

Unit 2

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1 He missed the train.

2 There was a traffic accident.

3 He woke up late.

4 He lost his school bag.

1 There is a sports game.

2 There is an event about pollution.

3 A famous singer is there.

4 Students are cleaning the park.

1 Several old weapons.

2 Several paintings.

3 Several cars.

4 Several animals.

1 She didn't like the books.

2 The store was closed.

3 She didn't have much money.

4 She already read them.

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1 What can people learn at the event?

1. How to cook outside.

2. What to do during an evacuation.

3. How to drive safely in traffic.

4. What to do at a sports event.

2 How many activity stations will there be?

1. Only one station.

2. Several stations.

3. Hundreds of stations.

4. None of the stations.

3 What can visitors take home?

1. A few safety maps.

2. Several bicycles.

3. A lot of food.

4. Many books.

4 What will every family receive?

1. A city map.

2. A small emergency bag.

3. A traffic ticket.

4. A gas heater.

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1 What problem does Ken mention about his city?

1. There is a lot of traffic.

2. There are no parks.

3. There is little electricity.

4. There are few people.

2 Where do most people in Ken's city go on weekends?

1. The city library.

2. The river park.

3. The train station.

4. The school gym.

3 What does Emma say about traffic in her city?

1. There is a lot of traffic.

2. There is little traffic.

3. There are many traffic accidents.

4. There are no roads.

4 What sometimes happens in Emma's city during storms?

1. There is a lot of pollution.

2. The river becomes dirty.

3. The electricity stops.

4. Many accidents happen.

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1 There is a little traffic today.

2 Several big waves hit the boat.

3 How much pollution is there in the city?

4 None of the branches have leaves on them.

5 They visited various countries.

6 We must stop all of the violence.

Count 1 2 3

Non-count



Use 'How many' to ask about

non-count nouns.

Use 'How much' to ask about

count nouns.

Use 'much' in

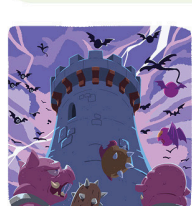
questions, affirmative and negative sentences.

疑問文・肯定文・否定文と、使う。

Use 'many' in

questions and negative sentences but not affirmative sentences.

疑問文・否定文と使うが、肯定文では使わない。



a little / hundreds of

- 1 How many enemies are attacking?
Hundreds of enemies are attacking.



a couple of / lots of

- 2 How many accidents were there?
There were a couple of accidents.



a few / a little

- 3 How much gas does the car have left?
It has a little gas left.



some / not much

- 4 How much light is there in the room?
There isn't much light in the room.

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- Many students is are excited about the trip.
- Some of the homework is are difficult.
- Every student has have a notebook.
- One of the boys is are late.
- None of the food is are fresh.
- Each of the answers is are correct.
- A lot of the cars is are yellow.
- All of the branches is are broken.

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- A: How many students will _____ the school speech contest?
B: About fifteen students from our class.
1 take care 2 take part 3 take part in 4 take a rest
- A: This painting is beautiful, _____?
B: Yes, the artist is very talented.
1 isn't it 2 is it 3 doesn't it 4 does it
- A: How much water should we bring for the hiking trip?
B: _____ student should bring at least one bottle.
1 Each 2 None 3 Some 4 Several
- A: Why are you walking so _____?
B: The road is wet, and I don't want to fall.
1 loudly 2 carefully 3 never 4 rarely
- A: How many of the students finished the test early?
B: _____ of them did. The questions were very difficult.
1 Each 2 Every 3 None 4 Much
- A: How was your trip to the countryside?
B: It was very quiet and _____. I enjoyed walking there.
1 peaceful 2 violent 3 ordinary 4 loud
- A: Are you scared _____ riding a bike down that hill?
B: Yes, it looks a little dangerous.
1 from 2 with 3 of 4 by
- A: The teacher asked us to _____ money for the charity event.
B: Yes, our class will help tomorrow, too.
1 invite 2 collect 3 promise 4 receive
- A: How often does your cousin visit your house?
B: He _____ comes because he lives very far away.
1 usually 2 often 3 rarely 4 almost always
- A: My brother practices baseball almost every day.
B: That's great! He works very _____.
1 hard 2 loudly 3 rarely 4 maybe

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- A: I'm worried about tomorrow's science test.
B: _____. I didn't understand the last lesson very well.
A: Let's review the notes together after school.
1 So am I 2 Neither do I 3 I finished it already 4 The classroom is big
- A: My sister and I sometimes watch old movies at home.
B: Really? What kind of movies do you like?
A: _____.
1 We usually watch exciting ones 2 The movie theater is closed 3 The television is broken 4 I did my homework yesterday
- A: Did you help your mother at home yesterday?
B: Yes, _____.
A: That sounds like a lot of work.
1 I bought a new bike 2 My brother likes baseball 3 The park is near my house 4 I had to take care of my little brother
- A: This picture is _____ the one we saw in the museum.
B: Yes, you're right.
A: It's probably a copy of that painting.
1 take care of 2 artistic 3 different from 4 the same as
- A: This math problem looks difficult, doesn't it?
B: Yes, it does.
A: _____ we should ask the teacher for help.
1 Rarely 2 Perhaps 3 Fast 4 Wide
- A: Did you enjoy the school trip yesterday? I couldn't come because I had a cold.
B: Yes, I did. The beach was beautiful. I want you to see it.
A: _____.
1 Surely we will visit that place again someday 2 I bought a new bag yesterday 3 The bus left at nine o'clock 4 My teacher likes traveling

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- Where does the festival take place?
1 In Valencia, Spain.
2 In Madrid, Spain.
3 In Italy.
4 In France.
- What do artists build for the festival?
1 Large statues.
2 New buildings.
3 Wooden bridges.
4 Fireworks machines.
- Why do people burn the statues at the end of the festival?
1 To make the streets warmer.
2 To start the new year with fresh ideas
3 To help artists build new statues.
4 To make the statues smaller.
- How do people usually make the statues?
1 Very quickly.
2 Very quietly.
3 Carefully over many months.
4 In only one day.

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1 It was crowded. 2 It was comfortable. 3 It was noisy. 4 It was cold.	1 A book. 2 A blanket. 3 A jacket. 4 A bag.
1 He has an exam. 2 He will give a speech. 3 He lost his notes. 4 He is late for class.	1 She likes stories. 2 She is doing research. 3 She lost her homework. 4 She wants to buy the book.

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1 What will visitors learn at the event? 1 How to walk safely on hills. 2 How to cook food outside. 3 How to swim in the lake. 4 How to build a house.	2 What kind of problem will workers talk about? 1 Getting lost in the forest. 2 Slipping near a hole. 3 Losing money in the park. 4 Missing the bus.
3 Who is the event for? 1 Only teachers. 2 Only city workers. 3 Students and families. 4 Only university students.	4 What should visitors bring? 1 Some water. 2 A large blanket. 3 A bicycle. 4 A cooking set.

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1 Where will Leo's class go for their trip? 1 Lake Forest Park. 2 The city museum. 3 The school gym. 4 The train station.	2 What does Leo say students must do during the trip? 1 Pay attention to plants and animals. 2 Buy food at the park. 3 Clean the lake water. 4 Visit a university.
3 What does Maya say about trips like this? 1 They are always very dangerous. 2 They can be expensive. 3 They happen every week. 4 They are only for teachers.	4 What does Maya say about the lake near her town? 1 It is very popular. 2 It is very small. 3 It is very dirty. 4 It is very quiet.

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Sam bought a new pet. He wants to take it home. He has a big box but it is not big enough to put the pet in. The pet is too big for the box. His mom sees the new pet. She says it is too big for their house. Sam says "We can keep him outside. The yard is big enough."



ますか？正しい場所に線でつなぎましょう。

	Problem もんだい 問題あり	No problem もんだい 問題なし
too The pet is big.	☒	☐
enough The house isn't big.	☒	☐
enough The house is big.	☐	☒

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 to soup hot The eat too is | The soup is too hot to eat. |
| 2 it enough isn't to He carry strong | He isn't strong enough to carry it. |
| 3 to fast is win She enough | She is fast enough to win. |
| 4 expensive house too This is | This house is too expensive. |

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1 There are too many people in the train.	
2 I have too much homework.	
3 There aren't enough chairs.	
4 There is enough juice for everyone.	

too + many + count noun

too + much + non-count noun

enough + adjective	OR	adjective + enough
enough + noun	OR	noun + enough

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 money don't We enough have | We don't have enough money. |
| 2 problems were many too There | There were too many problems. |
| 3 dinner enough for Is there food? | Is there enough food for dinner? |
| 4 is much pollution There too | There is too much pollution. |

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- 1 A: The mountain road is very narrow, _____.
B: Yes, we must walk carefully.
1 isn't it 2 is it 3 wasn't it 4 doesn't it
- 2 A: Do you have _____ money to buy that camera?
B: No, it's too expensive for me.
1 enough 2 each 3 every 4 several
- 3 A: How many blankets should we bring for the camping trip?
B: One for _____ student.
1 every 2 none 3 all 4 little
- 4 A: Is this chair comfortable enough _____ in for a long time?
B: Yes, it's very soft.
1 sit 2 sitting 3 to sit 4 sat
- 5 The teacher had to stop the class because there was _____ noise in the room.
1 too many 2 too much 3 enough 4 very
- 6 A: How much salt should we put in the soup?
B: Just _____. I don't like food that is too salty.
1 little 2 much 3 some 4 a little
- 7 A: I want to visit that university someday.
B: Yes, it's very _____ with students.
1 popular 2 strict 3 ordinary 4 dangerous
- 8 A: Is the river safe to swim in?
B: No, the water moves too _____ to swim there.
1 quickly 2 quietly 3 rarely 4 never
- 9 A: Did you get enough information for your science report?
B: Yes, the library had _____ useful books.
1 several 2 none 3 little 4 each
- 10 A: Are you ready to start the long walk to the lake?
B: Yes, but I'm a little _____ because the path looks steep.
1 nervous 2 ordinary 3 comfortable 4 useful

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- 1 A: I'm nervous about my speech at the university tomorrow.
B: _____. I also have to give a presentation.
A: Let's practice together after school.
1 Neither am I 2 So am I 3 I finished it already 4 The classroom is big
- 2 A: This blanket is very warm.
B: Yes, it's warm enough to be comfortable outside.
A: _____.
1 My brother likes soccer 2 I lost my umbrella yesterday 3 That will be useful for camping 4 The park is near the station
- 3 A: I need to _____.
B: Really? What is your topic?
A: I'm studying animals near the lake.
1 read this book quickly 2 bring a blanket to the hill 3 be more careful at on this path 4 collect information for my research project
- 4 A: This camera is too expensive for me.
B: I know. It costs a lot of money.
A: _____.
1 The store is very large 2 My sister likes photos 3 I'll look for a cheaper one 4 I lost my wallet yesterday
- 5 A: I didn't understand the teacher's explanation.
B: _____. It was a little difficult for me too.
A: Maybe we should read the book again.
1 The book is blue 2 Neither did I 3 So did I 4 I finished it already
- 6 A: Our school festival is very popular every year.
B: Yes, many visitors come to see it.
A: _____.
1 I lost my ticket yesterday 2 The festival is next week 3 We should prepare enough food for them 4 My friend likes music

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- 1 Why can riding a bicycle in the street be dangerous?
1 There are too many bicycles.
2 There are many cars and trucks.
3 People ride bicycles too slowly.
4 Drivers do not like bicycles.
- 2 What is a bike lane?
1 A road for buses.
2 A place for people to park cars.
3 A part of the road only for bicycles.
4 A road used only at night.
- 3 What does research from universities show?
1 Bike lanes reduce accidents.
2 Cars move faster in cities.
3 Drivers like bicycles.
4 Students ride bikes to school.
- 4 Why are bicycles good for the environment?
1 They use less space.
2 They produce less pollution.
3 They are cheaper than buses.
4 They are faster than cars.
- 5 Why do many people enjoy using bike lanes?
1 They are expensive.
2 They are quiet and empty.
3 It is a good experience.
4 They are close to universities.
- 6 Why can some roads not have bike lanes?
1 They are too narrow.
2 They are too busy.
3 They are too long.
4 They are too expensive.

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- 1 Q: What does the boy have in his hand?
A: He has a soccer ball in his hand.
- 2 Q: What is the woman going to do?
A: She is going to eat a sandwich.
- 3 Q: Where is the bird?
A: It's in the tree.
- 4 Q: How many apples are in the tree?
A: There are three apples in the tree.
- 5 Q: What is the man doing?
A: He is walking.

