



Lesson 1 - Yes/No Questions with Auxiliary Verbs 助動詞の Yes/No 疑問文

本日のポイント：

We can make Yes/No questions about people's habits, actions, and abilities using this pattern: このパターンを使って、習慣や行動、能力などについての Yes/No 疑問文を作ることができます。

[Auxiliary verb] + [Subject] + [Base verb] + [Object]?

助動詞 + 主語 + 動詞の原形 + 目的語 + ?

e.g., Does + he + play + tennis + ?

This lesson focuses on the auxiliary verbs do and can.

このレッスンでは、助動詞 **do** と **can** に焦点を当てています。

Part 1: - Error Recognition


How many of these four sentences are correct? Please fix the mistakes.

Do you like football?

Do Suzie drive a car?

Can you play chess?

Can Bill plays the drums?





Give me a thumbs up if the sentence is correct and a thumbs down if it's wrong.
Please fix the mistakes.

1. *Did they go to the store today?*



or ?

2. *Did Tom went to his office today?*



or ?

3. *Was it rain on Friday?*



or ?

4. *Did it rain yesterday?*



or ?

Part 2: - Drills

Practice making Yes/No questions using auxiliary verbs.

- you / ride / a (motorbike) (*2 possible answers!)
- Mark / like / (rock music)
- Sally / do / (yoga) (*2 possible answers!)
- your house / have / (a garden)
- she / enjoy / (cooking)
- you / like / (video games)
- Tom and Jerry / eat / (pizza)

Replace the words in brackets to make your own questions.



Choose the correct verb to make Yes/No questions.

- they / _____ / romantic movies
- Kenji / _____ / a skateboard
- Mr. Park / _____ / Korean
- Naomi / _____ / a bicycle
- we / _____ / homework
- Hiroshi / _____ / video games
- you / _____ / English

Part 3: - Practice

Make Yes/No questions based on the answers.

Question my answers!

Q: _____ / Marcus /  _____ ?

A: Yes, he does.
He's the captain
of his team.



Q: _____ / Miss Lee /   _____ ?

A: No, she can't, but she can
speak Korean very well.

Q: _____ / you /  spicy _____ ?

A: No, I don't!
It gives me a stomachache.

Q: _____ / you /  _____ ?

A: Yes, a little.
And I can play the violin, too.



Part 4: - Production

Please ask your partner...

2 questions with *“Can you...?”*

2 questions with *“Do you...?”*

2 questions with *“Did you...?”*

2 questions with *“...he / she...?”*



Tell us about your partner.



Lesson 2 – Object and Subject Pronouns

代名詞の目的格と主格

本日のポイント：

To choose the right pronoun, check whether it is the **subject** or the **object** of the verb. 正しい代名詞を選ぶためには、それが主語なのか、または動詞の目的語なのかをチェックします。

English has two types of personal pronouns:
英語には 2 種類の人称代名詞があります。

- **Subject pronouns** – the person or thing doing the action
- 主語の代名詞 (Subject pronouns) – 行動をする人や物を指します。
- **Object pronouns** – the person or thing receiving the action
- 目的語の代名詞 (Object pronouns) – 行動を受ける人や物を指します。

Subject pronouns

代名詞の主格

I
you
we
he
she
they

Object pronouns

代名詞の目的格

me
you
us
him
her
them



Lesson 3 – How to Use “By” and “Until”

by と until の使い方

本日のポイント：

We can use “by” and “until” to talk about deadlines.

“By” describes a single action that happens **on or before** a specific time.

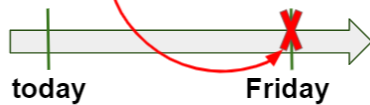
by はある時間に、またはある時間より前に単発的に起こることに

“Until” describes a longer action or state that continues **up to** a specific time.

until はある時間があるまでの間に起こったことや状態に使います。

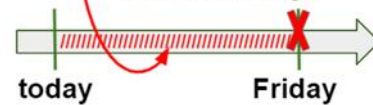
by

We'll finish this project **by** Friday.



until

We'll work on this project **until** Friday.





Lesson 4 – How to Use “For” and “Since”

for と since の使い方

本日のポイント：

We can use “for” and “since” to talk about things we started doing in the past and still do now, like hobbies.

“Since” tells us a starting point, or when something began.

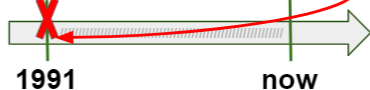
since は何か物事が始まった、起点を表します。

“For” tells us a duration, or how long something has been happening.

for は物事が起こっている期間を表します。

since

*I've played football **since** 1991.*



“for...”

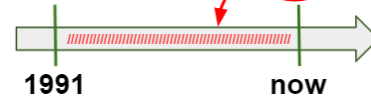
(a) week

(six) months

(two) years

for

*I've played football **for** 30 years.*



“since...”

last (year)

(2018)

I was (ten)

(elementary school)



Lesson 5 – Countable and Uncountable Nouns 可算名詞、不可算名詞

本日のポイント：

For nouns we **can count**, ...

- we use “**(how) many**” in questions.

質問文では (how) many を使います。

- if there's more than one, “be”-verbs are **plural**.

1つ以上のものがある場合は、be 動詞は複数形を使います。

For nouns we **cannot count**, ...

- we use “**(how) much**” in questions.

質問文では (how) much を使います。

- “be”-verbs are **singular**.

be 動詞は単数形を使います。

**Q: How many bananas
are there?**

A: There are three.



Q: Was there much fruit?

**A: Yes, there was
a lot!**





Lesson 6 – How to Use Indefinite Pronouns

不定代名詞の使い方

本日のポイント：

The words “**everyone**” and “**everybody**” refer to more than one person, but they use singular verbs. Everyone や everybody は 1 人以上の人を指しますが、動詞は単数形を使います。

e.g.: **Everyone** is invited to the barbecue. / Does **everybody** know where it is?

In fact, all words ending in “**_one**” and “**_body**” are singular.

one や - body で終わる単語は単数形の扱いとなります。

e.g.: **Somebody** needs to bring the meat. / **No-one** wants to clean the hotplate.

The indefinite pronouns “**few**,” “**many**,” and “**several**” are treated as plural.

few, many, several といった不定代名詞は複数として扱われます。

e.g., *Nobody likes my potato salad, but **many** like my coleslaw.*

singular

単数

everyone / everybody

no-one / nobody

someone / somebody

plural

複数

few

many

several



Lesson 7 – Past Progressive & Past Simple Tenses

過去進行形と単純過去形

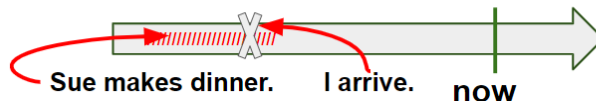
本日のポイント：

We can use the **past progressive** and **past simple** tenses to say that a longer past action was interrupted by a **shorter** past action. 過去進行形と単純過去形は過去に起こった出来事の中のある時点または単時間の出来事を表すときに使います。

*Sue **was making** dinner when I **arrived**.*

...equals...

*When I **arrived**, Sue **was making** dinner.*



We make the past progressive with **was/were** + **_ing**.

過去進行形は **was/were** + **_ing** で作ります。

e.g.: *Sue **was making** dinner. / He **wasn't working**. / What **were you doing**?*

To make the past simple, remember there are **regular** and **irregular** verbs!

単純過去形には、不規則変化をする動詞があることを覚えておきましょう！

e.g.: *I (arrive) → **arrived** at her house. / The teacher (comes) → **came** in.*



Lesson 8 – Present Perfect & Past Simple Tenses

現在完了形と単純過去形

本日のポイント：

We can use the **present perfect** to say we've had an experience sometime in the past, and the **past simple** to add more details. 現在完了形は過去のある特定ではないときの経験を言うときに使い、単純過去形を使うことで、より詳細を付け加えます。

e.g.: *I've been to Mie once. I went there on a class trip.*

We make the present perfect with **has/have + PP**.

現在完了形は has/have + 動詞の過去完了形で作ります。

e.g.: ***We've been to Hawaii.** / **She hasn't eaten durian.** / **Have you seen Space Cats 6?***