制作見本

全学年(全教科)対応 短納期・高品質な製品 英語・数学 (算数)・国語・理科・社会

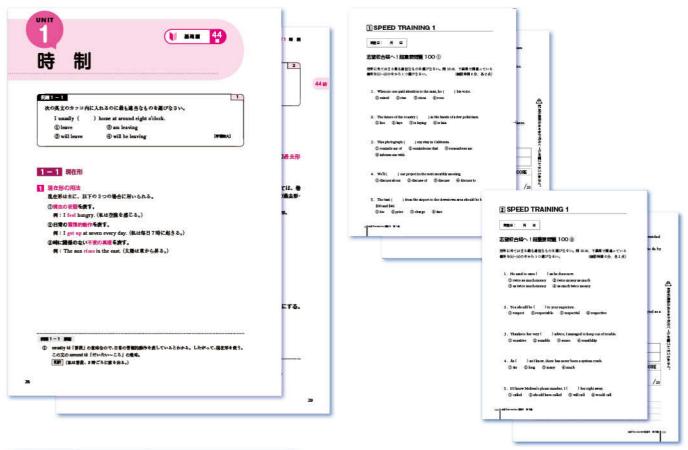
英語

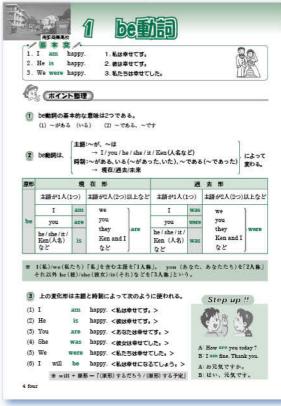
組版見本 イラスト・図版見本

2018/03/05 更新

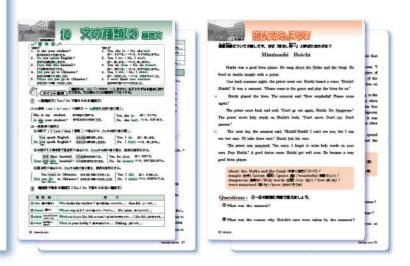


WORKS 組版 高校英語





高校英語(地域版)



組版 英文法対策



例題 15 - 1

次の英文のカッコ内に入れるのに最も適当なものを選びなさい。

Wait here until I () you.
① will call ② am calling
③ am going to call ④ call 「慶應大」

15 - 1 時や条件を表す副詞節の中では未来形の代わりに現在形を用いる

- 1 (超頻出! → 上位校出題頻度 No.1 *★
 - *最近のハイレベル校の文法問題で、文法規則を問う出題としては最も頻度が高い。

時または条件を表す副詞節(when、if、as soon as、until 等に続く節)の中では、未来 形の代わりに現在形を用いる。

例: Please call me as soon as you get home. (家についたら、すぐに電話してください。)

1 注意

if、when 節は名詞節になる場合があり、その場合は未来形を用いることに注意。

(if、when の副詞節・名詞節の見分け方)

- 副詞節とは、2つの節がある場合に、もう一方の節を修飾する節のことである。
 - 例1: I will go home when the rain stops. (雨が止んだときに、家に帰ります。)
 - 例 2: If you come at 3:30, the party will not have begun yet. (もし3時半に来たら、パーティはまだ始まっていないだろう。)
- 名詞節とは、文中で名詞の働き(主語・補語・目的語)をする節のことである。
 - 例 1: I don't know when the rain will stop.

(いつ雨が止むのかわからない。) * when 節は know の目的語

例 2: I wonder if he will come tomorrow.
(彼が明日来るかどうかわからない。) * if 節は wonder の目的語

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組版 英文法対策

例題 15 - 4

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文中の下線部(1)~(4)の中から、誤っている箇所を選びなさい。

 $_{\tiny{(1)}} \underline{\text{When}}$ Susan was $_{\tiny{(2)}} \underline{\text{in college,}}$ she $_{\tiny{(3)}} \underline{\text{was belonging}}$ $_{\tiny{(4)}} \underline{\text{to}}$ the Karate Club.

[明治大]

15 - 4 注意すべき進行形の用法

- 1 状態を表す動詞や、意志によらない知覚・心理状態を表す動詞は、進行形にはしない。
 - ●状態を表す動詞の例

belong to「~に属している」

consist of 「~からなる」

contain「含んでいる」

have「持っている」

own「所有する」

resemble「似ている」

例: Water consists of hydrogen and oxygen.

(水は、水素と酸素からなる。)

●意志によらない知覚を表す動詞の例

seem「思われる」

hear「聞こえる」

see「見える」

smell 「においがする」

taste「味がする」

例: This bread tastes funny. (このパンは変な味がする。)

●心の状態を表す動詞の例

believe「信じる」

hate「憎む」

know「知っている」

like「好きだ」

love「愛している」

remember「覚えている」

think「~と思う」

understand「理解する」

例: I remember what he was like.

(彼がどんな人だったか覚えている。)

2 近い未来の予定を表すのに、進行形を用いることがある。

例: "Did you tell him your plan yet?" "No, but I'm telling him tonight." (「君の計画を彼にもう教えた?」「いや、でも今晩教えるよ。」)

3 瞬間的動作を表す動詞の進行形は、その動作をする直前の状態を表す。

例: The baby was dying from the disease. (赤ん坊はその病気のために死にかかっていた。)

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組版 英文法対策

UN	IT 28 演習問題 A		
1	次の英文のカッコ内に入れる	のに、最も適当なものを選びなさい。	
(1)	My teacher didn't give me	() advice after my presentation the	other day.
	① few	② many	
	③ much	④ very	[関西学院大]
(2)	The state of the s	50 1 F. F. I T. A. F.	three hours.
	① no ④ every	② few ③ most ⑤ whenever	[慶應大]
(0)	\$100.00 (0.0	Negative State Sta	[反応入]
(3)	Please visit my office again ① I am most convenient for	200 to 100 to 10	
	③ it is most convenient for	375 TELEVISION TO THE TELEVISION THE TELEVISION TO THE TELEVISION THE TELEVISION TO THE TELEVISION THE TELEVISION TO THE TELEVISION TO THE TELEVISION THE TELEVISION THE TELEVISION TO THE TELEVISION THE TELEV	rou
			[駒澤大]
(4)	I wonder if John is () s	such a job.	
	① capable to do	② capable of doing	Page 1.1
40.40	3 able to doing	④ possible to do	[明治大]
(5)		approved of by society because they are	considered to
	be fair and honest. ① Respect	② Respectable	
	③ Respecting	Respective	[センター試験]
(6)	She leaves her toys all over	the floor and I have to pick ().	
	① them up	② themselves up	
	3 up them	4 up themselves	[センター試験]
(7)	() passengers in the tr	ain were sleeping when the crash happe	ned.
	① Almost of	② Almost of the ③ Almost	
	4 Almost	(5) Almost all of the	[日本大]
(8)	285-047-047-045-045-045-045-045-045-045-045-045-045	peration; () his condition will become	e worse and
	worse. ① unless	② without ③ if	
	(4) otherwise	5 contrary	[日本大]
(9)	The e-mail program quit ur	nexpectedly while the antivirus software	was being
(0)		end any e-mail.	
	① otherwise	② soon	
	③ still	④ yet	[明治大]
(10)	"I won't go to the game this " () "	s week."	
	① Nor am L	② Nor I will go.	
	③ Neither will I.	Neither I wil	[上智大]

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組版 冬季講習教材

2 SPEED TRAINING 2

英語長文に挑戦!

次の英文を読み、後の間に答えなさい。

(制限時間:15分)

We live in a world of color, always surrounded by it. Color gives beauty to our lives — but that isn't the only thing it gives.

Consider red. As you know, red is the color of fire and blood. It makes us breathe more quickly and makes our hearts beat faster. If people spend a long time in a room that is completely red, they may become nervous and even aggressive. But red is

red, they may become nervous and even aggressive. But red is often seen in bars and casinos because it makes time seem to go faster. It's also the most popular color for restaurants because 00 makes / gives / hungrier / it / us).

Blue, on the other hand, is known as the color of sadness.

Think of Picasso's paintings of blind and poor people. But blue also makes us feel peaceful. So, light blue is the best color for bedrooms. One more thing that blue does is improve performance. Students get higher test scores and *weightlifters can lift more in blue rooms.

Green tends to relax us because it is the color of nature. TV talk show guests wait in "green rooms" before they appear on TV. And green is a very popular color for hospitals. In America, green has another important meaning — it is the color of money and *envy!

Pink, however, may be the most calming color. In one experiment, prisoners were less violent when the jail walls were painted pink. In contrast, yellow would be the worst choice for a prison. Yellow annoys the eyes and makes people want to fight.

So, choose your colors carefully — they do more for you than you may realize.

*weightlifter:重量挙げ選手 *envy:嫉妬

本料 Nevigation 英語豆 第1篇

問1:下線部(1)を適切な語順に並べ替えなさい。ただし不要な語が1語含まれている。(4点)

問2:本文の内容に照らし合わせて、次の(1)と(2)の[]に入る最も適切な ものを①~④から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。(各3点)

(1) [] is mentioned as the color of sorrow.

① Blue ② White ③ Yellow

Green

(2) Yellow is [] for eyes and makes us want to fight.

① calming ② unpleasant

nt ③ relaxing

① good

先生の指示があるまで次のベージを開いてはいけません

問3:本文の内容と一致するものにはT,一致しないものにはFと書きなさい。 (各 4 点)

- (1) Prisoners became more aggressive when the prison walls were painted pink.
- (2) People may think that time goes faster in a red room.
- (3) Black makes us feel relaxed.
- (4) Blue is known as the color of money and envy in America.
- (5) Students show better results on tests in blue rooms.

問1				
問2	(1)	(2)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	
問3	(4)	(5)		SCORE

本科 Nevigation 英語音 第1章

/30

3 SPEED TRAINING 2

英語長文に挑戦!

次の英文の空所(1)~(5)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、 選択肢の中から一つ選びなさい。ただし、不要なものが一つあり、 同じ記号は一度しか使えない。 (制限時間:15分,各4点)

The new president walked into his office. The man he had just defeated, the former president, was seated at a large desk by the 5 window. "Congratulations on your victory," he "beamed. "I'll be out of your way in a moment; I was just leaving something for you, just as the president before me did." The president looked with interest at the two letters on his desk. "So, those are for me?" he asked. (1) With that, he got up, shook his successor's hand and walked into History.

A few months went by and all was well. Then, all of a sudden, the country was hit with a great economic collapse. (2) The president was at a loss; the people were angry. What was he to do? He could think of nothing. It was then that he remembered those two letters that he had locked away in his desk.

He unlocked the drawer and took out the envelope marked, "Letter One." He opened it and found one simple sentence: "Tell the country that everything is my fault." The president did so. He went on television and spoke to the nation. (3) It worked.

20 The people were calmed, and soon everything was back to normal.

But just two years later, the country was hit with another massive economic crisis. Once again banks were in trouble.

(4) He went to the drawer, opened it and took out the envelope labeled, "Letter Two." Picking up a silver letter opener, 25 he carefully opened the envelope and once again saw the familiar, comforting piece of notepaper which would no doubt provide the

*beam:にこにこほほ笑む

perfect solution to today's problem. Again, there was just one sentence to read, which he did. He smiled to himself.

The president sat down in his chair, and searched in a drawer for some notepaper and a couple of envelopes. Because no doubt you already know the advice that was in the second envelope.

(5)

- a. He explained that the current difficulties were the fault of the last president and that he would fix the problems very soon.
- b. Citizens marched in the streets demanding answers from their new leader.
- c. That's right, it was this: *Sit down and write two letters.*
- d. Despite all the troubles, the people continued to have faith in their president.
- e. "Absolutely. Two pieces of advice from one president to another. I found their contents very useful in times of trouble and I hope you will do, too."
- However, this time the president wasn't too worried about it as he knew he still had that second letter.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	
問 1	(4)	(5)		

/20

4 Navigation 英語車 第号篇 133

▲ 先生の指示があるまで次のページを聞いてはいけません。

組版 冬季講習教材



я**5**я

英語評論文読解の総合アブローチ

- ① 筆者の主張読み取り応用
- ② 具体の読み取り応用
- ③ 因果の読み取り応用

総合問題

次の英文を読んで、以下の設問について最も適切なものを選択 肢1~4から選びなさい。

The Education Minister said this week that it was "no bad thing" if students were dropping philosophy and classics in favor of more vocational courses. Here is why he is wrong.

If you train people to drive buses or operate machines —

the vocational option — you get skilled workers who can do
particular jobs. But if you teach people to think, and provide
them with wide horizons, they can do many things; they can
train and retrain in different positions, they can be flexible
and adaptable in exporting their mental skills from one iob to

no another, and in general they can provide their employers and the country at large with the advantage of being an educated, and not merely a trained, workforce. The minister seems not to know that employers like philosophy graduates for exactly these reasons. Employers might wish to train new employees

- 15 themselves, and would like their new staff to be well-informed, able to grasp ideas and techniques, and good at working things out for themselves. They especially want their employees to be able to move with the times and to reskill when changes come.
- This is why education is a more extensive and valuable thing than training. Training relates to a specific job, education makes a person. This implies a more general objection to the minister's view. He seems to think education is only about the eight hours a day we spend at the workplace.
- 25 In fact, it is (or should be) about the whole character and quality of our lives. The Greek philosopher Aristotle said: "We educate ourselves to make noble use of our leisure." His remark can be extended across the entire range of what we are as individuals. We are not only employees but also
- citizens, lovers, friends, parents, consumers, enjoyers of culture, travellers, and much more.

In all these respects, the idea of living a life that is satisfying and flourishing, in which we add value to our relationships and bring thoughtfulness to our civic

- so responsibilities, is of utmost importance. And it is these things that a broad liberal education fosters. Central to such an education is an opportunity to think about and debate the great questions that lie at the heart of being human. This is what philosophy is concerned with, and the astonishing
- 40 growth in recent years of advanced philosophy classes in schools across the country testifies to the intense interest felt

(59)—

(58)

組版 高校英語(地域版)



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文の種類(2) 風

基本文

〈疑問文〉

- 1. <u>Is</u> she your student? 彼女はあなたの生徒ですか。
- 2. <u>Do</u> you speak English? あなたは英語を話しますか。
- 3. <u>Does</u> Bill <u>like</u> baseball? ビルは野球が好きですか。
- 4. <u>Did</u> you **go** to Okinawa? あなたは沖縄に行きましたか。
- 5. When did you go to Okinawa? あなたはいつ沖縄へ行きましたか。

〈答え方〉

- 1 . Yes, she **is**. / No, she **isn't**. はい、そうてす。/ いいえ、そうてはありません。
- 2 . Yes, I do. / No, I don't. はい、話します。/ いいえ、話しません。
- 3 . Yes, he **does**. / No, he **doesn't**. はい、好きです。/ いいえ、好きではありません。
- 4 . Yes, I **did**. / No, I **didn't**. はい、行きました。/ いいえ、行きませんでした。
- I went there last summer.
 私は去年の夏にそこに行きました。



ポイント整理

疑問文は、人に「~ですか、~しますか」などとたずねる場合に使う 文である。文の終わりには疑問符(?)をつける。

一般疑問文(Yes / No で答えられる疑問文)

(1) be動詞〈am / is / are〉の疑問文 → be動詞を主語の前に置く。

(2) 一般動詞の疑問文

① 主語が 〈 I / you / they / 複数 〉 の場合には、Doを主語の前に置く。

You speak English.あなたは 英語を話します。Yes, I do. はい、話します。Do you speak English?あなたは 英語を話しますか。No, I don't. いいえ、話しません。

② 主語が3人称単数で現在形の場合には、Doesを主語の前に置き、動詞は原形にする。

| Bill likes baseball. ビルは 野球が好きです。 | Yes, he does. はい、好きです。 | Does | Bill like (原形にする) | といは 野球が好きですか。 | No, he doesn't. いいえ、好きではありません。

③過去形の場合には、Didを主語の前に置き、動詞は原形にする。

You went to Okinawa. あなたは 沖縄に行きました。 Yes, I did. はい、行きました。
Did you go to Okinawa? あなたは 沖縄に行きましたか。 No, I didn't. いいえ、行きませんてした。

② 疑問詞で始まる疑問文 (Yes / No で答えられない疑問文)

疑問詞	例 文
① who 〈誰が/誰を〉	Who broke the window? <誰が窓を割ったのですか。> Ken did. <ケンです。>
②whose 〈誰の〉	Whose cup is it? <それは誰のカップですか。> It's mine. <私のものです。>
③which 〈どれがどれを /どの~を〉	Which one do you like, fish or meat ?<魚と肉どれが好きですか。> I like fish.<魚が好きです。>
④ what 〈何が何の /何を〉	What is your hobby? 〈趣味は何ですか。〉 Fishing. 〈釣りです。〉

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疑問詞	例 文
⑤when〈いつ〉	When did you arrive in Japan? (いつ日本に着きましたか。 > Today. (今日です。 >
⑥where<どこで>	Where did you meet him ? 〈彼とどこで会いましたか。〉 At school. 〈学校でです。〉
⑦why〈なぜ〉	Why were you absent ? <なぜ休んだの。> I was sick. <病気でした。>
⑧How⟨どうやって⟩	How did you get here ? <ここにはどうやって来たの。> By bus. <パスで来ました。>



練習問題 - Exercise-

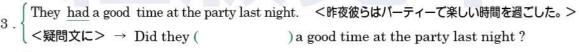


日本文に合うように、次の英文の()内から、適切な語句を選び○をつけなさい。

- 1. (Is / Was / Were) it fine yesterday? <昨日は晴れていましたか。>
- 2. (Does / Is / Do) Mika like goya? <ミカはゴーヤーが好きですか。>
- 3. (Were / Do / Did) you hear from him? <彼から便りをもらいましたか。>
- 4. (Where / Who / Why) did Tom go? <トムはどこに行ったのですか。>
- 5. (What / When / Who) is your birthday? <あなたの誕生日はいつですか。>

次の英文の下線部に気をつけて、疑問文にしなさい。

- $1 \cdot \begin{cases} \text{She } \underline{\text{likes}} \text{ swimming.} & < 彼女は泳ぐことが好きです。 > \\ < 疑問文に> \to \text{ Does she} \ () \text{ swimming } \end{cases}$



- 4. $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} {
 m Tom \ and \ Ann \ \underline{speak}} & {
 m Korean \ well.} <
 ho$ ムとアンは韓国語を上手に話す。> <疑問文に> \rightarrow Do Tom and Ann () Korean well ?
- 答えの文の下線部に気をつけて、()内に適当な疑問詞を入れなさい。
- 1. () are you looking for? (答えの文)→ I'm looking for my bag.
- 2. () does your school begin? (答えの文) \rightarrow It begins in April.
- 3. () did you find it? (答えの文)→ I found it on the table.
- 4. () dress do you want? (答えの文)→ I want the red one.
- 次の対話文で、()に入る最も適当なものを、 の中から1つ選んで書きなさい。
- 1. { A:Where are you going to stay in Japan? [H19年度 沖縄県立高校入試問題 改] B:(). First time / For a week / From Canada / In Okinawa
- $2 \cdot \left\{ egin{array}{ll} A:() & {
 m did you have for lunch}? \end{array}
 ight. \ \left\{ egin{array}{ll} B:I & {
 m had } goya-champuru. \end{array}
 ight. \ Who / Why / Where / What \end{array}
 ight.$

twenty-seven 27

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- 1. Wakako can ride a bicycle.
- 2. Jim cannot (= can't) ride a bicycle.
- 3. We must study hard.
- 4. You must not (= mustn't) enter there.
- 5. May I leave now, Mr. Brown. Yes, you may. / No, you may not.
- 6. Tom will buy a new book.
- 7. You should keep a diary everyday.

- 1. ワカコは自転車に乗ることができる。
- 2. ジムは自転車に乗ることができない。
- 3. 私たちは一生懸命勉強しなければならない。
- 4. そこへ入っては、いけません。 (禁止)
- 5. ブラウン先生、もう帰ってもいいですか。 はい、いいですよ。/ いいえ、いけません。
- 6. トムは新しい本を買うだろう。
- 7. 日記を毎日つけるべきです。

ポイント整理

🚺 助動詞は、動詞の前に置かれて、その動詞に「~できる」「~してもよい」「~しなく てはならない」などの新しい意味をつけ加える役目をする。

<助動詞の主な特徴>

- (1) 助動詞と共に使う動詞は、常に原形を用いる。 He must be tired.
- (2) 否定文では、助動詞の後ろに not をつける。 Jim cannot ride a bicycle.
- (3) 疑問文 (~ですか) では、助動詞を主語の前に置く。 May I leave now, Mr. Brown?
- 2 よく使われる助動詞

can (~することができる) / must (~しなければならない) / may(~してもよい) will(~するだろう/~するつもりだ)/should(~するべきだ)

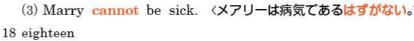
助動詞 Must で始まる疑問文の答え方

Must I come again? 〈また来なければいけませんか。〉

〈はい、来なければなりません。〉 Yes, you must. No, you don't have to. 〈いいえ、来る必要はありません。〉 (No, you need not.)

※注意!: must の否定形 (must not: ~して はいけない)は、強い禁止を表す。

- 4 助動詞 can / must / will は、それぞれ次の言葉で言いかえることができる。
- (1) Takashi is able to (= can) sing well. 〈タカシは上手に歌うことができる。〉
- (2) I have to (= must) get up early. 〈私は早く起きなければならない。〉
- (3) Kevin is going to (= will) see Jane tomorrow. 〈ケビンは明日ジェーンに会うつもりだ。〉
- 助動詞 may / must / can は、それぞれ次のような意味もある。
- (1) It may rain tomorrow. 〈明日は雨が降るかもしれない。〉
- (2) Ken must be sick. 〈ケンは病気であるに違いない。〉
- (3) Marry cannot be sick. 〈メアリーは病気であるはずがない。〉





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次の英文はシーサーについての話しです。

Shi Shi

Long ago young boy Chiga-san lived in a small <u>village</u> in Okinawa. At that time, an angry dragon <u>appeared</u> from the sea and attacked the village.

One day, the king of Okinawa came to the village. He said to Chiga-san, "I saw the dragon. It is attacking you soon again." The king took out a piece of 5 rope with a small statue. "Here, take this shisa lion and put it in front of the village. It will protect you," said the king. Then, Chiga-san put the shisa lion on the beach in front of the village.

The next day the villagers saw huge waves. The dragon was coming to the village. The villagers ran to the beach and looked at the shisa lion. The shisa lion started to tremble and roar. Suddenly it cracked open. A huge shisa lion came out and attacked the dragon. They disappeared under the ocean. Chiga-san looked at the ocean for the shisa lion, but it didn't appear. He thought it was dead. Then, when he looked down at the sand, Chiga-san jumped back! The shisa statue was there!

The village was never attacked by the dragon again. This story soon spread around Okinawa. Soon, other villages made their original shisa lions. And the shisa became famous as the protector of the islands.

village (村) / appear (現れる) / a piece of ~ (1本の~) / statue (像) in front of ~ (~の前に) / protect (~を守る) / huge (巨大な) / waves (波) tremble (揺れる) / roar (うなる) / Suddenly (突然) / crack (割れる) disappeared (消える) / dead (死んだ) / spread (広がる) / protector (守り神)

Questions: ①~④の問題に英語で答えましょう。

- 1 What was the problem in the village where Chiga-san lived?
- 2 What did the king explain to Chiga-san about the power of shisa statue?
- What happened the day after the king came to Chiga-san's village?
- What did other villagers make after they heard about the even at Chiga-san's village?

thirty-one 31

WORKS 組版 中学英語

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3 次の英文は、中学生の美紀(Miki)が、歴史(history)について英語の授業で行ったスピーチの一部であ
   Hello everyone I'm Miki I'm twelve I live in Aichi I like *history very much
   My mother is a history teacher. She *reads many books about history. I sometimes read
  books about history, too. They are ther books. Some books are "difficult "for me, but they
         ). I sometimes have history *homework and have *questions. I *ask my mother
                                                                                            other's birthday.
  about the questions. She *always *answers *all my questions.
  I have two brothers, Kazuo and Riku. They like history, too. Kazuo is @19. He (1) ( study )
  *Japanese history at a *university in Osaka. Riku is ten. He likes manga about history.
   Every winter vacation, I go on a trip with my family. We visit historic sites. My father
 likes history, too. But he likes *world history. He doesn't *know about Japanese history *well,
 but he likes "castles very much. I like castles, too. They are "beautiful, "so we often "take
 pictures of castles. I want my *camera now.
   *My dream is to be a history teacher. So a I study history *hard. I like history, so I *enjoy
                                                                                         birthday *for practice
                                                                                           ter (6 ( go ) to school
 (注) history 版中 read - -を終む difficult 難しい for - -によって homework 報酬
    question 観覧 ask — 一次だすわる always いっち answer — に答える all 全ての
Japanese 日本の university 大学 winter vacation も休み go on a trip 業行に行く
                                                                                            ning this Sunday!
    *with — -といっしょに *visit — -を取れる *historic site 概定的に有名を確所 *world 世界の
*know — - や知っている *well よく *castle 誠 *beautiful 美しい *so だから
     take pictures 写真をとる "camera カメラ "my dream is to be — 彩の夢は一になることだ "hard 一生懸命に
                                                                                            ase *student ##

    下線部①を1語の英語で書きかえよ。

 (2) 下線部(2)が次の意味になるように、( )内に入る最も減切な語を書け。
                                                                                          ただし、3語で書くこと。
     「それらはおもしろいです」
 (3) 下線部②の数字を英語のつづりで書け。
                                                                                          Bを1語ずつ書け。
 (4) ⑥の( )内の語を適切な形に直せ。
 (5) 美紀はなぜ下線部(3のように言ったのか。具体的に日本語で書け。
 (6) 本文の内容に合うように、次の問いにそれぞれ( )内の語数の英語で答えよ。
       Where is Kazuo's university? (2語)
   (b) What does Miki want now? (4篇)
 (7) 次のそれぞれの文について、本文の内容と合っているなら〇、異なっているなら×で答えよ。
   (a) Riku is Kazuo's brother
   (b) Miki's father knows about Japanese history well.
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地域版

```
日本文に合う英文になるように、語句を正しく並べ替えなさい。
 (1) 私は明日、買い物に行くつもりです。
     ( I/./am/shopping/going/go/to/tomorrow)
(2) 彼は来年、アメリカに行くつもりです。
    (go/t 日本文に合う英文になるように、語句を正しく並べ替えなさい。
              (1) 私は明日、買い物に行くつもりです。
(3) 私の妹は
                  ( I/./am/shopping/going/go/to/tomorrow )
                     I am going to go shopping tomorrow.
              (2) 彼は来年、アメリカに行くつもりです。
                 ( go / to / he / . / year / is / America / going / to / next )
    ( 14/1
              (3) 私の妹は明日、手紙を書く予定です。
 (5) 彼らは来
                 ( is / letter / going / a / to / tomorro
    ( socce
                     My sister is going to write a letter tomorrow
             (4) ジャックは来月、14歳になる予定です。
 (6) あなたは
                  ( 14 / going / month / Jack / be / is / old / to / years / next )
                     Jack is going to be 14 years old next month.
              (5) 彼らは来還、学校でサッカーをするつもりです。
 (7) マイは明
                  ( soccer / they / are / week / next / to / play / . / going / school / at )
                     They are going to play soccar at school next week.
              (6) あなたは明日、数学を執強する予定です。
                  ( study / you / tomorrow / going / . / to / are / math )
              You are going to study math to
(7) マイは明日、ケーキを作るつもりです。
                  ( to / Mai / tomorrow / . / is / make / going / cake / a )
                     Mai is going to make a cake tomorrow.
                     いることや子定を言うときは、be going to +動詞の原形を使います。
                     彼は来年、アメリカに行くつもりです。
                        e going to +動詞の原形
beは主語によって、am/
                     (5) 学校で at school
```

```
日本文に合う英文になるように、語句を正しく並べ替えなさい。
     ( you / are / fishing / going / go / to / ? / tomorrow )
 (2) 彼は来年、サッカー選手になる予定ではありません。
     ( be/no 日本文に合う美文になるように、語句を正しく並べ替えなさい。
               (1) あなたは明日、つりに行くつもりですか。
 (3) あなたの兄
                   ( you / are / fishing / going / go / to / ? / tomorrow )
                      Are you going to go fishing tomorrow?
               (2) 彼は来年、サッカー選手になる予定ではありません。
                  ( be / not / to / he / . /a / year / is / player / next / going / soccer )
               (3) あなたの兄は明日、ギターをひくつもりですか。
                   ( is/guitar/going/the/to/tomorrow/?/brother/play/your )
 (5) 彼らは来源
     ( song / i
                     le your brother going to play the guitar tomorr
               (4) ジャックは明日、公園で走る予定ではありません。
 (6) 私は来月,
                   ( run / going / tomorrow / Jack / in / is / . / not / the / park / to )
                      Jack is not going to run in the park tomorrow.
    ( next/s
               (5) 彼らは来週、この歌を歌うつもりですか
                   ( song / they / are / week / next / this / to / sing / going /? )
                      Are they going to sing this song next week?
               (6) 私は来月、白転車を買うつもりではありません。
                   ( next / going / I / not / buy / to / . / month / bike / am / a )
                      I am not going to buy a bike next month.
               ■ 展列文
「~するつもりですか」や「~する予定ですか」などとたずねるときは、
                      be動詞を主語の前に出します。
                      あなたは明日、つりに行くつもりですか。
                       Whe は主語によって、am/is/are を使い分けます。
                           つもりではありません」や「一する子定ではありません」と言うと
                      うは、be 動詞の後に not を置きます。
                      私は来月、白転車を買うつもりではりません。
                       I am not going to buy a bike ne
be動図の後に not
```

組版 中学英語

2 次のベス(Beth)と直樹(Naoki)の会話文を読んで、あとの各問いに答えよ。
Beth: Hi, Naoki. You have many books about *cooking! Do you like cooking?
Naoki: Hi, Beth. Yes. I like cooking. I often *make lunch on Sundays.
Beth: I like *curry and rice. Do you make it?
Naoki: ① I sometimes make curry and rice for Sunday's lunch.
Beth: Good. Well, I *want to make *Japanese food. (2) 13th is my mother's birthday.
She likes Japanese food very much. *So I want to make <u>3it</u> .
Naoki: (a) () () your mother like?
Beth: She likes okonomiyaki. *Can you make okonomiyaki?
Naoki: No. But my sister, Akemi, often makes it. Let's *ask her!
Beth: That's good. Is your sister a *high school *student?
Naoki: She is in the cooking club in her high school. She is my good cooking teacher.
Beth: That's nice! I want to make okonomiyaki *before my mother's birthday *for practice.
Are your sister and you *free on Saturdays?
Naoki: Sorry. I practice tennis in the morning on Saturdays. And my sister (6) (go) to school
and *joins the cooking club *in the afternoon on Saturdays. How about Sundays?
Beth : OK! I'm free on Sundays, too.
Naoki: Let's make okonomiyaki and eat it *together at my house in the morning this Sunday!
Beth : Thank you, Naoki.
(注) *cooking 料理 *make~~を作る *curry and rice カレーライス *want to~~したい *Japanese 日本の
*so だから *Can you ~? あなたは~できますか。 *ask ~ ~にたずねる *high school 高校 *student 生徒
*before ~の前に *for practice 練習のために *free ひまな *join~ ~に参加する *in the afternoon 午後に
*together volsk
(1) 本文中の ① ① 、 . ⑤ にあてはまる英文をそれぞれ 1 文で書け。ただし、3 語で書くこと。
(2) 下線部②, ④がそれぞれ次の意味になるように, ()内に入る最も適切な語を1語ずつ書け。
② 「1月」
④ 「あなたのお母さんは何の日本の食べ物が好きですか。」
(3) 下線部③の it が指す内容を具体的に日本語で書け。
(4) ⑥の()内の語を適切な形に直せ。
(5) 本文の内容に合うように、次の問いにそれぞれ3語の英語で答えよ。
(a) Does Naoki make <i>okonomiyaki</i> for Sunday's lunch?
(b) What does Naoki do on Saturday mornings?
(6) 本文の内容と <u>合わない</u> ものを、次のア〜エから1つ選び、記号で答えよ。
ア ベスの母親は日本の食べ物が好きである。
イ 直樹の姉[妹]は料理クラブに入っている。
ウベスは日曜日だけがひまである。
エ ベスは直樹の家でお好み焼きを作る。

(複写・転用禁止)

WORKS イラスト・図版 英語

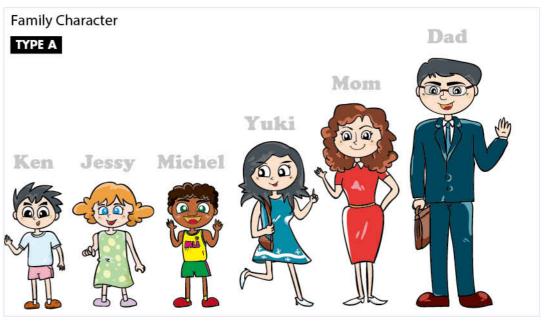
4C イラスト・図版





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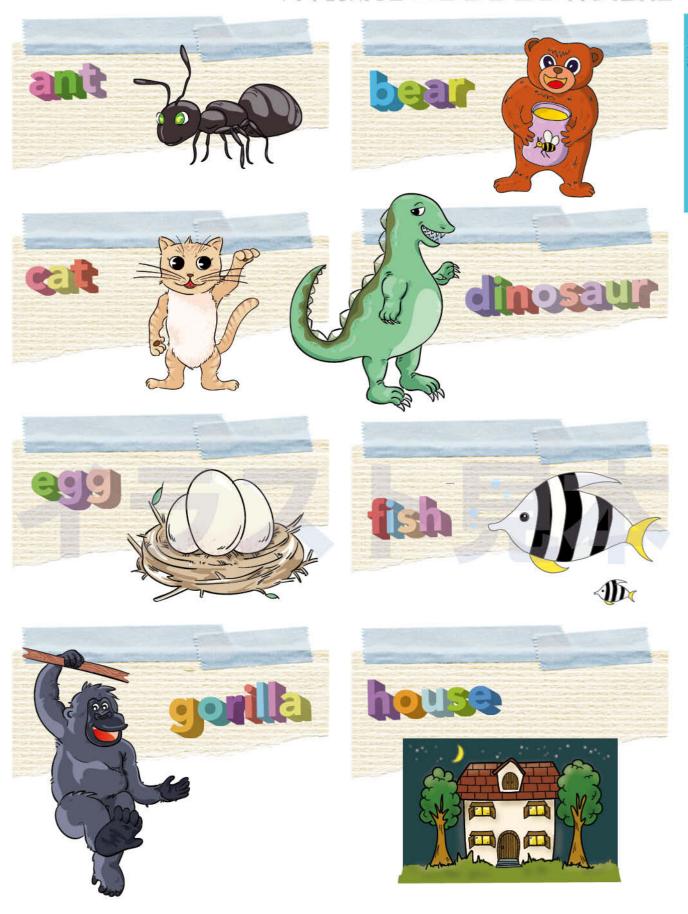
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