

Unit
1

am/is/are (be 動詞の肯定文、否定文)

A Annaのように、自分のことを am/is/are を用いて話してみましょう。

My father **is** a doctor, and my mother **is** a journalist.
私の父は医者です。…ジャーナリストです。

I'm a student.
私は学生です。

I'm American. I'm from Chicago.
私はアメリカ人です。…シカゴ出身です。

My name **is** Anna.
私の名前はアンナです。


I'm 22.
私は 22 歳です。

My favorite color **is** blue.
私の好きな色は青です。

My favorite sports **are** tennis and swimming.
私の好きなスポーツは…

I'm interested in art.
私は美術に興味があります。

I'm **not** interested in politics.
政治には興味がありません。



ANNA

B 《形と語順》 am/is/are (be 動詞) は主語に応じて使い分けます。否定文は、これらの be 動詞の後ろに **not** を置いて作ります。am/is/are は短縮形で用いられることが多く、否定の短縮形には 2 種類ありますが意味上の違いはありません。

肯定			否定			
I	am	(I'm)	I	am not	(I'm not)	
he	is	(he's)	he	is not	(he's not	or he isn't)
she		(she's)	she		(she's not	or she isn't)
it		(it's)	it		(it's not	or it isn't)
we	are	(we're)	we	are not	(we're not	or we aren't)
you		(you're)	you		(you're not	or you aren't)
they		(they're)	they		(they're not	or they aren't)

短縮形

- 《意味》肯定形は「…である、…がある」を表します。
- ☐ I'm tired, but I'm not hungry.
 - ☐ I'm 32 years old. My sister is 29.
 - ☐ Alex is scared of dogs.
 - ☐ Jane is Australian. She isn't American.
 - ☐ These flowers are nice, and they aren't expensive.
 - ☐ It's 10:00. You're late again.
 - ☐ I'm cold. Can I close the window?

- 《意味》否定形は「…ではない、…がない」を表します。
- ☐ James isn't a teacher. He's a student.
 - ☐ Anna and I are good friends.
 - ☐ Paris is a beautiful city.
 - ☐ Our house is near downtown.
 - ☐ Tom isn't here. He's at work.
 - ☐ Your keys are on the table.
- hot/warm/cold/sunny/dark などは **it's** と共に使用します。
- ☐ It's sunny today, but it isn't warm.



C 短縮形*: that, there, here を主語にした次のような短縮形もよく用いられます。

that's = that is there's = there is here's = here is

- ☐ Thank you. That's very nice of you.
(⇒ ありがとう。ご親切にどうも)
- ☐ Look! There's Chris. (⇒ あっ! クリスだ)
- ☐ "Here's your key." "Thank you."
(⇒ 「鍵をどうぞ」—「ありがとう」)

*短縮形: アポストロフィーを使って短縮された英単語やフレーズ



am/is/are (疑問文) → Unit 2 there is/are → Unit 35 it's ... → Unit 37 a/an → Unit 63 (at) home → Unit 106
短縮形 → 付録 4

練習問題

- 1.1 she's / we aren't などの短縮形を答えなさい。
1 she is she's 3 it is not 5 I am not
2 they are 4 that is 6 you are not
- 1.2 am, is, are のいずれかを空所に入れなさい。
1 The weather is nice today. 5 Look! There Rachel.
2 I not rich. 6 My brother and I good tennis players.
3 This bag very heavy. 7 Amy at home. Her children at school.
4 These bags very heavy. 8 I a taxi driver. My sister a nurse.
- 1.3 例にならって文を完成させなさい。
1 Matt is sick. He's in bed.
2 I'm not hungry, but thirsty.
3 Mr. Thomas is a very old man. 98.
4 These chairs aren't beautiful, but comfortable.
5 The weather is nice today. warm and sunny.
6 "..... late." "No, I'm not. I'm early!"
7 Catherine isn't at home. at work.
8 "..... your coat." "Oh, thank you very much."
- 1.4 セクション 1A に書かれている Anna の文を参考にして、自分のことを述べる文を作りなさい。
1 (名前は?) My 5 (好きな色は?)
2 (出身は?) I My
3 (年齢は?) I 6 (興味のあることは?)
4 (職業は?) I I
- 1.5 以下の語を用いて、それぞれのイラストの内容に合う文を作りなさい。
angry cold hot hungry scared ~~thirsty~~

1 She's thirsty 3 He 5
2 They 4 6
- 1.6 例にならい () 内の語句と is/ isn't または are/ aren't を用いて、自分のことなどを述べる文を作りなさい。
1 (it / hot today) It isn't hot today. or It's hot today.
2 (it / windy today) It
3 (my hands / cold) My
4 (Brazil / a very big country)
5 (diamonds / cheap)
6 (Quebec / in the United States)
7 () 内の語句と I'm / I'm not を用いて、自分のことなどを述べる文を作りなさい。
7 (tired) I'm tired. or I'm not tired.
8 (hungry) I
9 (in bed)
10 (interested in politics)

Unit
2

am/is/are (be 動詞の疑問文)

A

● イラストのように am/is/are を用いて英語で質問してみましょう。
《形と語順》 am/is/are (be 動詞) の疑問文は、be 動詞を主語の前に置いて作ります。

肯定	疑問
I am	am I?
he she it is	he? she? it? is
we you they are	we? you? they? are



What's your name?
あなたの名前は何ですか?

Are you married?
あなたは既婚者ですか?

How old are you?
あなたの年齢は?

Are you a student?
あなたは学生ですか?

David.

No, I'm not.

25.

Yes, I am.

- ☐ "Am I late?" "No, you're on time."
- ☐ "Is your mother home?" "No, she's out."
- ☐ "Are your parents home?" "No, they're out."
- ☐ "Is it cold in your room?" "Yes, a little bit."
- ☐ Your shoes are nice. Are they new?

疑問文を作る際には主語の前に be 動詞を置きます。主語以外の要素の前には置けません。

- ☐ Is she home? / Is your mother home? (× Is home your mother?)
- ☐ Are they new? / Are your shoes new? (× Are new your shoes?)

B

Where (どこ) / What (何) / Who (誰) / How (どのように) / Why (なぜ) などの語は文頭に置きます。

- ☐ Where is your mother? Is she home? [場所]
- ☐ "Where are you from?" "Canada." [出身(出身はどちらですか)]
- ☐ "What color is your car?" "It's red." [色]
- ☐ "How old is Joe?" "He's 24." [年齢]
- ☐ "How are your parents?" "They're fine." [状態(お元気ですか)]
- ☐ These shoes are nice. How much are they? [値段]
- ☐ This hotel isn't very good. Why is it so expensive? [理由]

is と結び付いた次のような短縮形もよく用いられます。

- what's = what is who's = who is how's = how is where's = where is
- ☐ What's your phone number?
 - ☐ Where's Emily?
 - ☐ Who's that man?
 - ☐ How's your father?

C

ショートアンサー*: 主語に応じて be 動詞の形が変わります。否定には 2 つの短縮形があります。

	I	am.
	he	
	she	is.
Yes,	it	
	we	are.
	you	
	they	

	I'm	
	he's	
	she's	
No,	it's	not.
	we're	
	you're	
	they're	

or

	he	
	she	
	it	isn't.
No,	we	
	you	aren't.
	they	

- ☐ "Are you tired?" "Yes, I am."
- ☐ "Are you hungry?" "No, I'm not, but I'm thirsty."
- ☐ "Is your friend Japanese?" "Yes, he is."
- ☐ "Are these your keys?" "Yes, they are."
- ☐ "That's my seat." "No, it isn't." (「私の席です」—「違いますよ」)



*ショートアンサー: 与えられた質問に対し、過不足なく必要な情報のみを与える答え方。

練習問題

2.1 それぞれの質問に対する答えとしてふさわしいものを選びなさい。

1 Where's the camera?	A Toronto.	1 <u>G</u>
2 Is your car blue?	B No, I'm not.	2
3 Is Nicole from London?	C Yes, you are.	3
4 Am I late?	D My sister.	4
5 Where's Megan from?	E Black.	5
6 What color is your bag?	F No, it's black.	6
7 Are you hungry?	G In your bag.	7
8 How is Christopher?	H No, she's American.	8
9 Who's that woman?	I Fine.	9



2.2 () 内の語句を正しい語順に並べ替えて、適切な疑問文を作りなさい。

1 (is / home / your mother)	<u>Is your mother home</u>
2 (your parents / are / how)	<u>How are your parents</u>
3 (interesting / is / your job)
4 (the stores / are / open today)
5 (from / where / you / are)
6 (interested in sports / you / are)
7 (is / near here / the train station)
8 (at school / are / your children)
9 (you / are / late / why)

2.3 What ... / Who ... / Where ... / How ... で始めて、右側の文が答えとなるような疑問文を作りなさい。

1 <u>How are</u> your children?	They're fine.
2 the bus stop?	At the end of the block.
3 your children?	Five, six, and ten.
4 these oranges?	\$1.50 a pound.
5 your favorite sport?	Skiing.
6 the man in this photo?	That's my father.
7 your new shoes?	Black.

2.4 Eric の答えに適した疑問文を作りなさい。

	 ERIC
1 (name?) <u>What's your name?</u>	Eric
2 (Australian?)	No, I'm Canadian.
3 (how old?)	I'm 30.
4 (a teacher?)	No, I'm a lawyer.
5 (married?)	Yes, I am.
6 (wife a lawyer?)	No, she's a teacher.
7 (from?)	She's from Mexico.
8 (her name?)	Ana.
9 (how old?)	She's 27.

2.5 それぞれの質問に対して、Yes, I am. / No, he isn't. のようなショートアンサーで答えなさい。

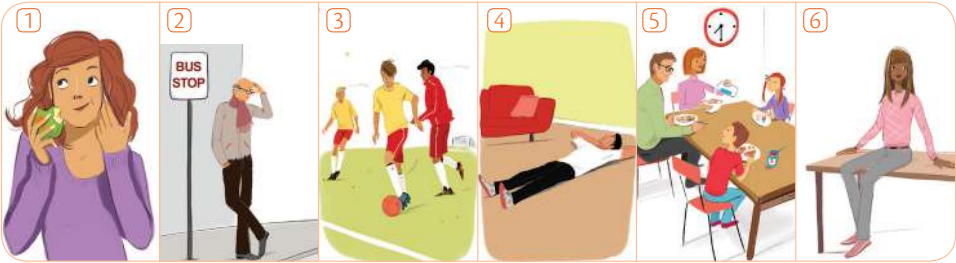
1 Are you married? <u>No, I'm not.</u>	4 Are your hands cold?
2 Are you thirsty?	5 Is it dark now?
3 Is it cold today?	6 Are you a teacher?

練習問題

Unit
3

3.1 以下から適切な動詞を選び、それぞれのイラストの内容に合う文を作りなさい。

~~eat~~ have lie play sit wait



- 1 She's eating an apple. 4 on the floor.
2 He for a bus. 5 breakfast.
3 They soccer. 6 on the table.

3.2 以下から適切な動詞を選び、正しい形に変えて文を完成させなさい。

build cook leave stand stay swim take ~~work~~

- 1 Please be quiet. I 'm working
2 "Where's John?" "He's in the kitchen. He"
3 "You on my foot." "Oh, I'm sorry."
4 Look! Somebody in the river.
5 We're here on vacation. We at a hotel on the beach.
6 "Where's Sue?" "She a shower."
7 They a new hotel downtown.
8 I now. Goodbye!

3.3 **She's -ing / She isn't -ing** に () 内の語句を続けて、Janeの状況を説明する文を完成しなさい。



JANE

- 1 (have dinner) Jane isn't having dinner.
2 (watch television) She's watching TV.
3 (sit on the floor) She
4 (read a book)
5 (play the piano)
6 (laugh)
7 (wear a hat)
8 (drink coffee)

3.4 () 内の語句を用いて、現在の状況を表す文を作りなさい。

- 1 (I / wash / my hair) I'm not washing my hair.
2 (it / snow) It's snowing. or It isn't snowing.
3 (I / sit / on a chair)
4 (I / eat)
5 (it / rain)
6 (I / study / English)
7 (I / listen / to music)
8 (the sun / shine)
9 (I / wear / shoes)
10 (I / read / a newspaper)

Unit
4

are you doing? (現在進行形の疑問文)

A

● 身の周りで進行している動作や出来事について質問してみましょう。
《形と語順》現在進行形の疑問文は、**am/is/are** (be 動詞) を主語の前に置いて作ります。

肯定			疑問		
I	am		am	I	
he	is	doing working going staying など	is	he	doing? working? going? staying? など
she				she	
it				it	
we	are		are	we	
you				you	
they				they	



- ☐ "Are you **feeling** OK?" "Yes, I'm fine, thanks."
- ☐ "Is it **raining**?" "Yes, take an umbrella."
- ☐ Why **are** you **wearing** a coat? It's not cold. (⇒ なぜコートを着ているの?)
- ☐ "What's Eric **doing**?" "He's **studying** for his exams."
- ☐ "What **are** the children **doing**?" "They're **watching** TV."
- ☐ Look, there's Emily! Where's she **going**?
- ☐ Who **are** you **waiting** for? **Are** you **waiting** for Sue?

B

《形と語順》疑問文は「**is/are** + 主語 + **-ing**」の語順で構成されます。where/what/when/how/why などの語は必ず文頭に置きます。

is/are + 主語 + -ing			
	Is	he	working today?
Where	is	Ben	working today? (× Is working Ben today?)
Where	are	they	going ?
Where	are	those people	going ? (× Where are going those people?)

C

ショートアンサー：主語に応じて be 動詞の形が変わります。be 動詞の疑問文と同じ形を用います。

Yes,	I	am.	No,	I'm	not.	or	No,	he	isn't.
	he she it	is.		he's she's it's				she it	
	we you they	are.		we're you're they're				we you they	

- ☐ "Are you **leaving** now?" "Yes, I **am**."
- ☐ "Is Ben **working** today?" "Yes, he **is**."
- ☐ "Is it **raining**?" "No, it **isn't**."
- ☐ "Are your friends **staying** at a hotel?" "No, they **aren't**. They're staying with me."

練習問題

Unit
4

4.1 イラストを参考にして、会話が成り立つように疑問文を作りなさい。

1 (you / watch / it?)
Are you watching it?



No, you can turn it off.

2 (you / leave / now?)



Yes, see you tomorrow.

3 (it / rain?)



No, not right now.

4 (you / enjoy / the movie?)



Yes, it's really funny.

5 (that clock / work?)



No, it's broken.

6 (you / wait / for a bus?)




No, for a taxi.


4.2 以下から適切な動詞を選び、イラストの状況に合うように疑問文を完成させなさい。

cry eat go laugh look at read


1 What *are you reading* ?




2 Where she ?




3 What ?




4 Why ?



5 What ?



6 Why ?



4.3 () 内の語句を正しい語順に並べ替えて、適切な疑問文を作りなさい。

- 1 (is / working / Ben / today) *Is Ben working today*

2 (what / the children / are / doing) *What are the children doing*

3 (you / are / listening / to me)

4 (where / your friends / are / going)

5 (are / watching / your parents / TV)

6 (what / Jessica / is / cooking)

7 (why / you / are / looking / at me)

8 (is / coming / the bus)

4.4 それぞれの質問に対して、事実に合うように **Yes, I am.** / **No, it isn't.** のようなショートアンサーで答えなさい。

- 1 Are you watching TV? *No, I'm not.*

2 Are you wearing a watch?

3 Are you eating something?

4 Is it raining?

5 Are you sitting on the floor?

6 Are you feeling all right?

Unit
5

I do/work/like など (単純現在形)

A

● 自分自身や周りの人について、単純現在形で説明してみましょう。



We read a lot.

They have a lot of books.
(⇒ 本をたくさん所有している)
They **read** a lot. (⇒ 一般的に本を多く読む)



I like ice cream.

He's eating an ice cream cone.
(⇒ 今、食べているところ)
He **likes** ice cream. ⇒ 一般的に…が好き)

《形と語順》 They **read** / he **likes** / I **work** などの形は単純現在形と呼ばれます。単純現在形では、主語によって動詞の形が変化します。

I/we/you/they	read	like	work	live	watch	do	have
he/she/it	reads	likes	works	lives	watches	does	has

he works / she lives / it rains などのように、主語が **he** / **she** / **it** の場合には動詞の語尾に **-s** が付きます。

- ☐ I **work** in an office. My brother **works** in a bank. (× My brother work)
- ☐ Emily **lives** in Houston. Her parents **live** in Chicago.
- ☐ It **rains** a lot in the winter.

I **have** → he/she/it **has** のように、動詞 **have** は **has** に変化します。

- ☐ John **has** lunch at home every day.

*単純形: 単純現在形の「単純」とは「進行形ではない形」を意味します。

《つづり》 以下のような動詞の場合には注意が必要です。(付録 5 を参照)

-s / -sh / -ch の場合は語尾に -es を付ける:	pass → passes	finish → finishes	watch → watches
-y の場合は y を i に変えて語尾に -ies を付ける:	study → studies	try → tries	
do や go には語尾に -es を付ける:	do → does	go → goes	

B

《意味》 単純現在形は「普段／よく／つねに…する、…である」のように、現在時に限定されない習慣的な動作や出来事を表します。

- ☐ I **like** big cities.
- ☐ Your English is good. You **speak** very well.
- ☐ Tom **works** very hard. He **starts** at 7:30 and **finishes** at 8:00 at night.
- ☐ The earth **goes** around the sun.
- ☐ We **do** a lot of different things in our free time.
- ☐ It **costs** a lot of money to build a hospital.

C

always (いつも…する) / **never** (決して…ない) / **often** (よく…する) / **usually** (たいてい…する) / **sometimes** (ときどき…する) のような頻度を表す語は、単純現在形の動詞の前に置きます。

- ☐ Sue **always gets** to work early. (× Sue gets always)
- ☐ I **never eat** breakfast. (× I eat never)
- ☐ We **often sleep** late on weekends.
- ☐ Mark **usually plays** tennis on Sundays.
- ☐ I **sometimes walk** to work, but not very often.

I don't ... (否定文) → [Unit 6](#) Do you ... ? (疑問文) → [Unit 7](#) I am doing (現在進行形) と I do (単純現在形) → [Unit 8](#)
always/usually/often など (頻度を表す副詞の語順) → [Unit 92](#)

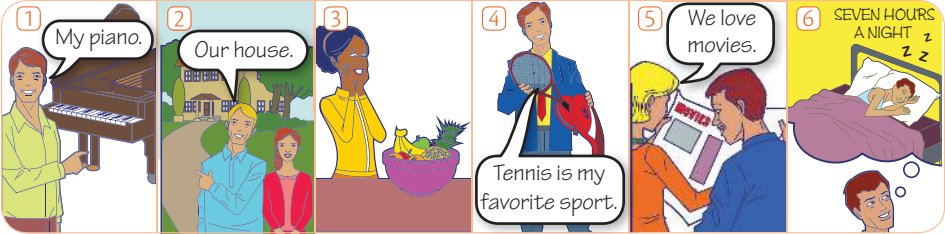
練習問題

5.1 主語に応じて、それぞれの動詞に **-s** または **-es** を付けなさい。

- 1 (read) she reads 3 (fly) it 5 (have) she
2 (think) he 4 (dance) he 6 (finish) it

5.2 以下の動詞を用いて、それぞれのイラストの内容に合う文を作りなさい。

eat go live ~~play~~ play sleep



- 1 He plays the piano. 4 tennis.
2 They in a very big house. 5 to the movies a lot.
3 a lot of fruit. 6 seven hours a night.

5.3 以下から適切な動詞を選び、正しい形に変えて文を完成させなさい。

boil close cost cost like like meet open ~~speak~~ teach wash

- 1 Maria speaks four languages.
2 Banks usually at 9:00 in the morning.
3 The art museum at 5:00 in the afternoon.
4 Jessica is a teacher. She math to young children.
5 My job is very interesting. I a lot of people.
6 Mike's car is always dirty. He never it.
7 Food is expensive. It a lot of money.
8 Shoes are expensive. They a lot of money.
9 Water at 100 degrees Celsius.
10 Julia and I are good friends. I her, and she me.

5.4 () 内の語句を正しい語順に並べ替えて、文を完成させなさい。動詞は **arrive** や **arrives** などのように適切な形にすること。

- 1 (always / early / Sue / arrive) Sue always arrives early.
2 (to the movies / never / I / go)
3 (work / Hannah / hard / always)
4 (like / chocolate / children / usually)
5 (Julia / parties / enjoy / always)
6 (often / people's names / I / forget)
7 (TV / Nick / watch / never)
8 (usually / dinner / we / have / at 6:30)
9 (Jenn / always / nice clothes / wear)

5.5 () 内の語句と **always/never/often/usually/sometimes** のいずれかを組み合わせて、自分のことを述べる文を作りなさい。

- 1 (watch TV in the evening) I usually watch TV in the evening.
2 (read in bed) I
3 (get up before 7:00)
4 (go to work/school by bus)
5 (drink coffee in the morning)