UNICORN English Expression 1

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UNIT

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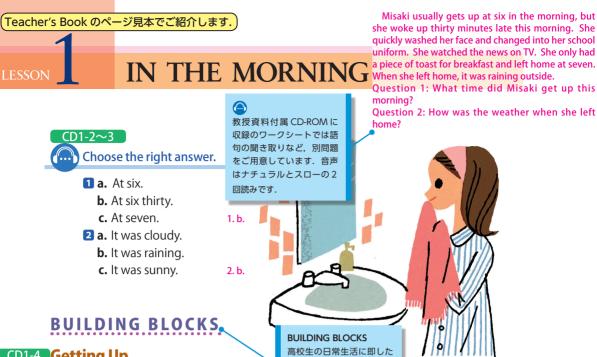
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Expressions based on topicsトピック別表現集



CD1-4 Getting Up

- 1 Misaki usually gets up at six.
- 2 It is very cold today.
- 3 I wash my face first and then change into my school uniform.
- **4** I **don't feel** well this morning.
 - ●美咲はふだん6時に起きます.
 - ●きょうはとても寒い.
 - ●私は最初に顔を洗い、その後制服に着替えます.
 - ●けさは気分がよくありません。

CD1-5 Going to School

- **5** This morning my father **cooked** breakfast.
- 6 I always watch TV before going to school.
- Nami goes to school by bus on rainy days. 1 Misaki usually wakes up before seven. / Misaki usually takes a
- **8** I **took** the 7:30 express.
 - ●けさは父が朝食をつくりました.
 - ■私はいつも登校する前にテレビを見ます。

 - ●奈美は雨の日はバスで通学しています
 - ■私は7時30分の急行電車に乗りました。

REPLACE THE VERBS!

例文を利用した置換練習.

- walk early in the morning.
- ② It turned very cold today.
- ③ I brush my hair[teeth] first and then style my hair with a hairdryer.
- 4) have a headache this morning.
- This morning my father made coffee. / This morning my father prepared a tomato salad.
 - 6 I always read the newspaper before having breakfast. / I always drink hot chocolate before having breakfast.
 - 7 Nami walks to school with Noriko every day.

例文. ワークシートでは,

例文を利用した問題を教授 資料付属 CD-ROM に収録.

® I caught the express train. / I got on the express train. / I ran for the express train. / I missed the express train. / I got off the express train. / I changed trains at Shibuya Station.

CD1-6~7 REPLACE THE VERBS! How many sentences can you write/say with these verbs?

1 wakes up before seven / takes a walk early in the morning 2 turned 3 brush my hair[teeth] style my hair with a hairdryer 4 have a headache 5 made coffee / prepared a tomato salad **3** read the newspaper / drink hot chocolate | having breakfast **3** walks to school with Noriko every day 3 caught [got on / ran for / missed / got off] the express train / changed trains at Shibuya Station

FOCUS 英語の主語に注目

·日本語では主語のない場合やあいまいな場合がありますが、英語には基本的に主語が必要です。

- ②「きょうはとても寒い」 ➡ It is very cold today. [天候・距離・時間などを表すitを主語にする]
- ②「けさは気分がよくありません」→ I don't feel well this morning. ["It" should be (used as) the subject to refer to climate, distance, or time.]

In Japanese sentences, the subject is sometimes omitted. However, in English sentences the subject is essential.

reter to climate, distance, or time.] [動作を行う人=|を主語にする] ["!" should be (used as) the subject to describe the person who performs the act.]

EXERCISES

問題 A 上の FOCUS! に対応した問題.

A Put the words in the correct order. FOCUS

1. きのうは気分がよくありませんでした. しかしきょうはずっと気分がいいです.

I was sick yesterday. But (a lot / better / feel / I / today).

2. わが家では日曜日は遅い朝食をとります。

(a late / breakfast / have / on / Sundays / we).

We have a late breakfast on Sundays 3. 範子の家から学校までは相当遠い. トピック関連の行動表現問題.

(a pretty long / from / is / it / Noriko's house / our school / to / way).

It is a pretty long way from Noriko's house to our school 4. けさは姉が朝食をつくりました. とてもおいしかったです.

My sister cooked breakfast this morning. (delicious / it / was).

B Choose the correct verb for each sentence. Change the form, if necessary.

- 1. My mother (made) bacon and eggs for us this morning.
- 2. My father (drinks) tea every morning because he prefers it to coffee.
- 3. My mother always says, "(Brush) your teeth after every meal."
- **4.** My brother usually forgets to (wash) his face and goes to school without breakfast.
- **5.** My sister is (drying) her hair with a hairdryer now. [brush, drink, dry, make, wash]

総合問題。BUILDING BLOCKS の例文を応用すれば答えられる 問題。音声 CD には同内容のス クリプトを収録。

CD1-8 C Complete the sentences.

①けさ起きたのは6時ちょっと過ぎ(a little after)でした. After washing my face I usually go jogging in the park nearby. However, ②雨がひどく(hard)降っていたので、きょうは家にいま(stay)した. I was disappointed. I ate breakfast slowly and then changed into my school uniform. ③いつもは亜紀といっしょに自転車で通学しています. Today I left home at 7:30, ten minutes earlier than usual. I met Aki at the bus stop.

④私たちはいっしょにバスで登校しました.

こバスで登校しました。 ① I got up a little after six this morning. [I got out of bed その課で学んだ文構造や表現を

② I stayed (at) home today because it was raining hard [

③ I usually go to school by bike with Aki[...school with our bikes to school.]

使って,自分のことについて書 ne] く活動の場. y ride

CHALLENGE

④ We went to school together by bus[by bus together]. [We took the bus to school (together).]

What did you do before you left for school today? Write at least three sentences.

FASHION

BASIC EXPRESSIONS



Choose the right answer.

- CD5-56~59 **1 a.** A jacket and a tie.
 - **b.** Jeans and a sweater.
 - c. Jeans and a T-shirt.
 - **2** a. A green shirt.
 - **b.** A miniskirt.

BUILDING BLOCKS

c. A suit.

Ouestion: What is the girl looking for? 音声はナチュラルとスロー の2回読み.

B: I'm looking for a miniskirt. I see many girls wearing miniskirts these days.

1. A: You know what? I saw Ken wearing a jacket and a tie today.

A: Ah... actually, no. Ken looks better in jeans and a T-shirt.

A: That's right.... How about this green one? I think it suits you.

B: Really? Ken always wears jeans and T-shirts. A: Right. I felt something special was going on with him.

B: OK, I'll try it on. I hope I'll look good in this one.

B: Did he look good in the jacket and tie?

Question: What was Ken wearing today? 2. A: Good afternoon. May I help you?

1. a.

BUILDING BLOCKS

ワークシートでは詳しい文法解説

CD5-60 A 「~が…しているのを見る [聞く]」

S+V+O+C[=present participle] ▶ p.130

- 1 saw Ken wearing a jacket and a tie today.
- 2 I heard a newscaster talking about the new fashion trends, so I listened to the program.
- 3 I found him wearing his T-shirt inside out.

[putting on his glasses to read a book / changing into his casual clothes]

- **4** I **feel** this sweater **prickling** me.
 - ●私はきょう健がジャケットとネクタイを身につけているのを見ました.
 - ●ニュースキャスターが新しいファッションの傾向について話しているのが聞こえたので、その番組に耳を傾けました。
 - ●私は彼がTシャツを裏返しに着ていることに気づきました.
 - ●このセーターはちくちくします.

BUILDING BLOCKS で学習した

文法や表現の定着,確認.

TASK Combine the two sentences. (2)

I saw a girl in a white dress. She was laughing merrily.

"look good" and similar expressions

CD5-61 B 「~が似合う」/「~に合う」

- **5** My aunt **looks good in** a kimono.
- **6** This green skirt really **suits** you.
- This necktie goes well with your jacket. [is too loud for / doesn't match]
- 8 This skirt is too plain and doesn't fit me.
 - ●私のおばは着物が似合います.
 - ●この緑色のスカートはあなたによく合います.
 - ■このネクタイはあなたのジャケットによく合います。
 - ●このスカートは地味すぎるし、サイズが合いません.

TASK Write about the fashion you like.

ex. I think casual clothes suit me well.

TOOL BOX beaded necklaces / felt hats / frilled skirts / running shoes / bright [dark] colors

70—LESSON 15

問題 A B

E	《ERCISES Oで学習した文法の定着.			
A	Choose the correct verb for each sentence.	Change the form	n, if nece	essary.
	1. I often see my classmates (check(ing)) the latest trend	ds in fast	nion magazines.
	2. I found her (wearing) expensive	e clothing and ac	ccessories	s at the party.
	3. I heard my friends (say(ing)) that	t checkered skirts	are in fa	ashion this year.
	4. I felt my glasses (sliding) dow	n my nose.		
	[check / say / slide / wear]			
В	Choose the correct verb for each sentence use the same word more than once.	. Change the for	m, if nec	essary. You can
	1. "I (found[saw]) Emi (wearing) stylish glasse	s today."	"She says she
	has stopped wearing contacts."			
	2. "I've never (seen) Mr. Koba	yashi (wearin	g) a	colored shirt."
	"He likes to dress conservatively."			
	3. "I've never (heard) Mary (
	care about the way she looks. Her hair	-		-
	4. "I (found[saw]) Sally (wearing	1	ings tod	ay." "Probably
	she doesn't know it is against our dre			1.
	5. "It was very hot and humid today	_) my shirt
	(sticking) to my skin all day.'		問題 C Bで学習し	した文法の定着.
	[feel / find / hear / see / stick / talk	/ wear]		
C	Put the words in the correct order.		問題D	
	1. (goes / perfectly / with this dress / y	our hairstyle).		音声 CD には同内 リプトを収録.
	 Your hairstyle goes perfectly with this dress / y Your hairstyle goes perfectly with this dress / y (a yukata / good / in / looked / she She looked good in a yukata (suit / the best / those black pants / Those black pants suit you the best / those black pants fit / rice for the fit / rice for the)		フライ・ピー 人 思示・
	3. (suit / the best / those black pants / Those black pants suit you the best	you).		CHALLENGE
				BUILDING BLOCKS で学 だ文法や表現を使って、自
	5. (are / casual clothes / for a job intercasual clothes are not suitable for a job interview	view / not / suit	able).	のことについて書く活動の
D	210	ften hear my friends ta	lking[talk]	ressed in] the latest fashi about fashion, too.
	Erromy day (1対) 170 以目転のファッション	たらいつはアハフの	たロナナ	③ 利の土法がファ

CD5-62

ッションについて話しているのもしばしば耳にします。③私たちは流行の移り変わりが早いのを見てき ました. It's expensive to keep up with the latest fashion. Also, I want to wear ④私の個性(personality)に合った服. I hope ⑤自分流のスタイル(my own style)がより似合う than in the latest fashion.

- 3 We have seen fashions changing[change] quickly.
 - 4 clothes that fit[suit] my personality[character]
 - ⑤ I look better in my own style

CHALLENGE Write about what kind of clothes you usually buy.

ex. Bright colors look good on me, so I usually buy clothes with bright colors.

TOOLBOX cold colors / warm colors / dark colors / stripes / checkered

A STEP FORWARD

A STEP FORWARD @ BUILDING BLOCKS @ の文法に

関連して一歩進んだ内容を学習.

CD5-63 **C**「~が…するのを見る」

S+V+O+C[=bare infinitive] ▶ p.130

TASK

着を図ります.

ステップを踏んで上記の文法の定

STEP 1 で場面を設定することで、

STEP 2 でその文法を使う意味を理解しながら問題を解くことが可能。

同じ動詞を使った文構造でも、補語が現在分詞か原形不定詞かによって意味が異なります.

- 1 I saw the boy **putting** on his new shoes.
- 2 I saw the boy put on his new shoes.
 - ●私は少年が新しい靴を履いているのを見ました. →少年が靴を履く動作をしている途中を見たことを表す
 - ■私は少年が新しい靴を履くのを見ました。→少年が靴を履く動作を一部始終見たことを表す

TASK Read the dialogue and complete the diary below.

STEP 1 At a clothing shop

EMILY: Look who's over there! Isn't that Ken?

YUKA: Yes, I think that's Ken. What a surprise! What's he doing?

EMILY: It seems he is looking for some clothes for the ceremony tomorrow.

YUKA: You're right. He picked up a black jacket and is going to try it on.

EMILY: That jacket really suits him. By the way, who is the girl next to him?

YUKA: I don't know. Maybe she's his girlfriend.

CD5-67 STEP 2 Emily's diary S+V+O+C

Sunday, Nov. 24, 2013

Today Yuka and I went shopping at a clothing shop. When I entered the shop, ①私は健が服を探しているのを見ました. Then, ②私は彼が黒いジャケットを手にとって試着するのを見ました. ③それは彼にとても似合っていました. I wanted to talk to him, but I couldn't because he was with somebody. That is, she was probably his girlfriend. ① I saw Ken looking[shopping] for some clothes

② I saw him pick up[out] a black jacket and try it on

3 It really suited him.

Paraphrasing

CD5-68 **D**「言い換え」を表す表現

This coat won't let the air in. **That is**, it will keep you warm. (つまり)

in brief (要するに) in other words (言い換えれば) / in short (要約すると) / or (すなわち) / to put it another way (別の言い方をされば)

TASK Complete the sentence.

This sweater is not only warm but fashionable. In other words, <u>you can wear it</u> everywhere.

TASK

●で学習した表現の確認.

A STEP FORWARD

上記の英文中に出てきた重要表現を学び、表現力をさらに高めることを目指す.

EXPRESS YOURSELF

これまで学んできた文法や表現を使って, さまざまな形式で書かれたまとまりのある文を 完成. 音声 CD には同内容のスクリプトを収録.

CD5-69 A Ann wrote a fashion review for the school paper. Complete the sentences below.

BUN-EL HIGH NEWS

Nov. 27, 2013

Review on Johnny Depp's Fashion

On TV you may ①ジョニー・デップが黒いスーツに白いシャツ, そしてめが ねを身につけているのを見る. Some people say that the glasses he wears are out of fashion and not cool. But in my personal opinion, ②あの めがねは彼によく似合っています. In fact, lots of people follow his style.

No one denies that Johnny Depp is one of the most fashionable stars in Hollywood. We can easily see it from his clothing, hair-style,



and accessories. Among them, his glasses show his distinctive personality. ③つまり, め がねは彼のトレードマーク(trademark)になっています. Thanks to his fashion sense、 ④私は彼は非

- 常に優雅だ(elegant)と思います.
- 1) see Johnny Depp wearing a black suit, a white shirt, and glasses
- 2 the glasses really suit him
- ③ In short[brief], his glasses have become his trademark.
- 4 I find him very elegant [I think he is very elegant]

В	Write your	own	fashion	review	on	someone.	The	questions	below	will	give	you

Review on(名前)''s Fashion		B Aで完成した英文を参考にしながら Oことについて自由に書く活動.	
I like <u>(名前)</u> 's fashion because	(理由)	You may	
see(名前) wearing(服装)	In my personal op	oinion,(服装)	
really suit(s) him / her.			
	問題(.LENGE Bで書いた英文をもとにペアで話し クラスの前で話したりする発表の場.	

HINTS Whose fashion do you like? / Is he or she a fashion leader? / Why do you like his or her fashion?

Talk to your classmates about your fashion review.

「話す」活動をより充実させるために、「機 能表現」「会話・スピーチの表現」「リズム やイントネーション」について学ぶコラム.

ONE POINT CORNER

CD5-70:



情報源を示すときの表現

According to this designer, the color blue will be in fashion next year.

This magazine says that Japanese young people are very keen on fashion trends.

グラフや写真などを示すときの表現

Please take a look at Table 3 on page three.

As the chart shows, the number of people who want to be hairdressers is increasing every year.

BASIC EXPRESSIONS



Choose the right answer.

- CD6-31~34 **1 a.** They are going to a movie theater.
 - **b.** They are going to watch a movie.
 - **c.** They are going to watch a sad movie. 1. b.
 - **2 a.** They don't want to see *Love Forever*.
 - **b.** They are going to buy movie tickets.
 - c. They will make a plan to see the movie.

1. A: Hey! Are you free this evening? What do you think of renting a movie and watching it together?

B: That's a good idea, but I don't want to see a movie which has a sad ending.

A: You mean you want to see a movie with a happy ending?

A: Fine. So, how about a romantic comedy?

B: Sounds perfect. Question: What are they going to do this evening?

2. A: I was wondering if you have any free time this weekend.

B: I'm not sure now ... but what sup?

A: I've got a couple of free tickets to a movie that will start this Friday.

B: What movie?

The title is ... Love Forever.

B: Wow, I've been looking forward to seeing that. OK. Let's

arrange our schedules.

Question: What does she mean by Let's arrange our



BUILDING BLOCKS

CD6-35 🛕 「~する人 [もの]」

relative pronoun (restrictive) ▶ p.132

- 1 The Lord of the Rings is a movie series which[that] won many Academy Awards.
- 2 The actress (who(m)[that]) I saw on the stage was Angelina Jolie.
- 3 He is a movie director whose science fiction works are popular all over the world.
- **4** I don't agree with **what** the critic said about the movie.
 - ●「ロード・オブ・ザ・リング」は多くのアカデミー賞を受賞した映画シリーズです。
 - ■私が舞台で見た女優はアンジェリーナ・ジョリーでした。
 - ●彼はその SF 作品が世界中で人気のある映画監督です.
 - ■私はその批評家がその映画について言ったことに賛成しません。

TASK Choose the correct word.

I want to see a movie (which / who) is full of action.

"wonder" and similar expressions

CD6-36 B 「~かしらと思う」

- **5** I **wonder** if the movie is available at a DVD shop.
- 6 I wonder which movie I should see this weekend.
- **7** I'm not sure what movie the director will make next.
- **8** I **don't know** when the movie will be released.
 - ●その映画は DVD 店で入手できるのでしょうか.
 - ●今週末どの映画を見たらいいかと思案しています.
 - ●その監督が次に何の映画をつくるのか私には分かりません.
 - ●その映画がいつ封切られるのか分かりません.

TASK Compare the two sentences below.

I don't know what time the movie will start. / What time will the movie start?

A Choose the correct word for each sentence.

- 1. This is the movie (which) whom) Spielberg made at age 31.
- **2.** Everyone (which /who) saw the movie said it was boring.
- 3. She is an actress (who whose) dream is to appear in Hollywood movies.
- **4.** I couldn't understand (that /what) the movie tried to say.

B Follow the example and combine the two sentences.

ex. I watched a movie. It was released last week.

→ I watched a movie which [that] was released last week.

- This is a movie. It focuses on the importance of peace.
 This is a movie which[that] focuses on the importance of peace.

 I cannot remember the name of the actor. He played the main character in the movie. I cannot remember the name of the actor who[that] played the main character in the movie.
- 3. In that movie the actor played the role of a salesman. His life was lonely and difficult. In that movie the actor played the role of a salesman whose life was lonely and difficult.
- 4. The movie is about the life of a Japanese family in the 1950s. Masaki saw the movie. The movie (which[that]) Masaki saw is about the life of a Japanese family in the 1950s. / Masaki saw a[the] movie which is about the life of a Japanese family in the 1950s.

C Put the words in the correct order.

- (a movie / I / if / was wondering / watch / would like to / you) together. I was wondering if you would like to watch a movie
 (at / I / is / playing / that movie theater / what / wonder). I wonder what is playing at that movie theater
 (be screened / don't know / his latest movie / I / when and where / will). I don't know when and where his latest movie will be screened
 (by movie critics / how / I'm / not sure / this movie / was received by movie critics.
- I'm not sure how this movie was received by movie critics

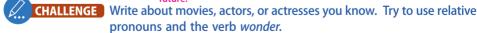
CD6-37 D Complete the sentences.

①私はラブストーリーが好きな映画ファンです. I often watch American and British movies on DVDs. ②日本語と英語の字幕(subtitles)があるDVDがたくさんあります. So I can learn English from movies. ③いくつかの映画には見る人(the audience)を泣かせる美しい

せりふ(line)があります. I write down those lines. ④将来は字幕なしで映画を見られるよう ① I am a movie fan who likes love stories.

② There are a lot of DVDs that have Japanese and English subtitles [A lot of DVDs have...].

- - 3 Some movies have beautiful lines that make the audience crv.
 - ④ I wonder if[whether] I will be able to watch movies without[with no] subtitles in the



A STEP FORWARD

CD6-38 C 「そしてその人は」/「そしてそれは」

relative pronoun (non-restrictive) ▶ p.132

先行詞のあとにコンマを置き、関係代名詞を使って先行詞に付加的な情報を加えることができます.

- 1 Julia Roberts, who starred in *Pretty Woman*, is my favorite actress.
- 2 His recent movie, which took two years to direct, is about a poor samural of the Edo era.
 - ●ジュリア・ロバーツは「プリティー・ウーマン」で主演しましたが、私の好きな女優です.
 - ●彼の最近の映画は、監督するのに2年かかりましたが、江戸時代の貧しい武士を描いています。

TASK Read the dialogue and complete the review below.

STEP 1 During lunch relative pronoun (restrictive)

EMILY: Why don't we go to a movie this evening?

MISAKI: That sounds fun. What movie?

EMILY: How about the latest *Unicorn* movie that was released yesterday?

MISAKI: I've never seen any in the series. I wonder if I can understand the background of the story.



EMILY: It's OK. You can enjoy each movie as an independent story. It's getting more and more exciting in contrast to previous ones!

MISAKI: All right, let's see it.

CD6-42 STEP 2 Emily's Review relative pronoun (non-restrictive)

BUN-EI HIGH NEWS

John Unicorn and the Mystery Island

★★★☆

This is ①「ユニコーン」の最新映画で、それは人気映画シリーズの一部です。 In the movie, Daniel Portman ②魔法使い(wizard)のジョン・ユニコーン役を演じ、そしてその人は物語の主人公(hero)です。 He goes to an island and has many fantastic adventures. In contrast to former movies in the series, the images are more real and fascinating. ③この映画はベストセラーの本(best-selling book) に基づいていますが、わくわくする結末になっています。 I'm sure you will enjoy watching this movie.

Expressions to describe contrast

D「対比」を表す表現

- the latest [most recent] Unicorn movie, which is part of the popular movie series
- plays the role of a wizard, John Unicorn, who is the hero of the story.
 This movie, which is[was] based on the best-selling book, has an exciting ending.
- In contrast to ordinary movies, 3D movies take more time and money to make. (~と比べると)

while $(\sim$ である一方) / meanwhile (-方) / some \sim , others... $(\sim$ する人もいれば、…する人もいる) / on the other hand (他方では)

TASK Fill in the blanks and make a dialogue with your partner.

A: What movie do you like best?

B: I like ______ best because it's _____ in contrast to other movies.

86—LESSON 17

CD6-43

EXPRESS YOURSELF

EXPRESS YOURSELF パラグラフ構成について学び、意 識しながらまとまりのある文を書 くことを目指します.

CD6-44 A Tomoki wrote his opinion on movies. Read the paragraph below.

• Many people who like movies enjoy movies on DVDs more often than at theaters, but I definitely prefer to go to movie theaters. ②It's more exciting to watch movies on a big screen with impressive sound effects. 3Also, we can concentrate better on the movie in a dark movie theater. OIn addition, we can see the latest movies in



theaters. These facts show that going to theaters is much better in comparison to watching DVDs. 61 wonder how many of you agree with me, but I strongly recommend movie theaters for enjoying movies to the fullest.

「パラグラフの構成]

- ●主題文 映画は映画館で見る方が好きだ(①)
- ●支持文 映画館で見る理由(2~5)
- ●結語 主題文の言い換え(6)

問題B	
ワークシートにはプリントとして	-
提出できるよう解答欄を用意.	

B Write your opinion on why you prefer to enjoy movies on DVDs. @

Main idea:	
Reason 1:	
Reason 2:	
(Concluding sentence:	_)
·	

HINTS What are some good points of watching movies on DVDs? / Why do you think so?

CHALLENGE Present your opinion in front of your classmates.

CHALLENGE

問題 Bで書いた英文をもとにペア で話したり、クラスの前で話した りする発表の場.

ONE POINT CORNER

「話す」活動をより充実させるため に「機能表現」「会話・スピーチの 表現」「リズムやイントネーション」 について学ぶコラム.

CD6-45 :..ONE POINT CORNER



母音で始まる語は、前の語の最後の子音と結びつくことがあります.

We can watch movies on a big screen with impressive sound effects. This is the movie I have long wanted to see.

BUILDUP 3 DOWN

全8回(2~3課おきに設置)

Think about the meanings of "down."

次のdownがどういう意味か考えてみましょう。

- a. I put the book down on the desk.
- **b.** Can you turn the volume **down**?
- c.Let's get down to work now.

BUILDUP

主要な前置詞・副詞を取り上げ. 基本イメージとそこから派生し たさまざまな意味をイラストと ともに紹介.

Core image: lower direction

基本イメージ **下方向** downward, toward a lower place; in a lo 「下へ,下の方へ;下で,下の」 place; in a lower place

"Down" represents the direction or the motion toward a lower position.
下方向への向きや移動を表します. "Down" is usually used as an ad "Down" is usually used as an adverb, but

副詞として使われることが多いのですが、 sometimes used as a preposition.

前置詞としての用法もあります.



CD3-26

① She felt dizzy and fell down. fall down the stairs 「階段から落ちる」 彼女はめまいがして倒れた。 のように前置詞としての使い方もある.

- 2 I ran my finger **down** the list to look for my name. 私は自分の名前を探すために、リストを指で下になぞった.
- 3 I heard them talking **down** in the kitchen. 下の台所で彼らが話しているのを聞いた。2階から見て下にある「1階」を指す.
- 4 Wipe **down** the table. テーブルを拭いて、汚れが「落ちる」、

Various meanings derived from the core image 基本イメージから派生したさまざまな意味

not standing; break down, weak sitting down, lying down; in bad health; feeling depressed ▲ 立っていない;衰弱,消沈 「座って,横になって;健康状態が悪化して;気持ちが沈んで」

- 1 I sat **down** on the chair. 私はいすに腰をおろした.
- 2) She came **down** with a bad cold. 彼女はひどい風邪にかかった.
- 3 He's been feeling down and depressed lately. 彼はこのところ気持ちが沈んでふさぎ込んでいる。



CD3-28

decrease in quantity, lowering of degree; bad state, degradation; stopping, break down B 量の減少,程度の下降;劣悪な状態,悪化;停止,故障

「減少して、下降して、値下がりして、悪くなって」 decrease, drop, decline in price; get worse

1) All the winter clothes at that shop were marked **down** last weekend. その店の冬物は先週末に全品値下げされた.

2 Please tone **down** your voice. The baby is sleeping. 声を小さくしてください. 赤ちゃんが寝ているので. tone down は転じて「〈強さなどを〉和らげ る。弱める」の意味でも用いられる。

3 My father's car broke down yesterday. 父の車がきのう故障した.

CD3-29

relaxed, at ease

- **C** 落ち着いて 「落ち着いて, 安定して」
- ① Calm down. 落ち着いて.
- 2 The problems will settle **down** in a few days. 問題は数日中に解決するだろう.

CD3-30

- apart; approaching apart; go along **D** 離れて; 進んで 「離れて; (…に沿って) 進んで」
- 1) The bus stop is just **down** the street.

バス停はちょうどその通りを行った ところにある.

同じものでも離れていくと低くなるように 見えることから、downが「離れて」を意味 するようになった.

② Go down three blocks and you'll see the hotel on your left.

3ブロック進むと左側にそのホテルが見える. 出発地から離れていくことから 「進んで」の意味が生じた.



Translate the sentences into Japanese.

TASK 1 次の文の意味を言いなさい.

1. He quickly drank **down** the soda.

- 1. 彼はすばやくソーダを飲み干しました.
- 2. 経済状況がよくないので、この製品の売り上げは下がるでしょう.
- 3. 使い終わったらコンピューターの電源を切りなさい.
- 2. The sales of this product will go **down** because of the poor economy.
- 3. Shut **down** the computer when you finish using it.

Translate the sentences into English, using "down" and the given words.

TASK 2 downと与えられた語(句)を使って、日本語を英語にしなさい、

- 1. しばらく横になったほうがいいですよ. (lie, for a while)
- 2. 私は彼の言葉を一言一句書き留めました. (every word he said)
- 3. 食事の脂肪分を減らしたほうがいいですよ. (cut, fat in your diet)
- 1. You should [You had better / ought to] lie down for a while.
- 2. I wrote down every word he said.
- 3. You had better [should / ought to] cut down fat in your diet.

STRUCTURE

LANGUAGE FOCUS

各課に出現した文法事項を体系立 てて整理. 文法問題を補充.

1 分詞 [participle] の形容詞的用法

分詞には「~している」という意味の現在分詞 (-ing) と、「~される」 という意味の過去分詞 (-edなど) があり、 形容詞のように名詞を修飾します。

LEARN BY HEART

- 1 Look at the **setting** sun. It's beautiful.
- 2 Be careful of the **boiling** water.
- 3 I eat a **boiled** egg for breakfast every morning.
- 4 The garden is full of fallen leaves.
- **⑤** The girl **standing by the gate** is my sister. 後置
- **1** The girl **surrounded by many people** is a famous movie star. 後置

2 形容詞化した分詞

分詞の中には、形容詞化していると見られるものもあります。

LEARN BY HEART

- It was an **exciting** game.
- 2 The excited supporters cheered loudly.
- 3 It was the most **shocking** sight in my life.
- **4** The **shocked** people could not move for a while.
- **5** The movie was **boring**.

3 付帯状況 ▶LANGUAGE FOCUS 19

「with+名詞+分詞」で、同時に起こっていることを補足的に表します。

LEARN BY HEART

- **1** She was sitting on the sofa **with** her cat **sleeping** on her lap.
- 2 Don't brush your teeth with the water running.
- 3 The coach was watching the game with his arms folded.
- 4 She watched the TV program with her eyes filled with tears.

EXERCISES

A Choose the right word.

- 1. Who is that person (knocking) knocked) on the door?
- **2.** The wind (blowing) blown) from the north is very cold.
- **3.** That is the roof (blowing /blown) off by the typhoon.
- **4.** The (exciting /(excited)) fans ran onto the field.
- **5.** (Rolling) Rolled) stones gather no moss.

B Change the verbs into suitable participle forms.

- 1. The president was sitting in an armchair with his legs (cross).
- **2.** I received a message (write) in English.
- 3. Don't wake the (sleep) baby.
- **4.** The test (give) to the students was easy.
- 5. Look at the lake (cover) with ice and snow.

C Put the words in the correct order.

1. 彼女に話しかけている少年をあなたは知っていますか.

Do (boy / her / know / speaking / the / to / you)? you know the boy speaking to her 2. ブラジルで話されている言語はポルトガル語です.

The (Brazil / in / is / language / Portuguese / spoken).

language spoken in Brazil is Portuguese
3. 私たちはその気の毒な人たちのために、目を閉じて祈りました.

We (closed / eyes / for / our / people / poor / prayed / the / with). prayed for the poor people with our eyes closed 4. 彼女はエンジンをかけたまま車から出てきました.

She got out of the car (engine / running / the / with).

5. そのときあなたに電話をする時間がありませんでした。

There (call / left / no / time / to / you / was) then. was no time left to call you

D Put the phrases into Japanese.

1. frozen food 1. 冷凍食品 2. 中古車 2. a used car 3.朝日 **3.** the rising sun 5. けが人

4. a falling star 6. ふくらし粉 (ベーキングパウダー)

- **5.** the injured people
- **6.** baking powder

EXPRESSIONS BASED ON FUNCTIONS

1……「時間」を表す表現

主要な機能表現を体系的にまとめた機能別表現集.

●時

…するときに when / in / as (~するとき) (~につれて)

…している間に while / during / for

…のあとで after / just after (~の直後に)

…の前に before / just before (ちょうど〜の前に) ~までに by / until [till] / after (〜過ぎまで)

~以来 since / It is ~ since (…以来~経つ) / It was ~ before.... (…までに~か

かった)

いったん~すると once

·It is four years since I saw my old classmates last.

·It was more than a month before my mother got well.

· Once you cross the line, you can't change your mind.

●間に合う・間に合わない・ちょうど

時間どおりに;間に合ってon time / just in time (ちょうど間に合って) / right at noon (正午きっかりに)

早く ahead of time [schedule] (定刻より早く) / a little early (少し早く) /

10 minutes earlier (10 分早く)

遅れて behind time [schedule] (定刻より遅れて) / a little late (少し遅れて) /

shortly after (少しあとで)

• Did the airplane leave Narita airport on time? (p.30)

· I arrived at the meeting place thirty minutes ahead of time[schedule]. (~分早く)

・The 7:00 express arrived ten minutes behind time[schedule]. (~分遅れて)

●即時

すぐ soon / at once / in a moment / in no time / shortly / instantly /

immediately

今すぐに // 近く right now // before long / very soon

…するとすぐ as soon as / soon after / It was not long before (…したのは間もなく

だった)

•The Japanese player began to play in the major leagues and **at once** he became popular in the United States. (p.80)

· My father took up golf as a pastime as soon as he retired from work. (p.80)

•Soon after he entered high school, he joined the rugby team. (p.80)

• My favorite player entered the game and in no time scored a goal. (p.80)

·It wasn't long before I realized I was mistaken.

●時間的な順序

まず;最初に at first / in the beginning 最後に;結局;ついに at last / finally / in the end

もっと前に // あとで earlier // later

それから and / and then / next (次に)

·At first, I found that there were different ways of thinking in different cultures.

- He worked hard and **finally** passed the exam. (p.89)
- •In the end, we decided to accept their proposal.

●過去, 現在, 未来

かつて;以前; once / in the past / then / just then (ちょうどそのとき) / at that time / 当時[過去] in those days / yesterday (きのう) / the day before yesterday (おととい) /

recently (最近)

今;今日; now / these days / nowadays / at the present time [moment] / today

今のところ[現在]

将来;近いうちに in the future / in the near future / tomorrow(あす) / the day after

tomorrow(あさって)

·In those days I thought most books were boring.

·We're out of stock at the present time.

· She hopes to work to expand international exchange in the future. (p.43)

●同時

同時に at the same time / meanwhile (同時に; その間に)

• But at the same time, I have been anxious about living in an unfamiliar place. (p.44)

●その他

It takes ~ to do(…するのに~かかる) / have a good[pleasant, bad] time(~の時を過ごす) / It is only recently that (…したのは最近のことだ) / The time has come when (…のときが来た)

- · It took more than two hours to finish it. (p.19)
- ・We had a good time in London last summer. (楽しい時を過ごした) (p.30)
- It is only recently that I have come to like classical music.
- •The time has come when we can buy and download our favorite songs from the Internet.

2······「頻度」を表す表現 (→ LESSON 7)

●いつも

always / usually / every day / almost always / most of the time / all

the time

…するときはいつも every[each] time / whenever

- Every time [Whenever] that jazz group comes to Japan, she never fails to go to their concert.
- · Mr. Sano is happy to give us advice whenever [no matter when] we ask him. (p.88)

EXPRESSIONS BASED ON TOPICS

■トピック別表現集(かっこの中は特に関係する課)

1 学校編158
学校 (L-2, 3)······158
クラブ活動 (L-3, 12, 16)159
2 生活編160
食事 (L-8)······160
ファッション (L-15)······160
健康161
習慣161
進路 (L-18)······161
自分の町 (L-11)······161
3 楽しみ編162
趣味 (L-7)······162
読書 (L-13)······162
映画 (L-17)······162
音楽 (L-10)······163
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英作文に役立つトピック別 表現集

4 友人編164
友人164
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5 コンピューター編 (L-14)······165
コンピューター165
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6 国際交流編 (L-9, 20)······166
国際交流166
留学生166
外国語166
7日本文化編166
日本文化166
8 社会編167
報道167
環境 (L-19)······167

1 学校編

(◆はカテゴリーの区切りを示す)

[学校] (→ LESSON 2.3)

●いろいろな学校 school

共学校 coeducational school / 男子校 boys' school / 女子校 girls' school ◆ 公立校 public school / 私 立 校 private school ◆ 幼 稚 園,保 育 園 preschool / 保 育 園 nursery school / 小 学 校 elementary [primary] school / 中 学 校 junior high school / 高 等 学 校 high school / 大 学 university[college] / 大学院 graduate school ◆ 予備校 preparatory school / 塾 cram school / 寮 dormitory

●校舎 school building

職員室 teachers' [staff] room / 保健室 nurse's room / 図書室 library / 体育館 gym(nasium) / 講堂 auditorium / 校門 (school) gate / 校庭,グラウンド (sports)ground [field] / 部室 club room

●先生 teacher

校長先生 principal / 教頭先生・副校長先生 assistant [vice] principal / 担任の先生 homeroom teacher / 数学の先生 math teacher / ALT の先生 assistant language teacher

●学年, 学期 school year, term [semester]

学年 school year / 学期 term (主に3学期制) [semester (主に2学期制)] ◆ 高校1年生 first-year student of senior high school [freshman, 10th grader] / 2年生 sophomore / 3年生(3年制の場合) senior

●学校行事 school event

文化祭 school [cultural] festival / 体育祭 athletic meet [sports day, sports festival] /遠足·修学旅行 school excursion [school trip] / 入学式 entrance ceremony / 卒業式 graduation ceremony / 始業式

ユニコン英語表現 1

生徒用

ワークブック [スタンダード] B5 判 / 88 頁 (別冊解答 56 頁)

文法・表現の復習

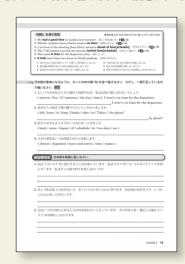
文法や表現の定着に重点を置いたワークブックです. 教科書にはない詳しい文法解説も載せました. 自宅学 習用としても可能なように,別解も豊富に載せました.



ワークブック [アドバンスト] B5 判/96 頁 (別冊解答 64 頁)

文法・表現を使って英作文

文法や表現を定着させ、さらにそれらを使って文を作るところまで導きます。 各課の総合英作文問題ではある 程度まとまりのある文が書けるように設定しています.

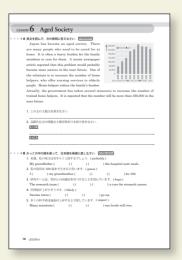


ユニコン英語表現2

ワークブック [語彙・文法編] B5 判/120頁(別冊解答 64頁)

語彙・文法や表現の定着

各課で学習する語彙・文法や表現の定着に重点を置きました。 自宅学習用としても可能なように, 別解も豊富に載せました。



ワークブック[表現•作文編] B5 判/104頁(別冊解答 64頁)

語彙や表現を使ってパラグラフ・ライティング

教科書の内容をフォローしながら表現や語彙を定着させ、パラグラフ・ライティングに重点を置きました。 課の後半には大学入試問題を置き、動機づけを図りました.



ユニコン英語表現1・2全体の流れ

UNIT 1 「導入」

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1

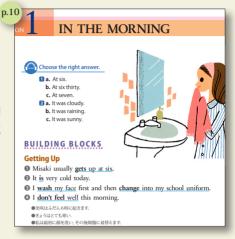
(2ページ構成) 全5課

動詞を使いこなそう

表現日常生活の行動表現

文法 文構造

中学既習文法を使って, 高校生の日常 生活に密着した基本的な行動表現を作 るとともに、文の構造パターンを確認 します.



UNIT

(4ページ構成)

全 10 課

表現機能表現、トピック関連 文法 作文に必要な文法

身につけよう

いろいろな表現を

書くトピックに沿ってさまざまな形式で書く

UNIT 1 で学習した文の骨格や構造を 土台にしながら、文を豊かにするため のさまざまな文法や表現を身につけ, それらを使って、絵はがきやウェブサ イト, 書評など, さまざまな形式で文 を書く練習をします.

FASHION BASIC EXPRESSIONS Choose the right answer.

1 a. A jacket and a tie. c. Jeans and a T-shirt.

2 a. A green shirt b. A miniskirt. c. A suit.



BUILDING BLOCKS

▲「~が…しているのを見る[聞く]」

1 saw Ken wearing a jacket and a tie today

2 | heard a newscaster talking about the new fashion trends, so | listened to the program.

1 found him wearing his T-shirt inside out.

1 feel this sweater prickling me.

●私はきょう健がジャケットとネクタイを身につけているのを見ました。 ●ニュースキャスターが新しいファッションの頼句について話しているのが聞こえたので、その番組に耳を傾けました。

私は彼がTシャツを裏返しに着ていることに気づきました。●このセーターはちくちくします。

UNIT 3

[OPTIONAL] UNIT

(4ページ構成)

全5課

文章を組み立てよう

パラグラフ パラグラフの基本型

さらに余裕があれば、UNIT 2 で身に つけたいろいろな文法や表現を使いな がらパラグラフを作り、まとまった内 容を伝える練習をします. 本格的には 英語表現Ⅱで学習します.

ENVIRONMENT

BASIC EXPRESSIONS

Choose the right answer.

1 a. She does what everybody cannot do.

b. She turns off the radio.

a. His wife doesn't care about recycling.
 b. He doesn't separate the trash.

c. She turns off unnecessary lights at home c. He has a very strict attitude

BUILDING BLOCKS

▲「~しながら…する」

1 We walked along the road, picking up empty cans 2 We went through the forest, watching wild birds.

3 The villagers cultivated the land, planting many seedlings.

1 The bus driver turned off the engine, waiting for the signal to turn green.

■私たちは空き缶を拾いながら道を歩きました ●私たちは野島を観察したがら姿を通り抜けました

●村人たちは土を耕して、たくさんの苗木を植えました。●そのバスの運転士はエンジンを切り、信号が青に変わるのを待ちました。

TASK Compare the two sentences helow

He watched the insect, lying on the ground. / The tree lying on the ground is a baobab

22



「パラグラフ

(2ページ構成)

全5課

Paragraph Reading

無理なくステップアップできます.

パラグラフパラグラフ展開パターン

「読む」「聞く」活動を通じてパラグラ フの基本的な構成を再確認します.

English in Today's World

and non-native speakers of major languages. Table 1 shows the number of native speakers of major languages. In terms of the number of native speakers, English is not the most widely-spoken language. English is in fourth place, while Chinese is ranked



number one. Table 2 shows the number of non-native speakers of major language In terms of non-native speakers, English has many more speakers than other major languages. About 1.4 billion people speak English as a second or foreign language. On the other hand, the number of non-native speakers of Chinese is 200 million. If we combine both native and non-native speakers, more people speak English than any other language. This fact makes English the most popular foreign language to learn in Japan and other countries. (134 words)

Table 1	
Language	Native Speakers
1 Chinese	1,212
2 Arabic	422
3 Hindi	366
4 English	341

Table 2	
Language	Non-native Speakers
1 English	1,400
2 Hindi	334
3 Arabic	250
4 Chinese	200

英

語

耒

珼

2

UNIT 2

(4ページ構成)

全 15 課

Functional Expressions P.24 and Grammar for Use

表現 機能表現,トピック関連

文法 書く際に間違いやすい項目

書くトピックに沿って意見や考えを述べる

機能表現や間違いやすい文法事項を学 習しながらパラグラフの論理構成を確 認し、トピック関連のまとまった英文 を書く力を身につけます.

Aged Society

Japan has become an aged society. There are many people who need to be cared for at home. It is often a heavy burden for the family members nearly burden for the tamily members to care for them. A recent newspaper article reported that this problem would **probably** become more serious in the near future. One of the lutions is to increase the number

g 160,000

ss, Assurance / Expectation

of home helpers, who offer nursing to | SourceMining/althaltabouralMara.008| board services to elderly people. Home helpers reduce the family's burden. Actually, the government has taken several measures to increase the number of trained home helpers. It is expected that the number will be more than 350,000 in the near future (104 words)

BUILDING BLOCKS

🕦 My grandmother will **probably** enter a home for the elderly soon. (ಕ.ಫಸಿ)

② The number of facilities for elderly people is likely to increase. (~しそうだ)

UNIT3

「パラグラフ

(4ページ構成)

全7課

Paragraph Writing

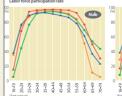
書くパラグラフ展開パターンに従って書く

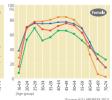
総まとめとして、これまで身につけて きた語い, 文法, 表現を用いて英語の 典型的なパラグラフ・パターンに従っ て「書く」活動をします.

Working Women

These graphs show the percentages of workers by sex, age group, and country, First, look at the graph for women. In Japan and Korea, the percentages become lower in the age groups between 25 and 44. Actually, this trend is called an "M-curve." In contrast, the other countries do not show an "M-curve." Then,

compare the graph for women with that for men. In the graph for women, as mentioned above, you can see two "M-curves." To the contrary, in the graph for men, there is no "M-curve." These facts suggest that it is necessary to learn about the causes of the "M-curve." (103 words)





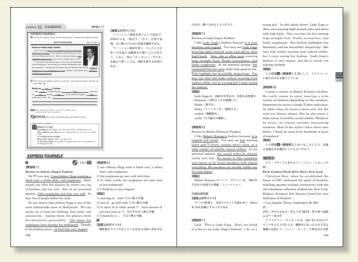
23

教師用 教授資料セット

ユニコン英語表現1・2

本冊 表現1 B5 判 / 400頁 表現2 B5 判 / 384 頁

- ・自由度の高い問題については, できるだけ多くの別解を入れ ました.
- ・補充問題や補充例文などを充実させました.



別冊① **小テスト集** [確認テスト/リスニングテスト] 表現1 B5 判/96 頁 表現2

文法・表現の定着

教科書で学習した内容の定着を図るための小テスト集を用意しました(各課対応).



リスニングテスト

各課の内容, トピックに沿った 音声聞き取りテスト.

確認テスト

[トピック編]トピック関連の行動表現の定着. [文法編] 各課で学習する文法事項の定着.

*表現2は[トピック編][文法・表現編]の2種類.

L	ESSON 15 解除テスト[トピック網] FASHION
A	日本語の意味になるように、()の中に適当な語を書きなさい、与えられた文字で始める
	こと. (tit)×4
1.	ケイトは最初のトレンドのスカートを買いました。
	Kate bought a (s) in the latest (t).
2.	マイクはTシャッとジーンズのようなふだん着がいちばん好きです。
	Mike likes (c) clothes the best such as a T-shirt and jeans.
3.	後のチェックのジャケットはとてもおしゃれです。
	His (c) jacket is very (s).
4.	田中先生はいつもきちんとした模型で上品な服装をしています。
	Ms. Tanaka always (d) elegantly with a neat (h).
В	各級の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、()の中に適当な語を書きなさい。 (2/1×4
1.	(a) That blue dress suits Kana well.
	(b) Kana looks () () that blue dress.
2.	(a) This skirt is not my size.
	(b) This size of skirt doesn't () me.
3.	(a) I don't have enough money to buy the bag. In brief, it is too expensive for me
	(b) I don't have enough money to buy the bag. () is, it is to
	expensive for me.
4.	(3) Bob always cares about his clothing and looks cool. To put it another way, h
	is fushionable.
	(b) Bob always cares about his clothing and looks cool. In other (
	he is fashionable.
С	[]の中から適当な語句を選び、()の中に書きなさい、同じ語句は2度使えません。
	(2d) × 4
	Pink will be () fashion this spring.
2.	These accessories go well () your party dress.
	All his clothing went () fashion, but he doesn't care.
	Tell me if my clothing is () the dress code.

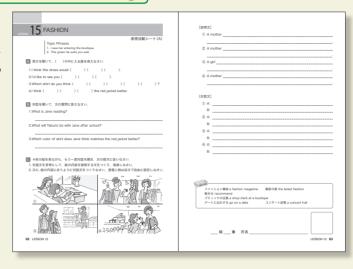
L	ESSON 15 報源デ FASHION	スト[文法編]
A	日本語の意味になるように、()の中に適当な語を書きなさい。	(1/t×4)
	マリが英語で歌っているのが聞こえました。	
	I () Mari () in English.	
2	ケイトは自分の手が存たくなってきているのを感じました。	
	Kate () her hands () cold.	
3.	微はジェーンが新しいめがねを買うのを見ました。	
	Ken () Jane () new glasses.	
4.	久美がファッション雑誌を読んでいるのを見ました.	
	I () Kumi () a fashion magazine.	
	次の英文を日本語に直しなさい。	27 EV 40
	Taro found me wearing a new hat.	(4)((~ 4)
	太郎は私が().
2	Yumi heard the baby crying.	
	由第はそのあちゃんが().
3.	Akira saw you borrow a book at the library.	
	明は().
4.	Nancy saw him enter the classroom.	
	ナンシーは().
	日本語の意味になるように、()の中の語句を並べ替え、全文を書きなさい。	
	日本語の意味になるように、()の中の語句を葉へ替え、全文を書きなさい。 信がジムと話しているのが図こえますか、(can/hear/Jim/Ken/talking	
	Man > Y S W C C / G S / D M C X Z A D C (Gam) Beat / Sim / Wen) thirting	/ to / you / :
2	私はトムが靴下を裏面しに聞いていることに気づきました。	
	I (found / his socks / inside / out / wearing / Tom).	
3.	そのセーターはちくちくしますか. (do / feel / prickling / the sweater / ye	na/you)?
	私はり中がピアスをつけているのを見たことがありません。	
*	私はリザかとアスをつけているのを見たことがありません。 I (have / Lisa / never / seen / pierced earrings / wearing).	
	i (nave/lasa/never/seen/pserced earrings/wearing).	
	N B 5.4	/20,8t
		21

教授資料セット

別冊②表現活動シート 表現1 B5 判 / 128 頁 © の

トピック関連の コミュニカティブ活動

- ・コミュニカティブな活動を 通して各課で学習した文法や 表現を身につける活動シート です.
- ・各課2種類用意しました.



Teacher's Book 表現 1 B5 変型判 / 168 頁 表現 2 B5 変型判 / 192 頁

- ・教科書には問題の解答例, 音声スクリプト, CD インデックスを刷り込みました.
- ・日本語部分には英語を併記しました.

CD-ROM (教師用データ集)

- ・[表現1・2共通] 教科書本文/解答例/音声スクリプト/小テスト集/ワークブック(2種)/ ワークシート/定期考査用問題例集/文法解説パワーポイント
- ・[表現1のみ収録]表現活動シート
- ・[表現 2 のみ収録] リスニングイントロダクション/教科書例文暗記シート/ Vocabulary Building シート

【指導用 CD 表現1 7枚組 表現2 10 枚組

- ・教科書本文のほか、教科書のリスニング問題や小テスト集のリスニング問題を収録しました.
- ・[表現1・2共通] 教科書本文/教科書リスニング問題/小テスト集
- ・[表現1のみ収録]表現活動シート
- ・[表現2のみ収録] リスニングイントロダクション

リスニング CD 表現1 表現2 2枚組

- ・教科書本文・例文を中心とした生徒の自学自習用の音声 CD です.
- ・例文はリピートポーズ付、ディクテーションにも利用できます.

デジタル教科書 表現1

- ・コンピューターとプロジェクターを使って授業ができるデジタル教材をご用意しました.
- ・教科書本文の抽出や検索機能など、プリント教材作成にも役立てることが可能です.

充実した教授資料付属 CD-ROM データ ユニコン英語表現 1・2

先生のご指導に合わせた素材となるデータ集を収録しました. プリント作成やテスト作成など、あらゆる用途に活用できます.

①教科書関連

表現 1 表現 2 教科書本文/解答例/教科書リスニング問題スクリプト/ワークシート:教科書例文を使った穴埋め、並べ替え、和文英訳問題や音声スクリプトを利用した問題など、教科書の内容をフォローしたワークシート

表現2 訳例:教科書本文の日本語訳

教科書例文暗記シート:教科書例文 (BUILDING BLOCKS) とその日本語訳 Vocabulary Building シート: 教科書に掲載のトピック関連語彙集 (Vocabulary Building) の英語とその日本語訳

②ワークブック

表現1 ワークブック [スタンダード] /ワークブック [アドバンスト] 表現2 ワークブック [語彙・文法編] /ワークブック [表現・作文編]

③テスト

表現1表現2 小テスト集/定期考査用問題例集

④表現活動シート(表現1)教授資料別冊②)

⑤リスニングイントロダクション

表現2 のみ収録. 教科書本文に入る前のリスニング教材. トピック関連のキーワードをリスニングを通して学習

⑥文法解説パワーポイント

『SEED 総合英語「四訂新版」』の各章に中扉解説、基本例文を収録

	N 6
English	日本語
(My grandmother will probably enter a home for the elderly soon.	○私の祖母はおそらくすぐに真解者のためのホームに入るたろう。
The number of facilities for elderly people is likely to increase.	②高齢者のための階級の数は増えそうだ。
It seemed that there was no solution to this problem, but they found one.	③この問題には解決策がないように見えたが、彼らは見つにた。
I guess he takes the problem too seriously.	※他はその問題を協助にとらえすぎていると思う。
SI'm sure that we can solve this medical care problem.	SALたちはきっとこの医療問題を解決できるだろう。
The government is expecting that medical expenses will gradually increase.	※保険費がしだいに増えるだろうと政府は予想している。
3 My grandfather is looking forward to the weekly visit of his home helper.	②祖父は彼のホームへJW(ーが毎週訪れるのを楽しみにして いる
My father hopes to be looked after by a professional propriet when he needs care and help.	※私の父は介護と助けが必要になったら、プロの介護人に参 納をしてもらうことを望んでいる。

Vocabulary Building シート

는 함께요면에는 의무이행되는 경우 선수를 가는 그 시간 Nets to Make reading? Al. Q2. When will Mike go to Naza? A2. Q3. What does the boy do when he has free time? A3. Q4. What does the golf like to do when she has free time? A6. (용권한비법법부, 8시화	AL Q2. When will Male go to Nara? A2. A2. A3. A4. A5. A6. A6. A6. A7. A7. A7. A7. A8. A8. B7. B7. B7. B7. B7. B7. B7. B7. B7. B7	
1.Q1. What is Mike reading? A1. Q2. When will Mike go to Nara? A2. Q3. What will Mike go to Nara? A2. Q4. What does the boy do when he has free time? A4. Q4. What does the gif like to do when she has free time? A6. B 声	1.Q1. What is Mile reading? Al. Q2. When will Mile go to Nara? A.C. Q3. What does the boy do when he has free time? A.C. Q4. What does the girl like to do when side has free time? A.C. Q4. What does the girl like to do when side has free time? A.C. Q4. What does the girl like to do when side has free time? A.C. Q5. ADD TO	
Al. Q2. When will Mike go to Naca? A2. Q2. When will Mike go to Naca? A3. A5. A6. A7. A8. A8. A8. A8. A8. A8. A8. A8. A8. A8	AL Q2. When will Mac go to Nara? A2. A2. A3. A4. A3. A4. A5. A5. A6. A6. A6. A6. A7. A7. A7. A7. A7. A7. A7. A7. A7. A7	
Q2. When will Mike go to Naza? 2.Q3. What does the boy do when he has free time? A3. *** A4. *** A5. ** A6. ** A7. ** A7. ** A7. ** A7. ** A8. **	Q2. When will Mile go to Nara? A2. Q3. What does the boy do when he has free time? A3. Q4. What does the loy if like to do when she has free time? A4. (영국 전기대보다 F. R.	
A2. (2.0.) What does the boy do when he has fee time? A3. A3. (A4. What does the gel like to do when she has fee time? A4. (国名合びは过ず、8~基かほしょう (国名合びは日本のは「11 has fee test time, 1 usually go nower part of the book time. Ac by no rick a blocke? **Ex (SI bin now.**) **A (Not o much.** Authur), 1 priefer going for a go.** when I have time. **T (Mat La (SI Authur), 1 priefer going for a go.** when I have time. **T (Mat La (SI Authur), 1 priefer going for a go.** when I have time. **T (Mat La (SI Authur), 1 priefer going for a go.** when I have time. **T (Mat La (SI Authur), 1 priefer going for a go.** when I have time. **T (Mat La (SI Authur), 1 priefer going for a go.** when I have time. **T (Mat La (SI Authur), 1 priefer going for a go.** when I have time. **T (Mat La (SI Authur), 1 priefer going for a go.** when I have time. **T (Mat La (SI Authur), 1 priefer going for a go.** when I have time. **T (Mat La (SI Authur), 1 priefer going for a go.** when I have time. **T (Mat La (SI Authur), 1 priefer going for a go.** when I have time. **T (Mat La (SI Authur), 1 priefer going for a go.** when I have time. **T (Mat La (SI Authur), 1 priefer going for a go.** when I have time. **T (Mat La (SI Authur), 1 priefer going for a go.** when I have time. **T (Mat La (SI Authur), 1 priefer going for a go.** when I have time. **T (Mat La (SI Authur), 1 priefer going for a go.** when I have time. **T (Mat La (SI Authur), 1 priefer going for a go.** when I have time. **T (Mat La (SI Authur), 1 priefer going for a go.** when I have time. **T (Mat La (SI Authur), 1 priefer going for a go.** when I have time. **T (Mat La (SI Authur), 1 priefer going for a go.** when I have time. **T (Mat La (SI Authur), 1 priefer going for a go.** when I have time. **T (Mat La (SI Authur), 1 priefer going for a go.** when I have time. **T (Mat La (SI Authur), 1 pr	AZ. (QQ, What does the boy do when he has free time? A3. QA What does the gift like to do when she has free time? A4. (国名のサビザリ、B <高みま) (国名のサビザリ、B <高みま) (国名のサビザリ、B <高みま) (国名のサビザリ、B <高みま) (国名のサビザリ、B <高みま) (国名のサビザリ、B A (国名のサビザリ、B A (国名のサビザリ、B A (国名のサビザリ、B A (国名のサビザリ、B A (国名のサビザリ) (国名のサビザリ、B A (国名のサビリリ、B A (国名のサビリリ、B A (国名のサビリリ) (国名のサビリリ、B A (国名のサビリリ、B A (国名のサビリリ) (国名のサビリリ、B A (国名のサビリ) (国名のサビリリ、B A (国名のサビリリ) (国名のサビリリ、B A (国名のサビリ) (国名のサビリリ、B (国名のサビリ) (国名のサビリ) (国名のサビリリ、B (国名のサビリ) (国名のサビリ) (国名のサビリリ、B (国名のサビリ) (国名のサビリ)	
2.03. What does the boy do when he has free time? Al. (A. Mac does the gif like to do when she has free time? Al. (ER 名名でははず、B へ組みましょう B 関係を持ち、下部部に入る信を書きてりまさい。 1. Ac What are you reading, Wille? B t Tmg	2.Q3. What does the buy do when he has free time? Al. Q4. What does the girl like to do when she has free time? Al. (信えのひはせき、 Naがしたみ話を書きくり込む)、 L.A. What are you reading, Male? E.F Imp	
A3. (思考さかははす。 B 小屋かほしゅう (March of the Nas free time? A4. (思考さかははす。 B 小屋かほしゅう (思考さかはます。 B 小屋かましゅう (思考さかはます。 B 小屋かましゅう (B March of The Nas free time? A4. 1. A: What are you reading, Miles?	A3. (A) What does the gift like to do when she has free time? A4. B 声を発き、下線部に入る語を書きらなささい。 B ボール What are you reading, Mike? B T NG	
Q4. What does the giff like to do when she has free time? A. 関東を持え、下部部に入る信を書きてりまさい。 1. Ac What are you reading, Wille? 1. Ac What are you reading, Wille? 1. Bc Tim ₂ some guidebooks on Nara. Ac Oh, really? Do you have a plan to you fave. 1. Ac Noy our face is bejock? 1. Ac Noy our face is bejock? 1. Ac Noy our face is bejock? Ac you note a bejock? Ac pour interested in you. Ac you neterated in you. Act pour interested in you. Act p	Q4. Wind does the giff like to do when she has free time? (信克DDUSUF7. B <進力注 B. 图用包架名、下部加工入场信告第2个日名14. L.A. What are you reading, Mile? B. Fing. — some guidebooks on Nara. A. Git, really? Ob you have a plan to go to bitar? B. Yes, ————————————————————————————————————	
Q4. What does the giff like to do when she has free time? A. 関東を持え、下部部に入る信を書きてりまさい。 1. Ac What are you reading, Wille? 1. Ac What are you reading, Wille? 1. Bc Tim ₂ some guidebooks on Nara. Ac Oh, really? Do you have a plan to you fave. 1. Ac Noy our face is bejock? 1. Ac Noy our face is bejock? 1. Ac Noy our face is bejock? Ac you note a bejock? Ac pour interested in you. Ac you neterated in you. Act pour interested in you. Act p	Q4. Wind does the giff like to do when she has free time? (信克DDUSUF7. B <進力注 B. 图用包架名、下部加工入场信告第2个日名14. L.A. What are you reading, Mile? B. Fing. — some guidebooks on Nara. A. Git, really? Ob you have a plan to go to bitar? B. Yes, ————————————————————————————————————	
(思考かけはせず、Bへ基分ましょう あ 書声を開き、下線部に入る器を書きくりまさい。 1. A: What are you reading, Wile? B: Fing come guidebooks on Nara. A: On, readily O pout here a plan to go to Ran? B: Yes, (ii) (ii)	(協名の対抗はず、Bへ高みま) あ 無を経済、下線的に入る協を書きさりなさい。 1. A: What are you reading, Mile? B: Tm ₍₁₎	
B 参手を持た、下線部に入る語を書きとりませれ。 1. A: What are you reading, Wile? B: Tro	(第名の世紀はず、8~高みま) あ 世界を開き、下線部に入る語を書きさりなさい。 1. A: What are you reading, Mile? は: I'm ()	
	B. 世声を開き、下線的に入る語を書きさりなさい。 1. A: What are you reading, Male? A: Tim	
1. A: What are you reading, Mile? IE. Tim	1. A: What are you reading, Mike? B: I'm () some guidebooks on Nara. A: Oh, really? Do you have a plan to go to Nara? B: Yes, () ()) A: That sounds great. I'm sure you will have a good time there.	10. 1.
R T m ₂ come guidebooks on Naza. A CN, really / Do you have a plan to go to Naza? E Yes,	B: I'm (t) some guidebooks on Nara. A: Oh, really? Do you have a plan to go to Nara? B: Yes, (t) (t) (t)	
A CD, radily ² Do you have a gain to go to Naa? R Yes, ₍₂₎ (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	A: Oh, realily? Do you have a plan to go to Nara? B: Yes, (2)(2)	
B Yes, (no.) (1) (1) (2) A That South Set. In Insure you will have a good time there. 2.A: Do you ride a bicycle? (2) (Nem 1 have free time, 1 usually go go.) Are you interested in go. When I have time. **When I have time. **TRUCLE B ORMEBUDY. A ORMBODER SE (用図) 福田レポレよう。 2. 次の支援を開いた英文を B より移し、下線部に搬き込みポレよう。() 小窓 その支援が使われている英文がよくかあるかを示しています。	B: Yes, (2) (3) (3) A: That sounds great. I'm sure you will have a good time there.	
A: That sounds great. I'm say you will have a good time there. 2.4. 2b you ride to slopica? Et Yes, I like ₁₀	A: That sounds great. I'm sure you will have a good time there.	
2.A. Do you ride a bicycle? When I have free time, I usually go on Are you interested in on The I was a first time. When I have free time, I usually go on I was a first on unit. A kinds nound. A kinds nound of the I was a first time. The I was a first time of the I was a first time. The I was a first time of the I was a first time. A kind of the I was a first time of the I was a first time. A kind of the I was a firs		
B Yes, 18 is no. When I have free time, I usually go go. Are you interested in go. A Note you. A Charlet you interested in go. When I have I have time. PRALCE DOWNERSHIP, A DORNOWS (円分) 機能しましょう。 D. 次の次接を開いた英文を B より探し、下線部に着き込みましょう。() 公司 その左右がたけている英文がよくかあるかを示しています。 「中国などの名が	2. A: Do you ride a bicycle?	
Are you interested in p_0 2 when I have time. A Fix of so much. A Likely, I priority going for a p_0 when I have time. A RAIL CALL OF A RAIL OF A RAIL CALL OF A RAI		
A Not o much. Actually, I prefer going for a pwhen I have time. C 元成した Bの英語を終み、Aの問題の答えを(得象)推断しましょう。 D 次の交換を用いた英文を B より戻し、下線部に着き込みましょう。() 少策 そのなおがたけている英文がよくかあるかを示しています。 ・ 可能を合称 (2) の。 ・ できるから、「・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	B: Yes, I like (4) When I have free time, I usually go (5)	
time. - 発成した8の英語を除み、Aの質問の音えを(再変)確認しましょう。 - 光成した8の英語を除いた第文を8より回し、下線部に書き込みましょう。()の原 - その文法が使われている英文がいくつあるかを示しています。 - 現在者行形(2) : - 現在者行形(2) :	Are you interested in (6)?	
	A: Not so much. Actually, I prefer going for a (7) when	I have
 次の文法を用いた英文を B より深し、下締帥に書き込みましょう。()の数 その文法が授われている英文が、(くつあるかを示しています。 現在進行形(2) : 	time.	
 次の文法を用いた英文を B より深し、下締帥に書き込みましょう。()の数 その文法が授われている英文が、(くつあるかを示しています。 現在進行形(2) : 	 完成したBの単類を除み、Aの管理の答えを(再度)確認しましょう。 	
その文法が使われている英文がいくつあるかを示しています。 ・現在進行形(2) :		
• 現在進行形 (2) :	D. 次の文法を用いた英文を B より探し、下線部に書き込みましょう。(Langer S
	その文法が使われている英文がいくつあるかを示しています。	
	現在進行形(2)	(U) 90X -5

ワークシート

LESSON 6 Listening Introduction		
	hen you hear an English phrase, translate it into panese phrase, translate it into English.	
1. life expectancy 3. お年寄りの人びと 5. welfare budget 7. consumption tax 9. declining birth rate [保答]	人口増加 4. medical expense 5. 介援サービス 8. 所得税 10. Increasing medical expenses	
1. 寿命 3. elderly people 5. 福祉予算 7. 消費税 9. 出生率の減少	2. population growth 4. 医原竟 6. nursing service 8. income tax 10. 上昇する医療費	
No one knows how long he of uture. We cannot live forever.	and choose the best topic from below. If she will live. All of us will die some day in the But we can know the average life span of people, e, we can guess how long we will live. This term y may live. (60 words)	
As our lifestyle becomes more is becoming higher and higher.	complicated, the age at which people get married As a result of this trend, mothers are likely to have less or thrites, which may also lead to the decline of their life. (55 words)	
 Almost all salaried workers will one day retire from their job. After they retire, they will no longer get an morthy staget from their company. Because of lise, the government helps to support them by paying some amount of money every month, persioners. (30 words) Mergal of words) Mergal of words of the stage of the large very from work are called the stage of the stage of the persion plan 		

リスニングイントロダクション

1機に横した年金制2







(大) T^Q (日) (4) 在 A)

DIGITAL TEXT-BOOK

操作パネル 多彩な機能を備えています.

(H) (H)

古へ下から

文法 「「ボタンを押すと別画面で文法の説明が掲示されます.

かん ペン 付援 かな ?

■LESSON 1 IN THE MORNING

FOCUS! 英語の主語に注目

it を主語にする (天候・距離・時間など)

「<u>きょうは</u>とても寒い」

 \rightarrow <u>It</u> is very cold today.

「10 時半です」

→It's half past ten.

解答 Ans. ボタンを押すと別画面で解答例が掲示されます.

■LESSON 1 IN THE MORNING

EXERCISES A

- I was sick yesterday. But (I feel a lot better today).
- 2. We have a late breakfast on Sundays.
- 3. It is a pretty long way from Noriko's house to our school.
- 4. My sister cooked breakfast this morning. (It was delicious).

教材配当表

ユニコン 英語表現 1 B5 変型・168 頁

課	内 容	文 法	表現	配当 時間	進度3期制	目安 2期制
UNI	T1 動詞を作	使いこなそう			1	
1	朝	主語		1	学	
2	教室	S+V		1	学期中	
3	放課後	S+V+O / S+V+O+O		1	間	
BUII	LDUP 1 動詞(他動詞と自動詞)		1		
4	夕方	S+V+C / S+V+O+C		1		
5	週末と祝日	句動詞		1	1	
BUII	L DUP 2 UP			1	字期	前
UNI	T2 いろい	ろな表現を身につけよう			学期期末	期
6	旅行	進行形 現在形と現在進行形の違い	「好き」を表す表現 「時間」を表す表現	3	<i>X</i>	刔
7	余暇活動	未来 「未来」を表す現在形	「(断定を避けて)考え」を表す表現 「頻度」を表す表現	3		
BUII	LDUP 3 DOWN	I		1	2	
8	食べ物	現在完了形 [経験,完了] 過去完了形 [経験,完了]	「五感」を表す表現 「数量」を表す表現	3	2 学期中間	
9	国際交流	現在完了形[継続],現在完了進行形 過去完了形[継続],過去完了進行形	「希望」を表す表現 「時間」を表す表現	3	旧	
BUII	LDUP 4 IN			1		
10	音楽	助動詞 may, must [推量] 助動詞 may have done, must have done [過去の推量]	「気持ちの変化・持続」を表す表現 「比較」を表す表現	3		
11	町	助動詞 used to, would [過去の習慣,状態] / should, must [必要,義務] 助動詞 should have done,had to [過去の必要,義務]	「義務・当然」を表す表現 「場所」を表す表現	3	2 学期期	
12	文化活動	受動態 / S+V (=使役動詞) +O+C (=原形不定詞) 受動態が好まれる場合	「使役」を表す表現 「程度」を表す表現	3	期期末	後
BUILDUP 5 OUT			1		期	
13	読書	to 不定詞 [副詞的用法] to 不定詞 [形容詞的用法]	「推薦・忠告」を表す表現 「譲歩」を表す表現	3		荆
14	コンピューター	to 不定詞[名詞的用法],動名詞 to 不定詞と動名詞の違い	「許可・禁止」を表す表現 「例示」を表す表現	3	3 学	
15	ファッション	S+V (=知覚動詞) +O+C (=現在分詞) S+V (=知覚動詞) +O+C (=原形不定詞)	「合う」を表す表現 「言い換え」を表す表現	3	3 学期期末	
BUII	LDUP 6 ON			1	-,-	

OPTIONAL UNIT

or notific onti				
課	内 容	文 法	表現	
UNI	UNIT 3 文章を組み立てよう			
16	スポーツ	分詞 with+ 名詞 + 現在[過去]分詞	「即時」を表す表現 「理由・結果」を表す表現	
17	映画	関係代名詞[制限的用法],間接疑問 関係代名詞[非制限的用法]	「不確か・疑念」を表す表現 「対比」を表す表現	
18	私の夢	関係副詞[制限的用法] 関係副詞[非制限的用法]	「譲歩」を表す表現 「自分の意見」を表す表現	
BUII	BUILDUP 7 OFF			
19	環境	分詞構文 with+名詞+形容詞,副詞,前置詞句	「強調」を表す表現 「賛成・反対」を表す表現	
20	世界情勢	仮定法過去 「条件」を表す副詞節	「部分否定」を表す表現 「比喩」を表す表現	
BUII	BUILDUP 8 OVER			

教科書付属教材一覧表



