

Basic English Communication 2

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著

2017 年

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Basic English Communication Semester 2

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Basic English Communication 2

Welcome Back Unit

Week	I
Theme	Back to Class, Class Overview
Keywords	welcome back, questions, hometown, hobbies, summer break
Content	In this lesson, students will review some vocabulary, <i>wh</i> -questions, <i>yes / no</i> questions and simple grammar to construct sentences, and test their knowledge about their classmates with a simple pair work exercise. Then, class overview and any other administration work are done during the lesson.
Preview	Read the syllabus on Universal Passport.
Review	Review and reflect on the lesson contents. Bring up any questions or problems to your teacher before the next class.



Writing

Make questions using the categories.

Questions	
Categories	Question
Hometown	Where is your hometown?
Brothers and sisters	
Food	
Singers / Actors	
Movie	
Hobbies	
Dislikes	
Summer break	
Yesterday	



Writing

Write sentences about yourself.

About you	
Categories	Sentences
Hometown	My hometown is _____.
Brothers and sisters	
Food	
Singers / Actors	
Movie	
Hobbies	
Dislikes	
Summer break	
Yesterday	



How well do you know your class mates?

- a) Write sentences about your partner.
- b) Ask your partner the questions.
- c) Compare your guess with your partner's answers.
- d) Check how many points you got.

About your partner		
Your partner's name:		
Categories	Sentences	Points <small>Circle if matching</small>
Hometown		2
Brothers and sisters		4
Food		3
Singers / Actors		3
Movie		4
Hobbies		3
Dislikes		5
Summer break		5
Yesterday		5
Total score		

Basic English Communication 2

Unit 13

Week	2
Theme	Unit 13: Direct and Indirect Objects
Keywords	direct objects, indirect objects, direct and indirect object pronouns, giving gifts
Content	This lesson focuses on the use of direct objects and direct objects of pronouns correctly, how to use indirect objects correctly and form two sentence patterns with indirect objects, identifying correct placement of indirect object in a sentence to focus on new information and learning which verbs require indirect objects.
Preview	Preview the lesson contents and vocabulary.
Review	Review and reflect on the lesson contents. Complete the grammar review. Bring up any questions or problems to your teacher before the next class.



Vocabulary

- a) Look at the words below.
- b) Fill in the gaps.
- c) Add words that you want to learn.

English	Japanese	Example sentence
anniversary		My parents go to a restaurant on their wedding anniversary.
graduate	(名) 卒業生	
diploma		I have a diploma in computing.
treasure	(名) 宝物	
comb		I always use a comb to do my hair.
celebrate	(動) 祝う	
honor		The school honored the student for her achievement.
bride	(名) 花嫁	
owe		I owe you three thousand yen.
engagement	(名) 婚約	



Grammar Review

- a) Read the sentences below.
- b) Correct the mistakes.
- c) Circle the Can Do statement.

1.	Mariko is my best friend. I like she very much.
2.	I'm looking for Noriko and Nanako. Did you see her?
3.	Math is difficult. I hate them.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

4.	I want to give a book for my father.
5.	I bought flowers my mother.
6.	I made a cake to my little sister.
7.	I wrote a card my grandparents.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

8.	I'll open the door to you.
9.	I'll explain it you.
10.	I'll introduce my sister for you.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

Which questions were difficult for you? Write the numbers below.

(Ex. 7-10)

Write the grammar and page number below.

(Ex. This, That, These, Those- page 82.)

Teacher's signature

Basic English Communication 2

Unit 14

Week	3
Theme	Unit 14: Connectors
Keywords	<i>can, know how to, be able to, and, but, or, so</i>
Content	This lesson focuses on using <i>can</i> to express ability, asking questions, and asking for help, learning the difference between <i>can / know how to / be able to</i> for expressing learned or natural ability, and using sentence connectors: <i>and, but, so, and or</i> correctly.
Preview	Preview the lesson contents and vocabulary.
Review	Review and reflect on the lesson contents. Complete the grammar review. Bring up any questions or problems to your teacher before the next class.



Vocabulary

- a) Look at the words below.
- b) Fill in the gaps.
- c) Add words that you want to learn.

English	Japanese	Example sentence
intelligence		IQ shows your intelligence.
interpret	(動) 解釈する	
scientifically		The effect of this medicine is scientifically proven.
physical disability	(名) 身体障害	
extraordinary		Her acting is extraordinary.
blind	(形) 目の不自由な	
construction		The tunnel is under construction.
infant	(名) 幼児	
deaf		I am deaf in my left ear.
cure	(動) 治す	



Grammar Review

- a) Read the sentences below.
- b) Correct the mistakes.
- c) Circle the Can Do statement.

1.	He can speaks Japanese well.
2.	I don't can play the piano.
3.	I can to cook well.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

4.	The baby knows how to walk.
5.	A deaf person doesn't know how to hear sounds.
6.	This animal knows how to fly.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

7.	I don't like cooking, so I like eating.
8.	I missed Jane's class yesterday, or I need to go to her office.
9.	You can call me, so you can send me an email.
10.	I like cats, but I like dogs.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

Which questions were difficult for you? Write the numbers below.

(Ex. 7-10)

Write the grammar and page number below.

(Ex. This, That, These, Those- page 82.)

Teacher's signature

Basic English Communication 2

Unit 15

Week	4
Theme	Unit 15: Present Progressive Tense
Keywords	present progressive, habits, repeated actions, feelings, emotions, mental states, senses, possession
Content	This lesson focuses on making affirmative and negative statements in the present progressive, learning how to spell verbs ending in <i>-ing</i> , choosing between the simple present and the present progressive, learning which verbs are not usually used in the progressive, and asking <i>yes / no</i> questions in the present progressive.
Preview	Preview the lesson contents and vocabulary.
Review	Review and reflect on the lesson contents. Complete the grammar review. Bring up any questions or problems to your teacher before the next class.



Vocabulary

- a) Look at the words below.
- b) Fill in the gaps.
- c) Add words that you want to learn.

English	Japanese	Example sentence
bark		The dog was barking all night.
burn	(動) 焦げる	
ring		The phone is ringing.
wipe	(動) 拭く	
chew		The baby is chewing her picture book.
delay	(動) 遅らせる	
depend on		Don't depend on your parents too much.
struggle	(動) もがく	
behave		The children behaved well at the ceremony.
yell	(動) 叫ぶ	



Grammar Review

- a) Read the sentences below.
- b) Correct the mistakes.
- c) Circle the Can Do statement.

1.	The dogs is barking.
2.	The girl crying.
3.	The boy is watches TV now.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

4.	Sarah talks to her friend on the phone now.
5.	I am usually drinking coffee in the morning.
6.	He is seldom saying "hello" to me.
7.	My mother cooks curry now.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

8.	He is needing your help.
9.	I am having four pet dogs.
10.	I'm understanding your situation.

Which questions were difficult for you? Write the numbers below.

(Ex. 7-10)

Write the grammar and page number below.

(Ex. This, That, These, Those- page 82.)

Teacher's signature

Basic English Communication 2

Unit 16

Week	5
Theme	Unit 16: <i>Another, The Other, Other(s), The Other(s),</i> and Intensifiers
Keywords	<i>another, the other, other(s), the other(s),</i> intensifiers, adjective phrases
Content	This lesson focuses on understanding and knowing how to use adjective phrases, asking questions with <i>which</i> , understanding how to use <i>another, the other, other(s),</i> and <i>the other(s),</i> and using intensifiers with adjectives.
Preview	Preview the lesson contents and vocabulary.
Review	Review and reflect on the lesson contents. Complete the grammar review. Bring up any questions or problems to your teacher before the next class.



Vocabulary

- a) Look at the words below.
- b) Fill in the gaps.
- c) Add words that you want to learn.

English	Japanese	Example sentence
damage		An earthquake had caused a lot of damage in Mexico.
briefcase	(名) ブリーフケース	
chandelier		My aunt bought a beautiful chandelier.
interplanetary	(形) 惑星間の	
slippery		Please watch your step. The floor is still wet and slippery.
intensifier	(名) 強意語	
mansion		There are many old mansions in Europe.
consumer	(名) 消費者	
specialist		Dr. Ridley is a language specialist.
diverse	(形) 多様な	



Grammar Review

- a) Read the sentences below.
- b) Correct the mistakes.
- c) Circle the Can Do statement.

1.	The woman with the earrings are an actress.
2.	The lady is a singer in a white dress.
3.	The books on the shelf is expensive.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

4.	A: Which apartment do they like? B: They like the big ones.
5.	A: Which movies are being shown? B: The old one.
6.	A: Which house is yours? B: The ones across the street.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

Which questions were difficult for you? Write the numbers below.

(Ex. 7-10)

Write the grammar and page number below.

(Ex. This, That, These, Those- page 82.)

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Basic English Communication 2

Unit 17

Week	6
Theme	Unit 17: Past Tense of <i>Be</i>
Keywords	nationality, occupation, past tense of <i>be</i> , <i>was</i> , <i>were</i> , simple past
Content	This lesson focuses on making affirmative and negative statements with the verb <i>be</i> in the past tense, and asking and answering <i>yes / no</i> questions with <i>be</i> in the past tense.
Preview	Preview the lesson contents and vocabulary.
Review	Review and reflect on the lesson contents. Complete the grammar review. Bring up any questions or problems to your teacher before the next class.



Vocabulary

- a) Look at the words below.
- b) Fill in the gaps.
- c) Add words that you want to learn.

English	Japanese	Example sentence
focus		He tried to focus on his studies.
occupation	(名) 職業	
upset		My mother was so upset last night.
unsociable	(形) 非社交的な	
trendy		She wore a trendy dress at the party yesterday.
civil rights	(名) 公民権	
suffragist		Al- Fassi is a suffragist.
assassination	(名) 暗殺	
assassin		Mark David Chapman is John Lennon's assassin.
motive	(名) 動機	



Grammar Review

- a) Read the sentences below.
- b) Correct the mistakes.
- c) Circle the Can Do statement.

1.	Barack Obama is the president of the United States of America from January 2009 to January 2017.
2.	The Wright brothers are the first to successfully fly an airplane in 1903.
3.	There is a famous singer at the party last night.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

4.	Mother Teresa of India weren't a rich nun.
5.	There wasn't any nice shops near the park.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

6.	A: Are you in Osaka Universal Studios Japan last summer? B: No, I wasn't.
----	--

7.	A: Was there an earthquake last night? B: Yes, there were!
----	---

I can do it easily I can do it I can do it, but
I need practice I can't do it

8.	Whose was the killer?
9.	A: Why was the test? B: It was not easy.
10.	A: How were you alone? B: Because my friends left me.

I can do it easily I can do it I can do it, but I need practice I can't do it

Which questions were difficult for you? Write the numbers below.

(Ex. 7-10)

Write the grammar and page number below.

(Ex. This, That, These, Those- page 82.)

Teacher's signature

Basic English Communication 2

Review Unit 4 (Units 13-17)

*ここで出てくる括弧内のユニット番号やページ番号は、このコースで用いるテキスト“ Grammar Dimensions 1”内の番号を示しています。

Indirect Objects (U13, p. 201)

Put the words in the correct order.

1) her / bought / a ring / Takeshi.

2) for / baked / me / my friend / some cookies.

3) to / sold / my cousin / I / the car.

4) my father / me / to buy some clothes / gave / money.

Indirect Objects: To or For (U13, p. 201 & p. 209)

Choose *to* or *for* to complete the sentences.

5) I wrote a thank-you letter (to / for) my host family.

6) The mother reads bed time stories (to / for) her child every night.

7) I found the best job (to / for) you.

8) Can you please explain it (to / for) me again?

Can (UI4, p. 218 & p. 220)

Write correct sentences. If the sentence is correct, write "C".

9) He cannot speaks English.

10) I cannot draw well.

11) My sister can plays the piano.

12) My father cant cook.

Can: Asking for Help with English (UI4, p. 222)

Ask for help with English. Use the expressions below.

Can I say, " _____ " in English?

How can I say, " _____ " in English?

13) I don't know how to say "akubi wo suru" in English.

14) I'm not sure if I can say "He hasn't a dog" in English.

15) I'm not sure if "I amn't a student" is correct in English.

Can, Know, How to, and Be Able to (U14, p. 223)

A: Talk to your classmates. Use pictures below and say what you can do and what you can't do. You can use the words in the box, but you don't need to.

drive

play

snowboard

type fast

make



B: Rewrite the sentence. Use the suggestion in parentheses.

16) He is able to speak 5 languages. (can)

17) She can't attend the meeting. (be able to)

18) I can't make risotto. (know how to)

Sentence Connectors: And, But, So, and Or (U14, p. 226)

Complete the sentences with *and*, *but*, *so*, or *or*.

19) I can speak French, _____ I can speak English, too.

20) I'm sick today, _____ I can't come to school.

21) I can't cook risotto, _____ I can make salad.

22) You can ask the teacher, _____ you can use the dictionary.

Present Progressive "be + ing" (U15, pp. 234-235)

A: Choose the best words. Write sentences using the present progressive form.

listen

fight

read

clean

do

bite

23) They _____ the laundry.

- 24) We _____ to you.
- 25) He _____ a novel.
- 26) The dog _____ him!
- 27) I _____ the kitchen.
- 28) Some boys _____ on the street.

B: 1. Choose one picture.

2. Make one statement using *seem*, *look*, or *feel*.

3. Make another statement using the present progressive to say what they are doing or what is happening.

4. Your partner guesses the number of the picture.

(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)



(5)



(6)



(7)



(8)



“Be + ing”: Negative Statements (U15, p. 238)

Rewrite the negative statements. Use contractions.

29) You are not listening to me.

30) She is not doing her homework.

Simple Present or Present Progressive (U15, p. 240)

Complete the sentences. Use the simple present or present progressive form of the verb.

31) They _____ (eat) potatoes every day.

32) I sometimes _____ (talk) to her.

33) He _____ (watch) TV all day today.

34) The boys _____ (clean) the classroom now.

“Be + ing”: Yes / No Questions (U15, p. 245)

Write the questions and complete the short answers.

35) Q: _____?

A: No, they aren't. They're not studying.

36) Q: _____?

A: Yes, he is. He's sleeping.

37) Q: Are you taking the class next year?

A: No, _____.

38) Q: Is it raining?

A: Yes, _____.

“Be + ing”: Wh-Questions (UI 5, p. 246)

Read the answer. Write the correct present progressive *wh*-question.

Use *what*, *when*, *where*, *why*, *how*, or *who*.

39) Q: _____?

A: They are studying in the library.

40) Q: _____?

A: I'm studying English by reading a lot of books.

41) Q: _____?

A: I'm playing a computer game.

42) Q: _____?

A: She's crying because her boyfriend broke up with her.

Adjective Phrases (U16, p. 254)

43) Look at pictures. Complete the sentences with appropriate adjective phrases.

(A)



(B)



(C)



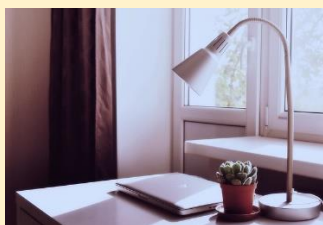
(D)



(E)



(F)



A) The man _____ is my brother.

B) The phone _____ is mine.

C) The guy _____ is my boyfriend.

D) The window _____ is my apartment.

E) The girls _____ are twins.

F) The desk _____ is Alex's.

Questions with Which (UI6, p. 258)

Read the answers. Use *which* to write the questions.

44) Q: _____?

A: The yellow T-shirt is the most popular.

45) Q: _____?

A: Restaurant A is the most expensive.

46) Q: _____?

A: I want the cheese cake.

Another, The Other, Other(s), The Other(s) (UI6, p. 260)

Choose the correct word(s) to complete each sentence.

47) Most of the students are from Hiroshima. (Another / The other / The others) are from Shimane, Ehime, and Tottori.

48) There are two cakes in the fridge. One is mine, and (other / the other / another) is yours.

49) There are a lot of cookies! Can I have (other / the other / another) one?

Intensifiers (U16, p. 263)

A: Use the words to write statements with intensifiers.

50) Keita / quite / is / a / nice / guy

51) a / really / nice / this / isn't / hotel

B: Write two original sentences using intensifiers.

52) _____

53) _____

Past Tense of Be (U17, pp. 274-275)

54) Complete each sentence with *was* or *were*.

There (a)_____ a birthday party last night.

The birthday girl Kanako (b)_____ very happy. The music (c)_____ great, and the presents (d)_____ excellent.

Two boys approached us. They (e)_____ very handsome and funny.

We talked and laughed a lot. It (f)_____ a very nice day!



Past Tense of Be: Yes/No Questions (U17, p. 277)

Write the questions and complete the short answers.

55) Q: Was the teacher scary?

A: No, _____.

56) Q: _____?

A: Yes, it was. The class was fun.

Basic English Communication 2

Unit 18

Week	8
Theme	Unit 18: Past Tense
Keywords	simple past tense, regular verbs, irregular verbs, position, time expressions
Content	This lesson focuses on making negative / affirmative <i>wh</i> -questions, yes / no questions and short answers, understanding the meaning and position of past time expressions, and knowing how to spell and pronounce regular past tense verbs.
Preview	Preview the lesson contents and vocabulary.
Review	Review and reflect on the lesson contents. Complete the grammar review. Bring up any questions or problems to your teacher before the next class.



Vocabulary

- a) Look at the words below.
- b) Fill in the gaps.
- c) Add words that you want to learn.

English	Japanese	Example sentence
mystery		His death was a mystery.
effort	(名) 努力	
occur		The accident occurred at the train station.
discuss	(動) 話し合う	
register		Did you register in my class last semester?
complain	(動) 不平を言う	
confess		Sheila confesses her problems to her best friend.
thief	(名) 泥棒	
stuck		I was stuck in traffic yesterday.
detective	(名) 探偵	



Grammar Review

- a) Read the sentences below.
- b) Correct the mistakes.
- c) Circle the Can Do statement.

1.	The workers enjoy the baseball game last night.
2.	Rina study in Tokyo three years ago.
3.	Prime Minister Abe visits Hiroshima yesterday.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

4.	Saya leave him in 1998.
5.	I see my boyfriend yesterday afternoon.
6.	The president write the letter last week.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

Which questions were difficult for you? Write the numbers below.

(Ex. 7-10)

Write the grammar and page number below.

(Ex. This, That, These, Those- page 82.)

Teacher's signature

Basic English Communication 2

Unit 19

Week	9
Theme	Unit 19: Reflexive Pronouns, Reciprocal Pronoun: <i>Each Other</i>
Keywords	reflexive, <i>each other</i> , pronouns, reciprocal, advice, <i>themselves</i> , <i>herself</i> , <i>myself</i> , <i>yourself</i> , <i>ourselves</i> <i>itself</i> , <i>himself</i>
Content	This lesson focuses on the use of reflexive pronouns correctly, knowing which verbs are commonly used with reflexive pronouns, and knowing how to use <i>each other</i> .
Preview	Preview the lesson contents and vocabulary.
Review	Review and reflect on the lesson contents. Complete the grammar review. Bring up any questions or problems to your teacher before the next class.



Vocabulary

- a) Look at the words below.
- b) Fill in the gaps.
- c) Add words that you want to learn.

English	Japanese	Example sentence
independent		He is an independent person.
insecure	(形) 自身のない、不安定な	
egotistical		He is an egotistical person.
lick	(動) 舐める	
selfish		A selfish person doesn't care about other people.
babysitter	(名) ベビーシッター	
argument		Nobody wins in this argument.
blame	(動) 責める	
get rid of		We will get rid of our old things when we move to our new house.
advice	(名) 助言	



Grammar Review

- a) Read the sentences below.
- b) Correct the mistakes.
- c) Circle the Can Do statement.

1.	You should stop blaming herself.
2.	I couldn't help yourself from liking you.
3.	Let us make themselves comfortable while waiting for the guests.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

4.	Young people don't like to stay alone themselves.
5.	Can a dog clean by itself?
6.	Takuya shaved and washed himself.
7.	She taught by herself a new language.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

8.	You can talk to yourselves to do this task.
9.	Everyone in the class gave themselves Christmas gifts.
10.	Four students completed the tasks by each other.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

Which questions were difficult for you? Write the numbers below.

(Ex. 7-10)

Write the grammar and page number below.

(Ex. This, That, These, Those- page 82.)

Teacher's signature

Basic English Communication 2

Unit 20

Week	10
Theme	Unit 20: Future Time (<i>Will, Be going to, May, Might</i>)
Keywords	<i>will, be going to, may, might</i> , optimist, pessimist, future, fortune teller, time expressions in the future
Content	This lesson focuses on making affirmative and negative statements using the simple present tense, knowing how to spell and pronounce the third person singular form of verbs in the simple present tense, using frequency and time expressions, and using simple present tense.
Preview	Preview the lesson contents and vocabulary.
Review	Review and reflect on the lesson contents. Complete the grammar review. Bring up any questions or problems to your teacher before the next class.



Vocabulary

- a) Look at the words below.
- b) Fill in the gaps.
- c) Add words that you want to learn.

English	Japanese	Example sentence
fortune teller		My sister is a fortune teller.
conference	(名) 学会	
optimist		An optimist believes good things will happen.
traditional	(形) 伝統的な	
opportunity		There are many job opportunities in Tokyo.
terrible	(形) ひどい	
bald		My father is bald.
discover	(動) 発見する	
discount		The shop assistant gave us a 10% discount.
fatal	(形) 命にかかわる	



Grammar Review

- a) Read the sentences below.
- b) Correct the mistakes.
- c) Circle the Can Do statement.

1.	Kenta will moves to Tokyo next year.
2.	People will be live on Mars.
3.	A:When will they arrive? B:They're be here before midnight.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

4.	A:Whose going to visit Sheila in the hospital? B: My sister.
5.	A:Where are you going to be free? B:Tomorrow evening.
6.	A:Why is she going to do next year? B: She's going to study abroad.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

Which questions were difficult for you? Write the numbers below.

(Ex. 7-10)

Write the grammar and page number below.

(Ex. This, That, These, Those- page 82.)

Teacher's signature

Basic English Communication 2

Unit 21

Week	11
Theme	Unit 21: Phrasal Verbs
Keywords	phrasal verbs, separable, inseparable.
Content	This lesson focuses on understanding the meaning of common phrasal verbs, knowing which phrasal verbs are separable and inseparable, and learning which phrasal verbs take objects and which do not take objects.
Preview	Preview the lesson contents and vocabulary.
Review	Review and reflect on the lesson contents. Complete the grammar review. Bring up any questions or problems to your teacher before the next class.



Vocabulary

- a) Look at the words below.
- b) Fill in the gaps.
- c) Add words that you want to learn.

English	Japanese	Example sentence
technophobe		My grandfather is a technophobe.
extinguish	(動) (火を) 消す	
separable		Give some examples of separable phrasal verbs.
quitter	(名) 簡単に諦める人	
procrastinator		Are you a procrastinator?
inseparable	(形) 分離できない	
concentrate		Please speak softly. I can't concentrate.
cab	(名) タクシー	
directions		Follow the directions.
software	(名) ソフトウェア	



Grammar Review

- a) Read the sentences below.
- b) Correct the mistakes.
- c) Circle the Can Do statement.

1.	My best friend cheered up me.
2.	Please clean up it.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

3.	The music is so loud in here. Can you turn out the volume, please?
4.	Have you done your homework? Don't put it up until tomorrow.
5.	It's going to be okay! You need to calm away.
6.	Please fill up this application form.
7.	I'm at the hospital now. Please pick me out.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

8.	I got the train on at Nakashima Station.
9.	I ran my friend into the other day.
10.	I got the taxi out of in front of the station.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

Which questions were difficult for you? Write the numbers below.

(Ex. 7-10)

Write the grammar and page number below.

(Ex. This, That, These, Those- page 82.)

Teacher's signature

Basic English Communication 2

Review Unit 5 (Units 18-21)

Past-Tense Verbs (U18, pp. 288-289 & pp. 294-296)

Write the past tense form of each verb.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1) begin | _____ | 2) sink | _____ |
| 3) bring | _____ | 4) hurt | _____ |
| 5) let | _____ | 6) know | _____ |
| 7) feel | _____ | 8) sleep | _____ |
| 9) fall | _____ | 10) choose | _____ |
| 11) steal | _____ | 12) fly | _____ |
| 13) hear | _____ | 14) shake | _____ |

Time Expressions (U18, p. 299)

Match the beginning of each sentence with the best ending. You can use the words only once.

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| a. 2009. | b. Thursday. | c. night. |
| d. 8:30 am. | e. ago. | |

15) I woke up at _____

16) I went to Hokkaido three years _____

- 17) I talked to Chiho last _____
- 18) I had five classes on _____
- 19) I started learning English in _____

Past Tense: Negative Statements (UI 8, p. 300)

Rewrite the sentences as past tense negative statements.

- 20) I read the book. _____
- 21) The teacher saw me. _____
- 22) He went on a date. _____
- 23) We felt bad. _____
- 24) The meeting started on time. _____

Past Tense: Wh-Questions (UI 8, p. 304)

Complete the *wh*-questions.

- 25) Q: _____ you go to Kyoto?
A: Last month.
- 26) Q: _____ you talk to?
A: Hiroko.
- 27) Q: _____ you leave early?
A: Because I had a headache.

28) Q: _____ you come to school?

A: By bus.

29) Q: _____ you go?

A: My teacher's office.

Reflexive Pronouns (UI 9, pp. 314-315)

A. Complete the sentences with *myself*, *yourself*, *himself*, *herself*, *itself*, *ourselves*, *yourselves*, or *themselves*.

30) I heard two of you went to Okinawa. Did you enjoy _____?

31) Oh no! The computer restarted _____ again!

32) I always make _____ a nice cup of coffee in the morning.

33) Don't worry. We can find the way _____.

34) Carol, you should be nice to _____.

B. Rewrite the sentences correctly. Use a reflexive pronoun. If the sentence is correct, write *correct*.

35) He always checks him in the mirror.

36) I'm not a baby any more. I can take care of me.

37) You need to give you time to relax.

38) My father shaves every morning.

Each Other (UI9, p. 317)

A. Complete the sentences with *themselves* or *each other*.

39) Kei loves Naoto. Naoto loves Kei. They love _____.

40) Kei loves herself. Naoto loves himself. They love _____.

B. Read the letter to Jane below. Circle the correct words.

Dear Jane,

Recently, I have had a lot of fights with my boyfriend. I met him at a party. I was a first year university student, and he was a fourth year student. We introduced (a) themselves / ourselves / each other, but I left soon because I had to catch the train. The next day, I saw him again at a cafe! We talked to (b) each other / ourselves / yourselves for a long time.

We emailed (c) myself / ourselves / each other every day, and soon, we started to like (d) himself / ourselves / each other. We had many dates, and we enjoyed (e) yourself / himself / ourselves. Before, I didn't really like (f) himself / ourselves / myself, but when I am with him, I can be (g) himself / ourselves / myself.

However, he doesn't email me much these days. I tried to tell (h) me / ourselves / myself he is just busy, but when we meet, we just fight. We always blame (i) each other / himself / him.

Last week, he said he just wants to be (f) by himself / by ourselves / by myself.

What shall I do?

— Alice in Auckland



Will (U20, pp. 325-326)

A. Complete the questions and answers.

41) Q: Will you need this map?

A: Yes, _____.

42) Q: Where will Tatsuki study?

A: _____ study in New Zealand.

43) Q: Will you come to work tomorrow?

A: No, _____ come to work tomorrow.

44) Q: When will we go out?

A: _____ go out after lunch.

B. Your partner found a crystal ball that can show you the future. Ask her about your future. Make questions using the words below.

- a. I / pass this class
- b. I / graduate
- c. I / be able to speak English well
- d. I / get a good job
- e. What / I do
- f. When / I meet my future partner*
- g. When / I get married
- h. (Your ideas)



*partner: ここでは、「人生を共に過ごす人」を意味します。

Be Going to (U20, p. 330)

Complete the questions and answers. Use a subject pronoun and the correct form of *be going to*.

45) Q: Are you going to be a teacher?

A: No, _____.

46) Q: Where _____?

A: They're going to live in the dormitory.

Time Expressions in the Future (U20, p. 334)

Write sentences about yourself. Use *will* or *be going to*.

47) _____ next year.

48) _____ next summer.

49) _____ next month.

50) _____ next week.

51) _____ tonight.

Talking About Future Intentions or Plans (U20, p. 336)

Write *Now* if Mio decides to do something at the time of speaking. Write

Before if Mio decided to do something before the time of speaking.

52) Ken: What are your plans?

Mio: I'm going to go to a college. _____

53) Ken: What are you going to study?

Mio: I'm going to study French. _____

54) Ken: Where are you going to live?

Mio: Well, I'll look for an apartment near the college. _____

55) Ken: Will you go to France to study?

Mio: I'll talk about it with my parents. _____

Phrasal Verbs (U21, p. 346, pp. 349-50 & pp. 353-354)

A. Choose the correct verb phrase for each sentence.

56) Please (turn off / take off) your shoes when you go inside.

57) (Get on / Get in) the car.

58) I (ran into / showed up) my old friend.

59) Can you (fill out / fill up) this form?

60) I (got in / got on) the bus.

B. Match the Japanese to the English. Write the letters (a-f) next to the English.

a. 延期する

b. 分かる

c. 育つ

d. 現れる

e. 戻る、帰ってくる

f. 故障する

61) What time will you come back? _____

62) I grew up in Sydney. [**grow up**] _____

63) I was waiting for her, but she didn't show up. _____

64) My new car broke down. [**break down**] _____

65) I'm very busy. I'll put off the meeting until next week. _____

66) It was a very difficult problem, but I figured it out. _____

C. Chose the correct sentences.

67) a. Please throw away it if you don't want it.

b. Please throw it away if you don't want it.

68) a. Cheer it up!

b. Cheer up!

D. Read Mel's diary and fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box below.

over into out down off up on

June 28, Monday

It was a terrible day. I woke (a)_____ very early (5:00!) to study for my final exam. I drank a lot of coffee, but I was very sleepy. I went (b)_____ my notes, but I was not focused. I decided to study on the train, so I left home early. I got (c)_____ the train, but it was very crowded. I had to stand (d)_____ for 30 minutes. When a man in front of me got (e)_____ the train, I finally could sit (f)_____. But, I fell asleep! I couldn't study at all! When a teacher handed (g)_____ the test, I was very nervous. I tried to calm myself (h)_____, but it didn't help. Later, a noise came from my bag...I had forgotten to turn (i)_____ my phone! The teacher was angry. I didn't do very well on the test.



On the way home, I ran (j)_____ my best friend from high school. I told her everything, so she cheered me (k)_____. I felt much better.

Basic English Communication 2

Unit 22

Week	12
Theme	Unit 22: Comparison Using Adjectives
Keywords	shopping, apartment, comparison, regular, irregular, polite comparisons, similarities, <i>as...as</i> , idiomatic expressions
Content	This lesson focuses on the use of regular / irregular comparative form of adjectives in statements, asking questions using comparative adjectives, expressing similarities and differences with adjectives <i>as...as</i> , and making polite comparisons.
Preview	Preview the lesson contents and vocabulary.
Review	Review and reflect on the lesson contents. Complete the grammar review. Bring up any questions or problems to your teacher before the next class.



Vocabulary

- a) Look at the words below.
- b) Fill in the gaps.
- c) Add words that you want to learn.

English	Japanese	Example sentence
comparison		Give a comparison between a house and a studio apartment.
furnished	(形) 家具付きの	
utilities		My monthly utilities are expensive.
fattening	(形) 太らせる	
economical		This new car is more economical than the old one.
nutritious	(形) 栄養価の高い	
luxurious		An actor has a luxurious lifestyle.
generous	(形) 気前の良い	
sensitive		Are you a sensitive person?
spacious	(形) 広々とした	



Grammar Review

- a) Read the sentences below.
- b) Correct the mistakes.
- c) Circle the Can Do statement.

1.	Avocados are healthier than bananas.
2.	Tokyo is bigger than Gifu.
3.	The dormitory is far away from the convenience store than my apartment is.
4.	This Indian restaurant is much expensive than the Indian restaurant in Kabe.
5.	My eyes are more beautiful than my husband.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

6.	Are the economy in the Philippines better than the economy in Japan?
7.	What is less expensive? An iPhone 6s or a Samsung Note 7?
8.	A: Whose more popular in school: Noreen or Madelene? B: Noreen.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

9.	My father is not old as your uncle.
10.	Ben isn't as taller as John.

Which questions were difficult for you? Write the numbers below.

(Ex. 7-10)

Write the grammar and page number below.

(Ex. This, That, These, Those- page 82.)

Teacher's signature

Basic English Communication 2

Unit 23

Week	13
Theme	Unit 23: Comparison Using Adverbs
Keywords	difference, adverbs, men, women, <i>as...as</i> , similarity, regular, irregular
Content	This lesson focuses on using regular / irregular comparative form of adverbs in statements, expressing similarities and differences with adverbs using <i>as...as</i> , and asking questions with <i>how</i> .
Preview	Preview the lesson contents and vocabulary.
Review	Review and reflect on the lesson contents. Complete the grammar review. Bring up any questions or problems to your teacher before the next class.



Vocabulary

- a) Look at the words below.
- b) Fill in the gaps.
- c) Add words that you want to learn.

English	Japanese	Example sentence
difference		What is the difference between colons and semicolons?
similarity	(名) 似ている点	
aggressively		They played more aggressively last week.
compassionately	(副) 思いやりをもって	
accurately		The scientists are doing their work accurately.
efficiently	(副) 効率良く	
brag		Kim was bragging about her achievements.
intimately	(副) 親密に	
logically		He isn't able to think logically.
argue	(動) 言い争う	



Grammar Review

- a) Read the sentences below.
- b) Correct the mistakes.
- c) Circle the Can Do statement.

1.	I jump high than him.
2.	Men buy clothes lesser often than women.
3.	Do women speak politely than men?
4.	We cook better than they does.
5.	She's worse in math than I is.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

6.	Smartphones work as efficient as computers.
7.	I know how to play this video game, but I can't play it as faster as you do.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

8.	How easy do you learn Japanese language?
9.	How well does it take to color my hair?
10.	A: How long is Miyajima from Hiroshima City? B: About 30 km.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

Which questions were difficult for you? Write the numbers below.

(Ex. 7-10)

Write the grammar and page number below.

(Ex. This, That, These, Those- page 82.)

Teacher's signature

Basic English Communication 2

Unit 24

Week	14
Theme	Unit 24: Comparison Using Superlatives
Keywords	geography, quiz, superlatives, regular, irregular, information, gap, <i>one of the</i> , plural noun, facts, opinion
Content	This lesson focuses on understanding the meaning of superlatives, knowing how to form regular and irregular superlatives and expressing facts or opinions using the expression <i>one of the</i> + superlative + plural noun.
Preview	Preview the lesson contents and vocabulary.
Review	Review and reflect on the lesson contents. Complete the grammar review. Bring up any questions or problems to your teacher before the next class.



Vocabulary

- a) Look at the words below.
- b) Fill in the gaps.
- c) Add words that you want to learn.

English	Japanese	Example sentence
geography		I study geography in high school.
chef	(名) シェフ	
opinion		What's your opinion about climate change?
fact	(名) 事実	
information		Did you get any information about the party?
disaster	(名) 災害	
polluted		This area is so polluted.
crowded	(形) 混み合った	
unusual		There is an unusual change of the weather today.
sculpture	(名) 彫刻	



Grammar Review

- a) Read the sentences below.
- b) Correct the mistakes.
- c) Circle the Can Do statement.

1.	Arashi is the most famous band on Japan.
2.	Aomori is the less popular prefecture.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

3.	Of all the workers, Hazel works carefully.
4.	This is the smaller monkey I've ever seen!
5.	What's the far city from Hiroshima?
6.	A. Who is your scariest Halloween character? B. Dracula.
7.	He paints the worse of all painters.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

8.	Is Bangladesh one of the poorest country in the world?
9.	What is one of the wise words you have said to your friend?
10.	It was one of the expensive meals I've eaten.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

Which questions were difficult for you? Write the numbers below.

(Ex. 7-10)

Write the grammar and page number below.

(Ex. This, That, These, Those- page 82.)

Teacher's signature

Basic English Communication 2

Unit 25

Week	15
Theme	Unit 25: Factual Conditionals <i>If</i>
Keywords	factual conditionals, superlatives, comparison of adverbs, comparison of adjectives, phrasal verbs, future time (<i>will, be going to, may, might</i>) past tense, past tense of <i>be</i> , adjective phrases, connectors, present progressive tense
Content	This lesson focuses on reviewing past units and preparing for the final exam, using factual conditionals to express relationships that are always true and never change, using factual conditionals to express relationships based on habit, and understanding the order of clauses in factual conditionals.
Preview	Preview the lesson contents and vocabulary.
Review	Review and reflect on the lesson contents. Complete the grammar review. Bring up any questions or problems to your teacher before the next class.



Vocabulary

- a) Look at the words below.
- b) Fill in the gaps.
- c) Add words that you want to learn.

English	Japanese	Example sentence
punish		She was punished by her mother for going home late.
dissolve	(動) 溶ける	
pediatrician		My cousin is a pediatrician.
cavity	(名) 虫歯	
disobey		Children should never disobey their parents.
proverb	(名) ことわざ	
broth		I like vegetable broth.
gain	(動) 得る、太る	
homesick		I sometimes feel homesick.
factual	(形) 事実の	



Grammar Review

- a) Read the sentences below.
- b) Correct the mistakes.
- c) For 8-11, write your own sentences.
- d) Circle the Can Do statement.

1.	If you froze water, it becomes ice.
2.	If you exercised regularly, you become fit.
3.	Whenever I oversleep I feel awful.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

4.	A: Do you drink alcohol these days? B: No. Whenever I drank too much alcohol, I get a headache, so I gave up.
5.	A: Were your parents strict when you were a child? B: Yes. They punished me if I don't get good grades.
6.	A: Do you eat lunch in the dormitory? B: Yes, but they gave you a packed lunch if you ask them in advance.

I can do it easily

I can do it

I can do it, but
I need practice

I can't do it

7.	A: How do you get an S for this grammar course? B: You get an S if, you study very hard.
----	---

I can do it easily I can do it I can do it, but
I need practice I can't do it

Make sentences with *if*. Use the words below.

8.	you live in another country / feel
9.	you don't work / pay your bills

I can do it easily I can do it I can do it, but
I need practice I can't do it

Make sentences with *when or whenever*. Use the words below.

10.	I prepare for a presentation...
11.	someone buys me a book/ feel

I can do it easily I can do it I can do it, but
I need practice I can't do it

Which questions were difficult for you? Write the numbers below.

(Ex. 7-10)

Write the grammar and page number below.

(Ex. This, That, These, Those- page 82.)

Teacher's signature

Basic English Communication 2

Review Unit 6 (Units 13-25)

Indirect Objects: To or For (U13, p. 201 & p. 209)

Choose *to* or *for* to complete the sentences.

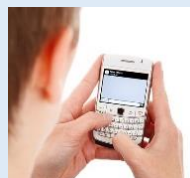
- 1) The nurse described the patient's conditions (to / for) the doctor.
- 2) I gave money (to / for) my nephew on New Year's Day.
- 3) A gentleman opened the door (to / for) an old lady.
- 4) My aunt sent a parcel (to / for) me.
- 5) A nice guy fixed the bike (to / for) me.
- 6) The teacher explained everything (to / for) her students.
- 7) The staff handed a form (to / for) the people.
- 8) I'll introduce my sister (to / for) you.
- 9) I don't know the word. Can you spell it (to / for) me?
- 10) I don't know this word. Can you pronounce it (to / for) me?

Asking for Help with English (UI4, p. 222)

11) Choose a picture. Mime the action and ask your partner how to say it in English. Use the phrases below:

A: How can I say, “...” in English?

B: That’s called “texting.”



A)



B)



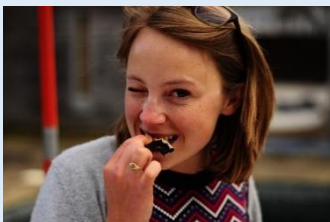
C)



D)



E)



F)



Sentence Connectors: And / But / So / Or (UI4, p. 226)

Fill in the blanks with *and*, *but*, *so*, or *or*.

12) I can't speak Chinese, _____ my sister can.

13) I can play the guitar, _____ I can play the piano.

14) We can stay here, _____ we can go to my house.

15) I studied hard, _____ I passed the test.

Present Progressive (UI5, p. 234 & p. 238)

Rewrite the sentences using the present progressive form.

- 16) I drive. _____
- 17) The dog barks. _____
- 18) The boys fight. _____
- 19) I don't sleep. _____
- 20) I don't lie. _____

Simple Present or Present Progressive (UI5, p. 240 & p. 242)

Complete the sentences with the verbs. Choose simple present or present progressive.

- 21) I sometimes _____ (skip) breakfast.
- 22) I _____ (remember) the day I met you.
- 23) I _____ (watch) my favorite program now.
- 24) My husband _____ (cook) dinner tonight.
- 25) I _____ (go) to the theme park every year.

Present Progressive: Wh-Questions (UI5, p. 246)

Read the answers and complete the questions using *what*, *when*, *where*, *why*, *how*, or *who*.

26) A: _____?

B: I am watching a movie.

27) A: _____?

B: I am watching Ninja Dog 2.

28) A: _____?

B: I am watching it with Ryan.

29) A: _____?

B: I am watching it at Ryan's house.

Adjective Phrases (U16, p. 254)

30) Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with adjective phrases.

A)



B)



C)



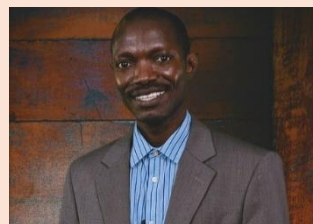
D)



E)



F)



A) The girl _____ is my niece.

- B) The girl _____ is my friend's daughter.
- C) The student _____ is the best student at this school.
- D) The man _____ is a famous actor.
- E) The girl _____ looks happy.
- F) The man _____ is a shop owner.

Another, The Other, Other(s), The Other(s) (U16, p. 260)

Fill in the blanks with *another*, *the other*, *other(s)*, or *the other(s)*.

- 31) There are two Indian restaurants in town. One is good, and _____ is not so good.
- 32) Did you finish your tea? Would you like _____ cup?
- 33) There are four boxes. One goes to Mexico, and _____ go to Brazil.

Intensifiers (U16, p. 263)

Put the words in the correct order.

- 34) is / smart / the boy / pretty
- _____

- 35) a / place / Barden-Barden / really / nice / is
- _____

36) a / today / day / rather / special / is

27) quite / is / big / Melbourne / a / city

Past Tense of Be (U17, pp. 274-275)

Complete the sentences with was or were.

28) My grandmother _____ very beautiful when she was young.

29) Keiko and Tomo _____ good friends in school.

30) _____ you at the party last night?

31) There _____ a lot of snacks here a few minutes ago.

Past Tense (U18, pp. 288-289 & pp. 294-296)

Write the past tense form of each verb.

32) cost	_____	33) sing	_____
----------	-------	----------	-------

34) forget	_____	35) need	_____
------------	-------	----------	-------

36) drive	_____	37) receive	_____
-----------	-------	-------------	-------

38) wake	_____	29) look	_____
----------	-------	----------	-------

30) win	_____	31) pay	_____
---------	-------	---------	-------

Reflexive Pronouns (U19, pp. 314-315)

Complete each sentence with the correct reflexive pronoun: *myself*, *yourself*, *himself*, *herself*, *itself*, *ourselves*, *yourselves*, or *themselves*.

- 32) Be careful! Don't hurt _____!
- 33) He is very negative about his life. He doesn't like _____.
- 34) They enjoyed _____ at the theme park.
- 35) Don't worry. I'm just talking to _____.

Each Other (U19, p. 317)

Complete each sentence with *ourselves* or *each other*.

- 36) I trust you. You trust me. We trust _____.
- 37) I think I am pretty. You think you are handsome. We admire _____.

Talking About Future Time (U20, pp. 324-325)

Say 3 things you want to do before you become 30. Use *will* to write the sentences.

- 38) _____
- 39) _____
- 40) _____

Time Expressions in the Future (U20, p. 334)

Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions.

- 41) He won't come back _____ next week.
42) I will leave Japan _____ December 28.
43) My boss will go to Tokyo _____ two weeks.
44) We'll meet again _____ March 19.

Phrasal Verbs (U21, pp. 349-350)

Choose the correct phrasal verbs and fill in the gaps. Read the sentences carefully and use the correct tense.

hang up	calm down	throw away
figure out	turn down	put off

- 45) I couldn't solve the problem, but I finally _____ it _____.
- 46) The boss is very angry. We need to _____ him _____.
- 47) I need to study. Can you _____ the volume?
- 48) Don't be lazy. Don't _____ the homework until tomorrow.
- 49) I don't need this paper anymore. Can you _____ it _____?

50) My mother was angry. She _____ the phone.

Questions with Comparative Adjectives (U22, p. 369)

Use the words to write questions with comparative adjectives. Use a comma when necessary.

51) Is / Yamaguchi / big / Hiroshima

_____?

52) Which / is / popular / cricket or football

_____?

53) Are / you / smart / your brother

_____?

54) Whose / room / clean / yours or your sister's

_____?

Adjectives: As... As (U22, p. 371)

Complete each sentence with an *as ... as* comparison. Use the adjective in parentheses.

55) My computer _____ (fast) yours. **[NOT THE SAME]**

56) Next test _____ (difficult) the last test.
[NOT THE SAME]

57) Nao _____ (noisy) Kanna. **[THE SAME]**

Adjectives: -er Than, More... Than, As... As (Unit 22)

58) Kiko is going to Brisbane with her family in March, and they are looking for a place to stay. Which hotel is better for them? Compare the two hotels and fill in the blanks. Use -er than, more ... than, or as... as and the words in parentheses.

Hotel A

3 bedrooms (99 m²)

Luxurious ★★ ★

Quiet ★ ★

Safe ★ ★ ★

Built in 2014

38,000 yen per night

Located in the city center



Hotel B

2 bedrooms (54 m²)

Luxurious ★

Quiet ★ ★ ★

Safe ★ ★ ★

Built in 1996

17,000 yen per night

20 minute walk to the nearest bus stop



1. Hotel B is _____ (big) Hotel A.
2. Hotel A is _____ (luxurious),
but Hotel B is _____ (quiet).

3. Hotel A is _____ (safe) Hotel B.
4. Hotel B is _____ (new) Hotel A.
5. _____ (reasonable).
6. _____ (convenient).

Polite Comparisons (U22, p. 374)

Write *P* if the comparison is polite. Write *I* if the comparison is impolite.

- 59) Kate is not as beautiful as Karen. _____
60) Sam was more understanding than you. _____
61) Jason is not as smart as his friends. _____
62) Kenta is taller than Takumi. _____

Comparative Form of Adverbs (U23, p. 380)

Complete each sentence with the comparative form of the adverb in parentheses.

- 63) I work _____ (hard) other people.
64) I cook _____ (good) my mother.
65) My brother makes friends _____ (easy) I do.
66) Larry speaks Japanese _____ (good) his classmates.
67) Alice sings _____ (beautifully) anyone else.

Adverbs: As... As (U23, p. 382)

Read the first two sentences. Then write a sentence using as + adverb + as to express the similarity or a difference.

68) Sachi speaks English well. Mina speaks English well, too.

69) Jessica doesn't sing beautifully. Ella sings beautifully.

70) Wakana doesn't work efficiently. Noriko works efficiently.

Questions with How (U23, p. 386)

Complete each question with *How old*, *How well*, *How tall*, *How far*, or *How long*.

71) Q: _____ is the post office?

A: About 500 meters.

72) Q: _____ does he speak Japanese?

A: He speaks Japanese very fluently.

73) Q: _____ is the actress?

A: She's almost 70.

74) Q: _____ is it from Hiroshima Station to your university?

A: It's about 50 minutes.

Regular and Irregular Superlative Forms (U24, pp. 395-396)

Write a superlative form of each adverb.

75) well _____ 76) badly _____

77) actively _____ 78) hard _____

79) fast _____ 80) early _____

“One of the” + Superlative + Plural Noun (U24, p. 400)

Complete each sentence with one of the + superlative + plural noun. Use the words in parentheses.

81) Hotel Excellent is _____ (good hotel) in the world.

82) My 20th birthday was _____ (bad day) of my life.

83) That was _____ (beautiful song) I have ever heard.

Expressing Relationships Based on Habit (U25, p. 413)

Read the text below. Choose the best words from the box and fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs.

go shopping together	set the table	go back to her room	share chores
ignore me or get angry	make a shopping list	vacuum and wipe the floor	

My name is Risa, and I have a twin sister called Mari. She is not as hardworking as me. When we were younger, we (a) _____, but now, she is just lazy. When our mother cooks, I (b) _____.



If she needs some ingredients, I (c) _____.

Before, when mum asked, Mari and I (d) _____

_____. If the house was not clean, we (e) _____

_____. Mari doesn't help anymore. Whenever mum asks for help, she (f) _____.

If I ask her to help me, she

(g) _____. I don't think it's fair!

Basic English Communication 2

平成 30 年 2 月 初版発行

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