

# UNIT 46

## 1-1

# TARGET SENTENCE

tense  
present perfect  
progressive

## I have been studying for three hours.

### Review

Look at the TARGET SENTENCE part of UNIT43 and go over all the expressions for review.

### Let's check!

Let's check the usage of articles : present perfect progressive

### form of present perfect progressive

#### ●affirmative

**subject** + **have/has** + **been** + **Ving ~**

- EX) ● I have been using this online English study app for two years.  
● I have been jogging every morning since January.  
● I have been studying for three hours.

#### ●question

**have/has** + **subject** + **been** + **Ving ~** + **?**

- EX) ● How long have you been living in this city?  
● How many years have you been practicing the piano?  
● What have you been reading lately?



疑問詞と一緒に使われることが多いです!



現在完了進行形では、否定文はありますがあまり使用頻度は高くないため割愛しています。



UNIT43で学んだ「現在完了形」present perfectは、経験・継続・完了を表現する場合に使える便利なものでした。ただ、便利で多くの表現に応用できる分、少し複雑でしたね。今回の「**現在完了進行形**」present perfect progressive は、現在完了形でも表される「**継続**」のみに特化した表現と言えるでしょう。核となる考え方は「**ずっと~している**」です。

継続に特化!



“現在”という軸を基準にして、過去から今までずっと続いているアクションを言う場合に便利。

# UNIT 46

## 1-2

# TARGET SENTENCE

tense  
present perfect  
progressive

## frequently used irregular verb list

**POINT**  
**1**

frequently used irregular verbs

	simple form	past form	past participle
<input type="checkbox"/>	be	was, were	been
<input type="checkbox"/>	become	became	become
<input type="checkbox"/>	begin	began	begun
<input type="checkbox"/>	blow	blew	blown
<input type="checkbox"/>	break	broke	broken
<input type="checkbox"/>	bring	brought	brought
<input type="checkbox"/>	buy	bought	bought
<input type="checkbox"/>	catch	caught	caught
<input type="checkbox"/>	choose	chose	chosen
<input type="checkbox"/>	come	came	come
<input type="checkbox"/>	cut	cut	cut
<input type="checkbox"/>	do	did	done
<input type="checkbox"/>	draw	drew	drawn
<input type="checkbox"/>	eat	ate	eaten
<input type="checkbox"/>	fall	fell	fallen
<input type="checkbox"/>	feel	felt	felt
<input type="checkbox"/>	fight	fought	fought
<input type="checkbox"/>	find	found	found
<input type="checkbox"/>	fly	flew	flown
<input type="checkbox"/>	forget	forgot	forgotten
<input type="checkbox"/>	freeze	froze	frozen
<input type="checkbox"/>	get	got	gotten
<input type="checkbox"/>	give	gave	given
<input type="checkbox"/>	go	went	gone

**UNIT 46**  
**1-3**

**TARGET SENTENCE**

tense  
present perfect  
progressive

**frequently used irregular verb list**



frequently used irregular verbs

	simple form	past form	past participle
<input type="checkbox"/>	grow	grew	grown
<input type="checkbox"/>	have	had	had
<input type="checkbox"/>	hear	heard	heard
<input type="checkbox"/>	hide	hid	hidden
<input type="checkbox"/>	hit	hit	hit
<input type="checkbox"/>	hold	held	held
<input type="checkbox"/>	keep	kept	kept
<input type="checkbox"/>	know	knew	known
<input type="checkbox"/>	lay	laid	laid
<input type="checkbox"/>	learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt
<input type="checkbox"/>	leave	left	left
<input type="checkbox"/>	lie	lay	lain
<input type="checkbox"/>	lose	lost	lost
<input type="checkbox"/>	make	made	made
<input type="checkbox"/>	meet	met	met
<input type="checkbox"/>	pay	paid	paid
<input type="checkbox"/>	put	put	put
<input type="checkbox"/>	quit	quit	quit
<input type="checkbox"/>	read	read	read
<input type="checkbox"/>	ride	rode	ridden
<input type="checkbox"/>	ring	rang	rung
<input type="checkbox"/>	run	ran	run
<input type="checkbox"/>	say	said	said
<input type="checkbox"/>	see	saw	seen

# UNIT 46

## 1-4

# TARGET SENTENCE

tense  
present perfect  
progressive

## frequently used irregular verb list

**POINT**  
**3**

frequently used irregular verbs

	simple form	past form	past participle
<input type="checkbox"/>	sell	sold	sold
<input type="checkbox"/>	send	sent	sent
<input type="checkbox"/>	shake	shook	shaken
<input type="checkbox"/>	show	showed	shown
<input type="checkbox"/>	sing	sang	sung
<input type="checkbox"/>	sit	sat	sat
<input type="checkbox"/>	sleep	slept	slept
<input type="checkbox"/>	speak	spoke	spoken
<input type="checkbox"/>	spend	spent	spent
<input type="checkbox"/>	stand	stood	stood
<input type="checkbox"/>	steal	stole	stolen
<input type="checkbox"/>	swim	swam	swum
<input type="checkbox"/>	take	took	taken
<input type="checkbox"/>	teach	taught	taught
<input type="checkbox"/>	tell	told	told
<input type="checkbox"/>	think	thought	thought
<input type="checkbox"/>	throw	threw	thrown
<input type="checkbox"/>	wake	woke	woken
<input type="checkbox"/>	wear	wore	worn
<input type="checkbox"/>	win	won	won
<input type="checkbox"/>	write	wrote	written





# UNIT 46

## 1-5

# TARGET SENTENCE

tense  
present perfect  
progressive

## “since” and “for” review

### Review

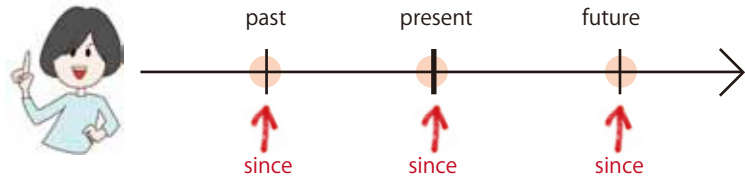
Look at the TARGET SENTENCE part of UNIT43 and go over all the expressions for review.

思い出してみよう!

### since

sinceは、スタート地点、という考え方。  
その出来事が始まった「点」

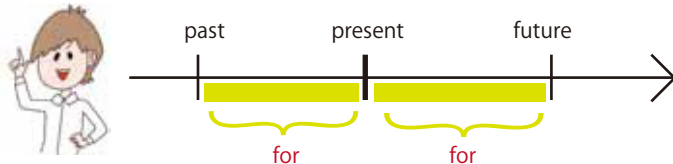
- EX)
- since last Sunday
  - since this morning
  - since 2020
  - since I was born (文章もOK!)



### for

その出来事が続いている「期間」

- EX)
- for five hours
  - for two weeks
  - for most of the day
  - for a long time



**already** 「もう、すでに」という意味。肯定文で使われる。

**yet** 「もう、まだ」という意味。否定文や疑問文で使われる。

# UNIT 46

## 1-6

# TARGET SENTENCE

tense  
present perfect  
progressive

## Let's check!

### Let's check!

ネイティブが持っている感覚を知って、暗記でなく「体系的に」英語を学びましょう！



「現在完了形と現在完了進行形は、どう使い分けたいの？」



「同じことを言えるなら、どちらでもいいんじゃないのかな？」



「現在完了形と現在完了進行形は、どちらも同じ意味になる場合が多いです」



「そうなんだ～」



「が!しかし!実は【**現在完了形でなければ使えない表現**】もあります。それが【**Ving形にならない動詞たち**】です」



「【**Ving形にならない動詞たち**】？」



「まず、動詞には2種類あって、「ing進行形になる動詞・ならない動詞」に分類できます。中学で学ぶ単元ですが、暗記に頼ることが多かったかと思います。例を挙げてみますね。」

ing進行形になる動詞

play(遊ぶ), eat(食べる), drink(飲む), write(書く), hold, look, swim etc...

ing進行形にならない動詞

know(知っている) like(好き), need (必要だ), want (欲しい), exist(存在する), resemble(似ている), agree, etc...



「比べてみても、一見、区別がつかないなあ」



「ingをつけてじっくりくものと、ingをつけると気持ち悪い感じがするものがあるけれど」



「その理由は説明はできますか？」



「感覚...? 暗記するしかないとか...?」



「いいえ、明確に違いがあります。」

【**自分の力で簡単にコントロールできるかどうか**】です。見分け方は簡単!

# UNIT 46

## 1-7

# TARGET SENTENCE

tense  
present perfect  
progressive

## Let's check!

### Let's check!



【自分の力で簡単にコントロールできるかどうか】

play(遊ぶ)は5分間だけ**遊んで、ちょっと休んでを繰り返すことができます。**

eat(食べる), drink(飲む), write(書く)なども同様。こちらにはingが付きます。

でもknow(知っている), exist(存在する), resemble(似ている)などは、自分ではコントロールが難しいので、ingは付きません。

like(好き)を例に挙げると『5分前は好きだったけど今は好きじゃない...でもあと5分したら好きになる』なんてことはありませんよね?これではただの情緒不安定!

like(好き)には、ingは付けません。



「like(好き)のように、自分の力でコントロールが難しいものは【ing進行形にならない動詞】に当てはまるんですね?」



「そう。I like apples. と言っても、I'm liking applesとは言わないでしょう?」



「確かに! I want a flower. は言っても、I'm wanting a flower. とは言わないですね」



「I need a towel. は言っても、I'm needing a towel.はないなあ!」



「なので、【ing進行形にならない動詞】が使われる場合は、現在完了進行形を使うことはできません。例外もありますが、それはご勘弁を!」

### Let's try!

Use either present perfect or present perfect progressive form of the verbs in parentheses. Both are possible in some questions.

1. He has ( wait ) for Chris for 30 minutes.
2. They have ( sleep ) all morning.
3. I have ( want ) to be a doctor since I was a kid.
4. The bus has ( stop ) at the intersection for a long time because of the accident.
5. She has ( know ) him for a few years. They are good friends.
6. I have ( watch ) many movies in my life. My favorite is this one.
7. Our kids have ( play ) outside since after lunch.

UNIT 46  
2

ACTIVITY

# Let's talk more



**What kind of unusual food have you eaten?**



**Unusual food...?**



I have eaten kangaroo meat before. 



**Oh, really?! That's cool. When?**



When I was in Australia.  
How about you?



**I can't think of anything.  
How about you Mr.Tanaka?**



**I have eaten crocodile before.** 



**Wow! That's surprising!!**



**How about you?**



# UNIT 47

## 1-1

# TARGET SENTENCE

tense  
past perfect  
progressive

I had been playing the piano for 30 minutes when my mom got home.

## Review

Look at the TARGET SENTENCE part of UNIT44 and go over all the expressions for review.

## Let's check!

Let's check the usage of past perfect progressive

### form of past perfect progressive

● affirmative

subject + had + been + Ving ~

- EX) ● I had been playing the piano for 30 minutes when my mom got home.
- We had been chatting until our teacher came into the class.  
She said "Let's get started."
- The patients had been waiting for over a year to get shots for the infection.  
They are safe now.



negative, questionの形もちろんありますが、あまり使わない形なので割愛します。



UNIT44で学んだ「過去完了形」past perfectは、過去の経験・継続・完了を表現する場合に使える便利なものでした。ただ、便利な分、少し複雑でしたね。  
今回の「過去完了進行形」past perfect progressive は、前UNITでも表された「継続」のみに特化した表現と言えるでしょう。  
核となる考え方は「ずっと～していた」です。

継続に  
特化!



過去完了形進行形の核となる考え方は「その時まで、ずっと～していた」です。



“過去”という軸を基準にして、それよりも以前に継続的に起きた出来事を言う場合に便利。



過去完了形進行形では「その時まで(に)」を表す **by the time** がよく使われます。

# UNIT 47

## 1-2

## TARGET SENTENCE

tense  
past perfect  
progressive

**I had been playing the piano for 30 minutes when my mom got home.**

**Let's  
try!**

Which action follows each sentence?

- 1
- a. My mom had been cooking dinner since 6:00. •Then I helped her.
- b. My mom has been cooking dinner since 6:00. •She is still cooking.
- 
- 2
- a. I have been playing the piano for a long time. •I finished playing.
- b. I had been playing the piano for a long time. •I'm still playing.
- 
- 3
- a. They have been waiting for their friends since noon. •Then they left for the cafeteria.
- b. They had been waiting for their friends since noon. •And they are still waiting.
- 
- 4
- a. We have been studying English for a few hours. •So, we took a break.
- b. We had been studying English for a few hours. •And we keep studying.

UNIT 47

2-1

ACTIVITY 1

## Let's talk more



**How long have you owned your phone?**



Hm? I think I have had this phone for 5 years.



**Really? That's so long!**



**Don't you want a new phone?**



No, I don't. I can still use it.



**Mine is the latest model actually.  
Do you want to see?**



No, that's ok. Thanks.



**I do! Let me touch it.**



**Sure, go ahead.**

# UNIT 47

## 2-2

## ACTIVITY 2

# Let's talk more

### Let's check!

Let's check the usage of tag question.

日本語で付加疑問文と言って、「～ですよ」と確認や同意を求める表現。肯定文には否定文、否定文には肯定文を当てて作ります。

### ■ form of tag question

**affirmative sentence** + **negative tag**

- EX) ● The blueberry pie is delicious, isn't it? - Yes, it is.
- You like this flavor, don't you? - Yes, I do.
  - They have eaten it before, haven't they? - Yes, they have.
  - You can eat more, can't you? - Yes, I can.

**negative sentence** + **affirmative tag**

- EX) ● The apple pie isn't good, is it? - No, it isn't.
- You don't like the taste, do you? - No, I don't.
  - We haven't eaten it before, have we? - No, we haven't.
  - You can't eat any more, can you? - No, I can't.



付加疑問文が苦手な方は、文末に"right?"「～だよな?」をつけると、付加疑問文を使わずとも簡単に確認や同意を求めることができます。



You like this pie, **right?** 「あなたこのパイ好きだよな?」



You don't like this pie, **right?** 「あなたこのパイ好きじゃないよな?」



# UNIT 48 1

## TARGET SENTENCE

tense  
future perfect  
progressive

**I will have been sleeping for a few hours by the time my dad gets home.**

### Review

Look at the TARGET SENTENCE part of UNIT45 and go over all the expressions for review.

### Let's check!

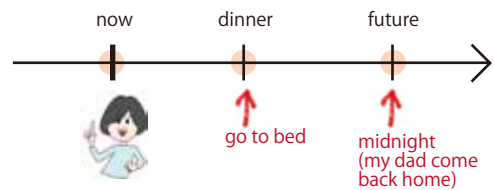
Let's check the usage of tense future perfect progressive

#### ■ form of future perfect progressive

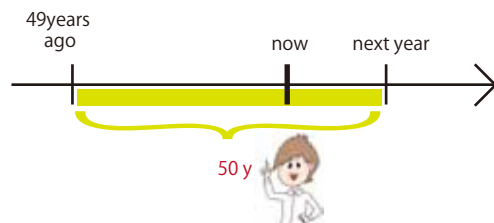
● affirmative

**subject + will + have + been + Ving ~**

EX) ● I will go to bed after dinner. My dad will come back home around midnight tonight. I will have been sleeping for a few hours by the time my dad gets home.



● When teacher Smith retires next year, she will have been teaching for 50 years.



negative, questionの形もちろんありますが、あまり使わない形なので割愛します。



UNIT45で学んだ「未来完了形」future perfectは、未来の経験・継続・完了を表現する場合に使える便利なものでした。  
今回の「未来完了進行形」future perfect progressiveは、前UNITでも表された「継続」のみに特化した表現です。  
核となる考え方は「ずっと~しているだろう」です。

継続に  
特化!



“未来”のある1点を基準にして、その時まで継続的に続いているだろう出来事を言う場合に便利。



他の時制と比べて、使われるシチュエーションは少ないです。

# UNIT 48 2

## TARGET GRAMMAR

### What is the difference?

Let's  
check

混同しやすい動詞

#### lie 横たわる (横になる)

lieは「主語」が横になる。  
自分や土地などが使われることが多い。

原型	過去形	過去分詞系	現在分詞系
<b>lie</b>	<b>lay</b>	<b>lain</b>	<b>lying</b>

EX)

- A cat is lying down on the sofa.
- I lay on the bed after studying.
- California lies on west coast of the United States.



※lieには「嘘をつく」という意味もあります。

**lie-lied-lied-lying**

#### lay 横たえる (横にする)

layは「目的語」を横にする行為を表現する。  
私が何かを横向きにする、置くと行った表現。

原型	過去形	過去分詞系	現在分詞系
<b>lay</b>	<b>laid</b>	<b>laid</b>	<b>laying</b>

EX)

- My sister is very fashionable.  
She lays her clothes on the mat and chooses what to wear for the day.



※layには「産卵する」という意味もあります。

**lay-laid-laid-laying**  
([横たえる]の場合と同じ)

#### rise 上がる

riseは「主語」自身が上がる。

原型	過去形	過去分詞系	現在分詞系
<b>rise</b>	<b>rose</b>	<b>risen</b>	<b>rising</b>

EX)

- The sun rises in the east.
- The second floor is hotter than the first floor because hot air rises.

#### raise 上げる

raiseは「目的語」を上げる行為を指す。  
育てあげる、と言った意味も。

原型	過去形	過去分詞系	現在分詞系
<b>raise</b>	<b>raised</b>	<b>raised</b>	<b>raising</b>

EX)

- I raised my hand in class.
- My grandmother raised her children by herself.



単語の意味は文脈から理解するようにしましょう！

# UNIT 48 3

## ACTIVITY

# Let's talk more



Do you know the story of "Momotaro"?



I don't know. What is it?



It is a Japanese fairy tale.



Let me explain....

Let's explain  
the story of  
Momotaro!



- 概要を言ってみましょう!可能であれば、詳しく言ってみましょう。
- 過去形を使って、できるだけ簡単な表現を使ってみましょう!

### the story of Momotaro!

Once upon a time, there were an old man and an old woman.  
昔むかし、あるところに、おじいさんとおばあさんがおりました。



demon  
鬼

defeat  
倒す

Let's go!

Onigashima  
island  
鬼ヶ島

pheasant  
キジ

become a  
friend  
仲間になる

Donburako-  
donbrako



The monkey  
became a friend.

The old man went  
up to the mountains.

The old woman  
went to the river  
to wash  
their clothes.

A big peach was  
flouting down  
the river.

Momotaro said "I'll give you a kibi dango, so why don't you join me to defeat the demons?"  
桃太郎は言いました、「きびだんごをあげますので、鬼を倒すために私の仲間になりませんか?」

**UNIT 48**  
**3**

**ACTIVITY**

**Let's write!**

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# UNIT 49 1

## TARGET SENTENCE

infinitive and gerund

### infinitive and gerund

#### Review

Look at the TARGET SENTENCE part of UNIT48 and go over all the expressions for review.

#### Let's check!

What is infinitive? What is gerund?

#### basic structure

##### ① noun (～こと)

- I like to play the piano.
- To play tennis is fun.
- Playing badminton is difficult.

##### ② in order to (～のための)

- I went to Tokyo (in order) to meet my cousin.

##### ③ should (～べき)

- I have some homework to finish.

#### infinitive (不定詞)

to + normal form of verb

to do

未来  
矢印

未来の意味、これから行われる(まだ行われていない)ことを表すことが多い。矢印→の役割も

#### gerund (動名詞)

Ving

doing

過去  
繰り返し

過去の意味、もしくは繰り返し行われていることを表すことが多い



上記の通りにならないイレギュラーが多いのもこのinfinitive, gerundの特徴。それぞれの動詞によってinfinitiveだけが続くもの、gerundだけが続くもの、両方とも使われるものの3種類がある

# UNIT 49

## 1-2

# TARGET SENTENCE

infinitive and gerund

## infinitive and gerund

### list of verbs followed by infinitives

want to

need to

agree to

hope to

plan to

decide to

Let's  
try

Use a verb from the list and complete the sentence.

plan, hope, need, agree, decided, want

1. I ( ) to use the air conditioner. It's hot today.
2. I ( ) to go to the bathroom. I'm in a hurry!
3. I ( ) to try our new project because it is a great idea!
4. I ( ) to see you again soon. Bye now!
5. I ( ) to stay in the hotel when I go on a business trip. I have a coupon for discount.
6. I ( ) to go to Keio University. I need to study hard!

### list of verbs followed by gerunds

enjoy ~ing

keep ~ing

stop ~ing

avoid ~ing

suggest ing

postpone ~ing

Let's  
try

Use a verb expression from the list and complete the sentence.

keep going, stop smoking, suggest trying, postponed having, enjoy playing, avoid taking

1. We ( ) games. It's very interesting!
2. Please ( ) straight and turn right at the next corner.
3. ( ) already. It's too much to smoke 3 boxes of cigarettes a day.
4. I ( ) too much sugar in my diet. So, I don't eat chocolate.
5. I ( ) this app for you. It is very useful and it is free.
6. We ( ) the party because so many people were absent.

# UNIT 49

## 1-3

# TARGET SENTENCE

infinitive and gerund

## infinitive and gerund



動名詞形を取らなければいけない動詞がある一方で、“前置詞の後には動名詞形が続く”というルールもあります。覚えておくと良いポイントです♪

- EX)
- I'm excited about traveling.
  - I'm worried about taking the test.
  - I'm interested in working overseas.
  - I'm looking forward to seeing you next week!

### ・意味が同じもの

Some expressions have the same meanings in a context.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● like</li> </ul>	<p>I like to play baseball. I like playing baseball.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● continue</li> </ul>	<p>I continue to study. I continue studying.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● begin</li> </ul>	<p>It began to rain. It began raining.</p>		

### ・意味が変わってしまうもの

Some expressions have different meanings in a context.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● remember</li> </ul>	<p>I always remember to lock the door. I'm being careful. I remember locking the door. It's definitely locked.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● forget</li> </ul>	<p>I forgot to make an appointment for the dentist. I forgot making an appointment for the dentist.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● stop</li> </ul>	<p>I stopped smoking because my wife asked me to do so. I stopped to buy a bottle of olive oil at the supermarket.</p>

# UNIT 49

## 1-4

# TARGET SENTENCE

infinitive and gerund

## infinitive and gerund

### POINT

#### ■ 便利な構文

It is ~ for ~ to ~.

It is + (adjective) + for + (someone) + to + verb

- EX) ● It is fun for me to talk with people from overseas.  
● It is hard for me to keep awake all night.  
● It is interesting for me to learn a second language.  
● It is difficult for me to eat ten hamburgers in a meal.

### Let's practice

Let's use the expression and talk about yourself.

### POINT

#### ■ 便利な構文

Ving ~ is ~

(verb)ing + is + (adjective) + ~

- EX) ● Talking with people from overseas is fun (for me).  
● Keeping awake all night is hard (for me).  
● Learning a second language is interesting (for me).  
● Eating 10 hamburgers for a meal is difficult (for me).

### Let's practice

Let's use the expression and talk about yourself.





# UNIT 49

## 1-5

# TARGET SENTENCE

infinitive and gerund

## infinitive and gerund



**HINT**

### frequently used adjectives

- |                                      |  |                                    |
|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> big-small   | <input type="checkbox"/> dark-bright     | <input type="checkbox"/> important |
| <input type="checkbox"/> big-little  | <input type="checkbox"/> dry-wet         | <input type="checkbox"/> nice      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hot-cold    | <input type="checkbox"/> cheap-expensive | <input type="checkbox"/> wonderful |
| <input type="checkbox"/> new-old     | <input type="checkbox"/> easy-difficult  | <input type="checkbox"/> free      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> young-old   | <input type="checkbox"/> easy-hard       | <input type="checkbox"/> full      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> good-bad    | <input type="checkbox"/> soft-hard       | <input type="checkbox"/> delicious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> happy-sad   | <input type="checkbox"/> strong-weak     | <input type="checkbox"/> famous    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tall-short  | <input type="checkbox"/> beautiful-ugly  | <input type="checkbox"/> fresh     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> long-short  | <input type="checkbox"/> hungry          | <input type="checkbox"/> sunny     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> heavy-light | <input type="checkbox"/> angry           | <input type="checkbox"/> rainy     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fat-thin    | <input type="checkbox"/> busy            | <input type="checkbox"/> cloudy    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> clean-dirty | <input type="checkbox"/> fine            | <input type="checkbox"/> spicy     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fast-slow   | <input type="checkbox"/> exciting        | <input type="checkbox"/> sweet     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> high-low    | <input type="checkbox"/> interesting     | <input type="checkbox"/> sour      |

# UNIT 49 1

## TARGET GRAMMAR

### What is the difference?

Let's  
check

文法用語を知ろう！

- subject 主語
- verb 動詞
- object 目的語
- complement 補語
- modifier 修飾語

- clause 節
- phrase 句
- affirmative 肯定文
- negative 疑問文
- question 疑問文
- be verb BE動詞
- do verb 一般動詞

- noun 名詞
- adjective 形容詞
- adverb 副詞
- preposition 前置詞
- modal 助動詞
- infinitive 不定詞
- gerund 動名詞
- article 冠詞
- conjunction 接続詞
- active 平叙文(肯定文)
- passive 受動態
- question word 疑問詞

- present 現在
- future 未来
- perfect 完了形
- past 過去
- progressive 進行形

# UNIT 49 3

## ACTIVITY

# Let's talk more



Do you know the story of "Cinderella"?



Ah, I know it but I forgot most of it...



Okay, can anyone explain?



Let me try!

Let's explain  
the story of  
Cinderella!



- 概要を言ってみましょう!可能であれば、詳しく言ってみましょう。
- 過去形を使って、できるだけ簡単な表現を使ってみましょう!

### the story of Cinderella!

A mouse turned into a horse.  
ネズミは馬に姿を変えました



A pumpkin turned into a gorgeous carriage.  
カボチャは豪華な馬車に姿を変えました



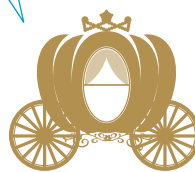
stepmother  
継母  
(ままはは)

older sisters  
姉たち

magic 魔法

spell 呪文

poor 貧しい



midnight 深夜0時

I have to leave!  
もう行かなきゃ!

I have to go home!  
おうちに帰らなきゃ  
いけないの!

rich 裕福な

witch 魔女



I finally found the girl of my dreams!  
やっと人生の伴侶と出会えた!!

Shall we dance?  
私と一緒に踊りませんか?



ACTIVITY

# Let's talk more

A large rectangular area with a light blue border, containing 18 horizontal lines for writing. The lines are evenly spaced and cover most of the page's width.



A smaller rectangular area with a light blue border, containing 5 horizontal lines for writing. It is positioned to the right of the Cinderella illustration.

# UNIT 50

## 1-1

# TARGET SENTENCE

passive



## passive



**Review**

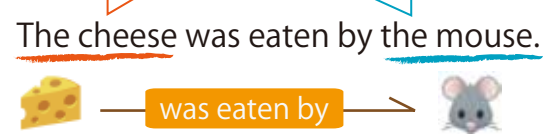
Look at the TARGET SENTENCE part of UNIT49 and go over all the expressions for review.

**Let's check!**

What is passive?

● **active sentence**  
EX) Tom chases Jerry.  
 

● **pasive sentence**  
EX) Jerry is chased by Tom.  
 



**form of passive**  
**subject** + **be verb** + **past participle**



- EX) ● English is spoken all over the world. ● Rice is grown in many countries.  
● Rin was surprised by the news.

tense form of passive		active - passive
simple present	The news <u>surprises</u> me. - I <b>am surprised</b> by the news.	
simple past	The news <u>surprised</u> me. - I <b>was surprised</b> by the news.	
present progressive	The news <u>is surprising</u> me. - I <b>am being surprised</b> by the news.	
past progressive	The news <u>was surprising</u> me. - I <b>was being surprised</b> by the news.	
present perfect	The news <u>has surprised</u> me. - I <b>have been surprised</b> by the news.	
Future	The news <u>will surprise</u> me. - I <b>will be surprised</b> by the news. The news <u>is going to surprise</u> me. - I <b>am going to be surprised</b> by the news.	

# UNIT 50

## 1-2

# TARGET SENTENCE

passive

## passive

Let's  
try

Read the sentences and circle active or passive.

1. I like playing soccer. ( active / passive )
2. I want to be a doctor in the future. ( active / passive )
3. Spinach makes him strong. ( active / passive )
4. He is made strong by spinach. ( active / passive )
5. A cat is chasing a mouse. ( active / passive )
6. A mouse is being chased by a cat. ( active / passive )
7. We grew some flowers in the garden. ( active / passive )
8. Some flowers were grown in the garden. ( active / passive )

Let's  
practice!

Make the sentences into passive sentences.

1. The teacher helped me.  
(passive)
2. She sent me a letter.  
(passive)
3. The mouse ate some bread on the table.  
(passive)
4. Some Canadian people speak French.  
(passive)
5. My grandmother made this blanket.  
(passive)



# UNIT 50

## 1-3

# TARGET SENTENCE

passive

## frequently used irregular verb list



**POINT**  
**1**

frequently used irregular verbs

	simple form	past form	past participle
<input type="checkbox"/>	be	was, were	been
<input type="checkbox"/>	become	became	become
<input type="checkbox"/>	begin	began	begun
<input type="checkbox"/>	blow	blew	blown
<input type="checkbox"/>	break	broke	broken
<input type="checkbox"/>	bring	brought	brought
<input type="checkbox"/>	buy	bought	bought
<input type="checkbox"/>	catch	caught	caught
<input type="checkbox"/>	choose	chose	chosen
<input type="checkbox"/>	come	came	come
<input type="checkbox"/>	cut	cut	cut
<input type="checkbox"/>	do	did	done
<input type="checkbox"/>	draw	drew	drawn
<input type="checkbox"/>	eat	ate	eaten
<input type="checkbox"/>	fall	fell	fallen
<input type="checkbox"/>	feel	felt	felt
<input type="checkbox"/>	fight	fought	fought
<input type="checkbox"/>	find	found	found
<input type="checkbox"/>	fly	flew	flown
<input type="checkbox"/>	forget	forgot	forgotten
<input type="checkbox"/>	freeze	froze	frozen
<input type="checkbox"/>	get	got	gotten
<input type="checkbox"/>	give	gave	given
<input type="checkbox"/>	go	went	gone

# UNIT 50

## 1-4

# TARGET SENTENCE

passive

## frequently used irregular verb list



frequently used irregular verbs

	simple form	past form	past participle
<input type="checkbox"/>	grow	grew	grown
<input type="checkbox"/>	have	had	had
<input type="checkbox"/>	hear	heard	heard
<input type="checkbox"/>	hide	hid	hidden
<input type="checkbox"/>	hit	hit	hit
<input type="checkbox"/>	hold	held	held
<input type="checkbox"/>	keep	kept	kept
<input type="checkbox"/>	know	knew	known
<input type="checkbox"/>	lay	laid	laid
<input type="checkbox"/>	learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt
<input type="checkbox"/>	leave	left	left
<input type="checkbox"/>	lie	lay	lain
<input type="checkbox"/>	lose	lost	lost
<input type="checkbox"/>	make	made	made
<input type="checkbox"/>	meet	met	met
<input type="checkbox"/>	pay	paid	paid
<input type="checkbox"/>	put	put	put
<input type="checkbox"/>	quit	quit	quit
<input type="checkbox"/>	read	read	read
<input type="checkbox"/>	ride	rode	ridden
<input type="checkbox"/>	ring	rang	rung
<input type="checkbox"/>	run	ran	run
<input type="checkbox"/>	say	said	said
<input type="checkbox"/>	see	saw	seen



# UNIT 50

## 1-5

# TARGET SENTENCE

passive

## frequently used irregular verb list

**POINT**  
**3**

frequently used irregular verbs

	simple form	past form	past participle
<input type="checkbox"/>	sell	sold	sold
<input type="checkbox"/>	send	sent	sent
<input type="checkbox"/>	shake	shook	shaken
<input type="checkbox"/>	show	showed	shown/showed
<input type="checkbox"/>	sing	sang	sung
<input type="checkbox"/>	sit	sat	sat
<input type="checkbox"/>	sleep	slept	slept
<input type="checkbox"/>	speak	spoke	spoken
<input type="checkbox"/>	spend	spent	spent
<input type="checkbox"/>	stand	stood	stood
<input type="checkbox"/>	steal	stole	stolen
<input type="checkbox"/>	swim	swam	swum
<input type="checkbox"/>	take	took	taken
<input type="checkbox"/>	teach	taught	taught
<input type="checkbox"/>	tell	told	told
<input type="checkbox"/>	think	thought	thought
<input type="checkbox"/>	throw	threw	thrown
<input type="checkbox"/>	wake	woke	woken
<input type="checkbox"/>	wear	wore	worn
<input type="checkbox"/>	win	won	won
<input type="checkbox"/>	write	wrote	written



# UNIT 50

## 2

# TARGET GRAMMAR

## 5 文型

Let's  
check

5 文型は「知っておくと良いもの」くらいの理解で大丈夫！  
会話ではそこまで重要視されません。

● 第 1 文型: S(主語) + V(動詞)

I smile.

**I walk.**

**S**  
(主語)

**V**  
(動詞)

S=主語 V=動詞、状態 自動詞を使う

● 第 2 文型: S(主語) + V(主語) + C(補語)

I am Chris.

**You are a teacher.**

**He is cold.**

**S**  
(主語)

**V**  
(動詞)

**C**  
(補語)

S = Cとなる

● 第 3 文型: S(主語) + V(主語) + O(目的語)

I love you.

**We eat breakfast.**

**S**  
(主語)

**V**  
(動詞)

**O**  
(目的語)

S ≠ Cとはならない 他動詞を使う

● 第 4 文型: S(主語) + V(主語) + O(目的語) + O(目的語)

She sent me a letter.

**They gave him a present.**

**S**  
(主語)

**V**  
(動詞)

**O**  
(目的語)

**O**  
(目的語)

S + V + 人 + 物 他動詞を使う

● 第 5 文型: S(主語) + V(主語) + O(目的語) + C(補語)

We call him a hero.

**The movie made me sad.**

**S**  
(主語)

**V**  
(動詞)

**O**  
(目的語)

**C**  
(補語)

S + V + 人・物 = 状態、補語 他動詞を使う

# UNIT 50

## 3

### ACTIVITY

# Let's talk more



Do you know the story of "Little Red Riding Hood"?



What is it?



It's "Aka-zukin chan" in Japanese.



Ah, I know it but I forgot most of it...



Okay, can anyone explain?



Let me try!

- 概要を言ってみましょう!可能であれば、詳しく言ってみましょう。
- 過去形を使って、できるだけ簡単な表現を使ってみましょう!



### the story of Little Red Riding Hood

She was sick in bed.  
彼女は病気で寝込んでいました。

catch a cold  
風邪を引く

hide  
隠れる

Where are you going?  
どこへ行くの?

some wine and some bread  
ワインとパン

Hi, your outfit looks good on you.  
とっても衣装がお似合いね。

pretend ~  
のフリをする

hunter  
狩人

Why are your ears so big?  
なんでそんなにお耳が大きいのですか?

errands  
お使い

grandmother  
おばあちゃん

What huge ears you have!  
なんて大きなお耳でしょう

wolf  
狼

saw  
縫う

snore  
いびき

Because I want to hear your voice well.  
それはね、おまえの声がとくからでもよく聞こえるように



UNIT 50  
3

ACTIVITY

Let's talk more

Blank writing area with horizontal lines.



Blank writing area with horizontal lines.