# 現在完了(1)



## 基本文

John has already written a song.

Has John written a song yet?

— Yes, he has.

My father has never been to India.

Have you ever written a song?

— No, I haven't.

ジョンはもう曲を書いてしまいました。

ジョンはもう曲を書いてしまいましたか。

――はい、書いてしまいました。

私の父は一度もインドに行ったことがありません。

あなたは今までに曲を書いたことがありますか。

――いいえ,ありません。

## ┃ 1 現在完了の完了・結果用法(~したところだ,~してしまった)

	よく使われる語	文中の位置	例文
15 pts_4	already(すでに, もう)	have [has] と 過去分詞の間	John <b>has already written</b> a song. (ジョンはもう曲を書いてしまいました)
肯定文	just(ちょうど)		I <b>have just heard</b> the news. (私は <mark>ちょうど</mark> その知らせを聞いたところです)
否定文	yet(まだ)	文末	Paul <b>has<u>n't</u> written</b> a song <b>yet</b> . (ポールはまだ曲を書いていません)
疑問文	yet(もう)	文末	<b>Has</b> Paul <b>written</b> a song <b>yet</b> ? — No, <u>not</u> <b>yet</b> . (ポールはもう曲を書いてしまいましたか。 — いいえ,まだです)

●⟨have[has]+過去分詞⟩を使って、現在の視点から過去と現在のかかわりを表す形を「現在完了」という。

## 2 現在完了の経験用法(~したことがある)

	よく使われる語(句)	文中の位置	例文
主に	before(以前に)	. <del>↑</del> ≠	My mother <b>has been</b> to India <b>before</b> . (私の母は <mark>以前に</mark> インドに行ったことがあります)
肯定文	once(1度), twice(2度), ~ times(~回), many times(何度も)	文末	John <b>has been</b> to India <b>many times</b> . (ジョンは何度もインドに行ったことがあります)
否定文	never(一度も~ない)	have [has] と 過去分詞の間	My father <b>has never been</b> to India. (私の父は一度もインドに行ったことがありません)
疑問文	ever(今までに)	過去分詞の前	<b>Have</b> you <b>ever written</b> a song? (あなたは今までに曲を書いたことがありますか)

● have been to ~で「~へ行ったことがある」という意味を表す。been は be の過去分詞。

CHECK	次の各組の文をよく見比べて,	に適する語を書きなさい。

(1)	私はもうその本を読んでしまいました。	I have	the book.
(2)	あなたはもうその本を読みましたか。	Have you	the book?
(3)	亜美は先月、中国に行きました。	Ami	_ to China last month.
(4)	亜美は以前,中国に行ったことがあります。	Ami	to China before

#### 題

1	次	マのに適する語を( )内から選び、書きなさい。
(]	1)	I have finished the work. (already, yet)
(2	2)	Ken hasn't read this report (just, yet)
(3	3)	She has seen snow. (ever, never)
(4	4)	Have you had a pet? (ever, before)
2	次	マの日本文にあう英文になるように,に適する語を書きなさい。
	1)	私は以前、その映画を見たことがあります。
		I the movie before.
(2	2)	私たちはちょうど駅に到着したところです。
		We've at the station.
(3	3)	ジャックはもう帰宅しましたか。
		Jack come home?
(4	4)	あなたは今までにスキーをしたことがありますか。
		you skied?
(5	5)	私は一度もカナダを訪れたことがありません。
		I've Canada.
(]		計さなさい。 They have already cleaned the room.
		(「もう~しましたか」という意味の疑問文に)
	_	(「もう~しましたか」という意味の疑問文に) → they cleaned the room?
(2	2)	→ they cleaned the room?  Ken has written a letter in English. (ever を使って、疑問文に)
(2	2)	→ they cleaned the room?  Ken has written a letter in English. (ever を使って、疑問文に)
	2)	they cleaned the room?
(3	2) - 3)	** they cleaned the room?  Ken has written a letter in English. (ever を使って、疑問文に)  ** Ken a letter in English?
(3	2) - 3) -	they cleaned the room?  Ken has written a letter in English. (ever を使って、疑問文に)  Ken a letter in English?  I have sung this song. (never を使って、否定文に)
(3	2) - 3) - 4)	they cleaned the room?  Ken has written a letter in English. (ever を使って、疑問文に)  Ken a letter in English?  I have sung this song. (never を使って、否定文に)  I this song.
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(3	2)  33)  41) 	** they cleaned the room?  Ken has written a letter in English. (ever を使って、疑問文に)  ** Ken a letter in English?  I have sung this song. (never を使って、否定文に)  **I this song.  Taro has been to Sydney twice. (下線部をたずねる疑問文に)  **How has Taro to
(3	2) - 3) - 4) -	they cleaned the room?  Ken has written a letter in English. (ever を使って、疑問文に)  Ken a letter in English?  I have sung this song. (never を使って、否定文に)  I this song.  Taro has been to Sydney twice. (下線部をたずねる疑問文に)  How has Taro to Sydney?
(2)	2) - 3) - 4) - <b>次</b>	→ they cleaned the room?  Ken has written a letter in English. (ever を使って、疑問文に) → Ken a letter in English?  I have sung this song. (never を使って、否定文に) → I this song.  Taro has been to Sydney twice. (下線部をたずねる疑問文に) → How has Taro to Sydney?  ②の日本文にあう英文になるように、( )内の語(句)を並べかえなさ
(2)	2) - 3) - 4) - <b>次</b>	they cleaned the room?  Ken has written a letter in English. (ever を使って、疑問文に)  Ken a letter in English?  I have sung this song. (never を使って、否定文に)  I this song.  Taro has been to Sydney twice. (下線部をたずねる疑問文に)  How has Taro to Sydney?  CO日本文にあう英文になるように、( )内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。
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(2)	2) - 3) - 4) - <b>次</b> い	They cleaned the room?   Ken has written a letter in English. (ever を使って、疑問文に)   Ken a letter in English?   I have sung this song. (never を使って、否定文に)   I this song.   Taro has been to Sydney twice. (下線部をたずねる疑問文に)   How has Taro to Sydney?   Sydney?   Sydney?   ODA文にあう英文になるように、( )内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。   私はちょうど顔を洗ったところです。   I (just / washed / have) my face.   I my face.   I my face.   I my face.
(2)	2) - 3) - 4) - <b>次</b> い	→ they cleaned the room?  Ken has written a letter in English. (ever を使って、疑問文に)  → Ken
(2)	2) - 3) - 4) - <b>次</b> い	→ they cleaned the room?  Ken has written a letter in English. (ever を使って、疑問文に)  → Ken a letter in English?  I have sung this song. (never を使って、否定文に)  → I this song.  Taro has been to Sydney twice. (下線部をたずねる疑問文に)  → How has Taro to Sydney?  ②の日本文にあう英文になるように、( )内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。  私はちょうど顔を洗ったところです。  I (just / washed / have) my face.  I my face.  私たちは3回スケートをしたことがあります。  We (skated / times / have / three).
(2)	2) - 3) - 4) - <b>次</b> い	→ they cleaned the room ?  Ken has written a letter in English. (ever を使って、疑問文に) → Ken a letter in English?  I have sung this song. (never を使って、否定文に) → I this song.  Taro has been to Sydney twice. (下線部をたずねる疑問文に) → How has Taro to Sydney?  ②の日本文にあう英文になるように、( )内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。 私はちょうど顔を洗ったところです。 I (just / washed / have) my face.  I my face. 私たちは3回スケートをしたことがあります。  We (skated / times / have / three).  We

#### POINT

### 〈主語+ have[has]〉, have[has] not の短縮形

I have = I've you have = you've we have = we've she has = she's he has = he's など have not = haven't has not = hasn't

#### 現在完了の文に使わない語句

just now は過去の一時点を表す語句 なので、現在完了の文には使わない。 × I have finished lunch just now. O I have just finished lunch. (私はちょうど昼食を終えたところ です)

#### 経験用法で回数をたずねるとき

How many times ~?または How often ~?でたずねる。⟨~⟩ には現在完了の疑問文の形がくる。

- · How many times have you read the book?
- = How often have you read the book? (あなたはその本を何回読んだこと

これに対しては、次のように具体的 な回数を答える。

がありますか)

—(I have read it) **Three times**. (3回読んだことがあります)

#### have been to $\sim$ $\succeq$ have gone to $\sim$

- have been to ~「~へ行ったこ とがある」〔経験〕
- · We have been to Osaka once. (私たちは1度大阪に行ったことが あります)
- have gone to ~ 「~へ行ってし まった(今はここにいない)」〔完 了・結果〕
- · They have gone to Osaka. (彼らは大阪に行ってしまいました)

練	22	問	題
אעווו	-		AL->

1 2	アの日本文にあう英文になるように,に適する語を書きなさい。
(1)	私は以前、この行事に参加したことがあります。
	I this event before.
(2)	私の兄はもう大阪へ出発しました。
	My brother left for Osaka.
(3)	私の祖母は一度も外国へ行ったことがありません。
	My grandmother abroad.
(4)	ブラウンさんはまだ昼食を作っていません。
	Ms. Brown made lunch
(5)	あなたは何回長野でスキーをしたことがありますか。—— $2$ 回あります。
	How you in Nagano? — Twice.
(6)	トムはもうその雑誌を読んでしまいましたか。――いいえ,まだです。
	Tom the magazine ? —— No, not
2 %	アの対話文がなりたつように, に適する語を書きなさい。
_	A: Have you ever to Korea?
(-)	B: Yes, I I went there with my family.
(2)	A: Has the baseball game started?
	B: But it will start soon.
(3)	A: Is your sister at home?
, ,	B: No, she isn't. She just home.
(4)	A: you made a speech?
	B: No, I haven't.
(5)	A: you ridden this horse?
	B: Only once. This is my first time.
(6)	A: I have to do my homework. How about you?
	B: I already my homework.
	次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように,に適する語を書きなさい。
(1)	I played table tennis for the first time last month. And I played it again today.  I table tennis twice.
	table tennis twice.
(2)	My uncle went to Canada last year. He is not here now.  My uncle to Canada.
	My uncle to Canada.
(3)	I started doing the work an hour ago. I'm still doing it now.  I finished the work
,	finished the work
(4)	This is our first visit to Kyoto.  We Kyoto before.
,	
(5)	My brother lost his umbrella. He doesn't have it now.
	My brother his umbrella.

<u>4</u>	マの文を( )内の指示にしたがって書きかえなさい。
(1)	I took a bath. (just を加えて, 現在完了の文に)
(2)	了
(3)	→
(4)	了 He got to the airport. (「もう~しましたか」という意味の疑問文に)
(5)	→ His parents have traveled abroad <u>many times</u> . (下線部をたずねる疑問文に) →
_	マの日本文にあう英文になるように, ( )内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。 私はそのジュースを数回飲んだことがあります。
(1)	(the juice / had / have / I) several times.
(2)	ボブはちょうどその新しい CD を買ったところです。
	Bob (bought / CD / just / has / new / the).
(3)	私の弟は一度もインド料理を食べたことがありません。
	(brother / eaten / has / my / never) Indian dishes.
(4)	絵美はまだおばあさんへの手紙を書き終えていません。
	(a letter / finished / has / Emi / not / writing) to her grandmother yet.
(5)	あなたは今までにそのフランス人の少年にメールを送ったことがありますか。
	(to / an e-mail / ever / you / sent / have) the French boy?
(6)	ジュディーはそのテニストーナメントで何回優勝したことがありますか。
	(a champion / Judy / become / often / has / how) of the tennis tournament?
_	マの日本文にあう英文になるように、に適する英語を書きなさい。
(1)	私は以前、インド出身の生徒に日本語を教えたことがあります。
	I to a student from India befor トムはちょうど皿を洗ったところです。
(2)	
(2)	Tom the dishe
(2)	Tom the disher 麻里は中国にいる彼女のおばさんに一度も会ったことがありません。

## 実戦問題

1 2	マのに適する語(句)をア〜エから1つ選びなさい。
(1)	A: How have you climbed mountains before?
	B: More than a hundred times. I love climbing!
	ア many イ much ゥ often エ long
(2)	A: Why is Mom so angry?
	B: Because I haven't cleaned my room
	ア already イ still ウ then エ yet
(3)	A: Have you practiced the piano yet?
	B: No,
	ア I have イ not yet ウ I don't エ I didn't
7	マの対話文がなりたつように, ( )内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。ただし, (3)(4)は不要な語が1つずつ含まれています。
(1)	A: Has Ken ever visited Okinawa? 〈宮崎〉
	B: No, he (been / never / there / has).
(2)	A: (many / have / how / you / countries) visited? 〈宮崎〉
	${\it B}$ : Three. They are Germany, Canada and Australia.
(0)	A 3371 ' 3471 0
(3)	A: Where is Mike?
	B: He (to / has / the bathroom / been / gone). He'll be back in a few minutes. ※ 1 語不要
(4)	A: Are you still looking for your umbrella?
	B: No, I'm not. (already / behind / found / yet / have / I / it) the locker. ※ 1 語不要
2 %	マの日本文の辛吐を英文できしたさい
	<b>Rの日本文の意味を英文で表しなさい</b> 。 バスはちょうど出てしまいました。
(1)	ハスはりようと出てしまいようだ。
(2)	私の弟はまだ起床していません。
(3)	あなたは今までにその車を運転したことがありますか。――はい、あります。
- 5	Rの百合(Yuri)とジョン(John)の会話の において、( )内に示されていることを伝える場合、どのように言えばよいですか。 に適する英語を補いなさい。 〈静岡改〉 <i>Yuri</i> : Hey, John! A new student will come to our school from Tokyo!

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These days, more and more people around the world are thinking about how they produce electricity without destroying their environment. So new technologies and cooperation between countries have become more important. Let's share three stories to learn the fact.

In 2016, Portugal tried a test for energy. They used only renewable energy such as wind, water, and sunlight. They could produce all the electricity that was necessary for the whole nation. Now, the government and companies are working together to make some new power plants, such as a wind power plant. They want to use more renewable energy because the energy can save oil and protect the environment. The people think using renewable energy is much better for protecting the environment than burning oil. Their goal is to stop pollution, have more energy, and get economic growth.

In Hungary, a small company is trying a different plan for producing electricity. Instead of building big power plants, they are thinking about something much smaller. The company is designing solar panels, and they are made from old plastic bottles. It is a smart way of recycling garbage to build a better future. Twenty square meters of these solar panels can make enough electricity for one house. If your house has them, your family does not have to use the electricity from big power plants. This small technology can (big / solve / used / to / be / problems).

Some countries are helping each other to use renewable energy. Kenya has built geothermal power plants with the help of Japan. These power plants use the heat of the earth. Japan has shown the engineers in Kenya how to build these plants and taught them how to use them. Kenya has set a goal of increasing the electricity the plants can make. It will be a challenge, but they are hoping to reach this goal in the future. With Japan's help, the people of Kenya are trying hard for the economic growth of their country, too. This kind of international help is important when many countries understand global problems and build a better world.

There are various kinds of renewable energy, and countries around the world are trying to use them in a better way. Portugal, Hungary, and Kenya are good examples. Now many countries are doing their best to create newer technologies, and have better cooperation for their brighter future.

- (注) cooperation 協力,協働 Portugal ポルトガル power plant 発電所 economic 経済の Hungary ハンガリー solar panel 太陽電池パネル geothermal power plant 地熱発電所
- (1) 下線部が意味の通る英文になるように、( )内の語を並べかえなさい。
- (2) ケニアの再生可能エネルギーについて、適するものをア~ウから1つ選びなさい。
  - 7 Kenya is working with a small company to put solar panels on every house.
  - 1 Kenya has built several new wind power plants with the help of Japan.
  - ウ Kenya has built power plants with Japan to use renewable energy. ( )
- (3) 本文の内容にあっているものを、ア~エからすべて選びなさい。
  - 7 New technologies are important but cooperation between countries is not important.
  - 1 In Portugal, the government and companies are trying to stop pollution and create energy.
  - つ Countries around the world have found a better way to go without renewable energy.
  - I A small company in Hungary is making solar panels from plastic bottles. (