

何事も最初が肝心!



eLearning

元来、語学は難しいものではなく、正しい方法で勉強すれば、楽しく且つ易しく覚えられます。中学生の時に基礎をしっかり作れば、高校に進学した際には、自発的にドンドン勉強する様になり、高校を卒業する頃には、英語会話も、読み書きもすらすら出来るようになります。これは私自身の経験からの確信です。中学では、勉強は話言葉( conversation)が主体で、書くこと(writing)は日記(diary)とか手紙(letter)とかが出来れば十分と思います。

では、これが終われば 皆さんは卒業です。

楽しく勉強してバイリンガルになりましょう!

なお、リーディングのナレーションは、下記メールまで請求してください。

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*Let's start learning King's English.*

<u>内容</u>	<u>ページ</u>
目次 (Index)	2 - 5
yes no の使いかたと類似語 - yes, yeah, right ( correct), no, OK, wrong	6
- ditto : sure, ( certain), absolutely, I bet.	7
- ditto : guarantee, think, assume, believe, imagine, never	8
- ditto : of course, of course not, not always, true, nothing	9
お礼、お礼に答える: thank you, thanks, no thanks, don't mention it, you're welcome, not at all	10
- ditto : appreciate, grateful, my pleasure, any time, count on, don' worry	11
詫びる: sorry, excuse me, pardon, apologize (apologise, UK)	12
詫びに答える: don't worry, It's OK ( all right), cannot be helped, no need to apologize	13
嬉しい!: ( glad, pleased), 悲しい! ( sad, blue, depressed)	14
- ditto -: lucky, luckily, happy, great, excellent	15
嬉しい! ( happy, proud), 悲しい! (lonely, miss, hopeless, miserable)	16
嬉しい!( fun, looking forward to ), つまらない!( boring), 悲しい(pity, alas)	17
立腹する( Damn it!, angry, mad/crazy, stand, disgusting)	18

<u>内容</u>	<u>ページナンバー</u>
感動する! ( great, beautiful, wonderful, nice, fantastic ( excellent)	20
- ditto - (cool, amazing, something, exciting, excited)	21
賛成する ( agree, agreed, agreeable), 後ほど返事する ( think about)	22
- ditto : 2 ( right, idea, opinion, reasonable)	23
- ditto : 3 ( point, fine, fair, no objection, true )	24
反対する ( objection, against, wrong, unreasonable, out of question, against, not recommend, unreasonable, nonsense, ridiculous, realistic, optimistic )	25
あいまいな言葉 ( maybe, perhaps, probably, presumably, possibly)	26
- ditto : 2 ( guess, I guess, suppose, more or les, it depends, hope )	27
- ditto : 3 ( yes and no, hard to say/believe, if you say so, if you hope so, don' care)	28
意思を保留する ( I'll think about, Let's me, think about, sleep on it)	29
初対面の挨拶 ( How do you do?, Nice to meet you., My name is.., familiar, be honoured ( honored) , look forward to)	30
日常の挨拶 ( hello, hi, Good morning, Good afternoon, Good evening, Good day, Good night )	31
日常の挨拶: ( How are you?, How are you doing?, How's everything?, What's up?, look pale, Fine, thank you., not too bas, so-so, )	32
紹介する: ( introduce, close, meet, This is ..., get along ( get on)	33
別れの挨拶: ( Good-bye, See you later, a nice day ( weekend), good luck, say hello to, regards, remember, drop a line, drop in )	34

内容	ページナンバー
しばらく会えない人への挨拶 ( get together, miss, keep in touch, call, good luck, come back, see each other, it's a pity )	35
家族について ( about family)	36
- ditto : 出身地について: ( where are you from?, accent)	37
- ditto : 住い ( about house)	38
- ditto : 住い-2	39
学校について ( about school )	40
身体の特徴 ( tall, short, slim, fat, near-sighted)	41
趣味・娯楽・スポーツ ( hobby, past-time, sports )	42
読書 ( reading books, newspapers)	43
習い事 ( learning, lesson)	44
毎日の生活 ( daily life)	45
食事 ( meals )	46
- ditto : 2	47
電話で話す: ( telephoning )	48
- ditto : 2	49
覚えて便利な表現: day / month / year	50
- ditto - 2 : time: (birthday, born, every, busy, free )	51
- ditto - 3 : time ( local time, fast, slow, punctual, time's up)	52
天気、気象: ( weather, climate)	53-54
ショッピング: shopping ( shopping, department store, open / close, window shopping, variety store, chain store, elevator, escalator, floor )	55
- ditto - 2 : shopping ( help, suit, How much?, budget, expensive, etc.)	56
-ditto-3 : shopping ( discount, credit card, receipt, reasonable, cash, traveler's check	57
- ditto- 4: shopping at market ( market, grocery, supermarket, cash desk, fish, carry, meat,	58
- ditto : 5: shopping ( sardine, shrimp, prawn, drink, squid, cuttlefish, oyster, beverage, beer )	59
病気と怪我 : illness, injury	61-64
覚えて便利な表現 ( convenient expressions) -1; time : day , week , month )	65
覚えて便利な表現 ( convenient expressions) time : birthday, born, every, busy, tonight, free, time.)	66
覚えて便利な表現 ( convenient expressions) : 3 - time : local time, fast,	67

内容	ナンバー
便利手帳目次	68
便利手帳: 内容:	69-89
(規則正しい変化: 一般名詞( Regular nouns)	
規則正しい変化: 形容詞 ( Adjectives)	
規則正しい変化: 形容詞( Adjectives) の続き、 動詞 ( Verbs) 現在形、現在進行形、過去形	
規則正しい変化: 動詞の続き、現在形、現在進行形、過去形	
規則正しい変化: 動詞の時制( Tense)、単純時制( 現在形、過去形)、 進行形( 現在進行形、過去進行形)	
規則正しい変化: 動詞の時制の続き、過去形( 続き)、未来形、現在完了形、 及び未来進行形と現在進行形	
規則正しい変化: 動詞の時制の続き、過去完了形、未来完了系、及び 過去完了進行形と未来完了進行形	
不規則動詞一覧表( List of irregular verbs) arise - cost	
不規則動詞一覧表( List of irregular verbs) creep - leave	
不規則動詞一覧表( List of irregular verbs) lend - smell	
不規則動詞一覧表( List of irregular verbs) sow - write	
<b>Flight Peterpan</b>	90-95
Index of Grammar for Senior	96
Grammar for Senior:	97--188
( 現在完了形 ( present perfect tense )	97-100)
( 過去完了形 ( past perfect tense )	101-102)
( 未来完了形( future perfect tense )	103)
( 関係代名詞 ( relative pronoun )	104-110)
( 関係副詞 ( relative adverb )	111-113)
( 付加疑問文 ( tag question )	114-116)
( 分詞 (particle)	117-120)
( 不定詞( infinitive) と動名詞 ( gerund)	121-148)
( 不定詞:	121-136)
( 動名詞:	137-148)
( 分詞構文 (particle construction=sentence)	149-154)
( 副詞( adverb) を完全攻略	155-184)
( 時制の一致(sequence of tense)	185-188)

**YES:** Are you a student? *Yes*, I am.

Is this a flower? *Yes*, it is.

Are you coming? Yes or No?

*Yes*, I'm coming.

Do you like watching TV?

*Yes*, I do. ( *Yes*, I like it very much.)

*yeah*. used informal speech.

Are you fond of music? *Yeah!*

( or, Yes, I like it very much.)

O ' *yeah* ' is used to comment on what has been referred or just said.

I hope that I'm going to be rich one day.

Oh, *yeah?* ( I don't believe you.)

*right* (or *correct*): morally good or acceptable.

You were *quite right* to criticize him.

: means true or correct as a fact.

Did you get the *right* answer?

What's the *right* time? Just 10.30.

*NO*. used to give a negative reply or statement:

Are you a dentist?

*No*, I'm not a dentist but a doctor.

Just say *yes* or *no*.

Are you ready? *No*, I'm not.

Another drink? *No*, at the moment, thanks.

: used to express shock or surprise at what been said: She's had an accident.

Oh, *No!*

*OK* ( *okay* ): yes; all right; to be agreeable;

Shall we go for a walk? *OK*, let's go.

The meeting is at 2, *OK?*

I'll do it my way, *OK?*

: safe and well in a happy state:

Are you *OK?*

*wrong*. not right or correct:

*Sorry*, I must have dialed the

*wrong* number.

He was driving the *wrong* side

of the road. ( *wrong* lane)

I think she lives at house number

5-5-25, but I could be *wrong*.

バイリンガル How to use 'yes', 'no' and their synonyms (類義語)-2  
: *sure* ( *certain*), *absolutely*, *I bet* )

*sure* or *certain*. confident that you know  
thing or that you are right:

I'm pretty *sure* that he'll agree.

Are you *sure* you don't like her.

It is *certain* that they will agree.

( They are *certain* to agree.)

If you want to be *certain of* getting a  
a ticket, buy now!

*absolutely*. used especially spoken,  
emphasizing that something is completely  
true or right:

You are absolutely right.

I'm absolutely certain (whether)

I posted( mailed) that letter.

Did you enjoy your trip?

*Absolutely*.

*not sure*( or *certain*): You can't reply  
on to happen or to be true:

I'm *not sure* he is still alive.

Is that John over there? I'm *not sure*.

Are you absolutely certain about this?

No, I'm *not sure* about it.

*I bet*. used especially spoken; you are almost  
certain that something is true or will  
happen, or used to show to understand  
you can understand what somebody is  
feeling, etc.

I *bet (that)* we're too late.

Is this a real pearl?

Yeah, *I bet*.

初対面との挨拶 ( greetings ) : *How do you do?*,  
*Nice( Glad) to meet you.*, *My name is* , *familiar*,  
*be honoured ( honored) , look forward to.*

*How do you do?* : ( becoming old-fashioned)  
 used as a formal greeting when you meet  
 somebody for the first time. The usual reply  
 is also; *How do you do?*

*Nice to meet you !*: pleased or glad,  
 a friendly greeting:

*Nice to meet you ! Glad to meet you !*

I'm very *pleased to meet you.*

It's been *nice meeting you.*

*Nice to meet you, too.*: a greeting as reply:

*Nice ( glad) to meet you, too.*

*My name is*: say your full name:

*My name is* John Smith.

*familiar*: often seen or heard before and  
 therefore easy to recognize:

to look/sound/taste familiar

You seem to *look familiar* to me!

*be/feel honoured ( honored, US)*: to feel  
 proud and happy:

I am very much *honoured to* have met you,  
 Mayor Thomas !

*look forward to*: to be thinking with pleasure  
 about something that is going to happen  
 ( because you expect to enjoy it):

I'm *looking forward to seeing* you again.

We're really *looking forward to seeing* you  
 soon.

*Hello ( hullo, hallo )*: used as a greeting

when you meet somebody and the most usual word, used in all situations:

*Hello, John. How are you?*

*Hi*: is more informal and now very common:

*Hi, Kathy!*

How are you ?

*Good morning*: is often used by members of a family or people who work together when they see each other *for the first time* in the day. It can be used formal situations. Informal speech, people just say; *Morning*:

*Good morning, Mr. Dixon*

*Morning, Mike.*

*Good afternoon !*: is a formal greeting in the afternoon( the part of the day from 12 midday until about 6 pm). *Good afternoon, John!*

*Good evening( formal)*

*Evening( informal)*:

used as a greeting or reply to a greeting, when people first see each other in the evening( between the afternoon ( 6 pm) and the time when you go to bed:

*Good evening, everyone.*

*Evening, Mike.*

*Good day*: used as a greeting or when

saying good-bye during the day:

*Good day, Mary!* Have a lots of funs at the party!

*Good night* (formal) , *Night* ( informal):

when you are saying goodbye to somebody *late in the evening*, or *when they are going to bed*.

*Good night*. See you in the morning.

*Night !* Sleep well, Mike !

記号 (Symbols): 本とか新聞とかに度々使われる記号の意味を此処では勉強しましょう。

共通の記号:

& : は " *and* " と同じ意味に使われます。

: は摂氏何度の意味で、例えば 15 °C とは摂氏15度のことです。(fifteen degrees celsius)  
( C is abbreviation of ' *celsius* ' or ' *centigrade* .)

\* : は *asterisk* と英語で表現される記号です。

@ : は電子メールで使われる記号で、メールアドレスに必ず使われます。

" : は *ditto* と英語で読み、前と同じの言葉、節などに、"同じく" とゆう意味です。

印字の呼び名:

underlined text : とは文字通り文字に線を入れたテキストです。

*Italic text* : 文字通りイタリックフォントです。

**Bold text** : 太文字のテキストです。

CAPITAL : 英語の Capital 即ち大文字の意味で、全部の文字がキャピタルになっています。

**highlighted text** : 影が背景になって文字が浮き出ている書体です。

**算数の記号 (Mathematical symbols):**

**+** : は “加える” の意味の記号で、例えば:

$1+2=3$  1 plus 2 is 3. or 1 and 2 is 3. の意味。

**-** : は “減らす ( minus )、引く” の意味で、例えば:

$3-1=2$  は 3 minus 1 is 2. or 3 take away 1 is 2. or 1 from 3 is 2. 全部同じ意味になります。

**X**: は “multiply” 掛け算の意味で:

$2X3=6$  は、 2 multiplied by 3 is 6. or 2 times 3 is 6 . or two threes are six. と書きます。

**÷** : は “分割 ( divide )” の意味で、たとえば:

$6\div 2=3$  は 6 divided by 2 is 3. or 2 into 6 is 3. と書きます。

**±** : は “プラスマイナス” の意味で、例えば:

プラスマイナス4は、  $\pm 4$  と書きます。

**>** : は “大きい” の意味で、例えば:  $X > 2$  と書けば、Xは2より大きいとの意味です。

**<** : は “小さい” の意味で、例えば:  $X < 2$  は Xは2より小さいのとの意味です。

**%** : は “パーセント” の意味で、25%とは 25 percent ( per cent ) の意味です。

**°** : は “度数”( degree) を表し、例えば $90^\circ$ は90度 ( 90 degrees) の意味です。



by J. M. Barrie

*Wendy, John and Michel Darling have left their London nursery and are flying through the night sky with Peter Pan, who is taking them to the Neverland.*

“ Second to the right, and straight on till morning.”

That, Peter had told Wendy, was the way to the Neverland; but even birds, carrying maps and consulting them at windy corners, could not have sighted it with these instructions. Peter, you see, just said anything that came to his head.

At first his companions trusted him implicitly, and so great were the delights of flying that they wasted time circling round church spires and any other tall objects on the way that took their fancy.

John and Michael raced, Michael getting a start. They recalled with contempt that not so long ago they had thought themselves fine fellows for being able to fly round a room.

Not so long ago. But how long ago? They were flying over the sea before this thought began to disturb Wendy seriously. John thought it was their second sea and their third night.

Some times it was dark and sometimes light, and now they were very cold and again too warm. Did they really feel hungry at times, or were they merely pretending, because Peter had such a jolly new way of feeding them?



*notes. implicitly. doubtlessly. almost certainly.*

*spire: a tall pointed structure on the tip of a building.*

*contempt: the feeling that somebody is without value and deserves no respect.*

目次 (Table of Contents)Page Number

現在完了形 ( present perfect tense )	97-100
過去完了形 ( past perfect tense )	101-102
未来完了形( future perfect tense )	103
関係代名詞 ( relative pronoun )	104-110
関係副詞 ( relative adverb )	111-113
付加疑問文 ( tag question )	114-116
分詞 (particle)	117-120
不定詞( infinitive) と動名詞 (gerund)	121-148
(不定詞:	121-136
(動名詞:	137-148
分詞構文 (particle construction=sentence)	149-154
副詞( adverb) を完全攻略	155-184
時制の一致(sequence of tense)	185-188

## 現在完了形 ( Present Perfect Tense )

ここからは、Grammar for Senior のUnits に入ります。

単純過去形が、過去の一時点を示すのに対して、現在完了形は、過去に起こった動作、状態を現在に結び付けて述べる場合に使います。現在完了は、**have ( 三人称単数のみ - has ) + 動詞の過去分詞**を使って表します。

### 1. 動作、出来事の完了、結果、経験:

例えば: I've ( I have ) just finished lunch. I've just finished my homework.

We have been to Kansai Airport to meet my parents. ( so, I'm not in Kansai airport.)

He's ( has ) gone home. ( so, he is not here now.)

Have you seen it? Yes, I have. ( No, I haven't. )

Have you ever been to Scotland? No, I haven't. (= No, I never have.) (ever とnever の使い方注意)

Your letter of January 25<sup>th</sup> has just arrived (at me ).

Have you ever seen a gorilla at zoo? No, I have never seen it. ( = No, I haven't .)

How many English lessons have you received so far?

### 2. 現在までの、状態の継続:

例えば: I've known her since she was a kid.( since が良く使われる。 )

I've worked here since I left school. She has been here since six o'clock.( and she is still here)

They have been married for five years.( for も一緒に良く使われる )

We have lived in Tokyo for ten years.( and still live there now)

### 3. 未来完了の代用: 特殊な使い方。

例えば: Let's start as soon as rain has stopped. (= rain stops)

I will return this book to you on Friday if I've read it.

4 . 現在完了形の慣用表現 :

a) **have got** : くれた言い方で、所有する **have** の意味で使うことが多い。例えば ;

*Have* you *got* a new job?

I don't *have got* ( *gotten* ) that much money on (= with) me.

She's ( She *has* ) *got* an AAA in English test.

*Have* you *got* time to call her now?

I've *got* a lot of homework tonight.

b) **have done**: 済ます、終える、縁を切る、などの意味で使われる。例えば ;

When you've *done*, perhaps I can say something.

If you've *done* with that magazine, can I have a look at it?

Why not tell her you're quitting and *have done* with it? (縁を切った)

5 . 時には、**be ( have の代用 ) + 過去分詞** で完了形を作ることがあります。少し例文を挙げますので、覚えて下さい。

Where is the coffee? It's all *gone*!

Is Tom here? No, he *is gone* .

The good days *are gone* when you could leave your door unlocked at night.

## 時制の一致 (sequence of tense) - 4

時制の一致の例外: 下記のと看主な場合には、変わらないでもよい。

普遍の真理や社会通念: 例えは;

We *were* taught at school that 5 and 5 **makes** 10.

We *were* taught that light **travels** faster than sound.

My father *used* to say that time **is** money.

現在の状況、習慣、特徴、職業を表すとき: 例えは;

Andrew asked what my father **does**. (=to work as a job)

Did you know that swallows **migrate** south in winter.

(migrate=to move from one part of the world to another.)

歴史上の事実、等の場合: 例えは;

Did you know that the Civil War **broke** out in 1861? (南北戦争のこと)

The history teacher told us in class that Shakespeare **was** born and **died** on the same day of the same month.

**万歳！！ これで、Grammar に関しては、完璧！**

**英検(準)1級合格を目指せ！**

**問題集は英検合格王で勉強しましょう！**

checked: Nov. 10, 2007