

Sample-英検合格王 2 級へステップアップジャンプ：

皆さん、これからバイリンガルでの英語の勉強をスタートしましょう！  
初めが大切なので、ここで大事なことをお話しします。

1. 正しい発音を覚える。
2. 言葉は最低 15 回は読んで（発音して）又、ノートに書いて覚えましょう！
3. 英語はそのまま覚えて日本語に直さない習慣をつけましょう！
4. 英語の辞書は、和英辞典と英英辞典を併用する。お勧めは Oxford の Wordpower,  
全ての単語に発音が入っていて、一度パソコンにインストールすれば、  
インターネット上で何時も開かれているので、辞書を引く事不要！大変便利！
5. 毎日少しでも（たとえ 5 - 10分）英語に触れる習慣をつけましょう。

Let's start learning King's English together, and pass  
英検 2 級 exam !

名詞 ( nouns ) :

名詞のとは？：人や、事物を表すことを名詞と言い、数や格による変化があります。多くは、冠詞をつける事が出来、人称代名詞 (personal pronoun) と違って常に 3 人称として使われる。

名詞の種類：名詞は文法上の観点から、加算名詞(countable- C) と不可算名詞

(uncountable - UC) に分けられ、又その意味によって、普通名詞、固有名詞、の他、代名詞(人称代名詞を含む)等に分類できる。

可算名詞と不可算名詞：

可算名詞：(countable nouns)：一般的に一つ、二つ等、数えられる名詞を指す。

普通名詞の大部分がこれに属していて、大方の辞書では頭文字の C と表示されている。原則として下記の特徴を持つ。

1. 単数、複数区別が出来る：a dog - dogs, a cat - cats, (規則名詞)  
a woman - women, a tooth - teeth (不規則名詞)
2. 不定冠詞 (a, an) が付けられる：a dog, a girl, a man, a woman  
(子音の名詞)  
an egg, an elephant, an umbrella (母音の名詞及び母音の形容詞の前)  
(母音の形容詞) an interesting story, an exciting news
3. 数字を加えられる：one dog, two dogs, 100 dogs
4. 複数には、不定の数を表す形容詞が付けられる：  
a few dogs, many dogs, several dogs

名詞 ( nouns ) - 2

不可算名詞( uncountable nouns)：英語では、個数で数えられないとされて

いる名詞で、固有名詞、物質名詞、抽象名詞(概念を含む)、集合名詞など

がこの分類に含まれる。同じ名詞でも可算名詞になったり、不可算名詞になったりするものも多少あります  
例えば、

原則的に複数にしない名詞には、milk (物質名詞) とか poverty (貧困、抽象名詞) 更に、語尾が s で終わっている名詞、mathematics, news, savings 等。  
最後に数値を直接付けられない名詞には、two sheets of paper, three pieces of furniture, a pair of glasses 等として表現する。

可算名詞と不可算名詞の区別：同じ名詞でも C (可算名詞) になったり

UC (不可算名詞) になったりする事がある。その区別は、数えられる物とする

か、集合体にする、又は概念とするかで、使い分ける。例えば：

school:

My brother and I go to the same school. ( UC )

( 学校の勉強とゆう概念 )

We need more money for roads, hospitals and schools. (C=学校の建物)

Shall I meet you after school? ( UC ) 学業の意味で ( 概念 )

All of my kids are still at school. ( UC ) 授業の意味 ( 概念 )

普通名詞 ( common nouns ): 普通名詞は原則として可算名詞です。

a house: とは一軒の家 ( 建物 ) とゆう意味です。

houses: 家々とゆうものは、でやはり、集合体を表します。

但し、the house: とは、その家に住む家族を表すこともある。例えば、

Be quiet or you will wake the whole house!

名詞の単数、複数形の練習問題 - 加算名詞と不加算名詞 - 5:

Would you like a ... ? 又は、Would you like some ... ? を使って、  
文章を完成しましょう。(カッコ内の言葉を使う)

例として、( cheese ) Would you like some cheese?

1. ( coffee ) Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ ?
2. ( cookies ) Would \_\_\_\_\_ ?
3. ( sliced bread ) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
4. ( sliced cake ) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
5. ( cookies ) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 5) a/an 又は some を入れて文章を完成しましょう。
  1. I read \_\_\_\_\_ book and listened to \_\_\_\_\_ music.
  2. I m hungry. I need \_\_\_\_\_ money to buy \_\_\_\_\_ food.
  3. We met \_\_\_\_\_ interesting people at the party.
  4. I m going to open \_\_\_\_\_ window to get \_\_\_\_\_ fresh air.
  5. Amy doesn t eat much for lunch; only tea and \_\_\_\_\_ bread.
  6. We live in \_\_\_\_\_ house. There s \_\_\_\_\_ nice garden with \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful trees.
  7. Listen to me. I ll give you \_\_\_\_\_ piece of advice.
  8. I d like to write a letter. I need \_\_\_\_\_ paper and \_\_\_\_\_ pen.
- 6) Which word is correct? Write the correct one.
  1. I m going to buy some new shoe /shoes. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Mark has brown eye / eyes. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. We bought a new house. We have to buy some new furniture / furnitures \_\_\_\_\_ .

名詞の単数、複数形の練習問題 - 加算名詞と不加算名詞 ? 5 - 解答

4) Would you like a ... ? 又は、Would you like some ... ? を使って、

文章を完成しましょう。(カッコ内の言葉を使う)

例として、( cheese ) Would you like some cheese?

1. ( coffee ) Would you like a cup of coffee ?
2. ( cookies ) Would you like some cookies ?
3. ( sliced bread ) Would you like some sliced bread ?
4. ( slice of cake ) Would you like some slices of cake?
- 5) a/an 又は some を入れて文章を完成しましょう。
  1. I read a book and listened to some music.
  2. I m hungry. I need some money to buy some food.
  3. We met some interesting people at the party.
  4. I m going to open a window to get some fresh air.
  5. Amy doesn t eat much for lunch; only tea and some bread.
  6. We live in a house. There s a nice garden with some beautiful trees.
  7. Listen to me. I ll give you a piece of advice.
  8. I d like to write a letter. I need some paper and a pen.
- 6) Which word is correct? Write the correct one.
  1. I m going to buy some new shoe /shoes. = shoes
  2. Mark has brown eye / eyes. = eyes

3. We bought a new house. We have to buy some new furniture / furnitures . = furniture.

形容詞 ( adjectives )

形容詞は直接名詞の前に付けて名詞に説明加えたり、或いは動詞の補語となって名詞や代名詞を間接的に修飾 します。比較形が使われたり、又はvery 等の副詞で修飾されたりいたします。

形容詞の種類と用法 :

形容詞の特質 : 普通、次に示すような性質を持っています。

1 . 冠詞 ( 或いは、相当句 ) と名詞の間に置かれて名詞を修飾する。(説明を加える )

例えば、a tall boy, a pretty flower .

2 . be 動詞とその他、自動詞の補語になる。

We were happy and pleased with the news.  
His explanation sounds reasonable to me. She looks pale / puzzled/ sad/ tired.

3 . very 等の副詞で修飾される。

I don t feel very well today. Is she well enough to travel?  
You look very happy today.  
You look so pretty in that dress!

4 . 比較変化する。(比較級が出来る )

a cleverer girl. She is the cleverest in our class.  
You look very smart in that suit.

比較( comparative)をマスターする-1

比較とは : 物とか人 (動物) を形容詞や副詞比較する事で、原級、比較級、最上級と3つに分かれます。大切なのは、

- 1 . 比較の原則 (ルール) を覚える。
- 2 . 慣用表現としてそのまま記憶する、事です。

比較の原則 : 同じ位の場合。一言で言えば、AとBとCについて、何かを較べて比較して、同じぐらい何々ですと言う場合には、as ... as を使う。

例えば、A を Tom B を Jack として ;

Tom is as tall as Jack. Tom は Jack と背の高さが同じです。

as と as の中には、形容詞 か、副詞が入ります。例えば他の例を挙げれば ;

She is as smart as you. She is not as smart as you.  
This pencil is as long as yours. This pencil is not as long as yours.  
(ここまで、形容詞)

I like to have breakfast as early as possible. (これから副詞)

He works as hard as his brother. He does not ( doesn t ) work as hard as his brother.

尚、上記の言葉を否定形に作る場合には、右側の文章のように通常の否定形にすればOKです。勿論疑問文に する場合も、同様で、例えば ;

I work as hard as you. Do I work as hard as you? とすればOKです。簡単ですね !

倍数表現の場合 : 2 倍、とか 3 倍多いとか、少ないとかの表現は、two times

three times を as..... as の 前に追加します。

但し、実際にはこれ等の表現は余り使われなく比較級が使われます。

I have worked two times ( three times) as hard as my brother.  
(= I have worked two times harder than my brother.) が普通!

比較級 ( comparisons- comparative, superlative) の練習問題

Exercise:

1) Complete the sentences by writing the correct form of the adjectives in bracket ( ). 最上級には the を加えましょう!

1. Tokyo is ( large) \_\_\_\_\_ city in Japan.
2. Phoenix is ( hot) a \_\_\_\_\_ city in the USA.
3. The Pyrenees are ( high) \_\_\_\_\_ than the Urals.
4. The Amazon is ( long) \_\_\_\_\_ than the Thames.
5. Milan is ( cold) \_\_\_\_\_ than Naples in winter.
6. China has (big) \_\_\_\_\_ population in the world.
7. Russia has ( large ) \_\_\_\_\_ number of the time zones of any country. (time zone: 時差)
8. Mozambique has suffered (bad) \_\_\_\_\_ floods in its history.
9. The lion is ( dangerous) \_\_\_\_\_ than the tiger.  
( 貴方の考えで、2つの文章にして下さい)
10. Mexico City has ( bad) \_\_\_\_\_ traffic problems in the whole of Central America.

2) Write the comparatives for the following adjectives.

1. Old \_\_\_\_\_ . 2. good \_\_\_\_\_ . 3 happy \_\_\_\_\_ . 4. Modern \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. important \_\_\_\_\_ . 6. strong \_\_\_\_\_ . 7. large \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. serious \_\_\_\_\_ . 9. pretty \_\_\_\_\_ . 10. crowded \_\_\_\_\_ .
11. high \_\_\_\_\_ . 12. big \_\_\_\_\_ . 13. slow \_\_\_\_\_ . 15. heavy \_\_\_\_\_ .

3) 意味が反対の言葉 ( 形容詞 ) を書きなさい。例えば; smaller - larger.

1. younger \_\_\_\_\_ . 2. colder \_\_\_\_\_ . 3. cheaper \_\_\_\_\_ . or \_\_\_\_\_
4. better \_\_\_\_\_ . 5. nearer \_\_\_\_\_ . 6. easier \_\_\_\_\_

比較級 ( comparisons- comparative, superlative) の練習問題-解答

Complete the sentences by writing the correct form of the adjectives in bracket ( ).

最上級には the を加えましょう! (一部訂正)

1. Tokyo is ( large) the largest city in Japan.
  2. Phoenix is ( hot) the hottest city in the USA.
  3. The Pyrenees are ( high) higher than the Urals.
  4. The Amazon is ( long) longer than the Thames.
  5. Milan is ( cold) colder than Naples in winter.
  6. China has (big) the biggest population in the world.
  7. Russia has ( large ) the largest number of the time zones of any country. (time zone: 時差)
  8. Mozambique has suffered (bad) the worst floods in its history.
  9. The lion is ( dangerous) more dangerous than the tiger.  
( 貴方の考えで、2つの文章にして下さい)  
less dangerous than the tiger. (トラの方が危険)
  10. Mexico City has ( bad) the worst traffic problems in the whole of Central America.
- 2) Write the comparatives for the following adjectives.
1. Old : older . 2. good ; better . 3 happy : happier .
  4. Modern : more modern .
  5. important : more important. 6. strong : stronger . 7. large : larger.
  8. serious : more serious. 9. pretty : more pretty.
  10. crowded : more crowded .11. high : higher . 12. big : bigger .
  13. slow : slower . 15. heavy : heavier .

3) 意味が反対の言葉 ( 形容詞 ) を書きなさい。例えば; smaller - larger.

1. younger : older . 2. colder : hotter . 3. cheaper :  
dearer . or more expensive  
4. better : worse . 5. nearer : farther ( further) .  
6. easier : harder or, more difficult

命令形 ( Imperative ) の色々な形 ( 文 )  
=====

一般に命令形とは、何々しなさい、して下さいと命令したり、お願いしたりする文章で、相手が you が一般的です。使われる動詞は原型です。

だから、be 動詞は何時も be です。

動詞の命令形 ( 文 ) :

Stand up. Sit down. Come in. Listen to me. Be quite. Be honest.  
上記の命令文は一般動詞でも目的語を必要としないので、自動詞とbe 動詞です  
これに反して、

Tell me your name. Speak English only here. Open your book.などは動詞  
が目的語を持っていますので、他動詞です。

禁止 ( 又は、否定 ) の命令文 :

何々をしてはいけません、とかの命令形の否定文は、単純に動詞の前に

Don't ( Do not ) を加えて作ります。

例えば ;

Stand up. - Don't stand up.  
Sit down. - Don't sit down.  
Come in. - Don't come in.

be 動詞の例を挙げれば ;

Don't be noisy. Don't be so lazy. となります。簡単ですね !

命令形 : 練習問題 : Can you .... ? - 2  
=====

Grammar point: ( 問題を解く鍵が入った説明です。 )

give / lend / pass / send / show. の動詞の後は、下記の2つの文章が同じ  
意味です。例えば ;

I gave the key to Betty.  
= I gave Betty the key. もう少し、例を挙げましょう。  
That's my book. Give it to me.  
(= Give me that.)  
I lent my car to James last evening.  
(= I lent James my car last evening.)  
I sent a postcard to Kate from Canada.  
(= I sent Kate a postcard from Canada.)  
Show me your holiday photos.  
(= Show your holiday photos to me.)  
Pass the salt and pepper to me.  
(= Pass me the salt and pepper.)  
但し、同じような動詞でも、to の代わりに、for  
を使う言葉もあり、buy とか get がそれです。  
He bought a new coat for me.  
(= He bought me a new coat.)  
Did you get a present for your mother?

3) 命令形の問題では、ありませんが、少し練習問題をしましょう。

アンダーラインの言葉を使って、Can you give ...? Can you pass ...?  
の疑問文を作って見ましょう。

例えば : ( you want the salt - pass ) :  
Can you pass me the salt?

1. ( you need an umbrella - lend

- Can you \_\_\_\_\_?
2. (you want my address) - give:  
Can \_\_\_\_\_ your address?
  3. ( you need ten dollars ) - lend :  
Can \_\_\_\_\_ ?
  4. ( you want the information) - send:  
Can \_\_\_\_\_ ?
  5. ( you want to see the letter) - show :  
Can \_\_\_\_\_ ?
  6. ( you want some stamps) - get :  
Can \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 4) Which sentence is correct? Answer A or B.
1. A: I gave to Helen the keys.  
B: I gave Helen the keys. \_\_\_\_\_ .
  2. A : I want to buy for you a present.  
B: I want to buy you a present. \_\_\_\_\_ .

命令形 : 練習問題 : Can you .... ? ? 2 - 解答

=====

3) 命令形の問題では、ありませんが、少し練習問題をしましょう。  
アンダーラインの言葉を使って、Can you give ...? Can you pass ...?  
の疑問文を作って見ましょう。

例えば: ( You want the salt - pass ) :  
Can you pass me the salt?

1. ( you need an umbrella - lend  
Can you lend me un umbrella?
  2. (you want my address) - give:  
Can you give me your address?
  3. ( you need ten dollars ) - lend :  
Can you lend me ten dollars ?
  4. ( you want the information) - send:  
Can you send me the information ?
  5. ( you want to see the letter) - show :  
Can you show me the letter ?
  6. ( you want some stamps) - get :  
Can you give me some stamps?
- 4) Which sentence is correct? Answer A or B.
1. A: I gave to Helen the keys.  
B: I gave Helen the keys. = B .
  2. A : I want to buy for you a present.  
B: I want to buy you a present. = B

受動態(passive voice) をマスターしよう

=====

日本語で、何々されると、ゆう意味で、目的語を持つ他動詞のみに使われます

簡単に言えば、主語( subject) と目的語 (object)が反対になった文章です。

尚、普通の文章は能動態( active voice) と呼ばれます。例えば、彼女は  
お湯を注ぐ とゆう文例を例に使って、時制を現して見ましょう。  
基本的な形は、受動態は be 動詞 + 過去分詞 + by で作成されます

下の文例を良く覚えて下さい。

active	passive
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現在形 / 現在進行形 : She pour water.  
She is pouring water. Water is poured.  
Water is being poured.

過去形 / 過去進行形 : She poured water. She was poring water.  
Water was poured.  
Water was being poured.

未来形 / 未来進行形 : She will pour water. Water will be poured.  
She will be pouring water. Water will be being poured.

現在完了形 : She has poured water. Water has been poured.  
過去完了形 : She had poured water. Water had been poured.  
未来完了形 : She will have poured water. Water will have been poured.

それでは、2 , 3 文例を挙げておきしましょう。

Sample-英検 2 級

active

passive

We like my pets.

Our pets are loved (liked) by us.  
( love の方は、表現が優れている )

They speak English in Australia.

English is spoken in Australia.

We are studying mathematics  
at our class.

Mathematics is being studied  
at our class.

助動詞( modal verbs) の練習問題: must, have to

Grammar point:

must / have to : は同じ様な意味に使われ、何かが真実だとか、何々する  
必要がある、しなきゃいけない等の意味で使われます。

I/we/they/he/she/it: + must ( have to/ has to  
= have got to/ has got to) + 動詞の原型で構成されます。

It s a great book. Everybody must read it.  
Sorry, I have to ( I ve got to) go now.

must は過去が無いので、通常 had to で代用される。例えば;

They were in a dangerous situation.  
So, they had to be careful.

否定形は:

I/we/they/he/she/it : + must not ( don t /doesn t +  
have to) +動詞の原型.

In Britain, you mustn t drive without seatbelt.

疑問形は: Must + I/we/they/she/he + 動詞の原型か、

Do + I/we/they + have to + 動詞の原型で作ります。

Must you always question everything?  
Do we have to finish this today?

Exercises:

1) The 6 sentences below are mixed up. Can you select  
the correct sentences? ( 該当する、アルファベット、と  
カタカナを記入して下さい )

1. My doctor told me. I \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. It s a great book. You \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. I want to pass the exam, so I \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. It s voluntary, so you \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. This bill \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a) don t have to                   イ) read it.  
b) have to                           ロ) be paid immediately.  
c) has to                           ハ) do it.  
d) mustn t                         ニ) give up smoking.  
e) must                             ホ) work much harder.

2) Complete the sentences using , must, have to,  
mustn t or don t have to.

1. To travel on London underground ( subway, USA),  
you \_\_\_\_\_ have a valid ticket.
2. I ve put on weight again. I really \_\_\_\_\_ go on a diet.  
( diet=減量する )
3. Attendance at the meeting is optional, so you \_\_\_\_\_  
come if you don t wan to.
4. In Britain, you \_\_\_\_\_ have to pay a doctor, if you  
are ill and he comes to see you. It s free.

助動詞( modal verbs) の練習問題: must, have to - 解答

1) The 6 sentences below are mixed up. Can you select  
the correct sentences? ( 該当する、アルファベット、と  
カタカナを記入して下さい )

1. My doctor told me. I have to give up smoking. a) ニ

2. It's a great book. (You must read it. ( a) イ  
 3. I want to pass the exam, so I \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 4. It's voluntary, so you don't have to do it. a) ハ  
 5. This bill has to be paid immediately. C) □  
 a) don't have to イ) read it.  
 b) have to □) be paid immediately.  
 c) has to ハ) do it.  
 d) mustn't ニ) give up smoking.  
 e) must ホ) work much harder.
- 2) Complete the sentences using , must, have to, mustn't or don't have to.
- To travel on London underground ( subway, USA), you must have a valid ticket.
  - I've put on weight again. I really have to go on a diet. ( diet=減量する)
  - Attendance at the meeting is optional, so you don't have to come if you don't want to.
  - In Britain, you don't have to pay a doctor, if you (訂正あり) are ill and he comes to see you. It's free.

命令形 :練習問題 Do this! Don't do this! Let's do this!

Grammar point:

誰かに何かを指示したり、お願いしたりする事を、命令形 (imperative) と読んでいます。例えば;  
 Go away!  
 Come here and look at this!  
 Goodbye. Have a nice evening!

尚、丁寧をお願いする場合には、please を文頭が文尾に付けます。例えば;

Please wait for me. = Wait for me, please.

否定形にすれば、してはいけないとゆう、禁止を表します。例えば;

Stay here. Don't leave yet! Don't go yet.

Don't be noisy.

Let's do something! とは、何々しましょう!とゆう意味です。例えば;

It's a nice and warm day. Let's go to the beach.  
 Let's not tell her what happened. (否定形)

命令形で使われる動詞は全部動詞の原型です。

Be quite, please.

Let's give serious consideration to this matter!

Let's not be lazy! We'd better work harder.

命令形 :練習問題 Do this! Don't do this! Let's do this!

Grammar point:

誰かに何かを指示したり、お願いしたりする事を、命令形 (imperative) と読んでいます。例えば;  
 Go away!  
 Come here and look at this!  
 Goodbye. Have a nice evening!

尚、丁寧をお願いする場合には、please を文頭が文尾に付けます。例えば;

Please wait for me. = Wait for me, please.

否定形にすれば、してはいけないとゆう、禁止を表します。例えば;

Stay here. Don't leave yet! Don't go yet.

Let's do something! とは、何々しましょう!とゆう意味です。例えば;

It's a nice and warm day. Let's go to the beach.  
 Let's not tell her what happened. (否定形)  
 命令形で使われる動詞は全部動詞の原型です。  
 Be quite, please.  
 Let's give serious consideration to this matter!  
 Let's not be lazy! We'd better work harder.

Exercise:

1) No, Let's の言葉を加えて、文章を完成しましょう。

go for a swim / go to a restaurant / take the subway /  
 wait for him / watch TV.

1. Would you like to play tennis? 1 \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. Do you want to drive downtown? 2 \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Shall we go to the movies? 3 \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. Shall we have dinner at home? 4 \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. Would you like to begin now? 5 \_\_\_\_\_ .

2) No, don't や No, let's not を使って文章を完成しましょう。

1. Shall we wait for you? No, 1 \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. Should we go home now? 2 \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Shall we go out? 3 \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. Should I close the window? 4 \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. Shall I call you tonight? 5 \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. Should we wait for David? 6 \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. Shall I turn on the TV? 7 \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. Should we take a taxi? 8 \_\_\_\_\_ .

命令形 : 練習問題 Do this! Don't do this! Let's do this! - 解答

1) No, Let's の言葉を加えて、文章を完成しましょう。

go for a swim / go to a restaurant / take the subway /  
 wait for him / watch TV.

1. Would you like to play tennis? 1 No, let's go for a swim.
2. Do you want to drive downtown? 2 No, let's take the subway.
3. Shall we go to the movies? 3 No, let's watch TV.
4. Shall we have dinner at home? 4 No, let's go to a restaurant.
5. Would you like to begin now? 5 No, let's wait for him.

2) No, don't や No, let's not を使って文章を完成しましょう。  
 この問題は、文章の内容を考えてから、答えを出しましょう。

- Shall we wait for you? No, 1 No, don't wait for me.  
 (= You don't have to wait for me.)
2. Should we go home now? 2 No, let's not go home now.  
 (=No, we don't have to go home now.)
3. Shall we go out? 3 No, let's not go out.  
 (=We'd better stay here.)
4. Should I close the window? 4 No, don't close the window.  
 (= You don't have to close the window.)
5. Shall I call you tonight? 5 No, don't call me tonight.  
 ( because, I won't be at home tonight.)
6. Should we wait for David? 6 No, let's not wait ( for him).
7. Shall I turn on the TV? 7 No, don't turn on the TV.
8. Should we take a taxi? 8 No, let's not take a taxi.  
 ( We'd better use the subway.)

現在形で未来を表す? : 練習問題 - 1

Grammar point:  
 現在形( present tense)又は、現在進行形( Present continuous) で  
 未来(future tense)を表すことも、多々あります。例えば;  
 On Sunday, I'm painting my house.  
 Next week, I'm visiting my parents.  
 I'm flying to South Africa next week.  
 What are you doing next weekend?  
 I'm playing tennis with my friend.  
 前に( Grammar for Elementary)、勉強した形、

( I m going to + 動詞の原型 ) も同じです。例えば ;  
 I m going to buy some books tomorrow.  
 Are you going to invite Min Fang to your party?  
 では、問題練習を始めましょう !

Exercise:

1) Imagine you are Larry Keene, a senior manager with  
 a textile company. This is your schedule for the next week.  
 Write out your activities in full sentences.

MONDAY:

10.00 am meet Frank West.  
 For example; On Monday at 10, I m meeting Frank West.  
 1.00 pm train to Manchester. 1. \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 7.00 pm dinner with chairman.2 \_\_\_\_\_ .

TUESDAY:

9.00 - 12.00 tour the factory. 3 \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 6.00 pm play golf with chairman. 4 \_\_\_\_\_ .

WEDNESDAY:

morning - return to London. 5 \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 1.00 - 2.00 lunch with wife at Heathrow. 6 \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 afternoon - fly to Madrid. 7 \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 evening - dinner with Spanish customer.8 \_\_\_\_\_ .

THURSDAY:

morning - fly back to London. 9 \_\_\_\_\_ .

現在形で未来を表す? : 練習問題 - 1 - 解答

1) Imagine you are Larry Keene, a senior manager with  
 a textile company. This is your schedule for the next week.  
 Write out your activities in full sentences.

MONDAY:

10.00 am: meet Frank West.  
 For example; On Monday at 10, I m meeting Frank West.  
 1.00 pm train to Manchester. 1. I m taking train to Manchester.  
 7.00 pm dinner with chairman.2 I m having dinner with chairman.

TUESDAY:

9.00 - 12.00 tour the factory. 3 I m touring the factory.  
 6.00 pm play golf with chairman. 4 I m playing golf with chairman.

WEDNESDAY:

morning - return to London. 5 I m returning to London. .  
 1.00 - 2.00 lunch with wife at Heathrow.  
 6 I m having lunch with wife at Heathrow.  
 afternoon - fly to Madrid. 7 I m flying to Madrid.  
 evening - dinner with Spanish customer.  
 8 I m having dinner with Spanish customer.

THURSDAY:

morning - fly back to London. 9 I m flying back to London.

以上皆さん、英語は簡単ですねー ! 今後も私の絵家件合格王を  
 続毛手、英検 2 級を目差そう !