

1章 基本時制

- ① 現在の文，過去の文，
進行形
② 未来の文

§ 1 現在の文，過去の文，進行形

基本例文

He **studies** English every day.

彼は毎日英語を勉強します。

Judy **made** a pretty doll.

ジュディはかわいい人形を作りました。

We **were listening** to music then.

私たちはそのとき音楽を聞いていました。

要点の整理

① be 動詞の現在形と過去形

I → am } —was you・複数→are —were
3人称単数→is }

3人称単数：“Iとyou”以外の1人[1つ]

② 一般動詞の現在形：主語が3人称単数のとき，語尾に-(e)sをつける。

study - studies, carry - carries：子音字 + y → y を i にかえて -es ⑩ plays

一般動詞の過去形：語尾に-(e)dをつけるものと不規則動詞(p. 192 参照)がある。

study - studied, carry - carried：子音字 + y → y を i にかえて -ed ⑩ played

stop - stopped：アクセントのある短母音 + 子音字 → 子音字を重ねて -ed ⑩ visited

③ am[are, is] + ~ing 「~している」：現在進行形

was[were] + ~ing 「~していた」：過去進行形

▶ 進行形にしない動詞…live(住んでいる), know(知っている), have(持っている)など

和訳練習 日本語にしよう。

(1) Tom and Mary live in Japan.

(2) My father read that book last year.

(3) Were you swimming in the lake then?

適語選択 適する語を選ぼう。

(1) She (write / wrote / writes) a letter to John last night.

(2) Jack is (study / studies / studying) math in his room.

(3) Do you (know / knowing / knew) that boy?

(4) My sister and I (am / are / was / were) helping my mother at that time.

1 次の日本語の意味にあうように、____に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) あなたは今何をしていますか。 What _____ now ?
 (2) あなたはそのとき何をしましたか。 What _____ then ?
 (3) あなたはそのとき何をしていましたか。 What _____ then ?

2 次の各文の____に、be動詞またはdoを適する形にかえて入れなさい。

- (1) He and I _____ students now.
 (2) I _____ not study French last year.
 (3) _____ you helping Mike now ?
 (4) What _____ Nancy do at that time ?
 (5) There _____ a lot of people in the park then.
 (6) Where _____ you ten years ago ?

3 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、____に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) { We had much rain in Japan in June.
 { It _____ much in Japan in June.
 (2) { There are seven days in a week.
 { A week _____ seven days.
 (3) { Jack is a very good tennis player.
 { Jack _____ tennis very well.
 (4) { My father was a fast runner when he was young.
 { My father _____ fast when he was young.

4 次の各文を〈 〉内の指示に従って書きかえなさい。

- (1) It begins to rain. 〈文末にan hour agoをつけて〉

 (2) The students are cleaning their classroom. 〈否定文に〉

 (3) Bill came to Japan a month ago. 〈下線部をたずねる疑問文に〉

 (4) He read a book. 〈進行形の文に〉

 (5) My grandfather got up at five and took a walk in the park. 〈現在の文に〉

§ 2 未来の文

基本例文

I **will** be fifteen years old next month. 私は来月 15 歳になります。
 He **is going to** do the work this afternoon. 彼はきょうの午後、その仕事をするつもりです。

要点の整理

① <will + 動詞の原形>で「～するだろう、～するつもりだ」の意味を表す。

〔肯定文〕 She **will** come here tomorrow.

〔否定文〕 She **will not [won't]** come here tomorrow.

〔疑問文〕 **Will** she come here tomorrow?

— Yes, she *will*. / No, she *will not [won't]*.

▶ <代名詞の主語 + will>の短縮形… I will → I'll, you will → you'll, he will → he'll,
 she will → she'll, it will → it'll, we will → we'll, they will → they'll

② <be going to + 動詞の原形>も「～するだろう、～するつもりだ」の意味を表す。

〔肯定文〕 He **is going to** meet Mary tomorrow.

〔否定文〕 He **is not going to** meet Mary tomorrow.

〔疑問文〕 **Is** he **going to** meet Mary tomorrow?

— Yes, he *is*. / No, he *is not*.

和訳練習 日本語にしよう。

(1) They will study English next year.

(2) We are going to visit Hokkaido this summer.

(3) My father won't play tennis tomorrow.

(4) Are you going to see the movie with Lucy?

適語選択 適する語を選ぼう。

(1) (Do / Is / Will) it be fine tomorrow ?

(2) Kenji will (come / coming / comes) to your house this afternoon.

(3) (Is / Does / Will) Yumi going to buy a new camera ?

(4) We (not / aren't / won't) watch TV this evening.

1 次の日本語の意味にあうように、____に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) 明日は寒いでしょう。

It _____ cold tomorrow.

- (2) あなたは今週の土曜日は忙しいですか。

_____ you _____ busy this Saturday ?

- (3) 私はきょうの午後、ケーキを作るつもりです。

I'm _____ make a cake this afternoon.

- (4) あなたは何時にホテルを出るつもりですか。

What time _____ leave the hotel ?

2 次の各文を疑問文に書きかえ、()内の語を用いて、答えの文を書きなさい。

- (1) Mr. Ito will teach English next year. (Yes)

- (2) Ken is going to buy the CD tomorrow. (No)

3 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、____に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) { I'm going to visit Canada next year.

I _____ Canada next year.

- (2) { Will you wash the car tomorrow ?

_____ you _____ wash the car tomorrow ?

- (3) { He isn't going to help us next Sunday.

He _____ us next Sunday.

- (4) { Where will you play soccer ?

Where _____ play soccer ?

4 次の日本語を、①will ②be going toを使って英文になおしなさい。

- (1) 彼は私に彼の辞書を貸してくれるでしょう。

① _____

② _____

- (2) 私は来週は料理をするつもりはありません。

① _____

② _____

実力養成問題 A

① 次の各組の語の下線部の発音が同じならば○を，異なれば×を書きなさい。

- (1) { wanted [] (2) { used [] (3) { helped []
 { needed [] { studied [] { walked []
 (4) { washed [] (5) { wrote [] (6) { bought []
 { played [] { saw [] { taught []

② 次の各文の()内から適する語を選びなさい。

- (1) My mother (go goes went) to the store last Sunday.
 (2) I will (be is am are) thirteen years old next month.
 (3) (Do Does Is Are) they going to swim in the sea ?
 (4) She (wasn't isn't won't) come soon.
 (5) When he (get gets got) home, it began to rain.
 (6) (Is Was Were) there much water in this pond last month ?

③ 次の各文の____に，()内の語を適する形にかえて入れなさい。

- (1) Mrs. Smith _____ with my mother two days ago. (talk)
 (2) My grandfather _____ in the country now. (live)
 (3) Her sister _____ a nice dress for Keiko last year. (make)
 (4) Father is _____ to visit Kyoto next week. (go)
 (5) What _____ Ben and Nancy do yesterday afternoon ? (do)
 (6) Where _____ your brother playing tennis then ? (be)
 (7) We _____ a lot of fish in the river yesterday. (catch)
 (8) When he came to see me, I was _____ to music. (listen)

④ 春雄は来週の予定が書かれた手帳を見ながらピーターと話をしています。次の____に適する英語を書いて，対話文を完成させなさい。

Peter : Will you be busy on Sunday ?

Haruo : Yes, I will. (A) _____
 _____.

Peter : How about Monday ?

Haruo : (B) I'm _____
 _____ with Yumi.

Peter : (C) _____ the new CD ?

Haruo : On Saturday.

週間予定	水曜日 部屋のそうじ
日曜日 サッカーの練習	木曜日
月曜日 ゆみと一緒に宿題	金曜日
火曜日	土曜日 新しいCDを買う

⑤ 次の各文の____に, be 動詞または do を適する形にして入れなさい。

- (1) There _____ not any students in the classroom now.
- (2) _____ you in London last year ?
- (3) Where _____ he at that time ?
- (4) He _____ not speak French, so I understood him.
- (5) _____ Keiko going to the zoo tomorrow ?
- (6) What are they _____ now ?
- (7) _____ he and his brother playing games last night ?
- (8) “Who put this box here ?” “I think Taro _____.”

⑥ 次の英文を指示に従って書きかえなさい。

What do you eat ?

- (1) 主語を Mike にかえて

- (2) 過去の文に

- (3) 過去進行形の文に

- (4) will を使って未来の文に

- (5) be going to を使って未来の文に

⑦ 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように, ____に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) { She's not going to come to the party.
She _____ to the party.
- (2) { Will Mary and Judy buy books here ?
_____ Mary and Judy _____ buy books here ?
- (3) { Ken is a very good tennis player.
Ken _____ tennis very well.
- (4) { We have a lot of snow here in winter.
It _____ a lot here in winter.
- (5) { There was a beautiful park in our town twenty years ago.
Our town _____ a beautiful park twenty years ago.
- (6) { Was he a math teacher at this school ?
_____ he _____ math at this school ?

実力養成問題 B

1 次の各文の()内から適するものを選びなさい。

- (1) My father (leave leaves is leaving left) for New York last week.
- (2) We (know known are knowing) your mother very well.
- (3) He (read reads readed is reading) a comic book for two hours last night.
〈江戸川学園取手〉
- (4) A year (have has had is having) twelve months.
- (5) A cat jumped on the sofa and (lie lay lain laid) still there. 〈明治大附明治〉
- (6) Ken (finds have found found will find) a wallet in the park this morning.
〈明治大附明治〉

2 次の各文を〈 〉内の指示に従って書きかえなさい。

- (1) Fred goes to Osaka. 〈文末にa few years agoをつけて〉

- (2) Mr. White doesn't work on Sunday. 〈下線部をnext Sundayにかえて〉

- (3) She put the pen on the desk. 〈否定文に〉

- (4) Ms. Smith was writing a letter in her room. 〈下線部をたずねる疑問文に〉

3 次の日本語を英文になおしなさい。

- (1) 彼はときどき彼の鼻をさわる。 〈法政大第二〉

- (2) 彼女は去年の夏、私の家に3週間滞在しました。 〈修道〉

- (3) 健が学校から帰ってくると、姉はテレビを見ていました。 〈土佐〉

- (4) あなたたちはいつ北海道を訪れるつもりですか。

4 あなた自身について、次の問いに英語で答えなさい。

- (1) Did you study math last night ?

- (2) What are you going to do next Sunday ?

読解問題

- ◆ 次の英文は、太郎がある日の昼食後に書いたものです。カレンダーと当番表を参考にしながら英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

5月						
日	月	火	水	木	金	土
						1
2	3 憲法記念日	4 国民の休日	5 こどもの日	6	7	8
9 母の日	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

当番表

	日	月	火	水	木	金	土
ゆり	そうじ		そうじ			そうじ	そうじ
えり		食器 洗い		食器 洗い	食器 洗い		食器 洗い
太郎	犬の 散歩	ゴミ 出し	犬の 散歩		犬の 散歩	ゴミ 出し	犬の 散歩

Yesterday was Mother's Day. Yuri, Eri, and I cooked dinner for our mother. She was very happy. Our parents work, so we made a *schedule to help them with the *housework. We wash the dishes, take out the *garbage, take our dog for a walk, and clean the rooms. This morning I ①. Eri will wash the dishes this evening, and Yuri ② tomorrow.

Next week I'm going to take a school trip to Kyoto for three days. We'll leave on Wednesday and come back on Friday. My sisters *each do their housework (a) days every week, but they will do my housework for me during my school trip. On Thursday, Yuri will ③ because she is free. On the next day, Eri will take out the garbage. I must buy some presents for them.

On June 1, I will have the *midterm exam. There are about (b) days between the school trip and the exam. I'm going to study hard after the trip.

(注) schedule 当番表 housework 家事 garbage ごみ each それぞれ
midterm exam 中間試験

- (1) ① ～ ③ にあてはまる英語をそれぞれ 3 語～ 6 語で書きなさい。

① _____ ② _____

③ _____

- (2) (a) ・ (b) にあてはまる数を次から 1 つずつ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

a ア three イ four ウ five エ six []

b ア 5 イ 10 ウ 20 エ 30 []

- (3) 下線部を日本語になおしなさい。

2章 現在完了

- ①継続 ②経験
③完了・結果
④現在完了の書きかえ

§ 1 継続

基本例文

He **has lived** in Tokyo for ten years. 彼は10年間ずっと東京に住んでいます。
Has she **been** here since last week? 彼女は先週からずっとここにいますか。
How long have you **known** each other? あなたたちは知り合ってどのくらいになりますか。

要点の整理

- ① **現在完了の形** 〈**have[has]+過去分詞**〉：主語が3人称単数のとき has
 He was here. [過去形] → He **has been** here. [現在完了形]
 [否定文] 主語 + have[has] not + 過去分詞… [疑問文] Have[Has] + 主語 + 過去分詞…?
 [答え方] Yes, 主語 + have[has]. / No, 主語 + have[has] not. (短縮形: haven't, hasn't)
 ② **現在完了の意味** 過去の事柄が現在に何らかの形で影響していることを表す。訳し方で **3つに分類**
 し、継続、経験、完了・結果の現在完了と呼ぶ。 ③完了と結果は区別しないことが多い。
 ③ **継続の現在完了** 「(ずっと)~している」
I've known him since he was a child. (私は彼が子どものころからずっと彼を知っています)
 for + 期間「~の間」 **since** + 過去を表す語句・節「~から, ~以来」
How long ~? 「どのくらいの間~」(期間をたずねる)
 ▶ 短縮形: I have = I've, He has = He's など

和訳練習 日本語にしよう。

(1) I have wanted this car for a year.

(2) Has Tom lived in Japan since 1998?

(3) How long have you studied English?

適語選択 適する語を選ぼう。

- (1) Kyoko (have / has / is) lived in Osaka for ten years.
 (2) We have (are / be / been) busy since yesterday.
 (3) Have you known Mary (for / since / from) a long time?
 (4) They have been good friends (for / since / from) they were children.

1 次の日本語の意味にあうように、____に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) 私は昨年から東京に住んでいます。

I have _____ in Tokyo _____ last year.

- (2) 彼は長い間その時計をほしがっています。

He _____ wanted the watch _____ a long time.

- (3) お兄さんは家に戻ってからずっと忙しいのですか。

_____ your brother _____ busy _____ he came home ?

- (4) どのくらいの間ここに住んでいるのですか。— 3 か月です。

_____ have you _____ here ?

— _____ three months.

2 次の英文を日本語になおしなさい。

- (1) It has been fine since last Sunday.

- (2) He hasn't been well for three days.

- (3) They have wanted to go to France since they were students.

3 次の日本語の意味にあうように、()内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。

- (1) 私は5年前からこの町に住んでいます。

(this town / five / lived / for / years / I / in / have).

- (2) 彼はけさからずっとここにいます。

(been / since / he / this morning / here / has).

- (3) 彼女は長い間病気だというわけではありません。

(for / been / she / a / sick / long time / hasn't).

- (4) あなたたちはいつから親友ですか。

(you / long / good friends / been / how / have) ?

- (5) 私は3歳のときからピアノをひいています。

(played / since / was / the piano / I / I / three / have).

§ 2 経験

基本例文

I **have been to** Kyushu *twice*. 私は2度九州へ行ったことがあります。
 She **has never played** the violin. 彼女は(1度も)バイオリンをひいたことはありません。
Have you ever read this book? あなたは(これまでに)この本を読んだことがありますか。

要点の整理

① 経験の現在完了「～したことがある」

▷ 経験の現在完了でよく使われる副詞：位置は文中(過去分詞の前)のものと文末のものがある。

- ふつう文中に置くもの：**ever**「これまでに」 **never**「1度も～ない」
sometimes「ときどき」 **often**「しばしば」
- ふつう文末に置くもの：**before**「以前」 **once**「1回」 **～times**「～回」

② **ever** と **never**

経験の現在完了では、原則として疑問文には **ever** を、否定文には **not** のかわりに **never** を使う。

③ **ever, never** を特に日本語に訳さないこともある。

③ 回数の表し方

once「1回」 **twice**「2回(= two times)」 3回以上は **～times**

How many times ～? = How often ～? 「何回～」

How many times have you visited Nara? (あなたは何回奈良を訪ねたことがありますか)

④ **have been to** ～「～へ行ったことがある」 ⑤ **abroad** は副詞なので **to** が不要。

Have you ever **been** abroad? (あなたは外国へ行ったことがありますか)

— No, I never have. (いいえ、1度もありません)

和訳練習 日本語にしよう。

(1) We have been to Canada three times.

(2) My mother has never played tennis.

(3) Have you ever seen my father?

(4) How many times have you seen this movie?

適語選択 適する語を選ぼう。

- (1) Kenji has (ever / never) heard this song. He wants to listen to it.
- (2) Has your father ever (visited / been) to New York?
- (3) How (many / often / much) have you visited this museum?

1 次の各文を()内の語(句)を使って現在完了の文に書きかえなさい。

- (1) We met the old man. (before)

- (2) I saw a UFO. (many times)

- (3) He didn't go to Okinawa. (never)

- (4) Did you enjoy skating? (ever)

2 次の日本語の意味にあうように, ____に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) 私は1度も外国へ行ったことはありません。

I _____ to a foreign country.

- (2) あなたは大英博物館のことを聞いたことがありますか。

_____ you _____ of the British Museum?

- (3) メアリーは何回その場所を訪れたことがありますか。——彼女は2回訪れたことがあります。

_____ times _____ Mary visited the place?

— She _____ it _____.

- (4) あなたは何回この映画を見たことがありますか。——5回です。

_____ have you _____ this movie?

— Five _____.

3 次の日本語の意味にあうように, ()内の語を並べかえなさい。

- (1) 私はこんなに美しい鳥を見たことはありません。

(beautiful / bird / a / seen / I / never / such / have).

- (2) あなたがたは何回ヨーロッパに行ったことがありますか。

(Europe / to / have / how / been / many / you / times)?

- (3) 彼はコンピュータについての本を読んだことがありますか。

(ever / he / computers / read / has / book / about / a)?

- (4) 父は以前その湖を訪れたことがあります。

(the / father / lake / visited / before / has / my).

§ 3 完了・結果

基本例文

He **has already washed** his car. 彼はもう車を洗ってしまいました。
 She **hasn't finished** her work yet. 彼女はまだ仕事を終えていません。
 I **have lost** my watch. 私は腕時計をなくしてしまいました(だから持っていません)。

要点の整理

① 完了の現在完了「～してしまった、～したところだ」

▷完了の現在完了でよく使われる副詞：位置は文中(過去分詞の前)のものと文末のものがある。

- ふつう文中に置くもの：**just**「ちょうど」 **already**「(肯定文で)もう、すでに」
- ふつう文末に置くもの：**yet**「(否定文で)まだ、(疑問文で)もう、すでに」

He **has just written** a letter. (彼はちょうど手紙を書いたところです)

Has Mike **read** the book **yet**? (マイクはもうその本を読みましたか)

— No, not yet. (いいえ、まだです)

② **have been to**～「～へ行ってきたところだ」

〔完了〕 I **have just been to** the station. (私はちょうど駅に行ってきたところだ)

〔経験〕 I **have been to** Kyoto twice. (私は京都に2回行ったことがある)

③ 結果の現在完了「～してしまった(だから今～だ)」 完了の意味より現在の状態に重点がある。

Spring **has come**. (春が来た—もう春だ)

have lost 「なくした, だから今持っていない」 have gone 「行ってしまった, だから今いない」

have come 「来た, だから今いる」 have become 「～になった, だから今～だ」

④ 現在完了と過去形 現在完了は過去を表す副詞(句)や、疑問詞 **when** とともに使うことはできない。

〔×〕 He has finished the work yesterday.

〔○〕 He finished the work yesterday.

〔×〕 When have you finished the work?

〔○〕 When did you finish the work?

和訳練習 日本語にしよう。

(1) I have already finished my homework.

(2) He hasn't washed his face yet.

(3) Have you had breakfast yet?

(4) We have just been to the airport.

(5) My father has gone to Hokkaido.

●問題練習●

1 次の各文を()内の語を使って現在完了の文に書きかえなさい。

- (1) He wrote his report. (just)

- (2) I read this book. (already)

- (3) Ken didn't come back. (yet)

2 次の日本語の意味にあうように、____に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) 父はちょうど新聞を読んだところです。

My father _____ the newspaper.

- (2) あなたはもうお風呂に入りましたか。—はい、入りました。

_____ you _____ a bath _____ ?

—Yes, _____ .

- (3) 彼女はすでにロンドンに着いています。

She _____ in London.

- (4) トムはまだ塀にペンキを塗っていません。

Tom _____ the fence _____ .

- (5) だれが窓をこわしてしまったのですか。—ベンです。

Who _____ the window ?

—Ben _____ .

3 次の各文の誤りを、例にならって訂正しなさい。

(例) They has just come home.

_____ has → _____ have

- (1) Yumi has visited Kyoto yesterday.

_____ → _____

- (2) It was cold since last week.

_____ → _____

- (3) When has she returned ?

_____ → _____

4 次の日本語の意味にあうように、()内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。

- (1) 列車はまだ出発していません。 (left / hasn't / yet / the train).

- (2) 太陽はすでに昇りました。 (already / has / the sun / risen).

§ 4 現在完了の書きかえ

基本例文

My father **has gone to** London. 私の父はロンドンに行ってしまいました。
 Five years **have passed since** my grandfather died. 祖父が亡くなって5年になります。

要点の整理

- ① **have gone to** ～ 「～へ行ってしまった」 have been to ～, have been in ～との意味の違いに注意する。

〔結果〕 He **has gone to** Okinawa. (彼は沖縄に行ってしまいました)
 〔経験〕 He **has been to** Okinawa twice. (彼は2回沖縄に行ったことがあります)
 〔完了〕 He **has just been to** Okinawa. (彼は沖縄に行ってきたところです)
 〔継続〕 He **has been in** Okinawa for a week. (彼は1週間沖縄にいます)

- ② 「～してから…年になる」の表し方

It is ten years **since** he died. (彼が死んでから10年になります)
 Ten years **have passed since** he died. (彼が死んでから10年がたちました)
 He **has been dead for** ten years. (彼は10年間ずっと死んでいます)

和訳練習 日本語にしよう。

- (1) Have you ever been to Australia ?

- (2) My uncle has already gone to Australia.

- (3) I've just been to the airport to meet my uncle.

- (4) How long have you been in Australia ?

適語選択 適する語を選ぼう。

- (1) It (is / has / was) two years since Tom came to Japan.
 (2) Five years (have / are / were) passed since he went to London.
 (3) My mother has been sick (for / since / after) two days.

1 次の日本語にあう英文を下から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) 彼は以前、名古屋に行ったことがあります。 []
- (2) 彼はちょうど名古屋に行ってきたところです。 []
- (3) 彼は3年間名古屋にいます。 []
- (4) 彼は名古屋に行ってしまいました。 []
- (5) 彼は3年前名古屋に行きました。 []

ア He has just been to Nagoya. イ He has been to Nagoya before.
 ウ He has gone to Nagoya. エ He has been in Nagoya for three years.
 オ He went to Nagoya three years ago.

2 「彼が死んで5年になる」という内容を4通りの英語で表すとき、それぞれの日本語訳を参考にして、____に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) 彼は5年前に死にました。
 He _____ five years _____ .
- (2) 彼は5年間ずっと死んでいます。
 He has _____ for five years.
- (3) 彼が死んでから5年です。
 It _____ five years _____ he _____ .
- (4) 彼が死んでから5年が過ぎました。
 Five years have _____ he _____ .

3 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、____に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) { Jack went to London last year, and he is still there.
 { Jack _____ in London _____ last year.
- (2) { We haven't seen you _____ a long time.
 { _____ a long time since we saw you last.
- (3) { She hasn't written to me these three months.
 { I haven't _____ her these three months.

4 次の日本語を、()内の語を使って英文になおしなさい。

- (1) 彼が生まれて6年になります。 (is)

- (2) 兄はカナダに行ってしまいました。 (has)

§ 5 現在完了進行形

基本例文

He **has been watching** television since seven o'clock. 彼は7時からずっとテレビを見ている。

I **have been studying** English for four years. 私は4年前から英語を勉強している。

要点の整理

have (has) been ~ ing 「現在完了進行形」は、今までやってきたことでこれからも続けてやること、今までやってきてまだ終わっていないことを表すときに使う。

He has been watching television since seven o'clock.

彼は7時からずっとテレビを見ている。(7時からテレビを見続けている。)

I have been studying English for four years.

私は4年前から英語を勉強している。(4年前から英語の勉強を始め、この先も続ける。)

彼は今テレビを見ているという場合は、「現在進行形」He is watching television now.でも表せるが、現在進行形は今現在の状態を表し、また「現在完了形」は過去から今現在で終わった状態を表す場合に使用する。「現在完了進行形」は過去から現在、そして未来までを表す場合(ずっと何かをしていて、まだ終わらず続けている状態)に使われる。

和訳練習 日本語にしよう。

(1) It has been raining since yesterday.

(2) We have been walking since this morning.

(3) He has been waiting for her for an hour.

1 【現在完了進行形】 次の文を()内の語句を付け加えて現在完了進行形にしてください。

(1) Taro is playing tennis. (since 3 o'clock)

(2) Ichiro is reading the novel. (all day)

(3) Is your mother cooking? (since she came back)

(4) Are you waiting? (long)

(5) What are you doing? (all this while)

2 【継続・現在完了進行形】 次の日本文に合うように、()に適語を入れなさい。

(1) あなたは英語をこれまでどのくらい勉強してきましたか。

How long () () () () English?

(2) 私は彼女が子供の頃から彼女を知っている。

I () () her () she was a child.

(3) 今朝から雪が降り続けている。

It () () () () this morning.

(4) 彼はこの2週間ずっと病気で寝ている。

He () () () in bed these two weeks.

(5) 私は30分もバスを待っている。

I () () () for the bus for thirty minutes.

(6) いままでずっとどこにいたのですか。

Where () () () all this while?

実力養成問題 A

① 次の各文の____に、()内の語を適する形にかえて入れなさい。ただし、1語とは限らない。

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| (1) Has George _____ home ? | (go) |
| (2) We have often _____ on the lake. | (skate) |
| (3) She hasn't _____ care of the dog this week. | (take) |
| (4) Have you _____ the news ? | (hear) |
| (5) I haven't _____ the picture yet. | (draw) |
| (6) They have _____ each other for a long time. | (know) |
| (7) He _____ in the hospital since last week. | (is) |

② 次の各文の()内から適するものを選びなさい。

- (1) I've wanted that car (since when for) a few years.
- (2) She hasn't come (yet just already).
- (3) How (far long old) have you been here ?
- (4) Has your father ever (visited been gone) Kyoto ?
- (5) Mother has been ill (for on since) last Friday.
- (6) Ken has (always just yet) returned.
- (7) Can I speak to Nancy ?
—I'm sorry, but she isn't at home. She's (been going gone) out.
- (8) Do you want to read this book ?
—No, thank you. I have read it (before soon yet).
- (9) When (did have has) he cut the tree ?
—He (cut has cut have cut) it just now.
- (10) Where have you (go going gone been) all this while ?

③ 次の各文に誤りがあれば、例にならって訂正しなさい。誤りがなければ○を書きなさい。

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| (例) I have written the letter yesterday. | <u>have written</u> → <u>wrote</u> |
| (1) It has been fine since she has come. | _____ → _____ |
| (2) It was a long time since he left Japan. | _____ → _____ |
| (3) My uncle has been died for four years. | _____ → _____ |
| (4) When have you finished your homework ? | _____ → _____ |
| (5) We have had much rain this month. | _____ → _____ |
| (6) She is very busy since last night. | _____ → _____ |

4 次の日本語の意味にあうように、____に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) 彼らは知り合って30年になります。

They _____ each other _____ thirty years.

- (2) もう新聞を読み終えたのですか。

_____ you _____ reading the newspaper _____ ?

- (3) 日本に来てどのくらいになりますか。

_____ have you _____ in Japan ?

- (4) 彼女は海でくじらを見たことがありますか。

_____ she _____ whales in the sea ?

- (5) 3日前からずっといい天気です。

It _____ fine _____ three days.

- (6) 海外へは何回行ったことがありますか。

_____ have you _____ abroad ?

- (7) こんな高い山には登ったことはありません。

I _____ climbed _____ a high mountain as this.

- (8) 私は友人を見送りに空港に行ってきたところです。

I've _____ the airport _____ see my friends off.

- (9) 今年の冬は雪が多かったですね。

We _____ much snow this winter.

- (10) お久しぶりですね。

I _____ you for a long time.

- (11) 彼が教師になって20年になります。

Twenty years _____ he became a teacher.

5 次の英文を日本語になおしなさい。

- (1) My mother has lost her bag on the train.

- (2) It has been cold since I came to this town.

- (3) I haven't written a letter to my aunt yet.

- (4) How many times have you visited Tom's house ?

- (5) How long have you been sick in bed ?

実力養成問題 B

1 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、____に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) { Mr. Smith's father died five years ago.
Mr. Smith's father _____ for five years.
- (2) { Taro and I became friends six years ago. 〈開成〉
Taro _____ friend for six years.
- (3) { This is my first visit to Australia. 〈穎明館〉
I _____ visited Australia before.
- (4) { John went to school, and he isn't here now. 〈駒込〉
John _____ to school.
- (5) { It's a long time since I saw my aunt in America. 〈桜美林〉
I _____ my aunt in America for a long time.
- (6) { She hasn't written to us since last year.
We haven't _____ her since last year.
- (7) { My father left for England three months ago. 〈法政大第一〉
Three months _____ my father left for England.

2 のりこさんは、生徒会新聞の記事を書くために、新任のポール先生にインタビューをして、右のようにまとめました。その内容にあうように、①・②の____に適する英語を入れて、対話文を完成させなさい。

Noriko : Hello. My name is Noriko.

Paul : Nice to meet you, Noriko. My name is Paul.
I'm from Canada.

ポール先生

・カナダ出身

・日本に3回来たことがある

・日本語を5年間勉強している

① _____ three times.

Noriko : Do you speak Japanese ?

Paul : Yes, I do. I am studying Japanese.

Noriko : ② _____ ?

Paul : For five years.

3 次の日本語を英文になおしなさい。

(1) あなたは英語で手紙を書いたことがありますか。

(2) 私は小学校以来ずっとプロのサッカー選手になりたいと思っています。

〈高知学芸〉

読解問題

- ◆ カナダから来た留学生のスーザン(Susan)と中学生の太郎(Taro), 太郎の母親との対話文を読んで, あとの問いに答えなさい。

Taro : At dinner yesterday, my family talked about getting a pet.

Susan : Are you going to have a pet ?

Taro : ① My parents want to get a cat, but my sister and I want a dog.
We haven't ② (decide) yet.

Susan : Why do you want a dog ?

Taro : Because dogs are more *friendly than cats.

Susan : But I think dogs are often noisy. Cats are very quiet. And we have to *walk dogs, but we don't have to walk cats. So I like cats better than dogs. Now, have you changed your *opinion ?

Taro : ③ I still want a dog.

Taro's mother : Your *conversation is interesting. By the way, Susan, did you bring an umbrella ? It has ④ (begin) raining.

Susan : Wow ! It's raining cats and dogs !

Taro : What ? Cats and dogs are running ?

Susan : Oh, no. 'Raining cats and dogs' means 'raining very hard.'

Taro : That's interesting.

(注) friendly 人なつこい walk 散歩させる opinion 意見 conversation 会話

- (1) ①, ③の に適する文を次から1つずつ選び, その記号を書きなさい。

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|------------|
| ア Yes, we will. | イ No, you haven't. | ① [] |
| ウ Yes, you have. | エ No, we are not. | ③ [] |
| オ No, I haven't. | カ Yes, we are. | |

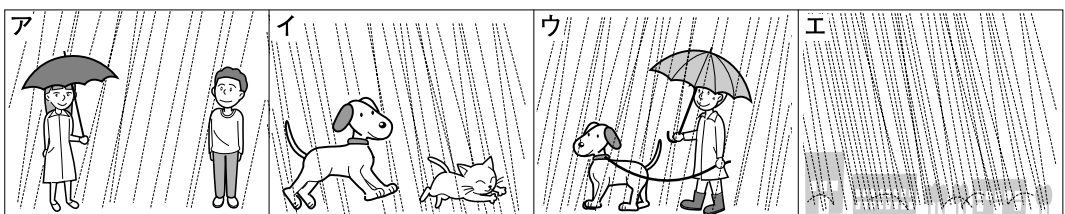
- (2) ②, ④の () 内の語を適する形にかえなさい。

② _____ ④ _____

- (3) 次の各文が本文の内容に一致すれば○を, 一致しなければ×を書きなさい。

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Taro wants a dog because he thinks dogs are more friendly than cats. | [] |
| 2. Susan believes that dogs are better pets than cats. | [] |

- (4) raining cats and dogsの様子を表す絵として適するものを下から選び, 記号で答えなさい。



7章 受動態

- ① 受動態の基本
 ② SVOO, SVOC の受動態, 〈助動詞 + be + 過去分詞〉
 ③ 動詞句の受動態, by 以外の前置詞を用いる受動態, Who ~ ? の受動態

§ 1 受動態の基本

基本例文

English is spoken in many countries.	英語は多くの国で話されています。
These books were read by the students.	これらの本はその生徒たちに読まれました。
His room wasn't cleaned yesterday.	彼の部屋はきのう掃除されませんでした。
Is the desk used every day ?	その机は毎日使われていますか。

要点の整理

① 受動態の基本形 〈be 動詞 + 過去分詞〉＝「～される, ～されている」

〔現在〕 is, am, are + 過去分詞 「～される, ～されている」

〔過去〕 was, were + 過去分詞 「～された, ～されていた」

This story **was written** in English. (この話は英語で書かれました)

② 行為者を示すときは, by ～で表す。

He	wrote	the letters.	(彼はその手紙を書きました) [能動態]
↓ ↓ ↓ (目的語)			
The letters	were written	by him.	(その手紙は彼によって書かれました) [受動態]

③ 受動態の主語は, 能動態の目的語。

和訳練習 日本語にしよう。

(1) English is used in this country.

(2) This book was written in 1985.

(3) Was this fish caught by your father ?

(4) I'm not invited to the party.

適語選択 適する語を選ぼう。

(1) A lot of stars (is / are / was) seen at night.

(2) (Did / Was / Were) the trees cut last week ?

(3) That car was not (wash / washing / washed) by Jack yesterday.

● 問題練習 ●

1 次の日本語の意味にあうように、____に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) その茶わんはメアリーにこわされました。

The cup _____ by Mary.

- (2) たくさんの鳥が彼らにつかまえられました。

A lot of birds _____ them.

- (3) これらの本はたくさんの人に読まれていますか。

_____ these books _____ many people ?

- (4) この国では英語が話されていません。

English _____ in this country.

- (5) 最初の自動車はアメリカで作られました。

The first car _____ America.

- (6) その教会はいつ建てられましたか。

When _____ the church _____ ?

2 次の各文を、下線部の語(句)を主語にした受動態の文に書きかえなさい。

- (1) Kate wrote this letter.

This letter _____.

- (2) Does everyone love flowers ?

_____ flowers _____ ?

- (3) My father didn't take me to the zoo.

I _____ my father.

3 次の各文を、下線部の語(句)を主語にした能動態の文に書きかえなさい。

- (1) Those chairs were made by my father.

My father _____.

- (2) This room is used by Bill every day.

Bill _____.

- (3) Were you invited to the party by Mary ?

_____ Mary _____ ?

4 次の各文を〈 〉内の指示に従って書きかえなさい。

- (1) Milk is sold at that store. 〈過去の文に〉

- (2) French is spoken in this country. 〈能動態の文に〉

●問題練習●

1 次の日本語の意味にあうように、____に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) 私はこのコンピュータを兄からもらいました。

I _____ this computer by my brother.

- (2) この花は日本語でユリと呼ばれています。

This flower _____ *yuri* in Japanese.

- (3) この部屋は今すぐ掃除されなければなりません。

This room _____ right now.

2 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、____に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) { Father bought me a new bike.

A new bike _____ me by Father.

- (2) { Did the girl send Jim the letter?

_____ the letter _____ him by the girl?

- (3) { The news made us happy.

We _____ by the news.

- (4) { You will find something new in that country.

Something new _____ in that country.

3 次の日本語の意味にあうように、()内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。

- (1) あの店で果物は売っていますか。

(sold / is / that store / at / fruit) ?

- (2) 母は私にドレスを作ってくれました。

(was / by / for / my mother / made / me / a dress).

- (3) この動物を英語で何と言いますか。

(this animal / English / what / in / called / is) ?

4 次の日本語を、()内の語(句)を使って英文になおしなさい。

- (1) 私たちは料理を山田先生に教わっています。 (cooking, Mr. Yamada)

- (2) その本はこの図書館で見つかるでしょう。 (will, the book)

§ 3 動詞句の受動態, by 以外の前置詞を用いる受動態, who ~ ? の受動態

基本例文

I **was spoken to** by a girl in the park. 私は公園で女の子に話しかけられました。
 The mountain **is covered with** snow. 山は雪でおおわれています。
Who was this island **discovered by** ? この島はだれによって発見されましたか。

要点の整理

- ① **動詞句の受動態** laugh at ~ 「～を笑う」, take care of ~ 「～の世話をする」, look after ~ 「～の世話をする」, speak to ~ 「～に話しかける」などは1つの動詞と考える。

Ken *took care of* the dog. → The dog **was taken care of** by Ken.

- ② **by 以外の前置詞を用いる受動態** 日本語では能動態のように訳すものがある。連語として覚える。

be surprised at ~ 「～に驚く」 be interested in ~ 「～に興味がある」
 be known to ~ 「～に知られている」 be covered with ~ 「～でおおわれている」
 be filled with ~ 「～で満ちている」 be pleased with ~ 「～が気に入る」
 be made into ~ 「～に加工される」 be born 「生まれる」

▷ **be made from** + 原料と **be made of** + 材料

Butter **is made from** milk. (バターは牛乳から作られます) [質が変わる → from]

The bridge **is made of** stone. (その橋は石でできています) [材質が変わらない → of]

- ③ **Who ~ ? の受動態**

Who wrote this letter ? → **Who was** this letter **written by** ?

By whom was this letter **written** ?

和訳練習 日本語にしよう。

- (1) I was laughed at by my friends.

- (2) I am interested in Japanese history.

- (3) Who was that window broken by ?

適語選択 適する語を選ぼう。

- (1) The baby was looked (of / after) by my sister.
 (2) This tennis player is known (by / to / with) a lot of people.
 (3) That house is made (from / of / by) wood.
 (4) Milk is made (from / of / into) cheese.

1 次の日本語の意味にあうように、____に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) 私たちはその知らせに驚きました。

We were _____ the news.

- (2) 教室は生徒でいっぱいでした。

The classroom was _____ students.

- (3) ワインはぶどうから作られます。

Wine is _____ grapes.

- (4) 弟は5月5日に生まれました。

My brother _____ on May 5th.

- (5) 彼女はその計画が気に入りました。

She was _____ the plan.

2 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、____に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) { He laughed at me.

I was _____ him.

- (2) { Wood is made into paper.

Paper is _____ wood.

- (3) { American history is interesting to Tom.

Tom is _____ American history.

- (4) { The pot is full of water.

The pot _____ with water.

3 次の日本語の意味にあうように、()内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。

- (1) 私たちは外国人に話しかけられました。

(spoken / by / we / a foreigner / to / were).

- (2) その子どもたちは祖父の死を聞いて驚きました。

(were / at / their / death / surprised / grandfather's / the children).

- (3) 高木先生はこの町のみんなに知られていますか。

(is / to / in / this town / known / everyone / Mr. Takagi) ?

- (4) あの古い建物はだれが建てたのですか。

(built / that / building / old / who / by / was) ?

実力養成問題 A

① 次の各文の()内から適するものを選びなさい。

- (1) The city is (visits visiting visited) by many people.
- (2) What language is (use uses used using) in the country ?
- (3) Those chairs weren't (make made making) by Mr. Tanaka.
- (4) He was surprised (at on in) the new machine.
- (5) The top of the mountain was covered (from with over) snow.
- (6) She was spoken (to by to by by with) a stranger.

② 次の各文の____に, ()内の語を適する形にかえて入れなさい。ただし, 1 語とは限らない。

- (1) The boy was _____ to the police box by a gentleman. (bring)
- (2) Was this house _____ ten years ago ? (build)
- (3) We are _____ in this game. (interest)
- (4) One of the glasses _____ broken yesterday. (be)
- (5) Most of the work was _____ at that time. (do)
- (6) English _____ all over the world now. (speak)

③ 次の日本文の意味にあうように, ____に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) その賢い王様はみんなから好かれていました。

The wise king _____ everyone.

- (2) その音楽家は私たちによく知られています。

The musician _____ well _____ us.

- (3) あなたのお父さんはどこで生まれたのですか。

Where _____ your father _____ ?

- (4) 彼はなぜ笑われたのですか。

Why _____ he _____ ?

④ 次の各文の誤りを, 例にならって訂正しなさい。

(例) The boy is likes by girls.

likes → liked

- (1) They surprised when they heard the news.

_____ → _____

- (2) This song will loved by young people.

_____ → _____

- (3) The house is made from wood.

_____ → _____

- (4) We were spoken by an old man.

_____ → _____

- (5) German is spoken by that country.

_____ → _____

⑤ 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、____に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) { Mr. White took us to the zoo.
We _____ the zoo by Mr. White.
- (2) { We took care of the cat.
The cat was _____ by us.
- (3) { The present pleased her.
She _____ the present.
- (4) { He is very famous among the sailors.
He is very well _____ the sailors.
- (5) { The people on the street were surprised to hear the noise.
The people on the street were surprised _____ the noise.
- (6) { The book is interesting _____ Ken.
Ken is _____ the book.
- (7) { Toshio's nickname is Toshi.
Toshio _____ Toshi.
- (8) { Milk is made into cheese.
Cheese is _____ milk.
- (9) { When is his birthday?
When _____ he _____?
- (10) { When did they hold the party?
When _____ the party _____?

⑥ 次の各文を受動態の文に書きかえなさい。

- (1) She put the book on the desk.

- (2) Jim and May named the baby Susan.

- (3) You will find a lot of fish in the river.

- (4) Who made the cake on the table?

⑦ 次の各文を能動態の文に書きかえなさい。

- (1) Both English and French are spoken in Canada.

- (2) What was invented by Edison?

実力養成問題 B

1 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、____に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) { On the way to the station, he saw no clouds in the sky. 〈桃山学院〉
 { On the way to the station, no clouds _____ in the sky.
- (2) { All students know this story. 〈プール学院〉
 { This story _____ all students.
- (3) { There were a lot of children on the bus. 〈中央大杉並〉
 { The bus was _____ children.
- (4) { What do they call this flower in English? 〈駿台甲府〉
 { What _____ this flower _____ in English?
- (5) { We cannot buy happiness with money. 〈桜美林〉
 { Happiness cannot _____ with money.
- (6) { We were taken to Tokyo Disneyland by our parents last Sunday. 〈関西学院〉
 { Our parents _____ to Tokyo Disneyland last Sunday.
- (7) { We will hold our Sports Day in September. 〈桜美林〉
 { Our Sports Day _____ in September.
- (8) { She was suddenly awakened by the noise of fighting. 〈東邦大付東邦〉
 { The noise of fighting _____ suddenly.

2 次の日本語の意味にあうように、()内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。

- (1) 今夜はたくさんの星が見えます。 (1語補充) 〈東海大第四〉
 (the / can / tonight / in / many / seen / sky / stars).
-
- (2) 昨年は何台の車が売れましたか。 〈駒込〉
 (how / cars / were / last / sold / many) year ?
-
- (3) 私は通りで背の高い男の人に話しかけられました。 (1語を適する形にかえて)
 (to / a / by / tall / I / man / the street / speak / on / was).
-

3 あなた自身について、次の問いに英語で答えなさい。

- (1) What are you interested in ?
-

- (2) When were you born ?
-

読解問題

◆ 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Today we can go when the *traffic light is green. This is one of the *common *rules all over the world. But do you know that a different color was used at first ?

About one hundred and fifty years ago, the first traffic light was used in England. It was for trains. To drive trains at night, train *companies *put on a light for *signals. It was a white light because the drivers could see “white” the best of all colors. So ① white was used for “go.” Two other colors were also needed for “stop” and “*caution.” Red and green were used for them.

In those days, to make the light red or green, the *colored glass was put in front of the light. When the colored glass was broken, train drivers thought the traffic light was white for “go,” not red or green. This was a big problem.

Then, many people began to have their houses around the station, and there were many white lights at night. The drivers couldn’t find the right one. This was another problem.

For ② these problems, the companies stopped using white for the traffic light, and changed the *meaning of the green light from ③ “()” to “()” just like today.

(注) traffic light 交通信号 common 共通の rule 規則 company 会社

put on ～ ～を灯す signal 合図 caution 注意 colored glass 色付きガラス

meaning 意味

(1) 下線部①の理由は何か、日本語で書きなさい。

(2) 下線部②の内容を表すように、次の____に適する日本語を入れなさい。

・色付きガラスが_____と、運転士が赤や緑の信号を_____
_____こと。

・駅周辺に家が建ち始め、夜には白い光が増えて、_____
_____こと。

(3) 下線部③の()に適語を入れなさい。 “_____” to “_____”

(4) 本文に表題をつけるとしたら最も適するものはどれか。次から1つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

ア The Traffic Light All Over the World イ The Story of the Red Traffic Light

ウ Companies for the Traffic Light エ The Color of the Traffic Light for “Go”

[]

●まとめ (2)

得
点

/ 100 点

1 次の各文の()内から適するものを選びなさい。 〈2点×6〉

- (1) This bag is too small. Will you show me a larger (it that one) ?
- (2) We see two trees over there. One is tall, (other another the other) is short.
- (3) The girl looks (happy happily happiness).
- (4) Ken is as (tall taller tallest) as Mayumi.
- (5) I met a friend of (I me mine) at the station.
- (6) John is the youngest (of in at) the ten boys.

2 次の各文の____に, ()内の語を必要があれば適する形にかえて入れなさい。

〈2点×9〉

- (1) We'll visit four _____ during the summer vacation. (country)
- (2) There were two _____ on the table. (knife)
- (3) Sam caught a lot of _____ in the river yesterday. (fish)
- (4) Ken is the best _____ in his class. (swim)
- (5) Do you get up _____ than your mother ? (early)
- (6) Tom speaks Japanese better than any other _____ in his class. (student)
- (7) This letter was _____ many years ago. (write)
- (8) This book was the _____ of all. (interesting)
- (9) I want some _____ of _____. (piece / paper)

3 次の日本語の意味にあうように, _____に適語を入れなさい。

〈3点×5〉

- (1) 映画が好きな人もいれば, 音楽が好きな人もいます。
_____ people like movies, _____ like music.
- (2) 私はそのレストランでお茶を1杯飲みました。
I had a _____ of _____ at the restaurant.
- (3) 通りは雪でおおわれていました。
The streets were _____ snow.
- (4) このボールはあのボールの2倍の重さです。
This ball is _____ as _____ as that one.
- (5) 私はあなたほどじょうずに歌えません。
I can't sing _____ you.

4 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、____に適語を入れなさい。 〈3点×9〉

- (1) { We had a lot of snow last winter.
We had _____ snow last winter.
- (2) { Ms. Mori is their math teacher.
Ms. Mori _____ math.
- (3) { I was tired because I worked hard.
Hard work _____ .
- (4) { My uncle gave me this book.
This book _____ to me by my uncle.
- (5) { This question was easier than that one.
That question was _____ than this one.
- (6) { Love is the most important.
_____ is _____ than love.
- (7) { I tried to get up as early as I could.
I tried to get up as early _____ .
- (8) { Kenji plays tennis very well.
Kenji is a very _____ .
- (9) { You can see many kinds of flowers here.
Many kinds of flowers _____ here.

5 次の日本語の意味にあうように、()内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。 〈4点×4〉

- (1) 水を1杯いかがですか。(1語補充) (about / how / of / a / water) ?

- (2) あなたのクラスでだれがいちばん足が速いですか。
(the / your class / who / fastest / runs / in) ?

- (3) その赤ちゃんはメグに世話をしてもらいました。
(was / the baby / looked / by / after / Meg).

- (4) あなたの辞書は私のよりもずっと役に立ちました。(1語補充)
(mine / more / your dictionary / than / was / useful).

6 次の日本語を英文になおしなさい。 〈6点×2〉

- (1) あなたは春と秋ではどちらのほうが好きですか。

- (2) これは日本で最も古い建物の1つです。

スキルアップ②

長文読解問題 (2)

◆ 次の英文は歯の妖精(tooth fairy)のお話です。これを読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

〈大阪女学院・改〉

【Part 1】

In Tooth Fairy Land, the tooth fairy's job is finding good teeth under *pillows. If they can't find them, the Queen takes their *wings away, and they can't go to the party. The Queen is very *strict.

One tooth fairy went to a school to find a good tooth. Some boys were playing on the ground. She was looking at the boys. Then a boy fell down. His name was Walter. "My tooth *fell out!" Walter stood up and smiled. "I'm going to put it under my pillow tonight!" "This is my ①lucky day!" said the tooth fairy. She waited outside his house until dark. Then she flew into Walter's bedroom. She looked for the tooth, but she couldn't find it. She found a letter under his pillow. "Dear Tooth Fairy, / Today my tooth fell out. I put it in my pocket, but my pocket had a *hole in it. So I lost the tooth. I have been a good boy. I hope you can give me a *quarter. / Yours, / Walter"

"NO TOOTH!" the tooth fairy cried. Then Walter got up in bed. "It's the tooth fairy! Did you get my letter?" She said, "Yes. But I can't give you a quarter, Walter. Our first rule is ②NO TOOTH, NO QUARTER, and the Queen is very strict." Then the tooth fairy started to cry. "This was my last chance to find a tooth! Now the Queen will take away my wings." "It isn't *your* *fault," Walter said. "*I* lost my tooth. ③I'll tell her." "All right," said the tooth fairy. She *waved her wand at Walter. He became as small as she.

She took Walter's hand, and they flew out of the bedroom. They went down to a hole at the *bottom of a tree, and through a long *tunnel under the ground. At last they came out in Tooth Fairy Land.

(注) pillow 枕 wing 翼 strict 厳しい fall out 抜ける hole 穴

quarter 25セント硬貨 fault 過失, 落ち度 wave her wand 魔法の杖を振る

bottom 根元 tunnel トンネル

(1) 下線部①について、なぜluckyなのか。その理由を日本語で書きなさい。

(2) 下線部②の意味を表すように、次の文の____に適語を入れなさい。

You cannot _____ a quarter if you don't _____ a tooth to the tooth fairy.

- (3) 下線部③について, Walter はどのようなことを女王に話すつもりか。日本語で書きなさい。

[Part 2]

The tooth fairy and Walter went to the castle. And there they met the Queen! "This is Walter," said the tooth fairy. "He lost his tooth." "We don't want HIM. Just the tooth," said the Queen. "I can't find it, but I really lost one. You can see the hole here," said Walter. Walter opened wide and showed ④the hole to the Queen. "You put the tooth in the pocket with a hole, right?" she shouted. "Well, yes," said Walter. "And now you want a quarter? Do you think you can get something for nothing? Get out!" "All right," he said, "but I just wanted to say it was my fault." And he began to leave. "WAIT!" shouted the Queen. "Beautiful blue *pajamas! I need such blue *clothes for the party. I'll give you twenty-five cents for them. We'll forget the tooth." "They are more expensive, and I may catch a cold without them," said Walter. "STOP!" cried the Queen. "I want those pajamas. Catch him! Get those blue pajamas!"

Walter ran. The little tooth fairy ran, too. The Queen's *men ran after them. Then the tooth fairy caught Walter's hand and flew up. They went back through the tunnel, back out the hole in the tree, and back in the open window. Walter grew big again! The tooth fairy looked sad. "You saved me," said Walter. "But what about me?" cried the tooth fairy. "Now I can't go home." "All right," said Walter. "I'm much bigger now and my pajamas are bigger, too." He cut off the inside of his pocket, and he passed it to the tooth fairy. ⑤It was as big as she. "Do you think this will make the Queen happy?" The tooth fairy smiled. "It's wonderful, Walter. Thank you so much." "Will you wake me up when you come for my next tooth?" "OK," said the tooth fairy. "But don't lose it before I get here." Then Walter went to bed and slept.

The next morning he found a quarter under his pillow. The tooth fairy had a wonderful time at the party. And the Queen was very happy, too.

(注) pajamas パジャマ clothes 衣服 men 部下

- (4) 下線部④の the hole とは何か。日本語で書きなさい。

- (5) 下線部⑤の It が指しているものを, 日本語で書きなさい。

- (6) 本文の内容にあうように, 次の問答文を完成させなさい。

Why was the Queen happy at the party ?

— Because she was able to _____.