

<b>1</b>	<b>第1章 受け身(受動態)</b>	氏	得
	1. 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 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.

<b>2</b>	<b>第1章 受け身(受動態)</b>	氏	得
	2. いろいろな受け身(受動態)	名	点 /30

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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>

<b>3</b>	<b>第2章 現在完了</b>	氏	得
	1. 継続用法	名	点 /30

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Jeans have been (① □□□□□□□□) since they were created as workwear. The small pocket above the larger front pocket was originally made to (② □□□□) a pocket watch. Though wristwatches became popular, the small pocket has (③ □□□□□□□□) on jeans.

1 (5点×3)

①	popular
②	hold
③	remained

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 ( London / have / in / you / three / lived / years / for )?
- ② ( it / since / Wednesday / not / rained / last / has ) .
- ③ ( have / they / since / people / wearing jeans / created / were / loved ) as workwear.

2 (5点×3)

①	Have you lived in London for three years?
②	It has not rained since last Wednesday.
③	People have loved wearing jeans since they were created

<b>4</b>	<b>第2章 現在完了</b>	氏	得
	2. 経験用法	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。

Tomoki (① □□□□) you if you have ever been to a hot spring. (② □□□□□) days, many Japanese people consider hot spring resorts as tourist spots. In the past, people stayed at hot springs to treat illnesses and often stayed for more than a week. In the 19th century, the length of stays (③ □□□□□□) shorter.

1 (5点×3)

①	asks
②	These
③	became

- 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 ( have / food / I / twice / Chinese / eaten ).
- ② ( to / come / never / my / house / she / has ).
- ③ ( a / you / been / hot spring / to / have / ever ) ?

2 (5点×3)

①	I have eaten Chinese food twice.
②	She has never come to my house.
③	Have you ever been to a hot spring?

<b>5</b>	<b>第2章 現在完了</b>	氏	得
	3. 完了・結果用法	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。

Emily came to Japan (① □□□) months ago and has (② □□□□□ □□) reading comic books since then. This month, she has read fifty comic books. Yuto also loves comic books, and lent her a new one yesterday. Emily has not (③ □□□□□□□□) reading it yet.

1 (5点×3)

①	six
②	enjoyed
③	started

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 ( had / the / lunch / have / students / already ).
- ② ( my / I / finished / homework / just / have ).
- ③ ( yet / reading / that / you / finished / comic book / have ) ?

2 (5点×3)

①	The students have already had lunch.
②	I have just finished my homework.
③	Have you finished reading that comic book yet?

<b>6</b>	<b>第2章 現在完了</b>	氏	得
	4. 現在完了進行形	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。

Each typhoon has a name. In the past, people (① □□□□) English names for typhoons, but now the names are related to Asia. People have been using the names (②□□□) more than 20 years. Japan suggests names (③ □□□□) *Koto* or *Yagi*. They come from the names of stars.

1 (5点×3)

①	used
②	for
③	like

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 ( been / the / how / crying / baby / long / has )?
- ② ( hours / been / my / her / sister / for / two / has / cleaning / room ) .
- ③ ( since / been / such / have / 2000 / they / using / names ) .

2 (5点×3)

①	How long has the baby been crying?
②	My sister has been cleaning her room for two hours.
③	They have been using such names since 2000.

<b>7</b>	<b>第3章 いろいろな構文</b>	氏	得
	1. SVOO と SVOC	名	点 /30

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Yuka's uncle lives in Kagoshima and grows bananas. This summer, she visited him and (① □□□□□□□□) a lot about bananas. A few days after buying bananas, brown spots appear on the peel. People call them sugar spots. They (② □□□□) us when bananas are sweet and (③ □□□□□) to eat.

1 (5点×3)

①	learned
②	tell
③	ready

- 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 ( him / news / made / the / happy ).
- ② ( he / bananas / lot / me / a / about / things / taught / of ).
- ③ ( bananas / family / I / buy / at / supermarket / often / a / my ).

2 (5点×3)

①	The news made him happy.
②	He taught me a lot of things about bananas.
③	I often buy my family bananas at a supermarket.

<b>8</b>	<b>第3章 いろいろな構文</b>	氏	得
	2. 物が主語の文(無生物主語)	名	点 /30

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Ayaka enjoys reading books. She reads (① □□□□) books every month, but her brother reads more than ten. She likes reading (② □□□□□□□□) books more, but her brother usually reads books from foreign countries. Her favorite book is *Botchan*, and she (③ □□□□□□) it is difficult but impressive.

1 (5点×3)

①	five
②	Japanese
③	thinks

- 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 museum / me / brought / this / to / train ).
- ② ( will / the / it / tomorrow / newspaper / rain / says ).
- ③ ( books / makes / me / happy / reading / very ).

2 (5点×3)

①	This train brought me to the museum.
②	The newspaper says it will rain tomorrow.
③	Reading books makes me very happy.

<b>9</b>	<b>第4章 不定詞</b>	氏	得
	1. 名詞的用法、It ~ (for) to...	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。

Fishing is popular worldwide, but in Germany, people need a national license to (① □□) it. This license must be (② □□□□□□□□) every few years. The system helps to protect the environment (③ □□□□ □□□) fishing without knowledge can harm it.

1 (5点×3)

①	do
②	renewed
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 ( to / a / his / doctor / is / be / dream ).
- ② ( all / go fishing / people / world / many / to / over / like / the ).
- ③ ( it / it / Germans / enjoy / to / for / is / difficult ).

2 (5点×3)

①	His dream is to be a doctor.
②	Many people all over the world like to go fishing.
③	It is difficult for Germans to enjoy it.

10	<b>第4章 不定詞</b>	氏	得
	2. 副詞的用法	名	点 /30

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Elephants move their ears to control their body temperature. Their ears have (① □□□□) blood vessels and help to cool the blood. (② □□□□□□□□) their noses are too long to breathe well, their large ears (③ □□□□) them cool.

1 (5点×3)

①	many
②	Because
③	keep

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 ( know / this / I / happy / am / news / to ).
- ② ( breathe / elephant's noses / too / to / are / well / long ).
- ③ ( their / elephant's ears / cool / large bodies / to / are / enough / big ).

2 (5点×3)

①	I am happy to know this news.
②	Elephant's noses are too long to breathe well.
③	Elephant's ears are big enough to cool their large bodies.

<b>11</b>	<b>第4章 不定詞</b>	氏	得
	3. 形容詞的用法	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。

When you (① □□□□) free time, watching movies is a good idea.  
A movie theater has a big screen and good (② □□□□□), so it's exciting.  
If you don't want to go (③ □□□), you can use a video streaming service and watch movies at home.

1 (5点×3)

①	have
②	sound
③	out

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 ( this / town / are / places / to / in / there / many / visit ).
- ② ( have / anything / warm / wear / do / to / you ) ?
- ③ ( it / nothing / when / watch movies / to / to / have / good / you / do / is / , ).

2 (5点×3)

①	There are many places to visit in this town.
②	Do you have anything warm to wear?
③	When you have nothing to do, it is good to watch movies.

12	<b>第4章 不定詞</b>	氏	得
	4. 疑問詞＋不定詞	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。

Tom is studying Japanese at a college in Japan. People around him  
 (① □□□□) him when he has a trouble, so he thinks they are (②  
 □□□□). Last Sunday, he got lost on his way home, but a  
 Japanese woman (③ □□□□□□) him the way to the station.

1 (5点×3)

①	help
②	kind
③	showed

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 ( where / knows / he / go / to ).
- ② ( what / always / to / people / tell / do / around / him / him ).
- ③ ( the station / told / she / to / to / him / get / how ).

2 (5点×3)

①	He knows where to go.
②	People around him always tell him what to do.
③	She told him how to get to the station.

13	<b>第4章 不定詞</b>	氏	得
	5. want [tell、ask]+人+不定詞	名	点 /30

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Kenta visited his grandmother to (① □□□□□) how to cook because he wanted to make dinner for his (② □□□□□□) on her birthday. He cooked beef stew for her, and she was happy. Now he thinks (③ □□□□□□□□) is a good way to thank someone.

1 (5点×3)

①	learn
②	mother
③	cooking

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 ( her / to / I / me / asked / help ).
- ② ( me / teacher / my / my / do / told / homework / to ).
- ③ ( cooking / to / to / I / her / me / wanted / teach ).

2 (5点×3)

①	I asked her to help me.
②	My teacher told me to do my homework.
③	I wanted her to teach cooking to me.

14	第4章 不定詞	氏	得
	6. 原形不定詞	名	点 /30

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My parents (① □□□) a bakery, and I can bake bread ((② □□□ □), too. I gave them an idea for a new bread — a mango donut. At first, they didn't like the idea, but it was delicious. I was (③ □□□ □□) to see them enjoy it. I want to be a baker in the future.

1 (5点×3)

①	run
②	well
③	happy

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 ( dishes / made / wash / my / me / the / mother ).
- ② ( think of / them / ideas / I / some / helped / good ).
- ③ I was glad ( a mango donut / I / my / when / eating / parents / saw / enjoy ).

2 (5点×3)

①	My mother made me wash the dishes.
②	I helped them think of some good ideas.
③	when I saw my parents enjoy eating a mango donut.

15	第5章 いろいろな文	氏	得
	1. 間接疑問文	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。

John and his father went to the park one (① □□□□□□) morning.  
His father saw a bird and didn't know what kind it was. John told him its (② □□□□). His father was (③ □□□□□□□□) because he didn't expect John to know so much about birds.

1 (5点×3)

①	Sunday
②	name
③	surprised

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 ( she / please / where / me / lives / tell ).
- ② ( it / didn't / what / was / he / bird / know / kind of ).
- ③ He didn't know ( why / its / John / name / knew ).

2 (5点×3)

①	Please tell me where she lives.
②	He didn't know what kind of bird it was.
③	why John knew its name.

16	第5章 いろいろな文	氏	得
	2. 否定疑問文・付加疑問文・感嘆文	名	点 /30

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In Japan, some people (① □□□) to understand others by asking about their blood type. Blood moves through blood vessels, and their total (② □□□□□□) is very surprising. It is long enough to go around the Earth two and a half times. Learning this (③ □□□ □□□□□□) the writer.

1 (5点×3)

①	try
②	length
③	surprised

- 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 ( this / a / picture / what / nice / is )!
- ② It is ( it / know / an / isn't / other / interesting / way / each / to / , )?
- ③ ( learn / didn't / surprising fact / our / you / of / one / body )?

2 (5点×3)

①	What a nice picture this is!
②	an interesting way to know each other, isn't it?
③	Didn't you learn one surprising fact of our body?

17

## 第6章 分詞の形容詞的用法

## 1. 現在分詞

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。

The writer (① □□□□□□) reading and spends over two hours a day doing it. One of his favorite books is The Adventures of Tom Sawyer. The story shows a boy's wish to have (② □□□□□□□□) experiences with his friends. The writer has read it many times because it makes them (③ □□□□□).

1 (5点×3)

①	enjoys
②	exciting
③	happy

- 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 (cute / that / baby / sleeping / is).  
 ② (Mike / is / boy / piano / playing / the / the).  
 ③ (to / a boy / exciting things / it's / about / a story / do / trying).

2 (5点×3)

①	That sleeping baby is cute.
②	The boy playing the piano is Mike.
③	It's a story about a boy trying to do exciting things.

18	<b>第6章 分詞の形容詞的用法</b>	氏	得
	2. 過去分詞	名	点 /30

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The writer is in America to study English. When she sees someone  
(① □□□□□□□□) with a dog, she remembers Nana and (② □□□  
□□) sad. They (③ □□□□□□□□) together in the snow. She still  
remembers the days.

1 (5点×3)

①	running
②	feels
③	played

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 ( bike / this / broken / hers / is )?
- ② ( my / letter / it / written / by / friend / is / the ) .
- ③ ( picture / I / of / Nana / my / a / always / dog / bring / named ) with me.

2 (5点×3)

①	Is this broken bike hers?
②	It is the letter written by my friend.
③	I always bring a picture of my dog named Nana

19	<b>第7章 関係代名詞</b>	氏	得
	1. 主格の関係代名詞	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。

In the early Meiji period, Western visitors caused trouble because they didn't (① □□□□) off their shoes before entering houses. To (② □□□□□) this problem, Tokuno Risaburo invented slippers. Now they are seen as one of the greatest inventions (③ □□□□) were made in Japan.

1 (5点×3)

①	take
②	solve
③	that

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 ( boy / who / baseball / a / he / likes / is ).
- ② ( August / July / month / that / is / after / the / comes ).
- ③ ( which / the / slippers / worn / are / are / indoors / shoes ).

2 (5点×3)

①	He is a boy who likes baseball.
②	The month that comes after July is August.
③	Slippers are the shoes which are worn indoors.

20	第7章 関係代名詞	氏	得
	2. 目的格の関係代名詞	名	点 /30

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Colds are usually caused by viruses, and they come from other (① □□□□□□). If you catch a cold, you should be (② □□□□□□ □) not to spread it. Don't sneeze or cough into your hands because you may pass the virus to everything (③ □□□□) you touch.

1 (5点×3)

①	people
②	careful
③	that

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 ( that / the / the / science / is / best / I / subject / like ).
- ② ( often / computer / which / he / is / uses / the / this ).
- ③ ( a tissue / into / to / sneeze / that / throw away / cough / or / you / try ).

2 (5点×3)

①	The subject that I like the best is science.
②	This is the computer which he often uses.
③	Try to sneeze or cough into a tissue that you throw away.

21	<b>第7章 関係代名詞</b>	氏	得
	3. 関係代名詞の省略、whom・whose など	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。

Lorenz was (① □□□□□□□□□□) in animals and studied them even after he became an adult. One day, he was surprised when a chick followed him (② □□□□□□□□) of its parent. This helped him understand animals (③ □□□□) deeply.

1 (5点×3)

①	interested
②	instead
③	more

- 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 ( my / the / met / girl / yesterday / is / sister / you ).
- ② ( whose / Lorenz / a / hobby / animals / was / was / boy / studying ).
- ③ ( the man / the chick / whom / Lorenz / the / time / was / saw / first / for ).

2 (5点×3)

①	The girl you met yesterday is my sister.
②	Lorenz was a boy whose hobby was studying animals.
③	Lorenz was the man whom the chick saw for the first time.

22	<b>第 8 章 仮定法</b>	氏	得
	If ~、I wish ~	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。

Sana doesn't like (① □□□□□) bitten by mosquitoes, although she enjoys summer. She once wished that there were no mosquitoes, but later she found out an important fact. (② □□□□ □□□) mosquitoes, making chocolate would not be possible, because they are the (③ □□□□) insects that can pollinate the small cacao flowers.

1 (5 点 × 3)

①	being
②	Without
③	only

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 ( I / I / car / a / had / wish ).
- ② If she ( museum / were / go / with / I / to / would / the / her / free / , ).
- ③ ( in / without / I / world / lived / wish / a / mosquitoes / I ).

2 (5 点 × 3)

①	I wish I had a car.
②	were free, I would go to the museum with her.
③	I wish I lived in a world without mosquitoes.

23	第9章 接続詞・前置詞・代名詞	氏	得
	1. 接続詞	名	点 /30

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Some signs use simple pictures (① □□□□□□) pictograms to make information clear. Colors also (② □□□□) an important role. When opposite colors (③ □□□) placed together, they make each other look brighter.

1 (5点×3)

①	called
②	play
③	are

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 I ( that / rich / think / is / he ).
- ② ( easily / because / pictograms / people / can / them / useful / understand / are ).
- ③ ( see / easy / if / fire / is / to / occurs / a / green / , ).

2 (5点×3)

①	think that he is rich.
②	Pictograms are useful because people can understand them easily.
③	If a fire occurs, green is easy to see.

24	<b>第9章 接続詞・前置詞・代名詞</b>	氏	得
	2. 前置詞	名	点 /30

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Moss is a small plant that grows on (① □□□) things like stones.

But if a stone (② □□□□□) moving, moss can't grow on it. In some countries, people say "A rolling stone gathers no moss," meaning that someone who (③ □□□□□) moves or changes jobs may not do things well or get much money.

1 (5点×3)

①	wet
②	keeps
③	often

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 ( book / desk / on / there / is / the / a ) .
- ② ( in / March 14 / born / she / 2008 / was / on ) .
- ③ A stone is ( life / the / like / like / is / and / moss / , ) success.

2 (5点×3)

①	There is a book on the desk.
②	She was born on March 14 in 2008.
③	like life, and the moss is like

25	<b>第9章 接続詞・前置詞・代名詞</b>	氏	得
	3. 代名詞	名	点 /30

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At Yumi's junior high school, students (① □□□□) a chance to do volunteer work every year. Some help at kindergartens, and others join activities to clean the city. These are good (② □□□□□□□□ □□□□) that help students understand society and (③ □□□□□ □□□□□□□) with different people.

1 (5点×3)

①	have
②	experiences
③	communicate

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 ( of / parents / now / working / my / both / are ).
- ② ( with / my / my / helped / homework / me / father ).
- ③ ( experiences / are / I / good / think / they ).

2 (5点×3)

①	Both of my parents are working now.
②	My father helped me with my homework.
③	I think they are good experiences.