

exclamation

What a wonderful day today!



Look at the TARGET SENTENCE part of UNIT25 and go over all the expressions for review.



驚いた時や、感情表現をする際によく使われる「感嘆詞」についてみていきましょう!主に what を使う場合と、how を使う場合があります。

form of an exclamation with "what" + noun + S + V

form of an exclamation with "how" + adjective + S + V

- FX) What a beautiful flower this is! これはなんて美しい花なんでしょう!
 - How beautiful this flower is!この花はなんて美しいのでしょう!



Complete the sentences using either What or How.

	はんて速く走るのでしょう!) fast that woman runs!
	なんて速いランナーなんでしょう!) a fast runner that woman is!
	映画なんでしょう!) an interesting movie!
④ なんて幸運な(たんでしょう!) lucky!
	ごさんはなんてカッコいい車を持っているのでしょう!) a cool car your father has!
	市さんの着物はなんて素敵なんでしょう!) great your sister's kimonos are!



exclamation

What a wonderful day today!



Put all the words in the right order.

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① なんて素晴らしい日だ!
      ( day , What , wonderful , a )!
② これはなんて難しい問題なのでしょう!
     ( difficult , a , is , What , this , question )!
③ この問題はなんて難しいのでしょう!
     ( question , is , this , difficult , How )!
④ あの猫はなんて高くジャンプができるのだろう!
     ( jump , How , that cat , high , can )!
⑤ あの年配の女性はなんてゆっくり歩くのでしょう!
     ( walks , How , the old lady , slowly )!
⑥ 今日はなんて寒いんだろう!
    ( it , How , today , is , cold )!
⑦ 昨日はなんて暑かったんだろう!
      ( yesterday , hot , How , it , was )!
⑧ あなたはなんてたくさんの漫画本を持っているのでしょう!
      ( have , of , lot , What , a , you , comic books )!
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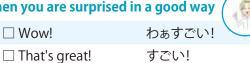
UNIT 26

ACTIVITY

Let's talk more

■一言でレスポンスする時に・・・・

When you are surprised in a good way



- 最高だね! ☐ That's awesome! ☐ It's terrific! 最高!
- ☐ It's cool! かっこいい!
- ☐ YEAH! やったー!
- ☐ Alright! いいね! ☐ YES! よっしゃ!
- 万歳!やったー! ☐ Hooray!
- その調子! ☐ Way to go!
- ☐ Good for you! 良かったね!

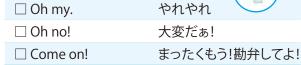
When you are surprised

- \square Oh my goodness! 大変!まぁ!
- ☐ Eh! えつ!?
- □ Oh. おお(驚きや感動)
- \square Ah. ああ!
- ☐ Uh-oh! あれま!やべえ!
- ☐ Whoa! ありゃ!

And more...

- ☐ Ouch! いてっ! ☐ Phew. ふぅ~(汗)
- ☐ Sigh... はぁ(ため息)
- □ Ah... あーあ
- やっぱりね \square I knew it.
- ☐ No wonder. やっぱりね
- ☐ Mmm! ぬぬぬ! ☐ Oops! おっと!やっちゃった!
- ☐ Sh! レーツ
- ☐ Hmm.. うーん・・・・
- ☐ Yummy! おいしぃ!
- ☐ Yucky! まずい!

When you are surprised in a bad way



- ☐ Shoot! うわっ!
- \square No way! ありえない!
- ☐ That's impossible! ありえない!
- 最悪! ☐ This sucks! ☐ This is terrible! 最悪!
- ☐ Yuck! うげつ!おえつ!(汚い!気持ち悪い!)
- ☐ Gross! うげっ!
- ☐ Disgusting! 気持ち悪い!

Chris's story was true!

あのクリスの話、本当だったらしいよ!





No way! まじで!あり得ない!

Shhhh! Your voice is too loud! ー!ちょっと声が大きいよ!





Oops! ありゃりゃ・・・

いつも同じ表現を 使っていませんか?

これらの表現が 自然に使えるようになったら 英語に慣れてきた 証拠ですね♪





wh question word which • whose

Which is better?



Look at the TARGET SENTENCE part of UNIT26 and go over all the expressions for review.



which「どちらの」や「どれ」を問う時に用いる疑問詞です。 whose「誰のもの」と所有している人を問う時に用いる疑問詞です。

- **EX**) Which is better, a white shirt or a brown shirt?
 - Which do you like better, tea or coffee?
 - Which one is yours?
- **EX**) Whose coat is it?
 - Whose shoes are those?
 - Whose smartphone is this?



Choose the right word.

- ① (Which / whose) textbook is this?
- Oh, that's mine.
- ② (Which / whose) birthday is it today?
- It's my teacher's.
- ③ (Which / whose) do you like, black or white?
- I like white.
- 4 (Which / whose) dirty socks are these?
- They are my brothers.
- (5) (Which / whose) textbook is this?
- It's hers.
- 6 (Which / whose) way should I go?
- This way, please.



wh question word which • whose

Which is better?



Look at the clue and answer the questions below.

1. It's Chris's birthday next weekend.

clue

- He got a bike last year.
- His brother has many games, so they can play them together anytime.
- He doesn't like reading books.
- He is going to join a soccer team next month and he doesn't have soccer shoes.

1 shoes

2 bike

3 game

(4) book

question

Which present does he want?

2. Rin and Aoi are going to a movie. Look at the time table below.

human drama	1	A Cup Of Warm Tea	9:30	13:00	15:30	20:00
science fiction	2	Space war	-	12:30	15:30	19:30
cartoon	3	Sweet Potato Island	10:15	14:00	18:00	-
love story	4	Water and Fire	-	12:00	16:30	20:30

clue

- Aoi is busy in the morning.
- They are going to meet at the station at 13:00.
- They are going to eat lunch before the movie starts.
- Rin doesn't like science fiction or love stories.
- Aoi already watched the anime movie last month.
- Aoi has to make dinner for her family tonight.





question

Which movie do they want to watch?



Let's talk more



Which do you like, going to museums or playing sports?

I like (going to museums / playing sports).



Tell me why!



- Going to museums is my hobby.
- Playing (badminton) is my hobby.
- I'm interested in art.
- I prefer studying to doing exercise.
- I play tennis every weekend.
- I like to do sports.
- I would like to take my children to museums.







count noun, noncount noun

Water and a glass of water



Look at the TARGET SENTENCE part of UNIT27 and go over all the expressions for review.



英語には count noun (可算名詞)、noncount noun (不可算名詞) と言って、 数えられるものと数えられないものという概念があります。ここでは、カテゴ ライズする前に、まずどんなものがあるのかに触れておきましょう!

■count noun(可算名詞) vs noncount noun(不可算名詞)

Which one can you count?

- water
- a glass of water





count noun

singular / plural a chair / chairs

a + noun / noun + s one chair / two chairs

a lot of chairs

many chairs

some chairs

expressions of quantity + noun + s expressions of



noncount noun

- milk / (none)
- a lot of milk / (none)
- much milk / (none)

some milk / (none)

always singular / (no plural form)





count noun, noncount noun

Water and a glass of water



common noncount nouns

- water
- milk
- juice
- tea
- coffee
- honey
- oil
- soup
- rice
- bread
- salt
- sugar
- pepper
- cheese
- meat
- fruit
- food

- happiness
 - freedom
 - luck
 - beauty





- homework
- advice
- information
- music
- money
- weather
- work
- jewelry
- help
- sand
- hair











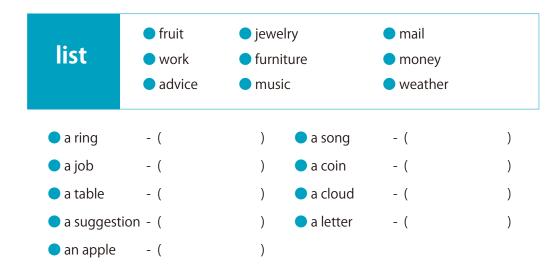
count noun, noncount noun

Water and a glass of water



There are some count nouns below.

Find the noncount noun that have a similar meaning.





Is it a count noun or a noncount noun?

1. I have some coins.	(count / noncount)
2. I have some money.	(count / noncount)
3. The teacher gives me a lot of home work.	(count / noncount)
4. The teacher gives me a lot of assignments.	(count / noncount)
5. We learn music at school.	(count / noncount)
6. We sing some songs at school.	(count / noncount)
7. She loves her work.	(count / noncount)
8. She loves her job.	(count / noncount)
9. I will send an E-mail to my customer.	(count / noncount)
10. I will send some mail to the company.	(count / noncount)



Let's talk more



Which do you like, cats or dogs?

That's a difficult question!



If you have to choose?



- I like dogs because they are friendly.
- I like dogs because I have dogs at home.
- I like dogs because I'm allergic to cats.



How about vou?

- I like cats because they are cute.
- I like cats because they are clean.
- I like cats because I don't have to go walk them.

Or...

- I'm not a big fan of animals.
- I don't want to talk about it now.



count noun, noncount noun

count noun vs noncount noun



Look at the TARGET SENTENCE part of UNIT28 and go over all the expressions for review.



When you need to count noncount nouns, use some particular measurements.

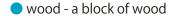




paper - a sheet of paper



milk - a carton of milk



wine - a bottle of wine

soap - a bar of soap



oil - a bottle of oil

shampoo - a bottle of shampoo



• cheese - a piece of cheese



toothpaste - a tube of toothpaste

bread - a loaf of bread



• meat - a piece of meat



ham - a slice of ham



corn - an ear of corn



rice - a bag of rice

honey - a jar of honey



you can count the measurements

FX)

two glasses of water



some sheets of paper

a lot of boxes of candy



count noun, noncount noun

count noun vs noncount noun



Complete the sentences using either "a glass of", "a cup of", "a piece of", "a bottle" (2 個以上使えるものもあります。)





adjective

What is the difference?



Check the differences below.

early and fast

early...time (時期や時間など)





fast...speed (速度)



FX)

- I usually wake up early every day.
- I arrived to the school early this morning.
- I can run fast.
- The airplane is really fast.

high and tall

high...distance from the ground/sea level (土地や海面からの距離)



tall...from the bottom to the top (物の端から逆側の端までの高さ)



FX)

- My town is high above sea level.
- That bird is flying very high in the sky.
- My brother is 180cm tall.
- He is a very tall person.

tired and sleepy

tired...after sport/work (スポーツや仕事など アクティビティの後の状態)





sleepy...desire for sleeping (眠りたい欲求)





FX)

- I get tired after a soccer match.
- She looks very tired today.
- I get sleepy if I eat too much.
- When I am sleepy, I drink coffee.



Let's talk more



What do you usually do when you get sleepy at work/school?

What do you mean?



If you can't sleep.



- I usually drink coffee.
- I try not to eat too much lunch at work/school.
- I take a short nap.
- I have an energy drink.
- I fall asleep during work/class.
- I do stretching.
- I stand up and jump.







I don't go to work/school, so I can take a nap.



article many, much, a lot of

I have a lot of things to do!



Look at the TARGET SENTENCE part of UNIT29 and go over all the expressions for review.



Let's check the usage of articles: many, much, and a lot of

many

"many" is used with plural count nouns

(可算名詞にはmany)

much

"much" is used with noncount nouns

(不可算名詞にはmuch)

a lot of

"a lot of" is used with both plural count nouns and noncount nouns (a lot of は両方にOK!)

- **FX)** I have so many comic books at home.
 - I have so **much** money in my wallet now.
 - I have a lot of comic books at home
 - I have a lot of money in my wallet now.





Complete the questions using either "many" or "much". Answer the questions later.

1. How () books do you have in your house?
2. How () money do you need to go to Hawaii?
3. How () pets do you have?
4. How () hamburgers can you eat for lunch?
5. How () milk do you need for the cake?
6. How () water do you drink everyday?
7. How () languages can you speak?





verb

What is the difference?



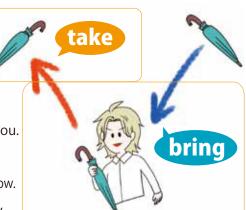
Let's see the differences between those words.

take and bring

take...自分のいる場所から持っていく([持っテイク]で覚えよう!)

bring...自分のいる場所へ

持ってくる(引き寄せる)



- You should take your umbrella with you.
- I always take my phone with me.
- Please bring your lunch to school tomorrow.
- You can bring your friend to the party.

go and come

go...行く(今いるところからどこかへ行く)

come...行く、来る(誰から自分の居るところへ来る)





- Let's go to the park.
- I'm going to go to America in the future.
- Can you come to my place tomorrow after work?
- I can come to your place after work tomorrow.



Let's talk more



Which do you like, coffee or tea?

I like coffee.





I drink two cups of coffee in a day. How about you?

suggested sentences

- I like tea better.
- I drink a cup of () a day.
- I drink () cups of drink a day.
- I drink way too much () a day.
- I'm addicted to ().

Or...

- I don't drink tea/coffee.
- I don't like tea/coffee.
- I'm not a big fan of tea/coffee.

How about you?

