基本文

1 We have just eaten lunch.

私たちはちょうど昼食を食べたところです。

Ken has not finished his homework yet.

健はまだ宿題を終えていません。

Have you cleaned your room yet?

あなたはもう部屋をそうじしてしまいましたか。

- ▶現在完了は〈have[has]+過去分詞〉の形で、過去のある時点に始まった動作や状態が現在とどう関わっているかを表す。
- ▶(完了・結果)を表す現在完了は、「~したところだ、~してしまった」という意味を表す。
- ▶否定文は〈have[has] not+過去分詞〉で表す。
- ▶疑問文は〈Have[Has]+主語+過去分詞~?〉で表す。答えるときもhave[has]を使う。
 - *[完了・結果]の文でよく使われる語

just(ちょうど,たった今), already(すでに,もう),yet(否定文:まだ/疑問文:もう)

2 Emily has seen the movie twice.

エミリーはその映画を2回見たことがあります。

I have never been to Canada.

私は一度もカナダに行ったことがありません。

- ▶(経験)を表す現在完了は、「(今までに)~したことがある」という意味を表す。
- ▶「~へ行ったことがある」は〈have[has] been to ~〉で表す。
 - *[経験]の文でよく使われる語(句)

before(以前に), once(1回), twice(2回), ~ times(~回), ever(今までに), never(一度も~ない)

3 I have lived in this town for three years.

私は3年間(ずっと)この町に住んでいます。

- ▶ [状態の継続]を表す現在完了は、「(ずっと)~している、(ずっと)~だ」という意味を表す。
 - *[継続]の文でよく使われる語(句)

 $\langle \text{for} + 期間 \rangle$ (~の間), $\langle \text{since} + 過去の一時点 \rangle$ (~から, ~以来)

- **4** They have been playing soccer since this morning. 彼らは今朝から(ずっと)サッカーをしています。
 - ▶「動作」が継続していることを表すときは、現在完了進行形を使う。
 - ▶ (have [has] been ~ing)で「(ずっと)~している」という意味を表す。
 - * know(知っている), live(住んでいる)などの「状態」の継続を表すときは、現在完了 $\langle \text{have}[\text{has}] + 過去分詞 \rangle$ を使う。

この 冬 おぼえる単語

次の単語の意味を書きなさい。

(1) solution (2) half 3 waste 4 throw (5) reach 6 greatly 9 international 7 patient 8 feature (10) (11) 12 north contact east (13) price (14) west (15) south whole 17 resident 18 fight 16 20 be in trouble (19) elementary school

1	次の日本文にあう英文になるように、	適する語を書きなさい。	5
(1)	1) 私はちょうど駅に着いたところです。		
	I just at	the station.	
(2)			
	Emi already	breakfast.	
(3)	3) 私たちはまだその本を読んでいません。		
	We the b	ook yet.	
(4)	4) あなたはもうジョンに会いましたか。――		
	you John	yet? — Yes, I	
2	次の文に()内の語を加えて現在完了の文	に書きかえるとき,	に適する語を書きなさい。
(1)	1) My sister visited Sendai. (once)		
	My sister	Sendai	·
(2)	2) I played the guitar. (never)		
	I	the guitar.	
(3)	3) Did you make a cake? (ever)		
	you	a cake?	
(4)	4) We talked with Mr. Smith. (before)		
	We with	Mr. Smith	·
3	次の日本文にあう英文になるように,()	内の語を使って現在完	了の文を完成させなさい。
(1)	1) 私たちは先月からずっと京都に滞在してい	ます。(stay)	
	We in Ky	oto since last month	n.
(2)	2) 浩紀は長い間ずっとそのカメラをほしがっ	ています。(want)	
	Hiroki th	ne camera for a long	time.
(3)	3) 私は昨年からずっと祖母に会っていません。	(see)	
	I my gra	ndmother	last year.
(4)	4) 彼らは2年間ずっと同じクラスです。(be)	
	They in t	the same class	two years.
(5)			
	How long you	her?	
4	次の日本文にあう英文になるように、()	内の語(句)を並べかえる	なさい。
(1)	1) 洋子は2時間ずっと踊っています。 Yoko	(been/has/for/d	ancing) two hours.
(2)	2) 私たちは今朝からずっと勉強しています。	We (since / have /	studying / been) this morning.
(3)	3) あなたはどのくらいの間彼女を待っています	っか。(long / waiting	g / how / you / been / have) for her?
(4)	4) 彼は10時からずっと公園で走っています。	He (running / in /	since / been / the park / has) ten.
		-	

練習問題A

1 %	たのに適する語を()内から選び,書きなさい。
(1)	Emily has the event once. (join, joins, joined)
(2)	They have been for him for an hour. (wait, waited, waiting)
(3)	I have never Japanese food. (eat, ate, eaten)
(4)	Shota has had the cat last year. (for, since, already)
(5)	We have finished the work. (ever, just, before)
	It has rainy for a week. (be, is, been)
<u> </u>	欠の文を()内の指示にしたがって書きかえなさい。
	Ms. Green stays in Japan. (since last month を加えて、現在完了の文に)
(1)	Ms. Green stays in Japan. (since last month を加えて、現在元1の文に)
(2)	I did the volunteer work. (「一度も~したことがない」という否定文に)
(3)	She has sung a song in English before. (「今までに~したことがありますか」という疑問文に)
(4)	Takuya has already found his pencil case. (疑問文にして、Yesで答える)
(5)	You have read the comic three times. (下線部をたずねる疑問文に)
_	次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。 健二は2年間ずっと新しい自転車をほしがっています。 (wanted / Kenji / a new bike / for / has) two years.
(2)	あなたは今までにその話について聞いたことがありますか。(you/heard/ever/have/of)the story?
(3)	
(4)	恵美はどのくらいの間彼らと話しているのですか。(long / has / talking / how / Emi / been) with them?
(5)	私たちはまだその英単語を習っていません。 We (yet / not / learned / have / the English word).
4 2	大の日本文の意味を英文で表しなさい。
(1)	私の姉は2時間ずっとその本を読んでいます。
	My sister
(2)	彼らはちょうど公園で走り始めたところです。
	in the park.
(3)	私は一度もそのコンピュータを使ったことがありません。
	the computer.

練習問題B

• •	
1 2	ーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーーー
まれ	れています。
(1)	洋子は帰宅してからずっと母親を手伝っています。
	(her mother / has / she / for / helping / Yoko / came / been / home / since). * 1 語不要
(2)	私はそんなに美しい絵を一度も見たことがありません。
	(never / I / such / beautiful / have / a / seen / ever / picture). * 1 語不要
(3)	トムと私は知り合って3年になります。
	(have / each / and I / known / for / Tom / since / three years / other). * 1 語不要
(4)	彼らはもうその問題を解決してしまいましたか。
	(they / the problem / already / solved / yet / have)? *1語不要
2 2	欠の英文は,高校生の絵里 (Eri) が英語の授業でスピーチをするために書いたものの $-$ 部です。これを読ん
で,	あとの問いに答えなさい。 〈熊本改〉
Γ	Γoday, I want to talk about my pet and some benefits of having pets. <u>(since / a small dog / I /</u>
had	d/was/have/I) a little girl. His name is Koro. Ten years ago, my parents and I went to a
pet	t shop. When I first saw him there, he was very cute and small. I really loved him, and
wa	nted to have him. So I asked my parents, "Can I have this dog as a pet?" They thought for a
wh	tile and said, "OK, Eri. You can have this dog, but you have to take good care of him." I was
ver	ry glad to have him and we have been good friends since then.
V	What are the benefits of having animals as pets? I looked for information about them in some
boo	oks and on the Internet. I found many good points, but today I'll tell you three benefits of
hav	ving pets.
注	benefit 恩恵 for a while しばらくの間
(1)	下線部が意味の通る英文になるように, ()内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。
(2)	本文の内容にあうように,次の質問に英語で答えなさい。
	When and where did Eri meet Koro for the first time?
(3)	本文の内容にあうものを, $oldsymbol{p}^{\sim}$ から $oldsymbol{1}$ つ選びなさい。
7	Eri's parents said Eri was too young to have a dog when she first met Koro.
-	1 Eri has wanted to have a small cat for ten years.
7	Eri used books and the Internet to find the good points about having pets. ()
3	▼表現力! 次のようなとき,英語でどのように言いますか。
今喜	までにカナダ(Canada)に行ったことがあるかと,相手にたずねるとき。

実戦問題

1 %	次の に適するもの)をア〜エか	ら1つ選び	がなさい。			
(1)	The bus has	left the	bus statio	on.			〈江戸川学園取手〉
	ア yet				I	still	
(2)	You cannot see m	y brother	because h	ie to l	Paris.		〈城北埼玉〉
	ア has been	1 has	gone	ウ has visit	ted I	visited	
(3)	Mary finis	shed her ho	mework y	yet?			〈國學院〉
	ア Have	イ Has	;	ウ Will	エ	Does	
(4)	We since t	his mornir	g. Let's	take a rest.	— That's	a good idea.	〈江戸川学園取手〉
	ア are working	イ wor	king	ウ were wo	rking I	have been v	working
2 %	次の各組の文がほぼ同	同じ内容にな	るように,	に適する	ら語を書きなる	さい。	
	It has been three						〈國學院久我山〉
(1)	I haven't						
	He went to the ci						〈豊島岡女子〉
(2)	He has just				hall.		
(0)	Ms. White moved					ill lives there	e. 〈城北〉
(3) <	Three years						
(4)	He began studvir						〈多摩大目黒〉
(4) <	Не		Eng	lish for two	vears.		
					J		
					<i>y</i>		
_						۲۱۱،	
3 %	次の英文や対話文がな	いたつよう	に, ()内の語(句)を	を並べかえなる	さい。	〈星野〉
3 %		いたつよう	に, ()内の語(句)を	を並べかえなる	さい。	〈星野〉
3 Z	アの英文や対話文がな Satoshi(mind / v	いたつよう up / to / ha	に, (rd / has /)内の語(句)を ′ study / mad	E 並べかえなる de / his).	さい 。	〈星野〉
3 Z	なの英文や対話文がな Satoshi(mind / n 	なりたつよう up / to / ha the town	に, (rd / has / / how / vi)内の語(句)を ' study / mad sited / many	E 並べかえなる de / his).	さい 。	〈星野〉
3 Z	アの英文や対話文がな Satoshi(mind / v	なりたつよう up / to / ha the town	に, (rd / has / / how / vi)内の語(句)を ' study / mad sited / many	を並べかえなる de / his). 		
(1) (2)	なの英文や対話文がな Satoshi(mind / n 	なりたつよう up / to / ha the town	 ()内の語(句)を ' study / mad sited / many	を並べかえなる de / his). 	± ∪1。	
(1) (2)	なの英文や対話文がな Satoshi(mind / n 	なりたつよう up / to / ha / the town ['Il visit the	IC, (rd / has / / how / vi ere next v)内の語(句)を study / mad sited / many week again.	E並べかえなる de / his). y / have)?		
(1) (2)	なの英文や対話文がな Satoshi(mind / n A:(times / you / B: Four times. I A: You look tired	なりたつよう up / to / ha / the town ['Il visit the	IC, (rd / has / / how / vi ere next v)内の語(句)を study / mad sited / many week again.	E並べかえなる de / his). y / have)?		
(1) (2) (3)	なの英文や対話文がな Satoshi(mind / n A:(times / you / B: Four times. I A: You look tired	ロア / to / ha / the town i'll visit the	rd / has / / how / vi ere next v up?)内の語(句)を study / mad sited / many week again. / last night	e並べかえなる de / his). v / have)? / writing).		
(1) (2) (3)	Satoshi (mind/news) Satoshi (mind/news) A: (times/you/B: Four times. In A: You look tired B: (been/a repo	ロア / to / ha the town the town	rd / has / / how / vi ere next v up? / since / I)内の語(句)を study / mad sited / many week again. / last night	を並べかえなる de / his). / / have)? / writing).		
(1) (2) (3)	Satoshi (mind/news) Satoshi (mind/news) A: (times/you/B: Four times. In A: You look tired B: (been/a report	ロア / to / ha the town the town	rd / has / / how / vi ere next v up? / since / I)内の語(句)を study / mad sited / many week again. / last night	を並べかえなる de / his). / / have)? / writing).		
(1) (2) (3)	Satoshi (mind/news) Satoshi (mind/news) A: (times/you/B: Four times. In A: You look tired B: (been/a report	ロア / to / ha the town the town	rd / has / / how / vi ere next v up? / since / I)内の語(句)を study / mad sited / many week again. / last night	を並べかえなる de / his). / / have)? / writing).		
(1) (2) (3) (4)	Satoshi (mind/news) Satoshi (mind/news) A: (times/you/B: Four times. In A: You look tired B: (been/a report	up / to / ha up / to / ha the town I'll visit the ort / have / yet / toda	rd / has / / how / vi ere next v up? / since / I y's newsp te this mo)内の語(句)を study / mad sited / many week again. / last night	を並べかえなる de / his). / / have)? / writing).		
(1) (2) (3) (4)	Satoshi (mind/news) Satoshi (mind/news) Satoshi (mind/news) A: (times/you/B: Four times. In A: You look tired B: (been/a report A: (read/have/B: No, not yet. In Section 1)	はりたつよう up / to / ha / the town I'll visit the d. What's ort / have / / yet / toda I got up late	に、(rd / has / / how / vi ere next v up? / since / I y's newsp te this mo)内の語(句)を study / mad sited / many week again. / last night caper / you)	を並べかえなる de / his). / / have)? / writing).		
(1) (2) (3) (4)	Satoshi (mind/nastoshi (mind/nasto	はりたつよう up / to / ha / the town I'll visit the d. What's ort / have / / yet / toda I got up late	に、(rd / has / / how / vi ere next v up? / since / I y's newsp te this mo)内の語(句)を study / mad sited / many week again. / last night caper / you)	を並べかえなる de / his). / / have)? / writing).		it.
(1) (2) (3) (4)	Satoshi (mind/nastoshi (mind/nasto	はりたつよう up / to / ha / the town I'll visit the d. What's ort / have / yet / toda I got up late ですうたこと	に、(rd / has / / how / vi ere next v up? / since / I y's newsp te this mo)内の語(句)を study / mad sited / many week again. / last night aper / you) prning, so I	e並べかえなる de / his). / have)? / writing).		it.

Have you ever seen the famous movie, Jurassic Park? You can see a lot of dinosaurs in the movie. They look real and are well built, so you may think they are alive, but these giants have ①(go) forever. The reason why they have disappeared may be a change in the weather, a sickness, or some other reasons. Anyway, it is very important for us to remember that dinosaurs were not special. Most species of animals usually disappear 4,000,000 years after they are born into this world.

It has been about 3,000,000 years since human beings were born. We have spread all over the world. We have become the most successful large animal, and the only animal that can change the environment of the earth. We may think human beings are not the same as other animals and will be able to stay here forever. History shows us that this thinking is wrong.

We are very powerful and we are changing not only ourselves but also other animals on the earth. We are making so many changes to our land, water and air that thousands of species of animals are disappearing.

Science has brought us a lot of useful things such as cars, planes, paper bags and air conditioners. They have made life easier for people in rich countries such as Japan and the United States. At the same time those useful things become a danger to the environment, because they may cause damage to the environment. Nuclear power is one of the most useful things human beings have made but it is difficult to control. If it is used safely, nuclear power is the cleanest way to make great energy and it is kind to the environment. But if we make a mistake, it can easily change us into "dinosaurs".

The environment will get worse. That is because people in poor countries in Africa, South America, and some parts of Asia haven't used these useful things yet. They have been waiting for them and they have the right to have a better life.

The number of people in the world is getting larger. We need more land for food and houses. This means that people are cutting down a lot of forests. Farmers grow vegetables and fruit and animals for food. Animals need a lot of grass to live on and farmers keep on growing plants. The land becomes poor and no plants can grow. At last the land changes into desert.

- 注 species (分類上の)種 human beings 人間 environment 環境 cause damage 被害を及ぼす nuclear power 原子力 desert 砂漠
- (1) ①の()内の語を適する形にかえて書きなさい。
- (2) 下線部②とほぼ同じ内容を表すものを、ア~エから1つ選びなさい。
 - 7 Human beings were born about 3,000,000 years ago.
 - 1 Human beings have been in Japan for 3,000,000 years.
 - ウ It has been about 3,000,000 years since human beings had their babies.
 - It has been about three thousand years since human beings were in this world. ()
- (3) 本文の内容にあうものを、ア~エから1つ選びなさい。
 - ア 私たち人間は他の動物とは違って、安全な生活を続けていくことができる。
 - イ 科学が進歩し、アメリカや日本は多くのものを生産しているが、環境にも配慮しなければならない。
 - ウ 世界中の国々が原子力からエネルギーを作り出し、環境にやさしい取り組みをしている。
 - エ 人口が増え、私たちは野菜、果物、家畜を育てるのに、最終的には砂漠を農場に変えている。()