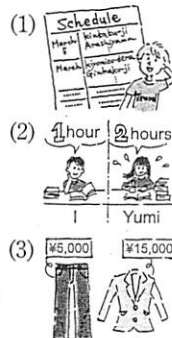


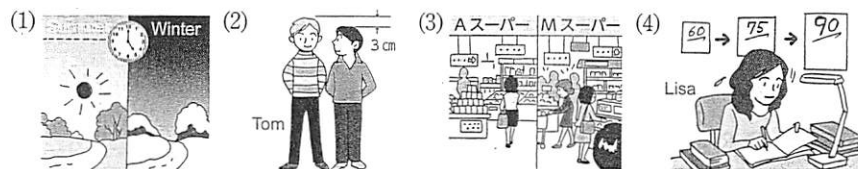
## EXERCISES

1 For each picture, fill in the blanks and make two sentences which have a similar meaning. [→ ①]

- (1) Mike tried to visit ( ) many places as ( ).  
Mike tried to visit ( ) many places as ( ) ( ).
- (2) Yesterday Yumi studied math ( ) as long as I did.  
Yesterday I studied math ( ) as long as Yumi did.
- (3) The jacket costs ( ) ( ) as ( ) as the pants.  
The pants cost ( ) ( ) as ( ) as the jacket.



2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. [→ ②]



- (1) The sun rises \_\_\_\_\_ than in the winter.
- (2) Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ than me.
- (3) Supermarket A is \_\_\_\_\_ Supermarket M.
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_ Lisa studied, \_\_\_\_\_ she scored on the tests.  
[~すればするほど...]

3 Put the words in the right order. [(1)(2)→ ①, (3)~(5)→ ②]

- (1) Ken wants to go ( as, scuba diving, possible, often, as ) this summer.
- (2) I spent ( as, much, three times, as, money ) my sister did during the trip.
- (3) Mr. Saito thinks that ( is, English, less, than, difficult ) Russian.
- (4) Her daughters have ( and, become, taller, taller ) recently.
- (5) The ( in, longer, Japan, Gilbert, lives ), ( he, better, likes, the ) Japanese food.

Try! Express the following in English.

- (1) 私はお金よりも健康がずっと重要だと思います。 [→ ②]
- (2) 私はできるだけ多くの野菜を食べるようにしています。 [→ ①]
- (3) キャベツはレタスの8倍のビタミンCを含みます。 [→ ①④]
- Hint (3) キャベツ cabbage レタス lettuce 含む contain



Write a Short Paragraph! ( 解答例 → p.63 )

► Write a paragraph of a few sentences about something you like very much and that you have used for a long time.

# 13

## My New Hiking Boots



① I bought a new pair of hiking boots three months ago. ② They were *twice as expensive as* my old boots, but they are *much better made*. ③ *The more often* I wear them, the better they fit. ④ I am pleased with my purchase.

① 3か月前に新しい登山靴を買いました。  
② 古い靴の倍の値段でしたが、はるかによくできています。③ その靴を履けば履くほど、しっくりきます。④ 私は自分の買った物に満足しています。

### ② Listening Quiz 1. T・F 2. T・F 3. T・F

### 1 「同じくらい〜」「できるだけ〜」「X倍の〜」 原級を使ったさまざまな表現

**POINT** 「…と同じくらい〜である」は〈as+原級+as …〉で表します。このほか、「X倍の〜」〈X times as+原級+as〉(→②)や、「できるだけ〜」〈as+原級+as possible[one can]〉などの表現に注意しよう。

- Ex.**
- ① I can't speak English as well as Ken. 私はケンほど英語をじょうずに話せない。
  - ② Bob read as many books as possible[he could]. ボブはできるだけ多くの本を読んだ。
  - ③ Switzerland is half as large as Hokkaido. スイスは北海道の2分の1の広さだ。
  - ④ My father is three times as old as I am. 父は私の3倍の年齢だ。

### DRILL 1 ( )内の語を意味が通るように並べかえてみよう。

- (1) Masao is a fast typist. I ( as, as, type, fast, can't ) he can.
- (2) We should save electricity ( as, as, possible, much ).
- (3) Our club has ( many, twice, as, members ) as yours.

### 2 「より〜」「〜すればするほど〜」「ますます〜」 比較級を使ったさまざまな表現

**POINT** 「…より〜である」は〈比較級+than …〉で表します。差の程度を表す語は比較級の前に置きます(→②)。そのほか、「〜すればするほど…」〈the+比較級〜, the+比較級…〉(→③)や、下に挙げた比較級を使った表現に注意しよう。

- Ex.**
- ① His school is far older than ours. 彼の学校は私たちのよりもずっと古い。
  - ② The more you play tennis, the more interesting you will find it. テニスはすればするほど、おもしろくなるでしょう。
  - ③ My watch is less expensive than yours. 私の時計はあなたのほど高くない。
  - ④ Our life has become more and more convenient. 私たちの生活はますます便利になった。

### DRILL 2 日本語に合うように、( )内に適切な1語を入れてみよう。

- (1) Sunlight is ( ) brighter than moonlight. [ずっと明るい]
- (2) ( ) ( ) we climb, ( ) ( ) it becomes. [高く登るほど涼しくなる]
- (3) ( ) and ( ) people are visiting our city. [ますます多くの]

## EXERCISES

### 1 Choose the suitable one. [→ ①]

- (1) I often went ( swimming / swum ) at Shonan Beach.
- (2) Turn the corner and keep ( walking / walked ) to the bridge.
- (3) We saw Mr. Harris ( drinking / drunk ) coffee at the cafe.
- (4) I heard my name ( calling / called ) in the crowd. It was my sister.
- (5) They found Patty ( sweeping / swept ) around the school gate.
- (6) My computer was not working, so I had it ( repairing / repaired ).

### 2 Use the structure in ② and rewrite the sentences. [→ ②]

- (1) Roy hurt his leg while he was playing basketball.  
⇒ Roy hurt his leg \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) Jill opened her bag and took out a large envelope.  
⇒ \_\_\_\_\_, Jill took out a large envelope.
- (3) I did not have my smartphone with me, so I could not contact my family.  
⇒ \_\_\_\_\_ with me, I could not contact my family.
- (4) People look like ants when they are seen from the top of the tower.  
⇒ \_\_\_\_\_, people look like ants.

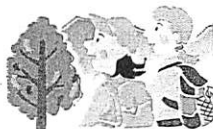
### 3 Put the words in the right order. [(1)～(3)→ ①, (4)～(7)→ ②]

- (1) Ian used gestures and ( himself, make, managed, understood, to ).
- (2) We ( the, our, doing, watched, daughter ) difficult jigsaw puzzle.
- (3) Be sure to ( when, locked, keep, the garage door ) you are out.
- (4) My sister sat at the table ( her, reading, magazine, favorite ).
- (5) ( at, behavior, his, surprised, strange ), we all stared at him.
- (6) ( at, feeling, sleepy, not ) all, I stayed up until midnight.
- (7) Sam enjoyed listening to jazz ( closed, eyes, with, his ).

### Try! Express the following in English.

- (1) 先週の日曜日にエミとハイキングに出かけた。 [→ ①]
- (2) 遠くでカッコーが鳴いているのが聞こえた。 [→ ①]
- (3) 疲れたので、その日はいつもより早く寝た。 [→ ②]

(Hint) (2) カッコー a cuckoo 鳴く sing (3) いつもより than usual



### Write a Short Paragraph! (解答例 → p.49)

▶ Write a paragraph of a few sentences about your memory of a hike or an excursion.



① I went cycling with my brother last Saturday.  
 ② Riding our bikes through the fresh air, we felt very free. ③ On the way home, we sat on a hillside and watched the sun setting. ④ It was a wonderful sight.

①先週の土曜日に兄とサイクリングに行きました。②新鮮な空気の中を自転車に乗って、私たちはとても開放的な気分になりました。③帰り道で、私たちは丘の斜面に座って、太陽が沈んでいくのを見ました。④それはすばらしい光景でした。

### ② Listening Quiz 1. T・F 2. T・F 3. T・F

### 1 「～しに行く」「～しているのを～する」など SV+分詞 / SVO+分詞

**POINT** 「～しに行く」は〈go ~ing〉で表します(→①)。また、「人[物]が～している[される]のを見る[聞く]」は〈知覚動詞 [see, hear, etc.] + 人[物] + 分詞〉で表します(→③)。このほか、次のような分詞を含む表現に注意しよう。

- Ex.**
- a The boy kept knocking on the door. 少年はドアをノックし続けた。
  - b I made myself understood in English. 私の英語は通じた[←英語で自分自身を理解してもらえた]。
  - c I had my watch repaired at this shop. 私はこの店で時計を修理してもらった。
  - d I'm sorry to have kept you waiting. お待たせしてすみません。

**DRILL 1** 〈 〉の動詞を現在分詞、または過去分詞に変えて入れてみよう。

- (1) Tom and I went ( ) in Nagano last winter. <ski>
- (2) We heard Mika ( ) an English pop song. <sing>
- (3) I had my passport ( ) while traveling. <steal>

### 2 「～しながら」「～するとき」「～もので」など 分詞構文 / with+O+分詞

**POINT** 分詞で始まる語句を文の前後に置いて、「～しながら」などの意味を表すことができます(→②)。これは主に書きことばで用いられる表現で、分詞構文と呼ばれます。また、「…を～して[したまま]」は〈with ... 分詞〉を使って表します。

- Ex.**
- e I fell asleep watching a movie. 映画を見ている間に眠ってしまった。
  - f Seen from here, the stone looks like a frog. ここから見ると、その石はカエルのように見える。
  - g Not having a car, he called a taxi. 車を持っていなかったので、彼はタクシーを呼んだ。
  - h I stood with my arms folded. 私は腕を組んで立っていた。

**DRILL 2** ( )内の語を適切な形に変えて、分詞構文を作ってみよう。

- (1) ( feel ) chilly, I drank some hot chocolate.
- (2) ( write ) in simple words, this book is perfect for children.
- (3) Not ( know ) what to say, we kept silent.