

Kid's English Language Course



Chapter One (Vegetables, Fruit, Stationery, and Animals)

目標：野菜、果物、文房具、動物の名前などを会話のやり取りで学ぶ。ゲームなどをしてしながらコンテキストの中で単語を覚えていく。

Vegetables and Fruit

1.1 Fruit

会話

Conversation 1 食卓で

Mother: Pass me the vegetables.

Child: These?

Mother: No, those.

Child: Peas?

Mother: Yes, thank you.

Conversation 2 台所で

Mother: Let's make a smoothie. What kind would you like?

Child: Strawberry?

Mother: That's great. Pass me some.

Child: Okay.

Conversation 3 マーケットで

Mother: What kind of vegetables should we get?

Child: Cabbage?

Mother: Would you get me one head?

Child: Sure.

Conversation 4 マーケットで

Mother: What kind of fruit should we buy?

Child: A watermelon?

Mother: It's too expensive.

Child: Okay. Bananas?

Mother: That sounds good.

解説:このレッスンでは、フルーツや野菜の発音をしっかり身につけましょう。英語ネイティブのお母さんの質問に英語ネイティブと同じように答えられるよう練習すること。

These は、**this**(これ)の複数。**Those** は、**that**(あれ)の複数。

Vocabulary:

apple	りんご	grapes	ブドウ
asparagus	アスパラガス	green pepper	ピーマン
banana	バナナ	lemon	レモン
beans	豆	lettuce	レタス
broccoli	ブロッコリ	mushroom	キノコ
cabbage	キャベツ	onion	玉ねぎ
cantaloupe	マスクメロン	orange	オレンジ

carrot	にんじん	pineapple	パイナップル
celery	セロリ	potato	じゃがいも
cherry	さくらんぼ	pumpkin	かぼちゃ
corn	とうもろこし	spinach	ほうれん草
cucumber	きゅうり	strawberry	イチゴ
eggplant	ナス	tomato	トマト
garlic	ニンニク	watermelon	スイカ
grapefruit	グレープフルーツ	fresh	新鮮な

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Mother: Pass me the vegetables.

You: These?

Mother: Yes, those.

You: Oh, _____.

1. Peas, 2. Cabbage, 3. Cucumbers, 4. Mushrooms, 5. Potatoes, 6. Onions, 7. Tomatoes, 8. Corn, 9. Carrots, 10. Eggplants.

Drill 2

Mother: What kind of vegetables should we buy?

You: _____, please.

1. Broccoli, 2. Beans, 3. Spinach, 4. Pumpkins, 5. Celeries, 6. A Lettuce, 7. A watermelon 8. Lemons, 9. Garlics, 10. Green peppers

Drill 3

Mother: What kind of fruits should we buy?

You: _____, please.

1. Oranges, 2. Cherries, 3. Strawberries, 4. Grapes, 5. Grapefruits, 6 Apples,
7. Bananas, 8. Pineapples, 9. Cantaloupes, 10. Kiwis

B. Song:

“Oh, Do You Eat Your Vegetables?”

(Sung to the tune of *Do You Know the Muffin Man?*)

Oh do you eat your vegetables, vegetables, Vegetables?

Oh, do you eat your vegetables-each and every day?

Oh, yes we eat our vegetables, vegetables, vegetables:

Oh yes we eat our vegetables-each and every day!

To continue the song, ask each child in turn to name a vegetable. Substitute the child's name and her vegetable choice, and have everyone sing the new words.

For example:

Oh Janet eats green beans, green beans, green beans,

Oh Janet eats green beans-each and every day!

C. Story:

“The Vegetable Song”

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=16&v=DOT15xaX7-E

D. Game:

Fruit basket

How to play: First assign each player a fruit. Instruct players to remember their fruit. It's okay (in fact, preferable) if multiple people have the same fruit, so you might use only two or three fruits.

Set up the game by arranging all the chairs in a big circle and having everyone sit in a chair. One player will be left standing – This person is “It”. The person who is “It” starts the game by calling out the name of a fruit, like “strawberries!” As soon as he calls out a fruit name, any player sitting in the circle assigned to that fruit would jump up and try to find a new seat. The person who is “It” would also try as fast as he could to sit in one of the open seats. In the end, a player would be left without a seat. That player would then call out another fruit and the game continues.

The “It” player in the middle also has the option of calling out “Fruit basket!” When that happens, all players get up from their chairs and find a new one. The game continues until you want to stop.

Rules: You can set a rule where a player getting up from a chair must find a new one at least two seats away (to encourage players to get up and run around). Also, if you're halfway through your game and realize that there's one or two fruits that no one's calling because everyone's forgotten about them, you might want to remind everyone of everyone's fruit.

1.2 Fruits and Vegetables

会話

Conversation 1 食卓で

Child: Ew.

Mother: What's the matter?

Child: Too salty.

Mother: Add water.

Child: Water?

Mother: Yes, add water.

Child: Okay.

Conversation 2 食卓で

Mother: Put water in the jar.

Child: Like this?

Mother: Don't spill on the floor.

Child: Okay.

Conversation 3 食卓で：子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Mother: Don't spill the water.

Child: Okay? Oh no, Oops.

Mother: I told you not to.

Child: Sorry, Mom.

Mother: That's okay, thank you.

Conversation 4 食卓で：子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Mother: What are you doing?

Child: Don't ask.

Mother: You are making a mess.

Child: Pass me some fruit please.

解説:

salt は塩というNのグループの言葉ですが、salty はAの言葉で、しょっぱい。Aの言葉の前にtoo がつくと、Aすぎる、つまり、しょっぱすぎる。Too high, too low, too fast, too slow。Sorry もAのグループ。「ごめん」と言って謝ったり、「お気の毒様」、「すまなく思う」というときに使う。

Ask とかPass me fruit というのはVのグループ

Don't がVの前につくと、Vしないで。

Like this (こんなよう) はそのまま覚えてしまう。これはAにも Advにもなれる。いつも修飾する語の後にくる。
I like a fruit like this. こんなようなフルーツが好き。

Put the water like this. 水をこのように入れる。

Vocabulary:

big	大きい	large	大
little	小さい	small	小
cold	寒い	tall	高い
hot	暑い	short	低い

short	短い	old	年寄り
long	長い	young	若い
sweet	甘い	deep	深い
dark	暗い	beautiful	きれい
light	明るい	busy	忙しい
spicy	辛い	messy	汚い
old	古い	noisy	うるさい
new	新しい	quiet	静かな
open	開いている	close	近い
closed	閉まっている	far	遠い
clean	きれい	wide	幅広い
dirty	汚い	narrow	狭い
heavy	重い	different	いろいろな
light	軽い	same	同じ

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Mother: What's the matter?

You: _____.

1. Too salty, 2. Too fast, 3. Too slow, 4. Too high, 5. Too low, 6. Too sweet (あまい) 7. Too short, 8. Too large, 9. Too big, 10. Too small

Drill 2

Mother: What would you like?

You: Pass me some _____, please.

1. Peas, 2. Cabbage, 3. Cucumbers, 4. Mushrooms, 5. Potatoes, 6. Onions, 7. Tomatoes, 8. Corn, 9. Carrots, 10. Eggplants.

Drill 3

Mother: You do not like those fruits?

You: No, don't pass me _____, please.

1. Oranges, 2. Cherries, 3. Strawberries, 4. Grapes, 5. Grapefruits, 6 Apples, 7. Bananas, 8. Pineapples, 9. Cantaloupes, 10. Kiwis

Drill 4

Mother: You don't like those vegetables?

You: No, don't pass me _____, please.

1. Broccoli, 2. Beans, 3. Spinach, 4. Pumpkins, 5. Celeries, 6. A Lettuce, 7. A watermelon 8. Lemons, 9. Garlics, 10. Green peppers

Drill 5

Mother: You do not like those fruits?

You: Yes, I love _____ instead.

1. Oranges, 2. Cherries, 3. Strawberries, 4. Grapes, 5. Grapefruits, 6 Apples, 7. Bananas, 8. Pineapples, 9. Cantaloupes, 10. Kiwis

Drill 6

Mother: You don't like those vegetables?

You: Yes, I love _____ instead.

1. Broccoli,
2. Beans,
3. Spinach,
4. Pumpkins,
5. Celeries,
6. A Lettuce,
7. A watermelon
8. Lemons,
9. Garlics,
10. Green peppers

B. Song:

Do as I'm doing

Do as I'm doing, follow, follow me.

Do as I'm doing, follow follow me

Do as I'm doing, follow follow me.

If I do it high or low,

If I do it fast or slow,

Do as I'm doing, follow follow me

Do as I'm doing, follow follow me.

* As you sing the song, do an action with your body (such as moving your arms in a circle, nodding your head, stomping your feet, etc.) and when it says high, do the action higher than you were, and when it says low, do it lower than you were. When it says fast, do the action quickly, and when it says slow, do the action slowly. Each time you repeat the song, do a different action. For a greater challenge, try doing multiple actions at the same time, adding a new action each round while keeping the previous action (For example, nodding head becomes nodding head and stomping feet).

C. Story:

Fruit and Vegetable names

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=4&v=NvtQwo2kXZQ

D. Game:

Fruit and Vegetable Charades

Divide the class into two groups. Have a representative from each group get a whiteboard marker and stand in front of the whiteboard. Tell each representative from the group a fruit or vegetable from the lesson. Have them draw it on the board and the first team to guess the correct fruit or vegetable wins the round. Play as many rounds as needed.

1.3 Fruits and Vegetables

会話

Conversation 1 食卓で

Mother: You've got to eat more vegetables.

Child: Don't pass me peas. Pass me the carrots.

Mother: You need to eat more green vegetables.

Child: Okay, then pass me the broccoli.

Mother: Eat more salad.

Conversation 2 食卓で

Mother: Eat this.

Child: But it is too salty.

Mother: Don't complain. Just eat it.

Child: Okay.

Conversation 3 お店で：子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Mother: What kind of vegetables should we get?

Child: Asparagus.

Mother: They are too expensive.

Child: Buy some eggplants then.

Conversation 4 お店で

Mother: What kind of fruit should we buy?

Child: Buy persimmons, please.

Mother: They are out of season.

Child: Buy a cantaloupe then.

解説:

buy, eat, passなどのVグループで始まるセンテンスが作れるようにする。普通、命令形と呼ばれるセンテンスだが、命令というよりも依頼する、お願いするときに使うパターン。

Pass はPass me N で覚えてしまう。Buyや eat は、buy N, eat N だが、buy はbuy me N も可能。

Don't がその前に来ると、Vしないで(しなくていいよ、するな等)。

Vocabulary:

apple	りんご	lemon	レモン
asparagus	アスパラガス	lettuce	レタス
banana	バナナ	mushroom	キノコ
beans	豆	onion	玉ねぎ
broccoli	ブロッコリ	orange	オレンジ
cabbage	キャベツ	pineapple	パイナップル
cantaloupe	マスクメロン	potato	じゃがいも
carrot	にんじん	pumpkin	かぼちゃ
celery	セロリ	spinach	ほうれん草
cherry	さくらんぼ	strawberry	イチゴ
corn	とうもろこし	tomato	トマト
cucumber	きゅうり	watermelon	スイカ
eggplant	ナス	fresh	新鮮な

garlic	ニンニク	more	もっと
grapefruit	グレープフルーツ	need to	～する必要がある
grapes	ブドウ	then	それから,その時
green pepper	ピーマン		

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Mother: What kind of vegetables should we buy?

You: Buy some _____, please.

1. Peas, 2. Cabbage, 3. Cucumbers, 4. Mushrooms, 5. Potatoes, 6. Onions,
7. Tomatoes, 8. Corn, 9. Carrots, 10. Eggplants.

Drill 2

Mother: What kind of fruits should we buy?

You: Buy some _____, please.

1. Oranges, 2. Cherries, 3. Strawberries, 4. Grapes, 5. Grapefruits, 6 Apples,
7. Bananas, 8. Pineapples, 9. Cantaloupes, 10. Kiwis

Drill 3

You: I don't like _____.

Mother: Don't eat them.

1. Broccoli, 2. Beans, 3. Spinach, 4. Pumpkins, 5. Celeries, 6. Lettuce, 7.
- watermelon 8. Lemons, 9. Garlics, 10. Green peppers

B. Song:

Vegetable Soup Song

(Sung to the tune of *Farmer in the Dell*)

The soup is boiling up
The soup is boiling up
Stir slow-around we go
The soup is boiling up.

First we add the broth
First we add the broth
Stir slow-around we go
The soup is boiling up.

Now we add some carrots
Now we add some carrots
Stir slow-around we go
The soup is boiling up.

Continue with whichever vegetables you children want. Have the children stand around a large imaginary pot pretending to stir the soup.

C. Story:

The Magic Pumpkin

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FPeaiVS2z-Q>

D. Game:

Hot Potato

Start the music. The person with the ball (or another item) quickly tosses it

to the person to their right. Continue tossing the ball quickly to the person on the right until the leader stops the music. The person holding the ball has the "hot potato," and is out of the game. Before the child can throw the ball, however, they must name a fruit or vegetable. Repeat words are okay, but try to say a different fruit or vegetable than other people have said.

1.4 Animals

会話

Conversation 1 At home with a box: プレゼント

Child: Don't look, Mom.

Mother: What do you have in there?

Child: Guess.

Mother: Is it a puppy?

Child: No, a cat.

Mother: My goodness.

Conversation 2 At home with a cat : 小ネコと遊ぶ

Child: Eat it, cat.

Mother: Cats don't eat vegetables?

Child: Then get out of here!

Mother: Leave her alone.

Child: Get, get.

Conversation 3 On the street before a dog : 道で

Child: Stop, Mom.

Mother: What's the matter?

Child: A dog.

Mother: Are you afraid of dogs?

Child: Yes, big ones.

Mother: Oh, come on. Be brave.

Child: No, Mom.

Conversation 4 スーパーで

Child: Mom, do you like dogs?

Mother: Dogs are cute.

Child: I don't like dogs.

Mother: Don't be afraid. They are fun.

Child: I guess.

解説：

Don't V:V～しないで。ここでは、Don't look. 見ないで。Don't be afraid. を身につける。

V のグループには、Do 動詞と Be 動詞がある。その違いを身につける。

Get out of here. ここから出て行け（ここから逃げ出そう）。は、そのまま
で学んでしまう。Are you afraid of dogs. Yes, big ones. Ones は前の
犬を指すので、大きい犬は怖い。Ones は、今言った N（複数）をさす。

big のような A グループの言葉は N を修飾する。

Vocabulary:

alligator	アリゲーター	kangaroo	カンガルー
bear	くま	lion	ライオン
bird	鳥	monkey	サル
camel	らくだ	mouse	ネズミ
cat	ネコ	panda	パンダ
cow	牛	pig	豚
deer	鹿	rabbit	ウサギ
dog	犬	rhinoceros	サイ
elephant	象	sheep	羊
fish	魚	snake	へび
fox	狐	squirrel	リス
giraffe	キリン	tiger	虎
gorilla	ゴリラ	zebra	シマウマ
hamster	ハムスター	saw	see の過去形
hippopotamus	カバ	sound	～な音がする
horse	うま	there	そこで

活動

A. Drills

Drill 1

Mother: What's in the box?

You: _____.

1. A puppy
2. A kitten
3. A bird
4. A mouse
5. A monkey
6. An ant
7. An elephant
8. A cat
9. A dog
10. A duck

Drill 2

Mother: What is your favorite animal?

You: I love _____.

1. dogs
2. cats
3. monkeys
4. rabbits
5. cows
6. horses
7. bears
8. mice
9. lions
10. elephants

Drill 3

Mother: What did you see in the zoo?

You: I saw a _____ bird

1. big
2. small
3. blue
4. happy
5. shy
6. angry
7. white
8. tired
9. green
10. fat

Drill 4

Mother: What lives in the ocean?

You: _____ live in the ocean.

1. fish
2. whales
3. dolphins
4. sharks
5. clams
6. octopus
7. starfish
8. plants
9. eels
10. crabs

B. Song:

Baa, baa Black Sheep

Baa, baa, black sheep, have you any wool?

Yes sir, yes sir, three bags full!
One for the master,
One for the dame,
And one for the little boy
Who lives down the lane

C. Story:

Tortoise and the Hare

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CmndgO_wolA&t=49s

D. Game:

Animal Calls

A person is selected and placed in the center. They act out an animal by making animal noises and behaving like that animal. If they can't think of an animal, you may pick one for them. People around the person in the center try to guess the animal in the middle. This is also a good time to go over animal sounds in English.

1.5 Animals 動物

会話

Conversation 1 Outside: 道で

Child: Look, Mom.

Mother: What is it?

Child: A bird.

Mother: It's not a bird, it's an airplane.

Child: Really?

Mother: Surely it is.

Conversation 2 At home before Xmas : クリスマスを前に

Child: Let's go to the zoo, Mom.

Mother: Why? We have a zoo at home with you guys.

Child: No, I want to see animals.

Mother: Okay, what animals do you want to see?

Child: Monkeys, lions, tigers, and elephants.

Mother: We have bunch of monkeys here,
but I guess not lions, tigers, and elephants.

Child: Great, when, Mom?

Mother: Maybe next week.

Conversation 3 At home : 家で

Mother: Let's pretend like you're a monkey.

Child: How come?

Mother: I will give you something to eat.

Child: What?

Mother: What do monkeys eat?

Child: Bananas.

Mother: You guessed right.

Child: Yes. Yummy bananas

Conversation 4 動物園に行っ

Mother: How was the zoo?

Child: Fun.

Mother: What did you see?

Child: Monkeys, lions, tigers, and a huge elephant.

解説：

Look, A bird, Really は、1語でも、全て V とか N とか Adv とかいう違っ

たグループの言葉。どのグループの言葉かわかるようにしておこう。

Let's V は、V をしよう。

I want to V は、V をしたい。

Yummy bananas の yummy はおいしいという A の修飾語。

Vocabulary:

dinosaur	恐竜	polar bear	白熊
parrot	インコ	penguin	ペンギン
owl	フクロウ	dolphin	イルカ
crow	カラス	octopus	たこ
duck	アヒル	whale	鯨
seal	アザラシ	aquarium	水族館
chick	ひよこ	attack	～を襲う
frog	カエル	behave	ふるまう
sparrow	スズメ	chase	追いかける
pigeon	はと	run away	逃げ出す
crab	カニ	wild	野生の
turtle	カメ	maybe	たぶん
goldfish	金魚	difference	違い
shark	鮫	suddenly	突然

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Mother: What kind of animals do you like?

You: I like _____.

1. Lion, 2. Tiger, 3. Bear, 4. Elephant, 5. Snake, 6. Dog, 7. Cat, 8. Bird, 9. Fish, 10. Horse.

Drill 2

Mother: What did you want to see at the zoo?

You: _____.

1. Giraffes, 2. Monkeys, 3. Gorillas, 4. Zebras, 5. Rhinos, 6. Hippopotamus, 7. Snakes, 8. Elephants, 9. Alligators, 10. Kangaroos

Drill 3

Mother: What kind of animals did you want to see at the farm?

You: _____.

1. Dogs, 2. Cats, 3. Cows, 4. Horses, 5. Sheep, 6. Mice, 7. Squirrels, 8. Foxes, 9. Rabbits, 10. Pigs

B. Song:

Old Macdonald had a farm

Old MacDonald had a farm

Old MacDonald had a farm e-i-e-i-o

And on that farm he had a dog e-i-e-i-o

With a woof, woof here and a woof, woof there

Here a woof, there a woof, everywhere a woof, woof
Old MacDonald had a farm e-i-e-i-o

To continue the song, ask each child in turn to name an animal. Substitute the animal's name and the sound it makes, and have everyone sing the new words. If the animal does not make a sound then come up with a action. For example:

Old MacDonald had a farm e-i-e-i-o
And on that farm he had a shark e-i-e-i-o
(Make a shark fin above your head)

C. Story:

Goldilocks and the Three Bears

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KndSVsY5HWM>

D. Game:

Animal Calls

A person is selected and placed in the center. They act out an animal by making animal noises and behaving like that animal. If they can't think of an animal, you may pick one for them. People around the person in the center try to guess the animal in the middle. This is also a good time to go over animal sounds in English.

1.6 Animals 動物

会話

Conversation 1 ハロイーンを前に

Mother: You can be a monkey for Halloween.

Child: No, way.

Mother: How about a lion?

Child: Like Lion King?

Mother: Sure, you'd make a good lion.

Child: Okay.

Conversation 2 家で

Child: Be happy, Mom.

Mother: Okay, but you made me sad.

Child: Sad? I am sorry.

Mother: Okay. But don't do it again, Okay

Child: Okay, let's always be happy.

Mother: It's up to you.

Conversation 3 At home before Christmas : クリスマスを前に

Child: Let's go to the department store tomorrow.

Mother: How come?

Child: To buy some Christmas presents.

Mother: Like what?

Child: Books for Dad and food for you.

Mother: I don't need food.

Child: What about some fruit?

Mother: They will go bad by Christmas.

Child: Oh.

Conversation 4 買い物を前に

Child: Let's go shopping tomorrow.

Mother: Where?

Child: At the station.

Mother: What are you going to buy?

Child: Fruit and vegetables.

Mother: How about some books and notebooks?

Child: No, I don't want to think about school.

Like Lion King ライオンキングのようという like N ないし like [sentence]
 というのはとてもよく使われる。A とか ADV の両方の修飾に使えるとても便利な構文。

Be happy などの be の使い方を学ぶ。I の後の be は am.

To V は V するため。

For N は、N のため。For が N の後に来る。Books for Dad, food for you.

At place は、place で、at, for, on, by, about + N は Adv や A のような修飾語になる。

Vocabulary:

happy/glad	嬉しい	thirsty	喉が渴く
sleepy/tired	眠い/疲れる	against	～に反対して
full	満腹	agree with	～に賛成する
hungry	空腹	believe	～を信じる
surprised	驚く	confident	自信に満ちた
angry	怒る	creative	独創的な
sad	悲しい	personality	性格
bored	退屈	for	～のために
excited	ワクワクする	like	～のように
scared	怖い	alone	独りで
upset	腹を立てている	positive	積極的な
worried	心配する		

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Mother: What are you going to be for Halloween?

You: I want to be _____ for Halloween.

1. A monkey
2. A lion
3. A witch
4. A monster
5. An idol
6. A superhero
7. An elephant
8. A cat
9. A dog
10. A baseball player

Drill 2

Mother: How are you today?

You: I am _____ today.

1. Happy
2. Sad
3. Angry
4. Sleepy
5. Hungry
6. Thirsty
7. Scared
8. Nervous
9. Worried
10. Excited

Drill 3

Mother: What should we do tomorrow?

You: Let's go to the _____ tomorrow.

1. Zoo
2. Movie theater
3. Grocery Store
4. Department store
5. Beach
6. Art Museum
7. Library
8. Train Station
9. Music store
10. Park

Drill 4

Mother: Let's go shopping tomorrow.

You: Don't forget to buy _____!

1. Fruit
2. Vegetables
3. Pencils
4. Pens
5. Notebooks
6. Clothes
7. Candy
8. Chocolate
9. Books
10. Milk

B. Song

Let's go to the store today

(sung to the tune of Mary had a Little Lamb)

Let's go to the store today, store today, store today
Let's go to the store today to see what we can buy.
We will buy some vegetables, vegetables, vegetables
We will buy some vegetables when we are at the store.
Don't forget to buy some fruit, buy some fruit, buy some fruit
Don't forget to buy some fruit when you are at the store.
And get some pens and paper, paper, paper
Get some pens and paper for you to take to school!
We went to the store today, store today, store today
We went to the store today and bought a lot of things.
We bought fruits and vegetables, vegetables, vegetables
we bought fruits and vegetables and pens and paper too!

C. Story:

Happy Hippo, Angry Duck

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=etvIX8oJyNY>

D. Game:

Animal basket

How to play: First assign each player an animal. Instruct players to remember their animal. It's okay (in fact, preferable) if multiple people have the same animal, so you might use only two or three animals.

Set up the game by arranging all the chairs in a big circle and having everyone sit in a chair. One player will be left standing – This person is “It”. The person who is “It” starts the game by calling out the name of an animal. As soon as he calls out a animal name, any player sitting in the circle assigned to that animal would jump up and try to find a new seat. The person who is “It” would also try as fast as he

could to sit in one of the open seats. In the end, a player would be left without a seat. That player would then call out another animal and the game continues.

The “It” player in the middle also has the option of calling out “Animal basket!” When that happens, all players get up from their chairs and find a new one. The game continues until you want to stop.

Rules: You can set a rule where a player getting up from a chair must find a new one at least two seats away (to encourage players to get up and run around). Also, if you’re halfway through your game and realize that there’s one or two animals that no one’s calling because everyone’s forgotten about them, you might want to remind everyone of everyone’s animal.

1.7 Stationery and furniture

会話

Conversation 1 デパートで

Mother: Didn't you need some pens?

Child: No, pencils.

Mother: Oh, black pencils?

Child: No, colored pencils.

Conversation 2 家で

Mother: Do you need a computer tomorrow?

Child: No, just an Ipad.

Mother: Here it is.

Child: Thank you.

Conversation 3 デパートで

Mother: What do you need for school tomorrow?

Child: Come quickly.

Mother: What is it?

Child: A chair.

Mother: You don't need a new chair.

Child: Yes, I do.

Conversation 4 デパートで

Mother: Let's look at a new table.

Child: A table?

Mother: Yes, a table for our kitchen.

Child: How about chairs?

解説：

Come quickly というのは V グループの come とそれを修飾する Adv quickly という言葉でできているセンテンス。

Quickly の A グループは、quick で「素早い」とか「早い」という意味。

Come quickly, eat this quickly, buy a watermelon quickly, pass me the peas quickly というセンテンスができるはず。

How about N は、N はどう？と言って相手の意見を求める質問。

Vocabulary:

about	～について	lose	失う
table	テーブル	lots of	たくさんの
sofa/couch	ソファ	sell	～を売る
shelf	棚	buy	～を買う

curtain	カーテン	bought	buy の過去形
chair	椅子	as	～として
a couple of	2、3 の～	reach	～を伸ばす
another	別の	space	空間
borrow	～を借りる	thing	物
lend	～を貸す		

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Mother: What do you need for school tomorrow?

You: How about _____?

1. Pencils, 2. Notebooks, 3. Stamps, 4. Magnets, 5. Pens, 6. Crayons, 7. Sketchbooks, 8. Compasses, 9. Scissors, 10. Pencil cases

Drill 2

Mother: What do you need for school tomorrow?

Child: Buy _____ for me, please.

1. Textbooks 2. A ruler 3. Stickers 4. Envelopes 5. An eraser 6. Glue 7. A map of the World 8. An I-pad 9. An I-phone 10. Dictionaries

Drill 3

Mother: What are you doing?

You: _____ quickly, Mother.

1. Come 2. Eat the fruits 3. Eat the vegetables 4. Look at the table 5. Look at the chairs 6. Pass me the vegetables 7. Buy the watermelon 8. Buy me pencils 9. Get me Scissors 10. Look at the Pencil cases

B. Song:

“School Supplies Song”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=41cJ0mqWses>

C. Story:

The Story of the Pencil

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=erX_GaEXGco

D. Game:

Feeling Game

Put several stationeries in a bag and have one student put their hand in the bag and feel one item. Have them describe the item. You may have to guide them along with questions like, “Is it long?”, “Is it round?”, etc. The person touching the item can then guess what it is. Examples of things to put in the bag are pens, pencils, erasers, scissors, markers, etc.

1.8 Stationery

会話

Conversation 1 At home before Xmas: クリスマスの前

- Child: Don't open this, Mom.
- Mother: How come?
- Child: It's a surprise.
- Mother: For me?
- Child: It's your Christmas present
- Mother: Wow, I am surprised.

Conversation 2 At home before Christmas : クリスマスを前に

- Child: Don't look.
- Mother: What have you got?
- Child: A surprise.
- Mother: You aren't gonna surprise me.
- Child: A watch.
- Mother: A watch?
- Child: Yep.

Conversation 3 At home before Christmas : クリスマスを前に

Child: Open the box, Mom.

Mother: Do you have a watch for me?

Child: Yep!

Mother: Wow, thank you.

Child: You're welcome.

Mother: It's even new.

Child: Yep.

Conversation 4 買い物に行く前

Child: Mom, can you buy me a notebook?

Mother: Don't we have some at home.

Child: No.

Mother: What kind? A yellow writing pad or a regular white notebook?

Child: A white one.

解説：

- Can you V は、「V できる？」という意味。使い方としては、V してくれないというお願いのように使う。ここでも、「お母さん、ノート買って」といった感じ。
- I Can V: V ができる。

- It's your Christmas present. 「それ、ママのプレゼント」というセンテンス。It's N. 「それ、Nだよ」というセンテンスをそのまま覚えてしまおう。

Vocabulary:

pencil	鉛筆	book	本
notebook	ノート	ruler	定規
stamp	切手	sticker	シール
magnet	磁石	envelope	封筒
pen	ペン	eraser	消しゴム
crayon	クレヨン	glue	のり
sketchbook	スケッチブック	map	地図
compass	コンパス	said	say の過去形
scissors	はさみ	even	さらに
pencil case	筆入れ		

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Mom: Do you have everything for school tomorrow?

Child: No, I still need _____.

1. Notepads, 2. Pencils, 3. Boxes, 4. Scissors, 5. Glue, 6. Markers, 7. Pens, 8. Graph Paper

Drill 2

Classmate: Can I borrow your _____?

Student: Sure! You can borrow my _____.

1. Notepads
2. Pencils
3. Boxes
4. Scissors
5. Glue
6. Markers
7. Pens
8. Graph Paper

Drill 3

Classmate: Where did you buy your _____?

Student: I don't know. My mom bought it.

1. Notepads
2. Pencils
3. Boxes
4. Scissors
5. Glue
6. Markers
7. Pens
8. Graph Paper

B. Story:

The Story of the Crayon Box

One day a boy was looking through his crayon box and found all the colors he enjoyed drawing with. The boy was fond of red, blue, green, and yellow. The other colors like pink, brown, purple, and grey were often not used. One day the boy decided to throw away these unused colors to make space for more red, blue, green, and yellow crayons. The next day, his teacher wanted him to draw a picture of a brown bear, a pink rose, and a grey sky. The boy felt foolish for throwing away something that he would need the very next day. He learned to not take his unused crayons for granted.

C. Song:

Five Little Pencils

(Sung to the tune of “Five Little Monkeys”)

Five little pencils in the pencil case

One fell out and bumped his head

The student called the teacher and the teacher said

“No more pencils out the pencil case!”

(Repeat with 4, then 3, then 2 and so forth).

(Feel free to replace “pencil” with another writing utensil)

D. Game: Feeling Game

Put several stationeries in a bag and have one student put their hand in the bag and feel one item. Have them describe the item. You may have to guide them along with questions like, “Is it long?”, “Is it round?”, etc. The person touching the item can then guess what it is. Examples of things to put in the bag are pens, pencils, erasers, scissors, markers, etc.

Chapter 2 (Colors, Clothing, Snacks and Drinks)

目標：野菜、果物、文房具、動物の名前などを会話のやり取りで学ぶ。ゲームなどをしてしながらコンテキストの中で単語を覚えていく。

Vegetables and Fruits

2.1 Fruit

Conversation 1 食卓で：子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Mother: Pass me the apples.

Child: Which ones?

Mother: Those red ones.

Child: These?

Mother: Yes, red apples.

Child: Okay, I will.

Conversation 2 台所で：子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Mother: Let's make a smoothie. What kind would you like?

Child: A strawberry one?

Mother: Sure. Pass me some of those please.

Child: Which ones?

Mother: Those small ones.

Child: These?

Mother: Yes, the small ones.

Child: Here.

Conversation 3 お店で：子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Mother: What kind of pencils should we get?

Child: Colored pencils please?
Mother: What color?
Child: Red, blue, green, and black.

Conversation 4 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Mother: Do you need crayons or colored pencils?
Child: Crayons.
Mother: Don't you have crayons?
Child: No, only colored pencils.
Mother: Okay. You need to take a good care of them.
Child: I will.

解説

このチャプターでは、いろいろの色を学んで会話ができるようにする。色を表す言葉は、small, big, short tall というような語と同じ A グループ。

I will V を身につけよう。

Vocabulary:

big	大きい	light	軽い
little	小さい	large	大
cold	寒い	small	小
hot	暑い	tall	高い
short	短い	short	低い
long	長い	old	年寄り
sweet	甘い	young	若い

dark	暗い	deep	深い
light	明るい	beautiful	きれい
spicy	辛い	busy	忙しい
old	古い	messy	汚い
new	新しい	noisy	うるさい
open	開いている	quiet	静かな
closed	閉まっている	alone	独りで
clean	きれい	close	近い
dirty	汚い	far	遠い
heavy	重い		

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

You: Pass me some of those please.

Mother: Which ones?

You: The _____ ones please.

1. red 2. blue 3. green 4. purple 5. orange 6. yellow 7. small 8. big 9. short 10. tall

Drill 2

Mother: What kind of ice cream do you like best?

You: I like _____ flavor the most.

1. apple 2. banana 3. orange 4. grape 5. peach 6. lemon 7. pineapple 8. strawberry 9. watermelon 10. cherry 11. grapefruit

Drill 3

Child: Let's put _____ in our salad tonight.

Mother: We will.

1. lettuce
2. cucumber
3. carrot
4. tomato
5. mushroom
6. onion
7. celery
8. corn
9. spinach
10. beans

Drill 4

Mother: What veggies do you like raw (生) and what do you like cooked (煮た) ?

Child: I like _____ raw/cooked.

1. eggplant
2. asparagus
3. cabbage
4. potato
5. garlic
6. green pepper
7. broccoli
8. cantaloupe
9. pumpkin

Drill 5

Mother: Let's make a smoothie. To be healthy, you need to have at least two fruits and one veggie in it. What would you like?

Child: I'd like _____ in my smoothie.

1. eggplant
2. asparagus
3. cabbage
4. potato
5. garlic
6. green pepper
7. broccoli
8. cantaloupe
9. pumpkin

B. Song:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tRNy2i75tCc>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SLZcWGQQsmg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YyFLBTTAbSE>

Primary Colors:

<http://www.jollyjenn.com/OurPrimaryColors.pdf>

Fruit Rhymes

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OFkrRdh1YtY>

C. Story:

Stone Soup

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=trbHdayluLA>

D. Game:

Yes or No

- One student (A) thinks of a fruit in his mind
- Other students ask yes or no questions to guess it
- Ex. “Is it round?” “Is it sweet?” “Is it a summer fruit?” (Bad example: how big is the fruit? --instead you can ask: “Is it bigger than your head?”)
- The number of chances will vary depending on the number of the students
- The student who guess the answer first wins
- If none of the students can guess what that fruit is, student A wins (or they might have guessed the right answer but don’t know how to say it in English; so try to come up with ones that’s more difficult than “apple”)
- Student B’s turn

2.2 Colors

会話

Conversation 1 食卓で：子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Child: Help.
Mother: What's the matter?
Child: I can't finish this paper.
Mother: How come?
Child : I need more paper. Will you get me some?
Mother: Sure, what kind?
Child: White paper, please.

Conversation 2 Deck：子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Mother: Are we ready to paint the deck?
Child: Yes, I will be ready tomorrow.
Mother: What color should we paint it?
Child: Brown?
Mother: How about grey?
Child: Okay.
Mother: I will get grey paint.

Conversation 3 In the computer room：子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Mother: Are you ready to print this?
Child: No, no ink?
Mother: What color of ink do you need?
Child: Black, red and blue.

Mother: Okay, I will go get it.

Conversation 4 食卓で：子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Mother: What are you doing?

Child: I'm not going to tell you.

Mother: You are making a mess.

Child: Pass me some grey paint please.

I will V は、V をしますよという自分の意志を表す。 Will you V?はしてくれない？

Be ready to V は、V をする準備ができているという意味。

Be V-ing は、V を今しているところ、あるは、すぐにするよという意味。 You are making a mess は、「汚くしているね。めちゃめちゃじゃない。」

Be going to V は、V をするよ、するつもり。

Vocabulary:

black	黒	purple	紫
blue	青	heart	ハート
brown	茶色	square	正方形
green	緑	triangle	三角形
pink	ピンク	circle	円形
red	赤	diamond	菱形
white	白	oval	卵形
yellow	黄	rectangle	矩形
gray	グレー	kind	種類
orange	オレンジ	without	～なしで

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Mother: What is your favorite color?

You: My favorite color is _____.

1. Red
2. Blue
3. Yellow
4. White
5. Black
6. Orange
7. Pink
8. Green
9. Brown
10. Grey
11. Purple

Drill 2

You: Can you pass me a marker?

Mother: Sure! What color?

You: _____, please.

1. Pink
2. Black
3. orange
4. Purple
5. Brown
6. Yellow
7. Green
8. Red
9. Blue
10. Grey

Drill 3

Mother: What do you need to finish your project?

You: I need more_____.

1. Paper
2. Pencils
3. Pens
4. Colored pencils
5. Markers
6. Paint
7. Glue
8. Stickers
9. Crayons
10. Stamps

Drill 4

You: Can you please go buy me some paint?

Mother: Sure! What color of paint do you need?

You: I need some _____ paint, please.

1. Red
2. Green
3. Orange
4. Blue
5. Purple
6. Yellow
7. Pink
8. Grey
9. Brown
10. Black
11. White

B. Song:

The Colors Song

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=tQASh8bbkUY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HrHqq8xJiU4>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jeZ40aFoJPw>

C. Story:

My Many-colored days

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=Lum83DLPXIw>

Comprehension questions:

1. What color do you feel like today?
2. What color makes you happy?
3. What color makes you sad?

D. Game:

I Spy:

One child is “it,” and stands in the front of the room. They pick an object in the room, and then say “I spy, with my little eye, something _____,” filling the blank with a descriptor, such as a color. Students then take turn guessing what the child who is “it” has picked, saying “Is it _____?” The child who is “it” says yes or no. The child who guesses correctly is “it” the next round.

2.3 Clothes

会話

Conversation 1 At home : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Mother: You need to get dressed. You need to go.

Child: How?

Mother: This is the way we put on our clothes.

Child: Okay, I will get ready.

Mother: Good job.

Conversation 2 Bathroom : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Mother: Wash your face.

Child: How?

Mother: This is the way we wash our face.

Child: Okay.

Conversation 3 Bathroom : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Mother: Brush your teeth.

Child: How?

Mother: This is the way we brush our teeth.

Child: OK.

Conversation 4 Bathroom:子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Mother: Comb your hair.

Child: How?

Mother: This is the way we comb our hair.

Child: Okay, I will.

Vocabulary:

bag	バッグ	pajamas	パジャマ
cap	キャップ	coat	コート
hat	帽子	glasses	眼鏡
shirt	シャツ	gloves	手袋
shoes	靴	jacket	ジャケット
socks	靴下	jeans	ジーンズ
umbrella	傘	mittens	ミトン
watch	腕時計	shorts	短パン
handkerchief	ハンカチ	sweater	セーター
T-shirt	Tシャツ	scarf	マフラー
apron	エプロン	underwear	下着
helmet	ヘルメット	fit	～にぴったり合う
blouse	ブラウス	clothes	服
pants	ズボン	cozy	居心地のよい
raincoat	レインコート	wear	～を着る
skirt	スカート	size	サイズ
bathing suit	水着	suit you	あなたに似合う
belt	ベルト	perfectly	完璧に

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Mother: You need to get dressed and ready to leave. What do you want to wear?

You: I want to wear a (color) _____.

1. Shirt, 2. Pants, 3. Hat, 4. T-shirt, 5. Skirt, 6. Blouse, 7. Sweater

Drill 2

Mother: What do you wear when it's cold/raining outside

You: I wear (a/an) _____.

1. Raincoat, 2. Jacket, 3. Mittens, 4. Scarf, 5. (use) umbrella, 6. Coat, 7. Hat,
8. Gloves

Drill 3

Mother: I'm going to the store. Do you need any new clothes?

You: I need some new _____. Will you please get them for me?

1. Socks, 2. Shoes, 3. Pajamas, 4. Underwear, 5. Shorts, 6. Jeans

B. Song:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KFQxBCvgx70>

C. Story

Animals Should Definitely Not Wear Clothing

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lyFKywJByzM>

D. Game:

Clothes Memory –

Students close their eyes and are tested on what their teacher and classmates are wearing. This can be done with the questions being asked by the teacher, by other teams, or by their partner. If you can't trust them to close their eyes, send one or two people outside the classroom, ask questions about those people's clothes, and check the students' answers when those people come back in.

2.4 Food

会話

Conversation 1

- Mother: Are you hungry?
Child: I am starving.
Mother: What would you like to eat?
Child: I want a hamburger and fries.
Mother: Give me ten minutes.
Child: Thanks, Mom.
Mother: Okay.

Conversation 2 台所で：子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- Mother: What would you like to eat?
Child: I would like to eat some sandwiches.
Mother: Sandwiches with chips?
Child: Yes. Thank you, Mom.

Conversation 3 お店で：子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- Mother: What would you like to eat?
Child: How about ice cream?
Mother: You will be hungry. Ice cream is a desert.
Child: Tacos, then.
Mother: You like Mexican Food?
Child: Yes.

Conversation 4 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Mother: Let's go out to eat!

Child: Where?

Mother: Where would you like to go?

Child: How about the Fast Food place on Center Street?

Mother: Okay let's go.

解説

～ほしい、～したいという自分のしたいことを表すのに、よく使われるのが、

Would like to V

Would like N

Want to V

Want N

Would like は、今～したい。Want は、「今～したい」だけでなく、自分の希望、欲望を表す。

Vocabulary:

would like to	～したい	french fries	フライドポテト
curry	カレー	ham	ハム
rice	ご飯	hamburger	ハンバーガー
chicken	チキン	hot dog	ホットドッグ
egg	卵	salad	サラダ
noodles	麺	soup	スープ
pizza	ピザ	steak	ステーキ
spaghetti	スパゲッティ	sandwich	サンドイッチ

beef	牛肉	sausage	ソーセージ
hot dog	ホットドッグ	fill	～を満たす
cheese	チーズ	such as	～のような

活動

A. Drills

Drill 1

Mother: What would you like to eat.

You: I would like _____.

1. A hamburger, 2. A hot dog, 3. A taco, 4. curry, 5. noodles, 6. french fries, 7. Milk shake 8. pizza, 9. Salad, 10. rice

Drill 2

Mother: What do want to eat tonight?

You: I want to eat _____.

1. A hamburger, 2. A hot dog, 3. A taco, 4. curry, 5. noodles 6. french fries, 7. milk shake 8. pizza, 9. salad, 10. rice

Drill 3

Mother: Are you hungry?

You: Yep, I want _____.

1. sausages, 2. A hot dog, 3. A sandwich, 4. curry, 5. noodles, 6. french fries, 7. eggs 8. pizza, 9. soup, 10. rice

B. Song:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yUw3-im44qY>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OESBH5SK_9c

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VjPsATEpSFA>

C. Story:

The Very Hungry Caterpillar

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=75NQK-Sm1YY>

D. Game:

Alphabet Soup

Have the students line up. The first person on the line needs to say a word that starts with "A". Then that student goes to the end of the line. The next student says a word that starts with a "B" and so forth until "Z".

Give each student 3 seconds to say the word or they are out. You can make it 2 or 1 seconds to say the word to increase the difficulty.

2.5 Stationery

会話

Conversation 1 At home before Xmas: 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- Child: Do you have stamps, Mom?
- Mother: Yes, what kind?
- Child: Stamps for regular mail.
- Mother: I don't have a 90 cent stamp, only two 45 cent stamps.
- Child: That will do.
- Mother: Here you go.

Conversation 2 At home before Xmas : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- Child: Do you have an eraser?
- Mother: Why?
- Child: I am getting ready for school tomorrow.
- Mother: We'll have to go get one.
- Child: Let's go shopping.
- Mother: Wait just a minute.
- Child: Okay.

Conversation 3 At home before Xmas : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- Child: Let's go shopping.
- Mother: What do you want to buy?
- Child: Some school supplies.
- Mother: Like what?

Child: Pens, pencils, a notebook, and things like that.

Mother: Okay.

Conversation 4 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Child: Do you like vegetables?

Mother: Yes, why?

Child: I don't like broccoli.

Mother: Broccoli is good for you.

Child: I guess, but I don't like them.

Do you have N? Nを持っている? Nがある? という表現。

Do you like vegetables? は、Do 動詞の質問文の語順です。この語順を Q センテンスと呼び、You like vegetables. の語順を R センテンスと呼びます。この語順の違いをマスターしてしまいましょう。

Vocabulary:

pencil	鉛筆	envelope	封筒
notebook	ノート	eraser	消しゴム
stamp	切手	glue	のり
magnet	磁石	map	地図
pen	ペン	a couple of	2、3の～
crayon	クレヨン	another	別の
sketchbook	スケッチブック	borrow	～を借りる
compass	コンパス	lend	～を貸す
scissors	はさみ	lose	失う
pencil case	筆入れ	lots of	たくさんの
book	本	sell	～を売る

ruler	定規	buy	～を買う
sticker	シール	bought	buy の過去形

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Mother: I am going to the store.

You: I need _____ pencils.

1. red
2. blue
3. large
4. small
5. cheap
6. expensive
7. white
8. black
9. pretty
10. cool

Drill 2

Mother: What do you want to buy in the stationery store?

You: I want to buy some _____ for school.

1. notebooks
2. pens
3. rulers
4. erasers
5. glue
6. maps
7. magnets
8. pencils
9. crayons
10. pencil cases

Drill 3

Mother: What kind of notebook do you want?

You: I want a _____ notebook.

1. red
2. blue
3. large
4. small
5. cheap
6. expensive
7. white
8. black
9. pretty
10. cool

Drill 4

Mother: In school, what do you write with?

You: I write with a _____.

1. pen
2. pencil
3. crayon
4. marker
5. chalk

Drill 5

You: Do you like _____?

Mother: I do.

1. Peas
2. Cabbage
3. Cucumbers
4. Mushrooms
5. Potatoes
6. Onions
7. Tomatoes
8. Corn
9. Carrots
10. Eggplants.

Drill 6

Mother: Do you like vegetables?

You: I don't like _____.

1. Broccoli
2. Beans
3. Spinach
4. Pumpkins
5. Celeries
6. A Lettuce
7. Lemons
8. Garlics
9. Green peppers

B. Song

Do you like?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=frN3nvhIHUk>

This Little Piggy

*Sung to the tune of "This Little Piggy". The blanks are replaced with any writing utensil.

This little _____ went to market,

This little _____ wrote poems,

This little _____ wrote stories,

This little _____ wrote none,

And this little _____ drew monkeys all the way home

C. Story

The Pencil and the Eraser

Once upon a time, a pencil and an eraser were having a conversation about each other's job.

Pencil: I am sorry...

Eraser: For what? You didn't do anything wrong.

Pencil: I am sorry because you get hurt because of me. Whenever I made a mistake, you're always there to erase it. But as you make my mistakes vanish, you lose a part of yourself. You get smaller and smaller each time.

Eraser: That's true. But I don't really mind. You see, I was made to do this. I was made to help you whenever you do something wrong. Even though one day, I know I'll be gone and you'll replace me with a new one, I'm actually happy with my job. So please, stop worrying. I hate seeing you sad.

D. Game

Guessing Game

Each student thinks of one stationery item. They gradually give hints as to what it is and the remaining students try to guess the name of the stationery. The use of adjectives would be good here as well.

2.6 Animals

会話

Conversation 1 At home with a box: 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- Mother: Do you like animals?
- Child: What kind of animals?
- Mother: Zoo animals, dogs, cats, and snakes?
- Child: I like dogs, but not cats.
- Mother: How come?
- Child: Dogs are nice, but not cats.

Conversation 2 At home with a cat : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- Mother: What kind of vegetables do you like?
- Child: Peaches.
- Mother: Peaches are not vegetables. They are fruits.
- Child: But they sell them in vegetable stores.
- Mother: They do, but they are not vegetables. Vegetable stores sell fruit, too.

Conversation 3 On the street before a dog : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- Child: Let's go out to eat.
- Mother: Where?
- Child: Oh, like fast food?
- Mother: What do you want to eat?
- Child: I want to eat a hamburger and fries.

Mother: How about drinks?

Child: Any soda will be fine.

Conversation 4 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Clerk: What can I help you with today?

Child: I want a hamburger and French fries.

Clerk: A hamburger with cheese or without cheese?

Child: With cheese, please.

Clerk: Any drink?

Child: Give me a large coke please.

Clerk: To stay or to go?

Child: We will eat here.

I と you でできているセンテンスは正しく作れるようになったと思うが、I と you の代わりに we と they を使ったセンテンスを学ぼう。英語では、N が数えられる N か数えられないかという区別をつけ、数えられる場合は複数か単数かというふうに分ける。I の複数が we で、you の複数は you。それ以外の人や物の複数が they となる。

R センテンスでは、この I とか you とか we とか they は、必ず V の前に来る。V の前にくる N を主語と呼ぶ。Q センテンスでは、Do 動詞の場合、

Do + 主語 + V という語順になり、Be 動詞の場合、

Be (are, am, is) + 主語 + 残りのセンテンスになる。

Will という話し手の意志（将来についての）が入ると、

R センテンスは、主語 + will + 動詞

Q センテンスは、Will + 主語 + 動詞

Vocabulary:

dinosaur	恐竜	polar bear	白熊
parrot	インコ	penguin	ペンギン
owl	フクロウ	dolphin	イルカ
crow	カラス	octopus	たこ
duck	アヒル	whale	鯨
seal	アザラシ	aquarium	水族館
chick	ひよこ	attack	～を襲う
frog	カエル	behave	ふるまう
sparrow	スズメ	chase	追いかける
pigeon	はと	run away	逃げ出す
crab	カニ	wild	野生の
turtle	カメ	maybe	たぶん
goldfish	金魚	difference	違い
shark	鮫	suddenly	突然

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: Do you like _____?

You: Yes, I like _____.

Variation:

Friend: Do you like _____?

You: No, I don't like _____.

1. cows 2. dogs 3. giraffes 4. gorillas 5. horses 6. pandas 7. pigs 8. rabbits.

Drill 2

Friend: Do you like _____ or _____ more?

You: I like _____ more.

1. alligators
2. bears
3. birds
4. camels
5. cats
6. hippopotamus
6. hamster

Drill 3

Mother: What kind of animal would you like to see at the zoo?

You: I would like to see a _____

1. kangaroo
2. lion
3. monkey
4. rhinoceros
5. snake
6. tiger
7. zebra

B. Song:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nFX98pqzb3o>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5oYKonYBujg>

C. Story:

Mrs. Brown Went to Town

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D71QZVgsaik&t=43s>

D. Game:

Animal Charades

Charades but with cards that have the animals on them. One student has the card and acts out an animal while everyone else has to guess it. You can make it a race between rows as well and have one from each row start.

2.7 Drinks and snacks

会話

Conversation 1 At a store: 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Mother: How is your hamburger?

Child: It's pretty good.

Mother: Don't you want any lettuce or ketchup with it?

Child: No, I don't. I don't like lettuce with my hamburgers.

Mother: You need to eat more vegetables.

Child: Okay.

Conversation 2 At a store : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Mother: Don't you like this shirt?

Child: Yes. But not for me.

Mother: Why not?

Child: It's too expensive.

Mother: But the color looks good on you.

Child: No, it doesn't.

Mother: I guess we won't buy it then.

Conversation 3 At home : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Child: I'm hungry.

Mother: Have some cookies.

Child: Those cookies are old.

Mother: They are delicious. Your sister made them.

Child: I'll have some fruit.
 Mother: Apples?
 Child: No, bananas.
 Mother: Sorry, we don't have any bananas.

Conversation 4 At home 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Child: I'm tired.
 Mother: How come?
 Child: I played basketball.
 Mother: Are you thirsty?
 Child: Yes.
 Mother: Have some lemonade, then.
 Child: Thanks.

このレッスンでは、Be 動詞の使い方をもう少し詳しく学ぶ。主語がIの時は、Be は am になり、you とか we とか they のように複数になると、are に変わります。単数の it (お互いに主語が何を指しているかわかっている物や事の時) he (お互いにわかっている男性) she (お互いにわかっている女性) の時は、is に変わる。
 Have N は、N を持ちなさい、つまり、N を食べろ、飲め、N を取りなさい。という表現。

Vocabulary:

cake	ケーキ	potato chips	ポテトチップス
candy	キャンディー	pudding	プリン
chocolate	チョコレート	soda	ソーダ
cookie	クッキー	sugar	砂糖
doughnut	ドーナツ	tea	お茶
green tea	緑茶	watermelon	スイカ
gum	ガム	yogurt	ヨーグルト

honey	はちみつ	a little	少し
ice cream	アイスクリーム	lots of	たくさんの
jam	ジャム	share	～を分け合う
juice	ジュース	order	～を注文する
milk	ミルク	pay	～を支払う
popcorn	ポップコーン		

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: Are you hungry?

You: Yes, I want _____.

1. Candy, 2. Chocolate, 3. Gum, 4. Popcorn, 5. Potato chips, 6. Cookie, 7. Doughnut, 8. Pudding, 9. Cake, 10. Yogurt.

Drill 2

Friend: What snacks are sweet?

You: _____.

1. Cake, 2. Candy, 3. Chocolate, 4. Cookie, 5. Doughnut, 6. Ice cream, 7. Juice, 8. Soda, 9. Sugar, 10. Yogurt

Drill 3

Friend: Is this snack healthy?

You: _____ is/is not healthy

1. Watermelon, 2. Soda, 3. Juice, 4. Tea, 5. Milk, 6. Potato chips, 7. Ice cream, 8. Cookie, 9. Doughnut, 10. Cake

Drill 4

You: Are you _____?

Friend: Yes, I am.

1. hungry, 2. tired, 3. happy, 4. sad, 5. thirsty, 6. lost, 7. rich, 8. excited, 9. scared, 10. sleepy

B. Song:

I am a child of God.

https://www.lds.org/music/library/childrens-songbook?lang=eng&_r=1#d

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l4WNRvVjiTw>

C. Story:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nxANvprF1To>

D. Game:

Snacks! memory

One set of cards with pictures of snacks and one set of cards with the snack's name. Lay them face down on the floor. Each kid takes a turn flipping two cards over. If they get a matching snack and name they can turn over two more cards. If the cards don't match it's the next kid's turn.

2.8 復習：家族との会話

会話

Conversation 1 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- Mother: Let's get ready to go to Church.
- Child: Okay, do I put on a suit?
- Mother: No, you don't have to. Just put a sweater on.
- Child: Okay? Do I look okay?
- Mother: Your sweater is too bright.
- Child: How about this one.
- Mother: That's better .

Conversation 2 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- Child: I'm bored.
- Mother: Take a break.
- Child: Do you have a snack?
- Mother: How about popcorn?
- Child: I don't like popcorn.
- Mother: Sorry, we don't have anything else.

Conversation 3 At home before Xmas : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- Child: Let's go to the department store tomorrow.
- Mother: How come?
- Child: Let's buy some Christmas presents.
- Mother: Like what?

Child: A shirt for Dad and a sweater for you.
Mother: I don't need a sweater.
Child: You are always cold.
Mother: I have enough clothes. I don't need any more clothes.
Child: Oh.

Conversation 4 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Child: Let's go to the mall.
Mother: How come?
Child: I need to buy shoes.
Mother: You do?
Child: Yes, I need a pair of tennis shoes.
Mother: Didn't we just buy you some new shoes the other day?
Child: Yes, but they are too dark. I need white shoes.

解説

チャプター1と2で身につけたことを使ってどのような会話ができるか見てみよう。特に、NとVとAとAdvの違い、Do動詞とBe動詞の違い、RセンテンスとQセンテンスの違い、willの使い方を復習してしっかり身につけよう。

Get ready to V: Vする用意をする

Put on N (put N on): Nを身につける。

Have to V: Vしなくちゃいけない

Look okay (A): Aに見える。

Too bright: 明るすぎる、派手すぎる。

I am bored: 飽きた、退屈だ。

Take a break: 休みをとれ、休め。

Too dark: 暗すぎる、地味すぎる。

Vocabulary:

Wake up	起きて
Good morning	おはようございます
I'm sorry	ごめんなさい
No problem	大丈夫です
See you later	じゃあまたね
Have a nice day	良い一日を
Excuse me	すみません
Thank you	ありがとうございます
You're welcome	どういたしまして
I'm home	ただいま
How was your day?	今日一日どうでした？
Thanks to	～のおかげで

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: What are you doing tonight

You: I have to _____.

1. do my homework, 2. sleep, 3. read a book, 4. eat dinner, 5. clean my house, 6. play with Tom, 7. talk to my mom.

Drill 2

Friend: It is too cold!

You: Put on _____.

1. a coat, 2. a jacket, 3. a sweater, 4. some gloves, 5. some mittens, 6. a hat, 7. a scarf

Drill 3

Mother: Get ready to go!

You: Wait, I need my _____.

1. a coat, 2. a jacket, 3. a sweater, 4. some gloves, 5. some mittens, 6. a hat, 7. a scarf

B. Song:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eUXkj6j6Ezw>

C. Story:

Are you my mother?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x4Koi-RJATE>

Three Little Pigs

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C72u_PXRlpI

D. Game:

Watch your back

Pair up students and attach a flashcard with a vocabulary word from this chapter to their backs. The object of the game is to look at the other student's flash card and yell out the word before they see yours.

Chapter 3 (Number, time, dates, days of week, Food, sports, professions and jobs)

家族の名前などを会話のやり取りで学ぶ。ゲームなどをしながらコンテキストの中で単語を覚えていく。

3.1 Families/ Numbers

会話

Conversation 1

Teacher: How many are there in your family?

Child: Four. Dad, Mom and one brother.

Teacher: Are you the oldest?

Child: No, my brother is.

Teacher: How old is he?

Child: Sixteen.

Teacher: He's in high school, right?

Child: Yeah.

Conversation 2

A: How big is your school?

B: It has about one hundred students.

A: Wow, that's pretty big.

B: Yeah, but I don't know them all.

A: Sure, are there cute boys?

B: Yeah, sadly there are more cute girls than cute boys though.

A: Awesome.

Conversation 3

A: How many more days are there before Christmas?

B: Let's count.

A: Wow that's all?

B: Yes, pretty soon.

A: Christmas is the best.

B: What is Santa bringing you this year?

A: A lump of coal.

Conversation 4 (number)

A: What time is it?

B: No clue.

A: Don't you have an iphone?

B: No, my Dad won't let me have one.

A: I think it's almost time to eat.

B: Yeah, I'm getting hungry.

A: Let's go to the cafeteria.

解説

このチャプターでは、通常 5 Wh, 1 H の質問文と言われている質問文の作り方を身につける。

N は数えられる物と数えられない物の区別をつけると言ったが、数えられる物の数が知りたいときには How many N + Q センテンス。数えられない物の数が知りたければ、How much + Q センテンスで質問ができる。同様に What (N) + Q センテンスで、何の N でできる質問文ができる。

ここではもうひとつ大切な構文、比較文の作り方も身につけよう。大抵の場合、A を A+er ないし more A than [比較するセンテンス]で、[比較するセンテンス]よりも A だという文ができる。普通、A が二つ以上のシラブルの時は、more を使い、二つ以下は A+er。ただし、

Yah, sadly there are more cute girls than cute boys though. のように、cute girls の方が cute boys よりも多いという時のように、数がもっと多いという意味で more を使い、cuter を使わない場合があるので要注意。

一番 A の時には、most あるいは、A-est, most beautiful (一番美しい), Oldest (一番年上), etc. Good は、better、best という比較が不規則。

Vocabulary:

friend	友人	older brother	兄
baby	赤ちゃん	older sister	姉
parents	親	cousin	いとこ
family	家族	boy	男の子
grandmother/grandma	おばあさん	girl	女の子
grandfather/grandpa	おじいさん	child	子
grandparents	祖父母	niece	姪っ子
father/dad	お父さん	nephew	甥っ子
mother/mom	お母さん	be born	生まれる
uncle	おじさん	die	死ぬ
aunt	おばさん	life	生活
brother	兄弟	hometown	故郷
me	私	village	村
sister	姉妹	look like	~のように見える
little sister	妹	miss	~がいなくて寂しい
little brother	弟	wedding	結婚式
one	一	six	六
two	二	seven	七
three	三	eight	八

four	四	nine	九
five	五	ten	十

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

A: How many are there in your family?

B: We have _____.

1. Five
2. Two brothers and one sister.
3. Three brothers and two sisters,
4. Four brothers,
5. Five sisters,
6. Six altogether,
7. My parents and two siblings,
8. Seven altogether with two pets,
9. Parents and grandparents living with us,
10. Parents, grandparents, and six children.

Drill 2

A: What time is it?

B: It's _____.

1. 1:00,
2. 2:00,
3. 3:00,
4. 4:10,
5. 5:20,
6. 6:30,
7. 7:40,
8. 8:50,
9. 9:55,
10. 10:00

Drill 3

A: How old is your brother?

B: He is _____.

1. 11,
2. 12,
3. 13,
4. 14,
5. 15,
6. 16,
7. 17,
8. 18,
9. 19,
10. 20.

Drill 4

A: How big is your school?

B: It has _____ students.

1. 100, 2. 200, 3. 300, 4. 400, 5. 500, 6. 600, 7. 700, 8. 800, 9. 900, 10. 1,000.

B. Songs:

Counting Song

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DOAjq682yrA>

Hello. How are you?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CLoUuZDHUAs>

C. Story:

Little Red Riding Hood

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aEGH88b3yCQ>

D. Game:

Bamboo Shoot!

(This is an English version of "Takenoko Nyokki")

This game is normally played by around six persons, standing in a circle, and it begins with everyone calling out "Bamboo Shoot!" while joining their palms together in the middle of the circle.

After that, players declare "one" "two!" counting up in order while raising their hands.

If more than one person declares the same number, all those who said it will get eliminated.

Play and see how far you can go.

3.2 Days of the week and dates

会話

Conversation 1

- A: When is your birthday?
- B: May 3rd.
- A: Wow, pretty soon. How old are you going to be?
- B: Guess.
- A: Maybe 12 or 13?
- B: Nope, I'll be fifteen this year.
- A: Oh, sorry.

Conversation 2

- A: What time is our party next week?
- B: Which party?
- A: The one on Friday. We're supposed to meet with our class to get to know each other.
- B: Oh, it starts at 6:30.
- A: What're we supposed to bring?
- B: I think we're in charge of drinks.
- A: Do we need to buy some?
- B: Yeah.

Conversation 3

- A: What day of the week is the 11th?

B: It's Monday. Why?

A: It's my birthday.

B: Oh, really? We need to have a party. How old will you be?

A: Too old. I don't need a party.

B: Come on. It will be fun.

A: No, it's ok, really.

Conversation 4

Mother: When is our party?

Child: Which party?

Mother: The one where we're getting together with our friends from elementary school.

Child: Yeah, it's not till August next year.

Mother: What day in August?

Child: I think it's the second Saturday.

Mother: What day is that?

Child: I don't know. Check the calendar.

Mother: I don't have a calendar.

Child: Here use mine.

解説

時がわからない、つまり「いつ」を尋ねるには、When + Q センテンス

二つの選択がある時、つまり「どちら」を尋ねるのは、which (N) + Q センテンス

「N がある、ある」は、We (主語) have (has), there are (is) N

Vocabulary:

January	1 月	Sunday	日曜日
February	2 月	Monday	月曜日
March	3 月	Tuesday	火曜日
April	4 月	Wednesday	水曜日
May	5 月	Thursday	木曜日
June	6 月	Friday	金曜日
July	7 月	Saturday	土曜日
August	8 月	an hour	1 時間につき
September	9 月	a day	1 日につき
October	10 月	a week	1 週間につき
November	11 月	century	世紀
December	12 月	take	(時間)がかかる

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: What day is the party next week?

You: It is on _____.

1. Sunday
2. Monday
3. Tuesday
4. Wednesday
5. Thursday
6. Friday
7. Saturday,
8. The next holiday,
9. Christmas Day,
10. Memorial Day.

Drill 2

Friend: Hey, what day is your birthday again?

You: It is on the _____.

Friend: Thanks! I forgot.

1. First
2. Second
3. Third
4. Fourth
5. Fifth
6. Sixth
7. Seventh
8. Eighth
9. Ninth
10. Tenth
11. Eleventh
12. Twelfth
13. Thirteenth

Drill 3

Friend: What month are you going to San Francisco again?

You: I am going to San Francisco in _____.

1. January
2. February
3. March
4. April
5. May
6. June
7. July
8. August
9. September
10. October
11. November
12. December

B. Songs

Five Little Monkeys

Five little monkeys jumping on the bed,

one fell off and broke his head.

Mommy called the doctor and the doctor said,

no more monkey jumping on the bed.

(Continue singing, each time subtracting one monkey until there are no more monkeys jumping on the bed.)

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=boNHrFNZWho>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m_KQAkY4eYA

Today is Monday—song about days of the week

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=meZpwOoTJ7o>

Days of the week

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=36n93jvjkDs>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mXMofxtDPUQ>

Months

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v6O8v42dKeI>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fe9bnYRzFvk>

Four Seasons

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8ZjpI6fgYSY>

C. Story:

Chicken soup with rice

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=xSZs6Mowe3g>

D. Game

“Who’s on first?”

Set up: Have either a series of pictures or a set of objects that are distinct and can be arranged in a line. Try to have at least twelve items. Set them in the line, and then say statements like “The dog is first, the cat is second...” and so on and so forth. Introduce each ordinal number to them. Then, ask the students “Who is first?” “Who is second?” To get them to practice using ordinal numbers. Try to make them answer in full sentences (For example, not just “the cat,” but “The cat is second.”) After they seem confident in their answers, have a student rearrange the pictures, and then ask the students the same questions, seeing if they understand how the change in position changes the ordinal number. Finally, have the students line up and ask similar questions.

Challenge version: Once children seem confident in ordinal numbers, give them instructions like “Line up so that (name) is first, (name) is second, etc.,” and then see if they can line up according to the orders. And then have them line up again in a different order.

Food

3.3 Breakfast

会話

Conversation 1 食卓で：子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Mother: Who is ready to eat breakfast?

Child: Me.

Mother: What would you like for breakfast?

Child: Pancakes.

Mother: Not eggs?

Child: No, just pancakes.

Conversation 2 台所で：子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Mother: How many eggs do you want?

Child: Two please.

Mother: How do you want your eggs?

Child: One Sunny side up and one boiled.

Mother: Boy, that's pretty complicated.

Child: oh, sorry.

Mother: No problem.

Child: Thanks.

Conversation 3 In the kitchen：子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Mother: Would you like some cereal?

Child: What kind do you have?

Mother: I have cold cereal, or I can cook you hot cereal.

Child: I'll have Fruit Loops with milk.

Mother: Help yourself; they're in the cupboard.

Child: Thanks.

Conversation 4 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Mother: How about drinks? What would you like?

Child: I want hot chocolate.

Mother: Put water in the microwave.

Child: Okay. Where's the mix?

Mother: On the first shelf, behind the sugar.

Child: I see it.

解説

Who is ready to eat breakfast? 誰が朝食を食べる用意ができていますか。というセンテンスは、Who が主語のセンテンス。

How do you want your eggs?は、卵をどうしてほしい?つまり、どんな卵がいいのという意味。How do you want your steak? How do you want your soba, hot or cold?のような使い方を学ぼう。Sunny side up は、目玉焼き。

What kind あるいは、what kind of N は、どんな (N の) 種類。Help yourself は、自分でご自由に。

Where is (are) N(複数の場合) : N はどこ?

Vocabulary:

toast	トースト	soup	スープ
rice	ご飯	sandwich	サンドイッチ

egg	卵	sausage	ソーセージ
bacon	ベーコン	bake	～を焼く
bread	パン	oversleep	寝過ごす
butter	バター	stay up late	夜更かしする
cereal	シリアル	wake up	目覚める
ham	ハム	kind	種類
pancake	ホットケーキ	why	なぜ
salad	サラダ	rise	上がる

活動

A. Drills

Drill 1

Friend: What is your favorite breakfast food?

You: My favorite breakfast food is _____.

1. Toast
2. Rice
3. Egg
4. Noodles
5. Bacon
6. Bread
7. Cereal
8. Ham
9. Pancake
10. Sausage

Drill 2

Friend: What is your least favorite breakfast food?

You: My least favorite breakfast food is _____.

1. Toast
2. Rice
3. Egg
4. Noodles
5. Bacon
6. Bread
7. Cereal
8. Ham
9. Pancake
10. Sausage

Drill 3

Friend: Which do you think is healthy breakfast food?

You: I think _____ is healthy breakfast food.

1. Toast
2. Rice
3. Egg
4. Noodles
5. Bacon
6. Bread
7. Cereal
8. Ham
9. Pancake
10. Sausage

Drill 4

Friend: Which do you think is unhealthy breakfast food?

You: I think _____ is unhealthy breakfast food.

1. Toast
2. Rice
3. Egg
4. Noodles
5. Bacon
6. Bread
7. Cereal
8. Ham
9. Pancake
10. Sausage

Drill 5

You: Where's my _____?

Mother: It's coming.

1. Toast
2. Rice
3. Egg
4. Noodles
5. Bacon
6. Bread
7. Cereal
8. Ham
9. Pancake
10. Sausage

B. Song

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NSiHEw2J3pI>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4Aid-4q8s7o>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wcWpiUQQKqs>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oc-O3AD4xKE>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8TO7FLxZRSM>

C. Story

<http://olc.region10.org/21/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/Breakfast-by-John-Steinbeck1.pdf>

<https://english-magazine.org/english-stories/665-the-strangest-breakfast-a-short-story-for-halloween>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RQlOmqd6SMs>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zT9Qg4pHO8s>

D. Game

Vocabulary game:

Students are split into two teams. Each team would have a student come up front (student A and B), facing towards their teammates. The instructor will stand behind the two students (A and B) and pull up breakfast food terms. The rest of the students have to explain the word to A and B to hint them to guess it. (Ex. "It is made from pork. It is red, crispy, and oily.") The student who guesses it first gets a point. The team that gets the most points wins. (Note: if the students who are explaining accidentally say the word out loud, they will be docked off one point)

3.4 Lunch

会話

Conversation 1 食卓で：子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Child: Where is my lunch?

Mother: In the refrigerator.

Child: Thanks. Do I have a sandwich?

Mother: No, you have two. Ham and cheese and peanut butter. Do you want more?

Child: Two will do. How about a drink?

Mother: You can buy a pop from the vending machine.

Child: Okay, thanks.

Conversation 2 Dinner：子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Child: I'm hungry.

Mother: Are you kidding me? You are always hungry.

Child: Yeah, but I'm still growing.

Mother: Can you wait till dinner?

Child: How about some chips?

Mother: They're in the top drawer.

Conversation 3 Dinner：子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Child: Pass me the meat.

Mother: You need to eat more vegetables?

Child: But I don't like vegetables.

Mother: Just one bite of corn.

Child: Okay, pass me the corn, then.

Mother: Here you go.

Conversation 4 At a restaurant : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Mother: What would you like to eat?

Child: I want a hamburger and fries.

Mother: They don't have hamburgers.

Child: What do they have?

Mother: Burritos, Enchiladas, Pasta.

Child: Humm...

解説

Where is my lunch? お昼はどこにあるの。のように場所のわからないセンテンスの作り方をマスターする。他の5 WH や H で始まる質問文と同じように Q センテンスの語順を忘れないこと。

Two will do. 「二つでいいよ。」のように N will do. は N でいい (十分) 。 This will do. これでいいよ。 That will do. それでいいよ。

the vending machine. Vend は売る。売っている機械は、自動販売機。

Are you kidding me? は、冗談言っている。「冗談でしょ? ウソ!」

I am still growing. のように be + V-ing は、V を今~している。「私、まだ成長中。」

What would you like to V: 「何を~したいか。」

Vocabulary:

curry	カレー	french fries	フライドポテト
salt	塩	hamburger	ハンバーガー
chicken	チキン	hot dog	ホットドッグ
noodles	麺	mayonnaise	マヨネーズ
pizza	ピザ	steak	ステーキ
spaghetti	スパゲッティ	recipe	レシピ
beef	牛肉	stew	シチュー
cheese	チーズ		

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: What would you like to order (注文する) ?

You: I'll have (a) _____.

1. Hamburger, 2. Fries, 3. Hotdog, 4. Pizza, 5. Sandwich, 6. Spaghetti,
7. Soup, 8. Steak, 9. Noodles, 10. Curry

Drill 2

You: Are you going to eat that _____?

Friend: No, I'm not going to.

1. Sausage, 2. Salad, 3. Cereal, 4. Bacon, 5. Chicken, 6. Bread, 7. Egg,
8. Toast, 9. Ham, 10. Pancake

Drill 3

You: Are you going to put _____ on that?

Friend: Yeah, I'm going to.

1. Salt, 2. Sugar, 3. Pepper, 4. Mayonnaise, 5. Butter, 6. Cheese, 7. Jam,
8. Ham, 9. Sauce, 10. Ketchup

B. Song:

Popcorn popping

I looked out the window and what did I see?

Popcorn popping on the apricot tree!

Spring has brought me such a nice surprise,

Popcorn popping right before my eyes.

I can take an armful and make a treat,

A popcorn ball that would smell so sweet.

It wasn't really so, but it seemed to me,

Popcorn popping on the apricot tree!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8lQCbaIK2PI>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7lKclr67ajY>

C. Story:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ULUG8IIo9-8>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eDfvusya8Dw>

D. Game:

Memory

Play a game of "memory" with two of all the cards facedown. Students have to find the matching pairs. Some cards say vocabulary words, in this case names of food, and the students have to match the word with the picture of that item.

3.5 Sports

会話

Conversation 1 At home : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Mother: You aren't going to play football with your friends?

Child: No, I want to play this game.

Mother: You need more exercise.

Child: I play soccer at school every day.

Mother: Okay.

Conversation 2 In a baseball (softball) game : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Mother: What's the score?

Child: 10 to 7 for us.

Mother: Wow, that is high scoring. How's your brother doing?

Child: Two hits and one RBI.

Mother: Wow. He is good.

Conversation 3 Basketball game : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Mother: What's the score?

Child: 53 to 48 for them.

Mother: That's too bad.

Child: But we'll come back.

Mother: That's the way to go.

Conversation 4 Volleyball game: 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Mother: Who's serving?

Child: I am.

Mother: Just get it in.

Child: Okay.

解説

What Q センテンスの作り方をマスターしよう。

Be (not) going to V: V する(しない)の。

X to Y: X 対 Y。

But we'll come back. は、挽回するよ。

That's the way to go. それが行く方法、つまり、よし、いいぞ、その調子。

Vocabulary:

badminton	バドミントン	tennis	テニス
baseball	野球	volleyball	バレーボール
basketball	バスケットボール	race	レース
batter	バター	hockey	ホッケー
catcher	キャッチャー	the Olympic Games	オリンピック
exercise	運動	ice-skating rink	アイススケート場
fishing	釣り	gym	体育館
pitcher	ピッチャー	because	なぜなら
situps	腹筋	once	一度
skating	スケート	twice	二度
sneakers	スニーカー	also	～もまた

soccer	サッカー	at one time	一度に
swimming	水泳	shout	叫ぶ

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: I love to play sports! What is your favorite sport?

You: I enjoy watching _____.

1. badminton, 2. baseball, 3. basketball, 4. soccer, 5. tennis, 6. softball, 7. hockey, 8. football, 9. skiing and skating, 10. golf.

Drill 2

Friend: What is your favorite sport to play?

You: I love to _____.

1. go fishing, 2. skate, 3. swim, 4. play baseball, 5. play football, 6. play volleyball, 7. play hockey, 8. ski, 9. waterski, 10. golf

Drill 3

Friend: You play baseball? Me, too! What position do you like to play?

You: I play _____.

1. catcher, 2. batter, 3. pitcher, 4. outfield, 5. infielder, 6. as a referee.

B. Song:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tgUSHk6JaTY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UExR8GZmRLA>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8nTEfAg4MPc>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vxyMsHnlhIs>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZWu5P7OuMIE>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vPKp29Luryc>

C. Story:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OnaPNbOJrMQ>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nUGX9zQg2rs>

“Casey at the Bat” By Ernest Lawrence Thayer

The outlook wasn't brilliant for the Mudville nine that day:
The score stood four to two, with but one inning more to play,
And then when Cooney died at first, and Barrows did the same,
A pall-like silence fell upon the patrons of the game.

A straggling few got up to go in deep despair. The rest
Clung to the hope which springs eternal in the human breast;
They thought, “If only Casey could but get a whack at that—
We'd put up even money now, with Casey at the bat.”

But Flynn preceded Casey, as did also Jimmy Blake,
And the former was a hoodoo, while the latter was a cake;
So upon that stricken multitude grim melancholy sat,
For there seemed but little chance of Casey getting to the bat.

But Flynn let drive a single, to the wonderment of all,
And Blake, the much despised, tore the cover off the ball;
And when the dust had lifted, and men saw what had occurred,
There was Jimmy safe at second and Flynn a-hugging third.

Then from five thousand throats and more there rose a lusty yell;
It rumbled through the valley, it rattled in the dell;
It pounded on the mountain and recoiled upon the flat,
For Casey, mighty Casey, was advancing to the bat.

There was ease in Casey's manner as he stepped into his place;
There was pride in Casey's bearing and a smile lit Casey's face.

And when, responding to the cheers, he lightly doffed his hat,
No stranger in the crowd could doubt 'twas Casey at the bat.

Ten thousand eyes were on him as he rubbed his hands with dirt;
Five thousand tongues applauded when he wiped them on his
shirt;
Then while the writhing pitcher ground the ball into his hip,
Defiance flashed in Casey's eye, a sneer curled Casey's lip.

And now the leather-covered sphere came hurtling through the
air,
And Casey stood a-watching it in haughty grandeur there.
Close by the sturdy batsman the ball unheeded sped—
"That ain't my style," said Casey. "Strike one!" the umpire said.

From the benches, black with people, there went up a muffled
roar,
Like the beating of the storm-waves on a stern and distant shore;
"Kill him! Kill the umpire!" shouted someone on the stand;
And it's likely they'd have killed him had not Casey raised his
hand.

With a smile of Christian charity great Casey's visage shone;
He stilled the rising tumult; he bade the game go on;
He signaled to the pitcher, and once more the dun sphere flew;
But Casey still ignored it and the umpire said, "Strike two!"

"Fraud!" cried the maddened thousands, and echo answered
"Fraud!"
But one scornful look from Casey and the audience was awed.
They saw his face grow stern and cold, they saw his muscles
strain,
And they knew that Casey wouldn't let that ball go by again.

The sneer is gone from Casey's lip, his teeth are clenched in hate,
He pounds with cruel violence his bat upon the plate;
And now the pitcher holds the ball, and now he lets it go,
And now the air is shattered by the force of Casey's blow.

Oh, somewhere in this favored land the sun is shining bright,
The band is playing somewhere, and somewhere hearts are light;
And somewhere men are laughing, and somewhere children
shout,
But there is no joy in Mudville—mighty Casey has struck out.

D. Game:

Pantomime:

Have different names of different sports written on slips of paper. Have one child come to the front, pick one of the slips of paper, and then act out what the sport is. The other children then try to guess what the sport is. Whoever guesses correctly is the next one to choose a slip of paper. Continue playing until there are no more slips of paper left.

3.6 Sports

会話

Conversation 1 At home : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- A: Let's go play tennis.
- B: I don't want to play tennis with you.
- A: How come?
- B: Because you always cheat.
- A: I do not.
- B: Then why do I always lose?
- A: Because you are bad.
- B: See, I don't want to play with you.
- A: You're so whiney.

Conversation 2 At a ping pong table : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- A: What's the score now?
- B: 16 to 14. You're winning.
- A: Then it's my serve.
- A: Oops, the last one was yours too. You serve again then. 15 to 14.
- B: Okay here it comes.

Conversation 3 In the field : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- A: I don't want to play anymore.
- B: How come?
- A: Because you guys cheat.

A: We don't cheat. You're a poor loser.

B: No way. You're a cheater.

Conversation 4 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Mother: Why aren't you playing with them?

Child: Those guys cheat.

Mother: What are they playing?

Child: Football.

Mother: What's the matter?

Child: They don't count right and they rush the quarterback too soon.

Why + Q センテンスはなぜという理由を尋ねる質問文。答えは、大抵 because で始まり、なぜっていうとって、その後は R センテンス。Why は、話し言葉で、how come?ということがあるが大体同じ意味。書くときにはほとんどいつも why.

Cheat は、V のグループで「ズルをする、ごまかす」whiney は A のグループでメソメソする、文句ばかり言う人をさす。

You're a poor loser. は、負けると文句ばかり言う、負けず嫌いの人。

What's the matter?は「どうしたの？」

They don't count right and they rush the quarterback too soon.と言うのは、フットボールをして遊ぶとき、クォーターバックというボールをコントロールする人をすぐにアタックせずに、数を数えてからアタックするというルールがあるが、それを数えないで、なるべくはやくアタックするのは違反。それに対する文句。

Vocabulary:

hobby	趣味	easy	簡単
interest	興味	easily	簡単に
shake hands	握手する	practice hard	熱心に練習する

shook	shake の過去形	rule	規則
be able to	～できる	invite	～を招く
be interested in	～に興味がある	join	～に加わる
beginner	初心者	direct	率直な
go ahead	どうぞお先に	prize	賞品
hard	難しい	take part in	～に参加する

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: I am staying home today.

You: Huh? Why aren't you _____?

1. Playing football, 2. Going to school, 3. Reading books with us, 4. Eating snacks with us, 5. Practicing baseball, 6. Joining the team for the game, 7. Visiting Tim's house

Drill 2

Friend: Why aren't you coming to the basketball game today?

You: I want to, but I _____.

1. Feel sick, 2. Want to finish my homework, 3. Practice hard for my football game, 4. Am more interested in watching tv, 5. Am almost done with a great book, 6. Am going to visit my grandmother, 7. Need to finish my chores first

Drill 3

Friend: What's the matter?

You: I think the other team is _____

1. Cheating, 2. Not counting the scores correctly, 3. A poor loser, 4. Not interested in playing with us, 5. Too good for us, 6. Not good at sports,
7. A little scared of us.

B. Song:

Take Me Out to the Ball Game

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BoLscFd2vRk>

C. Story:

The Honest Woodcutter

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vwwootav-v8&t=34s>

D. Game:

I Spy:

The teacher says "I spy with my little eye something beginning with G". Students try to guess the object (E.g. garbage can). Use classroom objects and with younger students use colors rather than letters e.g. "I spy with my little eye something (red)."

3.7 Professions and jobs

会話

Conversation 1 At home: 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- Child: What does Dad do?
Mother: He's an engineer.
Child: What kind of engineer?
Mother: Electrical engineer.
Child: What does he do?
Mother: He plays with his computer every day.

Conversation 2: 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- Child: What do flight attendants do?
Mother: They serve snacks and drinks.
Child: Is that all they do?
Mother: Pretty much.
Child: How boring!
Mother: You get to travel all over the world.
Child: That's sweet.

Conversation 3 At home : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- Child: Do you enjoy being a teacher?
Mother: Yes, why do you ask?
Child: Don't you have lots of mean kids?
Mother: Not really. They are fun. But sometimes they are too rambunctious.

Child: Do they get into trouble?

Mother: Sometimes.

Conversation 4 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Child: Mother, what do you do at work?

Mother: I talk to clients and answer telephone calls a lot.

Child: What kind of clients?

Mother: All kinds of clients. They use our service and have lots of questions.

Child: Can you answer all of their questions?

Mother: Not always, but I can always ask my boss.

What kind of N は、どんな N。All kinds of N は、いろんな N。

lots of N は N がたくさん。

Can you V は、V できる？

Not always は、いつもとは限らない。

Vocabulary:

actor	俳優	police officer	警察官
astronaut	宇宙飛行士	priest	牧師
baker	パン屋	reporter	レポーター
barber	理容師	scientist	科学者
bus driver	バス運転手	teacher	先生
carpenter	大工	manager	管理人
dancer	ダンサー	movie director	映画監督
dentist	歯科医	volunteer	ボランティア

doctor	医師	popular	人気がある
farmer	農家	become	～になる
firefighter	消防士	belong	～に所属する
flight attendant	客室乗務員	famous	有名な
florist	花屋	magazine	雑誌
mail carrier	郵便配達人	part-time job	アルバイト
musician	ミュージシャン	work part-time	アルバイトする
nurse	看護師	decide	～を決める
photographer	写真家	part	一員
pianist	ピアニスト	other	他の
pilot	パイロット	others	他人

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: Who are you going to see tomorrow?

You: I will see a _____ tomorrow.

1. Dancer, 2. Doctor, 3. Nurse, 4. Teacher, 5. Pilot, 6. Bus driver, 7. Barber,
8. Baker, 9. Dentist, 10. Mail carrier

Drill 2

Friend: What do you want to become when you grow up?

You: I want to become a _____.

1. Dancer, 2. Doctor, 3. Nurse, 4. Teacher, 5. Pilot, 6. Bus driver, 7. Barber,
8. Baker, 9. Dentist, 10. Mail carrier

Drill 3

You: Why do you want to become a _____?

Friend: Because it seems exciting.

1. Dancer, 2. Doctor, 3. Nurse, 4. Teacher, 5. Pilot, 6. Bus driver, 7. Barber,
8. Baker, 9. Dentist, 10. Mail carrier

B. Song:

What do you do?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=syut1tqUPWQ>

ABC Occupation

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r6Oxqyd5qUw>

C. Story:

The Baker and the Farmer

A baker in a little country town bought the butter he used from a nearby farmer. One day he suspected that the bricks of butter were not full pounds, and for several days he weighed them.

He was right. They were short weight, and he had the farmer arrested.

At the trial the judge said to the farmer, "I presume you have scales?"

"No, your honor."

"Then how do you manage to weigh the butter you sell?" inquired the judge.

The farmer replied, "That's easily explained, your honor. I have balances and for a weight I use a one-pound loaf I buy from the baker."

D. Game:

Hangman

One student is it, and picks one of the occupation vocabulary words from the lesson. They then draw a line for each letter in the word on a whiteboard, above which is drawn a gallows. Each student then takes a

turn guessing a letter, with each correct letter drawn in the proper space, and each incorrect letter written next to the gallows. Each incorrect letter also results in part of a stick figure drawn hanging on the gallows. The goal of the game is to guess the word before the stick figure is complete.

3.8 Professions and jobs

会話

Conversation 1 At home: 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Child: I want to work at the zoo

Mother: Why?

Child: I like animals

Mother: What kind of animals?

Child: Zebras, lions, and elephants

Mother: Cool!

Conversation 2 At home with a cat : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Mother: What do you want to be when you grow up?

Child: I don't know.

Mother: Would you like to be a teacher or flight attendant?

Child: I want to be a pilot.

Mother: That sounds good.

Conversation 3 At home : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

Child: I want to become a fireman.

Mother: Why?

Child: I love to play with water all day.

Mother: If you don't have a fire, you won't.

Child: But fire engines are fun to drive.

Mother: True.

Conversation 4 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- Friend: Let's play a game.
- You: What game?
- Friend: This one. You'll be the ninja.
- You: I don't want to be a ninja.
- Friend: Okay, I'll be the ninja and you can be Fighter
- You: Okay.

Want to V : V したい。

Would like to V : V したい。

Love to V : V したい。

It sounds good. それは良さそうだ。面白そうだ。

Vocabulary:

actor	俳優	police officer	警察官
astronaut	宇宙飛行士	priest	牧師
baker	パン屋	reporter	レポーター
barber	理容師	scientist	科学者
bus driver	バス運転手	teacher	先生
carpenter	大工	manager	管理人
dancer	ダンサー	movie director	映画監督
dentist	歯科医	volunteer	ボランティア
doctor	医師	popular	人気がある
farmer	農家	become	～になる
firefighter	消防士	belong	～に所属する
flight attendant	客室乗務員	famous	有名な

florist	花屋	magazine	雑誌
mail carrier	郵便配達人	part-time job	アルバイト
musician	ミュージシャン	work part-time	アルバイトする
nurse	看護師	decide	~を決める
photographer	写真家	part	一員
pianist	ピアニスト	other	他の
pilot	パイロット	others	他人

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: What do you want to become?

You: I want to become a _____.

1. Police officer, 2. Reporter, 3. Dentist, 4. Actor, 5. Baker, 6. Mail Carrier, 7. Nurse, 8. Pianist, 9. Pilot, 10. Firefighter.

Drill 2

Friend: What do you want to become?

You: I want to become a _____.

1. Farmer, 2. Dancer, 3. Teacher, 4. Dentist, 5. Scientist, 6. Bus driver, 7. Florist, 8. Flight attendant, 9. Musician, 10. Photographer

Drill 3

You: Why do you want to be a _____?

Friend: It is an easy job.

1. Doctor, 2. Dentist, 3. Firefighter, 4. Teacher, 5. Carpenter, 6. Mail carrier,
7. Pianist, 8. Dancer, 9. Bus driver, 10. Nurse

B. Song:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ckKQclquAXU>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2nesqKP9-5c>

The Muffin Man

Oh, do you know the muffin man,
The muffin man, the muffin man,
Oh, do you know the muffin man,
That lives on Drury Lane?

C. Story:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r6Oxqyd5qUw>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VnP-Q7Y9bIo>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5HpdEpXbmO4>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8irSFvoyLHQ>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dn8avqHFipg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l4dCByKoTN4>

D. Game:

Charades

A kid picks a job and acts it out in front of the other children while they try and guess the job.

Chapter 4 (1~4 Transportation, 5~8 Parts of Body and Health)

ゲームなどをしながらコンテキストの中で単語を覚えていく。

4.1 Transportation

会話

Conversation 1

A: Did you go to Tokyo yesterday?

B: I am in Tokyo now.

A: Did you leave yesterday?

B: No on Friday with my dad.

A: Did you go by bullet train or by plane?

B: I flew. It only took one hour.

A: Wow. I am jealous.

B: See you tomorrow.

A: You are already coming back?

B: Yeah. Tomorrow.

Conversation 2

A: This train is too crowded. Let's wait for the next one.

B: Sure. Didn't we do this yesterday, too.

A: Yes, this time the train is so crowded.

B: It's rush-hour.

A: Tomorrow let's get up earlier.

B: Good idea.

Conversation 3

A: Did you do your homework yesterday?

B: Yeah, why?

A: Wasn't it hard?

B: Not really.

A: You're smart.

B: Not really.

A: You really are.

Conversation 4

A: Let's grab a taxi.

B: No, it's too expensive.

A: Busses are so slow. Besides there isn't one right now.

B: It will come in twenty minutes. Patience.

A: Alright. You pay for it then.

B: Did you pay for me yesterday?

A: Yes. Let's get in line.

解説

このチャプターでは過去に起こったことの表現を学ぶ。一番簡単なのはQセンテンス。過去のQセンテンスはDo動詞は、doやdoesをdidに変えればいいだけ。Be動詞の場合、amとisは、wasに、areはwereに変える。Rセンテンスは、Do動

詞の場合、V-ed をつければいいのだが、不規則の過去形が多いので一語一語覚えてしまわないといけない。Flew は、fly (飛ぶ)の過去形、came は、come (来る)の過去形。不規則の過去形は、出て来るごとに覚えていく。

Vocabulary:

bicycle/bike	自転車	fire engine	消防車
boat	ボート	rocket	ロケット
taxi	タクシー	ship	船
truck	トラック	yacht	ヨット
bus	バス	roller coaster	ジェットコースター
train	電車	merry-go-round	メリーゴーラウンド
airplane	飛行機	ferris wheel	観覧車
car	車	station	駅
helicopter	ヘリコプター	outside of	～の外で
ambulance	救急車	information	情報
dump truck	ダンプトラック		

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Mother: Did you study today?

You: Yes, I got up at 6:00 and _____ for thirty minutes.

1. Read the scriptures, 2. Did homework, 3. Worked on a paper, 4. Wrote a paper, 5. Tried to solve the math problems, 6. Watched news for my social studies, 7. Checked my homework on the computer, 8. Read a novel for my English class, 9. Listened to the lecture presentation, 10. Went over the midterms.

Drill 2

Mother: Did you walk home?

You: No, I came home by _____.

1. Bus, 2. Car, 3. Plane, 4. Boat, 5. Train, 6. Bike, 7. Taxi, 8. Motorcycle, 9. Catching a ride with a friend

Drill 3

Friend: How are you going to Honolulu tomorrow?

You: _____.

1. Fly, 2. Drive, 3. Bike, 4. Boat, 5. Plane, 6. Car, 7. Taxi, 8. Bus, 9. Motor cycle, 10. Catching a ride with a friend

B. Songs:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KpTEbZ-lJSE>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ROr2sUv-n6M>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SOkrQN-4O58>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6X3A-Qe4lPg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xfDHQo-lLSw>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xfDHQo-lLSw>

The Wheels on the Bus

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=en9ZkOo2rRA>

C. Story

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jxl28KQOHy4>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=msJIy_f_Xsw

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nipQobNcpBg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s45yTgYhabU>

Who Sank the Boat?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZpFWuHSDftQ&index=7&list=PL-X73bBw4QaOM_eb8QdSbFMpdnWkmpAfo&t=os

Pete the Cat: Go Pete Go!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ha-RLqt-d5M>

D. Game

Red light - Green light

One student is “it,” and stands at one end of the room, and the other students stand at the other. The student that is “it” says “Green light!” and covers their face while the other students run toward them. Once the person who is “it,” however, uncovers their eyes and says “Red light!” all the students must stop moving and freeze. Any who are caught moving after the student has called “red light” must return to the opposite side of the room. The first person to reach the person who is “it” is now the “it,” and the game continues.

4.2 Sports

会話

Conversation 1

- A: Did you see the game yesterday?
- B: What game?
- A: The baseball game with the Giants and Tigers.
- B: No, I didn't. I was travelling.
- A: That's too bad. It was a really good game.
- B: I'll have to watch the replay then.
- A: It's worth it.

Conversation 2

- A: Did you sleep well last night?
- B: Yeah, why?
- A: I had a bad dream.
- B: Did you go to bed late?
- A: No, but I had to go to the bathroom in the middle of the night.
- B: Was your bad dream before or after?
- A: After.
- B: Was it scary?
- A: Kind of.

Conversation 3

- A: Did you play baseball in junior high?

B: Yeah.
A: Did you like it?
B: Yeah, but practices were pretty hard.
A: Huh. I played volleyball but it wasn't bad.
B: Did you like it?
A: Yeah, a lot.

Conversation 4

A: Will you have a soccer game this weekend?
B: No, we did last weekend.
A: Did you win?
B: No, we lost.
A: That's too bad. Did you play well?
B: No, I didn't play. I just watched from the sideline.
A: Oh, you were a bench warmer?
B: Yes, I am not that fast and get tired easily.
A: You need to practice more.
B: Yeah, I'm out of shape.

V の過去形を学ぶ：

Some regular-ed: Play played, watch watched,

Some irregular past Vs: did, was, were, had, lost, read, spoke, wrote, went, met, flew, drew, took, rode, shook, swam,

Get tired easily: すぐに疲れてしまう。

Be out of shape は、運動不足ですぐバテてしまうこと。

Vocabulary:

badminton	バドミントン	the Olympic Games	オリンピック
baseball	野球	ice-skating rink	アイススケート場
basketball	バスケットボール	gym	体育館
batter	バター	hobby	趣味
catcher	キャッチャー	interest	興味
exercise	運動	shake hands	握手する
fishing	釣り	shook	shake の過去形
pitcher	ピッチャー	be able to	～できる
situps	腹筋	be interested in	～に興味がある
skating	スケート	beginner	初心者
sneakers	スニーカー	go ahead	どうぞお先に
soccer	サッカー	hard	難しい
swimming	水泳	easy	簡単
tennis	テニス	easily	簡単に
volleyball	バレーボール	practice hard	熱心に練習する
race	レース	rule	規則
hockey	ホッケー		

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: What sport did you do in high school?

You: In high school I did _____:

1. Badminton, 2. Baseball, 3. Basketball, 4. Soccer, 5. Tennis, 6. Volleyball, 7. Exercise, 8. Fishing, 9. Skating, 10. Swimming

Drill 2

Friend: What position in baseball did you play?

You: I was a ____:

1. Batter, 2. Catcher, 3. Pitcher

Drill 3

Mother: What sport did your friend play?

You: My friend played _____:

1. Badminton, 2. Baseball, 3. Basketball, 4. Soccer, 5. Tennis, 6. Volleyball

B. Song:

Take Me out to the Ball Game

Take me out to the ball game
Take me out with the crowd
Buy me some peanuts and crackerjacks
I don't care if I never get back
Oh it's root, root, root
For the home team
If they don't win it's a shame
Oh it's one,
Two,
Three strikes you're out
At the old ball game

C. Story:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tGWiowdjnHk>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n1VBke5Y2co&t=13s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fY8xD4PTHdo>

D. Game:

Pictionary

The kids are divided into two teams. One team A's turn a kid from their team draws a picture while team A guesses what it is. Then they switch and team B does the same thing. The team with the most points at the end wins.

4.3 School

会話

Conversation 1 At school

A: Did you see the paper this morning?

B: No, what was in it?

A: They had a train accident in France.

B: Really? What happened?

A: I'm not sure, but lots of people died.

B: That's too bad.

Conversation 2 At school

A: Did you bring a lunch today?

B: Of course, I did. My mother makes my lunch every day.

A: That's nice. I need to buy some bread today.

B: What kind?

A: Some sweet rolls and a chocolate milk will do.

B: Aren't you going to be hungry? Did you eat breakfast?

A: Yah, I had a big breakfast this morning.

B: That's good.

Conversation 3 At School

A: Were you ready to come to high school?

B: No, I wasn't ready at all.

A: Me, neither. Did you know most of your friends from junior high?

B: Some went to the same junior high, but I didn't know most of them.

A: Did you ride the bus to your junior high?

B: No, I walked.

A: Really? Was it far?

B: No, it only took me thirty minutes.

Conversation 4 At School

A: Did you come here by bus?

B: No, my mom gave me a ride.

A: Is she coming to pick you up?

B: No, I'll take a bus home.

A: You know it'll be late. Are you okay with that?

B: Yeah, I'm fine.

A: Well, then let's go to the movie.

B: Sure.

Some regular V-ed: happen, die, walk

Some irregular V: (go) went, (take) took, (give) gave

Vocabulary:

arts and crafts	美術工芸	social studies	社会科
blackboard	黒板	student	学生
chair	椅子	swimming pool	スイミングプール
chalk	チョーク	tambourine	タンバリン
classroom	教室	trash can	ごみ箱
desk	机	violin	バイオリン
English	英語	xylophone	シロフォン

guitar	ギター	culture	文化
harmonica	ハーモニカ	grade	成績
history	歴史	graduate	卒業する
Japanese	日本語	taught	teach の過去形
math	数学	thought	think の過去形
music	音楽	learn	～を学ぶ
P.E.	体育	meaning	意味
paper	紙	for example	たとえば
piano	ピアノ	smart	頭がいい
science	科学		

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: Did you learn to play a musical instrument in class today?

You: Yes, I learned to play the _____ in class today.

1. piano
2. guitar
3. harmonica
4. tambourine
5. xylophone
6. violin

Drill 2

Friend: What were you doing? You look so tired.

You: I was putting away the _____. The students from the last class left a mess.

1. chalk
2. blackboard
3. trash can
4. desk
5. paper
6. chair

(use plural if needed)

Drill 3

Friend: What class are you going to take in high school?

You: I am going to take _____ in high school.

1. Japanese
2. English
3. math
4. music
5. science
6. P.E.
7. arts and crafts
8. social studies

Drill 4

Friend: Where did you leave your backpack?

You: I left it in the classroom/by the swimming pool.

B. Song

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D1zf1mnFK_4 (School)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AKaD2btS1A4> (Past tense)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ob4rsDuzThE> (Past tense)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ovKR254qfz4> (Future tense)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pLbVThfQSIY> (Past, present, future tense)

C. Story

<https://www.storyjumper.com/book/index/17236848/Little-Bear-goes-to-school#>

<http://www.goingtoschool.com/story/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UcKMooCnK8M>

D. Game

Vocabulary game:

Students are split into two teams. Each team would have a student come up front (student A and B), facing towards their teammates. The instructor will stand behind the two students (A and B) and pull up school and subjects vocabulary. The rest of the students have to explain the word to A and B to hint them to guess it. Because this time some of the terms are more abstract it would be more challenging for the students to explain them. (Ex. "You need to count numbers in this class." --Math) The student who guesses it first gets a point. The team that gets the most points wins. (Note: if the students who are explaining accidentally say the word out loud, they will be docked off one point)

4.4 Transportation

会話

Conversation 1 At school

A: Have you been on an airplane?

B: Yes, I have. I went to Singapore with my family last year.

A: Do they speak English there?

B: I don't know. I did not speak English at all. My parents did, though.

A: You understand English now, don't you?

B: Not much.

Conversation 2 At school

A: Have you been to Hawaii?

B: No, I haven't.

A: Aren't you going?

B: I am hoping to, but I don't speak English well

A: You have got to start studying hard then.

B: I guess I'd better.

Conversation 3 At School

A: Have you heard?

B: What?

A: We won the soccer tournament.

B: Really? Cool.

A: I was surprised. We were lucky.

B: Did you do well?

A: I went in for ten minutes. I didn't have any errors.

B: That's awesome.

Conversation 4 At School

A: Have you done your homework?

B: Not yet.

A: Some problems were hard. Are you going it?

B: I'll do it tonight.

A: I'd better go home now. Good luck.

B: Thanks. I'll text you later.

A: Sure. See ya later.

B: See ya .

ここでは、普通現在完了と呼ばれる have (has) + V (過去分詞:pp)の構文を身につける。まず、構文の作り方は、R センテンスの場合、主語が I, you, we, they や複数の時は、have、he, she, it や単数の時は、has + 動詞の過去分詞。Q センテンスの時は、have (has)を主語の前にもってくる。過去分詞は、不規則動詞は、過去と一緒に覚えてしまう。そうでない規則動詞は、過去と同じく-ed をつける。不規則例：Eat, ate, eaten; go, went, gone; be, was (were), been; hear, heard, heard; do (does), did, done; get, got, gotten (got)

では、意味というか使い方は、今まで学んだ過去のセンテンスとどう違うかと言うと、過去は過去に起こったことを現在と結び付けない、単なる過去の出来事として報告するだけ。一方、現在完了というのは、過去に起こったことと現在、つまり今話している時と何らかの関連性があることを表す。

(a) I ate a hamburger. (b) I have eaten a hamburger.では、

(a) は、ハンバーガーを食べたという過去に起こったことを報告し、(b)は、ハンバーガーを食べたことがある、ハンバーガーをもう食べてしまった、ハンバーガーを食べ終えたところ、という過去に起こったことが、話をしている現時点とどのような関

係があるかを表現している。

Have (has) + V (過去完了)には、大体4つの使い方があってされている。日本語では(1) ~したことがある、(2) すでに~した(まだ~していない)、(3) ~したばかり、(4) ホットニュース (~した)

Have you been on an airplane? 飛行機に乗ったことがある? Have you been to Hawaii? ハワイに行ったことがある? は(1)の例。

Have you done your homework? 宿題をもうしたの? Have you heard? もう聞いた? は(2)の例。

You have got to V は、V をしなくてははいけない。

I had better V は、V をした方がいい (V をしなくちゃ)

Vocabulary:

air ticket	航空券	late	遅い
area	地域	on one's way to	~へ行く途中で
crowded	混雑した	pick you up	あなたを迎えに行く
each week	毎週	soon	すぐに
finally	ついに	take a seat	席をとる
get home	家に帰る	take the train	電車に乗る
get to	~に到着する	ticket	切符
hurry up	急ぐ	tourist	旅行者
journey	旅	travel	旅行する
just on time	時間きっかりに	until	~までは
first	最初の	visitor	訪問者
last	最後の	understand	理解する

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

You: Have you ever been on a _____?

Friend: No, I have not.

1. Ferris wheel, 2. merry-go round, 3. roller coaster, 4. Bullet train in Japan,
5. Cruise, 7. Bus, 8. Taxi in New York, 9. Train in Europe, 10. Horse

Drill 2

You: Have you traveled by _____ before?

Friend: Yeah, I have.

1. Taxi, 2. Bullet train, 3. Plane in Japan, 4. Boat, 5. Bus, 6. Slow train in Japan, 7. Car, 8. Subway, 9. Bicycle, 10. Motorcycle.

Drill 3

You: Have you _____ before?

Friend: No, I haven't.

1. driven a car, 2. flown in an airplane, 3. flown in a helicopter, 4. travelled by bus, 5. Gone to school by bicycle, 6. Gone to a friend's house by bicycle, 7. Walked to school, 8. Gone shopping in a taxi, 9. Run to the department store, 10. Taken subway to Tokyo

Drill 4

You: Have you ever been in (a/an) _____?

Friend: No, I haven't.

1. ambulance, 2. yacht, 3. rocket, 4. fire engine, 5. truck, 6. ship, 7. New airplane, 8. new train, 9. new car.

B. Song:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ghRK6cu8e8U&index=6&list=RDARaEpSAD-ng>

C. Story:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XGw2-p2WuJk>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kxUCqbUgXQM>

D. Game:

Never have I ever.

One student is in the center of the circle and says “never have I ever....” Those who HAVE done that thing must stand up and switch seats with someone else that stood up while the person in the middle tries to sit down in a seat. Whoever is left standing is the one to ask the next question.

4.5 Health

At school

会話

Conversation 1 At home : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- A: I've got a headache.
- B: Is it really bad?
- A: Migraine, I think.
- B: Have you taken any aspirin?
- A: Not yet. But I will.
- B: Do you have any aspirin? I have some in my locker.
- A: Thanks. But I'll be okay. I'll take some at home.
- B: Hope you feel better soon.
- A: Thanks.

Conversation 2 At a ping pong table : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- A: I have a stomachache.
- B: Really? Did you eat something bad?
- A: I don't think so. I ate a couple of sandwiches.
- A: Did you drink anything? Did you have a soda?
- B: No, I had a milkshake.
- A: Drinking soda might help.
- B: Okay, I'll try it.

Conversation 3 In the field : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- A: My throat hurts.
- B: Really?
- A: I woke up with a sore throat this morning.
- A: Oh, no, you might have strep.
- B: Strep?
- A: You'd better go see a doctor.

Conversation 4 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- A: My eyes are itchy.
- B: Don't rub them.
- A: Why not?
- B: You'll scratch your eye balls.
- A: No, I'll be okay.
- B: Seriously, don't rob your eyes too much.

解説：

I've got a headache. は、「頭が痛い」だが、I have got N. は N がある（頭痛を持っている）という表現。I have a stomachache. は、胃の痛みを持っているので胃が痛い。

Drinking soda ソーダを飲むことという N で主語になる。Might help は助かるかもしれない。Drinking soda might help. ソーダをのむことが助けるかもとは、ソーダを飲めば、痛みが安らぐかもね。

体の部分が hurts. 体の部分が痛い。I woke up with N. N で起きた。I woke up with a sore throat this morning. 痛い喉で起きたということは、起きたら喉が痛かった。体の不調を伝えるのに、I have ~ache. ~ hurts, I V with sore N. のような言い方がある。

Vocabulary:

face	顔	bottom	下
hair	髪	cheek	ほお
eyebrow	眉毛	arm	腕
eye	眼	finger	指
nose	鼻	knee	ひざ
lip	くちびる	ankle	足首
tooth	歯	ear	耳
mouth	口	chin	あご
hand	手	neck	首
stomach	胃	shoulder	肩
toe	足の指	elbow	ひじ
head	頭	leg	脚
back	背中		

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

You: Wow, my _____ hurts.

Friend: Let me see. That looks like it hurts. You should rest a bit.

1. hand, 2. stomach, 3. toe, 4. head, 5. back, 6. bottom, 7. chest, 8. arm, 9. finger, 10. knee, 11. ankle, 12. ear, 13. chin, 14. neck, 15. shoulder, 16. elbow, 17. leg, 18. liver, 19. kidney, 20. eye

Drill 2

You: I've got a _____.

Friend: Here, let me take your temperature.

1. earache, 2. stomachache, 3. toothache, 4. headache, 5. fever,
6. heartache, 7. Backache, 8. muscle ache

Drill 3

Friend: Did you have fun playing soccer yesterday?

You: Yes, but I hurt my _____.

1. face, 2. eyebrow, 3. eye, 4. nose, 5. lip, 6. mouth, 7. hand, 8. stomach, 9. toe, 10. cheek, 11. arm

B. Song:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6qh_qTOgkhY

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N2pUxxM8W3g>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ot4mJ_qUNMY

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ot4mJ_qUNMY

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h4eueDYPTIg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GWSMgJGRs3E&list=RDMyrREnqBou8>

Head, Shoulders, Knees, and Toes

Head, shoulders, knees, and toes

Knees and toes, knees, and toes

Head, shoulders, knees, and toes

Eyes, ears, mouth, and nose!

C. Story:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SUt8qoEKbms>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q4NIEG_ygiM

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-C_Av07C2u0

D. Game:

Create/bring a picture of the human body and have different kids bring up different words like “arm” or “leg” to place on the drawing of the human. You can have a single person do the whole human body on their own and see which student can correctly play the words to the body parts the fastest.

4.6 Health and Illness

At school

Conversation 1 At home : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

A: My head hurts pretty bad. I have a migraine headache.

B: Have you been sleeping well?

A: Not really. I only had three hours of sleep last night.

B: No wonder. You'd better go home and go to bed.

A: I will. Will you do this work for me?

B: Sure. Take care.

A: Thanks.

Conversation 2 At school

A: My back hurts.

B: I'm sorry to hear that.

A: I've been helping my neighbors move.

A: No wonder. You'd better lie flat on your back for a while.

B: I have to do my homework though.

A: Forget it. Your back is more important.

B: True. Will you tell that to my teacher?

A: You'd better .

Conversation 3 In the field : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- A: I have a toothache.
- B: Where?
- A: The back of my mouth toward the upper end.
- A: Have you had your wisdom teeth out yet?
- B: Not yet.
- A: Maybe your wisdom teeth are coming out.
- B: Maybe. I'd better go see my dentist.
- A: Yeah, you'd better.

Conversation 4

- A: I have a sharp pain right here.
- B: Did you eat something bad?
- A: I don't think so. I ate a steak and French fries.
- B: What about drinks?
- A: I had a soda this afternoon.
- B: Maybe you have appendicitis.
- A: You think?
- B: Maybe.

解説

現在完了のセンテンスは、過去に起こったことと現在をつなぐと説明しましたが、過去に始まったことで、現在まで続いて丁度終わった場合は、現在完了の構文、have (has) + V (過去分詞 pp)を使うと前章で学びました。もし、それが現時点で終わらずに、まだ続く時には、have (has) + been+V-ingを使います。Have you been sleeping well? よく寝てるの?つまり、最近よく寝ていることがまだ続いているかという意味。I have been helping my neighbors move.は、近所の人の引越しの手伝いをずっとしてきてまだ終わっていないという意味。

Something とか anything とか nothing のように -thing で終わる N の言葉は、それを修飾する A が後にくる。Did you eat something bad? は、何か悪いものを食べた？

Maybe you have appendicitis. 盲腸かもしれないのように病気は have という本動詞を使う。

Vocabulary:

earache	耳痛	anything else	何か他のもの
stomachache	腹痛	anytime	いつでも
toothache	歯痛	everything	全ての物
headache	頭痛	someone	誰か
fever	熱	something	あるもの、何か
anyone	誰でも	sometimes	時々

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: Do you have something good to eat?

You: How about _____?

1. Cookies, 2. Candies, 3. Pizza, 4. Cake, 5. Pie, 6. Fruit, 7. Apples, 8. Oranges, 9. Snacks, 10. cereal

Drill 2

Friend: My head hurts pretty bad.

You: Have you been _____?

1. sleeping well, 2. Drinking enough water, 3. Studying a lot, 4. Speaking English only, 5. Drinking too much, 6. Smoking a lot, 7. Reading a lot, 8. playing with your friends too much, 9. Worrying too much, 10. Getting up too early

Drill 3

Friend: I have a headache. I have been tired.

You: You'd better _____.

1. lie down, 2. Rest, 3. Go to bed early, 4. Go see a doctor, 5. Do some exercises, 6. Eat healthier food, 7. Stop drinking, 8. Stop smoking, 9. Slow down, 10. Work less

Drill 4

Friend: I have not been feeling well.

You: Maybe you have _____.

1. appendicitis, 2. cancer, 3. pneumonia, 4. ulcers, 5. an infection, 6. the flu, 7. a cold, 8. allergy, 9. a fever, 10. too much stress

B. Song:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MyrREnqBou8>

C. Stories:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kLxnRQZrhco>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LlC-Trk54Zg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TVVn9MddtmM>

D. Game:

Telephone game

Have one student pretend to be sick with some symptom. Have them say a sentence describing what part of the body hurts or what symptom they have to another student. Then, have that student pass it on until you get to the last student who recites what they heard.

4.7 Health

会話

Conversation 1 At home :

- A: My chest hurts.
- B: Maybe you have lung cancer.
- A: Don't scare me like that.
- B: I'm just kidding, but does it hurt a lot?
- A: Yes, dull heavy throbbing pains off and on.
- B: You are too young to have a heart-attack. You had better go see a doctor.
- A: I think I'd better. I'll call the doctor's office and schedule an appointment.
- B: Good luck.
- A: Thanks.

Conversation 2 At a ping pong table : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- A: My legs are sore.
- B: How come?
- A: I jogged 5 miles yesterday.
- A: 5 miles?
- B: Yeah, people will pay a dollar for charity for each mile.
- A: Did you make a lot of money?
- B: I think I raised over fifty dollars.

Conversation 3 In the field : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- A: My ears hurt.
- B: You did not have ear muffs?
- A: No, I forgot them at home.
- A: Are your hands freezing as well?
- B: They are fine. My ears are hurting, though.
- A: Rub them gently and you'll be fine.

Conversation 4 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- A: Have you ever had a toothache in Japan?
- B: No, why?
- A: Dentists in Japan are awful.
- B: Really? Have you been to a dentist in America?
- A: No, but I heard that dentists in the U.S. are expensive.
- B: Yes, but they're worth it.

解説

I'm just kidding は、冗談ですよ。

Off and on は、痛かったり痛くなかったり、

Too young to die 死ぬには若すぎる（若すぎて死にはしない）。Too A to V: V するには A すぎる（A すぎて V しない）。

I heard that [センテンス]: [センテンス]と聞いた（[センテンス]そうだ）。

They are worth it.は、それだけのかい（価値）がある。

Vocabulary:

be absent from	～を欠席する	in trouble	困っている
contact	接触	problem	問題
fine	大丈夫な	medicine	薬
get old	年をとる	sick in bed	病気で寝ている
get sick	病気になる	take care of	～の世話をする
grow up	育つ	by oneself	独力で
health	健康	carry	～を運ぶ
healthy	健康な	live long	長生きする
height	高さ		

活動

A. Drills

Drill 1

You: _____ hurts.

Friend: You had better go see a doctor.

1. My right ear, 2. My stomach, 3. My head, 4. My left arm, 5. My throat, 6. My tooth, 7. My right leg, 8. My left foot, 9. My back, 10. My bottom

Drill 2

Friend: Does your chest hurt a lot?

You: Yes, I get dull heavy throbbing pains _____.

1. Off and on, 2. Always, 3. Often, 4. Once in a while, 5. Sometimes, 6. Quite frequently, 7. In the mornings, 8. In the evenings, 9. Every day, 10. At night

B. Songs:

Healthy Food vs. Junk Food

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fE8lezHs19s>

Once in a While

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cZ6ozhvMIGk>

C. Story:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JFCoqG-gGaw>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=do4mMBvrJH8>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8G1OmSd3CFU>

D. Game:

Musical Chairs

Line up the chairs and place a flashcard on each one. Play some music and have the students walk, skip, jump around the chairs. When the music stops, the students should sit down on a chair and shout out their flashcards. For more excitement remove a chair while the music is playing and make the chair-less student sit out until the next round.

4.8 Hygiene

会話

Conversation 1 At home :

- A: Have you washed your face?
B: Yes, I have.
A: How about your hands?
B: I always wash my face and hands without being told.
A: Just checking.
B: Have you?
A: I did an hour ago.
B: No wonder your face looks dirty.
A: Common, dirty and ugly are two different things.

Conversation 2 At a ping pong table :

- A: I think I broke my leg.
B: What? Which leg?
A: My left leg.
B: Let me see. Try and lift it.
A: Here.
B: You're okay. It's not broken.
A: But it hurts.

Conversation 3 In the field : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- A: Have you ever hurt yourself playing soccer before?

- B: Yeah. One time, I was kicked by a teammate.
- A: What? Why did he kick you?
- B: It wasn't on purpose, he was trying to kick the ball and missed.
- A: Were you okay?
- B: Yeah, it wasn't that bad. My leg was all bruised though.
- A: You'd better be more careful.
- B: I was being careful. Accidents happen sometimes.

Conversation 4 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- A: I was surprised that you forgot to do your homework for today.
- B: Really? Why?
- A: You never forget your homework. Is everything okay?
- B: I was really tired last night, and I fell asleep doing homework and didn't finish it.
- A: You'd better get to sleep earlier tonight!
- B: We'll see. I am supposed to go to the movies with my sister tonight.
- A: Maybe you need to cancel. Sleep is more important than movies.
- B: I was so excited though.
- A: It's your health, not mine.

解説

このレッスンでは、通常受け身(passive)という構文を習う。日本語では「～される」という構文だが、使い方が大分違うので要注意。まずは、構文の作り方だが、
be 動詞+過去分詞 PP

もちろん、be 動詞は、be だけでなく、am とか are とか is、それだけでなく過去になれば、was とか were、現在完了の場合は、have been となる。

Without being told:言われなくて

I was kicked by a teammate. チームメイトにけられた。Nにけられたのよう
 にVをした人や物はby Nで示す。
 My legs were all bruised. 足をあざを作られた（つまり、足にあざができたのだが、
 これは相手にそうされた、動詞bruise はあざを作るというふう
 に使う）。
 I was surprised that[センテンス]：センテンスで驚かされた（つまり驚いた）。
 I was tired. 疲れさせられた、つまり、疲れた。
 I am supposed to V：Vをすることを予期されている。Vをすることになっている。
 I was so excited：興奮された、つまり、興奮した、大喜びだった。
 というような使い方をするので、be+V-ed は、be+A のようにbe surprised(驚く)、
 be tired(疲れる)、be excited(興奮する)は、be happy などと同じようにそのまま覚
 えてしまう。

Vocabulary:

to wash	洗う
to take a bath	お風呂に入る
to clean	きれいにする
to break	壊す
to sleep	寝る
to brush	梳かす
to rinse	すすぐ

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: Your hair looks really nice today!

You: Thank you! It was _____ by a stylist this morning.

1. Brushed
2. Styled
3. Trimmed
4. Dyed
5. cleaned

Drill 2

Friend: Were you busy this morning?

You: Oh yeah! I was supposed to _____ today!

1. go running,
2. read a book,
3. wash my hair,
4. brush my teeth,
5. clean my room,
6. rinse my mouth,
7. eat my vegetables

Drill 3

Friend: Your dad's car looks different.

You: It was _____.

1. hit by a baseball,
2. attacked by some birds,
3. washed by my mom,
4. hit by another car,
5. cleaned by me,
6. painted by someone

B. Song:

Passive and active voice

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=ARaEpSAD-ng>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4BSgGfWDvJQ>

C. Story

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PETuLofFtPc>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ycxcgYUtGvE>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N1xQPXNGQaU>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5qCpLQe7CWA>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wkrM9-w13MU>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZynFqk1m2UU>

D. Game:

Concentration / Memory

Have the students sit in a circle. Spread out the flashcards (2 sets) face down. One card should be a non passive verb and the other pair, its passive verb pair. Students take turns flipping over two cards and saying the vocabulary. If the flashcards are a passive, non passive verb pair (to wash/ to be washed), the student keeps the cards. If they are different, they remain face down. The student with the most pairs is the winner.

Chapter 5 (Houses and Rooms and Toys, Living Room, Kitchen)

ゲームなどをしながらコンテキストの中で単語を覚えていく。

5.1 Household

会話

Conversation 1

- A: Do you have a garden at home?
- B: Yes, we do, but why?
- A: What are you growing there?
- B: Tomatoes, cucumbers, eggplants and some flowers.
- A: Cool, I want to see them.
- B: Let's go then.
- A: Okay this weekend?
- B: I will ask my mother.
- A: Okay.

Conversation 2

- A: Do you have a hammer?
- B: Why do you need one?
- A: I want to hang up this picture.
- B: Do you need nails, too?
- A: Yes, thank you.

B No problem.

Conversation 3

A: Where do I hang this picture?

B: In the living room.

A: You have so many pictures hanging in the living room.

B: True, but we have more wall space in the living room than any other rooms.

A: I got you. Just tell me where.

B: Over the piano on the east side.

A: Okay.

Conversation 4

A: Let's go to the store to get more tools.

B: What kinds of tools do we need?

A: Hammers, screwdrivers, a wrench, and a saw. We need basic tools for our home.

B: Okay, where is the best place for tools?

A Any hardware store will do.

B: There is a hardware store on State Street.

A: Let's go then.

解説

このチャプターでは、wh-で始まる質問文の作り方を身につける。大切なことは、

wh- + Q センテンスという構文を忘れないこと。

What are you growing? は、What + are you growing (Q センテンス) ?

Why do you need one? は、Why + do you need one (Q センテンス) ?

Where do I hang this picture? は、Where + do I hang this picture (Q センテンス) ?

What kinds of tools do we need? は、What kinds of tools + do we need (Q センテンス) ?

Vocabulary:

present	プレゼント	box	ボックス
gift	贈り物	backpack	バックパック
doll	人形	parachute	パラシュート
robot	ロボット	balloon	風船
racket	ラケット	blocks	ブロック
ribbon	リボン	camera	カメラ
teddy bear	テディベア	cd	CD
ball	ボール	cd player	CD プレーヤー
bat	バット	videotape	ビデオテープ
glove	グローブ	computer	コンピューター
roller skates	ローラースケート	engine	エンジン
jump rope	縄跳び	video game	テレビゲーム
cards	カード	magic	魔法の
comic book	コミックブック	collect	～を集める
marbles	ビー玉	find	～を見つける
bed	ベッド	habit	習慣
blanket	毛布	hundreds of	数百の
pillow	枕	thousands of	数千の

drawer	引き出し	look forward to	～を楽しみに待つ
alarm clock	目覚まし時計	more than	～以上
hanger	ハンガー		

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: Do you like this?

You: Yeah, where did you get that _____?

1. doll, 2. robot, 3. racket, 4. ribbon, 5. teddy bear, 6. ball, 7. bat, 8. glove, 9. roller skates, 10. camera, 11. CD player, 12. Marbles.

Drill 2

Friend: John's birthday is tomorrow.

You: Yeah, what are you going to get him? Are you going to get him a _____?

1. present, 2. doll, 3. ribbon, 4. blanket, 5. pillow, 6. alarm clock, 7. balloon, 8. Cake, 9. Cookies, 10. a glove.

Drill 3

Friend: James is here now.

You: Why did he _____ so fast?

1. get to school, 2. walk here, 3. wake up, 4. finish his homework, 5. eat his breakfast, 6. get dressed, 7. Come, 8. Eat breakfast, 9. drive, 10. get ready

B. Song:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5bZBJe1toiE>

C. Story:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gL7E631bVro>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UTzuH4ejJNk>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fhe7vQjQBxM&t=251s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jWY6N9QXmEY>

Going to a Yard Sale (ヤードセールというのは、家にあるものでもういらなくなった物を自分のヤードに広げて売りに出すという面白いしきたり)

There is an 11 year-old kid named Ben that lives in New York City.
He and his family are going to a yard sale today!
Ben is very excited. You never know what you will find at a yard sale!
When he and his family arrived at the yard sale, he first saw a CD player!
His sister would like that, but he wasn't too interested.
He saw a video game, but it was too expensive.
He then saw marbles, a racket, and a ball!
He would love to buy these!
He took them to his mom, but she said he could only choose one item.
(Which one would you choose??)
Well, Ben thought to himself, marbles are shiny and really easy to put in my pocket and carry around.
But, you can play sports with a racket and a ball! He remembered that his other friend had a racket, too!
"It's settled, then." Ben exclaimed. "I will choose the racket! This way, I can play with my friends!" He got the racket and his sister got a jump rope. They both were so excited! He ran off to play with his friends and his sister began skipping back home, laughing!

THE END

D. Game:

Go around the room asking children what household item they use the most during their week. Have them try to explain how they use it and why they use it so often. Do they like using the item and, maybe, what other items do they use often, along with the one they mentioned before.

5.2 Home and household tools

会話

Conversation 1

- A: What do you need at the store?
- B: I need you to pick up some screwdrivers.
- A: Okay, what kind? Flathead or Phillips head?
- B: We need a Phillips head screwdriver to change the light bulbs.
- A: Do we have a flat head screwdriver?
- B: No, why don't you get one of those, too?

Conversation 2

- A: The light bulbs in the bathroom are not working.
- B: What happened?
- A: No idea.
- B: We need to get them changed.
- A: I will do it for you. Do you have a ladder?
- B: A small ladder is in the closet and a large one is in the garage.
- A: I think the small one will do.
- B: Okay, Thanks.

Conversation 3

- A: The water in the kitchen sink isn't draining.
- B: What happened?
- A: I don't know.

- B: It worked fine last night.
A: Maybe we put in too much garbage.
B: Maybe.
A: I will try using the garbage disposal.

Conversation 4

- A: Who do we call for the problem with the sink?
B: A plumber.
A: I know that, but do you know a good plumber?
B: Maybe Mr. Smith.
A: Do you have his number?
B: Yes, it is on the list on the wall.
A: Where?
B: On the wall.
A: Oh, I see it. I will give him a call.
B: Thanks.

解説

このレッスンでは、wh- + Q センテンスの構文の練習

What do you need at the store?は、What + Q センテンス do you need at the store?

why don't you get one of those?は、why + Q センテンス don't you get one of those?だが、Why don't you... で始まる質問文は、「なぜ～しないの」、つまり「～しなさいよ」という勧めのセンテンス。

What happened?何が（主語）が起こったの。Who did this? Who ate this? Who broke this? と同じように Wh-の質問語が主語になっている場合は、そのまま主語に V を続けるセンテンス。

Who do we call for the problem with the sink?は、Who + Q センテンス do we call for the

problem with the sink?

Vocabulary:

happen	起こる	iron	アイロン
flashlight	懐中電灯	nail	くぎ
ladder	はしご	needle	はり
vacuum cleaner	掃除機	thread	糸
broom	ほうき	shovel	シャベル
bucket	バケツ	washing machine	洗濯機
candle	ろうそく	reason	理由
lamp	ランプ	so	だから
hammer	ハンマー		

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: When did we get new tools?

You: We got them _____

1. Yesterday, 2. two days ago, 3. last week, 4. last month

Drill 2

Friend: Where did you go on the weekend?

You: I went to(a) _____

1. Tokyo, 2. Disneyland, 3. Mount Fuji, 4. the store, 5. Hokkaido, 6. Restaurant with my family, 7. Museum, 8. John's birthday party, 9. Fukuoka, 10. Hardware shop with my Dad.

Drill 3

Friend: We bought this _____ yesterday.

You: Why did you buy this _____?

1. flashlight, 2. broom, 3. candle, 4. nail, 5. washing machine, 6. lamp, 7. vacuum cleaner, 8. iron, 9. thread, 10.hammer

B. Song:

Toolbox Song

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hoQFkRqfW4k>

C. Story:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jjWVqUwKZVk>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=peHgnfePaRM>

D. Game:

Tool Touch –

Cut out different tools, or get pictures of tools, and then spread the tools out on the floor. Say “Hands up in the air” – once all hands are up say “touch a (hammer)” – and

have everyone quickly touch (not slam!) a hammer. Do this for all of the tools.

5.3 (be V-past, be V-ing, be about to V) Time (specific times)

会話

Conversation 1 At school

A: When are you going home?

B: About three. Why?

A: I need a ride.

B: Where to?

A: My house. I need to be home by 3:00.

B: I will give you a ride.

A: Thanks. I will see you around 2:30, okay?

B: okay.

Conversation 2 At school

A: What time is the game tonight?

B: I think it is 7:30. Do you want to go?

A: Who are you going with?

B: With Connie.

A: Well, then I won't go with you.

B: Why not?

A: It is hard for me to talk to her.

B: Oh, come on, she is nice.

Conversation 3 At School

A: What time are we eating tonight?

B: Around 6:00. You need to be home by then.

A: I know. What are we eating?

B: We are eating fish.

A: Oh, no, I am not coming home then. I will eat somewhere else.

B: Come on, you need to eat fish every once in a while.

A: But not every night.

B: We don't eat fish every night.

A: We did last night.

Conversation 4 At School

A: Where did you buy this table?

B: At that hardware store on State Street.

A: This is so cheap. It is already broken. When did you buy it?

B: I don't know. It was last year, I believe.

A: Boy, and it is already broken?

解説

When are you going home?は、When + Q センテンス are you going home?

Where to?は、どこへという「へ」を知りたいので、簡略した質問。

What time is the game tonight?は、What time + Q センテンス is the game tonight?

Who are you going with?誰との「と」を知りたいので、正式には With whom are you going? だが、今は who + Q センテンス are you going with がふつう。

Why not?どうして行かないの。行こうよという勧め。

What time are we eating tonight?は、What time + Q センテンス are we eating tonight?

What are we eating? は、What+Q センテンス are we eating?

Where did you buy this table?は、Where +Q センテンス did you buy this table?

When did you buy it?は、When +Q センテンス did you buy it?

Vocabulary:

past	過去	twenty	二十
present	現在	thirty	三十
future	将来	forty	四十
already	すでに	fifty	五十
by	～までに	sixty	六十
later	あとで	seventy	七十
schedule	スケジュール	eighty	八十
a.m.	午前	ninety	九十
p.m.	午後	hundred	百
o' clock	～時	thousand	千
morning	朝	for many years	何年も、長年
afternoon	昼	for the first time	初めて
night	夜		

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: When will you be done with your homework?

You: I need to be done by _____.

1. 1:00 pm, 2. 1:30pm, 3. 4:15pm, 4. 11:10am, 5. 8:45pm, 6. 9:00pm, 7. tomorrow morning, 8. Sunday, 9. Spring, 10. Next semester.

Drill 2

Friend: What is your schedule for today?

You: I need to be _____ by 9:00pm today.

1. doing homework, 2. eating breakfast, 3. buying pens and erasers, 4. cleaning my room, 5. speaking with my teacher, 6. using the computer, 7. picking vegetables, 8. sleeping, 9. reading the next chapter, 10. writing an essay for a class.

Drill 3

Friend: Are you free at 2:30pm today?

You: No, I will be about to _____ at that time.

1. go to work, 2. start homework, 3. clean my room, 4. go buy notebooks, 5. take a test, 6. visit the zoo, 7. read a book, 8. meet my cousins, 9. meet another friend, 10. go shopping with my Mom.

B. Song:

“What time is it?”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1eGkW3JnthI>

Hickory Dickory Dock

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HGgsklW-mtg>

C. Story:

“What’s the time Mr. Wolf?”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZKWBbuJWEtI&t=2s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cs81UdOc9TU>

D. Game:

“What time did I...”

The teacher will create a simple schedule of their day. It can be real or made up. The teacher then asks content questions like, “What time did I brush my teeth?”. The students answer using the schedule on the board. The students can take turns putting their own schedule on the board and the teacher will then ask content questions based on the student’s schedule.

5.4 Conversations with friends

会話

Conversation 1 At school

- A: Where have I met you before?
- B: Maybe in Junior High. I was good friends with Connie.
- A: Oh, yes, I remember. It was at the volleyball game.
- B: That's right. I am glad you remembered.
- A: Have you been playing volleyball still?
- B: No, I quit it last year.

Conversation 2 At school

- A: Where have you travelled with your family?
- B: We have been to Hawaii a couple of times.
- A: Did you have fun?
- B: No, I fought with my brothers the whole time.
- A: How come?
- B: They were always mean to me then.
- A: Are they still mean to you?
- B: No, they have been kind to me lately.

Conversation 3 At School

- A: I have not seen you lately. How have you been?
- B: I am fine. What have you been doing?
- A: I went to Las Vegas last week.

B: Did you have fun?

A: Yes, we played in the swimming pool all day.

B: You didn't see any shows at all?

A: No, there were not any good ones for us to see.

B: That's too bad.

Conversation 4 At School

A: Where did you eat your lunch today?

B: Actually, I have not eaten yet.

A: Really, are you not hungry?

B: Yes, I am starving.

A: We have some snacks here. Do you want some chips?

B: Yes, that will be great.

A: Eat it in the kitchen, though.

B: Thanks.

解説

このレッスンでは、wh—と現在完了の Q センテンスとが合わさった質問

Where have I met you before?は、Where + Q センテンス have I met you before?

Where have you travelled with your family?は、Where + Q センテンス have you travelled with your family?

What have you been doing?は、What + Q センテンス have you been doing?

Vocabulary:

amusement park	遊園地	museum	博物館
bakery	パン屋	park	公園
barbershop	理容店	pet shop	ペットショップ
bench	ベンチ	post office	郵便局
bus stop	バス停	restaurant	レストラン
building	建物	rest area	休憩所
butcher shop	精肉店	school	学校
castle	城	station	駅
college	大学	supermarket/grocery store	スーパーマーケット
country	国	traffic light	信号機
church	教会	tunnel	トンネル
department store	デパート	university	大学
drugstore	薬局	vending machine	自動販売機
fair	品評会	zoo	動物園
farm	農場	built	build の過去形
fire station	消防署	return	戻る,戻す
flower shop	花屋	bring	～を連れてくる
hospital	病院	hold	～を開催する
house	家	opinion	意見
library	図書館	safe	安全な
mall	ショッピングモール		

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: I am feeling _____.

You: What have you been _____?

1. tired/ doing, 2. sick/ eating, 3. bored/ watching, 4. sad/ reading, 5. dizzy/ drinking,

Drill 2

Friend: James and I are having a great week!

You: Nice! What have you two been _____?

1. doing, 2. eating, 3. watching, 4. playing, 5. reading

Drill 3

Friend: My grades are going up in my classes!

You: Really? Have you been _____?

1. studying with friends, 2. talking with the teacher, 3. reading the textbook, 4. sleeping well, 5. eating healthy

B. Song:

“Down by the Bay”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZgXNVA9ngx8>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yt1czlnCUCg>

C. Story:

“Biscuit Finds a Friend”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tg-1fQUUGkc>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cnx411lrfLk>

D. Game:

“Have You ever...”

The teacher asks a series of questions like “Have you ever been to America?”, or “Have you ever eaten _____?”. For each one they have done, they get a point. First one to 10 points wins.

5.5 At school--time

会話

Conversation 1 At home : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- A: What were you doing yesterday? I tried calling you.
- B: Oh, I'm sorry. I was out shopping with my sister.
- A: Really? Was it fun?
- B: Sort of. We were looking for a dress for her to wear to the party Saturday.
- A: Did you find one?
- B: No. We tried going to three different stores, but we couldn't find a cute dress for her to wear.
- A: That's too bad.
- B: We are going shopping again tomorrow.

Conversation 2 At a ping pong table : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- A: Did you do your homework yesterday?
- B: Yeah, I did it watching TV. How about you?
- A: I did mine eating dinner.
- B: Really? That sounds messy.
- A: It wasn't too bad. I can't believe you did yours watching TV.
- B: Yep, I usually do my homework that way.
- A: I see.

Conversation 3 In the field : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- A: I had a bad day today.

- B: What happened?
- A: I fell asleep in class. It was embarrassing.
- A: I'm sure it wasn't that bad.
- B: It was bad alright—I was snoring!
- A: Oh dear. You're right, that is bad.

Conversation 4 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- A: Hey, will help me?
- B: Sure. What do you want me to do?
- A: Could you please help me carry this box upstairs?
- B: Oh, I'm afraid I can't. I was playing tennis yesterday and hurt my arm.
- A: Oh no! Is it still hurting you?
- B: It was hurting pretty bad yesterday, but it feels better today.

解説

What were you doing yesterday?は、What (何) という wh の言葉と、Q センテンス (していたか) were you doing yesterday?が一緒になった質問文。

I did it watching TV は、watching TV (テレビを見ながら) ~したというふうに、V を修飾する ADV.

I did mine eating dinner.も、eating dinner (食事をしながら)~したというふうに、V を修飾する ADV.

we couldn't find a cute dress for her to wear. For her to wear は、[彼女が着る]でドレスを後ろから修飾する A. Chapter 7 でもう少し詳しく説明する。

I can't believe you did yours watching TV. I can't believe(信じられない)[you did yours watching TV(テレビを見ながらした)]を。Chapter 7 を参照。

I'm sure it wasn't that bad. I'm sure (確かだ) [R センテンス it wasn't that bad それほど悪くはなかった]——それほど悪くはなかったはずだ。

What do you want me to do? Want N to V: N に V してほしい。私に何してほしいの？

I'm afraid I can't. I'm afraid (残念ながら R センテンス [I can't.できない])と思う。

I was playing tennis yesterday and hurt my arm. [R センテンス] and [R センテンス]. and は、二つのセンテンスを繋ぐ。

It was hurting pretty bad yesterday, but it feels better today. [R センテンス] but [R センテンス]. but は、二つのセンテンスを繋ぐ。

Vocabulary:

while	～している間に	cage	ケージ
I'm afraid	～を申し訳なく思う	calendar	カレンダー
than usual	いつもより	clock	時計
letter	手紙	shelf	棚
photo/picture	写真	curtain	カーテン
telephone/phone	電話	newspaper	新聞
TV/television	テレビ	magazine	雑誌
sofa/couch	ソファ	switch	スイッチ
cushion	クッション	vase	花瓶
picture	絵	aquarium/tank	水槽
blinds	ブラインド	place	場所

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: What were you doing on Friday?

You: On Friday, I was _____. It was pretty fun. What were you doing on Friday?

1. doing homework,
2. taking a test,
3. sleeping,
4. studying in the library,
5. hanging out with Tom,
6. making cookies
7. speaking to Mr. Smith,
8. reading a textbook,
9. playing with my dog,
10. buying pencils

Drill 2

Friend: What were you doing last weekend? I had a party at my house.

You: Last weekend? Sorry, I was _____ last weekend. What were you doing at the party?

1. doing homework,
2. taking a test,
3. sleeping,
4. studying at the library,
5. hanging out with Tom,
6. making cookies
7. speaking to Mr. Smith,
8. reading a textbook,
9. playing with my dog,
10. buying pencils

Drill 3

Friend: Is your arm ok?

You: It's fine. I was _____ yesterday when I hurt it.

1. playing basketball,
2. taking a test,
3. fixing my bike,
4. playing with Jim,
5. hanging out with Tom,
6. throwing a baseball,
7. running near my house,
8. sleeping on the sofa,
9. riding the bus,
10. exercising

Drill 4

Friend: What were Chris and John doing yesterday?

You: Yesterday they were _____ so they didn't come to class.

1. speaking with Mr. Johnson,
2. taking a test,
3. cleaning the lunch room,
4. finishing homework,
5. hanging out with Tom,
6. playing in a baseball game
7. feeling sick,
8. visiting their grandparents

B. Song:

Rockin' English

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5vmHyTCaqeg>

C. Story:

“Rainy Day”

Yesterday, it was raining and thundering all day. Ann was playing inside the house. She wanted to be outside. She wasn't playing outside because it was raining. She was feeling tired of being trapped inside the house.

Ann was trying to keep busy inside the house. She was reading her book until the electricity went out. Then, she decided to practice her sewing. She was practicing sewing until lunchtime. After lunch, she sat by the window and watched the rain.

While Ann was watching the rain, the phone rang. Her mother was calling to say she was coming home. She was bringing a new game. Ann and her mother ate ice cream and played the game.

While they were playing, the rain stopped! But Ann didn't even notice. She was having such a good time with her mom!

D. Game:

Alibi Game

The teacher plays the part of the detective and creates a crime scene scenario (like a burglary). The teacher asks each student for an alibi.

Teacher: Where were you the night of 2/2?

Student: I was _____.

The students can create their own sentences but having them use the past progressive is the target behavior.

You can have the students take the role of the detective and create their own crime scene scenario as well. Repeat as needed.

5.6 At school

会話

Conversation 1 At home : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- A: Where are you going right now?
- B: I am going to the mall with my sister. Why?
- A: No reason. I was just wondering.
- B: What are you doing right now? You can come with us if you want.
- A: No, that's okay. I have homework to do. What are you doing later?
- B: I will probably have to do my homework too.
- A: Yeah, probably.

Conversation 2 At school

- A: When did your family go to Hawaii again?
- B: Last December. We are thinking of going again this summer.
- A: Wow, that's cool. What do you like to do there?
- B: I like to go hiking and walking on the beach.
- A: I like to do that too. Hawaii is very pretty.
- B: I agree. When did you go to Hawaii?
- A: I went last summer, with my older brother.

Conversation 3 In the field : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- A: I am so excited for the party next week! Are you going?
- B: Yeah. Hey, what time does it start again?

- A: I think it starts at 7. Do you want to ride there together?
- B: Sure! When are you leaving?
- A: My mom said she wanted to leave around 6:30. Is that okay?
- B: I think so. I will have to double check though.
- A: Okay! When will you know for sure?
- B: I will ask my mom tonight, and then I will text you.

Conversation 4

- A: I think I'm coming down with a cold.
- B: What makes you think that?
- A: My throat feels really sore, and I keep sneezing.
- B: Maybe you have allergies. When did your throat start hurting?
- A: Yesterday morning. Why do you think it's allergies?
- B: Because I sneeze a lot this time of year, and I have allergies.
- A: That makes sense.

解説

Where are you going right now?は、Where (どこ) という wh-言葉と Q センテンス are you going right now(今行くの?)が一緒になった質問文。

What are you doing right now?は、what(何)という wh-言葉と Q センテンス are you doing right now? (今しているの?) が一緒になった質問文。

When did your family go to Hawaii again?は、when(いつ)という wh-言葉と Q センテンス did your family go to Hawaii again? (ハワイにまた行ったの?) が一緒になった質問文。

We are thinking of going again this summer.は、be thinking of N (V-ing をつけると

Nになる)で、Nを考えているところ。

What do you like to do there?は、what (何)という wh-言葉と Q センテンス do you like to do there? (するのが好きなの?) が一緒になってできた質問文。

I like to go hiking and walking on the beach. Go V-ing は V しに行く。

I am so excited for the party next week! Be excited for N(N を興奮するほど楽しみにしている)

When are you leaving?は、when(いつ)という wh-言葉と Q センテンス are you leaving? (もう行くの?) が一緒になってできた質問文。

My mom said she wanted to leave around 6:30. 母が[R センテンス]と言った。

When will you know for sure?は、when(いつ)という wh-言葉と Q センテンス will you know for sure (確実にわかるか?) が一緒になった質問文。

I think I'm coming down with a cold.は、I think [R センテンス]と思う。

What makes you think that?は、what (何)が残りの文、make you think that の主語、つまり、何が君をそう考えさせたのか。(どうしてそんな風に思うの?)

I keep sneezing. Keep V-ing は V 続ける。

When did your throat start hurting?は、when (いつ)という wh-言葉と Q センテンス did your throat start hurting? (喉が痛くなったの?) が一緒になった質問文。

Why do you think it's allergies?は、why (なぜ)+Q センテンス do you think it's allergies?(アレルギーだと思うの?)

Because I sneeze a lot this time of year because [R センテンス]: R センテンスだから。

That makes sense. それは意味になる、つまりなるほど。

Vocabulary:

table	テーブル	fork	フォーク
bottle	ボトル	cutting board	まな板
bowl	ボウル	cup	カップ
plate	お皿	knife	ナイフ
refrigerator/fridge	冷蔵庫	frying pan	フライパン
freezer	冷凍庫	glass	ガラス
sink	シンク	teapot	やかん
spoon	スプーン	pot	鍋
chopsticks	箸	since	～以来
cupboard	食器棚	together	一緒に

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: What class did you have today?

You: I had _____ today.

1. Japanese
2. English
3. Math
4. Music
5. Science
6. P.E.
7. Arts and crafts
8. Social studies

Drill 2

Friend: What musical instrument have you learned to play since you were little?

You: I have learned to play the _____ since I was little.

1. piano
2. guitar
3. harmonica
4. tambourine
5. xylophone
6. violin

Drill 3

Friend: What was the teacher using in class today?

You: The teaching was using (the) _____(s) in class today.

1. blackboard
2. chalk
3. desk
4. paper
5. chair
6. pencil
7. notebook
8. stamp
9. magnet
10. pen
11. glue
12. map

Drill 4

Friend: What did you put away?

Friend: I put away (the) _____(s) away.

1. pen
2. crayon
3. sketchbook
4. compass
5. scissors
6. pencil case
7. book
8. ruler
9. sticker
10. envelope
11. eraser

B. Song:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-Xrs09kihwk>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=41cJ0mqWses>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uT8-YdXPNBk>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D1zf1mnFK_4

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jod4y6VKUKI>

C. Story:

Froggy goes to School

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aWSAJ1ASvhI&t=1s>

D. Games

Last Man Standing:

Begin by tossing the ball at a student. That student will shout a word related to the theme (school/stationary) and throw the ball to another student. As each person catches the ball, they need to come up with another word that fits the theme. If they repeat a word that has already been said or can't think of a new one within a few seconds, they are out and must sit on the sidelines.

Instead of naming a theme, each student gives the next student another theme. For example, you might start off with "something sharp." The first student to catch the ball could say "compass/scissors" and then choose another topic and throw the ball to the next student. This makes the game much more difficult, since students cannot think of a word until they know what their theme is.

5.7 At school

会話

Conversation 1 At home : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

A: Who is this?

B: That's my mother.

A: Your mother? She looks like your sister.

B: No, she is my mom.

A: How old is she?

B: She is forty.

A: Serious? She does not look like she is forty. How young she looks!

Conversation 2 At a ping pong table : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

A: How are you?

B: I am okay. How about you?

A: I am fine, but my mom is not doing well.

B: What's wrong with her?

A: She has a pain in her stomach and she has been going to see the doctor.

B: I am sorry to hear that. I hope it is not too serious.

A: Me too.

Conversation 3 In the field : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

A: How far is Yellowstone Park from your house?

B: About 5 or 6 hundred miles. Why do you ask?

- A: I am thinking about going there.
- B: Really? You can stay with us then.
- A: How long does it take to go there by bus?
- B: About one day.
- A: That long? How much does it cost?
- B: I don't know. I will have to look it up.
- A: Maybe one hundred dollars?
- B: Maybe?

Conversation 4 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- A: How much does it cost to go to Yellowstone Park by bus?
- B: I am not sure, but I could find out. Why do you ask?
- A: I would like to see the geyser, the Old Faithful.
- B: Oh then I will take you there.
- A: But you don't have a car.
- B: You can rent a car. It is easy to rent a car in the States.
- A: True, but you are not old enough. How old do you have to be to rent a car?
- B: You are right. I think you will have to be older than 21 or 22, maybe?

解説

Who is this? は、Who + Q センテンス is this?

How old is she? は、How old + Q センテンス is she? How + A は、どれだけ A という wh-言葉になる。How far, how long, how new, how expensive, how young 等

How young she looks! How young の後は R センテンス she looks.

このように wh-や how + A の後が R センテンスの場合、質問文ではなく、なんて A

なんだろう！という驚きの文、ここではなんて若く見えるのだろう！

How are you?は、How+Q センテンス are you?

How about you? How about N は N はどう？

What's wrong with her? What が主語の Q センテンス Q センテンス。彼女どうしたの。

How far is Yellow Stone Park from your house? は、How far+Q センテンス is Yellow Stone Park from your house?

Why do you ask? は、Why+Q センテンス do you ask?

How long does it take to go there by bus? は、How long+Q センテンス does it take to go there by bus? It は、距離だとか日数とか費用がかかる場合の主語になる。

How much does it cost? は、How much+Q センテンス does it cost? It は、距離だとか日数とか費用がかかる場合の主語になる。

How much does it cost to go to Yellow Stone Park by bus?は、How much+Q センテンス does it cost to go to Yellow Stone Park by bus? It は、ここでは、to 以下のセンテンス、to go to Yellow Stone Park by bus (バスでイエローストーンに行く)の代わりになっている。これは、チャプター7でもう一度学ぶ。

It is easy to rent a car in the States. この It も、[to rent a car in the States]、つまり to 以下のセンテンス(アメリカで車をレントする)の代わり。

How old do you have to be to rent a car? は、How old+Q センテンス do you have to be to rent a car?

Vocabulary:

across from	～の向かいに	in front of	～の前で
actually	実際は	straight	まっすぐに

beside	～のそばに	probably	たぶん
center	真ん中	above	上
cross	～を渡る	behind	後ろ
enter	～に入る	far from	～から遠い
entrance	入口	in front of	～の前に
exit	出口	in	に
face	～に直面する	inside	～の中
find out	～を探り出す	through	～を通して
follow	～に従う	under	下
forget	～を忘れる	by/next to	～の隣
remember	～を覚えている	on	に
group	集団	with	～と
hear	聞く	between	の間に
heard	hear の過去形	wrong	間違った

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: How old is your father?

You: I think he is _____.

1. 40, 2. 41, 3. 42, 4. 43, 5. 44, 6. 50, 7. 55, 8. 56, 9. 57, 10. 58

Drill 2

Friend: My mom is forty years old.

You: Wow, how _____.

1. young, 2. beautiful, 3. old, 4. graceful, 5. intelligent, 6. elegant, 7. smart, 8. tired, 9. healthy

Drill 3

Friend: How far is Tokyo from your house?

You: It takes _____ by Shinkansen.

1. one hour, 2. two hours, 3. three hours, 4. four hours, 5. one day, 6. a few hours, 7. several hours, 8. thirty minutes, 9. one hour and a half, 10. too long

Drill 4

Friend: How much is this?

You: It is _____.

1. one dollar, 2. two dollars, 3. three dollars, 4. four dollars, 5. \$5.55, 6. \$15, 7. \$29, 8. \$100, 9. too much, 10. a few hundred dollars.

Drill 5

Friend: How much does it cost to go climb Mt. Fuji?

You: I am not sure, but probably it will cost _____.

1. 10,000 yen, 2. 20,000 yen, 3. 30,000 yen, 4. 40,000 yen, 5. 5,000 yen, 6. 6,000 yen, 7. 7,000 yen, 8. 8,000 yen, 9. 9,000 yen, 10. too much.

Drill 6

Friend: How easy is it to stay in a ryokan in Japan?

You: It is _____ to stay in a ryokan in Japan.

1. easy, 2. not easy, 3. difficult, 4. not too expensive, 5. expensive, 6. fun,
6. a piece of cake (とても簡単), 7. too complicated (ややこしすぎる), 8. simple, 9. troublesome (面倒), 10. waste of time (時間の無駄)

Drill 7

Friend: Who is this?

You: It's my _____.

1. my mother, 2. my father, 3. my older brother, 4. my younger brother,
5. my older sister, 6. my younger sister, 7. my grandpa, 8. my grandma, 9. my cousin, 10. my uncle.

B. Song:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x2cI4ZgsYU4>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o75oVf8JDeQ>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4Du-AyqMNN4>

C. Story:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o75oVf8JDeQ>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I9YYtue3_Cs

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d7hYjIV4AFo>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HFRd1RAJqpk&t=104s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qGcoN9fwCuU>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HFRd1RAJqpk&t=184s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FHaObkHEkHQ>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uAw2Xtxz9kQ>

D. Game:

How do you get to the zoo?

Have the class sit in a half-circle, and have them pretend that they are giving someone directions to get to the zoo. The first person starts by saying, "To get to the zoo, you must _____," and then gives a direction, i.e. "go straight," or "turn left." The next person repeats what they said, adding on a new direction. Gameplay continues down the half-circle, each student adding on a new direction, until someone messes up. Then, you start over with only one direction, and continue from there. The goal is to see how long you can keep the directions going without messing up.

5.8 At school

会話

Conversation 1 At home :

- A: How much money do you spend on your lunch every day?
B: About two dollars.
A: That much? I spend about 50 cents.
B: My mom does not make lunch for me like your mom does.
A: You are lucky.
B: No, you are lucky. I wish she did.

Conversation 2 At a ping pong table :

- A: How many hours do you sleep at night?
B: About seven hours.
A: How about last night?
B: I slept for only a few hours.
A: How come?
B: I had a test today.
A: How did you do?
B: I think I aced it.

Conversation 3 In the field : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- A: How many fingers do I have?
B: I see four.
A: No, I have five fingers. See?

B: You tricked me. How did you do that?

A: It's easy. Just hide your thumb.

B: I see.

Conversation 4 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

A: How many toes does a frog have?

B: I don't know.

A: It depends on front legs or back legs.

B: Really? How many toes do the front legs have?

A: They have four toes each.

B: How about the back legs, then?

A: Back legs have five toes each just like us.

B: No kidding.

解説

「いくら」とか「いくつ」という量を尋ねるときに、how (どのくらい) + much か many を使う。その量をあらわす N が数えられないときには、how much, 数えられるときは how many を使う。

How much money do you spend on your lunch every day? は、money(お金)が数えられないので、How much money。その後が続くのは Q センテンス do you spend on your lunch every day? (毎日昼ごはんのために使うの?)

How many hours do you sleep at night? は、hours (何時間)が数えられるので、How many hours。その後が続くのは Q センテンス do you sleep at night? (夜寝るの?)

How about last night? は、how about N(N 昨夜はどうなの?)

How did you do?は、how (どう) + Q センテンス did you do? (したの?)

How many fingers do I have? は、N が数えられる fingers (指)なので How many fingers。その後が続くのは Q センテンス do I have? (あるの?)

How many toes does a frog have?は、N が数えられる toes (足の指)なので、How many toes。その後が続くのは Q センテンス does a frog have? (カエルにあるの?)

How many toes do the front legs have? は、N
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rvjVY2Z-8XM> が数えられる toes (足の指)なので、How many toes。その後が続くのは Q センテンス do the front legs have? (前足にあるの?)

How about the back legs, then?は、how about N(N 後ろ足はどうなの?)

Vocabulary:

cost	(費用)がかかる	inexpensive	安い
price	料金	free	無料の
save money	貯金する	large number of	多数の
spend	費やす	important	重要な
spent	spend の過去形	receive	～を受け取る
enough	十分な	poor	貧しい
expensive	費用が高い	rich	お金持ち

活動:

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: How much money do you have with you?

You: I have _____.

1. 1,000 yen, 2. 2,000 yen, 3. 3,000 yen, 4. 4,000 yen, 5. 10,000 yen, 6. no money, 7. About 10 dollars, 8. Enough to buy lunch, 9. Enough to go home, 10. Nothing.

Drill 2

Friend: How many hours do you study English every day?

You: I study _____ every day.

1. none at all, 2. about thirty minutes, 3. not even an hour, 4. about one hour, 5. about one hour and a half, 6. about two hours, 7. about two and a half, 8. enough to get by, 9. enough to impress my mother, 10. enough to do homework.

Drill 3

Friend: How many are there in your family?

You: We have _____.

1. no children besides me, 2. two children and parents, 3. three children a dog and parents, 4. four children and parents, 5. five children and parents and grandparents, 6. two brothers and one sister, 7. no brother but four sisters, 8. a big family, 9. too many children, 10. a mother and a father and six kids.

B. Songs:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2AkLE4X-bbU>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1hVo8Xjx6Vg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ld6fAO4idaI>

C. Stories:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P5Vi4j1F4sE>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qh3Ra7nDnqI>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rvjVY2Z-8XM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JK8sPSsLDKM>

D. Game:

How many?

Bring an assortment of miscellaneous small items of various quantities (Such as pencils, candies, paper clips, etc.) to class. Give a different number of each to each student, and have them count them silently. Then, ask each student how many of each item they have. Once you have asked a student how many _____ they have, then ask a different student how many _____ the first student had. Then, have the students ask each other questions about how many of each item they have. For a variation, take away from a student or give them more of an item, and then ask “Now how many _____ do they have?” Get students comfortable asking and replying to the question “how many?”

Chapter 6 (Bathrooms and Hygiene, Storage Rooms and Tools, Houses and Gardens)

ゲームなどをしながらコンテキストの中で単語を覚えていく。

6.1 Hygiene

会話

Conversation 1

A: Could you please cover your mouth when you cough?

B: I am sorry.

A: Thank you.

B: I cannot seem to think of others very well.

A: No, you are fine.

B: I will be careful next time.

A: Good.

Conversation 2

A: Can you brush your teeth like this?

B: No way. I cannot even brush my front teeth.

A: You can, but you don't.

B: Yes, but it is really hard to remember to brush after every meal.

A: But you must. Otherwise, you will ruin your teeth.

B: I know.

Conversation 3

A: How can I speak English better?

- B: You must enjoy speaking English.
- A: I try.
- B: Yes, and you are doing well. Don't give up.
- A: Yes, I must not give up.
- B: Right.
- A: Could I practice with you?
- B: Sure.

Conversation 4

- A: Where could I speak English all the time?
- B: You could at Mikuni International.
- A: Really? Can I speak Japanese at Mikuni International College?
- B: No, you must not speak Japanese. You must always speak English.
- A: Wow, that must be hard.
- B: Yes, but you could do it.
- A: Okay, I will try.

解説

このチャプターでは、助動詞と言われている can (could), must (had to), may (might), shall (should), will (would)等の使い方をマスターする。

Could you please cover your mouth when you cough? Could というのは can の過去形と言われているが、過去の意味を表すというよりも仮定形、つまり、できたらやってほしいのですかというような意味で使われ、ここでも咳をするときには口を手でカバーしてくださいという依頼文。Could を主語 you の前に持ってくる Q センテンスの形で、このようにお願いする文ができる。Please はそれをもっと丁寧に。cover your mouth は、口をカバーする when you cough は「咳をするとき」という Adv. 修飾。

I cannot seem to think of others very well. は、I cannot seem to V で、V することができないようだ。think of others very well は、他の人をよく考える。

Yes, but it is really hard to remember to brush after every meal. これは、次のチャプターでもっと詳しく説明を加えるが、it is really hard to V : V するのが難しいで覚えてしまう。remember to V は、V するのを覚えておく。brush after every meal は、食後に歯を磨く。

But you must V は、V しなくてははいけない。

How can I speak English better? は、How + Q センテンス : can I speak English better? どのようにもっと英語を上手に話すことができるの?

Yes, I must not give up. I must not V は、V してはいけない。give up は、諦める。

Could I practice with you? Could I V は V することができたらいいのだがという仮定形で丁寧に許可を尋ねている Q センテンス。practice with you は、あなたと一緒に練習する。

Where could I speak English all the time? は、Where という wh—語 + Q センテンス could I speak English all the time?

You could at Mikuni International. You could は、～しようと思えばできる (つまり仮定形) at Mikuni International.

Can I speak Japanese at Mikuni International College? Can I speak Japanese at Mikuni International College は、can で始まる Q センテンス。

No, you must not speak Japanese. は、you must not V で、V してはいけない。つまり speak Japanese 日本語を話してはいけない。

You must always speak English. は、You must V で、V しなくてははいけない。つまり always speak English 英語をいつも話さなくてははいけない。

Wow, that must be hard は、must be N や A で N や A に違いない。A や N でなければならぬということ、A や N に違いない。Wow, that must be hard (そりゃ難しいに違いない) .

Yes, but you could do it.は、やろうと思ったらできる。あなたにもできるよ。

Vocabulary:

towel	タオル	slippers	スリッパ
bathtub	バスhtub	soap	石鹸
basket	バスケット	sponge	スポンジ
bubbles	泡	toothbrush	歯ブラシ
faucet	蛇口	toothpaste	歯磨き粉
hairdryer	ヘアドライヤー	comb	クシ
mirror	鏡	take a bath	風呂に入る
shampoo	シャンプー	either	(否定文で)~もまた
shower	シャワー		

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: Can you lend me something to clean my shoes with? They are so dirty.

You: Sure, I can lend you some _____.

1. soap
2. sponge
3. toothpaste
4. towels
5. shampoo
6. toothbrushes

Drill 2

Friend: Could you please tidy yourself up? You are such a mess.

You: Okay. Can I use the _____?

1. bathtub
2. basket
3. Face wash
4. faucet
5. hairdryer
6. mirror
7. toothbrush
8. comb
9. shower
10. bathtub
11. shampoo
12. soap
13. sponge
14. toothpaste
15. towel

Drill 3

Friend: Can I shower now?

You: I am afraid that someone is using the _____ in the bathroom right now.

1. shower
2. bathtub
3. faucet
4. mirror
5. Hairdryer

Drill 4

Friend: Could you stop going barefoot around? Also, you look like you just barely got out of bed.

You: It is not my fault. I cannot find my _____.

1. slippers
2. comb
3. toothbrush
4. toothpaste
5. hairdryer
6. soap
7. mirror
8. towel
9. sponge
10. shampoo

B. Song

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w2lNKY48zEo>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Es5UK55yWUE>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ygYAZ3L7JSc>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eho_KjbrCBs&t=12s

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1Rsvd3pDQgo>

C. Story

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jEyOltm3nU>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qnSzAcroUYo>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hoAtoTqtonE>

D. Games

Last Man Standing:

Begin by tossing the ball at a student. That student will shout a word related to the theme (bathroom/hygiene) and throw the ball to another student. As each person catches the ball, they need to come up with another word that fits the theme. If they repeat a word that has already been said or can't think of a new one within a few seconds, they are out and must sit on the sidelines.

Instead of naming a theme, each student gives the next student another theme. For example, you might start off with "something with electricity." The first student to catch the ball could say "hairdryer" and then choose another topic and throw the ball to the next student. This makes the game much more difficult, since students cannot think of a word until they know what their theme is.

6.2 Weather

会話

Conversation 1

- A: May I come in?
- B: Sure. What can I help you with?
- A: I have studied a lot, but I cannot solve this problem.
- B: You may be thinking too much. It is very simple.
- A: Really? Could you show me?
- B: Sure.

Conversation 2

- A: May I ask you a question?
- B: Sure.
- A: How did you sleep last night?
- B: I must have been tired. I slept well. Why?
- A: I had a bad dream last night, and I got up about 4:00 in the morning.
- B: What time did you go to sleep?
- A: About 11:00.
- B: Wow, you only slept for five hours?
- A: Yes.
- B: Go to bed earlier tonight.
- A: I will try.

Conversation 3

- A: It might rain tomorrow.
- B: How do you know?
- A: The sun has a circle around it.
- B: Is that a sign of rain tomorrow?
- A: It could be.
- B: You are not sure then?
- A: No, I am not sure.

Conversation 4

- A: Are you going to the concert tonight?
- B: I might. I might go to a baseball game instead though.
- A: Really? Do you like baseball?
- B: Yes, I do. I like it better than music.
- A: For me it depends on the music.
- B: Well, some music I do like better than baseball.
- A: Then you might like the concert tonight.
- B: I might. We will see.

解説

May I come in?は、May + 主語 + V で V してもいいですかという Q センテンス。

What can I help you with?は、wh—語と Q センテンス can I help you with N:N ここでは What で助けることができますか。つまり何で助けましょうか。

You may be thinking too much. は、may + V : V の可能性あり、つまり、V してもいい、V かもしれない。You may be thinking too much. は、考えすぎているんじゃない。

Could you show me? Could は、can の過去形（仮定形）で始まる Q センテンス。
Could you show me?は、見せていただけませんか。

May I ask you a question? May I + V は、V してもいいですか、という Q センテンス。

I must have been tired. は、must + have + 過去完了で、過去のことが〜だったに違いない。I must have been tired.疲れていたのに違いない。

It might rain tomorrow.は、may の過去形（仮定形）：もしかして可能性あり might + V で、V かもしれない。It might rain tomorrow.明日雨かもしれない。

It could be. It could be. Could は can の過去形（仮定形）で、その可能性大いにあり。

I might. Might は、may の過去形（仮定形）。I might go to a baseball game instead though. I might. I might go to a baseball game instead though.は、全て〜かもしれない。

it depends on the music. it depends on N で、N によって違う。

some music I do like better than baseball. some music という like を受けることばで始まるが、主語と V (do like:like を強めて本当に好き) が R センテンスなので質問ではない。I do like better than baseball は、野球が本当に好き。

Then you might like the concert tonight.は、might + V (like) 好きかもしれない。

Vocabulary:

rainbow	虹	spring	春
sunflower	ヒマワリ	sunny	晴れ
sky	空	summer	夏
moon	月	sea	海
star	星	fall	秋
wood	木材	acorn	ドングリ
tree	木	winter	冬
bamboo	竹	cloudy	曇り

forest	森林	snowy	雪降り
nest	巣	snowman	雪だるま
mountain	山	windy	風が強い
river	川	rainy	雨降り
field	野原	stormy	嵐の
lake	湖	nature	自然界
sand	砂	weather	天候
beach umbrella	ビーチパラソル	protect	～を守る
sandcastle	砂の城	save	～を救う
beach	ビーチ		

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: What does the weather look like?

You: It looks like it may _____.

1.rain 2. snow 3.be windy 4. be cloudy 5. be sunny 6. be stormy

Drill 2

Friend: It's raining outside.

You: May I use your _____?

1.Umbrella 2. raincoat 3. boots 4. gloves

Drill 3

Friend: I might go to the concert tomorrow. Do you want to go?

You: Sorry, I might not be able to. I have to _____

1.do my homework 2. babysit 3. study 4. go to practice

B. Song

What's the Weather Like Today

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KUSbazn3STo>

C. Story:

The Sun and the Wind

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OGGvRtuxglM>

The Oak and the Reed

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hDfoGhNK6pk>

D. Game:

Mother May I

One student is the “mother”; other students stand in the back and ask, “mother, may I_____? (take a step forward/take two leaps forward)” The “mother” can either say “yes,” or say, “no, but you can _____.” (Take one leap forward /take two steps backward)” The first one to reach “mother” is the new “mother,” and the game starts over. Students can mess around and gives funny order with this game.

6.3 Birthdays/Celebration and Parties

会話

Conversation 1 At school

A: Would you like to come to our party this weekend?

B: What for?

A: It is my birthday.

B: Oh, I will. What would you like me to bring?

A: Nothing. Just come.

B: You don't want any presents?

A: No. Just come and eat some cake.

Conversation 2 At school

A: What would you like to do tonight?

B: Nothing.

A: Nothing? How boring!

B: I would just like to stay home.

A: What are you going to do at home?

B: I might just watch TV.

Conversation 3 At School

A: May I have your attention please? Today is May 11th and it is Connie's birthday. She is turning 16 years old and is about to get a driver's license. Would you please join me in singing Happy Birthday to her? Thank you.

Conversation 4 At School

A: May I have your name, please?

B: Kiyoko Tanaka.

A: When is your birthday?

B: June 7th.

A: How old are you?

B: I am thirteen years old.

A: Where were you born?

B: I was born in Yokohama, Japan.

A: Thank you.

解説

Would you like to come to our party this weekend? Would you like to V は、V したくない? という勧め。Would は、will の過去形と言われているが、実際には might や could と同じように仮定形。つまり、今するとしたら何したい、～しないという丁寧な勧めないし招待。

What for? 何のために?

What would you like me to bring? は、wh-語 what と Q センテンス would you like to V が一緒になった wh- の質問文。Would you like to V は V をしたい? would you like me to V (私に V をして欲しいの?) ,つまり、would you like X to V は、X に何をして欲しいの?

What would you like to do tonight? も、What + Q センテンス would you like to do tonight?

How boring! は、How boring it is! の省略文で、how boring + R センテンスでなんてつまらない。

I would just like to stay home. は、I would like to + V (stay home.) 。just はただ。

What are you going to do at home? は、What + Q センテンス are you going to do

at home? Be going to V は V をする。

I might just watch TV は、 I might + V : V かもしれない。

May I have your attention please? May I + V : V してもいいですか。 have your attention please? は、あなたの注意をもらう。つまり注意して聞いてください。

She is turning 16 years old. は be 動詞 + V-ing で今 V をしている、ないし V をする予定。つまり、She is turning 16 years old 16 歳になる。

is about to get a driver's license は、 is about to + V で、 V をするところ、寸前。
get a driver's license は、運転免許を得る。

Would you please join me in singing Happy Birthday to her? Would you V は、 V するとしたら V をしませんかというお願い。Join in N (V-ing) で N や V をするのに加わる、つまり一緒にする。

May I have your name, please? は、 May I V で、 V してもいいですか。 have your name, please? お名前聞いてもいいですか。

Vocabulary:

I'd	I would の短縮形
cake	ケーキ
candy	キャンディー
chocolate	チョコレート
cookie	クッキー
doughnut	ドーナツ
ice cream	アイスクリーム
jam	ジャム
juice	ジュース
popcorn	ポップコーン
potato chips	ポテトチップス

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: What did you do at the party yesterday?

You: We _____.

1. ate cake, 2. played games, 3. watched a movie, 4. opened presents, 5. danced, 6. listened to music, 7. talked

Drill 2

Friend: What are you doing?

You: I am _____.

1. eating cake, 2. reading a book, 3. dancing, 4. playing video games, 5. watching TV, 6. brushing my hair, 7. doing my homework, 8. drinking water, 9. playing tennis, 10. eating dinner, 11. walking my dog,

Drill 3

Friend: What are you doing right now?

You: I am about to _____.

1. eat cake, 2. open presents, 3. play video games, 4. do my homework, 5. brush my hair, 6. go shopping, 7. watch TV, 8. go to sleep, 9. walk my dog, 10. eat dinner

Drill 4

You: Would you like to _____?

Friend: Sure.

1. listen to music, 2. watch TV, 3. stay home, 4. study at home, 5. do my homework, 6. prepare for the test, 7. play games with my friends, 8. go to my friend's house, 9. work on my paper, 10. play outside.

Drill 5

You: May I _____?

Friend: You mustn't.

1. listen to music, 2. watch TV, 3. stay home, 4. study at home, 5. do my homework, 6. prepare for the test, 7. play games with my friends, 8. go to my friend's house, 9. work on my paper, 10. play outside.

Drill 6

Friend: What would you like to do tomorrow?

You: I would like to _____.

1. listen to music, 2. watch TV, 3. stay home, 4. study at home, 5. do my homework, 6. prepare for the test, 7. play games with my friends, 8. go to my friend's house, 9. work on my paper, 10. play outside.

Drill 7

Friend: What are you going to do tomorrow?

You: I might just _____.

1. listen to music, 2. watch TV, 3. stay home, 4. study at home, 5. do my homework, 6. prepare for the test, 7. play games with my friends, 8. go to my friend's house, 9. work on my paper, 10. play outside.

B. Song:

What are you doing?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HrHqq8xJiU4>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jeZ4OaFoJPw>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JaOxp2j_JhM

Oh what are you doing on your birthday? (Sung to the tune of “Oh what do you do in the summertime?”)

Oh, what are you doing on your birthday, when all your friends are near?
Will you eat lots of cake, or a chocolate milkshake, or ice cream piled so high?

Is that what you’re doing? So am I!

Oh, what are you doing on your birthday, when all your friends are near?
will you play party games, or dance on a stage, or open presents so nice?

Is that what you’re doing? So am I!

Oh, what are you doing on your birthday, when all your friends are near?
will you watch a movie, sing karaoke, and play till the day goes by?

Is that what you’re doing? So am I!

C. Story:

What are you doing?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MNQMpFVrMOs>

My birthday.

My friends are coming over to my house and we will play games. I am so excited. I love birthday parties. I like to eat cake and play games. At my party, we are going to play fun games and sing Karaoke. We will also eat chocolate cake and ice cream. It is going to be so much fun! Last year, I got a new book as a present. I like getting presents, and I like giving presents as well. The best part about birthday parties is that all my friends come over to play with me. Would you like to come to my birthday party?

D. Game

What are you doing?

Instructions: two students come to the front of the room. One of them starts pantomiming an action like you would in charades (Such as: playing

tennis, reading a book, etc.) the other student then asks “What are you doing?” To which the student doing the action replies by telling them a completely unrelated answer. For example, if the student is miming reading a book, they might say “Playing tennis.” After responding, the student doing the action sits down, and the student who asked the question must start acting out what the answer was. In the example case, they would start pretending they were playing tennis. A new student comes up to the front, and asks “What are you doing?” And the game continues on. You want to try and not repeat any actions. Game is over whenever you want it to be—make sure everyone has a turn to ask “what are you doing?”

6.4 Small talk

会話

Conversation 1 At school

- A: Shall we go get lunch?
- B: Sure. We have been working really hard.
- A: Where should we go?
- B: I don't care.
- A: How about the mall?
- B: That sounds good.

Conversation 2 At school

- A: Have you been to Hawaii?
- B: No, I have not.
- A: Aren't you going there soon?
- B: I am hoping to go there, but I don't speak English very well
- A: You have got to start studying hard then.
- B: I guess.

Conversation 3 At School

- A: Have you done your homework?
- B: No, I haven't.
- A: You should get it done.
- B: I should. But I would like to watch TV first.
- A: Why?

B: The America's got talent show is on right now.

A: You should do your homework and then watch TV.

B: Okay.

Conversation 4 At School

A: Have you seen Connie's house?

B: No, why?

A: You should see it. It's so big.

B: Really? How many bedrooms does it have?

A: I don't know, but it might have more than ten, and the living room is so huge.

B: How many children do they have?

A: Only three.

B: Then they shouldn't have such a big house.

解説

Shall we go get lunch? は、Shall という助動詞で始まる、Q センテンス。Shall we とか Shall I というのは、V~しましょうかという誘い。Shall we dance? ダンスしようとかしませんかで有名になった言い回しを覚えてします。go get lunch? 昼食を食べに行く。

Where should we go? は、Where という wh—語 + Q センテンス should we go? の組み合わせ。Should は、shall の過去形、ないし仮定形。つまり、そうなるとしたらなるべき、あるいはなるはずという自分の意志に関係がなく起こることから、「~すべき、~するはず」

That sounds good. は、それは「聞こえがいい」、つまり、「そいつはいい考え」。

Aren't you going there soon? は、そこに行くんじゃないの。行くんでしょ。という意味。Be+V-ing は、すぐ起こる未来のことに使える。

You have got to start studying hard then. have got to V は、V をしなくてはいけな

い。start studying は、start V-ing : V~始める。

You should get it done. You should V は V~する として すべきだ という 仮定法。
get it done は、それを終わらせる。

How many bedrooms does it have? は、How many bedrooms という How で始まる
wh-語 + Q センテンス does it have? 英語では、それとかその物 という物が have や
has という動詞を伴って、存在 (~がある) を表す。This car has four doors. My
house has three bed rooms. This building has a big back yard. など。

Vocabulary:

should	~すべきだ
promise	約束する
do one's best	ベストを尽くす
recently	最近は

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: What should I do this weekend?

You: You should play _____

1. Baseball, 2. Basketball, 3. Soccer, 4. Tennis, 5. Volleyball, 6. Piano, 7. Badminton, 8. Guitar, 9. Drums, 10. Video games

Drill 2

Friend: Where should I go this weekend?

You: You should go to the _____

1. Amusement park, 2. Bakery, 3. Barbershop, 4. Library, 5. Museum, 6. Park, 7. Grocery store, 8. Zoo, 9. Pet shop

Drill 3

Friend: What should I eat?

You: You should eat (a/an) _____

1. Apple, 2. Carrot, 3. Sandwich, 4. Orange, 5. Pineapple, 6. Potato, 7. Strawberry, 8. Watermelon, 9. Hamburger, 10. Hot dog

Drill 4

Friend: Aren't you going to stay longer?

You: I cannot. I've got to _____.

1. play baseball, 2. study, 3. help my mom/dad, 4. go to bed, 5. prepare for tomorrow,

Drill 5

Friend: I am tired all the time.

You: You have got to _____ or you will feel tired during the day.

1. eat healthier foods, 2. sleep more, 3. exercise, etc.

Drill 6

Friend: What do you have to do to get into a good college?

You: You have got to _____.

1. study every day, 2. work hard, 3. be involved in service, 4. be dedicated, etc.

B. Song:

What should we do?

Sung to the tune of Three Blind Mice

What should we do?

What should we do?

We should go play

We should go play

We should go outside and play baseball

Let's go have some fun at the supermall

Let's run in the park until we fall

We should have fun

C. Story:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hn_flrM9JYk

One day John saw Sam in the park. It had been a long time since John saw Sam. "Hi Sam! How are you?" John said. "I'm good! And you?" said Sam. "I'm fine." said John. "Have you seen this new movie?" asked John. "No, is it good?" said Sam. "Yes! You should see it!" said John. "Ok!" said Sam. "Have you heard this song?" asked Sam. "Not yet" said John. "You should listen to it. I love this song." said Sam. "Ok!" said John. "We should meet up this weekend!" said Sam. "Yes, let's meet up!" said John. "Should we go out for dinner?" asked Sam. "Yes, we should go to Japanese food." said John. "Alright, let's meet at 7pm." said Sam. "Ok, see you then." said John. "Bye!" said Sam.

D. Game:

What should I bring?

The kids sit in a circle and the teacher says, "What should I bring on my trip?" Then the first kids says, "You should bring a ____" Then the next kid says, "You should bring a thing the first kid says and a ____" Then the next kids says, "You should bring..." Keep going until the kids can't remember.

*Normally the words are in alphabetical order with the first kid saying a letter that starts with 'A', but depending on their level of skill it can probably go in any order.

6.5 At school
会話

Conversation 1 At home : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- A: May I use chopsticks to eat this?
- B: No, you must use a knife and fork.
- A: How could I eat fish with a knife and fork?
- B: It is easy. Just like this.
- A: Do you always have to eat with a knife and a fork?
- B: Yes, and you should use a napkin.

Conversation 2 At a ping pong table : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- A: May I call you at home tomorrow?
- B: Sure. What do you need?
- A: I might have some problems with Math homework.
- A: I may not know the answers.
- B: At least you are smarter than I am.
- A: I don't know about that.
- B: Anyway, I might call you.
- A: Okay. Bye.

Conversation 3 In the field : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- A: May I leave now?
- B: Sure. But where are you going?
- A: I am going home.

B: Already? Don't you have to practice piano more?

A: No, I have finished my practice.

B: Well then, you can go home. Bye.

Conversation 4 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

A: You may want to stop reading now.

B: How many pages do we have to read?

A: Fifty pages.

B: That many?

A: Around fifty.

B: I am on page forty-three.

A: You must read a few more pages then.

解説

May I use chopsticks to eat this?は、May I V : V~してもいいかという Q センテンス。 May I use chopsticks to eat this?これ食べるのに箸を使ってもいいか。

you must use a knife and fork. you must V:V しなくてははいけない。 You must use a knife and fork. ナイフかフォークを使わなくてははいけない。

How could I eat fish with a knife and fork? How could I eat fish with a knife and fork?は、 How という wh-語+could で始まる Q センテンス。 どうやってナイフとフォークで魚を食べることができるの？

Do you always have to eat with a knife and a fork? Have to V:V しなくてははいけない。 の Q センテンス。 この Have to は、 Do 動詞と同じ扱い。

you should use a napkin.は、 you should V の R センテンス。 Should は、 shall の過去形、ないし仮定形。つまり、そうなるとしたらなるべき、あるいはなるはずという自分の意志に関係がなく起こることから、「~すべき、~す

るはず」

May I call you at home tomorrow? May I V : V してもいいか。

I might have some problems with Math homework. は、may の仮定形 might かもしれないの R センテンス。 I might have some problems with Math homework. 数学の宿題で問題があるかもしれない。

I may not know the answers. May かもしれないの R センテンス。 I may not know the answers. 答えわからないかもね。

At least you are smarter than I am. At least は、少なくとも、 you are smarter than I am. A-er than R センテンス、 R センテンスより A。私より頭がいい。

May I leave now? May I V : V してもいいか。 May I leave now? もう出て行ってもいい?

where are you going? Wh-語 (where) + Q センテンス (are you going?)

Don't you have to practice piano more? Have to V:V しなくてははいけない。 Don't you have to practice piano more? ピアノもっと練習しなくてははいけないのではないの?

You may want to stop reading now. You may want to V は、したいかもしれない。つまり、したければしてもいいよ。 stop V-ing は V をやめる。ここでは reading now. 読書を今やめる。

How many pages do we have to read? は、 [How many pages] という wh—語 + Q センテンス Q センテンス [do we have to read?]

You must read a few more pages then. は、 You must V:V しなくてははいけない。 [read a few more pages then.] もう少しのページ数を読まなくてははいけない。

Vocabulary:

arts and crafts	美術工芸	piano	ピアノ
blackboard	黒板	science	科学
chair	椅子	social studies	社会科
chalk	チョーク	student	学生
classroom	教室	swimming pool	スイミングプール
desk	机	tambourine	タンバリン
English	英語	trash can	ごみ箱
guitar	ギター	violin	バイオリン
harmonica	ハーモニカ	xylophone	シロフォン
history	歴史	culture	文化
Japanese	日本語	grade	成績
math	数学	graduate	卒業する
music	音楽	taught	teach の過去形
P.E.	体育	thought	think の過去形
paper	紙		

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: What instrument do you have to practice every day?

You: I have to practice the _____ every day.

- Guitar, 2. piano, 3. harmonica, 3. tambourine, 4. violin, 5. xylophone, 6. harmonica

Drill 2

Friend: What did the teacher ask you to do?

You: I have to _____ right now.

1. Take out /the trash, 2. pick up/chalk, 3. collect/papers, 4. move/desks, 5. stack/ chairs, 6. wipe/blackboard

Drill 3

Friend: Don't you have class right now?

You: You're right! I have _____, I should go!

1. Japanese class, 2. social studies, 3. P.E., 4. math, 5. music, 6. arts and crafts, 7. English

Drill 4

Friend: Is it time for class yet?

You: Yup, shall we go to _____?

1. Math class, 2. The swimming pool, 3. social studies, 4. P.E., 5. math, 6. music, 6. arts and crafts, 7. English

B. Song:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J3Aj505fCSE>

C. Story:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7caIBKscLPM>

One day Lucky was running to school very late. "I should have woken up earlier" he complained as he ran, "I have to be one time for my tests!" Lucky pulled out his schedule as he ran, "Okay, I have a social studies test at 8:30 and a math test at 10:00, I should be able to make it." Lucky ran past trees and cars until he made it to the testing room. The teacher looked at him sternly, "You should have been here five minutes ago." Lucky nodded and took his seat as they handed out the papers. The teacher started speaking, "You should not have a pen, but you have to have a pencil. You should not look at other students, but you should all try to do your best. Good luck!" With that, Lucky picked up his pencil, hoping it was his lucky day.

D. Game:

Before, During, and After

Go around each person asking them, “what do you have to do before/ during/ after (an activity)?” Whenever a response is given, everyone in the room needs to act out that response. Then, the next question should build off of that, with the current activity the one in the question.

example:

What do you have to do before sleeping?

I have to eat cereal. (Everyone pretends to eat cereal)

What do you have to do before eating cereal?

You can have the students ask the questions if they seem capable of doing it.

6.6 School and Money

会話

Conversation 1 At home : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- A: Do you have your homework?
B: I know I did it, but I might have left it at home.
A: You should have sent it by mail.
B: I should have.

Conversation 2 At school

- A: Do you have your homework?
B: I do, but I might have made some mistakes.
A: But you have finished it. That's good. I have not finished it.
A: Get it done. You might be able to finish it before 10.
B: I should have done it last night, but I will get it done now.
A: Lots of luck.

Conversation 3 In the field : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- A: Where have I seen you before?
B: You might have seen me in junior high school.
A: Which junior high school did you go to?
B: I went to Yokohama Miyata Junior High School.
A: That is the same junior high school I went to. I must have seen you there.
B: You must have.

Conversation 4

- A: This house is a mansion.
- B: Some rich person must live here.
- A: It must have at least ten bedrooms.
- B: At least.
- A: It must cost a lot of money.
- B: It must. The owner must have worked really hard.
- A: My parents should have worked harder.
- B: They do work hard, and you should stop spending their money.

解説

ここではこのような助動詞の過去形の作り方(過去の表現)を学ぶ。基本的には、助動詞+現在完了。つまり、助動詞+have+V(過去分詞)、動詞は、現在、過去、過去分詞形で覚えてしまう。例えば、このレッスンでの動詞では、leave, left, left、send, sent, sent、make, made, made、see, saw, seen と覚える。

I might have left it at home.は、 I might + have left it at home.家に置いてきてしまっていたかもね。

You should have sent it by mail. は、 You should + have sent it by mail.郵送すべきだった。

I should have.は、 I should + have (sent it) . そうすべきだった。そうしていたらよかったのに。

I might have made some mistakes.は、 I might + have made some mistakes.間違えていたかもしれない。

Get it done. Get it done. それを終わらせておく。

You might be able to finish it before 10. は、 You might + be able to finish it

before 10. 10時までに終わることができるかもしれない。

You might have seen me in junior high school. は、You might + have seen me in junior high school. 中学で会ったかもしれない。

That is the same junior high school I went to. は、[I went to]というセンテンスがその前の N (同じ中学) を修飾している (センテンスが A になっている)。That is the same junior high school I went to. 私が行った同じ学校だよ。これは、次の課でもう少し説明する。

I must have seen you there. は、I must + have seen you there. そこで会ったに違いない。

You must have. は、You must + have (seen you). きっと会ったに違いない。

Some rich person must live here. は、Some rich person must + live here. ここに住んでいるに違いない。

It must have at least ten bedrooms. は、It must + have の本動詞 (ある)。at least ten bedrooms. 少なくとも寝室 10 室ある。

It must cost a lot of money. は、It must + V : V に違いない。cost a lot of money. たくさんお金がかかる。

The owner must have worked really hard. は、The owner must + have worked really hard. 一生懸命働いたに違いない。

My parents should have worked harder. は、My parents should + have worked harder. 両親はもっと働いておくべきだった。

you should stop spending their money. は、you should + stop spending their money. 両親のお金の無駄使いをやめるべきだ。

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: I didn't do so well on my math test last week.

You: Really? You should have _____.

1. studied more, 2. talked to the teacher, 3. not played video games, 4. listened in class, 5. practiced math more, 6. not played basketball all week, 7. slept more, 8. read the textbook more, 9. asked more questions in class, 10. done more homework

Drill 2

Friend: Guess what? I bought a new backpack with my allowance money.

You: A backpack? I would have bought _____ instead.

1. new pens and pencils, 2. a red notebook, 3. video games, 4. a big teddy bear, 5. a comic book, 6. a Japanese book, 7. a baseball glove, 8. a new desk, 9. a clock, 10. yellow and white paper

B. Song:

Coin Value Song

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vb-w3rqRoJ8>

C. Story:

Green Eggs and Ham

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kmc1btSZP7U&t=5s>

D. Game:

Money Counter

This game practices the units of currency in America. On a whiteboard, write a list of coins and bills.

example: 1 dime, 3 nickels, 10 pennies, 3 dollars.

Whoever can tell you the correct total amount in English first goes up next and makes the next problem.

6.7 Holidays With Your Family

会話

Conversation 1

A: Has your mother gone to the post office?

B: She may have. Why?

A: I wanted her to mail this too. It would have arrived by Christmas.

B: It could have. But she may have already gone, and she won't go again until next week.

A: That is too bad.

B: I will find out for you.

A: Thanks.

Conversation 2

A: Has your father gone to work yet?

B: He might have. Why?

A: I wanted to talk to him.

B: You could give him a call or text him.

A: Could you text him?

B: What do you want me to tell him?

A: Tell him I wanted to talk to him about the trip next year.

Conversation 3

A: How old is your brother?

B: He is 14. Why do you ask?

A: Does he still play with toys?

B: I don't think so. He might have played with toys last year but not now.

A: I was going to give him some toys for his birthday, but I guess I shouldn't.

B: Yeah, that's a safe bet. He would enjoy some games, though.

Conversation 4

A: How many days are there before Christmas?

B: A couple of months?

A: I can hardly wait for Christmas.

B: What are you going to do for Christmas?

A: We might go to Hawaii for Christmas.

B: That would be fun.

解説

She may have. は、She may + have (gone) の組み合わせ文：もう行ったかもね。

It would have arrived by Christmas. は、It would + 現在完了 have arrived by Christmas. の組み合わせの文。クリスマスまでに着いていただろうに。

It could have. は、It could + have (arrived by Christmas.) の組み合わせ文：クリスマスまでに着くことができていたのに。

She may have already gone, は、She may + have already gone の組み合わせ文：もう行ってしまったかもしれない。He might have. も、He might + have (already gone) の組み合わせ文：もう行ってしまったかもしれない。

He might have played with toys last year. は、He might + have played with toys last year but not now. の組み合わせ文：去年だったらおもちゃで遊んだかもしれないけど、今はそんなことはない。

He would enjoy some games, enjoy some games, though. Would は、will の仮定形、もしかしたら、喜ぶだろう

I can hardly wait for Christmas.は、 I can hardly + V : V がほとんどできない。クリスマスまで待つことがほとんどできない (wait for Christmas.)

We might go to Hawaii for Christmas. We might は、 we may の仮定形。クリスマスにハワイに行くかもしれない (go to Hawaii for Christmas.)

That would be fun. That would は、 that will の仮定形。そうになったら楽しいね。(be fun.)

Vocabulary:

house	家	living room	リビングルーム
floor	床	door	ドア
carpet	カーペット	bell	チャイム
wall	壁	window	窓
ceiling	天井	kitchen	キッチン
roof	屋根	mailbox	郵便受け
chimney	煙突	doghouse	犬小屋
flag	旗	fence	フェンス
stairs	階段	stay	滞在する
bedroom	寝室	as if	まるで～みたいに
bathroom	バスルーム	as usual	いつもどおりに
bathroom/toilet	バスルーム/トイレ		

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: I want to make dinner next week.

You: You may have to _____.

1. buy food
2. learn how to cook
3. clean the kitchen
4. invite me
5. make pasta
6. go to the store
7. have a recipe
8. think about what to make
9. use vegetables
10. Ask for help.

Drill 2

Friend: I might be sick.

You: You might have to _____.

1. go to the doctor
2. sleep more
3. take medicine
4. talk to your mom
5. start going to the gym
6. eat more fruit
7. rest a bit
8. stop eating doughnuts
9. buy vitamins
10. Make soup

Drill 3

Friend: My sister's birthday is tomorrow.

You: Really? We will have to _____.

1. bake a cake
2. have a party
3. invite her friends
4. buy her a present
5. sing "Happy Birthday"
6. celebrate
7. party hard
8. raise the roof
9. make a card
10. Have a good time.

Drill 4

Friend: I want something to eat before dinner.

You: You can have _____.

1. cake
2. pudding
3. pizza
4. a snack
5. candy
6. carrots
7. an apple
8. an orange
9. some salad
10. Bread.

B. Song:

Frosty the Snowman:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k6zW225k_Oo

C. Story:

The Gift of Christmas

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=81RB05lTJp4>

The Nutcracker

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rZ5aljH_dnI

D. Game:

Family Fun

Each person chooses a family member (with no repeats!). One person is in the center, without a family member word. The one in the center has to say a family member three times before the person who has claimed that member says it once (ie, center must say "mom, mom, mom" before the one who picked mom says "mom").

When the new center gets someone out, they take that member name, and that person is now in the center. They have to stay on their toes and listen to when the center is saying their family member, or they'll be in the center quite a bit!

6.8 Hobbies

会話

At school

Conversation 1 At home :

- A: How have you been?
- B: I have been doing fine.
- A: Good. You seem to be discouraged.
- B: No, I am fine. It has just been so wet and cold lately.
- A: Yeah, bad weather makes you sad, doesn't it?
- B: It surely does. We should go to Hawaii.
- A: Yes, we should. I wish we had more money.
- B: So do I.
- A: Maybe next winter.

Conversation 2 At a ping pong table :

- A: How have you been?
- B: We have not been doing too well.
- A: How come?
- B: Everyone has been sick lately.
- A: Could we help you with anything?
- B: No, we are fine. We just need to get better.
- A: I hope you all get better.

Conversation 3 In the field : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

A: Where have you been?
B: I have been to London to see the queen.
A: Seriously, where have you been? We have been looking for you.
B: Did you miss me?
A: Not really, but we have been worried about you.
B: I have been in the backyard this whole time.
A: Really?

Conversation 4 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

A: What have you been doing?
B: I have been playing with my friends.
A: Where?
B: At the park.
A: Really? We went there to look for you.
B: You didn't see me?
A: Where were you?
B: We were playing football in the back of the park.
A: I saw a bunch of kids playing but I did not see you.
B: I was there.

解説

bad weather makes you sad, doesn't it? bad weather (悪い天気が) makes you sad (あなたを悲しくする) というのは、英語では 天気だとか事物が人を ~させる、するという具合に言える。Birthdays make me happy. Your class makes me sick. Sundays make me excited. など。

I wish we had more money. I wish + 主語 V (過去形) で「V～だったらいいのになあ」という願いや望みを表す。I wish we had more money.もっとお金があったらいいのになあ。

Could we help you with anything? は、Could we help (助けることができますか) you with anything?何か助けることができますか。(何かできることがありますか?)

I have been to London to see the queen. 「ロンドンの女王に会いに行ってきた」というのは、「どこに行っていたの?」という質問に冗談混じりで、答える「おとぼけ」回答。

We have been looking for you. は、We have + be の過去完了 been + V-ing (looking for you.)今までずっと探してきた。

Did you miss me? 私をミスしたか。つまり、私がいなくて寂しかった??

we have been worried about you. we have + be の過去完了 been worried about you.今までずっと心配していた。

a bunch of N : たくさんの N。 I saw a bunch of kids playing but I did not see you.たくさんの子供が遊んでいるのを見たけど、あなたは見かけなかった。

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: Wow! Look at that nice sports car!

You: It looks expensive. I wish I _____.

1. had a good job,
2. was a doctor,
3. studied hard in school,
4. had a lot of money,
5. had rich parents,
6. sold a mansion,
7. could spend money like

that, 8. was lucky like that, 9. didn't have to be in school, 10. I could buy a nice car like that.

Drill 2

Friend: Could I help you with anything?

You: Could you please _____?

1. wash the dishes, 2. mop the floor, 3. Turn on the TV, 4. Read my essay, 5. Wash your hands, 6. Paint the chair, 7. Buy me new pencils, 8. Get me a new notebook,

Drill 3

Friend: What have you been doing?

You: I have been _____ with my friends.

1. at the park, 2. at the mall, 3. studying at school, 4. At the library
5. reading a book, 6. At McDonald's, 7. Playing sports, 8. Eating food,

B. Song:

What do you like?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tYNap8gVnK4>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nddRGDEKxAo>

C. Story:

Jeremy is an 11-year-old living in Idaho. He lives on a farm. He has a couple hobbies that he has loved since he was born. One of those hobbies is fishing! He and his dad go down to the river, and sometimes the pond, to catch fish. "How exciting!" exclaimed Jeremy "I love fishing!" His dad took him out to the middle of a pond and they began waiting for the fish to bite. They weren't having a lot of luck, but, after 30 minutes, Jeremy got a bite! He pulled the fish in, but it was so small. "At least I caught one." Jeremy proudly stated as he held up his prize. His

dad began catching more fish. They caught quite a few before they went home. When they arrived home, his mom was so happy and surprised. “Wow! Look at all that fish!” she exclaimed. That night Jeremy and his family ate the fish they caught. “We have to eat, so fishing is a good hobby for me to have. It feeds my family!” Jeremy thought as he bit into the fish.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=89QRrnYPNw>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I8- WsvzDY8>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_poD-kNPtBo

D. Game:

Hobbies

Go around the room asking what people like to do for fun. You can ask, “What is your hobby?” and then have them try to explain it and share what they like about it. This will help get the kids involved and also help them share personal hobbies and likes in front of their classmates and that teacher.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X6Rm5J1wu2c>

Chapter 7 (School and Subjects, Nature and Seasons, Numbers, Time, Days, Days of Week)

ゲームなどをしながらコンテキストの中で単語を覚えていく。

7.1

会話

Conversation 1

- A: What do you do before you come to school?
- B: I get up, take a shower, and eat breakfast. Why?
- A: You don't read scriptures before you come to school?
- B: We read scriptures before we go to bed at night.
- A: Oh. We read them just before we leave for school.

Conversation 2

- A: What do you do when you feel depressed?
- B: I eat out when I feel depressed.
- A: I would look for friends and hang out.
- B: That's good, but my friends depress me more.
- A: You need better friends. Friends in need are friends indeed.
- B: I should remember that.

Conversation 3

- A: I must have fallen asleep while I was watching TV last night.
- B: I fell asleep while I was studying.
- A: Studying is boring and it always makes you sleepy.

B: I am surprised that you fell asleep watching TV.

A: I must have been tired.

B: You must have been.

Conversation 4

A: Don't burp while you are eating.

B: Why not?

A: That's disgusting. That's almost like farting while you are eating.

B: I have never farted while I am eating.

A: You have too.

B: When?

A: Just the other day when we were eating with Taki at his house.

解説：

この課では[センテンス]を N にしたり、A や ADV の修飾語にしたりする方法を習得する。まずは、[センテンス]を ADV にする方法。

before you come to school は、before (前に)+R センテンスで「R センテンスをする前に」となって述語を修飾する ADV になる。つまり、you come to school? (学校に来る前に)

before we go to bed at night は、before +R センテンス we go to bed at night (よる寝る前に)

before we leave for school は、before +R センテンス we leave for school (学校に出る前に)

when you feel depressed は、when (時に) +R センテンスで「R センテンスをする時に」 you feel depressed (がっかりした時に)

while I was watching TV last night は、while (間) +R センテンスで「R センテンス

スをしている間」 I was watching TV last night (テレビを見ている間)

while I was studying は、while (間) + R センテンス 「R センテンスをしている間 I was studying (私が勉強している間)

Studying is boring は、[センテンス]を N にする方法。これは普通、動名詞と呼ばれており、Studying が N になり、is boring の主語になっている。これは後でもう少し説明を加える。

I am surprised that + [センテンス]で、センテンスして驚いた。 you fell asleep watching TV (テレビを見ながら寝てしまった) ので驚き。

Don't burp while you are eating.は、 while (間) + R センテンス 「R センテンスをしている間 you are eating (食べている間) burp は、ゲップする。アメリカ文化では、ゲップすることはオナラをすることのように下品で失礼とみなされている。

Just the other day when we were eating with Taki at his house.は、「センテンス」を A にする方法。[when we were eating with Taki at his house]という when + R センテンスがその前の N、 the other day を修飾している (the other day が時を表す言葉なので when を使う)。 Just the other day when we were eating with Taki at his house.[タキと家で一緒に食事をしていた]先日

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: I am going to the mall at 11am today.

You: Cool. I am going to go there _____.

1. before I do my homework,
2. before I make lunch with my mom,
3. after I get my wallet from my house,
4. after I talk to the teacher,
5. when I have more money,
6. when I need to go there,
7. while I talk to my dad on the phone,
8. while my mom is at work

Drill 2

Friend: Did you hear about tomorrow?

You: Yep, I am surprised that _____.

1. we don't have school,
2. we will eat at a nice restaurant,
3. someone is going to fix our door,
4. Mrs. Smith is going to be in the hospital,
5. my dad is coming to school,
6. David will play on the school baseball team.

Drill 3

Friend: When are you going to join the school band?

You: I'll join when _____.

1. I have more time,
2. I have better grades,
3. I find someone to join with,
4. the teacher invites me,
5. I think band is fun,
6. they have a new guitar set,
7. you join.

B. Song:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bIp4hDCqBkk>

C. Stories:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XLRc8ncDWfU&list=PLQiKLJnked45jAJDyGo2EQBheoQQYXeIW&index=14>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vt3HP4VWuHo&index=18&list=PLQiKLJnked45jAJDyGo2EQBheoQQYXeIW>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7n7Kqr3AVYk&list=PLQiKLJnked45jAJDyGo2EQBheoQQYXeIW&index=24>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CJ1sIjoTAXs&index=27&list=PLQiKLJnked45jAJDyGo2EQBheoQQYXeIW>

D. Game:

Balloon Toss

Have the students stand in a circle. Toss a balloon to one student and elicit vocabulary or a structure from that student. They must be able to tap the balloon in the air without missing the vocabulary or structure. If one tap is too hard, you can have them tap it up to two times.

E.g.

Teacher: "Will you go to church tomorrow?" (tap)

Student: "Yes, I will go after/ before/ while/ when I _____" (tap).

Repeat this as needed. Having the student initiate the question is also an option. You can also switch out to any other grammar pattern.

7.2

会話

Conversation 1

- A: I am not going to the party.
- B: How come?
- A: Because you embarrassed me.
- B: How did I embarrass you?
- A: You burped while we were eating.
- B: I am sorry.

Conversation 2

- A: Why do I have to go to school when it is raining?
- B: Because you need to get smarter.
- A: I am already smart without going to school.
- B: If you were smart, you wouldn't burp while you are eating.
- A: You never let me forget about my burping.
- B: Yes, because you really embarrassed me.
- A: I am sorry.
- B: Don't let it happen again.
- A: Okay.

Conversation 3

- A: Joe told me that he would never burp again while we are eating.
- B: I hope he will live up to that.
- A: I do too.

B: I think he will because he is pretty dependable.

A: I guess we will have to wait and see.

Conversation 4

A: What are you going to do after you graduate from college?

B: I am not sure what I am going to do.

A: What are you going to study in college?

B: I really like music.

A: But you are not going to find a job when you graduate if you are majoring in music.

B: I know. That's why I am not sure what I want to study in college.

A: I see.

解説

Because you embarrassed me は、Because + R センテンスで、「R センテンスをするので」となって述語を修飾する ADV になる。つまり、you embarrassed me. (私を恥ずかしくさせるので)

when it is raining は、when + R センテンス it is raining (雨が降っている時に) で ADV になって、学校に行かなくちゃいけないのかを修飾。

without going to school は、前置詞 without + N で N なしに。going to school は、[学校に行く]というセンテンスを N にしたもの。つまり[学校に行くこと]なしに。

If you were smart は、If (もし) + [R センテンス] ~だったら (~としたら)、つまり you were smart (頭がよかったら)

If you were smart, you wouldn't burp while you are eating は、典型的な仮定文。もし頭がよかったら食べている間にゲップなどしない。If you **were** (この過去形は仮定法) smart, you **wouldn't** (この過去形も仮定法) burp while you are eating.

Don't let it happen again. は、it (げっぷすること)を二度とさせるな。そんなこと二度とするな。Don't let it の後に、動詞の原形 happen が来る。

Joe told me that he would never burp again while we are eating は、told me that R[センテンス]で、R センテンス[that he would never burp again while we are eating (食事中にゲップを決してしない)]と私に伝えた。

I hope he will live up to that. は、I hope [that この場合は that を省略できる +R センテンス]と期待する (希望する) 。 he will live up to that (それを守り続けて生きる) .

after you graduate from college は、after +R センテンス 「[you graduate from college]の後で」 という ADV の修飾文。

I am not sure what I am going to do.は、I am not sure N。N は what (何) +R センテンス[I am going to do(私が何をする)]

But you are not going to find a job [when you graduate]は、when (時)+R センテンス[卒業する時] if you are majoring in music は、if +R センテンス (音楽を専攻にしていたら)

That's why I am not sure what I want to study in college. That's why I am not sure は、why+R センテンス[I am not sure (はっきりしない)]という N(なぜか：理由)。 What I want to study in college は、What + R センテンス[I want to study in college] が N になった。

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: Why aren't you going to the party?

You: I am not going because I _____.

1. am feeling sick, 2. have a lot of homework, 3. have to help my parents, 4. have a soccer game tonight,

Drill 2

Friend: Are you going to the meeting?

You: Sorry, I can't. Please tell _____ that I won't be able to make it.

1. the teacher, 2. my mom, 3. my father, 4. my peers, 5. my friends, etc.

Drill 3

Friend: Have you played this game?

You: No, because _____.

1. I've been sick, 2. I don't have a play station 3. my mom won't let me, 4. that's rated M.

Drill 4

Friend: Are you going to the party at Tom's place?

You: Hmm. If _____ then I will go.

1. I finish my homework today, 2. Henry is going, 3. John is not coming, 4. there is food, 5. my mom is not home, 6. I find my notebooks and pens, 7. I can visit the doctor's office before 5pm

Drill 5

Friend: You got a D- on the science test yesterday?

You: Yeah, it's so sad. If I had _____, I would have gotten an A+.

1. studied more,
2. not played so much basketball,
3. done my homework properly,
4. talked to the teacher,
5. gotten help from my mom,
6. been more serious,
7. created a study guide for the test

Drill 6

Friend: You got a D- on the science test yesterday?

You: Yeah, it's so sad. Had I _____, I would have gotten an A+.

1. studied more,
2. not played so much basketball,
3. done my homework properly,
4. talked to the teacher,
5. gotten help from my mom,
6. been more serious,
7. created a study guide for the test

B. Song:

If you are a kid

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yXb3ekQJhPY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4BxqEzEzUx4>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZGwoy9EOGTQ>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U3ZK5pntyNg>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9mmF8zOlh_g

C. Story:

The Donkey and the Lion's Skin

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fg_QoHp9XKI

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XbMrw3cwVUc&index=28&list=PLQiKLJnked45jAJDyGo2EQBheoQQYXeIW>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wErvPrTOaRo>

D. Game:

The Bomb

Pass a ball, object or a flash card around a circle of students. When the timer rings, the student holding the ball must answer a question or make a sentence using the new grammar from this lesson.

Example:

Teacher: Why did you not go to school today?

Student: I did not go to school because I was sick.

7.3

Conversation 1 At school

- A: This is Joe, who said he would not burp again while he is eating.
- B: I know Joe really well. He is a man who will do what he said he would.
- A: Boy, you really do trust him.
- B: Sure, he has always been trustworthy.
- A: It is good that you can trust someone like that.
- B: He is a good man.

Conversation 2 At school

- A: This is the school where I went when I was in junior high.
- B: It looks old.
- A: It's not that old. It just looks old.
- B: Look at this cafeteria. It does not look like a place to eat.
- A: Yes, but when we were young, we did not care how it looked.
- B: Yes, you were more interested in who you were eating with.

Conversation 3 At School

- A: Are you going to remember me after we graduate?
- B: Sure! How could I forget a friend who I spent most of my time with?
- A: I don't know. You have so many friends you had so much fun with.
- B: You are the best friend I had here.
- A: Serious? You must not have had many friends.

Conversation 4 At School

- A: May I introduce my friend I went to school with when I was in junior high?
- B: Sure.
- A: This is Joe, who came from California.
- B: It is nice meeting you, Joe.
- A: Joe is studying Japanese in Kyoto.
- B: Wow, I have never been to Kyoto, and you live there?
- A: You are Japanese and have never been to Kyoto?
- B: Right. I am just a country bumpkin.
- A: You must be.

解説

This is Joe, [who said he would not burp again while he is eating.]は、その前の Joe を A にしている修飾文 (R センテンス)。Joe が人なので who を使う。Who+R センテンスがその前に来る N (Joe) を修飾する A になる。This is Joe, who said [he would not burp again]は、決してげっぷしないと言った、 while he is eating は、食べている間にという ADV.

He is a man who will do what he said he would. He is a man [who +R センテンス [will do what he said he would]が A となり、その前の N (a man) を修飾している文。[what he said he would]は、will do 「何を」の N になったもの。

It is good that you can trust someone like that は、It is good that+R センテンス [you can trust someone like that]が N になった文。主語の it が That+R センテンスの代わりに主語になっている。つまり、[you can trust someone like that (あのような人を信頼できること) は、いいことだ。

This is the school where I went when I was in junior high. R センテンス [where I went when I was in junior high]がその前の N(the school) を修飾する A になってい

る。The school は場所なので where + R センテンスを使う。

It does not look like a place to eat. a place to eat は、食べるための場所。N to V:V するための N。

but when we were young, we did not care how it looked. when we were young は、when + R センテンス when we were young(幼い時)が ADV, we did not care how it looked(どんなふうに見えた)が N になって did not care (構わない) の目的語になっている。

you were more interested in N (N にもっと関心がある)。この N は、who + R センテンス you were eating with (誰と一緒に食べるか)。つまり誰と一緒に食べるかにもっと関心があった。

How could I forget a friend who I spent most of my time with?は、who + R センテンス [who I spent most of my time with]がその前の a friend を修飾する A になった文。

You have so many friends you had so much fun with は、who + Rs センテンス [you had so much fun with]がその前の so many friends を修飾する A。この文では who が省かれている。

You are the best friend I had here は、who + R センテンス [I had here]がその前の the best friend を修飾する A。この文では who が省かれている。

May I introduce my friend I went to school with when I was in junior high は、who + R センテンス [I went to school with when I was in junior high]がその前の my friend を修飾する A。この文では who が省かれている。

This is Joe, who came from California は、who + R センテンス came from California が A になってその前の Joe を修飾している。

It is nice meeting you, Joe は、R センテンス [meet you]が N になり (V:meet に ing がつく)、it がこの N で主語。

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: Is this your friend?

You: Yes, this is Jane, who _____

1. is very kind,
2. helped Tarzan leave the jungle,
3. was sick this week,
4. is always sad,
5. is always happy,
6. likes to bowl

Drill 2

Friend: Who is that?

You: This is Kate, who has _____ hair

1. black,
2. blonde,
3. grey,
4. red,
5. curly,
6. Straight,
7. Dyed,
8. Brown

Drill 3

Friend: What do you know about that guy?

You: Oh, that is Noah, who gets up _____ every day

1. at (hour) AM/PM,
2. late.
3. early.
4. on time

B. Song:

Someone Who Believe in You

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gQbhtfZpHrU>

C. Story:

People who help us

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hrUOsVl5hI4>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QFWfCmjH_s

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hDfoGhNK6pk&index=15&list=PLQiKLJnked45jAJDyGo2EQBheoQQYXeIW>

D. Game:

Never have I ever

Arrange chairs in a circle; one chair per person playing, minus one. One person stands in the middle of the circle and says “Never have I ever _____,” filling in the blank with something they have not done before, such as climb Mt. Fuji. Anyone who has done that activity before must stand up and find a new seat, with the person in the center trying to steal a seat. Whoever is left standing in the center is now “It.”

7.4 At School

Conversation 1 At school

A: This is a cake that my mother made.

B: Your mother is a good cook.

A: She is.

B: Shall we eat the cake your mother made?

A: Wait until everyone comes.

B: It looks so delicious that I cannot wait.

Conversation 2 At school

A: Thanks for coming to our party.

B: Thank you for inviting us. I can hardly wait to taste the food your mother cooked. I have heard so much about your mother's cooking.

A: Yes, she is a good cook.

B: I hope Joe will not burp while we eat.

A: I am sure he won't. We would all be mad if he did.

B: Let's go inside.

Conversation 3 At School

A: Have you done the homework the teacher gave us yesterday?

B: Yup, I am ready to take any test he will give us.

A: Some of the questions he gave us were so difficult.

B: No, they were piece of cake.

A: You are genius, but some of us are not as smart as you.

B: No, I am no genius. I just pretend like I am.

A: You do a good job.

Conversation 4 At School

A: Have you seen this music she wrote?

B: I didn't know she wrote it.

A: Yes, she is really good.

B: She is a genius. I had no idea she had that kind of talent.

A: I heard she has written several pieces of music.

B: Wow, how smart she must be.

解説

This is a cake that my mother made. は、R センテンス [that my mother made] がその前の N (the cake) を修飾する A になっている。that が the cake の代わりになっている。

Shall we eat the cake your mother made? Shall we eat the cake はケーキを食べようか。R センテンス [your mother made] がその前の N (the cake) を修飾している。The cake の代わりになっている that が省かれている。

Wait until everyone comes は、until の前置詞 + R センテンス [everyone comes] で皆んなが来るまでという ADV。

It looks so delicious that I cannot wait. so A that R センテンス = R センテンスほど A。つまり、待てないほど美味しそうに見える (ないし、あまりに美味しそうに見える待てない)。

Thanks for coming to our party. Thanks for N は、N を感謝している。N は、[coming to our party] という R センテンス。R センテンスの V に +ing をつけると R センテンスが N になる。この場合 V の主語は所有格、your になる。Thank you for your coming to our party. の your が誰かわかっているので省かれている。

I can hardly wait to taste the food your mother cooked. は、can hardly V で、ほとんど V ができない。つまり、お母さんの作ってくれた食事を味わうのがほとんど待てない。

We would all be mad if he did. は、if +R センテンス = もし R センテンスだったら、という ADV. もし彼がそうしたら、私たち皆んな怒ってしまう。We would 仮定法、if he did 仮定法で過去形になるのを覚えてしまう。

Have you done the homework the teacher gave us yesterday? は、R センテンス [the teacher gave us yesterday] がその前の homework を修飾する A. that が省かれている。

I am ready to take any test he will give us. R センテンス [he will give us] がそのまえの N (any test) を修飾する A. that が省かれている。

Some of the questions he gave us were so difficult. R センテンス [he gave us] がその前の N (Some of the questions) を修飾する A. that が省かれている。

they were piece of cake は、慣用句でとても簡単だった (ケーキを食べるように簡単にできてしまうこと)。

Have you seen this music she wrote は、R センテンス [she wrote] がその前の N (this music) を修飾する A. that が省かれている。

I didn't know she wrote it. は、R センテンス [she wrote it] が N になったもの。that が省かれている。

I had no idea she had that kind of talent は、R センテンス [she had that kind of talent] がその前の N (no idea) を修飾する A. that が省かれている。

I heard she has written several pieces of music. R センテンス [she has written several pieces of music] が N になっている。that が省かれている。

how smart she must be は、how A +R センテンスで、なんと A なのだろう！という感嘆文。

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: What's that?

You: This? Oh, this is the _____ that I made.

1. Cake
2. Doll
3. Teddy Bear
4. Chocolate
5. Pizza
6. Bread
7. Painting
8. Book
9. Pencil case
10. Bag

Drill 2

Friend: Which one should I pick?

You: I would pick the one which is _____.

1. Red
2. Blue
3. Green
4. Yellow
5. Black
6. White
7. Brown
8. Orange
9. Purple
10. Grey

Drill 3

Friend: Which room is Mrs. Smith's classroom?

You: Her classroom, which has _____ door, is next to the library.

1. a large desk
2. a blue door
3. a small blackboard
4. two large windows
5. a square clock
6. a small black computer
7. three brown guitars

Drill 4

Friend: Which room is the library?

You: The library is the room that has a _____ door.

1. Red
2. Blue
3. Green
4. Yellow
5. Black
6. White
7. Brown
8. Orange
9. Purple
10. Grey

B. Song:

How Much Is That Doggie in the Window?

How much is that doggie
In the window (woof woof)
The one with the waggily tail
How much is that doggie
In the window (woof woof)
I do hope that doggie's for sale

C. Story:

Once upon a time, in a land far away, there lived a boy named Jack. His family did not have much money, so they had to sell their cow, which was brown. Jack did not want to sell his brown cow. He was sad.

He met a mysterious man. The man said that he had beans which were magic. Jack wanted the magic beans. He traded his cow for the magic beans.

His mother was not happy that Jack traded the cow for beans. They already had beans. They needed money. She threw the beans that were magic out the window.

That night, the beans grew into a beanstalk, which was so tall, it reached the clouds. They were really magic!

In the morning, Jack climbed the beanstalk. He found bags of money and a golden harp that played music on its own. He took them back to his family, and they all lived happily ever after.

D. Game:

Do you love your neighbor?

1. Arrange chairs in a circle; one chair per person playing, minus one.
2. One person stands in the middle of the circle and approaches a person sitting in the circle and asks: "Do you love your neighbor?"
3. If that person answers: "Yes, I love my neighbor," the two people sitting on either side of him/her, quickly tries to exchange seats before the person in the middle sits in one of their chairs.
4. If they answer "No," they continue with, "But, I love people who are _____" The student then says a descriptor, such as "taller than me," or "wearing blue." Everyone in the circle that fits that description finds a new chair. Whoever is left in the middle is now "it," and gameplay continues.

7.5 At school

会話

Conversation 1 At home : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- A: Can I introduce you to my friend who just moved from Texas?
- B: Sure, it is always fun to meet more of your friends.
- A: He is studying biology and is very athletic.
- B: Really? What does he play?
- A: He plays basketball, football, baseball, soccer, and many other sports.
- B: Wow, I can hardly wait. I look forward to meeting him.

Conversation 2 At a ping pong table : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- A: Meeting new friends is fun.
- B: I didn't expect you to enjoy meeting my friend, Joe.
- A: He is so nice. I like him.
- B: I am glad you like him. He is a lot of fun.
- A: I hope we get to do things with him.
- B: We will. It would be fun to go fishing with him, don't you think?
- A: Does he like fishing?
- B: He would love to go fishing with you.

Conversation 3 In the field : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

A: Where have you been?

B: I have been reading books in the library.

A: Do you enjoy reading?

B: I do.

A: I didn't know you were a bookworm.

B: I wouldn't say that I am a bookworm, but I do enjoy reading more than watching movies.

Conversation 4 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

A: Reading books is so boring.

B: I think watching movies is more boring.

A: Isn't it boring to just sit and read?

B: It's so relaxing, though.

A: I guess, but watching movies makes me so excited.

B: I don't see how exciting it is to just sit and watch a movie.

解説

it is always fun to meet more of your friends は、英語の構造としては少々複雑になるが、実際には it is A to [V のセンテンス] で覚えてしまった方が簡単。構造を説明しておく、[センテンス] を N にする方法に for 主語 to V で始まる残りのセンテンスという構文がある。この場合、[for you to meet more of your friends] が N になり、それが主文の主語になると、[For you to meet more of your friends] is always fun. という文になる。ところが、このような主語が長くなる文を英語では頭でっかちの文と言って、あまり好まない。そこで、このような主語になる N を文の一番後ろに持っていく、その代わりに主語として it という代名詞を使う。そうすると、このような it is always fun for you to meet more of your friends. という文になり、for you を省略してできた文になる。

I look forward to meeting him は、I look forward to N で、N を楽しみにしている。この場合、N は [meet him] というセンテンスで N にするために meet+ing.

Meeting new friends is fun は、[Meet new friends] というセンテンスが N になり主

語になったので meet+ing。

I didn't expect you to enjoy meeting my friend, Joe は、センテンス二つが N になっている。I didn't expect [you to enjoy N] と [meeting my friend] という二つのセンテンスが N になった文。それぞれ、expect (want) N to V や enjoy V+ing で覚えてしまう。

I am glad you like him は、[you like him] がセンテンスで that が省略されたもの。

I hope we get to do things with him. I hope [we get to do things with him] がセンテンスで that が省略されている。

It would be fun to go fishing with him は、it is A to V。would は仮定形。

He would love to go fishing with you は、love to V で覚えてしまう。V するのを楽しむ。would は仮定形。go V + ing (fishing with you):V~しに行く。

Do you enjoy reading は、enjoy V+ing。V~を楽しむ。

I didn't know you were a bookworm は、[you were a bookworm] がセンテンスで that が省略されたもの。

I wouldn't say that I am a bookworm, but I do enjoy reading more than watching movies. [that I am a bookworm] が that センテンスで、I do enjoy V+ing センテンス。

Reading books is so boring は、V + ing センテンス (Reading books) が主語。

Isn't it boring to just sit and read は、It is A to V. ([to just sit and read] が N)

I guess, but watching movies makes me so excited は、V + ing センテンス (watching movies) が主語。

I don't see how exciting it is to just sit and watch a movie は、センテンスの組み合わせが少々複雑だが、原則は非常に簡単。これは、I don't see という文と it is A to V という文の組み合わせ。つまり、I don't see [it is exciting to just sit and watch a movie] というセンテンスの組み合わせ。[it is exciting to just sit and watch a movie] をそれだけ面白いのという Q センテンスにすると [how exciting is it to just sit and watch a movie?] という質問文になる。これを I don't see (わからない) という主文に組み込むと、組み込まれた Q センテンスは R センテンスに変わるという原則がある

が、そのために[how exciting **is it** to just sit and watch a movie?]が[how exciting **it is** to just sit and watch a movie]になる。次のレッスンでこの原則をもっと練習する。

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: Do you enjoy reading more than watching movies?

You: Yeah, I enjoy _____ more.

1. reading, 2. fishing, 3. studying, 4. painting, 5. singing,

Drill 2

Friend: Have you been to the beach this year?

You: No, but I am looking forward to _____.

1. going to the beach, 2. going to the bakery, 3. going to the swimming pool, 4. going to the library, 5. going to the zoo

Drill 3

Friend: John went to (get help from Mrs. Smith.)

You: It is good for John to _____.

1. get help from Mrs. Smith, 2. ask Ben for more pens, 3. finish his homework, 4. make a plan for next year, 5. write a short story, 6. eat his vegetables

B. Song:

What Do You Like Doing?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nddRGDEKxAo>

C. Story:

Down the street there was a farm, and on the farm was a chicken named Jared. Jared was a fat chicken because he loved to eat. Jared looked forward to eating every day. When it was not time to eat, you could see him walking back and forth in front of where the food was kept.

One day Jared's friend, Tom, came up to Jared and told him that he had a friend he wanted Jared to meet. Jared was very excited to meet this new friend. The next day Tom said, "here is my friend." The friend was a mouse. The mouse then went under the door and brought back a lot of food for Jared. Jared was very happy and began eating. Jared liked this mouse that brought him food.

Later that day Jared started feeling unwell. Jared talked to Tom and Tom asked him, "do you eat vegetables?". "No I don't", Jared replied. "It is good for you to eat your vegetables" Tom said. The next day Jared asked his friend, the mouse to bring him more vegetables. Jared felt better the next day.

D. Game:

Jumping The Line

Put a piece of tape across the middle of the floor or draw an imaginary line dividing the room. Designate one side as 'true' and the other side as 'false'. Line up the students on the line, and say a sentence that uses a grammar pattern from today's lesson like "I am looking forward to class today".

If the students think you said a correct grammatical sentence, they should jump to the 'true' side, otherwise they should jump to the 'false' side. Students who make a mistake should sit out until the next round. Include some sentences that use today's grammar incorrectly to keep them on their toes.

7.6

会話

Conversation 1 At home : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

A: It bothers me that you just enjoy sitting down and doing nothing.

B: I am not a couch potato like you, though.

A: I beg your pardon. I go out and play sports a lot.

B: I have never seen you play outside.

A: That's because you have never been outside yourself.

Conversation 2 At school

A: It pleases me to see you outside.

B: When have you been outside last?

A: I played ultimate frisbee last Saturday while you watched a movie inside.

B: Really? That is amazing to hear that you were outside.

A: It is very good to see you outside too.

B: Thanks.

Conversation 3 In the field : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

A: Why is Connie so upset that I am not outside?

B: It is expected that boys are outside playing more often.

A: Yeah, but I do play outside more than she does.

B: Don't let it bother you. She is just concerned with your health.

A: She should mind her own business.

B: She must like you.

Conversation 4

A: It worries me that Connie is so critical of me.

B: It worries me that you are so bothered by her.

A: What makes you say that?

B: I think she likes you.

A: No, she doesn't.

B: I bet she does.

A: Fat chance.

B: Don't you like her? She's cute.

解説

It bothers me that you just enjoy sitting down and doing nothing は、that + R センテンス[that you just enjoy sitting down and doing nothing]が N になり、主語になったのだが、前のレッスンで説明した、頭でっかちの主語を避けるため、it を主語にして[that センテンス]を文の後にしたもの。

I have never seen you play outside は、see とか hear という感覚を表す V の時、V の前に to をつけない。See (hear) 誰だれ V + 残りのセンテンス。

It pleases me to see you outside は、[for me to see you outside]のセンテンスが主語になり、頭でっかちの主語が it になり、文の後に来た文。for me が省略されている。

That is amazing to hear that you were outside は、[that you were outside] という R センテンスが N。

It is very good to see you outside too. It is A to V + センテンス。

Why is Connie so upset that I am not outside は、[that I am not outside]が N。

It is expected that boys are outside playing more often は、[that boys are

outside playing more often]が N の主語で頭でっかちで it が代わりになり、文の後ろに来た文。

Don't let it bother you は、let という V のため、to が V の前から省かれる。

She is just concerned with your health は、be concerned with N= N を心配する。

She should mind her own business は、mind N = N を気にする、世話する。

It worries me that Connie is so critical of me は、that + R センテンス = N の頭でっかち文。つまり [Connie is so critical of me.(コニーが私を非難ばかりしていること)]が主語で私を心配させる。

Fat chance は、慣用句 Fat chance = 当然そのようなことは起こらない、起こる確率ほとんどなし。

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: Why is Sam surprised?

You: It surprises Sam that John can _____

1. Swim, 2. Run, 3. Jump, 4. Read a book, 5. Eat a pizza, 6. Draw a picture, 7. Play the piano, 8. Sing, 9. Drive a car, 10. Play video games

Drill 2

Friend: Why is Sam sad?

You: It bothers Sam that he can't _____

1. Swim, 2. Run, 3. Jump, 4. Read a book, 5. Eat a pizza, 6. Draw a picture, 7. Play the piano, 8. Sing, 9. Drive a car, 10. Play video games

Drill 3

Friend: What is happening?

You: It seems that Sam is _____

1. Swimming, 2. Running, 3. Jumping, 4. Reading a book, 5. Eating a pizza, 6. Drawing a picture, 7. Playing the piano, 8. Singing, 9. Driving a car, 10. Playing video games

B. Song:

Are you Sleeping?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yzzpwUIFmRQ>

Rain, Rain Go Away

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zu6o23PuODo>

C. Story:

One day John and Sam were playing at John's house. John wanted to play outside. "Should we go outside?" said John. "No" said Sam. It surprised John that Sam didn't want to play outside. "Why?" said John. "It seems like it will rain." said Sam. John looked outside. It surprised John that there were rain clouds.

It rained and rained. It bothered John that he could not go out and play. But John and Sam could play board games instead. "Do you want to play chess?" Sam asked. "Ok", John said.

After three games, Sam was the clear winner. "Wow, you are good", John said. It surprised John that Sam was so good at chess. But it also bothered him that he lost to Sam three times. "Maybe you will win next time", Sam said.

D. Game:

Make A Sentence

Put the students into teams and lay out a selection of vocabulary words. One student from each team chooses a vocabulary item and uses it

correctly in a sentence. Give each student ten seconds on the timer. Reduce the time in the second and third round. As the item is named, the teacher puts it away and gives the team a point. Write the points on the whiteboard.

Additional rule: you can double points if they use a grammar pattern from Chapter 7 in their answer

7.7 I wonder if

会話

Conversation 1

- A: I wonder if Connie likes me.
- B: I bet she does.
- A: How do you know she might like me?
- B: If she didn't, she wouldn't tease you as much.
- A: Really?
- B: Why don't you ask her if she would like to go out with you.
- A: I'm scared.
- B: Come on.

Conversation 2

- A: Do you know if Joe has gone to school yet?
- B: I don't. He might have gone, though.
- A: I wanted him to give me a ride.
- B: I can give you a ride if you can wait.
- A: In how long?
- B: Oh, about 10 minutes. I need to grab a bite before we leave.
- A: I can wait for ten minutes.

Conversation 3

- A: Didn't I ask if you had done your homework?
- B: Yes, and I did do my homework.

- A: What a good student! Can I see it?
B: I don't have it with me. I left it home.
A: Rats, I wanted to copy your homework.
B: That's cheating.

Conversation 4

- A: Have you seen these pictures?
B: I don't know if I have seen them or not.
A: I am not sure if I have shown them to you or not. But these are the pictures I took in Kyoto.
B: They do look familiar, but they are still beautiful.

解説

このレッスンでは主に Q センテンス（質問文）を主文に組み込む方法を学ぶ。

I wonder if Connie likes me は、I wonder + Q センテンス [does Connie like me?] から来ている。Yes-no で答えられる、Q センテンスを I wonder のような主文に組み込む時には、Q センテンスを if + R センテンスに変える。だから、Q センテンス does Connie like me は R センテンスでは、Connie likes me になるので、その前に if を加えると、I wonder if Connie likes me の文ができる。

I bet she does は、慣用句からの表現。I bet + [that センテンス] で that が省かれるが、[that センテンス] に賭ける。つまりかなりの確率で自分はそう思っているという表現。ここでは、彼女、きっとお前のこと好きなんだよ。

How do you know she might like me は、yes-no で答えられる Q センテンス [Might she like me?] が主文 How do you know に組み込まれて、R センテンス [she might like me] になった。

If she didn't, she wouldn't tease you as much は、If she didn't（もし彼女がそうでなかったら、きっとそんなにからかわないよ（she wouldn't tease you as much）と

いう仮定文。didn't や wouldn't の仮定形の使い方をマスターしよう。

Why don't you ask her if she would like to go out with you. [Why don't you ask her] は、なぜ彼女に聞かないの、聞きなさいよという勧め。[if she would like to go out with you] は、Q センテンス[would she like to go out with you] が R センテンス[she would like to go out with you] に（組み込み文なので）変わった文。Go out with N(誰々) = 誰々とデートする。

Do you know if Joe has gone to school yet? [if Joe has gone to school yet?] は、Q センテンス[has Joe gone to school yet?] が if+R センテンス[Joe has gone to school yet] が主文 Do you know に組み込まれた文。

I can give you a ride if you can wait. [if you can wait] は、「もし待てたら」という if で始まる ADV のセンテンス。

Didn't I ask if you had done your homework? [Didn't I ask] という主文に Q センテンス[had you done your homework] が R センテンスになって [if you had done your homework] 組み込まれた文。

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: I don't think Henry is here anymore.

You: Really?! Do you know if Henry_____.

1. left for school,
2. finished the math test yet,
3. made the report for English class,
4. ate my cake,
5. drank my orange juice,
6. wrote me a note,
7. spoke to Mr. Jensen,
8. cleaned the blackboard

Drill 2

Friend: Mrs. Smith talked to the class today.

You: Oh yeah? Did you hear if we_____.

1. have homework today, 2. need to finish the assignment by tomorrow, 3. are in trouble, 4. have detention, 5. have class tomorrow, 6. are going on a school trip, 7. need to write a report about animals

Drill 3

Friend: Did Sarah (write her report today?)

You: I don't know if she _____.

1. wrote her report, 2. finished the assignment, 3. cleaned the classroom, 4. had detention, 5. has class tomorrow, 6. spoke to the principal, 7. needs to write an essay

B. Song:

Twinkle Twinkle Little Star

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1hOGIGf8DL0>

C. Story:

The Old Lion and the Fox

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kG3lWRYw270>

D. Game:

Do you know if...

A teacher asks a student "Do you know if (random student's name) is wearing ...?" The student needs to answer by looking at the student's clothing. The question can be about a student's habits as well.

Teacher: Do you know if John eats fruits everyday?

Student asks John: Do you eat fruits everyday?

John: Yes

Student to teacher: Yes, John eats his fruits everyday.

You can make variations by using "whether or not" instead or "if".

7.8 At school

会話

Conversation 1 At home :

- A: I don't remember if I have done my homework or not.
- B: Man, that's bad. You cannot forget things like that.
- A: Honestly I am not sure if I did it or not.
- B: Don't you remember what you did last night?
- A: I remember I watched TV, but I don't remember what I did before that.
- B: That is really crazy.

Conversation 2 At a ping pong table :

- A: Did I tell you where we went last year?
- B: No, where did you go?
- A: We went to Kyoto and these are the pictures we took.
- B: I didn't know you could take good pictures.
- A: They are pretty good, aren't they?
- B: I wish I could take pictures like this to remember what I see.
- A: It's easy to take pictures now.

Conversation 3 In the field : 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

- A: Do you remember what you did last Spring?
- B: No, I don't even remember what I did this morning.

A: You were so kind to me. I was really impressed with what you said.

B: What did I say?

A: You told me you loved me.

B: Come on, don't make up stories.

A: You did.

Conversation 4 子供に子供の会話を真似させる

A: I don't remember when I said that I loved you.

B: It was an evening when the moon was so beautiful.

A: Really?

B: You said your love was full like that full moon.

A: You are full of it. You are just fooling me.

B: I am not kidding. Don't deny what you have said.

A: I don't remember what I said this morning. Let alone last night.

B: Just admit that you love me.

A: Okay I admit that you love me!

解説

このレッスンでは主に wh-語で始まる Q センテンスを主文に組み込む方法を学ぶ。

I don't remember if I have done my homework or not は、[I don't remember]の主文に Q センテンス[have I done my homework or not]が R センテンスになって[if I have done my homework or not]、組み込まれたもの。

Honestly I am not sure if I did it or not は、主文[I am not sure]に Q センテンス[did I do it or not]が R センテンスになって[if I did it or not]、組み込まれたもの。

Don't you remember what you did last night は、主文[Don't you remember]に wh-語の Q センテンスを R センテンス [what you did last night]に変えて組み込まれた

文。

I was really impressed with what you said. I was really impressed with N は、N に感心するこの N が wh-語で始まる R センテンス[what you said]。

I don't remember when I said that I loved you は、主文[I don't remember]に wh-語 when の Q センテンス[when did I say that I loved you]を R センテンスに変えて、[when I said that I loved you]組み込んだ文。

It was an evening when the moon was so beautiful は、A[センテンス][when the moon was so beautiful]がその前の an evening を修飾しているセンテンス。

You said your love was full like that full moon は、主文[You said]に that センテンス[your love was full like that full moon]が N になって組み込まれている。That は省略されている。

You are full of it は慣用句。You are full of it = お前はあんまりだ (調子良すぎ!)

I am not kidding は、慣用句。I am not kidding-冗談 (嘘) じゃないよ。

Don't deny what you have said は、主文[don't deny]に wh-語で始まる Q センテンス[what have you said?]を R センテンスに変えて組み込んだ文。

I I don't remember what I said this morning は、主文[I don't remember]に wh-語で始まる Q センテンス[what did I say this morning]を R センテンスに変えて組み込んだ文。

don't remember what I said this morning. Let alone last night. Let alone last night は、今言ったこと、つまり今朝言ったことも覚えていないのに、昨日の晩言ったことなど覚えているわけがない。という意味。

Just admit that you love me. は、主文 Just admit (認めろ) + that R センテンス [that you love me]。

Okay I admit that you love me! 主文 I admit (認める) + that R センテンス [that you love me! (あなたが私を愛していること)]

活動

A. Drills:

Drill 1

Friend: The trip to California last week was fun huh?

You: Oh yes! Do you remember _____?

1. where we had those delicious hamburgers,
2. what the name of the hotel was,
3. where we saw the fancy cars,
4. what the name of the big skyscraper was,
5. where we stopped for gas,
6. what time we left San Diego,
7. where the nice museum was

Drill 2

Friend: We made some good memories in our trip to New York.

You: We did! But I can't remember _____.

1. why we bought these gifts,
2. how we got to the Statue of Liberty,
3. when we left New York,
4. why we didn't go to Boston,
5. how we ate so much,
6. when we bought our tickets home.
7. why we decided to leave.

Drill 3

Friend: Admit it.

You: Ok, I admit that I _____.

1. ate the cookies,
2. didn't finish my assignments,
3. like Jenny/ John.
4. want a dog for Christmas,
5. didn't clean my room,
6. drank all the soda yesterday,
7. wrote a love letter last week,
8. don't have a fancy car.

B. Song:

Let it Go

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L0MK7qz13bU>

C. Story:

The Greedy Dog

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JI977pt26q0>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-89LoqnHvU&index=19&list=PLQiKLJnked45jAJDyGo2EQBheoQQYXeIW>

D. Game:

Telephone

The teacher whispers a sentence using today's new grammar pattern to another student's ear. That student needs to pass the sentence on until the last student who says what they heard was the sentence. Using the drills or conversations in this lesson would be a good idea.