

UNIT 21

1-1

TARGET SENTENCE

preposition

The dog is in the bed.

Review

Look at the TARGET SENTENCE part of UNIT20 and go over all the expressions for review.

Let's check

Look at all the prepositions and some expressions below.

- in
- on
- at
- near
- by
- of
- next to
- beside
- under
- over
- below
- above
- around
- among
- between
- behind
- in front of
- though
- across
- up
- down
- off
- out of

1. The dog is **in** the bed.



2. The dog is **on** the sofa.



3. The dog is **at** the table.



4. The dog is **near/by/next to/beside** the chair.



5. The dog is **under/below** the table.



6. The dog is **behind** the door.



7. The dog is **above** the table.



8. The dog is **in front of / outside of** the house.



UNIT 21

1-2

TARGET SENTENCE

preposition

The dog is in the bed.

Let's try!

Complete the sentence using a preposition..



1.The dog is () the table.



2.The dog is () the door.



3.The dog is () the house.



4.The dog is () the chair.



5.The dog is () the bed.



6.The dog is () the table.



7.The dog is () the table.



8.The dog is () the sofa.

UNIT 21 2

TARGET GRAMMAR

obligation

other expressions of "obligation"

Let's check

義務 [obligation] にも程度があります。振り返ってみましょう。

● must ● need to ● have to ● had better ● ought to ● should

Your room is a mess and your roommate is angry. You ...

● must

You must clean your room!!!
「絶対に部屋の掃除をなさいよ!」

● need to

You need to clean your room!!
「部屋の掃除をしなければダメじゃない!」

● have to

You have to clean your room!
「部屋の掃除をしなければね」

● had better

You had better clean your room.
「部屋の掃除をするべきだよ」

● ought to

I think you ought to clean our room.
「部屋の掃除をした方がいいと思うよ」

● should

I think you should clean your room.
「部屋の掃除でもしたらどう?」



UNIT 21

3

ACTIVITY

Let's talk more

【オンラインで良くある「Excuse me!」situations.】

来客かも・・・?!

- The doorbell rang.
(ドアベルが鳴りました)
- It seems like someone is here.
(どうやら誰か来たようですね)
- I think it must be the mailman.
(多分、配達の人だと思います)



電話が鳴った・・・!

- The phone is ringing.
(電話が鳴っています)
- I got a phone call from my work.
(職場から電話がかかって来ました)
- May I answer the phone?
(ちょっと電話に出てもいいですか?)



その他・・・

- May I go to the restroom?
(お手洗いに行ってもよろしいですか?)
- Just a moment, please.
(少し待ってもらえますか?)
- I'm sorry for making you wait.
(お待たせしてごめんなさい)
- Thank you for waiting.
(お待たせしました)



UNIT 22

1-1

TARGET SENTENCE

adverb

I wake up early.

Review

Look at the TARGET SENTENCE part of UNIT21 and go over all the expressions for review.

Let's check

● What is an adverb? (副詞とはなんでしょう?)

An adverb describes the action of a verb.

(副詞は、動詞のアクションを説明しています。)

● I can **jump high**.



● What's the difference between adverb and adjective? (副詞と形容詞の違いはなんでしょう?)

Adverb modifies verbs.

(副詞は、動詞を説明)

● I **wake up early**.



Adjective modifies nouns.

(形容詞は、名詞を説明)

● I am a **hard worker**.



Sometimes adverbs and adjectives share the same word...

(時折、副詞も形容詞も、同じ単語が使われる時があります。そんな時は...)

FX)

● Aoi works **hard**.

葵は一生懸命働く。

● Aoi is a **hard** worker.

葵は勤勉だ。

● Chris runs **fast**.

クリスは早く走る。

● Chris is a **fast** runner.

クリスは俊足だ。

UNIT 22

1-2

TARGET SENTENCE

adverb

I wake up early.

Let's check

Usually, adverbs and adjectives have different forms.

adverb

slowly

quickly

beautifully

easily

carefully

clearly

safely

well

adjective

slow

quick

beautiful

easy

careful

clear

safe

good



副詞は他にも多くの種類がありますが、使いこなせるようになると、表現が豊かになります。

ここではまず基本の形を学びましょう♪

Let's try!

Check the correct completion.

1. My grandmother and grandfather walk (slow / slowly).
2. I take a shower (quick / quickly).
3. She is a (beautiful / beautifully) lady.
4. The science test was (easy / easily).
5. My father is a (careful / carefully) driver.
6. We need to speak (clear / clearly) when we take a speaking test.
7. Japan is a (safe / safely) country.
8. You understand this question (good / well).

UNIT 22 2

TARGET GRAMMAR

What's the difference?

"look at, watch, and see"

Let's check

Let's get to know the difference! "look at, watch, and see"

日本語訳すれば全て「みる」という意味をもつ単語です。

どういう違いがあるのでしょうか？

look at

見る



自分から積極的に見る。

look at the clock



look at the calendar

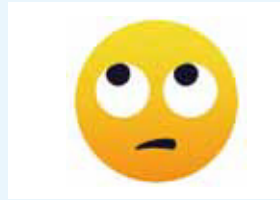


look at the picture



watch

観る



動くものを長い時間、集中して、目で追う。
自分から積極的に観る。

watch the movie



watch the TV

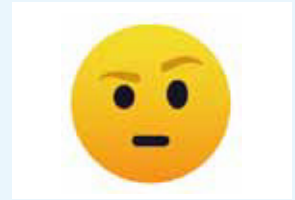


watch the baseball game



see

見える



意識しなくても目に入ってくる。

see a bird



see a tree



see a mountain



● I'm looking at the clock. It says 10:00.

● I watch movies every weekend.

● I see a bird outside the window.

UNIT 22
3

ACTIVITY

Let's talk more



What do you see in the room?

I see a clock.

And?

I see a window.

Anything else?



suggested answers

- I see a ().

- It's a ().

- They are (s).

- How do you say () in English?

- Do you know what it is?

- I don't see anything.

How about you?



Or...

UNIT 23

1-1

TARGET SENTENCE

What's the difference?

He drives a car.



Look at the TARGET SENTENCE part of UNIT22 and go over all the expressions for review.

以前UNIT17で学んだ「SVO」の文型で、SやOの位置に入るのがnoun(名詞)。

SV 第1文型	SVO 第3文型
<p>The cat sleeps.</p> <p>S (主語) V (動詞)</p>	<p>Aoi drives a car.</p> <p>S (主語) V (動詞) O (目的語)</p>

S = subject (主語), V = verb (動詞), O = object (目的語)



Which ones are nouns? Check the words.

- 1 pen 2 fast 3 sky 4 cute 5 quickly
 6 Japan 7 class 8 Tokyo 9 English 10 eat
 11 play 12 player 13 famous 14 beautiful



Let's take turns and name a word for each turn.
You can choose the category first.

- fruit _____
- animals _____
- sport _____
- languages _____
- school subject _____
- occupations (jobs) _____
- cities in the world _____

They are all nouns!
これらは全部名詞だよ。

● Fruit!

● Apple!

● Peach.

● Orange.

UNIT 23 2

TARGET GRAMMAR

noun

"Listen to" and "hear"

Let's check

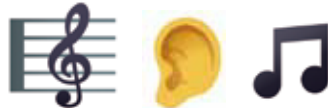
Let's get to know the difference! "Listen to" and "hear"
日本語訳すれば両方とも「きく」という意味をもつ単語です。
どういう違いがあるのでしょうか？

listen to 聴く



自分から積極的に聴く。

listen to music



listen to the news



listen to the radio



listening to the teacher in class



hear 聞こえる



意識せずとも耳に入ってくる音。

hear a noise



hear some birds



hear an ambulance



hear a phone



● I'm listening to music.

● I'm listening to the teacher in a class.

● I hear a noise outside the room.

● I hear a phone ringing.

UNIT 23
3

ACTIVITY

Let's talk more



What else can you hear?

What do you mean?

What sound can you hear outside of the room or ...



Oh, I see! I can hear some birds.

Anything else?

suggested answers

- I see a .

- It's a ().

- They are (s).

- How do you say () in English?

How about you?



Or...

- Do you know what it is?

- I don't see anything.

UNIT 24 1

TARGET SENTENCE

pronoun

This is my room. It's also yours.



Look at the TARGET SENTENCE part of UNIT23 and go over all the expressions for review.



pronoun list (代名詞は、名詞の代わりになる語のこと。ここでは難しい用語はあまり気にせず、代名詞が文章のどの部分で使われるかを意識しながら進めましょう)

	subject pronoun	possessive adjective	object pronoun	possessive pronoun
singular	I	my	me	mine
	you	your	you	yours
	he	his	him	his
	she	her	her	hers
	it	its	it	(none)
plural	we	our	us	ours
	you	your	you	yours
	they	their	them	theirs

UNIT 24

2-1

TARGET GRAMMAR

pronoun

It is true. Rin knows it.

Let's check

Let's check the form of pronoun as subject (主語) and pronoun as object (目的語).

■ pronoun as subject - pronoun as object

I - me you - you she - her he - him it - it

singular

- I like chocolate. Rin gives me chocolate.
- You like chocolate. Rin gives you chocolate.
- She likes chocolate. Rin gives her chocolate.
- He likes chocolate. Rin gives him chocolate.
- It is true. Rin knows it.

we - us you - you they - them

plural

- We like chocolate. Rin gives us chocolate.
- You like chocolate. Rin gives you chocolate.
- They like chocolate. Rin gives them chocolate.



● I know Aoi. She is in my school.

● I like Aoi. I often play with her.



● I have a new phone. It is in my pocket.

UNIT 24
2-2

TARGET GRAMMAR

pronoun

It is true. Rin knows it.

Let's
try

Choose the correct completion.

- ① Chris takes a bus to work.
(**He / Him**) took a bus yesterday, too.
- ② Aoi has a new car.
(**She / Her**) car is red.
- ③ I want to buy a new PC.
(**It / They**) will be my birthday present.
- ④ My classmates are friendly.
I like (**them / they**) very much.
- ⑤ My roommates are not friendly.
I don't talk to (**they / them**) so much.
- ⑥ My family members are supportive.
(**They / Them**) think about (**I / me**) a lot.
- ⑦ Miyuki and I are good friends.
(**We / Us**) go shopping on weekends.
- ⑧ Miyuki is a teacher.
(**She / Her**) likes teaching.
- ⑨ My teacher invited (**we / us**) to the party tonight.

UNIT 24

2⁻³

TARGET GRAMMAR

pronoun

It is true. Rin knows it.

Let's check

Let's check the form of possessive adjective and possessive pronoun (所有格).

■ possessive adjective - possessive pronoun



Whose car is it? It's very cute...

my - mine

your - yours

her - hers

his - his

singular

● It's my cat. or It's mine.

● It's your cat. or It's yours.

● It's her cat. or It's hers.

● It's his cat. or It's his.

our - ours

your - yours

their - theirs

plural

● It's our cat. or It's ours.

● It's their cat. or It's theirs.

UNIT 24
2-4

TARGET GRAMMAR

pronoun

It is true. Rin knows it.

Let's
try

Choose the correct completion.

- ① I have a smartphone, but my grandmother doesn't.
() phone is a flip phone. ※flip phone = ガラケー

- ② It's rainy, but I don't have an umbrella today.
So, my classmate Alex gave me ().

- ③ We have () own textbook at school.

- ④ You should take a break. You're studying too hard.
() face looks tired.

- ⑤ They are on the soccer team.
The new uniforms are ().

- ⑥ I like my teddy bear. It is ().



UNIT 24
3

ACTIVITY

Let's talk more



Let's play "word chain game!"

What is that?

It is "shiritori" in Japanese.

That sounds fun!

Are you ready?

Yes, I am!



Ok, the first word is.... "English".
You can start with "h".

suggested
answers

● It's your turn now.

● It's my turn now.

● Who's turn is it?

● How do you spell ()?

● Can you give me a hint, please?

● I can't think of anything!

● You win!/I win!

UNIT 25

1-1

TARGET SENTENCE

5w1h

What do you mean?

Review

Look at the TARGET SENTENCE part of UNIT24 and go over all the expressions for review.

Let's check

Take a look at 5W1H question words and the usage.

■5w1h question

what	who	when	where	why	how
何?	誰?	いつ?	どこ?	なぜ?	どのように?



これらが文の頭にくる時は疑問文！
これらは疑問詞と呼ばれています。
文末には必ず「？」マークを忘れずに♪
疑問詞の後ろは、いつもの疑問文の順番でOK!



FX)



● Do you know that man?

● Yes, I do./ No, I don't.



FX)



● What do you know about the man?

● I know about his interesting story.



疑問詞を使った質問には、YES・NOで答えることができません。
具体的な返事をしましょう。

UNIT 25 2

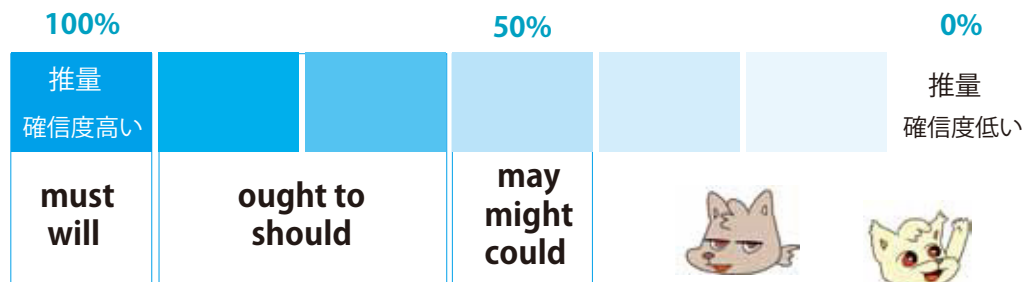
TARGET GRAMMAR

possibility

"He will go to school."



Unit 14で学んだmay (possibility)の仲間について復習してみましょう!



100% ~90% sure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● must The child is yawning. He must be tired. その子どもはあくびをしています。彼は疲れているに違いない。 ● will The child is on the bus. He will go to school. その子どもはバスに乗っています。彼は学校へ行っています。 	
about 80% sure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ought to The child fell down, but he is not crying. He ought to be OK. その子どもは転びましたが泣いてはいません。きっと大丈夫でしょう。 ● should The child fell down, but he is not crying. He should be OK. その子どもは転びましたが泣いてはいません。きっと大丈夫でしょう。 	
maybe 50% sure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● may The child is walking alone and crying. He may be lost. その子どもは一人で泣きながら歩いています。たぶん、迷子になったのでしょう。 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● might The child is walking alone and crying. He might be lost. その子どもは一人で泣きながら歩いています。たぶん、迷子になったのでしょう。 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● could The child is walking alone and crying. He could be lost. その子どもは一人で泣きながら歩いています。たぶん、迷子になったのでしょう。 	

UNIT 25
3

ACTIVITY

Let's talk more



How long does it take to get to work/school?



It takes about 15 minutes by car. How about you?



suggested sentences

● It takes () minutes by ().

second

minute

hour



by train

by bus

by car

by bike

by motorbike

by walking/on foot



Or...

● I work from home.

● I study at home.

How about you?

