

Today's Pattern: (今日のパターン)

Review of Prepositions – Group 2 (前置詞 2)

Today's Sentence: (今日の例文)

Who's invited to the international convention besides us?

(私たち以外に誰が国際会議に招待されていますか?)



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. – why/when/where/how –

Tutor: Tell me more about Japan. Can you describe Tokyo?

Student: Tokyo is a big city where _____.

0-2. – wherever/whenever –

Tutor: New Year is coming. Do you have any place to go?

Student: I still don't have any plans. I like to go wherever _____.

0-3. Interrogative Word Part 1

Tutor: Are you going to buy the two books that were required in our class?

Student: I'm not sure. I still don't know _____ buy first.

0-4. Interrogative Word Part 2

Tutor: Will you take some time off work this winter?

Student: Since I am new at our company, I am not yet sure if I am privileged to have a vacation leave. I don't suppose you know _____ I can take my leave?

0-5. Review of Prepositions – Group 1

Tutor: Where do you live?

Student: I live _____.

Grammar Review (文法の復習) (5-10 min)

A **preposition** links nouns, pronouns, and phrases to other words in the sentence.

They are commonly found before its object. Listed below are the prepositions that are often confused and misused.

1. **beside** and **besides**

- *Beside* is used as a preposition which means ‘next to’.
Example: The office is **beside** the pharmacy.
- *Besides* with or without an object is used as an adverb which means ‘in addition to’ or ‘as well as’
Example: **Besides** compensation and benefits, I also consider career development when accepting a job offer.

2. **between** and **among**

- We commonly use *between* to show a division between two people, things, or times.
Examples: Divide this cake **between you and your sister**.
Between the city and the countryside, I prefer to live in the latter.
- We sometimes use *between* to refer to more than two choices, if these can be viewed separately.
Examples: The differences **between English, Filipino and Japanese** are significant.
- We use *among* for things that aren’t distinct items or individuals.
Examples: Were you **among** the **people** present at the preliminary meeting?
Among the languages, I had difficulty learning Chinese.

3. **by** and **near**

- *By* can mean ‘right next to’.
Example: He wants to sit **by** the window when riding the plane.
- *Near* (or *not far from*) usually suggests ‘a short way from’.
Example: We live **near/not far from** London.

4. **by** and **past**

- We use either word after verbs of motion (go, run, walk, etc.) to mean ‘beyond in space or time’.
Example: He was in a hurry that he went **right by/past** me without speaking.

5. *by, with, and without*

- *By* is used to mean “through the means of”.
Example: Some people think it is risky to send money ***by mail***.
- We also use it to mean ‘through the method of’.
Example: You can open the file ***by using*** Adobe Reader.
- *By* can relate to time and rate.
Example: I’m paid ***by the hour***.
- *With/without* relates a thing (especially a tool or instrument) to an action which requires it.
Example: You can’t open it ***with/without a bottle opener***.
- We use ***with*** and ***without*** to mean ‘accompanied by’ or ‘not accompanied by’.
Example: I will go to the mall ***with/without my sister***.
- ***With*** can suggest ‘having’.
Example: She is the singer ***with amazing talent***.

6. *down, up, under, over, below, and above*

- *Down* is the opposite of *up* and shows direction towards a lower level. It is especially used with ‘movement verbs’.
Example: Let’s ***climb up/down*** the mountain.
- We can also use *up* and *down* to show position/direction.
Example: He is ***up/down the street***.
- *Under* suggests ‘being covered’.
Example: The cat hid ***under the table***.
- *Over* can have the meaning ‘on top of’.
Example: She prefers to put her blanket ***over her head*** when she sleeps.
- *Below* suggests at a lower position/rank/degree.
Example: The temperature goes ***below*** zero degrees Celsius during the winter months.
- *Above* suggests ‘higher than something else, but not directly over it’.
Example: Place your signature ***above*** your printed name.

7. *like and as*

- *Like* means to compare with. It is followed by a noun or pronoun.
Example: You look ***like your mother***.
- We can also use it to mean ‘such as’

Example: Invite people **like** the Turners to our housewarming party.

- We use *as* (not 'like') + object to mean 'in the role or function of'

Example: I work **as** a receptionist at the new hotel.

- We use *like* informally to introduce a clause, especially in American English.

Example: **Like I told you**, it's an offer I can't refuse.

REMEMBER: We use *like* when it is followed by a noun or pronoun whereas we use *as* when the clause that comes after it includes a verb.

Example: She walked like a duck.

She danced as if no one was watching.

8. **from and since**

- *From* shows the starting point.

Example: They work very hard **from morning** till night.

- *Since* means 'from a certain point of time till now'

Example: He has been working **since six o'clock in the morning**.

前置詞は文中の名詞、代名詞、句と他の言葉を結びつける語です。通常、目的語の前に置かれます。次に挙げるのは間違いやすい前置詞の例です。

1. *beside* と *besides*

- *beside* は「隣に」という意味の前置詞です。
例：The office is *beside* the pharmacy. (会社は薬局の隣にあります。)
- 目的語の有無にかかわらず、*besides* は「に加えて」「同様に」の意味の副詞です。
例：*Besides* compensation and benefits, I also consider career development when accepting a job offer. (賃金や給付金に加えて、仕事を引き受ける際にはキャリア形成についても考えます。)

2. *between* と *among*

- 通常、*between* は二者の人、もの、時間を分割していることを示します。
例：Divide this cake *between you and your sister*. (このケーキをあなたとあなたの妹さんと分けてください。)
Between the city and the countryside, I prefer to live in the latter. (都会と田舎なら、後者に住む方がいいです。)
- 二者以上のものについて言及する場合も、分けて考えることができるものに関しては *between* を使います。
例：The differences *between English, Filipino and Japanese* are significant. (英語とフィリピン語、日本語の違いは顕著です。)
- *among* は、はっきりとしていない事柄や個体の間に関して使います。
例：Were you *among* the *people* present at the preliminary meeting? (予備会議に出席していた人の中にいらっしゃいましたか?)
Among the languages, I had difficulty learning Chinese. (言語の中でも、中国語を学ぶのは困難でした。)

3. *by* と *near*

- *by* は「すぐ隣に」という意味です。
例：He wants to sit *by* the window when riding the plane. (彼は飛行機に乗る時は窓側の席に座りたい。)
- *near* (または *not far from*) はたいてい「~からすぐのところに」という意味です。
例：We live *near/ not far from* London. (私達はロンドンからそれほど遠くないところに住んでいます。)

4. *by* と *past*

- 「空間または時間を越えて」という意味で、動作語 (go、run、walk など) の後にどちらかを使います。

例: He was in a hurry that he went right *by/past* me without speaking. (彼は急いでいたので、話をしないで近くを通り過ぎました。)

5. *by* と *with/without*

- by* は「手段を通じて」という意味です。

例: Some people think it is risky to send money *by mail*. (郵便で送金するのは危険であると考える人もいます。)

- また「~の方法によって」という意味もあります。

例: You can open the file *by using* Adobe Reader. (アドビリーダーを使うことによって、ファイルを開くことができます。)

- by* は時間と割合について言及します。

例: I'm paid *by the hour*. (私は時間単位で賃金をもらっています。)

- with* または *without* は動作に必要な事物 (特に道具や機器) について言及します。

例: You can't open it *with/without a bottle opener*. (栓抜きで/栓抜きなしでそれは開けられません。)

- with* は「~を同伴して」 *without* は「~を同伴していない」という意味です。

例: I will go to the mall *with/without my sister*. (私は妹を連れて/妹を連れないうでモールに行きます。)

- with* には「持っている」という意味もあります。

例: She is the singer *with amazing talent*. (彼女は素晴らしい才能がある歌手です。)

6. *down, up, under, over, below, above*

- down* は *up* の対義語で下位レベルへの方向を示しています。特に「動作動詞」と共に用いられます。

例: Let's *climb up/down* the mountain. (山を登り/下りましょう。)

- up* と *down* はまた、位置や方向を示すために用いられます。

例: He is *up/down the street*. (彼はこの通りの先にいます。)

- under* は「覆われている」という意味です。

例: The cat hid *under the table*. (ネコはテーブルの下に隠れました。)

- over* は「~の上に」という意味です。

例: She prefers to put her blanket *over her head* when she sleeps. (彼女は寝るとき、頭の上まで毛布をかぶるのが好きです。)

- *below* は低い位置／階層／程度を意味します。
例：The temperature goes *below* zero degrees Celsius during the winter months. (冬の月の間、温度はセ氏0度以下になります。)
- *above* は「何かより高いが、すぐ上ではない」という意味合いです。
例：Place your signature *above* your printed name. (印刷された名前の上に署名してください。)

7. *like* と *as*

- *like* は「と比べて」という意味です。名詞や代名詞を伴います。
例：You look *like your mother*. (あなたはお母さんに似ています。)
- また、「～などの」という意味もあります。
例：Invite people *like the Turners* to our housewarming party. (わが家の新築祝いに、ターナー家のような人たちを招待しよう。)
- *as*+目的語で「～の役割や機能」を意味します。
例：I work *as* a receptionist at the new hotel. (私は新しいホテルで、フロント係として働いています。)
- *like* は（特にアメリカ英語の）口語で、節を導入する際に用いられます。
例：*Like I told you*, it's an offer I can't refuse. (あなたに言った通り、私はその提案を拒めません。)

注意：名詞や代名詞を伴う場合 *like* を用いるのに対して、動詞を含む節を伴う場合には *as* を用います。

例：She walked *like a duck*. (彼女はあひるのように歩きました。)
She danced *as if no one was watching*. (彼女は誰も見ていないかのように踊りました。)

8. *from* と *since*

- *from* は出発点を表します。
例：They work very hard *from morning* till night. (彼らは朝から晩まで一生懸命働きました。)
- *since* は「ある時点から今まで」という意味です。
例：He has been working *since six o'clock in the morning*. (彼は朝の6時からずっと働いています。)

Exercise 2 (エクササイズ 2) (2-4 min)

Directions: Complete the exercise below to make a sentence. (下の文を完成させてください)

Example: Who's invited to the convention besides us?

(例文：私たち以外に誰が国際会議に招待されていますか?)

- 2-1. The ball went ____ my head.
(ボールは私の頭____行きました。)
- 2-2. ____ a doctor, he should be more cautious.
(医者____、彼はもっと慎重であるべきです。)
- 2-3. He once worked in an office _____ my office.
(彼はかつて私の会社____会社に勤めていました。)
- 2-4. The car got stuck _____ the bridge.
(その車は橋____立ち往生しました。)
- 2-5. Everyone in this town comes to school _____ bus.
(この町の誰もがバス____学校に来ます。)

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 _____

3-1. was sitting	since last Monday.
3-2. has been absent	the post office every day.
3-3. is more like his mother	between the pages of his book.
3-4. walks by	than his father.
3-5. slipped the greeting card	beside me during the game.

The students _____

3-6. were seated between their	of fish under the sea.
3-7. blended well	their teacher's desk.
3-8. explored different kinds	down the street.
3-9. play basketball	principal and teacher.
3-10. hung the banner above	with the crowd.

principal: 校長

blend: 混ぜ合わさる、溶け込む

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: There are many people who will attend tonight's masquerade, aren't there?

Student: Yes, there are. My brother's friends are also expected to come <besides / with / near> us.

Tutor: I think it will be fun. It is my first time to attend that kind of party.

Student: Me too. I went to the costume shop yesterday and I had difficulty choosing <between / among / besides> the hundreds of costumes.

Tutor: It can be overwhelming. Good thing I have already decided what to wear tonight. By the way, is everyone coming?

Student: I am not sure. I saw Sarah yesterday. I wanted to ask her if she's going to attend the party but she just walked <from / past / up> me.

Tutor: I wonder why.

Student: Maybe she was in a hurry because there was a fire <with / near / since> her apartment.

Tutor: That's terrible! I hope her apartment is okay.

Student: All of her things are okay but the house <since / without for / beside> her apartment caught fire.

masquerade: 仮装パーティー

overwhelming: 圧倒的な

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:** Is there a shopping mall near your house?
(あなたの家の近くにショッピング・モールはありますか?)
- Student:** Yes. There is one _____. But it's not so big.
(はい。_____一軒あります。でもあまり大きくありません。)
- Tutor:** How do people get there?
(人々はどうやってそこに行きますか?)
- Student:** People usually get there _____, but I prefer going there on foot.
(ふつうはそこまで_____で行きますが、私は歩いて行く方がいいです。)
- Tutor:** Well, it's near your house anyway. How long has the mall been there?
(まあ、あなたの家の近くですね。そのモールはどのくらい前からありますか?)
- Student:** I don't know, but probably since _____.
(よく分かりませんが、たぶん_____からです。)
- Tutor:** It must have been there for a very long time then.
(では、ずいぶん前からあるのでしょうか。)
- Student:** Yes, I think so. Come, let's pass _____ the mall and see if there is anything interesting to buy.
(はい、そう思います。モールに_____何かおもしろいものが売っているか見てみましょう。)

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んでください)

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

- 6-1. When did you start becoming mindful of your health?
- 6-2. What is the range of your ideal weight?
- 6-3. How do you keep yourself healthy?
- 6-4. Where do you usually exercise?