



New Zealand

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Introduction

Welcome to Yamamura Kokusai High School!

New Zealand Top 5:

1. Homestay!
2. Nature.
3. Maori Culture.
4. Peaceful and safe!
5. Home food.

How to study with this book:

POINT 1: This is not a textbook. It is a phrase book. The phrases were chosen by Yamamura Kokusai teachers and students for your homestay in New Zealand. Study is easy:

1. Read the Japanese.
2. Try to say the English.
3. Read the English.
4. Repeat!

POINT 2: **Every phrase you learn, helps. Every phrase you learn, makes you better.** (You don't have to learn everything. One phrase is better than none. Two phrases is better than one...)

POINT 3. Speak aloud. It is very important. Practice saying these phrases aloud, again and again.

Good luck!

Chapter 1: Nice to meet you

When travelling abroad, all you need is your passport and a smile.

1. 初めまして。
Nice to meet you.

2. 迎えに来ていただいてありがとうございます
Thank you for coming to meet us/me.

Joke: What did the lion say to the zebra?... Answer: Nice to eat you.

3. 「ヤマちゃん」と呼んでください。
Please call me “Yamachan.”

4. 何とお呼びしましょうか？
What should I call you?

*Phrases 3 and 4 are very very very useful in English!! Don't skip them!
Learn them! Use them!*

5. もう少しゆっくり話していただけますか？
Please speak more slowly?

6. 私は英語がちょっとしか話せません。
I only speak a little English.

7. 素敵な家ですね。
Your house is beautiful.

Learn one new phrase now! Your English is better!

ホストファミリーがいいそうな言葉：

1. *How was your journey?*

旅はどうでしたか。

答え：*it was nice, thank you.*

良かったです。

2. *You must be tired*

疲れたでしょう！

答え：*just a little.*

ちょっとだけです。

Words, words, words!

荷物	<i>your luggage, bag</i>
車	<i>the car</i>
家	<i>a house</i>
自然	<i>the countryside, view</i>
動物	<i>animals</i>
鳥	<i>birds</i>
木々	<i>trees</i>
綺麗	<i>beautiful</i>
広い	<i>big</i>
可愛い	<i>pretty, sweet, cute</i>
良い	<i>nice, good</i>
とても	<i>very</i>

*Grammar is useful but **words are your best friend.** You can communicate without grammar. You cannot communicate without words!*

Chapter 2: Hello, etc

You say "Hello," I say "Good Morning." You say "Good morning," I say "Hello." You say "Good morning," I say "Hello," Bob says "How are you!"

8. 朝の挨拶
Good morning.

9. こんにちは
Hello! Hi!

10. さようなら
Goodbye! Bye! Bye-bye!

11. 楽しんでね
Have a nice time! Have a nice day!

12. また会いましょう
See you! See you again! See you later!

13. ちょっと丁寧な午後に会うとき
Good afternoon

14. 夜に会うとき
Good evening!

15. 自分か相手かが寝るとき
Good night!

16. 相手が寝るとき
Sweet dreams!

The host may say
Did you sleep well?

よく眠れましたか

Answer: Yes, thank you.

おかげさまで。

Did you have a nice time?

今日は良かったですか？

Answer: Yes, thank you.

おかげさまで。

Chapter 3: Somewhere new

Emergency English

17. トイレに行きたいです。

I need the bathroom.

18. トイレはどこですか？

Where's the bathroom?

19. タオルをいただけますか？

Can I have a towel please?

Great questions to ask your hosts

Ask, ask, ask! Questions make your host happy. Silence makes your host sad. Good questions are good. Silly questions are better!

20. これは何と言いますか？

What's this called?

21. これはどうやって使いますか？

How do you use this?

22. これはどこにおいておけばいいでしょうか？

Where should I put this?

23. これを使ってもいいですか？

Can I use this?

24. 私はどうすればいいですか？

What should I do?

25. お手伝いしましょうか？

Can I help?

Chapter 4: Food! Glorious food!

Before eating

26. 夕飯は何時ですか？

What time is dinner?

27. 晩ご飯は何ですか？

What's for dinner?

28. おいしそう(匂いが)。

It smells great.

29. おいしそう(見た目)。

It looks great.

Japanese food is great! Oishii, oishii, oishii! Five days, try something different! Try everything! You can live five days without home-cooking! Can't you????

While eating

Compliments

30. おいしいですね！

It tastes great.

31. 手作りですか？

Did you make this?

32. あなたは本当に料理が上手ですね。

You're such a good cook.

Condiments

33. 塩を渡してくれませんか。

Please pass the salt.

34. ケチャップはありますか？

Do you have any ketchup?

words, words, words

塩 *the salt*

胡椒 *the pepper*

お酢 *the vinegar*

マヨ *the mayonnaise*

グレービー *the gravy*

子羊とよく合っているミントやお酢で作った*condiment* *the mint sauce/jelly*

Refusing food

35. ニンジンは無しにしてください。

No carrots for me, please.

36. 僕はたまねぎが好きじゃないです。

I don't like onions.

37. 私はナッツのアレルギーです。

I'm allergic to nuts.

38. 辛すぎです。

This is too spicy.

39. おなかが一杯です。

I'm full.

Requesting food

40. 私はミントソースを食べたことはありません。

I've never had mint sauce before.

41. ちょっと食べてみます。

I'll try a little.

42. スープをもうちょっといただけますか？

Can I have some more soup?

43. お代わりありますか？

Is there any more?

44. コーヒーを一杯いただけますか？

Could I have a cup of coffee?

Good or bad

45. あんまりしょっぱくないですね！

This isn't very salty.

46. 少し辛いですね。

This is a bit spicy.

47. 甘いですね！
This is very sweet.

Note: there are few countries in the world that can boast quite the same food knowledge as Japan, so some of the words that are general knowledge in Japan may be unknown to regular people in other countries.

words, words, words

しょっぱい *salty*

酸っぱい *sour*

苦い *bitter*

甘い *sweet*

うま味、旨み *umami (fifth taste, flavor of glutamates)*

固い *chewy*

柔らかい *soft*

こってりしています *rich*

あっさりした *subtle, mild*

After eating

48. 料理が終わって、別のところに行きたいときのマナーとして「席を外していいですか」
May I be excused?

49. コーヒーを入れましょうか。
Shall I make some coffee?

50. 何か手伝いましょうか？
Can I help you with anything?

51. テーブルを片付けます。
I'll clean up the table.

52. 何をしたらいいですか？
What should I do?

53. 私は洗い物をします。
I'll do the dishes.

54. 私がテーブルを拭きます。
I'll wipe the table.

Chapter 5: Talking about you and them

Personal

55. お年はいくつですか？(若い人に聞く質問)
How old are you?
56. お年を聞いてもよろしいですか？(30歳からの人に聞く質問)
Do you mind if I ask how old you are?
57. 誕生日はいつですか？
When is your birthday?
58. あなたは(年齢よりずっと)若く見えますね。
You look much younger.
59. 私たちは同じ年です。
We are the same age!
60. 私はあなたよりも5歳年上です。
I'm 5 years older than you.
61. 暇なときは何をしていますか？
What do you usually do in your free time?
62. たいていは友達と遊んだり、音楽を聞いたりしています。
I usually hang out with friends or listen to music.
63. 部活します。
I spend most of my free time practicing <baseballなど>.
64. 得意なことは何ですか？
What are you good at?
65. 私は料理が得意です。
I'm good at cooking.

words, words, words

読書 *reading*

テレビ *watching TV*

ユーチューブ *watching videos (on youtube)*

ゲーム *playing games*

買い物 *shopping*

しゃべり *chatting (on the phone)*

SMS *sending texts*

ツイッター *tweeting*

縫い	<i>sewing</i>
絵具	<i>painting</i>
塗り絵	<i>coloring</i>
書く	<i>writing</i>
遊ぶ	<i>hanging out</i>
サッカー	<i>practicing soccer/etc.</i>
書道	<i>calligraphy</i>
生物	<i>biology</i>
茶道	<i>tea ceremony</i>
よさこい	<i>modern folk dance</i>
野球	<i>baseball</i>

School

66. 2020年に卒業します。
I'll graduate in 2020.

2020 can be read "two thousand and twenty," "twenty-twenty," or even "twenty hundred and twenty."

67. クラブに入っていますか？
Are you in any clubs?

68. 本校に生徒は約800人います。
There are about 800 students at our school.

69. 制服で有名です。
It's famous for its uniform.

70. ダンス部はテレビに出ました。
The dance club were on TV.

71. とても美しい学校です。
It's a very pretty school.

Music

72. どんな音楽を聞きますか？
What kind of music do you listen to?

73. 歌えますか？
Can you sing?

74. カラオケに行ったことがありますか？

Have you ever been to karaoke?

75. 日本でとても人気です。
It's very popular in Japan.

76. あなたは歌が上手です。
You sing very well.

Ask a native English speaker to say these words in English: karaoke, karate, sumo, samurai, Tokyo, Kyoto, Kawagoe!

Sport

77. どんなスポーツが好きですか？
What sports do you like?

78. スポーツはしますか？
Do you play any sports?

79. スポーツをするのが苦手です。
I'm no good at sport.

80. 見るのは大好きです。
I love to watch them.

81. どの選手が好きですか？
Who's your favorite player?

82. 大谷の大ファンです。
I'm a big fan of Otani.

83. スノーボードにはまっています。
I'm into snowboarding.

Getting used to thinking in singular and plural in English is very hard but very useful. Remember also, some things you can count, some you cannot. That's why you should learn words in context!

Where you live

84. ご出身はどちらですか？
Where are you from?

85. 埼玉県です
I'm from Saitama.

86. とても便利なところです。
It's very convenient.

87. 東京に近いです。
It's near Tokyo.

88. スキーに行くにもいいところです。
It's good for skiing too.

89. 景色は綺麗です。
It's very beautiful.

90. 自然が多いです。
It's surrounded by nature.

91. 川越は何で有名ですか？
What is Kawagoe famous for?

92. 川越祭りが有名です。
It's famous for the Kawagoe Festival.

Family and friends

93. 家族はお父さんと2人の姉と私です。
I live with my father and two sisters.

94. ご両親の仕事は何ですか？
What do your parents do?

95. 両親は共働きです。
My parents both work.

96. 父は専業主夫です。
My father looks after the house.

97. お婆さんは十年前なくなりました。
My grandmother passed away 10 years ago.

1. "passed away" is the safest expression about other people's loss, but

“died” is being used more and more as people consider it is important to be direct with feelings.

2. Note all the differences between Japanese and English. Japanese language is noun based: 91-94, the only verb is です. English is verb based: 91-94 the verbs are “live,” “do” “work” and “look after.” Knowing this difference is a step to being great at English.

98. 私は一番上です。
I'm the oldest.

99. 私は2番目です。
I'm the second child.

00. 私は一番下です。
I am the youngest.

01. 兄弟は何人いますか？
How many brothers or sisters do you have?

02. 私は一人っ子です。
I'm an only child.

03. 今付き合っている人はいますか？
Are you seeing anyone?

04. 彼女はどんな感じの人ですか？
What is she like?

05. 彼の写真はありますか？
Do you have a picture of him?

I'm listening

06. そうなんですか？
Is that so?

07. なるほど。
I see.

08. 信じられません。
I can't believe it.

09. 冗談でしょう。
You must be joking!

10. あのさあ
You know what?

It is not difficult to show your interest smoothly in a foreign language. It just needs a little practice. Ask a friend to read a story in English and pretend it is conversation. Practice encouraging your friend!

Chapter 6: Daily chat

Mornings

11. いい天気ですね。
(It's) nice weather, isn't it.
12. (外は)寒そうに見えます。
It looks cold (out there).
13. よく眠れましたか？
Did you sleep well? (答)Yes, thank you.
14. 朝ごはんは何ですか。
What's for breakfast?
15. 何か(特に食べ物)いい匂いがする。
Something smells good.

Bathroom

16. シャワーを使ってもいいですか？
Is it okay to use the shower?
17. タオルはどれを使えばいいですか
Which towels can I use?
18. シャンプーはどれですか？
Which is the shampoo?
19. トイレペーパーはありますか？
Is there any toilet paper?
20. お先にどうぞ。
After you.
21. 朝シャンをしたいです。
I want to wash my hair in the morning.
22. 早くトイレから出てください！
Please hurry up and get out of the toilet.
23. トイレに誰か入っていますか？
Is anyone in the bathroom?
24. 洗濯物があります。
I have some clothes to wash.

25. お風呂に入っていいですか？
Is it okay to take a bath? 他: Can I / May I

“Is it okay to take a bath?” or “Can I take a bath?” or “May I take a bath?” do increase in politeness, however, politeness creates distance, and distance reduces friendliness. So it can be politer to be less polite.

Bed

26. 星を見たいのですが、外に出てもいいですか？
Can we go out and look at the stars?

27. 南十字はどれですか？
Which one is the Southern Cross?

28. もう少し時間をください。
We need a little more time.

29. 入らないで下さい！（急いでいる時）
Don't come in!

30. 着替えています。
I'm getting changed.

31. そろそろ寝ます。
I'm going to bed.

Move a little out of the city and you have the most beautiful skies. Just get a little away from the lights and the stars appear and appear and appear as your eyes get used to the darkness. Unfortunately the southern cross of the flag on many south equator nations is far harder to identify in real life. Young locals are more likely to be able to choose than older ones.

Living room

32. ゲームありますか。
Do you have any games?

33. あなたの番です。
It's your turn.

34. パズルをもう一回していいですか？
Can I try the puzzle again?

35. もう一度説明していただけますか？
Could you explain that again?

36. テレビを見てもいいですか？
May I watch TV?

37. チャンネルを変えたら困りますか？
Do you mind if I change channels?

“Can I” “Is it okay to” or “may I” are different to “do you mind if I” because of the answer. Permission is granted with a “yes” to can, may, ok, but with a “no” to “do you mind.” “Not at all” is also a good answer.

Chapter 7: Planning a day out

38. 今日、私たちは何をしますか？

What are we doing today?

39. そこまでどのくらい時間がかかりますか？

How long does it take to get there?

40. 何か持って行きましょうか？

Should I bring anything?

41. 今日の天気はどうですか？

What's the weather like today?

42. すごくいい天気ですね。

It's a beautiful day.

43. 明日の天気予報はどうなっていますか？

What's the weather forecast for tomorrow?

44. もうすぐ着きそうですか？

Are we there yet?

words, words, words

お持物 *things to bring*

ブーツ *boots*

傘 *an umbrella*

カメラ *a camera*

タオル *a towel*

水着 *a swimming costume, a swimsuit*

鉛筆等 *a pen*

お金 *money*

パスポート *my passport*

着替え *a change of clothes*

バッグ *a bag*

食べ物 *something to eat*

スマホ *my phone*

After the day out

45. 今日は本当に楽しかったです。

I had a lot of fun today.

46. お帰りなさい: 今日はどうだった？

How was your day?

ただいま is best said by “I’m back” or “hello.” お帰りなさい can be “hello” or “how was your day” or even “would you like a cup of tea?” 気を付けてね before a day out can be “take care” but “have fun” which means 楽しんでね and “have a nice day” 良い一日を are more natural phrases.

Chapter 8: Sick, sick, sick, sick, Sick!

47. 体調が悪いです。
I don't feel well.

48. 病院に連れて行ってくださいますか。
Could you take me to the hospital?

49. 頭痛です。
I have a (bad) headache.

50. ここが痛いです。
It hurts here.

51. 吐き気がします。
I feel sick.

52. 転んで、背中を強く打ちました。
I fell and hit my back hard.

53. アレルギーはありますか？
Do you have any allergies?

allergy looks like アレルギー but sounds closer to アラジー

energy looks like エネルギー but sounds closer to エナジー

54. この薬を飲まなければなりません。
I have to take this medicine.

55. 家族が恋しいです。
I'm homesick.

56. 慣れるまで時間が少しかかります。
I need a little time to get used to everything.

Chapter 9: Farewell

57. メールアドレスを教えてください。
Please tell me your email address.

58. 分かれて、絶対に寂しくなります。
I'll miss you.

59. OOさんのことはずっと忘れません。
I'll never forget you!

Don't say, "I'll miss Bob" to Bob. Say "I'll miss you, Bob" or "I'll miss you."

60. 私を忘れないで下さい。
Please don't forget me!

61. 日本に帰ってからも、連絡していいですか？
Can I contact you from Japan?

62. 素敵な時間をありがとう。
Thank you for a wonderful time!

It is very difficult for many people to stay in contact. There is something in humans that makes some of us feel like we are being rude by staying friends: maybe it is because through most of our history, when humans moved far away, staying in touch was impossible, so we decided not to. Now it isn't difficult at all, so, let's be the brave one who asks for the email address first, and the bravest, who sends an email first.

2. Note for young people. Teenagers return messages very quickly (10secs to 3 hours). Many people don't even check messages that fast: they return them very, very slowly (1 day to 2 years). Do not stress about this. It's just the way we like it. Sorry! (You can always send us another mail. We love you but we forget.)

Chapter 10: School visit

63. 一緒にやってみましょう。
Let's try it together.

64. もう一回見せてください。
Please show me again!

65. やり方を見せてあげます。
I'll show you how to do it.

66. 折り紙はしたことがありますか？
Have you ever done origami?

67. こちらの給食はどうですか？
How are your school meals?

Chapter 11: Shopping

68. 婦人服はどちらですか？
Where are the women's clothes?
69. 30分後にまた戻ってきます。
I'll be back in 30 minutes.
70. 何かお探しですか？
May I help you?
71. ちょっと見ているだけです。
I'm just looking.
72. これは金ですか。
Is this gold?
73. これは何の素材ですか。
What is this made of?
74. これはいくらですか。
How much is this?
75. もう少し安いものを見せてもらえますか。
Could you show me a less expensive one?
76. これを試着してもいいですか。
Can I try this on?
77. サイズが合いません。
It doesn't fit.
78. これどうでしょうか。
How does this look?
79. 並んでいらっしゃいますか。
Are you in line?
80. 返品したいです。
I'd like to return this.
81. 交換したいです。
I'd like to exchange this.
82. 値札で5ドルと書いてありましたよ！
It said five dollars on the sign.

83. おつりが間違えています。
This isn't the right change.

Try to say these: 1. I see icy sea food. 2. Can you carry Yukari? 3. I scream, you scream, we all scream for ice-cream. 4. I would if I could but I can't so I shan't.

Chapter 12: Restaurants

84. この近くにマクドナルドがありますか？
Is there a McDonald's around here?

85. 空いている席がありますか？
Do you have a table?

86. ここで食べます。
Have here. (For here / Eat in.)

87. ご注文はお決まりですか？
Are you ready to order?

88. もう少し時間をください。
We need a little more time.

89. それには何がつきますか？
Does anything come with it?

90. どんな種類のドレッシングがありますか？
What kind of dressings do you have?

91. 他にご注文はありますか？
Anything else?

92. 以上です。
That's all.

93. すみませんが、お皿を下げてもらえますか？
Could you take these away?

94. 追加の注文をお願いします。
I'd like to order something else.

95. 注文したものがまだ来ません。
My order hasn't come yet.

96. これは注文していません。
I didn't order this.

97. コーヒーがぬるいです。
This coffee is cold.

98. 水がこぼれてしまいました。
I spilt my water.

99. フォークが床に落ちてしまいました。
I dropped my fork.

00. 勘定をお願いします。
May I have the bill?

01. 勘定は別々をお願いします。
We'd like to pay separately.

02. この勘定は間違えていると思います。
I think the bill is wrong.

Chapter 13: Plane and Hotel

On the plane

03. 毛布をもう一枚いただきますか？

May I have another blanket?

04. このイヤホンではビデオが聞こえません。

These earphones aren't working.

05. あとどのくらいで到着しますか？

When are we landing?

06. 現地時間は何時ですか？

What's the local time now?

07. 和食と洋食とどちらがよろしいですか？

Would you like the Japanese or the English breakfast?

08. 下げてください。

Take this away.

At the hotel

09. 両替はどこで出来ますか？

Where can I change money?

10. エアコンの調子が悪いです。

Something is wrong with the air conditioner (toilet, shower, TV).

11. 鍵を部屋の中に入れたままドアを閉めてしまいました。

I'm locked out.

Chapter 14: Help me (please)!

12. 泥棒！（すり、など）
Thief!

13. 危ないよ！
Watch out!

14. カメラがなくなりました！
My camera's gone!

15. 多分、テーブルにおいてあったと思います。
I think it was on the table.

16. バッグに入っていたと思います。
It was in my bag.

17. 迷っています。
I'm lost!

18. トランプ・ホテルへ行きたいですが。
I want to go to (Tramp) Hotel.

Appendix: Things to do

The following list was made by students of the first New Zealand trip: in their thank you letters to their host families. Wow! They had fun!

散歩すること
going for a walk

ケーキを作ること
making a cake

誕生日を祝うこと
celebrating my birthday

車を運転すること
driving a car

車のトランクに乗ること
riding in the trunk of the car

銃を持つこと
holding a gun

海へ行くこと
going to the sea

鯨(シャチ)を見ること
seeing the orcas

つりをすること
fishing

鹿の肉を食べること
eating venison

動物と触れ合うこと
petting animals

柵を塗ること
painting the fence

ドライブに行くこと
going for a drive

牛や豚や馬などの動物を見ること
seeing the cows, pigs, horses and so on

家で〇〇を見ていること
watching MTV at our house

UNOをすること
playing UNO

料理をすること
cooking

買い物
shopping

動物のお世話をすること
looking after the animals

池でボートに乗ること
going on the boat on the lake

パズルをすること
doing the puzzle

図書館に行く事
going to the library

大型スーパーに連れて行ってもらった事
being taken to a supermarket

手作りのボートに乗れること
going on the hand-made boat

キウイハウスに行くこと
going to the kiwi house

一緒に遊ぶこと
having fun with you

馬に会うこと
meeting the horse(s)

牛と写真が取れること
having my picture taken with the cow(s)

牛に手を吸われた時

when my hand was sucked by the cow(s)

牛に舐められた時
when a cow licked me

子羊にミルクあげする・したこと
giving milk to the lambs

牛に餌をあげる・たこと
feeding the cows

軍の人たちと会う・会ったこと
meeting the soldiers

子供たちと遊ぶ・遊んだこと
playing with your children

犬と猫と遊んだこと
playing with your dog(s) and cat(s)

カモが餌をもらいにドアの前で鳴いていたとき
when the duck came to the front door to get food.

アルパカになでる・なでたこと
stroking an alpaca

公園に連れて行く・行ったこと
taking us to a park

星を見る・見たこと
looking at the stars

トランポリンをやる・やったこと
going on a trampoline

バギーがたのしかった
I had fun on the buggies.

猫が可愛い
your cat is cute

動物が可愛かった
the animals were really cute

乳しぼりを見学していたとき
when I saw the cows being milked

家がとても綺麗
Your house is really beautiful.

博物館
museum

岡の上からの景色
the view from the hill

自然が綺麗
The scenery was beautiful

ラザニアが美味しかった
Your lasagna was amazing

おいしい料理
great/wonderful/fantastic meals/cooking

～を食べること
eating your wonderful cooking.

ご飯がおいしかった
the food was delicious

料理がおいしかった
your meals were really nice.

スープが特においしかった
I especially liked the soup

〇〇は大笑いでした
〇〇 was really funny

二人とも優しかった
You were both really kind

景色が良かった
The view was fantastic.

家が広かった
Your house is huge

緑が豊かだった
The landscape was beautiful

羊がたくさんいて可愛かった
There were so many cute sheep.

ホストファミリーと話してうれしい
It was very nice to talk with you

便利な表現:

I'll never forget + 名詞 (動詞+ing = 名詞)

I enjoyed + 名詞

I liked + 名詞

I miss + 名詞

名詞 was great・super・wonderful・nice.

Thank you for + 名詞

名詞 made me happy

I was really happy to +動詞原型

I was pleased to 動詞原型

I want to +動詞原型

Please + 動詞原型

私を覚えていますか？

Do you remember me?

Afterword

This is the end, my friend! Are you ready to go to New Zealand? No? Then go back and study again!

A word on learning English

Variety is always best.

1. Read a lot of English.

Make a habit of reading at least 10 minutes a day.

Read aloud sometimes. Read silently sometimes.

Read it fast sometimes. Read carefully sometimes.

If you can read it again and again, do so!

2. Watch a lot of English TV. Watch children's TV if you can enjoy it.

Watch with subtitles in English. Watch with subtitles in Japanese.

Watch your favorites often if you can!

3. Learn words.

Use a book or an app to find the best words to learn and learn as many as you can.

4. Learn phrases.

Learning short phrases is great for learning the essentials of grammar and learning words. And the phrases are instantaneously useful.

5. Study grammar.

Restudy the basics again and again and again.

Learn harder grammar and read a lot. Seeing grammar in use is the best way to

understand it.

6. Try to write and speak.

Of course trying to write and speak is the only way to learn to write and speak!

Also, trying to write or speak, makes you think more about the language and helps you to read and listen too. It motivates you!

Go to English Classroom!