

Read the article and have a discussion based on the following questions.

A Day in the Park

Amy has a picture of her brothers, Ben and Luke. Ben is ten years old, and Luke is twelve. They are both smiling in the picture. Amy and her brothers like to go to the park on weekends. They often play soccer in the park. They run and kick the ball. They have a good time in the park.

Vocabularies

picture 写真 (shashin)

Amy has a picture of her brothers. (エイミーは兄たちの写真を持っています。)

brother 兄弟 (kyoudai)

Ben and Luke are Amy's brothers. (ベンとルークはエイミーの兄弟です。)

~ years old ~歳 (~sai)

Ben is ten years old. (ベンは10歳です。)

both 両方 (ryouhou)

They both like ice cream. (彼らは両方ともアイスクリームが好きです。)

smile ほほえむ (hohoemu)

They are both smiling in the picture. (彼らはその写真で両方ともほほえんでいます。)

park 公園 (kouen)

Amy and her brothers like to go to the park. (エイミーと兄弟たちは公園に行くのが好きです。)

often よく (yoku)

They often go to the movies together. (彼らはよく一緒に映画に行きます。)

play 遊ぶ (asobu)

They play soccer in the park. (彼らは公園でサッカーをします。)

soccer サッカー (sakkaa)

They watch a soccer game. (彼らはサッカーの試合を見ます。)

on weekend 週末に (shuumatsu ni)

I like to relax on weekends. (私は週末にリラックスするのが好きです。)

run 走る (hashiru)

They run very fast. (彼らはとても速く走ります。)

kick ける (keru)

They kick the ball to each other. (彼らは互いにボールを蹴ります。)

have a good time 楽しい時間を過ごす (tanoshii jikan o sugosu)

They had a good time. (彼らは楽しい時間を過ごしました。)

Read the article and have a discussion based on the following questions.

Questions

- How old is Ben?
A) Eight B) Ten C) Twelve D) Eleven
- Do Amy and her brothers enjoy in the park?
- What do Amy and her brothers do at the park?
- Who are Amy's brothers?
- Do you like to go to the park? Why or why not? (あなたは公園に行くのが好きですか。それはなぜですか。)
- 次の1-8の単語の意味をa)-h)の中から選びましょう
Choose the meaning of the following words 1-5 from options a) - e).

- smile
- kick
- park
- run
- brother
- have a good time
- ～ years old
- often

- 兄弟 (kyoudai)
- ける (keru)
- 公園 (kouen)
- ほほえむ (hohoemu)
- 楽しい時間を過ごす (tanoshii jikan o sugosu)
- 走る (hashiru)
- ～歳 (～sai)
- よく (yoku)

- 次の日本文に合うように空所に適語を入れましょう。
Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to match the following Japanese sentences.

- 彼らは**サッカー**の試合を見ます。
They watch a (s) game.
- エイミーは兄たちの**写真**を持っています。
Amy has a (p) of her brothers.
- ベンは10**歳**です。
Ben is ten (y)(o).
- 彼らは**両方とも**アイスクリームが好きです。
They (b) like ice cream.
- 私は**週末**にリラックスするのが好きです。
I like to relax (o)(w).
- 彼らは公園でサッカーを**します**。
They (p) soccer in the park.
- 彼らは**よく**一緒に映画に行きます。
They (o) go to the movies together.

Read the article and have a discussion based on the following questions.

Jane's Sunday

Jane is busy on Sundays. In the morning, she visits her grandparents. In the afternoon, she plays tennis with her friend Yumi. One day, Akira said to Jane, "Let's go to a concert in the park", but Jane answered, "I'm sorry. I'm usually busy on Sunday." Then, Akira asked Jane, "Shall we play tennis together?" Jane said, "Yes, let's. Please come to my house after lunch."

Vocabularies

busy 忙しい(isogashii)

She is busy every day. (彼女は毎日忙しい。)

Sunday 日曜日(nichiyoubi)

I like to relax on Sundays. (私は日曜日にリラックスするのが好きです。)

in the morning 午前中に(gozenchuu ni)

She goes for a walk in the morning. (彼女は午前中に散歩に行きます。)

visit 訪れる(otozureru)

I will visit my friend tomorrow. (私は明日友達を訪れます。)

grandparents 祖父母(sofubo)

I visit my grandparents every weekend. (私は毎週末祖父母を訪れます。)

in the afternoon 午後に(gogo ni)

We have lunch in the afternoon. (私たちは午後に昼食を食べます。)

with 一緒に(isscho ni)

I play tennis with my friend. (私は友達と一緒に学校に行きます。)

one day ある日(aru hi)

One day, she went to the beach. (ある日彼女は浜辺に行きました。)

said say (言う) の過去形 (itta)

He said "I will come soon". (彼は「すぐに来ます」と言いました。)

Let's 〜しよう(shiyou)

Let's go to a concert. (コンサートに行こう)

Yes, let's. はい、そうしましょう (hai sou shimashou)

No, let's not. いいえ、よしませう (iie yoshimashou)

answer 答える(kotaeru)

She answered the question quickly. (彼女はその質問に素早く答えました。)

usually たいてい(taitei)

He usually drinks coffee in the morning. (彼はたいてい朝にコーヒーを飲みます。)

then それで(sorede)

Then, he went home. (それで、彼は家に帰りました。)

Shall we ~? 〜しませんか (〜shimasenka)

Shall we sing together? (一緒に歌いませんか。)

together 一緒に(isscho ni)

Let's play tennis together. (一緒にテニスをしよう。)

after lunch 昼食後に(chuushoku go ni)

I visited her after lunch. (私は昼食後に彼女を訪れました。)

Read the article and have a discussion based on the following questions.

Questions

- What does Jane usually do on Sundays?
a) Go to a concert b) Visit her grandparents
c) Play soccer d) Go to the beach
- Is Akira a member of the tennis team?
- Who does Jane play tennis with?
- Why is Jane busy on Sundays?
- What do you usually do on weekends? (あなたは週末によく何をしますか。)
- 次の1-8の単語の意味をa)-h)の中から選びましょう
Choose the meaning of the following words 1-8 from options a) - h).

- visit
- in the morning
- usually
- after lunch
- one day
- grandparents
- said
- busy

- たいてい (taitei)
- 訪れる (otozureru)
- 昼食後に (chuushoku go ni)
- 祖父母 (sofubo)
- 午前中に (gozenchuu ni)
- 忙しい (isogashii)
- 言った (itta)
- ある日 (aru hi)

- 次の日本語に合うように空所に適語を入れましょう。
Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to match the following Japanese sentences.

- 彼女は毎日**忙しい**です。。
She is (b) every day.
- 私たちは**午後**に昼食を食べます。
We have lunch (i)(t)(a).
- 私は友達と**一緒に**学校に行きます。
I go to school (w) my friend.
- コンサートに行**こう**。
(L) go to a concert.
- 彼女はその質問に素早く**答え**ました。
She (a) the question quickly.
- 彼は**たいてい**朝にコーヒーを飲みます。
He (u) drinks coffee in the morning.
- 一緒に**にテニスをしよう。 -はい、**そう**しましょう。 / いいえ、**よし**ましょう。
Let's play tennis (t). - Yes, (l). / No, (l)(n).

Read the article and have a discussion based on the following questions.

Keiko's Weekends

Keiko is a junior high school student in Tokyo. She loves soccer. She goes to the stadium to watch a game every Saturday. Her parents like baseball, too. They sometimes go to Tokyo Dome to watch a game on Sunday. Her father works at a bank, and her mother is an English teacher at a high school. Keiko has a brother. He is a college student. He plays tennis well. He is a member of the tennis club. Keiko sometimes plays tennis with him, but she is not very good at it.

Vocabularies

junior high school student 中学生(chuugakusei)

She is a junior high school student. (彼女は中学生です。)

stadium スタジアム(sutajiamu)

She goes to the stadium to watch a game. (彼女は試合を観るためにスタジアムに行きます。)

sometimes 時々(tokidoki)

They sometimes go to Tokyo Dome. (彼らは時々東京ドームに行きます。)

work 働く(hataraku)

Her father works at a bank. (彼女の父は銀行で働いています。)

bank 銀行(ginkou)

Her father works at a bank. (彼女の父は銀行で働いています。)

high school 高校(koukou)

Her mother teaches English at a high school. (彼女の母は高校で英語を教えています。)

college 大学(daigaku)

Her brother is a college student. (彼女の兄は大学生です。)

well 上手に(jouzu ni)

He plays tennis well. (彼はテニスを上手にプレイします。)

a member of ~のメンバー(~no menbaa)

He is a member of the tennis club. (彼はテニスクラブのメンバーです。)

be good at ~が得意である(~ ga tokui de aru)

He is good at tennis. (彼はテニスが得意です。)

Read the article and have a discussion based on the following questions.

Questions

- What sport does Keiko love?
a) Baseball b) Tennis c) Soccer d) Basketball
- Is Keiko a high school student?
- What does Keiko's mother do?
- When does Keiko go to watch soccer games?
- What sports do you like to play or watch? Please explain why you enjoy them.
(あなたの好きなスポーツは何ですか (するのでも見るのでも)。その理由も説明してください。)
- 次の1-8の単語の意味をa)-h)の中から選びましょう
Choose the meaning of the following words 1-8 from options a) - h).

- junior high school student
- sometimes
- work
- high school
- well
- a member of
- be good at

- 高校 (koukou)
- 中学生 (chuugakusei)
- ～が得意である (～ ga tokui de aru)
- 時々 (tokidoki)
- ～のメンバー (no menbaa)
- 上手に (jouzu ni)
- 働く (hataraku)

- 次の日本語に合うように空所に適語を入れましょう。
Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to match the following Japanese sentences.

- 彼はテニスクラブの**メンバー**です。
He is (a) (m) (o) the tennis club.
- 彼はテニス**が得意**です。
He (i) (g) (a) tennis.
- 彼はテニスを**上手に**プレイします。
He plays tennis (w).
- 彼らは**時々**東京ドームに行きます。
They (s) go to Tokyo Dome.
- 彼女の父は**銀行で働いて**います。
Her father (w) at a (b).
- 彼女の母は**高校**で英語を教えています。
Her mother teaches English at a (h) (s).
- 彼女は**中学生**です。
She is a (j) (h) (s) (s).

Read the article and have a discussion based on the following questions.

Tom's Brother's Phone

Tom had a nice phone in his hand. "Is that your phone?" a friend asked. "No, it isn't. It's my brother's," Tom said. "He always tells me, 'Don't use my phone!'" Tom doesn't have his own phone, so sometimes he secretly uses his brother's. He hopes to have his own someday.

Vocabularies

had have (持つ motsu) の過去形 持っていた (motteita)

Tom had a nice bike. (トムは素敵な自転車を持っていました。)

in ~'s hand ~の手に (no te ni)

She has a candy in her hand. (彼女は手にキャンディーを持っている。)

phone 電話(denwa)

Do you have a phone? (あなたは電話を持っていますか。)

ask 尋ねる(tazuneru)

A friend asked me some questions. (友達が私にいくつか尋ねました。)

always いつも(itsumo)

He is always kind to everyone. (彼はいつもみんなに親切です。)

tell 言う(iu)、

My father tells me to study hard. (父は私に一生懸命勉強するよう言う。)

Don't ~ ~するな (~suruna)、~してはいけない (~shitewa ikenai)

Don't open the box! (その箱を開けるな。)

secretly 内緒で(naisho de)

Tom secretly uses his brother's phone. (トムは内緒で兄の電話を使います。)

own 自分の(jibun no)

I don't have my own phone. (私は自分の電話を持っていません。)

use 使う(tsukau)

He always uses the computer. (彼はいつもそのコンピューターを使います。)

someday いつか(itsuka)

I will visit America someday. (私はいつかアメリカを訪れるつもりです。)

hope to ~ ~することを望む(nozomu)

Tom hopes to have his own room. (トムは自分の部屋を持つことを望んでいます。)

Read the article and have a discussion based on the following questions.

Questions

1. What did Tom have in his hand?
a) A book b) A phone c) A toy d) A notebook
2. Does Tom have his own phone?
3. Whose phone does Tom sometimes use?
4. What does Tom want to have someday?
5. Do you have your own phone? If yes, what do you usually do with it? If no, do you want your own phone? Why or why not? (あなたは自分の電話を持っていますか。持っているなら、電話でよく何をしますか。持っていないなら、自分の電話が欲しいですか。それはなぜですか。)
6. 次の1-8の単語の意味をa)-h)の中から選びましょう
Choose the meaning of the following words 1-8 from options a) - h).

1. had
2. ask
3. always
4. secretly
5. own
6. use
7. phone
8. someday

- a) 持っていた(motteita)
- b) 尋ねる(tazuneru)
- c) 電話(denwa)
- d) 使う(tsukau)
- e) 自分の(jibun no)
- f) 内緒で(naisho de)
- g) いつか(itsuka)
- h) いつも(itsumo)

7. 次の日本語に合うように空所に適語を入れましょう。
Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to match the following Japanese sentences.
- a) トムは素敵な自転車を**持っていました**。
Tom (h) a nice bike.
- b) 彼女は**手に**キャンディーを持っています。
She has a candy (i)(h)(h).
- c) 友達が私にいくつか**尋ねました**。
A friend (a) me some questions.
- d) 彼は**いつも**みんなに親切です。
He is (a) kind to everyone.
- e) 父は私に一生懸命勉強するよう**言います**。
My father (t) me to study hard.
- f) その箱を開け**るな** !
(D) open the box!
- g) 彼はいつもそのコンピューターを**使います**。
He always (u) the computer.
- h) 私は**いつか**アメリカを訪れるつもりです。
I will visit America (s).
- i) トムは**自分の**部屋を持つことを**望んでいます**。
Tom (h)(t) have his (o) room.

Read the article and have a discussion based on the following questions.

Yoko's Big Room.

Yoko has a big room. She shares it with her brother, Taro. Today, Yoko's friend, Kate, came to visit her. Kate said, "Your room is very big!" Kate saw a computer on the desk. "Is that your computer?" she asked. Yoko said, "No, it is Taro's. I don't have a computer." Kate said, "I use my computer every day after dinner." Yoko smiled and said, "After dinner, I listen to music. I like jazz music. Taro likes it, too." Yoko pointed to a shelf. "Those CDs are mine," she said.

Vocabularies

room 部屋 (heya)

Yoko has a big room.(ヨウコは大きな部屋を持っています。)

share 共有する (kyouyuu suru)

Yoko shares her room with her brother.(ヨウコは兄と部屋を共有しています。)

with 一緒に (issho ni)

She plays tennis with her brother.(ヨウコは兄と一緒に部屋を使っています。)

said say (言う iu) の過去形 言った (itta)

Yoko said that she liked jazz music.(ヨウコはジャズ音楽が好きだと言いました。)

saw see (見る miru) の過去形 見た (mita)

Kate saw a computer on the desk.(ケイトは机の上のコンピューターを見ました。)

every day 毎日 (mainichi)

I use my computer every day.(私は毎日コンピューターを使います。)

after dinner 夕食のあと (yuushoku no ato)

She studies after dinner.(彼女は夕食のあとに勉強します。)

listen to ～を聞く (kiku)

I listen to music.(私は音楽を聴きます。)

jazz ジャズ (jazu)

I like jazz music.(私はジャズ音楽が好きです。)

point to 指さす (yubisasu)

Yoko pointed to a shelf.(ヨウコは棚を指さしました。)

shelf 棚 (tana)

There is a pretty doll on the shelf.(棚にかわいい人形がある。)

those あれら (arera)

Those are my CDs.(あれらは私のCDです。)

mine 私のもの (watashi no mono)

Those CDs are mine. (あれらのCDは私のものです。)

Read the article and have a discussion based on the following questions.

Questions

- What does Yoko and her brother share?
a) A computer b) A room c) A desk d) A book
- Does Yoko have her own computer?
- What does Yoko do after dinner?
- Where did Kate see the computer?
- What kind of music do you like to listen to? Please explain about your favorite musician.
(あなたはどんな音楽を聴くのが好きですか。あなたの好きなミュージシャンについて説明してください。)
- 次の1-8の単語の意味をa)-h)の中から選びましょう
Choose the meaning of the following words 1-8 from options a) - h).

- room
- said
- share
- listen to
- every day
- saw
- after dinner
- those

- 毎日 (mainichi)
- 夕食のあと (yuushoku no ato)
- あれら (arera)
- 共有する (kyouyuu suru)
- 言った (itta)
- 部屋 (heya)
- 見た (mita)
- ～を聞く (kiku)

- 次の日本語に合うように空所に適語を入れましょう。
Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to match the following Japanese sentences.
 - ヨウコは大きな**部屋**を持っています。
Yoko has a big (r).
 - ヨウコはジャズ音楽が好きだと言いました。
Yoko (s) that she liked jazz music.
 - ケイトは机の上のコンピューターを見ました。
Kate (s) a computer on the desk.
 - 彼女は**夕食のあと**に勉強します。
She studies (a) (d).
 - 私は音楽を**聞きます**。
I (l) (t) music.
 - ヨウコは棚を**指さしました**。
Yoko (p) (t) a shelf.
 - 棚**にかわいい人形があります。
There is a pretty doll on the (s).
 - あれら**は私のCDです。
(T) are my CDs.
 - あれらのCDは**私のもの**です。
Those CDs are (m).

Read the article and have a discussion based on the following questions.

Shinji and His Bike

Shinji has a nice bike. He uses it every day. One day, his friend Akira asked, "Do you go to school by bike?" Shinji said, "No, I walk to school every day."

After school, Shinji rides his bike to Midori Stadium. He is a member of the baseball club. Akira asked, "Do you practice baseball hard?" Shinji answered, "Yes! I practice hard every day."

Shinji loves baseball and enjoys riding his bike. Akira thinks it sounds fun!

Vocabularies

one day ある日 (aru hi)

(), I saw a man in the park. (ある日、私は公園で男の人を見かけました。)

by bike 自転車で (jitensha de)

I go to school ()(). (私は自転車で学校に行きます。)

walk to school 学校に歩いて行く (gakkou ni aruite iku)

I ()()() every day. (私は毎日学校に歩いて行きます。)

ride 乗る (noru)

I () my bike in the park. (私は公園で自転車に乗ります。)

practice 練習する (renshuu suru)

I () baseball every day. (私は毎日野球を練習します。)

hard 一生懸命 (isshoukenmei)

She studies () for her exams. (彼女は試験のために一生懸命勉強します。)

answer 答える (kotaeru)

I () the question. (私はその質問に答えました。)

enjoy -ing ~することを楽しむ (~ suru no o tanoshimu)

I ()() soccer. (私はサッカーをすることを乐みます。)

think 考える (kangaeru)

I () that studying is important. (私は勉強することは大切だと思います。)

sound ~に聞こえる (~ni kikoeru)

That () interesting. (それは楽しそうに聞こえます。)

Read the article and have a discussion based on the following questions.

Questions

1. Where does Shinji practice baseball?
a) At school b) At Midori Stadium c) In the park d) At home
2. Does Shinji walk to school??
3. What sport does Shinji practice??
4. How often does Shinji ride his bike?
5. How do you usually go to school? (あなたはふだんどうやって学校に行きますか。)
6. 次の1-8の単語の意味をa)-h)の中から選びましょう
Choose the meaning of the following words 1-8 from options a) - h).

1. one day
2. by bike
3. practice
4. hard
5. answer
6. enjoy -ing
7. think
8. sound

- a) 自転車で(jitennsha de)
- b) 一生懸命(isshoukennmei)
- c) 答える(kotaeru)
- d) 練習する(rennshuu suru)
- e) 考える(kanngaeru)
- f) ～することを楽しむ(~surukotowo tanosimu)
- g) ～に聞こえる(ni kikoeru)
- h) ある日 (aruhi)

7. 次の日本語に合うように空所に適語を入れましょう。
Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to match the following Japanese sentences.
- a) ある日、私は公園で男の人を見かけました。
I () (d), I saw a man in the park.
- b) 私は自転車で学校に行きます。
I go to school (b) (b).
- c) 私は毎日学校に歩いて行きます。
I (w) (t) (s) every day.
- d) 私は公園で自転車に乗ります。
I () my bike in the park.
- e) 私は毎日野球を練習します。
I (p) baseball every day.
- f) 彼女は試験のために一生懸命勉強します。
She studies (h) for her exams.
- g) 私はその質問に答えました。
I (a) the question.
- h) 私はサッカーをすることを楽しみます。
I (e) (p) soccer.
- i) 私は勉強することは大切だと思います。
I (t) that studying is important.
- j) それは楽しそうに聞こえます。
That (s) interesting.

Read the article and have a discussion based on the following questions.

Jane's New Life in Japan

Hello! My name is Jane Smith. I am from Australia, and I am thirty-five years old. I am your new English teacher. Let's enjoy learning English together!

I am also studying Japanese now. Japanese is difficult, but it is interesting. I study Japanese by watching anime. How do you study English? Please try my way, too!

I live near the museum. I love art, so I often visit the museum on weekends and take pictures. Do you know any good places in this city? Please tell me! I look forward to talking with you in English! Thank you.

Vocabularies

life 生活 (seikatsu)

She has a happy life. (彼女は幸せな生活を送っています。)

also また (mata)

I like pizza. I also like pasta. (私はピザが好きです。また、パスタも好きです。)

difficult 難しい (muzukashii)

Math is difficult for me. (数学は私にとって難しいです。)

interesting 面白い (omoshiroi)

History is very interesting. (歴史はとても面白いです。)

by watching anime アニメを見て (anime o mite)

I study English by watching anime. (私はアニメを見て英語を勉強しています。)

how どうやって (dou yatte)

How do you study English? (どうやって英語を勉強しますか?)

try 試す (tamesu)

I want to try cooking. (私は料理を試してみたいです。)

way 方法 (houhou)

This is a good way to learn. (これは学ぶための良い方法です。)

museum 博物館 (hakubutsukan)

She visits the museum every week. (彼女は毎週博物館を訪れます。)

live 住む (sumu)

I live in Tokyo. (私は東京に住んでいます。)

near 近く (chikaku)

My school is near my house. (私の学校は家の近くにあります。)

art 美術 (bijutsu)

He loves modern art. (彼は現代美術が大好きです。)

take pictures 写真を撮る (shashin o toru)

I often take pictures in the park. (私はよく公園で写真を撮ります。)

know 知っている (shitte iru)

Do you know her? (彼女を知っていますか?)

look forward to -ing ～するのを楽しみにする (～ suru no o tanoshimi ni suru)

I look forward to meeting you. (あなたに会うのを楽しみにしています。)

Read the article and have a discussion based on the following questions.

Questions

1. How does Jane study Japanese?
 - a) By reading books b) By listening to music
 - c) By watching anime d) By talking with friends
2. Is Jane from America?
3. How old is Jane?
4. What language is Jane currently studying?
5. How do you study English? (あなたは どうやって 英語を勉強しますか。)
6. 次の1-8の単語の意味をa)-h)の中から選びましょう
Choose the meaning of the following words 1-8 from options a) - h).

1. life
2. museum
3. difficult
4. take pictures
5. how
6. art
7. try
8. look forward to -ing

- a) 美術 (bijutsu)
- b) ～するのを楽しみにする
(～ suru no o tanoshimi ni suru)
- c) 生活 (seikatsu)
- d) 写真を撮る (shashin o toru)
- e) 博物館 (hakubutsukan)
- f) どうやって (dou yatte)
- g) 難しい (muzukashii)
- h) 試す (tamesu)

7. 次の日本文に合うように空所に適語を入れましょう。
Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to match the following Japanese sentences.
 - a) 数学は私にとって**難しい**です。
Math is (d) for me.
 - b) 歴史はとても**面白い**です。
History is very (i).
 - c) 私はアニメを**見て**英語を勉強しています。
I study English (b)(w)anime.
 - d) **どうやって**英語を勉強しますか？
(H) do you study English?
 - e) 彼女は毎週**博物館**を訪れます。
She visits the (m) every week.
 - f) 私は東京に**住んでいます**。
I (l) in Tokyo.
 - g) 私の学校は家の**近くに**あります。
My school is (n) my house.
 - h) 彼は現代**美術**が大好きです。
He loves modern (a).
 - i) 私はよく公園で**写真を撮ります**。
I often (t)(p) in the park.
 - j) 彼女を**知っていますか**？
Do you (k) her?

Read the article and have a discussion based on the following questions.

A Trip to Niigata

Last month, I visited my grandparents in Niigata with my parents. We stayed there for three days. On the first day, my parents and I went skiing. They ski well, but I am not very good, so I was tired and went to bed early. The next day it rained a lot. My father and I went to a hotel near my grandparents' house and swam in the pool. At night, my mother and grandparents joined us for dinner at the hotel. The food was delicious! On the last day, it was sunny, and I took pictures of the beautiful mountains. I had a great time in Niigata!

Vocabularies

last month 先月 (sengetsu)

I went to Niigata last month. (私は先月新潟に行きました。)

grandparents 祖父母 (sofubo)

I visited my grandparents. (私は祖父母を訪れました。)

stay 滞在する (taizai suru)

We stayed there for three days. (私たちはそこで3日間滞在しました。)

on the first day 1日目 (ichinichi me)

I went to the beach on the first day. (1日目はビーチに行きました。)

go skiing スキーをしに行く (sukii o shi ni iku)

I go skiing in the winter. (私は冬にスキーをしに行きます。)

be good at ～が得意である (～ ga tokui de aru)

My parents are good at skiing. (私の両親はスキーが得意です。)

tired 疲れた (tsukareta)

I felt tired after skiing. (私はスキーの後で疲れました。)

go to bed 寝る (neru)

I went to bed early. (私は早く寝ました。)

early 早く (hayaku)

She gets up early. (彼女は早く起きます。)

a lot たくさん (takusan)

It rained a lot. (たくさん雨が降りました。)

swam swim (泳ぐ oyogu) の過去形 泳いだ (oyoida)

I swam in the pool. (私はプールで泳ぎました。)

at night 夜に (yoru ni)

We did our homework at night. (私たちは夜に宿題をしました。)

delicious 美味しい (oishii)

The food was delicious. (その料理は美味しかったです。)

took take (撮る toru) の過去形 撮った (totta)

I took pictures of the mountains. (私は山の写真を撮りました。)

have a great time 楽しい時を過ごす (tanoshii toki o sugosu)

I had a great time in Niigata. (私は新潟で楽しい時を過ごしました。)

Read the article and have a discussion based on the following questions.

Questions

- What did the family do on the first day in Niigata?
a) They went swimming. b) They went skiing. c) They visited a museum.
- Was the weather sunny on the second day?
- Where did the writer and their father go on the second day?
- Who joined the writer and their father for dinner at the hotel?
- Did you visit your grandparents' house these days? What do you do there when you visit them? (あなたは最近祖父母の家を訪れましたか。訪れた時は何をしますか。)
- 次の1-8の単語の意味をa)-h)の中から選びましょう
Choose the meaning of the following words 1-8 from options a) - h).

- last month
- grandparents
- tired
- on the first day
- swam
- delicious
- took
- have a great time

- 美味しい (oishii)
- 楽しい時を過ごす (tanoshii toki o sugosu)
- 泳いだ (oyoida)
- 先月 (sengetsu)
- 疲れた (tsukareta)
- 撮った (totta)
- 祖父母 (sofubo)
- 1日目 (ichinichi me)

- 次の日本文に合うように空所に適語を入れましょう。
Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to match the following Japanese sentences.
 - 私は**先月**新潟に行きました。
I went to Niigata (l)(m).
 - 私たちはそこで3日間**滞在**しました。
We (s) there for three days.
 - 私は冬に**スキー**をしに行きます。
I (g)(s) in the winter.
 - 私の両親はスキーが**得意**です。
My parents (a)(g)(a) skiing
 - 彼女は**早く**起きます。
She gets up (e).
 - たくさん**雨が降りました。
It rained ()(l).
 - 私はプールで**泳ぎ**ました。
I (s) in the pool.
 - 私たちは**夜**に宿題をしました。
We did our homework (a)(n).
 - 私は山の写真を**撮り**ました。
I (t) pictures of the mountains.

Read the article and have a discussion based on the following questions.

A Fun Sushi Restaurant

Yesterday, I went to a sushi restaurant with my host family. I like sushi, so I was excited. We sat down, and my host father said, "You can start eating." Many kinds of sushi were coming and going away. I was surprised. My host mother said, "Take any sushi you like." My host sister started eating, so I took a dish too. It was delicious!

Then, I wanted to eat an ice cream. My host sister showed me how to order with a screen. I touched a picture of ice cream, and soon, it came to me on the lane! We enjoyed our meal, and I want to go there again.

Vocabularies

went go (行く iku) の過去形 行った (itta) , **yesterday** 昨日 (kinou)

I went to the store yesterday. (私は昨日その店に行きました。)

excited わくわくした (wakuwaku shita)

I was very excited. (私はとてもワクワクしていました。)

sit down 座る (suwaru)

Please sit down here. (ここに座ってください。)

sat sit (座る suwaru) の過去形 座った (suwatta)

I sat on the chair. (私は椅子に座りました。)

start -ing ~し始める (~ shi hajimeru)

I started studying English. (私は英語の勉強を始めました。)

many kinds of いろいろな種類の (iroiro na shurui no)

There are many kinds of flowers in the garden. (庭にはいろいろな種類の花があります。)

go away 去る (saru)

People went away after the concert. (コンサートの後、人々は去りました。)

surprised 驚いた (odoroita)

She was surprised at the news. (彼女はその知らせに驚きました。)

took take (取る toru) の過去形 取った (totta) , dish 皿 (sara) , lane レーン (reen)

I took a dish on the lane. (私はレーンの上の皿をとりました。)

show 見せる、教える (miseru、oshieru)

Can you show me the way? (道を教えてください。)

how to ~の方法 (~ no houhou)

I learned how to cook. (私は料理の方法を学びました。)

order 注文する (chuumon suru)

We can order food here. (ここで料理を注文できます。)

touch 触る (sawaru)

Touch the screen. (画面に触れてください。)

soon すぐに (sugu ni)

The bus will come soon. (バスはすぐに来ます。)

meal 食事 (shokuji)

This is a healthy meal. (これは健康的な食事です。)

again また (mata)

I want to go there again. (私はそこにまた行きたいです。)

Read the article and have a discussion based on the following questions.

Questions

- What did the writer do yesterday?
a) Went to a park b) Went to a sushi restaurant c) Went shopping
- Was the writer excited to eat sushi?
- Who did the writer go to the restaurant with?
- How did the ice cream come after the writer ordered it?
- What was the best restaurant you have ever been to? What did you eat there?
(今までで一番良かったレストランはなんですか。そこで何を食べましたか。)

- 次の1-8の単語の意味をa)-h)の中から選びましょう

Choose the meaning of the following words 1-8 from options a) - h).

- went
- excited
- sit down
- start -ing
- surprised
- dish
- order
- meal

- 注文する (chuumon suru)
- 驚いた (odoroita)
- 行った (itta)
- わくわくした (wakuwaku shita)
- 座る (suwaru)
- 食事 (shokuji)
- ～し始める (～ shi hajimeru)
- 皿 (sara)

- 次の日本文に合うように空所に適語を入れましょう。

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to match the following Japanese sentences.

- 昨日その店に**行きました**。
I (w) to the store (y).
- 私は椅子に**座りました**。
I (s) on the chair.
- 庭には**いろいろな種類**の花があります。
There are (m)(k)(o) flowers in the garden.
- 彼女はその知らせに**驚きました**。
She was (s) at the news.
- 道を**教えて**くれますか?
Can you (s) me the way?
- 私は**料理の方法**を学びました。
I learned (h)(t)(c).
- 画面に**触れて**ください。
(T) the screen.
- バスは**すぐに**来ます。
The bus will come (s).
- 私はそこに**また**行きたいです。
I want to go there (a).

Read the article and have a discussion based on the following questions.

A Fun Summer in Aomori

Last summer, I visited my uncle and aunt in Aomori. Every morning, we woke up early and went to many places. One day, my uncle took us to Mt. Hakkoda by car. It is a famous mountain in Aomori. It was rainy but we walked around and saw many beautiful flowers. We ate onigiri for lunch. My aunt made them for us. The rain stopped after lunch.

That night, we slept in a tent and looked at the stars. There were so many stars! I can't see many stars in my town. On the last day, my uncle and aunt had a party for me. My cousin Taro played the piano, and we sang many songs together. I had a great time in Aomori, and now I write letters to Taro. It's fun to receive letters from him!

Vocabularies

uncle おじ (oji) , **aunt** おば (oba) , **cousin** いとこ (itoko)

My uncle , my aunt and my cousin live in Aomori.

(私のおじとおばといとこは青森に住んでいます。)

wake up 起きる (okiru) , **woke** wake (起きる okiru) の過去形 起きた (okita)

I woke up early yesterday. (私は昨日早く起きました。)

place 場所 (basho)

There are many beautiful places in Aomori. (青森にはたくさんの美しい場所があります。)

take (人) to (場所) (人) を (場所) へ連れて行く (～o - e tsureteiku)

My uncle took me to the mountain. (私のおじは私を山に連れて行ってくれました。)

by car 車で (kuruma de)

We went to the park by car. (私たちは車で公園に行きました。)

famous 有名な (yuumei na) , **mountain** 山 (yama)

Mt. Hakkoda is a famous mountain. (八甲田山は有名な山です。)

walk around 歩き回る (arukimawaru)

We walked around the park after lunch. (私たちは昼食の後、公園を歩き回りました。)

slept sleep (眠る nemuru) の過去形 眠った (nemutta)

I slept well last night. (私は昨晚よく眠りました。)

sang sing (歌う utau) の過去形 歌った (utatta)

We sang songs at the party. (私たちはパーティーで歌を歌いました。)

write 書く (kaku)

I like to write letters to my friends. (私は友達に手紙を書くのが好きです。)

fun 楽しい (tanoshii)

I had a lot of fun at the party. (私はパーティーでとても楽しかったです。)

receive 受け取る (uketoru)

I received a letter from him. (私は彼からの手紙を受け取りました。)

letter 手紙 (tegami)

I write a letter to my uncle every month. (私は毎月おじに手紙を書きます。)

Read the article and have a discussion based on the following questions.

Questions

1. What did the writer's cousin Taro do at the party?
a) Played soccer b) Played the piano c) Danced

2. Did the writer visit their uncle and aunt last winter?

3. Where did the narrator go with his uncle?

4. Who made the onigiri for lunch?

5. What is your favorite place to visit in the summer, and why?

(夏に訪れるのに一番好きな場所はどこですか。それはなぜですか。)

6. 次の1-8の単語の意味をa)-h)の中から選びましょう

Choose the meaning of the following words 1-8 from options a) - h).

1. uncle
2. famous
3. walk around
4. slept
5. cousin
6. write
7. fun
8. receive

- a) 受け取る (uketoru)
- b) 有名な (yuumei na)
- c) いとこ (itoko)
- d) 楽しい (tanoshii)
- e) 書く (kaku)
- f) 歩き回る (arukimawaru)
- g) おじ (oji)
- h) 眠った (nemutta)

7. 次の日本語に合うように空所に適語を入れましょう。

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to match the following Japanese sentences.

a) 私の**おば**は素晴らしい料理人です。

My (a) is a great cook.

b) 青森にはたくさんの美しい**場所**があります。

There are many beautiful (p) in Aomori.

c) 私のおじは私を山に**連れて行ってくれました**。

My uncle (t) me (t) the mountain.

d) 私たちは**車で**公園に行きました。

We went to the park (b)(c).

e) 私は**山**をハイキングするのが大好きです。

I love hiking in the (m).

f) 私たちはパーティーで歌を**歌いました**。

We (s) songs at the party.

g) 私は彼からの手紙を**受け取りました**。

I (r) a letter from him.

h) 私は毎月おじに**手紙を書きます**。

I (w) a (l) to my uncle every month.