

General Service List

1	the	61	come	121	become	181	however
2	be	62	these	122	here	182	lead
3	of	63	know	123	show	183	system
4	and	64	see	124	house	184	set
5	a	65	use	125	both	185	order
6	to	66	get	126	between	186	eye
7	in	67	like	127	need	187	plan
8	he	68	then	128	mean	188	run
9	have	69	first	129	call	189	keep
10	it	70	any	130	develop	190	face
11	that	71	work	131	under	191	fact
12	for	72	now	132	last	192	group
13	they	73	may	133	right	193	play
14	I	74	such	134	move	194	stand
15	with	75	give	135	thing	195	increase
16	as	76	over	136	general	196	early
17	not	77	think	137	school	197	course
18	on	78	most	138	never	198	change
19	she	79	even	139	same	199	help
20	at	80	find	140	another	200	line
21	by	81	day	141	begin	201	city
22	this	82	also	142	while	202	put
23	we	83	after	143	number	203	close
24	you	84	way	144	part	204	case
25	do	85	many	145	turn	205	force
26	but	86	must	146	real	206	meet
27	from	87	look	147	leave	207	once
28	or	88	before	148	might	208	water
29	which	89	great	149	want	209	upon
30	one	90	back	150	point	210	war
31	would	91	through	151	form	211	build
32	all	92	long	152	off	212	hear
33	will	93	where	153	child	213	light
34	there	94	much	154	few	214	unite
35	say	95	should	155	small	215	live
36	who	96	well	156	since	216	every
37	make	97	people	157	against	217	country
38	when	98	down	158	ask	218	bring
39	can	99	own	159	late	219	center
40	more	100	just	160	home	220	let
41	if	101	because	161	interest	221	side
42	no	102	good	162	large	222	try
43	man	103	each	163	person	223	provide
44	out	104	those	164	end	224	continue
45	other	105	feel	165	open	225	name
46	so	106	seem	166	public	226	certain
47	what	107	how	167	follow	227	power
48	time	108	high	168	during	228	pay
49	up	109	too	169	present	229	result
50	go	110	place	170	without	230	question
51	about	111	little	171	again	231	study
52	than	112	world	172	hold	232	woman
53	into	113	very	173	govern	233	member
54	could	114	still	174	around	234	until
55	state	115	nation	175	possible	235	far
56	only	116	hand	176	head	236	night
57	new	117	old	177	consider	237	always
58	year	118	life	178	word	238	service
59	some	119	tell	179	program	239	away
60	take	120	write	180	problem	240	report

General Service List

241	something	301	simple	361	moment	421	already
242	company	302	within	362	spirit	422	effort
243	week	303	love	363	train	423	wait
244	church	304	human	364	college	424	department
245	toward	305	along	365	religion	425	able
246	start	306	appear	366	perhaps	426	political
247	social	307	doctor	367	music	427	learn
248	room	308	believe	368	grow	428	voice
249	figure	309	speak	369	free	429	air
250	nature	310	active	370	cause	430	together
251	though	311	student	371	serve	431	shall
252	young	312	month	372	age	432	cover
253	less	313	drive	373	book	433	common
254	enough	314	concern	374	board	434	subject
255	almost	315	best	375	recent	435	draw
256	read	316	door	376	sound	436	short
257	include	317	hope	377	office	437	wife
258	president	318	example	378	cut	438	treat
259	nothing	319	inform	379	step	439	limit
260	yet	320	body	380	class	440	road
261	better	321	ever	381	TRUE	441	letter
262	big	322	least	382	history	442	color
263	boy	323	probable	383	position	443	behind
264	cost	324	understand	384	above	444	produce
265	business	325	reach	385	strong	445	send
266	value	326	effect	386	friend	446	term
267	second	327	different	387	necessary	447	total
268	why	328	idea	388	add	448	university
269	clear	329	whole	389	court	449	rise
270	expect	330	control	390	deal	450	century
271	family	331	condition	391	tax	451	success
272	complete	332	field	392	support	452	minute
273	act	333	pass	393	party	453	remember
274	sense	334	fall	394	whether	454	purpose
275	mind	335	note	395	either	455	test
276	experience	336	special	396	land	456	fight
277	art	337	talk	397	material	457	watch
278	next	338	particular	398	happen	458	situation
279	near	339	today	399	education	459	south
280	direct	340	measure	400	death	460	ago
281	car	341	walk	401	agree	461	difference
282	law	342	teach	402	arm	462	stage
283	industry	343	low	403	mother	463	father
284	important	344	hour	404	across	464	table
285	girl	345	type	405	quite	465	rest
286	god	346	carry	406	anything	466	bear
287	several	347	rate	407	town	467	entire
288	matter	348	remain	408	past	468	market
289	usual	349	full	409	view	469	prepare
290	rather	350	street	410	society	470	explain
291	per	351	easy	411	manage	471	offer
292	often	352	although	412	answer	472	plant
293	kind	353	record	413	break	473	charge
294	among	354	sit	414	organize	474	ground
295	white	355	determine	415	half	475	west
296	reason	356	level	416	fire	476	picture
297	action	357	local	417	lose	477	hard
298	return	358	sure	418	money	478	front
299	foot	359	receive	419	stop	479	lie
300	care	360	thus	420	actual	480	modern

General Service List

481	dark	541	immediate	601	defense	661	machine
482	surface	542	wish	602	smile	662	compare
483	rule	543	contain	603	river	663	husband
484	regard	544	feed	604	improve	664	blue
485	dance	545	raise	605	game	665	international
486	peace	546	describe	606	detail	666	fair
487	observe	547	ready	607	account	667	especially
488	future	548	horse	608	cent	668	indeed
489	wall	549	son	609	sort	669	imagine
490	farm	550	exist	610	reduce	670	surprise
491	claim	551	north	611	club	671	average
492	firm	552	suggest	612	buy	672	official
493	operation	553	station	613	attention	673	temperature
494	further	554	effective	614	ship	674	difficult
495	pressure	555	food	615	decision	675	sing
496	property	556	deep	616	wear	676	hit
497	morning	557	wide	617	inside	677	tree
498	amount	558	alone	618	win	678	race
499	top	559	character	619	suppose	679	police
500	outside	560	english	620	ride	680	touch
501	piece	561	happy	621	operate	681	relative
502	sometimes	562	critic	622	realize	682	throw
503	beauty	563	unit	623	sale	683	quality
504	trade	564	product	624	choose	684	former
505	fear	565	respect	625	park	685	pull
506	demand	566	drop	626	square	686	chance
507	wonder	567	nor	627	vote	687	prove
508	list	568	fill	628	price	688	argue
509	accept	569	cold	629	district	689	settle
510	judge	570	represent	630	dead	690	growth
511	paint	571	sudden	631	foreign	691	date
512	mile	572	basic	632	window	692	heat
513	soon	573	kill	633	beyond	693	save
514	responsible	574	fine	634	direction	694	performance
515	allow	575	trouble	635	strike	695	count
516	secretary	576	mark	636	instead	696	production
517	heart	577	single	637	trial	697	listen
518	union	578	press	638	practice	698	main
519	slow	579	heavy	639	catch	699	pick
520	island	580	attempt	640	opportunity	700	size
521	enter	581	origin	641	likely	701	cool
522	drink	582	standard	642	recognize	702	army
523	story	583	everything	643	permit	703	patient
524	experiment	584	committee	644	serious	704	combine
525	stay	585	moral	645	attack	705	summer
526	paper	586	black	646	floor	706	hall
527	space	587	red	647	association	707	slight
528	apply	588	bad	648	spring	708	command
529	decide	589	earth	649	lot	709	enjoy
530	share	590	accord	650	stock	710	length
531	desire	591	else	651	lack	711	proper
532	spend	592	mere	652	hair	712	express
533	sign	593	die	653	science	713	health
534	therefore	594	remark	654	relation	714	chief
535	various	595	basis	655	profession	715	evening
536	visit	596	except	656	pattern	716	store
537	supply	597	equal	657	quick	717	language
538	officer	598	east	658	medical	718	degree
539	doubt	599	event	659	influence	719	lay
540	private	600	employ	660	occasion	720	current

General Service List

721	gun	781	hospital	841	thick	901	whatever
722	dog	782	pool	842	comfort	902	round
723	hotel	783	promise	843	latter	903	rapid
724	strange	784	blood	844	camp	904	laugh
725	separate	785	shoot	845	oil	905	finger
726	boat	786	scene	846	discover	906	spot
727	fail	787	literature	847	examine	907	propose
728	clean	788	arrive	848	difficulty	908	shop
729	dress	789	film	849	tooth	909	broad
730	anyone	790	base	850	middle	910	replace
731	gain	791	freedom	851	choice	911	reply
732	pain	792	bar	852	refer	912	extent
733	object	793	maybe	853	enemy	913	lock
734	knowledge	794	hang	854	practical	914	employee
735	depend	795	suffer	855	marriage	915	ahead
736	relate	796	manufacture	856	bridge	916	sight
737	below	797	frequent	857	declare	917	spread
738	dollar	798	rock	858	lady	918	wind
739	advance	799	loss	859	cross	919	approve
740	shape	800	burn	860	daily	920	destroy
741	arrange	801	sun	861	afternoon	921	none
742	population	802	audience	862	attend	922	pound
743	yes	803	essential	863	director	923	fame
744	sell	804	glass	864	balance	924	importance
745	mention	805	prevent	865	wash	925	reflect
746	dry	806	poem	866	capital	926	advantage
747	check	807	poor	867	speed	927	match
748	poet	808	inch	868	block	928	regular
749	sleep	809	song	869	citizen	929	wage
750	join	810	skill	870	mouth	930	refuse
751	hot	811	post	871	hill	931	existence
752	bed	812	popular	872	green	932	hardly
753	electric	813	radio	873	please	933	perform
754	dream	814	animal	874	motor	934	title
755	due	815	conscious	875	agency	935	tend
756	season	816	worth	876	encourage	936	exercise
757	manner	817	eat	877	governor	937	thin
758	fit	818	election	878	worry	938	coat
759	left	819	faith	879	affair	939	bit
760	progress	820	wave	880	shoulder	940	mountain
761	neither	821	murder	881	bright	941	youth
762	strength	822	model	882	mass	942	behavior
763	notice	823	forget	883	sample	943	newspaper
764	finish	824	extend	884	pretty	944	secret
765	opinion	825	edge	885	repeat	945	ability
766	bill	826	distance	886	roll	946	sea
767	western	827	memory	887	push	947	soft
768	truth	828	recommend	888	trip	948	justice
769	wrong	829	division	889	council	949	reasonable
770	travel	830	staff	890	clothe	950	circle
771	suit	831	leg	891	parent	951	solid
772	bank	832	discussion	892	forward	952	page
773	exact	833	address	893	sharp	953	weapon
774	honor	834	fly	894	straight	954	fast
775	brother	835	dependent	895	gas	955	representative
776	quiet	836	ball	896	weight	956	search
777	marry	837	shake	897	discuss	957	pure
778	corner	838	frame	898	fix	958	escape
779	handle	839	extreme	899	load	959	crowd
780	danger	840	engineer	900	master	960	stick

General Service List

961	telephone	1021	fellow	1081	fashion	1141	neighborhood
962	avoid	1022	swing	1082	loan	1142	friendly
963	garden	1023	thank	1083	correct	1143	pair
964	favor	1024	library	1084	plain	1144	stone
965	news	1025	fat	1085	mail	1145	lean
966	unless	1026	reserve	1086	retire	1146	protect
967	dinner	1027	tour	1087	opposite	1147	advertise
968	someone	1028	nice	1088	prefer	1148	mystery
969	signal	1029	warn	1089	safe	1149	welcome
970	yard	1030	ring	1090	evil	1150	knee
971	ideal	1031	bitter	1091	double	1151	jump
972	warm	1032	chair	1092	wood	1152	snake
973	miss	1033	yesterday	1093	empty	1153	stream
974	shelter	1034	scientific	1094	baby	1154	avenue
975	soldier	1035	flower	1095	advise	1155	brown
976	article	1036	wheel	1096	content	1156	disease
977	cry	1037	solution	1097	sport	1157	hat
978	captain	1038	aim	1098	lift	1158	excellent
979	familiar	1039	gather	1099	literary	1159	formal
980	seat	1040	invite	1100	curious	1160	snow
981	guest	1041	moreover	1101	tie	1161	sheet
982	weak	1042	fresh	1102	flat	1162	somehow
983	excite	1043	forest	1103	message	1163	unity
984	king	1044	winter	1104	neck	1164	sky
985	everyone	1045	box	1105	hate	1165	rough
986	wine	1046	belief	1106	dirt	1166	smooth
987	hole	1047	ordinary	1107	delight	1167	weather
988	duty	1048	impossible	1108	trust	1168	steady
989	beat	1049	print	1109	nobody	1169	threaten
990	perfect	1050	gray	1110	valley	1170	depth
991	bottom	1051	taste	1111	tool	1171	oppose
992	compose	1052	lip	1112	presence	1172	deliver
993	battle	1053	speech	1113	cook	1173	ancient
994	expense	1054	reference	1114	railroad	1174	pray
995	cattle	1055	stain	1115	minister	1175	adopt
996	flow	1056	connection	1116	coffee	1176	birth
997	kitchen	1057	otherwise	1117	brush	1177	appearance
998	dust	1058	stretch	1118	beside	1178	universe
999	bottle	1059	knife	1119	collect	1179	busy
1000	admit	1060	village	1120	guide	1180	hurry
1001	tear	1061	blow	1121	luck	1181	coast
1002	tire	1062	mistake	1122	profit	1182	forth
1003	expression	1063	sweet	1123	lord	1183	smell
1004	exception	1064	shout	1124	everybody	1184	furnish
1005	application	1065	divide	1125	prison	1185	female
1006	belong	1066	guard	1126	cloud	1186	hide
1007	rich	1067	worse	1127	slave	1187	wire
1008	failure	1068	exchange	1128	chairman	1188	proposal
1009	struggle	1069	rare	1129	soil	1189	ought
1010	instrument	1070	commercial	1130	distinguish	1190	victory
1011	variety	1071	request	1131	introduce	1191	quarter
1012	narrow	1072	appoint	1132	urge	1192	engine
1013	theater	1073	agent	1133	blind	1193	customer
1014	collection	1074	dependence	1134	arise	1194	waste
1015	rain	1075	bird	1135	upper	1195	fool
1016	review	1076	wild	1136	curve	1196	intend
1017	preserve	1077	motion	1137	membership	1197	intention
1018	leadership	1078	guess	1138	key	1198	desk
1019	clay	1079	neighbor	1139	entertain	1199	politics
1020	daughter	1080	seed	1140	soul	1200	passage

General Service List

1201	lawyer	1261	dozen	1321	instant	1381	ease
1202	root	1262	particle	1322	satisfactory	1382	heaven
1203	climb	1263	pleasant	1323	height	1383	milk
1204	metal	1264	bay	1324	track	1384	sympathy
1205	gradual	1265	cup	1325	confidence	1385	rank
1206	hunt	1266	competition	1326	grass	1386	restaurant
1207	protection	1267	moon	1327	suggestion	1387	frequency
1208	satisfy	1268	terrible	1328	favorite	1388	angry
1209	roof	1269	strip	1329	breakfast	1389	shade
1210	branch	1270	mechanic	1330	apart	1390	accuse
1211	pleasure	1271	shock	1331	chest	1391	necessity
1212	witness	1272	conversation	1332	entrance	1392	knock
1213	loose	1273	angle	1333	march	1393	loud
1214	nose	1274	tall	1334	sink	1394	permanent
1215	mine	1275	plenty	1335	northern	1395	row
1216	band	1276	star	1336	iron	1396	lovely
1217	aside	1277	yellow	1337	alive	1397	confuse
1218	risk	1278	sick	1338	ill	1398	gold
1219	tomorrow	1279	thorough	1339	bag	1399	frighten
1220	remind	1280	absolute	1340	disturb	1400	solve
1221	ear	1281	succeed	1341	native	1401	grave
1222	fish	1282	surround	1342	bedroom	1402	salary
1223	shore	1283	proud	1343	violent	1403	photograph
1224	operator	1284	dear	1344	beneath	1404	advice
1225	civilize	1285	card	1345	pause	1405	abroad
1226	being	1286	lake	1346	tough	1406	wound
1227	silent	1287	breath	1347	substance	1407	virtue
1228	screen	1288	afraid	1348	threat	1408	dare
1229	bind	1289	silence	1349	charm	1409	queen
1230	earn	1290	onto	1350	absence	1410	extra
1231	pack	1291	shoe	1351	factory	1411	attract
1232	colony	1292	somewhere	1352	spite	1412	numerous
1233	besides	1293	chain	1353	meal	1413	pink
1234	slip	1294	slide	1354	universal	1414	gate
1235	cousin	1295	copy	1355	accident	1415	expensive
1236	scale	1296	machinery	1356	highway	1416	shut
1237	relief	1297	wake	1357	sentence	1417	chicken
1238	explore	1298	severe	1358	liberty	1418	forgive
1239	stem	1299	pocket	1359	wise	1419	holy
1240	brain	1300	bone	1360	noise	1420	wooden
1241	musician	1301	honest	1361	discovery	1421	prompt
1242	defend	1302	freeze	1362	tube	1422	crime
1243	bend	1303	dictionary	1363	flash	1423	sorry
1244	somebody	1304	calm	1364	twist	1424	republic
1245	shadow	1305	swim	1365	fence	1425	anger
1246	mix	1306	ice	1366	childhood	1426	visitor
1247	smoke	1307	male	1367	joy	1427	pile
1248	description	1308	skin	1368	sister	1428	violence
1249	fruit	1309	crack	1369	sad	1429	steel
1250	guilt	1310	rush	1370	efficiency	1430	wing
1251	yield	1311	wet	1371	disappear	1431	stair
1252	sensitive	1312	meat	1372	defeat	1432	partner
1253	salt	1313	commerce	1373	extensive	1433	delay
1254	pale	1314	joint	1374	rent	1434	gentleman
1255	sweep	1315	gift	1375	comparison	1435	pour
1256	completion	1316	host	1376	possess	1436	confusion
1257	throat	1317	suspect	1377	grace	1437	damage
1258	agriculture	1318	path	1378	flesh	1438	kick
1259	admire	1319	uncle	1379	liquid	1439	safety
1260	gentle	1320	afford	1380	scientist	1440	burst

General Service List

1441	network	1501	persuade	1561	ruin	1621	composition
1442	resistance	1502	certainty	1562	introduction	1622	broadcast
1443	screw	1503	cloth	1563	courage	1623	drum
1444	pride	1504	eager	1564	actor	1624	resist
1445	till	1505	deserve	1565	belt	1625	neglect
1446	hire	1506	sympathetic	1566	stir	1626	absent
1447	verb	1507	cure	1567	package	1627	passenger
1448	preach	1508	trap	1568	punish	1628	adventure
1449	clerk	1509	puzzle	1569	reflection	1629	beg
1450	everywhere	1510	powder	1570	breathe	1630	pipe
1451	anyway	1511	raw	1571	anywhere	1631	beard
1452	fan	1512	mankind	1572	amuse	1632	bold
1453	connect	1513	glad	1573	dull	1633	meanwhile
1454	egg	1514	blame	1574	fate	1634	devil
1455	efficient	1515	whenever	1575	net	1635	cheer
1456	grain	1516	anxiety	1576	fellowship	1636	nut
1457	calculate	1517	bus	1577	fault	1637	split
1458	drag	1518	tremble	1578	furniture	1638	melt
1459	opposition	1519	sacred	1579	beam	1639	swear
1460	worship	1520	fortunate	1580	pencil	1640	sugar
1461	arrest	1521	glory	1581	border	1641	bury
1462	discipline	1522	golden	1582	disappoint	1642	wipe
1463	string	1523	neat	1583	flame	1643	faint
1464	harbor	1524	weekend	1584	joke	1644	creature
1465	camera	1525	treasury	1585	bless	1645	tail
1466	mechanism	1526	overcome	1586	corn	1646	wealth
1467	cow	1527	cat	1587	shell	1647	earnest
1468	grand	1528	sacrifice	1588	tempt	1648	translate
1469	funny	1529	complain	1589	supper	1649	suspicion
1470	insurance	1530	elect	1590	destruction	1650	noble
1471	reduction	1531	roar	1591	dive	1651	inquiry
1472	strict	1532	sake	1592	anxious	1652	journey
1473	lesson	1533	temple	1593	shine	1653	hesitate
1474	tight	1534	self	1594	cheap	1654	extraordinary
1475	sand	1535	compete	1595	dish	1655	borrow
1476	plate	1536	nurse	1596	distant	1656	owe
1477	qualify	1537	stuff	1597	greet	1657	funeral
1478	elsewhere	1538	stomach	1598	flood	1658	ambition
1479	mad	1539	peculiar	1599	excuse	1659	mixture
1480	interference	1540	repair	1600	insect	1660	slope
1481	pupil	1541	storm	1601	ocean	1661	criminal
1482	fold	1542	ton	1602	ceremony	1662	seldom
1483	royal	1543	desert	1603	decrease	1663	map
1484	valuable	1544	allowance	1604	prize	1664	spin
1485	whisper	1545	servant	1605	harm	1665	praise
1486	anybody	1546	hunger	1606	insure	1666	spare
1487	hurt	1547	conscience	1607	verse	1667	plow
1488	excess	1548	bread	1608	pot	1668	telegraph
1489	quantity	1549	crash	1609	sincere	1669	barrel
1490	fun	1550	tip	1610	cotton	1670	straighten
1491	mud	1551	strengthen	1611	leaf	1671	scarce
1492	extension	1552	proof	1612	rub	1672	lunch
1493	recognition	1553	generous	1613	medicine	1673	slavery
1494	kiss	1554	sir	1614	stroke	1674	creep
1495	crop	1555	tonight	1615	bite	1675	sweat
1496	sail	1556	whip	1616	lung	1676	gay
1497	attractive	1557	tongue	1617	lonely	1677	stiff
1498	habit	1558	mill	1618	admission	1678	brave
1499	relieve	1559	merchant	1619	stupid	1679	seize
1500	wisdom	1560	coal	1620	scratch	1680	convenient

General Service List

1681	horizon	1741	fortune	1801	fork	1861	autumn
1682	moderate	1742	cap	1802	noon	1862	classify
1683	complicate	1743	thread	1803	ownership	1863	omit
1684	dig	1744	haste	1804	tune	1864	loyal
1685	curse	1745	bare	1805	polish	1865	needle
1686	weigh	1746	shirt	1806	poison	1866	lessen
1687	priest	1747	bargain	1807	shame	1867	complaint
1688	excessive	1748	leather	1808	loyalty	1868	pad
1689	quarrel	1749	rail	1809	cottage	1869	steep
1690	widow	1750	butter	1810	astonish	1870	skirt
1691	modest	1751	dot	1811	shave	1871	curtain
1692	dine	1752	inquire	1812	feather	1872	calculation
1693	politician	1753	warmth	1813	sauce	1873	laughter
1694	custom	1754	decisive	1814	lid	1874	solemn
1695	educate	1755	vessel	1815	debt	1875	grease
1696	salesman	1756	pity	1816	fade	1876	interfere
1697	nail	1757	steam	1817	confess	1877	explode
1698	tap	1758	pin	1818	classification	1878	fasten
1699	eastern	1759	bound	1819	descend	1879	flag
1700	possession	1760	companion	1820	cape	1880	resign
1701	satisfaction	1761	toe	1821	mild	1881	postpone
1702	behave	1762	reward	1822	clever	1882	patience
1703	mercy	1763	forbid	1823	envelope	1883	boast
1704	scatter	1764	wherever	1824	invention	1884	rope
1705	objection	1765	tower	1825	sheep	1885	envy
1706	silver	1766	bathe	1826	splendid	1886	airplane
1707	tent	1767	lodge	1827	stamp	1887	rid
1708	saddle	1768	swallow	1828	float	1888	shield
1709	wrap	1769	multiply	1829	brick	1889	veil
1710	nest	1770	bow	1830	rice	1890	kneel
1711	grind	1771	kingdom	1831	businessman	1891	tray
1712	spell	1772	garage	1832	backward	1892	explosive
1713	plaster	1773	permission	1833	qualification	1893	brass
1714	arch	1774	pump	1834	artificial	1894	taxi
1715	swell	1775	prevention	1835	attraction	1895	wax
1716	friendship	1776	urgent	1836	lamp	1896	duck
1717	bath	1777	aunt	1837	curl	1897	button
1718	bundle	1778	zero	1838	shower	1898	invent
1719	grateful	1779	idle	1839	elder	1899	remedy
1720	crown	1780	fever	1840	bunch	1900	bush
1721	boundary	1781	christmas	1841	bell	1901	thunder
1722	nowhere	1782	regret	1842	steer	1902	weaken
1723	asleep	1783	jaw	1843	flavor	1903	poverty
1724	clock	1784	soap	1844	spit	1904	scrape
1725	boil	1785	pronounce	1845	rob	1905	arrow
1726	altogether	1786	empire	1846	cream	1906	tender
1727	lend	1787	bowl	1847	interrupt	1907	cruel
1728	holiday	1788	outline	1848	pen	1908	soften
1729	precious	1789	organ	1849	weave	1909	mouse
1730	wander	1790	imitation	1850	orange	1910	hay
1731	ugly	1791	caution	1851	rescue	1911	anyhow
1732	reputation	1792	mineral	1852	crush	1912	alike
1733	ticket	1793	disagree	1853	humble	1913	circular
1734	pretend	1794	blade	1854	fancy	1914	juice
1735	dismiss	1795	trick	1855	decay	1915	shelf
1736	delicate	1796	treasure	1856	polite	1916	bake
1737	despair	1797	immense	1857	tribe	1917	hatred
1738	awake	1798	convenience	1858	bleed	1918	cautious
1739	tea	1799	disapprove	1859	coin	1919	basket
1740	FALSE	1800	destructive	1860	fond	1920	wreck

General Service List

1921	width	1981	explosion	2041	fierce	2101	applaud
1922	confident	1982	theatrical	2042	imitate	2102	underneath
1923	log	1983	cultivate	2043	aloud	2103	hello
1924	heap	1984	collector	2044	gaiety	2104	pretense
1925	suck	1985	miserable	2045	robbery	2105	descent
1926	ladder	1986	wrist	2046	tighten	2106	conquer
1927	gap	1987	rabbit	2047	perfection	2107	framework
1928	obey	1988	accustom	2048	scorn	2108	confidential
1929	hut	1989	tide	2049	whoever	2109	adoption
1930	axe	1990	insult	2050	trunk	2110	disgust
1931	translation	1991	thumb	2051	wool	2111	waist
1932	collar	1992	lump	2052	sailor	2112	momentary
1933	delivery	1993	annoy	2053	competitor	2113	receipt
1934	reproduce	1994	toy	2054	moonlight	2114	pearl
1935	confession	1995	heal	2055	deer	2115	ray
1936	pan	1996	shallow	2056	bean	2116	lazy
1937	prejudice	1997	repetition	2057	everyday	2117	limb
1938	voyage	1998	soup	2058	drawer	2118	grammatical
1939	tobacco	1999	whistle	2059	disregard	2119	beast
1940	simplicity	2000	scenery	2060	nowadays	2120	monkey
1941	paste	2001	apple	2061	patriotic	2121	jewel
1942	cake	2002	offense	2062	tin	2122	persuasion
1943	elephant	2003	cork	2063	penny	2123	obedience
1944	ribbon	2004	ripe	2064	cage	2124	sock
1945	harvest	2005	temper	2065	pardon	2125	vowel
1946	ashamed	2006	sore	2066	lately	2126	hammer
1947	cave	2007	pinch	2067	offend	2127	inn
1948	customary	2008	diamond	2068	coarse	2128	chimney
1949	thief	2009	razor	2069	spoil	2129	dissatisfaction
1950	damp	2010	imaginative	2070	horizontal	2130	annoyance
1951	sew	2011	hook	2071	sting	2131	ornament
1952	rust	2012	copper	2072	ditch	2132	honesty
1953	separation	2013	landlord	2073	librarian	2133	outward
1954	waiter	2014	influential	2074	meantime	2134	sharpen
1955	pet	2015	rot	2075	cough	2135	handkerchief
1956	straw	2016	hollow	2076	deaf	2136	greed
1957	upset	2017	enclose	2077	sword	2137	heavenly
1958	towel	2018	harden	2078	messenger	2138	thirst
1959	refresh	2019	wicked	2079	vain	2139	niece
1960	essence	2020	stiffen	2080	castle	2140	spill
1961	fur	2021	silk	2081	elastic	2141	loaf
1962	ambitious	2022	upright	2082	comb	2142	wheat
1963	defendant	2023	selfish	2083	rod	2143	worm
1964	daylight	2024	stripe	2084	widen	2144	secrecy
1965	dip	2025	pig	2085	sorrow	2145	rude
1966	suspicious	2026	inward	2086	inventor	2146	heighten
1967	imaginary	2027	excellence	2087	cliff	2147	flatten
1968	ash	2028	rake	2088	umbrella	2148	loosen
1969	carriage	2029	purple	2089	interruption	2149	cheese
1970	educator	2030	hasten	2090	merry	2150	rivalry
1971	saw	2031	shorten	2091	gallon	2151	royalty
1972	stove	2032	applause	2092	conquest	2152	discontent
1973	rubber	2033	ache	2093	headache	2153	complication
1974	rug	2034	apology	2094	tailor	2154	fright
1975	misery	2035	knot	2095	bucket	2155	indoor
1976	awkward	2036	nephew	2096	scent	2156	flour
1977	rival	2037	cushion	2097	signature	2157	actress
1978	roast	2038	drown	2098	cart	2158	congratulation
1979	deed	2039	nursery	2099	darken	2159	ounce
1980	preference	2040	pint	2100	sometime	2160	fry

General Service List

2161	everlasting	2221	pigeon	2281	sow
2162	goat	2222	hinder	2282	pronunciation
2163	ink	2223	bravery	2283	beak
2164	disappearance	2224	baggage	2284	plural
2165	reproduction	2225	noun		
2166	thicken	2226	amongst		
2167	avoidance	2227	grammar		
2168	spoon	2228	cultivation		
2169	strap	2229	companionship		
2170	deceive	2230	rubbish		
2171	lengthen	2231	modesty		
2172	revenge	2232	woolen		
2173	correction	2233	deepen		
2174	descendant	2234	pastry		
2175	hesitation	2235	cupboard		
2176	spade	2236	quart		
2177	basin	2237	canal		
2178	weed	2238	notebook		
2179	omission	2239	deceit		
2180	old-fashioned	2240	parcel		
2181	bicycle	2241	brighten		
2182	breadth	2242	moderation		
2183	photography	2243	punctual		
2184	coward	2244	hurrah		
2185	mat	2245	lipstick		
2186	rejoice	2246	uppermost		
2187	cheat	2247	fatten		
2188	congratulate	2248	conqueror		
2189	discomfort	2249	hindrance		
2190	enclosure	2250	cowardice		
2191	attentive	2251	obedient		
2192	paw	2252	saucer		
2193	overflow	2253	madden		
2194	dissatisfy	2254	scold		
2195	multiplication	2255	weekday		
2196	whichever	2256	rotten		
2197	tidy	2257	disrespect		
2198	bribe	2258	widower		
2199	mend	2259	deafen		
2200	stocking	2260	donkey		
2201	feast	2261	businesslike		
2202	nuisance	2262	motherhood		
2203	thorn	2263	sadden		
2204	tame	2264	handshake		
2205	inclusive	2265	calculator		
2206	homemade	2266	headdress		
2207	handwriting	2267	scissors		
2208	chalk	2268	translator		
2209	sour	2269	possessor		
2210	slippery	2270	shilling		
2211	procession	2271	redden		
2212	ripen	2272	motherly		
2213	jealous	2273	whose		
2214	jealousy	2274	cultivator		
2215	liar	2275	whom		
2216	homecoming	2276	homework		
2217	barber	2277	electrician		
2218	whiten	2278	oar		
2219	berry	2279	bribery		
2220	lighten	2280	sweeten		

Academic Word List

1	ANALYSE	61	VARY	121	TRANSFER	181	VOLUME
2	APPROACH	62	ACHIEVE	122	ALTERNATIVE	182	ACCESS
3	AREA	63	ACQUIRE	123	CIRCUMSTANCE	183	ADEQUACY
4	ASSESS	64	ADMINISTRATE	124	COMMENT	184	ANNUAL
5	ASSUME	65	AFFECT	125	COMPENSATE	185	APPARENT
6	AUTHORITY	66	APPROPRIATE	126	COMPONENT	186	APPROXIMATE
7	AUTHORISE	67	ASPECT	127	CONSENT	187	ATTITUDE
8	AVAILABLE	68	ASSIST	128	CONSIDERABLE	188	ATTRIBUTE
9	BENEFIT	69	CATEGORY	129	CONSTANT	189	CIVIL
10	CONCEPT	70	CHAPTER	130	CONSTRAIN	190	CLAUSE
11	CONSIST	71	COMMISSION	131	CONTRIBUTE	191	CODE
12	CONSTITUTE	72	COMMUNITY	132	CONVENTION	192	COMMIT
13	CONTEXT	73	COMPLEX	133	COORDINATE	193	COMMUNICATE
14	CONTRACT	74	COMPUTE	134	CORE	194	CONCENTRATE
15	CREATE	75	CONCLUDE	135	CORRESPOND	195	CONFER
16	DATA	76	CONDUCT	136	CRITERIA	196	CONTRAST
17	DEFINE	77	CONSEQUENCE	137	DEDUCE	197	CYCLE
18	DERIVE	78	CONSTRUCT	138	DEMONSTRABLE	198	DEBATE
19	DISTRIBUTE	79	CONSUME	139	DOCUMENT	199	DESPITE
20	ECONOMIC	80	CORPORATE	140	DOMINATE	200	DIMENSION
21	ENVIRONMENT	81	CREDIT	141	EMPHASIS	201	DOMESTIC
22	ESTABLISH	82	CULTURE	142	ENSURE	202	ERROR
23	ESTIMATE	83	DESIGN	143	EXCLUDE	203	ETHNIC
24	EVIDENCE	84	DISTINCT	144	FRAMEWORK	204	GOAL
25	EXPORT	85	ELEMENT	145	FUND	205	GRANT
26	FACTOR	86	EQUATE	146	ILLUSTRATE	206	HENCE
27	FINANCE	87	EVALUATE	147	IMMIGRATE	207	HYPOTHESES
28	FORMULA	88	FEATURE	148	IMPLIED	208	IMPLEMENT
29	FUNCTION	89	FINAL	149	INITIAL	209	IMPLICATE
30	IDENTIFY	90	FOCUS	150	INSTANCE	210	IMPOSE
31	INCOME	91	IMPACT	151	INTERACT	211	INTEGRATE
32	INDICATE	92	INJURE	152	JUSTIFY	212	INTERNAL
33	INDIVIDUAL	93	INSTITUTE	153	LAYER	213	INVESTIGATE
34	INTERPRET	94	INVEST	154	LINK	214	JOB
35	INVOLVE	95	ITEM	155	LOCATE	215	LABEL
36	ISSUE	96	JOURNAL	156	MAXIMISE	216	MECHANISM
37	LABOUR	97	MAINTAIN	157	MINOR	217	OBVIOUS
38	LEGAL	98	NORMAL	158	NEGATIVE	218	OPTION
39	LEGISLATE	99	OBTAIN	159	OUTCOME	219	OUTPUT
40	MAJOR	100	PERCEIVE	160	PARTICIPATE	220	OVERALL
41	METHOD	101	POSITIVE	161	PARTNERSHIP	221	PARALLEL
42	OCCUR	102	POTENTIAL	162	PHILOSOPHY	222	PARAMETER
43	PERCENT	103	PREVIOUS	163	PHYSICAL	223	PHASE
44	PERIOD	104	PRIMARY	164	PROPORTION	224	PREDICT
45	POLICY	105	PURCHASE	165	PUBLISH	225	PRINCIPAL
46	PRINCIPLE	106	RANGE	166	REACT	226	PRIOR
47	PROCEDURAL	107	REGION	167	REGISTER	227	PROFESSIONAL
48	PROCESS	108	REGULATE	168	RELIABILITY	228	PROJECT
49	REQUIRE	109	RELEVANT	169	REMOVE	229	PROMOTE
50	RESEARCH	110	RESIDE	170	SEQUENCE	230	REGIME
51	RESPOND	111	RESOURCE	171	SEX	231	RESOLVE
52	ROLE	112	RESTRICT	172	SHIFT	232	RETAIN
53	SECTION	113	SECURE	173	SPECIFY	233	SCHEME
54	SECTOR	114	SEEK	174	STRESS	234	SERIES
55	SIGNIFICANCE	115	SELECT	175	SUFFICIENCY	235	STATISTIC
56	SIMILAR	116	SITE	176	TASK	236	STATUS
57	SOURCE	117	STRATEGY	177	TECHNICAL	237	SUBSEQUENT
58	SPECIFIC	118	SURVEY	178	TECHNIQUE	238	SUM
59	STRUCTURE	119	TEXT	179	TECHNOLOGY	239	SUMMARY
60	THEORY	120	TRADITION	180	VALID	240	TARGET

Academic Word List

241	UNDERTAKE	301	WHEREAS	361	ACCUMULATE	421	ABANDON
242	ACADEMIC	302	ABSTRACT	362	ADAPT	422	ACCOMPANIED
243	ADJUST	303	ACCURACY	363	ADULT	423	AMBIGUITIES
244	ALTER	304	ACKNOWLEDGE	364	ADVOCACY	424	APPENDICES
245	AMEND	305	AGGREGATE	365	AID	425	APPRECIABLY
246	AWARE	306	ALLOCATE	366	CHANNEL	426	ARBITRARINESS
247	CHALLENGE	307	ASSIGN	367	CHEMICAL	427	AUTOMATED
248	COMPOUND	308	ATTACH	368	CITE	428	BIAS
249	CONFLICT	309	AUTHOR	369	CLASSIC	429	CHART
250	CONSULT	310	BOND	370	COMPREHENSIVE	430	CLARIFICATION
251	CONTACT	311	BRIEF	371	COMPRISE	431	COMMODITIES
252	DECLINE	312	CAPABLE	372	CONFIRM	432	COMPLEMENT
253	DISCRETE	313	CAPACITY	373	CONTRARY	433	CONTEMPORARY
254	DRAFT	314	COOPERATE	374	CONVERT	434	CONTRADICT
255	EMERGE	315	DISCRIMINATE	375	COUPLE	435	CRUCIAL
256	ENABLE	316	DISPLAY	376	CURRENCY	436	DEFINITE
257	ENERGY	317	DIVERSE	377	DECADE	437	DENOTE
258	ENFORCE	318	DOMAIN	378	DENY	438	DETECT
259	ENTITY	319	ENHANCE	379	DIFFERENTIATE	439	DEVIATE
260	EQUIVALENT	320	ESTATE	380	DISPOSE	440	DISPLACE
261	EVOLUTION	321	EXCEED	381	DYNAMIC	441	DRAMATIC
262	EXPAND	322	EXPERT	382	EDIT	442	EVENTUAL
263	EXPOSE	323	EXPLICIT	383	ELIMINATE	443	EXHIBIT
264	EXTERNAL	324	FEDERAL	384	EMPIRICAL	444	EXPLOIT
265	FACILITATE	325	FEE	385	EQUIP	445	FLUCTUATE
266	FUNDAMENTAL	326	FLEXIBILITY	386	EXTRACT	446	GUIDELINE
267	GENERATE	327	FURTHERMORE	387	FILE	447	HIERARCHICAL
268	GENERATION	328	GENDER	388	FINITE	448	HIGHLIGHT
269	IMAGE	329	IGNORANCE	389	FOUNDATION	449	IMPLICIT
270	INHIBIT	330	INCENTIVE	390	GLOBAL	450	INDUCE
271	LECTURE	331	INCIDENCE	391	GRADE	451	INEVITABILITY
272	LIBERAL	332	INCORPORATE	392	GUARANTEE	452	INFRASTRUCTURE
273	LICENCE	333	INDEX	393	IDENTICAL	453	INSPECT
274	LOGIC	334	INITIATE	394	IDEOLOGY	454	INTENSE
275	MARGIN	335	INPUT	395	INFER	455	MEDIATE
276	MEDICAL	336	INTELLIGENCE	396	INNOVATION	456	NUCLEAR
277	MENTAL	337	INTERVAL	397	INSERT	457	OFFSET
278	MODIFY	338	MIGRATION	398	INSTRUCTION	458	PARAGRAPH
279	MONITOR	339	MINIMUM	399	INTERVENE	459	PLUS
280	NETWORK	340	MINISTRY	400	ISOLATE	460	PRACTITIONER
281	NOTION	341	NEUTRAL	401	MEDIA	461	PREDOMINANCE
282	OBJECTIVE	342	NEVERTHELESS	402	MODE	462	PRIORITIES
283	OCCUPY	343	OVERSEAS	403	MOTIVATE	463	PROSPECT
284	ORIENTATION	344	PERSPECTIVE	404	ORGANISM	464	RACIAL
285	PRECISE	345	PRECEDE	405	PARADIGM	465	RADICAL
286	PRIME	346	PRESUME	406	PHENOMENA	466	RANDOM
287	PSYCHOLOGY	347	PURSUE	407	PROHIBIT	467	REINFORCE
288	RATIO	348	RELEASE	408	PUBLICATION	468	RESTORATION
289	REJECT	349	RECOVER	409	QUOTATION	469	REVISED
290	REVENUE	350	REVEAL	410	RATIONAL	470	SCHEDULE
291	SIMULATE	351	SCOPE	411	REVERSAL	471	TENSION
292	STABLE	352	SUBSIDIARY	412	SOLE	472	TERMINATE
293	STYLE	353	SURVIVE	413	SOMEWHAT	473	THEME
294	SUBSTITUTE	354	TAPE	414	SUBMISSION	474	THEREBY
295	SUSTAIN	355	TRACE	415	SUCCESSOR	475	TUTOR
296	SYMBOL	356	TRANSFORM	416	THESIS	476	UNIFORM
297	TRANSIT	357	TRANSPORT	417	TOPIC	477	VEHICLE
298	TREND	358	ULTIMATE	418	TRANSMISSION	478	VIA
299	VERSION	359	UNDERLYING	419	UNIQUE	479	VIRTUAL
300	WELFARE	360	UTILITY	420	VOLUNTARY	480	VISIBLE

Academic Word List

481	WIDESPREAD	541	ADJACENT
482	ACCOMMODATE	542	ALBEIT
483	ANALOGIES	543	COHERENCE
484	ANTICIPATE	544	COINCIDE
485	ASSEMBLED	545	COLLAPSE
486	ASSURANCE	546	COLLEAGUE
487	ATTAIN	547	COMPILATION
488	BEHALF	548	CONCEIVABLE
489	BULK	549	CONVINCE
490	CEASE	550	DEPRESSION
491	COMMENCE	551	ENCOUNTER
492	CONCURRENT	552	ENORMOUS
493	CONFINE	553	FORTHCOMING
494	CONFORM	554	INCLINATION
495	CONTROVERSIAL	555	INCOMPATIBLE
496	CONVERSE	556	INTEGRITY
497	DEVICE	557	INTRINSIC
498	DEVOTE	558	INVOKE
499	DIFFERENTIAL	559	LEVIES
500	DIMINISH	560	LIKEWISE
501	DISTORT	561	NONETHELESS
502	DURATION	562	NOTWITHSTANDING
503	ERODE	563	ODD
504	ETHIC	564	ONGOING
505	FORMAT	565	PANEL
506	FOUNDED	566	PERSIST
507	INHERENT	567	POSE
508	INSIGHT	568	RELUCTANCE
509	INTEGRAL	569	ROUTE
510	INTERMEDIATE	570	SCENARIO
511	MANIPULATE	571	SO-CALLED
512	MANUAL	572	STRAIGHTFORWARD
513	MATURE	573	TRIGGER
514	MEDIUM	574	UNDERGO
515	MILITARY		
516	MINIMAL		
517	MINIMISE		
518	MUTUAL		
519	NORM		
520	OVERLAP		
521	PASSIVE		
522	PORTION		
523	PRELIMINARY		
524	PROTOCOL		
525	QUALITATIVE		
526	REFINE		
527	RELAX		
528	RESTRAIN		
529	REVOLUTION		
530	RIGID		
531	SPHERE		
532	SUBORDINATE		
533	SUPPLEMENT		
534	SUSPEND		
535	TEAM		
536	TEMPORARILY		
537	UNIFYING		
538	VIOLATE		
539	VISION		
540	VISUAL		

First Year Comprehensive Pronunciation Test Student Copy

- 1 He eats beans.
- 2 It helps to swim.
- 3 It has been an eight day rain storm.
- 4 Every bed is soft.
- 5 Are you going to shop?
- 6 The school shoe is a loafer.
- 7 Put it there.
- 8 Your uncle won the prize.
- 9 He always taught law.
- 10 It happened early Thursday morning to her.
- 11 Her mother understood.
- 12 The last apple is still hard.
- 13 Don't go to the ocean.
- 14 An hour ago there was a cow on the mountain.
- 15 His cousin was away on a holiday.
- 16 I want to buy five ties.

Class A/B Number

	Sentence	Beginning	Middle	End
[i]	1. He eats beans.	eats	beans	
[I]	2. It helps to swim.	It	swim	
[eɪ]	3. It has been an eight day rain storm.	eight	rain	day
[ɛ]	4. Every bed is soft.	Every	bed	
[a]	5. Are you going to shop?	Are	shop	
[u]	6. The school shoe is a loafer.		school	shoe
[ʊ]	7. Put it there.		put	
[ʌ]	8. Your uncle won the prize.	uncle	won	
[ɔ]	9. He always taught law.	always	taught	law
[ɜː]	10. It happened early Thursday morning to her.	early	Thursday	her
[ə]	11. Her mother understood.		understood	mother
[æ]	12. The last apple.	apple	last	
[oʊ]	13. Don't go to the ocean.	ocean	Don't	go
[aʊ]	14. An hour ago there was a cow on the mountain.	hour	mountain	cow
[ə]	15. His cousin was away on a holiday.	away	holiday	cousin
[aɪ]	16. I want to buy five ties.	I	five	buy

Vocabulary Discovery Strategies

対象 72名

2005年5月実施

区分		質 問	平均値	標準偏差値
DET	1	品詞を考える	2.9	1.5
	2	英和辞典を用いる	5.5	0.8
	3	英英辞典を用いる	2.4	1.5
	4	単語集を用いる	3.8	1.5
	5	単語カードを作成・利用する	3.5	1.6
	6	絵・ジェスチャーを見る	2.9	1.5
	7	推測する	3.2	1.5
	8	接辞と語根を分けて考える	2.2	1.4
SOC	1	先生に日本語の意味を言ってもらう	3.9	1.4
	2	日本人の先生に言い換えてもらったり、同意語を言ってもらう	3.6	1.4
	3	外国人の先生に言い換えてもらったり、同意語を言ってもらう	3.3	1.4
	4	その単語を含む文を先生に言ってもらう	3.1	1.4
	5	クラスの友達に意味を聞く	3.8	1.4
	6	グループ作業を通じて意味を知る	2.4	1.4

Vocabulary Consolidating Strategies

対象 72名

2005年5月実施

区分		質 問	平均値	標準偏差値
SOC	1	グループで意味を勉強し練習する	2.3	1.4
	2	英語を母国語とする人と交流する	3.4	1.8
MEM	1	意味を表した絵を使う	2.6	1.6
	2	単語の意味を想像する	3.2	1.6
	3	単語を個人的経験に結びつける	2.7	1.6
	4	単語を関連のある他の単語に結びつける (apple fruit, orange)	2.6	1.5
	5	単語を反対の意味を持つ語に結びつける (hot...cold)	3.5	1.4
	6	単語を同じような意味を持つ語に結びつける (cold...not warm)	3.3	1.4
	7	段階 (スケール) を用いる (huge/big/medium-sized/small/tiny)	2.7	1.4
	8	韻を踏む他の単語と結びつけ、イメージ創りをする (hop...pop)	2.4	1.3
	9	単語をグループにまとめる	2.7	1.5
	10	関連のある語を図形に入れてまとめる	1.9	1.2
	11	覚える単語を使って文を作る	4.1	1.4
	12	覚える複数の単語を使って、1つのストーリーを作る	2.2	1.3
	13	単語のスペリングを覚える	4.9	1.3
	14	単語の発音記号をよめるようにする	3.9	1.8
	15	発音しながら覚える	5.3	1.2
	16	単語の最初の文字に下線を引く	2.0	1.2
	17	英語の音に似ている日本語を探す (cat-katana)	1.9	1.4
	18	接辞や語根を覚える	2.2	1.3
	19	品詞を覚える	3.1	1.6
	20	意味を言い換える	3.2	1.5
	21	同じ起源の語を活用する	2.3	1.1
	22	イディオムと一緒に覚える	3.3	2.9
COG	1	単語が表す動作をする	2.3	1.5
	2	口頭で繰り返す	4.7	1.5
	3	繰り返し書く	5.3	1.3
	4	単語集を用いる	4.1	1.7
	5	単語カードを用いる	4.1	1.7
	6	授業中にメモを取る	4.4	1.5
	7	教科書にある単語欄を利用する	4.6	1.3
	8	単語帳を持つ	3.4	1.7
	9	単語集のテープを聴く	2.3	1.5
MET	1	単語の試験でテストしてみる	3.9	1.6
	2	一定の時間をあけて覚えるようにする	3.6	1.5
	3	新語があっても調べない	1.7	1.2
	4	英語の歌、ニュース放送、映画などを利用する	3.9	1.7

mean¹ /min/ (past tense and past participle
meant /ment/) verb[T]

- 1 have a meaning
 - 2 intend a meaning
 - 3 intend sth
 - 4 make sth happen
 - 5 be evidence of sth
- + PHRASES

1 to have a particular meaning: *What does "maudlin" mean? The word means something different in French.*

2 to intend to communicate a particular meaning: *By "partner," I mean your wife, your husband, or someone you live with. Don't be offended, she meant it as a joke. + (that) She didn't reply to our invitation, which probably means she isn't coming.*

3 to intend something, or to intend to do something: *She had never meant him any real harm. meant to do sth I didn't mean to step on our toe.*

4 to make something happen, or to have a particular result: **+(that)** *The company's failure could mean that hundreds of workers lose their jobs. sth means doing sth The new contract will mean starting the whole project again.*

5 to be evidence that something exists: *That dark patch means that water is coming in.*

PHRASES be meant for to be intended, designed, or appropriate for something or someone: *These books are not meant for grade school students.*

be meant to do sth to have particular responsibility, duty, or purpose: *You were meant to keep the children out of trouble.*

(do) you mean...? *spoken* used for saying what someone else has said using different words, as a way of asking them if you have understood it correctly: *You mean we do the work and you get the money?*

I know what you mean *spoken* used for telling someone that you understand their situation very well

I mean *spoken* 1 used for adding a comment, or for explaining what you have just said: *We couldn't live on that! I mean, it's ridiculous.* 2 used for correcting a mistake in something you have just said: *Let's ask Mark. I mean Marco.*

I see what you mean *spoken* used for telling someone that you understand what they are saying

mean nothing to have no importance: *He spoke in a relaxed, slow way, as if time meant nothing to him.*

meant to be used for talking about something that seems certain to happen, usually because it has been decided by God or other forces that people cannot control: *Oh well- it was just not meant to be.*

What do you mean? *spoken* 1 used for asking someone to explain what they have said 2 used for showing that you are shocked or annoyed about something that someone has told you: *What do you mean you can't find the keys?*

mean² /min/ adj

1 cruel or unkind: *Don't do that - it's mean. The older kids were meant to him.*

2 *technical* average: *the mean annual temperature*

3 *informal* very good: *She plays a mean game of tennis.*

PHRASES no mean feat / achievement very impressive: *She won her first championship at age 17, which is no mean achievement.*

mean³ /min/ noun [C] *technical* an average number or amount

fine¹ /fain/ adj

- 1 good enough
 - 2 healthy
 - 3 of high quality
 - 4 difficult to notice
 - 5 thin and narrow
- + PHRASES

1 good enough, or acceptable: *"Is your room all right?" "Yes, it's fine, thanks." Your blood pressure is absolutely fine.*

2 healthy and happy: *"How are you?" "Fine, thanks."*

3 of very good quality: *fine clothes / food / wine*

4 fine details are small and difficult to notice: *He spent hours explaining the finer points of the plan.*

5 very thin and narrow, not thick or heavy: *fine hair a fine layer of dust*

PHRASE **a fine line between** if there is a fine line between two things, they are almost the same as each other

fine² /fain/ adv *informal* in a way that is acceptable and good enough: *My car's running fine now.*

fine³ /fain/ noun [C] an amount of money that you must pay because you have broken the law: *I had to pay a \$40 fine for parking on the street overnight. The court has the right to impose heavy fines (=large fines).*

Words often used with fine

Adjectives often used with fine (noun)

- **heavy, hefty, large, still, substantial + FINE:**
used when you have to pay a lot of money

About Me Presentation Study Guide

	marker	sentence
Introduction What is your speech about?	X	
Physical Description - 2 sentences - 4 adjectives (long, blue, big, tall, square...)		1. 2.
Personality - 1 personality adjective (serious, generous, shy...) - 1 example (I'm serious because...)		1.
Life History - 2 sentences - 2 time markers (in 2002, last year, in junior highschool...)		1. 2.
Hobbies - 1 hobby - 2 details - frequency marker (always, sometimes, usually...)		1.
Future Dreams - 1 dream - 2 details		1.
Conclusion 1. What was your speech about? 2. What do you think?	X	1. 2.

About Me Presentation Study Guide

Points

- ___ Introduction (0-1)
- ___ Physical Description (0-1)
- ___ Personality Description (0-1)
- ___ Life History (0-1)
- ___ Hobbies (0-1)
- ___ Future (0-1)
- ___ Conclusion (0-1)
- ___ Memorisation (0-1-2) ***You can't read your speech**
- ___ Sequence Markers (0-1) ***first, second, next, then, after that, finally**
- ___ Loudness of voice (0-1-2) ***loud voice**
- ___ Eye Contact (0-1) ***look at other students**
- ___ Pronunciation (0-1-2) ***clear voice**

TOTAL = 15 POINTS

(1) Overseas Seminar Unit – Oral Communication Class
Final Oral Presentation Guidelines

OC Poster Book Presentation

For your final OC project you will do a 3-5 minute poster book presentation in front of your classmates.

To help you make a good presentation, here is some advice:

1. Eye Contact:
 - Don't read your book.
 - Look at other students when you speak.
 2. Voice:
 - Speak loudly and clearly.
 - Can everyone hear you?
 - Fluency – can you speak with good rhythm and timing?
 3. Transition Markers:
 - Use transition markers to show you are changing the topic.
 - What are some examples of markers you can use?
 4. Gestures:
 - Show what you are talking about by pointing to a picture in your poster book.
 - To help explain what you are talking about use a gesture.
 5. Practice:
 - Before you do your presentation, PRACTICE!!
 - You made the poster book so you should be able to talk about each topic without reading your book.
- Your presentation is worth 25 points.
- You must talk about each section. (School Life, About Me, About My Family, Teenage Life in Japan and About Japan).

This is how we will mark your presentation:

New Zealand Poster Book Presentation

Student Evaluation

Name: _____ Number: _____ ICA / ICB

Presentation:

Voice:	loud / clear	5	4	3	2	1	quiet
Transition markers:	used	5	4	3	2	1	not used
Eye contact:	frequent	5	4	3	2	1	never
Gestures:	used	5	4	3	2	1	not used
It looks like you practiced:	a lot	5	4	3	2	1	a little

You talked about:

School Life in Japan	
About Me	
About My Family	
Teenage Life in Japan	
About Japan	

Teacher Comments:

TOTAL: /25

OC Pronunciation Exam
1st year, 2nd term final

1. A long time ago, I broke my arm.
2. The telephone at home isn't working now.
3. Some people like a lemon in their tea.
4. Tomorrow, she's coming early.
5. I prefer to eat dinner later.
6. Did you see that butterfly?
7. My mother is coming after school.
8. Here's an outline of the events.
9. Hokkaido is a beautiful island.
10. What's your height?

STUDENT COPY

(2) Overseas Seminar Unit – Oral Communication Class
Pronunciation Exam – Teacher Mark Sheet

OC Pronunciation Exam

Sounds tested: /ə/ /ɜ:/ /ɔ:/ /ɑ:/ /aɪ/

Target sound	Word that includes target sound with accent(s)	Notes
/ə/	1. ago	
/ə/	2. telephone	
/ə/	3. lemon	
/ɜ:/	4. early	
/ɜ:/	5. prefer	
/ɜ:/	6. butterfly	
/ɔ:/	7. mother	
/ɑ:/	8. outline	
/ɑ:/	9. island	
/aɪ/	10. height	

Pronunciation test total: /10 points

Year	Term	Midterm OR Final	Proctor	Grade	ICA OR ICB	Student #	Student name
2005	2			1			

Content-Based Unit 1 Me and My World Output (Can-Do)

対象 71人

2005年9月実施

NO	質 問	まったく できない	ほとんど できない	あまり できない	少し できる	かなり できる	非常に よ くできる	平均値	標準 偏差値
1	教室内において英語でコミュニケーションすることが	0.0	12.9	28.6	40.0	11.4	7.1	3.7	1.1
2	お互いを知り合うための基本的な質問を英語で聞くことが	0.0	4.3	28.6	41.4	17.1	8.6	4.0	1.0
3	序論のパラグラフを書くことが	2.9	1.4	21.4	48.6	20.0	5.7	4.0	1.0
4	結論のパラグラフを書くことが	2.9	2.9	24.3	42.9	21.4	5.7	3.9	1.0
5	本論のパラグラフを書くことが	2.9	5.7	20.0	45.7	20.0	5.7	3.9	1.1
6	字下げをすることが	2.9	5.7	25.7	34.3	18.6	12.9	4.0	1.2
7	導入文を書くことが	2.9	8.6	37.1	34.3	12.9	4.3	3.6	1.0
8	支援文を書くことが	4.3	11.4	31.4	35.7	12.9	4.3	3.5	1.1
9	結語文を書くことが	4.3	8.6	30.0	44.3	10.0	2.9	3.6	1.0
10	For example や For instance などの例示語句を使うことが	2.9	1.4	8.6	50.0	28.6	8.6	4.3	1.0
11	First, Second, Third などの序列表語句を使うことが	1.4	1.4	10.0	42.9	27.1	17.1	4.4	1.0
12	Also, In addition, furthermore などの追加語句を使うことが	1.4	1.4	22.9	44.3	18.6	11.4	4.1	1.0
13	First, Second, Third, Next, After that などの列挙語句を使うことが	2.9	1.4	12.9	45.7	22.9	14.3	4.3	1.1
14	文をつなぐことが	0.0	2.9	17.1	50.0	24.3	5.7	4.1	0.9
15	身体的特徴を口頭で説明することが	1.4	5.7	27.1	41.4	21.4	2.9	3.8	1.0
16	身体的特徴について書くことが	0.0	4.3	18.6	50.0	21.4	5.7	4.1	0.9
17	性格について話すことが	0.0	2.9	17.1	52.9	20.0	7.1	4.1	0.9
18	性格について書くことが	0.0	2.9	11.4	57.1	21.4	7.1	4.2	0.8
19	自分史について書くことが	2.9	2.9	12.9	50.0	25.7	5.7	4.1	1.0
20	On や in のような「時の前置詞」を使うことが	1.4	4.3	25.7	42.9	22.9	2.9	3.9	0.9
21	趣味について話すことが	0.0	2.9	14.3	41.4	30.0	11.4	4.3	1.0
22	趣味について書くことが	0.0	1.4	10.0	47.1	30.0	11.4	4.4	0.9
23	How often, once a week, every weekend のような「頻度の語句」を使うことが	0.0	2.9	8.6	55.7	24.3	8.6	4.3	0.8
24	将来の夢について話すことが	1.4	4.3	8.6	52.9	21.4	11.4	4.2	1.0
24	将来の夢について書くことが	1.4	1.4	8.6	52.9	25.7	10.0	4.3	0.9
26	自分自身についてプレゼンテーションすることが	1.4	4.3	17.1	52.9	15.7	8.6	4.0	1.0
平均値								4.0	

Content-Based Unit 2 Overseas Seminar Cultural Studies Output (Can-Do)

参加人数 71人

2006年1月実施

NO	質 問	まったく できない	ほとんど できない	あまり できない	少し できる	かなり できる	非常に よ くできる	平均値	標準 偏差値
1	学校生活について話すことが	0.0	10.8	13.5	43.2	24.3	4.1	4.0	1.0
2	自分自身について話すことが	0.0	9.5	14.9	32.4	33.8	5.4	4.1	1.1
3	自分の家族について話すことが	1.4	9.5	9.5	41.9	29.7	4.1	4.1	1.0
4	10代の若者の生活について話すことが	4.1	9.5	21.6	44.6	13.5	2.7	3.6	1.1
5	日本について話すことが	2.7	9.5	20.3	39.2	18.9	5.4	3.8	1.1
6	日本の学校生活について書くことが	1.4	6.8	20.3	45.9	13.5	8.1	3.9	1.0
7	自分自身について書くことが	0.0	8.1	5.4	45.9	24.3	12.2	4.3	1.0
8	自分の家族について書くことが	0.0	6.8	5.4	47.3	28.4	8.1	4.3	0.9
9	10代の若者の生活について書くことが	2.7	9.5	14.9	47.3	16.2	5.4	3.8	1.1
10	ニューゼーランドの学校について説明することが	2.7	12.2	25.7	36.5	14.9	4.1	3.6	1.1
11	心のもつた手紙を書くことが	2.7	4.1	23.0	41.9	13.5	10.8	4.0	1.1
12	9月に比べて、timed writingの時間により多く書くことが	1.4	12.2	9.5	35.1	25.7	12.2	4.1	1.2
13	9月に比べて、timed speakingの時間により長く話すことが	2.7	9.5	18.9	41.9	14.9	8.1	3.8	1.1
14	ホームステイに質問をすることが	1.4	8.1	16.2	51.4	16.2	2.7	3.8	0.9
15	学校で生徒や先生に質問をすることが	2.7	5.4	16.2	51.4	16.2	4.1	3.9	1.0
16	レストランで質問をすることが	5.4	5.4	25.7	44.6	8.1	6.8	3.7	1.1
17	ショッピングをするとき、店員に質問をすることが	2.7	8.1	18.9	50.0	13.5	2.7	3.7	1.0
18	通りで人に助けを求めること	1.4	13.5	14.9	44.6	18.9	2.7	3.8	1.1
19	気分が悪いと人に言うことが	2.7	6.8	13.5	45.9	20.3	6.8	4.0	1.1
20	up の [ʌ] を発音することが	4.1	1.4	10.8	41.9	29.7	8.1	4.2	1.1
21	oh の [ou] を発音すること	1.4	1.4	12.2	41.9	28.4	10.8	4.3	1.0
22	all の [ɔ] を発音することが	2.7	1.4	16.2	40.5	28.4	6.8	4.2	1.0
23	ago の [ə] を発音することが	2.7	1.4	20.3	41.9	21.6	8.1	4.1	1.0
24	turn の [ɜ:] を発音することが	4.1	4.1	14.9	45.9	20.3	6.8	4.0	1.1
24	out の [au] を発音することが	1.4	2.7	13.5	39.2	29.7	9.5	4.3	1.0
26	I の [ai] を発音することが	1.4	4.1	10.8	36.5	38.4	14.9	4.4	1.1
平均値								4.0	

(1) Overseas Seminar Unit – Cultural Studies Curriculum

New Zealand Seminar – CS Class Schedule 2005

Date	Reading	Listening	Homework	Passport Extended List.
#1 - 9/5 Mon.	•NZ Survey Quiz: do and check	•Intro Passport: handout books/labels. do Unit 1 together.		•Assign. Units 2-5 Due: 9/14 Wed.
#2 - 9/7 Weds.		•Coast to Coast Video		
#3 - 9/12 Mon.		•Coast to Coast Video		
#4 - 9/14 Weds.	•Intro CS N.Z. book •Fact Files: Chp. 11 (CS book wksht p. 3,4) do together		•Finish FF Chp 11 wksht	•Collect PP check units 1-5
9/19 Mon.	NATIONAL EXPO CLASS	HOLIDAY		
9/21 Weds.				
#5 - 9/26 Mon.		•Intro to N.Z. Lecture (CS book p. 5,6) •Start Crossword Puzzle (p 7) together	•Intro to NZ Crsswd PzI	•Give back PP •Assign Units 6-10 Due 10/17
9/28 Weds.	BUNKASAI			
#6 - 10/3 Mon.	•check crsswd. pzl •FF Chp. 12 (CS book wksht p. 8,9)		•Finish FF Chp. 12 wksht.	
#7 - 10/5 Wed	•Collect CS books (check FF Chp. 11, 12, 2 lectures)	•N.Z. Geography Lecture (CS book p. 10, 11)	•NZ Geog. Crsswd. pzl (CS book p. 12)	
10/10 Mon.	NATIONAL	HOLIDAY		

New Zealand Seminar – CS Class Schedule 2005

Date	Reading	Listening	Homework	Passport
#8 - 10/12 Wed.	•check crsswd. pzl •FF Chp. 13 (CS book wksht p. 13/14)		•Finish FF Chp. 13 wksht.	
#9 - 10/17 Mon.	•Handout STUDY GUIDE	•NZ's Past and People Lecture (CS book p. 15, 16) •Crsswd. PzI (students can use for study, not assigned as hrwk)		•Collect PP check units 6-10
#10 - 10/19 Wed.	•check crsswd. pzl •STUDY CLASS	•Collect CS books on exam day (check FF. 13. lecture)		
10/20 - 25	MID-TERM	EXAMS		
#11 - 10/26 Wed.	•FF Chp. 14 (CS book p. 18, 19)		•Finish FF Chp. 14 wksht	•Assign PP Units 11-15 Due 11/14
#12 - 10/31 Mon.		•The Maori Lecture (CS book p. 20, 21)	•Maori Crsswd. PzI (CS book p. 22)	
#13 - 11/2 Wed.	•Check Crsswd. PzI •FF Chp. 15 (CS book p. 23/24)		•Finish FF Chp. 15 wksht.	
#14 - 11/7 Mon.	(ICB - exams ICA - class)	•catch-up class? •video?		
#15 - 11/9 Wed.		•Sports and Rec. Lecture (CS book p. 25/26)	•Sports/Rec Crsswd. PzI (CS book p. 27)	

New Zealand Seminar – CS Class Schedule 2005

Date	Reading	Listening	Homework	Passport Extended List.
#16 – 11/14 Mon.	•Check Crsswd. Pzl. •FF Chp. 16 (CS book p.28,29)		•Finish FF Chp. 16 wksht.	•Collect PP Units 11-15
#17 – 11/16 Wed.		•Holidays and Festivals Lecture (CS book p.30,31) •Collect CS books (check FF Chp. 14, 15 16 and 3 lectures)	•Holidays and Festivals crsswd. pzl (CS book p.32)	•Give back PP •Assign Units 16-20 Due 12/5
#18 – 11/21 Mon.	•check Crsswd. Pzl •FF Chp. 17 (CS book p.33,34)		•Finish FF Chp. 17 wksht.	
11/23 Wed.	NATIONAL	HOLIDAY		
#19 – 11/28 Mon.		•Food in NZ Lecture (CS book p.35,36)	•Food in NZ Crsswd. Pzl. (CS book p.37)	
#20 – 11/30 Wed.	•check crsswd. pzl •Handout STUDY GUIDE and explain •Collect CS books (check FF Chp. 17 and lecture)			
#21 – 12/5 Mon.		•Video?		•Collect PP check Units 16- 20
#22 – 12/7 Wed.	•STUDY CLASS			
12/8 – 14	FINAL	EXAMS		

(2) Overseas Seminar Unit – Cultural Studies Class
Sample Lesson Plan

Lesson Plan

Grade: 1, class B

Subject: Cultural Studies

Unit: New Zealand (integrated content-based unit)

SELHi Objective

1. Students will increase their individual receptive and productive vocabulary size.
2. Students will increase their individual receptive and productive depth of understanding of vocabulary.
3. Students will be able to use dictionary and guessing strategies.
4. This lesson provides an environment for students to increase their willingness to study vocabulary.

Content Objective

1. Students will complete a worksheet about the contents of a reading from their New Zealand textbook.

Language Objective

1. Students will be able to make predictions about the content of a reading based on pictures.
2. Students will familiarize themselves reading structures, for example: paragraphs and topic sentences.
3. Students will practice predicting and scanning skills by answering a set of general questions about the reading.
4. Students will try to guess unknown vocabulary before checking it in their dictionaries.

Resources

Each student will have copies of:

1. Factfiles – Australia and New Zealand, chapter 15, page 22 -23.
2. CS-New Zealand Seminar Student Workbook, “Strange and Wonderful” worksheet, page 23 – 24.

Procedure

Pre-reading exercises (section A): (time: 10 minutes)

1. As a class, students work through the pre-reading exercises with the teacher.
2. Teacher elicits responses from students about picture content and students predict the reading topic.
3. Students count the paragraphs, number them and underline the topic sentences.

Understand the general meaning (section B): (time: 5 minutes)

1. Students are paired.
2. Students work together to scan the paragraphs and match the topics with the corresponding paragraph number.

Predict and Scan (section C): (time: 30 minutes)

1. Teacher reviews questions with students and elicits predictions about what paragraph number they think they'll find the answer in.
2. Students work together to scan the paragraphs and find the answers.
3. As students finish they can complete sections D and E on their own.
4. Teacher and students check the answers.

Assessment

Assessment is done through teacher observation. The teacher is looking for the students' ability to:

1. Look at a reading and divide it into understandable chunks through the use of a guided worksheet.
2. Demonstrate an understanding of what they have read by answering a set of questions.

15 Strange and wonderful

Let's begin in Auckland. Visitors to the city often do not realize that Auckland's hills are volcanoes – all forty-eight of them. The youngest one is Rangitoto, which came up out of the sea only 600 years ago. But there is no danger from these volcanoes now; they have been quiet for years.

Rotorua

The strangest place in New Zealand is surely Rotorua, a city in the northern part of the North Island. Here the air smells like eggs, and steam and hot water explode out of the hot ground. You can walk beside lakes of hot water in extraordinary colours, and there are pools of natural hot water where you can swim. Near Rotorua, steam is used to make electricity.

About 170 kilometres south of Rotorua are the Waitomo Caves. These enormous caves were made by a river. The best part of a visit is a journey along the river in a boat; you travel silently through the darkness until suddenly you see thousands of little stars above you. In fact these stars are lights; they belong to very small animals, like flies, which live on the roof of the caves.

In the south-west of the South Island is Fiordland, where land and sea meet in deep valleys. Many visitors like to walk along the Milford Track to reach the sea at Milford Sound. After four days walking through beautiful

mountains, they reach Milford Sound to see the water of the Sutherland Falls fall 580 metres to the sea.

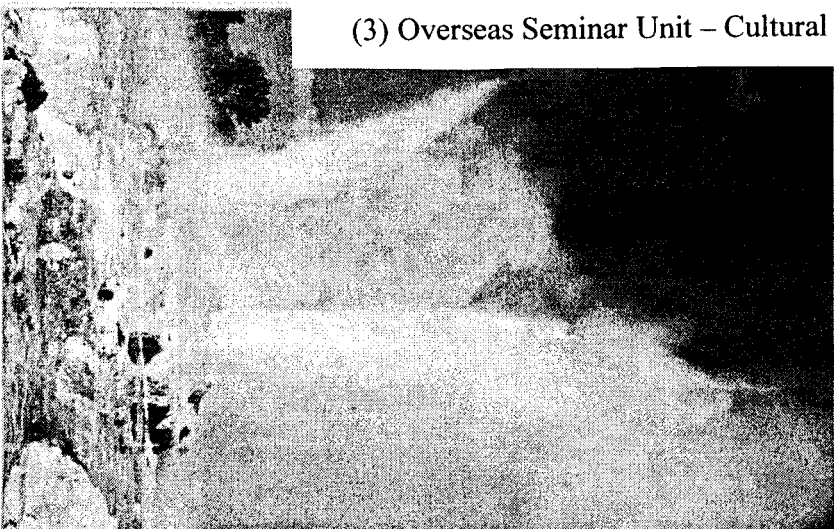
If you know a New Zealand bird, it is probably the kiwi. The kiwi's wings have become very small, so it cannot fly any more. It cannot see very well either – but it can smell, and not many birds can do that.

Many people recognize this strange bird now, and New Zealanders are often called Kiwis.

New Zealand is also the home of the tuatara, one of the oldest types of animal in the world. They are about sixty centimetres long and have a third 'eye' on the top of their

heads: tuataras sleep during the winter and they use the third eye to wake themselves up in spring.

Finally, New Zealand has many beautiful trees. The pohutukawa has red flowers at Christmas time, and people call it 'the New Zealand Christmas tree'. But the greatest of them all is the kauri. Kauris are tall, straight trees, and their wood is excellent for making boats and houses. Today you cannot cut down kauri trees, but you can visit the kauri forests to see these wonderful trees. The tallest kauri in New Zealand is Tane Mahuta; it is fifty-two metres tall, and more than 1,200 years old.



A kauri tree



A kiwi



A tuatara

(4) Overseas Seminar Unit – Cultural Studies Class
Intensive Reading Guided Worksheet

Facfiles – New Zealand

CHAPTER 15 – STRANGE AND WONDERFUL

Reading: pages 22-23

A. Before you read:

1. What do you see in the pictures?
2. What do you think this reading is about?
3. How many paragraphs are there?
4. Number the paragraphs.
5. Underline the topic sentences.

B. Understand the general meaning.

Put the **paragraph number** beside each **topic**.

TOPIC	NUMBER
What is Fiordland like?	
The trees of New Zealand	
All about Auckland	
What is a tuatara?	
What are the Waitomo caves?	
All about kiwi birds	
What is Rotorua like?	

C. Predict and scan.

1. Predict – what paragraph number will you find the answer in?
2. Scan – look quickly and find the answer.

QUESTION	NUMBER	ANSWER
1. Write 3 things about a tuatara.		
2. What is Rotorua famous for?		
3. What is the greatest tree in New Zealand? What was it used for?		
4. How many volcanoes does Auckland have? Are they active or quiet?		
5. Write 3 things about a kiwi bird.		
6. How were the Waitomo caves made? What lives on the cave roofs?		
7. Where is Fiordland? What does it look like?		

D. Make your New Zealand map!

On your map label:

1. Auckland
2. Rotorua
3. kiwi
4. kauri

E. Prepare for your lecture. What do these words mean?

1. motivate:
2. annual:

(5) Overseas Seminar Unit – Cultural Studies Class
New Zealand Lecture: Academic Words and Collocations

Introduction to New Zealand
Lecture

1. What kind of country is New Zealand?

- New Zealand is located in the South Pacific or Oceania.
 - It is 1800 km to the southeast of Australia
- It is an island country like Japan. There are two main islands:
 - North Island
 - South Island
- The capital is Wellington.
- The largest city is Auckland.
- The Prime Minister is Helen Clark
- The currency is the New Zealand dollar.
 - \$1.00 = 70 yen
- New Zealand has two official languages:
 - English and Maori

2. The People

- The people in New Zealand are called New Zealanders.
 - Sometimes, they are also called Kiwis.
- The population of New Zealand is 3.9 million.
 - more than half of the people are under thirty.
 - North Island has 2.9 million people.
 - South Island has 1 million people.
- There are many different ethnic groups in New Zealand. For instance:
 - Europeans
 - Maori
 - Pacific Islanders
 - Asians

3. The Economy - Where does New Zealand's income come from?

- New Zealand has three major industries:
 - Farming
 - Forestry
 - Tourism
- Farming in New Zealand:
 - New Zealand has a good climate for farming – warm and rainy.
 - There are many sheep and cows for milk, butter, ice cream, meat and wool.
 - There are also many fruits and vegetables grown. Kiwi fruit has become popular in many countries.
 - Also, grapes are grown and made into wine.
- Forestry in New Zealand:
 - In the North Island there are large forests.
 - Wood and paper are exported to other countries.
- Tourism in New Zealand:
 - Many tourists come to New Zealand to enjoy the scenery and outdoor activities.
 - There are many mountains, forests and lakes.
 - Activities like hiking, sailing, skiing, swimming and surfing are popular.

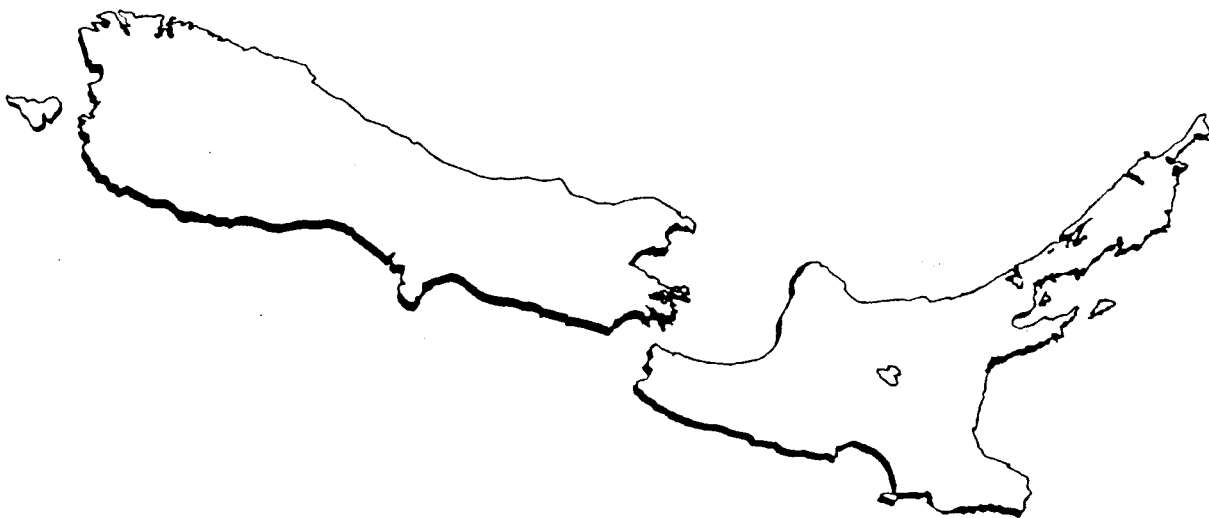
Dictation

- New Zealand is a beautiful, island country in the South Pacific.
- New Zealanders are also called Kiwis and speak English and Maori.
- There are 3.9 million people in New Zealand from different ethnic groups.
- Most of New Zealand's money comes from farming, forestry and tourism.

IC CS FINAL EXAM: NEW ZEALAND

(A) Label the map with these cities:

- Auckland
- Rotorua
- Wellington
- Christchurch
- Dunedin



(B) Put the sentences in order from the oldest to most recent (1 to 4)

- _____ After World War 1 and 2 more Europeans came to New Zealand to get away from the war.
- _____ Europeans started coming to New Zealand and worked as traders, missionaries and hunters.
- _____ The Maori came to New Zealand and called it "Aotearoa".
- _____ From the 1960's-1980's many Asians came to New Zealand to look for work and make a better life.

(C) Put the sentences in order from the oldest to most recent (1 to 4)

- _____ The Europeans came to New Zealand and the Maori started to have problems with alcohol, cigarettes, guns and diseases.
- _____ Maori Culture started dying out and many Maori moved to the cities.
- _____ The Maori came to New Zealand 1,000 years ago.
- _____ 50 years ago, young Maori people started to study Maori culture and language again.

(D) Write 2 paragraphs. The first paragraph will be about rugby and the second paragraph will be about cities in New Zealand. Both paragraphs must have a topic sentence, 3 body sentences and a conclusion sentence.

Paragraph #1:

Rugby:

- National sport
- New Zealand's team=All Blacks
- Team=15 players
- Game=2 parts, 80 minutes

Paragraph #2:

New Zealand's Cities:

- 4 big cities
- Auckland= exciting, capital
- Christchurch=beautiful gardens, flat
- Wellington=many hills, strong winds
- Dunedin=many old buildings

(E) Choose 2 of the topics below and write three sentences about each.

Christmas and New Year's holiday, Waitangi Day, ANZAC Day, Festivals in N.Z., Outdoor holidays

Topic 1: _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Topic 2: _____

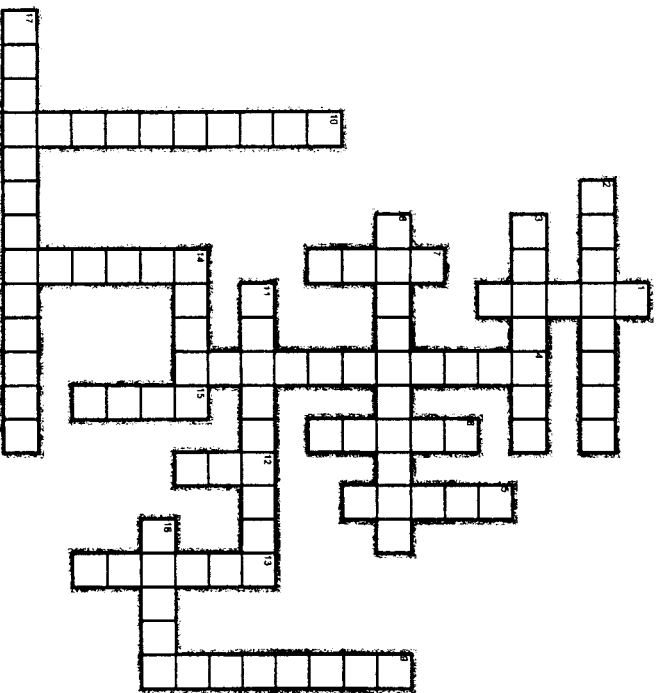
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

(F) Match the English words with the Japanese words.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------|--------------|
| 1. Multicultural | _____ | (a) 例年の |
| 2. Capital | _____ | (b) 地域社会 |
| 3. Indigenous | _____ | (c) 差別 |
| 4. Community | _____ | (d) 移民 |
| 5. Religion | _____ | (e) 多種文化からなる |
| 6. Traditional | _____ | (f) 首都 |
| 7. Discrimination | _____ | (g) 伝説の |
| 8. Motivate | _____ | (h) 民族の |
| 9. Immigrants | _____ | (i) 固有の |
| 10. Ethnic | _____ | (j) 宗教 |

(G) Fill in the crossword puzzle.

New Zealand Final Exam Crossword



Across

2. Long ago the Maori language was only _____.
3. What is one thing the Maori are famous for?
8. What is Rotorua famous for?
11. A typical N.Z. _____ might have cereal, toast, bacon and eggs.
14. Christchurch is on the _____ island.
16. "Aotearoa" means long, white, _____ society.
17. N.Z. has a _____ society.

Down

1. Who are the indigenous people of N.Z.?
4. New Zealand became an _____ country in 1947.
5. What is a Maori oven called?
6. New Zealand has European, Maori and _____ food.
7. N.Z. sells fruit, _____, paper, wine and fish to other countries.
9. _____ is N.Z.'s biggest city.

10. How many volcanoes does Auckland have?
12. The kiwi bird can't _____.
13. What % of N.Z.'s population is Maori?
14. Students must study Maori in _____.
15. What is the Maori war dance called?

Content-Based Unit 1 Me and My World Input (Can-Do)

対象 71人

2005年9月実施

NO	質 問	まったく できない	ほとんど できない	あまり できない	少し できる	かなり できる	非常に よ くできる	平均値	標準 偏差値
1	ビデオ教材の練習問題をすることが	2.9	4.3	14.3	37.1	28.6	12.9	4.2	1.1
2	ビデオ教材のストーリーを理解することが	2.9	1.4	4.3	28.6	42.9	20.0	4.7	1.1
3	ビデオで使われている語彙を理解することが	2.9	4.3	10.0	55.7	21.4	5.7	4.1	1.0
平均値								4.3	

Content-Based Unit 2 Overseas Seminar Cultural Studies Input (Can-Do)

対象 71人

2006年1月実施

NO	質 問	まったく できない	ほとんど できない	あまり できない	少し できる	かなり できる	非常に よ くできる	平均値	標準 偏差値
1	ニュージーランドの地理に関して読む内容を理解することが	4.1	6.8	27	44.6	10.8	2.7	3.6	1.0
2	ニュージーランドの歴史に関して読む内容を理解することが	4.1	8.1	18.9	54.1	9.5	1.4	3.6	1.0
3	ニュージーランドの食物に関して読む内容を理解することが	2.7	8.1	13.5	54.1	13.5	4.1	3.8	1.0
4	ニュージーランドの動物に関して読む内容を理解することが	2.7	6.8	17.6	52.7	10.8	5.4	3.8	1.0
5	ニュージーランドのスポーツに関して読む内容を理解することが	1.4	6.8	13.5	54.1	13.5	6.8	4.0	1.0
6	ニュージーランドの都市に関して読む内容を理解することが	1.4	9.5	16.2	51.4	14.9	2.7	3.8	1.0
7	ニュージーランドの休日に関して読む内容を理解することが	1.4	6.8	20.3	54.1	9.5	4.1	3.8	0.9
8	ニュージーランドの文化に関して読む内容を理解することが	2.7	8.1	18.9	51.4	10.8	4.1	3.7	1.0
9	ニュージーランドの国民に関して読む内容を理解することが	2.7	6.8	24.3	51.4	9.5	1.4	3.6	0.9
10	ニュージーランドの地理に関して先生の説明を聞いて理解することが	2.7	8.1	18.9	45.9	18.9	1.4	3.8	1.0
11	ニュージーランドの歴史に関して先生の説明を聞いて理解することが	2.7	8.1	16.2	48.6	18.9	1.4	3.8	1.0
12	ニュージーランドの食物に関して先生の説明を聞いて理解することが	2.7	8.1	8.1	52.7	21.6	2.7	3.9	1.0
13	ニュージーランドの動物に関して先生の説明を聞いて理解することが	2.7	8.1	13.5	48.6	17.6	5.4	3.9	1.1
14	ニュージーランドのスポーツに関して先生の説明を聞いて理解することが	1.4	9.5	14.9	47.3	17.6	5.4	3.9	1.0
15	ニュージーランドの都市に関して先生の説明を聞いて理解することが	1.4	8.1	14.9	50	14.9	6.8	3.9	1.0
16	ニュージーランドの休日に関して先生の説明を聞いて理解することが	1.4	9.5	18.9	47.3	14.9	4.1	3.8	1.0
17	ニュージーランドの文化に関して先生の説明を聞いて理解することが	2.7	9.5	20.3	45.9	13.5	4.1	3.7	1.0
18	ニュージーランドの国民に関して先生の説明を聞いて理解することが	2.7	8.1	14.9	52.7	13.5	4.1	3.8	1.0
19	ニュージーランドに関する多くの語彙を学ぶことが	2.7	5.4	24.3	47.3	9.5	6.8	3.8	1.0
平均値								3.8	

1 IC 05 CS-RSV
Lesson plans, 2nd term, midterm
Fridays
ICA: 2nd, ICB: 3rd

Please bring to every class a library book and vocabulary cards.

Date	Class activities
9/2	-All together for retesting and studying cards from summer vacation homework.
9/9	-Cards and Thinking skills due. -Pass out extensive reading notebooks and explain. -Return checked vocabulary files for students to study.
	-All students in the library to choose new books.
9/16	Trip to Expo, no class
9/23	Public holiday, no class
9/30	-vocabulary study -silent reading time, 20+ minutes
10/7	-vocabulary study -silent reading time, 20+ minutes
10/14	-vocabulary study -silent reading time and extensive reading due

Midterm exams: 10/20 until 10/25

Mid-term score:

- 10% Basic Reading Power "Thinking Skills" section
- 10% vocabulary test
- 10% extensive reading, 100 pages (every book report signed by the teacher)

1 IC 05 CS-RSV
Lesson plans, 2nd term, final
Fridays
ICA: 2nd, ICB: 3rd

Please bring to every class a library book and vocabulary cards.

Date	Class activities
10/28	-pass back score sheets, vocabulary study materials -vocabulary study
11/4	-vocabulary study -silent reading time, 20+ minutes
11/11	-vocabulary study -silent reading time, 20+ minutes
11/18	Community service day, no class
11/25	-vocabulary study -silent reading time, 20+ minutes
12/2	-vocabulary study -silent reading time and extensive reading due

Final exams: 12/8 until 12/14

Final score:

- 10% vocabulary cards
- 10% vocabulary test
- 10% extensive reading, 100 pages

Word Card

発音

英語の単語

単語番号

文 / 熟語 / 連語

* 全て英語で書くこと。

日付

[səpláɪ]

Supply

537

* Supply with

02/05/03

品詞

意味

絵

* 日本語でも英語でもどちらでも良い。

他動詞

供給する、補充する
満たす

名詞

供給、補充

* 供給する



How to use your Vocabulary Cards

1. Choose 10 cards.
2. Learn new words by looking at the English word and remembering the Japanese.
Say the word in English and remember and say the Japanese meaning.
 - 2.1. If the word is easy for you, place the card at the back.
 - 2.2. If the word is difficult for you, place the card near the front.
 - 2.3. Learn all 10 cards.
3. Shuffle the cards and check your memory.
4. Learn the new words by looking at the Japanese meaning and remembering the English word. (This is more difficult.) Look at the Japanese meaning and say the English word with the correct pronunciation.
 - 4.1. Repeat steps 2.1-2.3.

Congratulations! You learned 10 new words!

ボキャブラリーカードの使い方

1. 10枚カードを選びます。
2. 英単語を見て、その日本語の意味を覚えて新しい単語を身につけます。
 - 2-1. もしも、あなたにとってその単語が簡単であればそのカードを後ろに置きます。
 - 2-2. もしも、あなたにとってその単語が難しいければそのカードを前の方に置きます。
 - 2-3. 10枚のカードを全部覚えます。
3. カードの順番を変えて、覚えたか確認します。
4. 次に、日本語を見て、その意味の英単語を正確に発音しながら覚えていきます。
(これは、さらに難しくなります。)
 - 4-1. 2-1 から 2-3 を繰り返します。

おめでとう！ あなたは、新しく10の英単語を覚えました。

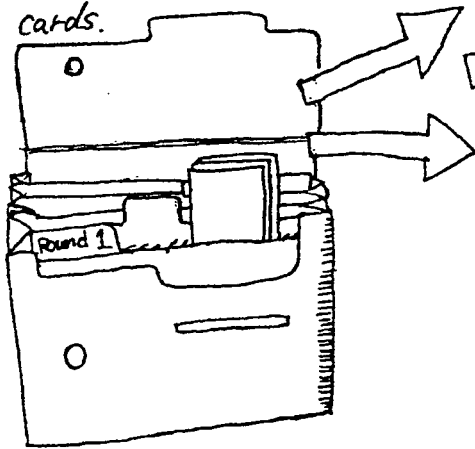
How To Study Your Vocabulary Cards ☺

☆ Round 1 ☆

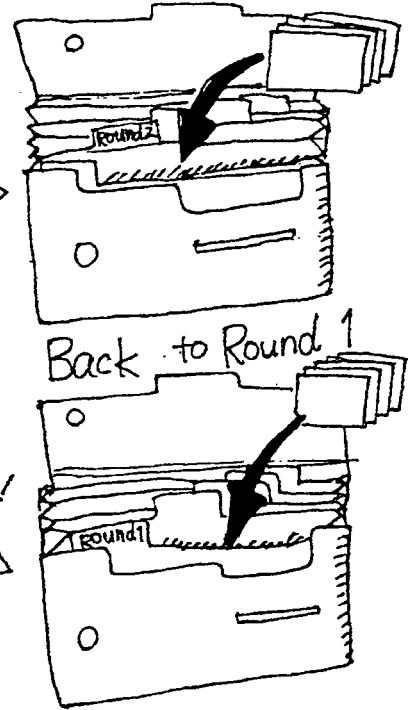
Take about 10 cards from Round 1 and study the cards.

When you know all of the Words from both English → Japanese and Japanese → English, place the cards in Round 2. If you want, you can do the same for another set cards.

Advance to Round 2



Yes I know it!!
Divide into Yes and No Piles
No I forgot!

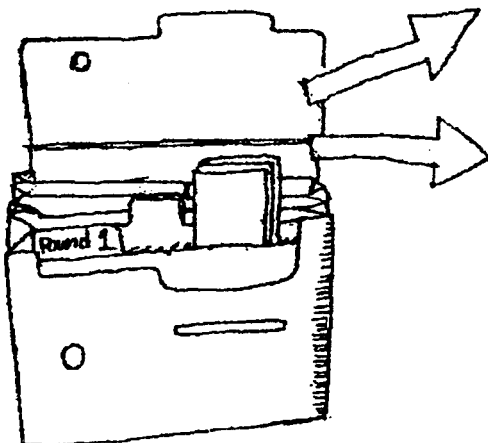


How To Study Your Vocabulary Cards ☺

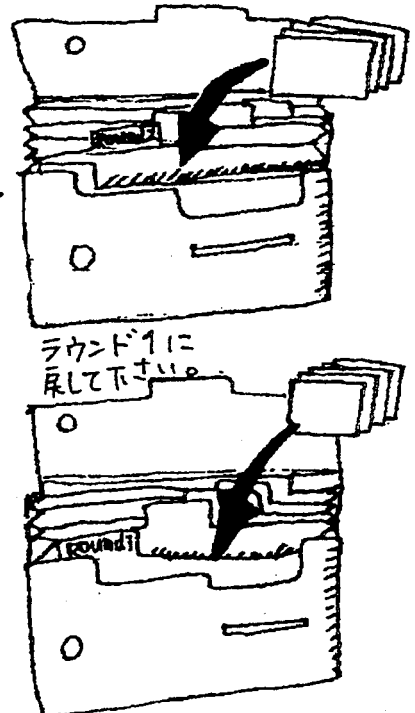
☆ Round 1 ☆

ラウンド1からカードを10枚ほど出して、そのカードを勉強します。全部の単語の英語 → 日本語、日本語 → 英語の両方がわかるようになったら、そのカードをラウンド2に入れて下さい。もしあなたがしたいのなら、次のカードで同じように勉強することができます。

ラウンド2に入れて下さい。



Yes I know it!!
わかるカードと、わからないカードに分けて下さい。
No I forgot!



Winter Vacation Homework
Reading Skills and Vocabulary class

- Make 100 new cards if you passed your vocabulary exam at the end of the second term. You will have a vocabulary exam before you leave for New Zealand, but the date is not yet decided. So, please study the cards.
- Read 100 pages of books at your reading level and write book reports. Bring your books and book report notebooks to a teacher to sign. Due January 27th (after the standardized tests on that day).

Spring vacation homework
Reading Skills and Vocabulary class

- ALL students need to make 100 new cards.
- If you received 7 points or less on the last test of the school year, study your old cards.
- If you received 8 or more points on the last test of the school year, study the new cards.
- ALL students will be tested in the first RSV class of next school year.
- ALL students need to read 100 pages for extensive reading by the first day of classes in April.

Diana princess of Wales

by: Tim Vicary

level: 400

Biography

What is this book about?

This book is about Diana, Princess of Wales. She was born on 1 July 1961. She was just (twenty) years old when she married Prince Charles, and got two children. In 1997, September, she died because of a car accident.

young!

What is the best part
The best part is when she help many charities. She is a princess in England but she was very kind woman.

EXP. I want more...

What did you think about this book?

When she died, many people all over the world became very sad. She was very beautiful and very famous. So I became sad to hear the news. I thought she was not killed in a accident, she was assassinated someone. Do you really think so?

Who did it?

This book was easy / just right / difficult.

Pocahontas

by: Tim Vicary

level: 400

Fiction

What is this book about?

This book is about one girl and one man. The girl is the daughter of King Powhatan. The man is white man. Indians of Virginia don't want the white man in their country.

What is the best part?

The best part is when the girl met white Englishman. They must not love each other, but they loved each other. Finally, she died. But they had a good time together.

Hot!

What did you think about this book?

This book is very interesting. The girl and white English man loved each other. But they had a problem. The video of Pocahontas sells all over the world. So I want to watch the video.

Me, too!

This book was easy / just right / difficult.

Junko,

You've read many books at the 400 level and they are just right for you. When you are ready, please advance to 600 level so you can read at the 400 or 600 level.

Excellent reports Junko!

10/10 - Viva 100+1+ pages! 😊 Yeah!!

Reading Skills and Vocabulary (Can-Do)

2000年9月・2006年1月実施

NO	質 問	1		2		p-level
		平均値	標準偏差値	平均値	標準偏差値	
1	発音記号を読むことが	3.71	0.97	3.90	1.05	0.204
2	単語一覧表から知らない単語を番号順に選ぶことが	4.07	1.34	4.30	1.32	0.177
3	辞書を使って、単語カード用に一番目の意味を見つけたことが	4.19	1.10	4.75	1.10	0.001
4	単語カードに書く単語の品詞を辞書で見つけることが	4.28	1.08	4.57	1.21	0.073
5	単語カードに書く単語を使った例文・連語、熟語などを辞書から書くこと	4.33	1.07	4.64	1.15	0.116
6	単語カードに書く単語の発音記号を辞書から書くことが	4.46	1.21	4.67	1.13	0.301
7	一度に10枚のカードを、英語から日本語へ、次に日本語から英語へ直す勉強をすることが	4.06	1.17	4.41	1.13	0.029
8	フレイルにある5つのボケットの使い方を理解することが	4.14	1.14	4.25	1.22	0.565
9	自分のレベルにあった本を選ぶことが	4.14	0.99	4.35	1.15	0.141
10	読書感想文を書くことが	3.67	1.01	4.03	1.16	0.006
11	先生に選んだ本を示し、読書感想文ノートにページ数を書くようお願いすることが	3.96	1.27	4.61	1.09	0.000

English (Can-Do)

2000年9月・2006年1月実施

NO	質 問	1		2		p-level
		平均値	標準偏差	平均値	標準偏差	
1	各レッスンの新出単語は、発音記号を見ずに発音することが	3.29	0.89	3.41	0.99	0.121
2	各レッスンの新出単語は、発音記号を見て発音することが	3.99	0.91	3.97	0.89	0.858
3	各レッスンの英文を黙読することが	4.19	0.87	4.17	0.91	0.784
4	各レッスンの英文を音読することが	3.93	0.84	3.99	0.85	0.624
5	英文を筆記体で書くことが	4.29	1.25	4.35	1.23	0.394
6	英文を速く書き写すことが	3.81	1.01	4.11	1.04	0.052
7	黒板の英文を書き写す時、一度か二度見たらその後は見ないで書き写すことが	3.53	0.86	3.62	0.98	0.425
8	筆記体の英文を読むことが	4.17	1.15	4.10	1.02	0.556
9	本文の内容を辞書に頼らず理解することが	3.36	0.98	3.65	1.00	0.071
10	辞書を使って本文の内容を理解することが	4.44	0.93	4.17	1.03	0.065
11	重要な構文やイデオム〔熟語〕を認識することが	3.74	0.83	3.89	1.01	0.314
12	先生の話す英語を理解することが	3.79	0.98	3.72	1.07	0.406
13	リスニングテストの英語を聞いて理解することが	3.73	0.98	4.01	1.08	0.102
14	ライクテーショントの英文を聞いて書くことが	3.70	0.95	3.75	0.97	0.831
15	正誤問題を理解することが	3.50	0.96	3.79	1.09	0.077
16	動詞の正しい形を判断することが	3.67	0.94	3.79	1.00	0.509
17	テキストの練習問題を解くことが	4.10	0.82	3.92	0.95	0.148
18	テキストのどの部分が重要だと判断することが	3.71	0.85	3.73	0.86	0.881
19	テキストの英文を日本語に直すことが	3.93	0.86	3.97	0.88	0.752
20	テキストの日本語を英文に直すことが	3.64	0.85	3.75	1.02	0.328
21	自分の言いたい日本語を英語にするとき、すぐに主語を決めることが	3.86	0.86	3.83	0.94	0.967
22	自分の言いたい日本語を英語にするとき、すぐに動詞を決めることが	3.83	0.95	3.76	0.92	0.744
23	中学校レベルの文法を理解することが	4.49	0.83	4.28	1.03	0.290
24	高校で学ぶ文法を理解することが	3.61	0.91	3.72	0.94	0.364
25	重要事項に関連した練習問題をすることが	3.74	0.72	3.83	0.84	0.425
26	適当な語を空所に入れる問題をすることが	3.71	0.78	3.70	0.96	0.982
27	文中の品詞を判断することが	3.39	0.82	3.58	0.94	0.155
28	同意語や反意語を答えることが	3.43	0.94	3.52	0.97	0.427
29	同意表現に言い換えることが	3.44	0.91	3.48	1.07	0.635
30	Survival English Phrases を聞いて理解することが	3.90	0.99	3.97	1.08	0.535
31	Survival English Phrases を読むことが	4.04	0.97	4.08	1.01	0.644
32	Survival English Phrases を暗誦することが	3.67	0.96	3.82	0.92	0.323
33	Survival English Phrases を応用することが	3.46	1.06	3.39	0.96	0.814
34	強弱をつけて英文を読むことが	3.54	1.10	3.70	1.01	0.227
35	リズムカールに英文を読むことが	3.34	1.08	3.63	0.96	0.017
36	意味を理解しながら英文を読むことが	3.69	0.91	3.80	0.94	0.396
37	知らない単語の意味を推測しながら読むことが	3.71	0.95	3.76	0.85	0.490
38	音読するとき、周りの生徒より大きな声で読むことが	3.50	0.94	3.56	1.01	0.682
39	読むときに、ボースを置く適切な場所を判断することが	3.29	1.01	3.54	1.07	0.101

ICB #9(student)

OPI Transcript

Interviewer: (Student's name), that's a nice name. What does it mean?

Student : (Laughter)

Interviewer: Anyway, where do you live, (student's name)?

Student : (No reply)

Interviewer: Where do you live?

Student : I'm from Uji.

Interviewer: How long does it take you to come to school?

Student : (No reply)

Interviewer: How long does it take you from Uji to our school?

Student : One hour.

Interviewer: So, what time do you get up in the morning?

Student : Six.

Interviewer: Six, and then what do you take, the bus or train? How do you come to school?

Student : Bus and train.

Interviewer: Do you have any hobbies?

Student : My hobby is mail . . . email.

Interviewer: Oh, email. Computer or cellphone?

Student : Phone.

Interviewer: So, who do you email?

Student : My friends.

Interviewer: Do you like sports?

Student : Yes.

Interviewer: What kind of sports do you like?

Student : I like tennis.

Interviewer: Do you play tennis?

Student : Yes.

Interviewer: Would you like to join the tennis club?

Student : (No reply)

Interviewer: Would you like to join the tennis club at our school?

Student : I don't know.

Interviewer: What's your favorite subject?

Student : I like English.

Interviewer: Have you ever been abroad?

Student : (No reply)

Interviewer: Have you been to another country?

Student : No.

Interviewer: So, New Zealand will be the first time. Thanks very much.

Student : O.k.

Wednesday Journal

Today was very fine.

So I was very happy.

We played games.

It was very interested for me.

I enjoyed campfire.

Presentation planning was different for me.

Thursday Journal

Today was very fine too.

I enjoyed play Soccer. It was very interested.

Pottery was different for me.

But I enjoyed.

I will get up 6:30.

TOEFL
Test of Written English

The information below shows how much time is spent by two high school students on different activities. What does the information tell you about the lifestyles of the two students? What conclusions can you come to about the two students?

How Two Students Spend Their Time in High School.

A		
Free Time	15%	
Class	25%	
Study	20%	
Sports	20%	
School club	20%	

B		
Free Time	20%	
Class	25%	
Study	40%	
Work in science lab	10%	
Sports	5%	

I agree A.

Study is very important.

But I don't like study.

I like sports.

I'm better school club than work in science lab.

A sports is more than B sports.

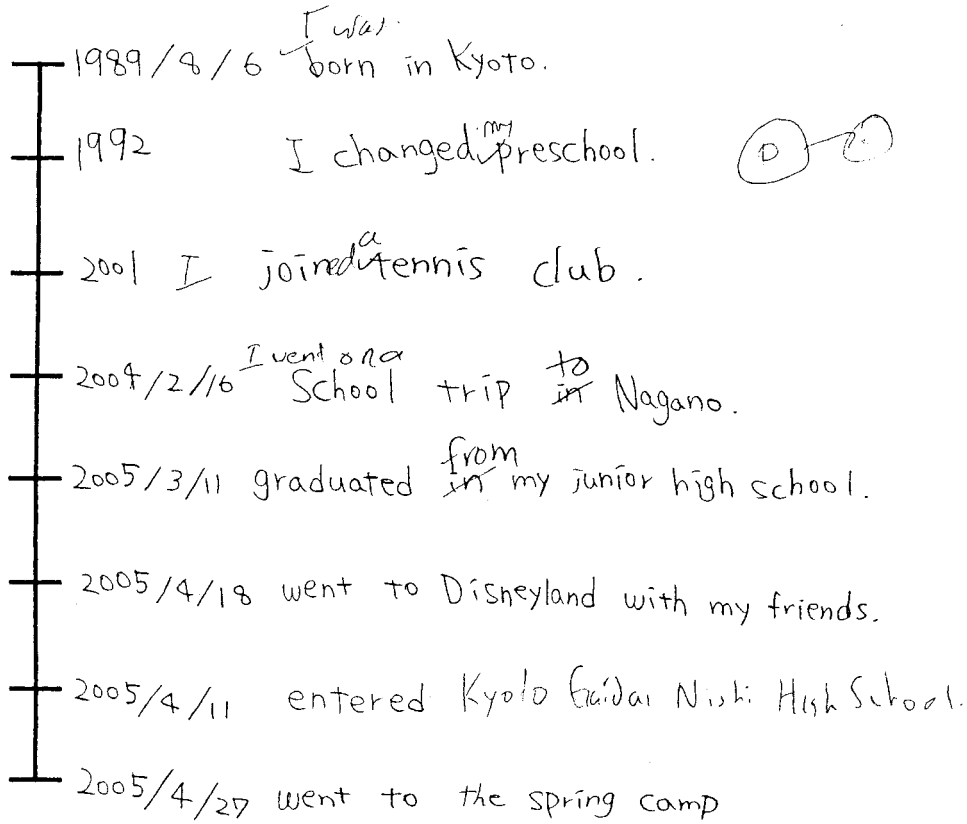
I like Free Time.

But A Free Time is a little.

B Free Time is a long.

(2) Student Portfolio – Me and My World Unit
 Guided Worksheets for Life History Paragraph

Make a timeline like the example! Write eight events!



50

FILL IN THE LIFE HISTORY TABLE
 Choose five events from your timeline

ENUMERATION: first, then, next, after that, finally	TIME AND PREPOSITION: On-day, date In-year/month/season During-seasons, long holidays From.....to.....	EVENT	SUPPORT
First	on September 18th, 1974	I was born.	My parents were very happy.
Then	in February	I said my first word.	My first word was Papa.
First	on August 6th, 1989	I was born.	My parents were very happy.
Then	in 1992	I changed preschool.	I was sad.
Next	on February 16th, 2004	I went to school trip.	In Nagano.
After that	on April 18th, 2005	I went to TDL.	I had very good time.
Finally	on April 27th, 2005	I went to the Spring camp.	In Rurikei.

Conversation starter
 Tell me about your life history

52

WRITING YOUR LIFE HISTORY PARAGRAPH

INTRODUCTION SENTENCE:

EVENT #1: I was born in Kyoto on August 6th, 1989.

Support: My parents were very happy.

EVENT #2: I 'changed' my preschool in 1992.

Support: I was sad.

EVENT #3: I went to school trip in Nagano on February 16th, 2004.

Support: In Nagano.

EVENT #4: I went to TDL with my friends on April 18th, 2005.

Support: I had very good time.

EVENT #5: I went to the spring camp in Rurikei on April 29th, 2005.

Support: In Rurikei.

CONCLUSION SENTENCE:

Remember to indent your paragraph!

If you are having troubles, look at "Mr. Nigh's About Me Essay" on page 11.

Third, I will tell about my wonderful life history.

First, on August 6th, 1989, I was born. My parents were very happy. Then, in 1992, I changed my preschool. I was sad. Next, on February 16th, 2004, I went on a school trip. I went to Nagano. After that, on April 18th, 2005, I went to Tokyo Disney Land and Tokyo Disney Sea. I had a very good time with friends. Finally, on April 29th, 2005, I went to Spring Camp. I went to Rurikei. I think I had a nice life up until now.

(4) Student Portfolio – Me and My World Unit

About Me Essay

About Me Essay

Date _____
No. _____

My name is Suzuma Kitano and I live in Uji and I'm a student. I'm going to tell you all about me. First, I will explain my physical description and then I'm going to describe my personality. Next, I will tell you about my life history and after that I'm going to write about my hobbies. Finally, I will share my future dreams with you. I hope you will learn more about me.

First, let me tell you what I look like. I'm tall and average build. I also have beautiful brown eyes and thin eyebrows. In addition, I have a thin face and small nose. Finally, I'm 15 years old and I have long brown hair. As you can see, I'm a nice looking girl.

Second, I will tell you about my wonderful personality. First, I'm positive. I always try to think positively. I'm also unfussy. For instance, when I'm tired and I don't clean in my house. In addition, I'm curious. For example, when I have never seen things, I become interested in them. Finally, I'm forgetful. For instance, when I have a homework, I forget it.

Date _____
No. _____

As you can see, I have a great personality.

Third, I will tell about my wonderful life history.

First, on August 6th, 1989, I was born. My parents were very happy. Then, in 1992, I changed my preschool. I was sad. Next, on February 16th, 2004, I went on a school trip. I went to Nagano. After that, on April 18th, 2005, I went to Tokyo Disney Land and Tokyo Disney Sea. I had a very good time with friends. Finally, on April 27th, 2005, I went to Spring Camp. I went to Rurikaei. I think I had a nice life up until now.

Next, I will tell you about my wonderful hobbies. First, I listen to music every night. I have many CDs and MP3s and I like pop music. I also enjoy talking with my friends in my free time. I talk at school about love stories. I play with my dog at sometimes. My dog name is Pochi and he is big. As you can see, I have many great hobbies that keep me busy.

Finally, I will tell you about my future dreams.

Date _____
No. _____

First, I want to speak English well. I want to to many foreign countries and I want to make good friends in America. Next, I'd like to go to America. I have been to America and I want to see the Statue of Liberty. Finally, I hope to get married. I want to be a good mom and I want to wear a wedding dress. Hopefully, my future dreams will come true.

This essay was all about me. First, I told you a my physical description. I think I am a good looking girl. Then, I wrote about my personality. I have very good personality. Next, I explained my life history. I think my life has been wonderful. After that, I wrote about my hobbies. I hope my hobbies are great. Finally, I shared my future dreams with you. I think my future dreams are nice. I hope you learn more about me.

(5) Student Portfolio – Me and My World Unit
Final Exam Writing Component

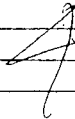
1IC OC FINAL EXAM

Name: _____ #: 9 Class: ICB Teacher: Ms. Thorp

Paragraph #1: Write a paragraph about a Headway character's personality.

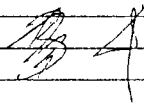
I will tell you about Jane's nice personality. First, Jane is gentle. For example, when Matt met his ex-girlfriend, she helped him. Second, Jane is also cooking well. For instance, she taught a recipe for pasta to Helen. I think Jane is a good person.

taught



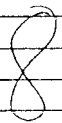
Paragraph #2: Write a paragraph about a Headway character's physical description.

I will tell you what Matt Great looks like. First, he is tall and average build. He is also black and short hair. Finally, he has brown eyes and thick eyebrows. I think Matt is a funny looking man.



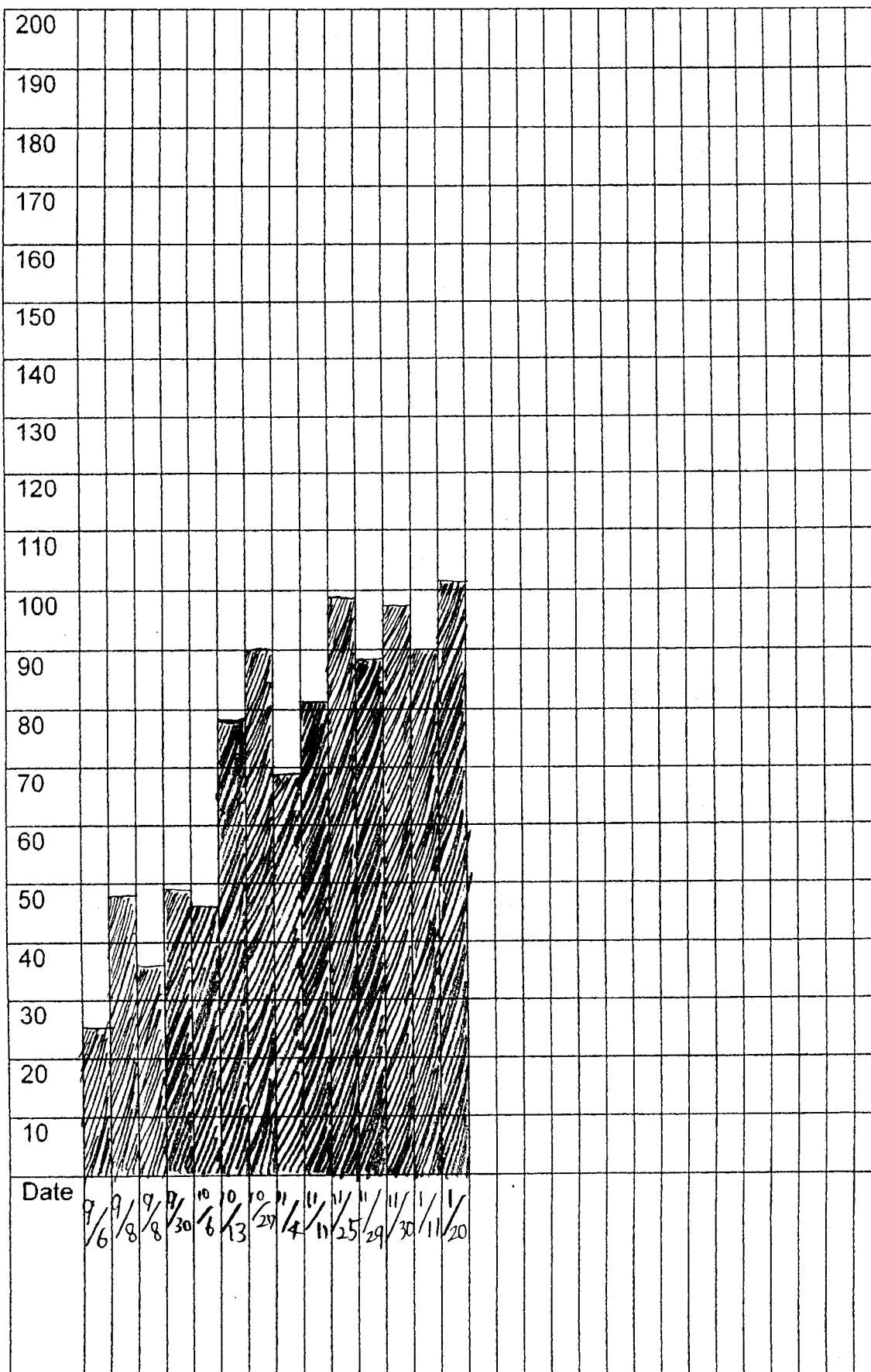
Paragraph #3: Write a paragraph about what happened in your favorite episode.

I will tell you about my favorite part. I like when Jane forgot her keys in the house. Because Simon climbed wall for her and her keys. I thought this video was interesting.



(6) Student Portfolio – Overseas Seminar Unit

5-minute Timed Writing Chart



Summer Vacation 9/6 2005

I went to Koushiem. It's very interesting.
I changed my hair color.
I went to Uji bestiar with my friend.
I saw Hanabi. It was beautiful.

(25)

This topic was just right. Goal

No.

(95)

Date

New Zealand schools 1/20 2006

I'm going to go to Tokapuna Grammar high school in New Zealand. This school is very big. I like this school. This school is in forest near the sea. This school is big and very beautiful. I want to study many things. I want to speak English very well. and I want to make many friends in New Zealand. I want to club. I want to play tennis, basket ball and many clubs. I think it is very interesting. I think, I want to enjoy in Tokapuna in New Zealand. I want to go to Tokapuna early. Tokapuna is very big. The students

(102)

Japanese Season Events

1

New Year's Day

We eat rice cake and the buckwheat noodles eaten on New Year's Eve.



2

Valentine's Day

Girls gives "chocolate to a boy."



3

The girls' festival

We make a doll displayed on the girls festival day.



4

Spring Vacation

We go out to see the Cherry blossoms. We call it Ohanami.



5

The boys' festival

We make a doll displayed on the boys festival day.



6

The rainy season

We have lot of rain. We need a umbrella.



7

The Star Festival

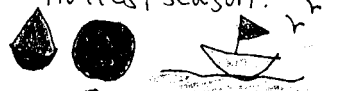
Star Festival is 7/7. We see the Galaxy. It's very beautiful.



8

Summer Vacation

We have long vacation. The hottest season.



9

Field Day

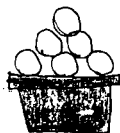
We have the school sports. It's very interesting.



10

moon viewing

We make dumpling and we eat it over watching the moon.



11

School Festival

We enjoy in my school. We have a good relationship with classmates.



12

Christmas

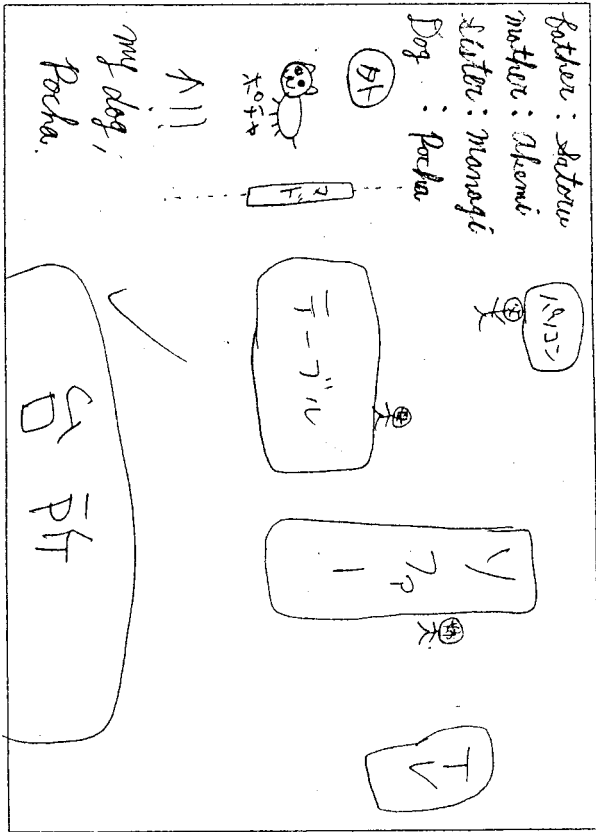
We spend with family, friends. We eat Christmas cake.



(9) Student Portfolio – Overseas Seminar Unit
 Ethnographic Research
 Topic: Family Life

Title: Family Life in Japan
 Date: 10/1/2005
 Place: my house

Map: (include family members' names and relationship)



30 minutes Japanese Notes:

Time: 2:00	父がパソコンを 母が私の方を見て 母がお茶のんだ 父が立った 姉が帰った
------------	--

keep writing the time

Time: 2:10	姉が帰って来た 母が立、仕事の時間を見た。 姉が「いいいさあ、ア タマが」外で話している 母が「あ、た(木戸を) 父が私の方を見た 父が立、母にCDをくれた 姉が「父が」CDを話している 姉が「あー」 母はこうく見て 姉が「またほえた、 主は母におく来た。 母が「台所」洗剤を見た 姉が「お茶のんだ」 父が「姉にCDをくれた 父が「姉のMDを見た 姉が「また」 母が「種便物を見た 姉が「目覚めた。 姉が「おん棒を取、アタマ」 父はパソコンで「写真見ている 母もその写真を見ている。 父が「おん棒」アタマ「行、た」
------------	---

Good details

Family life in Japan : Summary

First, one day in the afternoon my family in the house. My father was typing. My mother looked at me and she was drinking coffee when I wrote this sketch. My sister was by the sofa. Everyone watched TV. And my sister send an e-mail. Second, my dog, Pocho barked. And my mother scolded for Pocho. But Pocho was barking a little more. And Pocho stopped. My father gave my mother to CD. My father and my sister was talking about CD. my sister send an e-mail again. My mother watched advertisement. Pocho barked again. And my mother scolded. My mother said "Pocho bark many times" And my father scolded for Pocho, too. Next, my mother in the kitchen and making many dishes. My sister was drinking tea. My mother finished making many dishes. Then, my mother saw milk. My sister applied eye lotion. Finally, my father and my mother were watching pictures at computer. It was when I went to Disney Land with my friends in spring vacation.

Suzuna - this is a good Summary, you wrote what people said & did and you used sequence markers very well!

FS

Family life in Japan : Journal #1

First, my family is close. Because my family almost always dinner together. We talk about my school life, my sister school life, and etc. I speak many things that's great to my family. I am sad and happy when my family was leaving my story. I always calm, my family give, I don't think of many ideas. My family opinions are very important for me. I consult with my sister about love. My sister talk many her opinions. My sister consult with me, too. I talk my opinions. We talking when I think, my sister understand about me and I understand about my sister. Second, my family schedule. My father is later get up than I everyday and he is later go home than I. My mother is home almost. My mother isn't home when she is going to supermarket and shopping with for sister. My mother is earlier than I. Because she makes lunch for me and my sister. I like my mother's lunch. It's delicious. My sister is as get up as I. she sometimes goes to school with me. My dog, Pocho is sleeping in the afternoon. I think Pocho is happy go lucky. Pocho is walking with my father every night when Pocho is very happy. Because Pocho likes to go away. Pocho is a toy. But he knows on my family. He is very cute. Finally, I am happy with my family. I have a good relationship.

You have a nice family atmosphere Suzuna. Your writing is getting better, you thought a lot about this journal. 10/10

I hope you all about think about their opinions

Can she make my lunch?

Family Life in Japan: Journal #2

First, at school my parents want me to study. Because my parents hope me to go university. I think so, too. I had bad point at test when my mother always say to me, "Next, you try ones more best." And my mother said to me, "You here your teachers about lecture." I pointed it before by Mr. Kuboi. I think that I will listen to what my teachers say well. And my parents want me to enjoy my school life. Because school life is the best. That's good.

Second, at home my parents want me to keep my room clean. I mess my room soon. My mother often say to me, "You clean your room." I think it's bother because I take a lot of time. But I am very happy when my room ^{is a good feeling} is very clean. My parents want me to talk about my opinions and many things. I don't talk many things when my parents shake. So I talk with my family about my school life, my friends and my opinions. ^{great}

Next, in the future my parents want me to catch the dream. My parents hope, I grant my dream. My parents want me to do as you like. I think it's very happy because I do as my like ← You are lucky.

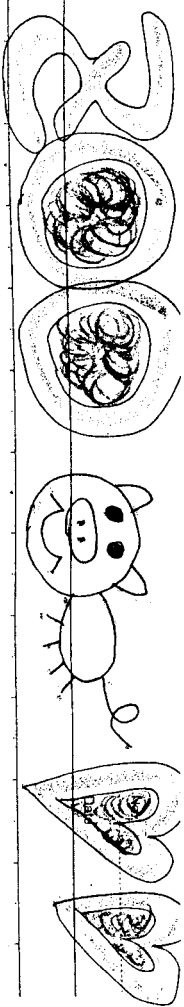
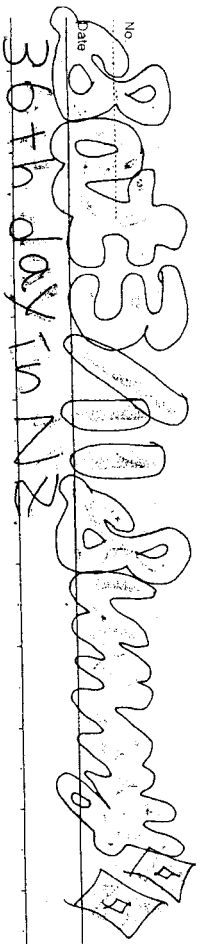
Finally, my parents want me to depend upon for my family. So I depend upon for my family. I think so.

These days you are working very hard in class. Mr. Kuboi and I can see this. I am proud of you!

If you work hard now you will have many choices in the future and you can find your dream.

Good journal Suzunal

10/10



I got up 9:00am. Late breakfast with host family. And we
 leaved house at 9:00am. We went to the Zoo in Auckland. I looked
 a lot of animals with my host family. I looked a pair bird for
 the first time. About 12:30 pm, I ate lunch with host family.
 Lunch looked like sandwich. It was very delicious. After lunch,
 we ate dessert's About 1:30 pm, we looked a lot of animals
 again and Mr. Y animals show. It was interesting for me.
 After, we went to gift shop. I bought two gifts. So we got
 home at 4:00 pm. And I watched the movie. The movie was "Mada-
 gascar". It was animals story. After, I made a piyapa with
 Anastasia. And I was eating and watching T.V. with host family
 I thought, I am sad because tonight is last dinner with host
 family. After dinner, we ate sweets. The sweets was choco ice,
 vanilla ice and choco pie. It was yummy's And I showed. After
 I was packing in my room then. Anastasia came to my room. She

said to me, "Can you come to living room?". I said "OK". And I
 talked with Anastasia, Mom and dad. We talked about Zoo.
 home stay and many things. Then, Mom gave to me a present. I was
 surprised and happy!! It was choco and photo stand. And when
 Anastasia go to bed, I and Anastasia hugged. Because tomorrow is
 holiday so Anastasia will sleep in the morning. I was very sad.
 But Anastasia said to me, "Come back next year". I was happy's And
 Anastasia went to bed. And I went to bed, too. I did the
 request to packing. About 11:00 pm, I was in my bed when I was
 crying. Because I will leave this house. Today, I enjoyed with my
 host family in the Zoo. But I think about packing when I was
 very sad to
 tomorrow, I will leave this house so I want to take the photo with
 host family. And I want to enjoy school trip's"

Pocahontas

by Tim Vicary

400 word level

fiction

What this book about?

Pocahontas is an Indian people of North America.

One day John Smith came to the Indian. Indian want to kill him, but Pocahontas loves him.

Then Pocahontas and John was living England.

What is the best part?

The best part is when Pocahontas met John. and she lived in England with John. I think, she was very happy life.

What do you think about the book? Why?

This story was happy end. I like happy end.

This story was love story and adventure story.

It was very interesting for me. Pocahontas is cute and black hair. I have black hair, too.

This book was easy / just right / difficult

Pocahontas

But the men were afraid to work in the fields, because of the Indians. And the sun got hotter, and hotter.

In June Newport went back to England with two of the ships. A hundred and five men stayed in Jamestown. They had very little food. The corn from England was now bad, and the new corn in the fields was not ready. The river water was bad too, and soon many of the men were ill with a fever. Forty-six men died that summer.

Some of the men tried to leave Jamestown and go home in the ship, but Smith stopped them. 'We're here to work, and to build a new town,' he said. 'But first, we must find food. There are birds in the sky, fish in the river, animals in the forest – we must kill them and eat them. And we must get corn from the Indians, too. I can do that.'

Smith wasn't afraid of the Indians, but he was always very careful. He carried his gun all the time. Most of the Indians were afraid of Smith, but they liked him too. He was friendly, and he loved their beautiful country. And he learned their language, because he wanted to talk to them and understand them. Often, he gave the Indians little things from England, and they gave him food.

But when winter came, there were only fifty men alive in Jamestown. They had some food, but they needed more. The Virginian winter is long and cold, and fifty men need a lot of food.



'There are birds in the sky, fish in the river ...'

In December Smith went up the river in a boat with nine men. Two of the friendly Indians went with them. It was very cold, and the Englishmen were hungry. But Smith was happy and excited.

'I'm going to find food for Christmas,' he said to the men in Jamestown. 'Wait for me here, and work hard! This is a beautiful country, and we're going to stay here!'

13 The past

About one thousand years ago the first Maori came to New Zealand. They travelled from islands in the Pacific Ocean to the country they called Aotearoa – the land of the long white cloud. At first they lived in both islands, but later they lived mainly on the coasts and rivers of the North Island.

In 1642 the Dutch sailor Abel Tasman visited New Zealand and gave it its name; Zealand ('Sea Land') is a part of Holland. Captain James Cook visited the islands four times between 1769 and 1777 sailed all the way round them and made the first map of the country. In 1840 some British and some Maori people met and agreed that New Zealand now belonged to Britain. But when more and more British people came

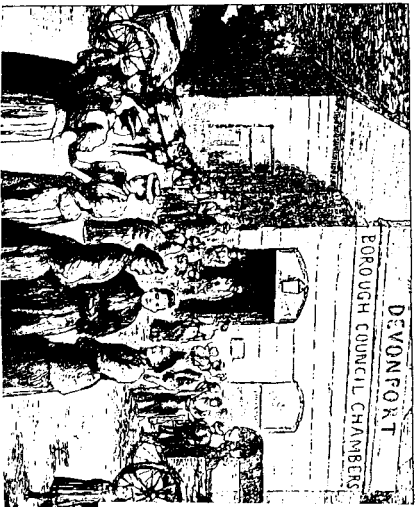
to live in New Zealand, fighting about the land began between the Maori and the British. The fighting finally ended in about 1870.

In 1863 gold was found in the South Island, and thousands of people hurried to New Zealand to look for gold. In 1893, New Zealand was the first country in the world to let women vote. Since that time, things have changed a lot in New Zealand. At the beginning of this century New Zealand was a child, and Britain was its parent. Now the child is growing, and deciding what to do by itself. In the next century, New Zealand will probably do more business with Australia, Japan, the United States, and the many islands of the Pacific, than with Britain.

The Land Wars between the Maori and the British



Women voting in 1893



D. Predict and scan.

1. Predict – what paragraph number will you find the answer in?
2. Scan – look quickly and find the answer.

QUESTION	NUMBER	ANSWER
1. Where did the Maori come from?	1	from islands in the Pacific Ocean.
2. Why did thousands of people hurry to New Zealand?	3	look for gold
3. What did Captain James Cook make?	2	The first map of the country
4. What is the Maori name for New Zealand?	1	Aotearoa
5. What was New Zealand the first country in the world to do?	3	Women vote
6. Why is Abel Tasman important?	2	He gave it its name Zealand.
7. What did the Maori and British fight about?	2	About the land

E. Match the dates and what happened.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. 1000 years ago | Abel Tasman gave N.Z. its name |
| 2. 1642 | the Maori and British fought |
| 3. 1769 – 1777 | women in N.Z. voted |
| 4. 1840 – 1870 | the Maori came to N.Z. |
| 5. 1863 | Captain James Cook visited N.Z. |
| 6. 1893 | gold was found in the South Island |

F. Make your New Zealand map!

On your map label:

Aotearoa

G. Prepare for your lecture. What do these words mean?

1. missionary: 伝道師
2. trader: 商人
3. hunter: 狩猟者
4. independent: 独立 (たてふ)
5. multi-cultural: 多文化 (たぶん)

(15) Student Portfolio – Vocabulary Book
Words studied until January, 2006

<u>1034 89 scientific</u>	<u>1057 86 otherwise</u>	1080 82 seed
1035 88 flower	1058 86 stretch	1081 82 fashion
<u>1036 88 wheel</u>	<u>1059 86 knife</u>	1082 82 loan
<u>1037 88 solution</u>	1060 86 village	1083 82 correct
<u>1038 88 aim</u>	1061 86 blow	1084 81 plain
<u>1039 88 gather</u>	1062 85 mistake	1085 81 mail
<u>1040 88 invite</u>	1063 85 sweet	1086 81 retire
<u>1041 88 moreover</u>	1064 85 shout	1087 81 opposite
1042 88 fresh	<u>1065 85 divide</u>	1088 81 prefer
1043 88 forest	<u>1066 85 guard</u>	1089 81 safe
1044 87 winter	<u>1067 85 worse</u>	1090 81 evil
1045 87 box	<u>1068 85 exchange</u>	1091 81 double
<u>1046 87 belief</u>	1069 85 rare	1092 81 wood
<u>1047 87 ordinary</u>	1070 84 commercial	1093 80 empty
1048 87 impossible	1071 84 request	1094 80 baby
1049 87 print	1072 84 appoint	1095 80 advise
<u>1050 87 gray</u>	1073 84 agent	1096 80 content
<u>1051 87 taste</u>	1074 83 dependence	1097 80 sport
1052 87 lip	1075 83 blvd	1098 80 lift
1053 87 speech	1076 83 wild	1099 80 literary
<u>1054 87 reference</u>	1077 83 motion	1100 80 curious
<u>1055 86 stain</u>	1078 83 guess	1101 80 tie
<u>1056 86 connection</u>	1079 83 neighbor	1102 80 flat

New Headway Video
Student Workbook Sample

2 Match the sentences on the left with the responses on the right. Then watch and check.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| a) Would you like some wine? ● | ● I can't. The first course. | lowly relax busy time quiet |
| b) Why don't you sit down? ● | ● No problem. | |
| c) What's the main course? ● | ● Thank you so much. | I had a really day today. I didn't |
| d) Here you are. ● | ● Yes, please. | have for lunch. It's to |
| e) Jane, you're wonderful. ● | ● Er ... it's a surprise. | be here and have a dinner and |
| | | simply |

(to the end of the episode)

A family secret

1 Watch section four and complete the dialogues.

- Julia: How What is it?
David: It's called 'Pasta alla Julia'.
Julia: Mmm. It smells very
David: Oh, hang on. I forgot the salad.
Julia: This is much than a restaurant. It's more
David: And is the food too?
Julia: Possibly. Mm! David, this is absolutely
- 2 Put the sentences in the correct order 1 to 5 to make the conversation between Julia and David.
- Julia: But what?
Julia: Oh, David, really.
Julia: Can you give me the recipe?
David: It's a family secret.
David: The recipe? I can but ...
- Now watch again and check.

Are the following statements true (T) or false (F). Correct the false statements.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Helen is cooking for Matt. <input type="checkbox"/> | e) Helen is a fantastic cook. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) They put too much chilli in the food. <input type="checkbox"/> | f) Matt and Helen cook tuna for David. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Julia is late for dinner. <input type="checkbox"/> | g) Julia enjoys the food. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Jane is at a restaurant. <input type="checkbox"/> | h) David doesn't know the recipe. <input type="checkbox"/> |

Now watch the whole episode again and check.

(16) Student Portfolio – Overseas Seminar Unit

New Zealand's Geography
Lecture

3. The Big Cities

1. What does New Zealand look like?

✓ New Zealand is smaller than Japan.

b. Also, like Japan, New Zealand has many small earthquakes.

✓ The North Island has hills, volcanoes, forests and large rivers.

• Water from the rivers is used to make electricity.

• The forests have many tall kauri trees.

• Today, the Keiwi are protected, you can't cut them.

✓ The South Island has mountains and plains.

• The mountains are called the Northward Alps.

✓ The highest mountain is Mt. Cook, it's 3,764 meters high.

✓ The plains are used for farming.

2. The Climate – What's the weather like?

✓ New Zealand's seasons are the opposite of Japan's.

• When it's winter in Japan, it's summer in New Zealand.

b. New Zealand has a mild and wet climate.

• There is a lot of sunshine and a lot of rain.

• There is snow in the high mountains.

c. The South Island is cold and the North Island is warmer.

✓ a. New Zealand's biggest city is Auckland.

• Almost 1,000,000 people live there.

• It is a center for business.

• Auckland has 48 volcanoes but they aren't active.

• Auckland is surrounded by water, there are many boats.

✓ b. Wellington is the second largest city.

• Wellington is the capital.

• It's on the south end of the North Island.

• It has many hills and strong winds.

✓ c. Christchurch is the large city on the South Island.

• It is flat, green and has many parks and gardens.

✓ d. Dunedin is also on the South Island.

• It used to be the biggest city in New Zealand.

• Dunedin has beautiful buildings and the oldest university.

e. There are also many smaller cities and towns in New Zealand.

• These days, many people are leaving and migrating to the major cities.

Dictation

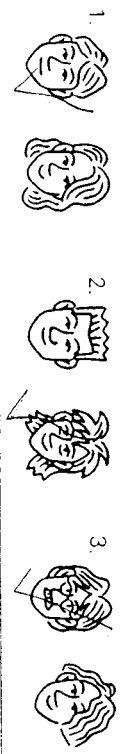
1. The north island is and has many volcanoes, kauri forests and big rivers.
2. The south island has mountains that also many flat areas used for farming.
3. New Zealand is not too hot and not too cold and has a lot of sun and rain.
4. Auckland is a big busy city with many people and many volcanoes.

Get Ready

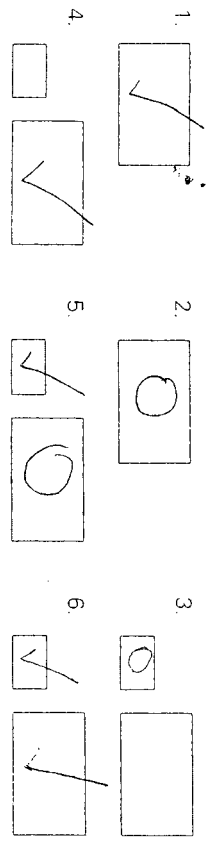
Do you know these words?

- a man
- a woman
- a boy
- a girl
- a small box
- a check
- a large box

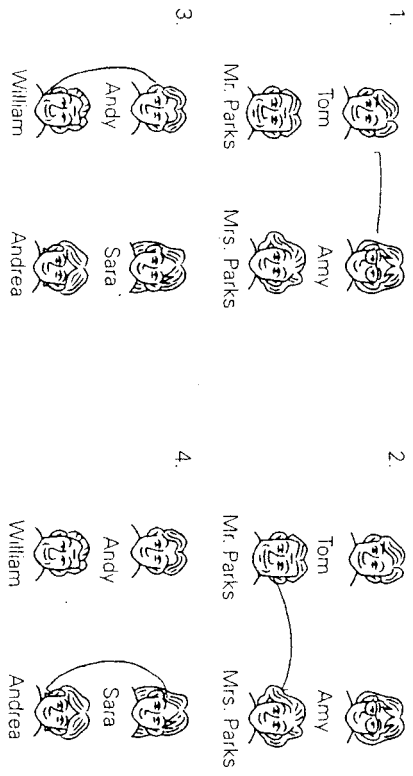
Listen. Make a check on the man or the woman.



A Listen. Make a check or draw a circle.



B Listen. Draw a line.



Rost, Michael., & Uruno, Munetsugu. (1995). *Basics In Listening – Short Tasks For Listening Development*. Hong Kong: Longman Asia.

CONVERSATION



Listen to the conversation between Koji and the Internet cafe clerk. Fill in the blanks.

Koji: Hello. Could you help me please?
 CLERK: How can I help?
 Koji: I have a problem with (1) My Computer.
 CLERK: (2) What's wrong?
 Koji: I want to (3) Write e-mail Japanese, but ... uh ... I can't.
 CLERK: I see. You need (4) Change the lan. Here.
 Koji: Great. (5) Thanks a lot.
 CLERK: No problem.

OVER TO YOU!

Make two more conversations like the one above. Use this information:

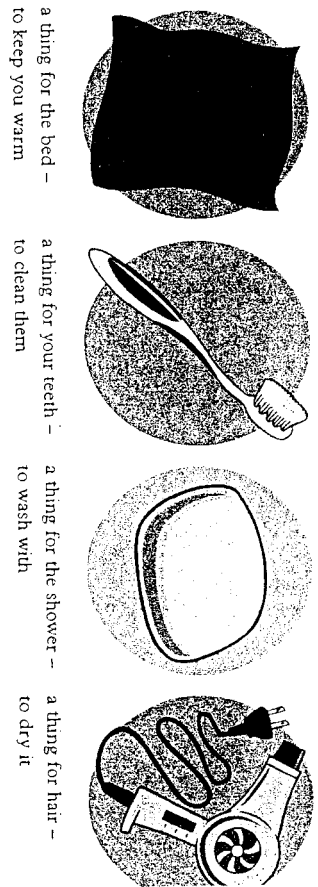
- (1) my camera (in a shop)
- (2) my clothes (in a hotel)
- (3) my clothes?
- (4) put them in the closet
- (5) some coat hangers
- (6) Thanks! Thanks very much.

ACTIVITY

Work with a partner.

Student A: Turn to page 55.

Student B: You're staying in a backpackers' hostel in Perth, Australia. Ask the clerk (Student A) for one of these things (you can't remember the name in English) and say why you need it:



Ask the clerk for help. You start: *Hello, could you help me please?*

Survival English Phrases

1. Could you say that (it) again? (= Please say that (it) again.)
(=I beg your pardon? Pardon?)
2. Could you speak more slowly? (Could you speak slower? Please speak more slowly.)
3. I have trouble hearing, so could you speak more loudly? (Could you speak louder?
Please speak more loudly.)
4. Could you speak more clearly? (Please speak more clearly.)
5. I can't hear you well. (cf. I'm hard of hearing.)
6. I can't understand your explanation. Please explain it again in easy English.
7. Any questions?
8. If you have any questions, put up your hand.
9. Review today's lesson at home.
10. Come to the class, well prepared.
11. What does 'haven' mean? It means 'a place where people go to be safe'.
(What's the meaning of 'haven'?)
12. Could you give me an example using ' ' ?
13. Please make a sentence (by) using ' ' .
14. What's the noun of 'speak'? Speech. (or It's speech.)
15. What's a synonym for 'difficult'? (What's another word for 'difficult') Hard. (or It's hard.)
16. What's an antonym for 'difficult'? Easy. (or It's easy.)
17. What's the adjective of 'beauty'? Beautiful. (or It's beautiful.)
18. What's the adverb of 'beautiful'? Beautifully. (or It's beautifully.)
19. What's the verb of 'speech'? Speak (or It's speak.)
20. Write down (in your notebook) what I have written on the board (or blackboard).
21. Take notes of what I explain to you.
22. Listen very carefully. Then you will get used to the speed of my English.
23. Let's try to build up vocab. (vocabulary).
24. Let's do some exercises for this sentence structure.
25. Please take a look at the board. (Please take a good look at this sentence on the board.)
26. Let's have a quick look at /10 on page 5.
27. Please open your textbook to page 9.
28. Let's practice reading. Let's read Part 1 (all) together.
29. Let's do some pronunciation practice. Let's practice pronouncing the new words on page 5.
30. Let's have Miyoko answer Question No. 1.
31. Repeat after me. Repeat after me without looking at your textbook.
32. Oh, I forgot my red pen. May I borrow yours? (or Will you lend me yours?)

33. (Is) anybody absent today? Looks like some students are absent today. Who are they?
34. It's good (that) nobody is absent today. (=It's good everybody is present today.)
35. Who's today's monitor?
36. You're supposed to clean the board after each class.
37. You have to clean the board during a break.
38. It's your job to empty the dustbin.
39. I want you to hand in your homework next Monday.
40. I'll give you a word quiz next lesson. (You'll have a word quiz next lesson.)
41. Please pass your answer sheet forward.
42. Let's do the exercise in order of the student's number.
43. When is this homework due? It's due this Friday.
44. When is the deadline for this homework? Next Wednesday.
45. May I ask you a question? (I have a question for you.)
46. Will (Could) you do me a favor?
47. Put away everything that has nothing to do with study.
48. Focus on what you're doing.
49. What we're going to do today is (to) summarize Part One.
50. What I'd like you to do at home today is (to) review what you have learned in this lesson.
51. Why don't you listen to an English conversation program on the radio? I'm sure it will help you (to) improve your listening skill.
52. Why not come join our tea club?
53. Do you understand what this word means? No? Guess. (Have a guess.)
54. What's happened to your scarf?
55. I'm sorry I am late. (I slept in. I have been to a hospital. I missed the train.)
56. You are looking very tired today. What's the matter?
57. What's the matter with my personal computer? It won't work.
58. If you have forgotten your textbook, ask the student on your right or left to share their textbook with you.
59. Time is up. Put down your pencil. (Stop now. Stop writing.)
60. We are running out of time.
61. You've broken a school rule. Bring your mobile phone to me. I'll keep it for a couple of days.
62. Students who have forgotten the print, come (forward to) get a copy.
63. Be on time. Try to come on time. Hand in your homework on time.
64. Watch your language, please. Good manners, please.
65. If you are really ill, go to the nurse's office (the sick bay).
66. I feel feverish. I have a fever. I have a slight fever. I have a headache. I have a terrible headache. I've had a bad headache for two days on end. I have a splitting headache.
67. I have a stomachache. I have a bad stomachache. I have diarrhea.
68. I have my period now.

69. I have a runny nose. I have a stuffy nose. (He has a long nose.)
70. I have hay fever. (I have an allergy to pollen. I am allergic to pollen.)
71. I have poor circulation.
72. I am sensitive to cold. (I am sensitive to heat.)
73. Try to double-check your answer.
74. I'll let you know my e-mail address. Please let me know your e-mail address.
75. I've put down a sentence as it comes to my mind.
76. If you are poor at speaking English, try to speak as much as possible.
77. Will you help me with this project?
78. Give me a hand, will you?
79. This morning's weather forecast said it would rain late in the afternoon.
According to this morning's weather forecast, it would rain late in the afternoon.
80. How much spending money (allowance, pocket money) do you get every month?
81. How much do you weigh?
82. How much do you spend on books?
83. How much sugar do you take in your coffee?
84. It's not easy for me to get up early in the morning.
85. I stay up until midnight almost every day.
86. I make it a rule to play tennis with my friends at (on) the weekends.
87. I am not so familiar with this area. (=I don't know much about this area.)
88. I was so careless yesterday that I left my umbrella on the train.
89. I have no appetite today, so I will skip lunch.
90. Let's have a 10-minute break, shall we?
91. When I come in, you guys should be sitting, with study tools on your desk.
92. It's important to keep eye contact with the person you're speaking to.
93. Whether you like it or not, you must observe school rules.
94. I don't know whether it will rain or not the day after tomorrow.
95. I wonder if it will rain the day after tomorrow.
96. I wonder where Mr. Maeda lives. I wonder how old Mr. Maeda is. He is 57. He looks old for his age. (He looks older than he actually is, doesn't he?)
97. I have no idea why Mr. Maeda failed (in) the exam.
98. Stay here. Stay where you are. I will be right back.
99. I'll call (=ring) you up this evening. (I'll give you a call(=ring) this evening.)
100. What does your father do? What do you want to be (in the future)? What's your goal for this year? What's your plan for this weekend? What made you think that way?
Mr. Thorpe, what brought you to Japan?
101. I am more than happy to help you (to) learn a lot of conversational expressions.
102. I want you to remember as many useful expressions as possible.
103. Say 'thank you' when somebody has done something good for you.
104. Let's take care not to use rough language.

105. Watch your language, please.
106. I will e-mail you some questions.
107. What page are we on now?
108. What question are we on now?
109. Monitor, please put this on the bulletin board (or notice board) at the back.
110. If you find trash on the floor, pick it up and throw it into the trash-can.
111. Please come see me in the SELHi office after school.
112. If any student wants to join the Tea Club, come see me in the SELHi office during a break.
113. Can you read my italicized characters?
114. Can you tell the difference between my italicized u and v?
115. I will give you five minutes to answer the questions.
116. Did everybody finish copying this sentence (on the board)?
117. If you have a question, don't hesitate to ask me.
118. How do you come to school? By bus or on foot?
119. How do you like this lesson?
120. How did you find today's lesson?
121. How long did it take you to finish your homework?
122. How long does it take you to come to school?
123. How far is it from here to your house?
124. Where do you live in Kyoto?
125. What subject do you like best?
126. What sport are you interested in?
127. What's your favorite sport?
128. Which season do you like best?
129. Which season do you like better, spring or fall (autumn)? I like fall better.
- 130 Who is your homeroom teacher? Ms. Viva (is). Ms. Shimoda (is).
131. There goes the bell. Here comes Mr. Maeda! Here he comes.
132. You are in the 10th grade, so you are a 10th grader. (What grade are you in?)
133. A 10th grader is a freshman, an 11th grader is a junior and a 12th grader is a senior.
134. Yesterday, a friend of mine said to me, "How often do you play tennis in a week?"
135. How soon will I have to make the plan?
136. What time are you going to stay here until?
137. I'm on the way to Family. (cf. A fallen bicycle was in the way.)
138. Don't hang around here. We are having an important meeting now.
139. Did you understand it? Got it?
140. Fill the blank with the (most) suitable word.
141. Repeat after me without looking at your textbook.
142. You don't understand the meaning of this sentence? Ok. I'll paraphrase it (for you).
143. I often look up English words in my electronic dictionary.
144. Do you mind if I ask you to help me with this work? (No, of course, not. Certainly not.)

145. Do you mind turning off the air conditioner? (No. Certainly not.)
146. Do you remember seeing this idiom in Chapter 3?
147. It's polite (of you) to say 'Mr.... or Ms...' when you speak to a teacher.
148. Who are you looking for? (Ms Zenuk. I'm looking for Ms Zenuk.)
(She's not here.) (She's out for lunch.)
149. Mr. Thorpe, do you know where Mr. Durning is?
150. Thank you for your help. (Ok. That's ok. It's ok.)
151. May I help you? (Yes. Please show me how to use this copying machine.)
152. What's the problem? What's the matter? What's wrong? (cf. What's up?)
153. Please bring that chair to me.
154. Please take this chair (over) to Mr. Thorpe.
155. Don't forget to bring this print for the next lesson.
156. What's your name, please? (What was your name again?) (cf. May I have your name?)
157. I'm afraid I can't help you right now.
158. I hope I can finish this work by 7 o'clock tonight.
159. Excuse me, (but) could you tell me how to get to Kinkakuji Temple?

Teaching Collocation

—from a viewpoint of corpus linguistics—

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1 Preliminaries

Table *What is involved in knowing a word* (Nation 2001: 27)

Form	spoken	R	What does the word sound like?
		P	How is the word pronounced?
	written	R	What does the word look like?
		P	How is the word written and spelled?
Meaning	word parts	R	What word parts are recognizable in this word?
		P	What word parts are needed to express meaning?
	form and meaning	R	What meaning does this word form signal?
		P	What word form can be used to express this meaning?
	concept and referents	R	What is included in the concept?
		P	What item can the concept refer to?
associations	R	What other words does this word make us think of?	
	P	What other words could we use instead of this one?	
Use	grammatical functions	R	In what patterns does the word occur?
		P	In what patterns must we use this word?
	collocations	R	What words or types of words can occur with this one?
		P	What words or types of words must we use with this one?
constraints on use (register, frequency ...)	R	Where, when, and how often would we expect to meet this word?	
	P	Where, when, and how often can we use this word?	

Note: In column 3, R = receptive knowledge, P = productive knowledge.

2 Some remarks on corpus linguistics

2.1 What is a corpus?

(1) A corpus is a large collection of written or spoken texts that is used for language research. (COBUILD4)

2.2 What can a corpus do?

- Frequency
- Concordance
- Key word
- Collocation
- Parallel corpus

2.3 Searches, concordances and their presentation

(2)

With the most anxiety-ridden part of their flight still to come, Space Shuttle Discovery and its crew of seven set off for home yesterday after leaving the International Space Station. Tomorrow's planned predawn re-entry will be the first by a space shuttle since Columbia's catastrophic descent 27 years ago. The two space station residents wished the Discovery crew a safe landing. "It has really been a pleasure and, no, we are not glad to see you go. We would love to have you stay a little longer," station astronaut John Phillips said. "Have a good flight." Once undocked, Discovery looped around the space station for the first full photographic survey of the orbiting outpost since the last shuttle visit in 2002, and then sped away into the blackness. The departing astronauts reported they may have seen a piece of debris fly off the space station, but Mission Control assured them it was just a camera reflection. "We are going to be pretty darn happy to get to wheels stop and see this good crew step off Discovery," flight director Paul Hill said after the undocking. Discovery spent nine days at the station, one more than planned because of the uncertainty over the timing of the next shuttle visit, so the astronauts could leave behind surplus food, laptop computers and other supplies. (*The Washington Times*, August 7, 2005)

↓ (*the*)

CONCORDANCER

↓

1

(5) KWIC (Key Word In Context) concordance for *the*

1 With the most anxiety-ridden part of their flight stil
2 set off for home yesterday after leaving the International Space Station. Tomorrow's plann
3 orrow's planned predawn re-entry will be the first by a space shuttle since Columbia's cat
4 bia's catastrophic descent 27 years ago. The two space station residents wished the Discov
5 . The two space station residents wished the Discovery crew a safe landing. "It has really
6 " Once undocked, Discovery looped around the space station for the first full photographic
7 very looped around the space station for the first full photographic survey of the orbitin
8 or the first full photographic survey of the orbiting outpost since the last shuttle visit
9 hic survey of the orbiting outpost since the last shuttle visit in 2002, and then sped awa
10 e visit in 2002, and then sped away into the blackness. The departing astronauts reported
11 , and then sped away into the blackness. The departing astronauts reported they may have s
12 may have seen a piece of debris fly off the space station, but Mission Control assured th
13 y," flight director Paul Hill said after the undocking. Discovery spent nine days at the s
14 undocking. Discovery spent nine days at the station, one more than planned because of the
15 tation, one more than planned because of the uncertainty over the timing of the next shutt
16 planned because of the uncertainty over the timing of the next shuttle visit, so the astr
17 se of the uncertainty over the timing of the next shuttle visit, so the astronauts could l
18 the timing of the next shuttle visit, so the astronauts could leave behind surplus food, l

(4) Concordance lines bring together many instanced of use of a word or phrase, allowing the user to observe regularities in use that tend to remain unobserved when the same words or phrases are met in their normal contexts.

(5) What the computer does is to make the invisible visible (Kettemann 1995)

(6) The enormous benefit [of concordance lines], however, is that human eye can perceive features of language that were hitherto unguessed-at. (Hunston 2002)

2.4 What do we see in concordance lines?

(7) a.

51 rmance without enough intensity, dynamic contrast or sustained concentration on tone to ke
52 ence he brings to the stage, and the raw contrast he makes with the physical containment o
53 tight-knit, fast rhythms were in direct contrast to the scattered harmonies of the rumba.
54 g is lost, it may be in the sharpness of contrast between square Henry and his groovy Aunt
55 ape of the city. <p> His writings form a contrast to those of Christa Wolf, who has made h
56 English), the play was rather fine _ the contrast between Eisler's massive chorales and th
57 but fell back to close at 47p _ a stark contrast to the year's high of 234p. <p> Severely
58 an one in 20 franchised outlets fail. By contrast figures from the Department of Trade and
59 is on the mortgage market. Moreover, in contrast to all its high-street rivals, TSB actua
60 . <p> The offical smugness was in marked contrast to a number of recent surveys which have

189 ed to supper was not a success. By happy contrast, there was the occasion when Tom insiste
190 at he has any interest in life. </qt> By contrast, he liked most of his pupils. One after
191 on the left may be Madame LHer </ct> By contrast, in most of the capital cities of Europe
192 our enthusiasm is commendable. In marked contrast to that of Rossiter, Bean and Singh." <p
193 ing asked to stand still, underlined the contrast in quality. She knew it, and said, with

(7) b.

↓ sort 1L

1 ape of the city. <p> His writings form a contrast to those of Christa Wolf, who has made h
2 , however, not limited to establishing a contrast. This is not the focus of these notebook
3 the sexual relationship is fully lit: a contrast also apparent, but somewhat different, i
4 t be exceptionally rapid when there is a contrast in novelty between the critical stimulus
5 onship to time. Its strength rests on a contrast between before and after; and the deeper

140 ence he brings to the stage, and the raw contrast he makes with the physical containment o
141 ual deficit was dollars 155. lbn, a sharp contrast to the revised target of dollars 144bn a
142 the new party's programme, was in sharp contrast to the air of resignation in the conserv
143 y uninterested in politics. <p> In sharp contrast to Britain's refusal to publicly apporti
144 The sound produced is therefore in sharp contrast to the volume which usually emanates fro
145 rea was an "implicit" decision (in sharp contrast to the debates on overseas expenditure)
146 at greater length, and provides a sharp contrast to the opinion of our own day, that unli
147 now had enough". <p> It is all in stark contrast to the two pages Neues Deutschland devot
148 but fell back to close at 47p _ a stark contrast to the year's high of 234p. <p> Severely
149 n the change was made. It seems in stark contrast to the crackdown on radicals implicit in
150 normal living conditions". <p> In stark contrast, yesterday's statement from the East Ger

(7) c.

↓ sort 2L

140 ence he brings to the stage, and the raw contrast he makes with the physical containment o
141 ual deficit was dollars 155. lbn, a sharp contrast to the revised target of dollars 144bn a
142 p on August, both months provide a sharp contrast with the strong rates of growth seen a y
143 at greater length, and provides a sharp contrast to the opinion of our own day, that unli
144 the new party's programme, was in sharp contrast to the air of resignation in the conserv
145 y uninterested in politics. <p> In sharp contrast to Britain's refusal to publicly apporti
146 The sound produced is therefore in sharp contrast to the volume which usually emanates fro
147 rea was an "implicit" decision (in sharp contrast to the debates on overseas expenditure)
148 but fell back to close at 47p _ a stark contrast to the year's high of 234p. <p> Severely
149 now had enough". <p> It is all in stark contrast to the two pages Neues Deutschland devot
150 n the change was made. It seems in stark contrast to the crackdown on radicals implicit in

(7) d.

↓ sort 1R

140 once he brings to the stage, and the raw contrast he makes with the physical containment o
141 ual deficit was dollars 155.1bn, a sharp contrast to the revised target of dollars 144bn a
142 at greater length, and provides a sharp contrast to the opinion of our own day, that unli
143 p on August, both months provide a sharp contrast with the strong rates of growth seen a y
144 the new party's programme, was in sharp contrast to the air of resignation in the conserv
145 y uninterested in politics. <p> In sharp contrast to Britain's refusal to publicly apporti
146 The sound produced is therefore in sharp contrast to the volume which usually emanates fro
147 rea was an 'implicit' decision (in sharp contrast to the debates on overseas expenditure)
148 but fell back to close at 47p - a stark contrast to the year's high of 234p. <p> Severely
149 now had enough". <p> It is all in stark contrast to the two pages Neues Deutschland devot
150 n the change was made. It seems in stark contrast to the crackdown on radicals implicit in

↓
Patterns (i.e. a sharp/start contrast to, in sharp/stark contrast to) emerge.

(8) ..the word is still the basic unit of language. **Corpus linguistics** has, however, taught us the importance of looking at natural language in large enough quantities to see recurring patterns of lexis in texts of all kinds. (Lewis 2000:49)

3 What is collocation?

(9) **Collocation** is the tendency of two or more words to co-occur in discourse. (Schmitt 2000: 76)

(10) Collocation is the way words combine in a language to produce natural-sounding speech and writing.

3.1 grammatical collocation

(11)

they're not nice people at all. It is surprising how it holds your attention, when you're not re at their most 'laddish' - and it is surprising that a call home to Mother should be such a me e to the Royal Society of Arts, "It is surprising that we know so little about the political ro

when you think about it, it is hardly surprising as architects tend to have been trained to de han elsewhere in Britain. It is hardly surprising that London Electricity is currently valued a stern region of Montreal. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that the present persecution is l ly falls on deaf ears, so it is hardly surprising that friends tend to give up on you. This aff diagnosis being accurate, it is hardly surprising that the treatments had failed to help with t uch a wealth of material, it is hardly surprising that Golitsin was able to come up with an end has over 1 million staff. It is hardly surprising that so large a structure has all the problem

is silent voice from inside: it is not surprising that so many people are hungry for the experi remendous political ferment. It is not surprising that the references to the past it contains a epend. In such circumstances it is not surprising that the State is actually worshipped either eir general position, and so it is not surprising that they reject Maine in favour of Morgan. B by Morgan, Marx, and Engels, it is not surprising that modern anthropology reveals no such asso secular Yiddish literature, it is not surprising that he should have first expressed a specifi With so articulate a policy, it is not surprising that few women became architects, nor that mo s both painful and blissful. It is not surprising that the Czech novelist Josef Skvorecky shoul the real essences of things, it is not surprising that he finds that none of the much-discussed tentially infected patients, it is not surprising that the reported rates for gonorrhoea from s dispel this mistaken belief. It is not surprising that NSU neurosis occurs in many cases. Once Virus infections </hdl> <p> It is not surprising that some viruses have taken advantage of the

ou come right down to it. And it's not surprising that Alexander Dumas, having read Scott, thou e quite a strong ego. I think it's not surprising that so many chefs are prima donnas because y e's nothing that can be done, it's not surprising that it has taken time to, for the word to ge power for eighteen years and it's not surprising people had got sick of the sight of us, and t . Discussion is taking place, it's not surprising it's controversial, you must wait the outcome ow a hundred years old or so, it's not surprising, perhaps, that there are certain areas that h

↓
it is not[hardly] SURPRISING that

(12) grammatical collocations of *decision*

stay — then I could make an honest decision about my future . When taking a decision rganised minority taking an irreversible decision about the future of a school . A house i ar it would not be a factor in the final decision about where to place the Trident work . f thing comes out . However , it was his decision and having made up his mind , he stuck t y . If persons beyond the subject of the decision are included , then specificity becomes er powers are necessary for an objective decision as_to the best interests of the child co competition ; pending , of_course , the decision as_to whether the monument will be built or Fermanagh and South Tyrone , said the decision demonstrated the faults of the system . inks " I must go there " , the decision is made , and from then on he never wave etween hospitals . be closely related to decision making and planning including financial e sent in . What we have , we hold : The decision not to build in Foxley Wood leaves vital of the election defeat , announcing his decision on April 6 when it became clear that he n a blockade , but which would leave the decision on such interventions to the naval comma m prior_to the government taking a final decision on whether the plant should be allowed t ly thrown in to ensure that the power of decision remained with the directors . In my view arder than Mel — but I came to the decision that he was nt really the specialist fre the CPS successfully appealing against a decision that proceedings against the four be sta

n right . One important corollary of the decision that obscene material must have more serious effect against the award . I have taken the decision to approve the trusts . The difficult decision to fish feed activities , has announced its decision to combine at Radstock with at Renfrew . Anyone else . It also differs in that the decision to hold a hearing with a view to making a decision . After all , they point out , the decision to raise the issue in the closing stage . It would be nice to pretend that our decision to try retinoic acid , a derivative of vitamin A . The Court of Appeal held that the visitor 's decision was amenable to judicial review but that the suggestion of whose responsibility for . The decision went against the Harringtons , but they still . " I do n't know what form that decision will take and how they would work out the

↓
DECISION about n / DECISION as to n [wh] / DECISION to-inf

3.2 Lexical collocation

- (13) 面目を失う / ? 面目を落とす ; 怒りを買う / ? 怒りを受ける
- (14) That incident **had a profound effect on** him. / ? That incident had a deep effect on him.
- (15) We are familiar with the concept of communicative competence, but we need to add the concept of collocational competence to our thinking. (Lewis 2000: 49)
- (16) a. 祝いの席で隠れた美談を披露して喝采を ()。
 b. 日本は4階級すべてでメダルを ()。
 c. 一刻を () ほど情勢は緊迫していた。
 d. 自ら首を絞めるような事態を ()。
- (17) a. Harry () **his goal** of becoming a millionaire before he was thirty. [V + N]
 b. Max () **denied** stealing the car. [Adv + V]
 c. Smokers are () **aware** of the dangers to their own health. [Adv + Adj]

4 Collocation runs through the whole of the English language.

(18) The principle of idioms a language user has available to him or her a large number of semi-preconstructed phrases that constituted single choices, even though they might appear to be analyzable into segments (Sinclair 1991).

When confronted with failure, most people react with either positive thinking or negative thinking. Positive-minded individuals view failure as a learning experience, a valuable lesson, which might lead to success in their next attempt. Such people recover quickly from discouragement and look to the future with hope. On the other hand, people who react to failure with negative thinking tend to view each case of failure as something vital to their whole life. They are easily discouraged and some fall into severe mental depression, making it hard for them to take even a small risk for the next challenge. Since nobody can escape from failure in life, it would be much better to develop a positive attitude toward it, increasing the chances for success.

(19) when confronted with / confronted with : 21.4%

o blame was put on the officers who were confronted with a situation that was , perhaps , European countries , where workers were confronted with deep-seated social and political ld hat would be sure to think again when confronted with this guitar , because they sound ilable knowledge . They have also , when confronted with [any] critical resear ow the behaviour of bats in America when confronted with P. globosa , long ago introduced efore be prepared with good answers when confronted with searching questions . The BBC will be able to use a cultural argument when confronted with a government debate in the build- l in 1996 . They ca n't stand aside when confronted with evil and injustice . Jones may be will probably face a rude awakening when confronted with the realities of the economy and t to know what to do for the best . When confronted with the large body of unknown work th

(20) react with

coating that can be painted . " You reacted with a very gratifying eruption of passio Nal , and . Last night other booksellers reacted with anger , saying it would damage small he National Association of Estate Agents reacted with dismay . Her dislike of him was such ough industrialists were reported to have reacted with guarded optimism to the plan , many nd used as label in the assays . That we react with positive moral emotion to such qualiti r dish of F-Pan Fibre-Filler . She would react with silence to the Colonel 's inquisitive cted with typical determination . Tiriac reacted with typical eloquence : " It 's my

(21) view ~ as -

rhetorical perspective proposed does not view attitudes as being static , for an attitude he church . A GROUP of Norwegians are to view courses at Darlington College as part of a V view them . There may be a temptation to view examination preparation as something circums

losses that might result, and hence to view it as inappropriate for the court to come to development of such areas will have to view primary production as a key element. It is the planet Earth. Thus it is plausible to view science as an enormous cluster of innovation the black family. Alternatively, they view women psychologists as contributing to femin

(22) look to the future with ~

everyday life", and that she could now look to the future with confidence again and development, potato growers can look to the future with confidence. <p/> treatment of coronary artery disease and looks to the future with confidence. <p/> or courage. Forget recent setbacks and look to the future with confidence. This progress and which longs for peace, may look to the future with hope. This has haven't changed as a person. I used to look to the future with optimism. "Now

(23) making it hard (for ~) to do

ge their blossoms in complex patterns, making it hard for a bee to harvest the n tion, and merge it with nuclear waste, making it hard for terrorists to handle. benefit, and also produces dependency, making it hard to quit. Everyday anxiety lick (no observational pun intended), making it hard to keep an eye on stars an

(24) a positive attitude

ccording to Rowley, most people have a positive attitude towards the benefits of ? " LOOKING FOR A JOB! "I just keep a positive attitude. I never get down on my which deals with trying to maintain a positive attitude in an age of cynicism.

(25) develop a ~ attitude

e it'. I think it is more that we will develop a saner attitude towards the st ed. Helping Your Kids Experts say that developing a responsible attitude toward pillow --- will help young children develop a positive attitude about lendi

(26) attitude toward ~

ation so far has taken an antagonistic attitude toward our people. PLAYBOY: With e chords. Ludicrous. PLAYBOY: Has your attitude toward the record business chang are everywhere. PLAYBOY: Is it Mick's attitude toward friends that bothers you?

(27) a. avoid / prevent + pollution

b. combat / control / fight / tackle + pollution

c. cut / limit / minimize / reduce + pollution

(28) a. air / atmospheric / environmental + pollution

b. water / chemical + pollution

c. toxic / major / industrial + pollution

(29) a. This is a good book and contains a lot of interesting details.

b. This is a fascinating book and contains a wealth of historical details.

5 A demonstration: Raising awareness of noun collocation

【練習問題】()の中に適当な語を入れなさい。

失業者の急増で赤字転落寸前の雇用保険財政をどう ()か。厚生労働省の労働政策審議会が7月中の取りまとめを目指して審議を続けている。

労使で負担している保険料の ()の是非と、給付をどのように見直すかが焦点である。

生活安定と再就職の促進が、制度の本来の趣旨だ。離職理由や働く意志の有無など失業の認定を厳格にし、職を ()生活不安に陥った人を重点的に救済する方向で検討されなければならない。

雇用保険の柱である失業手当の財源は、月収の1000分の6ずつを ()する保険料と、給付額の25パーセント分の国庫負担である。

収支状況は、1994年度から毎年、単年度赤字の状態が ()、余剰金を取り崩して制度が ()されてきた。だが、一時は4兆7千億円もあった余剰金も来年度には ()

可能性がある。制度の見直しは ()の課題である。(『読売新聞』2002年7月3日社説)

6 Concluding remarks: Lexis is communicatively prior to syntax.

(30) As communicators we do not proceed by selecting syntactic structures and independently choosing lexical item to slot into them. Instead, we have concepts to convey and communicative choices to make which require central lexical items, and these choices find themselves syntactic structures in which they can be said comfortably and grammatically (Francis 1995).

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(1) Homeroom Daily Monitor Journal

6月28日 火曜日		天候		日直	
欠席者		遅刻者		早退者	
(計 1 人)		(計 2 人)		NOTHING	
科目	担当	授業内容	感想		
1 MATH	TADA	Inequality	It is difficult for me of This unit is too difficult to understand		
2 HEALTH	YAMA GUCHI	drinking	Excessive drinking is scary... So, I don't drinking!! ... Maybe... Yes, it is.		
3 JAPANESE HISTORY	KUBOI	Tax	This time is very long !! Japanese history have many things to remember of Hard		
4 SCIENCE	IGUSHI	Chemical reaction. $2H_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O$	Little noisy of Oh, my God!! I like this unit because I'm good at this unite I'm very very hungry now!! It's hard to study if it's noisy.		
5 OCI	Ms. Shimoda and Mr. Thope	Paragraph	I wrote a paragraph all the time My hands feel tired		
6 ELP	KUBOI and	presentation other people's evaluation!	It's hard for me to evaluate... But I hope to improve		
7 ELP	FUKUI	Self-appraisal	I'm glad to get a result I'll keep it practice makes perfect!		
8					
9			Super soggy!!		
S·H·R		今日の感想			
Let's keep our classroom BEAUTIFUL!! Yes, respect others and other people's things.		Today is soggy too of Today is sleepy, too of I could come to school at 8:15!! Wonderful!! Recently, I'm very tired But do my best!!! I think because it's getting so hot.			
清掃状況		担任所見			
Very Clean		Think deeply of your responsibilities as a students. I hope we would have good atmosphere in homeroom tomorrow! (K)			
備考					

Thank you for your colorful drawings Ayaka!

(2) Course of International and Cultural Studies – Spring Camp

IC Spring Camp
2005 Schedule

Wednesday, April 27th

10:00	Students and teachers meet at Kyoto Station (in front of Kyoto Gekijo, near JR Karasuma Chuo Kaisatsu Guchi)
10:38	Leave Kyoto JR
11:23	Arrive Sonobe
11:30	Leave for Runkei by bus
12:00 – 1:00	Introduction from camp staff / Bento lunch
1:00	Find rooms and put away bags
1:30 – 3:30	Games
3:45 – 5:15	Presentation planning and practice
5:30 – 6:30	Dinner
6:45 – 8:00	Campfire
8:00 – 9:30	Bathing / Journal Writing / Presentation Practice
10:00	Lights out

Lunch / Dinner Schedule

Lunch	Dinner
Bento	Set-up – group 1 Clean-up – group 2 and 3

Bath Schedule

8:00 – 8:30	Girls (left bath) – groups 1,2 Boys (right bath) – all boys	8:30 – 9:00	Girls (left bath) – groups 3,4 Girls (right bath) – groups 5,6
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Thursday, April 28th

7:00	Wake-up
7:30	Cleaning
8:00 – 8:45	Breakfast
9:00 – 10:45	Hiking / river walk / frisbee golf / soccer / badminton
11:00 – 2:15	Barbecue preparation / Eating / Cleaning
2:45 – 3:45	Presentation Practice
3:45 – 4:45	Journal Writing
5:30 – 6:30	Dinner
6:30 – 8:00	Pottery
8:00 – 9:30	Runkei Onsen
10:00	Lights Out

Morning (7:30) Cleaning

- Group 1 – Vacuum the entrance area/ vacuum in front of the cafeteria
- Group 2 – Sweep outside the front doors
- Group 3 – Vacuum the first floor hall area
- Group 4 – Clean the baths
- Group 5 – Clean the large toilets on the first floor
- Group 6 – Clean the toilets at the entrance

Breakfast / Lunch / Dinner Schedule

Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner
Set-up – group 4 Clean-up – groups 5 and 6	BBQ	Set-up – group 2 Clean-up – group 1 and 3

What to Bring

Rurikai is cooler than Kyoto. Please bring some warm clothes.

Other things you will need are:

- backpack
 - water bottle
 - bath towel
 - shampoo / rinse
 - soap
 - shoes for hiking and outside
 - pajamas
 - raincoat
 - hat
 - dictionary / pen or pencil / eraser
- **Don't bring any food with you**

Group Presentation

Each group will make a 10 minute presentation to show the other groups on Friday.
Some examples of presentation ideas are:

- do a mini play
- do a dance
- sing a song
- teach everyone how to play a game

You will have time to make and practice your presentation on Wednesday and Thursday.

Journal Writing

You will write a journal in English on Wednesday and Thursday night. Please use the journal pages in this book. Some examples of topics to write about are:

- what did you do?
- who did you meet?
- what did you learn?
- how did you feel?
- what did you like?
- was there anything you didn't like?

Friday, April 29th

6:30	Wake-up
7:00 - 7:45	Breakfast
8:00 - 9:00	Packing Room Cleaning Room Check by Rurikai staff
9:00 - 10:30	Pottery
10:30 - 11:00	Final cleaning of camp facility
11:15 - 12:15	Group Presentations in Play Hall
12:30 - 1:30	Bento
1:30	Leave for Sonobe Station
2:30	Leave Sonobe on JR
3:24	Arrive Kyoto Station

Final Cleaning (10:30 - 11:00)

Group 1	Clean the toilets at the entrance
Group 2	Vacuum the entrance area/vacuum in front of the cafeteria
Group 3	Clean the baths
Group 4	Clean the large toilets on the first floor
Group 5	Vacuum the first floor hall area
Group 6	Sweep outside the front doors

Breakfast / Lunch Schedule

<u>Breakfast</u>	<u>Lunch</u>
Set-up - group 5	Bento
Clean-up - groups 4 and 6	

☆ My diary ☆ The first day.

My class and ICA went to Rurikei.
(ICB)

I was looking forward to spring camp very much.

It was show fine at the shot.

I was very beautiful piece of scenery.

I liked Rurikei. Because Rurikei healed me.

Lunch looked delicious. I like to eat very much.

The game made me happy. My group 5 is very friendly.

I like thobpe. Because his story was amusing to us.

Then I made many friend. I was happy.

☆ Dinner time ☆

I ate something food with friend.

I didn't like chikin. But I ate chikin.

I talked Mr. Kuboi. He is very nice teacher.

☆ Campfire ☆

Teachers made us very happy.

Dance warm up us.

The story was scary but fun.

It was very important for me to study through.

Tomorrow I made a real effort.

Wednesday Journal

Today, the true I didn't want to come here.

Because I be alone, maybe.

But I thought fun. I came here.

I saw the beautiful view in Rurikei.

I impressioned for this view with slow.

it shiow.

I became to be friend many people.

Many friends ~~give~~ gave me Punin in dinner time,
custard pudding

I went to bed at 12:00 am, earliest in 6 groups.
(?) (?)

Global Common

'Our Global Common and the Environment'

-a poster presentation-

Planning the country visits-

1. What countries are your group going to try and visit?
2. How are you going to visit these countries? one big group? or smaller groups?
3. If you are using smaller groups to visit different countries, make a list of group members and the countries they are going to visit.
4. Write down some questions you would like to ask people at the country exhibits? (remember the theme of your presentation and try to ask questions about this theme)

Planning the Poster Presentation-

1. What supplies will you need to make your poster? and who is going to bring the supplies?
2. What things can you collect at EXPO to put on your poster?
3. What other things do you need to make your poster?

Global Common 4

European countries full of originality gather together

*How many pavilions and modules are in this area?

*What are a few things will be introduced in this area?

What is the main idea of each of the following countries' exhibit?

*Ireland-

*Swiss Federation-

*Republic of Poland-

*Nordic Joint Pavilion-

European Countries

(Nordic and Eastern Europe)

What are the 21 countries / international organizations in Global Common 4?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.
- 16.
- 17.
- 18.
- 19.
- 20.
- 21.