



第 4 章 完了形

○学習内容 現在完了, 現在完了進行形, 過去完了, 過去完了進行形

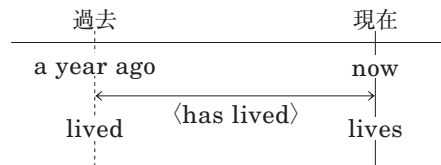
A 現在完了 Key Sentences

- 32 He **has lived** in Japan for ten years.
 33 I **haven't seen** him for a long time.
 34 **Have** you ever **been** to Canada?
 35 I **have just finished** the work.
 36 My mother **has gone** shopping.

① 現在完了：〈have〔has〕+過去分詞〉で「過去から現在まで」の継続, 経験, 完了・結果を表す。

(a) 継続 「…の間〔から〕ずっと～している」→32, 33

- (1) She *has lived* in Japan for a year.
 (2) I *have been* sick since yesterday.
 (3) *How long have* you lived in Japan?



(b) 経験 「～したことがある」→34

- (1) I *have never been* to Hawaii.
 (2) *Have you ever read* this book?
 (3) She *has visited* Kyoto three times〔before〕.

(c) 完了・結果 「～したところだ, ～してしまった」→35, 36

- (1) The train *has just arrived*.
 (2) He *has already eaten* lunch.
 (3) She *hasn't cleaned* her room yet.
 (4) *Have you finished* the work yet?

●結果を表す現在完了

I lost my watch, and I don't have it now.
 → I *have lost* my watch.
 「私は腕時計をなくしてしまった(今持っていない)」

② 否定文と疑問文

- (a) 否定文 〈have〔has〕 not+過去分詞〉 He *has not eaten* lunch.
 (b) 疑問文 〈Have〔Has〕+主語+過去分詞 ~?〉 *Has he eaten* lunch?

③ 現在完了と副詞(句)：次のような場合, 現在完了は使えない。

- (a) 明らかに過去を表す副詞(句)があるとき → 過去形を使う
 └────────────────── yesterday, last ~, ~ ago など

(×) I have seen him yesterday. → (○) I saw him yesterday.

(b) When で始まる疑問文のとき → 過去形を使う

(×) When have you finished the work? → (○) When did you finish the work?

④ have been to と have gone to の用法

(a) have〔has〕 been to ~

- (1) 「(経験)～へ行ったことがある」 I *have been to* Canada.
 (2) 「(完了)～へ行って来たところだ」 I *have just been to* the store.

(b) have〔has〕 gone to ~

「(結果)～へ行ってしまった(だから今ここにはいない)」

確認問題 A

1 日本文を参考にして、____に適する語を下から選んで入れなさい。同じ語を何回選んでもよい。

- (1) She has _____ been to Hawaii. (行ったことは1度もない)
- (2) The train has _____ left the station. (もう駅を出発した)
- (3) Have you _____ visited Fukuoka? (今までに福岡を訪れたことがありますか)
- (4) Has your sister come home _____? (もう帰って来ましたか)
- (5) I haven't done my homework _____ . (まだ宿題をやっていない)
- (6) They have lived in Japan _____ two years. (2年間日本に住んでいる)
- (7) Jim has _____ read the book. (ちょうど読んだところだ)
- (8) Jane has been busy _____ last week. (先週からずっと忙しい)

ever, never, for, yet, already, just, since

2 (1)~(2)は()内の語句を加えて現在完了の文にしなさい。(3)~(5)は指示に従って書きなさい。

- (1) Jane lives in Japan. (for three years)
 in Japan for three years.
- (2) It is cold. (since yesterday)
 cold since yesterday.
- (3) I have met her before. [否定文に]
 her before.
- (4) Mary has finished her homework. [疑問文に]
 her homework?
- (5) Susan has stayed in Kyoto for two weeks. [下線部が答えの中心となる疑問文に]
 in Kyoto?

B 現在完了進行形 Key Sentences

37 It has been raining for more than a week.

- ◎ 現在完了進行形：〈have〔has〕 been＋現在分詞〉で「ずっと～している」。
 過去に始まった動作が現在も継続して、これからも続きそうなことを表す。
 現在完了進行形は動作を表す動詞について使う。状態を表す動詞についてはふつう、現在完了(継続)を使う。
- ・動作を表す動詞…eat, run, watch など
 - ・状態を表す動詞…know, like, see など
- (×) I have been knowing Tom since he was five.
 → (○) I have known Tom since he was five.

確認問題 B 次の各組の英文を意味の違いに注意して、日本文になおしなさい。

- (1) { I am watching TV now.
 { I have been watching TV for two hours.
- (2) { It was snowing then.
 { It has been snowing since yesterday.

C 過去完了 Key Sentences

38 When I arrived at the station, the train **had already left**.

39 I sent my parents some pictures that I **had taken** in Paris.

◎ 過去完了：〈had+過去分詞〉

① 過去のある時点を中心に、
継続、経験、完了・結果を表す。

(a) 継続 「(過去のある時点まで)
ずっと～していた」

My uncle *had lived* in London for two years
before he *came back* to Japan.

(私のおじは日本に戻る前に、2年間ロンドンに住んでいました)

(b) 経験 「(過去のある時点までに)～したことがあった」

I *knew* him, because I *had seen* him before.

(私は以前に彼に会ったことがあったので、彼を知っていました)

(c) 完了・結果 「(過去のある時点では)～してしまっていた」→38

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

(私が到着したとき、コンサートはすでに始まっていました)

② 大過去：2つの出来事や状態を比較して、古いほうの過去を過去完了で表す。→39

I *sent* my parents some pictures that I *had taken* in Paris.

→ sent(送った)という過去と、took(撮った)という過去の前後関係を明示するために古いほうの過去を過去完了で表す用法。(ただし、時の前後関係が明らかな場合は、過去形を用いることが多い。)

③ 時制の一致による過去完了：時制の一致に従って、過去 → 過去完了に。

I think she *visited* Ken's house. → I *thought* she *had visited* Ken's house.

確認問題 C (1)は意味の違いに注意して、日本語になおしなさい。(2)~(4)は()内の語句を適する形になおしなさい。

(1) ① He has lived in Tokyo for ten years. _____

② He had lived in Tokyo for ten years until then.

(2) When I arrived at the hall, the concert (already begin). _____

(3) He lost the pen that he (buy) the day before. _____

(4) That was my first visit to Canada. I (never visit) the country before.

D 過去完了進行形 Key Sentences

40 She **had been playing** the piano for an hour when John came home.

◎ 過去完了進行形：〈had been+現在分詞〉で「(そのときまで)ずっと～していた」。

過去のある時点まで継続していた動作を表す。

└──────────┘ 過去のある時点

She had been playing the piano for an hour *when John came home*.

STEP ①

1 〈現在完了〉 次の各文を、()内の語句を加えて現在完了の文に書きかえなさい。

- (1) My mother is sick. (since yesterday)
- (2) We know each other. (for ten years)
- (3) I visited London. (never)
- (4) She saw the movie. (three times)
- (5) Jim finished the work. (already)

2 〈現在完了〉 日本文の意味を表す英文になるように、____に適する語を入れなさい。

- (1) 私は先月以来ずっとジムを見かけていません。
I _____ Jim _____ last month.
- (2) あなたは今までにその映画を見たことがありますか。
_____ you _____ seen the movie?
- (3) 私たちはまだ昼食を食べていません。 We _____ eaten lunch _____.
- (4) 私の母はカナダへ行ったことは1度もありません。
My mother _____ to Canada.

3 〈現在完了〉 次の英文を日本文になおしなさい。

- (1) Jane has lived in Canada since last December.
- (2) She has just read the book.
- (3) I have lost my watch somewhere.
- (4) How long have you been in Japan?

4 〈現在完了〉 次の各組の英文を意味の違いに注意して、日本文になおしなさい。

- (1) { ① She has been to America twice.
 ② She has gone to America.
- (2) { ① I finished my homework just now.
 ② I have just finished my homework.
- (3) { ① He lived in Paris for five years.
 ② He has lived in Paris for five years.

5 〈疑問文と答え方〉 次の Question に英語で答えるとき、____に適する語を入れなさい。

- (1) *Yoko* : You look happy, Nancy.
Nancy : This is my first-time shopping at a department store in Japan.
Question : Has Nancy ever been to a department store for shopping in Japan?
_____, _____.
- (2) Mr. and Mrs. Sasaki went to Paris last month. They visited some museums to see art there.
Question : Have Mr. and Mrs. Sasaki been to Paris?
_____, _____.

第4章

6 〈現在完了の意味〉 次の英文の説明として、最も適当なものはどれですか。記号で答えなさい。

She has been in Kyoto for half a year. []

- ア She lived in Kyoto for half a year and she went home.
- イ She stayed in Kyoto for half a year and she is not in Kyoto now.
- ウ She visited Kyoto half a year ago and she came back again.
- エ She came to Kyoto half a year ago and she is still in Kyoto.

7 〈現在完了〉 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、___に適する語を入れなさい。

- (1) { Ms. Smith came to Japan three years ago. She still lives in Japan.
Ms. Smith _____ in Japan _____ three years.
- (2) { I lost my umbrella, and I don't have it now.
I _____ my umbrella.
- (3) { Mike went to England and is not here now.
Mike _____ to England.
- (4) { This is my first visit to Korea.
I _____ to Korea before.

8 〈現在完了と副詞(句)〉 次の英文の誤りの部分に下線を引き、正しい表現を___に書きなさい。

ただし、波線部はかえないものとします。

- (1) I have finished the work yesterday. _____
- (2) Have you visited her last Sunday? _____
- (3) The train for Osaka has started just now. _____
- (4) When have you written the letter? _____
- (5) His father has gone to America three days ago. _____

9 〈現在完了進行形〉 日本文の意味を表す英文になるように、___に適する語を入れなさい。

- (1) 昨日から雨が降ったりやんだりしています。
It _____ on and off since yesterday.
- (2) 私はここで6時からジェーンを待ち続けています。
I _____ for Jane here since six o'clock.

10 〈過去完了〉 次の英文を日本文になおしなさい。

- (1) The sun had already set when we left the town.
.....
- (2) Mary lost the bag which her mother had given her on her birthday.
.....

11 〈過去完了〉 次の各文の()内の動詞を適する形になおしなさい。2語になるものもあります。

- (1) He showed me the camera which he (buy) the day before. _____
- (2) The man had been sick for ten days when the doctor (come). _____
- (3) The road was muddy, because it (rain) the night before. _____

STEP 2

1 次の各文の()内に適する語句をア～エから選び、記号を○で囲みなさい。

- (1) Mr. Takahashi is away from Japan. He () in New York since April.
ア is イ was ウ has been エ will be
- (2) It () a long time since I saw you last.
ア will be イ has been ウ was エ had been
- (3) I () Spanish since I was twelve.
ア am studying イ was studying ウ have been studying エ study
- (4) I could not recognize him right away, because I () him for a long time.
ア don't see イ hasn't seen ウ didn't see エ hadn't seen
- (5) When I got home, I found I () the door key.
ア lose イ lost ウ have lost エ had lost

2 日本文の意味を表す英文になるように、____に適する語を入れなさい。

- (1) 私はスミスさんと知り合って5年になります。
I _____ Mr. Smith for five years.
- (2) お久しぶりですね。
I _____ you for a long time.
- (3) 今年の夏はこれまでのところ雨が非常に少ない。
This summer we _____ very little rain so far.
- (4) ジムが駅に到着したとき、電車はもうすでに発車していました。
The train _____ when Jim arrived at the station.
- (5) ボブは今朝からずっとそのゲームで遊んでいます。
Bob _____ the game since this morning.

3 次の各文の()内の語を適する形になおしなさい。2語になるものもあります。

- (1) The earth (go) around the sun. _____
- (2) I (see) Ms. Green on my way home from school yesterday. _____
- (3) My brother (watch) TV when I came home. _____
- (4) My father (be) busy since last month. _____
- (5) I hope he (come) to my party tomorrow. _____
- (6) Nearly ten years (pass) since we moved to this town. _____
- (7) She had lived there for ten years when the war (break) out. _____

4 次の現在完了と同じ用法を含む文をア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- I've lost my umbrella, so I must buy a new one. []
- ア Her sister has gone to England. イ Have you ever climbed Mt. Fuji?
- ウ I have known him since last year. エ I've lived in Tokyo for three years.

語注

recognize: ～だとわかる right away: すぐに break out: (戦争などが)起こる

第4章

5 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、____に適する語を入れなさい。

- (1) { It began raining yesterday and it is still raining.
It _____ raining _____ yesterday.
- (2) { Two years have passed since he wrote to me last.
I _____ from him for two years.
- (3) { My father died five years ago.
My father _____ for five years.
- (4) { John last saw his sister just before she went to Japan.
John _____ his sister _____ she left for Japan.

6 次の各文を〔 〕内の指示に従って書きかえなさい。

- (1) My uncle is in the hospital. [since last August を加えて]
.....
- (2) They have stayed in Japan for two months. [下線部をたずねる疑問文に]
.....

7 日本語の意味を表す英文になるように、()内の語句を並べかえなさい。(3)は()内の語句を並べかえて、意味の通る英文を完成しなさい。ただし、(3)は1語不要な語があります。

- (1) 私はこれほどすばらしい映画を今まで見たことがありません。
(I / never / have / such / movie / seen / fantastic / a / .)
.....
- (2) 彼女たちは1時間以上おしゃべりをしています。
(talking / for / than / an hour / they / been / more / have / .)
.....
- (3) I first met Nancy twelve years ago. We live in different countries, but I still meet her every year. I like her very much, and she likes me, too. (good / and / known / I / more / have / for / Nancy / been / friends / ten years / than / .)
.....

8 次の日本語を英文になおしなさい。(2)は①、②の下線部を英文になおしなさい。

- (1) 昨日図書館から借りてきた本を、私はちょうど読み終えたところです。
.....
- (2) 高校生の Betty が、隣に住む小学生の Mary を訪ねました。
Betty : Good afternoon, Mrs. West. Is Mary at home?
Mrs. West : No, she isn't. ① 彼女はおばに会いに行っちゃったの。
Betty : I want to give her a doll I made yesterday.
Mrs. West : Oh, what a pretty doll! Thank you so much. ② メアリーはこのよう
なかわいい人形を長い間ほしがっていたのよ。

- ①
②

英文解釈



1 Have you ever been to Hawaii? I have wanted to go there for a long time, and my dream will come true this summer. [日本語になおしなさい]

.....

2 The Chinese were the first to start the custom of tea drinking. Though it is only 300 years since Europeans first tried tea, the Chinese people have had it for more than 4,000 years. [had it の内容を明らかにして下線部を日本語になおしなさい]

.....

3 At first the people thought, “The barbers who went to the king are living happily as the king’s own barbers.” But later they began to think, “Those barbers may be dead because so many have gone to the King and none of them have returned yet.” [so many の内容を明らかにして下線部を日本語になおしなさい]

.....

4 The Industrial Revolution started in England around 1760. People changed from making things by hand to making them in factories at that time. This tendency has been increasing more rapidly in recent years. [日本語になおしなさい]

.....

5 Since Australia is in the Southern Hemisphere, they have Christmas in summer. Santa Claus comes in short pants. They have never seen a white Christmas. Instead, they have a “golden Christmas,” because they can always enjoy golden sunshine at Christmas time. [下線部の具体的な理由を日本語で説明しなさい]

.....

6 The Austrian scientists examined the body more closely. They did not know yet how he had died, however, they found it was in about 2700 B.C. This was a very important discovery, they said. It would teach them a great deal about this very distant period of European history. From the clothes and tools they could learn about how people lived in those times.

[下線部 It を日本語で具体的に説明するとき, _____ の部分を補いなさい]

オーストリアの科学者らが男性の死体をより綿密に調べ, 男性が _____ とわかったこと。

語注

custom : 習慣 barber : 理髪師 the Industrial Revolution : 産業革命 tendency : 傾向
the Southern Hemisphere : 南半球 instead : その代わり examine : ~を調べる