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Grammar 1-4 Review 1 Alphabet & Vowels

Write the uppercase and the lowercase letters.
(大文字と小文字を書こう!)

Uppercase (大文字)

A B C D E F G H I
J K L M N O P Q R
S T U V W X Y Z

Lowercase (小文字)

a b c d e f g h i
j k l m n o p q r
s t u v w x y z

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3

Circle the vowels below.

(下の単語の中から母音をすべて○をつけよう!)



Review!

Write the vowels. (母音を書こう!)

Uppercase (大文字)

A E I O U

Lowercase (小文字)

a e i o u

-3-

4

Grammar 1-4 Review 2 "a" vs "an"

Write "a" or "an" on the lines. (「a」か「an」を書こう!)

- It is an elephant.
- It is a peach.
- It is an x-ray.
- It is an orange.
- It is a clock.
- It is a uniform.

特別なルール 世界に1つだけしかないものは数えなくてもいいよね。だから、「a」や「an」は使わない。そのかわり「the」を使うよ!



It is a sun. → It is the sun.



It is a moon. → It is the moon.



It is a Earth. → It is the Earth.

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5

Write "a", "an" or "the" on the lines.
(「a」「an」「the」を書こう!)

- It is an alligator.
- It is the moon.
- It is a chair.
- It is an eggplant.
- It is a ruler.
- It is the sun.
- It is a notebook.
- It is the Earth.



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6

Singular vs Plural

それは → 1つ/1匹 のものを表す言葉

They are (彼らは/彼等) → 2つ/2匹/2人以上のものを表す言葉

だから、次の文にはならないよ!

It is apples. (×)

They are an apple. (×)

If the sentence is correct, put ○ in the ().
If the sentence is incorrect, put × in the ().
Write the correct sentence on the lines.
(文章が正しい場合は○を、間違っている場合は×を()に書いて、正しい文を書こう!)

- It is cats. (×)
They are cats.
- They are a cow. (×)
They are cows.
- It is a mouse. (○)
It is a mouse.
- They are an apron. (×)
They are aprons.
- They are glasses. (○)
They are glasses.

-6-

7

Arrange the words to make a sentence.

(単語の順番を並べかえて正しい文を作ろう!)

It is / it / . / acorn / an

It is an acorn.

② (trees / are / . / they)

They are trees.

③ (they / . / grapes / are)

They are grapes.

④ (it / sun / the / . / is)

It is the sun.

⑤ (are / they / pants / .)

They are pants.

⑥ (mouse / . / it / a / is)

It is a mouse.

⑦ (an / ostrich / is / . / it)

It is an ostrich.

⑧ (it / the / moon / is / .)

It is the moon.

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8

Choose the correct word and write it on the lines.
(正しい言葉を下から選んで()の上に書こう!)

- They are gloves.
- It is a sock.
- They are onions.
- It is an onion.
- They are potatoes.
- It is a glove.
- They are socks.
- It is a potato.

gloves / glove / potatoes / potato
onions / onion / socks / sock

-8-

9

Write "It is" or "They are" on the lines.

(「It is」か「They are」を書こう!)

- They are glasses.
- It is an oven.
- They are pants.
- It is a plate.
- It is the moon.
- It is an umbrella.
- It is the sun.
- They are shoes.

⑧: メガネはレンズが2枚だね! → だから「They are 2枚」になる。
スポンジは1枚が基本入るよ!
靴は1つの靴は「shoe」と言うよ。覚えておこうね!

-9-

10

Grammar 1-4 Review 3 Pronouns & Be Verb

Write the Japanese in the ().

(日本語を()に日本語で書こう!)

I (わたし) We (わたしたち)

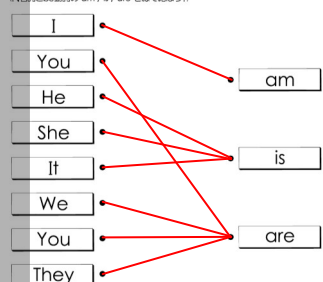
You (あなた) You (あなたたち)

He (かれ) They (かれら)

She (かのじょ)

It (それ)

Connect the pronouns and be verbs below.
(代名詞とbe動詞の am / is / are を線で結ぼう!)



-10-

11

Write the missing words on the lines.
(空欄を埋めて文を完成させよう!)

- It is a German sausage.
(それはドイツソーセージです。)
- We are Canadian students.
(わたしたちはカナダ人学生です。)
- You are Indian students.
(あなたたちはインド人学生です。)
- They are British students.
(かれらはイギリス人学生です。)
- I am a Japanese student.
(わたしは日本人学生です。)
- You are an American student.
(あなたはアメリカ人学生です。)
- He is a Chinese student.
(かれは中国人学生です。)
- She is a Korean student.
(かのじょは韓国学生です。)

-11-

12

Write the missing words on the lines.
(空欄を埋めて文を完成させよう!)

- I am a teacher.
(あなたは先生です。)
- You are an actress.
(あなたは女優です。)
- He is a pilot.
(彼はパイロットです。)
- She is a doctor.
(彼女は医者です。)
- We are friends.
(わたしたちは友達です。)
- It is a mouse.
(それはねずみです。)
- They are artists.
(彼らは芸術家です。)
- They are teachers.
(彼女たちは先生です。)

-12-

13

Write the missing words on the lines.
(空欄を埋めて文を完成させよう!)

- I am tall.
(私は背が高いです。)
- They are young.
(かれらは若い。)
- I am happy.
(私はうれしいです。)
- They are hungry.
(彼らはおなかが空いています。)
- We are tall.
(私たちは背が高いです。)
- We are angry.
(私たちは怒っています。)
- He is angry.
(彼は怒っています。)
- You are sad.
(あなたは悲しいです。)
- She is beautiful.
(彼女はきれいです。)

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14

New! Be Verb + not
否定を表す文を作ろう Be Verb + not (～ではありません)

- ルール Be動詞を使った否定文を作ってみよう!
- am / is / are + not → ではありません
- ルール Be動詞を使った否定文は下の順で作るんだよ!
- ① だれが ② am is are ③ not ④ なに ⑤ ビリオド (疑問詞の入り場所)
- 【例】 I am not a teacher.
(わたしは先生ではありません。)

Let's read the sentences below. (次の文を読んでみよう!)

- I am not a nurse.
- You are not a doctor.
- He is not a pilot.
- She is not a teacher.
- It is not a tree.
- We are not police officers.
- You are not dentists.
- They are not students.

is not → isn't / are not → aren't と、くっつけちゃう時もあるよ!

-14-

15

Arrange the words to make a sentence.
(単語を並べかえて正しい文を作ろう!)

- I am not a teacher.
(I / a / teacher / not / am / .)
- You are not an actress.
(an / you / not / . / actress / are)
- He is not a pilot.
(is / not / he / . / pilot / a)
- She is not a doctor.
(a / she / not / is / doctor / .)
- We are not friends.
(friends / . / not / are / we)
- It is not a mouse.
(it / not / is / a / mouse / .)
- They are not artists.
(artists / they / not / . / are)

-15-

16

Write the missing words on the lines.
(空欄を埋めて文を完成させよう!)

- It is not a German sausage.
(それはドイツソーセージではありません。)
- We are not Canadian students.
(わたしたちはカナダ人学生ではありません。)
- You are not Indian students.
(あなたたちはインド人学生ではありません。)
- They are not British students.
(かれらはイギリス人学生ではありません。)
- I am not a Japanese student.
(わたしは日本人学生ではありません。)
- You are not an American student.
(あなたはアメリカ人学生ではありません。)
- He is not a Chinese student.
(かれは中国人学生ではありません。)
- She is not a Korean student.
(かのじょは韓国学生ではありません。)

-16-

17

Write the sentences on the lines.
(空欄を埋めて文を完成させよう!)

- あなたは看護士ではありません。
(a nurse)
You are not a nurse.
- それはトマトではありません。
(a tomato)
It is not a tomato.
- 彼らは作家ではありません。
(writers)
They are not writers.
- 彼女は図書館の先生ではありません。
(a librarian)
She is not a librarian.
- 彼は銀行員ではありません。
(a banker)
He is not a banker.
- それらはカバではありません。
(hippos)
They are not hippos.
- 彼女たちは先生ではありません。
(teachers)
They are not teachers.

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18

Are you a boy? → Are you a boy?
(疑問詞と"be動詞"は、場所を交換すると質問する文になるんだね!)

- Write the sentences on the lines.
(空欄を埋めて文を完成させよう!)
- あなたは看護士ですか?
(a nurse)
Are you a nurse?
 - それはトマトですか?
(a tomato)
Is it a tomato?
 - 彼らは作家ですか?
(writers)
Are they writers?
 - 彼女は図書館の先生ですか?
(a librarian)
Is she a librarian?
 - 彼は銀行員ですか?
(a banker)
Is he a banker?
 - それらはカバですか?
(hippos)
Are they hippos?

-18-

19

Write the sentences on the lines.
(空欄を埋めて文を完成させよう!)

- あなたは疲れていますか?
(tired)
Are you tired?
- 彼は寝ていますか?
(sleepy)
Is he sleepy?
- それは古いですか?
(old)
Is it old?
- 彼らは背が低いですか?
(short)
Are they short?
- 彼女は満ちていますか?
(full)
Is she full?
- あなたは寒いのですか?
(cold)
Are you cold?
- それらは新しいですか?
(new)
Are they new?
- わたし達は速いですか?
(fast)
Are we fast?

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20

正しい文は次のようにしてね!

はい、そうです。→ Yes, I am.

Yes, you / we / they are.

Yes, he / she / it is.

いいえ、そうではありません。→ No, I am not.

No, you / we / they are not.

No, he / she / it is not.

【例】
Is he a doctor? No, he is not.
質問の時に使われる「人」が「もの」を入れてね。
Are you a student? Yes, I am.
※ただし、質問の時に「you」で聞かれた時は「I」が「we」を入れてね。

-20-

21

Write the missing words on the lines.

① Are you a scientist?
Yes, I am.

② Is he a pianist?
No, he is not.

③ Is she happy?
No, she is not.

④ Is it dirty?
Yes, it is.

⑤ Are we rich?
Yes, we are.

⑥ Are they grasshoppers?
No, they are not.

-21-

22

Grammar 1-4 Review 4 Basic Verbs

Choose the correct word from the box and write it on the lines. (箱を見て、それがどんな動作かから正しい語の上に書いてみよう!)

cook cut push

drink catch eat

run walk open

pull close go

catch / open / cook / pull
close / run / eat / drink
walk / push / cut / go

-22-

23

Choose the correct word from the box and write it on the lines. (箱を見て、それがどんな動作かから正しい語の上に書いてみよう!)

sit pick touch

sing climb like

read sell make

look jump put

climb / jump / sit / like
make / look / pick / put
sing / sell / touch / read

-23-

24

Choose the correct word from the box and write it on the lines. (箱を見て、それがどんな動作かから正しい語の上に書いてみよう!)

play have write

sleep listen swim

draw move throw

ride fly study

sleep / swim / move / throw
have / draw / listen / play
study / write / fly / ride

-24-

25

Choose the correct word from the box and write it on the lines. (箱を見て、それがどんな動作かから正しい語の上に書いてみよう!)

speak buy cry

say want tell

watch wash live

teach come stand

stand / wash / buy / come
live / speak / teach / want
tell / watch / cry / say

-25-

26

Choose the correct word from the box and write it on the lines. (箱を見て、それがどんな動作かから正しい語の上に書いてみよう!)

use meet take

laugh forget learn

give help wait

hear send think

give / hear / help / laugh
meet / use / send / forget
think / wait / learn / take

-26-

27

Choose the correct word from the box and write it on the lines. (箱を見て、それがどんな動作かから正しい語の上に書いてみよう!)

begin feel show

lose bring find

talk get clean

finish see know

begin / bring / feel / get
find / finish / know / lose
clean / see / talk / show

-27-

28

Grammar 3-4 Review 5 How to Make a Sentence

文は下の順で作るんだよ! 覚えてね!

① 誰が (人) ② どうした (動作) ③ なにを / どこで / いつ / だれと (対象) ④ 何をするか (目的)

【例】 (. / lunch / I / eat)

I eat lunch .

He eats lunch .

Rearrange the words to make a sentence.
(次の単語を正しく並べかえて、絵に合う意味のある文を作ろう!)

① (watches / . / TV / She)
She watches TV .

② (birds / . / You / hear)
You hear birds .

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29

Change the words to make a sentence.

(正しい語句を選んで、絵に合う英語の文を作ろう！)

He / in Japan / . / lives)

He lives in Japan.

② (I / English / teach / .)

I teach English.

③ (buys / . / She / bananas)

She buys bananas.

④ (He / sells / . / vegetables)

He sells vegetables.

⑤ (laugh / at the TV / You / .)

You laugh at the TV.

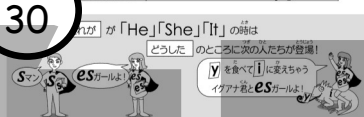
⑥ (learns / English / . / He)

He learns English.

-29-

30

Grammar 3.4 Present Tense Conjugation



Let's read the sentences below. (絵の文を読んでみよう！)

- ① I like strawberries. ⑥ We like peaches.
 ② You like potatoes. ⑦ You like mangoes.
 ③ He likes tomatoes. ⑧ They like grapes.
 ④ She likes bananas.
 ⑤ It likes carrots.



-30-

31

Choose the correct words. (正しい単語を選んで、絵に合う文を作ろう！)

She (wash) the dog.

He (cook) dinner.

It (sleep) on the bed.

We (watch) TV every day.

I (give) you an apple.

They (play) soccer.

You (run) every day.

They (fly) in the garden.

-31-

32

Complete the sentences. (絵に合うことばを選んで文を完成させよう！)

He washes the dog.

② He cooks dinner.

③ It sleeps on the bed.

④ We watch TV every day.

⑤ She teaches every day.

⑥ He studies English.

⑦ I read a book.

⑧ I drink juice.

英語の書き方がわからなければ
P22~27を見てね！

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33

Complete the sentences. (絵に合うことばを選んで文を完成させよう！)

He runs every day.

② They play soccer every day.

③ It flies in the garden.

④ I write a letter.

⑤ She gives you an apple.

⑥ You close the curtains.

⑦ He gets a melon.

⑧ She wants a dress.

英語の書き方がわからなければ
P22~27を見てね！

-33-

34

Complete the sentences. (絵に合うことばを選んで文を完成させよう！)

He buys some food.

② He sells vegetables.

③ It has a balloon.

④ They climb the tree.

⑤ I swim fast.

⑥ You ride a bike.

⑦ It jumps high.

⑧ She eats lunch.

英語の書き方がわからなければ
P22~27を見てね！

-34-

35

Complete the sentences. (絵に合うことばを選んで文を完成させよう！)

I open the door.

② She cuts paper.

③ They see the mountain.

④ He shows a map.

⑤ I find an eraser.

⑥ They finish the class.

⑦ I lose an eraser.

⑧ We talk about the movie.

英語の書き方がわからなければ
P22~27を見てね！

-35-

36

Complete the sentences. (絵に合うことばを選んで文を完成させよう！)

I feel happy.

② She knows that boy.

③ I forgot my recorder.

④ He takes her to the park.

⑤ He thinks about lunch.

⑥ I meet my friend.

⑦ We begin the class.

⑧ She brings her umbrella.

英語の書き方がわからなければ
P22~27を見てね！

-36-

37

Special Challenge Complete the sentences. (絵に合うことばを選んで文を完成させよう！)

① わたしは学校に行きます。
I go to school.② 彼女は絵を見ます。
She looks at the picture.③ 彼はピアノをひきます。
He plays the piano.④ わたしたちは英語を話します。
We speak English.⑤ 彼らは日本に住んでいます。
They live in Japan.⑥ それは空を飛びます。
It flies in the sky.英語の書き方がわからなければ
P22~27を見てね！

-37-

38

Summer 3.4 Review 7 Questions & Answers

ルール 答えの文は下の順で作るんだよ！ 覚えてね！

質問文が「Do」で始まる時 「If you / we / they」の時

(はい、そうです。) → Yes, I / we / they do.

(いいえ、ちがいます。) → No, I / we / they don't.

質問文が「Does」で始まる時 「He / She / It」の時

(はい、そうです。) → Yes, He / She / It does.

(いいえ、ちがいます。) → No, He / She / It doesn't.

【例】 Do you like apples? (あなたはりんごが好きですか?)
 (はい、好きです) → Yes, I do.
 (いいえ、好きではありません) → No, I don't.
 Does she like apples? (彼女はりんごが好きですか?)
 (はい、好きです) → Yes, she does.
 (いいえ、好きではありません) → No, she doesn't.

39

Circle your answers.

- Do you like dogs? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
- Do you like bananas? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
- Do you like monkeys? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
- Do you like cherries? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
- Do you like rabbits? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
- Do you like melons? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
- Do you like lions? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
- Do you like oranges? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

40

Write the missing words on the lines.

- Does she like dogs? No, **she doesn't**.
- Do we like coffee? Yes, **we do**.
- Do I like watermelons? Yes, **you do**.
- Does it like carrots? Yes, **it does**.
- Do you like rice? No, **I don't**.
- Do you like cherries? Yes, **I do**.
- Does he like onions? No, **he doesn't**.
- Do they like milk? Yes, **they do**.

41

Write the correct words in the box.

- Does she **read** a book? Yes, she **does**.
- Does he **play** soccer? No, he **doesn't**.
- Do you **write** a letter? Yes, **I do**.
- Do they **begin** the class? No, **they don't**.
- Does it **climb** the tree? Yes, **it does**.
- Does he **ride** a bike? No, **he doesn't**.

42

Write the correct words in the box.

- Does he **find** an eraser? Yes, **he does**.
- Does she **show** a map? No, **she doesn't**.
- Do you **lose** an eraser? Yes, **I do**.
- Does he **see** the mountain? No, **he doesn't**.
- Do they **finish** the class? Yes, **they do**.
- Do we **talk** about the movie? No, **we don't**.

43

Complete the questions by adding the correct question word and choosing the correct verb.

- 1) 彼女はさよならを言いますか? Does she **say** "Goodbye"?
- 2) 私たちは駅で会いますか? Do we **meet** at the station?
- 3) 私は彼女を待ちますか? Do I **wait** for her?
- 4) 彼らはその箱を持っていますか? Do they **have** the boxes?
- 5) 彼は毎日カバンを忘れますか? Does he **forget** his bag every day?
- 6) あなたは彼女を公園に連れて行きますか? Do you **take** her to the park?
- 7) あなたは彼を知っていますか? Do you **know** him?

say / forget / know / have
meet / take / wait

44

New! do not / does not

否定を表す文を作ろう do / does + not (～ではありません)

ルール Be動詞以外の動詞を使った否定文を作るんだよ！

do / does + not → ～ではありません

【例】 I **don't** like apples. (わたしはりんごが好きではありません。)

He **doesn't** like apples. (彼はりんごが好きではありません。)

Let's read the sentences below. (次の文を読んでみよう！)

- 1) I **don't** drink milk. ☐
- 2) You **don't** feel well. ☐
- 3) He **doesn't** cook dinner. ☐
- 4) She **doesn't** read comic books. ☐
- 5) It **doesn't** eat rice. ☐
- 6) We **don't** laugh. ☐
- 7) You **don't** teach math. ☐
- 8) They **don't** meet at the hospital. ☐

do not + don't / does not + doesn't と、くっつけて言う時もあるよ！

45

Write the correct words. (正しい単語に○をつけよう！)

- He **(don't)** run at night. (He **doesn't** run at night.)
- They **(don't)** cut paper. (They **doesn't** cut paper.)
- You **(don't)** catch the ball. (You **doesn't** catch the ball.)
- I **(don't)** sell vegetables. (I **doesn't** sell vegetables.)
- We **(don't)** draw pictures. (We **doesn't** draw pictures.)
- She **(don't)** ride a bike. (She **doesn't** ride a bike.)
- You **(don't)** teach English. (You **doesn't** teach English.)
- It **(don't)** jump high. (It **doesn't** jump high.)

46

Arrange the words to make a sentence.

- doesn't / he / pull / the door
He **doesn't pull the door**.
- walk / don't / every morning / I / .
I **don't walk every morning**.
- don't / they / / the car / push
They **don't push the car**.
- we / climb / don't / mountains / .
We **don't climb mountains**.
- she / doesn't / she / songs / sing
She **doesn't sing songs**.
- touch / you / don't / flowers / .
You **don't touch flowers**.
- it / jump / / doesn't
It **doesn't jump**.

47

Complete the words to make a sentence.
 (動詞の語幹を完成して正しい文を作ろう！)

(don't / I / dance / . / well)

I don't dance well.

② あなたはぼうしを持っていません。
 (have / don't / a hat / you / .)

You don't have a hat.

③ それは飛びません。
 (doesn't / fly / . / it)

It doesn't fly.

④ わたし達はテレビを見ません。
 (TV / . / don't / we / watch)

We don't watch TV.

⑤ 彼は肉を買いません。
 (meat / he / . / doesn't / buy)

He doesn't buy meat.

⑥ 彼女は泣きません。
 (cry / she / doesn't / .)

She doesn't cry.

⑦ 彼らは車を洗いません。
 (wash / don't / the car / they / .)

They don't wash the car.

-47-

48

Complete the sentence on the lines.
 (文のはじめの文字は大文字になるよ！)

① わたしはかさを持ってきません。
 I don't bring my umbrella.

② 彼らは宿題をしません。
 They don't do their homework.

③ 彼はコンピューターを使いません。
 He doesn't use a computer.

④ 彼女は彼の名前を忘れません。
 She doesn't forget his name.

⑤ わたし達は歴史を学ばない。
 We don't learn history.

⑥ あなたは彼にアイスクリームをあげません。
 You don't give him ice cream.

-48-

49

Complete the sentence on the lines.
 (文のはじめの文字は大文字になるよ！)

① あなたはその本を見つけてません。
 You don't find the book.

② 彼らは家を掃除しません。
 They don't clean the house.

③ わたしは彼女を知りません。
 I don't know her.

④ 彼はわたしに写真を見せません。
 He doesn't show me the pictures.

⑤ わたし達はプレゼントをもらいません。
 We don't get presents.

⑥ 彼女はわたしにミルクをくれます。
 She doesn't give me milk.

-49-

50

Grammar 4 "Review 8" Past Tense

過去 (past) 現在 (now) 未来 (future)

上の図で示された過去・現在・未来の関係を
 それぞれ英語で表わす練習をしよう！

過去 (past) を表わす時は
 『ごはんを きのう 食べる。』とは書かない。→ 『食べた。』になるよ。
 英語も過去を表わす時は言葉が少し変わるんだよ！

《時を表わすことば》

ルール 次のことは文中にあらたに『過去 (past)』を表わして
 いるんだよ。

| | |
|-------------|-----------|
| yesterday | (きのう) |
| last night | (きのうの夜) |
| last Monday | (先週の月曜日) |
| last week | (先週) |
| last month | (先月) |
| last year | (さく年/きふ年) |
| ~ ago | (~前) |

-50-

51

Choose the correct picture from A to C.
 (正しい絵はどれかな？ A・B・Cの中から選んで○をつけよう！)

past (過去) now (今) future (未来)
 A (過去) B (今) C (未来)
 past (過去) now (今) future (未来)
 B (過去) C (今) A (未来)
 past (過去) now (今) future (未来)
 C (過去) A (今) B (未来)

① I cook every day. (A) (B) (C)

② I cooked yesterday. (A) (B) (C)

③ I will cook tomorrow. (A) (B) (C)

過去 (past) を表わす動詞の形を学ぼう。

I cook every day. → I cooked yesterday.

(ぼくは毎日 料理を する。) → (ぼくは昨日 料理を した。)

上の文でわかるように終ったことを表わす時は、動詞の形が変わるよ！

「cook」が「cooked」に変身すると
 「～する」が「～した」ということになるよ！

-51-

52

動詞の過去形を学ぼう！

I cooked yesterday.

ぼくは昨日 料理をした。(昨日の事だよ！)

《動詞を過去形に直すことを助ける2人》

「ed」をつけて変身！
 「ed」をつけて変身！
 「ed」をつけて変身！

【例】きそくクンの場合… 次の3つの形に変身！

【その①】 ed + ed
 ちのことは「ed」をつけて変身！
 【その②】 e + d
 ちのことは「e」をつけて変身！
 【その③】 y + ied
 ちのことは「y」をとり「ied」をつけて変身！

-52-

53

Place the verbs below and write the Japanese
 in the (). (動詞の過去形を完成して正しい文を作ろう！)

【その①】 ed
 cook (料理する) → cook ed (料理した)
 watch (みる) → watch ed (見た)
 help (手伝う) → help ed (手伝った)
 open (開ける) → open ed (開けた)

【その②】 e + d
 close (閉める) → close d (閉めた)
 move (動かす) → move d (動かした)
 live (住む) → live d (住んでいた)

【その③】 y + ied
 study (勉強する) → study ied (勉強した)

-53-

54

「He・She・Itはへそまがり」って Grammar 3 で学んだよね。
 だから、下のようになるのは覚えておこうかな？

He walk → He walks
 She walk → She walks
 It walk → It walks

でも過去形(終ったことを表わす)では「He・She・It」でも動詞は全て同じように変身するんだよ！

【例】きそくクンの場合…

I walk → I walked
 You walk → You walked
 He walks → He walked
 She walks → She walked
 It walks → It walked
 We walk → We walked
 They walk → They walked

-54-

55

Let's read the sentences.
 Write the correct Japanese word in the (). (文を読んで、正しい日本語を記入しよう！)

① I helped my mother yesterday.
 (手伝った)

② You watched TV yesterday.
 (見た)

③ He walked to school last year.
 (歩いた)

④ She cooked dinner last month.
 (料理した)

⑤ It opened the door last night.
 (開けた)

⑥ We lived in Japan two years ago.
 (住んでいた)

⑦ You studied English last Monday.
 (勉強した)

⑧ They used the ball last week.
 (使った)

-55-

56

くちゃんの場合...

| | | |
|-------------|---|-------------|
| go (行く) | → | went (行った) |
| run (走る) | → | ran (走った) |
| have (持つ) | → | had (持った) |
| drink (飲む) | → | drank (飲んだ) |
| eat (食べる) | → | ate (食べた) |
| see (見る) | → | saw (見た) |
| sit (座る) | → | sat (座った) |
| come (来る) | → | came (来た) |
| get (手に入れる) | → | got (手に入れた) |
| write (書く) | → | wrote (書いた) |

わたしは
変身の時だから
全く違う形に
変わる!

買えたかな?
次のページからは
自分で書くよ!
なんども
練習してみよう!!

-56-

57

くちゃんが登場することは練習してみよう!

| | | |
|-------------|---|-------------|
| go (行く) | → | went (行った) |
| run (走る) | → | ran (走った) |
| have (持つ) | → | had (持った) |
| drink (飲む) | → | drank (飲んだ) |
| eat (食べる) | → | ate (食べた) |
| see (見る) | → | saw (見た) |
| sit (座る) | → | sat (座った) |
| come (来る) | → | came (来た) |
| get (手に入れる) | → | got (手に入れた) |
| write (書く) | → | wrote (書いた) |

-57-

58

ふきそくちゃんの場合も
いっしょだよ!

「He・She・Itはへそまがり」って Grammar 3 で学んだよね。
だから、下のようになるのは買えているかな?

| | | |
|--------|---|----------|
| He go | → | He goes |
| She go | → | She goes |
| It go | → | It goes |

でも過去形(終わった事を表す)では「He」「She」「It」でも
動詞は全て同じように変身するんだよ!

【例】ふきそくちゃんの場合...

| | | |
|----------|---|-----------|
| I go | → | I went |
| You go | → | You went |
| He goes | → | He went |
| She goes | → | She went |
| It goes | → | It went |
| We go | → | We went |
| They go | → | They went |

-58-

59

Let's read the sentences.
Write the correct Japanese word in the ().
(文を読んでみよう!(く)の空には日本語で書こう!)

- I went to school yesterday.
(いった)
- You ran in the park last week.
(はしった)
- He had a balloon yesterday.
(もった)
- She drank some milk last night.
(のんだ)
- It ate some food 30 minutes ago.
(たべた)
- We saw the castle last year.
(みた)
- You sat on the sofa yesterday.
(すわった)
- They came from China last week.
(きた)

-59-

60

Read the verbs below and read
sentences.
(動詞を読んでみよう!(く)の空には日本語で書こう!)

- They talk about TV every day.
They talked about TV last night.
- I live in Japan.
I lived in Japan last year.
- She wants a new dress every day.
She wanted a new dress last week.
- You learn the piano every day.
You learned the piano last Monday.

-60-

61

Read the verbs below and read
sentences.
(動詞を読んでみよう!(く)の空には日本語で書こう!)

- I close the curtains every day.
I closed the curtains last night.
- We wash the dishes every day.
We washed the dishes yesterday.
- He plays soccer every day.
He played soccer two days ago.
- She walks to school every day.
She walked to school yesterday.

-61-

62

Read the verbs below and read
sentences.
(動詞を読んでみよう!(く)の空には日本語で書こう!)

- She opens the box every day.
She opened the box last year.
- I watch TV every day.
I watched TV yesterday.
- He shows the map every day.
He showed the map last Friday.
- You pull the dog every day.
You pulled the dog last night.

-62-

63

Read the verbs below and read
sentences.
(動詞を読んでみよう!(く)の空には日本語で書こう!)

- She uses some glue every day.
She used some glue last week.
- I study English every day.
I studied English last year.
- He moves the chair every day.
He moved the chair last month.
- She cooks dinner every day.
She cooked dinner last night.

-63-

64

Read the verbs below and read
sentences.
(動詞を読んでみよう!(く)の空には日本語で書こう!)

- She runs in the park every day.
She ran in the park last year.
- I have a class every day.
I had a class yesterday.
- He eats curry and rice every day.
He ate curry and rice last Friday.
- You see the dog every day.
You saw the dog last night.

-64-

65

Circle the correct words.
(正しいものを○をつけよう。)

① I go to school every day.

I went to school last year.

② She drinks some milk every day.

She drank some milk 30 minutes ago.

③ He sits in the front seat every day.

He sat in the front seat last Friday.

④ You write a letter every day.

You wrote a letter last night.

-65-

66

Grammar 4 Review 9 How to Make Past Tense Questions & Answers

過去形の質問文・答えの文

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Do Does (疑問のことば) | だれが (人の名を あわすことば) | どうした (動詞を あわすことば) | なにを どこで どんなふうに いつ だれと (おまじけの ことばを あわすことば) | ? |

【例】 Do you play soccer?

(あなたはサッカーをしますか?)

Does he play soccer?

(彼はサッカーをしますか?)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Do Does Did (疑問のことば) | だれが (人の名を あわすことば) | どうした (動詞を あわすことば) | なにを どこで どんなふうに いつ だれと (おまじけの ことばを あわすことば) | ? |

【例】 Did you play soccer?

(あなたはサッカーをしましたか?)

Did he play soccer?

(彼はサッカーをしましたか?)

Did he played soccer?

-66-

67

Circle the correct words.
(正しいものを○をつけよう。)

Did I clean the room?

Did you clean the room?

Did he clean the room?

Did she clean the room?

Did it clean the room?

Did we clean the room?

Did you clean the room?

Did they clean the room?

I cleaned the room.
(わたしは部屋を掃除しました。)

Let's read the sentences.
(文を読んでみよう!)

Did you clean the room?

Did you clean the room?

Did he clean the room?

Did she clean the room?

Did it clean the room?

Did we clean the room?

Did you clean the room?

Did they clean the room?

-67-

68

Circle the correct words.
(正しいものを○をつけよう。)

Did I run in the park?

I ran in the park.

Did you run in the park?

Did he run in the park?

Did she run in the park?

Did it run in the park?

Did we run in the park?

Did you run in the park?

Did they run in the park?

Did you run in the park?

Did they run in the park?

-68-

69

Circle the correct words.
(正しいものを○をつけよう。)

Did you study English yesterday?

Did she cook dinner last week?

Did he close the door yesterday?

Did you use the glue yesterday?

Did they live in Japan last year?

Did we wash the dishes last night?

-69-

70

Circle the correct words.
(正しいものを○をつけよう。)

Did you talk to him yesterday?

Did she walk to school last week?

Did my brother play soccer yesterday?

Did they watch TV last Monday?

Did you listen to the CD yesterday?

Did my sister help him last night?

-70-

71

Circle the correct words.
(正しいものを○をつけよう。)

Did you drink orange juice yesterday?

Did he go to school yesterday?

Did the cat run in the park yesterday?

Did we see the dog last Monday?

Did you eat dinner last night?

Did my uncle write a letter yesterday?

-71-

72

Circle the correct words.
(正しいものを○をつけよう。)

Did you study English yesterday?

Did she cook dinner last week?

Did he close the door yesterday?

Did you use the glue yesterday?

Did they live in Japan last year?

Did we wash the dishes last night?

-72-

73

Circle the correct words.
(正しいものを○をつけよう。)

Did you study yesterday?

Did he walk to school yesterday?

Did she watch TV yesterday?

Did they sing a song yesterday?

Did my brother play soccer yesterday?

Did my sister help him last night?

-73-

74

Ask your friends the questions and circle their answers.

- ① Did you study yesterday?
Yes, I did.
No, I didn't.
- ② Did you eat lunch yesterday?
Yes, I did.
No, I didn't.
- ③ Did you watch TV yesterday?
Yes, I did.
No, I didn't.
- ④ Did you ride a bike yesterday?
Yes, I did.
No, I didn't.
- ⑤ Did you play baseball yesterday?
Yes, I did.
No, I didn't.
- ⑥ Did you read a book yesterday?
Yes, I did.
No, I didn't.

-74-

75

Complete the questions and circle the correct answer.

- ① Did you speak to him yesterday?
No, I didn't.
- ② Did she use some glue yesterday?
No, she didn't.
- ③ Did they swim yesterday?
Yes, they did.
- ④ Did you listen to the CD yesterday?
No, I didn't.
- ⑤ Did she learn the piano yesterday?
Yes, she did.

-75-

76

Circle the correct answer.

- ① Did you give a present last year?
Yes, I did.
- ② Did she run to school last week?
No, he did.
- ③ Did my uncle sing yesterday?
Yes, he did.
- ④ Did they make a cake last Monday?
No, we did.
- ⑤ Did my aunt come to Japan two days ago?
Yes, she did.

-76-

77

Complete the sentences.

- ① Did they play soccer yesterday?
Yes, they did.
- ② Did you watch TV yesterday?
Yes, I did.
- ③ Did he find an eraser yesterday?
Yes, he did.
- ④ Did she wash the dishes yesterday?
No, she didn't.
- ⑤ Did you sell vegetables yesterday?
No, I didn't.
- ⑥ Did they talk yesterday?
No, they didn't.

-77-

78

Complete the sentences.

- ① Did you learn the piano yesterday?
Yes, I did.
- ② Did you forget your book yesterday?
No, I didn't.
- ③ Did you hear birds yesterday?
No, I didn't.
- ④ Did you listen to the CD yesterday?
Yes, I did.
- ⑤ Did you close the curtains yesterday?
Yes, I did.
- ⑥ Did you pick flowers yesterday?
Yes, I did.

-78-

79

Write the sentence on the lines.

- ① 彼は窓を開けましたか?
Did he open the windows?
- ② あなたは宿題を終わらせましたか?
Did you finish your homework?
- ③ 彼女は手紙を送りましたか?
Did she send a letter?
- ④ あなたは野球をしましたか?
Did you play baseball?
- ⑤ それは高く飛びましたか?
Did it fly high?
- ⑥ 彼らは野菜を売りましたか?
Did they sell vegetables?

-79-

80

New! did not

do + not
does + not

過去形
did + not

【例】I did not like apples.
He did not like apples.

Let's read the sentences below.

- ① I didn't drink milk.
- ② You didn't feel well.
- ③ He didn't cook dinner.
- ④ She didn't read comic books.
- ⑤ It didn't eat rice.
- ⑥ We didn't laugh.
- ⑦ You didn't teach math.
- ⑧ They didn't meet at the hospital.

did not ◆ didn't で書くのが正しいよ!

-80-

81

Write the words and read the sentences.

- ① I didn't open the box.
- ② You didn't throw the ball.
- ③ He didn't walk around the lake.
- ④ She didn't drink coffee.
- ⑤ It didn't eat food.
- ⑥ We didn't teach English.
- ⑦ They didn't study science.

-81-

82

Write "didn't" and rewrite the sentences.

- ① I didn't live in Tokyo.
- ② You didn't watch TV last night.
- ③ He didn't forget his homework.
- ④ She didn't play the piano.
- ⑤ It didn't run fast.
- ⑥ We didn't wash the dishes.
- ⑦ They didn't come to my house.

-82-

83

Arrange the words to make a sentence.

(didn't / close / I / the window / .)

~~I didn't close the window.~~② あなたは音楽を聞いていませんでした。
(listen / to music / didn't / . / you)~~You didn't listen to music.~~③ 彼はくだものを売ってませんでした。
(sell / didn't / . / he / fruit)~~He didn't sell fruit.~~④ 彼女は夕食を作ってませんでした。
(cook / didn't / she / . / dinner)~~She didn't cook dinner.~~⑤ それは海に住んでいませんでした。
(didn't / . / it / in the sea / live)~~It didn't live in the sea.~~⑥ わたしは海はそのレストランを見つけませんでした。
(didn't / we / the restaurant / . / find)~~We didn't find the restaurant.~~⑦ 彼らはその山に登りませんでした。
(climb / didn't / . / they / the mountain)~~They didn't climb the mountain.~~

-83-

84

New Basic Verbs

Match the pictures to the English sentences.

① I **carry** the box.② It **grows** every day.③ I **enjoy** my dessert.④ I **hurt** my leg.⑤ I **choose** an orange.⑥ I **call** my friend.

-84-

85

Match the pictures to the English sentences.

① I **break** a vase.② I **count** the apples.③ I **fall** down the stairs.④ I **hit** a punching bag.⑤ I **decide** to buy yellow shoes.⑥ I **invite** my friend to my house.

-85-

86

Match the pictures to the English sentences.

① I **arrive** at the port.② It **becomes** a frog.③ I **build** a house.④ I **visit** my friend's house.⑤ I **leave** my house.⑥ I **drive** to school.

-86-

87

Choose the correct word from the box and write it on the lines. Then read the sentences.

① I **drive** to school.② It **grows** every day.③ She **arrives** at the port.④ He **builds** a house.⑤ I **choose** an orange.⑥ I **break** a vase.drive / arrives / grows
builds / break / choose

-87-

88

Choose the correct word from the box and write it on the lines. Then read the sentences.

① He **counts** the apples.② It **falls** from the tree.③ I **decide** to buy yellow shoes.④ I **invite** him in.⑤ She **leaves** my house.⑥ It **becomes** a frog.counts / leaves / invite
decide / falls / becomes

-88-

89

Choose the correct word from the box and write it on the lines. Then read the sentences.

① He **calls** me.② I **carry** the box.③ He **enjoys** his dessert.④ She **hurts** her leg.⑤ She **visits** her friends.⑥ I **hit** a punching bag.hit / visits / carry
hurts / calls / enjoys

-89-

90

Write the verbs below and read the sentences.

① arrive → arriv**ed** (ついた)② call → call**ed** (よんだ)③ carry → carri**ed** (持こんだ)④ count → count**ed** (数えた)⑤ invite → invit**ed** (招待した)⑥ decide → decid**ed** (決めた)⑦ enjoy → enjoy**ed** (楽しんだ)⑧ visit → visit**ed** (回った)

-90-

91

Write the verbs below and read the sentences.

① become → be**came** (なった)② break → bro**ke** (壊れた)③ build → bui**lt** (建てた)④ drive → dro**ve** (運転した)⑤ fall → fe**ll** (落ちた)⑥ grow → gre**w** (育った)⑦ hit → hi**t** (打った)⑧ hurt → hur**t** (痛めた)⑨ learn → lea**rn** (学んだ)

-91-

92

Choose the correct words.

① She arrives in Tokyo yesterday.

② They builds my house last year.

③ He drives to school every day.

④ I invites my friends to the concert last month.

⑤ We carries some boxes yesterday.

⑥ You falls from the roof a week ago.

93

Choose the correct words.

① It grows every day.

② I stays at the hotel last night.

③ We calls her mother every morning.

④ She visits my home yesterday.

⑤ They chooses the house a year ago.

⑥ You enjoys the lessons every day.

94

Grammar 2-4 Review 10 Verbs: Be Verb + ~ing

I am washing my hands.

He is playing soccer.

Trace the letters and read the sentences.

① write → writing

I am writing a letter.

② make → making

We are making a cake.

③ run + n + ing → running

You are running in the park.

④ cut + t + ing → cutting

She is cutting paper.

95

Complete the sentences.

① He is pushing the ball.

② She is touching the wall.

③ You are opening the curtains.

④ It is sleeping.

⑤ They are playing soccer.

⑥ I am cooking.

⑦ We are looking at a picture.

⑧ I am climbing a tree.

⑨ You are jumping on the bed.

96

Choose the correct word from the and write it on the lines. Then read the sentences.

① ぼくは、ミルクを飲んでます。
I am drinking milk.

② 彼は、木に登っています。
He is climbing a tree.

③ 彼女は、花をつんでいます。
She is picking a flower.

④ 彼らは、りんごを数えています。
They are counting apples.

⑤ あなたは、絵を見せています。
You are showing a picture.

⑥ わたしは、家をそうじしています。
We are cleaning our house.

climb / pick / drink
count / show / clean

97

Choose the correct word from the and write it on the lines. Then read the sentences.

① それは、草を食べています。
It is eating some grass.

② わたしは、歌を歌っています。
We are singing songs.

③ 彼は、バスを待っています。
He is waiting for a bus.

④ 彼女は、お昼ごはんを料理しています。
She is cooking lunch.

⑤ 彼は、ベッドで寝ています。
I am sleeping in the bed.

⑥ 彼女は、お皿を洗っています。
They are washing the dishes.

sing / cook / sleep
eat / wait / wash

98

Complete the sentences.

① You eat every day.

② You are eating.

③ He plays soccer every day.

④ He is playing soccer.

⑤ She cooks every day.

⑥ She is cooking.

⑦ It runs every day.

⑧ It is running.

⑨ We draw pictures every day.

⑩ We are drawing pictures.

99

Special Challenge Make conversation.

A: What are you doing?

B: I am studying English.

A: What are you doing?

B: I am watching TV.

A: What are you doing?

B: I am playing soccer.

A: What are you doing?

B: I am reading a book.

100

Grammar 1-4 Review 11 Basic Prepositions

Choose the correct word and write it on the lines.

① The rabbit is on the hat.

② The rabbit is between the hats.

③ The rabbit is under the hat.

④ The rabbit is in front of the hat.

⑤ The rabbit is in the hat.

⑥ The rabbit is by the hat.

in / under / between
on / in front of / by

101

Choose the correct word and write it on the lines.
(下の空欄に 〇 の上にご記入！)

- ① The cat is near the bag.
- ② The girl is behind the door.
- ③ The boy is far from the tent.
- ④ The turtle is behind the box.
- ⑤ The hospital is far from the house.
- ⑥ The baskets are near the door.

behind / far / near

-101-

102

Choose the correct Japanese on the line.
(ここに正しい日本語の語句を「うさぎ」のいる「ばし」を書いてみよう！)

Where is the rabbit?
(うさぎはどこにいる?)

It is by the hat.
うさぎはどこにいる?
⇒ ぼうしの そば にいます。

It is next to the hat.
うさぎはどこにいる?
⇒ ぼうしの となり にいます。

It is beside the hat.
うさぎはどこにいる?
⇒ ぼうしの そば にいます。

どれも同じ意味だよ。
by→そば(となり) / next to→となり / beside→そば(となり)

-102-

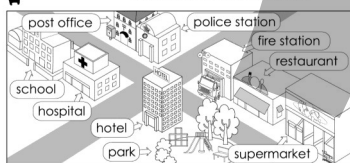
103

Choose the words and write the correct Japanese on line.
(下の空欄に 〇 の上にご記入！ 英文と意味が合うように、日本語の文の _____ にも合う語句を書こう！)

- ① Where are the pears?
They are next to the fridge.
(ナシは冷蔵庫の となり です。)
- ② Where is the camera?
It is by the computer.
(カメラはコンピューターの そば です。)
- ③ Where is the hospital?
It is beside the station.
(病院は駅の そば です。)

-103-

104

Look at the map and answer the questions by writing the correct words on the lines.
(地図を見て問題に答えてみよう！ 答えの空欄に 〇 の上にご記入！)

- ① What is next to the supermarket?
The restaurant is next to the supermarket.
- ② What is by the park?
The hotel is by the park.
- ③ What is beside the hospital?
The school is beside the hospital.

-104-

105

【その2】「時」と「場所」のことば

ルール in/on/at は、場所を表すこともできるけど「時間」を表すことは前にも学んだよ！
そして日本語の「〜に」となるんだ。
下の英語を読んでみよう！

- in 年・月・季節・午前中・午後などの前につくよ！
【例】 in 1998 (1998年に)
in May (5月に)
in the summer (夏に)
in the morning (午前中に)
in the afternoon (午後中)
- on 曜日・日付などの前につくよ！
【例】 on July 2nd (7月2日に)
on Saturday (土曜日に)
- at 時間などの前につくよ！
【例】 at seven (7時に)
at night (夜に)

日本語ではどの場合も同じ「〜に」だけど、英語では「in/on/at」と違うね。
上の文をセットで覚えてしまおう！

-105-

106

Choose the correct word and write it on the lines.
(下の空欄に 〇 の上にご記入！)

- ① See you on Friday!
- ② I get up at seven every morning.
- ③ Julia's birthday is in August.
- ④ What do you do on Christmas Day?
- ⑤ I play with my friend in the afternoon.
- ⑥ He watches TV at night.

in / on / at

-106-

107

Circle the correct words.
(正しいものに 〇 をつけよう！)

- ① He goes to school (on) eight every day.
- ② Christmas Day is (on) December 25th.
- ③ I see stars (on) night.
- ④ George and I met (on) 2014.
- ⑤ We often go to the beach (on) the summer.
- ⑥ Let's meet (on) 7 o'clock tomorrow.
- ⑦ Did you go out (on) Thursday?
- ⑧ She moved to China (on) May.
- ⑨ She takes a piano lesson (on) Sundays.

-107-

108

【その3】「before/after/during」

before/after/during は「時間」を表すことばとして使われるよ！
下の英語を読んでみよう！

- before 「〜の前」という意味
【例】 before the vacation (休みの前に)
before the movie (映画の前に)
before summer (夏の前に)
before reading a book (読書の前に)

- after 「〜の後」という意味
【例】 after the vacation (休みの後に)
after the movie (映画の後に)
after summer (夏の後に)
after reading a book (読書の後に)

- during 「〜の間」という意味
【例】 during the vacation (休みの間に)
during the movie (映画の間に)
during summer (夏の間に)

-108-

109

Choose the correct words.
(正しいものに 〇 をつけよう！)

- ① (before) the movie, we had tea.
(After / During)
- ② 彼は会議の後に家に帰ります。
He goes home (after) the meeting.
- ③ 夏休みの間に、私はアメリカへ行きました。
I went to America (during) the summer vacation.
- ④ 彼女はお菓子を食べる前に手を洗いました。
She washed her hands (before) eating snacks.
- ⑤ 夏の間に私たちはその山を登りました。
We climbed the mountain (during) the summer.
- ⑥ テスト前にはしっかりと勉強しました。
They studied hard (before) the test.

-109-

110 Grammar 3-4 Review 12 Basic Adjectives

Match the pictures to the English sentences.
(写真を英語の文と線で結びつけてください！)

①

②

③

④

⑤

⑥

⑦

⑧

It is cloudy.

I am cold.

I am full.

It is sunny.

I am hungry.

I am hot.

It is windy.

It is rainy.

-110-

111 Match the pictures to the English sentences.
(写真を英語の文と線で結びつけてください！)

①

②

③

④

⑤

⑥

⑦

⑧

He is tall.

They are clean.

He is short.

It is small.

They are dirty.

It is big.

It is long.

It is short.

-111-

112 Choose the correct Japanese in the ☐.

それは ☐ そうです。

It is new. それは ☐ 新しい です。

It is old. それは ☐ 古い です。

It is his left hand. それは彼の ☐ ひだり 手です。

It is his right hand. それは彼の ☐ みぎ 手です。

It is fast. それは ☐ はやい です。

It is slow. それは ☐ おそい です。

He is young. 彼は ☐ わかい です。

He is old. 彼は ☐ ふらい です。

-112-

113 Write the correct Japanese in the ☐.

このことは人の物の「ようす」を表わすことばだよ。どんな「ようす」なのか ☐ の中に日本語で書いてみよう！

①

It is good. それは ☐ よい です。

③

I am sad. わたしは ☐ かなしい です。

⑤

It is thick. それは ☐ あつい です。

②

It is bad. それは ☐ わるい です。

④

I am happy. わたしは ☐ しあわせ です。

⑥

It is thin. それは ☐ うすい です。

-113-

114 Choose the correct Japanese in the ☐.

このことは人の物の「ようす」を表わすことばだよ。どんな「ようす」なのか ☐ の中に日本語で書いてみよう！

①

It is full. それは ☐ ぷる です。

③

It is easy. それは ☐ かんたんい です。

⑤

She is rich. 彼女は ☐ ほうふな です。

⑦

It is high. それは ☐ たかい です。

②

It is empty. それは ☐ そらの です。

④

It is difficult. それは ☐ むずかし です。

⑥

She is poor. 彼女は ☐ まずしい です。

⑧

It is low. それは ☐ ひくい です。

-114-

115 Choose the correct Japanese in the ☐.

このことは人の物の「ようす」を表わすことばだよ。どんな「ようす」なのか ☐ の中に日本語で書いてみよう！

①

It is pretty. それは ☐ かわいい です。

③

They are expensive. それらは ☐ こおかな です。

⑤

It is early in the morning. 朝は ☐ はやい です。

②

It is ugly. それは ☐ みにくい です。

④

They are cheap. それらは ☐ やすい です。

⑥

It is late at night. 夜は ☐ おそく です。

-115-

116 Choose the correct word from the ☐ and write it on the lines. Then read the sentences.
(絵を見て、それがどんな「様子」か ☐ から適切な語の上に書いてみよう！それから英文を読んでみよう！)

①

I am cold.

②

It is big.

③

I am hungry.

④

It is windy.

⑤

It is long.

⑥

They are new.

⑦

She is short.

big / long / short / windy
cold / new / hungry

-116-

117 Choose the correct word from the ☐ and write it on the lines. Then read the sentences.
(絵を見て、それがどんな「様子」か ☐ から適切な語の上に書いてみよう！それから英文を読んでみよう！)

①

I am full.

②

He is tall.

③

It is sunny.

④

They are old.

⑤

I am happy.

⑥

It is rainy.

⑦

It is cloudy.

rainy / old / happy / tall
cloudy / full / sunny

-117-

118 Choose the correct word from the ☐ and write it on the lines. Then read the sentences.
(絵を見て、それがどんな「様子」か ☐ から適切な語の上に書いてみよう！それから英文を読んでみよう！)

①

It is his left hand.

②

It is thin.

③

It is short.

④

It is fast.

⑤

They are sad.

⑥

It is thick.

⑦

I am hot.

fast / sad / short / thin
hot / thick / left

-118-

119

Choose the correct word from the box and write it on the lines. Then read the sentences.
(箱を見て、それがどんなな「様子」か。から適切な語の上に書いてみよう！
それから英文を読んでみよう！)

- It is good.
- It is slow.
- It is his right hand.
- They are dirty.
- They are clean.
- It is small.
- They are bad.

good / slow / clean / right
dirty / small / bad

-119-

120

Choose the correct word from the box and write it on the lines. Then read the sentences.
(箱を見て、それがどんなな「様子」か。から適切な語の上に書いてみよう！
それから英文を読んでみよう！)

- They are expensive.
- It is pretty.
- She is poor.
- She is rich.
- This homework is easy.
- This test is difficult.

expensive / rich / poor
difficult / easy / pretty

-120-

121

Choose the correct word from the box and write it on the lines. Then read the sentences.
(箱を見て、それがどんなな「様子」か。から適切な語の上に書いてみよう！
それから英文を読んでみよう！)

- I get up early in the morning.
- The basket is empty.
- It is ugly.
- They are cheap.
- The basket is full.
- It is late at night.

cheap / full / late
early / empty / ugly

-121-

122

n 6 Comparison

くらべることば

前のセクションで習った、物の様子や状態を表わすことば(形容詞)は、その状態の程度を表わすこともできるんだよ！

《次のように変身》
tall → taller → tallest
背が高い → より背が高い → 中で1番背が高い
程度が大きくなる



今までに習った形容詞は、みんな変身できるよ！

small → smaller → smallest
big → bigger → biggest
cold → colder → coldest
hot → hotter → hottest
long → longer → longest
short → shorter → shortest

-122-

123

Write the correct words. (正しい英語を書こう！)

～とくらべるともっと～だ ～の中で1番～だ
tall → taller → tallest
small → smaller → smallest
big → bigger → biggest
cold → colder → coldest
hot → hotter → hottest
long → longer → longest
short → shorter → shortest
old → older → oldest
young → younger → youngest
high → higher → highest

-123-

124

Part 1
と B をくらべる時には than (～より)を入れて

A is taller than B.
(A は B より背が高い。)
～er than (より) ～だ。

Which is the winner? (次のくらべて勝者はどっち？ 日本語で書いてみよう！)

- Ken is bigger than Tom.
Q: 大きいのは... Ken
- The ruler is longer than that pencil.
Q: 長いのは... ruler
- Spring is colder than summer.
Q: 寒いのは... Spring
- Mt. Fuji is higher than Mt. Akagi.
Q: 高いのは... Mt. Fuji
- My hair is shorter than her hair.
Q: 短いのは... My hair
- My car is older than your car.
Q: 古いのは... My car

-124-

125

Arrange the words to make a sentence.
(単語を並べかえて正しい文を作ろう！)

Ken / than / is / Tom / taller / .
Ken is taller than Tom.

② 春は夏より涼しい。
(spring / than / summer / . / is / colder)
Spring is colder than summer.

③ 富士山は赤城山より高い。
(Mt. Akagi / is / higher / . / Mt. Fuji / than)
Mt. Fuji is higher than Mt. Akagi.

④ その定規はあの鉛筆より長い。
(that pencil / than / longer / the ruler / is / .)
The ruler is longer than that pencil.

⑤ ソウはトラより大きい。
(than / a tiger / is / bigger / an elephant / .)
An elephant is bigger than a tiger.

⑥ きみの車は僕の車より古い。
(my car / than / older / your car / . / is)
Your car is older than my car.

-125-

126

Part 2
その様子や状態が、あるグループの中で1番という時は

A is the tallest in the class.
(A はクラスの中で1番背が高い)

the + ~est → 1番～だ

Circle the correct words. (正しいことばを○をつけよう！)

① Ken is the (short / shorter / shortest) in the class.

② Today is the (hot / hotter / hottest) day of the year.

③ This ruler is the (long / longer / longest) of all.

④ Mt. Fuji is the (high / higher / highest) mountain in Japan.

-126-

127

Write the correct Japanese on the line.
(英語を日本語にしよう！)

① Peter is taller than David.
ピーター は デビッド より わたし。

② Mary is the youngest in the club.
メアリー は わたし で一番 わたし。

③ My sister is shorter than me.
わたし は わたし より わたし。

④ Okinawa is hotter than Tokyo.
わたし は わたし より わたし。

⑤ An airplane is bigger than a car.
わたし は わたし より わたし。

⑥ Tokyo Skytree is the highest tower in Japan.
わたし は わたし で一番 わたし。

-127-

128

Choose the correct words. (正しいものに○をうつしなさい。)

tall
taller
tallest

than Tom.

② He is the (young / younger / youngest) boy in the class.

③ Hokkaido is (cold / colder / coldest) than Okinawa.

④ Your hair is (long / longer / longest) than mine.

⑤ Summer is the (hot / hotter / hottest) season in Japan.

⑥ A haiku is the (short / shorter / shortest) poem in the world.

-128-

129

Arrange the words to make a sentence. (単語を並べかえて正しい文を作ろう！)

Tom / the / is / tallest / in the class / .)

Tom is the tallest in the class.

② (Hokkaido / is / the / in Japan / coldest place / .)

Hokkaido is the coldest place in Japan.

③ (My ruler / longest / is / . / the / in the class)

My ruler is the longest in the class.

④ (Kagawa / is / the / smallest prefecture / . / in Japan)

Kagawa is the smallest prefecture in Japan.

⑤ (Today / the / is / . / hottest day / of the year)

Today is the hottest day of the year.

⑥ (Mary / the / . / shortest / is / in her family)

Mary is the shortest in her family.

-129-

130

There is / There are

(その1) ~います / ~あります

There is / There are はふつう『あそこ』という場所を表わすことばだね。
ところが there + is / are になると

『あそこ』→『います』『あります』という意味に変わる!!

There is a pencil on the table.
(テーブルの上に1本の鉛筆があります。)

There are pencils on the table.
(テーブルの上に鉛筆が数本あります。)

このように
There is + a → 『あるもの』、『いる人』が、1つまたは1人の時は『There is』だよ!
There are + ~s → 『あるもの』、『いる人』が、2つまたは2人以上の時は『There are』だよ!

① います ② なにが ③ どこに
あります どれが どのくらいに

Write the correct Japanese on the line.
(次の英語を日本語にしよう!)

① There is an egg in the basket.
バスケットに たまご が あります。

② There are tomatoes in the fridge.
冷蔵庫の中に トマト が あります。

-130-

131

Write the correct words on the lines and the correct Japanese.
(正しい単語を横線に書き、正しい日本語を日本語にしよう!)

① **There is** a boy in the park.
(公園に わたし)

② **There is** a piano in the classroom.
(教室に わたし)

③ **There are** many flowers in the vase.
(花瓶に わたし)

④ **There is** a pencil in the bag.
(かばんに わたし)

⑤ **There are** two cats by the window.
(窓に わたし)

⑥ **There is** a pink car on the street.
(道に わたし)

⑦ **There are** five apples in the basket.
(バスケットに わたし)

-131-

132

Arrange the words to make a sentence. (単語を並べかえて正しい文を作ろう!)

There / in the tree / is / monkey / .)

There is a monkey in the tree.

② (on the wall / are / there / pictures / . / two)

There are two pictures on the wall.

③ (ball / is / under the table / . / there / a)

There is a ball under the table.

④ (an / there / on the desk / is / . / apple)

There is an apple on the desk.

⑤ (carrots / on the plate / many / . / are / there)

There are many carrots on the plate.

⑥ (six / in the bag / . / peaches / there / are)

There are six peaches in the bag.

-132-

133

Arrange the words to make a sentence. (単語を並べかえて正しい文を作ろう!)

There / on the chair / an / there / orange / . / is)

There is an orange on the chair.

② (eraser / in my hand / an / is / there / .)

There is an eraser in my hand.

③ (many / in the zoo / animals / . / are / there)

There are animals in the zoo.

④ (boy / a / is / in the classroom / . / there)

There is a boy in the classroom.

⑤ (there / by the river / are / . / big trees)

There are big trees by the river.

⑥ (a / there / star / is / . / in the sky)

There is a star in the sky.

-133-

134

Is there ~ / Are there ~

(その2) ~いますか? / ~ありますか?

There is / Are there はふつう『あそこ』という場所を表わすことばだね。
ところが there + is / are になると

There is a pencil on the table.
(テーブルの上に1本の鉛筆があります。)

Is there a pencil on the table?
(テーブルの上に1本の鉛筆がありますか?)

There are two pens on the table.
(テーブルの上に2本のペンがあります。)

Are there two pens on the table?
(テーブルの上に2本のペンがありますか?)

Write the correct words on the lines.
(正しい単語を横線に書き、正しい日本語を日本語にしよう!)

① There is a cat on the bed. (ベッドの上に猫がいます。)

Is there a cat on the bed?
(ベッドの上に猫がいますか?)

② There are five eggs in the fridge. (冷蔵庫に卵が5つあります。)

Are there five eggs in the fridge?
(冷蔵庫に卵が5つありますか?)

-134-

135

Arrange the words to make a sentence. (単語を並べかえて正しい文を作ろう!)

Is / there / a / cat / ? / on the bed)

Is there a cat on the bed?

② (on / are / ? / the wall / there / pictures)

Are there pictures on the wall?

③ (in the box / are / ? / apples / there / are)

Are there apples in the box?

④ (in the library / are / ? / books / there / are)

Are there books in the library?

⑤ (the box / apples / in / are / there / ?)

Are there apples in the box?

⑥ (under / shoes / there / the chair / ? / are)

Are there shoes under the chair?

-135-

136

Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

(その3) ~います。 / ~ありません。

Yes, there is. (はい、あります。)

No, there isn't. (いいえ、ありません。)

Yes, there are. (はい、あります。)

No, there aren't. (いいえ、ありません。)

Complete the sentences. (横線に正しい単語を入れて文を完成させよう!)

① Is there a pumpkin on the table?

No, there isn't.

② Is there a girl by the tree?

Yes, there is.

③ Are there pens on the desk?

Yes, there are.

④ Are there trees in the park?

No, there aren't.

-136-

146

Grammar 5
Review

過去形の練習をしよう

<きそくク> <ふきそくク> <どのまんきん>
きそくクにきそくク! ふきそくクにきそくク! どのまんきんにきそくク!
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Practice the past tense below. (きそくククククククク)

- ① **became** になった **became** **became**
(become → became)
② **broke** おれた **broke** **broke**
(break → broke)
③ **chose** えらんだ **chose** **chose**
(choose → chose)
④ **fell** おちた **fell** **fell**
(fall → fell)
⑤ **grew** そだった **grew** **grew**
(grow → grew)

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(leave → left)

- left** でかけた **left** **left**
(drive → drove)
⑦ **drove** どらいぶした **drove** **drove**
(build → built)
⑧ **built** たてた **built** **built**

Practice the past tense below. (きそくククククククク)

- ① **arrived** ついた **arrived** **arrived**
(arrive → arrived)
② **called** よんだ **called** **called**
(call → called)
③ **carried** はこんだ **carried** **carried**
(carry → carried)
④ **counted** かぞえた **counted** **counted**
(count → counted)
⑤ **decided** きめた **decided** **decided**
(decide → decided)

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(enjoy → enjoyed)

- enjoyed** たのしんだ **enjoyed** **enjoyed**
(invite → invited)
⑦ **invited** まねいた **invited** **invited**
(visit → visited)
⑧ **visited** ほうもんした **visited** **visited**

Practice the past tense below. (きそくククククククク)

- ① **hit** なうった **hit** **hit**
(hit → hit)
② **hurt** いたんだ **hurt** **hurt**
(hurt → hurt)

Special Review

西字な単語を練習しよう!

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
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| | | | |
| | | | |

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Find the letters that spell the past tense forms of the following verbs. Write them on the lines and then write the Japanese in the ().

- ① **fell** ()
(fall) おちた
② **hurt** ()
(hurt) いたんだ
③ **grew** ()
(grow) そだった
④ **chose** ()
(choose) えらんだ
⑤ **left** ()
(leave) でかけた
⑥ **drove** ()
(drive) どらいぶした

Circle the letters you use. (よて使った文字は○でかこもう!)

i e f u r e a c
h t v o b h w e
o k r e s r l
r l e g f l o e

Use the remaining letters to spell the past tense form of one of the new verbs in this book. Write the verb and then write the Japanese in the ().

broke ()
(break) おれた

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