

UNIT 41

1-1

TARGET SENTENCE

superlative

Your car is the biggest in the garage.



Look at the TARGET SENTENCE part of UNIT40 and go over all the expressions for review.



Let's check the usage of superlative

form of superlative

subject + the adjective est + noun or pronoun or compliment

subject + the + most + adjective + noun or pronoun or compliment



[the]を忘れてしまいがち!

最上級では必ず the を使うようにしましょう!

- EX)
- Your car is the biggest in the garage. _____
 - My brother is the tallest in my family. _____
 - My brother is the tallest of all. _____
 - Today is the hottest day in this season. _____
-
- This book is the most interesting one in the library. _____
 - This book is the most interesting of all. _____
 - The ring is the most expensive in the store. _____
 - Chris is the most intelligent in the class. _____
 - Chris is the most intelligent of all. _____



UNIT 41

1-2

TARGET SENTENCE

superlative

Your car is the biggest in the garage.



chart of comparison and superlative

adjective - comparative - superlative

the ~est	the ~est
young - younger - the youngest	pretty - prettier - the prettiest
short - shorter - the shortest	funny - funnier - the funniest
big - bigger - the biggest	lazy - lazier - the laziest
hot - hotter - the hottest	happy - happier - the happiest
cold - colder - the coldest	
the most	others
important - more important - the most important	good - better - the best
delicious - more delicious - the most delicious	well - better - the best
difficult - more difficult - the most difficult	bad - worse - the worst
dangerous - more dangerous - the most dangerous	little - less - the least
	far - farther (further) - the farthest (furthest)



Change the words into comparison and superlative forms.

EX) big - bigger than - the biggest



- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1. small | 2. long |
| 3. dark | 4. light |
| 5. cool | 6. easy |
| 7. heavy | 8. sweet |
| 9. spicy | 10. strong |
| 11. hot | 12. comfortable |
| 13. famous | |

UNIT 41 2

TARGET GRAMMAR

実は和製英語 [Japanglish] 3

Let's check

Let's check the Japanglish.

コインランドリー?

正しくは



→ laundromat

ビニールバッグ
(袋)?

正しくは



→ plastic bag

パーキング?

正しくは



→ parking lot

サイン?

正しくは



→ signature

有名人のサインは
autograph

ノンアルコール?

正しくは



→ alcohol free

コックさん?

正しくは



→ chef/cook

クレーム?

正しくは



→ complain

フライドポテト?

正しくは



→ french fries

バイキング?

正しくは



→ buffet restaurant

テイクアウト?

正しくは



→ to go

UNIT 41
3

ACTIVITY

Let's talk more



What is the best season to take a vacation?



I think spring is the best.



That's summer.



It's winter to me. How about you?



Actually I like fall.

How about you?

I like ()
better than ()
because ().

I like () the best
because ().

UNIT 42

1-1

TARGET SENTENCE

comparison and superlative

Comparison and superlative reviews




Look at the TARGET SENTENCE part of UNIT41 and go over all the expressions for review.



chart of comparison and superlative

adjective - comparative - superlative

the ~est
young - younger - the youngest
short - shorter - the shortest
big - bigger - the biggest
hot - hotter - the hottest
cold - colder - the coldest



the most
important - more important - the most important
delicious - more delicious - the most delicious
difficult - more difficult - the most difficult
dangerous - more dangerous - the most dangerous

the ~est
pretty - prettier - the prettiest
funny - funnier - the funniest
lazy - lazier - the laziest
happy - happier - the happiest

others
good - better - the best
well - better - the best
bad - worse - the worst
little - less - the least
far - farther (further) - the farthest (furthest)

UNIT 41

1-2

TARGET SENTENCE

comparison and superlative

Comparison and superlative reviews

Let's practice!

Let's make sentences. You can use some adjective words from the list.

EX) There are 3 cars.



The blue car is bigger than the red car.

The red car is smaller than the blue car.

The yellow car is the biggest of all.

The red car is the smallest of all.

list	<input type="checkbox"/> cute	<input type="checkbox"/> spicy	<input type="checkbox"/> sweet	<input type="checkbox"/> easy	<input type="checkbox"/> difficult
	<input type="checkbox"/> interesting	<input type="checkbox"/> hot	<input type="checkbox"/> cold	<input type="checkbox"/> warm	<input type="checkbox"/> cool
	<input type="checkbox"/> fast	<input type="checkbox"/> slow	<input type="checkbox"/> cheap	<input type="checkbox"/> expensive	

1. There are 3 animals.



1.

2.

2. There are 3 foods.



3.

3. There are 3 school subjects.



4.

4. There are 4 seasons.



Let's try!

Look around your room! Let's make sentences using comparison or superlative.

EX) This computer is more expensive than my smartphone.

This computer is the most expensive thing in the room.

UNIT 42 2

TARGET GRAMMAR

実は和製英語 [Japanglish] 4

Let's
check

Let's check Japanglish.

SNS?



正しくは

→ social media

オーダーメイド?



正しくは

→ made-to-order

カーナビ?



正しくは

→ GPS

(Global Positioning System)

クラクション?



正しくは

→ a horn

コーディネート?



正しくは

→ outfit

コンパ?



正しくは

→ party

サマータイム?



正しくは

→ Daylight Saving Time

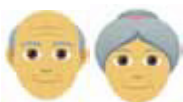
ジャンル?



正しくは

→ category

シルバーシート?



正しくは

→ priority seat

タッチパネル?



正しくは

→ touch screen

UNIT 42 3

ACTIVITY

Let's talk more



Do you think people spend too much time watching TV?



Yes. I think so.



No. I don't think so.



Tell me your opinion.

How about you?

Yes



- I think people watch TV all the time when they are at home.
- I think there are too many interesting TV programs.
- I think a lot of people get information from TV.

No



- I think people spend time using their smartphones
more than watching TV.
- There are more interesting things than watching TV.
- Young people don't have TVs recently.

UNIT 43

1-1

TARGET SENTENCE

tense
present perfect

I have been to America three times.

Let's
check!

Let's check the usage of tense : present perfect

●affirmative form of present perfect

subject + have/has + past participle form of verb ~

- EX) ● I have been to America three times.
● I have jogged in the morning since last year.
● I have finished today's homework already.
(I have already finished today's homework.)

●negative

subject + have/has not + past participle form of verb ~

- EX) ● I have not been to America before.
● I have not jogged in the morning recently.
● I have not finished today's homework yet.

●question

have/has + subject + past participle form of verb ~?

- EX) ● Have you been to America before?
● Have you jogged in the morning recently?
● Have you finished today's homework yet?



経験・継続・完了を表現する場合に使える便利なものではあるものの、混乱もしやすい現在完了形。核となる考え方は「そして今がある」。

「アメリカに3回行ったことがある」(経験) →そして今がある。

「昨年からずっと早朝ジョギングをしている」(継続) →そして今がある。

「今日の宿題はすでに終わっている」(完了) →そして今がある。



“現在”という軸を基準にして、過去に起きた出来事を言う場合に便利。今現在に繋がっている、という考え方。



現在完了形では「最近」を表す recently, lately, these days, nowadays, などがよく一緒に使われます。

UNIT 43

1-2

TARGET SENTENCE

tense
present perfect

I have been to America three times.

Let's
check!

Let's check the usage of tense : frequently used irregular verbs

基本的に、過去分詞形は過去形と同じことが多い！
ただ、覚える必要のあるイレギュラー形が存在します。Let's check!

● frequently used irregular verbs

normal - past - past participle

be - was,were - been	get - got - gotten	leave - left - left
buy - bought - bought	go - went - gone	make - made - made
come - came - come	have - had - had	put - put - put
do - did - done	know - knew - known	read - read - read
eat - ate - eaten		

Let's
practice!

Choose the correct completion either already or yet.
You can check the hint below first.

1. I have finished my homework (yet / already).
2. I have not finished my homework (yet / already).
3. Have you (yet / already) finished your homework?
4. He has eaten lunch (yet / already).
5. He has not eaten lunch (yet / already).
6. Has he (yet / already) eaten lunch?



基本的に・・・

already は肯定文で使われる。「もう、すでに」という意味。

yet は否定文や疑問文で使われる。「もう、まだ」という意味。

UNIT 43

1-3

TARGET SENTENCE

tense
present perfect

I have been to America three times.

Let's
try

Choose the correct completion either since or for.

since

スタート地点、という考え方。その出来事が始まった「点」

- EX) ● since last Sunday ● since this morning
● since 2020 ● since I was born (文章もOK!)

for

その出来事が続いている「期間」

- EX) ● for five hours ● for two weeks
● for all day ● for a long time

1. I have studied English (for / since) 2 years.

2. She has been in Indonesia (for / since) 3 weeks.

3. We have known him (for / since) last April.

4. I have had this textbook (for / since) a year.

5. You have played tennis (for / since) you were 10 years old.

6. We have been friends (for / since) a long time.



agoは現在完了形ではあまり使いません。

- × I have jogged in the morning since three years ago.
○ I have jogged in the morning since 2018.

UNIT 43 2

TARGET GRAMMAR

実は和製英語 [Japanglish] 5

Let's
check

Let's check Japanglish.

チャック?



正しくは

zipper

バーゲン?



正しくは

sale

バカンス?



正しくは

vacation

パトカー?



正しくは

police car

フライパン?



正しくは

frying pan

フリーダイヤル?



正しくは

free call

ベビーカー?



正しくは

stroller

ボディチェック?



正しくは

security
check

マナーモード?



正しくは

silent mode

レントゲン?



正しくは

X-ray

UNIT 44

1-1

TARGET SENTENCE

tense
past perfect

Had you been to America before?

Let's
check!

Let's check the usage of articles : tense past perfect

form of past perfect

● affirmative

subject + **had** + **past participle form of verb ~**

- EX) ● I had been to America three times by the time I was 20.
Now I have been to America five times.
- I brought some pizza home after work, but my wife had eaten already.
 - By the time my father was my age, he had already worked four jobs.

● negative

subject + **had not** + **past participle form of verb ~**

- EX) ● I had not been to America before I became an adult.
- I had not seen a science fiction movie until I was in high school.
 - I had not finished today's homework at midnight.

● question

Had + **subject** + **past participle form of verb ~?**

- EX) ● Had you been to America before?
- Had you spoken to your co-workers before you asked for vacation time?
 - Had you finished your homework before you came to school today?



過去完了形の考え方は、前unitで学んだ現在完了形と同じで、「**経験・継続・完了**」を表現します。ただ、基準が過去の点になりますね。

核となる考え方は「その時まで(に)、そうだった」。

「その時まで、アメリカには3回行ったことがあった。」(経験)

「その時まで、ずっと早朝ジョギングをしていた。」(継続)

「その時まで、今日の宿題は終わっていた。」(完了)



“過去”という軸を基準にして、それよりも以前に起きた出来事を言う場合に便利。



過去完了形では「その時まで(に)」を表すby the time がよく使われます。

UNIT 44

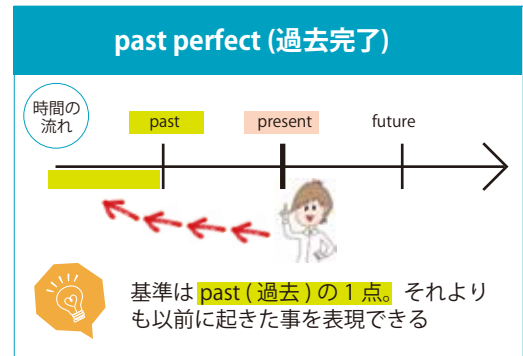
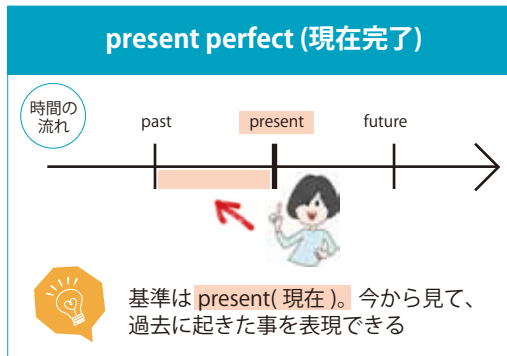
1-2

TARGET SENTENCE

tense
past perfect

Had you been to America before?

POINT



Let's check!

Complete the blanks.

基本的に過去分詞形は過去形と同じことが多い！ただ、覚える必要のあるイレギュラー形が存在します。

normal - past - past participle

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| • become - became - (_____) | • lose - (_____) - lost |
| • catch - caught - (_____) | • meet - (_____) - met |
| • draw - drew - (_____) | • pay - paid - (_____) |
| • feel - felt - (_____) | • see - (_____) - seen |
| • give - gave - (_____) | • take - (_____) - taken |
| • hear - heard - (_____) | • write - wrote - (_____) |
| • keep - kept - (_____) | |

Let's try!

Which action is still going on? (まだ続いているのはどちらのアクション?)

- ① a. I have played the piano since I was 5 years old.
b. I had played the piano since I was 5 years old.

- ② a. She had cooked dinner, but she was still making dessert.
b. She has cooked dinner, but she hasn't made dessert yet.

- ③ a. They have been friends since they were college students.
b. They had been friends from the time they graduated college.

- ④ a. We have been married for more than 30 years.
b. We had been married for 5 years when our first child was born.

UNIT 44 2

TARGET GRAMMAR

実は英語になっている日本語！

Let's
check

Let's check the usage of articles : English!

bento お弁当



karaoke カラオケ



bonsai 盆栽



manga 漫画



Kimono 着物



origami 折り紙



judo 柔道



otaku オタク



kabuki 歌舞伎



UNIT 44 3

ACTIVITY

Let's talk more



Have you ever been abroad?



everは「かつて、これまでに」という意味



Yes, I have.



Tell me about it.



I went to _____ .
It was _____ .
I liked _____ the best.



Have you ever been abroad?



No, I haven't.



Do you want to go abroad?



No, I don't.



Why not?



Because _____ .

suggested
answers

- It's dangerous.
- I don't like airplane ride.
- It's expensive to go abroad.

UNIT 45

1-1

TARGET SENTENCE

tense
future perfect

I will have finished my home work.

Let's
check!

Let's check the usage of articles : tensepast perfect

form of future perfect

●affirmative

subject + **will have** + **past participle form of verb ~**

- EX) ● I came to Japan when I was 25. When I am 50, I will have spent half of my life in Japan.
● My mother always wakes up early.
When I wake up tomorrow morning, she will have been awake for two hours.
● By the time my mom gets home, I will have finished my homework.

●negative

subject + **will not have** + **past participle form of verb ~**

- EX) ● I have too much homework today. I won't have finished it by the time I go to bed.
● My son has a lot of homework. He won't have finished it by the time he goes to bed.
● In summer, the days become very long.
It probably won't have gotten dark by the time I get home tonight.

●question

Will + **subject** + **have** + **past participle form of verb ~**

- EX) ● Will you have eaten dinner by the time you get home tonight? If not, I can make something.
● How many jobs will you have had by the time you retire?
● How much water will you have drunk by the time you go to bed today?
Drinking water is good for you.



未来完了形の考え方は、前unitで学んだ現在完了形と同じで、「**経験・継続・完了**」を表現します。ただ、基準が未来の点になります。

核となる考え方は「その時まで(には)、~だろう」
「その時までには、アメリカには3回行っているだろう」(経験)
「その時まで、ずっと早朝ジョギングをしているだろう」(継続)
「その時までには、今日の宿題は終わっているだろう」(完了)



“未来”という軸を基準にして、それよりも以前に起きた出来事を言う場合に便利。この場合、結果がどうであったとしても、話している時点での「予定・予期・予測」でOK!



未来完了形では、前UNITの過去完了形と同様に「その時まで(には)」を表す **by the time** がよく使われます。

UNIT 45

1-2

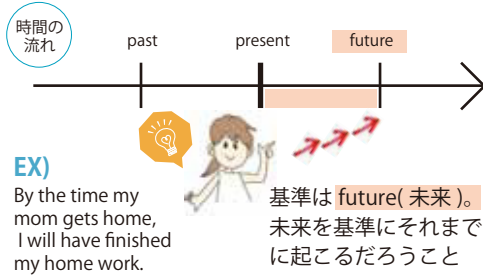
TARGET SENTENCE

tense
past perfect

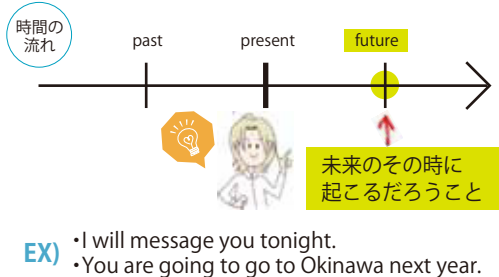
I will have finished my home work.

POINT

future perfect (未来完了)



普通の未来形(will, be going to)



Let's check!

frequently used irregular verbs

基本的に過去分詞形は過去形と同じことが多い！ただ、覚える必要のあるイレギュラー形が存在します。

Complete the blanks

normal - past - past participle

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| •begin- (_____) - begun | •hide - hid - (_____) |
| •choose - chose - (_____) | •lead - (_____) - led |
| •drive - drove - (_____) | •steal - stole - (_____) |
| •fly - flew - (_____) | •tear - tore - (_____) |
| •grow - grew - (_____) | •wake - woke - (_____) |

Let's try!

Please make the verbs in the parentheses into appropriate past participle forms. (カッコ内の動詞を適切な過去分詞形に直しましょう！)

- ① Steve is a very fast runner.
By the time I finish one lap, he will have (pass) me three times.

- ② Sam can't run fast. By the time he finishes one lap,
his friend Steve will have (go) much farther than him.

- ③ My head hurts but I just took some medicine.
So, I will probably have (get) better by the time I get to work.

- ④ By the time you read this letter, I will already have (leave) my place.

UNIT 45 2

TARGET GRAMMAR

実は英語になっている日本語

Let's
check

Let's check the words below.

soba 蕎麦



udon うどん



sukiyaki すき焼き



ramen ラーメン



sushi 寿司



tofu 豆腐



tempura 天ぷら



takoyaki たこ焼き



yakitori 焼き鳥



oden おでん



英語になっているというだけで、
世界共通とは限らないので、
注意してね!



sashimi 刺身



UNIT 45
3

ACTIVITY

Let's talk more



Have you ever been to a fast food restaurant?



Yes, of course!



Which one is your favorite fast food restaurant?



I like _____ the best
because _____ .



I see.



Have you ever been to a fast food restaurant?



No, I haven't.



Oh, really? Why not?



Because _____ .