

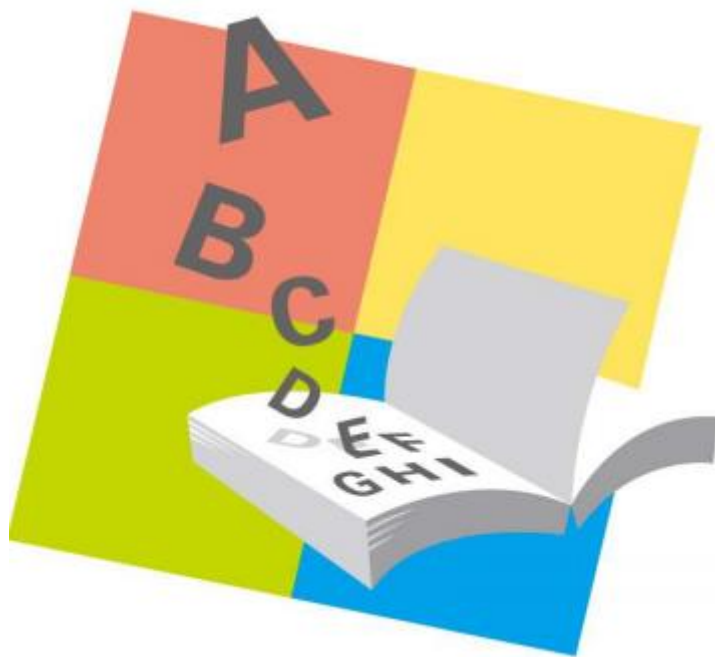
Today's Pattern (今日のパターン)

Coordinating Conjunctions (等位接続詞)

Today's Sentence (今日の例文)

Reading books is fun and educational.

(読書はおもしろくてためになります。)



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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. Review of Preposition – Group 3

**Tutor:** Good evening! How may I be of assistance to you?

**Student:** Yes, good evening. I had breakfast this morning at Bon café and left my jacket behind. I think I placed it \_\_\_\_\_ the back rest of my chair.

0-2. Verb-Preposition

**Tutor:** Do you agree that women and men should have the same work opportunities?

**Student:** Yes, I agree \_\_\_\_\_ that statement.

0-3. Verb-Preposition Combination with two objects

**Tutor:** I won't be home 'til 9 tonight. I have to finish some tasks at work.

**Student:** Okay. I will \_\_\_\_\_ the chicken in the oven for you till you get home.

0-4. Adjective-Preposition Combination

**Tutor:** How was your exam this morning?

**Student:** It was hard. I'm worried \_\_\_\_\_ the results. I might fail.

0-5. Prepositions in fixed phrases

**Tutor:** What are your plans for the weekend?

**Student:** Well, I plan to watch a movie as well \_\_\_\_\_ go to the art exhibit this weekend.

Grammar Review (文法の復習) (5-10 min)

**Coordinating Conjunctions:**

A coordinating conjunction connects words, phrases, or clauses that are of equal importance or have the same grammatical structure within a sentence. The most common coordinating conjunctions are:

**For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So (FANBOYS)**

**For**

*Example:* The experiment was successful, **for** the scientist had monitored it carefully.

**And**

*Example:* My mother is sweet **and** thoughtful.

**Nor**

*Example:* My baby doesn't like eating cereal, **nor** does he like eating yoghurt.

**But**

*Example:* My friend Erick loves watching Chinese action films **but** hates watching Bruce Lee films.

**Or**

*Example:* The troubled company is not considering selling all **or** part of its business.

**Yet**

*Example:* He has forgiven his friend for his wrongdoings, **yet** he still doesn't talk to him.

**So**

*Example:* George refused to eat his dinner, **so** I ate it instead.

## 等位接続詞

等位接続詞は、文中の語・句・節を同格のものとして接続する働きをします。

よく用いられる等位接続詞は For、And、Nor、But、Or、Yet、So で、それぞれの頭文字をとって FANBOYS と覚えると便利です。

### 等位接続詞 [for]

for は「…だから」という理由を表します。

例文: *The experiment was successful **for** the scientist had monitored it carefully.*  
(その科学者が慎重に観測したので、実験は成功しました。)

### 等位接続詞 [and]

and は「～と…」「～そして…」「～すると…」という接続を表します。

例文: *My mother is sweet and thoughtful.*  
(私の母はやさしくて思いやりがあります。)

### 等位接続詞 [nor]

nor は「～も…ない」という否定的な選択を表します。nor に導かれる節では、主語と述語が倒置される決まりになっています。〈nor+疑問文の語順〉と覚えておくといよいでしょう。

例文: *My baby doesn't like eating cereal, nor does he like eating yoghurt.*  
(私の赤ちゃんはシリアルを食べるのも、ヨーグルトを食べるのも好きではありません。)

### 等位接続詞 [but]

but は「～だが…」「しかし…」という逆接を表します。

例文: *My friend Erick loves watching Chinese action films but hates watching Bruce Lee films.*  
(友人のエリックは中国のアクション映画を見るのが好きですが、ブルース・リーの映画を見るのは嫌いです。)

### 等位接続詞 [or]

or は「～かまたは…」という選択を表します。

例文: *The troubled company is not considering selling all or part of its business.*  
(その経営難の会社は事業の全部または一部を売却することを検討していません。)

### 等位接続詞 [yet]

yet は「～ではあるが…」という逆接を表します。

例文: He has forgiven his friend for his wrongdoings, yet he still doesn't talk to him.  
(彼は友人に受けたひどい仕打ちの数々を許しましたが、まだ口をきいていません。)

### 等位接続詞 [so]

so は「～なので…」という結果を表します。

例文: George refused to eat his dinner, so I ate it instead.  
(ジョージは夕食を食べるのを拒んだので、私が代わりに食べました。)

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: *Reading books is fun and educational.*

(例文: 読書はおもしろくてためになります。)

1-1. The bus stopped, and the man got off.  
(そして男性が降りました。)  
for the traffic light turned red.  
(信号が赤になったので)  
yet the people aren't getting off.  
(ですが人々は降りません。)  
but its engine is still running.  
(しかしエンジンはかかったままです。)

1-2. We can go by taxi, or we can walk.  
neither see a movie nor a play.  
afford to buy a car, but we're saving money to buy a house.  
visit the countryside, so let's plan a vacation.

afford: ~する余裕がある

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:            *Reading books is fun and educational.*  
(例文：読書はおもしろくてためになります。)

- 2-1. I wanted to buy a book, \_\_\_\_\_ I didn't have enough money.  
(私は本を買いたかったです\_\_\_\_\_十分なお金を持っていませんでした。)
- 2-2. Tom ate all the peanuts \_\_\_\_\_ the cookies.  
(トムはピーナッツ\_\_\_\_\_クッキーを全部食べました。)
- 2-3. Do you want tea \_\_\_\_\_ coffee?  
(紅茶\_\_\_\_\_コーヒーはいかがですか。)
- 2-4. She was sick, \_\_\_\_\_ she was able to come to the office.  
(彼女は具合が悪かった\_\_\_\_\_、出社できた。)
- 2-5. Macy buys plenty of food, \_\_\_\_\_ she has three teenage sons.  
(メイシーが食料をたくさん買う\_\_\_\_\_、10代の息子が3人いるからです。)

## 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。)

The bus \_\_\_\_\_

3-1. ran out of gasoline,	for it was in a hurry.
3-2. went over the speed limit,	crashed.
3-3. is neither comfortable	nor clean.
3-4. is new,	but its engine is malfunctioning.
3-5. slipped and	so we transferred to another one.

We could \_\_\_\_\_

3-6. buy the ingredients	Taiwan.
3-7. go to Thailand or	yet we chose not to.
3-8. have boarded the flight,	and go to the park.
3-9. have attended the party,	and cook the food at home.
3-10. walk our dogs	but the invitation arrived late.

malfunctioning: 正常に動作しない、不調の

ingredient: 材料



**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:** How did you spend your summer vacation?

**Student:** My brother <and / or / but> I visited our grandparents in the countryside.

**Tutor:** That's nice. Did anything exciting happen?

**Student:** We took the bus <and / yet / but> unfortunately, it got a flat tire.

**Tutor:** How did that happen?

**Student:** The tire exploded <for / and / but> the trip was too long.

**Tutor:** How unlucky!

**Student:** We could neither transfer to another bus <or / nor / but> find a taxi.  
We waited until the driver finished replacing the worn-out tire.

**Tutor:** Did you feel upset because of what happened?

**Student:** Yes, I did. Our trip on the way to our grandparents' house was upsetting, <and / yet / nor> we still enjoyed our summer vacation.

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:** Do you like watching movies at the cinema?  
(映画館で映画を観るのは好きですか。)
- Student:** I like watching movies, but I'd rather \_\_\_\_\_.  
(映画を観るのは好きですが、どちらかというと\_\_\_\_\_がいいです。)
- Tutor:** Why do you prefer to watch DVDs?  
(なぜ DVD の映画の方が好きなのですか。)
- Student:** Because watching movies on DVD is \_\_\_\_\_ and more \_\_\_\_\_.  
(DVD で映画を観る方が\_\_\_\_\_でもっと\_\_\_\_\_からです。)
- Tutor:** What movie genre do you enjoy watching?  
(どういうジャンルの映画が好きですか。)
- Student:** I enjoy watching science fiction or \_\_\_\_\_.  
(私は SF か\_\_\_\_\_を好んで観ます。)
- Tutor:** With whom do you enjoy watching it?  
(誰と観ますか。)
- Student:** Hmm... My siblings don't like those types of movies, \_\_\_\_\_ I usually watch alone.  
(そうですね、うちのきょうだいはその手の映画が好きではないので、映画はたいていひとりで観ます。)

**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 do you usually feel stressed?
- 6-2. What do you do to relieve your stress?
- 6-3. What do you do to help relieve another person's stress?
- 6-4. What can you do to avoid stress?