

Grove English Communication I

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① オーラルイントロダクション

各課の導入用英文



音声あり

Oral Introduction

What do you say when you greet your friends, teachers, or international students? In everyday life, daily phrases including greetings are very important for our communication. You should learn common greetings to start good communication. But communication is more than just learning daily phrases. You need to understand the situation well.

② スモールトークイントロダクション

各課の導入用スモールトーク英文例

Small Talk Introduction

Do you know the “Goo Touch”? Former U.S. President Barack Obama often used the “Goo Touch.” It is also seen in professional sports, such as baseball and golf. Because of COVID - 19, people prefer not to use handshakes and hugs, so more and more people are using this touch, too. I think it’s a very good idea. It helps prevent the spread of the virus. I hear the “Goo Touch” started in Jamaica, an island country south of the US, as a greeting that expresses friendship. In the world, there are many different greeting styles, such as touching nose-to-nose and sticking out one’s tongue. You never know what kind of greetings will be popular.



Summary

Part 1

We say, “How are you?” “Nice to meet you,” “What’s new?” and so on when we exchange greetings. They are the first step to good communication, and they can assist our communication. Take “Sumimasen” for example, and you will know it is not easy to translate our daily phrases.

Part 2

It is interesting to think about when we say “*Sumimasen*.” We usually use the phrase when we apologize. In this case, it means “I’m sorry” in English. But “*Sumimasen*” also means, “Excuse me,” as when walk through a crowd. Some Japanese even say “*Sumimasen*” when they mean “Thank you.”

Part 3

Mobile translators are useful. But they cannot always choose correct words because they cannot understand the situation. Each word or phrase grows in its own culture. When you communicate with people from other countries, keep that in mind.

Picture on page 8

(1) Where are these students?

–They are in the hallway of their school.

(2) What are they doing?

–They are giving high fives [a high five]. / They are greeting each other.

(3) How do they look?

–They look happy[cheerful].



⑤ 新出語英語訳

| Lesson | Part | WORD | DEFINITION |
|--------|------------------|-------------|--|
| 1 | 1 | essential | absolutely necessary, basic |
| 1 | 1 | assist | to help |
| 1 | 1 | correctly | in a correct or accurate way |
| 1 | 2 | apologize | to say that you are sorry for doing or saying something wrong |
| 1 | 2 | probably | very likely |
| 1 | 2 | equal | being the same in size, number or value as something else |
| 1 | 3 | translation | the process of changing something that is written or spoken into another language |
| 1 | 3 | nowadays | now, at the present time |
| 1 | 3 | translator | a piece of equipment that changes words into another language; a person that changes words into another language |
| 1 | 3 | available | able to be bought or used |
| 1 | 3 | usage | the way in which a word or phrase is used |
| 1 | 3 | reflect | to show or represent something |
| 1 | One Step Further | profile | a brief description of a person which includes information about their life, interests, work, etc. |
| 1 | One Step Further | nickname | a name for someone that is not their real name but used fondly by friends and family |
| 1 | One Step Further | blood | the red liquid that flows inside a person's body |

⑥ 辞書調べプリント

辞書を活用するためのワークシート

LESSON 1 Part 1 (教科書 p.10)

Class No. Name

単語や熟語の意味を調べて書き込みなさい。

| 単語 | 意味 | 練習 |
|-----------|----|----|
| exchange | | |
| greeting | | |
| phrase | | |
| essential | | |
| assist | | |
| daily | | |
| translate | | |
| correctly | | |
| common | | |

| 熟語 | 意味 | 練習 |
|---------|----|----|
| such as | | |

あいさつ 言い回し, 成句 正確に ~を助ける ~のような… 日々の 不可欠な
普通の, ありふれた 翻訳する ~を交換する, 取り交わす



LESSON 1

Communication with People Around the World

Part 1

■音声を聞いて、（ ）に単語を書きなさい。

“Hello, it’s nice to meet you.” “Hey, good to see you.” “Good morning, how are you?” “What’s new?” “How’s it going?” You exchange greetings with other people every day, don’t you? Greetings are the first step to good communication.

Not just greetings but also daily phrases, such as “Thank you,” “Please,” and “Sorry,” are （ ）. They can （ ） our communication.

Every language has its own daily phrases. Then, can we always translate a phrase （ ） into another language? Let’s take a look at a common Japanese phrase, “*Sumimasen*.”



⑧ 本文補充質問

本文に関する英問英答の補充問題

LESSON 1 補充英問

Part 1

Q1: What do you say, for example, when you exchange greetings?

—We say, “What’s new?” “How’s it going?” and so on.

Q2: Are greetings the first step to good communication?

—Yes, they are.

Q3: What do you say as daily phrases, for example?

—We say, “Thank you,” “Please,” and “Sorry.”

Q4: What does every language have?

—It has its own daily phrases.

Q5: Is “*Sumimasen*” a common Japanese phrase?

—Yes, it is.

Part 2

Q1: Do we say “*Sumimasen*” in Japanese only when we apologize?

—No. We use the phrase in several situations.

Q2: Can we say “*Sumimasen*” in Japanese when we walk through a crowd?

—Yes, we can.

Q3: Can we say, “Excuse me,” in English when we walk through a crowd?

—Yes, we can.

Q4: Can we say, “I’m sorry,” in English when we walk through a crowd?

—No, we can’t.

Q5: Can we say, “Thank you,” in English when we apologize?

—No, we can’t.



⑨ 問題指示文英訳

| ページ | 項目 | 指示文 | 指示文英訳例 |
|--------|--------------------------|---|---|
| Part 1 | | | |
| p. 11 | Check Your Understanding | ペアになって、本文の内容について質問しあいましょう。 | Pair up with a partner and ask each other questions about the passage. |
| | Review the Contents | 本文に出てきたあいさつとフレーズを、表の中に入れてみましょう。 | Complete the table with greetings and daily phrases from the passage. |
| | | まとめた内容をもとにして、本文についてわかったことを1文以上書いてみましょう。 | Based on the information you put together, write more than one sentence about what you learned from the passage. |
| | Grammar Point | 主部と述部の間にスラッシュ (/) を記入してから、区切って読みなさい。 | Insert a slash (/) between the subject and the predicate, then read the sentence out loud with a pause between the two. |

LESSON 1**Communication with People Around the World**

Part 1

■音声を聞いて、()に単語を書きなさい。

“Hello, it’s nice to meet you.” “Hey, good to see you.” “Good morning, how are you?” “What’s new?” “How’s it going?” You () greetings with other people every day, don’t you? Greetings are the () step to good ().

Not just greetings but also () phrases, such as “Thank you,” “Please,” and “Sorry,” are (). They can assist our ().

Every language has its own daily phrases. Then, can we always translate a phrase correctly into another language? Let’s take a look at a () Japanese phrase, “*Sumimasen*.”



LESSON 1 Part 1

| | 英語 | 日本語 |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | “Hello, / it’s nice to meet you.” // | 「こんにちは. / はじめまして」 // |
| 2 | “Hey, / good to see you.” // | 「やあ. / 会えてうれしいよ」 // |
| 3 | “Good morning, / how are you?” // | 「おはよう. / 元気？」 // |
| 4 | “What’s new?” // | 「最近どう？」 // |
| 5 | “How’s it going?” // | 「調子はどう？」 // |
| 6 | You exchange greetings / with other people / every day, / don’t you? // | あなたはあいさつを交わします / ほかの人たちと / 毎日 / そうですね // |
| 7 | Greetings are the first step / to good communication. // | あいさつは第一歩です / よいコミュニケーションへの // |
| 8 | Not just greetings / but daily phrases, / such as “Thank you,” “Please,” and “Sorry,” / are also essential. // | あいさつだけでなく, // 日常表現も // たとえば「ありがとう」「どうぞ」「すみません」のような // 不可欠です // |

LESSON 1 Part 1

“Hello, / it’s nice to meet you.” //

「こんにちは / はじめまして」 //

“Hey, / good to see you.” //

「やあ / 会えてうれしいよ」 //

“Good morning, / how are you?” //

「おはよう / 元気？」 //

“What’s new?” //

「最近どう？」 //

“How’s it going?” //

「調子はどう？」 //

You exchange greetings / with other people / every day, / don’t you? //

あなたはあいさつをかわします / ほかの人たちと / 毎日 / そうですね //

Greetings are the first step / to good communication. //

あいさつは第一歩です / よいコミュニケーションへの //

Not just greetings / but also daily phrases, / such as “Thank you,” “Please,” and
“Sorry,” / are essential. //

あいさつだけでなく / 日常表現も / たとえば「ありがとう」「どうぞ」「すみません」のよ
うな / 不可欠です //



LESSON 1 Part 1

“Hello,
it’s nice to meet you.”

“Hey,
good to see you.”

“Good morning,
how are you?”

“What’s new?”

“How’s it going?”

You exchange greetings
with other people
every day,
don’t you?

Greetings are the first step
to good communication.

Not just greetings
but also daily phrases,
such as “Thank you,” “Please,” and “Sorry,”

are essential.

They can assist our communication.

Every language
has its own daily phrases.

Then,
can we always translate a phrase correctly

into another language?

Let’s take a look
at a common Japanese phrase,
“*Sumimasen*.”

「こんにちは
はじめまして」

「やあ
会えてうれしいよ」

「おはよう
元気？」

「最近どう？」

「調子はどう？」

あなたはあいさつをかわします
ほかの人たちと

毎日
そうですね

あいさつは第一歩です
よいコミュニケーションへの

あいさつだけでなく

日常表現も

たとえば「ありがとう」「どうぞ」「すみません」のよ
うな

不可欠です

それらの言葉は私たちのコミュニケーションを手助
けすることができます

どの言語にも

独自の日常表現があります

では

私たちはいつでもある表現を正確に翻訳できるので
しょうか

ほかの言語に

見てみましょう

よくある日本語の表現「すみません」を

英文 A

LESSON 1

Part 1

“Hello, nice to meet you.” “Hello, nice to see you.” “Good morning, are you well?” “What’s up?” “How is everything going?” You greet with each other every day, don’t you? To greet is the first step to good communication.

Such phrases like “Thank you,” “Please,” and “Sorry,” are essential as well as greetings. They can help our communication, too.

All languages have their own daily expressions. Then, can we always put an expression right into another language? Let’s look at a common Japanese expression, “*Sumimasen*.”

英文 B

LESSON 1

Part 1

“Hello, it’s nice to meet you.” “Hey, good to see you.” “Good morning, how are you?” “What’s new?” “How’s it going?” You say hello to people every day. Good communication starts with good greetings.

“Thank you,” “Please,” and “Sorry,” are also very important words. These words help us communicate.

Every language has common words and phrases. Is it always possible to translate phrases correctly? Let’s look at the Japanese word, “*Sumimasen*.”



⑮ パラグラフチャート

本文内容の振り返りとまとめ

LESSON 1

class

no.

Name: Date: /

かっこの中に適当な語句を入れて、レッスン1の本文の内容をまとめましょう。

Part 1

- Every language has its own (①).
[“Hello, it’s nice to meet you.” …… Greeting : (②) to good communication
“Thank you” “Please” …… (③) : essential to good communication
↓
They can assist (④).

Part 2

- “Sumimasen” doesn’t always mean “(⑤).”
[• You can use “I’m sorry” when you (⑥).
• You can use “(⑦)” in Japanese when you must walk through a crowd.
• You cannot use “(⑧)” when your aunt gives a watch to you.

Part 3

- Each word or phrase (⑨) in its own culture.
• Keep one thing in mind.

||

(⑩) do not always work.

- Mobile translators are available.

but

- [They can’t understand (⑪).
They can’t always choose (⑫).

⑩ リテリングシート

リテリング用のシート（イラスト・キーワード付）

LESSON 1

class no.

Name: _____ Date: /

☐ Part 1



<MEMO>

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

<KEY PHRASES>

greetings / communication / daily
phrases / essential / assist

☐ Part 2



<MEMO>

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

<KEY PHRASES>

Sumimasen / I'm sorry / Excuse me /
situation

☐ Part 3



<MEMO>

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

<KEY PHRASES>

word-for-word translations / correct words /
own culture / usage



⑪ One Step Further シート

One Step Further シート ●自己紹介

プロフィールカードを見て、質問に答えましょう。

| Profile Card | | | |
|---------------------|--|---------------|----------------|
| name (nickname) | | | |
| date of birth | | blood type | A ・ B ・ O ・ AB |
| hobby | | | |
| favorite subject | | | |
| favorite food | | | |
| favorite music | | | |
| favorite movie | | | |

1 プロフィールカードに書き込みましょう。

2 自己紹介をまとめましょう。

.....

.....

3 上に書いた文を見ないで発表してみましょう。



⑱ 小テスト

4種類の小テストをご用意しています。

(T/F テスト 2 種類/単語イディオムテスト/文法テスト)

LESSON 1 T/F テスト (Part 1)

SCORE: _____ / 50

DATE: _____ NO. _____ NAME: _____

■ 英文を読んで、正しいものには T を、正しくないものには F を、かつこの中に書きなさい。(各 10 点)

“Hello, it’s nice to meet you.” “Hey, good to see you.” “Good morning, how are you?” “What’s new?” “How’s it going?” You exchange greetings with other people every day, don’t you? Greetings are the first step to good communication.

Not just greetings but also daily phrases, such as “Thank you,” “Please,” and “Sorry,” are essential. They can assist our communication.

Every language has its own daily phrases. Then, can we always translate a phrase correctly into another language? Let’s take a look at a common Japanese phrase, “*Sumimasen*.”

1. () あいさつは良好なコミュニケーションへの第一歩である。
2. () 「ありがとう」などの日常表現はきわめて重要です。
3. () あいさつや日常表現はコミュニケーションを円滑にしてくれます。
4. () 独自の日常表現をもたない言語が多い。
5. () 「すみません」はよく用いられる日本語の表現ではありません。



LESSON 1 T/Fテスト 英語版 (Part 1)

SCORE: _____ / 50

DATE: _____ NO. _____ NAME: _____

■ 英文を読んで、正しいものには T を、正しくないものには F を、かっこの中に書きなさい。(各 10 点)

“Hello, it’s nice to meet you.” “Hey, good to see you.” “Good morning, how are you?” “What’s new?” “How’s it going?” You exchange greetings with other people every day, don’t you? Greetings are the first step to good communication.

Not just greetings but also daily phrases, such as “Thank you,” “Please,” and “Sorry,” are essential. They can assist our communication.

Every language has its own daily phrases. Then, can we always translate a phrase correctly into another language? Let’s take a look at a common Japanese phrase, “*Sumimasen*.”

1. () Greetings are the first step to good communication.
2. () Daily phrases, like “Thank you,” are essential.
3. () Greetings and daily phrases can assist our communication.
4. () Many languages do not have their own daily phrases.
5. () “*Sumimasen*” is not a common Japanese phrase.

LESSON 1 文法テスト (Part 1)

SCORE: _____ / 50

DATE: _____ NO. _____ NAME: _____

1. 各文の主部を抜き出さない。 (各 5 点)

- (1) When did Mr. Hope go back to Australia?
- (2) In the US, people drive on the right side of the road.
- (3) Jun, Jane and John are good friends.
- (4) A lot of young Japanese people are against the plan.
- (5) The first train leaves at five o'clock.

2. 日本語の意味に合うように, かつこの中の語 (句) を並べかえなさい。 (各 5 点)

(1) 私の好きな作家は村上春樹です。

(is / my / Murakami Haruki / favorite writer).

(2) ジェーンとお姉さんは大きい木の下に座りました。

(sat / and / her big sister / Jane) under a tree.

_____ under a big tree.

(3) 多くの国々では, 4 月に学校は始まりません。

In (school / many / start / countries / doesn't) in April.

In _____ in April.

(4) 机の上のコンピューターは新しい。

(on / the computer / is / the desk) new.















_____ new.

(5) この動物園には多くの動物がいます。

(are / animals / there / many) in this zoo.

_____ in this zoo.

◆授業の流れと準拠教材の活用例

| | DVD-ROM データ | 準拠教材 | | |
|------|---|---|---|---|
| | | ワークブック | フィルインノート | リスニングCD |
| 予 習 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 辞書調べプリント ・ 新出語発音カナ表記 | |  |  |
| 導 入 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 資料集 ・ オーラルイントロダクション ・ 導入写真補充質問 (・ 授業案) | |  |  |
| 本 文 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● サイトトランスレーションシート ● ディクテーションシート ● 小テスト (単語) ・ 新出語英語訳 ・ イディオム例文訳 ・ スラッシュ入り本文 (・ 授業案) |  |  |  |
| 内容理解 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 小テスト (T / F) ・ 本文補充英問 ・ パートサマリー (・ 授業案) |  |  | |
| 文 法 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● プラクティスグラマー ● 小テスト (文法) (・ 授業案) |  |  |  |
| まとめ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 新出語練習シート ● 評価問題 ● サイトトランスレーションシート ● ディクテーションシート ・ 本文訳 ・ 本文補充質問 ・ パートサマリー (・ 授業案) |  |  |  |
| 評 価 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 評価問題 ・ シラバス例 ・ 年間指導計画・CAN-DO・評価規準例 | ●印のデータは、プリントアウトしてそのままお使いいただけます。 | | |