

動詞 (=動作を表す言葉)

Be動詞

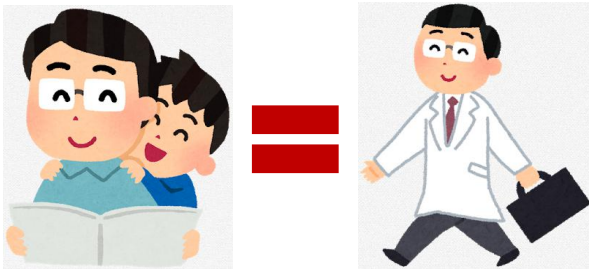
種類: beのみ
活用

原形	現在形	過去形	主語が下記のと
be	am	was	I
	is		She, He, 名詞(単数)
	are	were	You, We, They, 名詞(複数)

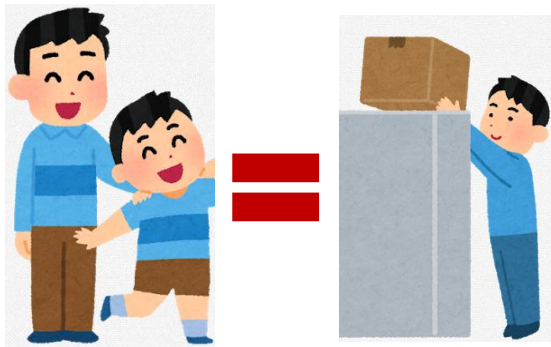
[特徴]

①: 「主語 = 名詞、形容詞」

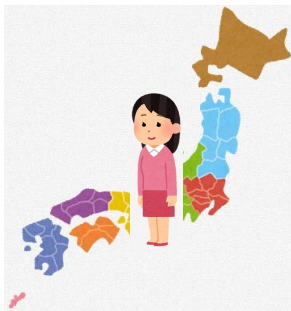
My father is a doctor. 「My father = a doctor」



My brother is tall. 「My brother = tall」



②: 存在していること/具体的な動きなし
I am in Japan.



一般動詞

種類: たくさん

活用: それぞれの動詞ごとに異なる

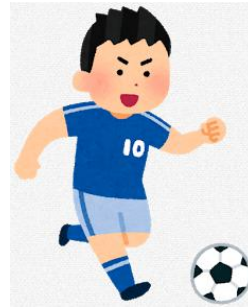
原形	現在形※	過去形
play	plays	played
eat	eats	ate
read	reads	read

※主語がShe, He, 名詞(単数)のとき

[特徴]

具体的な動きがイメージできる

例1: I play soccer.



例2: I eat rice.



例3: I read a book.



【現在形】

[疑問文の作り方]

be動詞を主語の前にもっていく

You are a teacher.

Are you a teacher?

She is in the classroom.

Is she in the classroom?

[否定文の作り方]

be動詞の後に「not」を置く

You are a teacher.

You are not a teacher.

She is in the classroom.

She is not in the classroom.

I am not → I'm not

are not → aren't

is not → isn't

} に短縮できる

【過去形】

[疑問文の作り方]

be動詞を主語の前にもっていく

You were shy.

Were you shy?

[否定文の作り方]

be動詞の後に「not」を置く

You were shy.

You were not shy.

was not → wasn't

were not → weren't

} に短縮できる

【現在形】

[疑問文の作り方]

①: doかdoesかを選ぶ

主語がI, you, we, they, 名詞(複数)	→	do
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主語がshe, he, 名詞(単数)	→	does
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②: doかdoesを主語の前に持っていく

(doesのとき、動詞は原形にする)

You play soccer.

Do you play soccer?

She likes animals.

Does she like animals?

[否定文の作り方]

①: doかdoesかを選ぶ

主語がI, you, we, they, 名詞(複数)	→	do
-----------------------------	---	----

主語がshe, he, 名詞(単数)	→	does
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②: doかdoesの後に「not」をつけて、主語の

後に置く(does notのとき、動詞は原形にする)

You play soccer.

You do not play soccer.

She likes animals.

She does not like animals.

do notはdon'tに、does notはdoesn't

に短縮できる

【過去形】

[疑問文の作り方]

主語が何でも	→	did
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※ただし、動詞は原形にする

didを主語の前に持っていく

You played soccer.

Did you play soccer?

[否定文の作り方]

主語が何でも	→	did
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※ただし、動詞は原形にする

didの後に「not」をつけて、主語の

後に置く(did notのとき、動詞は原形にする)

She liked animals.

She did not like animals.

did notはdidn'tに短縮できる