

Smart Kids 6 (スマートキッズ 6)

レッスンナンバー	学習目標	学習内容・文法	Writing	使用単語	使用フレーズ
UNIT 1 The “Smart” Thief	<p>発生した出来事の詳細を推測することを通し、以下のことを学ぶ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 過去の行動がその時点のものか、継続されていたことか 規則性のある過去分詞、不規則動詞の過去分詞のタイプを理解する 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> see somebody (to) do some- thing, see somebody doing some- thingの違い 規則性のある動詞の過去分詞 不規則動詞の過去分詞 be heard to do, be heard doingの違い 	<p>自分で形容詞や副詞を使い、描写を入れた物語を作る</p>	<p>high heel, thief, unlocked, windowsill, footprint, deliveryman, arrest, take a shower, hurriedly, teen, criminal, divorced, earn, rebuild, forge, bank cheque, papers, discover, teenager, pretend, professor, agent, chase, break into, show up, realize, apologize, except, among, glide, glare</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> see somebody (to) do something see somebody doing some- thing be + past participle(+ by人) not ... until + a noun / sentence
Unit 2 Jobs Around Us	<p>身近にある仕事の話を通じ、以下のことを学ぶ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 役割や必要とされることの表現 自分の意見を述べる文章の構文 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> need to do need something need (人) to do something something needs to be doneの使い方 if + 条件条項 	<p>自分の意見を述べる文章を、パターンに合わせて書く</p>	<p>examine, treat, do operations, deliver, or, towel, float, spin, tie, gravity, forever, collar, wage, mechanic, electrician, plumber, require, college degree, office, salary, manager, service, secretary, flight attendant, salesperson, accountant, consider, monthly, hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, annual, annually</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> need something. need to do something. need someone to do some- thing. something needs to be done. if ...
Unit 3 Travel Is Fun	<p>旅行の話題から他国について知る中で、以下のことを学ぶ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 現在完了時制を使い、過去の経験について話す 過去形と過去完了の違いを学ぶ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> has / have been to~ has / have + past participle 現在完了時制 Have you / has she + 過去完了 I haven't / She hasn't + 過去完了 since + 時点/文章 “since”, “for”, and “ago”の比較 ever, never already, yet 	<p>イギリスについて自分の意見を述べる文章を書く</p>	<p>need to do, need something, need (sb) to do something, something needs to be done, attraction, prost, fluent, retire, national, flat, low, several, camp, tent, shepherd, mince, rugby, tube, landscape</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> have been to have + 過去完了 Have 人 + 過去完了? 人 haven't + 過去完了 since + 時点/文章 “since”, “for” and “ago”
Unit 4 Stray Animals	<p>野良犬、野良猫などの動物の問題を通じ、以下のことを学ぶ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 現在完了形の持つ過去の経験、現在まで継続している事象について学ぶ 犬にまつわるイデオム ingの動名詞しての利用 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present Perfect Tense 現在完了形 continuous verbs vs temporary verbs. it is + adjective + of some- body to ... Idioms about dogs have difficulty (in) doing something “V-ing” as a noun 動名詞 	<p>探し物を尋ねるポスター文を書く</p>	<p>homeless, stray, used to do, grand, black and blue, pet (verb), how I wish I could, to have a roof over one's head, poor, abandon, owner, adopt, feed, allergy, Sure thing! No problem. Don't mention it, - support, yard, injured, face, cruel, shelter, charity, provide, volunteer, neuter, own, donate, companion, breeder</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What do you know about... It is 形容詞 of somebody go to the dogs, a dog in the manger, every dog has its day, let sleeping dogs lie. have difficulty (in) doing something
UNIT 5 Body Health	<p>体のパーツや病気・健康を通じ、以下のことを学ぶ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 体調不良時の表現の仕方 自分の感じていることを表現する 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a body part + hurt(s). it hurts to ...: 不定詞 toを使い不具合を伝える as well as :比較、同じように 	<p>健康について自分の意見を述べる文を書く</p>	<p>forehead, cheek, chin, elbow, wrist, hip, ankle, upper arm, lower arm, waist, thigh, lap, calf, cough, sneeze, runny, watery, vomit, throw up, diarrhea, itchy, dizzy, rare, prescribe, hospitalize, be put on a drip, feel like (doing) something, full of aomwthing, energy, focus, grain, whole, brown bread, brown rice, protein, vitamin, skin, enough, bone, muscle, skip, roller-skate, wealth</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a body part + hurt(s). it hurts to ... feel like (doing) something as well as

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Unit 6 Electricity	身の回りにある電化製品、電気に関する表現を通じ、以下の項目を学ぶ: ・関係代名詞の使い方 ・助動詞＋受動態の表現	・関係代名詞 "that" ・関係代名詞 "who" ・go off vs go outの違い ・助動詞＋受動態の使い方	電気の便利さについて意見文を書く	appliance, microwave oven, air conditioner, smart vacuum cleaner, oven, dishwasher, washing machine, refrigerator, vacuum cleaner, juicer, hair dryer, water heater, rice cooker, electric kettle, electric fan, electric iron, power cut, calm down, a big deal, complain, form, environment, chemical, produce, pollute, run out, dam, affect, solar panel, enough, windmill, field, coast, wave, sea tide	1. 名詞＋that ... 2. 人＋who ... 3. go off vs go out 4. can be, must be, should be, may be
Unit 7 Reduce, Reuse, Recycle	ゴミの問題、リサイクル、リユース、リデュースについて知り、以下の項目を学ぶ: ・期限を表す表現 ・再帰代名詞 ・課題解決の意見を入れた意見分	・未来の期限 in + a period of time ・inとafterの違い ・再帰代名詞: myself, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, themselves ・electric vs electronicの違い	ゴミの削減について、自分が考える課題解決の意見を述べる	resource, run out, bury, earth, reduce, takeaway, bottled, disposable, reuse, container, arts and crafts, recycle, can, cardboard, electronic, equipment	1. 未来形＋in + a period of time 2. 過去形＋after + in + a period of time 3. not... any more 4. reduce, reuse, recycle 5. electric, electronic 6. call on someone to do
Unit 8 Superpower and Magic	超能力や魔法についての文章を通じ、以下の項目を学ぶ: ・仮定法の表現 ・譲歩の副詞節の使い方 ・unを使った逆接表現	・仮定法表現 ・turn something from A into B ・譲歩の副詞節though, althoughの違い ・prefix: un-を使った逆接表現 ・副詞としての"as"	自分が手に入れたい不思議な力について意見文を書く	super power, shoot, swing, abracadabra, unsatisfied, greedy, count, as usual, do someone a favor, pay someone back, come true, hug, comfort, beg, satisfied	1. would, had 2. turn something from A into B 3. though, although 4. Prefix un
Progress Test	Smart Kids 6 で学習した内容の習熟度を確認する			Smart Kids 6 の全範囲	