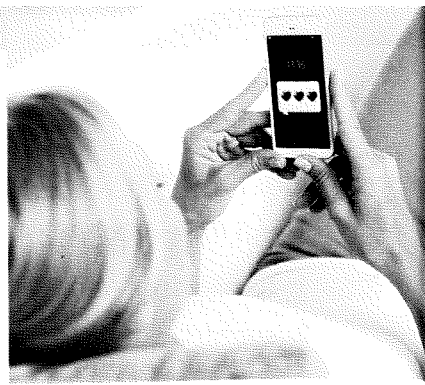


Express Yourself with Emoji!

.....
絵文字で広がる自己表現



LISTENING

TARGET!

発音しにくい音、まぎらわしい音を聞き取りましょう DL 14 CD1-22

英語には日本語にない発音や、カタカナ表記とギャップのあるものがあります。

日本語にはない母音	/æ/	cat, fat	アとエの中間の音
	/ɔ:/	law, talk	口を前に突き出した形で丸く開き、「オー」と伸ばして発音する
日本語にはない子音	/l/	liver, lice	舌先を歯茎につけて発音する
	/r/	river, rice	舌を口のどこにも接触させず発音する
	/ð/	thus, this	舌を上歯に軽くつけ、摩擦音を出す (有声音：喉に振動がある＝濁音)
	/θ/	three, thought	舌を上歯に軽くつけ、摩擦音を出す (無声音：喉に振動がない＝清音)
	/v/	love, victory	上歯を下唇に軽くつけ、摩擦音を出す
カタカナ表記とギャップのあるもの	/f/	half, free	上歯を下唇に軽くつけ、摩擦音を出す
	ウィルス→virus テーマ→theme ラジオ→radio ボタン→button サラダ→salad モルヒネ→morphine キャリア→careerゼリー→jelly オアシス→oasis		

WARM UP

DL 15 CD1-23

1～4の単語の発音として正しいものをA、Bから選びましょう。

1. flier A/B 2. road A/B 3. breath A/B 4. further A/B

TRY LISTENING

DL 16 CD1-24

1～4の音声を聞き、それが示す日本語を下の語群から選び、さらに英語で綴りを書いてみましょう。

1. () _____ 2. () _____
3. () _____ 4. () _____

- a. レシート b. アレンジ c. ラベル d. リベラル e. ラストシーン
f. アレルギー g. ワクチン h. レセプション

CONVERSATION

DL 17 CD1-25

A. 次の会話を聞き、() に適切な語を入れましょう。会話のあとに問題が流れるので、適切な答えをa～cから選びましょう。

Ami and Riku are at a concert hall.

Ami: Aren't you excited?!

Riku: I sure am. I've been waiting (¹) a year for this concert .
(²) Violet is one of my favorite bands .

Ami: I know. I love them, too. Their songs are so good and the (³)
always have such interesting (⁴) .

Riku: By the way, where's Emily? Isn't she coming, too?

Ami: Yes, she is. She sent me a text message saying
she was on her way.

Riku: I hope she gets here soon. It's almost
time for the concert to start.

Ami: Oh, here's another message from her, now.
She entered the concert hall on the
second (⁵) . Look, there she is.
She's standing (⁶) above us!

Riku: Hey, Emily! Down here!



Q1. a. looks b. words c. name

Q2. a. downstairs b. upstairs c. in front of the hall

B. クラスメイトとペアを組み、完成した会話を発話練習してみましょう。

C. 下線部の語句は自分で変え、部は Tool Box を参考に内容を入れ替えてオリジナルの会話を作り、ペアで練習をしてみましょう。



performance, exhibition / theater companies, artists / performances, works /
opening ceremony, dance

SHORT ANNOUNCEMENT

DL 18 CD1-26

A. 次のアナウンスを聞き、() に適切な語を入れたら下の問題に答えましょう。

Thank you for calling the Diamond Star (¹). Starting today, we are pleased to present the (²) of *Mission for Tomorrow*, the latest film starring the hit actor, Hans Malone. Set hundreds of years in the future, the movie is about a team of astronauts sent to the planet (³) to establish a research station. But once they arrive, they discover they are not alone! Filled with action and (⁴), this movie will surely be one of the most popular films of the year! Show times are at 3: (⁵) p.m., 5:00 p.m., and 7: (⁶) p.m. You can purchase tickets online or in (⁷) at our ticket counter. Thank you.

- According to the announcement, the movie is ().
a. about Venice b. set in the near future c. starring Hans Malone
- There is no movie showing at () p.m.
a. 3:50 b. 5:00 c. 7:50

B. クラスメートとペアを組み、完成したアナウンスを1文ずつ交互に発話してみましょう。

C. 上記アナウンスの波線部を指示に従って書き換えてみましょう。

Set _____, the movie is about _____.

➡ ----- 部に自分の好きな語句、_____ 部に Tool Box から好きな語句を入れて、「_____ (の時代) を舞台に、この映画は ----- についてのものである」という文を作る。

(例) Set in the American Old West, the movie is about a man and woman who met by accident and fell in love.

(アメリカの西部開拓時代を舞台に、この映画は偶然出会い、恋に落ちた男女についてのものである)



Tool Box

in 1889 / in the Age of Discovery / in the American Old West /
in the present and near future

READING

TARGET!

時制の基本を学びましょう

- 現在形** = 現在の動作・状態を表す。動詞の原形を使う。3人称単数の場合は、語尾に -(e)s をつける
[現在の状態] Mr. Fallon **is** a professor at this university.
[現在の習慣的な動作、反復的な出来事] Eric always **eats** sushi with mayonnaise.
[真理や社会概念] Dogs **have** four legs.
- 過去形** = 過去の動作・状態を表す。動詞の過去形を使う
We **researched** American culture in social science class.
- 未来表現** = 助動詞 will もしくは be going to を使用する
[未来の状態・動作] There **will be** no class next Tuesday.
[未来における意志] Jane **is going to join** a workshop about Asian culture next week.
- 進行形** = 進行中の動作を表す。現在進行形と過去進行形がある
She **is watching** a television program about American history in her room now.
He **was listening** to classical music when the phone rang.

GRAMMAR EXERCISE 1

日本語を参考に1~3の() に適切な語を入れましょう。

- ジェシカの父はスペイン語を流暢に話します。
Jessica's father () Spanish fluently.
- 私たちが名前を呼んだとき、ワン氏はちょうど列車を下りるところだった。
When we () his name, Mr. Wang () just () off the train.
- 景気はすぐによくなるだろう。
The economy () soon () to get better.

GRAMMAR EXERCISE 2

次の1~3の[] に入る適切な語を選びましょう。

- My sister [takes / is taking / will take] a bath now, so please call her later.
- The last train [leaves / is leaving / left] at 8:00 p.m. every day.
- Danny [graduates / graduated / will graduate] from university last year and [start / started / is going to start] working for a well-known company.

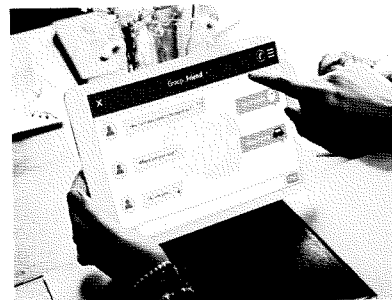
READING

DL 19 CD1-27 ~ CD1-31

次の文章を読み、あとに続く問題に答えましょう。

The Growing Use of Emoji

The use of emoji has increased dramatically in recent years. In fact, the word “emoji” is now recognized as an English word. It was even chosen as the Oxford Dictionary’s Word of the Year in 2015. Most people use emoji on a daily basis in emails and texting as well as on various social media sites. Emoji provide a new and fun way of communicating and some people have even gone so far as to claim that emoji are a new form of language. Whether or not that is true, emoji serve many useful purposes in getting messages across when communicating online.



When we speak to people in person, we use facial expressions and various hand and body movements to help convey our meaning. This visual aspect of communication is lost in written text. However, with emoji, we are now able to add images to our words, giving a more natural and complete way of expressing ourselves. For example, a winking face inserted after a sentence can give the image that the writer is flirting or making a joke.

Along with helping people express themselves, emoji have another important function; they are quick. Sometimes we can say as much with one emoji as we could with several sentences. Rather than write that we are happy about something, if we want, we can simply send a smiley face. In today’s hectic world where people are running from class to class or appointment to appointment, emoji make it easy to communicate without spending too much time typing.

Emoji also give us a way to express our individuality. What emoji we choose to use in our messages show aspects of our personality. For example, someone who loves animals might include different animal emoji in their messages. Or someone who is a car enthusiast might include a car. People can also make their own unique emoji now with apps. Putting different emoji together in a message can be a fun and creative process for people.

More emoji are being developed all the time and the use of emoji has opened up new ways of communicating that were not possible before. Whatever language is being used, whether it be English, Japanese or any other language, emoji enable a level of expressiveness that cannot be attained with just written words. Combined with the fact that they are quick and fun to use, emoji will certainly be around for a long time.

DEFINITION EXERCISE

1～5の語句の定義として正しいものをa～eから選んでみましょう。

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------|---|
| 1. convey (L.12) | _____ | a. to playfully behave as though attracted to someone |
| 2. flirt (L.16) | _____ | b. a person who is absorbed in something |
| 3. hectic (L.20) | _____ | c. to tell some information to someone |
| 4. enthusiast (L.26) | _____ | d. to be present |
| 5. be around (L.33) | _____ | e. very busy with many activities |

COMPREHENSION

本文の内容に合致するように()に入る適語を下から選びましょう。

- Use of emoji has been gaining (), providing some unique ways of communicating.

a. sensuality	b. individuality	c. popularity
---------------	------------------	---------------
- Emoji can communicate (), which is impossible in written text.

a. visually	b. virtually	c. naturally
-------------	--------------	--------------
- Emoji can give a lot of information () much effort and time.

a. in no	b. with	c. without
----------	---------	------------
- Communicating with emoji will surely stay () for many years to come.

a. longer	b. current	c. combined
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MAKE A SUMMARY

A. 次は上の1～4の文に を追加した要約文です。まず、それぞれの()に正答を記入しましょう。

Use of emoji has been gaining (), providing some unique ways of communicating. _____, emoji can communicate (), which is impossible in written text. _____, emoji can give a lot of information () much effort and time. _____, we can **original emoji / express / and / tastes / own / through / our / our thoughts** . _____, communicating with emoji will surely stay () for many years to come.

B. 次に、部を並べかえて文を完成させましょう。

we can _____.

C. 全体の流れがスムーズになるように、下線部に適語を入れましょう。入れたら、ペアを組んでお互いの文を比べてみましょう。