

## 1年の復習

### ❖ 1年の復習 1 ❖

→p.4~p.5

- 1 (1) are (2) am (3) is (4) are (5) are
- 2 (1) I'm not a baseball fan.  
(2) Is this a computer? — Yes, it is.  
(3) Is Yumiko from Kyoto?  
— No, she isn't [she's not].
- 3 (1) play (2) have (3) like (4) study
- 4 (1) I don't know your father.  
(2) Do you walk to school?  
— Yes, I/[we] do.  
(3) Do they live in Canada?  
— No, they don't.
- 5 (1) speaks (2) uses (3) watches  
(4) studies (5) has
- 6 (1) My brother doesn't like soccer.  
(2) Does Junko play the piano?  
— Yes, she does.  
(3) Does Ken go to school by bus?  
— No, he doesn't.
- 7 (1) That is an old computer.  
(2) This book is interesting.  
(3) My dog runs very fast.  
(4) Emi often listens to music.
- 8 (1) notebooks (2) classes (3) dictionaries  
(4) pictures (5) children
- 9 (1) She (2) him (3) our (4) them  
(5) mine
- 10 (1) Open (2) Please sit (3) Don't read  
(4) Let's talk

**解説** 2 be動詞の否定文はbe動詞のあとにnotを置く。疑問文はbe動詞を主語の前に出す。

4 一般動詞の否定文は動詞の前にdon'tを置く。疑問文は主語の前にdoを置く。

6 主語が3人称・単数の一般動詞の否定文は動詞の前にdoesn'tを置き、動詞を原形にする。疑問文は主語の前にdoesを置き、動詞を原形にする。

### ❖ 1年の復習 2 ❖

→p.6~p.7

- 1 (1) Who (2) Whose (3) Where  
(4) When (5) What (6) How  
(7) Which (8) Who
- 2 (1) What time do you go to bed?  
(2) How many brothers does Jiro have?  
(3) How old is Nancy?
- 3 (1) on (2) in (3) at (4) before (5) under  
(6) near (7) for (8) in (9) and (10) or
- 4 (1) can play (2) can cook (3) can swim  
(4) can make
- 5 (1) can't[cannot] speak  
(2) Can, run / can  
(3) Can, use / can't[cannot]  
(4) can play / can
- 6 (1) am reading (2) are enjoying  
(3) is writing (4) is running
- 7 (1) I am not watching TV.  
(2) Are they swimming in the river?  
(3) What is she doing now?
- 8 (1) played (2) lived (3) studied  
(4) went (5) came
- 9 (1) I didn't use this bike yesterday.  
(2) Did Yumi talk with Tom last week?  
— Yes, she did.  
(3) Did Jiro have breakfast this morning?  
— No, he didn't.

**解説** 1 (8)「だれがじょうずにギターをひきますか。— タケシです」

4 canのあとの動詞はいつでも原形。

5 (1) canの否定文は、<can't[cannot] + 動詞の原形>で表す。  
(2)(3) 疑問文はcanを主語の前に出す。答えるときもcanを使う。

7 現在進行形の否定文はbe動詞のあとにnotを置く。疑問文はbe動詞を主語の前に出す。

9 一般動詞の過去の否定文は動詞の前にdidn'tを置き、動詞を原形にする。疑問文は主語の前にdidを置き、動詞を原形にする。答えるときもdidを使う。

# 1年の復習テスト

→p.8~p.9

- 1 (1) bikes (2) has (3) running (4) hers (5) studied
- 2 (1) is large (2) can speak (3) Who is (4) didn't see
- 3 (1) Don't open your notebooks. (2) a very good soccer player (3) I cannot play the piano well. (4) How old is his beautiful bird?
- 4 (1) They don't watch TV. (2) What are you doing now? (3) How did you go to the park?
- 5 (1) ① are ③ When (2) ② learned ⑥ You're (3) Yes, I do (4) みんなが親切で、クラーク先生はとても幸せだということ。 (5) ① 2年前 ② 海へ行きます ③ 金曜日 ④ 英語をいっしょに楽しみましょう

- 解説** 1 (1) two(2台の)なので複数形にする。 (2) 主語は3人称・単数。have → has (3) 現在進行形。run → running (4) 「彼女のものは所有代名詞のhers。 (5) 「きのう」なので過去形。語尾に注意。
- 2 (1) 「あれは広い湖です」→「あの湖は広い」 (2) <can + 動詞の原形>にする。 (3) 「あの男の子はだれですか」 (4) 過去の否定文は<didn't + 動詞の原形>。
- 3 (1) 「～してはいけません」は否定の命令文<Don't + 動詞の原形～>で表す。 (2) 名詞を修飾する語句の語順に注意。<冠詞 a + 副詞 very + 形容詞 good + 名詞>の順。 (3) 「～できません」は<cannot + 動詞の原形>で表す。 (4) 「何歳ですか」はHow old ~? で表す。あとにbe動詞の疑問文の形<be動詞 + 主語～?>が続く。「彼のきれいな鳥」は、<所有格 his + 形容詞 beautiful + 名詞>の語順。
- 4 (1) 一般動詞の現在の否定文。<主語 + don't

+ 動詞の原形～)の形。  
 (2) 疑問詞 what で始める。What のあとは、現在進行形の疑問文の語順<be動詞 + 主語 + 動詞の～ing形～?>にする。

- (3) 手段「どうやって」はhowで表す。How のあとは、過去の疑問文の語順<did + 主語 + 動詞の原形～?>にする。
- 5 (1) ① doではなくbe動詞が適切。 ③ 直後の「2年前」から「いつ」が入る。 (2) ⑥ You're welcome.「どういたしまして」 (3) 直後の文からYesの答えだとわかる。

**全訳** 美穂は新聞部に入っています。彼女は放課後、職員室へ来ます。彼女は新しいALTのクラーク先生に彼の日本の生活についてたずねます。美穂：失礼します。わたしの名前は美穂です。新聞部員です。はじめまして、クラーク先生。先生にインタビューをしてもいいですか。

クラーク先生：こちらこそはじめまして、美穂。ええ、もちろん！ どんな質問をしてもいいですよ。

美穂：ありがとうございます、クラーク先生。まず、先生はどちらの出身ですか。

クラーク先生：わたしはアメリカのサンフランシスコ出身です。

美穂：すてきな都市ですね。わたしはそこについて昨年学びました。先生はいつ日本へ来たのですか。

クラーク先生：わたしは2年前にここへ来ました。この学校では、毎週月曜日、水曜日、金曜日に、2年生に英語を教えています。

美穂：この学校が好きですか、クラーク先生。クラーク先生：ええ、好きです。みなさん親切で、わたしはとても幸せです。

美穂：それはすばらしいですね。先生の好きなスポーツは何ですか。

クラーク先生：ええと。魚つりです。わたしは週末にときどき海へ行きます。

美穂：生徒たちにメッセージをお願いします。

クラーク先生：そうですね、いっしょに英語を楽しみましょう！

美穂：お時間をいただき、ありがとうございます。クラーク先生。

クラーク先生：どういたしまして、美穂。

# 1 規則動詞の過去形

❖ 基本問題 ❖

→p.11

- 1 (1) enjoyed (2) helped (3) tried (4) lived (5) dropped (6) arrived (7) watched (8) walked (9) stopped
- 2 (1) イ (2) ア (3) ウ (4) ア (5) イ (6) イ
- 3 (1) enjoyed (2) used (3) studied (4) cried (5) needed (6) opened
- 4 (1) did not call (2) did not want (3) didn't rain (4) didn't play
- 5 (1) Did, visit / did (2) Did, like / didn't (3) Where did, stay (4) Who cleaned

**解説** 3 過去を表す語(句)があるので、すべて動詞を過去形にする。

- (1) yesterday 「きのう」 (2) three days ago 「3日前に」 (3) last night 「昨晚」 (4) at that time 「そのとき」 (5) then 「そのとき」 (6) yesterday morning 「きのうの朝」
- 5 (3) 場所をたずねるときはwhereを用いる。「あなたはどこに滞在しましたか」 (4) 「だれが」とたずねるときはwhoを用いる。「だれがこの部屋を掃除しましたか」

❖ 標準問題 ❖

→p.12~p.13

- 1 (1) ア (2) ア (3) ウ
- 2 (1) played, yesterday (2) lived, ten years ago (3) snowed, last night (4) walked, yesterday morning
- 3 (1) didn't[did not] use this car (2) didn't[did not] practice judo last Sunday (3) didn't[did not] rain yesterday
- 4 (1) Did Kenji clean his room yesterday? — Yes, he did. (2) Did they stay at a hotel? — No, they didn't[did not]. (3) What (food) did Ms. Green try?

- (4) Who waited for you at the station?
- 5 (1) 彼は昨晚、わたしに電話をかけました。 (2) わたしの母はきのう、夕食を作りませんでした。 (3) その試合は午前10時に始まりましたか。 — はい、始まりました。 (4) あなたはいつ奈良を訪れましたか。 — わたしは2年前にそこを訪れました。
- 6 (1) did / enjoyed (2) Did / didn't (3) Did / didn't
- 7 (1) I finished my homework before dinner. (2) Kumi studied math hard (3) He didn't play the piano (4) Did you open the box?
- 8 (1) watched, yesterday (2) didn't want (3) Did, help / she did

❖ 発展問題 ❖

→p.14~p.15

- 解説** 1 (1) アは[t], ほかは[id]。 (2) アは[d], ほかは[t]。 (3) ウは[id], ほかは[d]。
- 4 (4) 「だれが駅であなたを待ちましたか」という文にする。meをyouにかえる。
- 1 (1) closed (2) visited (3) arrived (4) like, tried (5) stay (6) dropped
- 2 (1) My brother listened to the CD last night. (2) Judy studied science yesterday. (3) Mr. Brown didn't like *sukiyaki* very much at that time. (4) Did they need a lot of food? — No, they didn't[did not]. (5) We didn't[did not] talk about the winter holidays. (6) What did Kenji want? (7) Who called you last night?
- 3 (1) did / didn't (2) Did, finish (3) did / watched (4) did
- 4 (1) started (2) stopped, then (3) waited for (4) didn't rain, last (5) Did, work / did
- 5 (1) We didn't walk to school

- (2) Did you enjoy the party  
(3) Who painted this picture?

- 6 (1) My brother helped me with my homework.  
(2) I didn't[did not] visit Kyoto last week.  
(3) Did it snow in Tokyo this morning?  
— No, it didn't[did not].  
(4) Where did Kenta live two years ago?  
— He lived in Kobe.
- 7 (例) Tom cooked lunch at eleven in the morning. / Tom cleaned his[the] room at three in the afternoon. / Tom played tennis with his friend(s) at four in the afternoon.

- 解説 5 (1) 「わたしたちはきのう、歩いて学校へ行きませんでした」  
(2) 「あなた(たち)は昨晚、パーティーを楽しみましたか」  
(3) 「だれがこの絵をかきましたか」
- 6 (1) 「…の～を手伝う」は(help + (人) + with ~)で表す。

## 2 不規則動詞の過去形

### ❖ 基本問題 ❖

→p.17

- 1 (1) went (2) saw (3) bought (4) caught  
(5) said (6) sat (7) met
- 2 (1) did not have (2) did not read  
(3) didn't do (4) didn't hear
- 3 (1) Did, take (2) Did, know  
(3) Did, make
- 4 (1) What did, eat (2) When did, come  
(3) Who wrote

解説 2 (2) 主語が3人称・単数で、動詞に-sがついていないので、元の文のreadは過去形であることがわかる。

### ❖ 標準問題 ❖

→p.18~p.19

- 1 (1) got (2) gave (3) taught (4) cut  
(5) saw (6) ran (7) had
- 2 (1) ア (2) ウ (3) イ
- 3 (1) 否定文 Mr. Brown didn't[did not] drive to school yesterday.  
疑問文 Did Mr. Brown drive to school yesterday?  
(2) 否定文 They didn't[did not] eat sushi last night.  
疑問文 Did they eat sushi last night?  
(3) 否定文 Mike didn't[did not] say goodbye to his friends.  
疑問文 Did Mike say goodbye to his friends?
- 4 (1) When did, do (2) time did, go  
(3) many, came
- 5 (1) Did / did / didn't (2) bought  
(3) When / began
- 6 (1) I heard her voice.  
(2) got up early this morning  
(3) My mother didn't know you.  
(4) Who made this chair?
- 7 (1) wrote (2) had, yesterday  
(3) took, last (4) meet[see] / met[saw]

- 8 (1) 彼女はテーブルの上に彼女のノートを置きました。  
(2) わたしたちは歩いて駅へ行きました。  
(3) わたしは奈良でとても楽しいときを過ごしました。

解説 2 (1) [ou] (2) [e] (3) [ei]

8 (1) 主語が3人称・単数で、putに-sがついていないので、過去形だとわかる。

### ❖ 発展問題 ❖

→p.20~p.21

- 1 (1) エ (2) ア (3) ウ (4) イ
- 2 (1) ate (2) read
- 3 (1) My mother got up late yesterday morning.  
(2) Tom didn't[did not] read the report.  
(3) Did he speak French? — Yes, he did.  
(4) How many apples did you buy at that store?
- 4 (1) My sister made breakfast for me.  
(2) He didn't build a large house.  
(3) Did Ms. Green teach math to
- 5 (1) said to (2) came to, ago  
(3) did, get / gave
- 6 (1) had, time (2) flew to (3) We had
- 7 (1) I met[saw] Ms. Green at the station.  
(2) She didn't[did not] eat[have] breakfast this morning.  
(3) Did you go to the library last Saturday?  
— No, we didn't[did not].  
(4) What time did you go to bed last night?  
— I went to bed at eleven (o'clock).
- 8 (1) (例) I went to Hawaii with my family.  
(2) (例) Did you have a good time there?
- 解説 2 (1) eight と ate の発音は同じ。[eit]  
(2) red と過去形のreadの発音は同じ。[red]
- 8 (別解) (2) Did you enjoy your stay?

## 3 be 動詞の過去形

### ❖ 基本問題 ❖

→p.23

- 1 (1) was (2) were (3) were (4) was  
(5) were
- 2 (1) were (2) was, yesterday  
(3) were, then (4) was, last
- 3 (1) was not (2) were not (3) wasn't  
(4) weren't
- 4 (1) Were you (2) Was Mary  
(3) Were they (4) Where was

解説 2 yesterday 「きのう」、then 「そのとき」、last year 「去年」などの過去を表す語(句)も書けるようにする。

3 (3)(4) 空所の数を考慮して、それぞれ短縮形のwasn't, weren'tを用いる。

4 (4) where を用いて場所をたずねる疑問文にする。「そのペンはどこにありましたか」

### ❖ 標準問題 ❖

→p.24~p.25

- 1 (1) was (2) were (3) is (4) were  
(5) was
- 2 (1) was (2) was, last spring  
(3) were, last year (4) was, were
- 3 (1) wasn't[was not] our teacher  
(2) weren't[were not] beautiful  
(3) weren't[were not] at the station then
- 4 (1) Was your father in Osaka last month?  
(2) Were you and John happy then?  
(3) Were they good friends?  
— Yes, they were.  
(4) Was yesterday your birthday?  
— No, it wasn't[was not].
- 5 (1) エ (2) カ (3) ア (4) イ
- 6 (1) Where was he yesterday afternoon?  
(2) When were the girls in the bookstore?  
(3) Who was her English teacher last year?
- 7 (1) わたしの両親はきのう、疲れていました。  
(2) 彼女は5時間わたしの家にいました。