

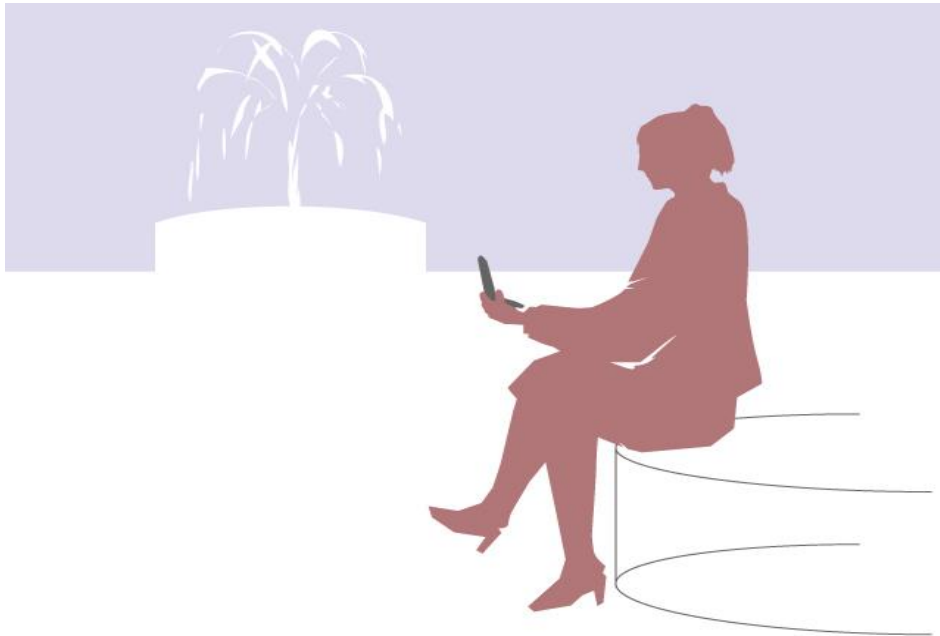
Today's Pattern: (今日のパターン)

Parts of Speech (品詞)

Today's Sentence: (今日の例文)

Noelle, known for being smart and hardworking, is busy preparing for her presentation.

(ノエルは賢くて働き者で知られているが、プレゼンの準備に忙しい。)



Objectives of this material: (このテキストの目的)

1. Broaden word expressions, not only to understand but also to construct them.
(語彙を増やし、基本文型を理解するだけでなく、使いこなせるようになる)
2. Gain confidence in speaking by completing simple practice conversations.
(簡単な会話練習から始めて、英会話の自信をつける)
3. Feel your progress and enjoy English!
(自分の上達を実感し、英語を楽しむ)

Previous Lessons Review (これまでのレッスンの復習) (5-10 min)

Directions: Practice the sentence pattern of your previous lessons.

(これまで学習したパターンを復習しましょう)

0-1. Participle -ing

Tutor: How did the people know about the event?

Student: _____ curious, the people went to listen to someone who handed out flyers.

0-2. Participle -ed/en

Tutor: I heard you joined a painting competition recently. Did you receive any awards?

Student: Yes. I have won an award _____ to people who are considered very creative.

0-3. Infinitives

Tutor: Why did the company's management sell some of its properties?

Student: It is to _____. With the additional funds, our company can continue operations.

0-4. Infinitives

Tutor: How was the exam?

Student: _____, I'm afraid I did not do well.

0-5. Bare infinitive

Tutor: Are you going somewhere?

Student: Yes! The supervisor requested a copy of the inventory so he could _____.

Grammar Review (文法の復習) (5-10 min)

Parts of speech are the basic classification of words that English has. Most grammar books say that there are eight parts of speech: *nouns*, *verbs*, *adjectives*, *adverbs*, *pronouns*, *conjunctions*, *prepositions* and *interjections*.

品詞とは、単語を文法的な機能や形態などによって分類したものです。ほとんどの文法書では、名詞・動詞・形容詞・副詞・代名詞・接続詞・前置詞・間投詞の 8 種類の品詞があるとされています。

Noun (名詞)

A noun (Latin *nomen*, “name”) is usually defined as word showing a thing, place, person, quality, or an action. It functions as the subject or object of action expressed by a verb or as the object of a preposition.

名詞は、物・場所・人・性質・動作を示します (ラテン語で *nomen*、『名前』の意)。名詞は、動詞によって表される動作の主語や目的語として、また、前置詞の目的語として機能します。

・補語・目的語になります。

Two types of nouns: (名詞は次の 2 種類に分類されます)

1. Proper noun - refers to names of specific persons, places, or things
固有名詞：特定の人、場所、物の名前を指す
2. Common noun - refers to names of general items
普通名詞：一般的な名前を指す

Example: (例)

| COMMON NOUNS 普通名詞 | PROPER NOUNS 固有名詞 |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| waiter | Nestor |
| coffee shop | Starbucks |
| jeans | Levi's |
| country | Japan |

Verb (動詞)

A verb is a part of speech that usually denotes an action (e.g. *dance, wrote*), or an occurrence or a state of being (e.g. *exist, stand*).

動詞は、動作（例：dance、wrote）や出来事・状態（例：exist、stand）を示します。

E.g. Nestor is busy doing his PowerPoint presentation.

（例：ネスターはパワーポイントのプレゼンテーションをするのに忙しい。）

Adjective (形容詞)

It is a word whose main role is to modify a noun or pronoun, giving more information about the noun or pronoun.

形容詞は、名詞や代名詞を修飾し、それらの情報を示します。

E.g. Nestor is busy doing his PowerPoint presentation.

（例：ネスターはパワーポイントのプレゼンテーションをするのに忙しい。）

Adverb (副詞)

An adverb is a word which describes a verb, an adjective or another adverb. An adverb indicates manner, time, place, cause, or degree. And it answers questions such as "how," "when," "where," "how much".

副詞は、動詞・形容詞・他の副詞を修飾します。副詞は、様態・時・場所・理由・程度を示し、「how」「when」「where」「how much」などの質問に対する答えになります。

E.g. The man answered the questions seriously.

（例：その男性は真面目に質問に答えた。）

Pronoun (代名詞)

Refers to a specific person or thing and changes its form to indicate person, number, gender, and case. A pronoun is used instead of a noun to avoid repeating the noun. Examples: *I, you, he, she, it, we, they*

代名詞は、特定の人や物を指し、人・数・性別・場合によって形が変化します。代名詞は、繰り返しを避けるために名詞の代わりに用いられます（例：I, you, he, she, it, we, they）。

E.g. Missy is a freshman student. She loves to sing and to act.

（例：ミッシーは新入生だ。彼女は歌うことと演技することが大好きだ。）

Conjunction (接続詞)

A conjunction joins two words, phrases or sentences together. Examples: *but, so, and, because, or*

接続詞は、2つの語・句・節を連結する語です(例: but、so、and、because、or)。

E.g. Missy is a freshman student. She loves to sing and to act.

(例: ミッシーは新入生だ。彼女は歌うことと演技することが大好きだ。)

Preposition (前置詞)

A preposition usually comes before a noun, pronoun or noun phrase. It joins the noun with other part of the sentence to make an adjective phrase or adverb phrase.

Examples: *on, in, by, with, under, through, at*

前置詞は通常、名詞・代名詞・名詞句の前に置かれます。前置詞は、名詞を文の他の部分と結びつけ、形容詞句や副詞句を作ります(例: on、in、by、with、under、through、at)。

E.g. Missy is a research associate at the International Rice Research Institute.

(例: ミッシーは国際稲研究所の研究員だ。)

Interjection (間投詞)

An interjection is an unusual kind of word because it often stands alone. Interjections are words which express emotion or surprise, and they are usually followed by exclamation marks. Examples: *Ouch, Hello, Hurray, Oh no, Ha*

間投詞は、独立して用いられる特殊な品詞です。間投詞は感情や驚きを表し、感嘆符(!)と共によく用いられます(例: Ouch、Hello、Hurray、Oh no、Ha)。

E.g. Oh! You have a plan to study abroad.

(例: まあ! あなたは留学を計画しているんですね。)

Exercise 1 (エクササイズ 1) (2-4 min)

Directions: Repeat after your tutor. (講師に続けて言ってください)

Example: (例文) Noelle, known for being smart and hardworking, is busy preparing for her presentation.
(ノエルは賢くて働き者で知られているが、プレゼンの準備に忙しい。)

1-1.

Oil
↓
(Noun)

is one of the important natural resources.

↓ ↓
(Verb be) (Adjective)
(は重要な天然資源のひとつだ。)

price is continuously increasing nowadays.

↓ ↓ ↓
(Adverb) (Adjective) (Adverb)
(価格は最近絶え間なく上昇している。)

is a non-renewable commodity.

↓ ↓
(Article) (Adjective)
(は再生不可能な鉱物だ。)

is important in our daily activities.

↓ ↓ ↓
(Adjective) (Preposition) (Adjective)
(は我々の日常活動において重要だ。)

is flammable.

↓ ↓
(Verb be) (Adjective)
(は可燃性が高い。)

1-2. Oh! This is the first time for me
↓ to learn that the Olympics is
(Interjection) ↓
(Noun)

held every four years.
↓ ↓
(Verb) (Adverb)
a sign of unity among different
countries. ↓
(Preposition)

1-3. The Olympics | is an event where athletes from different countries
↓ ↓
(Preposition) (Noun)
compete for honor and prestige.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
(Verb) (Noun) (Conjunction) (Noun)

Exercise 2 (エクササイズ 2) (3-6 min)

Directions: Complete the exercise below to make a sentence.

(下の文を完成させてください)

Example: (例文)

Noelle, known for being smart and hardworking, is busy preparing for her presentation.

(ノエルは賢くて働き者で知られているが、プレゼンの準備に忙しい。)

- 2-1. Okinawa is _____. (Adjective)
(沖縄は_____だ。)
- 2-2. Martha _____ her speech. (Verb)
(マルサはスピーチを_____。)
- 2-3. J.K Rowling _____ the Harry Potter book series. (Verb)
(J・K・ローリングは、ハリー・ポッターシリーズを_____。)
- 2-4. _____ is a busy day. (Noun)
(_____は忙しい日だ。)
- 2-5. The cell phone was found _____ his bed. (Preposition)
(その携帯電話は彼のベッドの_____見つかった。)

Exercise 3 (エクササイズ 3) (3-6 min)

Directions: Match the words below to make a correct sentence or phrase. There may be multiple combinations. Choose the best answer. (左と右の言葉を組み合わせて文を完成させてください。対応する組み合わせはひとつとは限りませんが、その中で最も適切な答えを選びなさい。)

He is _____

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 3-1. the leader | being a genius in Mathematics. |
| 3-2. the coach | that's why many students like him. |
| 3-3. a good teacher; | behind the wooden door. |
| 3-4. hiding | of our group. |
| 3-5. known for | of our swimming team. |

Mitchell _____

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 3-6. is a research associate | for an interview in Harvard. |
| 3-7. loves | watch a movie tomorrow. |
| 3-8. is the president | to sing and dance. |
| 3-9. is scheduled | of their newly founded book club. |
| 3-10. will | at the International Wildlife Institute. |

research associate: 研究員

found: 設立する

Exercise 4 (エクササイズ 4) (3-6 min)

Directions: Practice having a conversation with your tutor.

(講師と会話の練習をしましょう)

- Tutor:** What subject would you want to improve?
- Student:** I would <like / liked / likes> to improve my English because I plan to study abroad.
- Tutor:** Really? How are you preparing for that?
- Student:** Aside from taking English subjects, I also read books <written in English / which are not made / which are scary> for self-study.
- Tutor:** What kind of books do you usually read?
- Student:** Recently, I'm interested in reading <novels / novelty / dictionaries> about life.
- Tutor:** Wow, that's interesting. But I think you should also find a person who can speak English well so you can practice your speaking skills.
- Student:** Yes, that's a good idea. Maybe I can <asks / ask / asked> my classmates. Thank you for that <wonderful suggestion! / untimely suggestion? / unwelcome advice.>
- Tutor:** Oh, don't mention it. I hope you can find one as soon as possible.

Exercise 5 (エクササイズ 5) (3-6 min)

Directions: Practice having a conversation with your tutor.

(講師と会話の練習をしましょう)

- Tutor:** What can you say about your government?
(あなたの政府について、どのようなことが言えますか?)
- Student:** Our government is _____.
(私たちの政府は、_____。)
- Tutor:** Could you give me some political figures who are popular in your country?
(あなたの国で、人気のある政治家は誰ですか?)
- Student:** Some of the popular politicians here are _____.
(この国で人気のある政治家は、_____です。)
- Tutor:** Why are they popular?
(なぜ人気なのですか?)
- Student:** They are popular because _____.
(_____だからです。)
- Tutor:** Do you have any plans of becoming a politician in the future? Why or why not?
(あなたには、将来政治家になる計画がありますか? 理由も併せておしえてください。)
- Student:** No, I don't. I think _____.
(いいえ、私は_____と思います。)

Exercise 6 (エクササイズ 6) (5-10 min)

Directions: Practice and enjoy a free talk with your tutor.

(講師と楽しくフリートークの練習をしましょう)

Guide Questions from the tutor: (講師は次の質問で会話を始めます)

- 6-1. What does a true friend mean to you?
- 6-2. Do you think having a friend is important? Why?
- 6-3. What kind of friend are you?
- 6-4. Do you think it's possible for a person to have more than one best friend? Why or why not?