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Could you hand in your homework by Friday?

Part A

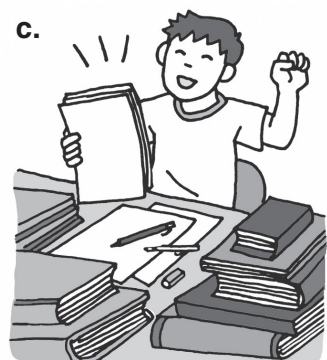
1 Warm Up: Key Vocabulary

Exercise 1

Match the duties and chores to the picture. 義務や必要な仕事が一覧表になっています。それぞれの表現に合う絵を答えなさい。

08

Duties		Chores	
1. () finish the report	<input type="checkbox"/>	6. () clean your room	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. () give a presentation	<input type="checkbox"/>	7. () take out the trash	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. () hand in your homework	<input type="checkbox"/>	8. () drop off the dry cleaning	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. () speak to your tutor	<input type="checkbox"/>	9. () check the mailbox	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. () prepare for the exam	<input type="checkbox"/>	10. () wash the dishes	<input type="checkbox"/>





Exercise 2

Which of these duties or chores do you have to do? Check them in the box.

あなたは、これらの義務と必要な仕事のどれをしなくてははいけませんか。前ページの□に✓を記入しなさい。

Exercise 3

Do you have any deadlines? By when do you have to do them? Write them down and tell a partner. 締め切りはありますか。いつしなくてははいけませんか。下書き出して、ペアの相手に伝えなさい。

e.g. I have to hand in my homework by next week.

I have to take out the trash on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____



Language Note

The words *by* and *until* are often confused: *by* means something **happens** by a certain time; *until* means something **continues** until a certain time.

by と *until* はよく混同されます。byは何かがある時までには起こることを意味します。untilはある時まで何かが続くことを意味します。

2 Pronunciation

The soft “v” in *have to* is often pronounced with a harder “f” sound i.e. *haft*’. Also, *has to* is pronounced *hast*’. The long “to” sound is shortened to “t’.” Listen to the examples.

*have to*のvのやわらかい音は*haft*’のように強めのfでよく発音されます。また、*has to*は*hast*’と発音されます。toはt’と短くなります。例を聞きなさい。



e.g. I **haft**’hand in my homework by next week.
John **hast**’clean his room by the weekend.

Tell a new partner about your duties and chores, and those of your previous partner. Be careful with the pronunciation of *haft*’ and *hast*’.



Language Note

Many native speakers often use *have/has got to* instead of *have/has to*. When they speak quickly this often sounds like *gotta*. (Example: It’s late. I (‘ve) gotta go!) *gotta* is not standard written English, though some people use it in casual online messages, etc.

*have/has to*の代わりに*have/has got to*を使うネイティブスピーカーがたくさんいます。早口で話すと、例えば、*It’s late. I (‘ve) gotta go!*のように *gotta*と聞こえることがよくあります。*gotta*は標準的な書き言葉ではありませんが、オンラインでのくだけた通信文などで使う人もいます。

3 Model Conversation

Exercise 1

10 Jane is talking with Mrs. Roberts about her homework.

Listen and read the conversation. Then practice the conversation with your partner.

Model Conversation	
Mrs. Roberts :	Could you ① <u>hand in your homework</u> by ② <u>Friday</u> ?
Jane :	By ② <u>Friday</u> ? Sorry, I won't have time. I have to ③ <u>study all day today</u> . Then I'm ④ <u>preparing</u> <u>for an exam tomorrow</u> .
Mrs. Roberts :	How about by ⑤ <u>Monday</u> , then?
Jane :	⑤ <u>Monday</u> ? That will be fine.

Exercise 2

Substitute the underlined parts in the model. Start by reading the conversation directly and substituting. Try to only look at the substitution part by the last time.

A	B	C
① tidy your room	① finish the report	① drop off the dry cleaning
② Sunday	② the 21st	② 10:00 a.m.
③ practice baseball on Saturday morning	③ go on a business trip on the 19th	③ practice soccer from 7:00 a.m.
④ meeting my friend in the afternoon	④ visiting customers on the 20th	④ having lunch with John
⑤ Tuesday	⑤ the 25th	⑤ 5:00 p.m.



Language Note

The present continuous is often used when discussing events in the near future.

現在進行形は近い将来の出来事を話す時によく使用されます。

4 Grammar Exercises

Exercise 1

A) Complete the sentences with the phrases below. (The phrases may be used more than once.)

have to don't have to has to doesn't have to

- In Japan most high school students _____ wear a uniform.
- Tomorrow is a holiday. I _____ go to school.
- My friend is in the basketball club. He _____ practice hard every day.
- He is rich! He _____ work at all!
- The entrance ticket is ¥500. However, it is free for elementary school students. They _____ pay anything.
- My mother works in a department store. She usually _____ work on Saturdays and Sundays.
- My friend lives very near the college. He can walk here. He _____ take the train.
- I want to study abroad next year, so I _____ save a lot of money.

B) Write *true* sentences about you and your family member.

- Every morning I have to _____.
- Next weekend I have to _____, but I don't have to _____.
- My (_____) has to _____, but doesn't have to _____.

Exercise 2

Before you start: Can you say the months in English? Say them by yourself or to your partner.

あなたは、英語で12か月の名前を言えますか？ 1人で、あるいはペアの相手に言ってみましょう。

Write today's date: _____.

今日の日付を書きなさい。

Now write the correct dates below. (The usual order is *month then number*. Note the way numbers are written. Example: Christmas Day – December 25th.)

下にあげた特定の日の日付を書きなさい。(通常、まず月の名前、つぎに数字が続きます。数字の書き方に注意しなさい。例えば、クリスマスはDecember 25thとなります。)

New Year's Day _____

Valentine's Day _____

Halloween _____

Christmas Eve _____

New Year's Eve _____

My birthday _____

()'s birthday _____

The next English class _____

5 Pair Dictation

Student A: Turn to page 96.

Student B: Turn to page 104.

Part B

1 Vocabulary Review

Exercise 1

- 11 Listen to the conversation. Adam is talking to his boss. What does she ask him to do and by when does he agree to do it? Write his duty and agreed deadline in the appropriate place in the diary below.

アダムが上司と話している会話を聞いて、彼のすべきこととその締め切り(曜日と時間)がいつになったかを下の表に書き入れなさい。

	Morning	Afternoon
Monday, May 20th		
Tuesday, May 21st		
Wednesday, May 22nd		
Thursday, May 23rd		
Friday, May 24th		
Saturday, May 25th		

Exercise 2

Now listen again and fill in the Adam's busy schedule.

2 Personalized Conversation

Exercise 1

Complete the diary on the left with your plans, commitments and deadlines for next week.

My diary			My partner's diary		
	a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.
Sun.			Sun.		
Mon.			Mon.		
Tue.			Tue.		
Wed.			Wed.		
Thu.			Thu.		
Fri.			Fri.		
Sat.			Sat.		

Exercise 2

Change partners and tell each other about your schedules. Do not look at each other's diary, but use Key Point Shadowing and classroom English to communicate.

e.g. A: I am doing my part-time job all day on Sunday.

B: All day on Sunday?

A: Yes, that's right. Then on Monday I have an English class in the morning.

B: Did you say "English class"?

A: Yes, I did. On Monday morning.

B: OK. I got it.

3 Listening: Model Speech

12 Listen and read Ayame's speech about her part-time job.

Model Speech

My Part-Time Job

My part-time job is in a Japanese restaurant, which is called *izakaya* in Japanese. I work there three times a week: on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. I usually work from 6:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m., but sometimes I work overtime.

In my job I have to take orders from customers, serve them food and drinks and sometimes work at the cash register. I usually enjoy my job. My boss is kind and my co-workers are very friendly. Also, I can meet and talk to many interesting customers. I don't have to cook food in the kitchen, so my job is quite easy. The hourly pay is good and it is also near my house.

However, sometimes we are very busy and I get very tired, especially on Friday evenings. Also, if I make a mistake or serve the customers late, they can become angry!

Many students find their part-time job on the Internet, but I was introduced to this job by a friend. I will probably work there until I graduate from university.



4 Personalized Speech

Write a speech about your part-time job. (If you don't have a part-time job, you can write about your previous job, *using the past tense*. If you have never worked, write about a job you would like to do.) あなたのアルバイトについてスピーチ原稿を書きなさい。(もし、アルバイトをしていないなら、過去形を用いて、以前していたアルバイトについて書いてもかまいません。もし、アルバイトをしたことがないなら、やってみたいアルバイトについて書きなさい。)

5 Speech: Pair Discussion

Exercise 1

Now work in pairs. Read your speech to your conversation partner. Listen carefully to your partner's speech.

Exercise 2

Ask your partner questions. First, write 3 follow-up questions.

Note: if your partner doesn't have a part-time job, look at the B) examples of questions.

A) Examples of questions to students who *have* part-time jobs:

How did you find your job?

What do you like most about your job?

Do you have to _____?

B) Examples of questions to students who *don't* have part-time jobs:

Are you looking for a part-time job now?

Would you like to work in a _____?

Are you going to get a job this year?

MY QUESTIONS

1. _____?

2. _____?

3. _____?

Exercise 3

Now ask your questions.

Exercise 4

Take two minutes to memorize your speech. Then, close the textbook and try to make the speech again. (It is not important to repeat your speech perfectly, just try to remember as much as you can!)