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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 |) | you | 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 ② | I o | \ \ | 2 4r. C | am | ınnina | ③ in the n | are |
| (1) | (1) | Am | |) N | | Is | ıııııııg | in the p ③ | Are |
| (8) | _ | An (2) | |) | | | nch nov | | AIC . |
| (0) | 1 | _ | • | , | 2 | am | ien nov | 3 | are |
| (9) | | 1) A | re |) tl | | | g the fe | estival? | |
| | 1 | Are | | | - | Am | | 3 | Is |
| (10) | A: | Who | ((1 |) is | 3) t | that bo | y? | | |
| | B: | He is | Kazu | ι. | | | | | |
| | 1 | is | | | 2 | am | | 3 | are |
| | | | | | | | | ~ | <i>Y Y</i> |
| | | _ | <u> </u> | | _ / | | O be | 動詞の | 0370「顔」 |
| 6 | _ c | 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 | < | | | |
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| 教材 | 1- A-(2)の解答 文法事項 be 動詞 | |
| | | レジカ①~ |
| | Pから1つ選び、その番号を書きなさい。 | |
| | I (2 am) Japanese. | |
| (1) | ① is ② am ③ are | |
| (2) | Emi and Taro (3 are) good friends. | |
| ` , | ① is ② am ③ are | |
| (3) | | |
| | B: Yes, he is. | |
| | ① Are ② Is ③ Am | |
| (4) | | |
| | ① are ② is ③ am | |
| (5) | She (1 is) from Canada. | |
| | ① is ② am ③ are | |
| (6) | Your mother (1 is) a nurse. | |
| | ① is ② am ③ are | |
| (7) | (2 Is) Ms. White swimming in the sea? | |
| | ① Am ② Is ③ Are | |
| (8) | A: Who (3 are) you? | |
| | B: I am Hitoshi. | |
| | ① is ② am ③ are | |
| (9) | (1 Are) Yumi and Ken playing tennis? | |
| | ① Are ② Am ③ Is | |
| ンジしよう | | |
| (10) | You and I (3 were) on the same bus yesterday. | |
| | ① are ② was ③ were | |
| | ここが重要 | |
| | ○ be 動詞の3つの「顔」 | \vdash |
| | | ተለ፤ |
| | 明在形は2~の「蛭」(is am ana)なれって | |
| 複数の例 | :Tom and I, Sam and Emi 充在形は3つの「顔」(Is,am,are) をもって 主語によって「顔」をかえます。主語が・ | |
| | | |
| | I・you 以外の単数なら is | |
| | 複数なら \longrightarrow $\underline{\text{are}}$ $I \rightarrow \mathbf{am}$ you $\rightarrow \mathbf{are}$ となります。 | |
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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 Is) that your sister? | | |
| | ① Are ② Is | ③ Am | |
| (4) | Ken and Tom (3 are) baseba | oall 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 pian | no now. | |
| | ① is ② am | ③ does | |
| (8) | (2 Is) your brother eating lu | unch now? | |
| | ① Are ② Is | ③ Does | |
| (9) | (1 Are) Kumi and Mika cool | oking? | |
| しよう | ① Are ② Is | ③ Do | |
| (10) | Whose books (1 are) these | se? | |
| | ① are ② is | ③ do 土無は複数です | |

主語は複数です

| | 左 | 組 | 平 | 名前 | |
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| 1 | | 形 且. | 畜 | 泊則 | |
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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.

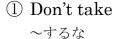
Miki は一人→単数

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



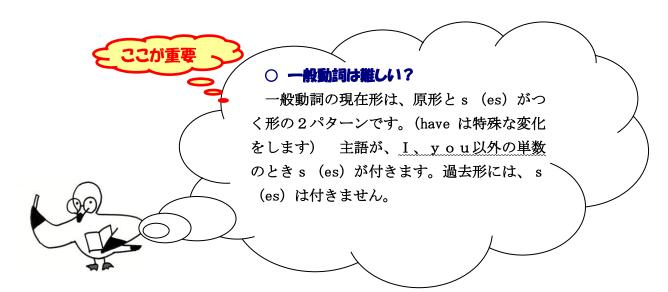
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教材 1 - B-(1)の解答 文法事項 一般動詞

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) I (1) have) good friends.
 - (1) have
- ② has
- (2) You (2 have) a good desk.
 - ① are
- ② have
- 3 has
- (3) He (**3** has) a big bag.
 - ① have ② is
- (3) has
- (4) Ken and Jiro (1 play) baseball together.
 - ① play
- ② plays ③ playing
- (5) My brother (3 watches) TV.

 - ① watch ② watching ③ watches
- (6) My sisters (3 study) English.
 - ① studying ② studies ③ study
- (7) (2 Do) they study math every day?
 - ① Are
- ② Do
- 3 Have
- (8) Ben (2 doesn't) help his father every day.
 - ① don't
- ② doesn't
- ③ didn't
- (9) Ben (3 didn't) help his father last week.
 - ① don't
- ② doesn't
- ③ didn't
- (10) (3 Did) Mr. Green run yesterday?
 - ① Does ② Is
- ③ Did



| L C 3 | |
|--|----|
| 教材 1-B-(2)の解答 文法事項 一般動詞 | |
| 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 \mathbb{O} ~ | |
| ③の中から1つ選び、その番号を書きなさい。 | |
| (1) I (1 have) a nice racket. | |
| 1 have 2 has 3 am | |
| (2) You (2 play) tennis every day. | |
| ① are ② play ③ plays | |
| (3) He (3 has) good friends. | |
| ① is ② have ③ has | |
| (4) Emi and Yuki (2 eat) lunch together. | |
| ① is ② eat ③ eats Emi and Yuki 主語が複数で現在→S はつかる | ない |
| (5) My brother (3 makes) sweets every Sunday. ① make ② making ③ makes | |
| (6) (2 Do) they study English every day? | |
| ① Does ② Do ③ Are | |
| (7) Nancy (2 doesn't) get up early every Saturday. | |
| ① don't ② doesn't ③ didn't every ~習慣については現在形 | |
| (8) Tom (1 didn't) help his father last Sunday. | |
| ① didn't ② don't ③ doesn't | |
| (9) (3 Did) Mr. Tanaka watch TV yesterday? | |
| ① Is ② Does ③ Did | |
| チャレンジしよう | |
| (10) Many boys (1 don't) play the piano. | |
| ① don't ② doesn't ③ aren't boys 主語は複数です。 | |
| | |
| ここが重要 | |
| 一門文明は明の無正のとして | |
| 一般動詞の現在形は、原形とs(es)がつ | |
| く形の2パターンです。(have は特殊な変化 | |
| をします) 主語が、I、you以外の単数 | |
| のとき s (es) が付きます。過去形には、 s へ (es) は付きません。 | |
| (65) 1413 6 4 6700 | / |
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教材 1 - B-(3)の解答 文法事項 一般動詞 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) I (1 have) a nice bag. 1 have ② has ③ am I (2 play) soccer every day. (2) ① am 2 play 3 plays She (3 has) two dogs. (3) ① is ② have (3) has (4) My brother (**2** studies) English every day. ② studies Tom and Mike (2 play) basketball every Saturday. (5) ① are 2 play 3 plays Tom and Mike 主語が複数で現在→S はつかない (1 Does) Mika sing songs every day? (6) ① Does ② **Do** They (1 don't) watch TV on Sundays. (7) ② doesn't (1) don't ③ didn't I(2 went) to Tokyo last week. (8) ① go 2 went ③ didn't Mary (3 didn't) read a book yesterday. ① go ② went ③ didn't Many girls (3 didn' t) play tennis last Monday. (1) aren't ② doesn't ③ didn't last Monday なので過去の話 ここが重要 ○ 一般動詞は難しい? 一般動詞の現在形は、原形とs (es) がつ く形の2パターンです。(have は特殊な変化 をします) 主語が、I、you以外の単数 のとき s (es) が付きます。過去形には、s (es) は付きません。

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教材 1 - C-(1)の解答 文法事項 疑問詞

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) A: (1) Who) is that boy? B: He is Kazu.
 - ① Who ② What (3) Which
- (2)A:(2 What) is it? B: It is a bird.
- ① Who ② What ③ When
- (3) A: (**3** What) day is it? B: It is Friday.
- 3 What (1) When ② Which
- A:(3 When (4)) is your birthday? B: It is December 5th.
- (1) Where ② Why ③ When
- (5) A: (2 Whose B: It's theirs.) book is this?
- ① Who ② Whose (3) How
- (6) A:(1 How) do you come to school? B: By bike .
- ① How ② What ③ Where
- A:(2 Where (7)) do you play baseball? B: At school.
- ① When ③ How 2 Where
- (8) A:(**3** How) many books do you have? B:About six.
 - ① What ② Why (3) How A:(**②** What
-) time is it? ① How ② What ③ When
- (10) A: (① Why) are you happy? B:Because I have some good friends.
 - ① Why (2) How ③ What

2こが重要

(9)

▶ ○ 疑問詞をおぼえよう

B:It's one.

when(いつ) 一時 how(どのように)一方法

where(どこで)ー場所

what(なにが(を))

who(だれが (を)) whose (だれの)

why(なぜ) などがあります。

答えになっている文をよく読んで、どの疑問詞が 答えになるかを考えましょう。

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教材1- C-(2)の解答| 文法事項 疑問詞 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 \mathbb{O} ~ ③の中から1つ選び、その番号を書きなさい。 (1) A:(**2** What) is it? B: It's a school. 2 What 3 When 1 Who A: (1 Who (2)) is that girl? B: She is Kumi. ① Who ② What 3 Which (3)How) do you go to the station? B: I walk. A:(Where ② How ③ What What (4)) time is it now? B: It's seven. ③ How When ② What (5)3 When) do you play soccer? B: After school. ② Where How 3 When) many pens do you have? B: I have ten. (6)How A:(③ Why ② How What (7)A:(3 When) is your birthday? B: It's May 5. Where ② Why 3 When A: (3 Whose) bag is this? B: It's his. ② Who What ③ Whose (3) Why) do you like winter? B: Because I can ski. ① How ② When (10) A: (What) is the date today? B: It's September 1. ② Which When ③ What こが重要 ≥ ○ 疑問詞をおぼえよう when(いつ) 一時 how(どのように)一方法 where(どこで)ー場所 what(なにが(を)) who(だれが(を)) whose (だれの) などがあります。 why(なぜ) 答えになっている文をよく読んで、どの疑問詞が 答えになるかを考えましょう。

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教材 1 - C-(3)の解答 文法事項 疑問詞 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) A: (**②** What) is this? B: It's a cap. ① Who ② What ③ Where (2) A: (**3** Where) do you live? B: I live in Yokohama. ① What ② When ③ Where (3) A: (**3** Whose) pen is this? B: It's mine. ② What ① Who ③ Whose (4) A: (1 Who) is that boy? B: He is my brother. ① Who ② What ③ When (5) A: (**3** When B: After school.) do you play tennis? (1) Where ③ When ② Who (6) A: (1) What) time do you get up every day? B: I get up at seven. ① What ② Which ③ When (7) A: (1 How) many birds can you see? B: I can see five birds. ① How ③ When ② Where (8) A: (3 Which B: I want this one.) bag do you want? ① Who ② When 3 Which (9) A: (1 How) do you come to school? B: By bus. ② Where ③ When ① How (10) A: (**3** Why) do you like English? B: Because it's interesting. ② When ① What 3 Why ここが重要 ▶ ○ 疑問詞をおぼえよう when(いつ) 一時 how(どのように)一方法 where(どこで)-場所 what(なにが (を)) **who**(だれが (を)) **whose** (だれの) などがあります。 why(なぜ) 答えになっている文をよく読んで、どの疑問詞が 答えになるかを考えましょう。