

# No.1 母音の読み方 短音と長音

※例外もありますが、この2つの読み方が大原則です。しっかり押さえて！

読み方 母音	短音	長音 (アルファベット読み)
a	cat <u>I</u> mad	ate <u>I</u> made
i	hit <u>I</u> bit	time <u>I</u> bite
u	but <u>I</u> cut ←注意！	use <u>I</u> cute
e	get <u>I</u> pet	evening <u>I</u> Pete
o	hot <u>I</u> hop	home <u>I</u> hope

母音字 + 子音字

母音字 + 子音字 + e

●母音は短音で読む。

●母音は長音(アルファベット読み)で読む。

●語末の e は発音しないのだ！

(問題) 次の単語を大きな声で読みなさい。

name

game

hat

bike

write

him

cute

tube

sun

eve

bed

desk

hope

close

stop

## No.2 *a* と *an* の付け方

**A.** 次の単語に *a* と *an* のどちらをつけたらよいか。適当なほうを○で囲みなさい。分からない単語があれば、意味を辞書で確認をしておきなさい。

- |              |                     |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. desk      | → (a, an) desk      |
| 2. apple     | → (a, an) apple     |
| 3. teacher   | → (a, an) teacher   |
| 4. boy       | → (a, an) boy       |
| 5. animal    | → (a, an) animal    |
| 6. student   | → (a, an) student   |
| 7. uncle     | → (a, an) uncle     |
| 8. old desk  | → (a, an) old desk  |
| 9. good idea | → (a, an) good idea |
| 10. egg      | → (a, an) egg       |

### 重要ルール

*a* + **子音**  
{  
*an* + **母音**

※母音 = a, i, u, e, o

子音 = それ以外の音

**B.** 例にならい、*a* または *an* をつけて書きなさい。

例 : cat → [ a cat ]

- |                      |   |   |  |   |
|----------------------|---|---|--|---|
| 1. lemon             | → | [ |  | ] |
| 2. orange            | → | [ |  | ] |
| 3. friend            | → | [ |  | ] |
| 4. school            | → | [ |  | ] |
| 5. aunt              | → | [ |  | ] |
| 6. key               | → | [ |  | ] |
| 7. old man           | → | [ |  | ] |
| 8. big egg           | → | [ |  | ] |
| 9. easy question     | → | [ |  | ] |
| 10. interesting book | → | [ |  | ] |
| 11. nice evening     | → | [ |  | ] |
| 12. example          | → | [ |  | ] |

# No.3

# 複数形の作り方

**A.** ( ) の中から正しい複数形を選びなさい。正しいほうを○で囲みなさい。

- |            |   |             |             |
|------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| 1. desk    | → | (deskes,    | desks)      |
| 2. brother | → | (brotheres, | brothers)   |
| 3. bird    | → | (birdes,    | birds)      |
| 4. place   | → | (places,    | placs)      |
| 5. church  | → | (churchs,   | churches)   |
| 6. child   | → | (childs,    | children) ㊦ |
| 7. dish    | → | (dishes,    | dishes)     |
| 8. class   | → | (classs,    | classes)    |
| 9. box     | → | (boxs,      | boxes)      |
| 10. family | → | (familys,   | families )  |

**B.** 次の単語の複数形を作りなさい。

- |           |   |       |
|-----------|---|-------|
| 1. lake   | → | [ ]   |
| 2. story  | → | [ ]   |
| 3. city   | → | [ ]   |
| 4. tree   | → | [ ]   |
| 5. leaf   | → | [ ]   |
| 6. class  | → | [ ]   |
| 7. child  | → | [ ] ㊦ |
| 8. man    | → | [ ] ㊦ |
| 9. sister | → | [ ]   |
| 10. life  | → | [ ]   |
| 11. foot  | → | [ ] ㊦ |

これからは、

単語の発音記号も意識

していこう！

発音記号が分かると読

み方はもちろん、以下

のようなことまで分か

るのです。

## 重要ルール

### ■-esをつける場合

すずしちじい

「**鈴七郎**」の音の後

[s] [z] [ʃ] [tʃ] [dʒ]

### ■-sをつける場合

その他の音の後

※-e で終わる単語は s  
のみをつける

### [注意]

●子音+y→yをies

●-f, -fe→-ves

## No.4 代名詞の変化

A. ( ) の中から正しいものを選んで○をください。

1. (I, My, Me) am Shigeto. 私は成人です。
2. This is (I, my, me) book. これは私の本です。
3. Please help (I, my, me). どうか私を助けて下さい。
4. (You, Your) are very kind. あなたはとても親切です。
5. Is this (you, your) pen? これはあなたのペンですか。
6. I know (you, your) very well. 私はあなたをととてもよく知っています。
7. (He, His, Him) is a good student. 彼はよい生徒です。 《重要変化》
8. This is (he, his, him) bag. これは彼のカバンです。
9. Tell (he, his, him) the story. 彼にその話をしなさい。
10. (She, Her) is my older sister. 彼女は私の姉です。
11. (She, Her) name is Yoshiko. 彼女の名前は良子です。
12. I called (she, her) yesterday. 私は彼女に昨日電話しました。
13. (It, Its) is my cat. それは私の猫です。
14. I asked (it, its) name. 私はその名前を尋ねました。
15. (We, Our, Us) are good friends. 私たちは親友です。
16. This is (we, our, us) school. これは私たちの学校です。
17. She saw (we, our, us) and smiled. 彼女は私たちを見てほえみしました。
18. (They, Their, Them) are my friends. 彼らは私の友達です。
19. That is (they, their, them) classroom. あれは彼らの教室です。
20. Let's talk to (they, their, them). 彼らに話しかけましょう。

I	—	my	—	me
you	—	your	—	you
he	—	his	—	him
she	—	her	—	her
it	—	its	—	it
we	—	our	—	us
you	—	your	—	you
they	—	their	—	them

B. [ ] 内の日本語にあうように、( ) の中に適切な語を入れなさい。

1. ( ) am Mary. [私はメアリーです。]
2. Are ( ) a teacher? [あなたは先生ですか。]
3. This is ( ) car. [これは彼女の車です。]
4. I often see ( ). [私はよく彼に会います。]
5. ( ) like pop music. [彼らはポピュラー音楽が好きです。]

## No.5

## Be 動詞のいろいろ

A. ( ) の中から適切なbe動詞を選んで○をつけなさい。

1. I (**am, is, are**) a high school student.
2. You (**am, is, are**) a Japanese teacher.
3. He (**am, is, are**) a Chinese.
4. It (**am, is, are**) fine today.
5. We (**am, is, are**) Japanese.
6. There (**am, is, are**) many students in the classroom..
7. They (**am, is, are**) American students.
8. My mother (**am, is, are**) busy today.
9. These oranges (**am, is, are**) good.
10. Tom and Mary (**am, is, are**) good friends.

### 重要ルール

「～です」の be 動詞

- I **am**...
- You **are**...
- He **is**...
- She **is**...
- It **is**...
- We **are**...
- They **are**...

すなわち、

I — **am**

you — **are**

単数 — **is**

複数 — **are**

になるのだ。

B. ( ) の中にbe動詞 **am, is, are** のどれかを入れなさい。

1. I ( ) a baseball player.
2. You ( ) very kind.
3. He ( ) an American.
4. She ( ) a pianist.
5. Jim ( ) an Australian.
6. They ( ) math teachers.
7. It ( ) Sunday today.
8. Ken and Tom ( ) angry.
9. You ( ) beautiful.
10. My father ( ) an English teacher.
11. These buildings ( ) very old.
12. We ( ) lucky.
13. The cup ( ) blue.
14. This man ( ) very famous.
15. The boys ( ) all handsome.
16. There ( ) three flower shops in this town.

## No.6 Be 動詞の過去形

A. ( ) の中から適切なbe動詞を選び○で囲みなさい。

1. I (**was, were**) sixteen years old last year.
2. You (**was, were**) poor.
3. He (**was, were**) kind.
4. She (**was, were**) very pretty.
5. It (**was, were**) dark.
6. This girl (**was, were**) beautiful.
7. We (**was, were**) glad.
8. You (**was, were**) kind to me.
9. They (**was, were**) sad.
10. Mary (**was, were**) hungry.
11. My brother (**was, were**) busy last week.
12. Those dogs (**was, were**) very small six months ago.
13. You and I (**was, were**) good friends.

### 重要ルール

「～でした」の be 動詞

- I was. . .
- You were. . .
- He was. . .
- She was. . .
- It was. . .
- We were. . .
- They were. . .
- You and I were

B. ( ) の中に過去形のbe動詞 **was, were** のどちらかを入れなさい。

1. I ( ) happy.
2. You ( ) right.
3. He ( ) late again.
4. She ( ) very kind.
5. It ( ) a nice day yesterday.
6. This story ( ) true.
7. We ( ) hungry and thirsty.
8. That question ( ) easy to me.
9. It ( ) very cold this morning.
10. Those buildings ( ) very tall.
11. The windows ( ) open.
12. They ( ) very old.

## No.7

## Be 動詞の否定文

**A.** 次の英文を否定文にしてください。

1. I am an English teacher.→
2. You are old.→
3. He is happy.→
4. She is a high school student.→
5. Tom is a good student. →
6. We are sad.→
7. You were busy yesterday.→
8. I was late today. →
9. We were happy then. →
10. The boys are your classmates. →

**B.** [ ] 内の日本語に合うように ( ) の中に適当な語を入れなさい。

1. I ( ) ( ) from America. [私はアメリカの出身ではありません]
2. He ( ) ( ) a good doctor. [彼は良い医者ではありません]
3. We ( ) ( ) hungry. [我々はおなかがすいてはいません]
4. The room ( ) ( ) clean. [その部屋はきれいではありません]
5. His story ( ) ( ) interesting. [彼の話は面白くありませんでした]
6. Our house ( ) ( ) new. [我々の家は新しくありません]
7. They ( ) ( ) doctors. [彼らは医者ではありません]
8. The streets ( ) ( ) wide. [通りは広くありませんでした]
9. It ( ) ( ) rainy yesterday. [昨日は雨ではありませんでした]
10. The windows ( ) ( ) open. [窓は開いてはいませんでした]

**重要ルール**

**否定文の作り方**

be動詞の後にnotをつける。ただこれだけ！

## No.8

## Be 動詞の疑問文

A. ( ) の中から正しいものを選んで○で囲みなさい。

1. (Is I, Am I) right?
2. (Is he, Are he) an English teacher?
3. (Is it, Are it) Sunday today?
4. (Was they, Were they) happy?
5. (Was you, Were you) busy last week?

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| ● Am I...?     | Was I...?     |
| ● Are you...?  | Were you...?  |
| ● Is he...?    | Was he...?    |
| ● Is she...?   | Was she...?   |
| ● Is it...?    | Was it...?    |
| ● Are they...? | Were they...? |

B. 次の英文を疑問文に書き換えなさい。

1. You are a high school student. →
2. I am young. →
3. Noriko is captain of the team. →
4. This is your book. →
5. Tom and Jim are brothers. →
6. You were sick yesterday. →
7. She was very kind to the old man. →
8. This book was very interesting. →
9. The lake is beautiful. →
10. The children were happy. →

**重要ルール**

疑問文の作り方

be動詞を文の頭に出す。ただこれだけ！



# No.9

# 一般動詞と三単現

A. ( ) の中から正しいものを選んで○で囲みなさい。

1. I (**study, studies**) English every day.
2. He (**like, likes**) tennis very much.
3. She (**know, knows**) Jim well.
4. You (**have, has**) three sisters and two brothers.
5. My father (**work, works**) from nine to five every day.
6. Our parents often (**sing, sings**) old songs.
7. They (**have, has**) new dictionaries.
8. We (**speak, speaks**) English and French.
9. Tom (**have, has**) three big dogs.
10. All the people (**like, likes**) music.

㊦ he, she, it は三単現 (三人称単数現在) で(e)sをつける

## 重要ルール

- I like. . .
- You like. . .
- He likes. . .
- She likes. . .
- We like. . .
- They like. . .

B. ( ) 内の一般動詞を必要に応じて、適当な形に直しなさい。

1. He (**like**) American movies. [ ]
2. Mary (**walk**) to school every day. [ ]
3. I (**know**) Chinese. [ ]
4. My mother (**cook**) well. [ ]
5. Bob (**have**) a nice computer in his room. [ ]
6. He (**teach**) us English. [ ]
7. You (**sing**) well. [ ]
8. Tom and Jim (**drive**) a car. [ ]
9. My sister (**go**) to college. [ ]
10. We (**study**) English at school. [ ]
11. This cat sometimes (**catch**) a mouse. [ ]
12. This baby (**cry**) a lot. [ ]
13. We often (**watch**) the stars at night. [ ]
14. Megumi always (**watch**) TV after dinner. [ ]
15. My mother (**wash**) her car every Sunday. [ ]

# No.10 一般動詞の否定文

A. ( ) の中から正しいものを選んで○で囲みなさい。

1. I (**am not**, **don't**, **doesn't**) drink beer.
2. You (**aren't**, **don't**, **doesn't**) cook well.
3. She (**isn't**, **don't**, **doesn't**) go to college.
4. They (**aren't**, **don't**, **doesn't**) live in Tsuwano.
5. My father (**isn't**, **don't**, **doesn't**) play baseball.
6. You (**aren't**, **don't**, **doesn't**) have much money.
7. Ken (**isn't**, **don't**, **doesn't**) like *Morningmusume*.
8. We (**aren't**, **don't**, **doesn't**) go to school on Saturday and Sunday.
9. Tom and Jim (**aren't**, **don't**, **doesn't**) have many books.
10. My mother (**isn't**, **don't**, **doesn't**) eat fish.

## 重要ルール

don'tとdoesn'tの使い分け

- I **don't** like ...
- You **don't** like ...
- He **doesn't** like ...
- She **doesn't** like ...
- Tom **doesn't** like ...
- We **don't** like ...
- They **don't** like ...

※動詞は原形に戻す

B. 次の英文を否定文に直しなさい。

1. I like apples.→
2. You have a new bag.→
3. Naomi talks a lot.→
4. He cleans his room every day.→
5. We keep two cats and three dogs.→
6. My father drinks milk every day.→
7. My brother reads newspapers every day.→
8. They live in Matsue.→
9. It rains a lot here.→
10. Mary has a good MD player.→

# No.11 一般動詞の疑問文

A. ( ) の中から正しいものを選んで○で囲みなさい。

1. (Do, Does) you like this CD?
2. (Do, Does) she play the piano well?
3. (Do, Does) your mother work?
4. (Do, Does) we have an English lesson today?
5. (Do, Does) he have a new dictionary?
6. (Do, Does) Tom and Mary often meet?
7. (Do, Does) it rain a lot in Tsuwano in July?
8. (Do, Does) you need help now?
9. (Do, Does) your dog often go to the park?
10. (Do, Does) Mr. Yawata teach English?

※三人称単数にはDoes、それ以外はDoを文の頭に！  
動詞は原形に戻す！

## 重要ルール

- Do I like ... ?
- Do you like ... ?
- Does he like ... ?
- Does she like ... ?
- Does Tom like ... ?
- Do we like ... ?
- Do they like ... ?

※動詞は原形に戻す

B. 次の英文を疑問文にきなさい。

1. You like playing soccer. →
2. We need much money. →
3. Your mother works till 5 o'clock. →
4. He gets up early every morning. →
5. Mr. Jones teaches art. →
6. They often play baseball in the park. →
7. I go to school by bus. →
8. She makes a lot of poems. →
9. His father goes to bed at ten every day. →
10. Her brother studies math every day. →

## No.12 一般動詞の過去形

**A.** ( )の中から正しいものを選んで○で囲みなさい。

1. I (**call, called**) Tom last night.
2. You (**play, played**) soccer with them last Saturday.
3. He (**studies, studied**) English for two hours last night.
4. Mr. Jones (**lives, lived**) in England a few years ago.
5. They (**enjoy, enjoyed**) the party last week.
6. We (**use, used**) this dictionary in the class last year.
7. Mary (**stays, stayed**) at home all day yesterday.
8. I (**try, tried**) Chinese food yesterday.
9. Tom and Jim (**arrive, arrived**) here an hour ago.
10. Kate (**washes, washed**) his dog yesterday.

**B.** 意味をよく考えて ( ) 内の動詞を適当な形にしてください。

1. I (**close**) all the windows last night.
2. Kate (**use**) my bike yesterday.
3. My father (**study**) at this school when he was young.
4. She (**need**) a lot of money last week.
5. They (**watch**) the game on TV last night.
6. He (**live**) in a large house a few years ago.
7. We (**stop**) talking and listened carefully.
8. You (**clean**) your room last Sunday.
9. Her letter (**arrive**) this morning.
10. Tom and Mary (**walk**) to the station last night.

## No.13 不規則な過去形動詞

A. 次の動詞の過去形を書きなさい。意味も確認すること。

1. become	[	]	2. begin	[	]
3. break	[	]	4. bring	[	]
5. build	[	]	6. buy	[	]
7. catch	[	]	8. choose	[	]
9. come	[	]	10. cut	[	]
11. do	[	]	12. drink	[	]
13. eat	[	]	14. fall	[	]
15. feel	[	]	16. find	[	]
17. fly	[	]	18. forget	[	]
19. get	[	]	20. give	[	]
21. go	[	]	22. have	[	]
23. hear	[	]	24. hold	[	]
25. keep	[	]	26. know	[	]
27. leave	[	]	28. make	[	]
29. meet	[	]	30. put	[	]
31. read	[	]	32. run	[	]
33. say	[	]	34. see	[	]
35. sell	[	]	36. send	[	]
37. sing	[	]	38. speak	[	]
39. take	[	]	40. teach	[	]
41. tell	[	]	42. think	[	]
43. throw	[	]	44. understand	[	]
45. wear	[	]	46. write	[	]

もうこれは理屈ぬきに覚えるしか無し！丸暗記せよ！

## No.14 過去形の否定文

**A.** 次の（ ）内に適当な語を入れて「～ではありませんでした」という意味の英文にしてください。

1. I ( ) answer his questions.
2. You ( ) go to the museum yesterday.
3. He ( ) leave America yesterday.
4. Her friends ( ) speak to her in the classroom.
5. My brother ( ) do his homework.

**B.** 次の英文を否定文に直してください。

1. I believed her story.→
2. He wrote her a letter.→
3. Mr. Jones put his bag on the bench.→
4. They took me to the sea last Sunday.→
5. She sent me an e-mail yesterday.→
6. The meeting began at nine o'clock.→
7. Mary became a scientist.→
8. I bought a pencil and a notebook.→
9. You stayed at the hotel last week.→
10. The old man knew her.→

**重要ルール**

過去形の否定文の作り方

動詞の前にdidn'tを置く。動詞は原形に戻す。ただこれだけ！

## No.15 過去形の疑問文

A. ( ) の中から正しいものを選んで○で囲みなさい。

1. (~~Did I meet~~, **Do I met**) you last week?
2. (~~Did you ask~~, **Do you asked**) me that question?
3. (~~Did she get~~, **Did she got**) you early this morning?
4. (~~Did Tom take~~, **Did Tom took**) this picture?
5. (~~Did anyone help~~, **Did anyone helped**) you?

B. 次の文を疑問文に変えるときに、[ ] に入る語を書きなさい。

1. You cooked this food. → [ ] you [ ] this food?
2. We met him last week. → [ ] we [ ] him last week?
3. They visited the library yesterday. → [ ] they [ ] the library yesterday?
4. Tom became a good doctor. → [ ] Tom [ ] a good doctor?
5. Ben bought a new car. → [ ] Ben [ ] a new car ?
6. My father opened the windows. → [ ] my father [ ] the windows?
7. The men broke the rule. → [ ] the men [ ] the rule?
8. He knew my name. → [ ] he [ ] my name ?
9. Ted called Sally at night. → [ ] Ted [ ] Sally at night?
10. She ran to the station. → [ ] she [ ] to the station?
11. I left my house about 7:30 . → [ ] I [ ] my house about 7:30?

### 重要ルール

過去形の疑問文の作り方

Didを文の頭に出す。動詞は原形に戻す。ただこれだけ！

## No.16 疑問詞を含む疑問文①

A. ( ) の中から正しいものを選んで○で囲みなさい。

1. (Who, Whose) is she?----She is my English teacher Miss Iwano.
2. (Who, Whose) camera is this?----It's Tom's.
3. (Who, What) is it?----It's a computer.
4. (Who, What) are those animals?----They are lions.
5. (Which, What) is your bicycle?----The new one.
6. (When, How) old is your father?----He's forty.
7. (Where, When) were they?----They were in the garden.
8. (Which, What) time is it now?----It's nine o'clock.
9. (When, How) did you see her?----Last Friday.
10. (Where, How) are you, Mary?----Just fine, thank you.

B. [ ] 内の日本語に合うように、( ) の中に適当な語を入れなさい。

1. ( ) ( ) in the kitchen? [誰が台所にいましたか]
2. ( ) tall ( ) she? [彼女はどれくらい背がありますか]
3. ( ) ( ) you go to England? [いつ英国に行きましたか]
4. ( ) books ( ) these? [これらは誰の本ですか]
5. ( ) ( ) my car? [私の車はどこにありますか]
6. ( ) ( ) she absent from school? [なぜ彼女は学校を休んでいるのですか]
7. ( ) ( ) he? [彼は誰ですか]
8. ( ) ( ) this? [これは何ですか]
9. ( ) ( ) your pen? [どちらがあなたのペンですか]
10. ( ) ( ) your name? [あなたの名前は何ですか]
11. ( ) ( ) she do her work? [どうやって彼女は仕事をしたか]

### 重要疑問詞

- |               |                     |             |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------|
| ● Who 誰?      | ● What 何?           | ● Whose 誰の? |
| ● Which どちらの? | ● When いつ?          | ● Where どこ? |
| ● Why なぜ?     | ● How どれくらい?／どうやって? |             |



## No.17 疑問詞を含む疑問文②

**A.** 例にならって下線部分を問う英文に直しなさい。

例 : Tom went there. → *Who* went there? [主語をそのまま疑問詞に]  
She met Mr. Smith. → *Who* did she meet? [主語以外を聞くときにはそれを疑問詞に変えて前に出し疑問文の語順に]

1. Tom told you that. →
2. He called her name. →
3. He came back yesterday. →
4. You close the shop at six. →
5. He has something in his left hand. →
6. They live in Matsue. →
7. Naomi knows Aki. →

**B.** ( ) の中から正しいものを選んで○で囲みなさい。

1. (Who, Whose) did you meet in the park?— I met Mary.
2. (Who, What) did you do yesterday?— I played baseball.
3. (Where, When) do you swim?— I swim in the river near my house.
4. (How, What) do you like Japan?— I like it very much.
5. (When, Where) does she practice the piano?— After school.
6. (How, What) long did he run?— For four hours.
7. (Where, What) do you live?— I live in Yokohama.
8. (What, Which) is your bag?— The red one.
9. (What, How) does she like?— She likes pandas.
10. (Where, When) did you go to the bank?— Last Thursday.

## No.18 命令文

A. 次の日本文の意味になるように（ ）内に適当な動詞を入れなさい。

1. ( ) at me. 私を見なさい。
2. ( ) here. ここに来なさい。
3. ( ) your textbook to page 20. 教科書の20ページを開けなさい。
4. ( ) to me. 私の言うことを聞きなさい。
5. ( ) me! 助けて!
6. ( ) up, please. どうか立ってください。
7. Don't ( ) . 泣かないで。
8. Don't ( ) it. それを忘れないで。
9. Let's ( ) together. 一緒に歌いましょう。
10. Let's ( ) her tomorrow. 明日彼女を訪ねましょう。

### 重要ルール

- **Go there.** 動詞で始めて  
「行きなさい」
- **Don't go there.** Don'tで  
「行ってはいけません」
- **Let's go there.** Let'sで  
「行きましょう」

B. 次の英文の意味を日本語で答えなさい。

1. Let's talk about your friends.
2. Don't move.
3. Please open all the windows. ※ please をつけるといねいに
4. Don't cut down this tree.

# No.19

# 進行形 ①

**A.** ( ) の中から適切な語 (句) を選びなさい。

1. He (**singing, is singing, is sing**) a popular song.
2. Betty (**smiling, is smiling, is smile**) happily.
3. Many people (**running, was running, were running**) on the street.
4. It (**isn't raining, doesn't raining**) now.
5. They (**dancing, are dancing, are dance**).
6. I (**looking, am looking, am looked**) for my new shoes.

**B.** 日本語に合うように ( ) 内に適切な語を入れなさい。

1. She is ( ) a newspaper now.  
彼女は今新聞を読んでいます。
2. The dog is ( ).  
その犬は走っています。
3. Tom is ( ) English now.  
トムは今英語を勉強しています。
4. We were ( ) when he came in.  
彼が入ってきたとき私たちは歌っていました。
5. Something is ( ).  
何かが動いています。
6. The students were ( ) to the teacher carefully.  
生徒たちは先生の言うことを注意深く聞いていました。
7. Are you ( ) the party?  
あなたはパーティを楽しんでいますか。
8. Is Mary ( ) fish?  
メアリーは魚を料理していますか。
9. Was she ( ) about her country?  
彼女は自分の国のことを話していたのですか。
10. It is ( ) now.  
今雪が降っています。

## 重要ルール

進行形は「be動詞 + V-ing」で表す  
(is, am, are, was, were)

★ 高校では動詞(verb)のことを V と表記します。覚えていきましょう。

## No.20 進行形 ②

A. ( ) の中から正しいものを選びなさい。

1. (**Are you, Do you**) enjoying the party?
2. (**Is he, Does she**) sitting on the chair?
3. (**Are they, Do they**) studying French?
4. (**Is my mother, Does my mother**) writing a letter to her uncle?
5. (**Were they, Did they**) cleaning the room?
6. (**Are you, Do you**) waiting for the train?
7. (**Was Ken, Did Ken**) riding a bicycle?
8. (**Is it, Does it**) raining now?
9. What (**was your sister, did your sister**) doing?
10. (**Was she, Did she**) reading an English book?

### 重要ルール

「～しています[した]か？」

- Are[Were] you -ing?
- Is[Was] he -ing?
- Is[Was] it -ing?
- Are[Were] they -ing?
- What are[were] you -ing?

B. 次の英文を疑問文と否定文にきなさい。

1. He is walking with her.

疑問文

否定文

2. His brother is looking at the mountain over there.

疑問文

否定文

3. They were running in the park.

疑問文

否定文

## No.21 *There is... / Here is...*

**A.** 次のの中から正しいものを選んで○で囲みなさい。

1. There (**is, are**) a notebook on the desk.
2. Here (**is, are**) her book.
3. There (**is, are**) many stars in the sky at night.
4. There (**is, are**) two balls in the box.
4. Here (**is, are**) your ticket.
5. There (**was, were**) many boys in the park yesterday.

**B.** 次の英文を疑問文と否定文にきなさい。

1. There is a Christmas present under the tree.

疑問文

否定文

2. There were a few books on the table.

疑問文

否定文

### 重要ルール

There is[are]～ 「～があります」

Here is[are]～ 「ここに～があります」

疑問文はbe動詞を文の先頭に持ってくる

否定文はbe動詞の後ろにnotを入れる

## No.22 未来形

**A.** 次の中から正しいものを選んで○で囲みなさい。

1. I (**will am, will be**) seventeen years old next year.
2. He (**will calls, will call**) me tomorrow morning.
3. (**Will she goes, Will she go**) to America next week?
4. (**They will begin, They will be begin**) the game soon.
5. (**I'll see, I'll am see**) you later.
6. (**It will snow, It will be snow**) tomorrow.
7. (**He will takes, He will take**) a train to go there.
8. We (**will not forget, will don't forget**) the party.
9. He (**will plays, will play**) soccer in the field.
10. When (**will she becomes, will she become**) a doctor?

**B.** 次の英文を疑問文と否定文にきなさい。

1. You will be free next Sunday.

疑問文

否定文

2. It will snow tomorrow morning.

疑問文

否定文

### 重要ルール

will+ V-原形「~でしょう」「~するつもりだ」

疑問文はwillを文の先頭に持ってくる

否定文はwillの後ろにnotを入れる[won't]

★ V-原形とは「動詞の原形」を意味します。

## No.23 *be going to* V-原形

**A.** 次の（ ）の中から正しいものを選んで○で囲みなさい。

1. I (**am going to, going to**) visit England next year.
2. She (**is going to, going to**) help her brother with his homework.
3. We (**are going to, be going to**) clean the flower garden.
4. (**Are you, Will you**) going to finish the homework by tomorrow?
5. (**Will Ken, Is Ken**) going to spend a week in Hokkaido?
6. He (**is going to, going to**) play soccer with his friends tomorrow.
7. (**Is she, Will she**) going to give her mother a birthday present?
8. They (**are going to, be going to**) come to the party.
9. What (**are you going to, you going to**) do this evening?
10. When (**is Mr. Smith going to, Mr. Smith going to**) leave Japan?

**B.** 次の英文を疑問文と否定文にきなさい。

1. He is going to sell his car.

疑問文

否定文

2. Her sister is going to stay at home tomorrow.

疑問文

否定文

### 重要ルール

「～しようとしている」

- I **am going to** come
- You **are going to** come
- He **is going to** come
- They **are going to** come
- We **are going to** come

## No.24

## 助動詞 ①

**A.** 次の助動詞の意味を考えて英文の意味を答えなさい。

1. can ～できる He **can** ski. ( )
2. may ～かもしれない He **may** come here. ( )  
～してもよい You **may** go home now. ( )
3. must ～しなければならない You **must** come. ( )  
★have toで書き換え可能  
～にちがいない It **must** be true. ( )
4. will ～だろう It **will** rain tomorrow. ( )  
～するつもりだ I **will** go there. ( )  
★be going toで書き換え可能

※しっかり覚えましょう！

### 重要ルール

助動詞 + V-原形

★ V-原形とは「動詞の原形」

**B.** 次の英文を[ ]内の助動詞を用いて、例のように書き換えなさい。

例： I run fast. [can] → I **can** run fast.

1. You play the piano well. [can]→
2. Mary comes to the party tonight. [may]→
3. You go there now. [must]→
4. It is rainy. [will]→
5. You remember this book. [must]→



# No.25

# 助動詞 ②

**A.** ( ) の中から正しいものを選んで○で囲みなさい。

1. She (**can read, can reads**) Japanese.
2. (**Can they dance, Do they can dance**) well?
3. I (**don't can answer, cannot answer**) your question.
4. I (**must see, will must see**) her.
5. (**May I, Will may I**) go home?
6. (**Do you have to, Have to you**) leave so soon?
7. John (**must finish, must finishes**) his homework by Monday.
8. I (**will get, will be get**) up early tomorrow.
9. (**May I, Must I**) use your bicycle?-----Sure.
10. Mary (**has to, have to**) take care of her dogs.

**B.** 日本語に合うように ( ) 内に適切な語を入れなさい。

1. They ( ) become good baseball players.  
彼らはいいい野球選手になるだろう。
2. I ( ) believe her story.  
私は彼女の話が信じることができない。
3. My father ( ) ( ) leave home early tomorrow.  
私の父は明日朝早く出発しなければならない。
4. You ( ) speak clearly. 君ははっきりと話さなければならない。
5. ( ) I ask you a question?  
質問してもよいですか。
6. Will I ( ) ( ) eat everything?  
全部食べなければいけませんか。
7. We ( ) change the plan.  
私たちは計画を変更するつもりだ。
8. They ( ) notice you.  
彼らはあなたに気づかないだろう。
9. He ( ) eat anything.  
彼は何でも食べることができる。
10. She ( ) say goodbye today.  
彼女は今日さよならを言わなければならない。
11. Her story ( ) be true.  
彼女の話は本当にちがいない。

# No.26

# 現在完了①

**A.** 次のの中から正しいものを選び○で囲みなさい。

1. I (**have finish, have finished**) my homework.  
私は宿題を終えたところだ (だから今ヒマだ)
2. She (**has clean, has just cleaned**) her room.  
彼女はちょうど部屋の掃除を終えたところだ (だから今から他のことをする)
3. We (**often visit, have often visited**) Osaka.  
私たちは度々大阪を訪れたことがある (だから今大阪を知っている)
4. I (**have been, have be**) to the United States.  
私は米国へ行ったことがある (だから今米国のことを知っている)
5. She (**has meet, has met**) him before.  
彼女は以前彼に会ったことがある (だから今彼を知っている)
6. Mary (**has learn, has learned**) Japanese for many years.  
メアリーは何年も日本語を学んできた (だから今日本語がわかる)
7. She (**has collect, has collected**) coins for a long time.  
彼女は長い間コインを収集してきた (だから今コレクションが相当ある)

## 重要ルール

現在完了形のかたち

have + V-p.p.

★ V-p.p.とは動詞の過去分詞形

\* 動詞活用表を確認しよう。

現在完了の意味 「今」との関わりだ! (過去形との違いはココ)

- 完了 「～したところだ」 [だから今...だ]
- 経験 「～したことがある」 [だから今...だ]
- 継続 「ずっと～している」 [だから今...だ]

**重要**

**B.** 次の英文の意味を日本語で答えなさい。

1. I have been to England before.
2. He has lived in Japan for two years.
3. I have not cleaned the dishes yet.

## No.27

## 現在完了②

**A.** 次の英文を疑問文と否定文に書き換えなさい。

1. Jim has sent you an e-mail.

疑問文

否定文

2. It has been rainy since last Sunday.

疑問文

否定文

**B.** (       ) の中に適当な語を入れなさい。[       ] 内の動詞を使うこと。

1. (       ) you (       ) *Harry Potter* yet? [read]
2. He (       )(       ) about the plan for a long time. [think]
3. (       ) you ever (       ) to England? [be]
4. He (       )(       ) any fish yet. [catch]
5. Mr. Smith (       )(       ) in this school for 25 years. [teach]
6. Jim (       ) already (       ) Tokyo. [leave]
7. (       ) you ever (       ) the game? [play]
8. I (       )(       ) this dictionary for many years. [use]
9. (       ) they (       ) a lot of fish? [catch]
10. I (       ) always (       ) a new computer. [want]
11. I (       ) already (       ) the cake. [eat]
12. How long (       ) you (       ) in Japan? [live]
13. I (       )(       ) the museum three times. [visit]
14. My father (       )(       ) sick in bed for a week. [be]
15. My mother (       ) just (       ) back from Tokyo. [come]

## No.28 Will you...?/would like to

**A.** 次の中から正しいものを選んで○で囲みなさい。

1. (Will you, Do you will) come with me?
2. (Will you, Do you will) open the window?
3. I (will like to, would like to) drink coffee.
4. (Will you like to, Would you like to) join us?
5. (Will you, Do you will) remember this ?

**B.** 次の ( ) の中に **will** または **would** を入れて正しい英文にしてください。

1. ( ) you dance with me?
2. What ( ) you like to do?
3. I ( ) like to visit Tokyo Disney Land.
4. ( ) you explain that to me?
5. ( ) you like to sing a song?
6. ( ) you like some juice.

### 重要ルール

- Will you V-原形～?  
～してもらえませんか
- would like to V-原形～  
～したい
- Would you like to V-原形～?  
～したいですか
- Would you like ～?  
～はいかがですか

★ V-原形とは「動詞の原形」のこと

**C.** 次の英文の意味を日本語で書きなさい。

1. When would you like to meet her?
2. We would like to help you.
3. Will you show me the way to the station?

# No.29

# 受動態 ①

**A.** 次のの中から正しいものを選んで○で囲みなさい。

1. Pandas (**loved, are loved**) by a lot of people.
2. The windows (**closed, were closed**) by them.
3. Jiro (**called, was called**) at seven by me.
4. His car (**washes, is washed**) every Sunday.
5. That room (**does not use, is not used**) now.
6. This game (**enjoyed, was enjoyed**) by a lot of children.

## 重要ルール

受動態のかたち

be + V-p.p. (by...)

★ V-p. p. は「動詞の過去分詞」

**B.** ( ) 内に適切な語を入れて正しい英文を完成しなさい。[ ] 内の動詞を使うこと。

1. Mickey Mouse ( ) ( ) by a lot of people. [love]  
ミッキーマウスは多くの人に愛されている。
2. English ( ) ( ) in Canada. [speak]  
英語はカナダで話されている。
3. The reason ( ) ( ). [explain]  
その理由が説明された。
4. ( ) my name ( )? [call]  
私の名前が呼ばれましたか。
5. The picture ( ) ( ) by my uncle. [paint]  
その絵は私の叔父によって描かれました。
6. The Beatles ( ) still ( ) by a lot of people. [love]  
ビートルズは今でも多くの人によって愛されています。
7. These computers ( ) ( ) every day. [use]  
これらのコンピューターは毎日使われています。
8. Our house ( ) ( ) ten years ago. [build]  
私たちの家は10年前に建てられました。
9. A lot of people ( ) ( ) in the accident. [injure]  
その事故でたくさんの人がけがをした[傷つけられた]。

## No.30

## 受動態②

**A.** 次の中から正しいものを選んで○で囲みなさい。

1. (**Does he called, Is he called**) Ben?
2. (**Is this computer used, Does this computer used**) now?
3. (**Was this room cleaned, Did this room cleaned**) yesterday?
4. (**Does this gate is opened, Is this gate opened**) at 9:00 a.m.?
5. (**Did this book borrow, Was this book borrowed**) from the library?
6. A strange sound (**was heard, was hear**) at the front door.
7. English (**is taught, is teach**) four times a week.
8. Those birds (**were not found, were not find**) in the forest.
9. Cameras (**are sold, are sell**) at the store.

**B.** 次の英文を疑問文と否定文にきなさい。

1. These machines are made in China.

疑問文

否定文

2. Spanish is spoken by a lot of people in the world.

疑問文

否定文

3. My umbrella was found at the station.

疑問文

否定文

4. This book is written in old Japanese.

疑問文

否定文

※疑問文はbe動詞を文頭に出す、否定文はbe動詞の後にnotを置く、コレだけ！

# No.31 現在分詞「～している」

**A.** 下のワクの中から適当なものを選んで、日本語の意味を表す英文を完成しなさい。

1. Look at those ( ) birds.  
あの飛んでいる鳥をごらんください。
2. Who is that ( ) girl?  
あの泣いている女の子は誰ですか。
3. Have you ever seen the ( ) cat ?  
泳ぐ猫をみたことがありますか。
4. I have seen those ( ) boys on TV.  
あの踊っている子どもをテレビでみたことがあります。
5. She took pictures of the ( ) children.  
彼女は走っている子どもの写真をとった。
6. I often see the old man ( ) a book.  
私は本を読んでいるその老人をよく見る。
7. Is the girl ( ) the piano Mary's sister?  
ピアノを練習している少女はメアリーの妹ですか。
8. The people ( ) here are from Spain.  
ここに住んでいる人々はスペイン出身です。
9. The man ( ) there is my father.  
そこを歩いている男は私の父です。
10. The lady ( ) a hat is Mrs. Smith.  
帽子をかぶっている女性はスミス夫人です。
11. Don't wake the ( ) baby.  
その眠っている赤ん坊を起こすな。

wearing	swimming	flying	practicing
living	walking	dancing	running
reading	crying	sleeping	

●1語の時は名詞の前に置く

a swimming boy  
1語  
泳いでいる少年

●説明語句がある時は名詞の後ろに置く

a boy swimming in the pool  
説明語句  
プールで泳いでいる少年

## No.32 過去分詞「～された」

**A.** 下のワクの中から適当なものを選んで入れて、正しい英文を完成しなさい。

1. This is a car ( ) in Japan.
2. We stayed at an old temple ( ) about 100 years ago.
3. I got a letter ( ) with a red pencil.
4. This is a picture ( ) by Gough.
5. I remember the sad story ( ) by my mother.
6. Don't open that ( ) door.
7. A cat came in through the ( ) window.
8. We ate the fish ( ) in the river.
9. The language ( ) in Australia is English.
10. Do you know the place ( ) *Shinjuku*?
11. She bought a bag ( ) in Italy.
12. English is a language ( ) on the Internet.
13. Look at the mountain ( ) with snow.
14. Mr. Yokoyama is a teacher ( ) by many students.

built  
loved  
spoken  
painted

broken  
made  
used

closed  
written  
covered

called  
caught  
told

●1語の時は名詞の前に置く

a **broken** door

1語

壊れたドア

●説明語句がある時は名詞の後ろに置く

a door **broken by Tom**

説明語句

トムによって壊されたドア



## 不定詞 ①

**A.** [       ] 内の日本語の意味になるように、(       ) 内に適当な語句を入れなさい。

例：I want to ( **buy eggs** ) [卵を買う] →卵を買うことを欲する→卵を買いたい

- |                 |   |   |           |
|-----------------|---|---|-----------|
| 1. I want to    | ( | ) | [自転車を買う]  |
| 2. I want to    | ( | ) | [歌を歌う]    |
| 3. I want to    | ( | ) | [英語を勉強する] |
| 4. I want to    | ( | ) | [彼女に電話する] |
| 5. I want to    | ( | ) | [泣く]      |
| 6. I want to    | ( | ) | [コーヒーを飲む] |
| 7. We hope to   | ( | ) | [あなたに会う]  |
| 8. He began to  | ( | ) | [ピアノを弾く]  |
| 9. He began to  | ( | ) | [笑う]      |
| 10. He began to | ( | ) | [野球をする]   |

**B.** 次の英文の意味を日本語で答えなさい。太字の部分に注意しなさい。

1. Everyone began **to feel** hungry.
2. Her dream is **to become** a singer.
3. He wants **to go** to the zoo.
4. I don't know how **to solve** the problem.      ④ how to... ～    する方法
5. I tried **to cook** dinner by myself.

## 重要

to V-原形

## 「～すること」(名詞用法)

★V-原形は「動詞の原形」のこと

## No.34

## 不定詞 ②

**A.** 日本語の意味になるように ( ) 内に適当な語句を入れなさい。

1. I want some books ( ).  
読むための本が何冊か欲しい。
2. He is looking for a bicycle ( ).  
彼は借りるための自転車を探している。
3. I have a few pictures ( ) you.  
あなたにお見せするための写真が何枚かある。
4. Tell me a good place ( ).  
訪問する良い場所を教えてください。
5. We have a lot of work ( ).  
すべき仕事がたくさんある。
6. She has a lot of friends ( ) with.  
彼には一緒に遊ぶ友達がたくさんいる。

**B.** 次の英文の意味を日本語で書きなさい。太字の部分に注意すること。

1. We have no *time* **to relax**.
2. I have a lot of *books* **to read**.
3. Matsue has a lot of *places* **to visit**.
4. Please give me *something* **to eat**.
5. Will you give me *something* hot **to drink**?

**重要**

名詞 + to V-原形 「～するための」(形容詞用法)

★ V-原形とは「動詞の原形」のこと

**A.** 次の日本語の意味になるように（ ）内に適当な語句を入れなさい。

1. I went to the library ( ) a book.  
私は本を返すために図書館へ行った。
2. John went into the room ( ) TV.  
ジョンはテレビを見るために部屋へ入った。
3. She went to America ( ) English.  
彼女は英語を勉強するためにアメリカへ行った。
4. We use a computer ( ) games.  
我々はゲームをするためにコンピューターを使う。
5. Mary went to college ( ) a doctor.  
メアリーは医者になるために大学へ行った。
6. Bob went to the store ( ) his jeans.  
ボブはジーンズを買うためにその店に行った。
7. I got up early ( ) the first bus.  
始発のバスに乗るために早起きした。
8. I am very happy ( ) you.  
あなたに会えてとてもうれしい。
9. We were sad ( ) the news.  
その知らせを聞いて悲しかった。

**重要**

to V-原形

●「～するために」 (副詞用法 **目的**)●「～して」 (副詞用法 **原因**)

★ V-原形とは「動詞の原形」のこと

# No.36

# 動名詞

**A.** 次の英文の（ ）内の動詞を適当な形に書き換えなさい。

1. (**Get**) up early is good. [ ]
2. My sister's dream is (**go**) to Germany. [ ]
3. My hobby is (**collect**) old stamps. [ ]
4. (**Learn**) a foreign language is difficult. [ ]
5. We enjoyed (**watch**) the baseball game. [ ]
6. (**Play**) tennis is a lot of fun. [ ]
7. I like (**read**) history books about Japan. [ ]
8. (**Think**) about world peace is important. [ ]
9. Thank you for (**help**) me. [ ]
10. I finished (**write**) this poem. [ ]

**B.** 次の英文の意味を日本語で書きなさい。

1. It stopped **raining** in the afternoon.
2. How about **going** to the movies next Saturday? ㊦ How about...? ～はどうですか
3. The boy **started** running.
4. My hobby is **listening** to jazz.

**重要**

動名詞 = V-ing 「～すること」 (=to V-原形)

前置詞の後は、必ず **V-ing** だ!!!

★ V とは「動詞」のこと

# No.37

# 比較 as...as

**A.** 次の日本語と同じ意味になるように ( ) 内に適当な語を入れなさい。

1. My mother is ( ) ( ) ( ) I.  
私の母は私と同じくらいの背丈だ。
2. This dog is ( ) ( ) ( ) a soccer ball.  
この犬はサッカーボールと同じくらい小さい。
3. This picture is not ( ) ( ) ( ) that one.  
この写真はあの写真ほどよくない。
4. Kyoto is not ( ) ( ) ( ) Nara.  
京都は奈良ほど古くない。
5. Jane runs ( ) ( ) ( ) my sister.  
ジェーンは私の妹と同じくらい速く走る。

**B.** 与えられた語句を並べ換えて正しい英文にしなさい。

1. My mother (**gets up/ early/ as/ as**) my father.
2. Kyoto (**is/ Fukuoka/ as/ as/ hot**) today.
3. My hair (**not/ long/ his/ as/ as/ is**).
4. Mary (**study/ as/ as/ doesn't/ hard**) Kenji.
5. Japan (**is/ large/ as/ as**) California.
6. This map (**as/ is/ useful/ as**) that one.

**重要**

as ...as ~ 「~と同じくらい…」

## No.38 比較級・最上級

**A.** 次のの中から正しいものを選んで○で囲みなさい。

1. This pencil is (**long, longer, longest**) than that one.
2. You are the (**old, older, oldest**) of the three.
3. My brother sometimes gets up (**early, earlier, earliest**) than I.
4. Question A is (**easy, easier, more easy**) than Question B.
5. This box is (**big, bigger, biggest**) than that one.
6. Which do you like (**well, better, the best**), coffee or tea?
7. Junko sings (**well, better, the best**) in her family.
8. This car is the (**new, newer, newest**) of the three.
9. The Beatles is one of the (**famous, more famous, most famous**) bands in the world.
10. Which is (**high, higher, highest**), Mt. Fuji or Mt. Everest?

**B.** 次の英文の意味を日本語で書きなさい。

1. This is the most difficult question of the four.
2. Is baseball more popular than tennis in Japan?
3. Yukio speaks English better than Akira.

**重要**

比較級 = 形容詞-er than ~ 「～より…だ」

最上級 = 形容詞-est 「一番…だ」

★長い単語にはmore～, most～をつける

## No.39      *It is ... (for 人) to V-原形*

**A.** 例にならって書き換えなさい。

例 : [to play the piano] It is fun. → *It is fun to play the piano.*

1. [to watch the stars] It is fun.
2. [to watch soccer games on TV] It is exciting.
3. [to become a tennis player] It is my dream.
4. [to use the Internet] It is interesting.
5. [to see you again] It is nice.
6. [for me to carry this bag] It is hard.
7. [for him to do the job] It is important.
8. [for Mr. Smith to read Japanese] It is difficult.
9. [for her to answer this question] It was easy.

**重要**

It is ~ to V-原形

「Vすることは~だ」

It is ~ for 人 to V-原形

「人がVすることは~だ」

It は to V-原形 / for 人 to V-原形を指している。

★ V は動詞のこと

## No.40 Shall I ~ ? / should V-原形

A. ( ) の中から正しいものを選び○で囲みなさい。

1. (Will I, Shall I) open the window? 私が窓を開けましょうか。
2. (Shall I, Will I) bring you some water? 私が水をお持ちしましょうか。
3. (Shall we, Will we) ask our teacher? 先生に聞いてみましょうか。
4. You (shall, should) buy that dictionary. 君はあの辞書を買うべきだ。
5. You (shall not, should not) be late for school. 君たちは学校に遅刻すべきではありません。

B. 日本文の意味になるように ( ) の中に適当な語を入れなさい。

1. ( ) we dance?  
踊りましょうか。
2. You ( ) return the book by tomorrow.  
明日までにその本を返すべきです。
3. We ( ) ( ) give up so easily.  
そんなに簡単にあきらめるべきではありません。
4. ( ) I help you?  
お手伝いしましょうか。
5. We ( ) try again.  
もう一度やってみるべきだ。
6. What ( ) I do?  
どうしましょうか。
7. You ( ) ( ) worry so much.  
そんなに心配すべきではありません。
8. ( ) we change our plan?  
計画を変更しましょうか。

**重要**

Shall I V-原形~?

should V-原形

「~しましょうか？」

「Vすべきだ」

★ Vは動詞のこと



## No.41 tell[ask] 人 to V-原形

A. 日本語の意味を表すように ( ) 内に適当な語を入れなさい。

1. I told ( ) to ( ) the room.  
私は彼に部屋の掃除をするように言った。
2. Our teacher told ( ) to ( ) carefully.  
私たちの先生は注意して聞くように私たちに言った。
3. My mother told ( ) to ( ) back by six.  
母は私に6時までに帰ってくるように言った。
4. He told ( ) to ( ) in.  
彼は私に入るように言った。
5. He told ( ) to ( ) the work soon.  
彼は私たちにその仕事をすぐに終わるように言った。
6. My father told ( ) to ( ) hard.  
父は私に一生懸命勉強するように言った。
7. The old woman asked ( ) to ( ) her bag.  
老婆は私にかばんを見つけてくれるように頼んだ。
8. I asked ( ) to ( ) the door.  
私は彼女にドアを閉めてくれるように頼んだ。
9. I asked ( ) ( ) to ( ) me.  
私は父に、私を信じてくださいと頼んだ。
10. He told ( ) to ( ) this.  
彼は私にこれをしろと言いました。
11. He told ( ) ( ) to ( ) this.  
彼は私にこれをすると言いました。

**重要**

tell 人 to V-原形

「人にVするように言う」

ask 人 to V-原形

「人にVしてくれるように頼む」

★ V は動詞のこと

## No.42 how to V-原形 / what to V-原形

- A.** 次の日本文の意味になるように ( ) 内に適当な語を入れなさい。
1. I don't know ( ) ( ) ( ) the Internet.  
インターネットの使い方を私は知りません。
  2. He knows ( ) ( ) swim.  
彼は泳ぎ方を知っています。
  3. Do you know ( ) ( ) ( ) a ticket for the concert? コンサートのチケットの買い方を知っていますか。
  4. Please tell me ( ) ( ) ( ) to the station.  
駅への行き方を教えてください。
  5. Please show me ( ) ( ) ( ) this game.  
このゲームの遊び方を教えてください。
  6. Will you tell me ( ) ( ) ( ) ?  
何を読んだらよいか教えてください。
  7. Do you know ( ) ( ) ( ) ?  
何をしたらよいか分かっていますか。
  8. Please tell me ( ) ( ) ( ) in Kobe.  
神戸で何を見たらよいか教えてください。

- B.** 次の英文の意味を日本語で書きなさい。下線部に注意すること。
1. Have you decided what to sing?

2. Please tell me how to borrow a book in the library.

**重要表現**

how to V-原形  
what to V-原形

「Vする方法」  
「何をVするか」

★ V は動詞のこと

## No.43 関係代名詞

A. ( ) 内の正しいものを選んで○で囲みなさい。

1. This is the book (**who, which**) has many pictures.
2. That is the girl (**who, which**) can speak Japanese.
3. I wrote a letter to my uncle (**who, which**) lives in Tokyo.
4. Is this the house (**who, which**) they built?
5. The beautiful lady (**who, which**) has just come in is Mrs. Naito.
6. He has a sister (**who, which**) is good at swimming.
7. I have a book (**who, which**) has a red cover.
8. He lives in the house (**who, which**) stands on the hill.

B. 次の英文の意味を日本語で書きなさい。

1. The baby **who** she is holding in her arms is very cute.
2. The temple we visited was very old.
3. The apples **which** he gave me were very good.
4. I have a dog **that** looks like a panda.
5. She is the singer **who** I like best.

### 重要ルール

前の単語が人の場合 who  
" 物の場合 which

★thatはどちらにも使える。目的格の場合は省略も可能

## No.44

## 前置詞

A. 次の文の中に適当な前置詞を右の前置詞群から選んで入れなさい。

1. Edison was born ( ) 1847.
2. We played tennis ( ) school.
3. School begins ( ) 8:25.
4. My mother has been sick ( ) a long time.
5. I sometimes go to school ( ) bus.
6. There are seven days ( ) a week.
7. We had a test ( ) Tuesday.
8. My brother is good ( ) history and music.
9. Please take care ( ) yourself.
10. Jack is interested ( ) judo.
11. Smoking is not good ( ) your health.
12. I played tennis ( ) Dick yesterday.

<前置詞群>

by  
after  
in  
at  
for  
on  
of  
with

B. ( ) 内から正しいものを選んで○で囲みなさい。

1. I was born (**in, on**) January 15 (**in, on**) 1955.
2. We are staying (**at, in**) a hotel (**at, in**) Hakata.
3. There is a picture (**on, over**) the wall.
4. My sister stayed (**in, at**) Hawaii (**for, in**) a week.
5. This train doesn't stop (**between, by**) Kyoto and Osaka.

重要

★辞書で引いてその主な意味を確認しなさい。

in on at for with from by to  
under near after before into between since

## No.45

## 接続詞

**A.** 次の文の（ ）内から適語を選んで○で囲みなさい。


1. (**When, That, And**) I was working in the garden, Jack came to see me.
2. (**If, Although, That**) it is fine tomorrow, we'll go on a picnic.
3. Why do you study English?----(**As, That, Because**) I want to go to America.
4. (**After, Before, Though**) he is fifty years old, he looks very young.
5. I know (**that, as, but**) she is kind to old people.
6. I can speak English, (**but, or, so**) my brother can't.
7. Did you go to Hakata by train (**and, but, or**) by plane?
8. Read this book, (**and, or, but**) you will have a good time. ★ 命令文+and
9. Wash your hands (**after, before, till**) you eat supper.
10. She smiled (**that, when, if**) I saw her.
11. I hope (**that, when, if**) it will be fine tomorrow.
12. She was absent (**when, if, because**) she had a cold.
13. (**While, Because, Though**) she was riding a bicycle, she saw a dog.

### 重要接続詞

when (～するとき)	while (～している間)
as (～ので)	if (もし～ならば)
because (～ので)	although (～だけれども)

## No.46 文の切れ目

★長文を読むのがどうしても苦手という人が多くいます。でも心配はいりません。長い文でも次のように短いカタマリにすれば楽チン楽チン！誰でもできますよ！



**文章の切れ目**  
(次の箇所に「くさび」／を入れてみるべし！)

- ①動詞の前後
- ②前置詞の前
- ③コンマの後
- ④接続詞の前
- ⑤関係代名詞の前

そうかっ！

【例】

A woman / named / Yayoi Matsumoto / lives / in the city / of Matsue.  
When she / was / a high school student, / she / dreamed / of going  
/ to the United States.

(訳) まつもとやよいさんという名前の女性が、松江市に住んでいます。彼女が高校生の時、アメリカに行くことを夢みました。

## No.47 *make me sad* (補語)

**A.** 次の英文の意味を日本語で書きなさい。なおその際に㊦に示されたような関係があることに注意しなさい。このようなイコールで結べる関係を、高校では「補語」と呼びます。

例 The news made her sad.                      ㊦ her = sad  
(意味) <例> そのニュースを聞いて彼女は悲しくなった。

1. I kept the room clean.                      ㊦ the room = clean  
(意味)

2. The letter made her very angry.                      ㊦ her = very angry  
(意味)

3. They call the cat Tama.                      ㊦ the cat = Tama  
(意味)

4. The meeting made him tired.                      ㊦ him = tired  
(意味)

5. The man painted the box blue.                      ㊦ the box = blue  
(意味)

6. I found the book easy.                      ㊦ the book = easy  
(意味)

7. He made his daughter a pianist.                      ㊦ his daughter = a pianist  
(意味)

8. The letter from her son made her happy.                      ㊦ her = happy  
(意味)

9. People call this flower tulip.                      ㊦ this flower = tulip  
(意味)

## No.48 間 接 疑 問 文

**A.** 次の英文の意味を日本語で答えなさい。このように1つの分掌の中に疑問文を埋め込んだものを高校では「間接疑問文」と呼びます。埋め込むときには肯定文の語順に戻してドッキングしてやります。

1. I don't know what you mean. (← *What do you mean?*)
2. Do you know where she lives? (← *Where does she live?*)
3. I don't know who he is. (← *Who is he?*)
4. Please tell me how he did it. (← *How did he do it?*)
5. Tell me which one you like. (← *Which one do you like?*)
6. I don't understand why she went to America. (← *Why did she go to America?*)
7. Nobody knows when he was born. (← *When was he born?*)

**★さあこれで中学英語の復習は完璧！いよいよ高校英語の学習だ！！**



## No.49 長文問題に挑戦 ①

Do you want to improve your English? I think that many of you answer, "Yes!" English is spoken in a lot of countries in the world and is now an international language. You can make many friends all over the world by using English. I think this is ① wonderful. Then, how can you improve your English?

Now, a lot of Japanese people ②(\_\_\_\_) to study English, and go abroad to learn English. Studying abroad is a good way to improve your English because you can practice English every day. But even in foreign countries, if you use Japanese a lot, your English will not become better. Learning English is just ②(\_\_\_\_) learning how to swim. If you want to be able to swim, you should go into the water and try to swim, right? So if you want to improve your English, you should try to use English.

You can improve your English in Japan, too. You are learning English at school. You have a lot of time to use it during English classes. Are you trying to answer in English when your teachers speak it to you? To say "*Wakarimasen*" is easy, but you can't make your English better if you don't try to use English. You don't have to speak it well. If your teachers understand, that's OK.

You can also improve your English at home. CDs and TV are very useful when you are learning English. Listen to English CDs and repeat after them. Watch English movies on TV. Then, you can say, for example, "Oh, it's 10 o'clock. I'll take a bath." Using English like this is very important.

You can make your English better by studying abroad or studying in Japan. But the most important thing is to ③(\_\_\_\_). You should remember this if you really want to improve your English.

1. 本文中に何回も出てくる **improve** の意味を推測し、日本語5字以内で答えよ。

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2. 下線部①で「すばらしい」とあるが何がすばらしいのか。25字以内の日本語で明しなさい。

[illegible]

3. 2カ所の下線部②の（ ）に共通して入る同じつづり字の単語1語を書きなさい。

( )

4. 本文中に自宅での英語学習方法についての記述があるが、その例を3つそれぞれ日本語で答えなさい。

5. 下線部③の( )に入れる英語を本文中より4語で抜き出し答えなさい。

\_\_\_\_\_

6. 本文の内容に合うものを、ア～カから2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。(4)

ア Many people in the world speak English, but it hasn't become an international language.

✧ You can practice English if you study in foreign countries.

ウ If you use Japanese a lot in foreign countries, your Japanese will get better.

**II When you talk with your English teachers in English, speaking English well is not important.**

✚ You must not listen to the radio when you are learning English at home.

**力 You won't be able to improve your English because you don't have an English teacher at home.**

$$\left( \begin{array}{c} \text{ } \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{ } \end{array} \right)$$

## No.50 長文問題に挑戦 ②

Naoki worked for a bank and was very busy every day. When his daughter, Kaori was small, Naoki said to her that he would take his family to Okinawa during summer vacation, but they couldn't go because of his work. That was ① a sad memory for her.

Kaori wanted to go to the new \*amusement park that opened last month near Naoki's bank. When Kaori asked him, "Can we go to the new amusement park next Sunday?" he answered, "I'm sorry. I have to go to the office this Sunday, too." Kaori thought, "Which is more important for Father, ② his ( A ) or his ( B )?"

On that Sunday morning, an accident happened. A bicycle hit Naoki when he was jogging before breakfast. He came home and said, "I'm OK. This is nothing to worry about." But he didn't get better and soon he couldn't even walk. Kaori's mother decided to take Naoki to the hospital, but he had an important paper to take to his office before noon. Naoki asked Kaori, "Will you take this paper to the office for me?" She answered, "No, I can't. You are too busy to take me to the amusement park, so I'm going shopping with my friend. Naoki said, "OK. I understand." But Kaori's mother said to her, "I know your feelings, but ③ doing this for your father is more important isn't it?" Kaori didn't say anything at first. She was looking at the floor. After a while, she finally said, "OK. I will change ④ my plan."

Because it was a Sunday morning, there were a lot of families in the train Kaori took. Boys and girls were talking and smiling with their parents and looked very ( あ ). When Kaori saw them she began to feel angry.

It was the first time for her to visit her father's company. All the people in the office looked very busy. She couldn't find a chance to speak to them. But soon a man came to her and said, "You're the \*manager's daughter, right? I got a message from your father and I know about ⑤ this accident. Thank you very much for bringing us this paper. Do you know how important this is to us?"

Another man came to them and said, "Your father always talks about you \*proudly. He feels sorry for you because he is sometimes too ( い ) to stay at home with you even on Sunday. So, please understand that your father is doing such an important job here." When Kaori heard this, her face became red. "I should talk more with Father," she thought.

Soon other people in the room came to ⑥ (            ) her one after another. It was the first time for her to be greeted by so many people that she didn't know what to do. But she understood how much all these people needed her father.

When Kaori was going out of the room, she looked out of the window and found that she could see the amusement park that she wanted to visit with her father only a few hundred meters away. "I think Father saw that amusement park from here every day and felt ( う ) because he couldn't take me there," she thought. Then

she remembered the happy families she saw in the train that morning. But this time she had a different feeling toward them.

When she was walking to the train station, Kaori found a small flower shop. She thought that it would be a good idea to buy some flowers for her father. She smiled and went into the shop.

\*amusement park : 遊園地      \*manager : 支店長      \*proudly : 誇らしげに

1. 空所 ( あ ) ~ ( う ) に入る単語 1 語を、それぞれ本文中より抜き出して答えなさい。      あ(                      )      い(                      )      う(                      )

2. 下線部①「悲しい思い出」とは何か。具体的に日本語で説明しなさい。

3. 下線部②の空所 ( A ) ( B ) に入る単語を本文中より抜き出して答えなさい。      A (                      )      B (                      )

4. 下線部③doing this の内容を 25 字以内の日本語で答えなさい。


5. 下線部④my plan の内容を 15 字以内の日本語で答えなさい。

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

6. 下線部⑤this accidentの内容を 25 字以内の日本語で答えなさい。ただし「あなの父親が」に続く形で答えること。


7. 下線部⑥の (                      ) に入るものとして、最も適当なものをア～エから 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア thank      イ like      ウ tell      エ call      (                      )