年 組	番	名前	
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孝

教材	1 –	A- (1) <i>0</i> ,)解?	答	文法	事項	be 重	协詞
7	欠の	(1)~	~ (10°)にっ	ついて	. ()	内に	あてはまる最も適切な語を、それぞれ
								書きな	
(1) Y	ou	((aı	re)	an Eng	glish tea	acher.	
	1	is			2	am		3	are
(2)	You	and])]	3	are)	good	friends.	•
	1	is			2	am		3	are
(3)	A: (2	Is)	yo	ur motl	her an l	English	teacher?
	B: Y	Yes, s	he is.						
		Are			2			3	Am
(4)		y (1	are			frien		
	1	are			2			3	am
(5)		2	am)		m Japa	an.		
(0)	1		,		2	am		3	are
(6)	_	r fath	er (Ф	is		a doc		
(7)	1)	is	Ĭ.o.	\ \	2) Mr. C	am	unnina.	③ :n tha n	are
(7)	(①	2 Am) N		reen ru Is	ınnıng	in the p ③	Are
(8)	_	AIII (2))			nch nov	_	Alc
(0)	1	_	uiii	,	2	am	ich nov	3	are
(9)		1) A	re) t!			g the fe	estival?	
	` .	Are			-	Am	C	3	Is
(10)	A:`	Who	((1) is	3) t	that bo	y?		
	B:	He is	Kazu	l .					
	1	is			2	am		3	are
								~	
							O be	動詞の	。 33つの「顔」
6	3	こが	重要	5	3	b	e 動詞	同は、原	原形(もとの形)が be ですが、現
				F		右	E形は:	3つの	「顔」(is,am,are) をもっていて、
				(Ė	語に。	よって	「顔」をかえます。主語が・・・
				>	_	I •	you 以		is is
						_			i数なら are
		00		6	5	$)_{\mathbf{I}}$	→ a	.m	you→are となります。
			12	\supset	2	<			
	_	1	-						

1つ選び、その (② am) ① is i and Taro (③ ① is (② Is) M Yes, he is. ① Are (① are ① are	、() 番号を書きな Japanese. ② am are)good ② am	内にあては さい。 ③ d friends. ③	まる最も適切な語を、そ are are	れぞれ①~
~(10) について 1つ選び、その (2 am) ① is i and Taro (3) ① is (2 Is)! Yes, he is. ① Are (1) are	、() 番号を書きな Japanese. ② am are)good ② am Mr. Sato your f	内にあては さい。 ③ d friends. ③ friend?	まる最も適切な語を、そ are are	れぞれ①~
~(10) について 1つ選び、その (2 am) ① is i and Taro (3) ① is (2 Is)! Yes, he is. ① Are (1) are	、() 番号を書きな Japanese. ② am are)good ② am Mr. Sato your f	内にあては さい。 ③ d friends. ③ friend?	まる最も適切な語を、そ are are	れぞれ①~
~(10) について 1つ選び、その (2 am) ① is i and Taro (3) ① is (2 Is)! Yes, he is. ① Are (1) are	、() 番号を書きな Japanese. ② am are)good ② am Mr. Sato your f	内にあては さい。 ③ d friends. ③ friend?	まる最も適切な語を、そ are are	れぞれ①~
~(10) について 1つ選び、その (2 am) ① is i and Taro (3) ① is (2 Is)! Yes, he is. ① Are (1) are	、() 番号を書きな Japanese. ② am are)good ② am Mr. Sato your f	内にあては さい。 ③ d friends. ③ friend?	まる最も適切な語を、そ are are	れぞれ①~
1つ選び、その (② am) ① is i and Taro (③ ① is (② Is) M Yes, he is. ① Are (① are ① are	番号を書きな Japanese. ② am are) good ② am Mr. Sato your f	③ d friends. ③ friend?	are are	
(2 am) ① is i and Taro (3) ① is (2 Is) M Yes, he is. ① Are (① are ① are	Japanese. 2 am are) good 2 am Mr. Sato your f	③ d friends. ③ Friend?	are	
is and Taro (3) is (2) Is) Mare Are (1) are 1 are	2 am 2 am 2 am Mr. Sato your f	d friends. (3) Friend?	are	
ii and Taro (3) is (2) Is) If Yes, he is. 1) Are (1) are 1) are	are) good ② am Mr. Sato your f	d friends. (3) Friend?	are	
① is (② Is) M Yes, he is. ① Are (① are ① are	② am Mr. Sato your f ② Is	③ Friend?		
(2 Is) If Yes, he is. 1 Are (1 are 1 are	Mr. Sato your f	friend?		
Yes, he is. Are (1 are are	② Is			
① Are (① are ① are		3		
1 are) very happy		Am	
1 are	- 117			
	② is	3	am	
e(1) is	from Canada	a.		
① is	② am	3	are	
ur mother (1	is) a n	urse.		
① is	② am	3	are	
2 Is) Ms.	White swimm	ing in the sea	n?	
① Am	② Is	3	Are	
Who (3 are) you?			
I am Hitoshi.				
① is	② am	3	are	
① Are) Yun	ni and Ken pla	ying tennis?		
① Are	② Am	3	Is	
ı and I (🏻 3 🔾 wei	re) on the	same bus ye	esterday.	
① are	② was	3	were	
€ ここが重要	# 3_		$\qquad \qquad \searrow \qquad \searrow$	
			20[類.	—
	/			· - - ለየ
	押た政			
and I, Sam and E				
	$\backslash \searrow$			
	∠ I·you			
	_			
	I →	am yo	u →are となります。 	
	① is ② Is) Ms. ① Am Who (③ are I am Hitoshi. ① is ① Are) Yur ① Are and I (③ we ① are	① is ② am ② Is)Ms. White swimm ① Am ② Is Who (③ are)you? I am Hitoshi. ① is ② am ① Are)Yumi and Ken pla ① Are ② Am and I (③ were) on the ② are ② was and I, Sam and Emi 主語に	① is ② am ③ ② Is)Ms. White swimming in the sea ① Am ② Is ③ Who (③ are)you? I am Hitoshi. ① is ② am ③ ① Are)Yumi and Ken playing tennis? ① Are ② Am ③ I and I (③ were) on the same bus ye ② was ③ I are ② was ③ Sister, Mr. Sato I and I, Sam and Emi 主語によって「選 「主語によって「選 「・you 以外の単数 複数な	① is ② am ③ are ② Is)Ms. White swimming in the sea? ① Am ② Is ③ Are Who (③ are) you? I am Hitoshi. ① is ② am ③ are ① Are) Yumi and Ken playing tennis? ① Are ② Am ③ Is □ and I(③ were) on the same bus yesterday. ② are ② was ③ were □ ここが重要 □ be 動詞は、原形(もとの形)が be で現在形は3つの「顔」(is,am,are)をもっま語によって「顔」をかえます。主語が I・you 以外の単数なら □ are

年 組 番 名前

教材 1 - A-(3)の解答 文法事項 be 動詞

次の(1)~(10)について、()内にあてはまる最も適切な語を、それぞれ①~ ③の中から1つ選び、その番号を書きなさい。

(1) That (1 is) my dog.								
① is ② am	③ are							
(2) I (2 am) Ken Sato.								
① is ② am	③ are							
(3) (2 ls) that your sister?								
① Are ② Is	③ Am							
(4) Ken and Tom (3 are) base	ball players.							
① is ② am	③ are							
(5) (1 Are) they your friends?								
① Are ② Is	③ Am							
(6) Your dog (1 is) big.								
① is ② am	③ are							
(7) He (1 is) playing the piano now.								
① is ② am	③ does							
(8) (2 Is) your brother eating	lunch now?							
① Are ② Is	③ Does							
(9) (1) Are) Kumi and Mika co	oking?							
しょう ① Are ② Is	③ Do							
(10) Whose books (1 are) the	ese?							
① are ② is	③ do 十五八指粉です							

主語は複数です

左	組	平	名前	
 	74.	否	泊則	

教材 1-A-(4) 文法事項 be動詞・一般動詞

次の(1)~(6)について、絵や状況の説明をふまえ、()内にあてはまる語として**最も適切なもの** をそれぞれ①~④の中から1つ選び、その番号を書きなさい。

(1) 姉が弟に友達の写真を見せている場面で

姉: This is Kyoko. She and I () good friends.

She and I (二人→複数) 主語が複数のとき,イコールを表す言葉 彼女と私=良い友達



↑ Kyoko

(1) am

②is

(3)are

4 play

(2) 犬の散歩をしている B さんに A さんが話しかけます。

A: () this dog yours?

B: Yes. Its name is Koro.

A: It's cute.

this dog は一匹→単数

主語が単数のとき、イコールを表す言葉は is 質問の文では、イコールを表す言葉は主語の前

- (1) Are
- (2) **Is**
- ③ Am
- (4) Do

(3) みきさんは、走ることが好きです。

A: () Miki () every day?

B: Yes. She runs every morning.

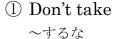
Miki は一人→単数

動作を表す動詞は主語が単数のとき, 語尾に s がつく。 質問の文では Does を主語の前に置き,

動詞にsはつけない。

- Do / runs
- ② Does / run
- ③ Is / runs
- 4 Are / running
- 絶景の写真スポットで旅行ガイドが言います。

() a picture here.



2 Can you take ~できますか?

③Let's take ~しよう

(4)Look at ~を見て

