■ **Let's Use It! 解答例**

[11] (1) ① should see[watch] it　② must see[watch] it

　　(2) must not[mustn't] enter / should not[shouldn't] enter

[12] (1) may have had

　　(2) should have watched[seen]

　　(3) must have been

■ **Let's Use It! 解説**

[11] (1) 例文①②を参照. ①「勧めるとき」は,「見るほうがいいよ」という意味で,「助言」を表す should を用いる. ②「強く勧めるとき」は「見ないといけないよ」という意味で must を用いる.

(2)「禁止」を表す mustn't を用いる. それよりやや意味の弱い「否定の助言・義務」を表現すると考えて, shouldn't としてもよい. また, enter the staff room （職員室に入る） のコロケーションに注意.

[12] (1)「～かもしれない」の may に have＋過去分詞を続ける形. なお, 第２文の had の代わりに caught を用いると, Saya is still ill now の含意があり, 第１文と齟齬が生じるので, この場合は不可.〔Saya looks ill. She *may have caught a cold*. ならば可. 〕

(2)「～べきだ」の should に have＋過去分詞を続ける形. 動詞は watch または see を用いる.

(3)「～にちがいない」の must に have＋過去分詞を続ける形. 進行形の場合は,〈have been *do*ing〉 のように be が過去分詞となる.

■ **Think and Express! 解答例**

[A] (1) must[have to, should] hurry

　　(2) mustn't[shouldn't] touch

　　(3) He may[must] have missed

　　(4) I[The girl] should have practiced

[B] Risa said she wanted to go to the library, so she may have been there.

　　Tom had been swimming for about two hours, so he must have been satisfied.

　　I made a serious mistake at the piano contest. I should have practiced the piano harder.

■ **Think and Express! 解説**

[A] (1)「もうすぐ会議が始まる」という状況から「急がないといけない」という文を作る.