

F

English

英語

クラウン

フォレスト

中2

Emergency Food

Lesson9 Emergency Food Part1

p.4

Warm Up

- (1) ① It'll be ② won't clean
(2) He will go to the park tomorrow.
(3) Will it be cold tomorrow?

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- (4) (例) I will study Japanese.
(5) I will practice the guitar after school.

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Try

- 1** (1) will buy (2) It'll be (3) Will, go
(4) won't go
2 (1) Mr. Inoda will visit your school next week.
(2) It will[It'll] be hot tomorrow.
3 (1) He will be busy next Saturday.
(2) Will it be sunny tomorrow?
(3) It will not be cold tomorrow.
(4) I won't watch TV.
4 (1) Yes, I will. / No, I won't.
(2) (例) I will practice baseball.
5 (1) I will play the piano after dinner.
(2) He will be free tomorrow.
(3) What will you do next Sunday?

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Exercise

- 1** (1) I'll help (2) will be (3) Will, study
(4) won't be
2 (1) Mr. Smith will practice *kendo* tomorrow.
(2) It will[It'll] be sunny next Friday.
3 (1) It will be rainy next Sunday.
(2) Will Emma visit Japan?
(3) I will not make dinner tomorrow.
(4) It won't be hot tomorrow.

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- 4** (1) Yes, I will. / No, I won't.
(2) (例) I will go shopping.
5 (1) I will go to the park tomorrow.
(2) We will be busy next Saturday.
(3) What will you do after school?
6 (1) will prepare warm (2) It'll be, hot
(3) I'll, types of cold
(4) near, for the first time
(5) You'll, easily (6) won't, tomorrow
(7) visited, by bus
7 (1) ① looks busy ② It'll be
(2) ① Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.
② (例) I was eating dinner.
8 (1) I will play tennis tomorrow.
(2) It will be sunny tomorrow.

Lesson9 Emergency Food Part2

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Warm Up

- (1) ① He is going to study math tomorrow.
② What are you going to do next Sunday?
(2) Where are you going to go tomorrow?
(3) (例) I am going to go to the zoo.
(4) They aren't going to go to the park next Sunday. / They won't go to the park next Sunday.

p.9

Try

- 1** (1) am going to go (2) will watch
2 (1) I am going to go to school tomorrow.
(2) Mai is going to do her homework next week.
(3) Are you going to stay in London?
(4) She isn't going to take a dance lesson.
(5) What is Takuya going to do next week?
3 (1) I'm going to go to Okinawa next year.
(2) Are they going to go camping next week?

(3) Emi is not going to play tennis tomorrow.

(4) Where is he going to go this weekend?

4 (1) Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

(2) (例) I am going to visit Tokyo.

5 (1) I am going to play soccer next Sunday. / I will play soccer next Sunday.

(2) He isn't going to watch TV after dinner. / He won't watch TV after dinner.

(3) What are you going to do tomorrow? / What will you do tomorrow?

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Exercise

1 (1) is going to go (2) is going to go

2 (1) He is going to study science tomorrow.

(2) I am going to visit India next month.

(3) Is Yoshiko going to visit Hawaii?

(4) I'm not going to make dinner.

(5) What is she going to do tomorrow?

3 (1) I'm going to go to the sea next week.

(2) Are you going to go skiing next Sunday?

(3) He is not going to study English this weekend.

(4) Where is she going to go tomorrow?

4 (1) Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

(2) (例) I am going to go skiing.

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5 (1) I am going to go to the library tomorrow. / I will go to the library tomorrow.

(2) She isn't going to practice tennis next Saturday. / She won't practice tennis next Saturday.

(3) What are you going to do after school? / What will you do after school?

6 (1) am going to, How about you

(2) probably look for (3) For, So

(4) keep (5) near, for the first time

7 (1) ① looks busy ② It'll be

(2) Where is he going to go this weekend?

(3) (例) I am going to go skiing.

8 (1) (例) I am going to go to Akita next Sunday.

(2) (例) I will go there with my family.

(3) (例) I will eat *kiritampo*.

(4) It will be fun.

Lesson9 Emergency Food 教科書本文

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Warm Up

(1) Yes, she did.

(2) She is going to buy some emergency food.

(3) A familiar food will.

解説

(1)「ジンは初めて非常食を食べましたか。」
1, 2行目を参照。

(2)「ジンは今週末、何を買うつもりですか。」4行目を参照。

(3)「大災害のあと、何が私たちを元気づけるでしょうか。」7行目を参照。

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Try

1 (1) ○ (2) ○ (3) ○

2 (1) Yes, she did.

(2) He recommends something familiar.

(3) *Miso* soup will.

解説

2 (1)「ジンは非常食を簡単に作りましたか。」2, 3行目を参照。

(2)「丘先生は非常食として、何をすすめますか。」4, 5行目を参照。

(3)「丘先生にとって、大災害のあと、何の食べ物か彼を元気づけるでしょうか。」7, 8行目を参照。

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Exercise

1 ア：非常食 イ：非常食

2 なじみのある食べ物

3 (1) 冷たくて味がない

- (2) 非常食を買う
(3) なじみのある食べ物

4 (1) No, she didn't.

- (2) She is going to buy it this weekend.
(3) A familiar food will.

解説

- 4** (1) 「ジンは冷たくて味がない非常食を食べましたか。」 1, 2 行目を参照。
(2) 「ジンはいつ、非常食を買うつもりですか。」 4 行目を参照。some emergency food は it にかえる。
(3) 「大災害のあと、どんな食べ物が私たちを元気づけるでしょうか。」 7 行目を参照。

Lesson9 🎵 Emergency Food 9-1, 2

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Warm Up

- (1) (例) What will, do
(2) ① (例) 明日は雨でしょう。

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- ② (例) It will be rainy tomorrow.

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Try

- 1** (1) I will go to the zoo with my family.
(2) will it be sunny tomorrow?
(3) What time will you get home?
(4) I am going to go to the museum.
(5) What are you going to do there?
(6) When are you going to clean your room?

- 2** (1) (例) will be
(2) (例) When will, come
(3) (例) What are, going to do

3 下線部は他の語句でもよい。

- (1) (例) It will be sunny tomorrow morning.
(2) I won't be free next week.
(3) What will you do this weekend?
(4) (例) I am going to clean my room tomorrow. / I will clean my room tomorrow.

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- (5) (例) I am not going to study English this evening. / I won't study English this evening.

- (6) When are you going to visit Japan? / When will you visit Japan?

解説

- 3** (1) 明日の朝の天気を伝えるので、〈It will be〜〉を使う。下線部には天気を表す語が入る。
(4) 「●●するつもりです」はbe going to または will を使う。
(5) 「●●するつもりではありません」はbe not going to または won't を使う。

Exercise

- 1** (1) My brother and I will play tennis in the park.
(2) It won't be sunny tonight.
(3) When will you stay in Japan?
(4) Is he going to do his homework tomorrow?
(5) What are you going to do tomorrow?
(6) What time are you going to go to bed?

- 2** (1) (例) Will, be (2) (例) won't be
(3) (例) When is, going to go

3 下線部は他の語句でもよい。

- (1) (例) I will do my homework tomorrow.
(2) Will you be busy this evening?
(3) (例) I won't go to the park tomorrow afternoon.
(4) I am going to go to Kyoto next week. / I will go to Kyoto next week.
(5) Are you going to practice soccer this weekend? / Will you practice soccer this weekend?
(6) What are you going to do next Sunday? / What will you do next Sunday?

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- 4** (1) emergency, supermarket
(2) disaster (3) recommend

- 5** (1) Will it be rainy tomorrow?

- (2) She will go to the library next Saturday.
- (3) I am going to visit Nagoya next week.
- (4) Is your sister going to clean her room tonight?

解説

- 3 (1) 「●●するつもりです」は will を使う。
- (3) 「●●するつもりではありません」は won't を使う。

Goal Activity 『せんだご汁』の非常食

p.18

Warm Up

- (1) A group of students in Amakusa (, Kumamoto,) did.
- (2) They made it with a familiar food [Sendago soup].
- (3) Yes, they did.

解説

- (1) 「だれが新しい非常食パックを発明しましたか。」 1 行目を参照。
- (2) 「生徒たちは何を使って、新しい非常食パックを作りましたか。」 2～4 行目を参照。
- (3) 「生徒たちは天草の会社や農家の人々といっしょに仕事をしましたか。」 4, 5 行目を参照。

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Try

- 1 (1) ○ (2) ○ (3) ○
- 2 (1) A group of students in Amakusa (, Kumamoto,) did.
- (2) They invented it with a familiar food [Sendago soup].
- (3) Yes, they did.

解説

- 2 (1) 「だれが新しい非常食パックを作りましたか。」 1 行目を参照。
- (2) 「生徒たちは何を使って、そのパックを発明しましたか。」 2～4 行目を参照。
- (3) 「天草の会社や農家の人々は生徒たちを支援しましたか。」 4, 5 行目を参照。

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Exercise

- 1 ア：新しい非常食のパック
イ：(天草)地域の会社や農家の人々
ウ：なじみのある食べ物
- 2 (1) (例) 天草の生徒のグループ
(2) 家にいるように感じる
(3) 天草の人気がある地元の料理
- 3 (1) They invented a new emergency food pack.
(2) Yes, they did.
(3) Companies and farmers in the region [Amakusa] did.
- 4 (1) In addition, invented
(2) found, important part
(3) chose a group of
(4) probably look for

解説

- 3 (1) 「生徒たちはなじみのある食べ物を使って、何を発明しましたか。」 1～3 行目を参照。
- (2) 「生徒たちは天草の人気がある地元の料理を使いましたか。」 4 行目を参照。
- (3) 「だれが生徒たちといっしょに仕事をしましたか。」 4, 5 行目を参照。

Take Action! Listen5 週末の天気予報

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Try

- 1 (1) 月曜日は昼間は雨ですが、夜は晴れるでしょう。
(2) 今度の火曜日は夜に雪が降るでしょう。
(3) 最高気温は10度で、最低気温は2度でしょう。
- 2 (1) 日曜日 (2) 土曜日 (3) 金曜日
(4) 月曜日

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Exercise

- 1 (1) 水曜日は一日中雨で寒いでしょう。
(2) 今度の木曜日は午前中雨が降るでしょう。

- (3) 最高気温は12度で、最低気温は7度でしょう。

- 2** (1) 金曜日 (2) 土曜日 (3) 日曜日
(4) 月曜日

- 3** (1) rain, snow (2) cloudy, clear
(3) news (4) holiday
(5) In addition, invented

Take Action! Talk4 手伝いのお願い

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Warm Up

- (1) Can you make[cook], No problem
(2) Can you open this door?
(3) Can you wash my shoes?

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Try

- 1** (1) Can you open, Sure
(2) Can you wash, I'm sorry but I can't
2 (1) Can you cut these vegetables?
(2) Can you walk my dogs?
3 (1) Can you make[cook] lunch?
(2) Can you clean my room?

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Exercise

- 1** (1) Can you clean, No problem
(2) Can you make[cook], I'm sorry but I can't
2 (1) Can you cut that tree?
(2) Can you bring my books?

- 3** (1) Can you make[cook] dinner?
(2) Can you carry my bag?

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- 4** (1) Can you, fish, No problem
(2) cut, vegetables
(3) Then, table, All right
(4) I'm sorry but I can't
(5) busy, Sure (6) open, door
(7) cloudy, clear
5 (1) ① It'll be ② Can you open, Sure
(2) Where is he going to go this weekend?

- (3) (例) I'm going to go skiing.

- 6** (1) Can you wash the dishes?
(2) Can you open that window?

Project 3 日本の「昔話」の紙芝居教科書本文

p.26

Warm Up

- (1) Yes, it did. (2) Otohime did.
(3) A special bamboo plant was.

解説

- (1)「ウミガメは太郎を竜宮城へ連れて行きましたか。」3行目を参照。
(2)「だれが玉手箱を太郎にあげましたか。」5, 6行目を参照。
(3)「森の中で何が輝いていましたか。」8行目を参照。

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Try

- 1** (1) × (2) × (3) ×
2 (1) Yes, she did. (2) An old man did.
(3) A small girl was.

解説

- 2** (1)「乙姫は竜宮城で、太郎を歓迎しましたか。」3, 4行目を参照。
(2)「だれがその特別な竹を見つけましたか。」7, 8行目を参照。
(3)「だれがその特別な竹の中にすわっていましたか。」8, 9行目を参照。

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Exercise

- 1** ア：ウミガメ イ：浦島太郎
ウ：特別な竹

- 2** (1) Children were.
(2) The (sea) turtle did.
(3) Yes, he did.

- 3** (1) Once upon a time, children
(2) grew into (3) Long ago, collected
(4) One day, wife had fun
(5) A few, women came
(6) I'm sorry but I can't

解説

- 2** (1)「だれがウミガメをいじめていましたか。」 1, 2 行目を参照。
- (2)「何が太郎を竜宮城へ連れて行きましたか。」 3 行目を参照。
- (3)「おじいさんは竹の中に小さな女の子を見つけましたか。」 7～9 行目を参照。

Sleepy Lord Thunder

Reading Lesson2 Sleepy Lord Thunder 教科書本文

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Warm Up

- (1) No, he didn't. (2) No, he couldn't.
(3) They took two large stones.

解説

- (1)「ジラーはかみなりさまを訪ねましたか。」1行目を参照。
(2)「その老人は雷を起こし、雨をもたらすことができましたか。」1, 2行目を参照。
(3)「ジラーと村人たちは、山の頂上へ何を持っていききましたか。」5～7行目を参照。

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Try

- 1** (1) × (2) ○ (3) ×
2 (1) Yes, he did.
(2) They pushed two large stones.
(3) No, he couldn't.

解説

- 2** (1)「ジラーは賢い老人を訪ねましたか。」1行目を参照。
(2)「ジラーと村人たちは山の頂上から何を押ししましたか。」5～8行目を参照。
(3)「ジラーは雷を起こすことができましたか。」1, 2行目を参照。

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Exercise

- 1** ア：かみなりさま イ：2つの大きな石
ウ：雷を起こすこと
2 (1) (例) かみなりさまを起こす
(2) 大きな音を立てる
(3) 2つの大きな石
3 (1) Yes, he could.
(2) They carried two large stones.
(3) Yes, they did.

- 4** (1) young, pushed, large
(2) sleeping (3) Wake up, job
(4) One day, wife had fun

解説

- 3** (1)「かみなりさまは雨をもたらすことができましたか。」1, 2行目を参照。
(2)「ジラーと村人たちは山の頂上に何を運びましたか。」5～7行目を参照。
(3)「その石は大きな音をたてましたか。」8, 9行目を参照。石をころがして、大きな音が出たことで、かみなりさまが起きた。

Lesson 1

Meet New Friends

Lesson 1 Meet New Friends

Scene 1 ~ 3

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Warm Up

- (1) ① I'll do ② won't be
- (2) ① I am going to go to the gym this Friday.
② Where are you going to go after school?
- (3) I will study English tomorrow. / I am going to study English tomorrow.

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Try

- 1** (1) It'll be (2) won't study
(3) Is, going to go (4) is going to climb
- 2** (1) My brother will clean his room tomorrow.
(2) They are going to practice baseball this Sunday.
(3) What are you going to do this weekend?
- 3** (1) We are going to go to the library after school.
(2) Will Tom wash his car next Sunday?
(3) I am not going to do my homework tomorrow.
(4) Where are you going to go this Saturday?
- 4** (1) Yes, I will. / No, I won't.
(2) (例) I am going to play the piano.
- 5** (1) He will practice baseball next Sunday. / He is going to practice baseball next Sunday.
(2) It will be rainy tomorrow.
(3) What will you do after dinner? / What are you going to do after dinner?

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Exercise

- 1** (1) I'll watch (2) I'm not going to do
(3) Will, play (4) are going to practice
- 2** (1) We will make dinner tomorrow.
(2) My father is going to take pictures this weekend.
(3) What will you do tomorrow?
- 3** (1) Ms. Green is going to go to Kyoto this Friday.
(2) My mother will not wash the dishes this evening.
(3) Is Maki going to study math tomorrow?
(4) When are you going to clean your room?
- 4** (1) Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
(2) (例) I will go to the library.
- 5** (1) We will play soccer tomorrow. / We are going to play soccer tomorrow.
(2) It will be sunny tomorrow.
(3) What will you do next Sunday? / What are you going to do next Sunday?
- 6** (1) sister will, in (2) article about
(3) about, minutes before
(4) are going to, against
(5) lost, the last, seconds (6) broke
(7) sleeping
- 7** (1) It'll be
(2) Where are you going to go this Saturday?
(3) (例) I am going to play the piano.
- 8** (1) (例) I am going to go to the zoo this Sunday.
(2) (例) I am going to go there with my family.
(3) (例) I will take pictures of the animals.
(4) It will be fun.

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Lesson 1 🎵 Meet New Friends

教科書本文

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Warm Up

- (1) Yes, she will.
(2) It is going to have a practice game this Saturday.

解説

- (1) 「ジャックのお姉さんは彼のバスケットボール部の写真をとるつもりですか。」 3, 4 行目参照。
(2) 「マークのバスケットボール部はいつ練習試合をする予定ですか。」 5 行目参照。

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Try

1 (1) × (2) ○ (3) ×

2 (1) No, he won't.

(2) It is going to have a game at the gym.

解説

- 2 (1) 「ジャックは彼のバスケットボール部の写真をとるつもりですか。」 3, 4 行目参照。
(2) 「マークのチームはどこで練習試合をする予定ですか。」 5 行目参照。

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Exercise

1 lost

2 (1) 夏のバスケットボールのトーナメントについて

(2) ケイト (3) 今度の土曜日

3 (1) No, he won't.

(2) It is going to have a practice game.

4 is in the, club

解説

- 3 (1) 「マークは彼のバスケットボール部の写真をとるつもりですか。」 3, 4 行目参照。
(2) 「マークのチームは今度の土曜日、何をする予定ですか。」 5 行目参照。

Lesson 1 🎵 Meet New Friends

1-1~3

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Warm Up

- (1) (例) What will, do
(2) ① (例) 今度の日曜日は雨でしょう。
② (例) It will be rainy this Sunday.

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Try

1 (1) I will go to the museum with my friends.

(2) will it be sunny tomorrow?

(3) What time will you leave home?

(4) I am going to go to the zoo.

(5) What are you going to do there?

(6) When are you going to do your homework?

2 (1) (例) will be

(2) (例) When will, come

(3) (例) What are, going to do

3 下線部は他の語句でもよい。

(1) (例) It will be sunny tomorrow morning.

(2) I won't be busy this Sunday.

(3) What will you do after dinner? /
What are you going to do after dinner?

(4) (例) I will clean my room tomorrow.
/ I am going to clean my room tomorrow.

(5) (例) I won't study English after school. / I am not going to study English after school.

(6) When will you come to Japan? /
When are you going to come to Japan?

解説

- 3 (1) 明日の朝の天気を伝えるので、〈It will be〜〉を使う。下線部には天気を表す語が入る。
(4) 「●●するつもりです」はwillまたはbe going toを使う。

(5)「●●するつもりではありません」は
won'tまたはbe not going toを使う。

(3)「●●するつもりではありません」は
won'tまたはbe not going toを使う。

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Exercise

1 (1) My sister and I will play basketball in the gym.

(2) It won't be rainy tomorrow.

(3) When will you stay in Tokyo?

(4) Is she going to do her homework after school?

(5) What are you going to do this afternoon?

(6) What time are you going to get up?

2 (1) (例) Will, be (2) (例) won't be

(3) (例) When is, going to come

3 下線部は他の語句でもよい。

(1) (例) I will do my homework after school. / I am going to do my homework after school.

(2) Will you be busy tomorrow?

(3) (例) I won't go to the park this evening. / I'm not going to go to the park this evening.

(4) I will visit Hokkaido next month. / I am going to visit Hokkaido next month.

(5) Will you practice the piano tomorrow afternoon? / Are you going to practice the piano tomorrow afternoon?

(6) What will you do this weekend? / What are you going to do this weekend?

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4 (1) photography (2) newspaper

(3) surely, final

5 (1) Will it be rainy this Friday?

(2) He will go to the gym next Saturday.

(3) We are going to visit Nagoya next month.

(4) Is your sister going to do her homework tonight?

解説

3 (1)「●●するつもりです」はwillまたはbe going toを使う。

Goal Activity

1年生のときに体験したことを教えて！

p.40

Try

1 (1) Last, we had (2) joined

(3) practiced hard, got

(4) Next, we have (5) will be exciting

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2 ①, ②のうちどちらか

① (例) Last September, we had a field trip. All the students joined it. We went to Kyoto and visited some temples. Next May, we have a field trip. It will be exciting.

② (例) Last May, we had a tea ceremony. My class joined it. We wore kimonos and drank *matcha*. Next June, we have a tea ceremony. It will be interesting.

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Exercise

1 (1) (例) Last May, we had a field trip.

(2) (例) All the students joined it.

(3) (例) We went to Tokyo and visited some famous places.

(4) (例) Next September, we have a field trip.

(5) It will be fun.

2 (例) Last September, we had a chorus contest. All the students joined it. My class practiced hard and got the award. Next October, we have a chorus contest. It will be fun.

3 (1) in, until (2) for half an hour

(3) about, minutes before

Take Action! Listen 1 空港のアナウンス

p.43

Try

(1) お客様にご案内申し上げます。

- (2) MMT航空147便広島行きのゲートは1番ゲートから14番ゲートに変更になりました。
- (3) MMT航空147便広島行きの乗客のみなさま、14番ゲートに向かってください。
- (4) DER航空223便熊本行きは搭乗時間に変更があります。
- (5) 現在、新しい搭乗時間は午後2時30分です。

p.43

Exercise

- 1** (1) お客様にご案内申し上げます。
- (2) JRM航空911便函館行きは現在8番ゲートで搭乗中です。
- (3) JRM航空911便函館行きの乗客のみなさま、8番ゲートに向かってください。
- (4) お呼び出しします、カトウさま。
- (5) ただちに3番ゲートにお越しください。
- 2** (1) daughter, waiting for (2) from, to
- (3) in, until

Lesson2

Fun with Books

Lesson2 Fun with Books Part1

p.44

Warm Up

- (1) when
- (2) If it is rainy tomorrow, I will study English at home.
- (3) ① When I visited him, he was watching TV.
② We will help you if you are busy this Sunday.
- (4) (例) I play video games.
- (5) If it snows next Saturday, I will go skiing. / I will go skiing if it snows next Saturday.

p.45

Try

- 1** (1) when (2) if (3) When
(4) If, snows, will watch
- 2** (1) If you study English, I will help you.
(2) If it is clear, I will go to the park.
- 3** (1) I listen to music when I'm free.
(2) When my mother got home, I was cooking.
(3) What do you do when you are free?
(4) I will help you if you are busy this afternoon.
(5) If you have a question, please come to me.
- 4** (例) I read books at home.
- 5** (1) When I was a child, I lived in Osaka. / I lived in Osaka when I was a child.
(2) When I got home, my sister was studying English. / My sister was studying English when I got home.
(3) If it rains next Sunday, I will play the guitar at home. / I will play the guitar at home if it rains next Sunday.
(4) If you are free now, please help me. / Please help me if you are free now.

p.46

Exercise

- 1** (1) when (2) if (3) When
(4) If, is, will stay
- 2** (1) If you do your homework, I will help you.
(2) If it is sunny, let's go fishing.
- 3** (1) When I am free, I watch TV.
(2) She was studying English when I visited her.
(3) What does he do when he is free?
(4) If you are tired tomorrow, I will help you.
(5) Let's go to the park if it is sunny tomorrow.
- 4** (例) I play the piano.
- 5** (1) When he was a child, he lived in Tokyo. / He lived in Tokyo when he was a child.
(2) When she got home, I was watching TV. / I was watching TV when she got home.
(3) If it is sunny tomorrow, I will go to the zoo. / I will go to the zoo if it is sunny tomorrow.
(4) If you are free today, please help us. / Please help us if you are free today.
- 6** (1) When, have time, another
(2) If, do well, exam (3) trouble
(4) lend, to (5) daughter, waiting for
- 7** (1) It'll be
(2) ① Where are you going to go this Saturday?
② When my mother got home, I was cooking.
③ I will help you if you are busy this afternoon.
- 8** (1) (例) I'm excited when I watch TV.
(2) (例) If it is sunny tomorrow, I will go shopping.

p.47

Lesson2 Fun with Books Part2, 3

p.48

Warm Up

- (1) ① knows that ② I'm sure, will be
 (2) ① I hope that he will come here.
 ② I don't think Amy is from Australia.
 (3) Do you think (that) English is difficult?

p.49

p.49

Try

- 1** (1) think that (2) hopes that
 (3) know that (4) don't think
 (5) are sure, will like
2 (1) Kanji thinks that Ms. Brown is kind.
 (2) I hope you will enjoy the festival.
 (3) I think that Maki can swim well.
 (4) Do you think the movie is interesting?
 (5) I don't think Tom speaks Japanese.
 (6) I am sure that you can find a good bike.
3 Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
4 (1) I know (that) he is busy.
 (2) Do you think (that) soccer is exciting?
 (3) I'm sure (that) my brother will win the game.

p.50

Exercise

- 1** (1) thinks that (2) hope that
 (3) know that (4) don't think
 (5) am sure that, will be
2 (1) I know that the river is beautiful.
 (2) I hope he will do his homework.
 (3) I know they can speak English well.
 (4) Do you think that basketball is exciting?
 (5) I don't think you like animals.
 (6) I am sure my brother can win the soccer game.
3 Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
4 (1) I know (that) she is in Canada.

p.51

- (2) Do you think (that) this movie is exciting?
 (3) I'm sure (that) she will like this story.

- 5** (1) think that (2) In fact, drew, How
 (3) hopes that, area someday
 (4) know that, still, nature
 (5) am sure that, borrow
 (6) When, have time, another
6 (1) Where are you going to go this Saturday?
 (2) When my mother got home, I was cooking.
 (3) I will help you if you are busy this afternoon.
 (4) Kanji thinks that Ms. Brown is kind.
 (5) I am sure that you can find a good bike.
7 (1) (例) I think that math is interesting.
 (2) (例) I think that baseball is exciting.

Lesson2 ♪ Fun with Books 教科書本文

p.52

Warm Up

- (1) Yes, he is. (2) Beatrix Potter did.
 (3) Yes, she did.

解説

- (1) 「ピーターは『ピーターラビットのおはなし』の主人公ですか。」 1行目参照。
 (2) 「だれが『ピーターラビットのおはなし』を書きましたか。」 4行目参照。
 (3) 「ケイトは家で『ピーターラビットのおはなし』の映画を見ましたか。」 8～10行目参照。

p.53

Try

- 1** (1) ○ (2) ○ (3) ○
2 (1) Yes, he is.
 (2) Beatrix Potter [Ms. Potter] did.
 (3) No, he didn't.

解説

- 2 (1) 「ピーターはいたずらなウサギですか。」 1 行目参照。
 (2) 「だれが湖水地方に住んでいましたか。」 6 行目参照。
 (3) 「陸は家で『ピーターラビットのおはなし』の映画を見ましたか。」 8～10 行目参照。

p.53

Exercise

- 1 I think that Ms. Potter loved animals and nature.
 2 ビアトリクス・ポターさんの家
 3 (1) いたずらなウサギ (2) 博物館 (3) 家
 4 (1) No, he isn't. (2) Yes, she did.
 (3) Kate did.
 5 (1) many times (2) One day

解説

- 4 (1) 「ピーターは『ピーターラビットのおはなし』の著者ですか。」 1 行目参照。
 (2) 「ポターさんは『ピーターラビットのおはなし』の絵をかきましたか。」 4 行目参照。
 (3) 「だれが『ピーターラビットのおはなし』の映画を見ましたか。」 8 行目参照。

Lesson2 ♪ Fun with Books

2-1～3

p.55

Warm Up

- (1) (例) when it is
 (2) ① (例) 私はひまなとき、テレビゲームをします。
 ② (例) When I am free, I play video games. / I play video games when I am free.

p.55

Try

- 1 (1) I was excited when my favorite soccer team won.
 (2) We will play soccer if it is sunny.
 (3) I know it can swim very well.
 (4) I don't think you will like the movie.

(5) I'm sure he is a great sumo wrestler.

- 2 (1) (例) when she was
 (2) (例) think that
 (3) (例) am, that, will

3 下線部は他の語句でもよい。

- (1) (例) When it is rainy, I read books. / I read books when it is rainy.
 (2) (例) If you are free, let's play video games. / Let's play video games if you are free.
 (3) (例) I think (that) English is interesting.
 (4) (例) Do you think (that) soccer is exciting?
 (5) (例) I am sure (that) it will be sunny tomorrow.

解説

- 3 (1) 「雨のとき、私は～します」という一般動詞現在形の文を作る。
 (2) 「(いっしょに)～しましょう」は〈Let's+動詞の原形〉を使う。
 (3) 「私は●●がおもしろいと思います」という文を作る。
 (4) 「あなたは●●はわくわくすると思いますか」という文を作る。
 (5) 「きっと明日は晴れます」という文を作る。「明日晴れる(だろう)」はwillを使って表す。

p.56

Exercise

- 1 (1) I went to Okinawa when I was eight years old.
 (2) When I can't play outside, I read books in my room.
 (3) I think that this question is difficult for us.
 (4) Do you hope it will be rainy tomorrow?
 (5) I'm sure she is a famous player.
 2 (1) (例) If it is (2) (例) know that
 (3) (例) sure that, will be

3 下線部は他の語句でもよい。

- (1) (例) When I am free, I play video games. / I play video games when I am free.
- (2) (例) If you find my textbook, please tell me. / Please tell me if you find my textbook.
- (3) (例) I think (that) Mt. Fuji is beautiful.
- (4) I don't think (that) it will rain tomorrow.
- (5) I am sure (that) you will like the movie.

p.57

- 4 (1) adventure (2) main (3) depressed
(4) author
- 5 (1) ① My father lived in Gunma when I was five years old.
② We will go to the pool if it is sunny tomorrow.
③ Do you think that English is difficult?
④ I hope that it will be sunny tomorrow.
- (2) ① I'm sure she is a popular singer.
② I'm sure it will be sunny tomorrow.

解説

- 3 (1) 一般動詞現在形の文を作る。
- (2) 「もしあなたが●●したら」は未来のことだが、一般動詞現在形を使う。「～してください」は〈please + 命令文〉を使う。
- (3) 「私は●●が美しいと思います」という文を作る。

Small Talk Plus お気に入りの本は？

p.58

Try

- 1 (1) あなたのお気に入りの映画は何ですか。
(2) あなたはその映画のどの登場人物が好きですか。
- 2 (1) エ (2) ア (3) ウ (4) イ

p.59

Exercise

- 1 (1) あなたのお気に入りのスポーツは何ですか。
(2) あなたのお気に入りの選手はだれですか。
- 2 (1) エ (2) ウ (3) ア (4) イ
- 3 (1) part, novel, message
(2) am sure that, borrow

Goal Activity おすすめの日本語の本を教えてください！

p.60

Try

- 1 (1) I recommend (2) characters
(3) for, because, in
(4) Plus, an exciting story
(5) I am sure that
- 2 ①, ②のどちらか
- ① (例) I recommend the manga, *Naruto*. *Naruto* is strong and brave. The book is useful for Japanese learners because they can read it in some languages. Plus, it is an exciting story. I am sure that you will enjoy this book.
- ② (例) I recommend the manga, *Doraemon*. *Doraemon* is cute and kind. The book is useful for Japanese learners because they can learn from the movie. Plus, it is an interesting story. I am sure that you will enjoy this book.

p.61

Exercise

- 1 (1) I recommend the manga, *ONE PIECE*.
(2) (例) The characters are strong and funny.
(3) The book is useful for Japanese learners because they can read it in some languages.
(4) (例) Plus, it is an exciting story.
(5) I am sure that you will enjoy this book.

- 2** (例) I recommend the manga, *Detective Conan*.
Conan is cool and brave.
The book is useful for Japanese learners because they can learn from the anime.
Plus, it is an interesting story.
I am sure that you will enjoy this book.

- 3** (1) town, among
(2) finished, because, easy
(3) learners, recommend
(4) Plus (5) part, novel, message

Take Action! Listen2 コンサートのお知らせ

Talk1 買い物

p.62

Try

- 1** (1) お手伝いしましょうか。
(2) ほかの色はありますか。
(3) それはいくらですか。

- 2** (1) ウ (2) エ (3) イ (4) ア

p.63

Exercise

- 1** (1) はい, お願いします。
(2) こちらはどうですか。
(3) それを買います。
- 2** (1) ウ (2) イ (3) ア (4) エ
- 3** (1) care for (2) improve (3) costs
(4) May I help you
(5) suggest other, Yes please
(6) Hello, looking for
(7) How about, I'll take it
(8) finished, because, easy

Lesson3

My Dream

Lesson3 My Dream Part1

p.64

Warm Up

- (1) ① likes to play ② to eat
- (2) ① I want to be a soccer player.
② What do you want to be in the future?
- (3) (例) I want to play baseball.
- (4) His dream is to be an English teacher.

p.65

Try

- 1** (1) like to watch (2) wants to play
(3) liked to take (4) to teach
(5) want to be
- 2** (1) My brother likes to listen to music.
(2) My dream is to be a vet.
(3) She wants to be an English teacher.
(4) What do you want to be in the future?
- 3** (1) (例) I want to play soccer.
(2) (例) I want to be a soccer player.
- 4** (1) I like to play soccer.
(2) I want to be an English teacher.
(3) Her dream is to go to Canada.

p.66

Exercise

- 1** (1) likes to play (2) want to watch
(3) liked to read (4) to be
(5) wants to be
- 2** (1) She wants to go to the library.
(2) My plan is to study art.
(3) I want to be a baseball player.
(4) What do you want to do next Sunday?
- 3** (1) (例) I like to play soccer.
(2) (例) I want to be an English teacher.

p.67

- 4** (1) I like to play the piano.
(2) I want to visit Hokkaido.
(3) My dream is to be a soccer player.
- 5** (1) dream, build, in the future
(2) need to, lots of (3) decide
(4) likes to, around the world
(5) want to, first (6) May I help you
- 6** (1) ① When my mother got home, I was cooking.
② I will help you if you are busy this afternoon.
③ Kanji thinks that Ms. Brown is kind.
④ I am sure that you can find a good bike.
(2) ① (例) I want to be a soccer player.
② (例) I want to play soccer.
- 7** (1) (例) My dream is to study English in London.
(2) (例) I want to be an English teacher.
(3) (例) But English is difficult.
(4) (例) So I'm going to study it hard.

Lesson3 My Dream Part2

p.68

Warm Up

- (1) ① to watch ② anything to read
③ to eat
- (2) She went home to listen to music.
- (3) I want something to read.

p.69

Try

- 1** (1) to read (2) To be (3) to do
(4) anything to drink (5) to get
(6) to eat
- 2** (1) I went to the U.S.A. to study English.
(2) My sister got some eggs at the shop to make dinner.
(3) I have a lot of homework to do this evening.
(4) I want something to eat.

p.70

3 (1) エ (2) イ (3) ウ

- 4** (1) Emi went to Canada to study English.
(2) I want something to drink.

Exercise

1 (1) to play (2) To practice

(3) to read (4) anything to eat

(5) to get (6) to drink

2 (1) They went to the park to practice tennis.

(2) Hiroki used a computer in his room to play games.

(3) He has many things to do next week.

(4) We want something to drink.

3 (1) ア (2) エ (3) イ

4 (1) Takuya went to the park to play baseball.

(2) I want something to eat.

5 (1) Why, have (2) help

(3) plenty of, However, enough

(4) waste, something to drink

(5) customers, several choices

(6) provides (7) throw away

(8) need to, lots of

6 (1) ① I am sure that you can find a good bike.

② I went to the U.S.A. to study English.

(2) (例) I want to be an English teacher.

7 (1) (例) I go to school to learn many things.

(2) (例) I have a lot of homework to do today.

Lesson3 My Dream Part3

p.72

Warm Up

(1) ① must be ② must go

③ Don't talk

(2) You must not play soccer here.

(3) We must clean our classroom on Monday.

p.73

Try

1 (1) must clean (2) must be

(3) must not use (4) must get

(5) Don't run (6) must not eat

2 (1) You must speak English in class.

(2) We must not eat lunch here.

3 (1) I must study English on Saturday.

(2) Takashi must get up at six tomorrow.

(3) You must not speak Japanese here.

p.74

Exercise

1 (1) must get (2) must be

(3) must not play (4) must read

(5) Don't use (6) must not run

2 (1) Mike must wash the dishes after dinner.

(2) You must not play baseball here.

3 (1) I must make[cook] breakfast on Sunday.

(2) Mayu must go to bed at ten every day.

(3) We must not run here.

4 (1) must, quiet

(2) must not, smartphone, kitchen

(3) get back to (4) return, week

(5) rule

(6) plenty of, However, enough

5 (1) must not use

(2) ① I went to the U.S.A. to study English.

② My sister got some eggs at the shop to make dinner.

(3) ① (例) I want to be a soccer player.

② (例) I want to play soccer.

6 (1) (例) You must clean your room tomorrow.

(2) (例) I must not use my smartphone at school.

Lesson3 🎵 My Dream 教科書本文

p.76

Warm Up

- (1) She likes to bake bread.
- (2) She discounts her bread after six o'clock.
- (3) They review the rules for the kitchen.

解説

- (1) 「花は何をすることが好きですか。」 4 行目参照。
- (2) 「由香さんは彼女の問題を解決するために何をしますか。」 7 行目参照。
- (3) 「由香さんと花は何のルールを確認していますか。」 9 行目参照。

p.77

Try

- 1 (1) ○ (2) × (3) ×
- 2 (1) She likes to make bread.
(2) She discounts her bread.
(3) They review the rules for the kitchen.

解説

- 2 (1) 「花は何を作るのが好きですか。」 4 行目参照。
(2) 「由香さんは 6 時以降、何をしますか。」 7 行目参照。
(3) 「由香さんと花は何を確認していますか。」 9 行目参照。

p.77

Exercise

- 1 What do you like to make?
- 2 (例) ときどきパンの残り物を出して、それらを捨てること
- 3 6 時以降にパンを割引きすること
- 4 (1) サッカー, 映画, 料理 (順不同)
(2) ときどき残り物を出して、それらを捨てること
(3) ・マスクをしなければならないこと
・手を洗わなければならないこと
・スマートフォンを使つてはいけないこと
(順不同)
- 5 (1) She likes to bake bread.

- (2) She discounts her bread.
- (3) She reviews the rules for the kitchen.

- 6 (1) kinds of (2) three times a day

解説

- 5 (1) 「花は何を焼くのが好きですか。」 4 行目参照。
(2) 「由香さんは 6 時以降、何を割引きますか。」 7 行目参照。
(3) 「由香さんは花と何を確認していますか。」 9 行目参照。

Lesson3 🎵 My Dream 3-1~3

p.78

Warm Up

- (1) (例) wants to see
- p.79 (2) ① (例) 私はバスケットボールの選手になりたいです。
② (例) I want to be a basketball player.

p.79

Try

- 1 (1) I want to play video games.
(2) What do you want to do?
(3) She practices soccer hard to be a soccer player.
(4) I think that this is the book to read.
(5) You must eat breakfast every day.
(6) You must not play video games today.

- 2 (1) (例) to go
(2) (例) anything to drink
(3) (例) must study

- 3 下線部は他の語句でもよい。
(1) (例) I want to be an English teacher.
(2) What do you want to do?
(3) (例) Tom came to Japan to study Japanese.
(4) I want something hot to eat.
(5) (例) You must study English.
(6) You must not use your smartphone here.

解説

- 3 (1) 「～になりたい」は〈want to be ～〉を使う。～には職業名が入り、a[an]をつける。
- (3) 「●●するために」なので不定詞の副詞用法を使う。
- (4) 「何か温かい食べもの」は something hot to eat を使う。「温かい(hot)」は性質を表すので、something のうしろに置く。

p.80

Exercise

- 1 (1) My dream is to go to America.
- (2) What do you want to eat
- (3) I went to the zoo to see pandas last Sunday.
- (4) I think it is something to drink.
- (5) You must be careful.
- (6) You must not swim in this lake.
- 2 (1) (例) want to be (2) (例) to read
- (3) (例) You must not
- 3 下線部は他の語句でもよい。
- (1) (例) My brother wants to play video games.
- (2) What do you want to be?
- (3) I have a lot of homework to do today.
- (4) Do you have anything to drink?
- (5) (例) You must speak English here.
- (6) (例) You must not eat lunch here.

p.81

- 4 (1) interests (2) more
- 5 (1) She wants to study math every day.
- (2) I want to be a science teacher.
- (3) I want to see the movie this weekend.
- (4) Cindy practices tennis hard to win the next game.
- (5) Do you want anything hot to drink?
- (6) Tom wants time to play basketball.
- 6 (1) You must not eat too much.
- (2) You must be quiet here.

解説

- 3 (1) 「～したい」は〈want to ～〉を使う。自分の兄は3人称単数なので、wantにsをつける。
- (3) 「今日やるべき宿題」なのでhomework to do todayと表す。homeworkは複数形にならない。
- (4) 「何か飲むもの」は疑問文では anything to drinkを使う。
- (5) 「あなたはここで●●しなければなりません」という英文を作る。

Small Talk Plus 将来は何をしたい？

p.82

Try

- 1 (1) あなたは将来何をしたいですか。
- (2) あなたはまず、何をすることが必要ですか。
- (3) 私は熱心に英語を勉強する必要があります。
- 2 (1) ウ (2) ア (3) イ

p.83

Exercise

- 1 (1) あなたは将来何になりたいですか。
- (2) あなたは何を料理することが好きですか。
- (3) 私はカレーを料理することが好きです。
- 2 (1) イ (2) ア (3) ウ
- 3 (1) somewhere (2) clothes
- (3) must not, smartphone, kitchen

Goal Activity 『捨てないパン屋』ができるまで

p.84

Warm Up

- (1) Because it made too many kinds of bread.
- (2) To sell the last few loaves.
- (3) No, it doesn't.

解説

- (1) 「なぜ田村さんのパン屋は最初、たくさんの残り物を出したのですか。」6行目参照。6行目のitはthe bakery「(田村さんの)パン屋」を指す。

(2) 「なぜ田村さんは地元のレストランや店を訪ねたのですか。」 7, 8 行目参照。
he は Mr. Tamura を指す。

(3) 「田村さんのパン屋は今、たくさんの種類のパンを作りますか。」 10 行目参照。
only four kinds of bread 「4 種類のパンだけ」とある。

p.85

Try

1 (1) ○ (2) ○ (3) ×

2 (1) Because it made too many kinds of bread.

(2) To sell the last few loaves.

(3) No, it doesn't.

解説

2 (1) 「なぜ田村さんのパン屋は毎日、たくさんの残り物を出したのですか。」 6 行目参照。

(2) 「田村さんは残り物が出たとき、なぜ地元のレストランや店を訪ねたのですか。」 7, 8 行目参照。

(3) 「田村さんのパン屋は今、たくさんの残り物を出しますか。」 10 行目参照。

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Exercise

1 ア: (例) モンゴルの羊飼いたちは質素に暮らしていて、むだな物を出さなかったこと。

イ: あまりにもたくさんの種類のパンを作っていたので、毎日たくさんの残り物が出たこと。

ウ: 田村さんの(両親の)パン屋

2 (1) あまりにもたくさんの種類のパンを作っていたから。

(2) ・ (例) パンはほんの数種類だけ作り、量を少なくする
・ (例) 残り物が出たときは地元のレストランや店に売りに行く
(順不同)

(3) 彼の知識を若いパン職人と共有すること。

3 (1) Because it made too many kinds of bread.

(2) To sell the last few loaves.

(3) No, it doesn't.

4 (1) was kind to, parents

(2) decided to share, with

(3) nothing, worried (4) somewhere

解説

3 (1) 「なぜ田村さんのパン屋はたくさんの残り物を出したのですか。」 6 行目参照。

(2) 「田村さんのパン屋が残り物を出したとき、なぜ田村さんは地元のレストランや店を訪ねたのですか。」 7, 8 行目参照。

(3) 「田村さんのパン屋は今、何かむだなものを出しますか。」 10 行目参照。

Take Action! Listen3 ボイスメッセージ Project1 スピーチ「My Dream」

p.86

Try

1 (1) to be (2) woman

(3) could speak, well (4) Now, hard

(5) I want to teach

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2 ①, ②のうちどちらか

① (例) My dream is to be a baseball player.
My brother is a baseball player.
I want to be a baseball player like him.
Now I practice baseball hard every day.
I want to play baseball in the U.S.A.

② (例) My dream is to be a singer.
I like to listen to music.
I also like to sing songs.
Now I practice the piano and the guitar hard.
I want to make songs.

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Exercise

1 (1) My dream is to be a soccer player.

(2) (例) I like to play soccer.

(3) (例) I enjoy soccer games on weekend.

(4) (例) I practice soccer after school.

(5) (例) I want to play it in Italy.

2 (例) My dream is to be a doctor.
My father is a doctor.
He helps people in need every day.
Now I study hard.
I want to be a doctor like him.

3 (1) Actually, center
(2) reasons, am interested in
(3) was kind to, parents

Reading Lesson 1

The Tale of Peter Rabbit

Reading Lesson 1

The Tale of Peter Rabbit 教科書本文

p.88

Warm Up

(1) No, he wasn't. (2) He lost his shoes.

p.89

(3) He hid in a watering can.

解説

(1) 「ピーターはよいウサギでしたか。」 4 行目参照。

(2) 「ピーターはキャベツやジャガイモの間で何をなくしましたか。」 8, 9 行目参照。

(3) 「ピーターは最後にどこに隠れましたか。」 12 行目参照。

p.89

Try

1 (1) × (2) × (3) ○

2 (1) Yes, he was.

(2) He ate some radishes.

(3) He lost them among the cabbages and the potatoes.

解説

2 (1) 「ピーターはいたずらなウサギでしたか。」 4 行目参照。

(2) 「ピーターは最初に、マグレガーさんの庭で何をしましたか。」 4, 5 行目参照。

(3) 「ピーターはどこで彼の靴をなくしましたか。」 8, 9 行目参照。

p.89

Exercise

1 ① were ② looking ③ lost

④ thought

2 (1) 外に出たとき、マグレガーさんの庭に決して入ってはいけないということ

(2) キャベツやジャガイモの間

(3) じょうろの中

3 (1) He was eating them in Mr. McGregor's garden.

(2) He was looking for parsley.

(3) No, he wasn't.

4 (1) got home, tired, thought

(2) caught, the other

(3) reasons, am interested in

解説

3 (1) 「ピーターはどこで何本かのハツカダイコンを食べていましたか。」 4, 5 行目参照。

(2) 「マグレガーさんが彼[ピーター]に気がついたとき、ピーターは何をしていましたか。」 6, 7 行目参照。

(3) 「ピーターはじょうろの中で安全でしたか。」 12, 13 行目参照。

Lesson4

Safe Clean Water

Lesson4 Safe Clean Water Part1

p.90

Warm Up

- (1) ① There are, dogs under
② There was, in ③ There are, in
- (2) There are two cats in my room.
- (3) There are not any boys in the park.
- (4) Are there any pens on the table?

p.91

Try

- 1** (1) There is, under
(2) There are, books on
(3) There were, eggs in
(4) Are there, girls in, there aren't
(5) There is, in
- 2** (1) There are three restaurants near my house.
(2) There aren't any boys in the park.
- 3** (1) There is a library near the gym.
(2) There were two dogs under the tree.
(3) Is there a pen on the table?
(4) There are not any trees in this park.
- 4** Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.
- 5** (1) There are some books in the box.
(2) Are there any cats under the desk?
(3) There aren't any pens in my bag.

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Exercise

- 1** (1) There is, in
(2) There are, apples on
(3) There was, under
(4) Are there, schools near, there are
(5) There are, in
- 2** (1) There are two computers in my room.

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- (2) Are there any cats under the table?
- 3** (1) There are three parks near the station.
(2) There was a box on the desk.
(3) Are there any dogs under the chair?
(4) There is not a piano in my room.
- 4** Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.
- 5** (1) There are some dogs under my bed.
(2) Are there any dictionaries on the desk?
(3) There aren't any eggs in the box.
- 6** (1) There is, store near
(2) should, one of (3) office, clean
(4) There are more than, in
(5) There was, on, There were, under
(6) caught, the other
- 7** (1) must not use
(2) ① My sister got some eggs at the shop to make dinner.
② There is a library near the gym.
- 8** (1) ① Yes, there is. ② No, there aren't.
(2) (例) There is an apple on the chair.
There is a computer on the desk.
There is a cap on the table.
There are two cats under the table.
There are three bags on the bed.
There are five books on the table.
などから 4 文

Lesson4 Safe Clean Water Part2

p.94

Warm Up

- (1) ① enjoyed watching
② likes eating[having]
- (2) cutting
- (3) Playing baseball with my friends is a lot of fun.
- (4) Maki finished running in the park.

p.95

Try

1 (1) watching (2) writing (3) to watch

2 (1) like singing (2) enjoyed playing

(3) likes watching (4) Using, is

(5) studying

3 (1) running (2) taking (3) to buy

(4) doing

4 (1) Shun likes watching baseball on TV.

(2) Did you enjoy making *takoyaki*?

(3) Learning English is important.

(4) Playing soccer in the park is a lot of fun.

5 (1) Teruki likes taking[to take] pictures.

(2) We enjoyed swimming in the sea.

(3) Speaking English is difficult.

p.96

Exercise

1 (1) doing (2) studying (3) to listen

2 (1) like watching (2) enjoys taking

(3) liked using (4) Learning, is

(5) to play

3 (1) swimming (2) using (3) to watch

(4) drinking

4 (1) My mother likes swimming in the pool.

(2) Does Toshiya like singing songs?

(3) Speaking English is difficult.

(4) Running along the river is a lot of fun.

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5 (1) Takuya likes using[to use] a computer.

(2) They enjoyed running in the park.

(3) Studying math is interesting.

6 (1) enjoyed watching

(2) finished cleaning

(3) stopped listening

(4) understand, situation

(5) imagine (6) There are more than, in

7 (1) ① must not use ② enjoyed playing

(2) There is a library near the gym.

8 (1) (例) I like talking with my friends.

(2) (例) Playing video games is fun for me.

Lesson4 Safe Clean Water Part3

p.98

Warm Up

(1) ① have to clean ② don't have to go

③ must not go

(2) Yuki has to practice tennis today.

(3) My mother doesn't have to make[cook] dinner tomorrow.

p.99

Try

1 (1) have to make[cook] (2) has to speak

(3) Does, have to, does

(4) doesn't have to play

(5) must not run (6) has to

2 (1) Aki has to wash the dishes on Sunday.

(2) We have to study English.

(3) Do you have to practice tennis on Sunday?

(4) I don't have to do my homework.

3 (1) I have to go to school today.

(2) He doesn't have to cook dinner now.

(3) Does Mayu have to speak English here?

(4) You must not eat in the library.

4 Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

5 (1) I have to[must] study math in my room.

(2) My mother has to[must] get up at five every day.

(3) We don't have to go to school tomorrow.

p.100

Exercise

1 (1) have to speak (2) has to study

(3) Do, have to, don't

(4) don't have to do (5) must not use

(6) must

- 2** (1) Yuki has to study English every day.
(2) Hiroshi has to walk in the park.
(3) Does she have to make lunch on Saturday?
(4) He doesn't have to buy this notebook.

- 3** (1) Tom has to help his father now.
(2) I don't have to get up at six.
(3) Do you have to study English today?
(4) You must not run in the classroom.

p.101

- 4** Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

- 5** (1) We have to[must] speak English here.
(2) My brother has to[must] do his homework today.
(3) Takuya doesn't have to get up at seven tomorrow.

- 6** (1) has to (2) already
(3) understand, situation

- 7** (1) ① enjoyed playing
② Does, have to, does
③ doesn't have to play
(2) There is a library near the gym.

- 8** しなければならないこと :
You have to[must] do your homework every day.
Ken has to[must] study science tomorrow.
Kumi has to[must] wash her father's car.
以上より 1 文

してはいけないこと :

You must not watch TV today.
Ken must not play the guitar in his room.
Kumi must not use her brother's computer.
以上より 1 文

しなくてもよいこと :

You don't have to make[cook] lunch.
Ken doesn't have to practice soccer.
Kumi doesn't have to go to school on Sunday.
以上より 1 文

Lesson4 Safe Clean Water 教科書本文

p.102

Warm Up

- (1) No, they don't. (2) No, they don't.
(3) No, he doesn't.

解説

- (1) 「世界のすべての人々が家で安全な飲み水を手に入れますか。」 1, 2 行目参照。
(2) 「世界では約20億人が、川や湖または池から水を飲む必要がありますか。」 6 行目参照。
(3) 「マークはスライドのためにグラフを作る必要がありますか。」 9, 10 行目参照。

p.103

Try

- 1** (1) × (2) ○ (3) ○ (4) ○
2 (1) No, they don't. (2) Yes, they do.
(3) No, he doesn't.

解説

- 2** (1) 「世界のすべての人々が家で安全な水を飲みますか。」 1, 2 行目参照。
(2) 「約1億2000万人が川や湖または池から水を飲む必要がありますか。」 6 行目参照。
(3) 「マークはグラフを作る必要がありますか。」 9, 10 行目参照。

p.103

Exercise

- 1** There is an interesting pie chart in this article.
2 drinking
3 (1) 約20億人 (2) 約1億2000万人
(3) (スライドのために) グラフを作る必要はない
4 (1) Yes, they do. (2) Yes, they do.
(3) No, he doesn't.

解説

- 4** (1) 「世界には水を集めるために30分より多く必要とする人がいますか。」 3, 4 行目参照。

- (2) 「世界には川や湖または池から汚い水を飲まなければならない人がいますか。」 6 行目参照。
- (3) 「マークはスライドのためにグラフを作る必要がありますか。」 9, 10 行目参照。

Lesson4 🎧 Safe Clean Water 4-1~3

p.104

Warm Up

- (1) (例) How many, are there

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- (2) ① (例) 私の部屋にはボールが1つもあります。

- ② (例) There aren't any balls in my room.

p.105

Try

- 1 (1) There is a big tower
(2) Are there any cats in the park?
(3) I enjoyed playing basketball with my friends.
(4) Using computers is too difficult.
(5) She has to finish it.
(6) You don't have to take pictures.

- 2 (1) (例) There were
(2) (例) playing soccer
(3) (例) has to do

- 3 下線部は他の語句でもよい。

- (1) (例) There is a cat in the park.
(2) How many notebooks are there in your bag?
(3) My father enjoys reading books in the library.
(4) (例) Seeing movies is interesting.
(5) (例) We have to do our homework every day.
(6) (例) Yuki doesn't have to clean her room today.

解説

- 3 (1) ●●に入る語句が単数ならa, anをつけ、be動詞はisを使う。複数なら名詞を複数形にして、be動詞はareを使う。

p.106

Exercise

- 1 (1) There are not any balls in my house.
(2) How many students are there
(3) He likes running there in the morning.
(4) Reading manga is very interesting.
(5) You have to take it to school today.
(6) Rikako doesn't have to cook lunch today.

- 2 (1) (例) There are (2) (例) Singing, is
(3) (例) doesn't have to make

- 3 下線部は他の語句でもよい。

- (1) There is a dog under the tree.
(2) (例) Is there a river near your house?
(3) She likes listening[to listen] to music after school.
(4) Studying English is difficult.
(5) (例) Yuri has to study English.
(6) (例) We don't have to practice the guitar today.

p.107

- 4 (1) billion (2) million (3) importance
(4) everywhere

- 5 (1) There are thirty-one days in October.
(2) There are many people in the park.
(3) There are not any books on the desk.
(4) I like singing songs in my room.
(5) Using computers is very difficult.
(6) Aya has to stay home this Sunday.
(7) Does Bob have to go to the library?

解説

- 3 (2) 「～の近くに」はnearを使う。「川」を単数で表す場合はaをつけ、be動詞はisを使う。
(5) 「ユリは●●を勉強しなければなりません」という英文を作る。●●には科目名を入れる。
(6) 「私たちは今日、●●しなくてもよいです」という英文を作る。

Small Talk Plus

地球のためにどんなことをしてる？

p.108

Try

- 1** (1) 私は自分自身の買い物袋を使います。
(2) 『再利用する』のはどうですか。
(3) あなたは何かを再利用しますか。

- 2** (1) イ (2) ア (3) ウ

p.109

Exercise

- 1** (1) 私は部屋にいないとき、明かりを消します。
(2) 『再生する』のはどうですか。
(3) あなたは何かを再生しますか。

- 2** (1) イ (2) ア (3) ウ

- 3** (1) save the earth (2) air
(3) reduce waste (4) recycle, products
(5) reuse (6) turn off, light
(7) already

Goal Activity

身の回りにはどんな環境問題がある？

p.110

Try

- 1** (1) We should (2) We suggest collecting
(3) To do this, we need to (4) First
(5) go green

p.111

- 2** ①, ②のうちどちらか

- ① (例) We should reduce waste.
We suggest collecting old books.
To do this, we need to prepare
a recycle box in our school.
First, recycle.

- ② (例) We should reduce waste.
We suggest donating old
clothes.
To do this, we need to collect
old clothes.
First, reuse.

p.111

Exercise

- 1** (1) We should reduce waste.

- (2) (例) We suggest collecting old clothes.

- (3) (例) To do this, we need to prepare a recycle box.

- (4) First, recycle.

- (5) Let's go green.

- 2** (例) We should not use plastic spoons.
We suggest reducing plastic waste.
To do this, we need to use our own spoon.
First, reduce.
Let's go green.

- 3** (1) plastic, as (2) both, paper
(3) even if (4) save the earth

Take Action! Listen 4 ラジオニュース Talk 2 話し合い

p.112

Try

- 1** (1) 私たちは山に行くべきだと思います。
(2) 海に行くのはどうですか。
(3) それはいい考えですが、今週末は寒いでしょう。

p.113

- 2** (1) ウ (2) ア (3) エ (4) イ

p.113

Exercise

- 1** (1) 私たちは今度の日曜日、買い物に行くべきだと思います。
(2) 映画に行くのはどうですか。
(3) そのとおりですが、あなたは買い物を楽しむでしょう。

- 2** (1) ウ (2) ア (3) エ (4) イ

- 3** (1) member, take place
(2) I think we should, money
(3) How about joining, That's a good idea
(4) even if

Visiting Australia

Lesson5 Visiting Australia Part1

p.114

Warm Up

- (1) ① gave him ② the cake for us
- (2) ① Show me your book, please.
② I sent a letter to my grandfather.
- (3) I will buy her the book. / I will buy the book for her.

p.115

Try

- 1** (1) showed me (2) give him
(3) made us (4) their cat to me
(5) some flowers for my mother
- 2** (1) She will give me some interesting books.
(2) I will make my friend dinner.
(3) Ken tells her this story.
(4) My father bought me a new watch.
(5) Show me your book, please.
(6) I sent two pictures to Tom.
- 3** (1) My father gave me this computer last month. / My father gave this computer to me last month.
(2) I will buy him many flowers. / I will buy many flowers for him.
(3) Please show me the book. / Please show the book to me.
[Show me the book, please. / Show the book to me, please.]

p.116

Exercise

- 1** (1) showed me (2) buy her
(3) bought them (4) this guitar to you
(5) dinner for her brother
- 2** (1) He will give me an English book.
(2) I will buy my parents many flowers.
(3) Mr. Maeda teaches us English.

- (4) My sister made me a new bag.
- (5) Show me your guitar, please.
- (6) I gave a cool cap to him.

- 3** (1) My mother gave me this book last night. / My mother gave this book to me last night.
(2) He will buy her this bag. / He will buy this bag for her.
(3) Please show us the picture. / Please show the picture to us.
[Show us the picture, please. / Show the picture to us, please.]

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- 4** (1) gave me, show you (2) teaches him
(3) send them (4) tell her
(5) bought me (6) made us (7) sounds
(8) How about joining. That's a good idea
- 5** (1) ① enjoyed playing
② doesn't have to play
(2) ① I sent two pictures to Tom.
② My father bought me a new watch.
- 6** (1) (例) I will give my mother a lot of flowers.
(2) (例) My father bought this bike for me last week.

Lesson5 Visiting Australia Part2

p.118

Warm Up

- (1) calls her
- (2) This letter always makes me happy.
- (3) (例) Playing tennis makes me happy.
- (4) My father always calls me Ken.

p.119

Try

- 1** (1) calls him (2) named
(3) made us sad
(4) Playing, makes them tired
(5) What makes
- 2** (1) My father calls me Hiro.
(2) We named the turtle Midori.
(3) This story always makes them excited.

Lesson5 Visiting Australia Part3

p.120

- (4) Reading books makes me happy.
 (5) What do you call your teacher?
 (6) Please call me Shin.
- 3** (1) (例) They call me Toshi.
 (2) (例) Running makes me tired.
- 4** (1) Her father always calls her Mako.
 (2) The news made us sad.
 (3) The song always makes me happy.

Exercise

- 1** (1) called her (2) named
 (3) makes me tired
 (4) Reading, makes him happy
 (5) What made
- 2** (1) My brother calls me Miku.
 (2) They named the dog Chobi.
 (3) Kenta always calls her Miku.
 (4) Taking pictures makes me happy.
 (5) What do you call your brother?
 (6) Let's call the cat Kuro.
- 3** (1) (例) They call me Tonchan.
 (2) (例) Playing baseball makes me excited.
- 4** (1) My mother always calls me Tomo.
 (2) The picture made her angry.
 (3) The movie always makes him excited.
- 5** (1) named me, call me (2) makes us
 (3) hurt, respect (4) tickets (5) sounds
- 6** (1) ① Does, have to, does
 ② doesn't have to play
 (2) ① My father bought me a new watch.
 ② This story always makes them excited.
- 7** (1) (例) Please call me Taku.
 (2) (例) Playing tennis makes her excited.

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p.122

Warm Up

- (1) ① what to do ② you how to do
 (2) He knows how to use the computer.
 (3) Please tell me how to make *soba*.
 (4) Do you know where to play baseball?

p.123

Try

- 1** (1) how to play (2) what to buy
 (3) when to come (4) where to buy
 (5) her how to play
- 2** (1) I'll show you how to clean the room.
 (2) I know how to play the guitar.
- 3** (1) Eri knows when to come here.
 (2) Do you know how to play *shogi*?
 (3) She doesn't know what to do.
 (4) I'll show him where to see pandas.
 (5) Please tell me how to use the computer.
- 4** (1) I know how to play the guitar.
 (2) Please tell me what to do.
 (3) Do you know where to eat[have] lunch?

p.124

Exercise

- 1** (1) how to play (2) what to write
 (3) when to eat[have] (4) where to go
 (5) them how to make[cook]
- 2** (1) I'll show you how to play soccer.
 (2) I know how to make the bag.
- 3** (1) He knows what to make.
 (2) Do you know how to use the box?
 (3) Yuki didn't know when to leave home.
 (4) I'll show you where to eat lunch.
 (5) Please tell me how to play tennis.
- 4** (1) I know how to make[cook] curry.
 (2) Please tell me what to buy.

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(3) Do you know when to eat[have] lunch?

5 (1) how to spell (2) what to do

(3) where to practice

(4) when to buy (5) Welcome to

(6) named me, call me

6 (1) her how to play

(2) ① My father bought me a new watch.

② This story always makes them excited.

7 (1) Please tell me how to make *takoyaki*.

(2) Do you know what to do today?

p.127

Exercise

1 joining

2 ア：アナング族 イ：イギリスの探検家

3 (1) いいえ (2) エアーズ・ロック

(3) 絵筆を使って(絵を)かく方法

4 (1) Kate's aunt does.

(2) They named it Ayers Rock.

(3) He makes it with the brushes.

解説

4 (1)「だれがウルルのオンラインツアーを企画していますか。」4, 5行目参照。

(2)「イギリスの探検家は1873年にウルルを何と名づけましたか。」7, 8行目参照。

(3)「バランガさんは彼の芸術品を何を使って作りますか。」9, 10行目参照。

Lesson5 Visiting Australia 教科書本文

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Warm Up

(1) He looks at the picture of Uluru.

(2) British explorers did.

(3) He will show how to paint with the brushes to her.

解説

(1)「陸は何の写真を見えていますか。」1, 2行目参照。

(2)「だれが1873年にウルルをエアーズ・ロックと名づけましたか。」7, 8行目参照。

(3)「バランガさんはベティに何を見せるつもりですか。」10行目参照。
10行目の them は(these) brushesを指す。

p.127

Try

1 (1) × (2) ○ (3) ○

2 (1) She shows the picture of Uluru to him.

(2) The Anangu did.

(3) He uses the brushes.

解説

2 (1)「ケイトは陸に何の写真を見せていますか。」1, 2行目参照。

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Warm Up

(1) (例) will make, for

p.129

(2) ① (例) 私にバッグを買ってください。

② (例) Please buy me a bag.

p.129

Try

1 (1) Please show me the pictures next time.

(2) I will give this cap to our grandfather next month.

(3) I named him Kuro yesterday.

(4) What do you call it in Japanese?

(5) Do you know when to visit her?

- (6) Please teach me how to play the guitar.

2 (1) (例) send, to (2) (例) call it

(3) (例) made him sad

(4) (例) where to eat

3 下線部は他の語句でもよい。

(1) (例) My brother gave me this bike.
/ My brother gave this bike to me.

(2) (例) Our mother made us lunch. /
Our mother made lunch for us.

(3) (例) She calls the cat Tamachan.

(4) What makes you sad?

(5) (例) I don't know how to play
baseball.

(6) (例) Please tell me where to use a
computer.

解説

3 (1) ●●に自分の持ち物を入れる。持ち物が複数の場合は複数形の名詞を使う。

(2) 「●●が私たちに昼食を作ってくれました」という文を作る。●●には昼食を作った人を入れる。

(3) ●●にネコの呼び名を入れる。

(4) 「何が」はwhatで表す。whatが主語で現在の文なので、動詞はmakesを使う。

(5) 「●●のしかた」は〈how to + 動詞の原形〉を使う。

(6) 「どこで●●したらよいか」は〈where to + 動詞の原形〉を使う。

p.130

Exercise

1 (1) Can you teach me English?

(2) I will buy them for you if you finish your homework.

(3) We call these pictures *ukiyo*e.

(4) Studying math made me tired.

(5) I don't know what to do.

(6) I will tell you when to get up

2 (1) (例) gave, to me

(2) (例) named him

(3) (例) makes us

(4) (例) how to make

3 下線部は他の語句でもよい。

(1) (例) Please give me this pen. /
Please give this pen to me.

(2) (例) My mother bought me the book. / My mother bought the book for me.

(3) (例) We call our math teacher Mr. Yamazaki.

(4) (例) Listening to music makes them happy.

(5) Do you know when to eat[have] lunch?

(6) (例) I will teach you how to speak English.

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4 (1) organizes (2) check (3) paint

(4) hit

5 (1) I will show this magazine to them.

(2) My aunt bought this bike for me three years ago.

(3) What makes you so angry?

(4) Reading books makes me excited.

(5) I know how to use the pen.

(6) Do you know where to go?

解説

3 (1) 「私に●●をください」はPlease give me ●●で表す。●●に自分がほしいものを入れる。

(2) 「●●が私にその本を買ってくれました」という文を作る。●●に本を買ってくれた人を入れる。

(3) 「私たちは私たちの数学の先生を●●と呼びます」という文を作る。●●にはMr. / Ms. 「～先生」を使って先生の名前を入れる。

(4) 「●●すること」は動名詞で表す。動名詞が主語で現在の文なので、動詞はmakesを使う。

(6) 「～するつもりです」は〈will + 動詞の原形〉を使う。

Small Talk Plus

町でおすすめの場所は？

p.132

Try

- 1** (1) 京都で訪れるべきよい場所はどこですか。
 (2) 嵐山が訪れるべきいちばんよい場所です。
 (3) 私たちはそこでたくさんの美しい景色を見ることができます。

- 2** (1) ウ (2) イ (3) ア

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Exercise

- 1** (1) 東京で訪れるべきよい場所はどこですか。
 (2) 浅草が訪れるべきいちばんよい場所です。
 (3) あなたはもんじゃのような地元の食べ物を楽しむことができます。

- 2** (1) イ (2) ウ (3) ア

- 3** (1) symbol (2) history (3) Welcome to

Goal Activity

町や地域の魅力を教えて！

p.134

Try

- 1** (1) This is, in (2) In (3) You can see
 (4) You can also enjoy
 (5) You can even eat
- 2** ①, ②のどちらか
- ① (例) This is Asakusa in Tokyo.
 Every day, many tourists visit the area. You can visit Sensoji. You can also eat the local food. You can even enjoy the festival in summer.
- ② (例) This is a park in Yokohama, Yamashita Park. Every weekend, many people visit the park. You can see the view of the sea. You can also enjoy different events. You can even see many flowers in May.

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Exercise

- 1** (1) This is a park in Tokyo, Ueno Park.
 (2) (例) Every weekend, many people visit the park.
 (3) (例) You can see many animals in the zoo.
 (4) (例) You can also enjoy a boat.
 (5) (例) You can even enjoy the museums.
- 2** (例) This is Atami in Shizuoka.
 Every weekend, many tourists visit the area.
 You can enjoy the beach.
 You can also eat the local food.
 You can even enjoy the hot springs.
- 3** (1) culture (2) spots, market
 (3) history

Take Action! Talk3

電車の乗り換え案内

p.136

Try

- 1** (1) Take the, Line from
 (2) Then change to the, Line at
 (3) Get off at
- 2** ①, ②のどちらか
- ① (例) Take the Minami Line from Mori Station.
 Then change to the Kita Line at Midori Station.
 Get off at Komori Station.
- ② (例) Take the Minami Line from Mori Station.
 Then change to the Tozai Line at Midori Station.
 Get off at Hayashi Station.

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Exercise

- 1** (1) Take the Minami Line from Mori Station.
 (2) Then change to the Tozai Line at Midori Station.
 (3) Get off at Hara Station.

2 (例) Take the Minami Line from Mori Station.
Then change to the Tozai Line at Midori Station.
Get off at Nohara Station.

3 (1) Excuse me, How can I get to
(2) Could you tell me how to get to
(3) Sure, Take the, Line from, Station
(4) Change to the, Line at, Station
(5) And then get off at, Station
(6) I see (7) culture

Lesson 6

Friends from Singapore

Lesson 6 Friends from Singapore Part 1

p.138

Warm Up

- (1) ① heavier than ② taller than
- (2) I am the busiest of the three.
- (3) This is the highest mountain in Akita.
- (4) I am older than Maki.

p.139

Try

- 1** (1) longer than (2) easier than
(3) the busiest in (4) longer than
- 2** (1) bigger (2) hottest (3) busier
- 3** (1) China is larger than Japan.
(2) This bag is the biggest of the three.
- 4** (1) This bag is heavier than that one.
(2) The Shinano River is the longest in Japan.
(3) This is the smallest dog of the three.
(4) What is the largest prefecture in Japan?
- 5** (1) Hokkaido is.
(2) The Shinano River is.
- 6** (1) I am taller than my father.
(2) This dog is the biggest of the three.

p.140

Exercise

- 1** (1) newer than (2) busier than
(3) the heaviest of (4) younger than
- 2** (1) larger (2) biggest (3) heavier
- 3** (1) Kagoshima is hotter than Tokyo.
(2) This book is the easiest of the five.
- 4** (1) This pen is longer than that one.
(2) Lake Biwa is the largest in Japan.
(3) Bob is the tallest boy in this school.

p.141

- (4) Which is stronger, your dog or mine?
- 5** (1) Mt. Fuji is. (2) Mt. Fuji is.
- 6** (1) I am busier than my brother.
(2) Takuya is the tallest of the five.
- 7** (1) the same (2) Chinese all day long
(3) country, than (4) Indian, such as
(5) Could you tell me how to get to
- 8** (1) ① her how to play ② easier than
(2) This story always makes them excited.
- 9** (1) Okinawa is hotter than Hokkaido.
(2) Mt. Fuji is the highest mountain in Japan.

Lesson 6 Friends from Singapore Part 2

p.142

Warm Up

- (1) ① more difficult ② most famous
③ heavier
- (2) Basketball is more exciting than tennis.
- (3) Science is the most popular subject in my class.
- (4) (例) English is.
- (5) This picture is more popular than that one.

p.143

Try

- 1** (1) more difficult than
(2) the most important of
(3) the busiest in
- 2** (1) more useful (2) most difficult
(3) oldest (4) easier
- 3** (1) Science is more interesting than math.
(2) The actor is the most popular in Japan.
- 4** (1) Soccer is more exciting than baseball
(2) This book is the most interesting of the three.
(3) He is the most popular soccer player in Japan.

(4) What is the most famous mountain in Japan?

5 (1) Math[English] is.

(2) (例) Soccer is.

6 (1) Baseball is more popular than tennis.

(2) She is the most famous singer in Japan.

p.144

Exercise

1 (1) more interesting than

(2) the most popular in

(3) the easiest of

2 (1) more popular

(2) most interesting (3) biggest

(4) busier

3 (1) This picture is more famous than that one.

(2) Math is the most important of all.

4 (1) Basketball is more popular than soccer

(2) This picture is the most famous in the world.

(3) Math is the most difficult subject of all.

(4) What is the most popular sport in your school?

5 (1) Swimming[Running] is.

(2) (例) English is.

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6 (1) Math is more difficult than English.

(2) This is the most exciting movie of the three.

7 (1) would like to, without

(2) most, answer, list (3) more, than

(4) A few, something else, party

(5) Indian, such as

8 (1) ① her how to play ② the busiest in

(2) ① more useful ② easier

(3) He is the most popular soccer player in Japan.

9 (1) (例) Japanese is the most popular subject of all.

(2) (例) Japanese is more popular than math.

Lesson6 Friends from Singapore Part3

p.146

Warm Up

(1) ① isn't as easy as ② bigger than

(2) This bag is as new as that one.

(3) What sport do you like the best?

(4) I like basketball[volleyball] better.

(5) My bike isn't as old as hers.

p.147

Try

1 (1) as tall as (2) isn't as old as

(3) bigger than (4) newer than

2 (1) Kumi is as tall as her sister.

(2) This book is as interesting as that one.

3 (1) My bag is as big as yours.

(2) This book is not as interesting as that one.

(3) She likes baseball better than tennis.

(4) What animal do you like the best?

4 (1) I like dogs[cats] better.

(2) (例) I like English the best.

5 (1) English is as interesting as math.

(2) My computer isn't as new as his.

(3) I like summer better than spring.

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Exercise

1 (1) as big as (2) isn't as popular as

(3) younger than (4) smaller than

2 (1) She is as young as Mika.

(2) This cat is as small as that one.

3 (1) Haruki is as tall as Masashi.

(2) This temple is not as old as that one.

(3) I like dogs the best.

(4) Which sport do you like better, baseball or soccer?

4 (1) I like *ramen*[curry] better.

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- (2) (例) I like cats the best.
- 5** (1) Soccer is as exciting as baseball.
(2) My dog isn't as big as yours.
(3) I like English better than math.
- 6** (1) best (2) better than (3) not as, as
(4) as, as a piece of
(5) would like to, without
- 7** (1) ① the busiest in ② as tall as
(2) ① more useful ② easier
(3) He is the most popular soccer player in Japan.
(4) ① I like dogs[cats] better.
② (例) I like English the best.
- 8** (1) My brother is as young as you.
(2) This book isn't as difficult as yours.
(3) (例) I like summer the best.

Lesson6 Friends from Singapore

教科書本文

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Warm Up

- (1) Singapore is. (2) Yes, it was.

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- (3) She made a rabbit.

解説

- (1) 「シンガポールと東京では、どちらが小さいですか。」 1行目参照。
- (2) 「シンガポールの姉妹校の生徒たちにとって、折り紙は書道より人気がありましたか。」 7行目参照。
- (3) 「モナは折り紙を使って何の動物を作りましたか。」 8行目参照。
陸はモナが作った折り紙のウサギを気に入っている。

p.151

Try

- 1** (1) ○ (2) × (3) ○
- 2** (1) No, it isn't. (2) Origami was.
(3) He made a crane.

解説

- 2** (1) 「東京はシンガポールより小さいですか。」 1行目参照。

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Exercise

- 1** one of the busiest ports in the world
- 2** 茶道
- 3** (1) さまざまな国の出身の人々
(2) 折り紙 (3) あめの包み紙
- 4** (1) No, it isn't. (2) Tea ceremony was.
(3) He liked the rabbit better.

解説

- 4** (1) 「シンガポールは南アジアの国ですか。」 1行目参照。
(2) 「3つの文化活動の中で、何がいちばん人気でしたか。」 5行目参照。
(3) 「ウサギとツルでは、陸はどちらの折り紙の動物のほうが好きでしたか。」 8行目参照。

Lesson6 Friends from Singapore

6-1~3

p.153

Warm Up

- (1) (例) larger than
- (2) ① (例) 日本はあなたの国よりも広いです。
② (例) Japan is larger than your country.

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Try

- 1** (1) I think that your computer is older than mine.
(2) It is the longest river in Japan.
(3) She thinks that it is the most beautiful of all mountains.
(4) This book is not as difficult as yours.
(5) I like playing baseball better than watching it.
- 2** (1) (例) is warmer than
(2) (例) is the most difficult
(3) (例) Which, better

3 下線部は他の語句でもよい。

- (1) (例) My dog is bigger than that one.
(2) Writing English is more difficult than reading it. / Reading English is more difficult than writing it.
(3) My bag is as big as yours.
(4) (例) I like July the best.

解説

- 3** (1) ●●には「大きい」「かわいい」などイヌの特徴を表す単語の比較級を入れる。
(4)「私は●月がいちばん好きです」という文を作る。「～がいちばん好きです」は〈like ~ the best〉を使う。

p.154

Exercise

- 1** (1) Speaking English is easier than reading it to me.
(2) I think August is the hottest of all months.
(3) Finishing your homework is the most important.
(4) my bike is as new as yours.
(5) I like the movie the best of all.

- 2** (1) (例) the largest, in
(2) (例) is more difficult than
(3) (例) the best

3 下線部は他の語句でもよい。

- (1) (例) My father is the tallest in my family.
(2) Seeing movies is the most exciting of all.
(3) (例) I'm not as tall as my sister.
(4) (例) I like soccer better than baseball.

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- 4** (1) official (2) various, southeast
(3) sightseeing (4) cultural
(5) stationery

- 5** (1) ① Kota is younger than Jack.
② China is larger[bigger] than Australia.
③ That potato is heavier than this one.

- (2) ① This dog is the biggest of the five.
② I know that this is the most famous picture in the world.
③ December is not as cold as January in Japan.

解説

- 3** (1)「●●が私の家族の中でいちばん背が高いです」という文を作る。
(3)「私は●●ほど背が高くありません」という文を作る。●●には人を表す語句を入れる。
(4)「私は○○より●●が好きです」という文を作る。〈like ●● better than ○○〉を使う。

Goal Activity
モナの日本の思い出

p.156

Warm Up

- (1) No, she couldn't. (2) No, she didn't.
(3) (例) Because *sakura* chocolates are only available in the spring.

解説

- (1)「モナは新聞紙でマーライオンを作ることができましたか。」2～4行目参照。
新聞紙で作ったのはツルで、マーライオンには挑戦するつもり、とある。
(2)「モナは花の家で床に寝ましたか。」6～8行目参照。
実際はふとんで寝たことがわかる。
(3)「なぜモナはクリのチョコレートを買ったのですか。」9～11行目参照。
サクラ味のチョコレートが春にしか手に入らず、代わりにクリのチョコレートを買った、とある。theyは *sakura* chocolatesを指す。

p.157

Try

- 1** (1) ○ (2) ○ (3) ○
2 (1) Because she could make so many different animals with a piece of paper.
(2) Yes, she did. (3) No, she couldn't.

解説

- 2** (1) 「モナが折り紙活動に参加したとき、モナはなぜ驚いたのですか。」 1, 2 行目参照。
- (2) 「モナは花の家で、ふとんで寝ましたか。」 6～8 行目参照。
- (3) 「モナは日本でサクラ味のチョコレートを買うことができましたか。」 9, 10 行目参照。

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Exercise

- 1** ア：夜にふとんを取り出して、朝にそれをかたづけること

イ：サクラ味のチョコレート

- 2** (1) (例) 1 枚の紙でとてもたくさんのいろいろな動物を作ることができたこと
- (2) 客問
- (3) (例) 日本人々は季節ごとに特別な味を楽しむこと

- 3** (1) Yes, she did. (2) Yes, she does.

(3) No, she couldn't.

- 4** (1) was surprised that
- (2) took, out, put, away
- (3) heard, surprising experience
- (4) arrived, memory (5) not as, as

解説

- 3** (1) 「モナは新聞紙でツルを作りましたか。」 2, 3 行目参照。
- (2) 「モナはふとんを使うことはいくつかの目的で 1 つの部屋を使うためのよい方法だと思いますか。」 7, 8 行目参照。
- (3) 「モナは日本でサクラ味のチョコレートを見つけることができましたか。」 9, 10 行目参照。

Project 2 人気のあるもの調査

p.158

Try

- 1** (1) You should eat, when you visit
- (2) What rice ball do you recommend
- (3) was the most popular, was the second, was the third

(4) Please enjoy, during your stay

- 2** ①, ②のどちらか

① (例) You should eat *tempura* when you visit Japan.
I asked my friends, "What *tempura* do you recommend?"
Shrimp was the most popular.
Onion was the second, and *chikuwa* was the third.
Please eat *tempura* during your stay.

② (例) You should eat sushi when you visit Japan.
I asked my friends, "What sushi do you like the best?"
Salmon was the most popular.
Tuna was the second, and *ikura* was the third.
Please enjoy sushi during your stay.

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Exercise

- 1** (1) You should eat ice cream when you visit Japan.

(2) (例) I asked my friends, "What ice cream do you recommend?"

(3) (例) *Matcha* was the most popular.

(4) (例) *Azuki* was the second, and *wasabi* was the third.

(5) Please enjoy ice cream during your stay.

2 (例) You should eat *senbei* when you visit Japan.
I asked my friends, "What *senbei* do you recommend?"
Shoyu was the most popular. *Nori* was the second, and *zarami* was the third.
Please try *senbei* during your stay.

- 3** (1) flavor (2) tastes (3) modern

(4) heard, surprising experience

Reading Lesson2

Online Experiences

Reading Lesson2

Online Experiences 教科書本文①

p.160

Warm Up

- (1) We can see giraffes, buffalos, rhinos, and lions.
- (2) It has multiple video cameras.
- (3) Yes, he/she could.

解説

- (1)「私たちはそのツアーで何の野生動物を見ることができますか。」2, 3行目参照。
- (2)「サファリカーには何がついていますか。」4行目参照。
- (3)「(そのツアーの)参加者は、そのツアーで野生動物を見ることができましたか。」6行目参照。

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Try

- 1 (1) ○ (2) ○ (3) ○
- 2 (1) We will see giraffes, buffalos, rhinos, and lions.
- (2) Yes, we can.
- (3) She explained many interesting facts about the animals in the park.

解説

- 2 (1)「私たちはそのツアーで何の野生動物を見るでしょうか。」2, 3行目参照。
- (2)「私たちはその公園を見るためにビデオカメラをどれでも選ぶことができますか。」5行目参照。
- (3)「そのツアーガイドは(そのツアーの)参加者に何を説明しましたか。」7, 8行目参照。

p.161

Exercise

- 1 (たくさんの)野生動物
- 2 (1) 食べ物や水を探しているところ
- (2) 多数のビデオカメラ

- 3 (1) We will see giraffes, buffalos, rhinos, and lions.
- (2) It has multiple video cameras.
- (3) Yes, he/she could.
- 4 (1) drive, car through
- (2) What, excellent, worth taking
- (3) feel like, lucky
- (4) certainly explained, as (5) flavor

解説

- 3 (1)「私たちはそのツアーでどんな動物を見るでしょうか。」2, 3行目参照。
- (2)「サファリカーにはどんなカメラがついていますか。」4行目参照。
- (3)「(そのツアーの)参加者は、そのツアーでライオンを見ることができましたか。」6行目参照。

Reading Lesson2

Online Experiences 教科書本文②

p.162

Warm Up

- (1) We will make spring rolls.
- (2) He/She will teach us techniques to roll and cut spring rolls easily.
- (3) Yes, we can.

解説

- (1)「私たちはその料理教室で何を作りますか。」2行目参照。
- (2)「シェフは私たちに何を教えるでしょうか。」2, 3行目参照。3行目のthemはspring rolls(春巻)を指す。
- (3)「私たちはその料理教室で新しい文化を経験することができますか。」7, 8行目参照。

p.163

Try

- 1 (1) ○ (2) ○
- 2 (1) He/She will teach techniques to roll and cut spring rolls easily.
- (2) We will get the recipe for the chef's peanut sauce.
- (3) Yes, we can.

解説

- 2** (1)「シェフは私たちに何の技術を教えてくれるでしょうか。」2, 3行目参照。
- (2)「私たちはその料理教室で何を手に入れるでしょうか。」3, 4行目参照。
- (3)「私たちはその料理教室で新しい文化について学ぶことができますか。」7, 8行目参照。

p.163

Exercise

1 春巻

- 2** (1) 体裁[見た目]
- (2) (例) 食べ物を美しく盛り付ける方法

- 3** (1) We will make spring rolls.
- (2) We will get the recipe for the chef's peanut sauce.
- (3) Yes, we can.

- 4** (1) introduce, to, skill
- (2) chance, experience
- (3) drive, car through

解説

- 3** (1)「私たちはその教室で何を作りますか。」2行目参照。
- (2)「私たちはその教室で何のレシピを手に入れるでしょうか。」3, 4行目参照。
- (3)「私たちはその教室で、食べ物を美しく盛り付ける方法を学ぶことができますか。」4, 5行目参照。

Lesson7

Gifts from China

Lesson7 Gifts from China Part1

p.164

Warm Up

- (1) ① have visited ② has been to, once
 (2) I have eaten sushi before.
 (3) My father has read the book many times.
 (4) We have been to Okinawa twice.

p.165

Try

- 1** (1) have played (2) has read, before
 (3) have been to, twice
2 (1) I have made curry many times.
 (2) Maki has played tennis once.
3 (1) My mother has seen the movie twice.
 (2) I have visited Japan many times.
 (3) We have been to Japan three times.
4 (1) I have seen the movie once.
 (2) She has been to Hokkaido twice.

p.166

Exercise

- 1** (1) have studied (2) has eaten, once
 (3) has been to, three times
2 (1) We have visited Nagoya before.
 (2) He has seen my father three times.
3 (1) They have seen pandas once.
 (2) Ken has seen the movie four times.
 (3) Takuya has been to Hiroshima before.
4 (1) She has read the book five times.
 (2) I have been to Fukuoka before.
5 (1) have been to, before
 (2) have seen, once (3) I've eaten, twice
 (4) has read, times
 (5) has made (6) have written
 (7) gift (8) chance, experience

p.167

- 6** (1) ① as tall as ② have been to, twice
 (2) ① more useful ② easier
 (3) ① I like dogs[cats] better.
 ② (例) I like English the best.

- 7** Tom has eaten sushi twice.
 Tom has seen *sumo* three times.
 Tom has climbed Mt. Fuji once.

Lesson7 Gifts from China Part2

p.168

Warm Up

- (1) Has, ever seen
 (2) ① I have never visited Okinawa.
 ② How many times have you read the book?
 (3) Have you ever been to Kyoto?
 (4) (例) I have seen it once.
 (5) Tom has never been to Japan.

p.169

Try

- 1** (1) Have, ever been to
 (2) has never played
 (3) How many times have, seen
2 (1) Has Emma ever read this book?
 (2) I have never seen Ken's sister.
 (3) How many times has Lisa visited Japan?
3 (1) Have you ever been to Sado?
 (2) I have never seen a panda.
 (3) How many times have you visited Sendai?
4 (1) Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
 (2) (例) I have been there once.
5 (1) Have you ever read the book?
 (2) I have never been to Hokkaido.

p.170

Exercise

- 1** (1) Have, ever listened
 (2) have never been to
 (3) How many times have, seen
2 (1) Have you ever seen the bird?

(2) He has never heard the song.

(3) How many times have you seen *kabuki*?

3 (1) Has Kumi ever seen your parents?

(2) I have never been to Aomori.

(3) How many times have you climbed Mt. Fuji?

4 (1) Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

(2) (例) I have been there many times.

5 (1) Has he ever been to Osaka?

(2) Maki has never played the piano.

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6 (1) have never heard

(2) Have, ever sung, haven't

(3) Has, tried, hasn't

(4) How many times have

(5) glass, smells (6) have been to, before

7 (1) ① as tall as ② have been to, twice

③ has never played

(2) ① I like dogs[cats] better.

② (例) I like English the best.

8 (1) Have you ever read the book?

(2) I have never played the guitar.

(3) How many times have you eaten *okonomiyaki*?

Lesson7 Gifts from China Part3

p.172

Warm Up

(1) told me

(2) ① My mother told me that I should study English.

② He always tells me playing soccer is fun.

(3) Takashi told me (that) I am a good student.

p.173

Try

1 (1) tells me that (2) told us

(3) told Ken that he should see

(4) told me that, is

p.174

2 (1) I tell my mother that I want to visit Canada.

(2) He told her computers are useful.

(3) Our teacher always tells us reading books is interesting.

(4) My father often tells me I should clean the window.

3 (1) My brother tells me (that) tennis is exciting.

(2) I told her (that) I am happy.

Exercise

1 (1) tells her (2) told them that

(3) tells Kana that she should read

(4) told Tom that, is

2 (1) He tells us the movie is interesting.

(2) Kenta told me that playing baseball is fun.

(3) He always tells me he wants to buy a guitar.

(4) My mother often tells me that I should study math.

3 (1) I tell him (that) English is difficult.

(2) Takashi told me (that) he is busy.

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4 (1) was happy to (2) told

(3) have never heard

5 (1) ① have been to, twice

② has never played

(2) He told her computers are useful.

6 (1) Our teacher told us that we should read many books.

(2) (例) My friend always tells me that playing video games is fun.

Lesson7 Gifts from China 教科書本文

p.176

Warm Up

(1) They put them on windows, doors, and walls.

(2) No, he hasn't.

(3) Because it brings in good luck.

解説

- (1)「中国人は剪紙をどこに貼りますか。」2, 3行目参照。
 (2)「ディヌーは今までに工芸茶を見たことがありますか。」5行目参照。
 (3)「なぜディヌーは窓にその剪紙を貼ったのですか。」10, 11行目参照。

p.177

Try

- 1 (1) ○ (2) ○ (3) ×
 2 (1) Because red is a lucky color in Chinese culture.
 (2) No, he hasn't.
 (3) He put it on the window.

解説

- 2 (1)「なぜ剪紙は赤いのですか。」1, 2行目参照。
 (2)「ディヌーは以前にその中国の民族音楽を聞いたことがありますか。」7～9行目参照。
 (3)「ディヌーはどこにその剪紙を貼りましたか。」10, 11行目参照。

p.177

Exercise

- 1 剪紙
 2 ジャスミンの愛らしい香りについての中国の民族音楽
 3 (1) 中国文化で赤は幸運の色だから。
 (2) ジャスミンティー
 (3) 窓
 4 (1) Yes, they do. (2) No, he hasn't.
 (3) Yes, he did.
 5 (1) by cutting (2) Can you

解説

- 4 (1)「剪紙は幸せを表しますか。」2行目参照。
 (2)「ディヌーは今までに工芸茶を飲んだことがありますか。」5行目参照。
 (3)「ディヌーはその剪紙を窓に貼りましたか。」9, 10行目参照。

Lesson7 🎵 Gifts from China 7-1～3

p.178

Warm Up

- (1) (例) have visited
 (2) ① (例) 私は横浜に行ったことがあります。
 ② (例) I have been to Yokohama.

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Try

- 1 (1) Ken has been to Hawaii many times.
 (2) I have seen this movie once.
 (3) Have you ever read the book?
 (4) I have never seen
 (5) How many times have you seen it?
 (6) Mr. White told me that you are a good English speaker.
 2 (1) (例) have been to
 (2) (例) Have, ever (3) (例) told, that
 3 下線部は他の語句でもよい。
 (1) (例) I have been to Kyoto once.
 (2) (例) I have read SLAM DUNK.
 (3) (例) Have you ever been to Tokyo?
 (4) (例) I have never played the guitar.
 (5) (例) How many times have you played soccer?
 (6) (例) My brother always tells me that soccer is exciting.

解説

- 3 (1)「●●に行ったことがある」は〈have been to ●●〉を使う。●●には場所の名前が入る。
 (2)「私は●●を読んだことがあります」という英文を作る。●●にはマンガのタイトルが入る。
 (3)「あなたは今までに●●に行ったことがありますか」は〈Have you ever been to ●●?〉を使う。
 (4)「一度も●●したことがない」は〈have never + 過去分詞〉を使う。

(5) 「あなたは何回●●をしたことがありますか」という英文を作る。〈How many times have you + 過去分詞〜?〉を使う。

(6) ●●にはサッカーがどんなものかを表す語が入る。

p.180

Exercise

1 (1) She has been to Kyoto many times.

(2) I have read the book before.

(3) Have you ever played the guitar?

(4) He has never been to Shikoku.

(5) How many times have you been to Shibuya?

(6) My father always tells me that I should play baseball.

2 (1) (例) has eaten

(2) (例) have never seen

(3) (例) tells, that, study

3 下線部は他の語句でもよい。

(1) (例) I have visited Shibuya.

(2) I have seen this movie before.

(3) Have you ever eaten sushi?

(4) (例) I have never been to Hokkaido.

(5) How many times have you read the book?

(6) (例) Our teacher tells us that studying English is important.

p.181

4 (1) folded (2) express, decoration

(3) a lot (4) added

5 (1) The children have seen their aunt many times.

(2) We have never been to the park.

解説

3 (1) 「私は●●を訪れたことがあります」という英文を作る。●●には場所の名前が入る。

(4) 「一度も●●に行っていない」は〈have never been to ●●〉を使う。

(6) 「●●すること」は動名詞を使って表す。

Lesson7 Gifts from China Small Talk Plus, Goal Activity

p.182

Try

- 1 (1) a traditional Japanese
(2) useful, eco-friendly
(3) in summer (4) again and again
(5) a good gift for

p.183

2 ①, ②のどちらか

① (例) A *furoshiki* is a traditional Japanese cloth.
It is beautiful and eco-friendly.
You can use it as a bag.
You can use it again and again.
A *furoshiki* is a good gift for anyone.

② (例) A *sensu* is a traditional Japanese fan.
It is useful and beautiful.
You can use it in summer.
You can use it again and again.
A *sensu* is a good gift for anyone.

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Exercise

- 1 (1) A *tenugui* is a traditional Japanese cloth.
(2) (例) It is beautiful and eco-friendly.
(3) (例) You can use it as a bag.
(4) (例) You can use it again and again.
(5) A *tenugui* is a good gift for anyone.

2 (例) A lantern is a traditional Japanese tool.
It is useful and eco-friendly.
You can use it as a light.
You can use it again and again.
A lantern is a good gift for anyone.

- 3 (1) visitors, overseas
(2) chopsticks, cheap, fan, expensive
(3) Anyone, cloth again and again, eco-friendly
(4) told

Take Action! Listen5 冒険家のインタビュー Talk4 話し合い

p.184

Try

- 1** (1) 私たちはカメラを持っていくべきだと思います。
(2) 一理ありますが、それは役に立ちません。

p.185

- 2** (1) ウ (2) エ (3) ア (4) イ

p.185

Exercise

- 1** (1) 私は帽子がいちばんよいと思います。
(2) それはそうかもしれませんが、彼はすでにカッコいい帽子を持っています。
- 2** (1) イ (2) エ (3) ア (4) ウ
- 3** (1) am glad to
(2) I have an idea, You have a point
(3) That's a great idea, I have no doubt
(4) That may be so
(5) Anyone, cloth again and again,
eco-friendly

Lesson8

Rakugo Goes Overseas

Lesson8 Rakugo Goes Overseas Part1

p.186

Warm Up

- (1) hasn't cleaned, yet
- (2) I have already left Tokyo.
- (3) I have just finished cleaning my room.
- (4) Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
- (5) Has Maki done her homework yet?

p.187

Try

- 1** (1) has already done
(2) Have you read, yet
(3) hasn't written, yet
- 2** (1) He has just washed his car.
(2) I have already done my homework.
(3) Has Tom finished lunch yet?
(4) I haven't heard the news yet.
- 3** (1) My brother has already left home.
(2) Have you done your homework yet?
(3) I have not painted a picture yet.
(4) She has just finished reading the book.
- 4** Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
- 5** (1) Tom has just finished dinner.
(2) Has Ken cleaned his room yet?
(3) I haven't done my homework yet.

p.188

Exercise

- 1** (1) have just read
(2) Has, cleaned, yet
(3) haven't finished, yet
- 2** (1) He has already eaten breakfast.
(2) She has just arrived at the station.
(3) Have you washed the dishes yet?

p.189

- (4) Jiro hasn't cooked dinner yet.
- 3** (1) My mother has just made dinner.
(2) Has Tom written a letter yet?
(3) She has not cleaned her room yet.
(4) I have already finished eating dinner.
- 4** Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
- 5** (1) My sister has already finished her homework.
(2) Have you eaten breakfast yet?
(3) Taku hasn't cleaned his room yet.
- 6** (1) have just done (2) has already left
(3) Have, found, yet (4) act out, stage
(5) conversation (6) teeth
(7) That may be so
- 7** (1) ① have been to, twice
② has never played
(2) ① He told her computers are useful.
② She has just finished reading the book.

- 8** もうしてしまったこと :
Emi has already done her homework.
Emi has already eaten breakfast.
Emi has already washed the dishes.
Emi has already watched TV.
以上より 1 文
- まだしていないこと :
Emi hasn't eaten lunch yet.
Emi hasn't taken a bath yet.
Emi hasn't made[cooked] dinner yet.
Emi hasn't cleaned her room yet.
以上より 1 文

Lesson8 Rakugo Goes Overseas Part2

p.190

Warm Up

- (1) have been, for
- (2) ① How long have you studied math?
② She has lived in Japan for two years.

p.191

- (3) I have lived in Okinawa since I was a child.
- (4) Have you lived in Japan for a long time?

p.191

Try

- 1** (1) have been, since (2) has lived, for
(3) Has, studied, since
(4) haven't seen, for
- 2** (1) He has studied English for eight years.
(2) We have been hungry since last night.
(3) How long have you been in Hokkaido?
(4) Emma has stayed in Japan for two weeks.
- 3** (1) They have practiced *judo* for two years.
(2) She has played tennis since she was a student.
(3) Has Takuya been busy since last night?
(4) How long have you been a teacher?
- 4** (1) Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
(2) (例) I have lived here for three years.
- 5** (1) I have lived in Tokyo for three years.
(2) Tom has been busy since last week.
(3) Have they studied Japanese for a long time?

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Exercise

- 1** (1) has been, since (2) have used, for
(3) Have, lived, for (4) hasn't been, since
- 2** (1) She has lived in Japan since last month.
(2) Tom has been a soccer player for three years.
(3) How long has your father used the watch?
(4) Ms. Yoshida has been a teacher for ten years.
- 3** (1) My sister has studied Chinese for three years.
(2) He has used this bike since he was a child.
(3) Have you studied Spanish for a long time?

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- (4) How long has Ted studied Japanese?
- 4** (1) Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
(2) (例) I have used it for two weeks.
- 5** (1) I have been free for two days.
(2) He has practiced soccer since he was a child.
(3) Has Saki practiced the piano for a long time?
- 6** (1) How long has, had, For
(2) since (3) begin
(4) For example, tool for a long time
(5) Have, found, yet
- 7** (1) ① has never played
② have been, since
(2) ① He told her computers are useful.
② She has just finished reading the book.
- 8** (1) (例) I have practiced *karate* for two years.
(2) (例) I practice it on Saturday.
(3) (例) It is fun.

Lesson8 ♪ Rakugo Goes Overseas 教科書本文

p.194

Warm Up

- (1) Yes, there will.
(2) To represent many things in a story.
(3) She can use the *sensu*.

解説

- (1)「舞台には1人の落語家がいるでしょうか。」3, 4行目参照。
(2)「なぜ落語家はふつう、せんすと手ぬぐいを使うのですか。」6, 7行目参照。
(3)「希巳江さんは落語ショーで、ペンとして何を使うことができますか。」7行目参照。

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Try

- 1** (1) × (2) ○ (3) ○
- 2** (1) She likes "Toki Soba."
(2) No, there aren't.

- (3) To represent many things in a story.

解説

- 2** (1) 「花は何の落語の話が好きですか。」 1 行目参照。
 (2) 「『時そば』には2人の登場人物がいますか。」 1, 2 行目参照。
 (3) 「なぜ希已江さんはふふう、せんすや手ぬぐいを使うのですか。」 6, 7 行目参照。

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Exercise

- 1** せんすと手ぬぐい
2 (1) 4 人 (2) 1 人
 (3) 話の中でたくさんの物を表すため。
3 (1) He/She will act out all the characters' conversations.
 (2) No, there won't.
 (3) They use a *sensu* and a *tenugui*.

解説

- 3** (1) 「落語家は舞台で何を演じるでしょうか。」 4 行目参照。
 (2) 「舞台には4人の落語家がいるでしょうか。」 3, 4 行目参照。
 (3) 「落語家は話の中でたくさんの物を表現するために何を使いますか。」 6, 7 行目参照。

Lesson 8 🎭 Rakugo Goes Overseas 8-1, 2

p.196

Warm Up

- (1) (例) has, started
 (2) ① (例) 私はもう朝食を食べてしまいました。
 ② (例) I have already eaten breakfast.

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Try

- 1** (1) I have already finished my homework.
 (2) Has he finished using it yet?
 (3) I have not seen it yet.
 (4) have lived in this town since I was a student.

- (5) Have you played it for a long time?
 (6) How long has Tom lived in Japan?

- 2** (1) (例) have, finished

- (2) (例) have been, since
 (3) (例) haven't, for

- 3** 下線部は他の語句でもよい。

- (1) (例) I have just finished lunch.
 (2) Has Tom cleaned his room yet?
 (3) I haven't finished my homework yet.
 (4) (例) I have studied English for six years.
 (5) Have you played soccer for a long time?
 (6) (例) How long have you practiced the piano?

解説

- 3** (1) 「私はちょうど●●を終えました」という現在完了形の完了用法の文を作る。
 (6) 現在完了形の継続用法の疑問文を作る。「どのくらいの間」と期間をたずねるときはHow longで文を始める。

p.198

Exercise

- 1** (1) We have just finished eating lunch.
 (2) Has your mother bought a new car yet?
 (3) I have not found him yet.
 (4) Mr. White has been an English teacher for twenty years.
 (5) Have you used the bag since you were a child?
 (6) I have not visited the zoo for a long time.

- 2** (1) (例) has, cleaning

- (2) (例) have used, for
 (3) (例) Has, been, for

- 3** 下線部は他の語句でもよい。

- (1) Maki has already cleaned her room.
 (2) Have you finished your homework yet?
 (3) (例) I haven't eaten dinner yet.

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- (4) (例) I have used the pen for a long time.
 (5) I haven't seen Ken since last week.
 (6) How long have you lived in Japan?

4 (1) expression (2) represent

5 (1) Hana has already finished her math homework.

(2) Have you washed the dishes yet?

(3) My sister has not finished eating breakfast yet.

6 (1) エ (2) ア (3) イ

解説

3 (3) 現在完了形の完了用法の否定文を作る。
「まだ」yetは文末に置く。

(4) 現在完了形の継続用法の文を作る。
「長い間」for a long time は文末に置く。

Goal Activity 英語落語家のインタビュー

p.200

Warm Up

- (1) No, they didn't.
 (2) She has been to nearly twenty countries.

p.201

(3) She has to explain Japanese customs.

解説

(1) 「アメリカ合衆国の多くの人々は日本人にはユーモアのセンスがあると思っていましたか。」 3, 4 行目参照。

(2) 「希巳江さんはいくつの国に行ったことがありますか。」 8, 9 行目参照。

(3) 「希巳江さんはほかの国で落語ショーをするとき、何をしなければなりませんか。」 11~13行目参照。

p.201

Try

1 (1) ○ (2) × (3) ○

2 (1) She has visited nearly twenty countries.

(2) She has to explain Japanese customs.

(3) Yes, she does.

解説

2 (1) 「希巳江さんはいくつの国を訪れたことがありますか。」 8, 9 行目参照。

(2) 「希巳江さんはほかの国で落語ショーをするとき、何を説明しなければなりませんか。」 11~13行目参照。

(3) 「希巳江さんは、世界の人々は共通のものを持っていると考えていますか。」 16行目参照。

p.201

Exercise

1 (1) ユーモアがわかる心 (2) 文化の違い

(3) (例) 私たちは違っているが、笑いのような共通のものも持っていること。

2 (1) Yes, she has. (2) Yes, she does.

(3) Yes, she has.

3 (1) differences between, and

(2) customs all over the world

(3) For example, tool for a long time

解説

2 (1) 「希巳江さんは落語ショーをするためには20か国に行ったことがありますか。」 8, 9 行目参照。

(2) 「希巳江さんはほかの国で日本の習慣を説明しなければなりませんか。」 11~13行目参照。

(3) 「希巳江さんは、世界の人々は共通のものを持っていると知りましたか。」 15, 16行目参照。

Project 3 好きなもの×観光マップ

p.202

Try

1 (1) You should eat, I recommend

(2) It is famous for, My favorite

2 ① Nikoniko-ya

(例) You should eat rice balls.
I recommend *tenmusu*.

② Morimori

(例) It is famous for *oyakodon*.
My favorite is *tendon*.

p.203

Exercise

1 (1) (例) You should eat ice cream.

(2) (例) I recommend *matcha* ice cream.

(3) (例) It is famous for *dorayaki*.

(4) (例) My favorite is *dango*.

2 ① (例) Dream Ice Cream

You should try ice cream.

It is famous for strawberry ice cream.

② (例) MoguMogu Bento

You should eat *bento*.

My favorite is *katsudon*.

3 (1) from, to (2) Here is, favorite, so far

(3) photo is famous for

(4) price, by

(5) differences between, and

Reading Lesson3

A Pot of Poison

Reading Lesson3

A Pot of Poison 教科書本文①

p.204

Warm Up

- (1) Kan did. (2) It was sugar.

解説

- (1) 「まずだれが、そのつぼの茶色の中身を食べましたか。」 7～9行目参照。
(2) 「そのつぼの茶色の中身は何でしたか。」 7～10行目参照。

p.205

Try

- 1 (1) ○ (2) ×

- 2 (1) Kan did. (2) It was sugar.

解説

- 2 (1) 「だれが、そのつぼからふたをとりましたか。」 5行目参照。
(2) 「和尚のつぼの中身は何でしたか。」 7～10行目参照。

p.205

Exercise

- 1 (1) 観 (2) 砂糖
2 (1) Kan did. (2) Sugar was.
3 (1) Shall we, Yes let's (2) invited, to
(3) is full of
(4) am in trouble, Don't worry
(5) shut (6) We've
(7) photo is famous for

解説

- 2 (1) 「まずだれが、そのつぼの茶色の中身を見つけましたか。」 5～7行目参照。
(2) 「そのつぼには何がありましたか。」 7～10行目参照。

Reading Lesson3

A Pot of Poison 教科書本文②

p.206

Warm Up

- (1) Kan did. (2) No, they didn't.

解説

- (1) 「だれが和尚の特別な皿を割りましたか。」 1～6行目を参照。
(2) 「その3人の小僧は毒を食べましたか。」 15行目で、つぼの中の毒を食べたと言っているが、リード文にあるように実際は毒ではなく砂糖だった。

p.207

Try

- 1 (1) × (2) ○ (3) ×

- 2 (1) Kan did. (2) Yes, they did.

解説

- 2 (1) 「だれがその皿を割りましたか。」 6行目参照。
(2) 「その3人の小僧はつぼの中の砂糖を食べましたか。」 15行目で、つぼの中の毒を食べたと言っているが、リード文にあるように実際は毒ではなく砂糖だった。

p.207

Exercise

- 1 (1) 観 (2) 和尚のつぼの中身を食べた。
2 (1) No, he didn't. (2) No, they didn't.
3 (1) must (2) believe (3) Trust
(4) ears, ringing (5) be back
(6) Shall we, Yes let's

解説

- 2 (1) 「珍はその特別な皿を割りましたか。」 6行目参照。
(2) 「3人の小僧はつぼの中の毒を食べたので死にましたか。」 15行目で、つぼの中の毒を食べたと言っているが、リード文にあるように実際は毒ではなく砂糖だった。



NAME

