

# UNIT 51

## 1-1

# TARGET SENTENCE

noun clause

## noun clause

### Review

Look at the TARGET SENTENCE part of UNIT50 and go over all the expressions for review.

### Let's check!

What is a noun clause? 関係代名詞の1つで、名詞的用法です

#### ■ 関係代名詞とは？

関係代名詞は、「文と文(節や句)を繋ぐ接続詞の役割をする代名詞」で、名詞を詳しく説明する際に使います。

実は日本語で私たちが頻繁に使っている文法です。

- EX) ● 私はあの少年を知っている。(節)  
● あの扉の前にいる少年。(句)

名詞を詳しく説明

これを自然に  
言うと…

- 私はあの扉の前にいる少年を知っています。

\*目的語が説明的で、長くなります。

Sentence (文章) は **phrase (句)** **clause (節)** を含んでいます。

#### ■ What is a phrase?

句は主語・動詞を含まない語のかたまりです。

A phrase is a group of words. It doesn't have a subject and a verb.



phraseだけでは文章は成り立ちません!

#### ■ What is a clause?

節は主語・動詞を含む語のかたまりです。

A clause is a group of words. It has a subject and a verb.



5W1H (question words)がよく付いています。 what, who, when, where, whyなど



clauseだけで成り立つ文章と、成り立たない文章があります。

# UNIT 51

## 1-2

# TARGET SENTENCE

noun clause

## noun clause

### Let's check

#### phrase (句) の例

EX) at school  
in the living room  
on a sunny day  
my sisters in Osaka

EX) in a sentence...Sentence (文章) の中で見ると

I don't know her house .  
Do you know her house ?  
Please tell me her home address later .

#### clause (節) の例

EX) 成り立つ文章

Where does she live?

Why do you say so?

成り立たない文章

where she lives

why you say so

EX) アンダーラインの引いてある部分がnoun clauseです。

I don't know where she lives .  
Do you know where she works ?  
Please tell me what she said .



語順に注意!  
疑問詞の後は  
SVの順番です。

**I smile.**

**S**  
(主語)

**V**  
(動詞)



# TARGET SENTENCE

noun clause

## noun clause



Choose dependent clauses. Punctuate and capitalize when necessary.

1.  When I was a student.

2.  Because it is rainy.

3.  I have some time tomorrow.

4.  If I have enough money.

5.  Can you play the piano?

6.  Where you were born.



Choose sentences that have noun clauses.

1.  What time is it?

2.  Can you tell me what time it is?

3.  Where is your cousin from?

4.  I don't know where Picasso was from.

5.  If it rains, let's watch a movie!

6.  I don't know if it will rain tomorrow or not.

# UNIT 51

## 2

# TARGET GRAMMAR

## causative verb (使役動詞)

### Let's check

#### What is a causative verb?

使役動詞とは「誰かに～させる、してもらう、させてあげる」などの表現に使われます。それぞれ強さが異なるので見てみましょう!

#### make

義務や強制のニュアンス。「無理やりさせる」といったかなり強い表現です。

● A mother often makes her son wash his hands before dinner.  
母親は、息子に夕食前に手を洗わせた。

EX) The teacher made her students write long essays during summer vacation.  
The robber made the woman give him her purse.

#### have

提案や依頼のニュアンス。「してもらう」など、makeよりは柔らかい表現です

● I had my stylist color my hair pink.  
スタイリストさんに髪の毛をピンクに染めてもらった。

EX) I often have my husband take out the garbage when he leaves for work.  
William Tell had his son put an apple on his head, then he shot the apple with a bow and arrow.

#### let

許可のニュアンス。「許してあげる、させてあげる(くれる)」など、haveよりも更に柔らかい表現です。

● My father lets me borrow his car on weekends.  
お父さんは私に、週末車を貸してくれる。

EX) You shouldn't let people touch your luggage in an airport.  
My neighbor lets her dog run around without a collar.



None of these take "to".

- My father lets me borrow his car on weekends.
- × My father lets me to borrow his car on weekends.

# UNIT 51 3

## ACTIVITY

# Let's talk more



Do you know the story of "Urashima Taro"?



What is it?



It is one of the most famous Japanese fairy tales.



Wow! I want to hear it!

●概要を言ってみましょう!可能であれば、詳しく言ってみましょう。●過去形を使って、できるだけ簡単な表現を使ってみましょう!

### The Story of Urashima Taro!

In return, the sea turtle took him to the Dragon Palace under the sea.  
お礼として、海亀は海の底の竜宮城に彼を連れて行った

There was a beautiful princess.  
そこには美しい姫がいた

sea turtle  
海亀

bully  
いじめる

seashore  
海辺

treasure box  
玉手箱



the Dragon Palace  
竜宮城

princess of  
the Dragon Palace  
乙姫

age quickly  
急に年老いる

can't resist ~ing  
~することを我慢  
できない

People in the Dragon Palace treated him very well and gave him a big feast every day.  
竜宮城の人々は彼を盛大にもてなし、毎日、ご馳走を与えた。

The princess said "Please do not open the box" and she let him go back to the seashore.  
乙姫は「箱は開けないでくださいね。」と言った。彼が浜辺に帰って行くことを許した。



# UNIT 52

## 1-1

# TARGET SENTENCE

adjective clause

## adjective clause

### Review

Look at the TARGET SENTENCE part of UNIT51 and go over all the expressions for review.

### Let's check!

What is adjective clause? (関係代名詞の形容詞的用法)

#### ■ 関係代名詞の形容詞的用法とは？

adjective clauseは、関係代名詞の1つです。名詞の様子を具体的に説明します。

adjective	<p>I know a <u>good restaurant</u>.</p> <p>adjective      noun</p>
adjective clause	<p>I know a <u>restaurant that has good beef steak</u>.</p> <p>noun      adjective clause</p>
noun clause	<p>I don't know <u>where I'm going to stay on my next vacation</u>.</p> <p>noun clause</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ITで言い換えることができる。</li><li>• ものに代替えできる。</li></ul>
adjective clause	<p><u>The hotel where I stayed last night</u> was great.</p> <p>adjective clause</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ホテルの様子が具体的に説明されている。</li><li>• 形容詞のニュアンスが入り、さらに要素をプラスする説明なので、ものに意見が加わる。</li></ul>

# UNIT 52

## 1-2

# TARGET SENTENCE

adjective clause

## adjective clause

### Let's check!

What is an adjective clause? (関係代名詞の形容詞的用法)



関係代名詞では、人には「who」、ものには「which」を使います。「that」は両方に使われます。



固有名詞には「that」は使えないよ!



関係代名詞のthat, who, whichは、直前の名詞を説明するよ～～の合図だと思ってもらってOK!



「～のもの」を表す関係代名詞whose もありますがここでは割愛します。

### Let's try

Check all the complete sentences. Some sentences are not completed.

- I have a new computer. I bought it last week.
- I have a new computer that I bought last week.
- A computer that I bought last week.
- I bought the computer last week.
- Bought last week.
- I have a new computer.
- A computer that I bought last week is a new model.
- A new model computer that I bought.



So what? 「だから何?」となる文章は完結した文章とは言えないですね!  
中途半端に言い切っていない





# TARGET SENTENCE

adjective clause

## adjective clause



Choose two sentences that express the ideas in each sentence.

**1. The teacher who taught me English at school lives near my grandmother's place.**

- The teacher taught me English.
- My grandmother lives near the school.
- The teacher lives near my grandmother's place.
- My grandmother taught English at school.

**2. The babysitter who took care of my friend's son is very polite.**

- My friend's son is very polite.
- The babysitter took care of my friend.
- My friend hired a polite babysitter.
- The babysitter is very polite.

**3. The wild cat that stole my sister's fish ran away.**

- The wild cat is cute.
- My sister lost her fish because of the wild cat.
- The wild cat ran away with my sister's fish.
- The fish ran away.



# UNIT 52 2

## TARGET GRAMMAR

### irregular plural nouns

Let's  
check

irregular plural nouns

man - men



woman - women



child - children



foot - feet



tooth - teeth



mouse - mice



wolf - wolves



knife - knives



leaf - leaves



life - lives



loaf - loaves



self - selves



fish - fish



deer - deer



sheep - sheep



shrimp - shrimp



series - series



offspring - offspring



bacterium - bacteria



basis - bases



medium - media



curriculum - curricula



analysis - analyses



thesis - theses (卒論)



**UNIT 52**  
**3-1**

ACTIVITY

# Let's talk more

**Do you think using smartphones is good for children?**



Let's write down / output your several opinions on a sheet and organize your ideas.

Then write down your ideas using the following sample template and read it aloud.

sample template



**I ( think / do not think ) using smartphones is good for children.**

**I have two reasons to support my opinion.**



**First of all ~**

**Second of all ~**



**In conclusion, I ( think / do not think ) using smartphones is good for children.**



# UNIT 52

## 3-2

### ACTIVITY

# Let's talk more

#### 【便利な言い回し】

● Reading the newspaper is hard. 新聞を読むことは難しい。

**Ving + is + adjective** . ~をすることは~だ。

- Playing table tennis is fun.
- Studying English is important.
- Reading an English book without a dictionary is difficult for me.

#### 【便利な言い回し】

● If I can do that, I will be happy. もしそれができたら、私は嬉しいだろう。

**If I can + V , I will be + adjective** . もし~ができたら、~は~だろう。

- If children can use smartphones as long as they want, they will not study hard.

**If I can + V , I will + V** . もし~ができたら、~は~だろう。

- If children cannot use smartphones, they will be in danger because their parents cannot see where they are using GPS.

#### 【接続語】

- |                                      |            |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> and         | それから       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> also        | そして、また     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> and then    | そしてそれから、   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> because     | なぜなら       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> so          | なので        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> furthermore | そして更に      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> in addition | 付け加えて      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> moreover    | そのうえ、更に言えば |

#### 【まとめの言葉】

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> because of            | なので、よって    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> so                    | だから、なので    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> that is why           | ということで、なので |
| <input type="checkbox"/> for the reasons above | 上記の理由によって  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> therefore             | まとめとして     |



ACTIVITY

Let's talk more and write

Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal lines and a small illustration of trees and a cloud at the bottom right.

# UNIT 53

## 1-1

# TARGET SENTENCE

conditional sentences

## conditional sentences

### Review

Look at the TARGET SENTENCE part of UNIT52 and go over all the expressions for review.

### Let's check!

What is conditional sentences? (仮定法) 条件用法

#### ■ 仮定法とは？

conditional sentence は条件用法。仮定法を含む表現です。

まずは状況に応じて方程式のように型を当てはめて例にたくさん触れてみましょう!



#### TRUE or UNTRUE?

条件用法にはtrue(事実)かuntrue(事実ではないこと、想像、不可能な理想)かの2つの考え方があります。



### Let's try!

Choose the following sentences "TRUE" or "UNTRUE".

1. If I were a bird, I would fly to school.

----- ( TRUE / UNTRUE )

2. If I have time after dinner, I will call you.

----- ( TRUE / UNTRUE )

3. If I were you, I would go on a date with her.

----- ( TRUE / UNTRUE )

4. If I don't eat breakfast, I will be hungry during the class.

----- ( TRUE / UNTRUE )



仮定法では「もし～なら、…なのに」という事実とは違う"仮定"や"想像"について表します。



時制をズラして事実とのズレを表現しています。



# UNIT 53

## 1-2

# TARGET SENTENCE

## conditional sentences

conditional sentences

Let's  
check!

### forms of conditional sentences

Situation		TRUE	UNTRUE
	present	① TRUE in the present	③ UNTRUE in the present AND future
future	② TRUE in the future		
past			④ UNTRUE in the past

#### ① TRUE in the present

**If** + **simple present** + **simple form of the verb**

EX) ● If I have extra money, I often buy new clothes.

#### ② TRUE in the future

**If** + **simple present** + **will** + **simple form of the verb**

EX) ● If I have extra money, I will buy new clothes next week.

#### ③ UNTRUE in the present AND future

**If** + **simple past** + **would** + **simple form of the verb**

EX) ● If I had more money, I would be able to buy that car.  
● If I were rich, I would buy that car.

#### ④ UNTRUE in the past

**If** + **past perfect** + **would have** + **past participle**

EX) ● If I had had more money, I would have bought that car.  
● If I had been rich, I would have bought that car.



be動詞は主語が何であっても必ずwereを使います。  
会話ではwasが使われることもありますが、文法的にはwereが正しいとされています。

# UNIT 53

## 1-3

# TARGET SENTENCE

## conditional sentences

conditional sentences

### Let's try

Choose the correct completion.

1. If you mix oil and water, the oil will ( float / sink ) .
2. If it is rainy, people usually wear ( a raincoat / sunglasses ) .
3. If the temperature reaches 100°C, water will ( boil / freeze ) .
4. If the temperature drops to 0°C, water will ( boil / freeze ) .
5. If you climb a tall mountain, it will be ( easy / hard ) to breathe.
6. If you drive too fast, the police will give you a ( ticket / trophy ) .

### Let's practice

Answer the questions.



**1. If I were a pilot, I could go to many places.**

- a. Am I a pilot?
- b. Can pilots go to many places?
- c. Is the meaning present or past?

**2. If I had been born in China, I would have studied Chinese.**

- a. Was I born in China?
- b. Did I study Chinese?
- c. Is the meaning present or past?

**3. If I had bought rice yesterday, I could have made sushi.**

- a. Did I buy rice yesterday?
- b. Did I make sushi?
- c. Is the meaning present or past?

**4. If I had a boat, I could go fishing.**

- a. Do I have a boat?
- b. Do I want to go fishing?
- c. Is the meaning present or past?





# UNIT 53

## 2

# TARGET GRAMMAR

## ever words

Let's  
check

ever words give the idea of "any".



### whatever

"My salary got raised so I can buy **whatever** you want for your birthday."  
"Wow! You're generous!"

"My salary got raised so I can buy **anything that** you want for your birthday."  
"Wow! You're generous!"

### whoever

My brother is very friendly. He becomes friends with **whoever** he meets.

My brother is very friendly. He becomes friends with **anyone who** he meets.

### whenever

We're ready to go. We can leave here **whenever** we want.

We're ready to go. We can leave here **at any time that** we want.

### wherever

My son loves traveling. He goes **wherever** he wants to go.

My son loves traveling. He goes **anywhere that** he wants to go.

### however

Rice is eaten in many ways in the world. You can eat it **however** you want to.

Rice is eaten in many ways in the world. You can eat it **in any way that** you want to.

※however には接続詞の「しかしながら」の意味もあるがこれは別です。

UNIT 53  
3-1

ACTIVITY

# Let's talk more and write



**What would you do if you had a super power?**



**What do you mean?**



**For example, what would you do if you could fly?**



**Oh! I would go to many different countries for free!**

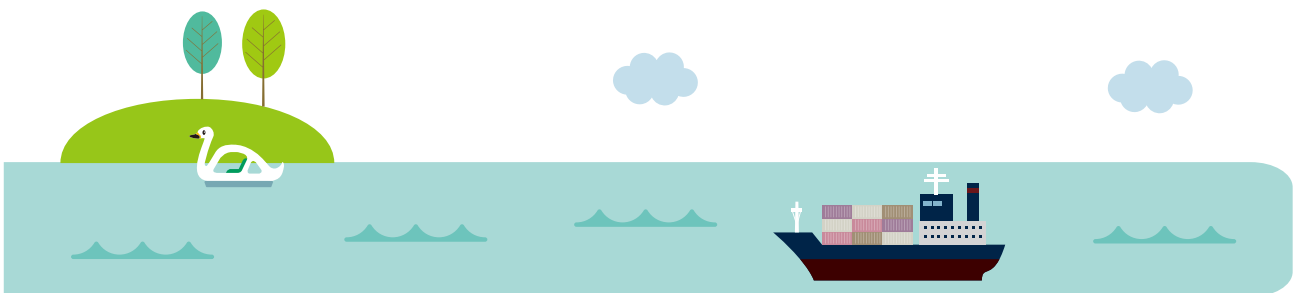


**Great! What other super power would you like?**



Let's write down / output your several opinions on a sheet and organize your ideas.

Then write down your ideas using the following sample template and read it aloud.





# ACTIVITY

## Let's talk more and write

### sample template



I would like to be able to \_\_\_\_\_ .



If I could \_\_\_\_\_ ,

I would \_\_\_\_\_ .



If I could \_\_\_\_\_ ,

I wouldn't have to \_\_\_\_\_ .



It would be very fun if I could \_\_\_\_\_ .

### hint

- become invisible
- see through walls
- teleport
- move things with my mind
- see the future
- become an animal
- talk with ghosts
- read minds
- hide from my mother
- look at test answers
- go to the moon
- get things from crane games
- buy a lottery ticket
- live in a zoo
- become a billionaire
- talk about heaven
- date a famous actor
- become the king of the world





ACTIVITY

**Let's talk more and write**

Lined writing area with 20 horizontal lines.



# UNIT 54

## 1-1

# TARGET SENTENCE

conditional sentences

## conditional sentences

### Review

Look at the TARGET SENTENCE part of UNIT53 and go over all the expressions for review.

### Let's check!

What is conditional sentences? (仮定法) 条件用法

#### ■ 仮定法とは？

conditional sentence は条件用法。仮定法を含む表現です。

状況に応じて方程式のように型を当てはめて、例にたくさん触れてみましょう！

		TRUE	UNTRUE
situation	present	If + simple present + simple form	If + simple past + <b>would</b> + simple form
	future	If + simple present + <b>will</b> + simple form	
	past		If + past perfect + <b>would have</b> + past participle

wish を使った表現 「～ならいいのになあ」

**true statement** + **wish expression**

#### ■ wishes about the present

##### could...making wish

- EX) ● I can't speak Japanese. / I wish I could speak Japanese.  
● I don't have enough money. / I wish I had enough money.  
● It is raining. / I wish it weren't raining right now.

#### ■ wishes about the past

- EX) ● I couldn't speak Japanese. / I wish I could have spoken Japanese.  
● I didn't have enough money. / I wish I had had enough money.  
● It was raining. / I wish it had been raining then.



# UNIT 54 1-2

## TARGET SENTENCE

conditional sentences

### conditional sentences

#### ■ wishes about the future + could / would

**could...making wish**

**would...wanting to change an event or an action,**

**not a situation 「したいのになあ」**

**(will : 意思や未来のニュアンスが含まれる)**

- EX) ● They can't come to the meeting tomorrow.  
/ I wish they could come to the meeting tomorrow.
- I'm not going shopping because I'm busy.  
/ I wish I weren't busy and could go shopping.
- He won't tell you the truth. / I wish he would tell you the truth.



Let's  
try

#### Choose the right completion.

1: I don't know how to get to the station.

I wish I ( knew / had known ) .

2: You can't meet my friends.

I wish you ( could meet / could have met ) them.

3: I didn't go shopping because it was raining.

I wish I ( went / had gone ) shopping yesterday.

4: I'm not taking a nap.

I wish I ( were taking / had been taking ) a nap now.

5: I didn't eat lunch and I'm hungry. I wish I ( ate / had eaten ) .

# UNIT 54

## 2

# TARGET GRAMMAR

## contractions



contraction は省略の意味があり、会話表現でよく使われます。  
フォーマルな書類や作文では使わない方がいいとされています。

### 【Be動詞】

I'm	I'm not
you're	you're not/ you aren't
he's	he's not/ he isn't
she's	she's not/ she isn't
it's	it's not/ it isn't
we're	we're not/ we aren't
you're	you're not/ you aren't
they're	they're not/ they aren't

### 【will】

I'll/ I won't
you'll/ you won't
he'll/ he won't
she'll/ she won't
it'll/ it won't
we'll/ we won't
you'll/ you won't
they'll/ they won't

### 【have】

I've/ I haven't
you've/ you haven't
he's/ he hasn't
she's/ she hasn't
it's/ it hasn't
we've/ we haven't
you've/ you haven't
they've/ they haven't

### 【do/ does/did】

I don't	I didn't
you don't	you didn't
he doesn't	he didn't
she doesn't	she didn't
it doesn't	it didn't
we don't	we didn't
you don't	you didn't
they don't	they didn't



**UNIT 54**  
**3-1**

ACTIVITY

# Let's talk more

**Do you think more people should learn how to speak English rather than reading?**



Let's write down / output your several opinions on a sheet and organize your ideas.

Then write down your ideas using the following sample template and read it aloud.

sample template



**I ( think / do not think ) more people should learn how to speak English rather than reading.**

**I have two reason to support my opinion.**



**First of all, ~**

**Second of all, ~**



**In conclusion, I ( think / do not think ) more people should learn how to speak English more than reading.**





ACTIVITY

Let's talk more and write

Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal lines and two tree icons at the bottom right.

**UNIT 55**  
**1-1**

# TARGET SENTENCE

## Reading practice.



Look at the TARGET SENTENCE part of UNIT54 and go over all the expressions for review.

---



### My day

---

I wake up at 7:00 o'clock in the morning.

I usually eat rice and miso soup for breakfast.

I get ready and go to school by bike.

At school, I usually study math, science, English, and social studies.

I eat bread, meat, and salad for lunch, and I drink milk.

I go to cramming school after school.

I eat dinner at 7:00 o'clock at home.

I do my homework and take a bath after dinner.

I read a book before I go to bed. It is my usual weekday!



### Q. How about your usual weekday?

---

---

---

---

---

**UNIT 55**  
**1-2**

**TARGET SENTENCE**

**Reading practice.**



**Pet snake**

I have a friend who has a pet snake.

I think that snakes are not a common pet to have.

My friend told me how cute snakes are and how easy they are to take care of.

Did you know that snakes don't eat every day? They need a lot of time to digest their food in, so my friend feeds them once a week or so.

The only thing that he needs to do is to change the water. Snakes shed their skin almost every month until they get old, so they need water to make their body wet. Pet snakes are usually very gentle, friendly, and calm.

They cannot remember people but they are not venomous and will not bite unless you touch their head suddenly or scare them.

They live in a tank at home, so you don't need to worry about their escaping.

If you have a busy life, I think snakes are an ideal pets.



**Q. Do you like animals?**

---

---

---

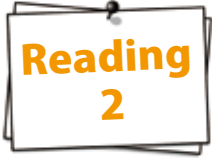
---



# TARGET SENTENCE

## Reading practice.

---



### Pet snake

---

**Q. Why do snakes need water?**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Q. How often does the owner feed them in a week?**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

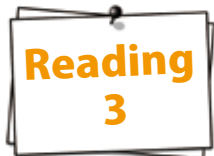


UNIT 55

1-3

## TARGET SENTENCE

### Reading practice.



Reading  
3

#### If I could... by a Japanese office worker.

If I could do one thing all over again just once in my life, I would go back to the time when I was five years old and try to convince my father of something.

When I was five years old, a salesman came to our house. He presented a very attractive toy in front of me and captivated me with his words, making me fall in love with his product.

However, my father told the salesman that we would not be needing such a thing in the future and that I should learn calligraphy so that I could draw beautiful characters, and sent him on his way.

The guy turned out to be a salesman for the English conversation school where I would be working 18 years later.

When I was five years old, I had to give up my desire to learn English.

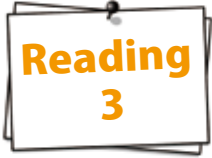
That was almost 30 years ago, and I'm sure that back then, far fewer people were aware that English would be as necessary as it is today. It was also a time when people were afraid to let salesmen come to their houses.

If I could go back to that time, I would have persuaded my father to have me join that English school, so that my English pronunciation would be a little closer to that of a native speaker now.



# TARGET SENTENCE

## Reading practice.



If I could... by a Japanese office worker.

**Q. Do you remember anything from when you were five years old?**

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Q. Do you have any "If I could" wishes?**

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Q. Please tell me your thoughts about this passage.**

---

---

---

---

---

---