

Today's Pattern: (今日のパターン)

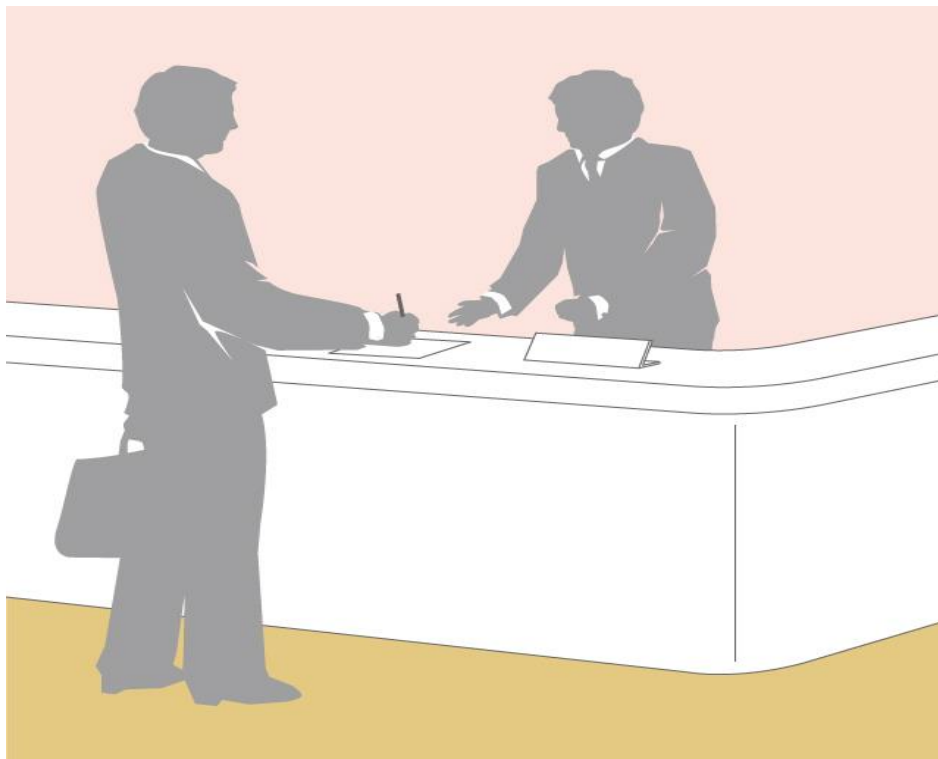
Subject – Linking Verb – Subject Complement (Noun)

(主語 + 連結動詞 + 主格補語 [名詞])

Today's Sentence: (今日の例文)

When I graduated from university, I became a receptionist.

(大学卒業後、私は受付係になりました。)



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.
(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. Transitive Verb

Tutor: What is the most visited tourist spot in your country?

Student: According to articles, the most visited tourist spot is Kinkaku-ji. Many tourists _____ to see the marvelous temple.

0-2. Subject – Verbs of Being – Adverb of Time or Place

Tutor: Where have you been? I was waiting for you.

Student: I'm sorry. I was _____.

0-3. Subject – Verbs of Being – Adjective

Tutor: What kind of friend do you like?

Student: I like someone who is _____.

0-4. Subject – Verbs of Being – Subject Complement (Noun)

Tutor: What did your parents give you as a graduation gift?

Student: My parents' _____ was a roundtrip to Bali, Indonesia.

0-5. Subject – Linking Verb – Subject Complement (Adj)

Tutor: I will wear this light pink gown on your wedding day.

Student: Are you sure? It _____ too long for you. Perhaps you can look for a better dress to wear.

Grammar Review (文法の復習) (5-10 min)

In the English language, there are ten basic patterns according to the type of verb used.

英語の文型

一般に英語の基本文型は5種類とされていますが、レアジョブでは基本文型を10パターンに分け、より細かく丁寧に勉強します。このレッスンではパターン5を学習します。

For today's pattern, the linking verb is followed by a *noun* functioning as a subject complement. In this sentence pattern, a linking verb “pins” or “connects” a label on the subject. The label that was mentioned earlier is what we call subject complement.

パターン5 [主語 + 連結動詞 + 主格補語 (名詞)]

主語の属性・状態を表す連結動詞の後に、主語を修飾する名詞（主格補語：主語＝補語の関係が成り立つ）が続くパターンです。

Subject Complement (Subj. Comp.) = a phrase that follows a linking verb; it describes or “complements” the subject.

主格補語：連結動詞の後に置かれ、主語を修飾または“補足”する語句。

Pattern 5: Subject + LV + Subj. Comp.

パターン5：主語 + 連結動詞 + 主格補語 (名詞)

Example 1: When I graduated from university, I became a receptionist.

↑ ↑ ↑

 Subject LV Subj. Comp.

例文1：大学卒業後、私は受付係になりました。(私＝受付係)

Note: Subject – Subject of the sentence (文の主語)

LV – Linking verb (連結動詞)

Subj. Comp. – subject complement, noun that describes the subject (主格補語：主語を修飾する名詞)

The verbs that can be used in this pattern are the true linking verbs: any form of the verb be [*am, is, are, was, were, has been, are being, might have been, etc.*]. But in this lesson, we will limit the linking verbs to be used to “**become**”, and “**seem**”. These true

linking verbs are always linking verbs.

このパターンで用いられる連結動詞には be 動詞と become、seem があり、特に “true” linking verbs (“常時” 連結動詞) と呼ばれます。

There are also few linking verbs which do not use the “*be*” but function like it.

Examples are:

このレッスンでは become と seem を取り上げていますが、ほかにも次のような連結動詞があります。

seem	look
get	prove
grow	smell
appear	remain
feel	sound
turn	taste

These verbs also function as action verbs.

これらは動作動詞としても機能します。

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)

When I graduated from university, I became a receptionist.

(大学卒業後、私は受付係になりました。)

1-1. Joan became a

Buddhist after staying in a Buddhist temple.

(仏寺に滞在したあと仏教徒)

singer after a year of voice lessons.

(1年間ボイスレッスンを受けたあと歌手)

hero when she saved a drowning boy.

(溺れている少年を助けてヒーロー)

violinist at the age of four.

(4歳でバイオリン奏者)

chess grandmaster in her country.

(彼女の国でチェスの名人)

1-2. She seems

to be the lead character in the play.

to be the young lady from the photo.

to be the guest of honor of the housewarming party.

to be the assistant manager of the company.

to be the new tenant of the apartment.

play: 演劇、芝居

housewarming party: 新築(引っ越し)祝い(のパーティー)

tenant: 賃借人、借家人

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) *When I graduated from university, I became a receptionist.*

(大学卒業後、私は受付係になった。)

- 2-1. I became a (breadwinner/dependent) after I started earning my own money.
(自分でお金を稼ぐようになって、私は(一家の大黒柱/扶養されるよう)になった。)
- 2-2. The girl seems to be the (owner/class president) of our high school.
(その少女は、私たちの高校の(オーナー/学級長)のようだ。)
- 2-3. They became (best friends/classmates) after they met at the party.
(彼らは、パーティーで会って(親友/クラスメート)になった。)
- 2-4. The benefactor of the charitable institution seems to be the (president/new employee) of the company.
(慈善施設の寄付者は、その会社の(社長/新入社員)のようだ。)
- 2-5. She became a (singer/dancer) at the age of eighteen and had a hit song before she turned twenty-one.
(彼女は18歳で(歌手 / ダンサー)になり、そしてヒットソングを21歳になる前に生み出しました。)

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。)

My _____

3-1. relatives became	hero after saving my cousin from the fire.
3-2. uncle became a	like a dress because of its length.
3-3. brother became	seems like a mess.
3-4. shirt seems	a varsity player when he was in junior high school.
3-5. office desk always	migrants in New Zealand two years ago.

3-6. He seems to be the	became the venue for the concert.
3-7. The university gymnasium	manager of the store.
3-8. The neighbor's son	fan of Hollywood movies.
3-9. My boyfriend became	became the playmate of my brother.
3-10. My daughter seems to be a	the guitarist of his new band.

relatives: 親戚

varsity: 学校代表 (チーム) の、大学の

venue: 会場

migrants: 移住者、移民

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 happened to you after our graduation?

Student: I went to Paris and became <a tour guide / busy with post-graduate studies / involved in community service> to Japanese tourists visiting the country.

Tutor: Wow! That's great. I remember someone told me that you won the lottery there. Is that true?

Student: Oh, I was just lucky. I had a one in a million chance of winning. I never imagined that I would become a <president / celebrity / millionaire>. When I claimed the prize, I decided to use the money to start my own business.

Tutor: That was a good idea. What kind of business did you start?

Student: I started a wine business. After studying fermentation and wine-making, I became a <expert / chef / connoisseur> of great tasting wines.

fermentation: 発酵

connoisseur: 鑑定家

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 do you think you'll be doing ten years from now?

(10年後、あなたは何をしていますか?)

Student: I think I will become an _____ because I can act well.

(私は演技がうまいので、_____になっていると思います。)

Tutor: What will happen to your dreams if you decide to give up now?

(もし今諦めることになったら、あなたの夢はどうなるでしょう)

Student: If that happens, my dream won't _____ a reality.

(そうならば、私の夢は現実には_____ないでしょう。)

Tutor: Do your parents approve of your plans?

(ご両親は、あなたの計画に賛成していますか?)

Student: Well, they're hoping that I become _____ because I studied Architecture for a long time.

(ええ、両親は、私が_____になることを望んでいます。私が長い間建築を学んだからです。)

Architecture: 建築

Exercise 6 (エクササイズ 6) (5-10 min)

Directions: Practice and enjoy a free talk with your tutor. (講師とフリートークを楽しみながら練習しましょう)

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

- 6-1. When you were a child, what did you want to become?
- 6-2. What will you become five years from now?
- 6-3. What seems to be the challenges you will face before you achieve your dream?
- 6-4. If you could speak English well, would you want to work/live in a foreign country? If yes, what do you plan to do there for a living?