

# 第 4 章

# 完了形, 進行形



○学習内容    **A** 現在完了    **B** 過去完了    **C** 未来完了    **D** 進行形

## **A** 現在完了

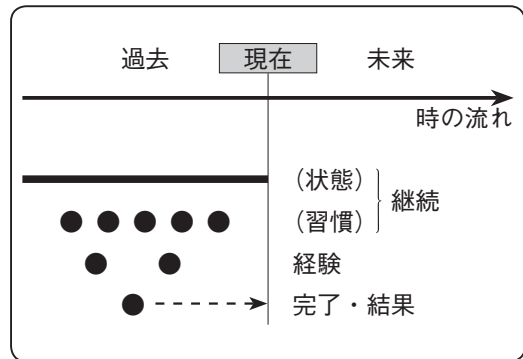
Key Sentences

- 30** I **have lived** in Tokyo *for* two years.  
**31** I **have worked** in this office *since* 2010.  
**32** I **have been** to Kyoto *twice*.  
**33** Mika **has just arrived** here.

## **Key Points**

### (1) 現在完了とは

- ① 形： **(have [has] + 過去分詞)** の形。
- ② 意味： 過去のある時点で始まった状態・過去のある時点の動作が、現在と関連していることを表す。
- ③ 過去形との違い： 過去形は過去のある時点での状態・動作についてのみ述べる。



### (2) 現在完了の 3 用法

- ① 継続： 「(今までずっと)～している」の意味。
  - (ア) 状態動詞： 過去のある時点で始まった状態が現在も継続していることを表す。→**30**
  - (イ) 動作動詞： ある動作を習慣として、現在まで繰り返し行っていることを表す。→**31**

[注] 期間を表す副詞語句が用いられることが多い。

for ~ (～の間), since ~ (～以来), how long (どれくらいの間) など。

- ② 経験： 「～したことがある」の意味。→**32**

**比較** I visited Kyoto in 2005 and 2009. (私は2005年と2009年に京都を訪れた)

[注] 頻度・回数を表す副詞語句が用いられることが多い。

once (1度), ~ times (～度), ever (今までに), never (1度も～ない), often (たびたび), sometimes (ときどき), before (以前に) など。

- ③ 完了・結果： 「～してしまった(その結果, 現在…だ)」の意味。→**33**

**33**=Mika arrived here just now. She is now here.

[注] 次のような副詞語句が用いられることが多い。

just (たった今), already (すでに), yet (<否定文で>まだ, <疑問文で>もう) など。

**確認問題** 次の各文を, [ ]内の指示に従って現在完了の文に書きかえなさい。

- (1) I live in Tokyo. [文末に since last year を加えて]  
I \_\_\_\_\_ in Tokyo since last year.
- (2) Did you visit the village? [ever を用いて]  
\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the village?
- (3) I cleaned my room. [already を用いて]  
I \_\_\_\_\_ my room.

**B** 過去完了

## Key Sentences

- 34 Lucy **had lived** in London for two years when I met her.  
 35 My father **had never been** abroad before he was forty.  
 36 When we got to the station, the train **had left**.  
 37 Bill showed me some pictures he **had taken** in Japan.

**Key Points**

過去完了：〈**had**＋過去分詞〉の形。

- (1) 過去のある時点に基づいて、そのときまでの**継続→34**，**経験→35**，**完了・結果→36**を表す。  
 (2) 過去のある時点より以前に起こったことを表す(=大過去)。→**37**

**確認問題 B** 日本語の内容を表す英文になるように、\_\_\_に適切な語を入れなさい。

- (1) 彼女は、ずっとそのバッグがほしかったのだと言った。  
 She said that she \_\_\_\_\_ the bag for a long time.  
 (2) 前に見たことのない新しい車があった。  
 There was a new car that I \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ before.  
 (3) 私たちがそこに着いたとき、彼はすでに出ていた。  
 He \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ when we arrived there.

**C** 未来完了

## Key Sentences

- 38 She **will have been** here for five years next May.  
 39 When I finish reading this book, I **will have read** it three times.  
 40 I'll **have finished** this work by five o'clock.

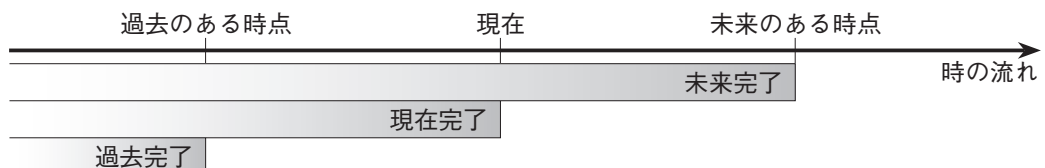
**Key Points**

未来完了：〈**will**〔**shall**〕**have**＋過去分詞〉の形。未来のある時を基準にして、そのときまでの**継続→38**，**経験→39**，**完了・結果→40**を表す。

〔注〕「時」や「条件」を表す副詞節では、未来完了は使わず、現在完了で表す。

Let's start when we have finished all the work. (仕事がみなすんだら出発しよう)

現在完了，過去完了，未来完了が表す「時」の範囲



**確認問題 C** 日本語の内容を表す英文になるように、\_\_\_に適切な語を入れなさい。

- (1) 次の6月で彼はここに10年住んでいることになる。  
 He \_\_\_\_\_ here for ten years next June.  
 (2) もう1回訪れれば、私は京都には3回行ったことになる。  
 I \_\_\_\_\_ Kyoto three times if I visit there again.  
 (3) 明日までに雨はやんでいるでしょう。  
 It \_\_\_\_\_ raining by tomorrow.

- 41 Tom **is watching** television.  
 42 It **was raining** when I got up.  
 43 We **will be working** tomorrow morning.  
 44 I **have been working** for six hours.  
 45 He **had been writing** letters until noon.  
 46 By next month he **will have been working** here for exactly thirty years.

## Key Points

- (1) 現在進行形：〈am[are / is] + ~ing〉の形。  
 ① 現在進行中の動作 →41  
 ② 比較的最近の習慣・反復的動作 He is taking a walk these days.  
 ③ 近い未来の予定 They are leaving here soon.
- (2) 過去進行形：〈was[were] + ~ing〉の形。  
 ① 過去のある時点で進行中の動作 →42  
 ② 過去の短期間の習慣・反復的動作 He was attending Mr. Halliday's class last month.  
 ③ 過去における未来の予定 The ship was arriving at Kobe.
- (3) 未来進行形：〈will[shall] + be + ~ing〉の形。  
 ① 未来のある時点で進行中と予想される動作 →43  
 ② 未来の予定された動作 This aircraft will be landing in ten minutes.
- (4) 現在完了進行形：〈have[has] been + ~ing〉の形。  
 ① 過去に始まった動作が継続していることを表す。→44  
 ② 過去に始まった習慣が継続していることを表す。  
 I've been doing some research to write a paper.
- (5) 過去完了進行形：〈had been + ~ing〉の形。  
 過去のある時点までの動作の継続を表す。→45
- (6) 未来完了進行形：〈will[shall] + have been + ~ing〉の形。  
 未来のある時点までの動作の継続を表す。→46

[注] 進行形はふつう動作動詞を使う。状態動詞だと、比較的短い期間の状態を表すことになる。

確認問題 (D) 日本文の内容を表す英文になるように、\_\_\_に適切な語を入れなさい。

- (1) 彼女は1時間前はロビーに座っていた。  
 She \_\_\_\_\_ in the lobby an hour ago.
- (2) ビルは8時にはここでバスを待っているだろう。  
 Bill will \_\_\_\_\_ here for a bus at eight.
- (3) その赤ん坊は数時間眠り続けている。  
 The baby \_\_\_\_\_ for several hours.
- (4) 彼はそのときまでずっとラジオを聞いていた。  
 He \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio until then.
- (5) 今年の夏で、彼女は20年間教職にあることになる。  
 She will \_\_\_\_\_ for twenty years this summer.

## STEP ①

1 〈現在完了〉 日本文の内容を表す英文になるように, \_\_\_\_\_ に適切な語を入れなさい。

- (1) 私のおばは2000年以来バンクーバーに住んでいます。

My aunt \_\_\_\_\_ in Vancouver \_\_\_\_\_ 2000.

- (2) 私たちは彼女に2か月間会っていません。

We \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_ two months.

- (3) 私の兄は2度フランスへ行ったことがあります。

My brother \_\_\_\_\_ to France \_\_\_\_\_.

- (4) 父は1度もサッカーをしたことがありません。

My father \_\_\_\_\_ soccer.

- (5) 私はちょうど夕食を終えたところです。

I \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ my dinner.

- (6) 彼女はまだ部屋の掃除をしていません。

She \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ her room \_\_\_\_\_.

- (7) あなたはもうその小説を読んでしまいましたか。

Have you \_\_\_\_\_ the novel \_\_\_\_\_ ?

2 〈現在完了〉 次の各文を, ほぼ同じ内容の現在完了で表すとき, \_\_\_\_\_ に適切な語を入れなさい。

- (1) Roy got sick last Sunday. He is still sick.

Roy \_\_\_\_\_ sick \_\_\_\_\_ last Sunday.

- (2) When did you begin to study English?

\_\_\_\_\_ have you \_\_\_\_\_ English?

- (3) I saw Mr. Wakasugi before.

I \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Wakasugi before.

- (4) Did you ever read this book?

\_\_\_\_\_ ever \_\_\_\_\_ this book?

- (5) Jane lost her treasured ring. She can't find it.

Jane \_\_\_\_\_ her treasured ring.

- (6) He spent all the money, and he doesn't have any money now.

He \_\_\_\_\_ all the money.

3 〈過去完了〉 次の各文が過去完了になるように, ( )内の語句を適切な形にして \_\_\_\_\_ に入れなさい。

- (1) My mother asked me how long I \_\_\_\_\_ that girl. (know)

- (2) She \_\_\_\_\_ very busy for a month when she became sick. (be)

- (3) We \_\_\_\_\_ there for five years when the big fire broke out. (live)

- (4) Yesterday evening I visited a friend of mine I \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time. (not meet)

- (5) I \_\_\_\_\_ at that restaurant many times before I took her there. (dine)

- (6) When I got home, I found that I \_\_\_\_\_ my book on the bus. (leave)

- (7) When we got to the field, the football game \_\_\_\_\_. (start)

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**4** 〈未来完了〉 次の各組の英文を、意味の違いに注意して日本語になおしなさい。

(1) ① Your parents will leave home before you get up.

.....  
② Your parents will have left home when you get up.

(2) ① Lucy will finish reading the book by this time tomorrow.

.....  
② Lucy will have finished reading the book by this time tomorrow.

**5** 〈現在進行形, 過去進行形, 未来進行形〉 次の各文の文末に( )内の語句を加えて、全文を進行形の文に書きかえなさい。

(1) Mr. Smith works hard. (right now)

.....  
(2) I studied English. (when John called on me)

.....  
(3) You will look at a beautiful sunset. (around five o'clock)

**6** 〈現在完了進行形〉 (1)~(3)は文末に( )内の語句を加えて、(4)は文頭に( )内の語句を加えて、全文を現在完了進行形の文に書きかえなさい。

(1) She is sleeping. (for several hours)

.....  
(2) What is he doing here? (all the morning)

.....  
(3) The Browns are living in that apartment. (since their marriage)

.....  
(4) Are you practicing judo? (how long)

**7** 〈過去完了進行形〉 次の各文が過去完了進行形になるように、( )内の語を適切な形にして\_\_\_\_に入れなさい。

(1) So, you \_\_\_\_\_ your homework till then. (do)

(2) They couldn't move easily because it \_\_\_\_\_ for two days. (snow)

(3) That man \_\_\_\_\_ on another farm before he came to ours. (work)

(4) Bob \_\_\_\_\_ for two hours when his friend visited him. (study)

**8** 〈未来完了進行形〉 次の各文が未来完了進行形になるように、( )内の語を適切な形にして\_\_\_\_に入れなさい。

(1) Kyoko \_\_\_\_\_ French for five years by next month. (learn)

(2) He \_\_\_\_\_ in Japan for a year by next week. (stay)

(3) My father \_\_\_\_\_ this car for three years next summer. (use)

(4) He \_\_\_\_\_ in this city for just ten years tomorrow. (work)

## STEP 2

1 次の各文の( )に最も適切なものを選びなさい。

- (1) Surely, the train ( ) the station; there is nobody on the platform. (関西学院大)  
 ア has left イ leaves ウ has started エ starting
- (2) How long have you ( ) in bed? (東北学院大)  
 ア laid イ lain ウ layed エ lied オ lying
- (3) "I took the test. It was really hard." "( ) a lot before you took it?"  
 ア Have you studied イ Would you study (桃山学院大)  
 ウ Had you studied エ Do you study
- (4) When I went back to the town I ( ) left eight years before, everything was different.  
 ア got イ have ウ had エ was
- (5) When I reached the station, the train ( ). (南山大)  
 ア will leave イ is leaving ウ had already left エ will be leaving
- (6) Next Sunday Ichiro ( ) in Kobe for three years. (東北学院大)  
 ア has stayed イ stayed ウ stays エ will stay オ will have stayed
- (7) The book I am reading is so exciting! I will lend it to you as soon as I ( ) it.  
 ア am going to finish イ have finished (日本女子大)  
 ウ will finish エ will have finished
- (8) "Do you know what Junko is doing?" (センター試験)  
 "Well, she ( ) a book when I saw her a while ago."  
 ア has been reading イ is reading ウ may be reading エ was reading
- (9) I ( ) the dinner when the telephone rang. (千葉商科大)  
 ア have been making イ have made ウ made エ was making
- (10) Ichiro and I are close friends. We ( ) each other since we were nine or ten.  
 ア have been knowing イ have known (帝京大)  
 ウ knew エ know
- (11) Last week I played too much tennis and so my arm ( ) since then. (県立広島大)  
 ア had hurt イ has been hurting ウ was hurting
- (12) I was extremely tired when I got off the plane from London. I ( ) for more than 24 hours. (慶應義塾大)  
 ア had been traveling イ had traveling  
 ウ have had travel エ was traveled
- (13) She ( ) reading for an hour when he came in.  
 ア has been イ had been ウ was エ will be
- (14) Hiroshi: How much longer are you planning to keep on studying? (明治大)  
 Hannah: Until 1:00 A.M. By then, I ( ) for eight hours.  
 ア will have been studying イ will be studying  
 ウ have studied エ had studied

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2 次の各対話の( )に最も適切なものを選びなさい。

(1) A: How are you doing, Bill? 〈日本工大〉

B: ( )

ア Just great, thanks. And you?

イ I'm doing my work by using these tools.

ウ It's not so easy for me to play the games.

エ I'm always listening to the music.

(2) A: Have you checked the library for that book? 〈立命館大〉

B: Not yet. ( )

ア I went there this morning.      イ It's checked out.

ウ I'll try to go there tomorrow.      エ I've gone there this week.

(3) A: How long have you been playing tennis? 〈センター試験〉

B: For about four years.

A: You've got a great serve!

B: ( )

ア It isn't my turn to serve.      イ No, I've got to serve first.

ウ Thanks. I've been practicing a lot.

エ Yes, I have to practice much more.

3 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容を表すように、 \_\_\_ に適切な語を入れなさい。

(1) 

{	I decided to leave that town only a few days after I arrived there.	}
	I _____ staying in that town only a few days when I decided to leave there.	

(2) 

{	The last train had left the station a minute before I arrived. <span style="float: right;">〈北海学園大〉</span>	}
	I _____ the last train _____ a minute.	

(3) 

{	There has been a sharp increase in coffee prices this year. <span style="float: right;">〈法政大〉</span>	}
	Coffee prices have _____ sharply this year. [rで始まる語]	

(4) 

{	The man said that he had been in Japan for sixteen years.	}
	The man said, "I _____ in Japan for sixteen years."	

4 日本文の内容を表す英文になるように、 \_\_\_ に適切な語を入れなさい。

(1) 私は起こったことすべてを先生に話した。

I told my teacher all that \_\_\_\_\_.

(2) 来月で、この会社で働いて10年になる。

I \_\_\_\_\_ working for this company for ten years next month.

(3) 「どうして日本へ来たのですか」「茶道を学ぶために来ました」 〈立命館大〉

"What has \_\_\_\_\_ you to Japan?" [bで始まる語]

"I have come to study the tea ceremony."

(4) あなたは今の家にどれぐらい住んでいますか。 〈武庫川女子大〉

How long \_\_\_\_\_ living in your present house?

5 日本文の内容を表す英文になるように、( )内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- (1) 第二次世界大戦以来、世界の多くの地域でかなりの変化が起きた。

Since World War II, a (of / change / has / great / occurred / deal) in many parts of the world.

Since World War II, a .....  
in many parts of the world.

- (2) 私たちは警官が到着する1時間前にその男を見かけていた。 (日本大・改)

We (got / had / the man / the police officer / before / an hour / seen) here.

We ..... here.

- (3) 私が停留所に着いたとき、バスはちょうど出たところでした。〔1語不要〕 (松山東雲短大)

The bus (left / arrived / I / just / got / when / had) to the bus stop.

The bus ..... to the bus stop.

- (4) 政府は麻薬の密売をなくそうと奮闘している。 (立命館大)

The government (is / cut / try / working / down / hard / and / to) the drug traffic.

The government ..... the drug traffic.

- (5) 長い列をなした人々が、バスに乗ろうと雨の中を待っていた。 (尾道大・改)

A long (the / was / rain / in / waiting / people / of / line) to get on the bus.

A long ..... to get on the bus.

- (6) ジェーンは長年ずっとけんめいに働いてきたが、なんとか生きていだけしかかせいでいない。

〔1語補充〕 (横浜国大・改)

(Jane / just / years / to / working / so / but / has / many / she / been / makes / hard / on / live / for / .)

6 次の各文の下線部のうち、誤っているものを1つ選び、正しくなおしなさい。

- (1) ① These days, scientists are sometimes ② predict the severity of ③ earthquakes and other forms of natural ④ disaster. (成蹊大)

誤 [ ] 正 \_\_\_\_\_

- (2) I ① haven't seen Tom ② for a long time. When ③ have you seen him ④ last?

誤 [ ] 正 \_\_\_\_\_ (流通経済大)

- (3) By ① tomorrow morning my uncle ② has arrived ③ in New York. (県立広島大・改)

誤 [ ] 正 \_\_\_\_\_

- (4) ① He has been ② doing research ③ in Oxford, ④ and by the end of this year ⑤ he will stay there ⑥ for as many as ten years. (日本女子大)

誤 [ ] 正 \_\_\_\_\_

7 次の日本文を英文になおしなさい。

- (1) 彼は、その寺に行ったことがないと言った。 .....

- (2) 私が帰宅したとき、母は台所で働いていた。 .....