1	文の種類	氏	得	
	又の俚親	名	点	100

1	次の	の文をa.疑問文, b. 否定文に書きかえよ。	(各7点×8)
		The girl under the tree is Mary.	
		·	
		He often played soccer when he was a student.	
		·	
		We can learn many things here.	
		•	
		Chair gaing to visit have well	
		She is going to visit her uncle.	
		•	
	Ь	•	
2	'nσ)文を命令文に書きかえよ。	(各7点×3)
		You must stay at home today.	(各/ LX 3)
	(1)	Tou must stay at nome today.	
	(2)	You must not leave your bicycle here.	
	(3)	You must be quiet while I'm speaking.	
\mathbf{c}	str. er		(1) T. F. N. O. F. O.
J)文を,下線部を強める感嘆文に書きかえよ。	((1)7点 他8点×2)
	(1)	He is a good pianist.	
	(2)	He plays the piano well.	
	(3)	The sun is shining <u>brightly</u> .	

7	므謂	氏	得	
		名	点	100

1	次の)各組の()には同じ語が入る。下から選んで答えよ。	(各6点×6)
	(1)	I was born () January 1, 1990.	
		I was listening to music () the radio.	
	(2)	I came here () car.	
		Bring me your paper () Tuesday.	
	(3)	Come () me.	
		Tom hit the ball () a racket.	
	(4)	Did you know () he was reading?	
		We know () to buy for him.	
		() do you do on sundays?	
	(5)	He told us () the road was closed.	
		The temperature here is higher than () of Tokyo.	
	(6)	She wrote a book () animals.	
		He will arrive there() five o'clock.	
		[in with which on about that by what]	
2	下約	泉部の品詞に注意して各組の文を和訳せよ。 (①5点×2	他各 6 点× 4)
	(1)	a. It looks like <u>rain</u> .	
		b. It <u>rained</u> all day yesterday.	
	(2)	a. When I came home, my sister was cooking.	
		b. I knew when she was going to leave.	
	(3)	a. There is a <u>little</u> milk in the bottle.	
		b. He <u>little</u> knows the news.	
3	次の	D文の下線部の品詞を答えよ。	(各6点×5)

My sister Helen is a <u>second</u> year student at her high school. <u>She</u> will be seventeen years old <u>in</u> April. She is very busy at school <u>because</u> she is in the tennis club and the basketball club. She <u>also</u> takes piano lessons.

2	与し姓	氏	得	
3	句と節	名	点	100

1	次の)日本文の意味にあうように	, () K	適語を入れよ。		(各8点×6)
	(1)	私たちはその知らせを聞い	てうれしか	った。		
		We were happy () () the nev	ws.	
	(2)	日本製のカメラは世界中で	使われてい	る。		
		Cameras () () Japan () () all over
	tl	ne world.				
	(3)	あなたは速く走る車がほし	いのですか	0		
		Do you want a () () () fast?	
	(4)	彼がくれた辞書は役に立つ	0			
		The dictionary () () me () usef	ul.
	(5)	彼女は夏休みの間に農場で	働いた。			
		She worked on the farm	() the summer	vacation.	
	(6)	あなたはこの川を泳いで渡	ることがで	きますか。		
		Can you swim () this ri	ver?		
_	次位	の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容に			れなさい。 ((1)~	~(4)各7点×4 他各8点×3)
	(1)	They sailed to the island They went to the island				配付 O 無へ 3 /
	(-)	They went to the island	A to the	ship.		
	(2)	I flew to New York.				
	(-)	I went to New York		•		
	(3)	My father goes to his of				
	(0)	My father		his office.		
	(4)	Bill walks to school.				
	(1)	Bill goes to school	fe	oot.		
	(5)	If you don't help me, I ca	an't finish t	his work.		
	(0)	I can't finish this work _		your help.		
	(6)	Mr. Smith teaches Engli				
	(0)	Mr. Smith works	an	English teacher.		
	(7)	I have a doll which has l	ong hair.			
	(1)	I have a doll	long ha	ir.		

4	自動詞と他動詞	氏名		得点	100
---	---------	----	--	----	-----

1	次の	の日本文の意味にあうように, ()に適語を入れよ。	(各5点×6)
	(1)	テレビのあの男を見なさい。	
		() at that man on TV.	
	(2)	あなたの町について話してくれてありがとう。	
		Thank you very much for () about your town.	
	(3)	彼女はそれを聞いたとき幸せに感じた。	
		When she () that, she felt happy.	
	(4)	間違えることを恐れるな。	
		Don't be afraid of () mistakes.	
	(5)	私は2年生のときよい選手になった。	
		I () a good player when I was a second year student.	
	(6)	彼らはたくさんの美しい写真を見つけた。	
		They () many beautiful pictures.	

- 2 下線部の動詞が自動詞か他動詞かに注意して、各組の文を和訳せよ。
- ((1)各5点×2

(1) a. Mr. Smith <u>called</u> to see you.

他各6点×10)

- b. You don't have to call me.
- (2) a. You think that he is honest.
 - b. I think about her family.
- (3) a. He <u>took</u> a present from her.
 - b. The plane <u>took</u> off just now.
- (4) a. She <u>stopped</u> smoking.
 - b. She <u>stopped</u> to smoke.
- (5) a. Do you see what I mean?
 - b. I cannot <u>see</u> very well in my left eye.
- (6) a. He <u>put</u> a wallet on the table yesterday.
 - b. We <u>put</u> off the meeting till tomorrow.

_	基本文型(1)	氏	得	
3	奉本义宝(1)	名	点	100

1	次の	日本文の意味にあうように、	に適語を入れなさい。	(各9点×4)
	(1)	私の妹たちはテニス選手です	Γ ₀	
		My sisters	tennis	
	(2)	あなたはとても疲れているよ	こうに見えます。	
		Youvery _	•	
	(3)	私はそのとき幸せに感じまし	た。	
		I	at that time.	
	(4)	あの雲はケーキのように見え	ます。	
		That cloud	a cake.	
2	次の)各組の文を、文型の違いに治	注意して日本文になおしなさい。	(各9点×4)
		She lived happily. (第1文		(H V)
	,			
		She became happy. (第 2	 文型)	
	(2)	He looked at the flower.	 (第 1 文型)	
		He looked very sad. (第 2		
3	<i>'አ</i> σ)日本文を英文になおしなさレ	<i>)</i>	((1)(2)各9点×2 (3)10点)
		あなたはすぐに元気になるで		((1) (2) 11 J m × 2 (0) 10 m)
	(-)	W) & / C (W) (1 -) B / (1 - W)		
	(2)	彼はどうやって金持ちになっ		And the second s
	\ -/	10-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-		
	(3)	その男性は女の子の父親のよ	 こうに見えました。	
	. ,			

(3) $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text{Have you sent the letter to him yet?} \\ \dots \end{array}\right.$

Have you __

其太文刑 (2)

		工个人工	(-)	名		点 100
1	次の	の日本文の意味にある	うように,	_に適語を入れな	さい。	(各9点×4)
	(1)	明日私たちに朝食を	と作ってくれま	ぜんか。		
		Will you make		t	omorrow ?	
	(2)	だれがあなたに英語				
		Who		English?		
	(3)	母は私に彼女のバッ	グの1つをく	れました。		
		My mother		one	of her bags.	
	(4)	この箱を父に送りた	こいのです。			
		I want to send this	3		my father.	
2	(1)	の日本文の意味にあって 彼は家族の写真を和 (me / of / he / h	以に見せてく∤ iis family / a	uました。 picture / showe		(各9点×3)
	(2)	あなたはその人に名				
		(your name / tell	/ aia / the i	nan / you) ?		
	(3)	私は弟にリンゴを買	買ってやりまし	た。		
		(bought / for / a	n apple / I /	my brother).		
3	\hr (1	つ各組の文がほぼ同し	、内容にたるト	- ろ <i>に</i> こ に 済	話たるわ なべい	((1) - (2) 夕 0 占 2
J	<i>/</i> (v	The man showed		、 / / - , /	日で入れてならい。	(4)10点)
	(1)	The man showed	a man			
		[Ken's father will	make him a a	chair.	•	
	(2)	Ken's father will				

the letter yet ?

I lent my dictionary.

I lent my dictionary ______.

氏

得

7	甘木女刑(つ)	氏	得	
•	基本文型(3)	名	点	100

•	の各組の文を,文型の違いに注意して日本文になおしなさい。 I called his name at the door. (第 3 文型)	(各8点×6)
	I called him Toshi. (第 5 文型)	
(2)	Mr. White made his son a desk. (第 4 文型)	
	Mr. White made his son a tennis player. (第 5 文型)	
(3)	She cleaned the room. (第 3 文型)	
	She kept the room clean. (第 5 文型)	
2 次	の日本文の意味にあうように, ()内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。	(各8点×3)
(1)	あなたをトムと呼んでもいいですか。	,
	(you / may / Tom / call / I)?	
(2)	窓を開けたままにしておいてはいけません。	
	(leave / don't / open / the window).	
(3)	その本はおもしろいということがわかりました。	
	(the book / I / interesting / found).	
? /r/	の日本文の意味にあうように,に適語を入れなさい。	(& g . E. v . 4)
(1)		(各7点×4)
(1)	He surprised.	
(2)	この部屋を暖かくしておいてください。	
(-)	Please this room	
(3)	あなたはなぜそんなに怒ったのですか。	
` '	What so angry?	
(4)	この花を英語で何と呼びますか。	
	do you this flower in English?	

0	甘一 工生出	氏	得	
O	基本時制	名	点	100

1	次の)各文のに, ()内の	D語を適する形にかえ	えて入れなさい。	(各7点×8)
	(1)	Mrs. Smith	with my mother	two days ago.	(talk)
	(2)	My grandfather			(live)
	(3)	Her sister			(make)
	(4)	Father is	to visit Kyoto next	t week.	(go)
	(5)	What Ber	n and Nancy do yes	sterday afternoon ?	(do)
	(6)	Where yo			(be)
	(7)	Wea lot o			(catch)
	(8)	When he came to see me	e, I was	to music.	(listen)
2	次の	の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容に	こなるように,』	こ適語を入れなさい。	。 ((5)(6)各8点×2
2	次 ⁽¹⁾	She's not going to come	e to the party.		((5)(6)各8点×2 他各7点×4)
2	(1)	She's not going to come She Will Mary and Judy buy	e to the party to the p		。 ((5) (6) 各 8 点× 2 他各 7 点× 4)
2		She's not going to come She Will Mary and Judy buy	e to the party. to the party to the party books here?	oarty.	他各7点×4)
2	(1)	She's not going to come She Will Mary and Judy buy Mary an	e to the party to the party. The party is a second to the party. The party is a second to the party. The party is a second to the party.		他各7点×4)
2	(1) (2) (3)	She's not going to come She Will Mary and Judy buy Mary an Ken is a very good tenn Ken tenn They have a lot of snow	e to the party. to the party to the party. The party to the party. The party to the party to the party to the party to the party. The party to the par	oarty.	他各7点×4)
2	(1)	She's not going to come She Will Mary and Judy buy Mary an Ken is a very good tenn Ken tenn They have a lot of snow	e to the party. to the party to the party to the party of the party. The party of the party. The party of the par	oarty.	他各7点×4)
2	(1) (2) (3) (4)	She's not going to come She Will Mary and Judy buy Mary an Ken is a very good tenn Kentenn They have a lot of snow	to the party. to the party to the party to the party well. The party to the party to the party to the party well. The party to the party to the party well. The party to the party to the party well. The party to the party to the party to the party well. The party to the party.	oarty.	他各7点×4)
2	(1) (2) (3)	She's not going to come She Will Mary and Judy buy Mary an Ken is a very good tenn Ken tenn They have a lot of snow It a lot h	to the party. to the party to the party to the party to the party with the party well. here in winter. here in winter. here in winter. here in our town two	enty years ago.	他各7点×4)
2	(1) (2) (3) (4)	She's not going to come She Will Mary and Judy buy Mary an Ken is a very good tenn Ken tenn They have a lot of snow It a lot h There was a beautiful page	to the party. to the party to the party to the party to the party well. his player. his very well. here in winter. here in winter. ark in our town two a beautiful park to	enty years ago.	他各7点×4)

1 文の種類 解答

- 1 (1)a. Is the girl under the tree Mary?
 - b. The girl under the tree isn't Mary.
 - (2)a. Did he often play soccer when he was a student?
 - b. He didn't often play soccer when he was a student.
 - (3)a. Can we learn many things here?
 - b. We can't learn many things here.
 - (4)a. Is she going to visit her uncle?
 - b. She isn't going to visit her uncle.
- (コーチ) isn't, didn't, can't, doesn'tはそれぞれis not, did not, cannot (can notは強調以外, 普通は使われない), does notでもよい。
- 2 (1)Stay at home today.
 (2)Don't leave your bicycle here.
 (3)Be quiet while I'm speaking.
- (コーチ) (2) 否定の命令文は、〈Don't+動詞の原形〉 になる。(be動詞の場合も同じで、Don't beとな る。)Don'tの代わりにNeverを用いて、強い禁止 を表すこともある。
- 3 (1)What a good pianist he is! (2)How well he plays the piano! (3)How brightly the sun is shining!

2 品詞 解答

- **1** (1) on (2) by (3) with
 - (4) what (5) that (6) about

| 解説 | (2)上: by +交通手段。下: 「~までに」

- (3)上:「~といっしょに」下:「~で(道具)」
- (4)上・中:間接疑問文。下:疑問文 (5)上:

接続詞。下:代名詞。(6)上:「~について」下:

「およそ~」

- **2** (1) a. 雨が降りそうだ。b. 昨日は一日中雨が降った。
 - (2) a. 私が帰宅したとき, 姉は料理をしていた。b. 私はいつ彼女が出発するつもりなのか知っていた。
 - (3) a. びんに少し牛乳が入っている。b. 彼はそのニュースを少しも知らない。

| 解説 (1) a. 名詞, b. 動詞。(2) a. 接続詞, b. 副詞。(3) a. 形容詞, b. 副詞。

3 second:形容詞 She:代名詞 in:前置詞 because:接続詞

also:副詞

3 句と節 解答

- 1 (1) to hear (2) made in, are used
 - (3) car whith[that] runs
 - (4) he gave, is (5) during
 - (6) across

解説 (4) dictionary のあとの目的格の関係代名詞 which (that) が省略されている。(5) during +特定の期間

- **2** (1) by (2) by (air) plane (3) drives to
 - (4) on (5) without (6) as (7) with

| 解説 (1)~(3)(go ~ by + 乗り物)と動詞 1 語の 書きかえ。 (4) on foot 「歩いて」

(6)このasは「~として」の意味。

4 自動詞と他動詞

解答

- **1** (1) Look (2) talking (3) heard
 - (4) making (5) became (6) found

解説 (1)自動詞。(2)自動詞。(3)他動詞。

(4)他動詞。(5)他動詞。(6)他動詞。

- **2** (1) a. スミス氏があなたに会いに立ち寄られました。b. あなたは私を呼ばなくてもいい。
 - (2) a. あなたは彼が正直だと思っている。
 - b. 私は彼女の家族について考える。
 - (3) a. 彼は彼女から贈り物をもらった。
 - b. その飛行機はたった今離陸した。
 - (4) a. 彼女はたばこを吸うのをやめた。
 - b. 彼女はたばこを吸うために立ち止まった。
 - (5)a. 私の言うことがわかりますか。
 - b. 私は左目があまりよく見えない。
 - (6) a. 彼は昨日さいふをテーブルの上に置いた。b. 私たちは明日まで会議を延期した。

解説 (1) a. 自動詞, b. 他動詞。(2) a. 他動詞,

- b. 自動詞。(3)a. 他動詞, b. 自動詞。(4)
- a. 他動詞, b. 自動詞。(5)a. 他動詞, b.

自動詞。(6)a. 他動詞, b. 自動詞。

5 基本文型(1)

解答

- 1 (1) are, players (2) look, tired
 - (3) felt happy (4) looks like

[解説] (3)feelの過去形はfelt。 (4)⟨look like + 名詞⟩の形。主語は3人称単数。

- 2 (1) 彼女は幸せに暮らしました。/彼女は 幸せになりました。(2) 彼はその花を見ま した。/彼はとても悲しそうに見えました。
- **3** (1) You will[You'll] get well soon.
 - (2) How did he become rich?
 - (3) The man looked like the girl's father [the father of the girl].

[解説] (3)⟨look like +名詞⟩「~のように見える」

6 基本文型(2)

解答

- 1 (1) us breakfast (2) teaches you
 - (3) gave me (4) box to

|解説||(1)~(3)SVOOの文。 (4)SVOの文。

- **2** (1) He showed me a picture of his family.
 - (2) Did you tell the man your name?
 - (3) I bought an apple for my brother.

解説 (1)(2)2つの目的語は〈人+もの〉の順。

(3)〈buy + もの + for + 人〉

- **3** (1) to me (2) for him (3) sent him
 - (4) to her

7 基本文型 (3)

解答

- **1** (1) 私はドアのところで彼の名前を呼びました。/私は彼をトシと呼びました。
 - (2) ホワイトさんは息子に机を作りました。 /ホワイトさんは息子をテニス選手にしました。 (3) 彼女はその部屋を掃除しました。 /彼女はその部屋をきれいにしておきました。
- [解説] (2) his son $(O) \neq a$ desk(O) / his son(O) = a tennis player(C)
- **2** (1) May I call you Tom?
 - (2) Don't leave the window open.
 - (3) I found the book interesting.
- **3** (1) made us (2) keep, warm
 - (3) made you (4) What, call
 - |解説| (3)||何があなたをそんなに怒らせたのですか」という文を作る。

8 基本時制 解答

- **1** (1) talked (2) lives (3) made
 - (4) going (5) did (6) was (7) caught
 - (8) listening

解説 (4)be going to ~ で未来を表す。

(6)(8)過去進行形の文。

- 2 (1) won't come (2) Are, going to
 - (3) plays (4) snows (5) had
 - (6) Did, teach

解説 (1)(2) ⟨be動詞 + going to + 動詞の原形⟩ = ⟨will + 動詞の原形⟩。 (3)(6)人を表す名詞(player, teacher)を動詞(play, teach)にかえる。 (4)天候を表すitを主語に、名詞のsnowを動詞として用いる。