SOUNDING NATURAL NOTE



1.8

Ask for more details

When you ask your partner about where they are from or where they live, and you get a short, vague answer in reply, demonstrate your interest in communicating by asking a simple follow-up question to draw out more details: "Whereabouts (in Tokyo)?"

For example:

Whereabouts?

Whereabouts in Tokyo?

- In Shinjuku / the center / the suburbs.
- Near Tokyo Station.

Similarly, if you haven't heard of a place your partner mentions, it's good to follow up by asking, "Where's that?"

For example:

Where's that?

- It's in Mie prefecture / Shikoku.
- It's near Sendai / the Japan sea.

より詳しく話を聞こう

出身はどこか、どこに住んでいるかなどを相手に質問したときに、短くてあい まいな返事しか返ってこなかったら、「Whereabouts (in Tokyo)?((東京の) どの辺りですか?)」などといった相手をフォローアップする質問をしてみましょ う。そのように相手の話を掘り下げて聞くことで、「私はあなたの話に興味を持つ ていて、もっといろいろと話したいのです」という意思表示になります。

例:

どの辺りですか?

東京のどの辺りですか?

- 新宿 / 都心 / 郊外です。
- 東京駅の近くです。

同様に、もし相手の言う場所の名前を一度も聞いたことがなかったら、ぜひ 「Where is that? (それはどこですか?)」と聞いてみましょう。

例:

それはどこですか?

- 三重県 / 四国にあります。
- 仙台 / 日本海の近くにあります。

Conversation Strategy 9: Getting more details

GUIDED SPEAKING PRACTICE 会話ドリル







- 亮太、出身はどこ?
- Oh yeah? Whereabouts?
- そうなの?どの辺り?



- そうなんだ。私はイギリスのマンチェスター出身だよ。



一果	1.京田身だよ。	― 東京西部の赤羽山身たよ。	一 うーん、それほとこ?	<i>一へえ</i> 。めりかとう。
1	Chiba 千葉	Nagereyama, just north of Tokyo Disneyland 東京ディズニーランドのすぐ北の流山	Toronto, in Canada カナダのトロント	in the east part of the country 国の東部に
2	Kyoto 京都	Kitashirakawa, near Kyoto University 京都大学の近くの北白川	Brussels, in Belgium ベルギーのブリュッセル	near France フランスの近くに
3	Nagano Prefecture	Matsumoto City	Auckland, in New Zealand	in the North Island
	長野県	松本市	ニュージーランドのオークランド	北島に
4	Hokkaido	Sapporo	Perth, in Australia	on the west coast
	北海道	札幌	オーストラリアのパース	西海岸に
5	Aichi Prefecture	Nagoya	a city called Cork, in Ireland	in the south part of the country
	愛知県	名古屋	アイルランドのコークという街	国の南部に

1.12

SOUNDING NATURAL NOTE



If you don't know how to say something, ask!

When talking about majors and faculties, there will probably be times when you won't know how to say something in English. In that case, rather than remaining stuck in silence, just ask! Use this expression: "How do you say " \cor " in English?" If your partner doesn't know, then ask your teacher. Remember that in English, it's vital to avoid silences of more than a few seconds.

英語でどう言うか分からないときは、遠慮せずに聞こう!

専攻や学部について話していると、自分の専攻を英語で何というかが分からず 困ってしまうこともあるでしょう。そのようなときは、黙って考え込まずにどんど ん聞いてみてください!遠慮は無用です。そのときは、

「How do you say "〇〇" in English? (英語で「〇〇」は何と言いますか?)」という表現を使いましょう。パートナーが知らなかったら、先生に聞いてみてください。英語で話すときはとにかく沈黙を避け、2、3 秒以上黙り込まない、ということが非常に大切です。いつも頭に置いておいてください。

A: What's your major?
B: I'm a ... (long silence)
A: ???

A: What's your major?

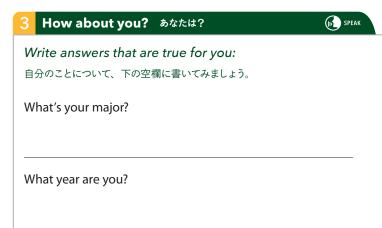
B: I'm a... sorry, how do you say "butsuri" in English?

A: Um, is it "physics"?

B: Yes, that's right! I'm a physics major.

A: Okay, I see.

→ Golden Rule 1: Avoid long silences



Have a chat with your teacher and some classmates to practice the open and closed forms:

下の会話例を参考にして、先生やクラスメイトと疑問詞を使った疑問文と 疑問詞を使わない疑問文の練習をしてみましょう。

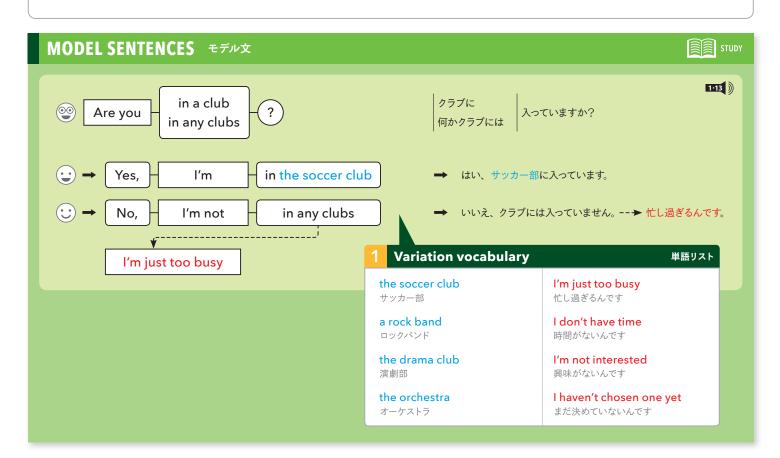
A: What's your major?

B: I'm (an economics major).

A: I see. Are you a (1st year) student?

B: \rightarrow Yes, I'm a (*freshman*).

 \rightarrow No, (I'm in my 3rd year).



GUIDED SPEAKING PRACTICE 会話ドリル











とても面白いんだ!たくさんのことを学んでいるよ。

- ジルビーはアルバイトしてる?
- ううん、最近は学校が忙し過ぎて。君は?働いている?
- うん、スターバックスでバリスタとして働いているよ。
- ― そうなんだ?

一うん。週に3回、夜に働いているんだ。

- ^ >

	I'm not really interested in working now.	at a family restaurant	I work on the weekends.
	今は働くことにそれほど興味がないんだ。	ファミリーレストランで	週末に働いているんだ。
2	l don't have time. 時間がないんだ。	as a waiter in an izakaya 居酒屋の店員として	l really like my job. 本当にその仕事が好きなんだ。
3	I want to work, but I can't find a job. 働きたいけど、仕事が見つからないんだ。	at a night school as a teacher 塾の講師として	It's a hard job, but the pay is good. 仕事は大変だけど、給料がいいんだ。
4	but I'm looking for one now. でも、今探しているところなんだ。	at a hotel ホテルで	It's easy, but I have to work late hours. 簡単だけど、夜遅くに働かなければならないんだ。
5	but I'd love to work in a cram school. でも、ぜひ塾で働きたいんだ。	as a cashier at Family Mart ファミリーマートのレジ係として	It's boring! I want to find a new job soon. 退屈なんだ! そろそろ新しい仕事を見つけたいよ。
6	but I would like to someday. でも、いつかやりたいんだ。	at the school library 学校の図書館で	I'm lucky- it's a very easy job. ラッキーなことに、とても簡単な仕事なんだ。
5	I don't feel like working now.	as a research assistant	It's very interesting! I'm learning a lot.

研究アシスタントとして

2 How about you? あなたは?



Think about your part-time job: あなたのアルバイトについて書いてみましょう。

今は働く気がしないんだ。

Where do you work? What do you do?

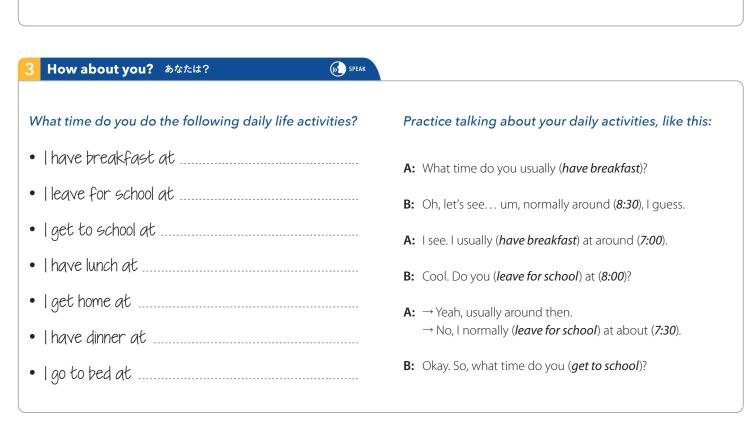
If you don't work:

- Why not?
- Would you like to work? Where?

Have a chat to practice giving longer answers:

下の会話例のようにクラスメイトと少し話してみましょう。

- **A:** Do you have a part-time job?
- **B:** Yes, I work at (*Starbucks*) as a (*barista*).
- A: Oh, that's cool.
 - \rightarrow I work (at a family restaurant) as a (waiter).
 - → (I'm too busy with school to work). Maybe someday I'd like to work at (a convenience store).





Vary your questions いろいろな形で質問しよう

Write the closed form of this question:

How long does it take you to get ready in the morning?

→ Does it

How about you? あなたは?



How long does it take you to do these activities?

- Get ready in the morning:
- Have breakfast:
- Get to school:
- Eat lunch:
- Do homework:
- Make dinner:
- Get ready for bed:

Practice the open and closed question forms, like this:

- **A:** How long does it take you to (*get ready in the morning*)?
- **B:** Oh, let's see... (*about an hour*), I think.
- **A:** I see. I can (*get ready*) in about (*15 minutes*).
- **B:** Okay. Does it take you long to (*get to school*)?
- **A:** \rightarrow Yeah, it takes me about (*half an hour*).
 - \rightarrow No, not really. (*Only about 10 minutes*).
- **B:** Oh really? I can (*get to school*) in around (*an hour*).
- **A:** Got it. How long does it take you to (eat lunch)?

SOUNDING NATURAL NOTE



1.25

Give yourself time to think

After someone asks you a question, it's quite common to need a few moments to think about your answer, even if the question itself is easy to understand. To sound more natural in English, try these common English thinking sounds and expressions.

考える時間を稼ごう

<mark>たとえどんな簡単な質問であっても、</mark>聞かれたときにすぐ答えられるとは限りま せん。少し考える時間がほしい、というのはよくあることです。そのときには、 以下のような一言表現を使って考える時間を稼いでみてください。どれも非常に よく使われているものですし、黙って考え込むよりもずっと英語らしくスムーズな 会話になります。

えーと

- um
- ah ああ うーん • hm
- oh ああ
- うーんと。 • Let's see.
- Let me see. そうですねえ。
- いい質問ですね。 • That's a good question.
- That's a difficult question. 難しい質問ですね。



Conversation Strategy 5: Getting time to think

GUIDED SPEAKING PRACTICE 会話ドリル



1.26



Oh, usually around 7:00.

I see. Does it take you long to get ready in the morning?



- トラン、平日はふだん何時に起きるの?
- うーん、ふだんは6時半くらいかなあ。モニークは?
- ああ、ふだんは7時くらいだよ。
- ― そうなんだ。朝、身支度するのに時間はかかる?
- 一うん、1時間くらいかかるよ。どのくらい時間がかかる?
- ああ、そんなに長くかからないよ。20分もかからずに身支度できるよ。

1	leave for school 学校に向かって家を出る	8:15	8:30	get here ここに着く	around 50 minutes 50 分くらい	come to school 学校に来る
2	go home 家に帰る	4:30	5:00	get home 家に帰る	about an hour or so 1 時間かそこら	go home 家に帰る
3	start doing your homework 宿題をし始める	10 pm 夜 10 時	9:00	finish it 終わらせる	usually a few hours ふだんは2~3時間	do my homework 宿題をする

PERSONALIZE IT! 書いてみよう!



Write your own version of the dialog above:

A:	What time	,	(partner's name パートナーの名前)	?
	•	,	(partner's name パートナーの名前)	
B:				
	(thinking sound 考える時間を稼ぐ一言)		(answer 答え)	
A:				
	(reaction リアクション表現)		(answer)	
B:		Does it		?
	(reaction)	7 0 0 7 10		
A:		How long		?
	(answer)	1 1000 10110		
B:				
٥.	(thinking sound)		(answer)	

SPEAKING TIME: Memorize & Perform 暗記&スピーチ

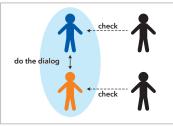




1 *Memorize your dialog* 会話文を暗記しよう



2 Stand and rehearse 立ち上がって練習しよう



3 *Perform and give feedback* 発表してフィードバックし合おう



4 (Optional) Perform for the class (任意) クラスの前で発表しよう

SOUNDING NATURAL NOTE



1.28

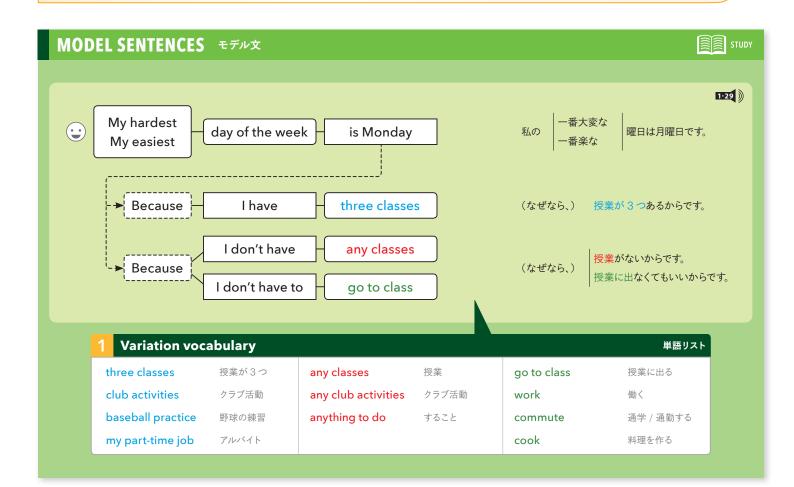
Answering the implicit "why?"

A key to sounding more communicative in English is to give longer answers by answering an implicit question or two. When talking about hardest and easiest days, "why?" is the main implicit question. To sound more natural, simply provide a reason about why your day is especially hard or easy. Let's take a look at the following Model Sentences for some easy language patterns you can use to answer the implicit "why."

「暗黙の質問」の「why?(どうして?)」に答えよう

英語で何か聞かれたら、その質問に隠れた1つか2つの聞かれていない質問にも答えて、しつかりと長めの返答をすることがとても大切です。そうすれば、社交的で話しやすいという印象を相手に与えることができます。1週間で一番大変な曜日や楽な曜日について話すときに、真っ先に考えられる「暗黙の質問」は、「why?(どうして?)」という質問でしょう。相手からは聞かれていなくても、どうしてその曜日が一番大変なのか、または楽なのかの理由を付け加えて話せば、ずっと自然な英会話になります。次の「モデル文」では、このような「暗黙の質問」の「why?(どうして?)」に対する簡単な答え方のパターンを紹介しています。よく確認しましょう!

→ Golden Rule 2: Give longer answers



(II) SPEAK

What is your hardest / easiest day of the week? Why? My hardest day of the week is because My easiest day of the week is because

How about you? あなたは?

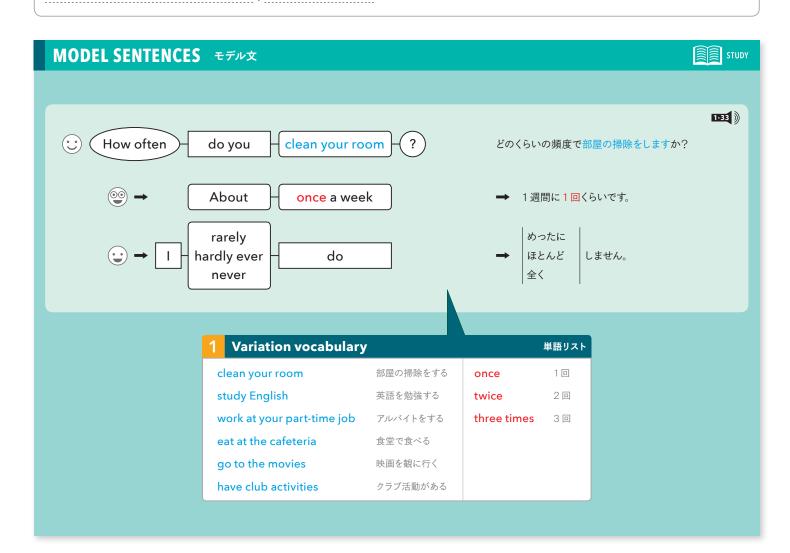
Have a chat to practice the Model Sentences:

- A: What's your hardest day of the week?
- **B:** Hm... My hardest day is (*Monday*) because (*I have four classes*).
- **A:** Really? That's tough. Mine is (*Tuesday*). I have (*three classes and my club activity*).
- **B:** → Oh yeah? (*Tuesday*) is (*easy*) for me. (*I have no classes*). → Yeah, (*Tuesday*) is kind of hard for me, too. (*I have to go to my part-time job*).
- A: I see. (Friday) is my (easy) day. (Just one easy class)!

How about you? あなたは? How much time do you spend doing these activities each day, on average? Commuting to and from school: Watching TV: Reading: Using SNS (Facebook, Line): Cooking: Playing video games: (Original idea)

Practice talking about how you spend time, like this:

- **A:** How much time do you spend (*commuting to and from school*) everyday?
- **B:** Hm! Good question. Well, around (*an hour*), I think.
- A: Oh yeah? I spend (only 20 minutes because I live nearby).
- **B:** I see. Do you spend a lot of time (*watching TV*)?
- **A:** → Yeah, about (*two hours*) a day. I like (*watching sports*). → No, not really. I prefer (*surfing the net*).
- **B:** Cool. How much time do you spend (*reading*)?





2 Vary your questions いろいろな形で質問しよう <u>✓</u> write	
Write the closed form of the following question: What's your hometown famous for?	
→ Is your	?
SOUNDING NATURAL NOTE	STUDY
Get needed vocabulary	英語での言い方が分からないときは相手に聞こう
Sometimes it's hard to find words to express yourself. In that case, use these simple expressions to get the vocabulary you need.	言いたいことはあるのに英語での言い方が分からない、ということも時にはあるでしょう。そのようなときは、次の表現を使って、英語でどのように言えばいいのかを聞いてみてください。
• How do you say " 🔾 " in English?	● ○○は英語でどう言いますか?
• What's " \(\) " in English?	● ○○は英語で何と言いますか?
Remember, if you don't know how to say something, it's much better to just ask rather than become silent. Let's practice by reading the dialog below with a partner:	ぜひ忘れないで欲しいのですが、英語で何というか分からないときは、黙って 考えるよりもとにかく相手に聞いてみることが大切です。次の会話例をパートナー と読み合って、実際に練習してみましょう。
A: My hometown is famous for ah um	A: 私の故郷で有名なのは…えっと… <u>「美しい自然」って英語で</u>
How do you say "utsukushii shizen" in English? B: Oh, I think it's "beautiful nature."	<u>どう言いますか?</u> B:うん、「beautiful nature」だと思いますよ。
A: Yes, that's right! It's famous for beautiful nature.	A: あぁ、そうですね!美しい自然で有名なんですよ。
Naturally, finding needed vocabulary won't always go so smoothly. If your partner doesn't know, you could ask another classmate or your teacher. Don't worry about struggling a bit to get your meaning across- it is much better than falling into silence.	もちろん、必要な表現をいつも相手が知っているとは限りません。もしパートナーが知らなければ、他のクラスメイトや先生にも聞いてみましょう。 遠慮したり恥ずかしがったりする必要はありません。 相手に何とか伝えようとあれこれ努力する方が、黙って一人で考え込むよりもずっとよいのです。
G C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	→ Golden Rule 1: Avoid long silences → Conversation Strategy 8: Getting needed vocabulary
Write a similar dialog about something famous in you A: B:	
A:	
3 How about you? あなたは?	
Write two things your hometown is famous for. If you	Have a chat to practice the open and closed forms:
don't know how to say something, please ask!	A: Where are you from again?
Mu hometown is famous for	B: I'm from (<i>Kanazawa</i>).

It's also well-known for.....

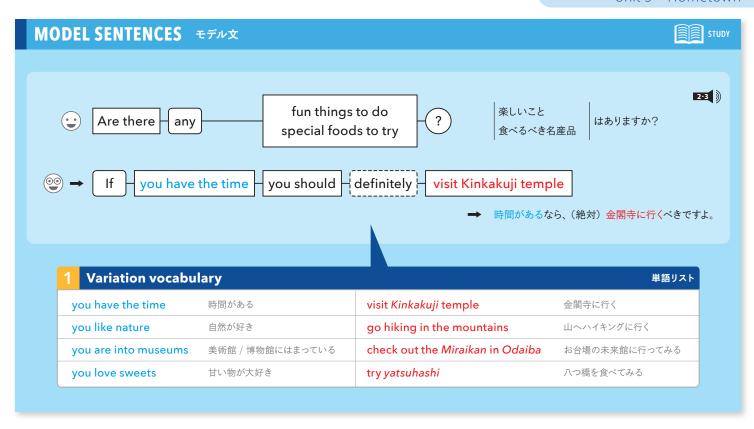
A: Oh yeah, that's right. What's it famous for?

B: (*Nice*). Is it famous for anything else?

A: Cool. My town has (a huge outlet shopping mall).

A: Yeah, the (*summer fireworks festival*) is really popular.

B: It's famous for (*Kenrokuen, a traditional Japanese garden*).



2 Vary your questions いろいろな形で質問しよう <u></u> write	
Write the open form of these questions:	
Are there any fun things to do?	
→ What are	?
Are there any special foods to try?	
→ What are	?

What is your hometown or area famous for? Interesting activity: If you you should Special food or restaurant: If you you should you should

Next, have a chat to practice open and closed forms:

- **A:** Are there any fun things to do in your hometown?
- **B:** Yeah, if you (*like shopping*), you should (*go to the new AEON mall*). It's really (*nice*).
- **A:** Cool, sounds fun. I love (*shopping*). What are some special foods in your area?
- **B:** Well, if you like (*noodles*), you should (*try the tsukimi udon*).
- **A:** Sounds delicious! I'll give it a try. In my town, there's a very popular (*Italian restaurant*). So, if you love (*Italian food*), you should go there.

2	Vary your questions いろいろな形で質問しよう <u>✓</u> WRITE	
И	/rite the open question form:	
D	o you / did you like living there?	
-	→ What do / did	?

How about you? あなたは? (II) SPEAK Write some good points about your hometown: Have a chat about your hometown, like this: lt's **A:** Do / did you like living in \bigcirc ?* **B:** Yes, it's (*great*). There is (*a lot of nature*), and there are (*some* There is interesting sightseeing spots). A: I see. So, what do / did you not like about living there? There are **B:** Well, It's (too small). There is (nothing to do at night). Do / did you like living in \bigcirc ? Write some "bad" points about your hometown: A: No, not really. It's (too crowded and noisy). There are too many (cars). lt's B: Hm, too bad. Well, what do / did you like about living there? There is A: Good guestion. Well, um, it's (fun). There is (a lot to do), and there are (some great places to go shopping). ★ Remember to use the present tense if your partner ★ Remember to use "How do you say ○○ in English?" still lives in their hometown now. Use the past tense

SOUNDING NATURAL NOTE

は○○はどう言いますか?)」という質問をしましょう。



STUDY

2.6

Introducing new topics smoothly with "How about ?"

★ 必要なときには遠慮せず 「How do you say ○○ in English? (英語で

You can easily introduce a new conversation topic by using the expression, "How about \(\cap \)?" Read the following examples with a partner:

「How about 〇〇?(〇〇はどうですか?)」を使って スムーズに新しい話題に切り替えよう

「How about 〇〇?(〇〇はどうですか?)」という表現を使えば、自然に新しい話題に切り替えることができます。次の会話例をパートナーと読み合ってみましょう。

★ パートナーが今も生まれ育った地元に住んでいるのならば現在形を使い、

 \wedge

if needed.

A: What are the people like?

B: They are quite friendly.

A: What is the weather like?

B: It's always cold in winter.



otherwise.

A: What are the people like?

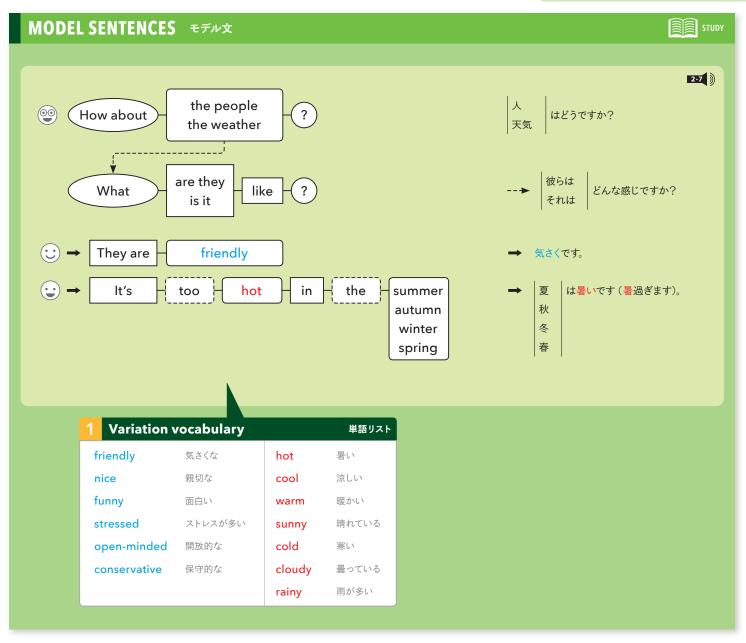
B: They're quite friendly.

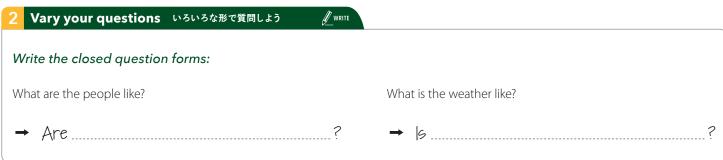
そうでなければ過去形を使いましょう。

A: How about the weather? What's it like?

B: It's always cold in winter.

→ Conversation Strategy 10: Transitions





3 How about you? あなたは?	(h) SPEAK
What are the people like in your hometown?	Have a chat to practice open and closed forms:
They are	A: So, what are the people like in your hometown?
	B: Well, they are (<i>really friendly</i>).
What is the weather like where you are from?	A: I see. Same in my town. How about the weather? Is it (<i>really hot</i>)?
1	 B: → Yes, (especially in August). → No, not really. It's not too bad, actually.

3 How about you? あなたは?



Where would you like to live in the future?

l'd like to live in because

- it's (near my family).
- I like (cities).
- I want (to find a good job there).
- (the country) is better than (the city).

Have a chat to practice open and closed forms:

- A: So, where would you like to live in the future?
- **B:** Hm, good question! Well, probably (*in the countryside*). I think life there can be really (*quiet and relaxing*).
- **A:** I see what you mean. For me, I would like to live in (*a big city*).
- B: Oh yeah?
- **A:** Yeah. A place like (*Tokyo or Osaka*) would be great because (*I could find a good job there*).

SOUNDING NATURAL NOTE



2·10

Agree and disagree politely

It's natural to sometimes agree or disagree politely with your partner as you talk about your preferences for where you would like to live in the future.

賛成・反対の丁寧な伝え方

将来住みたい場所などについて話しているときに、相手の意見に対して賛成するだけでなく、場合によっては反対の意見を伝えても全く問題ありません。ここでは、その丁寧な伝え方を確認しましょう。

Agreeing 賛成する



Yes, that must be

nice. exciting. せい、 はい、 刺激的でしょうね。

Agreeing + adding nuance 賛成する+反対するニュアンスの文を加える



Yes, $\bigcirc\bigcirc$ is a nice place.

stressful?
But isn't it a bit boring?

remote?

はい、○○はいいところですよね。

ストレスが多くないですか?

でも、少し 退屈じゃないですか?

辺ぴな場所じゃないですか?

Stating a different preference 異なる好み、意見を述べる



Personally, I prefer

big cities. smaller cities. the countryside.

個人的には、

大都市小さめの街

の方が好きです。

田舎

→ Conversation Strategy 11: Disagreeing politely

Write the open form of this question:

Have you ever been abroad?

→ Where

How about you? あなたは?



Have you ever been abroad? If so, where? If not, where would you like to go someday?

Where have you been in Japan?

Have a chat to practice open and closed questions:

A: Have you ever been abroad?

B: \rightarrow Yes, I've been to (*the USA*). \rightarrow No, I haven't, but I'd love to go to (*France*) someday.

A: I see. I would love to visit (*England*) and (*go sightseeing*).

B: That sounds fun. Where have you been in Japan?

A: Well, I went to (*Nagasaki*) (*a few years ago*).

SOUNDING NATURAL NOTE



Tell your travel story

Add extra details by answering some of these implicit questions, or ask them out loud to help your partner speak.

あなたの旅行の話をしよう



旅行についてのよくある「暗黙の質問」を以下に紹介します。自分で話すとき に思い出したり、あるいは、相手に質問したりしてみましょう。

→ Golden Rule 2: Give longer answers



Did you go there by yourself? Who did you go with?

一人で行きましたか? 誰と行きましたか?

I went

 by myself 一人で 家族と • with my family • with my school 修学旅行で



How was it?

Was it

どうでしたか? _____でしたか? It was

• with friends

nice しいしい すばらしい • great • tiring 疲れる



What did you do there?

Did you ___

そこで何をしましたか? __をしましたか? • I did some sightseeing. 観光をしました。 • I studied English.

英語を勉強しました。 ホームステイをしました。 • I did a homestay.

• I visited Himeji castle.

姫路城に行きました。

友達と



How long did you stay?

どのくらい滞在しましたか?

I stayed

overnight 1泊 • for a few days 数日間 • for two weeks 2 週間

It was just a day trip. 日帰り旅行でした。

SPEAKING TIME: Interview & Report インタビュー&レポート



Interview a classmate and take notes of their answers:

Questions	Partner's answers
Tell me about a great trip.	
Did you go by yourself?	
What did you do there? (2 things)	
How long did you stay?	
How was it?	

Find a new partner and report on what your first partner said, like this:



Write the closed form of the following question:

What's the best way to go to Nara?

→ |s.....

3 How about you? あなたは?



From where you are now, what is the best way to get to your hometown?

You should.....

lt'sand/but

.....than.....

Have a chat about traveling to your home, like this:

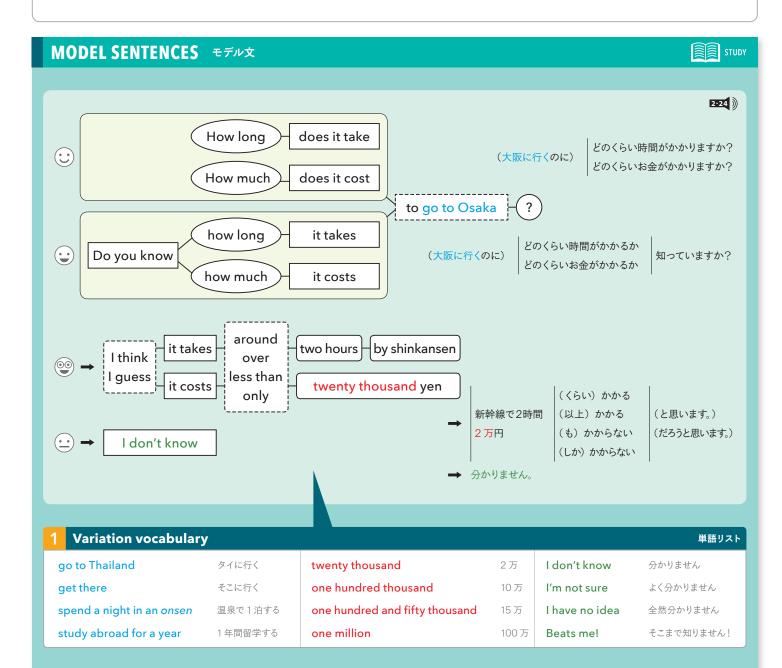
A: What's the best way to get to your home?

B: Hm... let's see. Well, you could (*fly*).

A: I see. How about (*the bus*)? Is that a good way to get there?

B: \rightarrow Yes, it's (*less expensive*) than (*the plane*).

→ No, you should (*drive*). It's (*more comfortable*).What's the best way to get to your home?



LISTENING PRACTICE リスニング



Listen to the dialog and fill in the missing words:







A: I went to Kyoto ______⁽¹⁾.

B: Really? That sounds nice. How was it?

A: Oh, it was great. The weather was _____⁽²⁾, and I did a lot of sightseeing. I took the night bus.

B: Fantastic. I'd love to go there myself.

A: Yes, you should!

B: Is the night bus the ______ (3) to get there?

B: I see... How long does it take by bus?

A: Um, around six hours.

B: And do you know how long it ______⁽⁵⁾ by train?

B: Wow, that's fast!

A: Yes, but it's much more ______⁽⁷⁾.

The night bus costs only 8,000 yen round trip.



SPEAKING TIME: Free Conversation フリートーク



Time to put it all together! Have a conversation like the one above with several classmates about your travel stories. Be sure to include as many of the following questions as you can:

Open questions

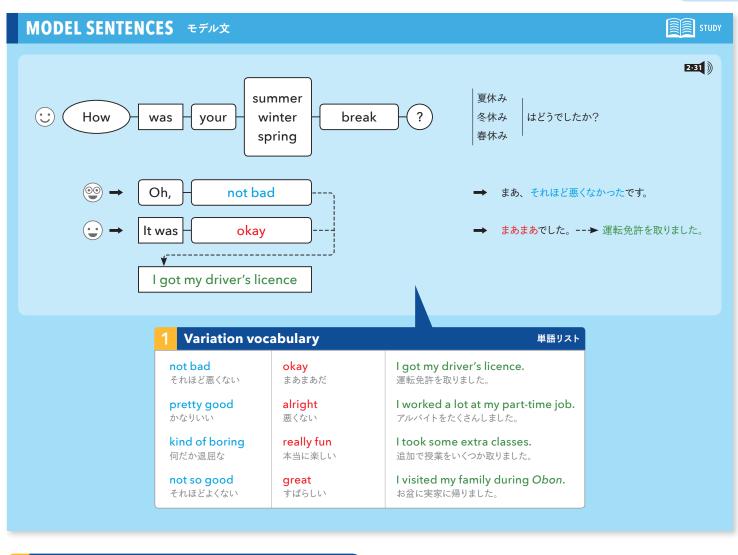
Closed questions

Where have you been in Japan?	Have you ever been abroad?
Who did you go with?	Did you go by yourself?
What did you do there?	Did you do any sightseeing?
How was it?	Was it fun?
Where did you stay?	Did you stay at a hotel?
How long did you stay?	Did you stay for a long time?
Where would you like to go next?	Would you like to go abroad someday?
What's a good way to get there?	Is the night bus a good way to get there?

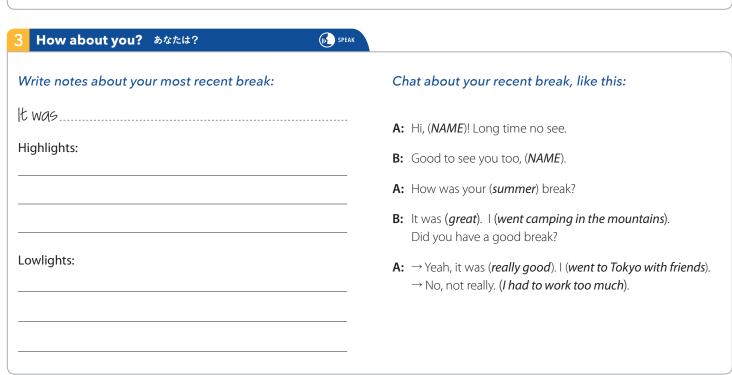
Time for some role-playing! Have the same conversation while using a character card from pages 124-127.











How about you? あなたは? (III SPEAK Write down two or three of your free time activities: Have a chat to practice open and closed forms: **A:** What do you usually do in your free time? **B:** Hike to (hang around with my friends). A: Cool. I like to do that, too. Do you ever (go to karaoke with **B:** \rightarrow Yes, (all the time). (We all love it). \rightarrow No, (not so often). (Maybe a few times a year).



SOUNDING NATURAL NOTE

∰ study

React with echo questions

Echo questions are an effective way to react and show interest in what your partner says. Just repeat a keyword or phrase with a rising intonation. Remember that good intonation is very important!

Let's review why this is true by doing the following exercise: With a partner, read the dialog below three times: first with a flat, monotone intonation, then with an over-the-top enthusiastic intonation, and finally with your normal, friendly voice. Have fun!

A: I play guitar in a rock band during my free time.

B: A rock band!? Wow, that is so cool.

「問い返し疑問文」で感嘆を示そう

相手の言ったことに感心したり興味を惹かれたりしたら、そのままこだまのよう に問い返してみましょう。あなたの興味や感嘆が自然と相手に伝わります。相 手の話のキーワードやフレーズを語尾を上げて繰り返せばよいだけです。ただ し、必ず正しいイントネーションを使うように注意してください!

次の練習でイントネーションの違いを実際に確認してみましょう。パートナーと、 下の会話を3回読み合ってください。1回目はイントネーションをつけずに単 調で無感情な言い方で、2回目は情熱を込めてやり過ぎなくらいイントネーショ ンをつけた言い方で読み合ってみましょう。3回目は、適度にイントネーショ ンをつけて普通の和やかな言い方で読み合ってください。どのように印象が変 わってくるでしょうか?では、楽しんでやってみましょう!

A:私は余暇に、ロックバンドでギターを弾いているんです。

B: ロックバンドですか!? わあ、格好いいですね。

→ Conversation Strategy 2: Echo questions → Conversation Strategy 3: Reacting

GUIDED SPEAKING PRACTICE 会話ドリル







ティム、余暇はふだんは何をして過ごすの? そうだなあ、テレビを見るのが好きだよ。



--- テレビ?わあ、私も。スポーツを観るのが大好き.



そう、僕もだよ。料理番組を見るのも大好きなんだえつ、うそ!すごくいいね。



休み中はたくさんテレビを見た? うん、ずっと見てた。

1	listening to music 音楽を聴くこと	music / listening to J-Pop 音楽 / J ポップを聴くこと	listening to jazz once in a while たまにジャズを聴くこと	listen to music a lot たくさん音楽を聴く
2	playing video games	video games / action games	board games, such as chess	play a lot of games
	テレビゲームをすること	テレビゲーム / アクションゲーム	チェスのようなボードゲーム	たくさんテレビゲームをする
3	hiking	hiking / walking around	to go hiking in the mountains	go for a lot of walks
	ハイキング	ハイキング / 散歩すること	山にハイキングに行くこと	たくさん散歩をする
4	reading	reading / reading mangas	to read science fiction novels	read a lot
	読書	読書 / マンガを読むこと	SF 小説を読むこと	たくさん読書をする
5	riding my bike	biking / mountain biking	working out at the gym	exercise
	自転車に乗ること	サイクリング / マウンテンバイクで走ること	ジムでトレーニングすること	運動する
6	sleeping	sleeping / taking naps	to meditate	meditate often
	寝ること	寝ること / 昼寝をすること	瞑想すること	よく瞑想する

3 How about you? あなたは?



Write some notes:

What do you usually do in your free time?

Did you do a lot of that during the break?

What else did you do during the break?

Now have a chat to practice open and closed forms:

A: What do you usually do in your free time?

B: I love to (watch TV).

A: Oh yeah? Me too! (*I love watching comedy shows*).

B: Cool. Did you (watch TV) a lot during the break?

A: \rightarrow Yep, I sure did. I also (*spent time with my friends*).

ightarrow No, not so much. I was (too busy with my part-time job).

SOUNDING NATURAL NOTE



2.43

The difference between "hobby" and "free time activity"

In English, there is a clear distinction between a "hobby" and "free time activity." The former is something you actively choose to do for your pleasure. It also involves an aspect of creativity or self-development. Passive activities, such as sleeping or listening to music, are not considered hobbies.

単語の使い分け:「hobby (趣味)」と 「free time activity (余暇にすること)」の違い

英語では、「hobby (趣味)」と「free time activity (余暇にすること)」の間に明確な違いがあるので注意しましょう。前者は、自分が楽しむためにすすんで行うもので、多かれ少なかれ上達するための創造的・自発的な活動を伴うものです。寝ることや音楽を聴くことなどの受動的な活動は、「hobby (趣味)」にはなりません。



A: Do you have any hobbies?

B: Yes, I like to sleep.



A:何か趣味はありますか?

B:はい、寝るのが好きです。



A: Do you have any hobbies?

B: Yes, I play the guitar.



A:何か趣味がありますか?

B:はい、ギターを弾きます。

Activities you do which you may not have chosen for yourself (narai goto) are not exactly hobbies, but they are worth mentioning to keep the conversation flowing. Just start your sentence with something like, "It's not really a hobby, but...".

「習い事」については、自分からすすんで始めたとは限らない場合もあるので、正確には「hobby (趣味)」とは言えません。とは言え、会話を途切れさせないためにも、黙っておくのはもったいないので、「It's not really a hobby, but... (別に「趣味」というのではありませんが…)」と最初に付け加えて話すといいでしょう。



A: Do you have any hobbies?

B: Well, it's not really a hobby, but I've been playing the piano for 10 years.



A:何か趣味はありますか?

B:そうですね、別に「趣味」というのではありませんが、 10年間ずつとピアノを弾いています。

→ Golden Rule 2: Give longer answers

2	Vary your questions	いろいろな形で質問しよう
---	---------------------	--------------



Write the open form of the following question:

Do you have any hobbies?

3 How about you? あなたは?



Currently, my hobbies or *narai goto* are:

I also used to:

Now have a chat to practice open and closed forms:

A: Do you have any hobbies?

B: → Yes, (*I like to play the piano*). (*I've played since I was 10*). → No, not right now. But I used to (*play the piano*).

A: Oh yeah? That's cool. I'm really into (*photography*).

B: (*Photography*)? Nice. That sounds like fun.

A: Do you have any other hobbies?



Vary your questions いろいろな形で質問しよう

W WRITE

Write the closed form of this question:

What hobbies would you like to do someday?

Would you.....

How about you? あなたは?



What hobbies would you like to try someday?

I'd like to try...

Chat about your potential future hobbies, like this:

A: What hobbies would you like to try someday?

B: Let's see... Well, I'd like to give (*scuba diving*) a go.

A: (*Scuba diving*)? Wow, sounds great. Good luck with that. If I can make the time, I'd love to (take up calligraphy).

GUIDED SPEAKING PRACTICE 会話ドリル







- 一趣味?うーん、そうだなあ、世界各国のお金を集めるのが好きだよ。



- 本当?それは面白いね。僕はこの頃忙し過ぎて趣味の時間が もてないんだけど、前はバンドでギターを弾いていたよ。
- Yeah, if I had the time, I'd love to learn the shamiser Oh, excellent idea! You should go for it!
- うん、時間があれば、ぜひ三味線を習いたいんだ。 — ああ、すばらしい考えだね!やってみるべきだよ!
- それは格好いいね。いつかまた趣味を始めたい?

1	play tennis on weekends	be in the badminton club in high school	I really want to learn how to snowboard
	週末にテニスをする	高校でバトミントン部だ	本当にスノーボードを学びたい
2	have been drawing pictures for a long time	play the piano in grade school	I'd love to try yoga someday
	長い間ずっと絵を描いている	小学校でピアノを弾く	いつかぜひヨガをやってみたい
3	enjoy photography very much	sing in the choir in junior high school	l want to learn calligraphy
	写真撮影をとても楽しむ	中学校で聖歌隊で歌う	書道を習いたい
4	love to read novels	do oil painting a few years ago	I'd like to get into scuba diving
	小説を読むのが大好きだ	数年前に油絵を描く	スキューバダイビングを始めたい

SOUNDING NATURAL NOTE



3.2

Talk about what you are interested in

"What kind of music do you like?" is a good question to start off a conversation about music, but it's only an opener. From here, your conversation can flow in a number of different directions. It's up to you to decide which direction to take. The questions below will help you get started. Talk about whatever you are interested in, have fun, and enjoy using the English you have already learned!

興味のあることについて話そう

「What kind of music do you like? (どんな音楽が好きですか?)」は、音楽 についての話を始めるのに良い質問ですが、あくまでも会話の切り口に過ぎませ ん。そこからいろいろな方向へ会話を進めていきましょう。どんな方向へ会話 を進めるかはあなた次第です。以下に話を続けるための質問文の例を紹介して いますので、何でも興味を持っていることについて話してみましょう!これまでに 習った表現もどんどん使って、英語での会話を楽しんでください。



Who are you into these days?

- I'm into 🔾 🔾 .
- ○○にはまっています。

- 最近は誰にはまっていますか?
- I love \bigcirc .
- ○○が大好きです。
- I'm a big fan of $\bigcirc\bigcirc$.
- ○○の大ファンです。



Who did you like in high school?

高校生のとき、誰が好きでしたか?

- I was really into $\bigcirc\bigcirc$.
- 本当に○○に夢中でした。
- I loved ○○.
- ○○が大好きでした。
- I was a big $\bigcirc\bigcirc$ fan.
- ○○の大ファンでした。



Have you ever been to a concert?

コンサートに行ったことがありますか?

- Yes, I saw (last summer). はい、(去年の夏に) (を観ました。
- I went with ○○.
- ○○と行きました。
- The show was (ADJECTIVE).
- そのショーは(形容詞)でした。
 - No, never, but I would love to いいえ、一度もありませんが、 see $\bigcirc\bigcirc$ someday.
 - いつか○○をぜひ観てみたいです。



When / where do you usually listen to music?

ふだん、いつ/どこで音楽を聴きますか?

• I usually listen (on the train).

ふだんは(電車の中で) 聴きます。

- I also listen (while studying).
- (勉強をしているとき) にも聴きます。
- I normally listen to music (on my smartphone).
- ふつうは(スマートフォンで)音楽を 聴きます。
 - → Golden Rule 3: Talk about yourself
 - Conversation strategy 9: Getting more details

つ	Howal	SOUT VOU?	ねかたけり



B # 1	1		•	•
Make some	briet notes	about your	r music pr	eterences

like(kind of music)

These days, I'm into(musician)

In high school, I used to listen to(musician)

I listen to music (when / where / how)

Have a chat to practice open and closed forms:

- A: So, what kind of music do you like?
- **B:** I'm really into (*K-pop*) these days, especially (*BTS and K/DA*).
- A: Very cool. They're awesome. These days, I can't stop listening to (*J-pop*).
- **B:** Nice. Do you like (*Mr. Children*)?
- **A:** \rightarrow Yeah, he's / she's / they're really (*great*).
 - \rightarrow No, not so much. I prefer (*Ketsumeishi*).

-9	Have about vall?	なかわけの
	How about you?	めなだは:

(II) SPEAK

١	Λ	/rite	some	brief	karao	ke i	notes:

l go to karaoke abo	Ut(frequency)
l usually go with	(people)

My favorite karaoke place is.....

My best songs are

Have a chat to practice open and closed forms:

- **A:** How often do you go to karaoke?
- **B:** Oh, about (*once a month or so*). I really enjoy it.
- **A:** That's cool. I love it too. I usually go (every weekend).
- **B:** Yeah, it's fun, isn't it? Do you usually sing (*J-pop*) songs?
- **A:** Yep. I'm really into (*Babymetal*) these days.

PERSONALIZE IT! 書いてみよう!



With a partner, write an eight-turn dialog about listening to music and karaoke. Remember to include:

- Long answers with at least one extra detail
- Some follow-up questions
- Reactions

パートナーと一緒に、音楽鑑賞とカラオケについて、8行の会話文を書いてみましょう。そのとき、以下のことを必ず入れるようにしましょう。

- 少なくとも1つは聞かれていない情報が入っている長めの答え
- いくつかの「相手をフォローアップする質問」
- リアクション表現

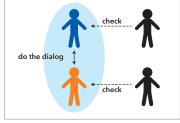
A:	
B:	
A:	
B:	
A:	
B:	
A:	
р,	

SPEAKING TIME: Memorize & Perform 暗記&スピーチ











- 1 Memorize your dialog
- 2 Stand and rehearse
- 3 Perform and give feedback
- 4 (Optional) Perform for the class

3.6

SOUNDING NATURAL NOTE



Use "echo questions" to give yourself time to think 「問い返し疑問文」を使って考える時間を稼ごう

When talking about favorite movies or actors, you will likely need time to think of your answers. "Echo questions" are an effective strategy in that case. Just repeat part of the question with a rising intonation. This will buy you some time

好きな映画や俳優について話しているとき、少し考える時間が欲しくなることも あるはずです。そのときには、前にも習った「問い返し疑問文」を活用しましょう。 相手の質問の一部を語尾を上げて問い返すだけです。これで少し考える時間を 稼ぐことができるでしょう。以下の例で確認してみましょう。

A: What's your favorite movie?

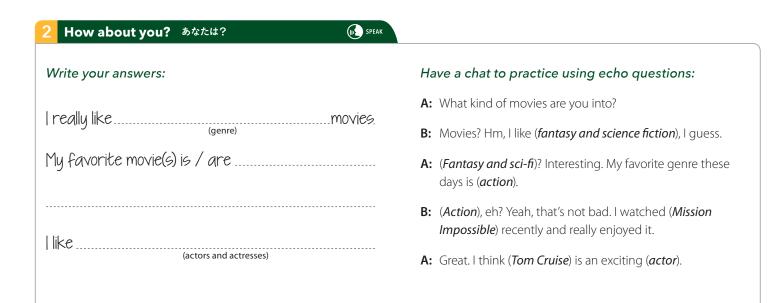
to come up with your reply. For example:

B: Favorite movie? Hm... good question. Um, "Star Wars", I think.

A: 一番好きな映画は何ですか?

B:一番好きな映画?うーん、難しい質問ですね。 えーと、『スター・ウォーズ』だと思います。

Conversation Strategy 2: Echo questions





How about you? あなたは?

(OL)	SPEAK

Make some brief notes:

My favorite TV show is.....

love to read.....

like to play

USE ______(social media services)

Have a chat about TV, reading, games, and social media:

A: Do you (watch a lot of TV)?

about (Fortnite).

- **B:** \rightarrow Yes, (all the time). (I love comedy shows). \rightarrow No, (not really). (I'm just too busy these days).
- **A:** I see. Personally, I love (*playing computer games*). I'm crazy
- **B:** Oh yeah? That's cool. For me, I love to (*relax with a good book*).

SOUNDING NATURAL NOTE



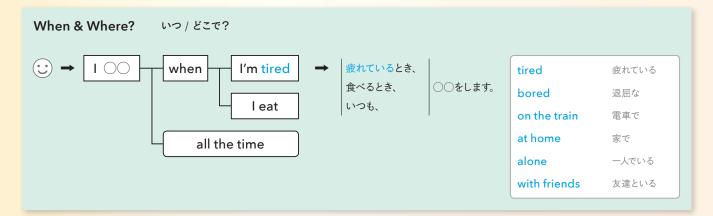
3-11

Skip the questions

When talking about your entertainment preferences, it's quite common to discuss the pros and cons of your choices, especially with regards to implicit questions such as "when?," "where?," and "how often?" Practice talking about these topics without using questions for a while. Your English will sound really good if you do!

「質問なし」で会話を続けよう

音楽や映画などの好みについて話すとき、その良い面と悪い面について意見を 交わすことがよくあります。特に、「when?(いつ?)」「where?(どこで?)」「how often?(どのくらいの頻度で?)」などに関して話すことが多いでしょう。少しの 間、これらの「暗黙の質問」に答えるようにして、質問なしで交互に会話を続け てみてください。とても格好いい英会話になるはずです!



Pros & Cons 良い面と悪い面

• I think I should (read) more, but... 私はもっと (本を読む) べきだと思うんですが、でも…。

I spend too much time online.
 私は インターネットする のに時間を使い過ぎです。
 ((アレビを見る)

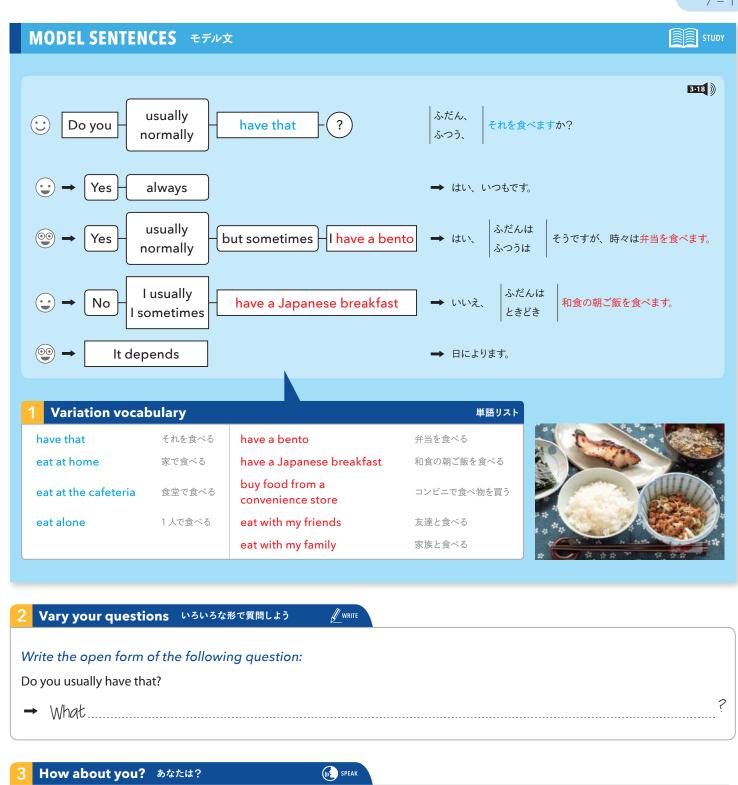
● I wish I had more time to ○○. もっと○○する時間があればいいのにと思います。

• I'm (totally) addicted to it. 私はそれに (完全に) はまっています。

• It's not good for my eyes. 目によくありません。

• It relaxes me. くつろぎます。

→ Golden Rule 3: Talk about yourself



3 How about you? あなたは?	© SPEAK
Make notes of your most recent meals:	Talk about what you had for your most recent breakfast, lunch, and dinner:
This morning: (breakfast)	A: What did you have for (<i>breakfast this morning</i>)?
Lunch:	B: Oh, um, let me think I had (<i>toast and tea</i>).
	A: Oh yeah? That's nice. I (<i>skipped breakfast today</i>).
	B: Really? Do you usually (<i>do that</i>)?
Dinner:	A: No, normally I have (<i>rice and miso soup</i>).
	B: Oh, good. You like a (<i>Japanese-style breakfast</i>), eh?

PERSONALIZE IT! 書いてみよう!



With a	partner.	write a	dialog	about	vour m	ost i	recent	meals.	Include	e the	following	language

- What did you have $\bigcirc\bigcirc$?
- Do you usually $\bigcirc\bigcirc$?
- Do you ever $\bigcirc\bigcirc$?

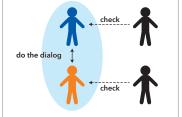
A : Wow, I'm so hungry!	
B:	

SPEAKING TIME: Memorize & Perform 暗記&スピーチ











1 Memorize your dialog

2 Stand and rehearse

3 Perform and give feedback

4 (Optional) Perform for the class



What are some foods you don't like?

Why don't you like it / them?

Practice talking about foods you don't like:

A: What are some foods you don't like?

B: Hm... well, (*natto*) of course. I can't stand the (*smell*).

A: Really? Too bad. I really hate (goya).

B: Oh yeah? Not your cup of tea, eh?

A: Nope! Not at all. It's too (bitter).

SOUNDING NATURAL NOTE



3.22

Talking about foods you like

When talking about foods you like, it's natural to want to go more into detail about them. Here are some follow-up questions to help you do that.

好きな食べ物について話してみよう

好きな食べ物について話していると、ついいろいろと詳しく語りたくなるもので す。次に挙げる「フォローアップの質問」を参考に、どんどん話してみてください。



What kind of pizza do you like? どんな<mark>ピザ</mark>が好きですか?

- I like (margherita) best.
- Hm... (sausage and mushroom) is pretty good, but I also like (pepperoni).
- I usually have (Hawaiianstyle pizza, with ham and pineapple).

(マルガリータ) が一番好きです。

- うーん、(ソーセージとマッシュルーム) がとてもおいしいですが、(ペパローニ) も好きです。
- ふだんは (ハムとパイナップルが トッピングされたハワイアンピザ)を 食べます。

ramen	ラーメン	pasta	パスタ	smoothies	スムージー
okonomiyaki	お好み焼き	sandwiches	サンドイッチ	tea	紅茶 / お茶
sushi	寿司	desserts	デザート	coffee	コーヒー



Can you make pizza? ピザを作ることができますか?

- Yeah, sure. It's easy. All you have to do is (RECIPE). (作り方) すればいいだけだよ。
- Well, kind of, but it's really basic.
- No, not really, but I'd like to learn.
- うん、もちろん。簡単だよ。
- まぁ、ある程度はね、 でも本当に最低限なものです。
- いいえ、あまり作れませんが、 勉強したいです。



What's your favorite pizza restaurant?

お気に入りのピザのレストランは どこですか?

- Have you heard of (RESTAURANT NAME)? It's near (LOCATION).
- They have a great selection of (FOOD ITEMS).
- If you go, I recommend the

(レストランの名前)を聞いたことが ありますか?(場所)の近くです。

(食べ物の種類) の品ぞろえが 豊富です。

そこへ行くのなら、(料理の名前)を (DISH NAME). It's really good. お勧めします。本当においしいんです。

→ Golden Rule 2: Give longer answers

3 How about you? あなたは?



What kind of (pizza) do you like?

Can you make (pizza)?

What's your favorite (pizza) place?

- **A:** What's a food you really like?
- **B:** Oh, easy question—I love (*pasta, especially carbonara*).
- **A:** Cool. I'm into (*Chinese food*) these days. I can make a decent (*chinjao rosu*).
- **B:** Oh yeah? That's (*great*). What's your favorite place to get (*Chinese food*)?
- **A:** Well, have you heard of (*Benitora*)? There's one (*in the mall*). They have a great selection of (*dishes*). If you go, I highly recommend the (*chahan*).
- **B:** Sounds good! I'll have to give it a try. What's another food you love?

GUIDED SPEAKING PRACTICE 会話ドリル







- どんなピザが好きなの、トラン?ピザ? うーん、カプリチョーザが一番好きだなあ。
- Yeah, I really like that, too. I also love pepperoni.

 Oh yeah? Can you make it?
- ああ、それ私も本当に好き。ペパローニも大好きなんだ。
- 一 そうなんだ? 自分で作れる?



- ううん、別に。
- そっか。じゃあ、お気に入りのピザのレストランはどこ?



- ああ、『ピザハット』を知っている?駅の近くに1軒あるよ。 「4 チーズスペシャル」を食べてみてよ。すごくおいしいんだ!
- ― おいしそうだね!

1	ramen / chashumen ラーメン / チャーシューメン	miso ramen 味噌ラーメン	ramen place ラーメン屋	Bugsy / in Shinjuku / garlic ramen 『バグジ』/ 新宿に /「にんにくラーメン」
2	pasta / carbonara パスタ / カルボナーラ	pasta with tomato sauce トマトソースのパスタ	place to have pasta パスタのお店	Erbaccia / in Yatsuo / pasta with gorgonzola cheese 『エルバッチャ』/ 八尾に / 「ゴルゴンゾーラチーズのパスタ」
3	desserts / chocolate cake デザート / チョコレート ケーキ	shortcake ショートケーキ	cake shop ケーキ屋	Pastel / near Shibuya / cheese cake 『パステル』 / 渋谷の近くに / 「チーズケーキ」
4	sandwiches / tuna サンドイッチ / ツナ	egg salad 玉子サラダ	place to get them それが食べられるお店	the German Bakery / downtown / ham & cheese 『ジャーマンベーカリー』/ 繁華街に / 「ハム & チーズ」

SOUNDING NATURAL NOTE



3·27

Remember to talk about yourself!

Although it's important to learn many questions, remember that it's also quite common to skip them from time to time and just take turns reacting and talking about yourself. You will sound more natural if you do, especially when discussing exotic foods. The following Guided Speaking Practice activity provides a good example for you to learn from.

自分のことを話すのを忘れないようにしよう!

いろいろな質問の仕方を学ぶことももちろん大切ですが、一方で、わざわざ質問はせずに、お互いに自分のことを話しながら相手の話にもコメントを返して話をすすめていくスタイルも英語では珍しくないということを忘れないようにしましょう。特に、珍味や特産品について話すときには、その方がよりスムーズに英語らしい会話ができるでしょう。早速、次の「会話ドリル」で、実際に練習してみましょう。

→ Golden Rule 3: Talk about yourself





3.28







エンチラーダだよ。メキシコ料理の1つなんだ。うそ。食べたことないなあ。



本当?じゃあ、ぜひ食べてみるべきだよ!本当においしいメキシコ料理店が赤羽にあるんだ。



一食べ物はおいしいし、雰囲気も本当に素敵だよ。一ありがとう。行ってみるよ。

1	bibimbap			
1	ビビンバ			

Bibimbap / Korean food ビビンバ / 韓国料理

Korean restaurant in town

in restaurant in town delicious 韓国料理店が町に

安いけど、食べ物はおいしいよ

It's cheap, but the food is

samosa サモサ

Samosa / Indian food

サモサ / インド料理

Indian place near the station

インド料理屋が駅の近くに

It's usually crowded, but the food is worth it

ふだんは混んでいるけど 食べ物にはそれだけの価値があるよ

a Whopper ワッパー

A Whopper / jumbo hamburger at Burger King

ワッパー / バーガーキングの特大ハンバーガー

Burger King at the Aeon Mall

バーガーキングがイオンモールに

It's fast food, but it's pretty good

ファストフードだけど、かなりおいしいよ

pho フォー

Pho / Vietnamese food, similar to ramen

フォー / ラーメンに似ているベトナム料理

Vietnamese restaurant downtown

ベトナム料理店が繁華街に

It's not expensive, and the pho is excellent

高くなくて、フォーが絶品だよ

quiche lorraineキッシュ・ロレーヌ

Quiche lorraine / French food made from eggs

キッシュ・ロレーヌ / 卵でできたフランスの食べ物

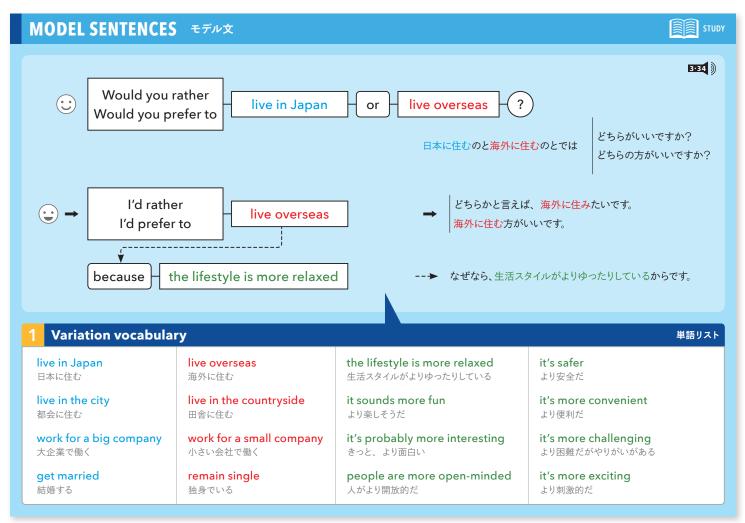
French restaurant in Imadegawa

フランス料理店が今出川に

It's a bit pricy, but the service is first class

少し高いけど、サービスは一流だよ

2 How about you? あなたは? 🕟 SPEAK	
Complete the sentences below with answers true for you:	Practice talking about your future in five years about issues such as living with parents, marriage, and work:
think ' (be living with parents or not)	A: So, (<i>NAME</i>), will you be (<i>living with your parents</i>) five years from now?
think I'll	B: → Yeah, (<i>probably. It's convenient, and I can save money</i>). → No, (<i>hopefully not. I want to be independent by then</i>).
(be married / still be single)	A: I see. For me, (it'll depend on my job).
think ' (be working or not)	B: Okay, that makes sense. How about (<i>marriage</i>)? Will you be (<i>married</i>) in five years?



あなたは?		SPEAK	
r prefe	rences:		
			because
	live overseas		
	live in the countryside		
	work for a small compan	у 🗆	
	remain single		
	live on my own		
		live in the countryside work for a small compan	live overseas live in the countryside work for a small company remain single