

3 過去完了形 Key Sentences

- 67 Tom **had already left** home when I got up.
- 68 I knew him, for I **had seen** him *before*.
- 69 My uncle **had lived** in London *for two years* before he came back to Japan.
- 70 He showed me some pictures which he **had taken** in Paris.

- (a) 過去完了形…〈had+過去分詞〉
- (b) 過去完了の用法…過去のある時点基準にして、その時点までの動作・状態の状況を表す。

(1) 完了・結果：「(過去のある時点では)～してしまっていた」

When I arrived, the concert **had just begun**.

→ 過去のある時点 (私が到着したとき、コンサートはちょうど始まったところでした)

(2) 経験：「(過去のある時点までに)～したことがあった」

I found Yumi easily, because I **had seen** her *before*.

→ 過去のある時点 (私は由美をすぐに見つけました。なぜなら以前に彼女に会ったことがあったからです)

(3) 継続：「(過去のある時点まで)(ずっと)～していた」

When she became sick, she **had been** very busy *for a week*.

→ 過去のある時点 (彼女は病気になったとき、それまで1週間ずっととても忙しかった)

(c) 過去のある時点より前の過去を表す過去完了(大過去)

He showed me some pictures which he **had taken** in Paris.

→ 過去のある時点 (彼は私にパリで撮った写真を見せてくれました)

4 過去完了進行形 Key Sentences

- 71 Nancy **had been cooking** *for two hours* when I visited her.
- 72 I **had been watching** TV until then.

- (a) 過去完了進行形：〈had been+～ing〉…「(ずっと)～し(続け)ていた」
- (b) 過去のある時点までの動作の継続を表す。

We **had been waiting** for Ken until he came.

(私たちは健が来るまでずっと待ち続けていました)

5 未来完了形 Key Sentences

- 73 I'll **have finished** my homework by tomorrow.
- 74 She **will have been** to Korea *three times* if she goes there next week.
- 75 We **will have lived** here *for a year* next April.

- (a) 未来完了形：〈will/shall have+過去分詞〉
- (b) 未来完了の用法…未来のある時点基準にして、その時点までの動作や状態の状況を表す。

(1) 完了・結果：「(未来のある時点までに)～してしまっているだろう」 [73]

(2) 経験：「(未来のある時点までに)～したことになるだろう」 [74]

(3) 継続：「(未来のある時点まで)(ずっと)～していることになるだろう」 [75]

参考 未来完了進行形
 〈will/shall have been
 ~ing〉：「(未来のある時点ま
 で)(ずっと)～していること
 になるだろう」…動作の継続

STEP 1

1 〈過去完了〉 次の各文を、()内の語句を加えて過去完了の文に書きかえるとき、 ___ に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) It began to rain. (already, when school was over)
It _____ already _____ to rain when school was over.
- (2) I wrote to him. (once, before I met him)
I _____ to him once before I met him.
- (3) She wanted this bag. (for a long time, before she got it)
She _____ this bag for a long time before she got it.

2 〈過去完了進行形〉 次の各文を、until thenを加えて過去完了進行形の文に書きかえるとき、 ___ に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) The man was staying in China.
The man _____ in China until then.
- (2) We were walking a long way.
We _____ a long way until then.
- (3) What were you doing?
What _____ you _____ until then?

3 〈未来完了〉 次の各文を、()内の語句を加えて未来完了の文に書きかえるとき、 ___ に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) The concert will start. (before I get there)
The concert _____ before I get there.
- (2) My father will come home. (by next Sunday)
My father _____ home by next Sunday.
- (3) I will read the book twice. (if I read it again)
I _____ the book twice if I read it again.
- (4) They will work here for a year. (next month)
They _____ here for a year next month.

4 〈過去完了・過去完了進行形・未来完了〉 次の英文を日本文になおしなさい。

- (1) I had never seen such an exciting soccer game before. ()
- (2) I found I had lost my pen. ()
- (3) We didn't go out because it had been raining hard all day. ()
- (4) My parents will have left home when I get up. ()

STEP 2

1 次の各文の()内から適する語句を選び、記号を○で囲みなさい。

- (1) We (ア shall be イ have been ウ had been to) here since last summer.
- (2) Dick (ア has イ was ウ had been) sleeping for two hours when his friend visited him.
- (3) Keiko (ア has イ have ウ will have) read the book by tomorrow.
- (4) When I got home, I found that I (ア left イ has left ウ had left) my umbrella in the bus.
- (5) My father (ア has イ has been ウ will have) used this car for three years next spring.
- (6) Yesterday I went to see Mary as I (ア haven't イ hadn't ウ won't have) seen her for several months.
- (7) Mike and Bill (ア know イ have known ウ have been knowing エ will have known) each other since they were children. (和光大)

2 次の日本語に合うように、___に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) 私はちょうど図書館へ行って来たところです。
I _____ just _____ the library.
- (2) もしまた彼女に会えば、私は彼女に3回会ったことになります。
If I see her again, I _____ her three times.
- (3) ジムが駅に着いたとき、電車はちょうど発車したところでした。
The train _____ when Jim arrived at the station.
- (4) 由美は今朝からずっと勉強し続けています。
Yumi _____ since this morning.
- (5) ホワイトさんは来月で2年間秋田に住んでいることになります。
Ms. White _____ in Akita for two years next month.

3 次の各文の()内の語句を完了形にかえなさい。

- (1) I'll wait until you (finish) your lunch. _____
- (2) The man died after he (be) sick for a year. _____
- (3) I (take) the examination twice if I take it again. _____
- (4) I didn't go to see the movie because I (see) it before. _____
- (5) My mother (go) shopping. She'll be back soon. _____
- (6) When I came home, dinner (already begin). _____
- (7) He asked me how long I (stay) in the city. _____

● 語注

umbrella : かさ take an examination : 試験を受ける

4 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、___に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) { It began to rain two hours ago, and it is still raining.
It _____ raining _____ two hours.
- (2) { They went to Kyoto, and they aren't here now.
They _____ to Kyoto.
- (3) { Roy got sick last Sunday. He is still sick in bed.
Roy _____ sick in bed _____ last Sunday.

5 次の各文を[]内の指示に従って書きかえなさい。

- (1) Tom has already written the letter. [「まだ~していない」という否定文に]

- (2) He will have done his homework by noon. [疑問文に]

- (3) They have lived in that house for ten years. [下線部が答えの中心となる疑問文に]

- (4) Jim had been watching TV until then. [下線部が答えの中心となる疑問文に]

- (5) I think that she was an English teacher. [下線部を過去形にかえて]

6 次の日本語に合うように、()内の語を並べかえなさい。

- (1) 私は彼女のことを10年前から知っています。
(for / have / her / I / known / years / ten / .)
- (2) 私たちは3年ぶりに彼に会いました。
(for / had / seen / not / three / him / years / we) when we met him.
_____ when we met him.
- (3) 彼女は明日の今ごろまでにその仕事を終えているでしょう。
She (by / finished / the / this / have / time / will / work) tomorrow.
She _____ tomorrow.

7 次の日本語を英文になおしなさい。

- (1) あなたは今までに飛行機で旅行したことがありますか。

- (2) 私の兄は2時間前からずっとプールで泳いでいます。

- (3) 私が起きたとき、父はもう家を出ていました。

- (4) 彼は先月札幌を訪れるまで、1度も北海道へ行ったことはありませんでした。

3. 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Keiko runs into Bill, an American student at her high school, during the lunch break.

Keiko : Hello, Bill. How are you doing?

Bill : Oh, hi, Keiko. Just fine. I was just looking for you.

Keiko : ①You were?

Bill : Yes, ②I wanted to show you some photographs. You see, my host family took me (a) Kamakura last month, and I have some pictures from the trip. You'll enjoy them. ③You often go there to visit your grandmother, don't you?

Keiko : Right. Thanks, Bill. Yes, I want to see them.

Bill : Here. This is Tokyo Station. We're waiting (b) the train.

Keiko : ④You look very serious. What's the matter?

Bill : Oh, I was just studying the guidebook. I was trying to learn the names of the temples we were visiting. In this next ⑤one we're playing cards on the train. Hajime is very good (c) card games, and he's only (d) the second grade.

Keiko : Really?

問1 下線部①の後ろに省略されている語を補いなさい。

You were _____ ?

問2 下線部②を下のように書きかえるとき、() に適語を入れなさい。

I wanted to show some photographs () () .

問3 下線部③を日本語に訳しなさい。

問4 下線部④の文型を答えなさい。 第 () 文型

問5 下線部⑤の one は何を指していますか。英語で答えなさい。 ()

問6 (a) ~ (d) に入れるべき最も適当な語を、[] 内から1つずつ選びなさい。

a () b () c () d () 【 of / at / for / to / in / with 】

4. 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

In some parts of the world, English may not be the everyday language of people but an official or common language of law, business and government. How many ①such areas can you name? If you don't understand the question, think about the case of India. ②Many local languages are used in India, but English is clearly an important common language. ③ [in English / are written / in / papers / the government]. Business is done in English in many company offices. English is the state language of two of the states of India, and it is taught at school in all parts of the country. India is just one example. English is used for government or business communication in many parts of the world. The Philippines and South Africa belong to the group of ④such countries.

⑤English was just a language spoken in a small corner of Europe until some centuries ago, but it is now the first language of about five hundred million people living all over the world.

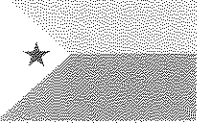
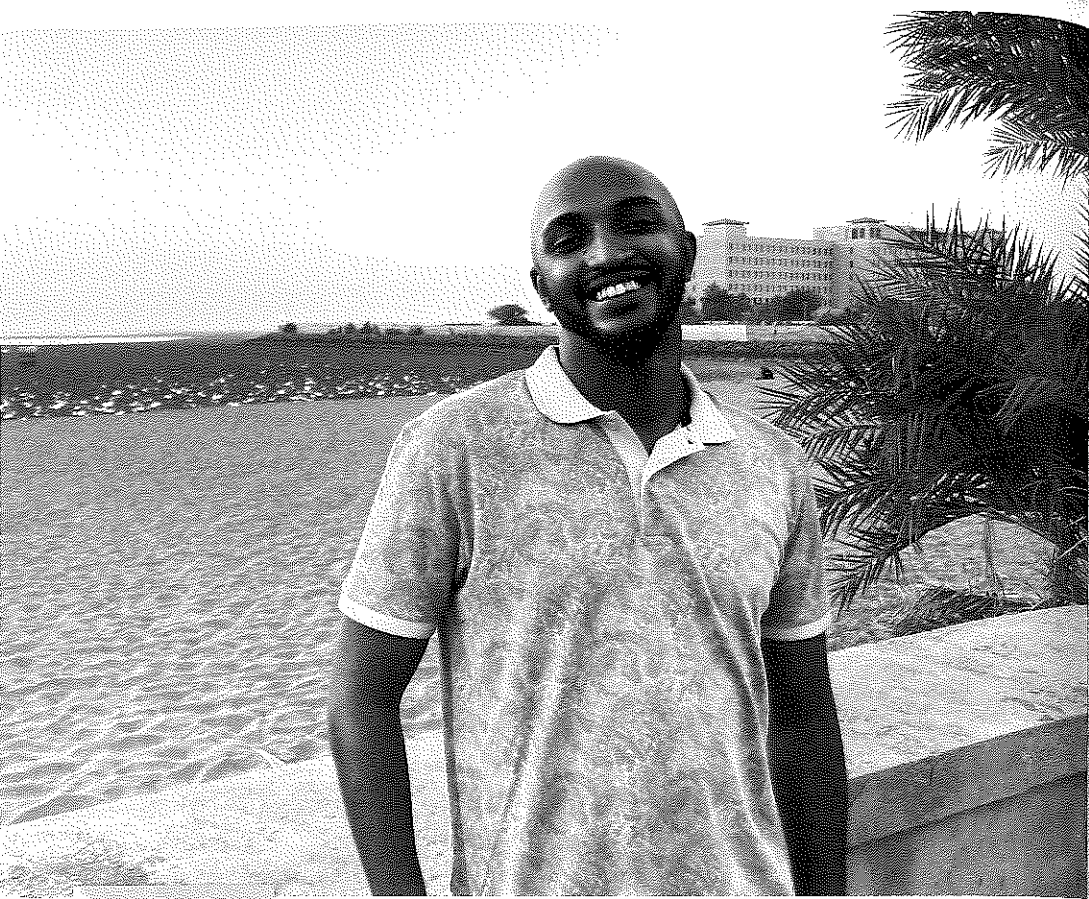
問1 下線部①とはどんな地域ですか。日本語で説明しなさい。

問2 下線部②を日本語に訳しなさい。

問3 ③【 】内の語を意味が通るように並び換えなさい。ただし、文頭の語も小文字にしてあります。

問4 下線部④とはどんな国ですか。日本語で説明しなさい。

問5 下線部⑤を日本語に訳しなさい。



DJIBOUTI

Affordable Electricity So We Can All Dream

Nowadays, we can say that video games are a part of the Djiboutian culture, with games like *FIFA*, *Fortnite*, and *Call of Duty* being the most popular. I'm also passionate about video games. After studying abroad in France, I returned to Djibouti, founded an e-sports association in 2018, and organized several e-sports events. As the last step to boost video gaming in my country, we began work on a gaming center where young people

can indulge in the joy of virtual gaming, with other spaces for relaxation and entertainment. However, we ran into a major challenge. At the time, it would not be possible given the exorbitant cost of electricity. I almost gave up.

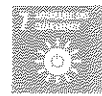
Djibouti is a small state of just 23,000 square kilometers, but it is blessed with natural resources that could help develop the country. If you type Djibouti into Google, you will find breathtaking paradises like Lake Assal, the lowest point in Africa at 153 meters below sea level. Unfortunately, many problems hinder the improvement of living conditions, particularly when it comes to electricity.

Djibouti is among the countries with the most expensive electricity, at an average price of 55 francs (US\$16.50) per kilowatts consumed. During the scorching summer, the country suffers from recurring power outages. Some young people even refuse to get married because they do not want most of their income sucked up by electricity. We must find adequate solutions for the future of Djibouti.

For a long time, electricity was seen as an unsolvable problem, but I disagree. Technology is advancing, and projects to lower electricity prices are emerging, such as solar and geothermal power projects that take advantage of the 360 days of sunny weather and geothermal potential. I am also researching the feasibility of using solar panels to meet the gaming center's energy needs, which could be one of the leading solutions for reducing environmental impact and affordable electricity. If all goes well and there are no restrictions, we intend to invest and restart the gaming center project in 2021.

Developing countries cannot rely on thermal or nuclear power. We have to find solutions that involve exploiting solar and wind-powered renewable energy. I want everyone to have access to affordable electricity so they can follow their dreams, with the well-being of the environment at the forefront of their minds. This is my dream.

Eleyeh I. Daher



Read the passage, and answer the following questions in **English**.

Use your dictionary if you have one.

Q1: What is a part of the Djiboutian culture now?

Q2: What did Daher do when he returned to Djibouti in 2018?

Q3: What was the problem Daher had when he was working on the game center?

Q4: Why can solar power or geothermal power be a good option for Djibouti?

Q5: What is Daher's dream now?

Q6: We have many ways to produce electricity, such as solar power, wind power, thermal power or nuclear power. What will be the best way in the future? Give your idea and reason in 25- 35 words.

Djibouti : ジブチ (アフリカ東部の国)	affordable : 手ごろな, 安価な	found : 設立する
association : 協会, 組織	boost : 促進する	indulge in ~ : ~に夢中になる
run into ~ : ~に遭遇する	be blessed with ~ : ~に恵まれている	hinder : 妨げる
expensive : 高価な	suffer from ~ : ~に苦しむ	power outage : 停電
geothermal : 地熱の	power : 発電, 電力	solar : 太陽光の
exploit : 活用する	rely on ~ : ~に頼る	thermal : 火力の