

Welcome to Our Town

伝えよう！ 町の魅力 **【助動詞】** 導入1

Imagine. What do you think is the most popular sightseeing spot in Japan among foreign tourists?

Part 1

●麻衣が、鎌倉で観光ボランティアガイドをしています。

導入2
Today, I would like to introduce one of the most popular sightseeing spots in Japan among foreign tourists. This is Kamakura. Kamakura is easily accessible from Tokyo, and it has both the sea and mountains. There are a lot of shrines and temples.

1. Look at the picture. Then answer the questions. Kamakura is easily accessible from Tokyo, and it has both the sea and mountains. There are a lot of shrines and temples.



題材の情報

- Kamakura: About an hour by train from Tokyo, Kamakura is a beautiful seaside city with a great history. There are many historical shrines and temples.
- the Great Buddha of Kotoku-in: The giant outdoor statue, which is about 11.3m high and about 121t, is very famous as a symbol of Kamakura. The Buddha was initially inside a large temple hall. However, the building was destroyed by typhoons and tsunami in the 14th and 15th centuries.
- the difference between temples and shrines: Temples are dedicated to Buddhism, the religion imported from China in the 5th century. Shrines are dedicated to Shintoism, the indigenous religion of Japan. The easiest way to tell the difference between them is to find a torii gate, which can be found only in shrines.

No.3
02, 03

Q1 Where's Mai?

— She's in **Kamakura**.

Q2 What do you see in the background?

— I see **some gift shops**.
[Lizzy: Lizzy is playing kendama]

Q3 What's Mai doing?

— She's **talking with travelers**
[volunteering / showing the travelers around the town]

補充 Q&A

Q1: What is written on the T-shirt the foreign tourist is wearing? And what does it mean?

A: It's "Bonsai." It's the art of growing a pine tree in a small tray.

Q2: What does the boy on the right have?

A: He has a camera.

Q3: Tell me more about the picture.

A: A gift shop in the background is selling interesting T-shirts.

Mai is wearing a casual shirt today.



We are each gifted in a unique and important way. It is our privilege and our adventure to discover our own special light. (Mary Dunbar)
(自分にしかない大切な能力が、ひとりひとりに宿っている。私たちには、自分自身だけの特別な光を発見する権利がある。それを見つける冒険に出よう。)



Text
Words

Targets!

- 道案内の会話をする。
- 場所を詳しく説明する表現を学ぶ。
- 助動詞 (can, may, must, should など) を使って表現する。

導入3

In this lesson, your goal is to be able to guide a foreign tourist in English to the place he/she wants to go. Also, you can learn how to use 助動詞.

No.3
05, 06

2. Listen to the conversation. Then answer the questions.
会話を聞いて、問いに答えよう。

[M: Mai, T: Traveler]

M: **May** I help you?

「許可」を尋ねている。
「あなたを手助けしてもよろしいですか？」 → 「お困りですか？」
答え方) Yes, please. / Thank you. I'll be OK.

T: Yes, please. I heard there's a big statue of Buddha/near here. How **can** I find it?

M: Oh, the Great Buddha of Kotoku-in? Go straight ahead. It's outside, // so you **can't** miss it.

T: Why is it outside?

M: It used to be in a building, // but a natural disaster destroyed the building // centuries ago.

T: Wow, really? **Can** you please tell me more // about the history?

No.3
06, 07

Q4 What does Mai advise the traveler to do?

— She advises her to **go straight ahead**.

Q5 What destroyed Kotoku-in centuries ago?

— **A natural disaster** did.

少しずつでも毎日やろう。英語は運動と似ているんだ。



補充 Q&A

Q4: Is the traveler interested in the history of Kotoku-in?

A: Yes, she is.

WORDS & PHRASES

No.3
04

Look at WORDS & PHRASES on page 65, and repeat.

<input type="checkbox"/> statue [stætʃu:]	像	<input type="checkbox"/> disaster [dizæstə]	災害
<input type="checkbox"/> Buddha [bʊdə]	仏陀	<input type="checkbox"/> destroy [dɪstrɔɪ]	～を破壊する
<input type="checkbox"/> ahead [ə'hɛd]	前方に	<input type="checkbox"/> used to ~	かつては～だった
<input type="checkbox"/> miss [mɪs]	～を見逃す	<input type="checkbox"/> centuries ago	数世紀前に

Useful Expressions

I'll say Japanese. 1, 2, 3. Look up.
You'll say English. For example, "お困りですか?" 1, 2, 3. Look up. You'll say, "May I help you?"

● 便利な表現を確認し、次ページのLet's Talkで使いながら身につけよう。



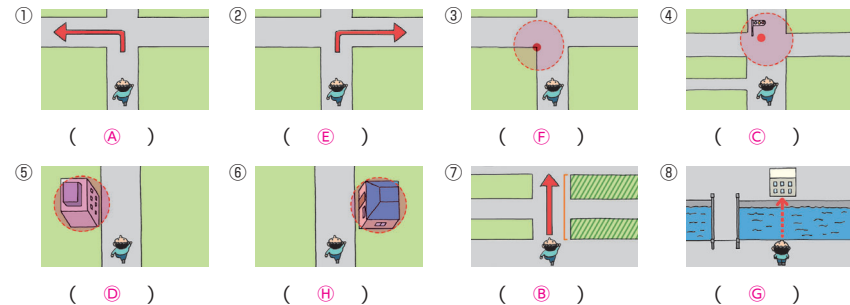
Useful Expressions
Word Bank

1	<input type="checkbox"/>	お困りですか。	May I help you?
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	この近くに、大きな仏像があると聞いたのですが。	I heard there's a big statue of Buddha near here.
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	どこにあるのでしょうか。	How can I find it?
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	前方にまっすぐ行ってください。	Go straight ahead.
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	それは屋外にありますから、見逃すことはないですよ。	It's outside, so you can't miss it.
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	どうして屋外にあるのですか。	Why is it outside?
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	かつては建物の中にあったのです。	It used to be in a building.
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	何世紀も前に、自然災害によって建物が壊されてしまったのです。	A natural disaster destroyed the building centuries ago.
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	その歴史についてもっと教えてくださいませんか。	Can you please tell me more about the history?
*10	<input type="checkbox"/>	私は、高徳院の大仏はこの近くだと聞きました。	I heard the Great Buddha of Kotoku-in is near here.

Word Bank 道案内 No.3

Match the pictures with the English phrases on page 66.

● イラストを表す英語を から選び、記号を () に書きこもう。



- (A) turn left
- (B) walk for two blocks
- (C) at the traffic light
- (D) on your left
- (E) turn right
- (F) at the corner
- (G) across the river
- (H) on your right

Let's Talk 道案内の会話をしよう



例

● ベアになり、Stepにしたがって道案内の会話をしよう。

例 A: May I help you?
B: Yes, please. I heard ¹the Great Buddha of Kotoku-in is near here.
How can I find it?
A: Oh, ¹the Great Buddha of Kotoku-in? ²Go straight ahead.
B: Thank you.

Step 1 役割を決めて 例 を音読しよう。Students on the window side, you are A. Students on the hallway side, you are B. After you finish, switch your roles.

Step 2 例 の下線を下の表の語句や文に置きかえて、会話の練習をしよう。

Change the words and phrases for the underlined parts in the conversation. Example 7, students on the

番号	ア	イ	ウ
1	Tokutoku-ji	Musashi Tower	Nonoyama Zoo
2	Turn left at the traffic light.	Turn right at the next corner.	Turn right at the second traffic light and walk for two blocks.

例 hallway side, you are A. Students on the hallway side, you are B. When you finish, change your roles.

TRY 下線を自分たちの話したいことに置きかえて、会話をしてみよう。

No.3 12 表現練習表
Create a conversation with your partner. Students on the window side, you are A. Students on the hallway side, you are B. After you finish, switch your roles.

発話例
[1]
A: May I help you?
B: Yes, please. I heard Asahi Museum is near here. How can I find it?
A: Oh, Asahi Museum? Go straight and you can find it at the next traffic light.
B: Thank you.
A: May I help you?
[2]
A: May I help you?
B: Yes, please. I heard Midori Bookstore is near here. How can I find it?
A: Oh, Midori Bookstore? Go straight and turn right at the second corner. Then, you can find it on your left.
B: Thank you.
[3]
A: May I help you?
B: Yes, please. I heard the city library is near here. How can I find it?

友だちと助け合いながら勉強しよう。



Tips for Communication ● 場所を詳しく説明する

町なかで場所を説明するときに、次のような表現を用いると、場所をより詳しく説明することができます。

- ・ Turn right at the **next** corner. (次の角を右に曲がってください。)
- ・ Turn left at the **second** traffic light. (二番目の信号を左に曲がってください。)
- ・ It's at the **end** of the block. (それはその区画の終わりにあります。)

例 A: Oh, the city library? Go straight and turn left at the next corner. Then, you can find it on your right.
B: Thank you.

Everyone, evaluate yourself with the rubric sheet.

Grammar for Speaking and Writing



Examples

助動詞

No.3
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Examples

1. I **can** help you with that. [can — 可能]
(私はそのことで手助けができます。)
2. You **may** leave now. [may — 許可]
(もう行っていいですよ。)
3. It **may** rain this afternoon. [may — 推量]
(きょうの午後は雨が降るかもしれません。)
4. We **must** [have to] stop at a red light. [must — 義務、指示]
(赤信号では止まらなければなりません。)
5. He **must** be tired after school. [must — 推量]
(彼は放課後は疲れているにちがいません。)
6. You **should** say sorry to her. [should — 助言、指示]
(あなたは彼女に謝るべきです。)

助動詞は動詞の前に置いて、さまざまな意味を付け加えます。同じ助動詞が複数の意味を持つ場合もありますから、一つひとつ押さえていきましょう。

A can

1. 可能、能力：「～できる」という意味です。

B may

2. 許可：「～してもよい」という少し硬い言い方です。
3. 推量：「～かもしれない」という意味です。

C must

4. 義務、指示：「～しなければならない」という意味です。must notは「～してはならない」、don't have toは「～する必要がない」となります。

例：You **must not** tell a lie. (あなたは嘘をついてはならない。)

She **doesn't have to** attend the meeting. (彼女はその会議に出る必要はない。)

5. 推量：「～にちがいない」という意味です。この意味の否定はcannot「～のはずがない」で表します。

例：His story **cannot** be true. (彼の話は本当のはずがない。)

D should

6. 助言、指示：「～したほうがよい、～するべきだ」という意味です。

■推量の程度

0% < cannot ~のはずがない < may ~かもしれない < must ~にちがいない < 100%



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Exercise

Answer the questions, Exercise 1. I'll give you 1 minute.

Check the answers in pairs. Students on the window side, read No.1. Students on the hallway side, read No.2 ...

Let's check the answers. Question 1 goes to (名前).

No.3
15

- 1 () の中に当てはまる最も適切な語句を下の①～④から選んで、文全体を言ってみよう。
1) My father has traveled in many countries, so he (②) hello in twelve different languages.
① cannot say ② can say ③ must not say ④ should not say
2) Our flight will leave at 5 p.m., so we (①) at the airport by 3 p.m.
① should be ② cannot be ③ should not be ④ must not be
3) It (②) snow tonight because it is very cold.
① may not ② may ③ cannot ④ must not

No.3
16

- 2 () の語句を使って、イラストを表す文を言ってみよう。

例 (Kate, can, very well)

→ Kate can sing very well.

- 1) (may, sit down) 解答例
1) You may sit down.
2) Billy must be tired.
3) A driver should wear a seat belt.
- 2) (Billy, must, tired)
- 3) (a driver, should, wear)

例



1)



2)



3)



No.3
17

- 3 () の語句を使って、日本語の意味を表す文を言ってみよう。

In Exercise 3, one student will read Japanese, the other student will put it into English.

例 いつでも質問をしてもかまいません。(anytime) 解答例

- You may ask a question anytime.
- 1) 彼は今日仕事を終える必要はありません。(finish the job)
 - 2) あなたはかさを持っていくべきです。(take your umbrella with you)
 - 3) あなたの考えは正しいかもしれません。(your idea, right)

No.3
18

- 4 助動詞を使って、身近な人やものごとについて推量する文を言おう。また、言った内容を書いてみよう。Make your original sentences with 助動詞. Write them in your notebook. I'll give you 2 minutes. Pair up. Take turns saying your sentences. Write your partner's sentences in your notebook.

例 My mother must be angry with me. 解答例

It may be cold outside.

- I can help my mother today.
- I must do my homework.
- You always have to smile.



Special Activity

観光案内をしよう

● Stepにしたがって、外国人観光客に、電車やバスを使った観光地への行き方を案内してみよう。

Listen to the conversation and take notes. After that, I will ask you some questions.



⇒ 質問例
Q1: Where are they?
A: They are in Kyoto.
Q2: Where does the local person recommend to go to the foreign visitor? And why?
A: He recommends Ohara because it has a nice temple and a beautiful garden.
Q3: How can she get there?
A: Take the subway from Kyoto Station to Kokusai Kaikan. Then take a bus there.

No.3
35, 36

Step 1 観光案内の会話を聞き、表現を確認しよう。

Students on the window side, you will read first. Students on the hallway side, you will read second.

表現の確認
What does "I really like nature." mean in Japanese?

- A: I really like nature. Can you recommend a good place for me to go?
聞き手の「可能」を尋ねる。「～してもらえますか?」
- B: How about Ohara? It has a nice temple and a beautiful garden.
「～はどうですか」
- A: Sounds good. How do I get there?
「～に聞こえる」
- B: Take the subway from Kyoto Station to Kokusai Kaikan. Then, you can take a bus to Ohara.
「～できる」(可能) 以下の表現も導入しておく。 Then, you can walk there. 「そうすれば、あとはそこへは歩いて行けますよ。」
- A: OK. Thank you for your help.

Expressions

Can you recommend a good place for me to go? (私が行くのによい場所をすすめてもらえますか。)/ How about ~? (～はどうですか。)/ How do I get there? (そこへはどのように行きますか。)/ Take the subway [a bus] from ~ to (～から～まで地下鉄 [バス] に乗ってください。)/ You can take the subway [a bus] to ~. (～行きの地下鉄 [バス] に乗れます。)

Look at a map on page 77. This is a map of Kyoto. Create your conversation using the map. Pair up. Students on the hallway side, you are a local person. Students on the window side, you are a foreign visitor. After you finish, switch your roles.

Step 2 ペアになり、外国人観光客の役と案内の役にわかれ、p.77の地図を使って、観光案内の会話をしよう。会話は下のやりとりから始め、下線部に入る英語はp.77の□から選ぼう。会話を終えたら、役割を逆にして会話をしよう。

- A: I like _____. Can you recommend a good place for me to go?
発話例
- B: How about ...?
A: I really like markets. Can you recommend a good place for me to go?
B: How about Nishiki Market? You can eat fish, vegetables, pickles, and Japanese cakes.
A: Sounds good. How do I get there?
B: Take the subway from Kyoto station to Shijo. Then you can walk there.
A: OK. Thank you for your help.

76 Nothing is worth more than this day. (Johann Wolfgang von Goethe)
(今日という日ほど価値があるものはない。)

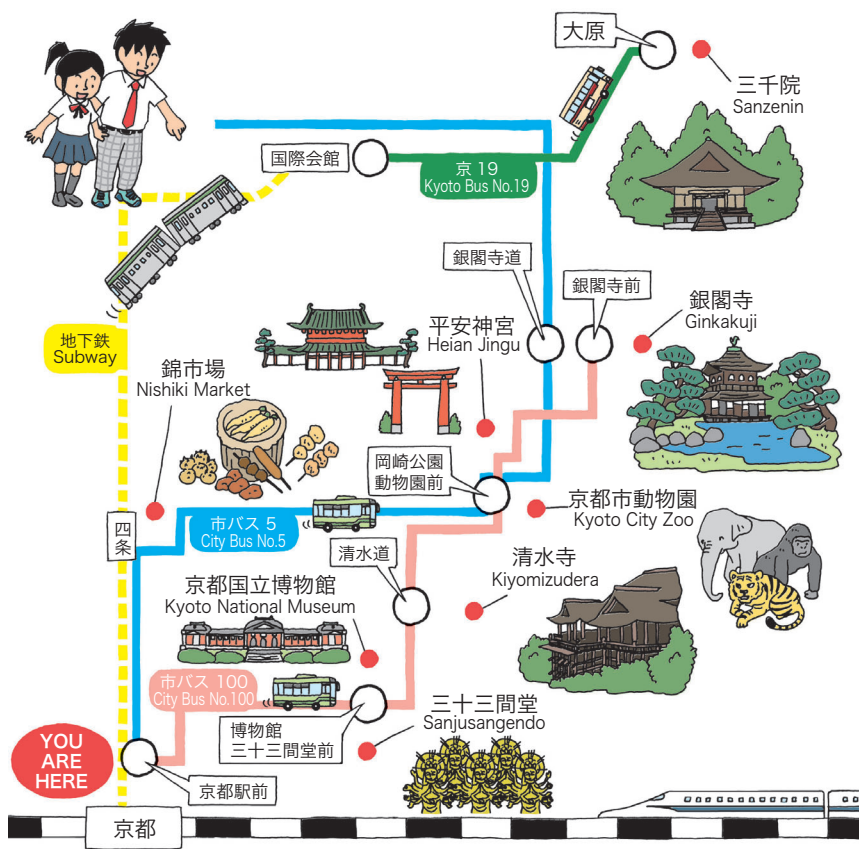


Text



□ 電車やバスを使った観光地への行き方を説明する。

nature (自然) / temple (寺院) / Buddhist statue (仏像) / garden (庭園) / shrine (神社) / museum (博物館) / zoo (動物園) / market (市場)



This is a map of our town. Create your conversation using the map.

TRY 自分たちの町にある名所などへの行き方も説明してみよう。
⇒ Pair up. Students on the window side, you are a local person. Students on the hallway side, you are a foreign visitor. After you finish, switch your roles.

自分の言いたいことをしょうずに伝えられたかな?
□ not so well □ so-so □ very well □ perfectly



Everyone, evaluate yourself with the rubric sheet.