はじめに

English Contrastsは、基礎的な英語スキルを学び直し、間違いやすい文法項目を正しく自信を持って使えるようになりたいと考えている大学生に最適のテキストです。タイトルが示しているとおり、各Unitは「現在形と現在進行形」や「能動態と受動態」など、どのような場合に使えばよいのか学習者にとってわかりにくいことの多い文法項目を対比しています。各文法は、豊富な例や楽しいイラストとともにわかりやすく説明されており、学習者はリスニング、スピーキング、リーディング、ライティング、文法問題を通して楽しんで取り組めるよう工夫されています。

本書は全部で15のUnitから成り、各Unitは6ページで構成されています。ストーリーは、日本の大学に通うアメリカ人の交換留学生ブライアンと、夏休みを利用して彼のもとを訪れる妹のサンディ、それにブライアンの大学の友人であるユイとショウを登場人物に、彼らの行動を描いています。

各Unitの詳しい構成とアクティビティは以下のとおりです。

Conversation

- A 100語程度の会話を聞いて順番に4つのイラストを並べ替え、要点をおさえます(3~5分)
- 再び会話を聞き、T/F問題に答えて理解を深めます(3~5分)
- より詳細な聴解のために、最後にもう一度会話を聞いてスクリプトの空所に入る語句を書き取ります。空所は8力所あり、書き取る語句は各Unitで学習する文法項目に関連しています($3\sim5$ 分)

★スピーキングの練習として、ペアを組んで会話を練習することができます。

Target Grammar

まず前半では、対比する文法項目がわかりやすく表のかたちで提示されます。後半の Grammar Contrastsでは、どのような場合にどの形式を使えばよいのか、日本人学習者によく見られる間違いとともに説明されます $(15\sim20\,\%)$

Grammar Check

8問 \times 3セットの選択式の文法問題で、各Unitで学んだ文法項目に関する学習者の理解を確かめます。 A と B では対比する文法項目のそれぞれの構造が問われます。 C では文脈に基づいて正しい文法を使うことが求められます(15 \sim 20分)

Short Conversations

2つの選択肢から適切な語句を選んで空所を埋めて、2つの短い会話を完成させます。空所は $4\sim5$ カ所あり、各Unitで学習する文法項目に関連しています。そのあとで音声を聞いて答えを確認します($8\sim10$ 分)

★スピーキングの練習として、ペアを組んで会話を練習することができます。

Short O&A

質問 (または文) とそれに対する3つの選択肢を聞いて、最も適切な応答を選びます。そのあとで正解のやりとりを聞いて答えを確認します。質問や選択肢には各Unitで学習する文法項目が含まれています($8\sim10$ 分)

Short Reading

- A 2つの選択肢から適切な語句を選んで空所を埋めて、100語程度の文章を完成させます。 空所は8カ所あり、各Unitで学習する文法項目に関連しています。そのあとで音声を聞いて答えを確認します。文章は、人、国、文化、言語などについて、興味深い対比を取り上げています(15分)
- B 完成した文章を読んでT/F問題に答えます(5分)

All Write

- 語句を並べ替えて、各Unitで学習した文法項目を含む文を完成させます(10分)
- B 与えられた語句を使って空所を埋めて、短い文章を完成させます(5分)
- で作った文章を参考にして、自分のことについて短い文章を書きます(10分)
- *スピーキングの練習として、ペアを組んで相手に自分の書いた文章を読んで聞かせることができます。

最後に、本書の制作にあたり、金星堂のみなさまから多くの助言、支援をいただきま した。この場をお借りして御礼申し上げます。

著者

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See You Soon

現在形と現在進行形

Conversation

Sandyは日本にいる兄のBrianを訪ねる前日にスカイプで 話しています。

CheckLink DL 002 OCD1-02

B もう一度会話を聞いて、質問が正しければTを、正しくなければFを選びましょう。

Sandy often travels by airplane.
 Sandy is still preparing for her trip.
 Sandy has some Japanese money.
 Brian has a few dirty dishes.

Brian: Hi, Sandy. How are you?

Sandy: Hi, Brian. I'm OK, but 1 a little nervous about the plane ride.

Brian: Yeah, I 2 Everyone feels like that the first time, I think. Anyway, are you ready for your trip?

Sandy: No! I'm still 3 my passport, my e-ticket and some Japanese yen. How about you, Brian? Are you ready for my visit?

Brian: No. I'm 5 my apartment today ... and 6 a few dirty dishes.

Sandy: I see you 7 quite a few dirty dishes there.

Brian: Yeah, sometimes I'm a little messy.

Sandy: I⁸ , Brian. I'm your sister. Ha ha ha!

Target Grammar



■ 現在形 (be動詞)

I am ...you/we/they are ...he/she/it is ...I'm not ...you/we/they aren't ...he/she/it isn't ...Am I ...?Are you/we/they ...?Is he/she/it ...?

I'm a student. / He's from Japan. / We aren't busy. / Are they American?

現在形(一般動詞)

l/you/we/they work he/she/it works

I/you/we/they don't work he/she/it doesn't work

Do I/you/we/they work? Does he/she/it work?

I like cats. / We don't live here. / Do you smoke? / Does he sing well?

■現在進行形

I am readingyou/we/they are readinghe/she/it is readingI'm not readingyou/we/they aren't readinghe/she/it isn't readingAm I reading?Are you/we/they reading?Is he/she/it reading?

I'm studying English. / You aren't listening. / Is she cooking dinner?

Grammar Contrasts

● 現在形は「変わることのない事実・真実」や「定期的に起こること」「習慣」などを表すときに使います。

The sun **rises** in the east. / A bus **comes** every 15 minutes. / Jim always **eats** breakfast.

- → 現在進行形は「いま起きていること」や「最近起きていること」を表すときに使います。

 Jane **is cooking** (now). / It**'s snowing** (now). / Tim **is taking** driving lessons (these days).
- believe、have、know、love、remember、seem、think、understandといった「状態」 を表す動詞は、通常は現在進行形では使われません。
 - \bigcirc Dan **has** a car. \times Dan **is having** a car. $/\bigcirc$ Ed **loves** Ann. \times Ed **is loving** Ann.
- 動詞の中には「動作」と「状態」の両方を表すものもあります。

She **is smelling** the roses. / The roses **smell** nice.

The cook **is tasting** the soup. / The soup **tastes** good.

Bob is having a party. / Bob has a nice car.

Grammar Check

A ()内の適当な語句を選んで文を完成させましょう。

CheckLink

- **1.** (**a.** It **b.** It's) cold today.
- **2.** Bill and his wife (a. are b. is) teachers.
- **3.** (a. Are b. Do) you from Japan?
- **4.** My brother (a. is work b. works) for a car company.
- **5.** These houses (a. cost b. costs) a lot of money.
- **6.** (a. I b. I'm) usually go to bed late.
- 7. (a. Are b. Do) you like classical music?
- **8.** (a. I don't b. I'm not) very good at sports.

B()内の適当な語句を選んで文を完成させましょう。

CheckLink

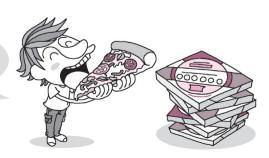
- **1.** Anna (a. does b. is) talking on the phone.
- **2.** Many people (**a.** are eating **b.** eating) lunch in the park today.
- **3.** (a. Are b. ls) your team winning the game?
- **4.** Please be guiet. (a. I'm studying b. I do studying) for a test.
- **5.** It's a good day for a picnic. (a. It not b. It isn't) raining.
- **6.** (a. Is working Paul today b. Is Paul working today)?
- 7. Look at that airplane. (a. It's flying really low. b. It's really low flying.)
- **8.** (a. I'm making a sandwich b. I'm a sandwich making). Do you want one?

【 ○ ()内の適当な語句を選んで文を完成させましょう。

CheckLink

- **1.** Hurry up. The bus (a. is coming b. comes).
- **2.** (a. Are you knowing b. Do you know) that girl over there?
- **3.** Kate (a. is going jogging b. goes jogging) every morning.
- **4.** The sales clerk (a. is talking b. talks) with a customer at the moment.
- **5.** No one (a. is believing b. believes) Donald's story.
- **6.** Larry (**a.** isn't usually doing **b.** doesn't usually do) his homework.
- 7. (a. Are you wearing b. Do you wear) your contact lenses now?
- **8.** (a. I'm not remembering b. I don't remember) the name of the restaurant.

Frankie is eating pizza. He eats pizza every day.



Short Conversations

) 内の適当な語句を選んで会話を完成させましょう。その後で、音声を聞いて答えを 確認しましょう。



- M: ¹(a. Are you enjoying b. Do you enjoy) your classes this year?
- W: Yes, but my Japanese class ²(a. are b. is) very difficult. ³(a. I'm not understanding b. I don't understand) my teacher at all. He only ⁴(a. is speaking b. speaks) in Japanese. And he ⁵(a. is giving b. gives) us lots of homework every week.

- W: Excuse me. ¹(a. Do you speak b. Are you speaking) **English?**
- M: A little. ²(a. Are b. Do) you lost?
- **W:** Yes, ³(**a.** we look **b.** we're looking) for Café Jazz.
- M: Oh, yes, ⁴(a. I'm often going b. I often go) there. ⁵(a. Are you having b. Do you have) a map?

NOTE lost 道に迷った



Short Q&A

質問を聞いて正しい答えを選びましょう。その後で、正しいやりとりを聞いて答えを確認 しましょう。

- 1. (a) (b) (c) 2. (a) (b) (c) 3. (a) (b) (c) 4. (a) (b) (c)





Short Reading

A 次の文を読み、選択肢から適当な語句を選んで空所に書きましょう。その後で、音声を聞いて答えを確認しましょう。 CheckLink OL 013 OCD1-13

Get Packing

Jim and Linda 1 ready for their trip to Hawaii. Linda is carefully choosing clothes and other items, and 2 them into her suitcase.

Jim 3 on the bed and watching sports on TV. His suitcase 4 open beside him—empty. This scene is not surprising. Studies 5 that most men pack within 24 hours of a trip. Women, on the other hand, usually 6 days, or even weeks,



before their departure. Men generally pack light. Women usually overpack. On average, women ⁷______ 36 things for a one-week vacation. Men ⁸_____ half that number of items.

NOTES pack 荷物を詰める empty 空の on the other hand その一方で departure 出発 generally 一般的に on average 平均して

a. get b. are getting
 a. puts b. putting
 a. sits b. is sitting
 a. lies b. is lying
 a. show b. shows
 a. pack b. packing
 a. take b. are taking
 b. have

B もう一度読んで、質問が正しければTを、正しくなければFを選びましょう。

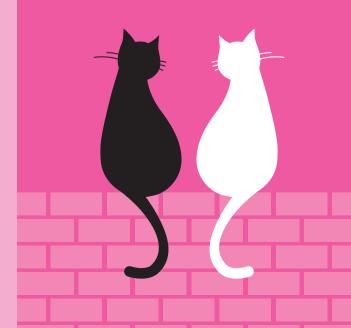
Jim and Linda live in Hawaii.
 Jim is packing for his trip.
 Men usually pack for a trip two days before departure.
 Men bring around 18 items for a one-week trip.

CheckLink

All Write

A	下の語句を使って、1~3は現在形の文を、4~6は現在進行形の文を書いてみましょう。 (文頭の語も小文字になっています)		
1.	Lisa / always / eat / toast / for breakfast		
2.	Mary and Bruce / not speak / Japanese		
3.	you / do / homework / every night		
4.	Sally / study / for a test		
5.	the students / not / listen / to the teacher		
6.	you / enjoy / the party		
	ましょう。 attend be do have study watch Brian ¹ is a university student. He ² Reiwa University in Tokyo. He ³ 12 classes this semester. He usually ⁴ his homework, and		
	ne ⁵ hard for tests. These days he ⁶ a lot of Hollywood movies n his free time.		
C	B を参考にして、自分について書いてみましょう。		
I_	astudent. I		

GRAMMAR REFERENCE



Unit 現在形と現在進行形

● be動詞や一般動詞は主語によって以下のように形が変わります。

現在形 (be動詞)

肯定文	短縮形	否定文	短縮形
l am	ľm	I am not	I'm not
you are	you're	you are not	you aren't/you're not
he is	he's	he is not	he isn't/he's not
she is	she's	she is not	she isn't/she's not
it is	it's	it is not	it isn't/it's not
we are	we're	we are not	we aren't/we're not
you are	you're	you are not	you aren't/you're not
they are	they're	they are not	they aren't/they're not

^{*}短縮形は主に会話で用いられます。

現在形 (一般動詞)

肯定文	否定文	短縮形
l work	I do not work	I don't work
you work	you do not work	you don't work
he works	he does not work	he doesn't work
she works	she does not work	she doesn't work
it works	it does not work	it doesn't work
we work	we do not work	we don't work
you work	you do not work	you don't work
they work	they do not work	they don't work

^{*}肯定文の一般動詞には短縮形はありません。

^{**}主語がhe, she, itなどの場合、一般動詞の後ろには以下のように sやesがつきます。否定文の does not (doesn't) の後ろには sをつけません。

たいていの動詞	s/sh/ch/x/oで終わる動詞	子音字+yで終わる動詞	不規則に変わる動詞
→s をつける	→esをつける	→y を ies に変える	
like \rightarrow likes play \rightarrow plays get \rightarrow gets live \rightarrow lives	$\begin{array}{ll} \text{miss} & \rightarrow \text{misses} \\ \text{wash} & \rightarrow \text{washes} \\ \text{catch} & \rightarrow \text{catches} \\ \text{fix} & \rightarrow \text{fixes} \\ \text{do} & \rightarrow \text{does} \\ \text{go} & \rightarrow \text{goes} \end{array}$	$cry \rightarrow cries$ $fly \rightarrow flies$ $study \rightarrow studies$ $try \rightarrow tries$	have → has

●現在進行形は〈be動詞+動詞のing形〉という形をしています。

現在進行形

75 (27)	
肯定文	短縮形 短縮形
I am working	I'm working
you are working	you're working
he is working	he's working
she is working	she's working
it is working	it's working
we are working	we're working
you are working	you're working
they are working	they're working
they are working	they re working
否定文	短縮形
I am not working	I'm not working
I am not working you are not working he is not working	I'm not working you aren't/you're not working
I am not working you are not working	I'm not working you aren't/you're not working he isn't/he's not working
I am not working you are not working he is not working she is not working	I'm not working you aren't/you're not working he isn't/he's not working she isn't/she's not working
I am not working you are not working he is not working she is not working it is not working	I'm not working you aren't/you're not working he isn't/he's not working she isn't/she's not working it isn't/it's not working
I am not working you are not working he is not working she is not working it is not working we are not working	I'm not working you aren't/you're not working he isn't/he's not working she isn't/she's not working it isn't/it's not working we aren't/we're not working

^{*}動詞のing形は以下のようにして作ります。

たいていの動詞 →ingをつける	eで終わる動詞 →eをとってingをつける	短母音字+子音字で終わる動詞 →子音字を重ねてingをつける
$\begin{array}{ccc} play & \to playing \\ miss & \to missing \\ wash & \to washing \\ catch & \to catching \\ do & \to doing \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ll} \text{live} & \rightarrow \text{living} \\ \text{have} & \rightarrow \text{having} \\ \text{come} & \rightarrow \text{coming} \\ \text{make} & \rightarrow \text{making} \\ \text{take} & \rightarrow \text{taking} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ll} \text{get} & \rightarrow \text{getting} \\ \text{run} & \rightarrow \text{running} \\ \text{sit} & \rightarrow \text{sitting} \\ \text{stop} & \rightarrow \text{stopping} \\ \text{swim} & \rightarrow \text{swimming} \end{array}$
$go \rightarrow going$ $cry \rightarrow crying$ $study \rightarrow studying$	ただし、eeで終わる場合はeをとらずに ingをつける see → seeing	ieで終わる動詞 → ieをとって yingをつける
try → trying	agree → agreeing	$\begin{array}{ll} \text{die} & \rightarrow \text{ dying} \\ \text{lie} & \rightarrow \text{ lying} \\ \text{tie} & \rightarrow \text{ tying} \end{array}$