

(5) He can't play the piano, and she can't, either.

解説 (1) It doesn't snow much in Nagasaki. でもよい。(3) The rich = Rich people

14 不定詞

1 (1) ウ (2) イ (3) ア

解説 (1) 形容詞用法 (2) 副詞用法 (3) 名詞用法

2 (1) Please give these children something to eat.

(2) Shall we go to the library to study?

(3) I was surprised to hear the news.

(4) To do your best is the most important.

(5) You need to take more rest.

解説 (3) 感情の原因を表す副詞用法。(5) need to ~ で「~する必要がある」。

3 (1) It is difficult to do the work in an hour.

(2) I got up early this morning to study for a test.

(3) I want something to eat.

(4) What do you want to be?

(5) Why did you go to the station?

(6) He had no money to buy a bicycle.

解説 (4) このbeは「~になる」の意味。

(5) 「父を出迎えに駅まで行った」の意味で、下線部は目的を表す。したがって、目的をたずねる文にする。

4 (1) Did she go to the store[shop] to buy a hat?

(2) Father will be glad to receive a present from Mother.

(3) Will you give me anything[something] to drink?

(4) John has to[must] study hard to be a great musician.

(5) I want to go to see the movie with my friend(s).

15 不定詞を含む重要表現

1 (1) イ (2) イ (3) ウ (4) ア

(5) ウ

2 (1) ア (2) イ (3) イ

解説 (3) ask ~ to... で「~に...するよう頼む」という意味になる。'~'が不定詞の意味上の主語にあたる。

3 (1) We wanted our brother to be a doctor.

(2) This coffee is too hot to drink.

(3) To study English will be very useful in the future.

(4) I told Kate to walk faster.

解説 (1) want ~ to... 「~が...することを望む」 (2) too ~ to... 「...するにはあまりに~すぎる」

4 (1) I don't know what to do next.

(2) This stone is too heavy to carry.

(3) It is difficult for him to do the work.

(4) I would like to see him.

16 動名詞

1 (1) ウ (2) イ (3) ウ (4) ウ

(5) ア

2 (1) saying (2) riding (3) about, going

(4) at, swimming (5) enjoyed, walking

解説 (1) go out「出かける」, without ~ ing 「~しないで」 (3) Shall we ~? = How about ~ ing? (4) be good at ~ は「~が得意である」。

3 (1) It stopped raining in the morning.

(2) How about taking a walk in the park?

(3) I want to talk with the boy from Australia.

(4) We enjoyed playing video games.

4 (1) How about going to Harajuku tomorrow? [Shall we go to Harajuku tomorrow?]

(2) Where did your mother go shopping?

(3) Don't forget to wash your hands before lunch.

(4) Learning foreign languages is interesting.

(5) Thank you for inviting me to the party.

17 受動態[受け身形] (1)

1 (1) were, written (2) is, played

(3) was, by (4) He, cut

(5) weren't, used

解説 (1) 不規則動詞なので、過去分詞形を正確に。

2 (1) read (2) them (3) found

(4) cleaned (5) bought

解説 (1) 原形とつづりは同じでも、発音がちがうことを確認しておこう。

3 (1) Did he take these pictures?

(2) What did she plant in the garden?

(3) When did he write the story?

(4) The new music is loved by young people.

(5) Why was the man arrested by the police?

4 (1) The girl is loved by everyone.

(2) Many kinds of fruits are sold at that store.

(3) This window can't be opened by a girl.

解説 (2) fruit は同種のもを表す場合fruitだが、ここでは多種類を表すのでfruitsとなる。また、商店の人については、特にby themを使って表さない。

18 受動態[受け身形] (2)

1 (1) was, born (2) is, called

(3) taken, of (4) was, filled

(5) interested, in

解説 (2) 'S + V + O + C' という第5文型の受け身形である。C(補語)を主語にはできない。(3) take care of ~ のようにまとめて1つの動詞の働きをする連語は、受動態になってもそのまともはくずれないので注意しよう。

2 (1) isn't, spoken (2) was, taught

(3) was, made (4) are, listened

(5) was, stopped

3 (1) Were you taught English by your sister?

または Was English taught (to) you by your sister?

(2) I'm not taught how to solve these problems by my father.

(3) A new restaurant will be opened (by them) next month.

(4) A lot of stars were seen in the sky.

(5) What was made for her present by him?

解説 (1) teach はこの文では2つの目的語をとっている。(3) 未来の受動態は 'will be + 過去分詞形' の形。

4 (1) Were you helped by him?

(2) The old man was looked after by many people.

(3) When was the cake made?

(4) These letters were not written by my father.

19 前置詞・接続詞

1 (1) between (2) for (3) At

(4) on (5) in

2 (1) エ (2) ウ (3) ア (4) オ

(5) イ

解説 できあがった英文の意味はそれぞれ次のとおり。

(1) 「とも子のお母さんが先生だということを知りませんでした。」

(2) 「食べる前に手を洗いますか。」

(3) 「私があなたに電話しましょうか、それともあなたが私に電話してくれますか。」

(4) 「私が帰宅すると、兄[弟]はいつもテレビを見ています。」

(5) 「あなたがもどって来るまで、私はここで待ちます。」

3 (1) with (2) at (3) or

(4) before (5) on (6) so, that

(7) Both, and (8) If, you

解説 (1) be full of ~ = be filled with ~

(2) get to ~ = arrive at [in] ~ (4) は文の意味から考える。(6) so ~ that ~ can't... 「あまりに~で~は...できない」 (7) 「AもBもどちらも」は both A and B で表す。

4 (1) We can see many[a lot of] stars in the sky at night.

(2) I can't wait for you until tomorrow.

20 基本文型 (1)

1 (1) sad (2) us

(3) our English teacher (4) a book

(5) how to send an e-mail

2 (1) C (2) A (3) B (4) A

(5) B (6) C

3 (1) × (2) × (3) O (4) ×

(5) O

解説 (1) 'S + V + O' と 'S + V' (2)

'S + V' と 'S + V + O' (3) どちらも

'S + V + O' (4) 'S + V' と 'S + V + C'

下の文は「彼は年のわりに若く見える」の意味。(5) どちらも 'S + V + C'

4 (1) What do you want to be in the future?

(2) When did you hear from him?

(3) The moon goes around the earth.

(4) Her dream is to become an artist.

解説 (2) 「~から連絡がある」は hear from ~ で表す。

21 基本文型 (2)

1 (1) だれがあなた(がた)に数学を教えてくださいか。4

(2) 彼らはその黒い犬をクロと名づけた。5

(3) 父は来月、私に新しい自転車を買ってくれるでしょう。4

(4) 彼女はいつも部屋をきれいにしています。5

(5) 駅へ行く道を教えてくださいませんか。4

2 (1) to (2) for (3) to

(4) to (5) to

解説 目的語を2つとる動詞のうち、目的語の語順をかえたとき、前置詞に for を用いるのは buy と make, cook などである。

3 (1) × (2) O (3) × (4) ×

解説 (3) 上の文の keep は「(~をある状態にしておく)」、下の文の keep は「(~を持っている、~をしまっておく)」の意味である。

4 (1) Father made me a wonderful chair.

(2) They call him Jun.

(3) The movie was liked by everyone.

(4) He asked me to shut [close] the window(s).

(5) They named the mountain Mt. Fuji.

解説 (4) 'ask + 目的語 + 不定詞' で「~に...するように頼む」の意味を表す。

22 現在完了形 (1)

1 (1) イ (2) ア (3) イ (4) ア