

# 答え

この別冊の22~24ページで、アルファベットの学習ができます。

## いっきに極める 小学英語 おさえておきたい英語のルール② (過去形・canなど)

- 答え合わせは、1つずついねいに行いましょう。[ ]は別の答えです。
- **POINT** は、問題<sup>もんだい</sup>を解くときの考え方<sup>ちがひ</sup>や注意点<sup>ちうい</sup>などです。間違えた問題の<sup>まちが</sup>**POINT**は、特によく読んで、もう一度<sup>いちど</sup>問題を解いてみましょう。
- 間違えた問題は、音声がある場合は、もう一度聞き直しましょう。

STEP  
1

「～です」(be 動詞)の文

P.6・7

- 2 (1) I'm Akira.  
(2) Meg is my friend.  
(3) I'm not a student.  
(4) Are you from Hokkaido?
- 3 (1) He is bored.  
(2) Is that song popular?  
(3) She is not a teacher.
- 4 (1) You are thirteen.  
(2) I'm not busy.  
(3) Are you excited?

POINT

- ◆ 文頭の語は、最初の文字を大文字にしましょう。
- ◆ be 動詞と一般動詞を復習したいときは、このシリーズの1巻目に取り組みましょう。
- 2 (1), 2 (3), 4 (2)は、□の数に合わせて、I am を I'm の短い形であらわしましょう。

STEP  
2

「～します」(一般動詞)の文

P.8・9

- 2 (1) I study English hard.  
(2) We practice baseball.  
(3) They don't play rugby.  
(4) Do you like apples?
- 3 (1) I don't go to the library.  
(2) We walk in the park.  
(3) Do you live in Tokyo?
- 4 (1) I speak Japanese.  
(2) Do they ski?

(3) I don't eat natto.

POINT

- 2 (3), 3 (1), 4 (3)「～しません」は一般動詞の前に don't(= do not)を置きます。
- 2 (4), 2 (3), 4 (2)たずねる文は、Doが主語の前にきます。
- 3 (2)in the parkの theは、すでに話題になっているなど、特定の公園をさす場合に使います。
- ◆ he, she や人の名前などが主語のときは Does になります。

確認テスト①

P.10・11

- 1 (1) [○] [ ]  
(2) [ ] [○]  
(3) [○] [ ]

読まれた英語

- 1 (1) I am ten.  
(2) I play soccer. I don't play tennis.  
(3) Do you like apples?—Yes, I do.
- 2 (1) She is from Fukui.  
(2) Are you hungry?  
(3) Do you play rugby?
- 3 (1) Is your sister a student?  
(2) Do you speak Japanese?  
(3) I'm not sad.  
(4) We don't use this computer.
- 4 (1) I go to the library.  
(2) Is Mary your friend?  
(3) We have dinner at six.  
(4) Do you study English every day?

## POINT

◆ 日本文や英文の中の動詞に注目し、be 動詞の文か、一般動詞の文かを考えましょう。

① (1) I am ~. は「私は～です。」なので、自分のことを言っている方を選びます。(2) don't play と言っているのがサッカーなのかテニスなのかを聞き分けましょう。

② (3) 一般動詞の play が英文中にあるので、Do を選びます。

③ (2) には speak, (4) には use があるので、一般動詞の文だとわかります。

④ うすい字はなぞって、全文書く練習をしましょう。(4) 疑問文なので、Do が始めにきます。

## STEP 3 What is ~?

P.12・13

- ② (1) What is this?  
 (2) What is this box?  
 (3) What is that?  
 (4) What is that case?
- ③ (1) What is this?  
 (2) What is that?  
 (3) It's a rabbit.
- ④ (1) What is that?  
 (2) What is this?  
 (3) It is my bag.

## POINT

② (2) this には、後ろにものや人をあらわす語がくると、「この～」の意味になります。

③ (3) □ が一つなので、It is を短くした It's を書きましょう。

④ What のあとは、ふつうの疑問文と同じ順番です。What that is? などにならないようにしましょう。

## STEP 4 名前・日付をたずねる

P.14・15

- ② (1) What is your name?  
 (2) What's your name?  
 (3) What is the date today?  
 (4) What's the date today?
- ③ (1) What is that?  
 (2) What's your name?  
 (3) What's the date today?

- ④ (1) What's this?  
 (2) What's your name?  
 (3) What's the date today?

## POINT

① (2)(3) は、What だけでは文になりません。What's を選びましょう。

④ (3) date は、the date と the が前につきます。

## 確認テスト②

P.16・17

- ① (1) [○] [ ]  
 (2) [ ] [○]  
 (3) [ ] [○]

## 読まれた英語

- ① (1) What is this? — It is a textbook.  
 (2) What is that? — It is a racket.  
 (3) What's your name? — My name is Ryo.
- ② (1) What is this?  
 (2) It's a koto.  
 (3) What's the date today?
- ③ (1) What is this?  
 (2) What's that?  
 (3) What's your name?  
 (4) What's the date today?
- ④ (1) What's your name?  
 (2) What's the date today?

## POINT

① (1)(2) this は近くをさしているとき、that は遠くをさしているときに使います。

② (2) It を選ぶ場合は、英文に is が必要です。

③ What が最初にきます。文頭なので、W は大文字にしましょう。

④ (2) the date と the が必要です。What is date today? とはなりません。

## STEP 5 What ... is[are] ~?

P.18・19

- ② (1) What country are you from?  
 (2) What animal is this?  
 (3) What sport is that?  
 (4) What color is your bag?

- ③ (1) What color is this?  
 (2) What country are you from?  
 (3) What sport is it?
- ④ (1) What flower is that?  
 (2) What drink is this?  
 (3) What birds are they?

## POINT

◆ What の後ろに、ものをあらわす語を続けます。

④ (3) What are they birds? や、Are they what birds? の順番にはならないので、気をつけましょう。

## STEP 6 曜日・時刻をたずねる

P.20・21

- ② (1) What day is it?  
 (2) What day is it today?  
 (3) What time is it?  
 (4) What time is it now?
- ③ (1) What day is it today?  
 (2) What time is it now?  
 (3) It's six o'clock.
- ④ (1) What time is it?  
 (2) What day is it today?  
 (3) It is Sunday.

## POINT

◆ 「曜日」は day, 「時刻」は time です。「何曜日ですか。」「何時ですか。」の表現はよく使われるので、覚えましょう。

## 確認テスト③

P.22・23

- ① (1) [○] [ ]  
 (2) [○] [ ]  
 (3) [ ] [○]

## 読まれた英語

- (1) What country is this? — It is Australia.  
 (2) What time is it now? — It's nine o'clock.  
 (3) What day is it today? — It's

Sunday.

- ② (1) What drink is it?  
 (2) What sport is that?  
 (3) What animals are they?
- ③ (1) What flower is this?  
 (2) It's a lily.  
 (3) What color is it?  
 (4) What animals are they?
- ④ (1) It is Sunday.  
 (2) It's eleven thirty.

## POINT

② (3) 英文の they と animals の 2 ひき以上をあらわす s に注目しましょう。

③ 文頭 What の W は大文字にします。(1) 「これはどんな花ですか。」の英文なので、What flower のあとに is this? が続きます。

## STEP 7 What do you ~?

P.24・25

- ② (1) What do you want?  
 (2) What do you like?  
 (3) What do you want to be?  
 (4) What do you want to be?
- ③ (1) What do you love?  
 (2) What do you eat?  
 (3) What do you want to be?
- ④ (1) What do you make?  
 (2) What do you want?  
 (3) What do you want to be?

## POINT

④ (1)(2) What は文頭にきます。Do you make what? や Do you want what? とはしません。

## STEP 8 What ... do you ~?

P.26・27

- ② (1) What color do you like?  
 (2) What subject do you like?  
 (3) What time do you get up?  
 (4) What time do you eat breakfast?
- ③ (1) What food do you like?

- (2) **What time** do you eat dinner?  
 (3) **What sport** do you play?
- 4 (1) **What animal** do you have?  
 (2) **What subject** do you study?  
 (3) **What time** do you eat lunch?

## POINT

- 3 4 文頭 What の W を大文字にするのを忘れないようにしましょう。

## 確認テスト④

P.28・29

- 1 (1) [○] [ ]  
 (2) [ ] [○]  
 (3) [○] [ ]

## 読まれた英語

- (1) **What** do you want?  
 (2) **What animal** do you like?  
 (3) **What** do you want to be?

- 2 (1) **What** do you eat?

- (2) **What color** do you like?  
 (3) **What** do you want to be?

- 3 (1) **What** do you make?

- (2) **What time** do you get up?  
 (3) **What** do you want to be?  
 (4) **What sport** do you play?

- 4 (1) **What subject** do you like?

- (2) **What time** do you go to bed?

## POINT

- 1 (1)「あなたは何かほしいですか。」と聞いているので、女の子がほしいもの(本)を思い浮かべている方を選びます。(3)「あなたは何になりたいですか。」と言っているので、女の子がなりたいもの(看護師)を思い浮かべている方を選びます。

- 2 (2) What's は What is の短い形なので、like といっしょには使いません。

- 3 「どんな教科」は What subject なので、その後に「あなたは好きですか。」という疑問文 do you like? を続けます。

## STEP 9 Where is[are] ~?

P.30・31

- 2 (1) **Where** is she?

- (2) **Where** are you?  
 (3) **Where** is the zoo?  
 (4) **Where** is the museum?
- 3 (1) **Where** is Mary?  
 (2) **Where** are you?  
 (3) **Where** is the restaurant?  
 (4) **Where** is the park?
- 4 (1) **Where** are you?  
 (2) **Where** is the post office?  
 (3) **Where** is Mr. Sasaki?  
 (4) **Where** are the students?

## POINT

- ◆ 場所をたずねるときは where を使います。  
 3 (2) 主語が you なので、are を選びます。  
 4 (4) students「生徒たち」と2人以上をさすので、are を選びましょう。

## STEP 10 Where do you ~?

P.32・33

- 2 (1) **Where** do you live?  
 (2) **Where** do you practice soccer?  
 (3) **Where** do you eat lunch?  
 (4) **Where** do you want to go?
- 3 (1) **Where** do you read a book?  
 (2) I read a book in my room.  
 (3) **Where** do you want to go?
- 4 (1) **Where** do you go?  
 (2) **Where** do you play the guitar?  
 (3) **Where** do you practice?

## POINT

- 3 (2) where「どこで」と聞かれているので、場所をあらわす語で答えます。「私の部屋で」は in を使って in my room です。

## 確認テスト⑤

P.34・35

- 1 (1) **Where** are you?  
 (2) **Where** do you go?  
 (3) **Where** is Taro?  
 (4) **Where** do you want to go?  
 (5) **Where** do you play soccer?

- (6) **Where** are Becky and Mary?  
 (7) **Where** do you want to eat lunch?  
 (8) **Where** is the zoo?  
 (9) **Where** do you read a book?  
 (10) **Where** do you live?  
 (11) **Where** is the museum?  
 (12) **Where** is the station?
- 2 (1) **Where** is the restaurant?  
 (2) **Where** do you want to go?  
 (3) **Where** are you?  
 (4) **Where** is Tom?  
 (5) **Where** do you play the guitar?
- 3 (1) **Where** do you live?  
 (2) **Where** are your brothers?

## POINT

- 2 (2)「行きたい」は want to go です。  
 3 (1) 答えは「私はおきなわに住んでいます。」の意味です。「どこに住んでいますか。」の疑問文を書きます。(2) 答えが「彼らは私の部屋にいます。」で、they は2人以上をあらわす語で、your brothers をさしています。

## STEP 11 When is ~?

P.36・37

- 2 (1) **When** is the concert?  
 (2) **When** is the field trip?  
 (3) **When** is the school festival?  
 (4) **When** is the school trip?
- 3 (1) **When** is sports day?  
 (2) **When** is the speech contest?  
 (3) It is October 21st.
- 4 (1) **When** is the concert?  
 (2) **When** is the field trip?  
 (3) **When** is your birthday?

## POINT

- ◆ 「いつ」と時をたずねるときは when を使います。  
 3 (3) 日付を答えるときは、It is[it's] を使います。

## STEP 12 Who is[are] ~?

P.38・39

- 2 (1) **Who** is that?  
 (2) **Who** is he?  
 (3) **Who** is that woman?  
 (4) **Who** are these men?
- 3 (1) **Who** is that girl?  
 (2) **Who** are those boys?  
 (3) **They** are my friends.
- 4 (1) **Who** is that boy?  
 (2) **Who** is that woman?  
 (3) **Who** are they?

## POINT

- ◆ 「だれ」と人物をたずねるときは who を使います。  
 3 (2) 2人以上なので、are を選びます。

## 確認テスト⑥

P.40・41

- 1 (1) [○] [ ]  
 (2) [ ] [○]  
 (3) [○] [ ]

## 読まれた英語

- (1) **Who** is that boy?  
 (2) **When** is sports day?  
 (3) **Who** is this?

- 2 (1) **When** is your birthday?  
 (2) **Who** is that man?  
 (3) **When** is the field trip?

- 3 (1) **When** is the speech contest?  
 (2) **Who** is that woman?  
 (3) **When** is the drama festival?  
 (4) **Who** is he?

- 4 (1) **Who** is this girl?  
 (2) **When** is the concert?

## POINT

- ◆ Who is this? は、相手の目の前で使うのは失礼なので気をつけましょう。  
 1 (1) that boy と、遠くにいる男の子のことを聞いています。(2) sports day は運動会のことです。(3) this は近くの人やものをさします。手元の写真をさす場合も使います。  
 4 (1)「この女の子」は this girl です。

**STEP 13** How is[are] ~? P.42・43

- 2 (1) How is the weather?  
(2) How's the weather?  
(3) How are you?  
(4) How is your father?
- 3 (1) How are you?  
(2) How's the weather?  
(3) How is your mother?  
(4) She is fine.
- 4 (1) How is Tom?  
(2) How is Mr. Sato's English class?  
(3) How are you?  
(4) How's the weather?

**POINT**  
3 (2)How'sはHow isを短くした形です。どちらも正しいですが、□の数に合わせて答えましょう。

**STEP 14** How do you ~? P.44・45

- 2 (1) How do you go to school?  
(2) How do you study English?  
(3) How do you check the weather?  
(4) How do you eat your egg?
- 3 (1) How do you cook curry and rice?  
(2) How do you get to the zoo?  
(3) I get to the zoo by bus.
- 4 (1) How do you make the cake?  
(2) How do you go to school?  
(3) How do you study English?

**POINT**  
4 Howの後ろは、ふつうの疑問文と同じ do you の順番です。

**確認テスト⑦** P.46・47

- 1 (1) How is the weather?  
(2) How do you go to school?  
(3) How are you?  
(4) How is the cake?

- (5) How do you make the cake?
- (6) How's this curry and rice?
- (7) How do you study English?
- (8) How is the weather?
- (9) How is the pizza?
- (10) How do you go to the station?
- (11) How are you?
- (12) How do you eat an egg?
- 2 (1) How do you go to the zoo?  
(2) How is this pizza?  
(3) How do you study English?  
(4) How is this orange?  
(5) How do you go to school?
- 3 (1) How's your father?  
(2) How do you practice soccer?

**POINT**  
3 (1)Howから始めます。「あなたのお父さん」は your fatherで、be動詞は isなので、How's your father? となります。

**STEP 15** How much ~? / How many ~? P.48・49

- 2 (1) How much is this pen?  
(2) How many books do you have?  
(3) How much is this bag?  
(4) How many apples do you want?
- 3 (1) How much is this book?  
(2) How many dogs do you have?  
(3) How much is this cup?
- 4 (1) How much is this?  
(2) How many books do you have?  
(3) How much is that cap?

**POINT**  
◆量や値段をたずねるときは How much, 数をたずねるときは How many を使います。  
3 (2), 4 (2) の how many のあとに続く語には、s(es)をつけた形にするのを忘れないようにしましょう。

**STEP 16** Why do you ~? P.50・51

- 2 (1) Why do you like cats?  
(2) Why do you study?  
(3) Why do you go to Italy?  
(4) Why do you like Tokyo?
- 3 (1) Why do you like this song?  
(2) Why do you want to swim?  
(3) Why do you want to ski?
- 4 (1) Why do you want to visit Peru?  
(2) Why do you like summer?  
(3) Why do you want it?

**POINT**  
◆理由をたずねるときは why を使います。  
3 (2)(3), 4 (1) のように、「~したい」というときは want to を使い、want to swim や want to visit などとあらわします。

**確認テスト⑧** P.52・53

- 1 (1) [○] [ ]  
(2) [○] [ ]  
(3) [○] [ ]
- 4 読まれた英語  
(1) How much is it?  
(2) Why do you study math?  
(3) Why do you like curry and rice?
- 2 (1) How many pens do you have?  
(2) How much is this apple?  
(3) Why do you want to make a cake?
- 3 (1) How much is this bike?  
(2) Why do you like summer?  
(3) Why do you want to visit Peru?  
(4) How many cats do you have?
- 4 (1) How many oranges do you want?  
(2) Why do you get up early?

**POINT**

- 1 (1)How much と値段を聞いているのは、左の絵です。(2)mathは算数です。(3)カレーライスが好きな理由をたずねています。
- 2 (1)How many の後に続く語は、2つ以上をあらわす s(es) のついた形にします。(3)「作りたい」のように「~したい」の意味をふくむときは、want to~ となります。Why do you make a cake? は「なぜあなたはケーキを作るのですか。」という意味になります。
- 4 (1)「私は6つほしいです。」と数を答えているので、「いくつかのオレンジがほしいのですか。」とたずねている方を選びます。

**まとめテスト(1)** P.54・55

- 1 (1) What is that?  
(2) What day is it today?  
(3) What subject do you like?  
(4) Where do you play soccer?  
(5) What time is it?  
(6) Who is that?
- 2 (1) How (2) Why (3) How (4) How
- 3 (1) What country are you from?  
(2) How many pens do you have?  
(3) Who is that boy?  
(4) Why do you like math?
- 4 (1) When is your birthday?  
(2) How do you go to school?

**POINT**  
2 How と Why の使い方をもう1度確認しましょう。→STEP13~16  
3 (2)pens と2本以上の形にします。→STEP15  
4 (2)「どうやって」は How です。「あなたは学校へ行きますか」の疑問文 do you go to school? を続けます。

**STEP 17** I played tennis last Sunday. P.56・57

- 2 (1) I helped Mary today.  
(2) I enjoyed the game.  
(3) I talked with Tom yesterday.  
(4) I played baseball last Saturday.

- 3 (1) I **cleaned** my room last Sunday.  
 (2) I **listened** to music today.  
 (3) I **played** the piano last Saturday.
- 4 (1) I **watched** TV today.  
 (2) I **played** soccer last Sunday.  
 (3) I **helped** my father today.

## POINT

◆ 動詞に ed をつけて過去形にします。

3 4 は、もとの動詞に ed をつけた形で、英文を完成させましょう。

## STEP 18

## 過去をあらわす表現

P.58・59

- 2 (1) I **played** baseball **yesterday**.  
 (2) I **visited** Tom **last month**.  
 (3) **Yesterday**, I talked with Mary.  
 (4) **Last Saturday**, I played the piano.
- 3 (1) **Last Sunday**, I visited Taku.  
 (2) I **played** tennis with Tom **last month**.  
 (3) I watched TV with my father **yesterday**.
- 4 (1) I **played** soccer **yesterday**.  
 (2) I **played** the guitar **last Friday**.  
 (3) I **visited** Mary **last summer**.

## POINT

◆ last month「先月」、last week「先週」、last Friday「この前の金曜日」など、last ~は過去をあらわす語句として使います。

## 確認テスト⑨

P.60・61

- 1 (1) [○] [ ]  
 (2) [ ] [○]  
 (3) [○] [ ]

## 読まれた英語

- (1) I **played** the piano **yesterday**.  
 (2) I **visited** Tom **last winter**.  
 (3) I **cleaned** my room **yesterday**. I **watched** TV **today**.

- 2 (1) I **helped** my mother.  
 (2) I **played** tennis with Tom **last month**.  
 (3) Last year, I **visited** Tokyo.
- 3 (1) I **watched** the movie **last month**.  
 (2) I **cleaned** my room **yesterday**.  
 (3) I **visited** Osaka **last year**.  
 (4) I **played** soccer **last Friday**.
- 4 (1) I **visited** Tokyo **last month**.  
 (2) I **played** baseball **last Sunday**.

## POINT

◆ 日本語の「～しました」や、「先月」「昨年」などから過去の文かどうかを読み取りましょう。

1 (2)「私はこの前の冬にトムを訪ねました。」の意味なので、冬の絵を選びます。(3)「私は昨日そうじをしました。今日はテレビを見ました。」と言っているの、左の絵が正解です。

4 (1)「訪れる」は visit, 「先月」は last month です。(2)「野球をする」は play baseball, 「この前の日曜日」は last Sunday です。

## STEP 19

## You[He/She/We/They] watched TV.

P.62・63

- 2 (1) You **played** the guitar with me.  
 (2) He **looked** at the picture.  
 (3) We **cleaned** our classroom.  
 (4) They **washed** their car.
- 3 (1) You **played** tennis with me.  
 (2) Mary **watched** TV **last night**.  
 (3) We **cleaned** our classroom.  
 (4) John and Tom **helped** me.
- 4 (1) He **cleaned** his room.  
 (2) They **looked** at the picture.  
 (3) You **visited** Tom.

## POINT

◆ 主語が you や he, she, we, they でも過去形は同じく ed をつけます。

## STEP 20

## さまざまな過去形の作り方① P.64・65

- 2 (1) John and Tom **lived** in Canada.  
 (2) She **learned** about Japanese culture.  
 (3) We **liked** the cake.  
 (4) You **loved** your dog.
- 3 (1) **lived**, **used**  
 (2) **studied**, **tried**
- 4 (1) Mary **used** the computer.  
 (2) Tom and John **studied** Japanese.  
 (3) We **liked** the flowers.  
 (4) They **lived** in Japan.  
 (5) She **wanted** the hat.

## POINT

◆ 過去形は語尾に ed をつけるだけでなく、d だけをつける語や、y を i に変えて ed をつける語があります。

3 (1)live や use など、最後の文字が e の動詞は、d だけをつけましょう。(2)study, try は y を i に変えて d をつけますが、play や enjoy など、そのまま ed をつける動詞もあります。

## 確認テスト⑩

P.66・67

- 1 (1) Tom **listened** to music.  
 (2) They **played** basketball.  
 (3) We **watched** TV.  
 (4) Mary **talked** with John.  
 (5) You **studied** math **yesterday**.  
 (6) They **tried** Japanese food.  
 (7) We **looked** at the picture.  
 (8) We **practiced** the guitar **last Sunday**.  
 (9) Tom **used** the computer.  
 (10) He **helped** his mother.  
 (11) You **visited** Tokyo **last year**.  
 (12) My father **washed** his car.
- 2 (1) They **practiced** tennis.  
 (2) He **cleaned** his room.

- (3) She **washed** that car.  
 (4) They **learned** about Japan.
- 3 (1) We **studied** science.  
 (2) He **helped** me.

## POINT

1 動詞の最後の音に注目して聞きましょう。  
 2 (1)practice は最後の文字が e なので、d だけをつけます。practiceed としないように気をつけましょう。  
 3 (1)study は、y を i に変えて studied とします。studied とはしません。

## STEP 21

## さまざまな過去形の作り方② P.68・69

- 2 (1) We **went** to Osaka **last month**.  
 (2) I **ate** curry **this morning**.  
 (3) Tom **saw** you **yesterday**.  
 (4) You **came** to Japan **ten years ago**.
- 3 (1) I **saw** a panda **last month**.  
 (2) You **came** to my house **yesterday**.  
 (3) Mary **went** to Tokyo **last year**.
- 4 (1) We **came** to Japan **last week**.  
 (2) I **went** to the park **today**.  
 (3) Mary **ate** **natto** **today**.

## POINT

◆ 不規則に変化する動詞を覚えましょう。p.158 の表も確認しましょう。

## STEP 22

## 動詞の現在形と過去形

P.70・71

- 1 (1) **played** (2) **visited**  
 (3) **helped** (4) **cleaned**  
 (5) **listened** (6) **washed**  
 (7) **watched** (8) **learned**  
 (9) **liked** (10) **loved**  
 (11) **practiced** (12) **studied**  
 (13) **tried** (14) **went** (15) **came**  
 (16) **ate** (17) **saw**
- 2 (1) I **play** the piano **every day**.  
 (2) We **played** soccer **yesterday**.

(3) Mary **played** the guitar today.

- 3 (1) I **went** to the park today.  
 (2) You always **help** Tom.  
 (3) John often **came** to my house.  
 (4) She **studied** science yesterday.

POINT

- 2 (1)「ピアノをひきます」なので、現在の形を書きましょう。  
 3 (2)「手伝います」なので、現在の形 help です。

確認テスト11

P.72・73

- 1 (1) [ ] [○]  
 (2) [○] [ ]  
 (3) [○] [ ]

読まれた英語

- (1) John practiced baseball yesterday.  
 (2) I ate a cake yesterday. I went to a museum today.  
 (3) We practiced the guitar last week. We went to a zoo yesterday.

- 2 (1) You **ate** *natto* yesterday.  
 (2) John **studies** Japanese.  
 (3) We **visited** Osaka last month.  
 3 (1) You **talked** with Mary yesterday.  
 (2) We **practice** basketball every day.  
 (3) I often **talk** with John.  
 (4) I **practiced** the piano today.

- 4 (1) I **ate**[had] breakfast at seven.  
 (2) I **came** to Japan last year.

POINT

- 1 yesterday「昨日」, today「今日」, last week「先週」などのキーワードを聞き取りましょう。  
 3 (2)「勉強します」なので、過去形ではありません。主語が John なので、studies と s がつく形になります。  
 3 (2)(3)は現在の形を選んで書きましょう。(4)は practice の最後が e なので、d だけをつけます。  
 4 (1)「食べる」は、eat でも have でもあらわせます。それぞれ「食べました」の形にすると、ate, had となります。

STEP 23

I was ~.

P.74・75

- 2 (1) I **am** busy.  
 (2) I **was** hungry.  
 (3) I **was** an elementary school student.  
 (4) I **was** a baseball player.  
 3 (1) I **am** tired.  
 (2) I **was** a tennis player.  
 (3) I **am** happy.  
 (4) I **was** a doctor.  
 4 (1) I **was** hungry.  
 (2) I **was** a singer.  
 (3) I **was** a writer.

POINT

- 3 (2)(4)「私は~だった。」と過去の文なので、was になります。

STEP 24

Ken was ~.

P.76・77

- 2 (1) Rin **was** kind.  
 (2) The book **was** interesting.  
 (3) Tom **was** ten years old last year.  
 (4) The bird **was** beautiful.  
 3 (1) John **was** famous.  
 (2) The movie **was** exciting.  
 (3) This **is** my bag.  
 4 (1) The book **was** old.  
 (2) Taro **was** a baseball player.  
 (3) The dog **was** cute.

POINT

- 3 (3)「これは私のかばんです。」と現在の形なので is を書きます。

確認テスト12

P.78・79

- 1 (1) I **was** a teacher.  
 (2) Yuri **was** tired yesterday.  
 (3) Kate **is** a doctor now.  
 (4) I **was** sad yesterday.

(5) Misa **is** a nurse.

- (6) Yuto **was** a tennis player last year.  
 (7) I **am** a student.  
 (8) My sister **was** happy this morning.  
 (9) Tom **was** three years old last year.  
 (10) I **was** hungry this morning.  
 (11) My mother **was** an astronaut ten years ago.  
 (12) I **am** a writer.

POINT

- 2 (1) I **was** an elementary school student then.  
 (2) John **was** sad yesterday.  
 (3) I **was** a florist.  
 (4) Bob **was** busy yesterday.  
 (5) The book **was** exciting.  
 3 (1) Mr. Brown **was** a doctor.  
 (2) I **was** very hungry.

POINT

- ◆ am, is の過去形は was です。  
 1 is と was を聞き分けましょう。  
 2 日本語に注目して、過去をあらわす文の場合は過去形 was にしましょう。  
 3 (1)help には「~を助ける」の意味もあります。

STEP 25

He[She] was ~./It was ~. P.80・81

- 2 (1) She **was** sleepy this morning.  
 (2) He **was** an astronaut.  
 (3) I read a book. **It was** interesting.  
 (4) He **was** thirsty then.  
 3 (1) She **was** a chef two years ago.  
 (2) He **was** a vet then.  
 (3) I saw a bird. **It was** beautiful.  
 4 (1) She **was** a florist last year.  
 (2) He **was** sad yesterday.  
 (3) I went to a piano concert. **It was** nice.

POINT

- ◆ is の過去形は am と同じで、was になります。  
 2 (3)It はその前の文の a book のことです。  
 3 (3)It はその前の文の a bird のことです。I は大文字にしましょう。

STEP 26

You were ~.

P.82・83

- 2 (1) You **were** hungry.  
 (2) You **were** a kind boy.  
 (3) You **were** funny.  
 (4) You **were** nice.  
 3 (1) You **are** young.  
 (2) You **were** right.  
 (3) You **were** bad.  
 4 (1) You **were** kind.  
 (2) You **were** sad.  
 (3) You **were** popular singers.

POINT

- ◆ are の過去形は were です。  
 4 (3)You 「あなたたち」と2人以上をあらわしているの、singers と s がつきます。

確認テスト13

P.84・85

- 1 (1) [○] [ ]  
 (2) [ ] [○]  
 (3) [○] [ ]

読まれた英語

- (1) John was happy yesterday.  
 (2) The restaurant was popular last year.  
 (3) You were busy last Sunday.  
 2 (1) You **were** tired yesterday.  
 (2) She **was** hungry this morning.  
 (3) I read a book. **It was** interesting.  
 3 (1) She **was** an English teacher two years ago.  
 (2) You **were** kind.  
 (3) I saw a movie. **It was** popular.  
 (4) You **were** funny.

4 (1) You **were** busy yesterday.

(2) It **was** nice.

POINT

1 (2) popular は「人気がある」の意味です。お客さんのたくさんいる右の絵を選びます。

4 (2) 「私はコンサートに行きました。それはよかったです。」の意味です。It はコンサートをさします。

STEP  
27

We were ~. / They were ~. P.86・87

2 (1) We **were** hungry.

(2) We **were** students.

(3) They **were** excited.

(4) They **were** classmates.

3 (1) We **were** young.

(2) They **were** hungry.

(3) We **were** happy.

(4) They **were** tired.

4 (1) They **were** angry.

(2) We **were** soccer players.

POINT

◆ 主語が we や they のときは、be 動詞は are です。過去形は were を使います。

STEP  
28

Ken and Tom were ~. P.88・89

2 (1) Yuki and Mina **were** busy.

(2) The strawberries **were** sweet.

(3) My parents **were** teachers.

(4) Your dogs **were** cute.

3 (1) Yuto and Shota **were** tired yesterday.

(2) Those oranges **were** sweet.

(3) The presents **were** nice.

4 (1) Emma and Aoi **were** happy yesterday.

(2) These books **were** interesting.

(3) Kaito and Mike **were** sad last Sunday.

POINT

◆ 主語が複数の場合の be 動詞は、現在形は are, 過去形は were を使います。

4 (1)yesterday, (3)last Sunday など、過去形で使う表現もヒントになります。

確認テスト⑭

P.90・91

1 (1) We **are** tired.

(2) They **were** sad.

(3) Emily and Jane **were** good friends.

(4) They **are** students.

(5) We **were** happy.

(6) Tom and Rachel **were** busy yesterday.

(7) We **were** hungry this morning.

(8) We **were** thirsty.

(9) Your books **are** interesting.

(10) We **were** sad.

(11) They **were** sweet.

(12) Minato and Bob **are** sleepy.

2 (1) Himari and Mio **were** happy.

(2) We **were** good friends.

(3) They **were** busy.

(4) Koki and Ren **were** sad.

3 (1) They **were** interesting.

(2) We **were** tired.

POINT

2 (2)(3)We の W, They の T は大文字にしましょう。

3 (1)「それら」は They であらわします。

STEP  
29

一般動詞の現在形と過去形 P.92・93

2 (1) I **clean** my room every day.

(2) I **cleaned** my room yesterday.

(3) We **go** to school with Tom.

(4) We **went** to school with Tom.

3 (1) We **studied** English yesterday.

(2) They **listen** to music every night.

(3) I **used** the computer.

4 (1) I **played** baseball.

(2) They **like** math.

(3) You **ate** salad.

POINT

3 (1)study の y を i に変えて, ed をつけます。(3)use の最後の文字は e なので, d だけをつけます。

4 日本語に注目して, 動詞を現在形と過去形とで使い分けましょう。

STEP  
30

be 動詞の現在形と過去形 P.94・95

2 (1) I **am** a writer.

(2) I **was** a writer.

(3) My father **is** a chef.

(4) My father **was** a chef.

3 (1) You **are** kind.

(2) We **were** hungry.

(3) Tom **was** tired.

4 (1) The book **is** interesting.

(2) Mary **was** sad.

(3) You **were** tired.

POINT

◆ be 動詞は、現在形は am, are, is の3つですが、過去形は was, were の2つです。

STEP  
31

一般動詞と be 動詞の過去形 P.96・97

2 (1) I **went** to school by bike.

(2) I **was** a doctor.

(3) You **were** hungry.

(4) Mary **was** tired.

3 (1) I **used** the computer.

(2) You **were** young.

(3) I often **use** the computer.

(4) Mary **is** sleepy.

4 (1) I **studied** math.

(2) We **were** tired.

(3) Tom **is** kind.

(4) I **like** English.

(5) We **were** sad.

(6) I **helped** John.

POINT

◆ 使う動詞を考えて, 過去形にしましょう。

3 (3)(4) は、日本語から見分けて, 現在の形を選びましょう。

確認テスト⑮

P.98・99

1 (1) I **cleaned** my room.

(2) I **was** sad.

(3) Mary **is** happy.

(4) The book **was** interesting.

(5) You **are** kind.

(6) I **watch** TV.

(7) I **was** hungry.

(8) We **are** tired.

(9) I **used** the computer.

(10) Tom **was** thirsty.

(11) I **listen** to music.

(12) You **were** tired.

2 (1) We **were** hungry.

(2) I **saw** Tom.

(3) Mary **is** sad.

(4) I **went** to John's house.

3 (1) I **play** the piano every day.

(2) I **practiced** a famous song today.

(3) It **was** difficult.

POINT

2 (2) 「見る」の意味の see は現在形なので, saw に変えて使います。(4) 「行く」の意味の go は現在形です。went に変えて書きましょう。

まとめテスト(2)

P.100・101

1 (1) I **played** baseball yesterday.

(2) My mother **was** an English teacher three years ago.

(3) We **were** busy last Sunday.

(4) I **was** tired yesterday.

(5) He **went** to Tokyo last month.

2 (1) She **visited** Tom last Sunday.

- (2) My father **was** a writer.  
 (3) I **used** the computer yesterday.
- 3 (1) **We listened** to music yesterday.  
 (2) **They were tired** this morning.  
 (3) I **saw her** yesterday.  
 (4) **You went** to the zoo last month.
- 4 (1) I **was** free.  
 (2) I **ate**[had] salad.

## POINT

- 2 それぞれの動詞が、過去形になるときの形をおぼえましょう。(1)「訪ねる」は visit で、過去形は visited です。(2)「～です」をあらわす be 動詞の is は was になります。(3) use「使う」は、e で終わる語なので、d だけをつけます。
- 4 (2)「食べる」をあらわす英語は eat と have です。「食べました」と過去の形にしてから、書きましょう。eat は ate に、have は had になります。

## STEP 32

I didn't ~.

P.102・103

- 2 (1) I **did not study** math today.  
 (2) I **didn't play** tennis yesterday.  
 (3) I **didn't meet** Tom today.  
 (4) I **didn't go** to a library.
- 3 (1) I **didn't talk** with Tom yesterday.  
 (2) I **didn't practice** tennis.  
 (3) I **didn't go** to Osaka last month.
- 4 (1) I **didn't drink** juice.  
 (2) I **didn't skate** yesterday.  
 (3) I **didn't climb** the mountain.

## POINT

- ◆ 一般動詞を使った過去の否定文は、一般動詞の前に did not(= didn't)を置きます。
- ◆ 一般動詞は過去形ではなく、もとの形にするので注意しましょう。
- 3 (3)didn'tのあとは、動詞はもとの形を置きます。過去形は went ですが、didn't go ~となるので気をつけましょう。

## STEP 33

I wasn't ~.

P.104・105

- 2 (1) I **was not** sad.  
 (2) I **wasn't** free.

- (3) I **wasn't** hungry.  
 (4) I **wasn't** sleepy.
- 3 (1) I **wasn't** tired.  
 (2) I **was not** busy.  
 (3) I **wasn't** sad.
- 4 (1) I **was not** sleepy.  
 (2) I **wasn't** hungry.  
 (3) I **wasn't** free.

## POINT

- ◆ be 動詞を使った過去の否定文は was の後ろに not を置きます。
- ◆ was not は wasn't と短くあらわすことができます。
- ◆ この本ではまだ学びませんが、主語が He[She] や人の名前などでも、was not[wasn't] です。You や We, They などのときは were not[weren't] となります。

## 確認テスト16

P.106・107

- 1 (1) [ ] [○]  
 (2) [ ] [○]  
 (3) [○] [ ]

## 読まれた英語

- 1 (1) I **didn't** play tennis today.  
 (2) I **wasn't** sleepy this morning.  
 (3) I **didn't** watch TV last night.
- 2 (1) I **wasn't** free.  
 (2) I **didn't study** math today.  
 (3) I **was** not tired.
- 3 (1) I **didn't** see Tom last month.  
 (2) I **wasn't** thirsty.  
 (3) I **didn't** clean my room yesterday.  
 (4) I **wasn't** happy.
- 4 (1) I **didn't** watch TV.  
 (2) I **wasn't** hungry at night.

## POINT

- 2 (2)didn'tの後ろの動詞は、もとの形になるので、studyを選びましょう。(3)tiredは動詞ではないので、wasを選びましょう。
- 3 (1)see, (3)clean は一般動詞なので、didn'tを前に起きます。(2)thirsty, (4)happy は様子をあらわす語で動詞ではないので、wasn'tを書きましょう。
- 4 (1)watch「～を見る」は動作をあらわす動詞で、hungry「おなかがすいている」は状態をあらわすので動詞ではありません。空所の数から考えて、didn'tや wasn'tなどの短くした形を使いましょう。

## STEP 34

Did you ~?

P.108・109

- 2 (1) **Did you see** Tom yesterday?  
 (2) **Did you practice** tennis yesterday?  
 (3) **Did you swim** yesterday?
- 3 (1) **Did you clean** your room?  
 (2) Yes, I **did**.  
 (3) No, I **didn't**.
- 4 (1) **Did you watch** TV today?  
 (2) **Did you make** lunch?

## POINT

- ◆ 一般動詞を使った過去の疑問文は、Did you ~? の形であらわします。
- ◆ 一般動詞は過去形ではなく、もとの形にします。
- 3 (1) 4 は、文頭 Did の D を大文字にするのを忘れないようにしましょう。

## STEP 35

Were you ~?

P.110・111

- 2 (1) **Were you** tired?  
 (2) **Were you** angry?  
 (3) **Were you** a doctor before?
- 3 (1) **Were you** a writer before?  
 (2) Yes, I **was**.  
 (3) No, I **wasn't**.
- 4 (1) **Were you** tired yesterday?  
 (2) Yes, I **was**.  
 (3) No, I **wasn't**.

## POINT

- ◆ be 動詞を使って「あなたは～でしたか?」と過去のことをたずねるときは、Were you ~? の形であらわします。
- ◆ wasn't は was not を短くした形です。

## 確認テスト17

P.112・113

- 1 (1) **Did you eat** breakfast?  
 (2) **Were you** a teacher?  
 (3) **Did you have** the cake?  
 (4) Yes, I **did**.  
 (5) **Were you** happy yesterday?  
 (6) No, I **wasn't**.  
 (7) **Did you study** math last night?  
 (8) No, I **didn't**.  
 (9) **Were you** busy today?  
 (10) Yes, I **was**.  
 (11) **Did you watch** TV today?  
 (12) Yes, I **did**.
- 2 (1) **Did you make** dinner yesterday?  
 (2) **Were you** a doctor?  
 (3) No, I **wasn't**.  
 (4) **Did you go** to school yesterday?
- 3 (1) **Did you play** tennis last Monday?  
 (2) **Were you** happy yesterday?

## POINT

- 2 (1)(4)make「作る」や、go「行く」という一般動詞があるので、Did を書きましょう。D は大文字にします。(3)□が一つしかないなので、was not を短くした wasn't を選びます。
- 3 (2)happy は様子をあらわす語で動詞ではないので、Did ではなく Were です。

## STEP 36

Where did you ~? /  
When did you ~?

P.114・115

- 2 (1) **Where did you** play tennis?  
 (2) **When did you** see Tom?  
 (3) **Where did you** swim yesterday?  
 (4) **When did you** walk in the park?
- 3 (1) **When did you** clean your room?

- (2) *Where* did you play baseball?  
 (3) *When* did you go to Italy?  
 (4) *Where* did you eat lunch?  
 4 (1) *When* did you watch the movie?  
 (2) *Where* did you buy the hat?

POINT

- ◆ *where* や *when* を使った過去の疑問文は、*where* または *when* の後ろにふつうの疑問文の語順を続けます。
- ◆ この本の STEP9・10 で *where*, STEP11 で *when* の、現在の文を学習をしています。
- 3 4 文頭に置く語を大文字にします。この場合は *did* は小文字のままです。When Did you ~? などとしないように気をつけましょう。

確認テスト 18

P.116・117

- 1 (1) [○] [ ]  
 (2) [ ] [○]  
 (3) [○] [ ]

読まれた英語

- (1) *When* did you go to the zoo?  
 (2) *Where* did you play soccer yesterday?  
 (3) *When* did you clean your room?  
 2 (1) *Where* did you see this picture?  
 (2) *When* did you read the book?  
 3 (1) *When* did you go to Australia?  
 (2) *Where* did you buy the guitar?  
 (3) *Where* did you ski last winter?  
 (4) *Where* did you live ten years ago?  
 4 (1) *Where* did you buy the watch?  
 (2) *When* did you go to the library?

POINT

- 2 3 4 *Where* が「どこで」、*When* が「いつ」です。文頭なので、*W* は必ず大文字にしましょう。

STEP 37

I can ~.

P.118・119

- 2 (1) *I can* make a cake.

- (2) *I can* ride a unicycle.  
 (3) *I can* paint pictures well.  
 (4) *I can* speak English.  
 3 (1) *I can* sing well.  
 (2) *I can* play baseball well.  
 (3) *I can* run fast.  
 4 (1) *I can* play badminton well.  
 (2) *I can* ride a unicycle.  
 (3) *I can* paint pictures well.

POINT

- ◆ 「～することができる」は *can* を使います。*can* の後ろの動詞は必ずもとの形にしましょう。
- ◆ *well* 「じょうずに」は、*can* といっしょに使われることの多い語です。英文の最後に置きましょう。

STEP 38

You can ~.

P.120・121

- 2 (1) *You can* swim well.  
 (2) *She can* drive a car.  
 (3) *They can* play soccer well.  
 (4) *We can* sing well.  
 3 (1) *You can* make a cake well.  
 (2) *She can* speak English.  
 (3) *They can* play baseball well.  
 4 (1) *We can* sing well.  
 (2) *They can* speak Japanese.  
 (3) *She can* jump high.

POINT

- ◆ 主語が *I* 以外のときでも、「～することができます」は *can* と動詞のもとの形を使います。
- 4 (3) *jump high* で「高く飛べる」の意味です。*high jump* の順番ではないので、気をつけましょう。

確認テスト 19

P.122・123

- 1 (1) [○] [ ]  
 (2) [ ] [○]  
 (3) [○] [ ]

読まれた英語

- (1) *I can* jump high.  
 (2) *He can* swim well.  
 (3) *They can* play tennis well.  
 2 (1) *We can* sing well.  
 (2) *You can* drive a car.  
 (3) *He can* run fast.  
 3 (1) *I can* speak English.  
 (2) *She can* run fast.  
 (3) *We can* play baseball well.  
 (4) *Ken can* sing well.  
 4 (1) *I can* speak Japanese.  
 (2) *I can* play the piano.

POINT

- 2 (1) *can* だけでは文が成り立ちません。*can* の後ろに動詞を置きましょう。(3) *can* の後ろは必ずもとの形になります。
- 3 (4) 主語が *Ken* でも、*can* の後ろはもとの形です。*sings* と書かないようにしましょう。
- 4 (1) 「話す」は *speak* です。(2) 「ピアノをひく」は *play the piano* です。

STEP 39

I can't ~.

P.124・125

- 2 (1) *I can't* run fast.  
 (2) *I can't* speak English.  
 (3) *Emi can't* jump high.  
 (4) *He can't* play baseball well.  
 3 (1) *I can't* dance well.  
 (2) *She can't* swim well.  
 (3) *My mother can't* make a cake.  
 (4) *Ken can't* speak Japanese.  
 4 (1) *You can't* drive a car.  
 (2) *I can't* speak English.

POINT

- ◆ 「～することができません」は *can't* を使います。後ろの動詞はもとの形にします。
- ◆ 主語が *I* ではなくても、*can't* の後ろが動詞のもとの形というのは同じです。

STEP 40

Can you ~?

P.126・127

- 2 (1) *Can you* jump high?  
 (2) *Can you* speak English?  
 (3) *Can Aki* make a cake?  
 (4) *Can he* run fast?  
 3 (1) *Can you* swim?  
 (2) Yes, *I can*.  
 (3) No, *I can't*.  
 4 (1) *Can you* ride a bicycle?  
 (2) Yes, *I can*.  
 (3) No, *I can't*.

POINT

- ◆ 「あなたは～することができますか。」と相手にたずねるときは *Can you ~?* の形であらわします。
- ◆ 答えるときは、Yes, *I can*. または No, *I can't*. で答えます。

確認テスト 20

P.128・129

- 1 (1) *I can* swim well.  
 (2) *She can't* jump high.  
 (3) *I can't* dance well.  
 (4) *He can* sing well.  
 (5) *My sister can* play tennis well.  
 (6) *Can you* ride a unicycle?  
 (7) *She can't* cook well.  
 (8) *I can* run fast.  
 (9) *Brian can* play soccer well.  
 (10) *Can you* make a cake?  
 (11) *He can* dance well.  
 (12) *Can you* cook curry?  
 2 (1) *We can* play baseball well.  
 (2) *Can you* speak English?  
 (3) *They can* sing well.  
 (4) *I can't* swim.  
 3 (1) ① *Can you* read kanji?  
 ② No, *I can't*.  
 (2) ① *Can you* play the guitar?  
 ② Yes, *I can*.

## POINT

- ◆ can を使った文は、動詞はもとの形になるので注意しましょう。
- ② (2) 「～できますか。」とたずねる文のときは文頭に Can を置きます。C は大文字にしましょう。(4) 「できません」なので、can not を短くした形 can't を書きましょう。

## まとめテスト(3)

P.130・131

- (1) Can you play tennis? — Yes, I can.  
(2) She can run fast.  
(3) I can swim fast.  
(4) We can't speak English.  
(5) Can you play soccer well?  
— No, I can't.  
(6) They can't sing well.
- (1) Can you sing well?  
(2) Yes, I can.  
(3) No, I can't.
- (1) Can you play baseball well?  
(2) No, I can't.  
(3) She can swim fast.  
(4) We can't speak English well.
- (1) We can buy flowers.  
(2) We can see koalas.

## POINT

- ① can と can't の聞き分けに注意しましょう。イラストもヒントにするとよいでしょう。
- ④ (1) 絵は生花店をあらわしています。ここでは、We can buy flowers. 「私たちは花を買うことができます。」(2) 絵は動物園をあらわしています。We can see koalas. 「私たちはコアラを見ることができます。」

## STEP 41

「～なさい。」「～しましょう。」 P.132・133

- (1) Open the window.  
(2) Let's go to the zoo.  
(3) Study English hard.  
(4) Let's clean our classroom.
- (1) Come to my house after school

today.

- (2) Let's play soccer.
- (3) Go to bed.
- (4) (1) Do your homework.  
(2) Let's listen to music.  
(3) Please wash the car.

## POINT

- ◆ 相手に「～なさい」と命令するときは、主語を省略して動詞から始めます。
- ◆ 「～しましょう。」と提案するときは、Let's ～. であらわします。
- ③ (3) 「ねる」は go to bed です。文頭を G と大文字にするのを忘れないようにしましょう。
- ④ (1) do my homework で「宿題をする」の意味です。(3) Please が文頭にあるので、wash の最初は大文字です。please は、Wash the car, please. のように、コンマといっしょに文の最後に置く場合もあります。

## STEP 42

Don't ～.

P.134・135

- (1) Don't play soccer here.  
(2) Don't eat food here.  
(3) Don't watch TV now.  
(4) Don't listen to music now.
- (1) Don't open the door.  
(2) Don't speak Japanese in this class.  
(3) Please don't close the window.
- (1) Don't use the computer.  
(2) Don't take pictures here, please.  
(3) Don't eat food in this room.

## POINT

- ◆ 「～しないで」と禁止をあらわすときは、Don't で文を始めます。動詞はもとの形にします。
- ③ (3) 文頭に Please があるので、don't は小文字です。
- ④ (2) take a picture 「写真をとる」ですが、この文では、2枚以上の写真をさしているの、take pictures となります。

## 確認テスト①

P.136・137

- (1) [ O ] [ ]

(2) [ O ] [ ]

(3) [ O ] [ ]

## 読まれた英語

- (1) Don't eat food here.  
(2) Open the window.  
(3) Let's take pictures.
- (1) Don't play baseball here.  
(2) Let's watch TV.  
(3) Use the computer.
- (1) Don't run here, please.  
(2) Open the door.  
(3) Don't eat food here.  
(4) Let's go to the park.
- (1) Clean your room.  
(2) Let's eat lunch.

## POINT

◆ 命令する文、提案する文、禁止する文では、いずれも動詞はもとの形にします。

- (1) 「ここで食べ物を食べてはいけません。」(2) 「窓を開けて。」(3) 「写真を撮りましょう。」の意味です。(2) の右側の絵は、開いている窓を閉めて、という場面です。
- (1) 「～しないで」という文では、Don't を使います。
- (3) 「食べないで」と言っているので、Don't から始めます。「食べないでください」と頼む場合は、Please don't eat here. または Don't eat here, please. と please を置きます。
- (1) 「そうじをする」という動詞 clean を文頭に使います。「あなたの部屋」と言っているので、room の前に your を置きます。(2) 「食べましょう」とさそう文なので、Let's eat で始めましょう。「昼食をここで食べないで」と禁止する文だと、Don't eat lunch here. となります。

## STEP 43

Would you like ～?

P.138・139

- (1) What would you like?  
(2) What would you like?  
(3) Would you like some tea?
- (1) What would you like?  
(2) Would you like some coffee?  
(3) Yes, please.

(4) No, thank you.

- (1) What would you like?  
(2) Would you like some coffee?

## POINT

- ◆ What would you like? や Would you like ～? などのていねいな言い方は、お店などでよく使われます。
- ③ (3) (4) は、Would you like some coffee? への答えです。コーヒーをいただきたいときは、Yes, please. 「はい、おねがいします。」No, thank you. 「いいえ、けっこうです。」などと答えます。

## STEP 44

I'd like ～.

P.140・141

- (1) I'd like French fries.  
(2) I'd like corn soup.  
(3) I'd like an omelet.  
(4) I'd like roast beef.
- (1) I'd like a sandwich.  
(2) I'd like pancakes.  
(3) I'd like a hot dog.
- (1) I'd like beef steak.  
(2) I'd like salad.  
(3) I'd like curry and rice.

## POINT

◆ I'd like ～. とていねいにほしいものをいう言い方は、料理を注文するときなどによく使われます。

## 確認テスト②

P.142・143

- (1) What would you like?  
(2) I'd like salad.  
(3) Would you like some tea?  
(4) What would you like?  
(5) I'd like a pizza.  
(6) Would you like some coffee?  
(7) What would you like?  
(8) Would you like beef steak?  
(9) I'd like an omelet.  
(10) What would you like?  
(11) I'd like curry and rice.

(12) What would you like?

- 2 (1) What would you like?  
 (2) I'd like curry and rice.  
 (3) Would you like some tea?  
 (4) Yes, please.
- 3 (1) What would you like?  
 (2) I'd like salad.

POINT

◆「何」と具体的にたずねるときは What から文を始めましょう。

1 What would you like? と Would you like ~? とたずねる文, I'd like ~. と答える文は, 覚えておくとも便利な表現です。音声をしっかり聞きましょう。

2 (4) Would you like ~? に答えるときによく使う表現です。断りたいときによく使う No, thank you. も覚えておくともよいでしょう。

まとめテスト(4)

P.144・145

- 1 (1) Let's go to the park this Sunday.  
 (2) What would you like?  
 — I'd like curry and rice.  
 (3) Close the door.  
 (4) I'd like beef steak.  
 (5) Don't take pictures here.
- 2 (1) Let's visit the zoo.  
 (2) Open the door.  
 (3) Study English hard.
- 3 (1) Don't open the window.  
 (2) What would you like?  
 (3) I'd like curry and rice.
- 4 (1) Would you like some coffee?  
 (2) Let's go to the museum.

POINT

◆どの文も動詞はもとの形を使うことに着目しましょう。

2 (1) 4線の下の日本語もヒントにします。「訪れましょう」と誘っているので, Let's で始める文です。(2)「開けなさい」と命令しているので, 動詞のもとの形で始めます。(3)「勉強する」は study です。「～しなさい」なので, 文頭に Study がきます。S は大文字です。

- 3 (1)「開けて」ではなく「開けないで」なので, Don't で始める文です。「窓を開ける」は open the window です。逆に「窓を閉める」は close the window です。
- 3 (2)(3), 4 (1) ていねいにたずねる文です。ひとまとめで覚えるとよいでしょう。  
 → STEP43・44

仕上げテスト①

P.146・147

- 1 (1) What's your name?  
 — My name is Tom.  
 (2) What would you like?  
 — I'd like beef steak.  
 (3) Study English every day.  
 (4) I cleaned my room yesterday.  
 (5) She was my teacher last year.
- 2 (1) I went to Osaka.  
 (2) She can play the piano.  
 (3) Don't open the door.
- 3 (1) What time is it now?  
 (2) How many pens do you have?  
 (3) No, I can't.
- 4 (1) What do you want?  
 (2) They were my friends.  
 (3) Let's listen to music.

POINT

1 音声を聞かなくても文のルールを覚えていれば答えることができる内容です。(4)(5)は, yesterday, last year がヒントになります。

2 (1) go の過去形は, went です。よく使われる動詞なので, しっかり覚えましょう。(2)「～することができます」は can と動詞のもとの形であらわします。→ STEP37～38。(3)「開けないで」と動作を禁止しています。この場合は Don't から始めましょう。→ STEP42

3 (1) 時刻をたずねる文です。→ STEP6 (2) 数をたずねているので, How much ではなく How many です。→ STEP15 (3)

4 (1) What が文頭にきます。Do you want what? と, 順番をまちがえないようにしましょう。

仕上げテスト②

P.148・149

- 1 (1) Where is the zoo?  
 (2) Would you like some coffee?  
 (3) I came to Tokyo last year.  
 (4) Did he talk with Mary today?  
 (5) Don't speak Japanese in this class.
- 2 (1) How much is this bike?  
 (2) I can't eat natto.  
 (3) Did you study math?
- 3 (1) They can sing well.  
 (2) Were you a doctor?  
 (3) I didn't clean my room.
- 4 (1) What song is this?  
 (2) Why do you like sports?  
 (3) I wasn't a teacher.  
 (4) What do you want to be?

POINT

1 (1)「いくらですか。」の表現はよく使うので, It's ~ yen. という答え方といっしょに覚えましょう。→ STEP15

2 (1)「～することができます」は can を動詞の前に置きます。(2)過去の文にかえます。are は were になります。文頭なので, 大文字 W にしましょう。(3)「～しませんでした」の文なので, didn't を動詞の前に置きます。動詞を cleaned からもとの形 clean にしましょう。

4 (4) what の後は, ふつうの疑問文と同じ順番になります。

仕上げテスト③

P.150・151

- 1 (1) She can't swim fast.  
 (2) How many brothers do you have?  
 — I have two brothers.  
 (3) Was he free today?  
 (4) I didn't see Tom yesterday.  
 (5) Let's play baseball.
- 2 (1) I went to the park with my sister.  
 (2) We played tennis.  
 (3) We were tired.

- 3 (1) What is this?  
 (2) What would you like?  
 (3) Were you busy yesterday?  
 — No, I wasn't.
- 4 (1) How are you?  
 (2) Can you jump high?  
 (3) Did you watch TV today?  
 (4) Don't eat food in this room.

POINT

2 メモと絵があらわしている動作や状態に注目しましょう。

3 (1) 答えとなる B「それはギターです。」と答えているので, A「これは何?」What is this? となります。(2) B「コーンスープをいただきます。」と答えているので, A は What would you like? 「何がよろしいですか。」を書きましょう。(3) A は, yesterday 「昨日」, busy 「いそがしい」という語から, be 動詞の過去のたずねる文だとわかります。それに対して, No で始まる答えは, No, I wasn't. です。

# ・アルファベットの練習

れん しゅう

1

大文字と小文字の練習をしましょう。

- ① A~H [a~h] まで音声を聞いて、まねして言いましょう。
- ② 声に出して言ってから書きましょう。

\*アルファベットの書き順には正式な決まりはありません。ここでは書きやすさなどを考えて書き順を示していますが、この通りでなくてもかまいません。

大文字

小文字

A A

a a

B B

b b

C C

c c

D D

d d

E E

e e

Eと書いてもいいよ。

F F

f f

Fと書いてもいいよ。

G G

g g

Gのように、2画目を曲げないこともあるよ。

H H

h h

2

- ① I~Q [i~q] まで音声を聞いて、まねして言いましょう。
- ② 声に出して言ってから書きましょう。

大文字

小文字

I I

i i

Iと書いてもいいよ。

J J

j j

K K

k k

L L

l l

M M

m m

Mと書いてもいいよ。

N N

n n

Nと書いてもいいよ。

O O

o o

P P

p p

Q Q

q q

Qと書いてもいいよ。

- ① R～Z[r～z]まで音声を聞いて、まねして言いましょう。
- ② 声に出して言ってから書きましょう。

大文字

小文字

R R r r

S S s s

T T t t

U U u u

V V v v

と書いてもいいよ。

W W w w

と書いてもいいよ。

X X x x

Y Y y y

Z Z z z