EX1 課題の解答

名詞・代名詞

確認問題 (p.10)
(1) (a) dog (2) (a) table (3) (×) meat (4) (×) sand (5) (×) water (6) (×) rain

確認問題 (p.10)
(1) She (2) We it (3) I him (4) They her

EXERCISES (p.11)
1. (1) The girls ran. (2) He cooked lunch. (3) Hanako believed you
   (4) I am a student. (5) She gave me a notebook. (6) We call him Bill.
2. 1) chair 2) money 3) cats 4) chocolate 5) coffee
3. 1) She enjoyed the game. 2) I bought it. 3) We saw her brother. (※ベティは女性の名前)
   4) Taro visited us. 5) I know their names.

動詞

確認問題 (p.12)
(1) We are students. (私たちは学生です。) (2) I am Japanese. (私は日本人です。)

確認問題 (p.12)
(1) They speak English. [ SVO ] (2) She arrived. [ SV ]
(3) I run every day. [ SV ] (4) He wanted the bicycle. [ SVO ]

EXERCISES (p.13)
1. 1) You are our captain. 2) Mt. Fuji is beautiful. 3) She bakes cakes on weekends.
   4) Maki looks happy today. 5) Ken and Bob are friends.
2. 1) The train arrived. [ 自動詞 ] 2) We love sports. [ 他動詞 ]
   3) Makiko teaches science. [ 他動詞 ] 4) I walked to school today. [ 自動詞 ]
   5) She smiles happily. [ 自動詞 ]
3. 1) Meg speaks Japanese. 2) They talked on the phone.
   3) They gave me flowers. 4) We make them some ramen.
   5) I call Thomas Tom. 6) I wanted a cat, but he wanted a dog.

形容詞・副詞

確認問題 (p.14)
(1) It is a small garden. (2) He has a big dog.
(3) I am busy. (4) The young student looks tired.

確認問題 (p.14)
(1) Dolphins swim fast. (2) She came soon. (3) I ate breakfast quickly.
(4) He kicks the ball well.
EXERCISES (p.15)

1. 1) He likes big dogs.  2) I bought a new hat.  3) Our car is old.
4) They are tired.  5) Music makes us happy.  6) I keep my desk clean.
7) The young men are dancers.  8) The small children enjoyed the party.

2. 1) They danced well.  2) We arrived yesterday.  3) He speaks slowly.
4) They arrived soon.  5) You looked tired then.  6) We ate our lunch here.
7) He opened the door quietly.  8) Ken likes cats very much.
9) She often bakes cookies.  10) We sometimes play tennis.

3. 1) She runs fast.  2) He has a big car.  3) We are busy now.
4) I finished my homework quickly.  5) He took a nice picture yesterday.
6) We usually watch Japanese movies.  7) Much always makes me happy.
8) She often visits the new museum.

Training 品詞① (p.16~17)

1. 1) 彼女、それ / She, it  2) 彼ら / them  3) 彼 / His

2. 1) He saw the famous writer.  2) The kind woman is Anne.
3) She is a Japanese teacher.  4) We are busy.
5) She looked sad.  6) We keep our room clean.

3. 1) You run fast.  2) They danced beautifully.
3) He finished the work quickly.  4) They look tired today.
5) She always helps me.  6) We sometimes visit our grandfather.
7) I like flowers very much.  8) They use the computer very well.

4&5 1) The train runs fast.
2) I feel cold.
3) Alice always looks happy.
4) I want a new computer.
5) The small children watched the dance happily.
6) She bought a red skirt yesterday.
7) She usually makes us nice dinners.
8) This song always makes me excited.

前置詞

確認問題(p.18)

(1) at  (2) in  (3) on
EXERCISES (p.19)
1. 1) in  2) at  3) on  4) from  5) to  6) from, to  7) at  8) on  9) in  10) in  11) on  12) from, to
2. 1) The cookies in the box are very nice. [形容詞]
   2) Many people play sports in the park. [副詞]
   3) This is a train to Aomori. [形容詞]
   4) I talked to the girl. [副詞]
   5) This is a letter from Mike. [形容詞]
   6) The birds came from Hokkaido. [副詞]

接続詞
EXERCISES (p.20)
1. 1) He plays tennis and soccer.
   2) We play volleyball or basketball on Wednesday.
   3) She took some pictures and showed them to me.

EXERCISES (p.21)
1. 1) Cats and dogs are popular pets.  2) I made Mari and Taro a cake.
   3) He gave me a pen and a notebook.  4) She made her mother and father happy.
2. 1) when  2) if  3) so  4) because
3. 1) Do you have any brothers or sisters? [ or ]
   2) He came at nine but she came at ten. [ but ]
   3) We went to the sea and she was very hot. [ because ]
   4) I make lunch and my parents are busy. [ when ]
Lesson 1 Practice

1. I didn’t miss my family during my stay in Europe.
2. The restaurants in my town aren’t open on Sundays.
3. Julia doesn’t grow flowers in her garden.
4. Mike won’t show up for the party tonight.
5. This bus goes downtown.
6. The store on the corner doesn’t sell stamps.
7. I was happy with the result of the game.

2

1. “Did he put on his raincoat before going out?” “Yes, he did.”
2. “Can Jim read books in German?” “Yes, he can.”
3. “Was Alice busy with her homework after school?” “Yes, she was.”
4. “Did they arrive in time for their train?” “Yes, they did.”
5. “Does his school have a big swimming pool?” “No, it doesn’t.”
6. “Does she take tennis lessons every Sunday?” “No, she doesn’t”
7. “Is this writer’s new book popular among young people?” “No, it isn’t.”

3

1. When did Ken become an American citizen?
2. What did Janet attend yesterday?
3. Why did you choose this school?
4. Who won the gold medal in the marathon last Saturday?
5. Where did your father take these beautiful photos?
6. How many people took part in the computer lesson?

4

1. Don’t enter that room.
2. “That tall man is your brother, isn’t he?” “No, he isn’t. He is Emily’s.”
3. This bag doesn’t have a price tag.
4. Let’s order ice cream for dessert.
5. How stylish this watch is!

Lesson 2 Practice

1. My uncle moved to Yokohama.
2. The view from the upstairs room is beautiful.
3. We play badminton in the schoolyard during lunch breaks.

2

1. I borrowed a CD from Chris.
2. Her husband is an engineer in a car company.
3. The store on the corner sells hot dogs.
4. That magazine looks interesting.
5. A strange thing happened to me yesterday.
Lesson 2  Practice 2 解答

1. Please call this cat Mimi.
2. Don’t leave the door open.
3. The good result made him proud.
4. There are various animals in the zoo.
5. We kept our promise secret from our classmates.
6. There isn’t much space in the cabinet.

第3文型  S + V + O
「SがOをVする。」
O (=目的語)は動詞の対象になるもの
Oは名詞

第4文型  S + V + O + O
※【give型の動詞】
give, hand, pass, show, teachなど
※【buy型の動詞】
buy, choose, find, make, getなど
「SはO(人)にO(物)をVする。」

S + V + O(人) + O(物)は、
S + V + O(物) + to/for 人 の形に書きかえ可能
【give型】は、toを使って「だれに」を示す。
【buy型】は、forを使って「だれのために」を示す。教科書やbeの例文をチェック！

第5文型  S + V + O + C
※call, make, keep, findなど
「SがO=C( OがCである)とVする。」
SがOをCと呼ぶ（call）
SがOをC(の状態)にする（make）
SがOがCだと分かる（find）
Cはもちろん名詞か形容詞

〔There+be 動詞+主語〕
「何かがどこかにある」を伝える表現
※There is のあとの名詞は新情報
相手が知らないものについて述べる

自動詞と他動詞  ※総合英語 beのpp.009-011を読もう！
自動詞…後ろに目的語を必要としない動詞
S + V, S + V + C の文に使う
他動詞…後ろに目的語を必要とする動詞
S + V + O, S + V + O + O, S + V + O + C の文に使う