

<b>1</b>	<b>第1章 未来の文</b>	氏	得
	1. be going to	名	点 /30

**1** 次の英文は、Active Study で学習した文章の内容をまとめたメモです。 ※文章は裏面に掲載  
メモを完成するために、①~③にあてはまる英単語を書きなさい。ただし、□には1文字ずつ入るものとします。

Ms. Green is an English (① □□□□□□□) in Japan now. She is going to go back to (② □□□□□□) during this summer vacation. She is (③ □□□□) with many things during the vacation.

**1** (5点×3)

①	teacher
②	Canada
③	busy

**2** 意味の通る正しい英文になるように、( )内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- ① ( soccer / play / I / going / tomorrow / am / to ).
- ② ( you / China / going / go / year / to / to / are / next )?
- ③ ( swim / to / the sea / going / she / during / is / the vacation / in ).

**2** (5点×3)

①	I am going to play soccer tomorrow.
②	Are you going to go to China next year?
③	She is going to swim in the sea during the vacation.

<b>2</b>	<b>第1章 未来の文</b>	氏	得
	2. will	名	点 /30

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The weather in Tokyo is mostly (① □□□□□) now. On Saturday, it will be mostly (② □□□□□□). On Sunday, it will be (①) in the morning, (②) later, and (③ □□□□) will start late in the evening. On Monday, it will (③) all day.

**1** (5点×3)

①	sunny
②	cloudy
③	rain

**2** 意味の通る正しい英文になるように、( )内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- ① ( will / tomorrow / she / up / not / early / get ).
- ② ( mostly / it / be / cloudy / will ).
- ③ ( rain / Monday / it / on / all day / will ).

**2** (5点×3)

①	She will not get up early tomorrow.
②	It will be mostly cloudy.
③	It will rain all day on Monday.

<b>3</b>	<b>第2章 いろいろな文型</b>	氏	得
	第4文型、第5文型	名	点 /30

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The word “restaurant” came from (① □□□□□□) and meant “restore.” In the past, (①) cooks made soup (② □□□□) meat and vegetables. At the end of the 18th century, a person opened a new eating place and (③ □□□□□) it “restaurant” after the soup.

1 (5点×3)

①	French
②	from
③	named

2 意味の通る正しい英文になるように、( )内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- ① ( a / you / I / present / give ).
- ② ( their / gave / enough / people / nutrition / soup ).
- ③ ( named / the / “restaurant” / people / soup ).

2 (5点×3)

①	I give you a present.
②	Their soup gave people enough nutrition.
③	People named the soup “restaurant”.

<b>4</b>	<b>第3章 There is [are] ~.</b>	氏	得
	There is [are] ~.	名	点 /30

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Bob and his mother waited at Fukuoka Airport for a long time.  
There were many people but not many (① □□□□□□), so they had to stand. (② □□□□) hours later, they finally heard news (③ □□□□□□) the plane. Two hours later, their plane left Fukuoka Airport.

1 (5点×3)

①	chairs
②	Nine
③	about

2 意味の通る正しい英文になるように、( )内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- ① ( in / how / there / house / many / rooms / are / your )?
- ② ( week / there / days / in / are / a / seven ).
- ③ ( lot / were / airport / a / the / people / there / of / at ).

2 (5点×3)

①	How many rooms are there in your house?
②	There are seven days in a week.
③	There were a lot of people at the airport.

<b>5</b>	<b>第4章 接続詞</b>	氏	得
	when, if, because, that	名	点 /30

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メモを完成するために、①~③にあてはまる英単語を書きなさい。ただし、□には1文字ずつ入るものとします。

We see many kinds of tomatoes at the (① □□□□□□□□□□).

In the past, people believed tomatoes were (② □□□□□□□□□□)  
and enjoyed looking at them as flowers. Some people tried eating  
them and found they were (③ □□□□) and tasty.

1 (5点×3)

①	supermarket
②	poisonous
③	safe

2 意味の通る正しい英文になるように、( )内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- ① ( rainy / go / if / tomorrow / the park / I / it / won't / is / to / , ).
- ② ( we / we / when / kinds of / go / a supermarket / see / many / to / tomatoes ).
- ③ ( not / tomatoes / only / also / people / were / that / safe / found / but ) delicious.

2 (5点×3)

①	If it is rainy tomorrow, I won't go to the park.
②	We see many kinds of tomatoes when we go to a supermarket.
③	People found that tomatoes were not only safe but also

<b>6</b>	<b>第 5 章 助動詞</b>	氏	得
	1. can, may, must	名	点 /30

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Today, we have a short trip around a town (① □□□□) many traditional buildings. The library is (② □□□□□) hundred years old and has a long history. (③ □□□□□□□□) it may rain today, bring your umbrella with you.

**1** (5 点 × 3)

①	with
②	three
③	Because

**2** 意味の通る正しい英文になるように、( )内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- ① ( the / ride / you / bike / may ).
- ② ( anywhere / go / this / you / can / town / around ).
- ③ ( eat or drink / must / such / in / you / buildings / not / old ).

**2** (5 点 × 3)

①	You may ride the bike.
②	You can go anywhere around this town.
③	You must not eat or drink in such old buildings.

<b>7</b>	<b>第5章 助動詞</b>	氏	得
	2. 特別な意味を持つ助動詞の疑問文	名	点 /30

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One day, a man asked a woman the way to the department store.  
She (① □□□□□□) to draw a map for him but didn't have a pen.  
He (② □□□□) didn't have one. Then, he noticed a department store, so she didn't (③□□□□) a pen anymore.

1 (5点×3)

①	wanted
②	also
③	need

2 意味の通る正しい英文になるように、( )内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- ① ( the / the / tell / you / me / could / department store / way / to )?
- ② ( draw / I / you / a / shall / map / for )?
- ③ ( use / I / pen / can / your )?

2 (5点×3)

①	Could you tell me the way to the department store?
②	Shall I draw a map for you?
③	Can I use your pen?

<b>8</b>	<b>第6章 不定詞</b>	氏	得
	1. 名詞的用法	名	点 /30

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I (① □ □ □ □ □) taking pictures, and my dream is to be a professional photographer. I like rainbows, but I can't see them (② □ □ □ □ □ □ □) at night. We (③ □ □ □ □ □) a night rainbow a moonbow. In Hawaii, people think it brings good luck. Someday, I want to take pictures of one.

**1** (5点×3)

①	enjoy
②	easily
③	call

**2** 意味の通る正しい英文になるように、( )内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- ① ( to / a / dream / is / professional photographer / my / be ).
- ② ( nature / to / pictures / interesting / in / is / take ).
- ③ ( pictures / want / of / I / take / moonbows / to ).

**2** (5点×3)

①	My dream is to be a professional photographer.
②	To take pictures in nature is interesting.
③	I want to take pictures of moonbows.

<b>9</b>	<b>第6章 不定詞</b>	氏	得
	2. 副詞的用法	名	点 /30

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Bob does volunteer work. Every Saturday, he visits Ms. Green and (① □□□□□) her. He cleans her room and takes her to the library and the supermarket. To (② □□□□□) with her is also important. Bob (③ □□□□□) happy to see her.

1 (5点×3)

①	helps
②	talk
③	feels

2 意味の通る正しい英文になるように、( )内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- ① ( new / enough / he / car / to / buy / is / a / rich ).
- ② ( to / Japanese / went / America / she / to / teach ).
- ③ ( happy / Bob / see / her / is / to / smile ).

2 (5点×3)

①	He is rich enough to buy a new car.
②	She went to America to teach Japanese.
③	Bob is happy to see her smile.

10	第6章 不定詞	氏	得
	3. 形容詞的用法	名	点 /30

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Aki has a dog and likes to take care of him (① □□□□□□□) he is a member of her family. Tom wants a dog, but his (② □□□□□□□) doesn't. She is worried that they cannot take a dog on a family trip. Aki tells Tom about a (③ □□□□□□□), and pets can stay there during trips.

1 (5点×3)

①	because
②	mother
③	hotel

2 意味の通る正しい英文になるように、( )内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- ① ( something / me / give / please / hot / drink / to ).
- ② ( Aki's dog / are / things / a / for / of / there / to / lot / do ).
- ③ ( her / I / tell / a / have / idea / to / good ).

2 (5点×3)

①	Please give me something hot to drink.
②	There are a lot of things to do for Aki's dog.
③	I have a good idea to tell her.

<b>11</b>	<b>第6章 不定詞</b>	氏	得
	4. 疑問詞+不定詞	名	点 /30

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Tom is studying Japanese at a college in Japan. When he (① □□ □□) a trouble, people help him, so he thinks Japanese people are (② □□□□). Last Sunday, he got lost on his way home from the (③□ □□□□□□), but a Japanese woman kindly told him how to get to the station.

1 (5点×3)

①	has
②	kind
③	library

2 意味の通る正しい英文になるように、( )内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- ① ( didn't / take / brother / which / to / know / train / my ).
- ② ( what / always / to / people / tell / do / around / him / him ).
- ③ ( the / told / she / to / to / station / him / get / how ).

2 (5点×3)

①	My brother didn't know which train to take.
②	People around him always tell him what to do.
③	She told him how to get to the station.

12	<b>第7章 動名詞</b>	氏	得
	1. 動名詞	名	点 /30

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Ken (① □□□□□□) with a Chinese family. He talked with Chiling in (② □□□□□□□□), and she said they could be friends forever. After returning to Japan, Ken remembers her words and studies hard to speak with people (③ □□□□□□) the world.

1 (5点×3)

①	stayed
②	English
③	around

2 意味の通る正しい英文になるように、( )内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- ① ( to / is / hobby / listening / my / music ).
- ② ( English / started / with / in / talking / he / her ).
- ③ ( can / speaking / other / English / understand / we / each / by ).

2 (5点×3)

①	My hobby is listening to music.
②	He started talking with her in English.
③	We can understand each other by speaking English.

13	第7章 動名詞	氏	得
	2. 動名詞と不定詞	名	点 /30

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(① □□□□) people wear sweaters in cold seasons, but the name comes from “to sweat.” In 1891, (② □□□□□□□□) players in America wore special warm uniforms to lose weight (③ □□□□□ □) training. Sweaters were not originally for winter use.

1 (5点×3)

①	Many
②	football
③	during

2 意味の通る正しい英文になるように、( )内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- ① ( enjoyed / tennis / I / playing ).
- ② ( Canada / hopes / to / to / sister / his / go ).
- ③ ( planned / a lot / players / uniform / to / wearing / sweat / by / the / the ).

2 (5点×3)

①	I enjoyed playing tennis.
②	His sister hopes to go to Canada.
③	The players planned to sweat a lot by wearing the uniform.

14	<b>第8章 形容詞・副詞</b>	氏	得
	形容詞・副詞	名	点 /30

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Mike came to Japan from America and noticed some differences. In Japan, people use (① □□□) for the sun and yellow for the moon, but in America, people usually use yellow for the sun and (② □□□□□) for the moon. He also found that American children often think a rainbow has (③ □□□) colors.

1 (5点×3)

①	red
②	white
③	six

2 意味の通る正しい英文になるように、( )内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- ① ( usually / bus / I / to / by / school / go ).
- ② ( to Japan / Mike / a few / came / ago / from America / years ).
- ③ ( moon / people / of / use / a / the / for / in America / lot / white ).

2 (5点×3)

①	I usually go to school by bus.
②	Mike came to Japan from America a few years ago.
③	A lot of people in America use white for the moon.

15	<b>第9章 比較</b>	氏	得
	1. 比較級・最上級①	名	点 /30

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There are many (① □□□□□□□□□□) between Earth and Mars.  
 Mars is smaller than Earth and takes 687 days (② □□) go around  
 the sun. The (③ □□□□□□□□) mountain on Mars is about 27,000  
 meters high. Earth has one moon, but Mars has two.

1 (5点×3)

①	differences
②	to
③	highest

2 意味の通る正しい英文になるように、( )内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- ① ( smaller / Mars / than / is ) Earth.
- ② ( the / the / Mary / youngest / is / five / of ).
- ③ ( 27000 meters high / Mars / the / mountain / about / highest / on / is ).

2 (5点×3)

①	Mars is smaller than
②	Mary is the youngest of the five.
③	The highest mountain on Mars is about 27000 meters high.

16	第9章 比較	氏	得
	2. 比較級・最上級②、原級	名	点 /30

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A student asked (① □□□□□□□□□□) classmates about popular things to do in their free time. Listening to music was the most popular. Reading books is (② □□□□) popular than playing sports. Playing video games is (③ □□) popular as playing sports.

1 (5点×3)

①	thirty-two
②	more
③	as

2 意味の通る正しい英文になるように、( )内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- ① ( is / thing / to / the / popular / listening / most / music ) .
- ② ( books / popular / is / than / reading / more ) playing sports.
- ③ ( as / sports / popular / playing / as / is ) playing video games.

2 (5点×3)

①	Listening to music is the most popular thing.
②	Reading books is more popular than
③	Playing sports is as popular as

17	第9章 比較	氏	得
	3. いろいろな比較表現	名	点 /30

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The writer likes rice (① □□□□□□) than bread for breakfast. But now many young people in Japan eat bread more often. Also, many of them want to (② □□□□) in big cities and don't make rice. The writer thinks rice is important for Japanese (③ □□□□□□), so we should protect it.

1 (5点×3)

①	better
②	work
③	culture

2 意味の通る正しい英文になるように、( )内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- ① ( you / better / breakfast / like / which / to eat / rice or bread / do / for / , )?
- ② ( often / Japanese / eat / than / people / bread / young / more ) rice now.
- ③ I think rice is ( culture / most / for / one / important / our / the / of / things ).

2 (5点×3)

①	Which do you like to eat better for breakfast, rice or bread?
②	Young Japanese people eat bread more often than
③	one of the most important things for our culture.

18	第 10 章 名詞・冠詞	氏	得
	名詞・冠詞	名	点 /30

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Tom saw a shocking (① □□□□□□□□) from a poor country. Some children had diseases, and they (② □□□□□□□) medicine. He found a homepage about a campaign to collect plastic bottle caps and help to (③ □□□) medicine for a child.

1 (5点×3)

①	picture
②	needed
③	buy

2 意味の通る正しい英文になるように、( )内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- ① ( cup / a / Yuki / tea / drank / of ).
- ② ( lot / streets / children / a / lying / of / were / the / on ).
- ③ ( Internet / a / on / he / the / homepage / found ).

2 (5点×3)

①	Yuki drank a cup of tea.
②	A lot of children were lying on the streets.
③	He found a homepage on the Internet.

19	<b>第 11 章 代名詞</b>	氏	得
	1. 人称代名詞、所有代名詞、再帰代名詞	名	点 /30

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 メモを完成するために、①～③にあてはまる英単語を書きなさい。ただし、□には 1 文字ずつ入るものとします。

Ben, an American boy, stayed with Hiroshi' s family. Hiroshi's (①  
 □□□□□□□□□□) lives near his house and works on her farm  
 every day. In August, Ben and Hiroshi visited her and ate her (②  
 □□□□□).

1 (5 点 × 3)

①	grandmother
②	lunch
③	English

2 意味の通る正しい英文になるように、( )内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- ① ( himself / Ken / his / must / homework / do / by ).
- ② ( alone / Hiroshi's grandmother / house / lives / his / near ).
- ③ ( lunch / made / she / them / for ).

2 (5 点 × 3)

①	Ken must do his homework by himself.
②	Hiroshi's grandmother lives alone near his house.
③	She made lunch for them.

20	第 11 章 代名詞	氏	得
	2. It の特別用法、指示代名詞、不定代名詞	名	点 /30

1 次の英文は、Active Study で学習した文章の内容をまとめたメモです。 ※文章は裏面に掲載  
メモを完成するために、①～③にあてはまる英単語を書きなさい。ただし、□には 1 文字ずつ入るものとします。

My sister will visit New Zealand to study English in December. While it is (① □□□□□) in Japan, it is summer there. There is a four-hour (② □□□□□□□□□□) between the two countries. She is studying (③ □□□□□□□□□) food now because she will give a presentation about it.

1 (5 点 × 3)

①	winter
②	difference
③	Japanese

2 意味の通る正しい英文になるように、( )内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- ① ( over / something / can / we / white / see / there ).
- ② It is winter ( summer / it / Japan / but / in / is / , ) in New Zealand.
- ③ ( students / topic / different / of / a / the / presentation / each / has ).

2 (5 点 × 3)

①	We can see something white over there.
②	in Japan, but it is summer
③	Each of the students has a different presentation topic.

21	第 12 章 前置詞	氏	得
	前置詞	名	点 /30

- 1 次の英文は、Active Study で学習した文章の内容をまとめたメモです。 ※文章は裏面に掲載  
メモを完成するために、①～③にあてはまる英単語を書きなさい。ただし、□には 1 文字ずつ入るものとします。

The writer's mother is from Kyoto. She said Nishin Soba was (① □ □ □ □ □) there and in Hokkaido. In the past, people caught herrings in Hokkaido and brought them to (② □ □ □ □ □). In Kyoto, a restaurant served soba with herring. That was the (③ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □) of Nishin Soba.

1 (5 点 × 3)

①	famous
②	Osaka
③	beginning

- 2 意味の通る正しい英文になるように、( )内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- ① ( talked / him / Japanese / her friend / with / in ).
- ② ( 2012 / September 21 / I / born / in / on / was ).
- ③ People dried ( brought / by / the herrings / Osaka / ship / and / them / to ).

2 (5 点 × 3)

①	Her friend talked with him in Japanese.
②	I was born on September 21 in 2012.
③	the herrings and brought them to Osaka by ship.

22

## 第13章 受け身(受動態)

## 1. 受け身(受動態)

氏

得

名

点

/30

- 1 次の英文は、Active Study で学習した文章の内容をまとめたメモです。 ※文章は裏面に掲載  
メモを完成するために、①~③にあてはまる英単語を書きなさい。ただし、□には1文字ずつ入るものとします。

In Japan, (① □□□□□) are six kinds of coins. (② □□□□) the five-yen and fifty-yen coins have holes in the middle. One reason for this is that it helps to (③ □□□□) these coins easily. Other countries also have coins with holes.

1 (5点×3)

①	there
②	Both
③	find

- 2 意味の通る正しい英文になるように、( )内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- ① ( brother / is / this / by / computer / used / my ).  
 ② ( English / the / was / letter / in / written )?  
 ③ In Japan, ( coins / are / of / six / used / kinds ).

2 (5点×3)

①	This computer is used by my brother.
②	Was the letter written in English?
③	six kinds of coins are used.

23	第 13 章 受け身(受動態)	氏	得
	2. いろいろな受け身(受動態)	名	点 /30

1 次の英文は、Active Study で学習した文章の内容をまとめたメモです。 ※文章は裏面に掲載  
メモを完成するために、①～③にあてはまる英単語を書きなさい。ただし、□には 1 文字ずつ入るものとします。

In everyday life, you use many kinds of (① □□□□□□□□) . They are (② □□□□) with clay . Although the first products of (①) in Japan were not (③ □□□□□□) , people can make stronger ones now. In the east area of Japan, (①) is also called *setomono* .

1 (5 点 × 3)

①	<i>yakimono</i>
②	made
③	strong

2 意味の通る正しい英文になるように、( )内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- ① ( to / people / pictures / are / these / many / known ) .
- ② ( book / tomorrow / will / Ken / read / be / that / by ) .
- ③ ( called / *yakimono* / also / *setomono* / is / especially ) in the east area of Japan.

2 (5 点 × 3)

①	<i>These pictures are known to many people.</i>
②	<i>That book will be read by Ken tomorrow.</i>
③	<i>Yakimono is also called setomono especially</i>