

未来形(1)

Today's goal

1. willを使って、
肯定文・否定文・疑問文を作ることができる。
2. be going toを使って、
肯定文・否定文・疑問文を作ることができる。

will

ゲームをする play games

1. あなたは、毎日ゲームをする。 (現在形)

- You _____ games every day.

2. あなたは、今ゲームをしている。 (現在進行形)

- You _____ games now.

3. あなたは、昨日ゲームをした。 (過去形)

- You _____ games yesterday.

4. あなたは、明日ゲームをするつもりだ。 (未来形)

- You _____ games tomorrow.

英語を勉強する study English

1. 彼は、毎日英語を勉強する。 (現在形)

- He _____ English every day.

2. 彼は、今英語を勉強している。 (現在進行形)

- He _____ _____ English now.

3. 彼は、昨日英語を勉強した。 (過去形)

- He _____ English yesterday.

4. 彼は、明日英語を勉強するつもりだ。 (未来形)

- He _____ _____ English tomorrow.

買い物に行く go shopping

1. 彼女は、毎週末買い物に行く。 (現在形)

- She _____ shopping every day.

2. 彼女は、今買い物に行っている。 (現在進行形)

- She _____ shopping now.

3. 彼女は、昨日買い物に行った。 (過去形)

- She _____ shopping yesterday.

4. 彼女は、明日買い物に行くつもりだ。 (未来形)

- She _____ shopping tomorrow.

willの使い方(肯定文)

1. あなたは、明日ゲームをするつもりだ。
 - You will play games tomorrow.
2. 彼は、明日英語を勉強するつもりだ。
 - He will study English tomorrow.
3. 彼女は、明日買い物に行くつもりだ。
 - She will go shopping tomorrow.

主語 + _____ + _____

willの品詞は_____

3人称
単数でも
変化なし!

テレビを見る watch TV

1. 私達は、テレビは見ない。 (現在形)

- We _____ TV.

2. 私達は、今テレビを見ていない。 (現在進行形)

- We _____ TV now.

3. 私達は、昨日テレビを見なかった。 (過去形)

- We _____ TV yesterday.

4. 私達は、明日テレビを見るつもりはない。 (未来形)

- We _____ TV tomorrow.

will not = _____ ✕ want / wánt/
won't / wóunt/

夜ごはんを作る make dinner

1. 彼は、夜ごはんを作らない。 (現在形)
 - He _____ dinner.
2. 彼は、夜ご飯を今作っていない。 (現在進行形)
 - He _____ dinner now.
3. 彼は、昨日夜ごはんを作らなかった。 (過去形)
 - He _____ dinner yesterday.
4. 彼は、明日夜ごはんを作るつもりはない。(未来形)
 - He _____ dinner tomorrow.

will not = won't

✕want / wánt/
won't / wóunt/

プールで泳ぐ swim in the pool

1. 彼女は、プールで泳がない。 (現在形)
 - She _____ in the pool.
2. 彼女は、今、プールで泳いでいない。 (現在進行形)
 - She _____ in the pool now.
3. 彼女は、昨日プールで泳がなかった。 (過去形)
 - She _____ in the pool yesterday.
4. 彼女は、明日プールで泳ぐつもりはない。(未来形)
 - She _____ in the pool tomorrow.

will not = won't

✕want / wánt/
won't /wóunt/

willの使い方(否定文)

1. 私達は、明日テレビを見るつもりはない。
 - We won't watch TV tomorrow.
2. 彼は、明日夜ごはんを作るつもりはない。
 - He won't make dinner tomorrow.
3. 彼女は明日プールで泳ぐつもりはない。
 - She won't swim in the pool tomorrow.

主語 + _____ + _____

willの品詞は_____

絵を描く draw pictures

1. あなたたちは、絵を描きますか。 (現在形)
 - _____ you _____ pictures?
2. あなたたちは、今絵を描いていますか。 (現在進行形)
 - _____ you _____ pictures now?
3. あなたたちは、先週絵を描きましたか。 (過去形)
 - _____ you _____ pictures last week?
4. あなたたちは、来週絵を描きますか? (未来形)
 - _____ you _____ pictures next week?

辞書を使う use a dictionary

1. 彼女は、辞書を使いますか。 (現在形)

- _____ she _____ a dictionary?

2. 彼女は、今辞書を使っていますか。 (現在進行形)

- _____ she _____ a dictionary now?

3. 彼女は、先週辞書を使いましたか。 (過去形)

- _____ she _____ a dictionary last week?

4. 彼女は、来週辞書を使いますか? (未来形)

- _____ she _____ a dictionary next week?

ラジオを聞く listen to the radio

1. 彼は、ラジオを聞きますか。 (現在形)

- _____ he _____ to the radio?

2. 彼は、今ラジオを聞かれていますか。 (現在進行形)

- _____ he _____ to the radio now?

3. 彼は、昨日ラジオを聞きましたか。 (過去形)

- _____ he _____ to the radio last week?

4. 彼は、今晚ラジオを聞きますか? (未来形)

- _____ he _____ to the radio tonight?

willの使い方(疑問文)

1. あなた達は、来週絵を描きますか?

- Will you draw pictures next week?

2. 彼女は、来週辞書を使いますか?

- Will she use a dictionary next week?

3. 彼は、今晚ラジオを聞きますか?

- Will he listen to the radio tonight?

_____ + 主語 + _____ + ?

willの品詞は_____

疑問文の答え方

1. Do **you** draw pictures?

2. Did **you** draw pictures last week?

3. Will **you** draw pictures next week?

4. Will **he** listen to the radio tonight?

5. Does **she** use a dictionary?

willの短縮形

- I will = I'll
- we will = we'll
- you will = you'll
- he will = he'll
- she will = she'll
- it will = it'll
- they will = they'll

Make questions

Will you (動詞)

tonight/tomorrow/this month/etc...?

Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

相手にYes, I will.と答えさせる質問をしよう。
相手にYes, I will.と先に3回言わせたら勝ち。
質問は一問ずつ、交互にすること。

参考: 瀧沢広人先生

What are your questions?

- Will you sleep tonight?
- Will you listen to music tonight?
- Will you eat dinner tonight?
- Will you get up early tomorrow?
- Will you get up late tomorrow?
- Will you go outside tomorrow?
- Will you stay at home tomorrow?
- Will you do your homework this month?
- Will you go to Matsudo station this month?
- Will you meet your friend this month?

助動詞の使い方

[肯定文] I study English. I do study English.
(強調用法)もある!

[否定文] I do not (=don't) study English.

[疑問文] Do you study English?

[肯定文] I will study English.

[否定文] I will not (=won't) study English.

[疑問文] Will you study English?

否定文・疑問文を作るdoの品詞は_____

助動詞の使い方

[肯定文] She study English. _____

[否定文] She does not (=doesn't) study English.

[疑問文] Does she study English?

[肯定文] She will study English.

[否定文] She will not (=won't) study English.

[疑問文] Will she study English?

3人称単数現在 _____

助動詞の後ろは _____

助動詞+be動詞

1. 彼女は14歳だ。

She is fourteen years old.

2. 彼女は来月15歳になる。

She _____ fifteen years old next month.

3. 今、あなたは家にいますか？

Are you at home now?

4. 明日、あなたは家にいますか？

_____ at home tomorrow?

be動詞の原形は_____

be going to

be動詞は何が入る?

	主語 (単数)	be動詞	主語 (複数)	be動詞
1人称	I		we	
2人称	you		you	
3人称	he		they	
	she			
	it			

→ be(動詞) going to + 動詞の原形

1. I will visit Harajuku this weekend.
2. I _____ Harajuku this weekend.
3. You will buy a smartphone soon.
4. You _____ a smartphone soon.
5. He will see the movie next Sunday.
6. He _____ the movie next Sunday.
7. It will rain tomorrow.
8. It _____ tomorrow.

willと同じく未来を表す

→ be(動詞) going to + 動詞の原形

9. She will watch a movie this Sunday.

10. She _____ a movie this Sunday.

11. I will leave here in an hour.

12. I _____ here in an hour.

13. They will take a walk this evening.

14. They _____ a walk this evening.

15. It will be rainy tomorrow.

16. It _____ rainy tomorrow.

willと同じく未来を表す

現在形

未来形

(be動詞+going to+動詞の原形)

→ 一般動詞の_____にすること

一般動詞

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| • I play soccer. | • I am going to play soccer. |
| • You eat dinner. | • You are going to eat dinner. |
| • He studies English. | • He is going to study English. |
| • She takes a bath. | • She is going to take a bath. |

be動詞

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| • I am a teacher. | • I am going to be a teacher. |
| • You are busy. | • You are going to be busy. |
| • It is rainy. | • It is going to be rainy. |
| • They are doctors. | • They are going to be doctors. |

→ be動詞(am, are, is)の原形は_____27

未来の表現 be動詞+going to+動詞の原形

	英語の勉強をする予定	遅れる予定	自分の部屋を掃除する予定	高校生になる予定
	I study English	I am late.	I clean my room.	I am a high school student.
I				
you (単数)				
she				
they				

未来の表現 be動詞+going to+動詞の原形

	TVを見る 予定	散歩する 予定	医者になる 予定	自分の先生と 話す予定
	I watch TV.	I take a walk.	I am a doctor.	I talk with my teacher.
they				
we				
he				
Maruko				

Q. What is he/she going to do?

代名詞サイコロ
追加も可

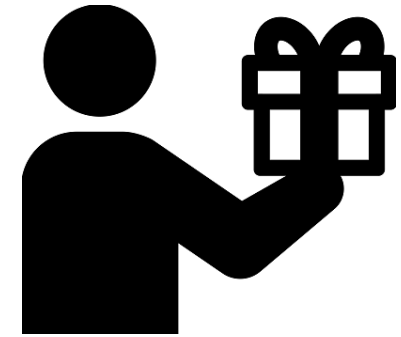
A. **主語** + **be動詞** going to + **動詞の原形**.



jump into the pool



run away



give a present



climb the rock



play baseball



have a meeting

Q. What is he/she going to do?

A. **主語** + **be動詞** going to + **動詞の原形**.



listen to music



carry one's suitcase



make dinner



wash one's face



ride one's bicycle



play music

Q. What is he/she going to do?

A. **主語** + be動詞 going to + **動詞の原形**.



sleep on one's desk



speak in front of
people



get on the train



clean one's room



do one's homework



knock at the door

Q. What is he/she going to do?

A. 主語 + be動詞 going to + 動詞の原形.



ask a question



stretch one's legs



walk one's dog



jump on the bar



lift up one's baby



get in the taxi

be going to doの使い方(否定文)

1. 私は、今夜テレビを見るつもりはない。

- I _____ watch TV tonight.

2. 私の母は、今夜夜ごはんを作るつもりはない。

- My mother _____ make dinner tonight.

3. 彼らは、明日学校に行く予定はない。

- They _____ go to school tomorrow.

主語 + _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ + 動詞の原形

be動詞の _____ に _____ を置く

be going to doの使い方(疑問文)

- あなたは、放課後テニスをする予定ですか。
 - _____ play tennis after school?
- Yutaは、今夜英語を勉強する予定ですか。
 - _____ study English tonight?
- HiroshiとMarukoは、今年東京を訪れる予定ですか。
 - _____ visit Tokyo this year?

_____ + **主語** + _____ + _____ + **動詞の原形** + ?

主語とbe動詞を_____

be going to do 疑問文の答え方

1. Are **you** going to **play** tennis after school?

2. Is **Yuta** going to **study** English tonight?

3. Are **Hiroshi and Maruko** going to **visit** Tokyo this year?

4. Is **your mother** going to **make** dinner tonight?

未来の表現 be動詞+going to+動詞の原形

主語	動詞	肯定文	否定文	疑問文
I	get up early			-
you	do one's homework			
she	help one's parents			
they	climb Mt.Fuji.			

未来の表現 be動詞+going to+動詞の原形

主語	動詞	肯定文	否定文	疑問文
we	visit one's teacher			-
he	call one's brother			
Kiki	leave Japan			
it	is sunny			

Take turns(交代で) to draw cards.

Are you going to study next week?



Yes, I am. I'm going to study next week.

No, I'm not. I'm not going to study next week.

※I'm going to study **English** next week.

など**目的語**を自分で入れてもOK

Are **you** going to study next week?

Yes, I am. I'm.... / No, I'm not. I'm not...



肯定・否定・
疑問文

play the
piano

go to
school

write a
letter

drink
water

drive a
car

take a
shower

read a
book

do the
dishes

eat
snacks

catch a
ball

listen to
music

study

do one's
homework

get up

take a
bath

fly

shout

play
games

brush
one's
hair

smile

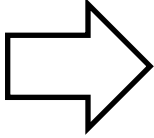
cut
paper

cook

sing a
song

cry

未来の表現 will+動詞の原形

How's the weather today?  tonight(未来)の場合

(晴れ)

tonight.

(曇り)

tonight.

(雨)

tonight.

(雪)

tonight.

(主語)(動詞)

動詞のrain / snowの場合は?

例: It is raining now.

例: It is snowing now.

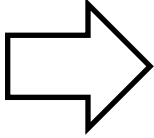
It rains.

tonight.

It snows.

tonight.

未来の表現 be動詞+going to+動詞の原形

How's the weather today?  tonight(未来)の場合

(晴れ)

tonight.

(曇り)

tonight.

(雨)

tonight.

(雪)

tonight.

(主語)(動詞)

動詞のrain / snowの場合は?

例: It is raining now.

例: It is snowing now.

It rains.

tonight.

It snows.

tonight.

未来を表す表現

1. 明日
2. 明後日
3. 来週
4. 来月
5. 来年
6. 2週間後
7. 明日の午後
8. 1時間後
9. 2時間後
10. 10月11日
11. 次の夏
12. 2025年

解答

現在形

未来形

(be動詞+going to+動詞の原形)

→ 一般動詞の 原形 にすること

一般動詞

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| • I play soccer. | • I am going to play soccer. |
| • You eat dinner. | • You are going to eat dinner. |
| • He studies English. | • He is going to study English. |
| • She takes a bath. | • She is going to take a bath. |

be動詞

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| • I am a teacher. | • I am going to be a teacher. |
| • You are busy. | • You are going to be busy. |
| • It is rainy. | • It is going to be rainy. |
| • They are doctors. | • They are going to be doctors. |

主語 動詞

→ be動詞(am, are, is)の原形は be 45

未来の表現 be動詞+going to+動詞の原形

	英語の勉強をする予定	遅れる予定	自分の部屋を掃除する予定	高校生になる予定
	I study English	I am late.	I clean my room.	I am a high school student.
I	I am going to study English	I am going to be late.	I am going to clean my room.	I am going to be a high school student.
you (単数)	You are going to study English.	You are going to be late.	You are going to clean your room.	You are going to be a high school student.
she	She is going to study English.	She is going to be late.	She is going to clean her room.	She is going to be a high school student.
they	They are going to study English.	They are going to be late.	They are going to clean their room.	They are going to be high school students.

未来の表現 be動詞+going to+動詞の原形

	TVを見る 予定	散歩する 予定	医者になる 予定	自分の先生と 話す予定
	I watch TV.	I take a walk.	I am a doctor.	I talk with my teacher.
they	They are going to watch TV.	They are going to take a walk.	They are going to be doctors.	They are going to talk with their teacher.
we	We are going to watch TV.	We are going to take a walk.	We are going to be doctors.	We are going to talk with our teacher.
he	He is going to watch TV.	He is going to take a walk.	He is going to be a doctor.	He is going to talk with his teacher.
Maruko	Maruko is going to watch TV.	Maruko is going to take a walk.	Maruko is going to be a doctor.	Maruko is going to talk with her teacher.

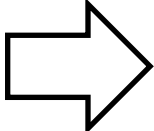
未来の表現 be動詞+going to+動詞の原形

主語	動詞	肯定文	否定文	疑問文
I	get up early	I am going to get up early.	I am not going to get up early.	-
you	do one's homework	You are going to do your homework.	You are not going to do your homework.	Are you going to do your homework?
she	help one's parents	She is going to help her parents.	She is not going to help her parents.	Is she going to help her parents?
they	climb Mt.Fuji.	They are going to climb Mt.Fuji.	They are not going to climb Mt.Fuji.	Are they going to climb Mt.Fuji?

未来の表現 be動詞+going to+動詞の原形

主語	動詞	肯定文	否定文	疑問文
we	visit one's teacher	We are going to visit our teacher.	We are not going to visit our teacher.	—
he	call one's brother	He is going to call his brother.	He is not going to call his brother.	Is he going to call his brother?
Kiki	leave Japan	Kiki is going to leave Japan.	Kiki is not going to leave Japan.	Is Kiki going to leave Japan?
it	is sunny	It is going to be sunny.	It is not going to be sunny.	Is it going to be sunny?

未来の表現 will+動詞の原形

How's the weather today?  tonight(未来)の場合

(晴れ) It is sunny. It will be sunny tonight.

(曇り) It is cloudy. It will be cloudy tonight.

(雨) It is rainy. It will be rainy tonight.

(雪) It is snowy. It will be snowy tonight.

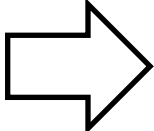
(主語)(動詞)

動詞のrain / snowの場合は? 例: It is raining now.
例: It is snowing now.

It rains. It will rain tonight.

It snows. It will snow tonight.

未来の表現 be動詞+going to+動詞の原形

How's the weather today?  tonight(未来)の場合

(晴れ) It is sunny. It is going to be sunny tonight.

(曇り) It is cloudy. It is going to be cloudy tonight.

(雨) It is rainy. It is going to be rainy tonight.

(雪) It is snowy. It is going to be snowy tonight.

(主語)(動詞)

動詞のrain / snowの場合は? 例: It is raining now.

例: It is snowing now.

It rains. It is going to rain tonight.

It snows. It is going to snow tonight.

未来を表す表現

1. 明日
 - tomorrow
2. 明後日
 - the day after tomorrow
3. 来週
 - next week
4. 来月
 - next month
5. 来年
 - next year
6. 2週間後
 - in two weeks
7. 明日の午後
 - tomorrow afternoon
8. 1時間後
 - in an hour
9. 2時間後
 - in two hours
10. 10月11日
 - on October eleventh
11. 次の夏
 - next summer
12. 2025年
 - in 2025