



This is a 50 minute lesson

# Welcome to TOEIC (650 – 750) Lesson No. 2

**Today our objectives are to learn**

1. 1. 5 Vocabularies

< Basic Benefits Delicate Training Update >

2. Reading topic

“Firefighter”

3. Grammar

-ING CLAUSES

4. Two picture description

5. Listening Exercise

**80:20の法則**

80 / 20 rule

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Duration: 0-3 minutes

### Vocabulary

- **Basis** – n., the reason for something
- **Benefits** – n., advantage
- **Delicate** – adj., sensitive
- **Training** – n., a preparation
- **Update** – v., to make current; n., the latest information



Duration: 4-6 minutes

### Sample Sentences

Repeat after your tutor and make your own sentences using the italicized word.

#### Basis

What is the *basis* for grading?  
He is paid according to hourly *basis*.  
I agree with the *basis* of the decision.

#### Training

I am willing to undergo *training*.  
How was your *training*?  
He is in *training* right now.

#### Benefits

What are the *benefits* of being a manager?  
There are a lot of *benefits* in working in that company.  
Let me tell you about the *benefits*.

#### Delicate

He has a *delicate* heart.  
Why are you so *delicate*?  
Negotiations are really *delicate*.

#### Update

So, what's the *update*?  
Can you give me an *update* about this?  
I will *update* my computer system.



Duration: 7-9 minutes

## Word Application

Direction: Complete each sentence by filling in the blank with the best word from the list. Change the word if necessary. Use each word only once.

**Basic**

**Benefits**

**Delicate**

**Training**

**Update**

1. Can you tell me the \_\_\_\_\_ of being physically fit?
2. My laptop OS is too old. I need to \_\_\_\_\_ it now.
3. Don't be too hard on her. She's \_\_\_\_\_, you know.
4. I have undergone \_\_\_\_\_ for the military.
5. Food, clothes and shelter are the \_\_\_\_\_ needs of a man.

**Answers:**

1. Benefits
2. Update
3. Delicate
4. Training
5. basic



Duration: 10-15minutes

### Reading Comprehension

Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

#### Firefighter

Fire is to blame for the loss of countless lives and billions of dollars each and every year. Firefighters help protect people and their property from injury and damage. Firefighters put their life on the line every time they respond to a call.



While on duty, firefighters must be ready to respond in a matter of minutes to just about any disaster that may occur. At every fire scene, a superior fire officer takes command and dictates the jobs of all the personnel at the scene. Some personnel may hose lines to hydrants. Others manually operate the pumps to send water to the hoses. Teams of firefighters also operate ladders used to reach distances high in the air.



### 1. How many dollars are spent each year to repair the damage of fire?

- a. Thousands
- b. Hundred-thousands
- c. Millions
- d. Billions

### 2. Which is not true about firefighters?

- a. They are brave
- b. They put their life in danger often
- c. They never put their life in danger
- d. They are highly trained

### 3. How long does a firefighter have to prepare for a fire?

- a. Minutes
- b. Hours
- c. Days
- d. Weeks



Duration: 20-24 minutes

## Grammar

A *clause* is a part of a sentence. Some sentences have two or more clauses:

Clause (節) は、文章の一部です。いくつかの文章は、2つ以上の節を持ちます。

- Jim hurt his arm **playing tennis**.  
└ *main clause* ─┘ └ *-ing clause* ─┘
- **Feeling tired**, I went to bed early.  
└ *-ing clause* ┘ └ *main clause* ─┘

‘Playing tennis’ and ‘feeling tired’ are **-ing clauses** (～ing節) .

If the **-ing clause** is first (as in the second example), we put a comma (,) between the clauses.

～ing節が文頭に来的时候は、節と節との間に、カンマ (、) を入れます。

When two things happen at the same time, you can use -ing for one of the verbs. The main clause usually comes first:

2つのことが同時に起きたとき、1つの動詞を～ing形に出来ます。通常、メイン節のほうが最初に来ます。

- I've just seen Carol. She's in the bar **having a drink**. (= she is in the bar *and* she is having a drink)
- A man ran out of the house **shouting**. (= he ran out of the house *and* he was shouting)
- Do something! Don't just stand there **doing nothing**!



We also use –ing when one action happens during another action. We use –ing for the longer action. The longer action is the second part of the sentence:

ある行動が起きている最中に別の行動が起きたときも～ingを使えます。期間が長いほうの行動を～ing形にし、節としては2番目に持ってきます。

- Jim hurt his arm playing tennis. (= while he was playing)
- Did you cut yourself shaving? (= while you were shaving)

You can also use –ing after while or when:

WhileやWhenの後にも、～ingを使えます。

- Jim hurt his arm while playing tennis.
- Be careful when crossing the road. (= when you are crossing)

When one action happens before another action, we use having (done) for the first action:

他の行動の前に、ある行動が起きたとき、先に起きたほうの行動にhaving(done)を使います。

- Having found a hotel, we looked for somewhere to have dinner.
- Having finished her work, she went home.

You can also say after –ing:

「after ~ing」の形で使うこともできます。

- After finishing her work, she went home.





Duration: 29-32 minutes

## Grammar Drill

Join a sentence from Box A with one from Box B. Use an **-ing** clause. # 1 is done for you.

A枠とB枠の中から一文ずつ選んで組み合わせ、～ing節を使った文章を作ってみましょう。

A

- 1 ~~Carol was in the bar.~~
- 2 Emma was sitting in an armchair.
- 3 Sue got home late.
- 4 Sarah went out.
- 5 Linda was in London for two years.
- 6 Mary walked round the town.

B

- She was feeling very tired.
- She looked at the sights and took photographs.
- She said she would be back in an hour.
- She was reading a book.
- ~~She was having a drink.~~
- She worked as a tourist guide.

1. Carol was in the bar having a drink
2. Emma was sitting in an armchair reading a book.
3. Sue got home late, she was feeling very tired.
4. Sarah went out she said she will be back in an hour.
5. Linda was in London for two years she worked as a tourist guide.
6. Mary walked around town she looked at the sights and took pictures.



Duration: 33-36 minutes

Instructions: Tutor will give the student two minutes to think of the picture and explain.  
Tutor can give his or her comments.

### Picture description



1. Which best describes the picture?

- a) He flew up in the sky.
- b) He floated in the air.
- c) He jumped into the water.
- d) He jumped to the ground.

2. How do you describe his activity?

- a) swimming
- b) boating
- c) surfing
- d) Sky diving



Duration: 37-40 minutes

*Instructions: Tutor will give the student two minutes to think of the picture and explain.  
Tutor can give his or her comments.*

### Picture description



1. Which of the following is true?
  - a) The dog is on top of the car.
  - b) The dog is outside the car.
  - c) The dog is in front of the car.
  - d) **The dog is inside the car.**
  
2. What is the dog doing?
  - a) **The dog is peeking through the window.**
  - b) The dog is driving a car.
  - c) The dog is going to jump out of the car
  - d) The dog is barking.



### Listening Comprehension

Directions: Student should listen carefully while the tutor is reading the article. Answer the questions that the tutor will ask.

#### **A traffic report is being given on the radio**

This is Stacy Wilcox with a WANG traffic update. Both major freeways are moving pretty well at this point. The only problem is a slowdown on Interstate 9 near La Hoya Street caused by a stalled vehicle in the right lane. State Route 6 is bumper-to-bumper from downtown through Buenos Verdes due to an earlier car-truck collision that has just been cleared to the shoulder, and State Route 12 is backing up near Mid-Town, where work crews are fixing potholes in the left lane. I'm Stacy Wilcox. Stay tuned for WANG news and weather after this word from our sponsor.



1. What is the main purpose of the report?
  - a) To educate students
  - b) To impart information**
  - c) To entertain listeners
  - d) To inspire change
  
2. Who is most likely listening to the report?
  - a) Workers
  - b) Students
  - c) Commuters**
  - d) Housewives



Duration: 48- 50 minutes

3. What will the listeners hear next?

- a) News and weather
- b) Music
- c) A speech
- d) A commercial



## Our Next TOEIC Lesson is on:

- 1. 5 Vocabularies**  
< Eligible Flexible Raise Retire Wage >
- 2. Reading Topic**  
“Going on a Picnic”
- 3. Grammar**  
Countable Nouns
- 4. Two Picture Descriptions**
- 5. Listening Exercise**