

# Constructive Communication Cues

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## ご使用上の手引き

1. 各項目とも、全応答をあげてあります。
2. 出来るだけ「テキストの文字から目を離して話せる」よう激励、援助してあげてください。絶え間なく生き生きと教室中が英語に完全占領された雰囲気を作って下さい。
3. ただし、導入、解説には必要に応じて日本語を使い、「なるほどよくわかる、よしやるぞ」と明るい気持でスタートさせてあげてください。進んだ学習者には出来るだけ英語で解説してあげてください。要するに、先生と学習者が「よくわかる、だから楽しい」という授業を進めてあげてください。
4. 学習者(S)と教授者(T)との連携法にはいろいろありますが、各項目はじめのモデル文はTが“Look at the model. Student ‘A’ says. ‘Ken is 20 years old.’ Then student ‘B’ says/asks. ‘I see. How old is John?’ All right?” とでもいっておいてから、適当なSに、“Let’s work on the model dialogue. You’ll be ‘A’ and I’ll be ‘B.’ Now you start.” と、T-S か S-T でモデル対話文を全員に理解させて下さい。それから、“Now you make pairs.”と、S-S のペアで練習させるか、途中まではT-S1, T-S2, T-S3 と進めて行くのも堅実な方法です。S-S のペアで練習は、ある程度進んだ学習者には大好評です。でも、これで練習するときは、“In this kind of practice, your partner is very, very important to you, and so are you to your partner. You will help each other, and you can improve together.” と、いかにパートナーが重要な存在かを認識させて下さい。cue(ヒント)はすべてAがテキストを見てBに教えるようにすると、Bはテキストを見ずにドンドン前へ進めます。「文字に頼らない」のがスピーキングの目標ですから。
5. A.A. は additional activities の略語です。先生のご指導で行う補充練習か、先生自身のショートスピーチです。一応の例が示してありますが、ご自身の実情に合わせてクラスのひとたちに聴かせてあげてください。TとSの楽しいcommunicationの機会にしてください。

with Henry 5. thinking about him – took a walk in the park thinking about him 6. wondering what to do – came home slowly wondering what to do 7. feeling happy – went to bed feeling happy

- R5) N.B.** I regret making/having made such a mistake. 間違ったことが遺憾だ  
I regret to say that he died last night. 遺憾ながら申し上げる  
I am afraid of making mistakes again. 間違いをすること(可能性大)が怖い  
I am afraid to go to such a dangerous place. 怖いから行かない

**119) (A)**

1. A: Do you think he can jump over that bar?

B: No, not now, but he'll be able to do that in a month or so.

2. lift a 200-pound weight – two months or so 3. drive the ball 200 yards – two weeks or so  
4. get three strikes in a row – a year or so 5. make *Yokozuna* this time – two years or so 6. swim 100 meters in 55 seconds – a month or so 7. run the whole distance in 2 hours and 10 minutes – three months or so

**(B)**

1. A: Do you think she can become a judo champion?

B: I'm afraid she won't be able to do that.

2. ski down this steep slope 3. win this golf tournament 4. climb that high mountain 5. jump over that bar 6. swim across this channel

**120)**

1. A: People say he may lift this huge rock.

B: Wow! He must be very strong.

2. live more than 100 years – healthy 3. run as many as 30 miles – tough 4. donate as much as one million yen – generous 5. buy this island – wealthy 6. solve these math problems in 10 minutes – smart 7. buy another Benz – rich 8. host two students from China – kind

**A.A.:** Say something to your students using “must ...”

There lives a middle-aged lady near my house. She lives in a beautiful large house. She buys a new car every two years. Besides, I never see her wearing the same dress. She must be very rich. Her neighbors must be envious of that lady.

**121)**

1. A: Don't you think he must drive more carefully?

B: Oh, yes. I think he should (do so).

2. come more punctually 3. speak more politely 4. study more constantly 5. learn more attentively 6. work more confidently 7. live more honestly 8. play more cautiously

**122)**

1. He will give up his idea soon.

2. must 3. mustn't 4. shouldn't 5. ought to 6. oughtn't to 7. needn't 8. used to 9. would often 10. may 11. might 12. might not 13. had better 14. shall 15. is likely to 16. is supposed to 17. is to 18. may well 19. may as well 20. might as well

**N.B.:** You had better do ... という表現は、日本人が使い過ぎるので、ひんしゆくを買う表現の一つである。これは友人や目下のものにはよいのだが、「...した方がいいよ」「...なさい」に近い指示の調子を持つ。従って目上の人には You may/might as well do ... とか Isn't it better for you to do ...? といった表現を用いなければならない。

また He may as well do ... は He might as well do ... とは違う、may as well do には可能性があり might as well do には might が示すように可能性が少ない。

Tom is very bright. You may as well call him a genius. 天才と呼んでもよい。

You might as well give me the money as lend it to him. ボクにくれた方がましだ。

まさか、くれることもあるまいが。

**123)**

1. A: Does she still drive to work?

B: She used to drive to work, but not any more.

2. work late every day 3. live on 5th Street 4. go out with John 5. drink and smoke a lot 6. ignore her neighbors 7. make many careless mistakes 8. speak ill of her boss

**A.A.:** Ask questions so that your students will answer either with “Yes, I still do,” or with “No, not any more.”

Do you still call your mother “Mama”?

Do you still take a bath with your parent?

Do you still sleep beside your parent? etc.

**124)** 1. A: Isn't it hard for Jane to work late?

B: Not really. She's used to working late.

2. Tom to work by himself 3. them to live in small apartments 4. you to commute a long way  
5. them to practice soccer in the rain 6. her to teach large classes 7. him to swim 10 kilometers every day 8. her to go on a diet

**A.A.:** Ask questions so that your students will answer with “Yes, it is,” or “No, I'm used to it.”

Ask someone who lives a long way from where you teach him/her. “Isn't it hard for you to get up early and commute a long way every day?”

Ask someone who does some hard sport like judo. “Isn't it hard for you to practice judo every day?”

**N.B.:** be used to の to は前置詞なのでとは名詞。He is from Siberia, so he is used to cold weather. But he isn't used to living without a stove or something.

be accustomed to ~ の意味、用法とも同じ。

**125)** 1. A: Do you have anything to report to Mr. Lee?

B: I don't think so. I've nothing particular to report to him.

2. ask Miss Anderson – ask her 3. say about the problem – say about it 4. present to the chairman – present to him 5. send to your sister in Kyushu – send (to) her 6. confess to your parents – confess to them 7. write about your recent trip to Italy – write about it

**A.A.:** Ask your students these questions.

Do you have anything to ask about me or my family?

Do you have anything to ask Mr. Kato here? etc.

**126)** 1. A: Ken says something's wrong with this stopwatch. Do you think anything's wrong?

B: I don't think anything's wrong. Don't worry! Nothing's wrong with it.

2. kerosene stove 3. cellular phone 4. flashlight 5. Sony Walkman 6. alarm clock 7. TV remote control 8. new percolator

**N.B.:** “Ken says there's something wrong with this machine.” and “Do you think there's anything wrong with it?” are perfectly all right.

**127)** 1. A: Listen! Ken married Helen!

B: Is that so? He must have been very nice to her.

2. succeeded in the project – followed our advice 3. made no mistakes in the test – been very careful 4. won the championship – practiced very hard 5. forgot what to say in his speech – been terribly nervous 6. broke two cups while washing the dishes – been absent-minded 7. won a million yen in a lottery – been lucky

**128)** 1. A: Don't you think Ken looks sad?

B: I do. He may have failed the exam.

2. looks angry – heard the news 3. looks happy – had a date with Cindy 4. looks nervous – learned the truth 5. looks sleepy – had very little sleep 6. looks excited – won a game of golf 7. looks pleased – passed the test at last 8. looks discouraged – made a lot of mistakes

**A.A.:** Speak to your students like this:

Mariko, you look sleepy. You must have gone to bed very late last night. Right?  
 Noboru, you look very happy today. You must have done well in the last test. Right?  
 Miss Saito (anyone your students know quite well) went to Hawaii last month, and stayed there for ten days in a very nice hotel. She must have had a very good time there. Also, she may have met a handsome young man there!

- 129)** 1. A: Would you say she is a doctor?  
 B: She can't be a doctor. She must be a nurse.  
 2. pleased – disappointed 3. his wife – his daughter 4. in her twenties – at least 30. 5. a teacher – a student 6. the princess – her attendant **N.B.:** can not とは普通綴らず、can't がcannot とする

- 130)** 1. A: Do you think he ran away from home?  
 B: I don't think so. He can't have run away from home.  
 2. stole the money – stolen the money 3. robbed the bank – robbed the bank 4. killed the watchman – killed the watchman 5. used a handgun – used a handgun 6. committed suicide – committed suicide 7. flew to a foreign country – flown to a foreign country  
**A.A.:** Use “can't have done ...” in telling students something they may be interested in.  
 According to a certain magazine, Wakabayama said he might quit sumo. But I don't believe it. He can't have said such a thing. He's strong and is still very young ... too young to think of quitting.

- 131)** 1. A: Who invented this machine?  
 B: I think it was invented by Edison.  
 2. composed this lullaby – composed by Mozart 3. directed this movie – directed by Kurosawa  
 4. designed this building – designed by Kurokawa 5. painted this picture – painted by Picasso 6. wrote this poem – written by Robert Frost 7. built this castle – built by Hideyoshi Toyotomi  
**A.A.:** Give some quizzes like:  
 Who invented the telephone? (Alexander Graham Bell)  
 Who composed this song? (You hum part of the tune they know.)  
 Who built the Castle of Edo, or the Imperial Palace of today? (Dohkan Ohta)

- 132)** 1. A: Did they make him leave his house?  
 B: Right. He was made to leave his house.  
 A: I see. He didn't want to, then.  
 2. get on the truck 3. enter the building 4. tell the secret 5. stay there for a month 6. work ten hours a day

- 133)** 1. A: Did the Picasso exhibit interest you?  
 B: Certainly. I was interested in it.  
 2. the soccer game excite – excited about it 3. the horror movie thrill – thrilled by it 4. the traffic accident shock – shocked by it 5. the new apartment please – pleased with it 6. the circus clowns amuse – amused by them 7. the young singers attract – attracted to them 8. the test result disappoint – disappointed by it

- 134)** 1. A: Were you interested?  
 B: Oh, yes. It was very interesting.  
 2. excited – exciting 3. thrilled – thrilling 4. shocked – shocking 5. amused – amusing  
 6. disappointed – disappointing 7. encouraged – encouraging 8. confused – confusing  
 9. disgusted – disgusting 10. frightened – frightening

- 135)** 1. The old man sat there surrounded by children. 2. The girl went on sighing again and again.  
 3. The President came out guarded by several men. 4. He walked along waving to the crowd on either side. 5. She attended the party dressed in white. 6. She went back home leaving this message behind. 7. I stayed in my room reading some interesting stories.