

Today's Pattern (今日のパターン)

Adjuncts-Disjuncts-Conjuncts (意味を付加する副詞)

Today's Sentence (今日の例文)

They go to Hokkaido every winter.

(彼らは毎年冬になると北海道に行きます。)



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. Adverb of Frequency

Tutor: Do you always visit your grandparents?

Student: I do but _____ I visit them on weekdays.

0-2. also / as well / too

Tutor: What will you do tomorrow?

Student: I will attend my French class and buy some groceries from the supermarket _____.

0-3. much / far / any / a lot / a little

Tutor: What kind of music do you listen to?

Student: I like _____.

0-4. fairly / quite / rather

Tutor: Monica looks tired, don't you think?

Student: Yes, she looks _____ exhausted.

0-5. Intensifiers

Tutor: Hey! How long have you been here?

Student: Not much. I _____ (downtoner) waited for five minutes.

Grammar Review (文法の復習) (5-10 min)

Adjunct, Conjunct and Disjunct

An **adjunct** is an adverbial which gives extra information of time, place, reason, condition and manner. They answer the questions *Where? When? How?* and *Why?*

Example 1:

I went to school *in Chicago*. (where)

I ate the cake *heartily*. (how)

A **conjunct** links words and phrases. Oftentimes, you can find comma or set of commas.

Example 2:

If you insist that we take a ship to Cebu, *then* I'm not going.

Below are several examples of conjuncts:

<i>accordingly</i>	<i>nevertheless</i>
<i>besides</i>	<i>indeed</i>
<i>consequently</i>	<i>thus</i>
<i>furthermore</i>	<i>otherwise</i>
<i>however</i>	<i>moreover</i>
<i>therefore</i>	

Example 3:

Jose has spent years preparing for this event; *nevertheless*, he is the most nervous person here.

I love this school; *however*, I don't think I can afford the tuition.

A **disjunct** is a word that provides comment on the information. The most common disjuncts are, *frankly*, *fortunately*, *surprisingly*, and *obviously* among others. Like conjuncts, disjuncts serve as a connector and signal a transition between ideas.

Example 4:

Fortunately, I found the ticket in time.

It also modifies the whole sentence:

Example 5:

It's **probably** too hot outside to play.

briefly	in other words	to tell you the truth
fortunately	actually	to my surprise
honestly	frankly	maybe
probably	certainly	surprisingly

付加詞、接続副詞、文修飾離接副詞

付加詞は副詞のひとつで、時・場所・理由・条件・状態などの情報を付加する働きをします。

例文 1:

I went to school *in Chicago*. (where)
(私はシカゴの学校へ通いました。)(どこ)

I ate the cake *heartily*. (how)
(私はケーキをおなかいっぱい食べました。)(どのように)

接続副詞は、語と語、句と句を連結する働きをします。セミコロンやコンマと合わせて多く用いられます。

例文 2:

If you insist that we take a ship to Cebu, *then* I'm not going.
(あなたがどうしても船でセブ島へ行くというのなら、私は行きません。)

接続副詞には次のようなものがあります。

<i>accordingly</i> (したがって)	<i>nevertheless</i> (それにもかかわらず)
<i>besides</i> (…のほか)	<i>indeed</i> (実に)
<i>consequently</i> (結果として)	<i>thus</i> (だから)
<i>furthermore</i> (そのうえ)	<i>otherwise</i> (さもないと)

<i>however</i> (しかしながら)	<i>moreover</i> (さらに)
<i>therefore</i> (そのために)	

例文 3 :

Jose has spent years preparing for this event; *nevertheless*, he is the most nervous person here.

(ホセはこのイベントの準備に何年も費やしました。それにもかかわらず、今一番緊張しています。)

I love this school; *however*, I don't think I can afford the tuition.

(私はこの学校が大好きです。しかしながら、授業料を払えそうにありません。)

文修飾離接副詞は、コメントや情報を表します。代表的なものに、*frankly*、*fortunately*、*surprisingly*、*obviously* などがあります。接続副詞と同様、接続詞の働きをしたり、考えの変化を表したりします。

例文 4 :

Fortunately, I found the ticket in time.

(運良く、私は時間内にチケットを見つけました。)

文全体を修飾する働きもします。

例文 5 :

It's *probably* too hot outside to play.

(たぶん、外で遊ぶには暑すぎるでしょう。)

briefly (簡単に)	in other words (言い換えると)	to tell you the truth (率直に言うとき)
fortunately (幸い)	actually (実際に)	to my surprise (驚いたことに)
honestly (正直なところ)	frankly (率直に)	maybe (たぶん)
probably (おそらく)	certainly (たしかに)	surprisingly (意外にも)

Intermediate Lesson Material (中級者用レッスンテキスト)

意味を付加する副詞

動詞・形容詞・他の副詞や句・節・文全体などを修飾する語を副詞といいます。意味を付加する副詞は、修飾する動詞や形容詞に補足的な意味を加えたり、文を連結させる働きをしたりします。このレッスンでは、これらの副詞の基本的な用法を学習します。

意味を付け加える副詞

文章の中で動作や状況に「いつ」「どこ」「なぜ」「どのように」などの情報を付け加えます。

例文: They go to Hokkaido every winter. (when)
(彼らは毎年冬になると北海道に行きません。) (いつ)
I ate the cake heartily. (how)
(私はケーキをおなかいっぱい食べました。) (どのように)

文全体を修飾する副詞

動詞や形容詞だけでなく文全体を修飾する副詞は、おもに文頭や文末に置かれます。

例文: Fortunately, I found the ticket in time.
(運良く、私は時間内にチケットを見つけました。)
It's probably too hot outside to play.
(たぶん、外で遊ぶには暑すぎるでしょう。)

文を連結する副詞

文を連結する副詞は、前に置かれた文を修飾するとともに、次の文へ連結させる働きをします。セミコロンやコンマと合わせて用いられます。

例文: I love this school; however, I don't think I can afford the tuition.
(私はこの学校が大好きです。しかしながら、授業料を払えそうにありません。)

Exercise 1 (エクササイズ 1) (2 min)

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

Example: *They go to Hokkaido every winter.*

(例文: 彼らは毎年冬になると北海道に行きます。)

- | | | |
|------|------------------------|--|
| 1-1. | He lived in Tokyo | for eight years.
(8年間)
where he first met his wife.
(妻に初めてあった場所である)
because he loved the city.
(その街を愛していたので) |
| 1-2. | The workers' contracts | expired; thus, they were laid off.
were revised. Nevertheless, the employees aren't satisfied.
need to be renewed; otherwise, the employees would go on strike. |
| 1-3. | Obviously, | the workers had no intention to withdraw the lawsuit they filed against the company.
we have to prepare for tomorrow's test.
you'll enjoy your trip to Morocco with your family. |

withdraw: 撤回する

lawsuit: 訴訟

Exercise 2 (エクササイズ 2) (2 min)

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

Example: They go to Hokkaido every winter.

(例文：彼らは毎年冬になると北海道に行きます。)

- 2-1. He _____ (adjunct) eats red meat because he does not like the taste.
(味が苦手なので、彼は赤身の肉を____食べ____。)
- 2-2. Louise watched her little sister _____ (adjunct). She didn't want to interrupt her.
(ルイーズは____妹を見ていました。邪魔をしたくなかったのです。)
- 2-3. The demand for corn decreased; _____ (conjunct), its price decreased.
(トウモロコシの需要が下がった____、価格が下がりました。)
- 2-4. They want to join the competition; _____ (conjunct), they lack funds.
(彼らは大会に参加したい____、資金がありません。)
- 2-5. He practiced a lot for today's performance; _____ (conjunct), he got stage fright right before the show.
(彼は今日の演技のためにたくさん練習をした____、出番直前にあがってしまいました。)

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。)

3-1. He spoke to me	meeting in the nick of time.
3-2. She found a very nice	I don't have enough money.
3-3. Frankly, I was	restaurant nearby.
3-4. Fortunately, they got to the	nervous during the interview.
3-5. I want to buy a house; however,	in a very serious tone.

3-6. If you come home late,	the physical examination.
3-7. Martha hit the target	still, he was late for his class.
3-8. He studied well; therefore,	I won't prepare your dinner.
3-9. He got up one hour earlier than usual;	he got a high score in TOEIC.
3-10. Surprisingly, she passed	with great accuracy.

in the nick of time: 間一髪で

Exercise 4 (エクササイズ 4) (3 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's wrong with your foot?

Student: <Unfortunately / Fortunately / Frankly>, I sprained my ankle while playing with my daughter.

Tutor: Have you gone to the hospital to have it checked?

Student: No, I haven't. <Anyway / Nevertheless / Furthermore>, it will get better if I rest it for a while.

Tutor: You should still let the doctor take a look at it. We need to rule out the possibility that it's something serious.

Student: I would have gone to the doctor after the accident; <however / still / otherwise>, there was no one around to take me to the hospital.

Tutor: Do you want me to take you there now?

Student: <Surprisingly / Fortunately / Frankly>, I'd rather stay at home and wait for my ankle to get better. I think going to the doctor is a waste of time and money. It's not serious, anyway.

sprain: ねんざ (する)

Exercise 5 (エクササイズ 5) (3 min)

Directions: Practice having a conversation with your tutor. (講師と会話の練習をしましょう)

- Tutor:** I heard you got an internship at Globex Industries. Is that true?
(Globex Industries のインターンになったって本当なの?)
- Student:** Yes. I applied a few months ago. _____, I was surprised that I was selected among the thousands of applicants.
(うん。何カ月か前に申し込んだの。____、何千人もの応募者の中から選ばれてびっくりしたわ。)
- Tutor:** How come?
(どうして?)
- Student:** _____, I felt like the other applicants were better than me.
(____、他の人たちの方が私よりできると思ったから。)
- Tutor:** Nonsense! I think you deserve that spot.
(そんなことない! あなたなら適任よ。)
- Student:** I am thankful that you said that; _____, I still feel insecure. I should be more confident about my skills.
(そう言ってくれてありがとう。____、まだ自信がないの。もっと自分の力を信じないとね。)
- Tutor:** Indeed, you should be!
(そうだよ、自信持って!)

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. What were you afraid of as a child?
- 6-2. What are you afraid of now?
- 6-3. How do you react to fear?
- 6-4. How would you help someone to get over their fear?