

F

English 英語

フレスタステップ° 中3

プレステップ②

p.4

1 (1) Tuesday (2) three (3) English

(4) baseball

2 (1) b (2) d (3) e (4) N(5) L (6) Y (7) R (8) h**3** (1) I like Tokyo.

(2) Hello, I am Ikeda Keiko.

プレステップ③

p.5

1 (1) this (2) cat (3) big (4) some**2** (1) an (2) (3) an (4)

(5) pens (6) book (7) an (8) my

プレステップ④

p.5

1 (1) they (2) room (3) eat (4) make**2** (1) We play soccer.

(2) I clean my room.

(3) I have a bike.

プレステップ⑤

p.5

1 (1) in (2) go to (3) school (4) library**2** (1) We meet here.

(2) I play tennis in the park.

プレステップ⑥

p.6

1 (1) on (2) at (3) Saturday (4) April**2** (1) We meet on Wednesday.

(2) I read a book here every day.

プレステップ⑦

p.6

1 (1) she (2) brother (3) friend (4) busy**2** (1) Pochi is a big dog.

(2) My mother is not free on Sunday.

(3) Are they your English teachers?

プレステップ⑧

p.6

1 (1) use (2) read (3) boy (4) after**2** (1) I read a book after school.

(2) We do not play soccer in the park.

(3) Do they read books on Saturday?

プレステップ⑨

p.7

1 (1) can (2) write (3) homework

(4) computer

2 (1) She can play the piano well.

(2) We can't play soccer in the park.

(3) Can Miki go to the library on Monday?

プレステップ⑩

p.7

1 (1) what (2) when (3) where

(4) student

2 (1) Who is that girl?

(2) When do they play basketball?

(3) Where can we watch these animals?

第1章

p.8

1 (1) These cats are very big.

(2) I know this old book.

(3) They study English in the library after school.

2 (1) This is a big dog.

(2) We study English on Monday.

第2章

p.8

1 (1) Is this Ken's pen? – No, it isn't.

(2) Does Bob study Japanese after school? – Yes, he does.

(3) I don't play tennis every day.

2 (1) Does Mike speak English at home?

(2) I am not from Japan.

第3章

p.8

1 (1) Were these books 500 yen two days ago? – No, they weren't.
 (2) Did Kumi play tennis last Sunday?
 – Yes, she did.

2 (1) Takeshi didn't use this bike this morning.
 (2) Andy doesn't play tennis on Saturday.

3 (1) I was in the park then.
 (2) Takashi used this car last Sunday.

第4章

p.9

1 (1) She wants a bike.
 (2) Takeshi does.

2 (1) (例) I went to bed at ten.
 (2) Because I like it.

3 (1) What does Takeshi do after school?
 (2) Why do you like summer?

第5章

p.9

1 (1) him (2) his, She (3) yours

2 (1) This is my bike.
 (2) This pen is mine.

第6章

p.10

1 (1) They are studying English in the room.
 (2) They were watching a baseball game on TV at that time.
 (3) Are you playing tennis with Bob now?

2 (1) I am listening to music now.
 (2) Aya wasn't watching TV then.

第7章

p.10

1 (1) Don't speak Japanese here.

(2) Use this pen, please.

(3) There is a boy under the tree.

(4) There are not any libraries near my house.

2 (1) Let's play tennis.

(2) Are there any books on the desk?

第8章

p.10

1 (1) Mike and Tom will[are going to] go to Osaka.
 (2) It will be sunny next Sunday.
 (3) I won't visit Canada this summer.

2 (1) Emi will[is going to] study English tomorrow.
 (2) Will you play tennis next Sunday? / Are you going to play tennis next Sunday?

第9章

p.11

1 (1) must (2) should (3) must not
 (4) doesn't have to

2 (1) Tom can play baseball well.
 (2) Will Yuki play the piano?
 / Is Yuki going to play the piano?

第10章

p.11

1 (1) Let's go shopping if you are free.
 (2) We played baseball because it was sunny yesterday.
 (3) I know Takeshi is from Osaka.

2 (1) When I was ten (years old), I lived in Osaka. / I lived in Osaka when I was ten (years old).
 (2) I think (that) this book is interesting.

第11章

p.12

1 (1) wants to study (2) to see[meet]
 (3) running (4) eating[having] lunch

2 (1) Do you have anything to eat?
 (2) I enjoyed playing tennis yesterday.

第12章

p.12

1 (1) Math is more difficult than English.
 (2) Kumagaya is the hottest in Japan.
 (3) My father is as busy as my mother.

2 (1) Soccer is the most popular sport in Japan.
 (2) Which season do you like the best?

第13章

p.13

1 (1) became (2) give him
 (3) calls me (4) made us

2 (1) Mike looks hungry.
 (2) I will buy him a CD. / I will buy a CD for him.

第14章

p.13

1 (1) Soccer is played by many people.
 (2) These books were written by Mr. Kuroda last year.
 (3) These songs aren't sung by Chinese people.

2 (1) The book was written by him.
 (2) Is this desk used by Emi?

第15章

p.14

1 (1) has already made[cooked]
 (2) haven't made[cooked], yet
 (3) Have, ever visited

2 (1) Has Ken finished lunch yet?
 (2) I have been to Canada twice.

第16章

p.14

1 (1) have lived, since
 (2) have not seen[met], for
 (3) has been watching, for

2 (1) He has lived in Tokyo for three years.

(2) How long has Ken been swimming?

第17章

p.14

1 (1) I don't know where to buy the camera.
 (2) I asked her to help me.
 (3) It is interesting for me to play soccer.
 (4) He told me Miki was angry.

2 (1) I want her to study English.
 (2) The book made her cry.

第18章

p.15

1 (1) The boy reading a book in the room is Ken.
 (2) I read a book written by him.
 (3) I don't know what time it is now.

2 (1) The boy swimming over there is Mike.
 (2) Do you know what time she gets up every morning?

第19章

p.15

1 (1) I have a friend who is from Canada.
 (2) The boy that we met last week is Tom.
 (3) This is a bus which goes to Osaka.

2 (1) The man who cleans the park is Mr. Ito.
 (2) The book (which/that) I read last week was interesting.

第20章

p.15

1 (1) lived, would swim
 (2) were, would help (3) wish, could sing

2 (1) If I had a brother, I could play together.
 (2) I wish she were here.

プレステップ

プレステップ① 中学校のテストと英語の暗記

p.17

Warm Up

(3) Sunday

p.17

Try

3 (1) baseball (2) soccer

プレステップ② アルファベットと英語のきまり

p.20

Warm Up

(1) I like tennis.

(2) Hello, I am Ikeda Keiko.

p.21

Try

2 (1) Hello, I am Tanaka Kumi.

(2) I study English.

(3) You like music.

(4) Hello, I am Yamada Takashi.

(5) I am Kimura Tsuyoshi.

(6) You study Japanese.

(7) I like Tokyo.

(8) I am Mori Takuya.

(9) You like tennis.

p.23

Exercise

2 (1) I am Miura Megumi.

(2) I like fish.

(3) Hello, I am Kato Yuri.

(4) You like Okinawa.

(5) I like English.

(6) You study Japanese.

3 (1) I (2) you (3) study (4) like

(5) have (6) English (7) Japanese

(8) baseball (9) soccer (10) bike (11) car

(12) Sunday (13) Monday (14) Tuesday

(15) one (16) two (17) three

プレステップ③ 複数形と a, my, this など

p.24

Warm Up

(1) ① ○ (2) an (3) my (2) a new book

p.25

Try

2 (1) a (2) an (3) ○ (4) ○ (5) ○

(6) an (7) an (8) book (9) pens

(10) my

3 (1) three books (2) my bike

(3) a big cat

p.26

Exercise

2 (1) an (2) ○ (3) a (4) notebooks

(5) your (6) dog (7) a (8) an (9) ○

(10) ○

p.27

3 (1) some dogs (2) a new bike

(3) this bag

4 (1) some (2) old (3) this (4) book

(5) dog (6) many (7) big (8) pen

(9) my (10) cat (11) new (12) bag

(13) that (14) a, an (15) like (16) bike

(17) English (18) Japanese (19) Tuesday

(20) Sunday (21) baseball (22) one

(23) two (24) three (25) soccer (26) study

(41) a, an

プレステップ④ だれが何をどうする

p.28

Warm Up

- (1) I clean my room.
- (2) You like books
- (3) I have pens[a pen].

p.29

Try

- 2** (1) We play soccer. (2) I have a bike.
(3) I eat some oranges.
(4) I clean my car.
- 3** (1) You run (2) play baseball
(3) I like cats
- 4** (1) I run. (2) We study English.
(3) I have books[a book].

p.30

Exercise

- 2** (1) They speak Japanese.
(2) I eat an apple.
(3) We have three dogs.
(4) I clean my room.
- 3** (1) I swim (2) speak Japanese
(3) You like dogs

p.31

- 4** (1) We swim. (2) I play soccer.
(3) They speak English.
(4) You have cats[a cat].
(5) They have books[a book].
- 5** (1) make (2) swim (3) room (4) run
(5) clean (6) eat (7) speak (8) play
(9) we (10) they (11) like (12) Tuesday
(13) Sunday (14) study (15) bike (16) have
(17) Monday (18) one (19) two (20) three
(21) I (22) you (23) Japanese (24) English
(25) soccer (26) baseball (27) car (28) that
(29) my (30) book (31) bag (32) some
(33) this (34) old (35) dog (36) pen
(37) new (38) cat (39) many (40) big

プレステップ⑤ どこで (前置詞①)

p.32

Warm Up

- (1) I play soccer in the park.
- (2) with Yuki
- (3) We study English at school.

p.33

Try

- 2** (1) We meet here.
(2) I play tennis in the park.
(3) We go to Tokyo by car.
- 3** (1) in the library (2) at school
(3) with Ken
- 4** (1) We play baseball there.
(2) I study Japanese in my room.

p.34

Exercise

- 2** (1) I swim in the pool.
(2) We go to Kobe by bike.
(3) We play tennis there.
- 3** (1) in the park (2) at school
(3) with Maki
- 4** (1) I play soccer here.
(2) We eat *bento* at school.
(3) I study English in the library.
- 5** (1) in (2) on (3) at (4) by (5) with
(6) meet (7) go to (8) here (9) there
(10) park (11) school (12) library (13) cat
(14) dog (15) this (16) that (17) some
(18) book (19) old (20) many (21) bag
(22) new (23) pen (24) my (25) big
(26) a, an (27) play (28) make (29) speak
(30) clean (31) eat (32) we (33) they
(34) room (35) swim (36) run

プレステップ⑥ いつ (前置詞②)

p.36

Warm Up

- (1) I read a book here every day.
- (2) at one
- (3) I play baseball on Saturday.

p.37

Try

- 2** (1) We play soccer today.
(2) We meet on Wednesday.
(3) I meet that dog there every day.
- 3** (1) in summer
(2) on Sunday
(3) at two
- 4** (1) I make *okonomiyaki* every day.
(2) We play soccer on Thursday.

p.38

Exercise

- 2** (1) I swim in July.
(2) We go to that shop today.
(3) I study in this room every day.
- 3** (1) on Wednesday
(2) at three
(3) in April

p.39

- 4** (1) I study English at two.
(2) We go to Osaka every year.
(3) We play soccer in winter.
- 5** (1) in (2) on (3) at (4) Wednesday
(5) Thursday (6) Friday (7) Saturday
(8) every (9) April (10) July
(11) summer (12) winter (13) run
(14) make (15) they (16) clean (17) room
(18) swim (19) speak (20) eat (21) we
(22) play (23) school (24) library (25) by
(26) park (27) meet (28) go to (29) with
(30) at (31) in (32) on (33) here (34) there

プレステップ⑦ be 動詞

p.40

Warm Up

- (1) ① She is ② Are you
- (2) My brother is not busy on Friday.
- (3) That is not [isn't] a bag.

p.41

Try

- 2** (1) Pochi is a big dog.
(2) My mother is not free on Sunday.
(3) Are they your English teachers?
- 3** (1) He is (2) I am not (3) Are you
- 4** (1) They are not busy.
(2) Is this a big cat?

p.42

Exercise

- 2** (1) That is an old bike.
(2) Are your friends busy on Wednesday?
(3) She is not my Japanese teacher.
- 3** (1) I am (2) Are they (3) This is not
- 4** (1) This is my bike.
(2) I am not an English teacher.
(3) Are they free?
- 5** (1) am-are-is (2) he (3) brother
(4) sister (5) father (6) mother
(7) friend (8) teacher (9) these
(10) she (11) free (12) busy (13) in (14) on
(15) at (16) with (17) here (18) there
(19) library (20) by (21) park (22) school
(23) go to (24) meet (25) in (26) on (27) at
(28) every (29) summer (30) winter
(31) April (32) July (33) Wednesday
(34) Thursday (35) Friday (36) Saturday

プレステップ⑧ 一般動詞

p.44

Warm Up

- (1) I read a book after school.
- (2) Do you speak
- (3) We don't[do not] play soccer.

p.45

Try

- 2** (1) I watch TV after lunch.
(2) We do not play soccer in the park.
(3) Do they read books on Saturday?
- 3** (1) We eat (2) We don't read
(3) Do they play
- 4** (1) We study English in the library.
(2) I don't[do not] speak English.
(3) Do they go to school on Saturday?

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Exercise

- 2** (1) I clean my room on Friday.
(2) Do you use this bag every day?
(3) We do not play tennis after school.
- 3** (1) I play (2) They don't speak
(3) Do you eat
- 4** (1) I know that boy.
(2) Do you play tennis at school?
(3) We don't[do not] go to the library on Monday.

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- 5** (1) know (2) watch (3) use (4) read
(5) boy (6) her (7) his (8) lunch
(9) dinner (10) after (11) girl (12) tennis
(13) in (14) on (15) at (16) April
(17) July (18) Friday (19) every
(20) Thursday (21) Wednesday
(22) Saturday (23) summer (24) winter
(25) am-are-is (26) father (27) free
(28) brother (29) she (30) friend (31) he
(32) these (33) sister (34) teacher
(35) mother (36) busy

プレステップ⑨ can

p.48

Warm Up

- (1) She can play the piano well.
- (2) Can you use
- (3) I can't[cannot] do my homework today.

p.49

Try

- 2** (1) My brother can play the piano well.
(2) We can't play soccer in the park.
(3) Can Miki go to the library on Monday?
- 3** (1) He can play
(2) They can't[cannot] eat
(3) Can you speak
- 4** (1) I can do my homework on Sunday.
(2) He can't[cannot] use this computer today.
(3) Can your sister play the guitar well?

p.50

Exercise

- 2** (1) His brother can make *okonomiyaki* well.
(2) Can we play the piano in this room?
(3) She can't play video games after lunch.
- 3** (1) I can buy (2) I can't[cannot] write
(3) Can they make
- 4** (1) I can do my homework in the library.
(2) Can he clean his[the] room today?
(3) My brother can't[cannot] speak English well.

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- 5** (1) can (2) can't[cannot] (3) well
(4) video game (5) computer (6) guitar
(7) piano (8) homework (9) today
(10) do (11) write (12) buy (13) mother
(14) friend (15) free (16) brother (17) he
(18) she (19) teacher (20) these (21) father
(22) am-are-is (23) busy (24) sister
(25) use (26) lunch (27) his (28) tennis

(29) after (30) her (31) read (32) boy
 (33) watch (34) know (35) girl
 (36) dinner

プレステップ⑩ 疑問詞

p.52

Warm Up

(1) Where can you play soccer? (2) Who is
 (3) When do you study English?

p.53

Try

2 (1) Who is that girl?
 (2) When do they play basketball?
 (3) Where can we watch these animals?
3 (1) Who is (2) Where do they visit
 (3) What do you do
4 (1) What is that bird?
 (2) When do they play soccer?

p.54

Exercise

2 (1) When can you play video games?
 (2) What is that animal?
 (3) Where do you play tennis?
3 (1) What do they do
 (2) When do you go (3) Who is
4 (1) Who is this woman?
 (2) Where do you play baseball?
5 (1) when (2) where (3) who (4) what
 (5) student (6) woman (7) man
 (8) visit (9) animal (10) bird
 (11) basketball (12) those (13) lunch
 (14) use (15) tennis (16) boy (17) her
 (18) read (19) dinner (20) know (21) his
 (22) girl (23) watch (24) after (25) do
 (26) computer (27) well (28) guitar
 (29) video game (30) homework (31) can
 (32) today (33) write (34) buy
 (35) can't[cannot] (36) piano

英語の語順

p.57

Warm Up

1 (1) 主語 : That man 動詞 : is
日本文 : あの男の人は私の先生です。

(2) 主語 : Ken and his sister 動詞 : play
日本文 : ケンと彼の姉[妹]はピアノをひきます。

2 They study English in the library after school.

3 (1) This is a new book.
(2) This book is new.
(3) We play soccer on Sunday.

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Try

1 (1) 主語 : This dog 動詞 : is
日本文 : このイヌはボチです。

(2) 主語 : We 動詞 : play
日本文 : 私たちは野球をします。

(3) 主語 : Tom and his brother 動詞 : go
日本文 : トムと彼の兄[弟]は動物園に行きます。

2 (1) This is a big cat.
(2) These cats are very big.
(3) I know this old book.
(4) You use the computer in your room.
(5) I play basketball on Friday.
(6) Ken and Yuri play the guitar in the park every day.

3 (1) That is my house.
(2) That house is old.
(3) Those are new bikes.
(4) We study English in this room.

4 (1) (例) 私はこの前の日曜日、本屋でその本を買いました。
(2) (例) 私は午前9時に、その公園に着くつもりです。
(3) (例) 午後2時に走り始めましょう。

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Exercise

1 (1) 主語 : They 動詞 : visit
日本文 : 彼らは中国を訪れます。

(2) 主語 : Ken and I 動詞 : play
日本文 : ケンと私はサッカーをします。

(3) 主語 : Hiroshi 動詞 : is
日本文 : ヒロシは私の兄[弟]です。

(4) 主語 : These boys 動詞 : are
日本文 : これらの少年は友だちです。

2 (1) This pencil is very long.
(2) That is a big bag.
(3) They use these white chairs.
(4) The boys play soccer on Tuesday.
(5) We read books under the tree.
(6) Takashi and Yuri watch TV in the room at seven.

3 (1) This is a new car.
(2) We study math after school.
(3) This cat is big.
(4) These are old books.

4 (1) (例) 家の近くの公園
(2) (例) 昨日
(3) (例) 午後1時

5 (1) This is a big dog.
(2) This dog is big.
(3) We study English on Monday.

解説

〈本文訳〉

4 リョウタ : こんにちは、タクミ。調子はどうですか。
タクミ : いいですよ。あなたはどうですか。
リョウタ : 私も元気です。今日は晴れているので、私の家の近くの公園でテニスをしたいです。
タクミ : いいですね。私は今日何も予定がありません。あなたといっしょに行ってもいいですか。
リョウタ : はい、もちろん。
タクミ : ありがとうございます。私はこの新しいラケットを使うつもりです。
リョウタ : これはとてもかっこいいですね。あなたはどこでそれを買

ったのですか。
タクミ：私はそれを昨日、スポーツシ
ョップで買いました。
リョウタ：そうなのですね。
タクミ：ところで、私たちはいつテニ
スをし始めましょうか。
リョウタ：午前11時に始めるつもりです。
タクミ：私は午前11時に公園に着くこ
とができません。私は午後1
時にそこに着くつもりです。
リョウタ：わかりました。では、午後1
時にテニスをし始めましょう。

〈解説〉

4 (2) 8行目でタクミは「私はそれ(ラケット)を昨日、スポーツショップで買いました」と言っている。8行目の it は6行目の this new racket を指す。

be 動詞と一般動詞（現在形）

p.62

Warm Up

1 (1) Are you a soccer player?

– Yes, I am.

1 (2) Does Ken want a new racket?

– No, he doesn't.

1 (3) I don't play tennis every day.

2 (1) Is she a tennis player?

2 (2) Do you know his brother?

2 (3) They aren't free now.

2 (4) She doesn't play basketball after school.

p.63

Try

1 (1) Are you a baseball fan? – Yes, I am.

1 (2) Is this Ken's pen? – No, it isn't.

1 (3) Do you play tennis after school?

– Yes, I do.

1 (4) Does Emi play basketball every day? – No, she doesn't.

1 (5) Does Bob study Japanese after school? – Yes, he does.

1 (6) Mr. Tanaka isn't from Tokyo.

1 (7) I don't want a new bike.

1 (8) Aya doesn't have two cats.

2 (1) Are you her friend?

2 (2) Is this Tom's ball?

2 (3) Do you eat[have] breakfast every morning?

2 (4) Does Ken play the guitar after school?

2 (5) He isn't busy now.

2 (6) I'm not an English teacher.

2 (7) They don't clean their room(s).

2 (8) He doesn't watch TV on Sunday.

3 (1) (例) 彼は中学校の数学の先生です。

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(2) (例) 私の兄はとても親切でかっこいいので、私は彼のようになります。

(3) (例) 彼らは野球をして興奮するので、ときどきうるさいです。

(4) (例) ケンはきっと私の気持ちを理解できると思います。

Exercise

1 (1) Are you from Kyoto? – No, I'm not.

(2) Do you live in Tokyo? – No, I don't.

(3) Does Ken go to bed at eleven? – Yes, he does.

(4) Is Tom a soccer fan? – Yes, he is.

(5) Does Ms. Yamada have three cats? – No, she doesn't.

(6) We don't study math after school.

(7) Emi doesn't study English after dinner.

(8) Mr. Tanaka doesn't go to school by bike.

(9) I'm not a good soccer player.

2 (1) Is that his bike?

(2) I'm not a math teacher.

(3) Does Kana use this car every day?

(4) They aren't free today.

(5) We don't go to the library after school.

(6) Are you a soccer player?

(7) She doesn't have this book.

(8) Do you watch TV on Friday?

3 (1) 15歳

(2) 高校の理科の先生

(3) (例) ミサがとても親切でかっこいいから。

(4) (例) タクヤとリョウがうるさすぎること

4 (1) Is this your bag?

(2) Does Mike speak English at home?

(3) I'm[I am] not from Japan.

(4) I don't know your sister.

〈本文訳〉

3 みなさん、こんにちは。

私の名前はサラです。私は緑ヶ丘中学校の生徒です。私は15歳で、3年生です。私はこの学校のバレーボール部のメンバーです。私はバレーボールと理科が好きです。私は最初、理科を勉強することが好きではありませんでした。しかし、私の姉が私に理科を教えてくれるので、私は今、理科が得意です。

私には1人の姉と2人の弟がいます。ミサは私の姉です。彼女は高校の理科の先生です。彼女はとても親切でかしこいので、私は彼女のようになりたいです。タクヤとリョウは私の弟です。彼らは小学生です。彼らはよく、いっしょにテレビゲームで遊んでいます。タクヤとリョウはテレビゲームで遊んで興奮するので、ときどきうるさいです。彼らがうるさすぎるとき、私はそのことに怒ります。もしあなたに弟がいるなら、きっと私の気持ちが理解できると思います。

〈解説〉

3 (4) 10行目に「私はそのことに怒ります」とあるが、「そのこと」(that)は直前の「彼ら(タクヤとリョウ)がうるさすぎる」ことを指している。

be 動詞と一般動詞（過去形）

p.67

Warm Up

1 (1) Was Mike a good volleyball player?
– Yes, he was.

(2) Did he study science yesterday?
– No, he didn't.

2 (1) Takeshi didn't use this bike this morning.

(2) Ken doesn't study science every day.

3 (1) I ate[had] breakfast this morning.

(2) They were tired yesterday.

(3) My brother didn't go to school last Friday.

p.68

Try

1 (1) Were these books 500 yen two days ago? – No, they weren't.

(2) Did Kumi play tennis last Sunday?
– Yes, she did.

(3) Did Ken buy this CD yesterday?
– No, he didn't.

(4) Do you play soccer after school?
– Yes, I do.

(5) Does Saki want a big dog?
– No, she doesn't.

2 (1) Paul wasn't in the park then.

(2) I didn't use this racket yesterday.

(3) Mr. Tanaka didn't take this picture last Sunday.

(4) They don't come to school by train.

(5) Andy doesn't play tennis on Saturday.

3 (1) Tom was in the library last Thursday.

(2) I studied English this morning.

(3) Takeshi went to school yesterday.

(4) Did Ken have a car two years ago?

(5) Were you a student five years ago?

(6) Did you read this book yesterday?

(7) They weren't free then.

p.69

Exercise

1 (1) Was Keiko happy then?
– Yes, she was.

(2) Does Tom study English after dinner?
– Yes, he does.

(3) Did they use this car last Tuesday?
– No, they didn't.

(4) Did she make lunch yesterday?
– Yes, she did.

(5) Do you play the piano well?
– No, I don't.

2 (1) We don't go to school by bus.

(2) I didn't have breakfast this morning.

(3) Ken and Hiroshi weren't in the library then.

(4) Takeshi doesn't listen to music after dinner.

(5) She didn't study math yesterday.

3 (1) They weren't busy last week.

(2) She didn't eat[have] breakfast this morning.

(3) I saw[met] her last Sunday.

(4) My father was an English teacher two years ago.

(5) Tom came to my house last year.

(6) Was she in the room then?

(7) He made that desk last Friday.

(8) I didn't buy this book yesterday.

(9) Ken took many[a lot of] pictures last year.

(10) Did you go to school yesterday?

(11) He bought this bike last year.

4 (1) (例) あなたは冬休みに何をしましたか。
(2) (例) 彼女は昨夜、幸せで興奮していました。

5 (1) I was in the park then.

p.70

(2) Were you in the park then?
(3) Takashi used this car last Sunday.
(4) Did Ken play tennis yesterday?
(5) I didn't[did not] go to the zoo
yesterday.

解説

〈本文訳〉

4 ナナミ：あなたは夏休みに何をしましたか。

タクミ：私は祖父母に会うために、福岡に行きました。私はそこでよい時間を過ごしました。

ユウタ：それはいいですね。福岡はおいしい食べ物で有名です。あなたは福岡で何を食べましたか。

タクミ：私はラーメンともつ鍋を食べました。それらはとてもおいしかったです。

ナナミ：私はそれを聞いて、おなかがすきました。

ユウタ：ナナミ、あなたは夏休みに何をしましたか。

ナナミ：私はとてもいっしょにテニスをしました。私は夏休みの間、いくつかの大会があつたので、それらに勝つためにテニスを練習しました。私はどこかへ旅行に行きたかったのですが、行くことができませんでした。

タクミ：あなたは夏休みの間、忙しかったのですね。あなたはそれらの大会に勝ちましたか。

ナナミ：はい。私はそれらのうちのひとつに勝ちました。私はそのとき、とても幸せで興奮しました。

ユウタ：あなたはすごいですね。

ナナミ：ありがとう。

〈解説〉

4 (3) 10行目でナナミは「私はそれら(大会)のうちのひとつに勝ちました。私はそのとき、とても幸せで興奮しました」と言っているので、幸せである、興奮しているという2つの気持ちが答えになる。

疑問詞

p.72

Warm Up

1 (1) It is 300 yen.
 (2) He plays it on Sunday.
 (3) She played tennis.
 (4) Takeshi does.
2 (1) (例) I like soccer.
 (2) (例) I went to bed at ten.
 (3) Because I like English books.
3 (1) How does he go to school?
 (2) How old is your brother?

p.73

Try

1 (1) It is 500 yen.
 (2) I bought five pens.
 (3) They are hers.
 (4) I listen to music after dinner.
 (5) She wants a bike.
 (6) I went to school by bus.
 (7) Emi does.
 (8) That red bike is.
2 (1) (例) I live in Chiba.
 (2) (例) I got up at seven.
 (3) (例) I played tennis with my friends.
 (4) (例) I like dogs.
 (5) I like Japanese[English].
 (6) I have eight (notebooks).
 (7) Because I like it.
3 (1) What subject do you like?
 (2) What time did you eat[have] dinner yesterday?
 (3) How does Tom go to the library?
 (4) Why did he go to the park?
 (5) How old is your mother?

p.74

4 (1) (例) あなたは明日、どこに行くつもりですか。
 (2) (例) あなたは何時に出発するつもりですか。
 (3) (例) あなたの自転車はいくらですか。

Exercise

1 (1) It is mine.
 (2) They are 100 yen.
 (3) I go to bed at eleven.
 (4) I go to school by bike.
 (5) She went to Tokyo.
 (6) He studies it after dinner.
 (7) He has three brothers.
 (8) Takuya does.
 (9) She plays tennis.
 (10) I stayed in Tokyo for five days.
 (11) That black ball is.

2 (1) (例) I am thirteen years old.
 (2) (例) I like math.
 (3) I like baseball[soccer].
 (4) (例) I went to bed at eleven.
 (5) (例) I studied science.
 (6) I have twenty (books).
 (7) Because I like it.

3 (1) What sport do you like?
 (2) When did he go to school?
 (3) Whose bag is this?
 (4) How long did she live in Tokyo?
 (5) How many books does he have?

p.75

4 (1) (例) 何着か服を買いたい
 (2) 午後3時
 (3) (例) 30,000円の新しい自転車を買ったから。
5 (1) Where was Mike then?
 (2) What does Takeshi do after school?
 (3) Why do you like summer?
 (4) Because it is hot.

〈本文訳〉

4 サヤカ：あなたは明日、何をするつもりですか。

ミキ：私は明日の朝、友だちとバスケットボールを練習するつもりです。そのあと、私はひまになります。

サヤカ：私は何着か服を買いたいです。明日の午後、買い物に行きませんか。

ミキ：いいですね。私はあなたといっしょに行きたいです。どこに行きましょうか。

サヤカ：私は駅の近くの新しいショッピングセンターに行きたいです。あなたはほかに何か考えがありますか。

ミキ：いいえ。私もそこに行きたいです。何時にそのショッピングセンターに着きましょうか。

サヤカ：私は午後1時にそこに着きたいと思っています。

ミキ：私はその時間にそのショッピングセンターは混んでいると思います。午後3時はどうですか。

サヤカ：わかりました。ショッピングセンターへはどのように行きましょうか。

ミキ：私は先週、新しい自転車を買ったので、自転車でそこへ行きました。

サヤカ：いいですね。ところで、その自転車はいくらでしたか。

ミキ：それは30,000円でした。だから、私はショッピングセンターで何かを買うためのお金を少ししか持っていないません。

〈解説〉

4 (2) 8行目でミキが「私はその時間にそのショッピングセンターは混んでいると思います。午後3時はどうですか。」とサヤカに提案したのに対して、9行目でサヤカは「わかりました」と答えている。

人称代名詞

p.77

Warm Up

1 (1) him (2) mine
2 (1) Your (2) her (3) yours
3 (1) We know them.
 (2) She is their mother.

p.78

Try

1 (1) her (2) our (3) them (4) his, She
 (5) yours
2 (1) his (2) me (3) Their (4) mine
 (5) her (6) your (7) its (8) you
3 (1) It is their house.
 (2) Do you know them?
 (3) That bike is hers.
 (4) He is our father.
4 (1) (例) 彼らがとてもうるさいので、私はよく彼らに怒っています。
 (2) (例) 佐藤先生はたくさんの英語の本を持っていますが、それらを読むことは私たちにとって難しいです。
 (3) (例) 私はネコを飼っていて、その名前はタマです。

p.79

Exercise

1 (1) me (2) us (3) Her, Its (4) ours
 (5) our, They
2 (1) Our (2) him (3) theirs (4) my
 (5) them (6) his (7) hers (8) it
3 (1) These bags are mine.
 (2) I help you on Sunday.
 (3) She and her mother play tennis.
 (4) We know them.

p.80

4 (1) (例) ケンとケンのお父さんがテレビで野球の試合を見ているとき、とてもうるさいから。

(2) (例) 読書

(3) (例) ケンのお母さんの小説を読むこと

(4) (例) ポチの温かい体が心地よいから。

5 (1) I am from Japan.

(2) This is my bike.
 (3) They know me.
 (4) This pen is mine.

解説

〈本文訳〉

4 私はあなたたちに私の家族を紹します。私の父は警察官で、毎日私たちのために働いています。彼は野球が好きです、だから彼と私は彼の休みの日によく野球をします。彼は自分自身のバットを持っていて、それは私のものよりも大きいです。彼はときどき、それでボールを打ちます。私たちは野球の試合を見るのも好きです。私たちはテレビで野球の試合を見るとき、いっしょに興奮しています。私たちがとてもうるさいので、私の母はときどき、私たちに怒っています。彼女は野球に興味がありません。私の母は本が好きです。彼女はひまなとき、いつも彼女の本を読んでいます。私の母はたくさんの小説を持っていますが、それらを読むことは私にとって難しいです。それで、私はときどき、彼女のマンガを借ります。それらは私にとってよりおもしろいです。私はイヌを飼っていて、それもまた私の家族の一員です。その名前はポチです。それは私の家の近くの公園で歩くことが好きです。私はポチと寝るとき、いつも幸せになります。その温かい体は私にとって心地よいです。

〈解説〉

4 (3) 6, 7行目に「私の母はたくさんの小説を持っていますが、それらを読むことは私にとって難しいです」とあるが、「それら」(them)は直前の「ケンのお母さんの小説」を指している。

1～5章のまとめ



p.82

1 (1) カ (2) エ (3) ウ (4) イ

2 (1) Ms. Yoshida was not in Japan five years ago.
(2) I play baseball and tennis after school.
(3) Takashi usually plays the guitar on Tuesday.
(4) Did you go to Kanazawa last week?
(5) Does Yuki sometimes go to school by bus?

3 (1) studied (2) use (3) watch
(4) bought (5) were (6) has (7) goes
(8) are

p.83

4 (1) I am (2) I don't (3) she doesn't
(4) they didn't (5) Yes she does
(6) Why (7) Whose (8) Who
(9) Which

5 (1) パ (2) ウ (3) エ (4) イ

進行形

p.85

Warm Up

1 (1) They are studying English in the room.
 (2) He was playing the piano in his room then.
2 (1) We weren't running in the park.
 (2) What is Tom doing now?

p.85

Try

1 (1) They are swimming in the pool.
 (2) My brother is studying English in his room now.
 (3) She was using a computer.
 (4) They were watching a baseball game on TV at that time.
 (5) Are you playing tennis with Bob now?
 (6) We weren't listening to music at that time.

2 (1) I am listening to music in my room now.
 (2) She was studying in the library then.
 (3) Are you studying Japanese now?
 (4) I wasn't swimming in the pool.
 (5) What were they making then?
 (6) What are you doing now?

3 (1) (例) あなたは今、何をしていますか。
 (2) (例) 私が兄[弟]と昼食を食べていたとき、ケンが私たちのところに近づいてきました。

p.86

Exercise

1 (1) My mother is making dinner in the kitchen now.
 (2) I was writing a letter in English at that time.
 (3) We were studying math then.
 (4) I am cleaning my room.

(5) They are running in the gym.
 (6) Were they looking at pictures?
 (7) Judy and Yuko aren't watching TV now.
2 (1) Is his sister eating[having] lunch?
 (2) They are swimming in the river.
 (3) They aren't using that computer now.
 (4) Tom wasn't cleaning this room.
 (5) I am studying math in the library now.
 (6) Were you swimming in the pool then?
 (7) We were making[cooking] dinner in the kitchen.
 (8) What are you studying now?
 (9) What was he doing then?
3 (1) ① (例) お母さんが忙しすぎて掃除ができないから。
 ② (例) テーブルをふく
 (2) ① (例) 眠っていた。
 ② (例) 友だちと昼食を食べていたとき
4 (1) I am listening to music now.
 (2) They were studying math then.
 (3) Aya wasn't watching TV then.
 (4) What were you doing then?

解説

〈本文訳〉

3 (1) お父さん：忙しそうですね。あなたは今、何をしているんですか。
 マコト：私は台所を掃除しています。お母さんは忙しすぎるので、それを掃除することができません。だから私がそれを掃除しなければなりません。ほんとうは私は宿題をすべきなのですが…。

お父さん：それは大変でしょうね。手伝いましょうか。
 マコト：ほんとうですか。ありがとうございます。テーブルをふいてくれますか。

お父さん：もちろん。私は今、仕事に取り組んでいますが、もうすぐそれを終わらせます。

マコト：わかりました。私はあなたを待ちます。

(2) 私は今日、遠足で京都に行きました。
最初、私はバスで金閣寺に行きました。
バスがそこへ向かっている間、私は眠っていました。私はこの遠足を楽しみにしていたので、昨夜眠れませんでした。私は金閣寺を見たとき、その美しさに感動しました。その後、私は昼食を食べるため、京都駅に行きました。私が友だちと昼食を食べていたとき、田中先生が私たちのところに近づいてきました。彼は何枚か私たちの写真をとりました。私たちはそのとき、笑っていました。これがその写真です。それは私の宝物です。

〈解説〉

3 (1) ② 5行目でマコトが「テーブルをふいてくれますか」とたずねたのに
対して、6行目でお父さんが「もちろん」と答えているので、テーブルをふくと考えられる。

命令文, there is ~ の文

p.89

Warm Up

1 (1) Don't speak Japanese here.
 (2) Use this pen, please.
 (3) Are there any balls on the desk?
2 (1) Read books[a book] in the library.
 (2) There is a cat on the bed.

p.90

Try

1 (1) Wash your hands.
 (2) Don't use his computer here.
 (3) Please help your brother.
 (4) Open the window, please.
 (5) Be quiet in this restaurant.
 (6) Let's play soccer in the park in the morning.
 (7) There is a boy under the tree.
 (8) Are there any apples in the box?
 (9) There are not any libraries near my house.

2 (1) Clean your room.
 (2) Don't play baseball in this park.
 (3) Please wash this car.
 / Wash this car, please.
 (4) Let's study math in the library.
 (5) There are some cats under the table.
 (6) Are there any pens on the desk?
 (7) There are not any books in this room.

3 (1) (例) 音楽を聞くのをやめなさい。
 (2) (例) 机の上にあまりにもたくさんある本があるので、私はコンピュータを使うことができません。

p.91

Exercise

1 (1) Please speak English in this class.
 (2) Clean this room tomorrow, please.
 (3) Do your homework.

(4) Be kind to old people.
 (5) Don't open this box.
 (6) Let's help his mother in the kitchen tonight.
 (7) There are some zoos in my town.
 (8) There are not any people in the park.
 (9) Are there any books in his room?
2 (1) Go to school.
 (2) Don't run in this classroom.
 (3) Please read these books.
 / Read these books, please.
 (4) Let's play tennis after school.
 (5) There are not any pens on the desk.
 (6) There is a school near the park.
 (7) Are there any students in the gym?
3 (1) (例) テレビを見ること
 (2) (例) 床にあまりにもたくさんの教科書があるから。
 (3) (例) 教科書を本棚に置く。
4 (1) Don't open the door.
 (2) Let's play tennis.
 (3) There are some girls in the room.
 (4) Are there any books on the desk?

解説

〈本文訳〉

3 お母さん：あなたの部屋にたくさんのものがあります。リョウ、部屋を掃除しなさい。
 リョウ：私は今、テレビを見ています、だから、あとでそれをします。
 お母さん：それを見るのをやめなさい。
 私はあなたに怒っています。
 リョウ：ごめんなさい。私はすぐに部屋を掃除します。
 お母さん：いいですね。私はあなたを手伝います。いっしょにそれを掃除しましょう。
 リョウ：私は何を最初にすべきですか。
 お母さん：床にあまりにもたくさんの教科書があるので、私は掃除機を使うことができません。それらを本棚に置きなさい。

〈解説〉

3 (3) 7, 8行目でお母さんが「それら(教



科書)を本棚に置きなさい」とリョウ
に対して言っている。



未来の文

p.94

Warm Up

1 (1) Tom will[is going to] study Japanese next Saturday.
 (2) Are you going to study English tomorrow?
 (3) I won't visit Canada this summer.

2 (1) Akira will[is going to] use this car tomorrow.
 (2) It will be sunny next Sunday.
 (3) You won't be free next week.

p.94

Try

1 (1) Mike and Tom will[are going to] go to Osaka.
 (2) He will[is going to] go to the library.
 (3) It will be sunny next Sunday.
 (4) Yuka will[is going to] study English tomorrow.
 (5) Are you going to meet Emi tomorrow?
 (6) Will Emi get up early tomorrow morning?
 (7) He isn't going to clean his room this weekend.
 (8) They won't come to the party tonight.

2 (1) He will[is going to] watch TV after dinner.
 (2) Ken and Yuri will[are going to] play soccer in the park tomorrow.
 (3) It will be rainy tomorrow.
 (4) They will[are going to] come to our school next week.
 (5) Will you clean your room next Tuesday? / Are you going to clean your room next Tuesday?
 (6) Will Takashi do his homework tomorrow? / Is Takashi going to do his homework tomorrow?

p.95

(7) They won't[aren't going to] go to Kyoto next month.

(8) I won't be busy tomorrow.

3 (1) (例) 明日の天気はどうですか。

(2) (例) 私は明日の朝、英語を勉強するため図書館に行くつもりですが、午後はひます。

(3) (例) 私はあなたがその映画を気に入るだろうと思います。

Exercise

1 (1) Aki and Kana will[are going to] listen to music.

(2) He will[is going to] clean his room.

(3) It will be rainy next Friday.

(4) My sister will[is going to] stay in Canada next year.

(5) Is Yuko going to write a letter to Bob?

(6) Will you play baseball tomorrow?

(7) We aren't going to cook lunch next Sunday.

(8) Eriko won't visit Nara this weekend.

2 (1) I will[am going to] do my homework in the library tomorrow.

(2) We will[are going to] clean this classroom next week.

(3) Will you play the guitar next month? / Are you going to play the guitar next month?

(4) I won't[am not going to] wash this bike tomorrow.

(5) It will be sunny tomorrow.

(6) Tom will[is going to] read this book after school.

(7) He won't be free next week.

(8) Will you see[meet] your friend(s) next Sunday? / Are you going to see [meet] your friend(s) next Sunday?

p.96

3 (1) (例) サッカーを練習するために学校へ行くつもり。

(2) (例) 明日は休日で、遊園地は混雑しているだろうと考えたから。

(3) (例) 明日公開される新しい映画を見たいから。

4 (1) Emi will[is going to] study English tomorrow.
(2) Will you play tennis next Sunday? / Are you going to play tennis next Sunday?
(3) I will not[won't] play tennis next Sunday. / I am not going to play tennis next Sunday.

解説

〈本文訳〉

3 ヒロキ：明日の天気はどうでしょうか。
マサト：晴れでしょう。
ヒロキ：いいですね。私は明日何もすることはありません。もし、あなたが明日ひまならば、いつしょにどこかへ行きましたか。
マサト：もちろん。私は明日の朝、サッカーを練習するために学校に行くつもりですが、午後はひまです。あなたはどこへ行きたいですか。
ヒロキ：私は遊園地に行きたいです。
マサト：明日は休日なので、遊園地は混雑しているでしょう。たぶん、私たちはほかの場所に行くべきです。
ヒロキ：そうですね。マサト、あなたはどこへ行きたいですか。
マサト：私は映画館に行きたいです。新しい映画が明日、公開されます。私はそれを見たいです。それはSF映画です。私はあなたがそれを気に入るだろうと思います。
ヒロキ：ほんとうですか。それなら明日、その映画を見ましょう。

〈解説〉

3 (2) 8, 9行目の「私たちはほかの場所に行くべきです」の直前に、「明日は休日なので、遊園地は混雑しているでしょう」と理由が述べられている。

助動詞

p.98

Warm Up

1 (1) will (2) must (3) should be

(4) could (5) doesn't have to

2 (1) You must not watch TV today.

(2) Can she speak Chinese?

p.99

Try

1 (1) will (2) must (3) can (4) should

(5) should be (6) could (7) has to

(8) must not (9) doesn't have to

2 (1) Mike can[is able to] play the guitar.

(2) He will[is going to] clean his room next Sunday.

(3) You must[have to] do your homework today.

(4) Can Bob speak Japanese? / Is Bob able to speak Japanese?

(5) Will she read these books tomorrow? / Is she going to read these books tomorrow?

(6) You must not run so fast.

(7) You don't have to run so fast.

3 (1) (例) 少しお時間もらえますか。

(2) (例) 私はこの本も読まなければなりませんか。

(3) (例) 私たちは明日、数学のテストがあるので、あなたは数学を勉強するべきです。

(4) (例) あなたをお手伝いしましょうか。

p.100

Exercise

1 (1) must (2) are going to (3) will

(4) should be (5) could (6) is able to

(7) have to (8) won't (9) must not

(10) don't have to

2 (1) I will[am going to] go to the hospital.

(2) I must[have to] wash this bike today.

(3) My brother can[is able to] take pictures well.

(4) Will Tom use that car next week? / Is Tom going to use that car next week?

(5) Can you play baseball well? / Are you able to play baseball well?

(6) You must not speak Japanese here.

(7) You don't have to speak English here.

p.101

3 (1) (例) 数学と理科の問題集を終わらせること

(2) (例) 来週に英語のテストがあるから。

(3) (例) いいえ

4 (1) Tom can[is able to] play baseball well.

(2) Will Yuki play the piano? / Is Yuki going to play the piano?

(3) You must not eat so fast.

(4) You don't have to eat so fast.

解説

〈本文訳〉

3 マキ：もしもし。アキラから電話を受けました。彼はいますか。

アキラ：もしもし、マキ。アキラです。少しお時間もらえますか。

マキ：もちろん。どうしましたか。

アキラ：私は明日までの宿題の提出物を書きとめたのですが、私はそのメモを教室に忘れてしましました。その宿題について教えていただけますか。

マキ：わかりました。あなたは数学の問題集と理科の問題集を終わらせなければなりません。あなたは今、それらを持っていますか。

アキラ：少し待ってください。ああ、私はかばんの中に3冊の問題集を見つけました。それらは数学、理科、そして英語の問題集です。私はこの英語の問題集もやらなければなりませんか。

マキ：いいえ。その問題集をやるのは私たちの宿題ではありません。しかし、私たちは来週、英語のテストがあるので、あなたはその問題集をやるべきです。

アキラ：わかりました。私はひまなときに、それをやるつもりです。

マキ：ところで、あなたは宿題を終わ

らせることがありますか。手伝
いましょうか。
アキラ：ありがとうございます。しかし私は自分自
身でそれを終わらせなければな
りません。

〈解説〉

3 (1) 5行目でアキラが「その宿題について
教えていただけますか。」とたずねた
のに対し、6行目でマキが「あなた
は数学の問題集と理科の問題集を終わ
らせなければなりません」と答えてい
る。

接続詞

p.103

Warm Up

1 (1) When he visited Canada, he saw Mr. Smith.
 (2) We played baseball because it was sunny yesterday.
 (3) I think Keiko is kind.

2 (1) He likes cats, but his sister likes dogs.
 (2) If it is sunny tomorrow, I will go to the park.

3 (1) (例) あなたはひまなとき、何をしますか。

p.104

Try

1 (1) When I was five years old, I lived in Tokyo.
 (2) Let's go shopping if you are free.
 (3) Because Mark was sick, he didn't go to school.
 (4) I think that Mark was very kind yesterday.
 (5) I know Takeshi is from Osaka.

2 (1) Yuki is a kind girl, so I like her.
 (2) I practiced the piano, but I can't play it well.
 (3) Tom and his brother practice soccer.
 (4) We study English or math.
 (5) If it is rainy tomorrow, I will play video games at home. / I will play video games at home if it is rainy tomorrow.
 (6) When I was a student, I lived in Miyazaki. / I lived in Miyazaki when I was a student.
 (7) Because he likes books, he goes to the library every day. / He goes to the library every day because he likes books.
 (8) I think (that) he is very tired.
 (9) Does she know (that) you lived in the U.S.A.?

p.105

Exercise

1 (1) If you are hungry, let's go to that restaurant.
 (2) Ken didn't go to the park because it was very cold yesterday.
 (3) I was very sad when I saw the movie.
 (4) She thinks Takeshi is a great soccer player.
 (5) I know that my father is very tired.

2 (1) It is sunny today, so we go to the park.
 (2) She bought a new computer, but she can't use it.
 (3) Mika and her sister practice tennis.
 (4) Tom plays baseball or tennis.
 (5) If we are free, we will go to the library. / We will go to the library if we are free.
 (6) When I was six (years old), I lived in Osaka. / I lived in Osaka when I was six (years old).
 (7) Because I am busy, I can't eat [have] lunch. / I can't eat [have] lunch because I am busy.
 (8) He knows (that) I can't speak English well.
 (9) Do you think (that) he is a good soccer player?

3 (1) (例) 疲れているとき
 (2) (例) スマートフォンゲームをしていると、お母さんが怒るから。
 (3) (例) エリカが、ゲームをする前に宿題を終わらせていること

4 (1) If you are busy, I will help you. / I will help you if you are busy.
 (2) When I was ten (years old), I lived in Osaka. / I lived in Osaka when I was ten (years old).

(3) Because I am hungry, I will eat an apple. / I will eat an apple because I am hungry.

(4) I think (that) this book is interesting.

解説

〈本文訳〉

3 エリカ：あなたはひまなとき、何をしますか。

タカシ：私は本を読みます。本を読むことは私をくつろがせます。

エリカ：あなたはどんな種類の本を読むのが好きですか。

タカシ：私は小説が好きですが、ときどきマンガも楽しみます。私は疲れたとき、よくマンガを読みます。それらはいつも私をわくわくさせます。エリカ、あなたはひまな時間があるとき、何をしたいですか。

エリカ：私はスマートフォンゲームで遊びたいですが、最近、それらで遊ぶことができません。

タカシ：なぜできないのですか。

エリカ：私がスマートフォンゲームで遊んでいるとき、私の母が私を怒ります。

タカシ：それはお気の毒に。なぜ彼女は怒るのですか。

エリカ：わかりません。私は家でいつもスマートフォンゲームで遊んでいるので、たぶん、彼女は私が宿題をしていないと考えています。しかし、私はゲームで遊ぶ前に宿題を終わらせます。

タカシ：あなたはそれについてお母さんに話すべきです。

エリカ：ありがとうございます。家に帰ったとき、私はそうするつもりです。

〈解説〉

3 (3) 14行目の「あなたはそれについてお母さんに話すべきです」の「それ」(it)は、直前のエリカの「しかし、私はゲームで遊ぶ前に宿題を終わらせます」という発言を指している。

6～10章のまとめ

p.108 1 (1) Be kind to your friends.

(2) Don't open those windows.

(3) Let's meet at the station at four.

(4) Kaito is going to study English in London.

(5) Mr. Brown has to arrive at the station at seven.

(6) You don't have to do

(7) Can I eat lunch in this room?

(8) Can you play the piano for them?

2 (1) There are two cars near my house.

(2) There are some schools in our town.

(3) When I lived in Canada, I had two dogs.

(4) I think (that) we should see this movie.

3 (1) エ (2) ウ (3) イ (4) エ (5) ウ

(6) ウ (7) ウ (8) ァ (9) ァ (10) イ

(11) イ

p.109 4 (1) were running (2) Is, taking

(3) What are, doing (4) has to do

(5) must not play (6) don't have to

(7) Where are, going to (8) There is

(9) There were (10) Are there

5 (1) He is playing tennis.

(2) She was playing the piano.

不定詞①、動名詞

p.111

Warm Up

1 (1) to make (2) wants to study
 (3) to do (4) eating[having] lunch

2 (1) I went to the library to study English yesterday.
 (2) They enjoyed swimming.

p.112

Try

1 (1) to take (2) wants to go
 (3) to see[meet] (4) to study
 (5) anything to drink (6) running
 (7) Making[Cooking] dinner
 (8) playing soccer

2 (1) My father wants to buy the car.
 (2) I want to be a baseball player.
 (3) Miki started swimming[to swim].
 (4) Bob came to Japan to study Japanese last year.
 (5) She has something to eat.
 (6) She finished cleaning her room.
 (7) Playing[To play] tennis is difficult.

3 (1) (例) 私は朝食を食べたあと、ピアノをひきたいです。
 (2) (例) 彼の将来の夢は野球選手になることです。
 (3) (例) 世界の音楽について学ぶことはよい歌手になるために重要です。
 (4) (例) 訪れるべき場所がほかにいくつあります。

p.113

Exercise

1 (1) to play (2) eating[having] lunch
 (3) wanted to study (4) to make
 (5) to read (6) something to drink
 (7) swimming (8) Studying English

2 (1) The dog likes running[to run].

(2) They hoped to go to Canada.
 (3) Kei wants to be a singer.
 (4) Kumi used the bike to go to the library yesterday.
 (5) She doesn't have anything to eat.
 (6) Tomoko enjoyed making takoyaki.
 (7) Playing[To play] baseball is exciting.

p.114

3 (1) 金曜日
 (2) (例) アニメを見たあと
 (3) お母さん
 (4) コンピュータプログラマー

4 (1) I want to be a teacher.
 (2) He went to the library to study.
 (3) Do you have anything to eat?
 (4) I enjoyed playing tennis yesterday.
 (5) Studying English is interesting.

解説

〈本文訳〉

3 マユ：ケン、明日、私といっしょに学校に行きませんか。
 ケン：なぜですか。明日は土曜日ですよ。
 マユ：私はウィリアム先生に会うためにそこに行きます。彼は土曜日に料理を教えています。私たちはアメリカ料理を作るのを楽しむことができます。そして、これは英語で外国人と話すよい機会です。
 ケン：私はそれをしたくはありません。
 私はアニメを見たあと、テレビゲームをしたいです。
 マユ：あなたはいつもテレビゲームをしています。あなたは将来について考えていますか。
 ケン：あなたはお母さんのようです。私の将来の夢はコンピュータプログラマーになることです。テレビゲームについて学ぶことはそれになるために重要です。
 マユ：するべきことはほかにたくさんあります。テレビゲームで遊ぶことだけではあなたはプログラマーにはなれませんよ。
 ケン：私は何をしなければなりませんか。
 マユ：あなたは英語を勉強すべきです。
 いくつかのコンピュータプログラムは英語で書かれているということを知っていますか。

■ ■ ■

〈解説〉

3 (1) 2行目でケンが「明日は土曜日です
よ」と言っているので、この日は金曜
日。

比較

p.116

Warm Up

1 (1) Okinawa is hotter than Hokkaido.
 (2) Baseball is the most popular sport in Japan.
 (3) My father is as busy as my mother.

2 (1) Your bike is newer than mine.
 (2) This movie is not as famous as that one.
 (3) What subject do you like the best?

p.116

Try

1 (1) I am busier than you.
 (2) Canada is larger than Japan.
 (3) Math is more difficult than English.
 (4) This computer is the newest of the three.
 (5) Kumagaya is the hottest in Japan.
 (6) English is the most popular subject in my class.
 (7) My dog is as big as yours.

2 (1) My computer is older than yours.
 (2) He is the tallest of the four.
 (3) Science is more difficult than English.
 (4) Baseball is the most popular sport in Japan.
 (5) My bike is as popular as his.
 (6) This bag is not as big as that one.
 (7) Which do you like better, Japanese or English?
 (8) What sport do you like the best?

3 (1) (例) 私は、彼女はとても背が高いので、あなたよりも年上だと思います。
 (2) (例) 彼は私よりもじょうずにサッカーをします。
 (3) (例) リョウとタカシでは、どちらが年上ですか。

p.117

Exercise

1 (1) Australia is larger than Japan.
 (2) My car is newer than hers.
 (3) Okinawa is hotter than Tokyo.
 (4) Time is more important than money.
 (5) My father is the tallest in my family.
 (6) Math is the most difficult of all.
 (7) This book is the easiest of the ten.
 (8) Soccer is the most popular sport in my class.
 (9) Basketball is as exciting as baseball.

2 (1) Science is the most difficult subject of all.
 (2) His bike is newer than mine.
 (3) His dog is as small as her cat.
 (4) My sister is the busiest in my family.
 (5) Baseball is more interesting than soccer.
 (6) This book is not as interesting as that one.
 (7) Which subject do you like the best?
 (8) Which do you like better, summer or winter?

p.118

3 (1) 弟 (2) トム (3) トム

(4) アレックス

4 (1) Ken is taller than Makoto.
 (2) Soccer is the most popular sport in Japan.
 (3) Ken is as tall as Makoto.
 (4) Which season do you like the best?
 (5) I like spring the best.

解説

〈本文訳〉

3 エマ：見て、これは私の家族の写真です。
 私はそれを先週末にとりました。
 ポブ：その写真にはたくさんの人々がいますね。あなたには何人の兄弟姉妹がいますか。
 エマ：私は1人の兄弟と2人の姉妹がい

ます。私の兄弟はトムです。彼は私よりも年下です。

ボブ：ほんとうですか。私は、彼はとても背が高いので、あなたよりも年上だと思いました。

エマ：彼は私の家族の中でいちばん背が高いです。

ボブ：彼は何かスポーツをしていますか。

エマ：彼はバスケットボールをしています。私もバスケットボールをしていますが、彼は私よりもじょうずです。

ボブ：そうなのですね。ところで、あなたの姉妹はあなたよりも年上ですか。

エマ：はい。彼女らはアレックスとリサです。

ボブ：アレックスとリサでは、どちらが年上ですか。

エマ：アレックスです。彼女は大学生で、リサは高校生です。彼女らはよくピアノをひきます、しかしリサは初心者なので、アレックスほどじょうずにピアノをひくことができません。

〈解説〉

3 (4) 12行目に“can't ~ as well as…”という表現があり、これは「…ほどじょうずに～できない」という意味。

p.120

Warm Up

1 (1) became (2) bought, for her
 (3) calls me (4) What makes

2 (1) I gave Ken a notebook. / I gave a notebook to Ken.
 (2) Playing soccer makes me tired.

p.121

Try

1 (1) looks (2) became (3) give him
 (4) bought, for me (5) calls her
 (6) made us (7) What, call you
 (8) What makes

2 (1) The bike looked new.
 (2) I became sad then.
 (3) Tom gave her a present. / Tom gave a present to her.
 (4) She will show you the picture. / She will show the picture to you.
 (5) My mother bought my brother a pen.
 / My mother bought a pen for my brother.
 (6) Rika makes her sister lunch.
 / Rika makes lunch for her sister.
 (7) He calls the dog Kuro.
 (8) Playing the piano makes me happy.

3 (1) (例) あなたはお母さんのために何をするつもりですか。
 (2) (例) 私はこのプレゼントが彼を幸せにすると思います。
 (3) (例) ケンはひまそうに見えたので、私は彼が私たちに加わるだろうと思います。

p.122

Exercise

1 (1) looked (2) become
 (3) showed, to him (4) made them
 (5) called him (6) makes me
 (7) What, call her (8) What makes

2 (1) She looks tired.

(2) His sister became famous last year.
 (3) My father bought me this computer.
 / My father bought this computer for me.
 (4) Tomoya will make his brother breakfast. / Tomoya will make breakfast for his brother.
 (5) I gave my sister this pen. / I gave this pen to my sister.
 (6) Ken showed them his book(s). / Ken showed his book(s) to them.
 (7) His mother calls him Kaoru.
 (8) This movie makes us excited.

p.123

3 (1) ネクタイ (2) ケーキを作る
 (3) スーパーマーケット

4 (1) Mike looks hungry.
 (2) I gave her a present. / I gave a present to her.
 (3) I will buy him a CD. / I will buy a CD for him.
 (4) We call him Mike.
 (5) The news made me happy.

解説

〈本文訳〉

3 リカ : 次の日曜日はお父さんの誕生日です。あなたは彼のために何をするつもりですか。
 ショウタ : 私は彼に何かあげるつもりです。私はプレゼントが彼を幸せにするだろうと思います。
 リカ : 私もそう思います。あなたは彼に何をあげるつもりですか。
 ショウタ : 私はネクタイがプレゼントによいと思います。私は今日、デパートに行くつもりです。私はそこでネクタイを買うつもりです。
 リカ : ああ、それは私と同じ考えです。私は昨日、彼にプレゼントを買いました。
 ショウタ : ほんとうですか。それなら、私は彼にネクタイを買うべきではありませんね。
 リカ : ごめんなさい、ショウタ。
 ショウタ : 問題ありません。私は彼にケーキを作るつもりです。私はケーキの材料を買うためにス

一パーマーケットに行くつもりです。

リカ：私もあなたといっしょにそこに行きます。お母さんはひまそうに見えたので、私は彼女が私たちに加わるだらうと思います。

〈解説〉

3 (1) 4行目でショウタが「私はネクタイがプレゼントによいと思います」と言っているのに対して、6行目でリカが「ああ、それは私と同じ考え方です。私は昨日、彼にプレゼントを買いました」と言っているので、リカはすでに、ネクタイをプレゼントに買ったことがわかる。

受動態

p.125

Warm Up

1 (1) This racket is used by him.
 (2) These books were written by Mr. Kuroda last year.
2 (1) The book was read by Ken last week.
 (2) English is spoken in many countries.
 (3) The table is made of wood.

p.126

Try

1 (1) Soccer is played by many people.
 (2) These rooms are cleaned by her.
 (3) These letters were written by him last night.
 (4) This cake was made by my brothers.
 (5) Was this house built by Mr. White?
 – No, it wasn't.
 (6) Are these rooms cleaned by Emi?
 – Yes, they are.
 (7) These songs aren't sung by Chinese people.
 (8) This window was not opened by Tom.

2 (1) The park is used by many people.
 (2) That station was built in 2022.
 (3) These bags are made in China.
 (4) Those books were read by us last week.
 (5) I was surprised at the news.
 (6) This chair is made of wood.

3 (1) (例) この都市は夏に多くの人々によって訪れられます。
 (2) (例) その祭りは毎春に開催されます。
 (3) (例) この家は木でできています。
 (4) (例) 私はその知らせに驚きました。

p.127

Exercise

1 (1) This video game is played by Tom.

(2) English was taught by her.
 (3) This book is read by her.
 (4) Computers are used by many people every day.
 (5) Three languages are spoken by her.
 (6) This camera was bought by him yesterday.
 (7) These letters were written by him.
 (8) This song isn't loved by young people.
 (9) These books weren't read by my mother.
 (10) Is this computer used by Mike?
 – Yes, it is.
 (11) Were those rooms cleaned by my sister?
 – No, they weren't.

2 (1) This car was made in Japan.
 (2) These towns are visited by many people.
 (3) Those pens were used by them yesterday.
 (4) The language is spoken in Canada.
 (5) The cake is made from milk.
 (6) Sensu is made of paper.
 (7) The mountain is covered with snow.
 (8) We were surprised at his letter.

p.128

3 (1) (例) 冬に多くの人々に訪れる都市
 (2) (例) 雪の像の大きさ
 (3) (例) 新鮮な牛乳で作られたアイスクリーム

4 (1) This pen is used by her.
 (2) The book was written by him.
 (3) Is this desk used by Emi?
 (4) This desk is not used by Emi.
 (5) This ice cream is made from milk.

解説

〈本文訳〉

3 ジョージ：あなたは休みの間、どこに行きましたか。
 ダニエル：私は北海道の札幌に行きました。この都市は冬に多くの人々によって訪れられます。

ジョージ：ああ、それはいいですね。なぜあなたは札幌に行ったのですか。

ダニエル：雪まつりを見たかったからです。それは毎冬に開催されます。祭りでは、多くの像がありました。それらはすべて雪でできていました。これがそれらの写真です。

ジョージ：わあ、雪の像はとても大きくて美しく見えますね。

ダニエル：そうですね。私は最初に雪の像を見たとき、それらの大きさに驚きました。

ジョージ：札幌は訪れるべきすばらしい都市ですね。私は札幌に行きたいです。

ダニエル：あなたは行くべきです。北海道の食べ物はおいしいです。

ジョージ：あなたは滞在中に何を食べましたか。

ダニエル：私はアイスクリームを食べました。それは新鮮な牛乳で作られました。

〈解説〉

3 (2) 8行目でダニエルが「私は最初に雪の像を見たとき、それら(雪の像)の大きさに驚きました」と言っている。

11～14章のまとめ

p.130 **1** (1) to buy (2) higher than
(3) more difficult than
(4) made me tired (5) was, made by

2 (1) That pen is longer than this pen.
(2) Japanese is more difficult than English for her.
(3) What does his father call him?
(4) What makes you happy?

3 (1) エ (2) ウ (3) エ (4) イ

4 (1) made (2) liked (3) using
(4) written (5) washed (6) read
(7) her (8) me (9) him

p.131 **5** (1) (例) I want to be a soccer player.
(2) (例) I like baseball[soccer] better.
(3) (例) Japanese is.
(4) (例) Talking with my friends does.

6 (1) Japanese is learned in some countries.

(2) pictures can be found in
(3) When was this old temple
(4) my first day to go
(5) understanding different ideas is important

(6) is as important as studying foreign languages

(7) gave it to me for
(8) smile makes me happy
(9) of homework to do
(10) Using this computer will be
(11) show me a larger one
(12) run as fast as Ken
(13) letter made me happy
(14) give you the cap if you like
(15) We call it *keshigomu*
(16) language is spoken in your

現在完了形（完了・経験）

p.133

Warm Up

1 (1) has already made [cooked]
 (2) Have, ever seen [met]
 (3) have never been to
2 (1) I have seen [watched] the movie once.
 (2) Has she finished breakfast yet?

p.134

Try

1 (1) has already finished
 (2) Have, eaten [had], yet
 (3) haven't made [cooked], yet
 (4) have written
 (5) Have, ever visited
 (6) How many times have
 (7) have never been to
2 (1) They have just arrived at the station.
 (2) My father has already finished dinner.
 (3) Has she found her pen yet?
 (4) I haven't done my homework yet.
 (5) I have read this book many times.
 (6) Have you ever heard the story?
 (7) I have never seen [met] her.
 (8) Bob has been to Japan once.

3 (1) (例) あなたはもう夕食を食べましたか。
 (2) (例) 私は以前、そのレストランで昼食を食べたことがあります。
 (3) (例) あなたは何回その公園に行ったことがありますか。
 (4) (例) 私はちょうどインターネットでその図書館への道を調べたところです。

p.135

Exercise

1 (1) have already done

(2) has just finished
 (3) has not seen [watched], yet
 (4) have been to
 (5) have never read
 (6) Have, found, yet
 (7) Has, ever seen [met]
 (8) How many times have

2 (1) We have been to Kyoto before.
 (2) I have already finished my homework.
 (3) Fumi has just finished lunch.
 (4) I have seen [watched] this movie twice.
 (5) She hasn't read the book yet.
 (6) I have never read this book.
 (7) Have you cleaned your room yet?
 (8) Have you written a letter in English?
 (9) Has your father ever been to Canada?

p.136

3 (1) いいえ (2) 2回
 (3) (例) レストランへの道
4 (1) Ken has just finished lunch.
 (2) Has Ken finished lunch yet?
 (3) Have you ever seen [met] him?
 (4) I have never seen [met] him.
 (5) I have been to Canada twice.

解説

〈本文訳〉

3 エマ：こんにちは、ユキ。あなたは今、何をしていますか。
 ユキ：こんにちは。私は宿題をしていますが、もうすぐ終わらせます。
 エマ：ああ、あなたは今、忙しいんですね。電話してすみません。
 ユキ：問題ないです。ちょうど宿題を終わらせました。
 エマ：お疲れ様。あなたはもう昼食を食べましたか。
 ユキ：いいえ、まだ食べていません。
 エマ：駅の近くの新しいレストランに行きましたか。あなたは今までにそこに行ったことがありますか。
 ユキ：はい。私は以前、そのレストランで夕食を食べたことがあります。料理はとてもおいしかったです。しかし、私はそこで一度も昼食を

食べたことがありません。私はそのレストランに行きたいです。

エマ：あなたは何回そこに行ったことがありますか。

ユキ：私は2回そこに行ったことがあります。なぜですか。

エマ：私はちょうどインターネットでそのレストランへの道を調べたところなのですが、私はそれがわかりません。私を案内してください。

ユキ：もちろん。私はそこへの行き方を知っています。午後1時に駅で会いましょう。

エマ：わかりました。またあとで会いましょう。

〈解説〉

3 (1) 4行目でユキが「ちょうど宿題を終わらせました」と言っているが、2行目では「もうすぐ終わらせます」と言っている。これらから、電話中に宿題が終わったのであり、電話がかかってきたときはまだ終わっていなかったことがわかる。

(2) 10行目でエマが「あなたは何回そこ(新しいレストラン)に行ったことがありますか」とたずねたのに対して、11行目でユキが「私は2回そこに行ったことがあります」と答えている。

現在完了形（継続）、現在完了進行形

p.138

Warm Up

1 (1) has used, for (2) have been, since
(3) has been watching, for

2 (1) Takashi has played soccer since he was a child.
(2) I have been studying English for three years.

p.139

Try

1 (1) have lived, since (2) has been, since
(3) Have, used, since
(4) have not seen[met], for
(5) have been studying, for
(6) Has, been waiting, since
(7) How long has, been
(8) How long have, been running

2 (1) I have played the piano since I was a child.
(2) He has been busy since yesterday.
(3) Have you used this bag for three years?
(4) She hasn't read the book for a long time.
(5) Tom has been washing his bike since this morning.
(6) Has he been listening to the music for two hours?

3 (1) (例) あなたはどのくらいの間、カナダに住んでいますか。
(2) (例) 私は日本に住み始めたときから、寒い冬は好きではありません。
(3) (例) 私はアメリカの歴史の本を読んでから、アメリカに興味があります。

p.140

Exercise

1 (1) have been, since
(2) has wanted, since (3) Have, lived, for

(4) have not talked, since
(5) have been playing, since
(6) Has, been swimming for
(7) How long have, known
(8) How long has, been waiting

2 (1) He has played baseball since 2019.
(2) I have been a high school student since last month.
(3) She has been running in the park for an hour.
(4) I haven't used this computer for a long time.
(5) I have liked this song since I was five years old.
(6) Has Takeshi been busy since last week?
(7) Have you been waiting for him for two hours?

p.141

3 (1) 2年前 (2) (例) 日本の暑い天気
(3) (例) 何枚かの美しいオーロラの写真を見たときから。

4 (1) He has lived in Tokyo for three years.
(2) Has he lived in Tokyo for three years?
(3) He has been running for two hours.
(4) How long has Ken been swimming?

翻訳

〈本文訳〉

3 ヤング先生：こんにちは、ミサキ。調子はどうですか。
ミサキ：私は元気です。あなたはどうですか。
ヤング先生：今日は暑すぎるで、私は少し疲れています。
ミサキ：そうなのですね。日本の夏はとても暑いです。あなたはどのくらいの間、日本に住んでいますか。
ヤング先生：私は2年間ここに住んでいます。私はこの国が大好きですが、私が日本に住み始めたときから、日本の暑い天気は好きではありません。
ミサキ：あなたは以前、どこに住んでいたのですか。
ヤング先生：私はフィンランドから日本

■ ■ ■

に来ました。フィンランド
は一年中暑くありません。
ミサキ：それはすばらしいですね。
私は長い間ずっとフィンラ
ンドを訪れたいです。
ヤング先生：なぜですか。
ミサキ：オーロラを見たいからです。
私は何枚かの美しいオーロ
ラの写真を見てから、フィ
ンランドに興味があります。
ヤング先生：ほんとうですか。私はそれ
を聞いてうれしいです。

〈解説〉

3 (1) 5行目の「私は2年間ここ(日本)に住
んでいます」と8行目の「私はフィン
ランドから日本に来ました」というヤ
ング先生の発言から、2年前にフィン
ランドから日本に来たことがわかる。

不定詞(2)

p.143

Warm Up

1 (1) I don't know where to buy the camera.
 (2) I want you to help me.
 (3) It is interesting for me to play soccer.
 (4) The story made me cry.

2 (1) Do you know when to go to school?
 (2) She tells us (that) studying math is important.
 (3) Let me play the piano.

p.144

Try

1 (1) I don't know where to buy the book.
 (2) I want you to play the guitar.
 (3) I asked her to help me.
 (4) It is interesting for us to study English.
 (5) Ms. Okada shows them that reading books is important.
 (6) He told me Miki was angry.
 (7) Let me help him.
 (8) The book made us laugh.

2 (1) I don't know how to use a computer.
 (2) Do you know when to study English?
 (3) My mother wants me to be a teacher.
 (4) Ken asked her to clean his room.
 (5) He tells us (that) reading books is important.
 (6) It is difficult for them to speak Japanese well.
 (7) Let me watch TV.

3 (1) (例) 私はこの本の漢字の読み方がわかりません。
 (2) (例) この本を理解することは私にとって難しいです。

p.145

(3) (例) もしあなたが困っているならば、
 私にあなたを手伝わせてください。

Exercise

1 (1) I want you to read this book.
 (2) My mother told me to eat breakfast.
 (3) Do you know how to use this computer?
 (4) It is difficult for her to use the Internet.
 (5) The book shows me sleeping is important.
 (6) I told him that Ken was busy.
 (7) Let me use the computer.
 (8) The movie made us cry.

p.146

2 (1) He knows where to go.
 (2) Do you know what to eat in Tokyo?
 (3) His mother wants him to study English.
 (4) I asked them to open the window.
 (5) She shows me (that) English is interesting.
 (6) It is easy for me to sing the song well.
 (7) Let me read the book.

3 (1) (例) 宿題を手伝ってもらうこと
 (2) (例) 問題を理解すること
 (3) (例) お互いに手伝いあうこと

4 (1) I know how to swim.
 (2) I want her to study English.
 (3) She told me (that) Ken was sick.
 (4) It is interesting for me to sing songs.
 (5) The book made her cry.

解説

<本文訳>

3 リョウ：あなたは困っているように見えます。どうしたのですか。
 アヤカ：こんにちは、リョウ。私はこの数学の問題集の問題の解き方がわかりません、そしてこれは明日までの宿題です。
 リョウ：それは大変ですね。
 アヤカ：私はあなたに私の宿題を手伝つ

てもらうよう頼みます。

リョウ：いいですよ。私にその問題集を見させてください。

アヤカ：ありがとうございます。この問題を理解することは私にとって難しいです。

リョウ：わかりました。私はあなたにこのノートを貸します。それはあなたにその問題の解き方を理解させてくれるでしょう。どうぞ。

アヤカ：…ああ、私はそれを理解できました。リョウ、ありがとうございます。もしあなたが今、困っているならば、私にあなたを手伝わせてください。

リョウ：実は、山田先生が私に放課後、この教室を掃除するように言いました。私はあなたにいっしょにここを掃除してほしいです。

アヤカ：もちろん。お互いに手伝いあうことは大切です。

〈解説〉

3 (3) 13行目でアヤカが「お互いに手伝いあうことは大切です」と言っている。



分詞と間接疑問文

p.148

Warm Up

1 (1) The boy reading a book in the room is Ken.
 (2) Do you know what it is?
2 (1) My mother uses a bag made in Japan.
 (2) I don't know where she lives.

p.149

Try

1 (1) I know the standing girl.
 (2) The girl writing a letter in the room is Emi.
 (3) I read a book written by him.
 (4) The language used in this country is Spanish.
 (5) I don't know what time it is now.
 (6) We know when Yumi plays tennis.
 (7) Do you know where Mike went yesterday?

2 (1) The running boy is my friend.
 (2) The girl cooking in the kitchen is Maki.
 (3) My father uses a camera made in France.
 (4) I know where he lives.
 (5) Do you know what this is?
 (6) I don't know when she arrived at the station.
3 (1) (例) ケンのとなりにすわっている女の子はミキです。
 (2) (例) あなたはエミがいつここに来るか知っていますか。
 (3) (例) 私はタロウが今、どこにいるか知るために彼に電話をかけます。

p.150

Exercise

1 (1) This is a song sung by many people.
 (2) The language spoken in Australia is English.

(3) The standing man is my father.
 (4) I know the boy playing the piano over there.
 (5) I know when Kumi left.
 (6) I don't know where Mr. Brown stays.
 (7) Do you know what Yuki bought yesterday?

2 (1) The swimming man is my father.
 (2) I know the girl swimming in the river.
 (3) The picture taken by Takeshi is beautiful.
 (4) I know where she is.
 (5) Do you know what time they left here?
 (6) I don't know what he has.

3 (1) トム
 (2) (例) マイクとリサのお母さん
 (3) (例) ユキが今、どこにいるか知るため。

4 (1) The boy swimming over there is Mike.
 (2) Lisa read the book written by him.
 (3) I know what this is.
 (4) Do you know what time she gets up every morning?
 (5) I don't know when he left.

解説

〈本文訳〉

3 ダニエル：あなたはこのパーティーを楽しんでいますか。
 エマ：はい。とても楽しいです。ここには多くの人々がいますが、私は彼らがだれであるかわかりません。あなたはいすにすわっている男の子を知っていますか。

ダニエル：彼はマイクです。彼は私の友だちで、彼のとなりにすわっている男の子はトムです。

エマ：わかりました。あなたはマイクの近くで食べ物を食べている女の子を知っていますか。

ダニエル：彼女はリサです。彼女はマイクの姉[妹]です、そしてドアの前に立っている女性が彼ら



お母さんです。
エマ ところで、ユキがまだパーティーに来ていません。
ダニエル：ほんとうですか。あなたは彼女がいつここに来るか知っていますか。
エマ わかりませんが、私はいつ彼女が家を出発したか知っています。彼女はもうすぐここに来るでしょう。私は彼女が今、どこにいるかを知るために彼女に電話をかけます。

〈解説〉

3 (3) 10, 11行目でエマが「私は彼女(=ユキ)が今、どこにいるか知るために彼女に電話をかけます」と、電話をかける目的を言っている。

関係代名詞

p.153

Warm Up

1 (1) I have a friend who is from Canada.
 (2) The book I bought in America was interesting.

2 (1) I have a friend who[that] speaks English.
 (2) This is the book (which[that]) he bought yesterday.

p.154

Try

1 (1) I have a friend who speaks Chinese well.
 (2) I have a sister who is a pianist.
 (3) The woman who is playing the piano is my mother.
 (4) This is a bus which goes to Osaka.
 (5) The boy that we met last week is Tom.
 (6) The movie I saw last night was exciting.

2 (1) The man who[that] took these pictures is my father.
 (2) I have a friend who[that] lives in Okinawa.
 (3) Rika is a girl who[that] likes soccer.
 (4) The boy (that) you met yesterday is my brother.
 (5) This is the letter (which[that]) I wrote yesterday.
 (6) The movie (which[that]) we saw yesterday was interesting.

3 (1) (例) あなたは私が昨日、テーブルの上に置き忘れたペンを見ましたか。
 (2) (例) 私は青い目のネコをさがしています。
 (3) (例) 彼女には野球が好きな友だちがたくさんいます。

p.155

Exercise

1 (1) I have a friend who lives in Australia.
 (2) He has a brother who is a soccer player.
 (3) The boy who is waiting for the bus is Kenji.
 (4) This is a train which goes to Tokyo.
 (5) This is a picture Mark took last week.
 (6) I know the woman that you met yesterday.

2 (1) That is the book (which[that]) Kumi read last night.
 (2) I have a brother who[that] likes baseball.
 (3) The boy (that) you met at the station yesterday is Takumi.
 (4) The woman who[that] wrote this book is her mother.
 (5) The book (which[that]) I bought last week was interesting.
 (6) My sister is the girl who[that] played the guitar yesterday.

p.156

3 (1) (例) 中に赤いしおりが入っている本・加藤先生が授業中にすすめた本
 (2) (例) 教室を掃除していた。
 (3) (例) バスケットボールをする友だち

4 (1) The man who[that] cleans the park is Mr. Ito.
 (2) Akira has a friend who[that] plays soccer.
 (3) The book (which[that]) I read last week was interesting.

解説

〈本文訳〉

3 リサ：あなたは私が昨日、私の机の上に置き忘れた本を見ましたか。
 マーク：ああ、私はそれを見ました。それは青い表紙の本ですよね。
 リサ：いいえ、それは私が話している本ではありません。私は中に赤いしおりが入っている本をさがしています。
 マーク：ああ、私はあなたが今、話している本がわかりました。それは加藤先生が授業中にすすめた本

ですか。

リサ：はい。その通りです。私はそれをさがしています。あなたはそれがどこにあるか知っていますか。

マーク：すみませんが、わかりません。ジョンは今朝、この教室を掃除した生徒なので、彼はそれがどこにあるか知っていると私は思います。

リサ：ありがとうございます。あなたは彼が今、どこにいるか知っていますか。

マーク：彼はバスケットボールが好きで、バスケットボールをする友だちがたくさんいます。だから、彼は体育館にいるかもしれません。

〈解説〉

3 (1) 1つ目の特徴は3, 4行目で言われている「中に赤いしおりが入っている本」。もう1つの特徴は5, 6行目で言われている「加藤先生が授業中にすすめた本」。

(2) 8, 9行目でマークが「ジョンは今朝、この教室を掃除した生徒」であると言っている。

仮定法

p.158

Warm Up

1 (1) had, could watch
 (2) were, would help
 (3) wish, could read

2 (1) If I were free, I could play basketball.
 (2) I wish I were a singer.

p.159

Try

1 (1) had, could buy
 (2) lived, would swim
 (3) had, would play
 (4) were, would play
 (5) were, could practice
 (6) wish, were
 (7) wish, could sing

2 (1) If I had money, I would buy the bag.
 (2) If I had a brother, I would play baseball together.
 (3) If I were you, I would see[meet] her.
 (4) If I were free, I could see[watch] that movie.
 (5) I wish he were a doctor.
 (6) I wish I could swim.

3 (1) (例) もしたくさんのお金を持っていたら、あなたは何をするでしょうか。
 (2) (例) もし私がたくさんのお金を持っていたら、私は海外を旅行するだろうに。
 (3) (例) 私が簡単に英語を話すことができればいいのに。

p.160

Exercise

1 (1) had, could help
 (2) were, would go
 (3) were, would talk

(4) had, would give
 (5) went, could play
 (6) wish, could speak
 (7) wish, were

2 (1) If I had money, I could buy the book.
 (2) If I were you, I would practice the piano.
 (3) If I were young, I could run with you.
 (4) If I lived near the park, I would play soccer every day.
 (5) I wish I were free.
 (6) I wish he could play the piano.

3 (1) (例) 海外を旅行したい (2) いいえ
 (3) (例) ピアノはマキにとって高価すぎるから。

4 (1) If I had a brother, I could play together.
 (2) If I were you, I would ask someone to help.
 (3) I wish she were here.

解説

〈本文訳〉

3 マキ：もしたくさんのお金を持っていたら、あなたは何をするでしょうか。
 ユミ：それはおもしろい質問です。もしあなたがたくさんのお金を持っていたら、私は海外を旅行するでしょう。
 マキ：いいですね。あなたはどこに行きたいですか。
 ユミ：特に、私はフランスに行きたいです。それは私の夢です。フランスには訪れるべき場所がたくさんあります。
 マキ：私もそう思います。あなたはフランス語を話すことができますか。
 ユミ：いいえ、できません。私は以前、フランス語を学んだことがあります。それは英語よりも難しい言語です。私が簡単にフランス語を話すことができたらいいのに。
 マキ：あなたはフランス語が得意になるために努力するべきです。
 ユミ：はい。その通りです。ところで、もしたくさんのお金を持っていたら、あなたは何をするでしょうか。
 マキ：私は新しいピアノを買うでしょう。
 ユミ：そうなのですね。なぜあなたは新しいピアノがほしいのですか。

マキ：私は子どものころからピアノをひいています。私は自分のピアノを持っていますが、それは古いです。私は新しいものがほしいですが、私にとってそれは高価すぎて買えません。

ユミ：私はピアノがいくらか知りませんでした。それならば、私たちの夢を実現させるために、私たちは貯金をすべきです。

〈解説〉

3 (3) 14行目でマキが「私にとってそれ(ピアノ)は高価すぎて買えません」と言っている。

15～20章のまとめ



- (8) tall girl talking with your teacher is
- (9) a famous shrine which is loved by
- (10) word your younger brother said

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1 (1) has been, for
(2) has been waiting, for
(3) written by Dave / which[that] Dave
wrote
(4) my grandfather took
(5) whose dog this is (6) how to play
(7) what to do (8) asked, to play
(9) told, to practice (10) Judy could come
(11) it weren't cold

2 (1) How many times have you been to
Australia?
(2) How long has Judy been playing
badminton?
(3) It is a lot of fun for me to play video
games.
(4) I don't know when Cindy's birthday
is.
(5) Do you know a boy and dogs that
played with Tom in the park?
(6) If Mr. Yasuda had free time, he could
go fishing.

3 (1) Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
(2) Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
(3) (例) I have studied it for five years.
(4) (例) I have been to Okinawa once.

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4 (1) broken (2) were (3) speaks
(4) writing (5) would (6) to do

5 (1) ウ (2) エ (3) ウ (4) イ (5) ツ
(6) エ (7) ウ (8) エ (9) イ

6 (1) I have just finished reading the book.
(2) have been talking with Ms. Kimura
for one
(3) is difficult for us to get
(4) tell me how to join
(5) asked me to go shopping
(6) know where his house is
(7) how the weather will be



NAME

