

4月8日 配布済み（課題を受け取りできなかった人へ）



## 44 回生英語科よりお知らせ

2020.04.13

### ◎英語表現Ⅱβ

・教科書プリント(両面) 1 枚目 (Part1 Lesson17~18 : 教科書 pp.66-69)

→丸付けをして次回登校日に提出（コミュ英のプリントとあわせて提出）

※ワークブック Lesson17~18（pp.36~39）は考査前に点検予定  
余裕のあるものはこの期間にプリントと合わせて取り組んでおくと GOOD

※ 臨時休校期間が 4 月 19 日以降も続いた場合  
教科書プリント 2 枚目(両面) (Lesson19~20)も取り組み  
次の登校日に提出すること

《プリントアウトできる場合》

コミュ英の課題と合わせて左上をホッチキス留めして提出

《プリントアウトできない場合》

ノートもしくはルーズリーフに取り組んで（左上をホッチキス留めして）提出

（次週 Lesson19-20 の課題を出題予定です）

## 英語表現Ⅱβ（臨時休校中課題）

Lesson 17 [提出用シート] (pp.66-67)

「ラーナース高校英語」 pp.253-255参照

### ① Drill

(1) (                      )    (2) (                      )    (3) (                      )

### ② Drill

(1) (                      )    (2) (                      )    (3) (                      )

### EXERCISES

[1] (1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

(4) \_\_\_\_\_

(5) \_\_\_\_\_

(6) \_\_\_\_\_

[2] (1) 例 : You can see beautiful flowers any place you go in this park.

→ You can see beautiful flowers wherever you go in this park.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

(4) \_\_\_\_\_

(5) \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_

- [3] (1) ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) (2) ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) (3) ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
 (4) ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) (5) ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) (6) ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

### Try!

#### POINT

- (1) 「いつ見ても」は「～するときはいつでも」〈whenever ～〉を用いて表す.
- (2) 「～する人はだれでも」〈whoever ～〉を用いる.
- (3) 「どんなに～でも」は〈however ～〉で表す. 形容詞「困難な」の位置に注意.
- (4) 文の主語「彼を知る人はみんな」は, 「～する人はだれでも」を使って表す.

- (1) いつ見てもハヤトはほほえんでいます.

Hayato is smiling \_\_\_\_\_.

- (2) 彼は困っている人にはだれにでも親切にします.

He is kind \_\_\_\_\_.

- (3) どんなに状況が困難でも, 彼は決してあきらめません.

\_\_\_\_\_, he never gives up.

- (4) 彼を知る人はみんな彼が好きです.

\_\_\_\_\_ likes him.

## Lesson 18

[提出用シート]

(pp.68-69)

「ラーナース高校英語」 pp.262-267参照

### ① Drill

- $$\begin{aligned} (1) & \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right), \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ (2) & \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right), \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ (3) & \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right), \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

## ② Drill

- $$\begin{aligned} (1) & \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right), \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ (2) & \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right), \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ (3) & \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right), \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ (4) & \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right), \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

## EXERCISES

- [1] (1) \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_  
 (2) \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_  
 (3) \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_  
 (4) \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

- [2] (1) I couldn't attend the meeting because I had a fever.

→ If I had not had a fever, I could have attended the meeting.

- (2) \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_
- (5) \_\_\_\_\_

[3] (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_

(5) \_\_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_

## Try!

### POINT

- (1) 現在の事実と異なる仮定について述べている。「～を優先する」は give priority to ～.
- (2) 「明日が日曜なら…するのに」も事実と異なる仮定の話なので、仮定法で表現する.
- (3) 過去に関する仮定は、if-節に〈had + 過去分詞〉, 主節に〈would + have + 過去分詞〉を用いて表す.

- (1) 私があなたなら、クラブ活動を優先するでしょう.

If \_\_\_\_\_, I \_\_\_\_\_ to the club activity.

- (2) 試合は明日の午前2時から放送される。明日が日曜なら見るんだけどなあ.

The game will be broadcast at two a.m. tomorrow. If \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, I \_\_\_\_\_.

- (3) 君が来ることを知っていれば、スケジュールを変更したのに.

If \_\_\_\_\_ you were coming, I \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ my schedule.

## Lesson 19 [提出用シート]

(pp.70-71)

「ラーナース高校英語」 pp.267-274参照

### ① Drill

(1) (                      )    (2) (                      )    (3) (                      )

### ② Drill

(1) (                      ) (                      )

(2) (                      ), (                      ) (                      )

(3) (                      ) (                      ), (                      )

## EXERCISES

[1] (1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

(4) \_\_\_\_\_

[2] (1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

(4) \_\_\_\_\_



## Lesson 20

[提出用シート]

(pp.72-73)

「ラーナース高校英語」 pp.294-305参照

### ① Drill

(1) ( )      (2) ( )

## ② Drill

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISES

[1] (1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

(4) \_\_\_\_\_

[2] (1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

(4) \_\_\_\_\_



[3] (1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

(4) \_\_\_\_\_

(5) \_\_\_\_\_

(6) \_\_\_\_\_

### Try!

#### POINT

- (1) 他人の会話を自分のことばに直して伝える間接話法を使おう。「言った」の時制に合わせて that 節内の動詞も過去時制になることに注意.
- (2) 「健康の秘けつは何か」の動詞の時制や語順に注意.
- (3) 「(人) に～するように言う」は〈tell + 人 + to do〉を用いて表現する.

- (1) マサトは、かぜをひいたことがないと私に言った.

Masato \_\_\_\_\_ me that \_\_\_\_\_ a  
cold.

- (2) 私は彼に健康の秘けつは何か尋ねた.

I \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_.

- (3) 彼は私に規則正しい生活をして、しっかりと食事をするように言った.

\_\_\_\_\_ regular hours and eat full meals.

① **Drill**

(1) ( Whoever ) (2) ( whatever[whichever] ) (3) ( whichever )

② **Drill**

(1) ( wherever ) (2) ( Whenever ) (3) ( however )

**EXERCISES**

[1] (1) eats whatever she is served

(2) welcome whoever wants to

(3) whoever wins this race will

(4) choose whichever plan they

(5) Whatever they say to you

(6) Whoever asks you for advice

[2] (1) You can see beautiful flowers wherever you go in this park.

(2) Jack tells me interesting stories whenever he drops by my house.

(3) Wherever you are, you can get your data from the Web.

(4) I will be happy to meet you whenever you come.

(5) However hard you try, you won't be able to master the piano in just one year.

[3] (1) ( whatever ) (2) ( Whoever ) (3) ( Whichever )

(4) ( however ) (5) ( Whenever ) (6) ( wherever )

**Try!** (1) Hayato is smiling whenever I see him.

(2) He is kind to whoever[anyone who] is in trouble.

(3) However[No matter how] difficult the situation is, he never gives up.

(4) Whoever[Anyone who] knows him likes him.

## Lesson 18 [提出用シート] 解答

(pp.68-69)

### ① Drill

- (1) ( were[was] ), ( could ) (2) ( had ), ( would )  
(3) ( would ), ( told )

### ② Drill

- (1) ( had understood ), ( would have changed )  
(2) ( had not[hadn't] advised ), ( would not[wouldn't] have succeeded )  
(3) ( had been ), ( could have found )  
(4) ( had not[hadn't] played ), ( might not have caught )

## EXERCISES

- [1] (1) it weren't[wasn't] raining , would go out  
(2) could lend you , didn't have  
(3) were[was] not busy , could watch  
(4) weren't[wasn't] so expensive , would buy

- [2] (1) If I hadn't had a fever, I could have attended the meeting.  
(2) If I had been home at that time, I would have received the package.  
(3) If my PC had been connected to the Net, I could have visited the website.  
(4) If he hadn't asked her the question in a rude manner, she would have answered it. (If he had asked her the question in a polite manner, ... も可とする。)  
(5) If the street had not[hadn't] been crowded, I would have taken a taxi.

- [3] (1) you might be amazed (2) If I was[were] not ill  
(3) you would like the scenery very much (4) he would have helped me with  
(5) If I had left school (6) you could have enjoyed watching it

- Try!** (1) If I were[was] you, I would give priority to club activities.  
(2) The game will be broadcast at two a.m. tomorrow. If tomorrow were[was] Sunday, I would watch it.  
(3) If I had known you were coming, I would have changed my schedule.

## Lesson 19 [提出用シート]

(pp.70-71)

### ① Drill

(1) ( were[was] ) (2) ( had studied ) (3) ( were[was] )

### ② Drill

(1) ( should ) ( be )

(2) ( Without ), ( could ) ( not )

(3) ( were ) ( to ), ( would )

## EXERCISES

- [1] (1) \_\_\_\_\_ lived nearer to \_\_\_\_\_  
(2) had not[hadn't] stayed up (so) late  
(3) weighed nothing (at all)  
(4) \_\_\_\_\_ had seen a UFO

- [2] (1) \_\_\_\_\_ you should see Jim  
(2) \_\_\_\_\_ you were to live on  
(3) could not have finished my  
(4) \_\_\_\_\_ I would recommend it

- [3] (1) ( wish ), ( could )  
(2) ( wish ), ( had ) ( gone )  
(3) ( had ) ( been ) (4) ( should ) ( feel )  
(5) ( were ) ( to ) (6) ( without ) ( music )

Try! (1) A: Ken speaks English as if he were[was] a native speaker.

B: I wish I could speak English like him.

(2) A: If an alien were[was] to visit your home, what would you do? [If an alien visited...]

B: I would try to make friends with them[him or her].

## Lesson 20 [提出用シート]

(pp.72-73)

### ① Drill

(1) (        was        )    (2) (        had been        )

### ② Drill

(1) Momoko told me that she was very well.

(2) George asked me if I agreed with him.

(3) Ms. Harris told me to show her my notebook.

## EXERCISES

[1] (1) I noticed (that) there was a white cat on the wall.

(2) I knew (that) Helen practiced[practices] the violin every day.

(3) We hoped (that) Ms. Adams would recover from her illness soon.

(4) I thought (that) I had taken the wrong train.

[2] (1) he was going to study music in Italy

(2) he wanted to study opera there

(3) if I was interested in opera

(4) what kind of music I liked

[3] (1) Ray said that he understood your idea.

(2) I knew that Emi (had) stayed in New Zealand in 2013.

(3) My brother told me that he couldn't go swimming with me the next day.

(4) Junko asked me if I knew Ken's address.

(5) The teacher often tells us to speak more loudly and clearly.

(6) My father asked me where I was going.

**Try!** (1) Masato told me that he had never caught (a) cold.

(2) I asked him what the secret of his health was[is].

(3) He told[advised] me to keep regular hours and eat full meals.