

3 年英語科 **English Exercise** 〈 受動態 〉

Class: No: Name:

*「～される、～されている」 〈 is, am, are + 動詞の過去分詞形 〉

*「.....を～する」の文 They speak English at school.

「.....は～される」の文 English is spoken at school.

1. 次の動詞の過去分詞形を書きなさい。

- ① talk () ② study ()
③ like () ④ cook ()
⑤ speak () ⑥ use ()

2. 次の文を日本語に直しなさい。

- ① This pen is made in U.S.A.
()
② This room is cleaned every day.
()
③ English and French are spoken in Canada.
()
④ This car is washed every Sunday.
()
⑤ This game is enjoyed at school.
()

3. 次の () の中に適語を入れなさい。

- ① このテーブルは毎日使われています。
This table () () every day.
② 英語はニュージーランドでも話されています。
English () () in New Zealand too.
③ この料理は上手に作られている。(料理されている。)
This dish () () well.
④ この写真は去年北海道で写されました。 * 写す....take
This picture was () in Hokkaido last year.

Class: No: Name:

English is spoken at school.

Is English spoken at school? Yes, it is. No, it is not.

It is not spoken at school.

1. 次の文を疑問文に書きかえなさい。

(1) English is studied in many countries.

$$(\quad)$$

(2) This letter is written in English.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{ } \end{array} \right)$$

(3) Swahili is spoken in Kenya.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{ } \\ \text{ } \\ \text{ } \end{array} \right)$$

2. 次の文を否定文に書きかえなさい。

(1) The classroom is used now.

(2) The language is spoken in Japan.

$$(\quad)$$

(3) They are invited to the party.

$$(\quad)$$

3. 次の () の中に適語を入れなさい。

(1) スペイン語はここでは話されていますか。

() Spanish () here?

(2) はい、話されています。 いいえ、話されていません。

Yes, it (). No, it ()().

(3) この部屋は今日は掃除されていません。

This room ()()() today.

(4) その人形は彼女に気に入られましたか。(過去形)

() the doll () by her ?

(1) この絵はピカソによって描かれたものではありません。＊描く....paint(規則動詞)

This picture was ()() by Picasso.

(2) これらのグラスは彼によって割られたものではありません。

These glasses were ()() by him. *割る....break (不規則動詞)

Class: No: Name:

Many people speak English in Kenya. 〈能動態〉

English is spoken by many people in Kenya. 〈受動態〉

1. 次の文を日本語に直しなさい。

- (1) This room is cleaned by Kumi every day.
()
- (2) I am invited to the party by Yumi.
()
- (3) ‘Botchan’ was written by Natsume Souseki. (夏目漱石)
()
- (4) India was governed by Great Britain. *govern 支配する、統治する
()
- (5) ‘Summer Time Love’ is sung by EXILE.
()

2. 次の () の中に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) この手紙は彼女によって昨日書かれたものです。
This letter ()() by her yesterday.
- (2) これらの本は先週彼らによって読まれました。
These books ()() by them last week.
- (3) 英語は世界中の多くの人々によって話されています。
English ()() by many people in the world.
- (4) ‘ ひまわり ’ はヴァン・ゴッホによって描かれました。 *描く...paint
'Sunflower' ()() by Van Gogh.
- (5) ‘ イエスタデイ ’ はビートルズによって歌われました。
'Yesterday' ()() by the Beatles.
- (6) 飛行機は 1903 年にライト兄弟によって発明されました。 *発明する...invent
The airplane ()() by the Wright brothers in 1903.
- (7) ピラミッドは古代のエジプト人達によって造られました。 *造る...build
Some pyramids ()() by the ancient people in Egypt.

Class: No: Name:

1. 次の文を受動態の文に書きかえなさい。

(1) Many people speak English in Kenya.

(English)

(2) He washes the car every Sunday.

()

(3) We clean our classroom every day.

()

(4) They visited this park yesterday.

()

(5) My brother used this room then.

()

(6) She wrote these letters.

()

(7) She cut the flowers.

()

(8) He read this book last year.

()

(9) Do you like them ?

()

(10) Did he make this chair?

()

(11) They don't like this song.

()

(12) He didn't write this story.

()

(13) She will cook our dinner.

()

(14) Will he wash this car?

()

(15) What do they make at the school festival?

()

3 年英語科

English Exercise

〈 注意すべき受動態 〉

Class:

No:

Name:

- ① 行為者がはっきりしない時や特に言う必要がない時 **by**+行為者) は省略される。
- ② **by** 以外の前置詞を使う受動態もある。
- ③ 「～される」と訳さない受動態もある。

1. 次の文を日本語に訳しなさい。

- (1) I was born in Itabashi in 1996. (bear 生む)
()
- (2) I am interested in Japanese music. (interest 興味を与える)
()
- (3) She was pleased with the present. (please 喜ばす)
()
- (4) We were surprised at the news. (surprise 驚かす)
()
- (5) Mt.Fuji is covered with snow. (cover 覆う)
()
- (6) My heart was filled with happiness. (fill 満たす)
()
- (7) This song is known to everyone. (know 知る)
()

2. make を使った受動態の文を日本語に訳しなさい。

- (1) This cake was made by my mother. 〈 by＋行為者 〉
（ ）
- (2) This car was made in U.S.A. 〈 in＋場所 〉
（ ）
- (3) This desk is made of wood. 〈 材料で作られている 〉
（ ）
- (4) Butter is made from milk. 〈 原料で作られている 〉
（ ）
- (5) Milk is made into butter. 〈 ～に作りかえられる 〉
（ ）

Class: No: Name:

1. 次の文を日本語に訳しなさい。

- (1) I have been busy since last Monday.
()
- (2) Tom has used this bike for a long time.
()
- (3) They have stayed at this hotel since yesterday.
()

2. 次の () の中に適語をいれなさい。

- (1) ジムはこの3日間病気をしています。
Jim has () sick these three days.
- (2) 私はブラウン氏とは10年来の知り合いです。
I have () Mr.Brown () ten years.
- (3) 私達は昨年から東京に住んでいます。
We have lived in Tokyo () last year.
- (4) 1週間ずっと寒いです。
It has been cold () a week.
- (5) この頃彼は忙しい。
He has () busy these days.

3. 次の文を（ ）内の指示に従って書換えなさい。

- (1) My mother is busy. (since yesterday を加えて現在完了形に)
()
- (2) He uses this dictionary. (for three years を加えて現在完了形に)
()

4. 次の文を現在完了形を使って1つの文にしないさい。

- (1) She came to Japan in 2003. She still lives in Japan.
()
- (2) Mr. Kato became a teacher twelve years ago. He is still a teacher.
()
- (3) It was fine this morning. It is still fine.
()

Class: No: Name:

1. 次の英文を日本語に直しなさい。

- (1) Have you stayed with your aunt since yesterday ? ____ Yes, I have.
(_____)
- (2) Has he played soccer for seven years ? _____ Yes , he has.
(_____)
- (3) Has your sister been in Australia for a long time ? ____ No, she hasn't.
(_____)

2. 次の () の中に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) あなたは2ヶ月間この自転車を使っているのですか。
() you () this bike () two months ?
- (2) 彼は長い間ギターを弾いているのですか。
() he () the guitar () a long () ?
- (3) あなたのお父さんは5年間ニューヨークにいるのですか。
() your father () in New York () five years ?
- (4) いいえ、ちがいます。彼は昨年からそこにいます。
No, he (). He () () there () last year.
- (5) キレオさんは2002年から日本に住んでいるのですか。
() Ms Kileo () in Japan () 2002 ?
- (6) はい、そうです。
Yes, she ().
- (7) 彼は長い間グローブをほしいと思っているのですか。
() he () to have a glove for a long time?

3. 次の文を疑問文に書換えなさい。

- (1) You have used this computer for a long time.
()
- (2) He has been in Japan since last month.
()
- (3) Tom has been busy since last week.
()
- (4) She has been here for an hour.
()

3年英語科 *English Exercise* 〈 現在完了形〔完了.結果〕 〉

Class: No: Name:

〔完了.結果を表す現在完了形によく使われる副詞〕

just 「ちょうど. たった今」 just now は過去形. 現在形に使う

already 「もう、すでに」(肯定文で)

yet 「もう」(疑問文で) 「まだ」(否定文で)

1. 次の文を日本語に訳しなさい。

- (1) I have just finished my homework.
()
- (2) They have already arrived at Kyoto.
()
- (3) She has not finished breakfast yet.
()
- (4) Have you cleaned the room yet?
()
- (5) Tom has gone to Canada.
()
- (6) I have lost my watch.
()

2. 次の () の中に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) 父はちょうど (たった今) 帰宅したところです。
My father has () come home.
My father came home () ().
- (2) 彼女はもう夕食を作りました。
She has () cooked dinner.
- (3) 彼女はもう夕食を作りましたか。
Has she cooked dinner ()?
- (4) いいえ、まだ作っていません。
No, not ().
- (5) 彼女はまだ夕食を作っていません。
She has not cooked dinner ().

3 年英語科 *English Exercise* 〈 現在完了形〔経験〕 〉

Class: No: Name:

〔経験を表す現在完了形によく使われる副詞〕

* 文の終わり once 「1回」 twice 「2回」 ~times 「~回」 before 「以前に」

*過去分詞の前 once 「かつて」 often 「しばしば」

*疑問文で ever 「今までに」

How often ~? = How many times ~? 「何回～したことがありますか。」

*否定文で never 「今までに1回も～したことはありません。」

1. 次の文を日本語に訳しなさい。

(1) I have once lived in New York.

(2) I have been to Canada once.

(3) I have never played golf.

(4) Have you ever seen a koala?

(5) She has been to Spain several times.

(6) He has been to Australia before.

2. 次の () の中に適語を入れなさい。

(1) 私は北海道を2回訪れたことがあります。

I have () Hokkaido ().

(2) 私は何回もサッカーをしたことがあります。

I have () soccer ()().

(3) あなたは何回中国を訪れたことがありますか。

()() have you visited China?

(4) 私は1回も中国を訪れたことはありません。

I have () visited China.

(5) あなたは今までに富士山に登ったことがありますか。_____いいえ、1回もありません。

Have you () climbed Mt.Fuji?_____ No, I () have.

(6) あなたは何回コンピューターを使ったことがありますか。

()()() have you used a computer?

English Exercise [call + . . . + ~の文]

Class: No: Name:

* We call it the Great Buddha. (私たちはそれを大仏と呼びます。)

(～を) (～と)

1. 次の文を日本語に訳しなさい。

- (1) They called the dog Pochi.
()
- (2) They call New York the Big Apple.
()
- (3) We call the rainy season Tsuyu in Japan.
()
- (4) We call this building Roppongi Hills.
()
- (5) What do you call this flower in English?
()

2. 次の文を日本語の意味に合うように並べかえなさい。文頭は大文字にすること。

- (1) 私たちは東京ドームをビッグエッグと呼びます。
(call / Tokyo Dome / we / the Big Egg / .)

(2) 私たちはロバートをボブと呼びます。
(Bob / we / call / Robert / .)

- (3) 彼らはそのアザラシ(seal)をタマちゃんと呼びます。
(Tama-chan / they / the seal / call /.)

3. 次の〔 〕の中にあなたのニックネームを入れて、それを英文で表しなさい。
私の友達は私を〔 〕と呼びます。

3 年英語科 **English Exercise** 〈 目的語＋補語をとる動詞 〉

Class: No: Name:

補語…主語や目的語を説明する働きをする言葉

補語になるのは名詞、形容詞、不定詞、動名詞など

- ① He is Takeshi. (Takeshi は He を説明している)
主語 動詞 補語 (SVC の文型)

- ② They call him Jaian. (Jaian は him を説明している)
主語 動詞 目的語 補語 (SVOC の文型)

- ③ She gave me a dictionary.
主語 動詞 目的語 目的語 (SVOO の文型)

この文では me = a dictionary なので a dictionary は補語ではない。

- ④ They call him Ken.
主語 動詞 目的語 補語 (SVOC の文型)

この文では him=Ken で He is Ken. とすることができるので Ken は him の補語となる。

(目的語＋補語をとる動詞)

call (…を～と呼ぶ) name (…を～と名づける)
make (…を～にする) keep (…を～の状態にしておく)

1. 次の文を日本語に訳しなさい。

- (1) They call this fruit “kiwi fruit”.

()

- (2) The news made me happy.

()

- (3) His answer made her angry.

()

- (4) People call him Dr.Dolittle.

()

- (5) The parents named the baby Benjamin.

()

- (6) Keep your hands clean.

()

- (7) Let's keep it a secret.

()

Class: No: Name:

節…文中に〈主語＋動詞～〉の形の部分が2つある時、そのおのおのを節と言う。

I think that he can speak English. *that は省略できる。

主節 従属節

I thought that he came home. *主節が過去の時、従属節も過去になる。

主節（過去） 従属節（過去） これを**時制の一致**という。

1. 次の文を日本語に訳しなさい。

(1) I think that you are right.

(2) I thought that you were right.

(3) I know that he can swim well.

(4) I'm sure that he will be a good teacher. * be sure…きっと～と思う

2. 次の () の中に適語を入れなさい。

(1) 私は、彼は学生だと思います。

I () that he () a student.

(2) 私は、彼は学生だと思いました。

I () that he () a student.

(3) 私は、明日は雨だと思います。(希望している)

I hope () it () be rainy tomorrow.

(4) 私は、明日は雨だと思います。(希望していない)

I'm afraid () it () be rainy tomorrow.

(5) あなたは、彼はここに来るといいますか。

(未来)

Do you think that he () come here?

(6) あなたは、彼はここに来ると思いましたか。

(過去における未来)

Did you think that he () come here?

Class: No: Name:

It ... (for___) to ~.の文

(にとって) ~するのは...だ。

- ① It is easy for me to speak English. (私にとって英語を話すことは易しいことだ。)

It は形の上だけの主語(仮の主語)で、本当の主語(意味上の主語)は不定詞の to～以下です。

- ② It is kind of you to lend me the book. (本を私に貸してくれてあなたは親切です。)

good, bad, foolish, clever, rude など、人の性格を表す形容詞は of+人となる。
(愚かな) (賢い) (失礼な)

①は I am easy. とは言えない。②は You are kind. と言うことができる。

〔よく使われる形容詞〕

easy 簡単な hard 難しい difficult 難しい important 大切な、重要な
necessary 必要な useful 役に立つ interesting 面白い、興味深い

1. 次の英文を日本語に訳しなさい。

- (1) It is very interesting to watch animals.
()
- (2) It is very important for us to learn about the world.
()
- (3) It is hard for Tom to speak Japanese.
()
- (4) It is not necessary for you to read this book.
()
- (5) It is not easy to do two things at the same time.
()
- (6) It was clever of you to leave there soon.
()
- (7) It was careless of her to do such a thing. *careless...不注意な
()

3 年英語科 **English Exercise** 〈 道を聞くととき．答えるとき 〉

Class: No: Name:

1. 次の () の中に適語を入れなさい。

(1) 図書館への道を教えてくださいませんか。

() you tell me the () to the City Library?

(2) はい。あなたはバスで行くべきです。

Yes. You () go () ().

(3) そのバス停は向こうにあります。

The bus stop is () ().

(4) 私は、どこで降りたらいいでしょうか。

Where should I () ()?

(5) 橋を渡ったら右に曲がりなさい。

() the bridge and turn ().

(6) それは郵便局から道をへだてて向かい側にあります。

It's () the street from the () ().

(7) 池袋駅で電車を乗り換えてください。

Change () at Ikebukuro Station.

(8) すみませんが、私もこのあたりは不案内なんです。

I'm sorry. I'm a () here.

(9) ここから博物館までどのくらいの距離がありますか。(距離)

How () is it () here () the museum?

(10) ここから博物館までどのくらい時間がかかりますか。(時間) * 時間がかかる… take

How () does it () to get to the museum?

(11) 私は道に迷ってしまいました。

I () my ().

(12) 私は学校から家へ帰る道の途中で彼に出会いました。

I met him () my way home () school .

(13) その本屋は駅の前にあります。

The bookstore is () () () the station.

(14) さあ、やっと着きましたよ！ここが私達のホテルですね。

Here () ()! This is our hotel, isn't it?

(15) 最初の角を左に曲がりなさい。それはあなたの右手に見つかります。

Turn () at the first (). You'll find it on your ().

Class: No: Name:

1. 次の各文を(1)から(8)は *too~to* を、(9)から(15)は *so~that* を用いて書き換えなさい。

(1) He is so tired that he can not work.

()

(2) My sister is so young that she can't swim.

()

(3) I'm so busy that I can't see him.

()

(4) This box is so heavy that she can't carry it.

()

(5) It is so cool that we can't swim.

()

(6) They were so old that they could not run fast.

()

(7) It was so dark that they could not look for the ball.

()

(8) This coffee is so hot that I can't drink it.

()

(9) I am too busy to watch television.

()

(10) He is too poor to buy the book.

()

(11) The book is too expensive for him to buy.

()

(12) This question was too difficult for me to answer.

()

(13) It was too warm for us to ski here.

()

(14) These apples were too old for us to eat.

()

(15) She was too busy to read a newspaper.

()

3 年英語科

English Exercise〈 関係代名詞(主格) who, which, that 〉

Class: No: Name:

No:

Name:

1. 次の英文を日本語に訳しなさい。

(1) This is the bus which (that) goes to Ikebukuro station.

(2) This is a song which (that) is loved by young people.

(3) I have a cat which(that) has blue eyes.

(4) She has some friends who (that) live in foreign countries.

()

(5) These are fish which(that) fly above the water.

()

(6) The dog which(that) has long ears is mine.

$$(\quad)$$

2. 関係代名詞 **that** を使って、1つの文にしてみよう。

(1) This is the picture. It was painted by Gogh.

(2) This is the dictionary. It is used by Kumi.

(3) Can you see the house? It stands on the hill.

(4) I know the man. He came here yesterday.

(5) That's the store. It opened a week ago.

〈 重要 〉 先行詞はどれも関係代名詞 **that** の後の文の主語の位置に入ることを確認しよう。この時この関係代名詞 **that** を主格という。

Name:

(1) That is the picture that Tom painted.

(2) This is the computer that Mr.Hagiwara uses.

(3) Todaiji is the temple that many people visit to see the Great Buddha.

(4) “Doraemon” is a TV program that many children like.

才. Tom took some oranges that were in the bag.

〈 重要 〉 代名詞や固有名詞を先行詞にすることはできません。

Class: No: Name:

1. 次の文を日本語にきなさい。

(1) This is the song I like very much.

()

(2) New York is the city I want to visit.

()

(3) This is the bike Tom gave to me.

()

(4) The boy you saw in the park is Kenji.

()

(5) Look at the picture Mike took in Kyoto.

()

2. 次の 2 つの文を 1 つの文にきなさい。

(1) That is the man. We met him yesterday.

()

(2) Japan is a country. I want to visit it some day.

()

(3) This is the chair. My father made it for me.

()

(4) The book is interesting. I borrowed it from you.

()

(5) The children and flowers are very beautiful. She painted them.

()

3. 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容を表すように () に適する語を書きなさい。

(1) Please show me the pictures taken by you in London.

Please show me the pictures () () in London.

(2) I have never seen such a big fish.

This is the biggest fish () () () seen.

(3) This is the long letter written by her.

This is the long letter she ().

Classs:

No:

Name:

1. 次の各文を日本語になおしなさい。

- (1) I have some friends that live in Tokyo.

)

- (2) That is the hotel that I'm staying at.

)

- (3) The boy that is running there is Bill.

)

- (4) He has a camera that is better than mine.

)

- (5) This is the camera that I bought last week.

)

- (6) The boy that is playing the guitar is my brother.

)

- (7) The pictures that they took last Sunday are very nice.

)

- (8) The letter that she wrote last night was very long.

)

- (9) The dictionary that I bought yesterday was very expensive.

)

- (10) The school that has a large playground is Jujo Junior High School.

)

2. 次の2つの文を関係代名詞 **that** を用いて1つの文になおしなさい。

- (1) Did you read the letter? I put it on your desk.

2

- (2) I know some students. They can speak English well.

)

- (3) That is the old man. I met him at the station yesterday.

)

(4) This is the watch. Father bought it for me.

()

(5) The man is my father. He is playing tennis over there.

()

(6) The boy is John. We met him last night.

()

(7) The boy is my brother. He is riding a horse over there.

()

(8) Please show me the pictures. You took them in Kyoto.

()

(9) The girl is Nancy. I like her the best in our class.

()

(10) The book is very interesting. Mike bought it.

()

(11) The man is Mr. Smith. I met him in the park yesterday.

()

(12) I want a piano. It is as good as yours.

()

3. 次の日本語を英語になおしなさい。

(1) ロンドンは私がいつか訪れたい都市です。 *London

()

(2) あれは 100 年前に建てられた橋です。 *bridge, one hundred years ago

()

(3) 私たちが駅であった人は Mr. Moore です。

()

Class:

No:

Name:

先行詞	主格	所有格	目的格 (省略できる)
人	who	whose	whom
物、動物	which	whose	which
人、物、動物 いずれも可 限定語	that		that



1. 次の文を日本語に訳しなさい。

(1) I have a friend who lives in New York.

(人、主格)

()

(2) This is the train which leaves at ten.

(. 格)

()

(3) The cake which your mother made was very good.

(. 格)

()

(4) The woman whom we often meet in the park is a famous singer.

(. 格)

()

(5) I know a boy whose mother is a pianist.

(. 格)

()

(6) That girl whose hair is very long is my sister.

(. 格)

()

(7) Can you see the house whose roof is red?

(. 格)

()

- ◎ 形容詞の最上級や序数, **the only, every, all** などが先行詞の前につく場合、
関係代名詞 **that** を使うことが多い。

(8) He gave me all the money that he had.

(限定語 . 格)

()

(9) This is the most beautiful bird that I have ever seen.

(限定語. 格)

()

(10) Look at the boy and his dog that are running along the river.

(人. 動物. 格)

()

2. 次の 2 つの文を関係代名詞(**who, whose, whom, which**)を使って 1 つの
文に下さい。

(1) Paris is a beautiful city. It has many old churches.

()

(2) That is the old man. I met him in the park.

()

(3) This is the watch. My father bought it for me.

()

(4) I have a friend. His sister is a good pianist.

()

(5) I have a doll. Its hair is gold.

()

(6) She is a pianist. Her name is known all over the world.

()

(7) Martin Luther King, Jr. was a great man. He worked for the rights of black people.

()

Class: No: Name:

1. 次の文を日本語に訳しなさい。

- (1) Don't touch the broken cup.

- (2) I want a camera made in Japan.

- (3) The language spoken in Australia is English.

- (4) Give me some used stamps.

- (5) He tried to open the closed door.

2. 過去分詞を用いて1文になおしなさい。

- (1) Look at the window. It is broken.

- (2) This book is very interesting. It was written by Mr. Brown.

- (3) This is a camera. It was made in Germany.

- (4) This watch is my father's. It was broken by my little brother.

- (5) Do you want to see the pictures? They were taken by Tom.

Class: No: Name:

1. 次の文を日本語に訳しなさい。

- (1) I know the singing girl.

- (2) I know the girl playing the piano.

- (3) The boy swimming in the pool is my brother.

- (4) Do you know the dancing girl?

- (5) The boy standing by the gate is Tom.

2. 現在分詞を用いて1文になおしなさい。

- (1) The girl is Lucy. She is talking with Tom.

- (2) Look at the lady. She is singing on the stage.

- (3) The man is my uncle. He is cutting down the trees.

- (4) I know the boy. He is running.

- (5) The girl is her daughter. She is helping Mrs. West in the kitchen.

Class: No: Name:

1. 次の各文の () 内から適する語を選び、○で囲みなさい。

- (1) The camera(break, broke, broken, breaking) by Jack is mine.
(2) The boy(break, broke, broken, breaking) the camera was Jack.
(3) The ^{クラリネット}clarinet(give, gave, given, giving) by my father has broken.
(4) There were many people(wait, waited, waiting) for the last train.
(5) Who's the lady (wear, wears, wore, wearing) a yellow dress ?
(6) The boy (stands, stood, standing) next to my father is Bill.
(7) The child (helps, helped, helping) by the old man is Tom.
(8) The child (helps, helped, helping) the old man is Tom.

2. 意味の通る文になるように () 内の語句を並び替え記号で答えなさい。

- (1) The children liked(ア Kumi, イ by, ウ stories エ the, オ told).
(2) The boy (ア over there , イ is, ウ playing, エ baseball,) Tom Brown.
(3) I am (ア this book, イ by, ウ written, エ interested, オ in) Soseki.

3. 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容を表すように、_____に適する語を入れなさい。

- (1) People speak English in many countries.
English is a language _____ in many countries.
(2) This is an old story. Many Japanese children love it.
This is an old story _____ by many Japanese children.
(3) The horse is running. Let's watch it.
Let's watch the _____ horse.
(4) I visited an old temple. It was built in Nara in the seventh century.
I visited an old temple _____ in Nara in the seventh century.
(5) Mike took these pictures in Spain.
These are the pictures _____ Mike in Spain.
(6) Jim has an aunt. She lives in Hamburg.
Jim has an aunt _____ Hamburg.
(7) The American boy is Bob. He is reading a comic book.
The American boy _____ a comic book _____ Bob.

Class: No: Name:

1. 次の文を日本語に直しなさい。

- (1) I don't know who wrote this letter.

- (2) I know when she will come.

- (3) I wonder what is in the box. * wonder…～かしら

- (4) I can't understand why she is crying.

- (5) Do you know how long she has been sick in bed?

2. 次の各文を（ ）内の語句に続けた文に書き換えなさい。

- (1) Where does Bob live? (I know)

- (2) What did he say? (I don't remember)

- (3) How much is that camera? (Do you know)

- (4) How did you make this cake? (I'd like to know)

- (5) When was my grandfather born? (I don't know)

- (6) Who helped my daughter? (I wonder)

- (7) Who is playing the piano? (I didn't know)

3. 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容を表すように () に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) What should I do first? I don't know that.

I don't know ()()() do first.

- (2) Do you know the name of this flower?

Do you know () this flower () ()?

English Exercise 〈 want+人 + to 不定詞 〉

Class: No. Name:

1. 次の文を日本語に訳しなさい。

(1) I want you to come with me.

(2) My father told me to study harder.

$$(\quad)$$

(3) Ms.Green told her students to stop talking.

$$(\quad)$$

(4) I want you to sing a Japanese song.

$$(\quad)$$

(5) She asked me to carry her bag.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{ } \end{array} \right)$$

話法

I said to him, “Sit down.” (直接話法)

I told him to sit down. (間接話法)

I said to him, “Please sit down.” (直接話法)

I asked him to sit down. (間接話法)

2. 次の文が同じ意味になるように書きかえなさい。

(1) Ken said to me, “Help me, please.”

Ken () me () help ().

(2) Mother said to us, “Wash your hands before you eat dinner.”

Mother () us () wash () hands before () eat dinner.

(3) Jiro said to me, “Please lend me some money.”

Jiro () me () lend () some money.

(4) He said to them, “Don’t give up your dreams.”

He () them ()() give up () dreams.

(5) She said to her children, “Don’t make a noise.”

She () her children ()() make a noise.

Class: No: Name:

1. () 内の語を適する形にして_____に書きなさい。

- (1) Jack has three _____. (watch)
- (2) There are ten _____ in the box. (egg)
- (3) Andy is about six _____ tall. (foot)
- (4) Look at those _____. (man)
- (5) Do you know those _____? (lady)
- (6) Here are six _____ of bread. (piece)
- (7) We need six _____. (knife)
- (8) Judy gave me a pair of _____. (shoe)
- (9) There are many _____ in the park. (child)
- (10) I like those _____. (picture)
- (11) Our city has eight _____. (library)
- (12) How many _____ do you have on Saturday? (class)
- (13) I can see some _____ at the gate. (woman)
- (14) There are five _____ in the basket. (potato)
- (15) Her _____ are beautiful. (tooth)

2. 次の各文の () 内に適する語を下のア～カから選び記号で書きなさい。

- (1) 彼はワインをグラス 2 杯飲みました。

He drank two () wine.

- (2) 私は靴下を 3 足買いました。

I bought three () socks.

- (3) 紅茶を 1 杯いかがですか。

Would you like a () tea?

- (4) 彼女はケーキを 2 きれ食べました。

She ate two () cake.

ア piece of

イ sheets of

ウ pieces of

エ pairs of

オ glasses of

カ cup of

Class: No: Name:

* Do you know how to cook fish?

どうやって料理したらよいのか

* I don't know what to do first.

何をしたらよいのか

1. 次の文を日本語に訳しなさい。

(1) Do you know how to use this computer?

()

(2) I don't know what to buy for her birthday.

()

(3) I don't know where to stay tonight.

()

(4) Tell me when to get to Kyoto.

()

(5) Please tell me which dictionary to use.

()

(6) I haven't decided what subject to choose yet.

決める

()

2. 日本文に合うよう () に適語を入れなさい。

(1) 私は泳ぎ方を習いたい。

I want to learn () to swim.

(2) 中国で何を見たらよいか知っていますか。

Do you know () to see in China?

(3) どこで切符を買ったらよいかわかりません。

I don't know () to buy a ticket.

(4) 私たちはいつそこへ行ったらよいかわかりません。

We don't know () to go there.

(5) 彼はどちらの道を行ったらよいのか知っています。

He know () way to take.

(6) 何時に彼を訪ねたらよいのか私に教えてください。

Tell me ()() to visit him.

English Exercise 〈 付加疑問文 〉

付加疑問文 「～ですね」と相手に念を押したり同意を求めたりする表現。

- (1) This picture is beautiful, isn't it? ()
- (2) Ken likes sports, doesn't he? ()
- (3) Kumi met Tom yesterday, didn't she? ()
- (4) Kumi and Ken can ski, can't they? ()
- (5) You have lost your watch, haven't you? ()
- (6) Open the window, will you? ()
- (7) Let's go home, shall we? ()
- (8) Jim doesn't have a car, does he? ()

- (1) Mr.Green was busy yesterday,()()?
- (2) Lucy will be back soon,()()?
- (3) These CDs aren't yours,()()?
- (4) It won't be sunny tomorrow,()()?
- (5) Jane has never been to Nara,()()?
- (6)The students didn't use this room,()()?
- (7)Bob and Tom weren't happy,()()?
- (8)Jim got up early this morning,()()?
- (9)Let's go fishing next Sunday,()()?
- (10)Please come with me,()()?
- (11)Crows are clever birds,()()?
- (12)Nancy has to wash the dishes,()()?
- (13)Bring me today's paper,()()?
- (14)Rose can skate,()()?
- (15)Ann won't be busy next week,()()?
- (16)Ken hasn't eaten lunch yet,()()?
- (17)These chairs are made of wood,()()?
- (18)Bob and Ann married last month,()()?
- (19)Your mother looks young,()()?
- (20)There are some boys in the pool,()()?

Class: No: Name:

文型とは単語を組み立てて文を作るときの基本的な形のことです。
すべての英文は次の 5 つの文型に分けることができます。

〔 第 1 文型 〕 主語＋動詞 の文

(S + V)

＊動詞の後によく副詞や副詞句(修飾語句 M)がくる。

(1)My father drives well.

()

(2)The old man died.

()

(3)It rained yesterday.

()

(4)The bus comes at 9 o'clock every morning.

()

(5)There is an apple on the table.

()

(6)Alice is sleeping in her room now.

()

(7)The plane arrived at the airport two hours ago.

()

(8)The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

()

(9)Our school stands near the Jujo station.

()

(10)When I came home yesterday, it was snowing.

()

(11)My father went to his office by taxi because he couldn't catch the bus today.

()

(12)Please come here as soon as possible if you are free now.

()

(13)I have been in the hospital for a week.

()

[第 2 文型] 主語＋動詞＋補語 の文

(S + V + C)

＊この補語は主語を説明する働きをします。(主格補語)

＊補語になるのは名詞、形容詞、不定詞、動名詞などです。

(1)She looks happy.

()

(2)He become a doctor.

()

(3)We are hungry.

()

(4)This cloth feels soft.

()

(5)It sounds interesting.

()

(6)My hobby is collecting stamps.

()

(7)It is difficult for me to answer the question.

()

(8)To see is to believe.

()

(9)I have been very busy since this morning.

()

(10)The cake made by my mother is delicious.

()

(11)The days are getting longer.

()

(12)That old piano is my mother's.

()

(13)This pencil is longer than that one.

()

(14)He is absent from school because he is sick.

()

(15) It will be rainy tomorrow.

()

Class: No: Name:

〔 第 3 文型 〕 主語＋ 動詞 ＋目的語 の文

(S + V + O)

* 目的語になるのは 名詞、代名詞、名詞の働きをする語句や節です。

* S + V + C は、S(主語)=C(補語)の関係が成り立つが S+V+O は
S(主語)≠O(目的語)となる。

(1) I have a pen.

()

(2) She likes cooking very much.

()

(3) You have to wash the dishes after dinner.

()

(4) Mr. Smith wrote this letter in his room yesterday.

()

(5) Have you ever seen a white lion?

()

(6) We began to study English three years ago.

()

(7) I know the girl playing the piano there.

()

(8) I don't know when Tom will come.

()

(9) Did you read the letter which I put on your desk?

()

(10) You must wash your hands before you have lunch.

()

(11) You have already done your homework.

()

(12) How many books did you buy at that book store yesterday?

()

(13) I know that he is a very clever boy. * clever 賢い

()

[第4文型] 主語＋ 動詞 ＋目的語 ＋目的語 の文

(S ＋ V ＋ O ＋ O)

*はじめの目的語には人を表す語がきて、あとの目的語には物、事を表す語がきます。

*次の2つの文の文型の違いに気をつけましょう。

She gave me a present.

(S V O O) 〈第4文型〉

She gave a present to me.

(S V O M) 〈第3文型〉

(1) My mother made me a birthday cake.

()

(2) Mr. Shimura teaches us math.

()

(3) Will you give me something to drink?

()

(4) Please tell me the way to the station.

()

(5) She asked me how to use this computer

()

(6) She told her children a ghost story.

()

(7) My aunt sends me a beautiful Christmas card every year.

()

(8) This book gave me a good chance to think about the war.

()

(9) He told me to open the window.

()

(10) I asked him which way to go.

()

(11) Please show me the magazines which are on the table.

()

(12) I want you to stop it because it isn't good for health.

()

(13) My father bought me this camera at the department store.

()

Class: No: Name:

〔 第 5 文型 〕 主語＋ 動詞 ＋目的語 ＋補語 の文

(S + V + O + C)

＊補語になるのは名詞や形容詞などです。

＊この補語は目的語を説明する働きをします。

(1) We call him Ken.

()

(2) The news made her happy.

()

(3) My brother named his cat “ Hanako.”

()

(4) The medicine made me very sleepy. * medicine 薬

()

(5) The people elected him president of the United States. *elect 選ぶ*president 大統領

()

(5) You must keep your classroom clean.

()

(6) We found all the boxes empty. * find わかる *empty からっぽの

()

(7) At first they thought the work too difficult. * at first 初めのうち

()

(8) Ken painted his bicycle white.

()

(9) My mother cut my hair too short.

()

(10) Flowers make the room cheerful. * cheerful 明るい

()

(11) She left her child alone in the room. *leave ～を…にしておく *alone 一人っきりの

()

(12) I'd like my beefsteak well-done. * well-done よく焼かれる

()

Class: No: Name:

1. 次の文を日本語にしてください。

- (1) Bill likes baseball **and** soccer. ()
- (2) I'm poor, **but** I'm happy. ()
- (3) **When** he came, I was watching TV. ()
- (4) **If** you go, he will be very glad. ()
- (5) I thought **that** Ken could speak English. ()
- (6) Do your homework **before** you watch TV. ()
- (7) I'll watch TV **after** I finish my homework. ()
- (8) It is five years **since** I lived here. ()
- (9) He is very old, **so** he can't see well. ()
- (10) Start at once, **and** you'll catch the bus. ()
- (11) Be quiet, **or** the baby will wake up. ()
- (12) Kumi didn't go to school yesterday **because** she had a bad cold.
()
- (13) **Though** he is small, he is very strong. ()
- (14) **Both** John **and** Tom speak Japanese. ()
- (15) **Either** you **or** Ken has to go. ()
- (16) Come to my office **between** four **and** five. ()
- (17) I will try **as** hard **as** I **can**. ()
=I will try **as** hard **as** possible.
- (18) **Not only** the students **but also** the teacher was singing.
()
- (19) **As soon as** I got home, I began to cook. ()
- (20) The rabbit ran away **so** fast **that** I couldn't catch it.
()
- (21) **While** I was in Kyoto, I met him several times.
()
- (22) We must wait **until** he comes. ()
- (23) Wait here **till** I come back. ()

3 年英語科

English Exercise

〈 動詞のまとめ 〉 No.1

Class: No: Name:

1. 右の()内の動詞を文に適する形に変えて..... に書きなさい。

3 年英語科

English Exercise

〈 動詞のまとめ 〉 No. 2

Class:

No:

Name:

1. 右の()内の動詞を文に適する形に変えて..... に書きなさい。

3 年英語科

English Exercise

〈 動詞のまとめ 〉 No. 3

Class: No: Name:

1. 右の()内の動詞を文に適する形に変えて..... に書きなさい。

3 年英語科 2 学期期末考查対策 **English Exercise** 〈間接疑問文〉

Class: No: Name:

次の () 内の疑問文を続けて、間接疑問文を完成しなさい。

(1) I don't know (Who is he?)

(2) I don't know (What is that?)

(3) Do you know (What does he have?)

(4) I know (What has he done?)

(5) Do you know (What is he reading?)

(6) Please tell me (What did he buy?)

(7) I wonder (When will the bus start?)

(8) I wonder (Where has she gone?)

(9) I don't know (Where was he born?)

(10) Please tell me (Where can I get it?)

(11) Do you know (When will he go to Europe?)

(12) Please tell me (Who made this doll?)

(13) Do you know (How often has she been there?)

(14) Do you know (Where are they playing?)

(15) She knows (What did you see there?)

(16)I know (What do you want to be ?)

(17)I knew (What is she doing at the gym?)

(18)I don't know (How many people are there in this city?)

(19)Please tell me (How far is it from here to the station?)

(20)I didn't know (Who is in the kitchen?)

(21)I knew (When will they come here?)

(22)I wonder (How did he catch the snake?)

(23)I can't understand (Why did he do such a thing?)

(24)I don't know (What does this word mean?)

(25)Do you remember (When did he receive the Nobel Peace Prize?)

(26)I didn't know (What happened then?)

(27) Please tell me (Which book is more expensive?) *expensive 高価な、値段が高い

(28) I'll ask her (How many movies does she see a month?)

(29)Do you know (Whose songs does he like the best ?)

(30)Did you know (When he will leave Japan?)

3 年英語科 2 学期期末考查対策 *English Exercise* 〈間接疑問文〉

Class: No: Name:

次の () 内の疑問文を続けて、間接疑問文を完成しなさい。

- (1) I don't know (Who is he?)

I don't know who he is.

- (2) I don't know (What is that?)

I don't know what that is.

- (3) Do you know (What does he have?)

Do you know what he has?

- (4) I know (What has he done?)

I know what he has done.

- (5) Do you know (What is he reading?)

Do you know what he is reading?

- (6) Please tell me (What did he buy?)

Please tell me what he bought.

- (7) I wonder (When will the bus start?)

I wonder when the bus will start.

- (8) I wonder (Where has she gone?)

I wonder where she has gone.

- (9) I don't know (Where was he born?)

I don't know where he was born.

- (10) Please tell me (Where can I get it?)

Please tell me where I can get it.

- (11) Do you know (When will he go to Europe?)

Do you know when he will go to Europe?

- (12) Please tell me (Who made this doll?)

Please tell me who made this doll.

- (13) Do you know (How often has she been there?)

Do you know how often she has been there?

- (14) Do you know (Where are they playing?)

Do you know where they are playing?

- (15) She knows (What did you see there?)

She knows what you saw there.

- (16) I know (What do you want to be ?)
I know what you want to be.
- (17) I knew (What is she doing at the gym?)
I knew what she was doing at the gym.
- (18) I don't know (How many people are there in this city?)
I don't know how many people there are in this city.
- (19) Please tell me (How far is it from here to the station?)
Please tell me how far it is from here to the station
- (20) I didn't know (Who is in the kitchen?)
I didn't know who was in the kitchen.
- (21) I knew (When will they come here?)
I knew when they would come here.
- (22) I wonder (How did he catch the snake?)
I wonder how he caught the snake.
- (23) I can't understand (Why did he do such a thing?)
I can't understand why he did such a thing.
- (24) I don't know (What does this word mean?)
I don't know what this word means.
- (25) Do you remember (When did he receive the Nobel Peace Prize?)
Do you remember when he received the Nobel Peace Prize?
- (26) I didn't know (What happened then?)
I didn't know what happened then.
- (27) Please tell me (Which book is more expensive?) *expensive 高価な、値段が高い
Please tell me which book is more expensive.
- (28) I'll ask her (How many movies does she see a month?)
I'll ask her how many movies she sees a month.
- (29) Do you know (Whose songs does he like the best ?)
Do you know whose songs he likes the best?
- (30) Did you know (When will he leave Japan?)
Did you know when he would leave Japan?