WORKBOOK Answers

Unit 1 ❶

1 ✎ Words / Phrases

1	～を紹介する	9	庭仕事
2	有名な	10	アイロンがけ
3	血	11	苗字
4	楽器	12	聞き上手な人
5	きちんとする	13	もちろん
6	聡明な	14	1人（ぼっち）でいること
7	嵐、雷雨	15	～のメンバー
8	高さ	16	1人で自立していること

2 Read Daichi's speech on p.4 of the textbook and answer the questions.

1. His name is Asahi Daichi.
2. No, he doesn't have a brother. He has a little sister. ※
3. He is twelve years old.
4. Yes, he can run fast.
5. No, he is not a member of the baseball team. He is a member of the basketball team.※
6. He likes math and science.
7. No, he doesn't teach math. He teaches music. ※
8. Yes, she is. His mother is good at singing.

※ Encourage Ss to write longer answers than just, "No, he doesn't."
But answers with variations of the information are possible.
Ex. "No, he doesn't have a brother." or "No, he doesn't.
He has a (little) sister."

3 Answer the following questions.

Ex.
1. Yes, I am. I go to… / No, I'm not. I'm a junior high school student.
2. Yes, I do. I especially like broccoli and carrots. / A little. But I really prefer fruit.
3. My mother speaks a little. / No, my mother cannot speak English.
4. Yes, I can make curry rice. / No, I can't. I don't know how to cook.
5. Yes, my teacher is very strict. / No, she isn't. My homeroom teacher is very easygoing.
6. I usually come to school by bike.
7. Yes, I can play the trumpet. I am a member of the brass band.
8. Yes, my teacher has a cat. / No, my teacher doesn't have any pets.
9. Yes, my teacher has a beautiful voice. / No, my teacher is not good at singing.
10. Yes, it is raining now./ No, it is not raining now.
11. Yes, it rained all night. / No, it wasn't raining last night.
12. Yes, I went to school yesterday. / No, I didn't.
13. Yes, I stayed up until midnight last night. / No, I didn't.
14. Yes, I am going to study English tonight. / No, I'm not. I studied English during lunch.

※ The answers are just examples. There are many, many possible answers for each question. Encourage Ss to write longer answers.

Unit 1 ❷

1 ✎ Words / Phrases

1	まわる	9	～に面する
2	周りをまわる	10	光
3	朝	11	熱
4	午後	12	もう一方の
5	夕方	13	軸
6	夜	14	季節
7	日中	15	～と見分ける
8	～を引き起こす	16	昼間

2 Rewrite the sentences using the present continuous tense. 現在進行形にしましょう。
If the sentence cannot be written in the present continuous, write it as is. 進行形にする必要のないものはそのまま書きましょう。

1. You are studying English.
2. Tom is running in the park.
3. You are washing your father's car.
4. JJ and I are having lunch together.
5. She is doing her homework.
6. We are reading the newspaper.
7. You have a sister.
8. She knows Kevin very well.

3 Rewrite the previous sentences as questions, and then answer them with "Yes" or "No".
2で書いた英文を疑問文にし、Yes、Noで答えましょう。

1. Are you studying English?
   Yes, I am.　　　　　No, I'm not.
2. Is Tom running in the park?
   Yes, he is.　　　　　No, he is not.
3. Are you washing your father's car?
   Yes, I am.　　　　　No, I am not.
4. Are JJ and I having lunch together?
   Yes, you are.　　　　　No, you are not.
5. Is she doing her homework?
   Yes, she is.　　　　　No, she is not.
6. Are we reading the newspaper?
   Yes, you are.　　　　　No, you are not.
7. Do you have a sister?
   Yes, I do.　　　　　No, I don't.
8. Does she know Kevin very well?
   Yes, she does.　　　　　No, she doesn't.

4 What causes night and day? : After reading the passage on p.7 of the textbook, write about it.
テキストp.7の英文を読んで、なぜ昼と夜があるのかを書きましょう。

The earth spins on its axis causes night and day…

Unit 1 ❸

1 ✎ Words / Phrases

1	紳士	9	筋骨たくましい
2	銀行	10	頑丈な、タフな
3	ひまわり	11	楽観的な
4	人口	12	精力的な、エネルギッシュな
5	頭の良い	13	勤勉な、熱心な
6	誠実な	14	野心的な、意欲的な
7	正直な	15	ユーモアのある
8	大胆な、冒険好きな	16	ユニークな

2 ～ですか？ Make the sentences into questions.

1. Are there many stars in the sky?
2. Is there a red cap on the desk?
3. Are there four seasons in a year in Japan?

3 ～でない Rewrite the sentences using not.

1. There is not a good coffee shop near my house.
2. There are not four seasons in a year in Hawaii.
3. There are not many cars in the parking lot.

4 Complete the sentences to match the Japanese.

1. テーブルの上にクッキーが数枚あります。ご自由にどうぞ。
There __are__ __some__ cookies __on__ the table. Help yourself.
2. この近くに書店はありますか？
Is __there__ a bookstore near __here__ ?
3. 冷蔵庫に牛乳が全くありません。
There __isn't__ any milk in the fridge.
4. あなたのクラスには何人生徒がいますか？
__How__ __many__ students __are__ __there__ in your class?
5. 床には足跡がたくさん残っていました。
There __were__ a lot of footprints left __on__ the floor.
6. 私たちの間には誤解がたくさんあります。
There __are__ a lot of misunderstandings __between__ you and me.

5 Write your own answers.

1. Yes, there is a big library in my town. / No, there is only a small library in my town.
2. Yes, there is an air conditioner in our classroom. / No, there's not, but I want one.
3. There are 365 (three hundred sixty-five) days in a year.
4. Yes, I am. I study hard. / No, I'm not. I like to relax and have fun.
5. Yes, I always look at the good side of things. / No, I'm not. I see the glass as half empty.
6. Yes, I am friendly. / No, I'm not friendly. I don't like to be around many people.
7. Yes, I always make people laugh. / No, I often don't understand jokes.

※ The answers are just examples. There are many, many possible answers for each question. Encourage Ss to write longer answers.

Unit 2 ❶

① Words/Phrases

1	Nice to see you again.	また会えてうれしいです。
2	Have a seat.	(おかけください。
3	Make yourself at home.	(くつろいでください。
4	Have some cookies.	(クッキーをどうぞ。
5	Help yourself.	(ご自由にどうぞ。
6	It was fun.	(楽しかったです。
7	Hope to see you again.	(また会えますように。
8	Say hello to your family.	ご家族の方によろしくお伝えください。
9	Keep in touch.	(連絡を取り合いましょう。
10	E-mail me.	(私にメールしてね。

② Complete the sentences to match the Japanese.

1. I am very happy to **meet/see you** あなたにお会いできてとてもうれしいです。
2. I am **surprised** **to** hear the news. その知らせを聞いて驚いて聞きました。
3. I am happy **to** **be** **here** ここにいることができて嬉しいです。
4. She looks sad **to** **hear** about the accident. 彼女は事故について聞いて悲しそうです。
5. He will be delighted **to** **read** this letter. 彼はこの手紙を読んで喜ぶでしょう。
6. I was relieved **to** **see/find** her at the gate. 表裏口に彼女を見つけてほっとしました。

③ Various Greetings: Draw a line to connect the English and Japanese sentences.
ダイアログを日本語を結んで覚えましょう。

A: Long time no see.
B: I'm so glad to see you.

A: How've you been?
B: Just fine.

A: Thank you.
B: It's my pleasure.

A: Have a happy new year.
B: Thank you. You too.

A: It was nice seeing you, again.
B: It was nice seeing you, too.

A: Is this seat taken?
B: No, it's empty.

A: Hello. This is Ken.
B: Hi, Ken. Hold on a second. I'll get Cindy.

A: よいお年を。
B: ありがとう。あなたもね。

[電話で] A: もしもし、ケンです。
B: やあケン、ちょっと待って。 シンディを呼ぶから。

A: 久しぶり。
B: 会えてうれしいです。

(席をはびさして)
A: どなたかいらっしゃいますか？
B: いいえ空いています。

A: どうしたの？
B: 元気だったよ。

A: またあなたに会えてよかった。
B: 私もあなたに会えてよかった。

A: ありがとう。
B: どういたしまして。

④ Introduce someone: Complete the sentences to match the Japanese.

Dr. Watson, this is my **friend** Emily. She is a **doctor** at Washington Hospital.

Emily, **this** is Dr. Watson. She is my **science** teacher at Washington University.

ワトソン博士、こちらは私の友人のエミリーさんです。彼女はワシントン病院の医者です。
エミリー、こちらはワトソン博士です。彼女はワシントン大学の科学の先生です。

8 **9**

Unit 3 ❶

① Words/Phrases

1	問題	10	reduce	(減らす)
2	缶	11	reuse	再利用する
3	ボトル	12	recycle	再生利用する
4	プラスチックの、ビニールの	13	garbage	(ごみ)
5	発砲スチロール	14	empty	(空にする)
6	トレイ	15	metal	(金属)
7	廃棄する	16	egg shell	(卵の殻)
8	また、再び	17	instead of	〜の代わりに
9	可能な	18	fish bones	(魚の骨)

② Rewrite the sentences using be going to.

1. She is going to play catch with him
2. They are going to meet you at the station
3. Nancy is going to send you a postcard.
4. Is he going to wash his car?
5. Are you going to call her?
6. Where are we going to meet her?

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Unit 2 ❷

① Words/Phrases

1	イルカ	9	重さが〜である
2	味がわかる	10	歯医者
3	〜を覚えている、記憶している	11	質問
4	カラス	12	血液型
5	何年も	13	(手紙の)返事
6	〜以上	14	たびたび
7	タツノオトシゴ	15	ただ1つの
8	赤ちゃんを産む	16	事実

② Make the sentences into questions.

1. Do (only) male lions hunt?
2. Do squids have ten legs?
3. Do giraffes have very short tongues?
4. Is the sweat of hippos blue?
5. Do tigers get angry when you step on their tails?
6. Do male mosquitoes bite and sip the blood of humans?
7. Are the tails of pandas black?

③ Answer the previous questions and write the correct answers if the answer is "no".
②で書いた質問文に対してYesかNoで答えましょう。Noの場合は正しい情報を調べて英語にしましょう。

1. No, they don't. Only female lions hunt.
2. No, they don't. Squids have eight legs and two arms.
3. No. Giraffes have long tongues, as long as 50 cm.
4. No. Sweat of hippos is pink.
5. No. Tigers don't get angry when you step on their tails.
6. No. Female mosquitoes bite and sip the blood of humans.
7. No. Tails of pandas are white.

④ Write your own answ

Ex.
1. I have one heart.
2. Most human adults have 32 (thirty-two) teeth.
3. Yes, I do. I have relatives in Tokyo. / No, I don't have any relatives in Tokyo.
4. Yes, I am an early bird. / No way! I cannot wake up without an alarm clock.

10 **11**

Unit 3 ❷

① Words/Phrases

1	大人になる(成長する)	9	ベネズエラ
2	旅行	10	戻る
3	インド	11	休む
4	トルコ	12	〜の周りを回って
5	洞窟	13	旅程
6	アルジェリア	14	〜に基づいて
7	砂漠	15	話してあげる(私に話させて)
8	イタリア	16	最も面白い

② Rewrite the sentences using appropriate form of verbs.

1. He will come to see me
2. The bus will come here
3. She will be a doctor
4. She will go to a college in Tokyo
5. They will cook dinner for you
6. It will be fine
7. It is raining

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Unit 2 ❸

① Words/Phrases

1	毛虫	9	腕
2	葉っぱ	10	宇宙飛行士
3	チョウ	11	宇宙
4	泥、ぬかるみ	12	ある日
5	おたまじゃくし	13	違い
6	池	14	〜の間に
7	カエル	15	物語
8	陸地	16	(絵を)描く

② Rewrite the sentences using the past tense and will be. 次の文を過去形と未来形にしましょう。

1. I am very busy today.
   - I was very busy yesterday.
   - I will be very busy tomorrow.

Yumi and I are good friends.
2. Yumi and I were good friends
   We will be good friends

My father is sick in bed today.
3. My father was sick in bed
   My father will be sick in bed

4. Where were you
   Where will you be

③ Complete the sentences to match the Japanese.

1. あなたたちは、きのうの放課後どこにいたのですか？ 私たちは図書室にいました。
   B Where **were** you after school yesterday? A We **were** at the **library**.
2. 何をしていたのですか？ 部屋のそうじをしていました。
   C **what were** you **doing**? A We **were** cleaning the room.
3. その時、久美はきみたちと一緒でしたか？ 一緒ではなかったです。
   C **was** Kumi **with** you at that time? A No, she **wasn't**.
4. 今日の放課後は図書室のそうじですか？
   C **Will** you clean the library after school today?
   A いいえ、図書室のそうじはしません。 私たちは、校庭で野球をするつもりです。
   A **No,** we **won't** We **will** play baseball in the school yard.

④ Write your own answers.

Ex.
1. Yes, it was sunny yesterday. No, it wasn't. It was cloudy yesterday.
2. Yes, it was very cold this morning. No, it was warm this morning.
3. Yes, I was. I had practice all day. No, I wasn't. I just relaxed and read a book.
4. No one was absent from English class last week.
5. I was born in Tokyo on April 20, 20XX.
6. Yes, it will be a little hot tomorrow. No, it will be cool tomorrow.
7. Yes, it is really hot today. No, it's not hot today. It's chilly.
8. Yes, I am. I have lots of homework. No, I'm not. I am free today.

12 **13**

Unit 3 ❸

① Words/Phrases

1	あなた一人で	4	〜なしで
2	私一人で、自分で	5	(〜を)測る
3	行儀よくする	6	必ず〜する

② Put the words in order to make sentences that match the Japanese.

- too ... …すぎる
- too ... to ~ 〜するには…すぎる (…すぎて〜できない)
- ... enough to ~ 〜するほど十分に…
- get along with ... …とうまくやる
- May I ...? …していいですか？

1. 暑くて外で仕事できません。 (outside / work / It / too hot / to / is)
   It is too hot to work outside.
2. 私は十分そこに一人で行ける年齢です。 (enough / go / I am / by myself / old / there / to)
   I am old enough to go there by myself.
3. このかばんを持ち上げられますか？私には重すぎます。 (lift / you / bag / can / this)? (too / is / me / It / for / heavy)
   Can you lift this bag? It is too heavy for me.
4. 質問をしていいですか？ (question / may / you / ask / a / I)?
   May I ask you a question?
5. 新しい友達とうまくいっていますか？ How (along / getting / are / you / with) your new friends?
   How are you getting along with your new friends?
6. このジェットコースターに乗るには君は年齢が若すぎる。 (too / young / ride / you / are / to / this) roller coaster.
   You are too young to ride this roller coaster.
7. 彼らは理解するにはあまりにも速く話します。 (fast / understand/ they /speak / too /to)
   They speak too fast to understand.
8. 私は幸運にもそのチケットを手に入れることができた。 (the tickets / enough /to get / I / lucky / was)
   I was lucky enough to get the tickets.

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※ The answers are just examples. There are many, many possible answers for each question. Encourage Ss to write longer answers.

Unit 3 ❶

5 Use answers from 4. Rewrite the sentences into questions. Answer the questions.

1. Is she going to play catch with him?
2. Are they going to meet you at the station?
3. Is Nancy going to send you a postcard?
4. (Yes,) he is. (No,) he isn't.
5. (Yes,) I am. (No,) I'm not.
6. We are going to meet her at a cafe near my house.

4 Make sentences that match the Japanese.

1. What are you going to have for lunch?
2. What are you going to do with this garbage?
3. Are you going to throw away these cans?
4. Are you going to play tennis with Tom this afternoon?
5. What are you going to buy her?

5 Write your own answers.

Ex. 1. I don't know what I'm going to eat. I'm going to eat ...
2. I'm going to ...
3. I'm going home by ... after this lesson.
4. No, I'm not. I'm going to do it in the morning.

15 fifteen

Unit 4 ❶

1 Words / Phrases

1 治療する	9 利用する		
2 職業	10 失う、なくす		
3 プログラム	11 選ぶ		
4 創作、作り話	12 つかまえる		
5 テレビ	13 ～を教える		
6 宿題	14 ～になる		
7 固体	15 完成する		
8 液体	16 ～を集める		

2 Make sentences using the key words in the ( ) and write the Japanese.

1. That boy **has** a ticket to the concert. (have) ( ) 日本語省略
2. Cindy **uses** the computer every day. (use) ( )
3. Bill's aunt **teaches** history at junior high school. (teach) ( )
4. Daisuke **comes** home late every Friday. (come) ( )
5. Yuki **goes** to a private elementary school. (go) ( )
6. Naomi **likes** learning foreign languages. (like) ( )
7. Mr. Miller **speaks** four languages. (speak) ( )

20 twenty

Unit 4 ❶

3 Put the words in order to make sentences that match the Japanese.

1. School (in / in / begins / April / Japan).
School begins in April in Japan. / School in Japan begins in April.
2. The sun (in / rises / east / the).
The sun rises in the east.
3. The sun (us / gives / and / light / heat).
The sun gives us light and heat. / The sun gives us heat and light.
4. There (three hundred sixty-five / are / in / a / days) year.
There are three hundred sixty-five days in a year.

4 Write your own answers.

1. Does your father smoke?
Does your teacher play golf?
2.
Does your school have a swimming pool?
3.
Does your grandmother live near your house?
4.
What time does your school begin in the morning?
5.

答え省略 No sample answers

5 Water: After reading the passage on p.23 of the textbook, write what you know about water.

21 twenty-one

Unit 3 ❷

3 Rewrite the previous sentences into not. Rewrite the previous sentences into questions.

1. He won't come to see me tomorrow.
2. The bus will not come here in ten minutes.
3. She will not be a doctor in the future.
4. Will she go to a college in Tokyo next year?
5. Will they cook dinner for you tonight?
6. Will it be fine this afternoon?
7. Is it raining now?

Will は未来のことを表す時だけでなく、人に何か「お願いする」時にも使います。
Will you help me? No problem.
Will you come with me? Sure!

4 Put the words in order to make sentences that match the Japanese.

1. (the / will /open / you / window)?
Will you open the window?
2. (will / a moment / for / wait / you)?
Will you wait for a moment?
3. (come / help / to / me / you / tonight / will)?
Will you come to help me tonight?
4. (tell / way / the / to / the station / you / me / will)?
Will you tell me the way to the station?

5 Write your own answers.

Ex. I will live _____ when I am twenty year old.

17 seventeen

Unit 4 ❷

1 Words / Phrases

1 見る	11 ～を感じる	21 壊す、割る
2 登る	12 言う、述べる	22 つかまえる
3 助ける、手伝う	13 考える、思う	23 教える
4 ～を料理する	14 勝つ	24 話す
5 ～がほしい	15 立ち上がる	25 食べる、口に入れる
6 始める、始まる	16 洗う	26 支払う、代金を払う
7 (車を)ぶつける、破壊する	17 やってみる、試みる	27 書く
8 歩く	18 止める	28 作る
9 住む	19 読む	29 取る
10 遊ぶ	20 会う	30 計画を立てる

2 Rewrite the sentences using the past tense.

1. I go to school early. → I went to school early.
2. I see many stars in the sky. → I saw many stars in the sky.
3. I take pictures with my friends. → I took pictures with my friends.
4. I do my homework. → I did my homework.
5. I go to bed at nine o'clock. → I went to bed at nine o'clock.
6. I say good-bye to my friend. → I said good-bye to my friend.

22 twenty-two

Unit 4 ❷

3 Rewrite the sentences using not.

1. I walked to school yesterday. → I didn't walk to school yesterday.
2. I made this doll for you. → I didn't make this doll for you.
3. I watched a baseball game on TV. → I didn't watch a baseball game on TV.
4. My mother and I didn't eat sandwiches for lunch.
5. I didn't see a beautiful moon last night.

4 Write your own answers.

1. Did you brush your teeth this morning?
2. Did you take a bath last night?
3. Did you go to school the day before yesterday?
4. What time did you go home yesterday?
5. How did you come here today?
6. What time did you go to bed last night?
7. How many hours did you sleep last night?
8. Did you do your homework last night?

答え省略 No sample answers

23 twenty-three

Unit 3 ❸

3 Read the sentences and write the questions and answers.

Why ...? Because ....

1. Jenny got up early. She had to go to school before 8 o'clock.
Why did Jenny get up early?
Because she had to go to school before 8 o'clock.
2. Rick studied English hard. He wanted to speak English well.
Why did Rick study English hard?
Because he wanted to speak English well.
3. Sue and Ken went to the department store. They wanted to buy a present for their mother.
Why did Sue and Ken go to the department store?
Because they wanted to buy a present for their mother.

4 Write your own answers.

1. Do you want to go to Hawaii?
※ There are many possible answers for each question. Encourage Ss to write longer answers. Things to check for: subject verb agreement, verb tenses, articles, and word order.
2.
3.
4. Do you think you are too young to go to see movies only with friends?
5. Can you get along with new people easily?
6. Is an eighteen-year-old student old enough to leave home and live alone?
7. What can you do by yourself?

19 nineteen

Unit 4 ❸

1 Words / Phrases

1 失敗する	9 折りたたむ	
2 声を出して	10 洗濯物	
3 単語、語	11 家庭(用)の	
4 文	12 掃除機をかける	
5 暗記する	13 知っていた(knowの過去形)	
6 魚にえさをやる	14 見つけた (findの過去形)	
7 サラダ	15 買った (buyの過去形)	
8 花に水をやる	16 行った (goの過去形)	

2 Rewrite the sentences using the past tense.

1. I take some pictures. I took some pictures.
2. We see a lot of flowers in the park. We saw a lot of flowers in the park.
3. You write a long letter to your aunt. You wrote a long letter to your aunt.
4. Tina and I go shopping. Tina and I went shopping.
5. Daichi catches a cold. Daichi caught a cold.
6. Sally breaks the promise. Sally broke the promise.
7. The lion drinks a lot of water. The lion drank a lot of water.
8. We read many books in the library. We read many books in the library.

24 twenty-four

Unit 4 ❸

3 Rewrite the previous sentences into questions.

1. Did you take some pictures?
2. Did you see a lot of flowers in the park?
3. Did you write a long letter to your aunt?
4. Did Tina and I go shopping?
5. Did Daichi catch a cold?
6. Did Sally break the promise?
7. Did the lion drink a lot of water?
8. Did you read many books in the library?

4 Choose one person from the textbook p.27 and write what he/she did and didn't do.

答え省略 No sample answers

5 Write three things you do to get good marks on English tests.

答え省略 No sample answers

25 twenty-five

Unit 5 ❶

1 Words / Phrases ①～⑭は過去形を書きましょう。

1. 一人で
2. こわい
3. 空港
4. 楽しみにする
5. 儀式
6. 日帰り旅行
7. おじ
8. 滞在する
9. 到着する
10. 訪れる
11. 見る
12. 出発する
13. 持つ
14. 旅行をする

2 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb in ( ). ( )内の語を適切な形に変えて書きましょう。

1. My uncle __is reading__ the book now. (read)
2. I __read__ the same book one month ago. (read)
3. I __will read__ the book again after my uncle. (read)
4. I __wrote__ the report last night. (write)
5. David __taught__ me how to ride a bike yesterday. (teach)
6. My parents __are__ in Hiroshima now. (be)
7. They are __going to leave__ for Izumo Taisha tomorrow. (leave)
8. Tadashi __takes__ a bath every day. (take)
9. He __is taking__ a bath now. (take)
10. Jack __cut__ down the tree three years ago. (cut)

3 Complete the sentences using the correct form of go. go を正しい形に変えて入れましょう。

1. I __go__ to school with my friend every day.
2. But I __don't go__ to school on Sundays.
3. I __am going__ to school now.
4. My sister Tomoko __goes__ to junior high school.
5. Tomoko __goes__ to school on foot.
6. Tomoko __does not go__ to school by train.
7. I __will go__ to the same junior high school next year.
8. My sister and I __will go__ to school together from next year.

4 You are in the hotel. It is eight o'clock in the morning on September 8th.
According to the itinerary on textbook p.29, write what you did and what you will do.

Ex. I visited Buckingham Palace and saw the ceremony of the Changing of the Guard yesterday. I visited the Tower of London and Big Ben in the afternoon. Now, I'm waiting for my friends in the hotel lobby. From now I'm going to visit Stonehenge and Greenwich. Tomorrow I'm going to visit the British Museum. And the day after tomorrow, I will take a one-day trip to the Lake District by train and visit the Peter Rabbit Museum.

26 / 27

Unit 5 ❷

1 Words / Phrases

1	large	大きい	larger	largest
2	easy	簡単な	easier	easiest
3	pretty	かわいい	prettier	prettiest
4	good	良い	better	best
5	well	上手に	better	best
6	bad	悪い	worse	worst
7	interesting	おもしろい	more interesting	most interesting
8	difficult	むずかしい	more difficult	most difficult
9	warm	あたたかい	warmer	warmest
10	popular	人気のある	more popular	most popular
11	fast	速い	faster	fastest
12	nice	すてきな	nicer	nicest
13	cheap	安い	cheaper	cheapest
14	expensive	高価な	more expensive	most expensive

○「比較級を強める」時は、muchを使います。
This is much easier. もっと簡単   This movie is much more interesting. もっとずっとおもしろい

2 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the word ( ). ( )内の語を適する形にしましょう。

1. It is much __colder__ this year than last year. (cold)
2. I feel much __better__ today than yesterday. (good)
3. January is the __hottest__ month of the year in Australia. (hot)

4. You look __prettier__ in a white shirt than in a red one. (pretty)
5. Some of my classmates knew __more__ about Japanese history than I did. (much)
6. This train runs much __faster__ than that one. (fast)
7. Please speak a little __more__ slowly. (much)

3 Circle the correct words in the ( ) and make sentences.

1. This camera is the (much, more, (most), very) expensive one in this store.
2. Lake Biwa is larger than any (lakes, other lakes, (other lake)) in Japan.
3. Who came to school the (more early, earlier, (earliest)) in this class?
4. Taro is the tallest (in, (of,) with, from) all the boys in his class.
5. Mike is the (good, better, (best)) athlete in our school.
6. What is the (popular, popularest, (most popular)) transportation in Japan?
7. I like autumn (much, better, (the best)) of the four seasons.
8. Nancy is the ((tallest,) tall, taller) of the children.

4 Answer the following questions in English.

1. Hokkaido is the second largest island in Japan. / The second largest island in Japan is Hokkaido.
2. I like math better than science. / I like science better than math.
3. January is the coldest month in Japan. / The coldest month in Japan is January.
4. The strongest teacher in my school is… / … is the strongest teacher in my school.
5. The Antarctic is farther from Japan than the Arctic.
(the Antarctic = South Pole, the Arctic = North Pole)

28 / 29

Unit 5 ❸

1 Words / Phrases

1. 野原
2. 巨大な
3. 国
4. 草
5. ついに
6. ポンと破裂する
7. 家までずっと
8. 膨らませる
9. 息を吸う
10. ロシア
11. ドイツ
12. だいたい
13. 大きさ
14. それゆえに

A is **as** big **as** B. AはBと同じくらい大きい。

2 Complete the sentences to match the Japanese.

1. この家はあの家と同じくらい大きい。
This house is __as__ old __as__ that house.
2. 私の父は私と同じくらいの背の高さです。
My father is as __tall__ as __ I am.
3. 彼は私と同じくらい本を持っています。
He has as __many books__ as I have.
4. 弟はぼくの2倍食べる。
My brother eats __twice as much as__ I do.
5. この問題は私が思ったほどむずかしくありません。
This problem is not __as__ difficult __as__ I thought.
6. 白雪姫の肌は雪のように白く、唇はバラのように赤く、髪は黒檀のように黒かった。
Snow White's skin was (as) __white__ as __snow__, her lips were (as) __red__ as a rose, and her hair was (as) __black__ as ebony.

3 Read the story of The Cow and the Frog on p.32 of the textbook and answer the questions.

1. What was the cow eating? __The cow was eating grass.__
2. Where was the cow? __The cow was in the field.__
3. __The little frog was very surprised because the cow was very big/huge.__
4. Where did the little frog go? __It went home.__
5. __The little frog told his mother about the huge animal.__
6. What did the mother frog do to puff herself up? __The mother frog took a deep breath to puff herself up.__
7. __Yes, she was smaller than the cow.__
8. __Yes, the mother frog could become bigger than a basketball.__
9. Could the mother frog become as big as a cat? __Yes, she could become as big as a cat.__
10. Could the mother frog become as big as a horse? __No, she could not become as big as a horse.__
11. Could the mother frog become bigger than a dog? __No, she couldn't become bigger than a dog.__
12. Could the mother frog become as big as the cow? __No, she couldn't become as big as the cow.__

4 Write your own answers.

Ex. If you could be an animal, what animal would you want to be? __If I could be an animal, I would be a / an …__
Why? __Because …..__

30 / 31

Unit 6 ❶

1 Words / Phrases

1. 立ち寄る
2. 便利な
3. 他の
4. 借りる
5. 制服
6. 〜の間ずっと
7. お辞儀する
8. 髪を染める
9. イヤリング
10. 部分的に変える
11. 定期的に（いつも）
12. 妥当である
13. 受け入れられる
14. 同意する
15. 〜に行く途中で
16. 規則

2 Use the phrases below and complete the sentences. （同じものを何度選んでもかまいません）

1. あなたにお会いできてうれしいです。 I am glad __to meet__ you.
2. おばあさんは川へせんたくに行きました。 The old lady went to the river __to wash__ the clothes.
3. 私は買い物に行きたくありません。 I don't want __to go__ shopping.
4. 私は何か食べるものがほしい。 I want something __to eat__.
5. 私は放課後にすることがない。 I have nothing __to do__ after school.
6. 私の両親は私に勉強してほしいと思っています。 My parents want me __to study__.
7. それを聞いてうれしいです。 I am glad __to hear__ that.
8. 私は、今日は宿題をしたくない。 I don't want __to do__ my homework today.

to do   to study   to go   to eat   to meet   to wash   to hear

32

Unit 6 ❷

1 Words / Phrases

1. 私の話を聞く
2. 1人にして、放っておいて
3. 勉強をがんばる
4. 〜の間に
5. 提供する、（席を）差し出す
6. 態度、姿勢
7. 肯定的な
8. 否定的な
9. お年寄り（高齢者）
10. 大学
11. 将来（には）
12. 日記

want …	want to …	want 人 to …
…がほしい	…したい	（人）に…してもらいたい

2 Compare two sentences and put them into Japanese.

1. I want to go there and see him. 私はそこに行って彼に会いたい。
I want you to go there and see him. 私はあなたにそこに行って彼に会ってほしい。
2. My mother wanted to take a bath. 私の母はお風呂に入りたかった。
My mother wanted me to take a bath. 私の母は私にお風呂に入ってほしかった。
3. I want to write a letter to apologize. 私は謝るために手紙を書きたい。
I want you to write a letter to apologize. 私は謝るためにあなたに手紙を書いてもらいたい。
4. My parents want to be famous. 私の両親は有名になりたい。
My parents want me to be famous. 私の両親は私に有名になってほしい。

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Unit 6 ❸

1 Words / Phrases

1. 言ったろう、言ったでしょ
2. 何でもすべて
3. 博物館
4. サーフィンに行く
5. スキーに行く
6. 水族館
7. コンサートホール
8. ショッピングモール
9. 何をするか
10. どこに行くか
11. いつ行くか
12. どうやって行くか
13. 〜を降りる
14. 見知らぬ者、不慣れな人
15. チケット
16. そこに行く

2 Put the words in order to make sentences that match the Japanese.

① Will you show me (this / how / use / machine / to)? この機械の使い方
__Will you show me how to use this machine?__

② We should decide (buy / for / to / what / her). 彼女のために買うもの
__We should decide what to buy for her.__

③ Tell me (to / where / start). どこから始める（のか）
__Tell me where to start.__

④ I don't know (way / to / which / take). どの道を行けばいい（のか）
__I don't know which way to take.__

⑤ Will you tell me (contact / to / how / him)? 彼にどのように連絡を取ればよい（のか）
__Will you tell me how to contact him?__

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Unit 6 ❶

③ Translate the sentences into Japanese.
不要な語に下線を引き、不足/付加/修飾しているものを（）で囲み、全文の意味を書きましょう。

Ex. What is the best way to learn English?　（英語を学習する一番良い方法は何でしょうか。）

(1) There is no clean water to drink in this area.　（
この地域には飲むためのきれいな水（清浄水）はありません。）

(2) Mr. and Mrs. Smith had to find someone to take care of their baby.
（スミス夫妻は彼らの赤ちゃんの世話をする人を見つけなければならなかった。）

(3) I'm looking for a place to stay in Nara.　（
私は奈良で滞在する（ための）場所を探しています。）

○「…することは（人にとって）～です」
It is ～ （for人）to …
It is easy （ for me ）to answer the question.
その質問に答えることは私にとって簡単です。

④ Put the words in order to make sentences that match the Japanese.

(1) その川を飛びこえることは彼にとって簡単でした。　It was easy (for / jump over / to / the river / him).
It was easy for him to jump over the river.

(2) 私がその問題を解くなんて不可能です。　It is impossible (for / to / the problem / me / solve).
It is impossible for me to solve the problem.

(3) 私は、今夜は疲れすぎてお風呂に入れません。　I am too tired (take / to / bath / a) tonight.
I am too tired to take a bath tonight.

(4) このスープは熱くて飲めません。　This soup is (too / eat / hot / to).
This soup is too hot to eat.

(5) 相互理解を持つことは重要です。　It is important (to / understanding / have / mutual).
It is important to have mutual understanding.

(6) ぼくの父は新しい家を買わないことに決めました。　My father decided (to / the / house / buy / not / new).
My father decided not to buy the new house.

(7) その自転車は高すぎてぼくには買えません。　The bicycle is (for / me / to / buy / expensive / too).
The bicycle is too expensive for me to buy.

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Unit 7 ❶

① Words / Phrases

1 忠告、助言	8 まっすぐな
2 原稿、スクリプト	9 明瞭に、はっきりと
3 (〜を)準備する、用意する	10 大きな声で
4 練習、けいこ	11 友好的な、好意的な
5 自信をもって	12 重要な、大切な
6 聴衆	13 スピーチをする
7 ウェブサイト	14 (病気による) 熱

アドバイスの強弱
strong expressions　　　　　　　mild expressions
must　　had better　　should　　have to　　have got to
Suggestions: If I were you …, I would …　Why don't you …?

② Translate the sentences into Japanese.

(1) You must take　ここではくつを脱がなくてはいけません。

(2) You had better　なりゆきを見守った方がよい。(静観した方がよい。)

(3) You had better　ジャンクフードをあまりたくさん食べない方がよい。

(4) You should star　まっすぐ立って頭を上にあげておくべきです。

(5) Do I have to c　行く前にあなたに電話すべきでしょうか。

(6) I had to wait fo　私は1時間以上待たなくてはなりませんでした。

(7) If I were you, I'd practice reading the script in front of a mirror.
私があなたなら、(鏡の前で台本を読む練習をするけどな。)

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Unit 7 ❶

③ Rewrite the sentences to match the Japanese.　次の文を（　）の指示に従って書き直しましょう。

(1) **You shouldn't leave the door open.**

(2) **I had to pay for it yesterday.**

(3) **You had better not take a bath today.**

(4) **You must not speak loudly here.**

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

(6) **Do we have to clean our classroom?**

④ Write in both English and Japanese what you have to do to give a good speech.

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Unit 6 ❷

③ Make sentences that match the Japanese.

(1) 私は自分の部屋をきれいにしたい。
I want to clean my room.

(2) 私はあなたに自分の部屋をきれいにしてもらいたい。
I want you to clean your room.

(3) 私はこの本を読みたい。
I want to read this book.

(4) 私はあなたにこの本を読んでもらいたい。
I want you to read this book.

(5) 私はあなたの隣にすわりたい。
I want to sit next to you.

(6) 私はあなたに私の隣にすわってほしくない。
I don't want you to sit next to me.

(7) 私は海外で勉強しようと決めました。 (overseas)
I decided **to study overseas.**

(8) 私は海外で勉強しないことに決めました。
I decided **not to study overseas.**

(9) 彼は私に手紙を書くと約束しました。
He promised **to write me a letter.**

(10) 彼は2度と遅刻をしないと約束しました。 (be late)
He promised **not to be late again.**

④ Write your own answers using –er or more.

(1) I want to be _____ (more / -er)

(2) I want my English teacher to be _____ (more / -er)

(3) I want (my mother / my father) to be _____ (more / -er)

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There are many possible answers for each question.

Unit 7 ❷

① Words / Phrases

1 道に迷う	6 1000
2 4番のバスに乗る	7 サイン
3 長さ	8 何もしない
4 トンネル	9 握手をする
5 〜を寄付する	10 毎秒

○「If … もしも …」とすると 」
A:「起こりうる『もしも』と、
それに続いて起こること」　If you press this button,
the door will open.
B:「想像される『もしも』と、
その結果起こるだろうと思われること」　If I pressed this button,
a monster would appear.

② Translate the sentences into Japanese.
A:「起こりうる『もしも』とそれに続いて起こること」

(1) If it is fine, we will go out to play.　もし晴れたら私達は外に遊びに行きます。

(2) If you are free, will you help me?　もし暇なら(私を)手伝ってくれませんか。

(3) If you know the results, please tell me.もし結果を知っているならどうか私に教えてください。

(4) If you go, I will go too.　もしあなたが行くなら私も行きます。

(5) If you have some eggs, I will make you an omelet.
もし卵があるならあなたにオムレツを作ってあげます。

(6) If you are seventy years or older, you don't have to pay the fee.
もし70歳かそれ以上の年齢なら料金はかかりません。

B:「想像される『もしも』と、その結果起こるだろうと思われること」

(7) If it stopped raining, we could go out　もし雨がやんだら私達は外に出て遊ぶのになあ。

(8) If I won the lottery, I would buy a ya　もし宝くじが当たったらヨットを買うんだけどな。

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Unit 7 ❷

(3) If I were free, I would be very happy to go and see you.
もし私が暇だったらよろこんであなたに会いに行くのだけど。

(4) If I knew, I would tell you, but I don't.
もし知っていたらあなたに話すのですが、でも知らないのです。

C:「今はできないけれど～だったらいいのになあ」

(1) あなたと一緒に行けたらなあ。

(2) あなたがここにいたらなあ。

D:「もし、きみの立場だったら～するのになあ」

(1) 私だったらそんなことはしないけどなあ。

(2) 私だったら家にいるけどなあ。

③ Answer the following questions.

(1) It is 1.5 kilometers from my house to my school. If I walk 50 meters per minute,
how long does it take me to go to school on foot?
It takes me 30 minutes to go to school on foot.

(2) There is a building that is 10 meters wide. If I plant a tree every two meters in front of
the building, how many trees do I need?
If I plant a tree every 2 meters, I need 6 trees.
From edge to edge, you need 5 trees + 1 tree.

④ Complete the sentences to match the Japanese.

(1) I wish I **knew** his phone number.　彼の電話番号を知っていたらなあ。

(2) I wish I **could speak** Chinese better.　もっと上手に中国語を話すことができればなあ。

(3) I wish I **could** go to New York again.　もう一度ニューヨークに行けたらなあ。

(4) If you **were** a queen, what would you do?　もし女王だったら何をする？

(5) If I **had** money with me, I would lend you some.　もしお金を持っていたら君に貸してあげるのに。

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Unit 6 ❸

○ ～ (人) に…するように言う (tell)
□ He told me to read this book.　彼は 私に この本を 読むように 言いました。
□ He told me not to read this book.　彼は 私に この本を 読まないように 言いました。
●このような言い方をする主な動詞に次のようなものがあります。
ask ～ to …　(～に…するように頼む)　advise ～ to …　(～に…するように助言する)

③ Translate the sentences into Japanese.

(1) He asked me to open the window.
（彼は私に窓を開けるように頼んだ。　　）

(2) He asked me not to open the window.
（彼は私に窓を開けないように頼んだ。　　）

④ Complete the sentences to match the Japanese.

(1) 彼に、私に電話をかけ直すようにお伝えください。
Please tell him to **call** **me** **back.**

(2) 母は帰りにいくつか卵を買ってくるよう私に頼みました。
My mother asked me to **buy** **some** **eggs** on the way home.

(3) 姉はその箱を開けてはいけないと言いました。
The princess told me **not** **to** **open** the box.

(4) ぼくの先生はいつも、もっと英語を勉強するように言います。
My teacher tells me **to** **study** **English** **more.**

⑤ Write your own answers.

Ex.
(1) Yes, I do.　In China, … In Korea, …
In Germany, … In Japanese, ありがとう.

(2) Do you know where to find beetles?

(3) Do you know how to set up the computer?

(4) I want to learn how to **make a dragon in origami.**

37

Unit 7 ❸

① Words / Phrases

1 見せる、示す	6 (〜しようと)決める
2 ご存じのように	7 意地の悪い
3 お気に入りの、特に好きな	8 真実
4 おもちゃ	9 ロバ
5 誕生日	10 あげる(ちょうだい)

○ (人) に…を～する
□ He showed me a picture.　彼は 私に 絵を 見せました。
□ He teaches us history.　彼は 私たちに 歴史を 教えます。
●このような言い方をする主な動詞に次のようなものがあります。
give, buy, lend, write, send, bring, tell, make
Ex. Please send me a letter.　He brought me beautiful roses.　I gave him chocolate.

② Write sentences putting the words in ( ) in the correct place, and translate them into Japanese.

(1) 父は私に素敵なカメラをくれた。
My father gave me a nice camera.

(2) ブレインさんは私達に英語を教えてくれた。
Miss Brian taught us English.

(3) 図書館までの道を私に教えてください。
Please show me the way to the library.

(4) 彼にあなたの電話番号を教えてあげてくれますか。
Will you tell him your phone number?

(5) 彼女に手紙を書いてください。
Please write her a letter.

(6) 警察は私にそこにどうやって行くのかを教えた。
The police showed me how to get there.

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Unit 7 ❸

(7) Ibuki named Brownie. (her dog)　（いぶきは彼女の犬にブラウニーと名前を付けた。
Ibuki named her dog Brownie.

(8) Please call Ben. (me)　（ぼくをベンと呼んでください。　）
Please call me Ben.

③ Put the words in order to make sentences that match the Japanese.

(1) 直実は彼女に1か月に1度手紙を書きます。　(once / writes / her / a month / Naomi / a letter)
Naomi writes her a letter once a month.

(2) 私に何か温かい飲み物を持ってきてください。　(please / something / to drink / bring / hot / me)
Please bring me something hot to drink.

(3) 店員は私に青いシャツを選んでくれました。　(me / a / the clerk / shirt / blue / chose)
The clerk chose me a blue shirt.

(4) その書類を速達で彼に送ってください。　(him / the paper / send / please) by express.
Please send him the paper by express.

(5) その本は私に大切な教訓を教えてくれました。　(me / that / book / important / taught / an / lesson)
That book taught me an important lesson.

(6) ジョンにサッカーのスコアの付け方を教えてくれませんか？　(will / teach / keep score / how to / you / in soccer / John)
Will you teach John how to keep score in soccer?

Ex. Read the story on p.44 of the textbook and answer the questions.

(1) **Ibuki's good friend is a donkey. /**
Ibuki thought it was a donkey.

(2) **Her grandmother gave her that. /**
Her grandmother gave that to her.

(3) On what occasion did Ibuki receive it?
Ibuki received it on her second birthday.

(4) In truth, what is it?
It is a horse.

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Unit 8 ❶

1 ✎ Words/Phrases

① (色が)鮮やかな	④ 現われる
② ～を無視して、～に反して	⑤ 西
③ 追いまわす	⑥ 東

○ 動詞＋ing て、今していることを付け加えて人や物をより詳しく言います。

a dog　　犬
a sleeping dog　寝ている犬
a dog sleeping on the bench　ベンチの上で寝ている犬

1語で説明する時は人や物の直前に、2語以上で説明する時は直後に置きます。

2 Circle the noun being described, and translate the phrases / sentences into Japanese.

Ex. a big cow　　a (cow) eating grass　　名詞を○で囲み、それを修飾している語句に下線を引いて日本語にしましょう。

1 the tall (boy)　　背の高い少年
2 the boiling (water)　熱湯
3 the shooting (star)　流れ星
4 the (boy) in my class　私のクラスの少年
5 the (bus) for the city hall　市役所に行くバス
6 the (boy) wearing a red shirt　赤いシャツを着ている少年
7 the (cat) chasing a squirrel　リスを追いかけているネコ
8 the (men) working in this company　この会社で働いている男の人達
9 The (man) living in front of us has a big fishing boat.
　（ 私達の前に住んでいる男の人は釣り船を持っている。）
10 There are a lot of (people) waiting for the bus.
　（ バスを待っている人々がたくさんいます。）

3 Write phrases / sentences that match the Japanese, using the words in ( ).

1 the girl　笑っている女の子 (smiling)　→ the smiling girl
2 the train　乗客で満員の電車 (full of passengers)　→ the train full of passengers
3 the building　私たちの学校の反対側にある建物 (across from our school)　→ the building across from our school
4 the man　その木の傍に立っている男性 (standing by the tree)　→ the man standing by the tree
5 the boy　1列目に座っている背の高い男の子 (tall / sitting in the first row)　→ the tall boy sitting in the first row
6 the man　その車から出てきた老人 (getting out of the car / old)　→ the old man getting out of the car
7 the train　神戸と東京の間を走る電車 (running between Kobe and Tokyo)　→ the train running between Kobe and Tokyo
8 Do you know the man? あなたのお母さんと話している男性を知っていますか？ (talking with your mother)　→ Do you know the man talking with your mother?
9 The man is our teacher. ベンチの上で寝ている男性は私たちの先生です。 (sleeping on the bench)　→ The man sleeping on the bench is our teacher.
10 That man is an actor. むこうでコーヒーを飲んでいる背の高い男性は有名な俳優です。 (drinking coffee over there / tall / famous)　→ That tall man drinking coffee over there is a famous actor.

4 Venus: After reading the passage on p. 47 of the textbook, write what you know about Venus. テキストp.47の英文を読んで金星についてわかったことを書きましょう。

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Unit 8 ❷

1 ✎ Words/Phrases

① 王女	⑤ キジ
② (おとぎ話に出てくる)小びと	⑥ 救う
③ 毒入りの	⑦ 城
④ 四輪馬車	⑧ 両親

英語では1語で人や物を修飾(限定)する場合は、人や物のすぐ「前」に、2語以上で人や物を説明する場合はすぐ「後」に付けます。

a tall boy
a tall boy in our class
a tall boy running over there
a tall boy who speaks English
a tall boy (whom) everyone knows
a bird which I love so much
a bird which is singing

2 Circle the noun being described, and translate the phrases into Japanese.

Ex. a yellow (bag)　　a (bag) on the desk　名詞を○で囲み、それを修飾している語句に下線を引いて日本語にしましょう。

1 the beautiful (sunset)　（ 美しい夕日 ）
2 a comfortable (chair)　（ 座り心地のよい椅子 ）
3 a huge black (cloud)　（ 大きくて黒い雲 ）
4 the (cat) running over there　（ あそこを走っているネコ ）
5 a (hotel) near the airport　（ 空港の近くのホテル ）
6 the (girl) talking with her friends　（ 彼女の友達と話している女の子 ）
7 the (teacher) who teaches us English　（ 私達に英語を教えてくれる先生 ）
8 the (bus) which goes to Tokyo　（ 東京に行くバス ）
9 the (book) which you bought yesterday　（ 昨日あなたが買った本 ）
10 the (letter) which you sent me　（ あなたが私に送ってくれた手紙 ）

11 I found a (hotel) which offers free Wi-Fi.　Wi-Fiを無料で提供するホテル
12 I have a (friend) whose first name is the same as mine.　名前が私と同じ友達

3 Write sentences that match the Japanese, using the words in ( ).

1 その背の高い女性は私の先生です。 (tall)　The tall lady is my teacher.
2 私のお母さんと話している背の高い女性は私の先生です。　The tall lady who is talking with my mother is my teacher.
3 だれか英語を話す人を探さなくてはなりません。　We have to look for someone who speaks English.
4 その机の上の黄色いバッグは私のものです。　The yellow bag on the desk is mine.
5 高田に行くバスは17番です。　The bus which goes to Takada is No.17.
6 この学校を創立した男性はキダ博士です。　The man who founded this school is Dr. Kida.
7 ケイトが今日着ているジャケットはとてもかわいい。　The jacket Kate is wearing today is very cute.
8 私の母が焼いたケーキはとてもおいしい。　The cake my mother baked is very good.

4 Write your own answers.

Do you know the name of the student who is sitting next to you? If yes, what's his / her name?
1
Write two kinds of birds which cannot fly.
2

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Unit 8 ❸

1 ✎ Words/Phrases

① 生まれた	⑥ たきぎ
② 村	⑦ 浮かぶ
③ 夫婦	⑧ 流れ、川、(特に)小川
④ 衣服	⑨ 山
⑤ かき集める	⑩ 創立する

○ 人をもっと詳しく説明する
who lives in that big house
who teaches us English
who came to meet you today
who is dancing on the street
you met yesterday
I want to introduce to you
The man ... is Mr. Brown.

○ 物をもっと詳しく説明する
which shows the way to our school
(which) Mr. Brown bought.
(which) Jenny drew.
This is the map
This is the house　where my grandparents used to live.
where I was born and brought up.
The day　when we met the last time　was rainy.

2 Translate the phrases into Japanese.

Ex. (the girl) who is sitting on the bench　（ ベンチに座っている少女 ）

1 (the city) where my uncle lives　私のおじが住んでいる町
2 (the bus) which is bound for Shinjuku　新宿行きのバス
3 (the lady) who is playing the piano　ピアノを弾いている女性
4 (the man) (whom) we met yesterday　私達が昨日会った男性
5 (the book) (which) you read last week　あなたが先週読んだ本
6 (the ladies) who are working at the bank　銀行で働いている女性達
7 (the day) when we first met　私達が最初に会った日
8 (the man) who lives next door　隣に住んでいる男の人
9 (the money) (which) you gave me　あなたが私にくれたお金

3 Translate the sentences, which use the phrases from 2, into Japanese. 2で書いた英語の意味に注意して次の英文を日本語にしましょう。

Ex. Do you know the girl who is sitting on the bench?
（ ベンチに座っている少女を知っていますか？ ）
1 The city where my uncle lives is the capital of Australia.
（ 私のおじが住んでいる町はオーストラリアの首都です。 ）
2 You have to take the bus which is bound for Shinjuku.
（ あなたは新宿行きのバスに乗らなくてはなりません。 ）
3 The lady who is playing the piano is our teacher.
（ ピアノを弾いている女性は私達の先生です。 ）
4 Do you remember the name of the man (whom) we met yesterday?
（ 私達が昨日会った男性の名前を覚えていますか。 ）
5 What is the title of the book which you read last week?
（ あなたが先週読んだ本は何というタイトルですか。 ）
6 The ladies who are working at the bank sometimes come here for lunch.
（ 銀行で働いている女性達はときどきランチをしにここに来ます。 ）
7 Do you remember the day when we first met?
（ 私達が最初に会った日を覚えていますか。 ）
8 The man who lives next door always makes noise at night.
（ 隣に住んでいる男の人は夜いつもうるさい。 ）
9 I lost the money (which) you gave me yesterday.
（ 昨日あなたが私にくれたお金をなくしました。 ）

Ex. Write your own answers.

1 I am a boy / a girl who　who bought a new racket yesterday.
2 I am a boy / a girl whose　whose aunt is an actress.
3 I want a new backpack which　color is tricolor.
4 I want to go to Kyoto where　my friend lives.

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Unit 9 ❶

1 ✎ Words/Phrases 過去形と過去分詞を書きましょう。

① finish	日本語訳省略 finished	⑥ take　took / taken
② go	went / gone	⑦ get　got / got(gotten)
③ eat	ate / eaten	⑧ set　set / set
④ see	saw / seen	⑨ clean　cleaned / cleaned
⑤ do	did / done	⑩ decorate　decorated / decorated

「～しちゃった (してしまった)」現在完了(完了)
○「もう、～した？」「ちょうど～しちゃったところ」「まだ～してない」「もうしちゃった」と言う時は
have + 動詞の過去分詞 を使います。
□ We have already read this book.　私たちはすでにこの本を読みました。
already もう　　just ちょうど　　yet (疑問文で)もう～？ (否定文で)まだ…

2 Rewrite the sentences according to the example. 例にならって次の文を「ちょうど～した(しちゃった)」の形にし、それを元に疑問文、否定文を書きましょう。

Ex. I saw the new bridge.　→ I have just seen the new bridge.
□ Have you seen the new bridge? not I haven't seen the new bridge yet.

1 I read the book.　→ I have just read the book.
□ Have you read the book?　I haven't read the book yet.
2 I cleaned my room.　→ I have just cleaned my room.
□ Have you cleaned your room?　I haven't cleaned my room yet.
3 I did my homework.　→ I have just done my homework.
□ Have you done your homework?　I have not done my homework yet.
4 I had my lunch.　→ I have just had my lunch.
□ Have you had your lunch?　I haven't had my lunch yet.

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Unit 9 ❷

1 ✎ Words/Phrases 過去形と過去分詞を書きましょう。

① be	日本語訳省略 been	④ meet　met/met
② draw	drew/ drawn	⑤ feel　felt/felt
③ ride	rode/ ridden	⑥ make　made/made

「今まで～したことがある(ない)」現在完了(経験)
○現在までの経験について話したり尋ねる時も have + 動詞の過去分詞 を使います。
□ I have seen a ghost before.　私は以前、ゆうれいを見たことがあります。
□ I have never seen a ghost.　私はゆうれいを見たことがありません。
□ Have you ever seen a ghost?　今までゆうれいを見たことがありますか？
ever 今まで　　never 1度も～ない　　before ...前に

2 Translate the sentences into Japanese. 意味の違いに注意して日本語にしましょう。

1 Did you go to Hokkaido?　あなたは北海道に行きましたか。はい、行きました。
I went to Hokkaido last month.　私は先月北海道に行きました。
2 Have they gone to Hokkaido?　彼らはもう北海道に行きましたか？
Yes, they have.　はい、行きました。
They have just gone to...　彼らはちょうど北海道に行ったところです。
3 Have you ever been to Hokkaido?　北海道に行ったことがありますか。
I have been to Hokkaido.　私は以前北海道に行ったことがあります。
I have never been to Ho...　私は北海道に行ったことがありません。
4 Did you see a ghost?　あなたは幽霊を見ましたか。はい、見ました。
I saw a ghost yesterday.　私は昨日幽霊を見ました。
5 Have you ever seen a gh...　あなたは今までに幽霊を見たことがありますか。
I have seen a ghost sev...　私は数回幽霊を見たことがあります。
I have never seen a gho...　私はこれまで幽霊を見たことはありません。

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Unit 9 ❸

1 ✎ Words/Phrases

① 夕日、夕焼け	④ 景色
② (マンガの)キャラクター	⑤ 思いやりのある、思慮に富んだ
③ マンガ、アニメ映画	⑥ 最も素敵な

「私が今まで～した一番…」(最上級)
○The 最上級 … (that) I have ever ～　私が今まで～した一番…
□ the biggest ice cream (that) I have ever had　ぼくが今まで食べた一番大きなアイスクリーム
□ the most beautiful sunset (that) I have ever seen ぼくが今まで見た一番きれいな夕日

●次のような英文で
1 I spent all th... 私は自分が持っているお金を全て使いました。
2 He was the ... 彼はそのキャンプで知っていた唯一の人でした。
3 Please tell ... 君が知っている全てのことを私に話してください。
4 The first stu... 今日学校に来た最初の生徒はBillでした。

2 Translate the sentences into Japanese. 例を参考に名詞に〇、それを修飾する語句に下線を引いて日本語にしましょう。

Ex. (the best movie) that I have ever seen　（ 私が今まで見た一番良い映画 ）

1 (the longest story) (that) I have ever read　私が今まで読んだ一番長い物語
2 (the most expensive pen) (that) I have ever bought　私は今まで買った一番値段の高いペン
3 (the highest mountain) (that) I have ever climbed　私が今まで登った一番高い山
4 (the longest story) (that) I've ever read is Gone with the Wind.
私が読んだ中で一番長い物語は『風邪と共に去りぬ』です。
5 My mother keeps (the first picture) (that) I drew.
私の母は私がかいた一番最初の絵をずっと持っています。
6 This is (the biggest bird) that can fly.　これは飛ぶことができる一番大きな鳥です。
7 The best cake (that) I've ever had is (the one) which I bought at this shop.
私が食べた一番おいしいケーキは私がこの店で買ったものです。

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Unit 9 ①

③ Complete the sentences to match the Japanese.

1. 私はちょうど今札幌に着いたところです。
   I **have** just **arrived** in Sapporo.
2. もうあの映画を観たの？
   Have you already **seen** that movie?
3. 彼女はまだ昼ご飯を食べていません。
   She **has not** **had** **eaten** lunch yet.
4. 私は（自分の）腕時計をなくしてしまいました。
   I **have** **lost** my watch.
5. もう始めましたか？
   Have you **started** yet?
6. 今始めたところです。
   I **have** just **started**.
7. 彼はもう終わっているよ。
   He **has** already **finished**.
8. もう魚、釣れた？
   Have you **caught** any fish yet?

④ Complete the sentences using the phrases in the boxes below.

1. A: Jenny, **have you met** Ken yet?
   B: Yes. I **have already met** him.
   A: When **did you meet** him?
   B: I **met him** this morning.

   met him   did you meet   have you met   have already met

2. A: **Have you finished** your homework yet?
   B: No, I **haven't finished** it yet.
   A: When **are you going to finish** it?
   B: I'm **going to finish it** by tomorrow afternoon.

   going to finish it   have you finished   are you going to finish   haven't finished

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Unit 10 ①

① Words/Phrases

1. 〜を待つ
2. 気にかける
3. 〜を探す
4. 待たせている
5. 今の、現在の
6. 一日中、終日

「ずっと〜の状態」「ずっと〜している」 現在完了（継続）と 現在完了進行形
○「ずっと〜（の状態）」「ずっと〜している」と状態や動作が継続していることを表す時は
　have + 動詞の過去分詞 または **have been + …ing** を使います。

□ We **have been** friends since we were kids.　幼い頃からずっと友達
□ I **have wanted** to meet him for years.　長い間 ずっと彼に会いたいと思っている
□ I **have been waiting** for a phone call for three hours.　3時間ずっと電話を待っている

　　since（過去のある時点）から〜　　**for**〜の間（期間）　　+be 動詞の過去分詞は **been**

■状態がずっと続いている：現在完了（継続）
1. I have been busy since this morning.　私は朝からずっと **いそがしい** です。
2. I have known　私は彼を自分が子供の時からずっと知っています。
3. He has been　彼は2週間ずっと病気で寝ていました。

■動作が今も続いている：現在完了進行形
1. I have been waiting for him since this morning.　私は朝からずっと彼を **待っています**。
2. She has been practicing the piano for two hours.　彼女は2時間 **ピアノを練習しています**。
3. I have been st.　私は6歳の時からずっと英語を勉強しています。
4. He has been sleeping for more than ten hours.　彼は10時間以上寝ています。

② Complete the sentences using the word since or for.

1. He has lived in this city **since** 2000.
2. We have been waiting for Jack **for** thirty minutes.
3. It hasn't rained **for** two weeks.
4. My brother has loved animals **since** he was little.
5. I haven't seen my grandmother **for** a long time.

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Unit 10 ①

③ Complete the sentences to match the Japanese.

1. 私はこのかばんを5年使っています。
   I **have** **been** **using** this bag **for** five years.
2. 私は生まれた時からずっと東京に住んでいます。
   I **have** **lived** in Tokyo **since** I was born.
3. 私は1時間以上電車を待っています。
   I **have** **been waiting** for the train **for** more than one hour.
4. 彼は何年も真理子に会っていません。
   He **has** **not** seen Mariko **for** years.
5. あなたはどのくらい日本にいるのですか？
   How long **have** you **been** in Japan?
6. 昨夜からずっと雪が降っています。
   It **has** **been** snowing **since** last night.

④ Rewrite the sentences according to the example.（どのくらいの期間）を質問する文にし、答えを書きましょう。

Ex. The children have been studying since this morning.
     Q: How long have the children been studying?
     A: They have been studying since this morning.

1. Mary has been talking on the phone for more than two hours.
   Q **How long has Mary been talking on the phone?**
   A **She has been talking on the phone for more than two hours.**
2. Tom has known that man for about five years.
   Q **How long has Tom known that man?**
   A **He has known that man for about five years.**
3. Mr. and Mrs. Cate have lived in Japan since 1998.
   Q **How long have Mr. and Mrs. Cate lived in Japan?**
   A **They have lived in Japan since 1998.**

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Unit 9 ②

③ 「〜したことがありますか」 Rewrite the sentences into questions.

1. You have been to Kyoto.
   Have you **been to Kyoto?**
2. Your father has been to Hawaii.
   Has your father been to Hawaii?
3. Ben has been to Tokyo.
   Has Ben been to Tokyo?
4. Jane has seen that man before.
   Has Jane seen that man before?

④ 「今まで〜したことがない」 Complete the sentences using never.

1. I have touched a koala. **I have never touched a koala.**
2. You have been to a concert. **You have never been to a concert.**
3. Cathy has eaten space food before. **Cathy has never eaten space food before.**

⑤ Write your own answers.

1. Have you ever been to Disneyland?
2. Have you ever carved a jack-o'-lantern?
3. Have you ever seen Awa Odori in Tokushima?
4. Have you gone swimming recently?
5. I have seen ___ before.
6. I have never been to ___ before.

答え省略
No sample answers

53   ※recently・最近

Unit 10 ②

① Words/Phrases

1. ちっちゃな、とても小さい
2. 種
3. 確かに、間違いなく
4. 幸せ
5. 望み、希望
6. 交換する
7. 市場
8. 〜の代わりに
9. 急に泣き出す、泣き崩れる
10. 年齢

下線部 ___ の語に連結 〜〜〜 が説明を加えた文（SVOC）
□ I make my mother happy.　私の母を 幸せに する

make him happy 彼を幸せにする	keep my room clean 私の部屋をきれいに 保つ
call him Boss 彼をボスと呼ぶ	leave me alone 私を一人に しておく
name it Sakura それをサクラと名付ける	find it easy それが簡単とわかる

② Translate the sentences into Japanese.

1. Let's keep the door open.　ドアを開けておきましょう。
2. My sister named the puppy Zippy.　私の妹は子犬にZippyと名付けました。
3. The story made me happy.　その物語は私を幸せな気持ちにしてくれました。
4. Please call me Mark.　ぼくをMarkと呼んでください。

③ Complete the sentences to match the Japanese.

1. **Keep** your room clean.　部屋をきれいにしておきなさい。
2. We **call** that star the morning star.　私たちはあの星を明けの明星と呼びます。
3. **Leave** him alone for a while.　彼をしばらく一人にしておこう。
4. This song always **makes** me happy.　この歌はいつも私を幸せにしてくれます。
5. What **made** you so angry?　何があなたをそんなに怒らせたのですか？
6. We should **keep** it secret.　私たちはそれを内緒にしておくべきです。

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Unit 10 ②

比較級 and 比較級 は「ますます〜」を表します。
□ It grew taller and taller.　それはますます高くなっていきました。

④ Complete the sentences using the same -er word in order to match the Japanese.

1. The days get **longer** and **longer** after the Spring Equinox.
   春分後、日はだんだん長くなります。
2. It was getting **darker** and **darker**.
   だんだん暗くなってきました。
3. The princess became **more** and **more** beautiful.
   姫はますます美しくなりました。

⑤ Read the story of Jack and the Beanstalk on p.60 of the textbook and answer the questions.

1. The tiny seed will give Jack hope and happiness.
2. Jack met the old man on the way to the market.
3. Jack was going to the market to sell the cow.
4. Jack got a tiny seed in place of the cow.
5. No, Jack did not go to the market.
6. No, Jack's mother was not happy to see the seed.
7. The seed began to grow. (It got taller and taller.)
8. The top of the beanstalk was higher than a cloud.

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Unit 9 ③

③ Complete the sentences to match the Japanese.（　）内の語句を補うのに適当な場所に∧を入れ、全文を書きましょう。

1. This is the most beautiful picture. （私が今まで見た）
   This is the most beautiful picture (that) I've ever seen.
2. He is the tallest man. （私が今まで会った）
   He is the tallest man (that) I've ever met.
3. The most difficult language is French. （私が今まで勉強した）
   The most difficult language (that) I've ever studied is French.
4. The last student is Tom. （ここに来た）
   The last student that came here is Tom.
5. The best essay is the one. （私が今まで読んだ）（あなたが書いた）
   The best essay (that) I've ever read is the one (that) you wrote.
6. The dog is the friendliest dog. （Billが飼っている）（今まで見た）
   The dog (that) Bill has is the friendliest dog (that) I've ever seen.

④ Complete the sentences to match the Japanese.

1. これは私が今まで食べた一番おいしいケーキです。
   This is the most delicious cake (that) I've ever eaten.
2. 今日欠席した唯一の生徒はケンでした。
   The only student (that) was absent today was Ken.
3. あなたがかばんの中に持っているものすべてを見せなさい。
   Show me everything (that) you have in your bag.

⑤ Write your own answers.

1. What is the only animal that can fly?
   The only animal that can fly is…
2. What is the best book that you've ever read?
   The best book (that) I've ever read is…
3. What is the fastest time that you've ever run the 100-meter dash?
   The fastest time (that) I've ever run the 100-meter dash is…
4. What is the most expensive thing that you've ever bought by yourself?
   The most expensive thing (that) I've bought by myself is…

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Unit 10 ③

○過去分詞 は人や物のすぐ前かすぐ後ろに付けて「〜された（されている）」ことを付け加えて、人や物をより詳しく言います。 the broken chair
○ be動詞+過去分詞 は「…は〜されています」を表します。 The chair was broken by Tom.
○ 現在分詞と比べてみましょう。

現在分詞（〜ing）	過去分詞（PP）
「〜している 人・物」 a flying bird 飛んでいる鳥	「〜された（されている）人・物」 the broken chair 壊された椅子
a bird flying over there 向こうを飛んでいる鳥	the chair broken by him 彼によって壊された椅子
「…は〜しています」(be + 〜ing) A bird is flying. 1羽の鳥が飛んでいます。	「…は〜されています（されました）」(be + PP) The chair was broken by Tom. 椅子は Tom によって壊されました。 ※「…によって行為者は by を付けます。

① Complete the sentences using the correct form. 日本語に合うように speak、write の形を変えましょう。

speak
1. Jack **speaks** English.　ジャックは英語を話します。
2. Jack **is speaking** English now.　ジャックは今、英語を話しています。
3. Jack **spoke** English.　ジャックは英語を話しました。
4. Jack's **spoken** English is very fast.　ジャックの話し言葉〔話される英語〕はとても速い
5. The language **spoken** by Jack is English.　ジャックが話している言語は英語です。
6. English **is spoken** by many people.　英語は多くの人によって話されています。

write
1. I **write** a letter once a week.　私は週に1回手紙を書きます。
2. I **am writing** a letter now.　私は今手紙を書いています。
3. I **wrote** a letter yesterday.　私は昨日手紙を書きました。
4. Please send the report in **written** form.　レポートを文書〔書面〕で送ってください。
5. The report **written** by Ken was great.　ケンによって書かれたレポートは素晴らしかった。
6. This report **was written** by Ken.　このレポートはケンによって書かれました。

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Unit 10 ③

② Complete the sentences using the correct form of the word in the (　) to match the Japanese.

1. 100人の生徒がこの会議に招待されています。
   One hundred students **are invited** to this meeting. (invite)
2. アンはマシューカスバートによって愛されていました。
   Anne **was loved** by Matthew Cuthbert. (love)
3. この研究では50人が検査されました。
   Fifty people **were examined** in this study. (examine)
4. オリンピックは1964年に東京で開催されました。
   The Olympic Games **were held** in Tokyo in 1964. (hold)
5. オリンピックは2020年に再び東京で開催されます。
   The Olympic Games **will be held** in Tokyo again in 2020. (hold)
6. この席はジェームズが使っています。
   This seat **is taken** by James. (take)
7. それらすべてのケーキは1時間で売り切れました。
   All those cakes **were sold** out in one hour. (sell)

③ Complete the sentences choosing the correct word below and write the Japanese.

1. The telephone was **by**　電話はBellによって発明されました。
2. We were pleased **with**　私達はその結果を喜びました。
3. His name is known **to**　彼の名前は日本中の人々に知られています。
4. This desk is made **of**　この机は木でできています。
5. Tofu is made **from**　豆腐は大豆からできています。
6. 70% of the surface **with**　地球の表面の70%は水で覆われています。
7. I am interested **in**　私は宇宙工学に興味があります。
8. I was surprised **at**　私は自分の悪いテストの点数にびっくりしました。

   of   from   with   by   to   in   at

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