1年生の皆さんへ

4/30 の登校日には単語帳「チャンク Basic」と文法書「DUALSCOPE」が手元に届きます。

単語帳の扱いについては今後はテスト形式で行っていくので、少しずつ自分のものにして行ってください。文法書については英語表現 I (赤本)でわからなかった部分をよく読んで、テキストにまとめておきましょう。取り組んだ分は評価に入れていきます。

今後は英語科の連絡は

- (1) Classi での教科配信
- (2) Classi に「コンテンツボックス⇒「1年 英語」」に
 コミュニケーション英語 I の解答/解説・ジョシュア先生のテキストの音声音読用
 英語表現 I の解答とジョシュア先生の音声音読用
 を随時入れておきます。常にそのボックスをチェックしておいてください。
- (3) HPでの連絡掲載

確認よろしくお願いします。

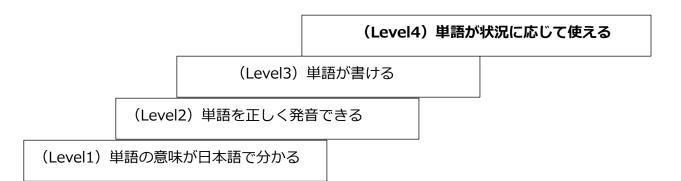
チャンク Basic の使い方

目 標

中学校から基礎的な単語を振り返り、様々な状況に応じてその単語を 使える【読める・聞ける・書ける・話せる】レベルにする。

【チャンクのステップ】

Level4(目標)に到達できるように自分の勉強方法を編み出していこう!!



DUALSCOPE 文法書の活用について

目標

中学校での文法の基礎的な知識をさらに発展させて、それぞれの状況を的確に 読んだり、聞いたり、話したり、書いたりするルールを身につける。

- (1) 教科書の EXERCISE を解答し、自己採点してわからなかった項目を文法書を活用し、テキストの右側の白紙ページに書き込む演習に取り組んでもよい。
- (2) 参考書でも不明な場合は解説動画や YouTube や他のオンラインで文法を活用している サイトを積極的に活用し、自分が理解できるレベルで繰り返し取り組む。

文法は覚えることではなく、「使いながらその理屈を理解していく」ことを繰り返すことです。 1回で完璧にしようとするのではなく、繰り返し各項目の文法を演習を通して練習すると次第 にわかってきます。時間を沢山かけた分理解も深まるし、その文法を使えるようになります。

コミュニケーション英語 I (緑本) 解答【4月22日~5月6日】*34と35も入れています。

Round11 「領域:読むこと」Story① 【p.25-26】

1 A: found a small cage with a baby lion at a department store

B: they were shopping for Christmas presents

C: felt sorry for the lion, so they bought him

2 D: was named Christian

E : got along really well

F: was growing up very fast

G: that their happy life wouldn't last long

Round12 「領域:読むこと」Story② 【p.27-28】

A: got angry and showed his strong teeth for the first time

B: shocked, and that reminded him that Christian was a wild animal

C: went to Kenya to set him free, and needed to train him

D : spent one last fun day with Christian

E: the next morning they left early without saying goodbye

F: John and Ace came back to Africa

G: told that it would be too dangerous to get near Christian now

H: he remembered John and Ace

I : realized that true friendship and love have no limits

Round14 「領域:読むこと」Story① 【p.31-32】

- 1 Because her son was dying of leukemia, serious disease
- 2 He wanted to become a firefighter in the future
- 3 She want to her local fire department in Phoenix, Arizona and explained her son's final wish and asked if it might be possible to give her six-year-old son a ride around town on a fire engine.
- 4 He would make Bopsy a one-day firefighter for the whole day.

Round15 「領域:読むこと」Story② 【p.33-34】

- 1 He picked up Bopsy, dressed him in his fire uniform and brought him from his hospital bed to the waiting hook-and-ladder truck.
- 2 It means he was very **[happy]** because he could do **[like]** the chief of the firefighter.
- 3 Because he was so touched by what his mother and the firefighters did for him.
- 4 She **(began)** to **(call)** the family members to the hospital and she **(called)** the fire chief and asked him to **(send)** a firefighter in uniform to the hospital to be **(with)** Bopsy. This was because the nurse believed that no one should **(die) (alone)**.
- 5 When the head nurse heard the sirens (screaming) and (saw) the lights (flushing), she would (announce) that there was not a (fire) and tell people in the hospital that the fire department was coming to see (one of its finest members one more time).

Round16 【領域:読むこと】Story③ 【p.35-36】

| A arrived | B up | C which | D happy | E see |
|-----------|------------|----------|---------|----------|
| F out | G renamed | H heaven | I real | J passed |
| K upset | L guardian | M part | N alive | O minds |

Round17 「領域:書くこと/話すこと(発表)」 【p.37-38】

自分を支えてくれたり、助けてくれたりしてきた人への感謝の気持ちを伝えることは 万国共通です。英語でその気持ちを伝えてみよう。以下は例です。

Dear My Teacher

Thank you very much for your supporting me.

You did a lot of things for me.

First, you give a lot of advice to create our English class.

Second, you have sincere mind to change our attitude.

Finally, you have strong passion to work together and help us.

If you hadn't done these things,

I would not spend happy life in Daini.

Again, thank you very much.

Sincerely

Hirai Kazuhito

Round18 「領域:読むこと」説明文① 【p.39-40】

1 According to the passage, we have two things we don't want in the future.

First, we don't want **(fighting)** against a very smart **(computer)**.

Another thing is that we don't want **(brainwashed)** and **(working)** hard with the Government **(watching)** us all the time.

2 Asimov made 4 predictions

First, we don't have to **(drive)** by **(ourselves)**

Second, we can call **[through]** the video.

Third, we can **[use]** nuclear power.

Finally, we **[have]** robots doing various tasks at home.

- 3 It means that his prediction of the 2014 world population is almost the **(same)** as 2014 world population.
- 4 That prediction is that we could (live) under the (sea).

Round19 【領域:読むこと】説明文② 【p.41-42】

Today, we have many of Asimov's predictions that have become realities are **[possible]** .

One of them is (glowing) (wall) (panels).

Another thing is the idea of **(moving) (sidewalks)** in shopping areas in town.

Also, we are building (large) (solar) (power) (stations).

Asimov is not only the person [made] predictions.

Arthur C. Clarke also predicted about the future.

He had two ideas that are already **(becoming) (popular)** .

One is [wireless] [communication].

Second is (remote) (surgery) using (robots).

Round20 【領域:読むこと】説明文③ 【p.43-44】

A: That means in ten years or so, computers will be as cheap as a piece of paper.

B: They will be everywhere but hidden, just like electricity and running water.

C : Also, in 20 or 30 years, parents may be able to choose their children's eye color, hair, and such.

D: We know that the human body also has these genes.

E: Will these predictions come true?

Round23 【領域:読むこと】説明文① 【p.49-50】

Do you know where touch fasteners come from?

One day in 1941, one Swiss engineer came from a walk in the [mountains].

He found **(burdock) (seeds)** in his dog's **(fur)**.

He wanted to know the reason [why] those [seeds] could [stick] very much.

If you walk in the forest, you may get such **(seeds)** on your **(clothes)** and it is difficult for you to **(pull)** them **(off)**.

He found that the **(seeds)** have small **(hooks)** on their **(sharp)** points.

They can **[catch]** on hair or fur. This is **[how]** touch fasteners were invented.

One day, designer was **(watching)** birds and had an **(idea)**.

That was to **[make]** the train's nose very long like a kingfisher's **[beak]** .

That was because the birds are very good at **(diving)** into **(water)** and **(catching)** fish. The shape of their **(beak)** makes it **(possible)** to dive with **(little) (resistance)** from the water.

The shape of the train **[like]** their beak **[reduces]** the air resistance that makes **[noise]** . That is why bullet trains have the shape of the long front nose.

Round24 【領域:読むこと】説明文② 【p.51-52】

The idea of "the ecological air-conditioning system" in Africa comes from the **[natural]** system of **[mounds]** by white **[ants]**

The [temperature] [inside] the mounds always [keep] almost the same [temperature]. So the idea of the mounds [helps] shopping centers [stay] at [reasonable] temperature all the year with far [less] energy and use the [design] from self-cooling white [ant] mounds.

| environment] . |
|--|
| Nature is (a good design that has built up effective systems without changing the |
| What does the author think about nature? |
| Because they think it possible to develop technologies for getting water in dry areas. |
| Why do scientists study a kind of desert lizard? |

Round26 【領域:読むこと】Story① 【p.55-56】

- 1 I spent three months designing a big ship at a company in Hiroshima.
- 2 Because I realized that I had forgotten my inkan, a seal which Japanese use to stamp papers.
- 3 I saw a bomber flying and then two shite parachutes falling.
- 4 the left side of my face and my left arm were injured.
- 5 I tried to get away from there as soon as possible.
- 6 I decided to continue to my office to meet my colleagues.
- 7 I went to Nagasaki by train.
- 8(Round27の内容)

I was telling my colleagues about the terrible thing that had happened in Hiroshima.

Round27 【領域:読むこと】Story② 【p.57-58】

- 1 I started to talk about my own painful experiences in public.
- 2 I experienced the bob twice. I do hope that there will be no third one.
- 3 I was so moved by you speech in Prague. I'll also spend the rest of my life telling the world to stop having nuclear arms
- 4 I have done my duty.

| Round30 【領域:読むこと】説明文① 【p.63-64】 | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| ☐ What is "PlayPumps"? | | | | | |
| PlayPumps [provides] the village people [with] clean, healthy [drinking] [water]. When children [push] them, that [energy] is used to pump from a [well] [into] a water tank. | | | | | |
| ☐ What were three problems PlayPumps solved? | | | | | |
| First, [Woman had to work hard every day to pump water] . | | | | | |
| Second, [Girls had to work miss school to help their mothers get water] . | | | | | |
| Third, [Children did not have their toys] . | | | | | |
| \square D \Rightarrow self-sustaining | | | | | |
| \square How many people did the organization think can drink clean water by 2010? | | | | | |
| Up to ten million people could drink clean water by 2010. | | | | | |

Round31 【領域:読むこと】説明文② 読み方を鍛える。 【p.65-66】

| Α | the cost | B also | C the design |
|---|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| D | to make matter worse | E in the end | F despite |
| G | however | H failure | I learn |

Round33 【領域:読むこと】物語① 【p.69-70】

Under apartheid in South Africa, **[black]** people had been **[discriminated]**. They could not **[receive]** good **[education]**, find work and live in **[certain]** areas. This was because they were only for **[white]** people.

To solve the situation, Nelson Mandela was **[leading]** a group of people against apartheid. He was **[kept]** in a small cell for **[27]** years. He was finally **[freed]** in 1990. In 1994, he became the **[president]** of South Africa.

He thought he could use **(rugby)** to make black people and white people **(closer)** and his idea was to make black people **(cheer)** their team with white people.

Round34 【領域:読むこと】物語② 文の流れを読み取る 【p.71-72】

Round35 【領域:読むこと】物語③ 【p.73-74】

☐ What does "they went dead still" mean?

It means that they were very **[silent]** .

☐ South Africa vs All Blacks from New Zealand

At the end of the first 40 minutes, South Africa was [3] points ahead against New Zealand.

However, in the second half, the teams **(drew)** a tie.

Finally, for the first time in the Rugby World Cup, South Africa [won]

 $\ \square$ If you were Pinaar, who led the Springboks, what would you say to the teammates?

Look around you. See those flags? Play for those people. We have to do this for South Africa.

英語表現 I (赤本) 解答【関係詞と仮定法も含む】

Round 7 Lesson3 Part1 助動詞を使って表現する① EXERCISES

《解答》

- A (1) must (2) can (3) May (4) can't
 - (5) mustn't (6) be able to (7) have to
- B (1) must finish the work by tomorrow
 - (2) Can you call me around eight
 - (3) don't have to reply to
 - (4) Jim may come late because
 - (5) must not take pictures in
 - (6) was able to run fast
- C (1) That boy must be the [a] new member of the art club.
 - (2) Can the news be true? I can't believe it.
 - (3) You must not play soccer on the street. / You must not play football on the road.
 - (4) May I borrow your dictionary? / Can I use your dictionary?
 - (5) Can you leave for Tokyo at seven tomorrow morning?

- A 以下の語句で空所を補いなさい、いずれの語句も1度しか使わないこと、
- (1) トムは一日中歩いた. 彼は疲れているに違いない.
- (2) 見てよ, パパ. 片足で立てるよ.
- (3) ABCホテルへようこそ. お名前をお伺いしてもいいですか.
- (4) トムとジムは昼食を終えたばかりだ、彼らは空腹であるはずがない、
- (5) キャプテンが怒るから, 私たちは遅刻してはならない.
- (6) 半年後にはフルートが吹けるようになるだろう.
- (7) もう出発しなければならない. バスが来るから.
- B カッコ内の語句を使って文を完成させなさい.
- (1) 君は明日までにその仕事を終えなければならない.
- (2) 今夜8時ごろに電話をくれませんか.
- (3) あなたはこの Eメールに返信する必要はありません.
- (4) ジムは電車に乗り遅れたので遅刻して来るかもしれない.
- (5) この博物館では写真を撮ってはいけない.
- (6) ケンは若いころ, 速く走ることができた.

Round 8 Lesson3 Part2 助動詞を使って表現する② EXERCISES

《解答》

- A (1) should (2) had better (3) Shall (4) Will
 - (5) Shall
- B (1) should (2) wouldn't (3) would
 - (4) shouldn't (5) won't (6) will
- C (1) had better not go to (2) ought not to stay up
- D (1) Will you please bring me some magazines? / Will you please bring some magazines for [to] me? Can [Would / Could] you please bring \sim ?
 - (2) Emma would not attend [go to] the party.
 - (3) You should [ought to] go to the fireworks festival with Jack.
 - (4) Shall we have [take] a break for a while?
 - (5) You should not go out because it will rain this afternoon. /
 You ought not to [had better not] go out because it is going to be rainy this afternoon.

《和訳》

A 適切な答えを選びなさい.

- (1) ミカはその試験に向けて一生懸命勉強してきた、だから当然合格するはずだ、
- (2) この町にはよいホテルがない、隣町で探したほうがいいよ、
- (3) 行こうか. 一ちょっと待って. まだ準備ができてないんだ.
- (4) テレビの音量を下げてもらえるかい. 勉強中なんだ.
- (5) すみません, いま手が離せないんです. あとでお電話しましょうか.
- B 以下の語で空所を補いなさい. いずれの語も1度しか使わないこと.
- (1) もし今の給料に満足していないなら、別の仕事を探すべきだよ.
- (2) 私はメアリーにいくつかアドバイスを与えたが、彼女は聞く耳をもたなかった.
- (3) 子どものころ, 私たちはよく公園でバドミントンをしたものだ.
- (4) その幼い少年が君の話を理解できていないよ、そんなに早口で話すべきではない、
- (5) この車はどうしても動かない. どこか故障してるね.
- (6) 近ごろポールはよく徹夜する.
- C カッコ内の語句を使って文を完成させなさい.
- (1) 顔色がよくないよ. 今日は学校に行かないほうがいい.
- (2) ジャックは明日早起きしなければならない. 彼は夜更かしすべきではない.

Round 9 Lesson3 Part3 助動詞を使って表現する③ EXERCISES

《解答》

- A (1) used to (2) used to be (3) don't need to
- B (1) should have come (2) must have dropped
 - (3) may have heard (4) cannot have won
 - (5) ought not to have eaten
- C (1) Would (2) Could (3) would (4) might
 - (5) would
- D (1) Would [Could] you pass me the salt(, please)? / Will [Can] you pass me the salt(, please)?
 - (2) What would you like to have [eat] for lunch?
 - (3) Peter used to go for a jog every morning.
 - (4) You should [ought to] have made a reservation at the restaurant.
 - (5) I may [might] have left my umbrella at school.

- A "used to"または"need to"を用いて空所を補いなさい.
- (1) ステラは以前はよく朝散歩をしたものだが、いまはもうしていない.
- (2) この建物は今は書店だ. でも以前は映画館だった.
- (3) 君の電話番号は知っているよ、書いてくれる必要はないさ、
- B 以下の語句を正しい形にして空所を補いなさい.
- (1) 彼女は昨夜そのパーティーに来なかった、彼女は来るべきだったのに、
- (2) 私は手袋を片方なくしてしまった. どこかで落としたにちがいない.
- (3) ジェーンはその計画についてどのようにして知ったのか. —だれかから聞いたのかもしれない.
- (4) トニーは泳ぐのが上手ではない、彼が昨日の競技で勝ったはずがない、
- (5) 気分が悪い、食べ過ぎるべきではなかった、
- C 適切な答えを選びなさい.
- (1) 一緒に昼食に出かけませんか.
- (2) 少しお時間をいただいてもよろしいですか.
- (3) スピーチを締めくくりたいと思います. ありがとうございました.
- (4) ケンと一緒にいるあの少女はだれですか. 一わからないよ. 彼の妹かもしれないね.
- (5) すみませんが、駅への行き方を教えていただけますか.

Round 1 0 Lesson4 Part1 受動態を使って表現する① EXERCISES

《解答》

- A (1) is visited (2) was found (3) are caused
 - (4) are spoken (5) was designed (6) was damaged
- B (1) I was woken up by a loud noise during the night.
 - (2) The door was not [wasn't] locked by Jane.
 - (3) Is this room cleaned by the students every day?
 - (4) Oranges can be grown in warm countries.
 - (5) Who were these photos taken by?
- C (1) camera has never been used
 - (2) the game will be canceled
 - (3) Your steak is now being grilled / Your steak is being grilled now
- D (1) European watches are sold at the store [shop].
 - (2) The problem [issue] has already been discussed at the meeting.
 - (3) Kenta is now being interviewed. / Kenta is being interviewed now.
 - (4) Who was the presentation made [give] by?

- A 以下の語を正しい形にして空所を補いなさい.
- (1) 京都には毎年多くの観光客が訪れる.
- (2) この財布は昨日路上で見つかった.
- (3) 毎日,多くの事故が不注意な運転により引き起こされている.
- (4) カナダでは英語とフランス語が話されている.
- (5) この博物館は有名な建築家が設計した.
- (6) 私の家の屋根は嵐で壊れた.
- B 次の文を受動態で書き直しなさい.
- (1) 大きな物音が夜中に私を目覚めさせた. → 私は夜中に大きな物音で目が覚めた.
- (2) ジェーンはそのドアに鍵をかけなかった. \rightarrow そのドアはジェーンによって鍵をかけられなかった.
- (3) 生徒たちはこの部屋を毎日掃除しますか. → この部屋は生徒たちによって毎日掃除されますか.
- (4) 温暖な国ではオレンジを栽培できる. → オレンジは温暖な国で栽培されうる.
- (5) だれがこれらの写真を撮りましたか. → これらの写真はだれによって撮られましたか.
- C カッコ内の語句を使って文を完成させなさい. 受動態を使うこと.
- (1) このカメラは未使用だ.
- (2) 雨がとても強く降っている. だから, その試合は中止されるだろう.
- (3) すみません. 私の料理がまだこないのですが.
- お客様のステーキはただいま調理中です。もうしばらくお待ちください。

Round 1 1 Lesson4 Part2 受動態を使って表現する② EXERCISES

《解答》

A (1) Jim was sent the email by Lucy.

The email was sent to Jim by Lucy.

- (2) The baby was named Ryo by the Tanakas.
- (3) Some roses were bought for her mother by Meg.
- (4) The wall was painted white by Yoshiki.
- B (1) was taken care of
 - (2) in made from milk
 - (3) are said to be contact lens users
 - (4) is covered with water
 - (5) is looked up to by her students
 - (6) is filled with comic books
 - (7) is worried about the next exam
 - (8) is always dressed in jeans
 - (9) was caught in a shower
- C (1) I was given this ring by Ken. /
 This ring was given to me by Ken.
 - (2) Tokyo Dome is often called the Big Egg.
 - (3) My (elder / older / big) brother is satisfied with his new job.
 - (4) Her train was delayed by [because of] the heavy snow.
 - (5) It is said that brown rice is good for your [the / our] health. / Brown rice is said to be good for your [the / our] health.

- A 次の文を受動態で書き直しなさい.
- (1) ルーシーはジムにその E メールを送った.
- → ジムはルーシーによってそのEメールを送られた.
- → そのEメールはルーシーによってジムに送られた.
- (2) タナカ夫妻は彼らの赤ちゃんをリョウと名づけた.
- → その赤ちゃんはタナカ夫妻によってリョウと名づけられた.
- (3) メグは彼女の母親に数本のバラを買った.
- → 数本のバラはメグによって彼女の母親のために買われた.
- (4) ヨシキはその壁を白く塗った.
- → その壁はヨシキによって白く塗られた.

- B カッコ内の語句を使って文を完成させなさい.
- (1) 私の祖母は介護施設で世話をされている.
- (2) ヨーグルトは牛乳から作られる.
- (3) クラスメートの多くがコンタクトレンズを使用しているそうだ.
- (4) 地球の約70%は水で覆われている.
- (5) スミス先生は生徒たちから尊敬されている.
- (6) 彼の本棚はマンガでいっぱいだ.
- (7) ジョンはいま次の試験のことを心配している.
- (8) ティムはいつもジーンズと T シャツを着ている.
- (9) 家へ帰る途中, 私はにわか雨にあった.

Round 1 2 Lesson 5 Part 1 不定詞を使って表現する① EXERCISES

《解答》

- A (1) to watch (2) to solve (3) to win (4) to refuse
- B (1) to eat (2) to train (3) to change (4) to study
- C (1) surprised to get an email from
 - (2) to go out in this stormy
 - (3) not to say bad things
 - (4) only to find the train had left
 - (5) money to buy an electronic dictionary
 - (6) easy for anyone to use
- D (1) It is dangerous to trust [believe] everything on the Internet.
 - (2) Jack was shocked to hear the news.
 - (3) Can you lend me something to write with? / Can you give me something to write on?
 - (4) Sayaka set the alarm clock to wake [get] up early.
 - (5) Jane made a promise not to be late again. / Jane promised never to be late.

- A 以下の語を正しい形にして空所を補いなさい.
- (1) 週末にテレビでスポーツ観戦するのが好きだ.
- (2) 短時間でその問題を解くのは不可能だ.
- (3) 私たちの目標は次の選手権を勝ち取ることだ.
- (4) 彼の要求を拒むのは難しいと思った.
- B 以下の語を正しい形にして空所を補いなさい.
- (1) お腹が空いたよ. 何か食べるものがほしい.
- (2) 私たちには次の試合に向けてトレーニングしてくれるコーチが必要だ.
- (3) そろそろそのルールを変更する時期だ.
- (4) 私は海外留学する決心をした.
- C カッコ内の語句を使って文を完成させなさい.
- (1) ジェームズはリエコから E メールを受け取って驚いた.
- (2) 嵐の中を出かけるなんてリョウタは向こう見ずに違いない.
- (3) 他人の悪口を言わないことが私の信条だ.
- (4) 私は駅まで走ったが、電車は出発してしまっていた.
- (5) 私は電子辞書を買うためにお金を貯めた.
- (6) このスマートフォンはだれでも簡単に使える.

Round 1 3 Lesson 5 Part 2 不定詞を使って表現する② EXERCISES

《解答》

- A (1) necessary to follow [keep / observe / obey]
 - (2) natural for Lin to get [be]
 - (3) careless of you to leave
 - (4) dangerous for beginners to climb
 - (5) wise of Jim to take [bring]
- B (1) want Ben to come
 - (2) forced myself to get up
 - (3) told us to listen to the lecture
 - (4) we got a doctor to come and see
- C (1) notice you come into the classroom
 - (2) had the clerk wrap the books as
 - (3) won't let me go out with
 - (4) made her son take his medicine three
 - (5) was seen to cross the street
- D (1) It is difficult for children to read maps
 - (2) Our parents allow us to watch television [TV] only on weekends. / Our parents let us watch television [TV] only on weekends. / Our parents don't allow us to watch television [TV] except on weekends. / Our parents don't let us watch television [TV] except on weekends.
 - (3) I saw the singer get into a taxi in front of [at] the station.
 - (4) Miku asked me to open the window(s).
 - (5) Our teacher had us write an essay about [on] Japanese history.

- B カッコ内の語句を使って文を完成させなさい.
- (1) 私はベンに私の誕生日パーティーに来てほしい.
- (2) 私は今朝とても疲れていたが、無理をして起きた.
- (3) 私たちの先生は私たちに講義を聞くように言った.
- (4) 午前2時だったが、私たちは医者に子どもを往診してもらった.
- C カッコ内の語句を使って文を完成させなさい.
- (1) 私はあなたが教室に入ってくるのに気づかなかった.
- (2) 私は店員にその本をプレゼント用に包装してもらった.
- (3) 父はどうしても私をトムとデートさせようとしない.
- (4) ニシノさんは彼女の息子に1日3回薬を飲ませた.
- (5) ケンタは赤信号で道路を横断するのを目撃された.

Round 1 4 Lesson 5 Part 3 不定詞を使って表現する③ EXERCISES

《解答》

- A (1) 1 to be 2 is
 - (2) ① have dropped ② dropped [have dropped]
 - (3) 1 have caught 2 had caught
- B (1) to be invited (2) to have been painted (3) to be sleeping (4) to be left
- C (1) me how to write an email
 - (2) well enough to leave hospital
 - (3) in order to take pictures of
 - (4) know where to change trains
 - (5) was too large to walk around
 - (6) To make matters worse
- D (1) Mr. Smith seems to have been an actor ten years ago. /
 It seems that Mr. Smith was an actor ten years ago.
 - (2) It is too cold (for us) to have lunch in the garden [yard] today.
 - (3) I have not yet decided when to leave for Tokyo.
 - (4) Olivia seemed to be moved by that movie. /
 It seemed that Olivia was impressed by the film.
 - (5) Needless to say, he is a famous player in the Major Leagues.

- A 動詞を適切な形に直しなさい.
- (1) アイコはリョウタと口をきいていない.
- ①② 彼女は彼に腹を立てているようだ.
- (2) 私の自転車の鍵はどこ?
- ①② 私はそれをどこかに落としてしまったようだ.
- (3) ケンタは昨日休みだった.
- ①② 彼は一昨日かぜをひいたようだった.
- B 適切な答えを選びなさい.
- (1) 今日はご招待いただき, とてもうれしいです.
- (2) この絵は約300年前に描かれたと言われている.
- (3) ハヤトはいま隣の部屋で寝ているようだ.
- (4) いま数学の問題について考えてるから、一人にしておいて、
- C カッコ内の語句を使って文を完成させなさい.
- (1) レイカは親切にも私にフランス語で E メールを書く方法を教えてくれた.
- (2) マイクは1週間でよくなって退院するだろう.
- (3) タクヤは野生のパンダの写真を撮るために中国へ行った.
- (4) その外国人はどこで電車を乗りかえるのかわからなかった.
- (5) その島は1時間で歩いて回るには広すぎる.
- (6) 雨が激しく降っていた. さらに悪いことに, 風が強く吹き始めた.

Round 1 5 Lesson6 Part1 動名詞を使って表現する① EXERCISES

《解答》

- A (1) Learning[Studying] (2) inviting
 - (3) writing (4) cleaning (5) not attending
- B (1) being late (2) having said
 - (3) his son('s) winning (4) having been
 - (5) my[me] taking
- C (1)like being called by my nickname
 - (2)afraid of being laughed at
 - (3) proud of having been praised by
- D (1) Jim likes walking on the beach. /
 Jim is fond of walking along the shore. /
 Jim likes taking a walk on the seashore.
 - (2) I was sure of his having met Sophie before. / I was sure of him having seen Sophie before.
 - (3) My(elder / older / big)brother is tired of being asked about his girlfriend.
 - (4) Meg is worried about not having enough[sufficient] money for the trip.

- B "doing"を使って文を書き換えなさい.
- (1)1限目に遅れてしまい、申し訳ございません.
- (2)私はあんな失礼なことを言ったのが恥ずかしい.
- (3)トーマスは彼の息子がレースで優勝すると確信している.
- (4)ローラは先週の日曜に博物館にいなかったと言った.
- (5)ここで写真を撮ってもよろしいですか.
- C カッコ内の語句を使って文を完成させなさい.
- (1)私はあだ名で呼ばれるのが好きだ.
- (2)笑われることを恐れるな.
- (3) ボブは先生に褒められたことを誇りに思った.

Round 1 6 Lesson6 Part2 動名詞を使って表現する② EXERCISES

《解答》

- A (1) to go (2) traveling (3) preparing
 - (4) to answer (5) raining
- B (1) locking (2) to lock (3) to watch
 - (4) watching (5) to speak (6) speaking
- C (1) feel like studying (2) no use [good] asking
 - (3) worth listening to (4) forward to going
 - (5) not used[accustomed] to using
- D (1) We enjoyed playing tennis yesterday.
 - (2) I remember visiting the museum with Ken last year.
 - (3) The typhoon prevented us from leaving on time.
 - (4) On seeing the actor, the reporters began [started] asking [to ask] him questions.

- A 適切な答えを選びなさい.
- (1) こんな雪の日に外出したくない.
- (2) その家族は混雑時に移動することを避けた.
- (3) メグは放課後一緒にテストのために準備することを提案した.
- (4) 社長はそれ以上質問に答えることを拒否した.
- (5) 雨はもうやんだかしら, 洗濯物を干したいの.
- B 動詞を適切な形に変えなさい.
- (1) 私は部屋を出るときに窓に鍵をかけたのを覚えている.
- (2) この部屋を出るときは忘れずに窓に鍵をかけなさい.
- (3) 明日の朝そのテレビ番組を見ることを忘れないでね.
- (4) 私はそのテレビ番組を見たことを決して忘れないだろう. それはとてもおもしろかった.
- (5) 私は外国人に英語で話しかけようとしたが、できなかった.
- (6) 私は外国人に英語で話しかけてみたが、相手は私の言うことを理解しなかった.

Round 1 7 Lesson 7 Part 1 分詞を使って表現する① EXERCISES

《解答》

- A (1) walking (2) parked (3) shooting
 - (4) standing (5) written (6) surprised
- B (1) should have your hair cut
 - (2) Masato sat reading a magazine
 - (3) Don't leave the water running
 - (4) heard you playing the song
- C (1) boring \rightarrow bored (2) steal \rightarrow stolen
 - (3) her \rightarrow herself
 - (4) to ski → skiing / goes to ski in Hokkaido → goes to Hokkaido for skiing / goes to ski in Hokkaido → goes to Hokkaido to ski
- D (1) The boy wearing glasses is my cousin.
 - (2) I had the wheel(s) of my bike damaged in the accident. / My bicycle had its wheel(s) damaged in the accident.
 - (3) The teacher stood surrounded by the [his / her] students.
 - (4) I saw Bob waiting at the bus stop.
 - (5) Boiled eggs are eggs cooked in boiling water. / Boiled eggs are eggs boiled in hot water.

- A 動詞を適切な形に変えなさい.
- (1) 通りを歩いているあの男性はだれですか.
- (2) この通りに停められた車は警察に撤去された.
- (3) 私は昨夜流れ星の写真を撮った.
- (4) その曲がり角に立っている生徒はミサキだ.
- (5) ヘレンは日本語で書かれた E メールを受け取った.
- (6) その瞬間, ケンジは驚いた表情を浮かべた.
- B カッコ内の語句を使って文を完成させなさい.
- (1) あなたは来週の月曜までに髪を切るべきだ.
- (2) マサトはそのとき, 座って雑誌を読んでいた.
- (3) 歯を磨いている間, 水を流しっぱなしにするな.
- (4) 私はあなたがギターでその歌を弾いているのを聞いた.
- C 各文の誤りを正しなさい.
- (1) 子どもたちは彼の長いスピーチで退屈そうだった.
- (2) マユは百貨店で傘を盗まれた.
- (3) ジェシカは騒音のせいで声が届かなかった.
- (4) 私の家族は毎年冬に北海道へスキーをしに行く.

Round 1 8 Lesson 7 Part 2 分詞を使って表現する② EXERCISES

《解答》

- A (1) Taking out her smartphone
 - (2) Walking in the park
 - (3) Feeling tired
 - (4) singing her favorite song
- B (1) Not feeling sleepy
 - (2) Playing catch with his son
 - (3) Scolded by his mother
 - (4) Having been to Australia before
 - (5) Seen from this angle
 - (6) Not having prepared my speech well
- C (1) Speaking [Talking] of (2) It being
 - (3) with, shining (4) Judging from
- D (1) Driving in the wood(s), she found a small church. /
 When [While] she was driving through the forest, she found a small church.
 - (2) Feeling very cold, I turned on the heater. / It being very cold, I switched on the heater.
 - (3) Taking [Getting on] the first train, we arrived at Kyoto Station at ten. / We took [got on] the first train, arriving at Kyoto Station at ten.
 - (4) Strictly speaking, watermelons are vegetables.

- A "doing"を使って文を書き直しなさい.
- (1) ジェーンはスマートフォンを取り出してエレンに電話した.
- (2) 公園を歩いている間に、私はたまたま先生を見かけた.
- (3) 疲れていたので、私は昨夜は早く寝た.
- (4) マイはお気に入りの歌を歌いながら、彼女の部屋を掃除していた.
- B カッコ内の語句を使って文を完成させなさい.
- (1) 眠くなかったので, 私は徹夜した.
- (2) モリ氏は彼の息子とキャッチボールをしている間に、肩を痛めた.
- (3) 母親に叱られたので、その少年は泣き出した.
- (4) 以前にオーストラリアに行ったことがあったので、アヤは他の国に行くことを提案した.
- (5) この角度から見ると、その岩はライオンのように見える.
- (6) スピーチの準備が十分にできていなかったので、私は緊張した.

Round 1 9 Lesson8 Part1 比較を使って表現する① EXERCISES

《解答》

- A (1) is as friendly as (2) as many members as
 - (3) as early as Ann (4) four times as large as
- B (1) more expensive (2) better (3) colder
 - (4) the most famous (5) (the) fastest
- C (1) three, shorter (2) cannot [can't], as [so] high
 - (3) second, tallest (4) the smaller of
- D (1) This restaurant is not as crowded today as (it was) yesterday.
 - (2) The population of Kanagawa is larger than that of Aichi.
 - (3) This river is half as long as the Tone River.
 - (4) The first question is (by) far the most difficult of the five (questions).
 - (5) London is one of the biggest[largest] cities in Europe.

- A カッコ内の語句を使って文を完成させなさい.
- (1) ビルは彼の兄と同じくらい親しみやすい.
- (2) あなたのクラブには私たち(のクラブ)と同数の部員がいる.
- (3) エミリーはアンほど早く寝ない.
- (4) この公園は東京ドームの 4 倍の広さだ.
- B 単語を適切な形に変えなさい.
- (1) 私の自転車はあの自転車よりも値段が高い.
- (2) ジムは私より上手にバイオリンを弾く.
- (3) 今年の冬は去年の冬よりもずっと寒い.
- (4) 彼は日本で最も有名な歌手の1人だ.
- (5) ミサはその3人の生徒の中で一番速く泳ぐ.
- C よく似た意味を持つ新しい文を書きなさい.
- (1)ユリナは身長 160 cmだ. 彼の兄は身長 163 cmだ.
- →ユリナは彼の兄より背が 3 cm低い.
- (2)タクヤは若いころとても高く跳べたが、今はできない.
- →タクヤはかつてほど高く跳べない.
- (3)東京スカイツリーを除くと、東京タワーは日本で一番高い塔だ.
- →東京タワーは日本で2番目に高い塔だ.
- (4)スーツケースが2つある.小さいほうが私のだ.
- →私のスーツケースは2つのうち小さいほうだ.

Round 2 0 Lesson8 Part2 比較を使って表現する② EXERCISES

《解答》

- A (1) No, student, fast

 No, student, faster
 faster than, other student
 - (2) as, possible
 - (3) as[so] important more important more important, anything else
 - (4) not so much
- B (1) better for[more for] (2) more than
 - (3) colder, colder (4) older, worse[poorer]
- C (1) No other bird can fly as fast as a falcon. /
 No other bird can fly faster than a falcon. /
 A falcon flies faster than any other bird.
 - (2) The more[harder] I studied English, the better[more] I liked it. / ..., the better[more] I came to like it.
 - (3) No less than [As many as] thirty friends attended his birthday party.
 - (4) Maki is no more lazy than you are.
 - (5) More and more people use [are using] smartphones.

- A よく似た意味を持つ新しい文を書きなさい.
- (1) ケンは私たちのクラスのすべての生徒たちの中で一番速く泳ぐ.
- →私たちのクラスには、ケンほど速く泳ぐ生徒はいない.
- →私たちのクラスには、ケンより速く泳ぐ生徒はいない.
- →ケンは私たちのクラスで他のだれよりも速く泳ぐ.
- (2) 明日の朝, できるだけ早く学校に来なさい.
- →明日の朝, できるだけ早く学校に来なさい.
- (3) 愛はすべての中で最も大切なものだ.
- →愛ほど大切なものはほかにない.
- →愛より大切なものはほかにない.
- →愛はほかのどんなものより大切だ.
- (4) 彼は歌手というよりはむしろコメディアンだ.
- →彼は歌手というよりはむしろコメディアンだ.

Round 2 1 Lesson 9 Part 1 関係詞を使って表現する①

EXERCISES

《解答》

- A (1) who (2) whom[who] (3) whose (4) who (5) whom [who]
- B (1) This is the video which [that] I took in Guam.
 - (2) The accident which [that] happened yesterday was very serious.
 - (3) There were some words whose meanings I didn't know. / There were some words of which I didn't know the meanings.
 - (4) The magazine which [that] I wanted to read was sold out.
- C (1) the heaviest snow that I have (2) everything that I needed for
 - (3) that you have found to (4) his dog that were walking along the river
 - (5) the first person that traveled in space
- D (1) The man who is reading (a book) now is Mr. Sato.
 - (2) I cannot forget the scene which [that] I saw there.
 - (3) I don't [won't] believe anything that he says.
 - (4) Beth made the same mistake that [as] I did [made].
 - (5) We hired a woman whose native language was French. /
 We hired a woman who was a native French speaker [a native speaker of French].

- A "who" whom または whose で空所を補いなさい.
- (1) この曲を書いた人物はとても若い.
- (2) 村上春樹は私が好きな作家の一人だ.
- (3) 建物を設計することを仕事とする人は建築家だ.
- (4) 私はスペイン語を話せる人を探しています.
- (5) 昨日あなたが会った女性は有名なアスリートだ.
- B 2文を1文にしなさい. "which / that"または"whose"を使うこと.
- (1) これはその映像だ. 私はそれをグアムで撮った.
- (2) その事故はとても大きかった. それは昨日起こった.
- (3) いくつか単語があった. 私はそれらの意味がわからなかった.
- (4) その雑誌は売り切れた. 私はそれが読みたかった.
- C カッコ内の語句を使って文を完成させなさい. 関係代名詞を追加すること.
- (1) これは私がこれまで経験した中で一番の大雪だ.
- (2) 私はコンビニで旅行に必要なものすべてを購入した.
- (3) あれが、あなたが導きだしたその問題の唯一の解決策ですか.
- (4) 川沿いを歩いている男性と犬に会いましたか.
- (5) 彼は宇宙を旅行した初めての人物だ.

Round22 Lesson 9 Part2 関係詞を使って表現する② EXERCISES

《解答》

- A (1) This is the photo which my sister got a prize for. / This is the photo for which my sister got a prize.
 - (2) Who is girl whom Meg is singing with? / Who is the girl with whom Meg is singing?
 - (3) Could you lend me the book which you were talking about yesterday? / Could you lend me the book about which you were talking yesterday?
 - (4) The timetable which he was looking at was out of date. / The timetable at which he was looking was out of date.
 - (5) This is the castle which Oda Nobunaga lived in. / This is the castle in which Oda Nobunaga lived.
- B (1) what he used to be (2) What made me angry (3) what is called pet therapy (4) what I'm going to tell
- C (1) I'm from Kagawa, which is famous for Sanuki udon.
 - (2) Jack promised to come on time, which I didn't believe.
 - (3) Shelly said the store was closed that day, which was not true.
- D (1) The bank (which [that]) my father works at [for] is in front of the station. /
 The bank at [for] which my father works is in front of the station.
 - (2) Paul is what is called [what we / you call] a bookworm.
 - (3) I tried to persuade Ryo, which I found difficult [hard]. / I tried to persuade Ryo, only to find it difficult [hard].
 - (4) I got up late [I overslept], and what is [was] worse, I got on [took] the wrong train.

- A 2文を1文にしなさい、"whom"または"which"を使うこと、
- (1) これはその写真だ. 私の姉はそれで受賞した→これは私の姉が受賞した写真です.
- (2) あの少女はだれですか、メグは彼女と一緒に歌っている.
 - →メグが一緒に歌っている少女はだれですか.
- (3) その本を私に貸していただけますか. あなたは昨日それについて話をしていた. →あなたが昨日話していたその本を私に貸していただけますか.
- (4) その時刻表は古かった.彼はそれを見ていた.→彼が見ていた時刻表は古かった.
- (5) これはその城だ、織田信長がそこに居住していた、→これは織田信長が居住していた城だ、
- B カッコ内の語句を使って文を完成させなさい.
- (1) ビルは変わってしまった. 彼は以前の彼ではない.
- (2) 私を怒らせたのは、ジムが私に謝らなかったことだ.
- (3) 老人ホームにはネコやイヌがいる、その施設はいわゆるペットセラピーを提供している、
- (4) 私がこれからあなたに言うことを忘れないようにしなさい.

Round23 Lesson 9 Part3 関係詞を使って表現する③

EXERCISES

《解答》

- A (1) when (2) why (3) how (4) where (5) which
- B (1) why I couldn't answer your call
 - (2) when the festival is held
 - (3) where the Olympic Games took place
- C (1) where (2) when (3) where
- D (1) whoever (2) Whatever (3) whenever (4) However (5) wherever
- E (1) I visited the temple where Ron (had) shot the movie[film].
 - (2) This is how Miku was able to adapt to her new life.
 - (3) Whatever you say, I won't give up my dream.

- A "when" where "how" why または which で空所を補いなさい.
 - (1) 月曜日はプラスチックごみの収集日だ.
 - (2) これが会議を欠席した理由ですか、
 - (3) あなたが減量した方法を教えて.
 - (4) これは私がボランティアの仕事をしているデイケアセンターだ.
 - (5) これはミサキが昨年訪れた博物館だ.
- B カッコ内の語句を使って文を完成させなさい.
 - (1) 私は入院していた. そういうわけで, あなたからの電話に出ることができなかった.
 - (2) 2 月はその祭りが開催される月だ.
 - (3) 向こうにあるスタジアムが見えるかい. あれが 50 年前にオリンピックが開催された場所だ.
- C "where"または"when"で空所を補いなさい.
 - (1) 私はロンドンに行って、そこで旧友に会った.
 - (2) ケイトが電車に乗ろうとしていたその瞬間, 扉が閉まった.
 - (3) 彼らはみんな公園に着き、そこでサッカーをした.
- D 下線部を1語に変えなさい.
- (1) この会議は環境保護運動に興味のある人ならだれでも参加可能だ.
- (2) あなたが何と言おうとも、私は依然として彼女の味方だ.
- (3) 祖母はいつ訪れても私を温かく迎えてくれる.
- (4) 彼女はどんなに疲れていようとも、毎日ヨガの練習をする.
- (5) どこを旅行しても, あなたはよい経験をするでしょう.

Lesson 10 Part1 仮定法を使って表現する①

EXERCISES

《解答》

- A (1) had, could [would] (2) would, were (3) lived, would [could / might] (4) rains, will [may]
- B (1) had caught (2) could have gotten [got] (3) had played (4) had not [hadn't] broken (5) would not [wouldn't] be
- C (1) wish, had (2) wish, had invited (3) wish, had not said
- D (1) I wish the [my] spring vacation [holidays] were longer.
 - (2) If I had had more money, I could have taken a taxi.
 - (3) If I were you, I would work on the challenge. /
 In your place, I would deal with the challenge.
 - (4) What would you do if you won the lottery?
 - (5) I wish I had sent you an email yesterday.

- A 空所を補って文を完成させなさい.
- (1) 〈あなたは今とても忙しい.〉十分な時間があれば、あなたとボーリングに行けるのに、
- (2) 〈あなたは今高校生です.〉もういちど小学生に戻ったら,あなたは何をしますか.
- (3) 〈あなたは今東京に住んでいます.〉 ニューヨークに住んでいたら,週末ごとにブロードウェイのショーを見に行くのに.
- (4) 〈次の日曜は雨が降るかもしれない.〉次の日曜,雨が降れば,私たちは家で過ごそう.
- B 動詞を適切な形に変えなさい.
- (1) 始発電車に乗っていたら, あなたは8時までにはそこに着くことができたのに.
- (2) 私のアドバイスに従っていたら、ヒロキはもっとよい点を取ることができたのに.
- (3) 昨日オンラインゲームをしていたら、私はレポートを書き終えていなかっただろうに.
- (4) 脚を骨折していなかったら、私はその競技に参加できたのに、
- (5) 昨夜早くに寝ていたら, あなたは今眠くないのに.
- C "I wish…"を使って文を書き直しなさい。
- (1) もう時間がないので、行かなければならない、→もっと時間があればいいのに、
- (2) アイをランチに招待したかったが、しなかった。→あのときアイをランチに招待しておけばよかった。
- (3) ジェームズにあんなひどいことを言って後悔している.→ジェームズにあんなひどいことを言わなければよかった.

Lesson 10 Part2 仮定法を使って表現する②

EXERCISES

《解答》

- A (1) were (2) were not (3) had not been (4) had happened (5) went
- B (1) In your (2) To see Emma (3) A kind man (4) Without you
- C (1) If you should be late (2) If you should lose your passport
 - (3) If you were to join the brass band (4) If Jack should come
- D (1) It's about [high] time you got up.
 - (2) If you were to ask her out, she would say yes.
 - (3) Jim talks to [with] his seniors as if they were his friends.
 - (4) Without this map, we would have gotten lost [have lost our way / have been lost]. /
 But for this map, we would have got lost. /
 If it had not been for this map, we would have got lost.
 - (5) Miki behaves as if she had known me for a long time.

- A 適切な答えを選びなさい.
- (1) おじは私を彼自身の息子であるかのように扱う.
- (2) インターネットがなければ、私たちの生活はつまらないだろう.
- (3) あなたのアドバイスがなかったら、私のプロジェクトは失敗していただろう.
- (4) ハラ先生はあたかも何事もなかったかのように講義を続けた.
- (5) そろそろディスカッションを再開すべきころだ.
- B よく似た意味をもつ新しい文を書きなさい.
- (1) 私があなたの立場なら、彼女を助けるだろう.
- (2) エマが踊るのを見れば, あなたは彼女に恋するだろう.
- (3) 親切な人であれば、その老婦人を助けていただろう.
- (4) あなたがいなければ, 今の私はいないだろう.
- C カッコ内の語句を使って文を完成させなさい.
- (1) 万一明日あなたが遅刻しようものなら、ルーシーは怒るだろう。
- (2) 万一パスポートを失くしたら、あなたは大変なことになるだろう.
- (3) 仮に吹奏楽部に入部するとしたら、どの楽器を演奏したいですか、
- (4) 万一ジャックがきたら、彼に待つように言ってください.