

—動詞・時制—

① 次の各文を、[]内の指示にしたがって書きかえなさい。

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (1) Many students go to the library. | [疑問文に] |
| (2) Studying English is interesting for you. | [疑問文に] |
| (3) The teacher in the room teaches us English. | [疑問文に] |
| (4) She goes to school on foot every day. | [否定文に] |
| (5) It rained a lot last summer. | [否定文に] |
| (6) You are good at playing the violin. | [否定文に] |
| (7) My sister runs in the park. | [進行形に] |
| (8) Yumi didn't take any eggs to the kitchen. | [進行形に] |
| (9) Do they have breakfast? | [進行形に] |
| (10) What did you do? | [進行形に] |
| (11) Many children sing this song. | [進行形に] |
| (12) He read this book. | [受け身の文に] |
| (13) Did your uncle use this computer? | [受け身の文に] |
| (14) Ken doesn't write these letters. | [受け身の文に] |
| (15) They speak English and French in Canada. | [受け身の文に] |
| (16) We can see the mountain from here. | [受け身の文に] |
| (17) He spoke to me on the train. | [受け身の文に] |

② 次の各文を、下線部をたずねる疑問文にしなさい。

- (1) Mike played the piano in his room.
- (2) Jane has three sisters.
- (3) This is Cathy's desk.
- (4) He goes to school by bike when it is sunny.
- (5) This chair was made four days ago.
- (6) There are five students in the classroom.
- (7) His mother got up at seven this morning.
- (8) Bob was studying math at that time.
- (9) She sings a lot of songs with his brother every morning.
- (10) John stayed in Japan for five months.
- (11) Ken had a good eraser in the bag.

③ 次の各文の()にbe動詞を適切な形にして書きなさい。

- (1) Look! The boy () playing baseball over there.
- (2) Mike and I () in Tokyo then.
- (3) This library () built in 1980.
- (4) We () teachers of this school.
- (5) I () reading a book in the room now.
- (6) There () some children in the park two hours ago.
- (7) We will () busy tomorrow.

④ 次の各文の()内の語を、必要に応じて適切な形にしなさい。

- (1) Kumi is kind, so she sometimes (help) her mother in the kitchen.
- (2) He (read) this newspaper two months ago.
- (3) Mr. Sato (watch) TV every morning.
- (4) Who (cook) dinner every weekend?
- (5) He is (listen) to music in the room.
- (6) These letters were (write) by some students.
- (7) My mother (catch) a cold last month.
- (8) I (do) my homework until eleven last night.
- (9) My sister (go) to school by bike every day.
- (10) She was (make) lunch then.
- (11) I (eat) breakfast at seven this morning.
- (12) English is (speak) in that country.
- (13) Let's (study) science after school.

⑤ 日本語の意味に合うように、[]内の語を正しく並べかえなさい。

- (1) 昨年、日本では雨がたくさん降りました。
[we / lot / in / had / last / of / Japan / a / rain / year].
- (2) 彼は将来何になるつもりですか。
[what / be / in / will / he / the / future]?
- (3) 木の下にいる少年は辞書を読んでいます。
[the / reading / tree / dictionary / boy / a / under / the / is].
- (4) これらの手紙はどこで書かれましたか。
[written / where / letters / were / these]?
- (5) あなたの国では何語が話されていますか。
[country / language / in / is / what / your / spoken]?

⑥ 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ内容を表すように、()に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) I am a good tennis player.
I () tennis ().
- (2) My brother is a good speaker of French.
My brother is good () () French.
- (3) I don't have any money.
I have () money.
- (4) Jane has no sisters.
Jane () have () sisters.
- (5) We don't have anything to drink.
We () () to drink.
- (6) She said nothing to me.
She () say () to me.
- (7) There are many libraries in this town.
This town () many libraries.
- (8) A week has seven days.
() () seven days in a week.
- (9) My mother showed me this picture.
My mother showed this picture () ().
- (10) Ms. Kato is our English teacher.
Ms. Kato () () English.
- (11) I bought him a nice camera.
I bought a nice camera () ().
- (12) It rains a lot in June in Japan.
() () much rain in June in Japan.
- (13) They had much snow last year.
() () a lot last year.
- (14) He takes a lot of pictures every day.
A lot of pictures () () by () every day.
- (15) Jane and John made this desk yesterday.
This desk () () by Jane and John yesterday.
- (16) She didn't read these letters two days ago.
These letters () () by her two days ago.

(17) Does Ken like these songs?

() these songs () by Ken?

(18) Will she use this pen tomorrow?

() this pen () () by her tomorrow?

(19) My father should not buy the book.

The book () () () () by my father.

(20) A stranger spoke to me on the street. ▶ stranger 土地勘のない人

I () () () () a stranger on the street.

(21) She must take care of her cats.

Her cats must () () () () () her.

7 次の英文を付加疑問文にしなさい。

(例1) Ms. Kato is a teacher. → Ms. Kato is a teacher, () ()?

(例2) Mike played tennis. → Mike played tennis, () ()?

(例3) This book isn't yours. → This book isn't yours, () ()?

(例4) You have no pens. → You have no pens, () ()?

(1) This book is interesting, () ()?

(2) Her brother studies English, () ()?

(3) You know he can play the piano, () ()?

(4) Beth and Jenny will go shopping, () ()?

(5) That isn't your bike, () ()?

(6) Your sister doesn't live in Osaka, () ()?

(7) Yumi won't go shopping tomorrow, () ()?

(8) They have no time to watch TV, () ()?

(9) You had nothing to do yesterday, () ()?

(10) Let's go hiking, () ()?

(11) Open the window, () ()?

—助動詞—

① 次の英文を日本文にしなさい。

- (1) She will go to the park tomorrow.
- (2) I could play the piano.
- (3) Tom is able to dance well.
- (4) You must not swim here.
- (5) You don't have to do your homework today.
- (6) We can learn about other countries.
- (7) He may come here soon.
- (8) May I use your dictionary?
- (9) Shall I carry your bag?
- (10) Can you open the door?
- (11) Would you pass me the salt? ▶ pass ～を手渡す ▶ salt 塩
- (12) I will be able to speak English well.

② 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ内容を表すように、()に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) He won't play tennis tomorrow.
He () () to play tennis tomorrow.
- (2) Must he do his homework now?
() he () () do his homework now?
- (3) Don't run in this room.
() () run in this room.
- (4) You must not be late for school.
() () late for school.
- (5) Let's study English after school.
() () study English after school?
- (6) Please give me an apple.
() () give me an apple?
- (7) He can write *kanji* well.
He is () () write *kanji* well.
- (8) She could swim fast when she was a child.
She () () to swim fast when she was a child.

③ 次の各文を[]内の指示に従って書きかえなさい。

(1) Kumi will buy a present for her mother. [否定文に]

Kumi () () a present for her mother.

(2) It is rainy today. [下線部を tomorrow にかえて]

It () () rainy tomorrow.

(3) Jane has to wash her bike. [否定文に]

Jane () () to wash her bike.

(4) I can play the violin. [過去の文に]

I () () the violin.

(5) I can run fast. [未来の文に]

I will () () () run fast.

④ 次の日本語の意味に合うように、[]内の語を正しく並べかえなさい。

(1) 私の宿題を手伝ってくれませんか。

[you / with / homework / me / can / help / my]?

(2) 図書館までの道を教えてくださいませんか。

[the / the / tell / you / me / could / way / library / to]?

(3) 彼はすぐに英語を話せるようになるでしょう。

[able / he / English / speak / be / to / will] soon.

—比較—

⑤ 次の各文の()内の語を、必要に応じて適切な形にしなさい。ただし、1語になるとは限らない。

(1) I am (old) than Mary.

(2) My sister gets up (early) than I do.

(3) He plays basketball (well) than his brother.

(4) It is (hot) in Okinawa than in Hokkaido.

(5) Jane is the (pretty) of all the cats.

(6) This chair is the (good) in this shop.

(7) Time is (important) than money.

(8) This question is the (difficult) of all.

(9) He is not as (young) as my father.

(10) I have (many) pens than he does.

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- (11) We had (much) snow this year than last year.
- (12) This cap is (nice) than yours.
- (13) There is (little) milk in the bottle today than yesterday.
- (14) I got the (bad) score in the math test in my class. ▶ score 点
- (15) Nothing is (good) than this bag.
- (16) I can't run so (fast) as he can.

㊦ 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ内容を表すように、()に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) John is taller than Mary is.
Mary is () () John.
- (2) Australia is larger than Japan.
Japan is () () Australia.
- (3) My book is older than yours.
Your book is () () mine.
- (4) This book is easier than that one.
That book is () () than this one.
- (5) Jane is fifteen years old. Kate is fifteen, too.
Jane is () () () Kate.
- (6) The two boys are younger than Mike.
Mike is () () of the ().
- (7) Your car is bigger than mine.
My car () () big as yours.
- (8) This question isn't as difficult as that one.
This question is () () that one.
- (9) He is the best pianist in his class.
No one in his class plays the piano () () () he.
- (10) She can swim faster than any other girl in her class.
She can swim () () in her class.
- (11) Mt. Fuji is the highest mountain in Japan.
Mt. Fuji is higher than () () mountain in Japan.
() () mountain in Japan is higher than Mt. Fuji.

(12) Jane is ten years old. Cathy is thirteen years old.

Jane is () years () than Cathy is.

(13) Jane is ten years old. Cathy is twenty years old.

Cathy is () as old as Jane is.

(14) Jane is five years older than Cathy.

Jane is older than Cathy () five years.

(15) This box is three times the size of that one.

This box is three times () () as that one.

7 次の[]内の語を並べかえて、日本文に合う英文を完成しなさい。

(1) 弟は私と同じくらいテニスが上手です。

[play / as / tennis / well / brother / as / I / my / can].

(2) この問題はあの問題ほど難しくありません。

[not / difficult / as / that / is / as / this / one / question].

(3) 琵琶湖は日本の他のどの湖よりも大きいです。

Lake Biwa is [any / lake / than / larger / in / other] Japan.

(4) 健はクラスの他のどの男の子よりも速く走ります。

[other / Ken / any / boy / faster / runs / than] in his class.

(5) 東京は世界で最も大きな都市のひとつです。

Tokyo is [of / the / cities / one / biggest] in the world.

(6) サッカーは日本で最も人気のあるスポーツの一つです。

Soccer is [in / sports / most / of / the / popular / one] Japan.

(7) この絵はあの絵よりはるかに美しいです。

This picture is [than / more / one / beautiful / much / that].

(8) 私は久美と同じ数のCDを持っています。

I [CDs / as / as / have / many] Kumi has.

(9) あなたの犬は私の犬の3倍の大きさですね。

Your dog is [mine / big / as / times / as / three].

(10) できるだけゆっくり話してください。

Please [slowly / can / as / speak / you / as].

(11) ぼくのコーヒーは砂糖を減らしてくれませんか。

[can / sugar / my / put / less / you / in / coffee]?

—不定詞—

① 次の各文を、不定詞の用法に注意して日本語に直してください。

- (1) I got up early to help my mother.
- (2) He went to the library to do his homework.
- (3) They began to talk about Japanese culture.
- (4) My dream is to be a doctor.
- (5) To help other people is very important.
- (6) I want something hot to drink.
- (7) I had no time to have dinner last night.
- (8) Nara has a lot of places to visit.
- (9) I am sad to hear the news.
- (10) He was surprised to see the dog.
- (11) I want to be a teacher and teach math to the students.
- (12) Ken likes to play soccer, to read books and to listen to music.
- (13) He forgot to buy some milk at the shop.
- (14) I will never forget talking with you.
- (15) My father stopped to take some pictures.
- (16) I have a lot of friends to talk with.
- (17) This is not the thing to talk about at table.
- (18) Can you give me something to write with?

② 次の[]内の語を並べかえて、日本文に合う英文を完成してください。

- (1) 私は公園に行くためにときどき早起きします。
I [early / to / to / get / go / the / up / sometimes / park].
- (2) あなたは将来何になりたいですか。
[be / to / future / you / the / in / do / what / want]?
- (3) ぼくは英語を一生懸命勉強することを決めました。
I [to / English / decided / study / hard].
- (4) 何かあたたかい飲み物をください。
Please [hot / give / drink / me / to / something].

- (5) 昨夜はテレビを見る機会がなかった。
I [no / to / had / TV / chances / watch] last night.
- (6) 彼にはするべきことがたくさんあります。
He [do / has / of / things / lot / to / a].
- (7) 彼は時計を見るために立ち止った。
[he / his / at / to / look / stopped / watch].

③ 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ内容を表すように、()に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) Yuki went to the park and had lunch.
Yuki went to the park () () lunch.
- (2) I want to play the piano with you.
I'd () () play the piano with you.
- (3) I must do a lot of things today.
I have a lot of things () () today.
- (4) I want some food.
I want () to ().
- (5) Are you free now?
Do you have () () do now?
- (6) She was sad when she received a letter from him.
She was sad () () a letter from him.

④ 次の各文の下線部と同じ用法の不定詞を含む英文を1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) The young man went out of the house and began to run.
ア My dream is to become a teacher.
イ I have something to do this afternoon.
ウ My uncle came to see me yesterday.
エ She was glad to get a letter.
- (2) To study English he went to America.
ア He has no time to eat breakfast.
イ I want to study English with my sister.
ウ My father was sad to hear the news.
エ My brother came back home early to watch TV.

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- (3) I have some books to read on the train.
ア I got up early to help my mother.
イ He was surprised to see the big cat.
ウ Mr. Sato has a lot of time to read the newspaper.
エ Yumi likes to play the piano very much.
- (4) She hopes to have a nice house.
ア She was angry to know his father was late.
イ He tries to catch the fish.
ウ Ken wanted something hot to drink.
エ I visited Kyoto to see some old buildings.
- (5) They were happy to go shopping in Tokyo.
ア I am surprised to know you will come to Japan.
イ She worked so hard to get money.
ウ He decided to live in a foreign country.
エ The mother gives her baby something to eat.

—動名詞—

① 次の英文を日本語にしてください。

- (1) Getting up early is good for us.
- (2) He finished reading the book.
- (3) It stopped raining two hours ago.
- (4) I enjoyed swimming in the river.
- (5) Are you good at speaking English?
- (6) He went out of the library without saying anything.
- (7) We can learn a lot of things by using dictionaries.
- (8) My uncle gave up playing baseball when he was young.
- (9) You should practice playing the piano harder.
- (10) “Would you mind closing the door?” “Of course, not.”

② 次の各英文の()内の語を、必要に応じて適当な形にしてください。ただし、1語とは限らない。

- (1) He finished (make) dinner.
- (2) When did you decide (be) a musician?
- (3) I hope (go) to Hokkaido next winter.
- (4) You must stop (watch) TV right now if you want to study.

- (5) She went to school without (have) breakfast.
- (6) Try (do) your best!
- (7) How about (come) to my house?
- (8) Eat breakfast after (wash) your hands.
- (9) I'm looking forward to (see) you again.
- (10) I enjoyed (talk) with you at the party.
- (11) He gave up (play) baseball because he became old.
- (12) Don't forget (call) me after five.
- (13) Do you remember (study) English with me?
- (14) It got dark, so he stopped (turn) the light on.
- (15) Would you mind (sit) here?

3 次の日本語の意味に合うように、()に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) 彼女は公園で走るのをやめた。
She () () in the park.
- (2) 彼らは宿題をし終えた。
They () () their homework.
- (3) パーティーに来てくれてありがとう。
Thank you () () to the party.
- (4) 一緒に夕食を食べませんか。
How () () dinner together?
- (5) 彼らは、何も持たずに出かけた。
They left home () () anything.
- (6) 「ここで携帯電話を使ってもよいですか。」 「いいえ、使うことはできません。」
“Would you mind my () a cell phone here?” “().”

4 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、()に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) Ken began to study math.
Ken began () math.
- (2) To read a lot of books in English is difficult for me.
() a lot of books in English is difficult for me.
- (3) Mike is a good basketball player.
Mike is good () () basketball.
- (4) I swam in the sea in Okinawa. I enjoyed it very much.
I () () in the sea in Okinawa very much.

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- (5) He went shopping. He did not take his wallet.
He went shopping () () his wallet.
- (6) Why don't you come to my house?
How () () to my house?
- (7) My father ate breakfast and read the newspaper.
My father read the newspaper () () breakfast.

5 次の英文の()に入る最も適切な語(句)を下から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) He left without () the front door.
ア close イ closed ウ closing エ to close
- (2) Stop () when you are studying.
ア to talk イ talking ウ talked エ talk
- (3) He decided () back to America.
ア coming イ came ウ to come エ come
- (4) She has already finished () the letter.
ア write イ wrote ウ to write エ writing
- (5) Every child has the right (). ▶ right 権利
ア study イ studying ウ to study エ studied
- (6) Thank you for () me last night.
ア call イ called ウ calling エ to call
- (7) Remember () your umbrella when you go out.
ア taking イ to take ウ bringing エ to bring
- (8) I'll never forget () a ghost that night.
ア to see イ seeing ウ that I see エ that I have seen
- (9) A: Excuse me, would you mind watching my bag for a moment?
B: () I'll watch it for you.
ア No, thank you. イ Yes, I would. ウ Of course, not. エ What's in it?