

主語が I と you 以外で 1 人の人、1 つの物が主語になるとき、一般動詞に **-(e)s** をつける

<肯定文> Miki plays tennis.

sをつける

<疑問文> Does Miki play tennis?

Does で始めて sをとる

<応答文> Yes, she does. / No, she does not.

短縮形は doesn't

<否定文> Miki does not play tennis.

動詞の前に does not sをとる

1 次の文を ( ) 内の指示に従って書きかえなさい。

(1) I play tennis. (I を Ken にかえて)

\_\_\_\_\_

(2) We like math. (We を Yumi にかえて)

\_\_\_\_\_

(3) They study English. (They を Ken にかえて)

\_\_\_\_\_

(4) I go to Kyoto every month. (I を My sister にかえて)

\_\_\_\_\_

(5) You teach math. (You を Mr Oka にかえて)

\_\_\_\_\_

(6) Miki likes English. (疑問文に)

\_\_\_\_\_

(7) Emi plays tennis (疑問文に)

\_\_\_\_\_

(8) Emma studies Chinese. (否定文に)

\_\_\_\_\_

(9) Ken plays baseball. (否定文に)

\_\_\_\_\_

(10) Moe watches TV every day. (否定文に)

\_\_\_\_\_

2 次の質問に答えなさい。

(1) Does Mr Shida teach science?

\_\_\_\_\_

(2) Does Ms Minagawa teach PE?

\_\_\_\_\_

(3) What subject does Mr Sakagami teach?

\_\_\_\_\_

「～できます」と、できることをについて言うときは、「can+動詞の原形」で表す。

<肯定文> Koji can play the piano.

<疑問文> Can Koji play the piano?  
sはつけない

<応答文> Yes, he can. / No, he cannot.  
Canを前に出す

<否定文> Koji cannot play the piano.  
短縮形は can't  
動詞の前に cannot

1次の文を（ ）内の指示に従って書きかえなさい。

(1) Ken plays tennis. (「～できる」という意味を加えて)

\_\_\_\_\_

(2) Ms Brown sings well. (「～できる」という意味を加えて)

\_\_\_\_\_

(3) Paul draws pictures well. (「～できる」という意味を加えて)

\_\_\_\_\_

(4) Ms Brown makes takoyaki. (「～できる」という意味を加えて)

\_\_\_\_\_

(5) Ai teaches Japanese. (「～できる」という意味を加えて)

\_\_\_\_\_

(6) Kumi can cook well. (疑問文に)

\_\_\_\_\_

(7) You can run fast. (疑問文に)

\_\_\_\_\_

(8) Sho can use a computer. (疑問文に)

\_\_\_\_\_

(9) We can see many birds here. (否定文に)

\_\_\_\_\_

(10) You can run here. (否定文に)

\_\_\_\_\_

2次の質問に答えなさい。

(1) Can you play the violin?

\_\_\_\_\_

(2) Can Ms Saito play the piano?

\_\_\_\_\_

(3) Who can run fast in your class?

\_\_\_\_\_

「(今) ~しています」「~しているところです」と、現在動作をしている最中だと言うときは、「be動詞 (am, is, are) + 動詞の-ing形」で表す。

<肯定文> Tom is studying math now.

<疑問文> Is Tom studying math now?

<応答文> be 動詞を前に出す  
Yes, he is. / No, he is not.

<否定文> Tom is not studying math now. 短縮形は isn't  
be 動詞の後に not

1 次の文を ( ) 内の指示に従って書きかえなさい。

(1) I study English. (「今、~しています」という文に)

\_\_\_\_\_

(2) Ken plays the piano. (「今、~しています」という文に)

\_\_\_\_\_

(3) We use computers. (「今、~しています」という文に)

\_\_\_\_\_

(4) Shota draws a picture. (「今、~しています」という文に)

\_\_\_\_\_

(5) My brother runs. (「今、~しています」という文に)

\_\_\_\_\_

(6) You are reading a book now. (疑問文に)

\_\_\_\_\_

(7) They are singing a song now. (疑問文に)

\_\_\_\_\_

(8) Ken and Taro are playing soccer. (疑問文に)

\_\_\_\_\_

(9) Sho is watching TV. (否定文に)

\_\_\_\_\_

(10) I am studying math now. (否定文に)

\_\_\_\_\_

2 次の質問に答えなさい。

(1) Are you studying math now?

\_\_\_\_\_

(2) What are you studying now?

\_\_\_\_\_

(3) Are Ms Hirano and Ms Sawano working now? (Yes で答える)

\_\_\_\_\_