

UNIT 31

1-1

TARGET SENTENCE

article a few, few, a little, little

I have a few ideas.



Look at the TARGET SENTENCE part of UNIT30 and go over all the expressions for review.




Let's check the usage of articles : a few, few, a little, little

count nouns--noncount nouns

a few


few



a few, and few are used with plural count nouns.

a little

little



a little and little are used with noncount nouns.

positive--negative

a few

a little

a

ちよつと
だけ
有る

a few and a little have positive meanings.

few

little

~~a~~

ちよつと
しか
ない

few and little have negative meanings.

FX) ● I need an egg to bake a cake.

I have a few eggs at home, so I have enough eggs.

● I can buy the new smartphone because I have a little extra money with me.

FX) ● I'm not good at talking with people.

Sadly, I have few friends.

● I bought a new smartphone last week,
so I have little money now.



UNIT 31

1-2

TARGET SENTENCE

article a few,
few, a little, little

I have a few ideas.

Let's check

Change the word "some" to "a few", or "a little".

- ① I have some homework today.

- ② I have some questions about the homework.

- ③ He needs to buy some textbooks for class.

- ④ We used some money for the online game last night.

- ⑤ I ate some cookies from the cookie jar.

Let's try

Complete the sentences using either "few" or "little".

- ① It's not so cold this winter. We have () snow.

- ② Many students were absent because of the flu.
There were () students in the class.

- ③ It's not busy at work today. We have () things to do.

- ④ I don't like white sugar, but I used () sugar
because I can't drink bitter coffee.

- ⑤ I just started learning English. I know very () English.

UNIT 31
















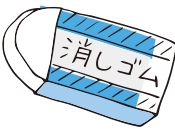




2

TARGET GRAMMAR

nouns

Differences between American and British English.

American - British

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  chips - crisps |  movie - film |  soccer - football |  vacation - holiday |
|  cookie - biscuit |  pants - trousers |  subway - underground |  faucet - tap |
|  fries - chips |  apartment - flat |  elevator - lift |  highway - motorway |
|  candy - sweet |  cab - taxi |  can - tin |  eraser - rubber |
|  mail - post |  truck - lorry |  yard - garden |  jello - jelly |

extra

アメリカの1階はイギリスの2階!



1st floor - ground floor

スペルだけが違うパターンも!



color - colour

UNIT 31
3

ACTIVITY

Let's talk more



Do you think students should study alone or in a group?

I think they should study (alone / in a group).



Why do you think so?

Because.....

suggested sentences

- They can take time on their own.

- They don't need to bother their friends.

- I want to study alone, so I can concentrate better.

- They can learn from their friends in the class.

- They can do pair work in the class.

- I play games if I am alone.

- I can concentrate in a class.

- I want to study with my friends and share ideas with them.

How about you?



UNIT 32

1-1

TARGET SENTENCE

article

All of the students are here.

Review

Look at the TARGET SENTENCE part of UNIT31 and go over all the expressions for review.

Let's check

Let's check the usage of articles :
all of the~, most of the~, some of the~



これらの表現は可算名詞・不可算名詞の両方が使えます！

form of the sentences of "all of the ~."

| | | | | |
|------------|---|---------------|---|---------------|
| all of the | + | singular noun | + | singular verb |
| それらの「全部」 | + | plural noun | + | plural verb |

form of the sentences of "most of the~."

| | | | | |
|-------------|---|---------------|---|---------------|
| most of the | + | singular noun | + | singular verb |
| それらの「ほとんど」 | + | plural noun | + | plural verb |

form of the sentences of "some of the~."

| | | | | |
|-------------|---|---------------|---|---------------|
| some of the | + | singular noun | + | singular verb |
| それらの「いくつか」 | + | plural noun | + | plural verb |

UNIT 32

1-2

TARGET SENTENCE

article

All of the students are here.

Let's check

- EX)
- All of the apples are red. ● All of the students are from America.
 - All of the homework is finished.
 - Most of the apples are red. ● Most of the cars are made in Japan.
 - I dropped the oil bottle. Most of the oil is gone.
 - Some of the apples are red. ● Some of the books are interesting.
 - Some of the money is mine.

Let's try

Complete the sentences using either "is" or "are"

- ① All of the windows () open.
- ② All of the money () yours.
- ③ All of the friends () coming to the festival.
- ④ Most of the movie () finished.
- ⑤ Most of the movies () scary.
- ⑥ Most of the homework () in Chinese.
- ⑦ Some of the chairs () broken in the room.
- ⑧ Some of the furniture () broken in the room.
- ⑨ Some of the cities () expensive to live in Japan.

UNIT 32 2

TARGET GRAMMAR

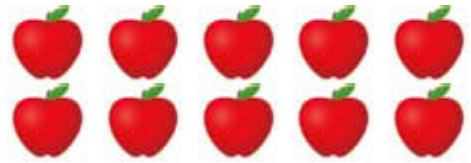
nouns

all of the ~, most of the ~, some of the ~

■ all of the ~, most of the ~, and some of the ~, の考え方

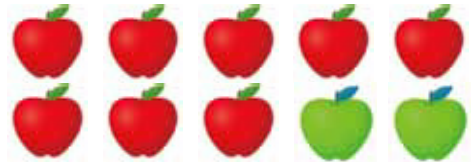
all of the

- All of the apples are red.



most of the

- Most of the apples are red.



some of the

- Some of the apples are red.



all of the

- All of the milk is spilled on the table.



most of the

- Most of the milk is spilled on the table.



some of the

- Some of the milk is spilled on the table.



UNIT 32
3

ACTIVITY

Let's talk more

Do you think people should eat breakfast every day?



Yes, I do. I think people should eat breakfast everyday.



No, I don't. I don't think people should eat breakfast everyday.



Can you tell me more?

That's because...

suggested answers

Yes



- People should eat breakfast because it's important.
- I get hungry if I don't eat breakfast before lunch.
- I can't focus on my work / study if I skip breakfast.
- I think breakfast is important for people.

No



- People don't have enough time to eat breakfast in the morning.
- People don't have to eat in the morning.
- People can eat a big lunch instead.
- I'm not hungry in the morning.
- I only drink fruit juice in the morning. I don't eat anything.

UNIT 33 1

TARGET SENTENCE

articles

Every student has a cellphone.

Review

Look at the TARGET SENTENCE part of UNIT32 and go over all the expressions for review.

Let's check

Let's check the usage of articles :every (each).

every (each) takes a singular count noun + a singular verb.
Never plural or noncount.

every(each)の後には単数の名詞・動詞がきます。可算名詞の複数形や不可算名詞は取りません。

form of the sentences of "every (each)"

every(each) + **singular count noun** + **singular verb**

仲間の表現 everybody everyone everything every day every week
 every year every event every student in the class

- Every student has a cellphone. = All the students have cellphones.
- Everyone has a cellphone. = All the people have cellphones.
- Everybody has a cellphone. = All the people have cellphones.

Let's check

Choose the correct completion.

- ① 1. Every student (have / has) a computer.
- ② All the students (have / has) computers.
- ③ Every (teacher / teachers) knows the problem.
- ④ All the teachers (know / knows) the problem.
- ⑤ Every (pen / pens) on the table (is / are) Mary's.
- ⑥ All the (pen / pens) on the table (is / are) Mary's.

UNIT 33 2

TARGET GRAMMAR

am,get

What's the difference?

■ I am sick. vs I get sick. 実は結構違う「I am sick.」と「I get sick.」

I am sick.

(現在形)



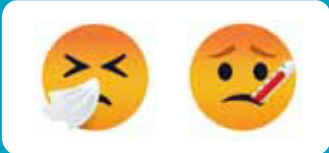
現在形にはもともと「**習慣・事実**」を表すという特徴があります!

● I am sick. = **今、病気の状態にある。**

(もしかしたら以前からずっと病気だったのかもしれませんが。)

I get sick.

(注目すべきはgetの意味)



get には「**何かを得る**」というニュアンスがあります!

● I get sick. = **病気になった、かかった。**

(最近病気になりました。)

お大事に!と伝えるフレーズ

Get better soon.

早く良くなってね。



Take care of yourself.

お大事に。ご自愛ください。

Thank you!



Take care!

気をつけてね!

I hope you will get better.

良くなりますように。



Get well soon.

早く良くなってね。

UNIT 33
3

ACTIVITY

Let's talk more

Do you think it is good for people to watch TV?



Yes, I do.

No, I don't.



Please tell me more.

That's because...

suggested answers

Yes



- It's a good way for people to get information.
- It's an easy way to get to know current events .

No



- Checking SNS is better than watching TV.
- Reading the newspaper is better than watching TV.
- Young people don't have TVs recently.



UNIT 34 1

TARGET SENTENCE

articles
the vs a

The moon and a star.

Review

Look at the TARGET SENTENCE part of UNIT33 and go over all the expressions for review.

Let's check

Let's check the usage of articles :a,the.



次の章で、自然に関するより詳しい"the"をお伝えするよ！

a/an

definition of "a"

• A/An is used in front of singular count nouns.

EX) ● I have a computer. ● I have an orange.

the

definition of "the"

- "The" comes in front of specific nouns.
- Sometimes "the" is used when speakers talk about the same thing or a second mention.
- "The" is used with singular count nouns, plural count nouns, and noncount nouns.

EX) ● I see the sun. ● I have a cat. The cat is black and white.
● I like the jewelry at the store.

Let's check

Complete the sentences with "the" or "a/an".

- ① I can see () moon in () sky.
- ② I have () pen and () eraser. () pen is old. () eraser is new.
- ③ My brother and I are in the library. My brother is reading () comic book.
I'm reading () picture book.
- ④ "I'm very hungry, mom. Can I eat () cookies on the table?" "Sure."
- ⑤ () sun is too bright. I need to wear sunglasses to see it.

UNIT 34 2

TARGET GRAMMAR

articles
the vs a

What's the difference?

the と a の考え方

a の考え方

・数えられる名詞が「1つ」あることを指す



Look at **a** chair!



数えられるもので、どれのことなのかを特定していない状態

the の考え方

・その場にいる人全員が、打ち合わせなく、満場一致で「これ」と指させるもの

THE!



・一度言及されている人や物で、2回目以降同じ人やものを指す時に使う

THE!



Look at **the** sun!



「太陽」は地球からだと1個しかないのは明らかなので「the」を使える。



Look at **the** TV!



例えば部屋の中で「テレビ」は1個くらいしかないだろうから、「the」を使える。



~~Look at **the** chair!~~



たくさん椅子がある場合、どれを指しているのかがはっきりしないので、「the」は使えない。

Look at **the** green chair!



色などの特徴を指定してあげると、どれのことを指しているのは明らかなので「the」を使える

UNIT 34 3

ACTIVITY

Let's talk more

Do you think it is important for people to play sports?



Yes, I do.

No, I don't.



Can you tell me more.

That's because...

suggested answers

Yes



- It's good for people to do exercise.
- It's important to move our bodies once in a while.
- It's good for our health to play sports.



No



- It's dangerous to do sports too much.
- I prefer to watch sports.
- I like watching sports games but not playing them.



UNIT 35

1-1

TARGET SENTENCE

articles
the

The Nile is the longest river in the world.

Review

Look at the TARGET SENTENCE part of UNIT34 and go over all the expressions for review.

Let's check

Let's check the usage of articles : the.

theの使い方は前回学んだ「満場一致で指差しができる」考え方が基本です。イレギュラーの考え方もあるので、今回はそちらを、少しだけみてみましょう！

THE!



その場にいる人全員が、打ち合わせなく、満場一致で「これ」と指させるもの

the の付かないもの

間違っても大丈夫！参考程度にして、全て覚えようとしなくてもOKです

① titled names (名称)



- Mr. Smith is a science teacher.
- Dr. Kato works at a university hospital.
- Prime Minister Koizumi was a popular leader.

② cities (都市)



- He lives in Los Angeles.
- They are from Tokyo.
- Moscow is a very cold city.

③ countries (国名) ※例外あり



- America has 50 states.
- India has interesting food culture.
- China is a big country.

※例外 (小さい団体が集まってできた国)

● the United States ● the Philippines ● the Netherlands など



UNIT 35

1-2

TARGET SENTENCE

articles
the

The Nile is the longest river in the world.

④ islands (島) ※例外あり



- Tahiti is popular as a vacation spot.
- Vancouver Island is in Canada.
- Awaji Island is famous for onions.

※例外(島が集まってできた列島)

- The Hawaiian Islands are also popular for vacations.

⑤ continents (大陸)



- Asia is the biggest continent in the world.
- Europe has many countries.
- Africa is a dry and hot area.

⑥ lakes (湖)



- Lake Biwa is the biggest lake in Japan.
- Lake Superior is in North America.
- Lake Victoria is the biggest lake in Africa.

※同じ水でも、河川や海は例外です。

- The Pacific Ocean is very huge.
- The Caribbean Sea is famous for diving.
- The Amazon River is in South America.

⑦ mountains (山) ※例外あり



- Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
- Mount Fuji is the highest mountain in Japan.
- Mount Aso is in Nagasaki prefecture.

※山脈は例外です。

- The Alps are in Europe.
- We hiked in the Rocky Mountains.
- The Himalayan Mountains have a lot of snow all year around.



UNIT 35 2

TARGET GRAMMAR

articles
the

Question!

■ Question.



It's the Nile River!

- ① What is the highest mountain in the world?

- ② What is the highest mountain in Japan?

- ③ What is the biggest lake in Japan?

- ④ What is the biggest lake in America?

- ⑤ What is the biggest country in the world by population?

- ⑥ What is the biggest country in the world by land area?

- ⑦ What is the biggest continent in the world?

- ⑧ What is the smallest continent in the world?

- ⑨ What is the deepest ocean in the world?

- ⑩ What is the longest river in the world?

Answer

- The Pacific Ocean
- China
- Mount Fuji
- Lake Superior

- The Nile River
- Australia
- Mount Everest
- Lake Biwa

- Russia
- Asia



UNIT 35

3

ACTIVITY

Let's talk more

Which do you think is better, living in a house or living in an apartment?



In a house.



In an apartment.

Why do you think so?

Because...

suggested answers



In a house.



- You don't need to pay rent forever.
- It's OK to do DIY projects at home.
- You can decorate a house if you want.



In an apartment.



- The rent is usually cheaper.
- It's easier when you move out.
- It's easier to clean because it's usually smaller than a house.