

Express Yourself in English A Fresh Start to Your College Life

英語で自己表現—大学英語のフレッシュスタート

TOEIC®予想問題付き

八木 克正
Richard Hodson

井上 亜依
Sebastian Fuller

共 著

英 宝 社

はじめに

本書は、大学新入生の英語コミュニケーション能力向上のために作られました。高等学校の「英語コミュニケーション」で学んだことを、大学での生活に照らしてさらに能力を磨くことを目標にしています。

英語の読解力と、英語で自己表現をする能力とは必ずしも同じではありません。難しい単語を使って複雑な構文で書かれた英語の意味を理解することができても、「車のタイヤがパンクした」という簡単な日本語を英語で表現できるとは限らないでしょう。自己表現としての第一歩として教室で「自己紹介をして下さい」と言われた時、「今、自動車学校に通っています」「出身高等学校はとてもスポーツの盛んな学校でした」と言えなくて、名前を言っただけで終わってしまっただけでは残念です。

本書は、大学に入ってからオリエンテーションを経て、授業を受けたり、アルバイトをしたり、将来の設計を友達と語り合ったり、イギリス旅行に出かけたり、外国人に日本を紹介する状況を設定し、それぞれの状況にふさわしい英語表現を覚え、自己表現ができるようになるように工夫されています。

本書で書かれた英語を理解することはそれほど困難ではないと思います。しかし、本書は、書かれた内容を理解することだけを目標にしているわけではありません。本書は、場面に応じた適切な表現法を覚えて、その表現法を実際に使えるようになることを目標にして作られています。学生の皆さんには、自分で使えるようになって、自己表現ができるようになること、これを目標にしていきたいと思います。

本書は、文法事項よりも、むしろ表現法に重点をおいた構成になっています。このような考え方は、今、新しい研究分野として注目を浴びているphraseologyという考え方に基づいています。文法より、単語と単語の結びつきや成句表現の学習こそが言葉を学ぶ原動力であるという考え方です。

本書を作るにあたって、著者4名は何度も集まって協議を重ね、各ユニットのトピック、語彙・成句の選択をしてきました。使われた対話や文章・問題はすべて4名の著者が協力して独自に作成したものです。そこから生き生きとした英語を学んで下さい。

本書は、導入のためのUnit 0を含めて全部で15のユニットからなっています。授業の都合によって、ややスピードを早くして1学期で終えることも、ていねいに学習する時間をとって2学期（通年）で終えることもできます。

各ユニットは、A～Fの6つのセクションからなっています。それぞれのセクションの内容は次の通りです。Aは2つの対話、Bは語彙と重要な成句、CはAとBで学んだ語彙や成句・表現を使った発話の練習です。このセクションにはWord boxの欄を設けて、ユニットに関係の深い言葉を解説しています。Unit 1では「オリエンテ

ーションとは何か」の解説を述べています。Dは関連したトピックについての読み物です。ここからも多くの表現を学ぶことができます。ここにもWord boxを設けて語句の説明をしています。Eはここまでに学んだことを更に補う補充問題です。FはTOEICに出そうな予想問題です。この予想問題も、それぞれのユニットに関係の深い語句を使った問題になっています。本書の使い方の解説は、How to use this text-bookの章を参照して下さい。

さあ、受験英語を脱出して、自己表現のための英語学習のスタートです。

2008年9月

八 木 克 正
Richard Hodson
井 上 亜 依
Sebastian Fuller

目次

はじめに	3
How to use this textbook	7
Unit 0 Looking ahead	13
Unit 1 Orientation and getting to class	18
Unit 2 In the classroom	24
Unit 3 In the cafeteria	31
Unit 4 On the way to school	37
Unit 5 Getting to know each other	43
Unit 6 Working part-time	50
Unit 7 Talking about your future	56
Unit 8 A summer trip to London — Plans and departure	62
Unit 9 A summer trip to London — Shopping with friends	68
Unit 10 A summer trip to London — Eating out	74

Unit 11	Introducing Japan to overseas friends — Food	81
Unit 12	Introducing Japan to overseas friends — Culture and Customs	87
Unit 13	Introducing Japan to overseas friends — Visiting historic sites	94
Unit 14	Review	101
語句索引		106

How to use this textbook

This section will show you how to use this textbook to help improve your English proficiency. The explanation uses Unit 6 as an example.

Unit 6

Working part-time

Dialog

A-1 In a coffee shop
Practice the dialog.



Elliot: Are you free on Friday? Some of us are going to the movies.
Naoya: Sorry, I have to work.
Elliot: Really? What do you do?
Naoya: I work at reception at the New City Hotel.
Elliot: What's it like?
Naoya: Not too bad. I get to work at 4 and finish at 10.
Elliot: But what do you do?
Naoya: I check people in, carry their bags and give out tourist information.
Elliot: Sounds like a great part-time job!
Naoya: Yeah... but sometimes the guests are really... difficult.

A-2 Later on
Practice the dialog.



Elliot: I don't have a part-time job, but I'm thinking of getting one. What do you think?
Naoya: Well, there are lots of pros and cons.
Elliot: For example?
Naoya: You have to get up early sometimes, and you need to be well-organized.
Elliot: Doesn't sound too hard.
Naoya: Sometimes you have to wear an ugly uniform and you must never

— 50 —

In section A, first make sure that you understand what is happening in each dialog. Think about where the conversation is taking place, who is speaking, and what the main topic of the conversation is.

Next, practice the dialogs over and over. Once is never enough!

After that, look for the key expressions, and memorize them, so that you can be confident in using them naturally. For example, look at how Elliot and Naoya use present tense verbs to describe things they do regularly, and 'have to' and 'need to' to talk about duties.

By doing this, you will become familiar with the English that you will encounter in many situations in college life, when traveling abroad, or when introducing Japan to visitors from overseas.

look sleepy or annoyed, even when the guests are —
Elliot: Difficult?
Naoya: You've got it. But the money's good! Pros and cons, you see!

Notes: pros and cons 「賛成・反対意見 (かいろいろある)」 You've got it. 「その通り」

B Vocabulary and key phrases

B-1 Check the words you already know.

1. Part-time jobs

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> clerk at a convenience store | <input type="checkbox"/> food vendor at a baseball stadium |
| <input type="checkbox"/> waiter/waitress at a restaurant | <input type="checkbox"/> pizza delivery worker |
| <input type="checkbox"/> kitchen worker | <input type="checkbox"/> teacher at a cram school |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hotel clerk | <input type="checkbox"/> home tutor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hotel bellhop | <input type="checkbox"/> interpreter / translator |
| <input type="checkbox"/> office clerk | <input type="checkbox"/> tour guide |

2. Money and bills

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> monthly allowance | <input type="checkbox"/> pay-check |
| <input type="checkbox"/> phone bill | <input type="checkbox"/> utilities (electricity bill, water bill) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tuition | <input type="checkbox"/> room and board |
| <input type="checkbox"/> rent | <input type="checkbox"/> bank transfer |

B-2 Look at B-1. Find the English equivalents for these expressions.

コンビニエンスストアの店員	勘定
予備校の先生	電話代の請求書
家庭教師	振込み
通訳	授業料
一ヶ月の小遣い	家賃

The vocabulary and key phrases in B-1 are related to the topic of each unit.

The words are arranged in groups. Don't worry if there seem to be a lot, as you probably already know some of them.

First, look for and check (✓) the words that you already know. Share your information with a partner.

Then, try to work out the meanings of the new words and phrases, and memorize them. You can look up their meanings and pronunciations in a dictionary, ask your teacher, and practice with a partner.

The dialogs in Units 1 and 2 contain some classroom English expressions that you can use to do this.

Finally, in B-2, check what you have learned by matching Japanese words with their English equivalents.

Practice

C-1 *Mami*: Do your parents send you enough money?

Naoya: No way! I can't be too dependent on my parents. My dad will retire soon and then he'll be living on his pension. I have to work. I'm working three days a week now.

Mami: What do you do?

Naoya: I work as a clerk at a convenience store from six in the evening till midnight.

Mami: That sounds like a hard job. How much do they pay you?

Naoya: I get 870 yen an hour.

C-2 *Kazu*: How much do you spend a month?

Saori: About 150,000 yen a month.

Kazu: Wow, that's a lot of money! What do you spend that on?

Saori: I have to pay 70,000 yen for rent, 5,000 yen for electricity and water, and 10,000 yen for the phone bill. I pay them by bank transfer and I use the rest for food and going out occasionally.

Kazu: You live on your own in an apartment?

Saori: Yes. I live close by the school. My parents live in Nagoya.

Kazu: Do you often go back home?

Saori: Not very often. Only for New Year and *O-bon*.

Note: pension [年金]

Word box 1

Japanese students often talk about their 'arubaito' or 'baito' for short. 'Arubaito' or 'baito' is not English. It originally came from the German word 'Arbeit,' meaning 'work.' Students at high schools in the old school system before World War II used to use German to sound cool, and the word 'arubaito' is one of the examples of this old custom. The English equivalent to the Japanese word 'arubaito' is 'part-time job.' If you 'work part-time' or 'do a part-time job,' it means that you are working while studying at college.

Section C is a practice section based on what you have learned in A and B.

To say that we know a word, phrase or expression, we need to see and use it many times, and we need to understand it how it works in context.

As before, we recommend that you read and practice the passages and dialogs repeatedly with your partner or classmates.

Word box supplies information about a word or phrase that appears in each unit. Learning what words and phrases mean and how to use them is important, but it is also useful to have background knowledge about English expressions.

Reading

Read the passage and answer the questions.



University education in the UK is quite different to that in Japan. Britain only has about 100 universities, and almost all of them are public, whereas there are many private universities in Japan. Until the last few years, tuition was completely free, but now students in most British universities have to pay some money every year towards their tuition.

Unlike students in many other countries, many British students go to university far from their hometowns, and therefore choose to live in university dormitories or to rent apartments or private houses. The government gives them a loan for their living expenses, which has to be paid back after they graduate. Even so, student life is becoming increasingly expensive, so more and more students are working part-time to get the money that they need for living expenses such as food, utility bills, textbooks and going out. A recent survey by a student accommodation company found that 41 percent of students in the UK do some kind of part-time job. According to the survey, students do an average of 13.9 hours of part-time work per week.

Being able to earn money is an advantage, but working part-time may not always be good for students. Many find that their jobs take up time that should be used for study. In some cases, being exhausted from work can mean that some students are not able to concentrate when they study. As a result, their attendance and their grades for homework assignments, and on exams, can be badly affected. Some students may have to drop out of college because they cannot afford living expenses or the cost of tuition. Some others may have to do so because they have failed required courses, and in many cases, doing a part-time job may have contributed to that.

Questions

1. According to the passage, how do British students and universities differ from those in other countries?
2. What kinds of things do British students need money for?
3. According to the passage, what are the pros and cons of working part-

—53—

Section D aims to improve your English reading ability.

Read the whole passage quickly first to get an idea of the topic, and the ‘gist’.

Ask yourself how much you already know about the topic. Then read the passage again, more carefully. Some of the questions ask you to look for detailed information, and some ask about the whole passage.

English passages use many set phrases, so it is important to get used to looking for and understanding them.

time for students?

4. Why can students' grades on assignments and exams be affected by part-time work?
5. What reasons does the passage give for students dropping out of university?

Phrase finder

'Far from' is a set phrase. How many set phrases can you find in the passage?

Word box 2

Try to find words or phrases in the passage with the following meanings:

1. money that you need for food, rent, etc (n.) _____
2. very tired (adj.) _____
3. focus on something; pay attention to something (v.) _____
4. money that you pay for classes at university (n.) _____
5. money that is lent to you and that you have to pay back (n.) _____

Note: v. = verb (動詞)

E Follow-up practice

Answer the following questions.

1. Do you have a part-time job?
2. If so, how many hours a week do you work?
3. How many courses are you taking this semester?
4. Do you attend classes regularly?
5. Do you think your part-time job sometimes affects your attendance or study?

—54—

Some units have a Word box with vocabulary questions related to the reading.

Use it to help you think about how you can use different English words to express similar meanings.

Section E is a follow-up practice section that brings together topics and vocabulary from the dialog, practice and reading sections.

First, try to answer the questions as accurately as you can by yourself, then practice them again with a partner, until you can express yourself fluently and naturally.

Finally, think about the different ways that you might answer each question in a conversation, and in writing.

Preparing for TOEIC

Fill in the blanks by choosing the most suitable words or phrases given below.

- (1) Elliot had to () 10,000 yen from his bank account to pay for his phone bill.
(a) deposit (b) discount (c) trade (d) withdraw
- (2) I'm () money for a trip to China little by little.
(a) coming (b) going (c) putting (d) saving
- (3) I went to a job interview today. The interviewers asked me a lot of questions and I think I () to answer all of them.
(a) did (b) kept (c) managed (d) promoted
- (4) She applied () a job at a bank, but she wasn't hired.
(a) at (b) for (c) of (d) in
- (5) My work brings big rewards though it is very hard and I can't take any vacations. I know every job has its pros and ().
(a) allowance (b) cons (c) insurance (d) payment
- (6) The hourly pay of part-time jobs in Japan is said to be 830 yen () average.
(a) as (b) of (c) on (d) with

Based on the words and phrases that you have studied in each unit, section E Preparing for TOEIC gives you the chance to practice answering TOEIC-style questions. We recommend that you try the questions a number of times until you can get all the answers correctly. Look back through the unit if you cannot find all of the answers straight away.

Unit 0

Looking ahead

Welcome! Let's look ahead to the textbook that we are going to use together.

First, look at the book and answer these questions:

How many pages are there? _____

How many units are there? _____

What language is most of the textbook written in? _____

How much? About _____ %

Where can you find Japanese in the textbook? _____

What is the first thing in every unit? _____

What is the last thing in every unit? _____

Dialog

Each unit starts with two short dialogs for you to practice.

Look through the textbook and find:

1. a conversation in a shop Unit _____

2. a conversation in a restaurant Unit _____

3. a character called Kaoru Unit _____

4. a character called Maki Unit _____

5. a conversation between a teacher and a student

Unit _____

6. a conversation between a Japanese person
and someone from another country

Unit _____

B Vocabulary and key phrases

In this section, you will learn some new words and phrases.

Look through the textbook. Find four words that you already knew.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Now find four words that you haven't learned yet.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Here are some words from Units 1-4. *Find the English equivalents.*

発表		掲示板	
図書館		定期券	
優先席		寮	
紙幣		レジ係	

Practice

In this section, you will practice using new words and phrases in context.

Look at the practice sections in Units 4, 7 and 9, and answer the questions:

1. Why was the student late for class? _____
2. What are Keita and Hiroshi talking about? _____
3. What does Yoshiko want to buy? _____

Reading

Each unit in the textbook has a reading section with questions.

In which unit can you find:

1. an article about eating out in London? Unit _____
2. the story of a famous event in Japanese history? Unit _____
3. four 'What' questions? Unit _____
4. some Japanese words that are now used in English? Unit _____

Follow-up practice

After the reading, the follow-up section gives you the chance to practice talking about the topic of the unit again, first by yourself, and then with a partner.

First, let's practice by finding out about your teacher.

1. Find one question from the follow-up practice section, and ask your teacher.
2. Now think of two more original English questions to ask your teacher.

Preparing for TOEIC

The final part of each unit gives you some practice questions to help you prepare for the TOEIC test.

Have you ever taken this test? Yes. / No. / I don't know.

If so, what score did you get? _____

What score do you want to get a year from now? _____

Research box 1

TOEIC is an 'acronym': a word made from the first letters of other words.

What does TOEIC stand for? _____

In which unit can you find some more English acronyms? Unit _____

Study habits

Think about and answer these questions. Then discuss them with a partner.

question	you	your partner
How often do you listen to music in English?		
How often do you talk to people in English?		
Do you talk to your friends in English? Why? Why not?		
How often do you read English for fun (not for homework)?		
Do you prefer a paper dictionary or an electronic one?		

question	you	your partner
If you don't understand a word when reading, do you use a dictionary immediately, or make a guess first?		
Do you have a special vocabulary notebook? Do you always carry it?		
Do you ever use the internet in English?		
Have you studied abroad? For how long?		
Do you agree with this opinion: 'My teacher can teach me all the English I need'?		
What do you want to be able to do in English?		
Think of an original question		
Think of an original question		

Research box 2

What can you do to improve your English? Write some ideas here.

Unit 1

Orientation and getting to class

Dialog

A-1 Before the orientation for freshmen



Practice the dialog, changing the underlined parts to give information about yourself.

Kate: Next, please. Have a seat.

Tsuyoshi: Thanks.

Kate: Are you a new student?

Tsuyoshi: Yes, I am. I'm a freshman.

Kate: OK. What's your name?

Tsuyoshi: I'm Tsuyoshi Moriyama.

Kate: How do you spell that?

Tsuyoshi: Tsuyoshi: T-S-U-Y-O-S-H-I. Moriyama: M-O-R-I-Y-A-M-A.

Kate: Where are you from, Mr. Moriyama?

Tsuyoshi: I'm from Nara, but I live in the university dormitory now.

A-2 Getting to class



Practice the dialog.

Carrie: You're majoring in English, aren't you?

Hiroko: That's right.

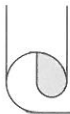
Carrie: Well, your first class is 'Conversation 101.' It's in room 213.

Hiroko: OK... Excuse me. Could you tell me how to get to room 213?

Carrie: Oh, it's easy. Go out of this room, and turn left. Go down the stairs to the second floor, and it's on your right, next to the library.

Hiroko: Could you say that again?

Carrie: Sure. Go out of this room, and turn left. Go down the stairs, and



it's next to the library, on your right.

Hiroko: OK. Thanks.



Vocabulary and key phrases

B-1 Check the words you already know.

1. School buildings, etc.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> cafeteria | <input type="checkbox"/> sports ground |
| <input type="checkbox"/> library | <input type="checkbox"/> administration office |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dormitory | <input type="checkbox"/> professor's office |

2. The academic year

- orientation
- spring semester (first semester)
- fall semester (second semester)
- timetable
- schedule

3. Teachers and students

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> professor | <input type="checkbox"/> freshman |
| <input type="checkbox"/> associate professor | <input type="checkbox"/> sophomore |
| <input type="checkbox"/> assistant professor | <input type="checkbox"/> junior |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> senior |

4. Classes

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> period | <input type="checkbox"/> course |
| <input type="checkbox"/> curriculum | <input type="checkbox"/> credit |

B-2 Look at B-1. Find the English equivalents for these expressions.

オリエンテーション		年間行事表	
図書館		カフェテリア	
前期（春学期）後期（秋学期）		寮	
教授、准教授、講師		教授研究室	
1年生、2年生、3年生、4年生		事務室	
グラウンド		単位	
時間割		授業	



Practice

C-1 Look at A-2 again. Ask your partner how to get to these places.

1. the library
2. your next class
3. your teacher's office

Start with 'Could you tell me how to get to...?'

C-2 Read the passage, and fill in the blanks. Use the words from B-1 above.

The _____ year consists of two _____: the spring _____ and the _____ semester. In April, before classes start, students have an _____. Professors and staff in the _____ office advise students on which _____ to take, and on how to make their own _____. It's very important to make sure that you have enough _____ to graduate at the end of your _____ year!

Word box

Do you know where the word 'orientation' comes from? It comes from the word 'orient,' meaning 'east.' 'East' is where the sun rises. It is very important for church builders to know which direction is east, because the church has to face east. Having the church face east, that is, 'orientate,' is having it in the right direction. Thus, 'orientate' has come to be used to mean 'to have people face the right direction'.

Reading

Read this letter from a university professor, and answer the questions.



Dear freshman,

Welcome to the new academic year! I am sure that many of you are feeling nervous, about your studies, about college life and, for some of you, living in a dormitory or in an apartment house away from your family home for the first time.

However, professors and administrative staff are here to help you. If you have any worries, call in at the administration office, or ask your professor for advice.

We hope that you will follow in the footsteps of some of our former graduates. Many of them have gone on to successful careers in education, business, the media and politics. We are very proud of them.

Finally, we hope that you will get involved in the active college social scene. There are many sports clubs and cultural activities that you can participate in. These include drama, *kendo*, the school newspaper, and even women's rugby. Good luck with your studies.

Questions

1. What kinds of things might new students be nervous about?
2. What should you do if you are worried about college life?
3. What kinds of careers do former graduate students have?
4. What kinds of activities can you get involved in?

Phrase finder

'I'm sure that...' is a set phrase. How many set phrases can you find in the letter?

Fill in your own timetable.

Period	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

Note: administrative staff 「事務職員」

Follow-up practice

My name is Hiroko Okada. I'm majoring in English, and I live in the school dormitory. I was born and brought up in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture. I graduated from Nagoya Johoku High School, which is famous for its strong baseball team. The baseball team made it to the top four at Koshien Stadium last year.

I like Nagoya very much, because it's so conveniently situated, between Tokyo and Osaka. Nagoya is famous for 'miso' and 'ji-dori' chicken. *Miso* is made from soy beans, and it's used for *miso* soup, which is an essential part of a Japanese-style breakfast. *Ji-dori* is delicious free-range chicken. Free-range means that the chickens are left in a wide open space, and allowed to move about and feed on their own. I love playing tennis, and I'm thinking of joining the tennis club. I hope that I can be good friends with all of you!

Answer the following questions. After you've finished all the questions, try to write your own introduction.

1. What is her name?
2. What is she majoring in?
3. Where is she from?
4. Where does she live now?
5. What is Nagoya famous for?
6. What does she like to do?

F Preparing for TOEIC

Fill in the blanks by choosing the most suitable words or phrases given below.

- (1) John is a sophomore () Kyoto University.
(a) at (b) in (c) on (d) with

- (2) I am a () stranger here. Could you tell me how I can get a bus to Jyosai University?
(a) complete (b) full (c) unique (d) different

- (3) How many courses are you () in the spring semester?
(a) having (b) learning (c) keeping (d) taking

- (4) Professor Kita is very strict and () 20% of his students.
(a) fails (b) goes down (c) puts down (d) takes off

- (5) I have to get 20 credits this year. Which courses () to register for?
(a) are you considering (b) do you think
(c) do you advise me (d) do you tell me

Unit 2

In the classroom

Dialog

A-1 At the start of class



Read the dialog and write the final line. Then practice the dialog.

Professor Smith: Morning everyone. First, we're going to check the homework, so please open your books to page 13.

Matsuda: Professor Smith, did you say 13 or 30?

Professor Smith: 13.

Matsuda: Oh no, I did page 30!

Professor Smith: Mr. Matsuda. What are the three golden rules that I told you last week?

Matsuda: One: don't be late. Two: if you don't know, ask.

Professor Smith: And number three?

Matsuda: Umm... Make notes?

Professor Smith: It looks like we need to make a fourth rule for you, Mr. Matsuda.

Matsuda: _____

A-2 After checking the homework

Read the dialog and fill in the blanks. Then practice the dialog, changing the date and star sign.



Professor Smith: Now we're going to do a role play activity, so please get into pairs. To build confidence in a foreign language, you need to be comfortable speaking with all kinds of people, so please find a new partner today.