

中学英文法 総まとめ問題集50+一覧表

中1～中3の文法事項を完全網羅／4択問題50問＋解答解説＋文法一覧表

構成	内容
第1部	4択問題50問（中1～中3の文法事項をランダムに出題）
第2部	解答・解説（本文の根拠を示す詳細解説付き）
第3部	中1～中3の文法一覧表（解説＋例文付き）

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第1部 4択問題（全50問）

空欄に入る最も適切な語句を a～d から選んでください。

問1 I ___ a student.

- (a) am (b) is (c) are (d) be

問2 She ___ my sister.

- (a) am (b) is (c) are (d) was

問3 They ___ in the park.

- (a) is (b) am (c) are (d) was

問4 He ___ tennis every day.

- (a) play (b) plays (c) playing (d) played

問5 I ___ not like natto.

- (a) am (b) do (c) does (d) is

問6 ___ she play the piano?

- (a) Do (b) Does (c) Is (d) Are

問7 My brother ___ have a bike.

- (a) don't (b) doesn't (c) isn't (d) aren't

問8 ___ you a teacher?

- (a) Is (b) Am (c) Are (d) Do

問9 Tom ___ to school by bus.

- (a) go (b) gos (c) goes (d) going

問10 She ___ English every day.

- (a) studys (b) studies (c) studying (d) studied

問11 I am ___ a book now.

- (a) read (b) reads (c) reading (d) readed

問12 Look! The boys ___ playing soccer.

- (a) is (b) am (c) are (d) do

問13 ___ you swim?

- (a) Do (b) Are (c) Can (d) Is

問14 I ___ to Kyoto last summer.

- (a) go (b) goes (c) going (d) went

問15 She ___ very busy yesterday.

- (a) is (b) was (c) were (d) did

問16 I ___ watching TV at 8 last night.

- (a) am (b) was (c) were (d) is

問17 They ___ going to visit Tokyo.

- (a) is (b) am (c) are (d) be

問18 It ___ rain tomorrow.

(a) is (b) are (c) will (d) was

問19 What ___ you do next Sunday?

(a) do (b) are (c) will (d) did

問20 I'm going ___ play tennis.

(a) to (b) for (c) at (d) in

問21 I want ___ be a doctor.

(a) to (b) be (c) for (d) of

問22 She likes ___ music.

(a) listen (b) listens (c) listening (d) to listening

問23 It is fun ___ play soccer.

(a) to (b) for (c) in (d) of

問24 I have a lot of homework ___ do.

(a) to (b) for (c) in (d) of

問25 Stop ___! I'm studying.

(a) talk (b) to talk (c) talking (d) talked

問26 This book is ___ than that one.

(a) new (b) newer (c) newest (d) more new

問27 Mt. Fuji is the ___ mountain in Japan.

(a) high (b) higher (c) highest (d) more high

問28 English is ___ interesting than math.

(a) very (b) more (c) most (d) much

問29 She runs ___ than I.

(a) fast (b) faster (c) fastest (d) more fast

問30 This is the ___ movie of the year.

(a) good (b) better (c) best (d) well

問31 English ___ spoken in many countries.

(a) is (b) are (c) was (d) were

問32 This temple ___ built 100 years ago.

(a) is (b) are (c) was (d) were

問33 Stay home ___ it rains tomorrow.

(a) if (b) when (c) but (d) or

問34 I was sleeping ___ you called me.

(a) if (b) when (c) but (d) and

問35 There ___ many books on the desk.

(a) is (b) am (c) are (d) be

問36 I ___ lived here for ten years.

(a) am (b) have (c) had (d) was

問37 She ___ already finished her homework.

(a) have (b) has (c) had (d) is

問38 Have you ___ been to Hawaii?

(a) ever (b) never (c) yet (d) just

問39 I have ___ seen such a beautiful sunset.

(a) ever (b) never (c) yet (d) already

問40 How long ___ you studied English?

(a) do (b) are (c) have (d) did

問41 This is the book ___ I bought yesterday.

(a) who (b) which (c) whose (d) where

問42 I have a friend ___ lives in Osaka.

(a) who (b) which (c) what (d) whose

問43 The dog ___ is running is mine.

(a) who (b) that (c) what (d) whose

問44 She is the girl ___ mother is a teacher.

(a) who (b) which (c) whose (d) whom

問45 Tell me the reason ___ you were late.

(a) which (b) why (c) where (d) when

問46 I don't know ___ he is.

(a) who (b) what (c) where (d) when

問47 Do you know where ___?

(a) does he live (b) he lives (c) is he live (d) he living

問48 The boy ___ over there is my brother.

(a) stand (b) stood (c) standing (d) stands

問49 I have a watch ___ in Switzerland.

(a) make (b) made (c) making (d) makes

問50 If I ___ rich, I would buy a car.

(a) am (b) was (c) were (d) be

第2部 解答・解説

問1 I ___ a student.

解答：(a) am 主語がIのときはam。

問2 She ___ my sister.

解答：(b) is 三人称単数 (she/he/it) にはis。

問3 They ___ in the park.

解答：(c) are 複数主語にはare。

問4 He ___ tennis every day.

解答：(b) plays 三人称単数現在は動詞にsをつける。

問5 I ___ not like natto.

解答：(b) do 一般動詞の否定はdon't / doesn't。Iなのでdo。

問6 ___ she play the piano?

解答：(b) Does 三単現の疑問文はDoesで始まる。

問7 My brother ___ have a bike.

解答：(b) doesn't 三単現の否定はdoesn't。

問8 ___ you a teacher?

解答：(c) Are be動詞の疑問文は文頭に。youなのでAre。

問9 Tom ___ to school by bus.

解答：(c) goes goの三単現はgoes。

問10 She ___ English every day.

解答：(b) studies studyの三単現はy → iesでstudies。

問11 I am ___ a book now.

解答：(c) reading 現在進行形はbe動詞 + ~ing。

問12 Look! The boys ___ playing soccer.

解答：(c) are 複数主語の進行形にはare。

問13 ___ you swim?

解答：(c) Can 「～できる」はCan。

問14 I ___ to Kyoto last summer.

解答：(d) went goの過去形はwent。

問15 She ___ very busy yesterday.

解答：(b) was be動詞の過去形 (単数) はwas。

問16 I ___ watching TV at 8 last night.

解答：(b) was 過去進行形はwas/were + ~ing。Iはwas。

問17 They ___ going to visit Tokyo.

解答：(c) are be going to の be動詞は主語に合わせる。

問18 It ___ rain tomorrow.

解答：(c) will 未来の予想は will。

問19 What ___ you do next Sunday?

解答：(c) will 未来の疑問文は will。

問20 I'm going ___ play tennis.

解答：(a) to be going to + 動詞の原形。

問21 I want ___ be a doctor.

解答：(a) to want to + 動詞の原形（不定詞）。

問22 She likes ___ music.

解答：(c) listening like の後ろは動名詞 ing も使える。

問23 It is fun ___ play soccer.

解答：(a) to It is ~ to + 動詞の原形。

問24 I have a lot of homework ___ do.

解答：(a) to 名詞を修飾する不定詞（～するための）。

問25 Stop ___! I'm studying.

解答：(c) talking stop + 動名詞は「～するのをやめる」。

問26 This book is ___ than that one.

解答：(b) newer 形容詞の比較級は -er。new → newer。

問27 Mt. Fuji is the ___ mountain in Japan.

解答：(c) highest 最上級は the + -est。

問28 English is ___ interesting than math.

解答：(b) more long words は more ~ than。

問29 She runs ___ than I.

解答：(b) faster 副詞の比較級も -er。fast → faster。

問30 This is the ___ movie of the year.

解答：(c) best good の最上級は best。

問31 English ___ spoken in many countries.

解答：(a) is 受動態は be動詞 + 過去分詞。English は単数。

問32 This temple ___ built 100 years ago.

解答：(c) was 過去の受動態は was/were + 過去分詞。

問33 Stay home ___ it rains tomorrow.

解答：(a) if 「もし～なら」は if。

問34 I was sleeping ___ you called me.

解答：(b) when 「～のとき」は when。

問35 There ___ many books on the desk.

解答：(c) are There + be動詞、複数形は are。

問36 I ___ lived here for ten years.

解答：(b) have 現在完了は have/has + 過去分詞。

問37 She ___ already finished her homework.

解答：(b) has 三単現の現在完了は has。

問38 Have you ___ been to Hawaii?

解答：(a) ever 経験を聞くときは ever。

問39 I have ___ seen such a beautiful sunset.

解答：(b) never 「一度も～ない」は never。

問40 How long ___ you studied English?

解答：(c) have 現在完了の疑問文は Have/Has で始まる。

問41 This is the book ___ I bought yesterday.

解答：(b) which 物を先行詞にする目的格は which/that。

問42 I have a friend ___ lives in Osaka.

解答：(a) who 人を先行詞にする主格は who。

問43 The dog ___ is running is mine.

解答：(b) that 主格の関係代名詞 that は人にも物にも使える。

問44 She is the girl ___ mother is a teacher.

解答：(c) whose 所有格の関係代名詞は whose。

問45 Tell me the reason ___ you were late.

解答：(b) why 理由を表す関係副詞は why。

問46 I don't know ___ he is.

解答：(a) who 間接疑問文は〈疑問詞 + 主語 + 動詞〉。

問47 Do you know where ___?

解答：(b) he lives 間接疑問文は平叙文の語順。

問48 The boy ___ over there is my brother.

解答：(c) standing 現在分詞 ing で「～している」を表す。

問49 I have a watch ___ in Switzerland.

解答：(b) made 過去分詞 made で「～された」を表す。

問50 If I ___ rich, I would buy a car.

解答：(c) were 仮定法過去では were を使う。

第3部 中1の文法 文法一覧表 (15項目)

文法項目	解説	例文
be動詞 (am/is/are)	主語によって形が変化。I→am/He/She/It (三人称単数) →is/You/We/They (複数) →are。「～である」「～にいる」を表す。	I am a student. / He is a teacher. / They are students.
be動詞 (否定文)	be動詞の直後にnotを置く。短縮形：I am not→I'm not, is not→isn't, are not→aren't。	I am not a student. / He isn't a teacher.
be動詞 (疑問文)	be動詞を文頭に出す。Yes/Noで答え、Yes, 主語+be動詞 / No, 主語+be動詞+notの形。	Are you a student? — Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
一般動詞	be動詞以外の動詞。三人称単数現在形では動詞の語尾に-s/-esを付ける (plays, watches)。	I play tennis. / He plays tennis.
一般動詞 (否定文)	主語+do/does not+動詞の原形。三人称単数のとき doesを使い、動詞は原形に戻す。	I don't play tennis. / He doesn't play tennis.
一般動詞 (疑問文)	Do/Does+主語+動詞の原形～? Yes, 主語+do/does. / No, 主語+do/does not.	Do you play tennis? — Yes, I do. / Does he like soccer?
名詞の複数形	規則変化：-s (books) / -es (boxes, watches) / -ies (cities) / 不規則変化 (child→children, foot→feet, man→men)。	one book → two books / one child → two children
代名詞	主格 (I/you/he) / 所有格 (my/your/his) / 目的格 (me/you/him) / 所有代名詞 (mine/yours/his) の4種類。動詞の前は主格、前置詞や動詞の後ろは目的格。	I see him. / This is my book. / This book is mine.
冠詞 (a/an/the)	a/an=不特定の単数 (初登場)。an は母音発音で始まる単語の前。the=特定 (既に話題に出た/世界で唯一)。	I have a pen. / I have an apple. / The pen is red.
形容詞	名詞を修飾する語。名詞の前 (限定用法：a big house) か、be動詞の後 (叙述用法：The house is big) に置く。	a beautiful flower / The flower is beautiful.
命令文	主語Youを省略し、動詞の原形で文を始める。否定の命令文は Don't+動詞の原形。Pleaseで丁寧に。	Open the door. / Don't run. / Please come here.
現在進行形	be動詞 (am/is/are) +動詞のing形。「今～している」を表す。～ing形：原則 V+ing、eで終わる→eを取ってing (make→making)、短母音+子音→子音重ねてing (run→running)。	I am studying English now. / She is reading a book.
助動詞 (can)	「～できる」の意味。can+動詞の原形。否定形 cannot/can't。疑問文 Can+主語+動詞の原形～?	I can swim. / Can you help me? — Yes, I can.
there is / there are	「～がある/いる」を表す存在表現。後ろの名詞が単数なら is、複数なら are。	There is a book on the desk. / There are five books.
数字・序数詞	基数詞 (one, two, three…) と序数詞 (first, second, third, fourth…)。日付や順序を表す。	I have three pens. / It is the first day of school.

第3部 中2の文法 文法一覧表 (18項目)

文法項目	解説	例文
過去形 (規則動詞)	動詞の語尾に -ed を付ける。e で終わる→d だけ (liked) / 子音+y→y を i に変えて ed (studied) / 短母音+子音→子音重ねて ed (stopped)。	I played tennis yesterday. / She studied English.
過去形 (不規則動詞)	決まった形で変化。go→went, eat→ate, see→saw, take→took, come→came, make→made, give→gave, get→got, have→had など暗記が必要。	I went to Tokyo. / I ate sushi for dinner.
過去形 (否定・疑問)	否定文：主語+did not (didn't) +動詞の原形。疑問文：Did+主語+動詞の原形～? 「過去形」は did に集約され、後ろの動詞は原形に戻る。	I didn't play tennis. / Did you play?
過去進行形	was/were+動詞のing形。「～していた」を表す。ある時点での進行中の動作を示す。	I was studying when he came home.
未来形 (will)	will+動詞の原形。意志 (～するつもり) または単純未来 (～するでしょう) を表す。否定 will not (won't)。	I will go to Tokyo tomorrow.
未来形 (be going to)	be動詞+going to+動詞の原形。すでに決まっている予定や近い未来を表す。will より確定的なニュアンス。	I'm going to study English tonight.
助動詞 (must / have to)	「～しなければならない」。must は話者の主観的な必要性、have to は外部からの客観的な必要性。have to は主語に応じて has to に変化。	I must go now. / She has to study.
助動詞 (should / may)	should=～すべき (軽い義務・助言)。may=～してもよい (許可) / ～かもしれない (推量)。	You should sleep. / May I come in?
不定詞 (名詞用法)	to+動詞の原形で「～すること」。文の主語・目的語・補語になる。want / hope / try / decide などの動詞の目的語に使われる。	I want to play tennis. / To learn English is fun.
不定詞 (形容詞用法)	名詞の後ろに置いて「～するための/～すべき」を表す。something/anything/nothing+to不定詞もこの用法。	I have something to eat. / a book to read
不定詞 (副詞用法)	「～するために (目的)」「～して (感情の原因)」を表す。動詞・形容詞・文全体を修飾する。	I went there to see him. / I'm glad to meet you.
動名詞	動詞のing形で「～すること」を表す。enjoy / finish / stop / give up などの動詞の目的語にとる。前置詞の後にも置ける。	I enjoy playing tennis. / I'm good at swimming.
比較級	形容詞・副詞+er+than～「～より○○」。3音節以上は more+原級+than (more interesting than)。不規則変化：good→better, bad→worse。	Tom is taller than me. / This is more interesting than that.
最上級	the+形容詞・副詞+est/in/of～「～の中で最も○○」。3音節以上は the most+原級。範囲が場所→in、複数の人や物→of。	Tom is the tallest in our class. / This is the most beautiful.
接続詞 (when/if /because)	副詞節を作る接続詞。when (～のとき) / if (もし～ならば) / because (～なので)。文頭・文中どちらにも置ける。文頭ならコンマで区切る。	I'll go when I finish. / Stay if you like.
接続詞 (that)	「～ということ」を表す名詞節を作る。think / know / hope / believe などの動詞の後ろで使う。that は省略可能。	I think (that) he is right.

文法項目	解説	例文
there is/are の過去形	There was/were+名詞「〜があった／いた」。後ろの名詞が単数なら was、複数なら were。	There was a cat in the garden.
命令文+please	命令文の文頭または文末にPleaseを付けて丁寧な依頼に。Will you〜? や Could you〜? も丁寧表現。	Please open the door. / Open the door, please.

第3部 中3の文法 文法一覧表 (17項目)

文法項目	解説	例文
受動態 (現在)	be動詞 (am/is/are) +過去分詞「～される／～されている」。動作主はby～で表す (省略可)。能動態の目的語が主語になる。	English is spoken in many countries.
受動態 (過去)	be動詞の過去形 (was/were) +過去分詞「～された」。	This book was written by Soseki in 1905.
現在完了 (完了)	have/has+過去分詞 (already / just / yet)。「ちょうど～したところ」「もう～してしまった」を表す。yetは否定文・疑問文で。	I have just finished my homework.
現在完了 (経験)	have/has+過去分詞 (ever / never / before / 回数表現)。「～したことがある」を表す。	Have you ever been to Kyoto?
現在完了 (継続)	have/has+過去分詞 (since / for)。「ずっと～している」を表す。since (～以来) は時の起点、for (～の間) は期間。	I have lived here for ten years. / since 2010.
関係代名詞 (who)	先行詞が「人」のとき使う。who+動詞～で先行詞を修飾する形容詞節を作る。whoは主格。	The boy who runs fast is Tom.
関係代名詞 (which)	先行詞が「物・動物」のとき使う。主格でも目的格でも使える。目的格のときは省略可能。	The book which I bought is interesting.
関係代名詞 (that)	先行詞が「人・物」どちらでも使える万能の関係代名詞。最上級・the only・全てを意味する語の後では特に好まれる。	The man that lives here is kind.
関係代名詞 (省略)	目的格の関係代名詞 (whom / which / that) は省略可能。先行詞の直後に「主語+動詞」が続く形になる。	The book I bought is good. (= The book that I bought)
分詞 (現在分詞)	動詞のing形で名詞を修飾「～している○○」。1語なら名詞の前、2語以上なら名詞の後ろに置く。	the running boy / the boy running in the park
分詞 (過去分詞)	過去分詞で名詞を修飾「～された○○」「～される○○」。受動の意味を表す。1語なら名詞の前、2語以上なら名詞の後ろ。	the broken window / a letter written by him
間接疑問文	疑問文を文の中に組み込んだもの。語順は「疑問詞+主語+動詞」(普通の文と同じ語順) に変わる。	I know what he wants. / Tell me where he lives.
It is ~ for X to V	形式主語itの構文「XがVすることは～だ」。本当の主語はto V以下。形容詞にはeasy / hard / importantなどが使われる。	It is easy for me to read English.
so ~ that	「とても～なので…」を表す結果構文。soの後ろは形容詞・副詞、thatの後ろは結果を表す節。	It is so cold that I can't go out.
too ~ to V	「～すぎてVできない」。否定的なニュアンスを含む。so~that構文と書き換え可能。	I am too tired to study. = I am so tired that I can't study.
仮定法過去	If+主語+動詞の過去形 (be動詞はwere), 主語+would/could/might+動詞の原形「もし～なら、…だろうに」。現実と異なる仮定を表す。	If I were you, I would go. / If I had time, I could help.
使役・知覚動詞	make/let/have+目的語+動詞の原形「～させる」。see/hear/feel+目的語+動詞の原形「～するのを見る／聞く／感じる」。	She made me cry. / I saw him run.