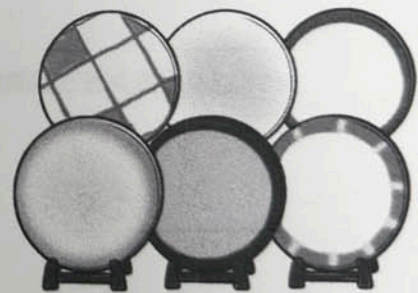
この車はトヨタの新型車で一番有名です

皿
② This dish is the most expensive of the six.

この皿は6皿の中で一番高いです

ゆうかん だのもい
③ Yoshio is the most courageous of his friends.

よしおはかれのちたちの中で一番ゆうかんです



3 同じくらい人気がある — 原級

1つの饅頭^{まんじゅう}を2つに分けたとき、どちらが甘いでしょうか？ サッカーと野球、どちらの方が人気があるでしょうか？ どちらも同じくらい甘いでしょうし、どちらも同じくらい人気があるでしょう。ここでは、「同じくらい～だ」という表現について学習していきましょう。

TRY 9 次の英文を日本語にきなさい。

(解答例→ p.51)

① My father is as clever as the professor.

私の父は教授と同じくらいすごい

② My daughter is as beautiful as the actress.

私のおすめは女優と同じくらい美しい

③ George is not as tall as Jimmy.

ジョージはジミーと同じくらいではないです

TRYの解答例

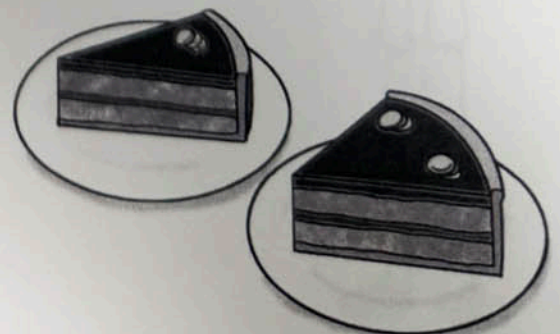
A 次の語の比較級と最上級を書きなさい。

基本の形	比較級	最上級
tall	taller	tallest
big	bigger	biggest
busy	busier	busiest

基本の形	比較級	最上級
young	younger	youngest
hot	hotter	hottest
bad	badder	badest

B 日本語を参考に、()に当てはまる語を入れなさい。

- ① My brother's cake is (bigger) (than) mine.
(兄のケーキは私のよりも大きい)
- ② Mt. Fuji is (the) (tallest) mountain in Japan.
(富士山は日本でいちばん高い山だ)
- ③ He is (the) (fastest) runner in my class.
(彼はクラスでいちばん速く走ります)
- ④ My father (is) (as) strict (as) my teacher.
(父は先生と同じくらい厳しい)



① 次の英文を日本語にきなさい。

① Your car is more expensive than mine.

あなたの車は私のより高いです

② He is the most honest of my friends.

かれは私の友達の中でいちばん正直です

③ Lions are far more courageous than sheep.

ライオンはひつじよりたのめしい

④ 次の日本語を英文にきなさい。

① 太郎は次郎と同じくらい背が高い。

Taro is as well as Jiro

② 野球はラグビーよりも人気がある。

Base ball is more popular than rugby

③ 彼は学校の中でいちばん有名である。

He is the most famous in school

ヒント

① mine = my car

② ラグビー = rugby



Reading Passage

✓ #3

C. Read the passage. Number each paragraph with the correct main idea or purpose.

- ✓
1. The writer's opinion of Stalin
 2. Information about changes Stalin made in the Soviet Union
 3. What the passage is about
 4. Information about Stalin's name change

Joseph Stalin

___ Joseph Stalin is a well-known leader. He was the leader of the Soviet Union from 1928 until 1953.

___ When he was born, he was called Iosif Dzhugashvili. Later he changed his name to Stalin. The word "Stalin" means "man of steel" in Russian. Stalin chose this new name so that people would think of him as a strong leader.

___ Stalin had a big impact on the Soviet Union. He changed the country. It went from a nation based on agriculture to one based on industry. He forced thousands of farm workers to leave their farms. He made them move to the cities to work in factories.

___ Stalin was cruel. He killed many people to get what he wanted.

Note-taking

D. Complete the summary notes by filling in the blanks.

Topic: Joseph Stalin

Introduction: He was leader of the Soviet Union from 1928 to 1953.

Name: Called Iosif Dzhugashvili.

Changed his name to Stalin.

Means "man of steel" in Russian.

Wanted people to think he was a strong leader.

Impact: changed the country.

- From a nation based on agriculture
- To a nation based on industry

Forced farm workers to work in farms.

Conclusion: Was cruel.

Killed many to get what he wanted.

TOEFL Questions

E. Choose the correct answers.

1. The word he in the passage refers to
(A) Joseph Stalin (B) the farm workers
2. The word strong in the passage is closest in meaning to
(A) powerful (B) healthy
3. The word it in the passage refers to
(A) industry (B) the Soviet Union
4. The word forced in the passage is closest in meaning to
(A) made (B) hit

TOEFL Vocabulary Practice

F. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

~~leader~~

~~impact~~

~~nation~~

agriculture

industry

1. Russia has more land than any other nation.
2. Detroit is famous for its car industry.
3. President Bill Clinton was the leader of the United States from 1993 to 2001.
4. Taking vitamins has a good impact on my health.
5. Growing fruits and vegetables is an example of agriculture.

Practice

A. Learn the words.

Key Vocabulary

意味

覚える
ruins
pottery
mine

the pieces that are left from very old buildings or cities
objects made of baked clay
a hole in the earth for collecting valuable materials

TOEFL Vocabulary

意味

覚える
consist
archaeologist
conclusion
trade
resource

to be made of
someone who studies items from long ago
a decision
buying and selling or exchanging goods
something we can use; something that helps us

B. Read the passage and underline the key information.

Great Zimbabwe Ruins

consist 成る
ruin 壊れ いる
pottery 土器

There is a country in Africa called Zimbabwe. It has many large, old buildings. Some of these buildings are called the *Great Zimbabwe Ruins*. Sometimes, they are called *The Houses of Stone*. They consist of hundreds of stone ruins.

The ruins were found by Portuguese people in 1531. Nobody had lived in the buildings for many years. It is not known why people left this place.

Archaeologists studied the ruins in the 1800s. They wanted to learn more about them. They found many Arabian coins. They also found a lot of Chinese pottery. The coins and pottery were found near the ruins. They came to the conclusion that the people who had lived there traded with other nations.

There are many gold mines near the ruins. Archaeologists think the Arabian and Chinese people wanted the gold. That is why they traded with the people in Zimbabwe. The gold was a very good trading resource.

TOEFL Questions

Choose the correct answers.

1. The word they in the passage refers to
(A) Portuguese people (B) archaeologists
2. The word ruins in the passage is closest in meaning to
(A) old buildings (B) African stones
3. According to the passage, the Zimbabwe ruins can be found
(A) in America (B) in Africa
4. According to the passage, scientists found all of these items EXCEPT
(A) Arabian coins
(B) African beads
(C) Chinese pottery

TOEFL Vocabulary Practice

D. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

consists conclusion archaeologists traded resource

1. Steel is an important conclusion.
2. Archaeologists often go to very old places to learn about the people who lived there.
3. The police officer came to the resource that the man had robbed the bank.
4. Greek salad consists of tomato, cucumber, and feta cheese.
5. The diamonds mined in South Africa are traded for money.

意味分からずの線引

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The Slave Trade

Slaves were people. However, they were owned by other people. Slaves had to work very hard for no money. Many people in the United States owned slaves. Slaves were used for almost 250 years.

Slaves were traded in the United States. This started around 1619. Dutch people sold slaves from Africa. Many American farmers bought the slaves. The slaves were a good resource because they had to work hard. They were also very cheap. They were cheap because the farmers didn't have to pay them.

Many slaves worked in agriculture. In some parts of the United States, the slaves grew crops. The crops consisted of tobacco and cotton. The farmers became rich.

The impact of slavery was good for the farmers. They made a lot of money. The impact on the slaves was very bad. They were not free. They could not go where they wanted. They could not choose their work. They also had no money.

At first, Americans thought slavery was good. Many people owned slaves. Rich people had a lot of slaves. ■ 1) Slave owners were cruel. They stopped slaves from running away. ■ 2) They often hit them and hurt their families. ■ 3) The slaves were scared, so they didn't run away. ■ 4)

Finally, many Americans came to the conclusion that slavery was bad. Slavery ended in 1865. A well-known American leader ended it. His name was Abraham Lincoln. He freed the slaves.

Choose the correct answers.

1. According to the passage, slaves are

- (A) always women
- (B) farmers who are rich
- (C) people who are forced to work for no money
- (D) people who are happy to work hard

2. The word owned in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) take
- (B) sell
- (C) have
- (D) want

Dutch オランダ語
 agriculture 農業
 cruel 残酷
 freed 解放

3. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentences? Incorrect answers change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

Slaves were traded in America. This started around 1619.

- (A) Americans were working as slaves by 1619.
(B) Slaves wanted to work in America in 1619.
(C) By 1619, Americans were ending the slave trade.
(D) In 1619, the USA started the slave trade.
4. Look at the four squares (■) that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Sometimes they even killed the slaves who made them angry.

Where would the sentence best fit?

- (A) Square 1
(B) Square 2
(C) Square 3
(D) Square 4
5. What can be inferred about President Abraham Lincoln?
- (A) He thought slavery was bad.
(B) He died in 1865.
(C) He was a slave owner.
(D) He was a slave.

6. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage.

Slavery existed in the United States from 1619 until 1865.

Answer choices

- (A) The slaves' wishes came true when President Lincoln freed them.
(B) Rich Americans owned many slaves.
(C) American farmers became rich by using slave labor.
(D) Dutch traders sold many slaves to Americans.
(E) Slaves were usually very badly treated and wished to be free.