

1 I am a student.

- ① (1) I am (2) I am (3) am an
(4) I'm (5) You are (6) You are
(7) You are (8) You're

- ② (1) I am an artist.
(2) You are from Kyoto.

解説

- ① (3) English teacher(英語の先生)の English が母音で始まっているので、直前の空所には a ではなく an が入る。

(4)・(8) 空所が1つなので、短縮形を使う。

- ② (2) 「～の出身です」は〈be 動詞 + from ～〉。

2 I am not a student.

- ① (1) am not (2) I'm not (3) are not
(4) aren't (5) You're (6) Are you
(7) Are / not (8) Am / are

- ② (1) I am not a teacher.
(2) Are you Lucy?

解説

- ① (1)～(5) be 動詞のあとに not を入れて否定文にする。

(2) I am not の短縮形は I'm not。

(4)・(5) You are not の短縮形は、You aren't と You're not がある。

(6)～(8) be 動詞を主語の前に出して疑問文にする。

3 This is Kenta.

- ① (1) This is (2) This is (3) This, my
(4) This is (5) That is (6) That is
(7) That's (8) That's my

- ② (1) This is Mari's cat.
(2) That is your guitar.

解説

- ① (4) This is ～. は「きょうは～です」という意味を表すこともある。

(7)・(8) That is の短縮形 That's を使う。なお、This is に短縮形はない。

- ② (1) 「～(人名)の…」は～'s …で表す。

4 This is not my bike.

- ① (1) is not (2) is not (3) This isn't

(4) is not (5) That isn't [That's not]

(6) Is / it (7) Is / not (8) It is

- ② (1) That is not a koala.
(2) Is this your bike?

解説

- ① (3) This is not の短縮形は This isn't。

(5) That is not の短縮形は、That isn't と That's not がある。

(6) Is this [that] ～? の疑問文には、it を主語にして答える。

5 He is kind.

- ① (1) is (2) She is (3) He is (4) He's
(5) is not (6) is not (7) Is / is
(8) Is / not

- ② (1) She's not my classmate.
(2) Is she your sister?

解説

- ① I と you 以外の1人の人(he, she, 人名など)が主語のとき、be 動詞は is を使う。

(4) 〈be 動詞 + good at ～〉で「～がじょうずです」という意味。He is の短縮形 He's を入れる。

- ② (1) she's は she is の短縮形なので、その後ろに not をおく。

6 I play soccer.

- ① (1) I have (2) I like (3) You speak
(4) You cook (5) do not (6) don't
(7) Do / do (8) Do / don't

- ② (1) I do not study Chinese.
(2) Do you like music?

解説

- ① (5)・(6) 一般動詞の否定文は〈主語 + do not [don't] + 動詞～.〉の形。

(7)・(8) 疑問文は Do を文の最初におく。

7 Emi plays tennis.

- ① (1) likes (2) lives (3) wants
(4) loves (5) does not (6) doesn't
(7) Does / does (8) Does, know

- ② (1) He doesn't like sports.
(2) Does she like shopping?

解説

- ① (1)~(4) 主語が3人称単数(I, you 以外の1人[1つ])のとき、一般動詞の文では動詞にs(またはes)がつく。
(5)~(8) 主語が3人称単数のとき、否定文・疑問文ではdoの代わりにdoesを使う。

8 Turn right.

- ① (1) Go (2) Wash (3) Be (4) Please
(5) Don't run (6) Don't be
(7) Let's play (8) Let's / let's
② (1) Don't be late, Mary.
(2) Let's play the guitar.

解説

- ① (1)~(3) 命令文は動詞の原形で文を始める。
(4) 命令の調子をやわらげる please を入れる。
(5)・(6) 「～してはいけません」は〈Don't + 動詞の原形 ~.〉の形で表す。
(7)・(8) 「～しましょう」は〈Let's + 動詞の原形 ~.〉の形で表す。

9 I have two books.

- ① (1) sisters (2) rackets (3) some eggs
(4) two dictionaries (5) five schools
(6) any dogs (7) any brothers
(8) How many
② (1) Do you see any birds?
(2) How many comic books do you have?

解説

- ① 名詞が複数のときはsまたはesがついた複数形になる。
(3) 「いくつかの～」はsome。
(4) dictionary はyをiにかえてesをつける。
(6)・(7) anyは否定文で「1つも[1人も]～ない」、疑問文で「1つ[1人]でも～」という意味を表す。
(8) 数をたずねるときは〈How many + 名詞の複数形 ~ ?〉の形で表す。

10 I want a cup of tea.

- ① (1) apples (2) milk (3) plays soccer
(4) glass (5) cup (6) piece
(7) pieces of (8) cups of coffee
② (1) I have a friend in Tokyo.

- (2) Mary drinks two glasses of juice every morning.

解説

- ① (1) apple は数えられる名詞。
(2) milk は数えられない名詞。
(4) 「グラス1杯の～」はa glass of ~。
(5) 「カップ1杯の～」はa cup of ~。
(6) 「1枚の～」はa piece of ~。
(7) piece の部分を複数形にする。
(8) cup の部分を複数形にする。
② (2) 「グラス2杯の～」はtwo glasses of ~。

11 We are good friends.

- ① (1) They are (2) You are (3) We are
(4) you / we (5) and, like
(6) They enjoy (7) We practice
(8) Do / do
② (1) Emi and Meg are kind.
(2) We speak English.

解説

- ① 主語が複数のとき、be動詞はare。一般動詞はsやesのつかない形、否定文・疑問文ではdoを使う。
(4) 「あなたたちは」という問いなので、答えの文の主語はwe(私たちは)。
② (1) A and B(複数)が主語なので、be動詞はareになる。

12 These are my T-shirts.

- ① (1) These are (2) Those are
(3) are not (4) Are these (5) these
(6) Those boys (7) those houses
(8) These, are
② (1) Are those Bob's sisters?
(2) These bikes are old.

解説

- ① (1)~(4) 〈These[Those] are ~.〉で「これらは[あれらは]～です」。
(5)~(8) 〈these[those] + 名詞の複数形〉で「これらの[あれらの]～」の意味。

13 These are his shoes.

- ① (1) your (2) Our (3) her (4) his
(5) their (6) ours (7) hers

(8) Whose / mine

② (1) This computer is yours.

(2) Whose notebooks are these?

解説

① (1)~(5) 「～の」を表す代名詞の所有格を入れる。

(5) 「彼女たちの」は their。

(6)~(8) 「～のもの」を表す所有代名詞を入れる。

(8) 「だれの～ですか」は〈Whose + 名詞～?〉。

14 Mia helps us.

① (1) her (2) him (3) it (4) them

(5) you (6) me (7) you (8) us

② (1) Tom doesn't know me.

(2) I study math with her.

解説

① (1)~(5) 「～を」「～に」などの意味で動詞の目的語になる代名詞の目的格を入れる。

(6)~(8) 前置詞のあとに代名詞をおくときも目的格を使う。

② (1) me(私を)を動詞のあとにおく。

(2) with her で「彼女といっしょに」。

15 This park is famous.

① (1) is happy (2) a kind (3) are sweet

(4) a new (5) are, interesting

(6) a famous (7) the (8) The

② (1) This is an old hotel.

(2) This ice cream is delicious.

解説

① 形容詞には2つの用法がある。

(1)・(3)・(5) 〈主語 + be 動詞 + 形容詞〉の形で「(主語)は～です」。

(2)・(4)・(6) 〈形容詞 + 名詞〉の形で名詞を修飾する用法。

(7)・(8) どれを指すのか特定できる名詞や、天体などもともと1つしかないものには the がつく。

② (1) ①の(2)・(4)・(6)と同じ用法。

(2) ①の(1)・(3)・(5)と同じ用法。

16 Bob runs very fast.

① (1) hard (2) well (3) early (4) fast

(5) here (6) very much (7) very well

(8) sometimes, there

② (1) My sister usually goes to school with Mari.

(2) You are always kind to your friend.

解説

① (1)~(4) 動詞を修飾する副詞を入れる。

(5)・(8) here は「ここで[へ]」、there は「そこで[へ]」、そちらで[へ]」。

(6)・(7) not very ～で「あまり～ない」。

(8) 頻度を表す副詞は一般動詞の前におく。

② (1)・(2) 頻度を表す副詞は、一般動詞の前、be 動詞のあとにおく。

17 Emi can dance well.

① (1) can swim (2) can play (3) can run

(4) cannot[can't] speak

(5) cannot[can't] open (6) Can / can

(7) Can / cannot[can't] (8) Can, sit

② (1) You can ride a unicycle.

(2) Can you go with her?

解説

① (1)~(3) 「～することができる」は〈can + 動詞の原形〉。

(4)・(5) 否定文は〈cannot[can't] + 動詞の原形〉。

(6)・(7) 疑問文は Can を主語の前におく。

(8) 〈Can I ～?〉で「～してもいいですか」という意味を表すことができる。

② (2) 〈Can you ～?〉で「～してくれますか」という意味を表すことができる。

18 What sport do you like?

① (1) What is (2) What are (3) What's

(4) What do (5) What does

(6) What color(s) (7) or

(8) What sport(s)

② (1) Is that a school or a library?

(2) What subject does he like?

解説

① 「何」を表す疑問詞は what。疑問詞はつねに文頭におかれる。

(1)~(3) 〈What is[are] ～?〉の文。空所のあとが単数か複数かによって be 動詞の形が決まる。(3) は What is の短縮形 What's を入れる。

(4)・(5) 〈What do[does] + 主語 + 動詞～?〉の文。空所のあとの主語にあわせて do と does を使いわける。

- (6)・(8) 〈what + 名詞〉で「何の〜」。
 (7) 2つのうちどちらなのかをたずねるときは or を使う。

19 Who teaches English?

- ① (1) Who is (2) Who are (3) Who is
 (4) Who's (5) Who studies
 (6) Who teaches (7) Who plays
 (8) Who wants
 ② (1) Who is that tall girl?
 (2) Who cooks lunch for you?

解説

- ① 「だれ」を表す疑問詞は who。
 (1)〜(4) 〈Who is[are] ~?〉の文。(4)は Who is の短縮形 Who's を入れる。
 (5)〜(8) 〈Who + 動詞 ~?〉の文。Who は 3 人称単数扱いなので、動詞には s または es がつく。
 (5) 「〜を勉強する」の study は y を i にかえて es をつける。
 (6) 「〜を教える」の teach は ch で終わるので es をつける。
 ② (1) 「あの背の高い女の子」は that tall girl の順。

20 Which is yours?

- ① (1) Which is (2) Which book
 (3) Which, or (4) When is
 (5) When do (6) Where is
 (7) Where is (8) Where does
 ② (1) Which pen do you use?
 (2) When do your sisters come home?

解説

- ① (1)〜(3) 2つもしくは限られたものから選ぶときに使う疑問詞は which。
 (2) 〈which + 名詞〉で「どちらの[どの]〜」。
 (3) 〈Which ~, A or B?〉で「A と B では、どちらが〜ですか」という意味を表す。
 (4)・(6) 「(主語)はいつ[どこ]ですか」は〈When [Where] is[are] + 主語?〉の形。
 (5)・(8) 「(主語)はいつ[どこで]〜しますか」は、〈When [Where] do[does] + 主語 + 動詞 ~?〉の形で表す。
 (7) be from ~ (〜の出身です) の〜をたずねる文。
 ② (1) 「どちらのペンを〜」なので Which pen で始める。

21 What time is it?

- ① (1) What time (2) It is (3) What time
 (4) What time do (5) What day
 (6) It is (7) What, date (8) It's
 ② (1) What time do they get up?
 (2) What day is it today?

解説

- ① (2)・(6)・(8) 時刻、曜日、日付をたずねる文に答えるときは It is [It's] ~. の形で表す。
 (3)・(4) 「(主語)は何時に〜しますか」は〈What time do[does] + 主語 + 動詞 ~?〉の形で表す。
 ② (2) ①(5)のように it を使わない言い方もある。

22 How is the weather?

- ① (1) How is (2) How old (3) How long
 (4) How high (5) How often
 (6) How tall (7) How (8) What a
 ② (1) How do they go to school?
 (2) How much is this T-shirt?

解説

- ① 状態や方法をたずねる疑問詞は how。
 (2)〜(6) how のあとに形容詞や副詞を続けて程度をたずねる表現。
 (7)・(8) 感嘆文。(7)は形容詞だけなので How, (8)には〈形容詞 + 名詞〉があるので What を使う。
 ② (2) How much ~? は値段をたずねる表現。

23 I am playing a video game.

- ① (1) is running (2) am watching
 (3) are playing (4) are helping
 (5) is not (6) aren't
 (7) Is / is (8) are, doing
 ② (1) We are having breakfast.
 (2) Are you washing the dishes?

解説

- ① 現在ある動作が進行していることを表す現在進行形は、〈be 動詞 + 動詞の ing 形〉の形。主語にあわせて be 動詞を使いわけ。
 (1) run の ing 形は、n を重ねて running。
 (5)・(6) 否定文は be 動詞のうしろに not を入れる。
 (6)の aren't は are not の短縮形。
 (7) 疑問文は be 動詞を主語の前に出す。

24 I want to be a baker.

- ① (1) want to (2) wants to (3) try to
(4) try to (5) need to (6) skiing
(7) playing (8) singing
- ② (1) He wants to see his friends.
(2) They are good at cooking.

解説

- ① (1)~(5) 〈want[try/need] to + 動詞の原形〉で「～したい／しようとする／する必要がある」という意味。
(2) 主語が3人称単数なので want に s をつける。
(6)~(8) 〈like / be good at / enjoy + 動詞の ing 形〉で「～することが好きだ／～することがじょうずだ／～することを楽しむ」という意味。

25 I played tennis yesterday.

- ① (1) enjoyed (2) played (3) lived
(4) liked (5) called (6) wanted
(7) stopped (8) studied
- ② (1) They played baseball yesterday.
(2) Nancy called her father last Saturday.

解説

- ① (3)・(4) 語尾が e なので, d だけをつける。
(7) 「止まる」= stop は語尾が〈短母音 + 子音字〉なので, 語尾の p を重ねて ed をつける。
(8) 「勉強する」= study は語尾が〈子音字 + y〉なので, y を i にかえて ed をつける。
- ② (2) 「この前の土曜日」は last Saturday.

26 I did not play tennis two days ago.

- ① (1) did (2) didn't (3) didn't live
(4) Did / did (5) Did / didn't
(6) Did, call / did (7) did (8) did, live
- ② (1) Jim didn't study Japanese last night.
(2) Did the dog look at me then?

解説

- ① (1)~(3) 一般動詞の過去の否定文は〈did not[didn't] + 動詞の原形〉の形で表す。
(4)~(6) 一般動詞の過去の疑問文は〈Did + 主語 + 動詞の原形~?〉の形で表す。Yes, ~ did. / No, ~ didn't. で答える。
(7)・(8) 〈疑問詞 + did + 主語 + 動詞の原形~?〉の形で表す。
- ② (2) 「～を見る」は look at ~。

27 I went to the library yesterday.

- ① (1) came (2) went (3) got (4) put
(5) wrote (6) ran (7) bought
(8) cut
- ② (1) I had lunch with them two days ago.
(2) Ken got a letter from his mother this morning.

解説

- ① (4) 「置く」= put は過去形も put。
(8) 「切る」= cut は過去形も cut。
- ② (1) 「～といっしょに」は with ~。

28 I did not buy a bag yesterday.

- ① (1) did (2) didn't (3) didn't go
(4) didn't say (5) Did / did
(6) Did, know / didn't (7) did
(8) did, make
- ② (1) I didn't make a cake yesterday.
(2) Did you read this e-mail last night?

解説

- ① (1)~(4) 一般動詞の過去の否定文は規則動詞の場合と同じで, 〈did not[didn't] + 動詞の原形〉の形で表す。
(5)・(6) 一般動詞の過去の疑問文は規則動詞の場合と同じで, 〈Did + 主語 + 動詞の原形~?〉の形で表す。Yes, ~ did. / No, ~ didn't. で答える。
(7)・(8) 〈疑問詞 + did + 主語 + 動詞の原形~?〉の形で表す。

29 I was busy yesterday.

- ① (1) was (2) was (3) were
(4) were not (5) was not
(6) Was / wasn't (7) Were / was
(8) Were / weren't
- ② (1) I was in the park an hour ago.
(2) They were not in Tokyo last year.

解説

- ① (1) 主語が3人称単数なので was。
(2) 主語が I なので was。
(3) 主語が複数なので were。
(4)・(5) be 動詞の過去の否定文は was[were]の後ろに not をおく。
(6)~(8) be 動詞の過去の疑問文は〈Was[Were] +

主語～?)の形で表す。Yes, ~ was[were]. / No, ~ wasn't [weren't]. で答える。

- ② (1) 「1時間前」は an hour ago.

30 I was reading a book then.

- ① (1) reading (2) playing
(3) was making (4) wasn't watching
(5) weren't running
(6) Were, writing / was
(7) Was, studying / wasn't
(8) were, doing
- ② (1) I was running in the park then.
(2) My father wasn't reading a book at that time.

解説

- ① 過去進行形は〈was[were] + ~ ing〉の形で表す。
(3) 「作る」= make の ing 形は、語尾の e をとって making。
(4)・(5) 過去進行形の否定文は was[were] の後ろに not をおく。短縮形は wasn't, weren't。「走る」= run の ing 形は、語尾の n を重ねて running。
(6)・(7) 過去進行形の疑問文は〈Was[Were] + 主語 + ~ing ... ?〉の形で表す。Yes, ~ was[were]. / No, ~ wasn't [weren't]. で答える。「書く」= write の ing 形は、語尾の e をとって writing。
(8) 〈疑問詞 + was[were] + 主語 + ~ing ... ?〉の形で表す。

31 Your book is on the desk.

- ① (1) at (2) under (3) at (4) about
(5) on (6) before (7) on (8) in
- ② (1) I go to school by bike.
(2) You wrote a letter in English.

解説

- ① (1) at home(家に[で])や at school(学校に[で])では、the などの冠詞はつかない。
(3)・(7)・(8) 時刻は at, 日は on, 午前・午後は in。
- ② (1) by bike で「自転車で」という意味。この表現も冠詞をつけずに使う。
(2) in English で「英語で」という意味。

32 There is a book on the desk.

- ① (1) is (2) are (3) was (4) was

- (5) were (6) There is (7) There are
(8) There was

- ② (1) There are two dogs under the bed.
(2) There was an apple in this box.

解説

- ① 「…に～があります」は〈There is[are] ~ + 場所を表す語句.〉で表す。
(1)・(6) 〈There + be 動詞〉のあとの名詞が単数なので is を使う。
(2)・(7) 〈There + be 動詞〉のあとの名詞が複数なので are を使う。
(3)・(4)・(8) 〈There + be 動詞〉のあとの名詞が単数で過去の文なので was を使う。
(5) 〈There + be 動詞〉のあとの名詞が複数で過去の文なので were を使う。
- ② (1) 「ベッドの下に」は under the bed。

33 There are not any books on the desk.

- ① (1) not (2) isn't (3) was not
(4) were not (5) Are / are
(6) Was / wasn't (7) How many / There
(8) What is / is
- ② (1) There is not a post office in this town.
(2) Were there any books under the bed?

解説

- ① (1)・(2) There is[are] ~ . の否定文は、is[are] の後ろに not をおく。
(3)・(4) There was[were] ~ . の否定文は、was[were] の後ろに not をおく。
(5) There is[are] ~ . の疑問文は、is[are] を文頭に出す。Yes, there is[are]. / No, there isn't [aren't]. で答える。
(6) There was[were] ~ . の疑問文は was[were] を文頭に出す。Yes, there was[were]. / No, there wasn't [weren't]. で答える。
(7) 数をたずねる疑問文は How many ~ ?。
(8) 「何がありますか」は〈What is + 場所を表す語句?〉でたずね、There is[are] ~ . を使って答える。