

SPEAKING 1 DIALOGUE HOMEWORK – (Lesson 1 1 and 12 Review)

{Lesson 1 1}

Question Pattern:

Are your + plural nouns + verb-ing / emotion / adjective / noun?

Response Pattern:

- Yes, they are. They are + verb-ing / emotion / adjective / noun.
- No, they aren't. They aren't + verb-ing / emotion / adjective / noun.

Example Questions:

1. Are your students *studying*? (Verb)
2. Are your parents *sad*? (Emotion)
3. Are your shoes *big*? (Adjective)
4. Are your teachers *girls*? (Noun)

Some questions need to have supporting details to make the thought complete.

**Noun- is the name of person, place, things, animals.*

**Verb – is an action word. It is usually after the noun.*

**Adjectives – are describing words. It is usually a word before the noun.*

Example Responses:

1. Yes, they are. They are studying. / No, they aren't. They aren't studying.
2. Yes, they are. They are sad. / No, they aren't. They aren't sad.
3. Yes, they are. They are old. / No, they aren't. They aren't old.
4. Yes, they are. They are girls. / No, they aren't. They aren't girls.

[Lesson 1 2]

Question Pattern:

Are the + plural nouns + preposition?

Response Pattern:

- Yes, they are. They are + preposition.
- No, they aren't. They aren't + preposition.

Example Questions:

Are the cans under the chair ?

Are the balls next to the toybox?

Some questions need to have supporting details to make the thought complete.

**Preposition indicates the place of an object.*

Common prepositions we use are: in, on, at, next to, over, under.

Example Responses:

Yes, they are. They are under the chair. / No, they aren't. They aren't under the chair.

Yes, they are. They are next to the toybox. / No, they aren't. They aren't next to the toybox.

[Lesson 11]

質問形:

Are your + 複数名詞 + 動詞-ing / 感情詞 / 形容詞 / 名詞?

返答文例:

- Yes, they are. They are + 動詞-ing / 感情詞 / 形容詞 / 名詞
- No, they aren't. They aren't + 動詞-ing / 感情詞 / 形容詞 / 名詞.

質問文例:

5. Are your students *studying*? あなたの生徒は勉強していますか? (動詞)
6. Are your parents *sad*? あなたの両親は悲しいですか? (感情詞)
7. Are your shoes *big*? あなたの靴は大きいですか? (形容詞)
8. Are your teachers *girls*? あなたの先生は女の子達ですか? (名詞)

Some questions need to have supporting details to make the thought complete.

*名詞- 人や場所、物や動物などの名前

*動詞 - 動作を表す言葉。通常名詞の後にきます。

*形容詞 - 物の様子を表す言葉。通常名詞の前にきます。

Example Responses:

5. Yes, they are. They are studying. / No, they aren't. They aren't studying.
(はい、彼らは勉強しています。/いいえ、彼らは勉強していません。)
6. Yes, they are. They are sad. / No, they aren't. They aren't sad.
(はい、彼らは悲しいです。/いいえ、彼らは悲しくありません。)
7. Yes, they are. They are old. / No, they aren't. They aren't old.
(はい、彼らは歳をとっています。/いいえ、彼らは歳をとっていません。)
8. Yes, they are. They are girls. / No, they aren't. They aren't girls.
(はい、彼女たちは女の子です。/いいえ、彼女たちは女の子ではありません。)

[Lesson 12]

質問形:

Are the + 複数名詞 + 前置詞?

Response Pattern:

- Yes, they are. They are + 前置詞
- No, they aren't. They aren't + 前置詞

質問文例:

Are the cans under the chair? (椅子の下にカンがありますか?)

Are the balls next to the toybox? (おもちゃ箱のとなりにボールがありますか?)

in, on, at, next to, over, under などの前置詞は、物の場所を示すときにつかいます。

Example Responses:

Yes, they are. They are under the chair. / No, they aren't. They aren't under the chair.

(はい、それらは椅子の下にあります。/いいえ、それらは椅子の下にありません。)

Yes, they are. They are next to the toybox. / No, they aren't. They aren't next to the toybox.

(はい、それらはおもちゃ箱のとなりにあります。/いいえ、それらはおもちゃ箱の隣にありません。)