



This is a 50 minute lesson

Welcome to TOEIC (750 – 850) Lesson No. 3

Today our objectives are to learn:

1. 5 Vocabularies

<Food, Introduce, Price, Rate, Tax>

2. Reading topic

“Food Tax”

3. Grammar

Using STILL, YET, ALREADY

4. Two picture descriptions

5. Listening

80:20の法則

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Duration: 0-3 minutes

Vocabulary

- **food (noun)**

form plural: foods

nourishment; substance which provides the body with nutrients; sustenance

- **introduce (verb)**

forms: introduced; introduced; introducing

to present for the first time; to initiate; to establish; to announce

- **price (noun)**

form plural: prices

cost; value; worth; rate; measure

- **rate (noun)**

form plural: rates

price; cost; speed; pace; tax

- **tax (noun)**

form plural: taxes

levy; fee



Sample Sentences

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

Food

- * I need *food*.
- * This *food* is good.
- * Did you cook all this *food*?

Introduce

- * Let me *introduce* you.
- * I want to *introduce* you to her.
- * Can you *introduce* me to her?

Price

- * What is the *price*?
- * Is this the discounted *price*?
- * I'll pay the *price*.

Rate

- * These are new *rates*.
- * What is the *rate* of approval?
- * Please give them the *rates*.

Tax

- * There is *tax* on this.
- * Does that include the *tax*?
- * Did you pay your *taxes*?



Duration: 7-9 minutes

Word Application

Directions: 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.

Food Introduce Price Rate Tax

1. I will pay my _____ next month.
2. What _____ did you give her for this dress?
3. This is very delicious _____!
4. Is that the normal _____ for this merchandise?
5. Let me _____ you to my best friend.

Answers:

1. Taxes
2. Price
3. Food
4. Rate
5. Introduce



Reading Comprehension

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

Food Tax

Denmark has introduced the world's first tax on fatty food. Danish shoppers will now have to pay extra when they buy foods that are high in the cholesterol-packed fat. The new tax is at a rate of \$2.87 per kilo of saturated fat. This means 250 grams of butter will go up in price from \$2.78 to \$3.25 and the cost of a packet of potato chips will rise by 15 cents. Milk, cheese, pizza, meat and oil will also cost more. Many shoppers tried to buy this food before the prices went up.

Source: http://newsenglishlessons.com/1110/111002-food_fat_tax.html



1. Which country is being talked about in the article?
a) Denmark
b) Spain
c) The US
d) The UK
2. What is the new tax rate per kilo?
a) \$3.50
b) \$5.15
c) \$2.87
d) \$1.75
3. How much is new price for a pack of potato chips?
a) \$2.00
b) \$0.15
c) \$0.30
d) \$1.00



Duration: 20-23minutes

Grammar

Still

We use **still** to say that a situation or action is continuing. It hasn't changed or stopped:

- It's 10 o'clock and Tom is still in bed.
- When I went to bed, Jane was still working.
- Do you still want to go to the party or have you changed your mind?

Still usually goes in the middle of the sentence with the verb.

Any more / any longer / no longer

We use **not... any more** or **not ... any longer** to say that a situation has changed. **Any more** and **any longer** go at the end of sentence:

- Ann doesn't work here any more (*or* any longer). She left last month.
(*not* 'Ann doesn't still work here')
- We used to be good friends but we aren't any more (*or* any longer).

You can also use **no longer**. **No longer** goes in the middle of the sentence:

- Ann no longer works here.

Note that we do not normally use **no more** in this way:

- We are no longer friends. (*not* 'We are no more friends')

Compare **still** and **not... any more**:

- Sheila still works here but Ann doesn't work here any more.



Duration: 24-26 minutes

Yet

Yet = 'until now'. We use yet mainly in negative sentences (I haven't finished yet) and questions (Have you finished yet?). Yet shows that the speaker is expecting something to happen.

Yet usually goes at the end of a sentence:

- It's 10 o'clock and Tom hasn't got up yet.
- I'm hungry. Is dinner ready yet?
- We don't know where we're going for our holidays yet?

We often use yet with the *present perfect* (Have you finished yet?)

Compare yet and still:

- Jack lost his job a year ago and is still unemployed.
Jack lost his job a year ago and hasn't found another job yet.
- Is it still raining?
Has it stopped raining yet?

Still is also possible in *negative sentences* (before the negative):

- She said she would be here an hour ago and she still hasn't come.

This is similar to 'she hasn't come yet'. But still... not shows a stronger feeling of surprise or impatience. Compare:

- I wrote to him last week. He hasn't replied yet. (but I expect he will reply soon)
- I wrote to him months ago and he still hasn't replied. (he should have replied before now)



Grammar Drill

Duration: 27-30 minutes

For each sentence (*with still*) write a sentence with a similar meaning using not... yet + one of the following verbs:

「not ... yet」と、ボックス内の動詞を使って、同じ意味の文章を作ってみましょう。

decide find finish go stop take off wake up

1. It's still raining. _____ It hasn't stopped raining yet.
2. George is still here. He hasn't gone yet.
3. They're still having dinner. They haven't finished yet.
4. The children are still asleep. They haven't woken up yet.
5. Ann is still looking for a job. She hasn't stopped yet
6. I'm still wondering what to do. I haven't decided yet.
7. The plane is still waiting on the runway. It hasn't taken off yet



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

Picture description



- (A) Both skaters are wearing black kneepads.
- (B) The child is wearing a white top.
- (C) The woman is wearing a red top.
- (D) They are not touching each other.



Duration: 35-39 minutes

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

Picture description



- (A) It is pouring with rain.
- (B) The walker has a very unhappy face.
- (C) The walker is using one stick.
- (D) The walker is using both sticks.**



Listening Comprehension

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

Christie Christian here with a WUMP 97-point-3 FM bottom-of-the-hour traffic update. Interstate 1 northbound is a mess from the city center to the county line due to an earlier two-car crash in the center lane. Southbound Highway 3 is a virtual parking lot from Evergreen Street through downtown, then clears until Spruceville, where it's stop-and-go from Spruceville to the southern county line. Elsewhere, traffic is flowing smoothly except on eastbound State Route 440, where an overturned semi truck has traffic backed up from the Lake Bridge onramp to mid-span of the bridge. This has been Christy Christian for WUMP 97-point-3 FM. The next traffic update will be at the top of the hour. Now, back to the music with Steve Sarkonian.



1. What is the main purpose of the report?

- a) To entertain viewers
- b) To inform commuters**
- c) To incite protestors
- d) To arouse consumers

2. Where would this report most likely be broadcast?

- a) On radio**
- b) On TV
- c) On CD
- d) Via I-phone



3. How often are traffic reports broadcast?

- a) Every hour
- b) Every 15 minutes
- c) Every half hour
- d) Twice a day



Our next TOEIC lesson is on

1. 5 Vocabularies

<Food, Introduce, Price, Rate, Tax>

2. Reading topic

“UK Supermarkets”

3. Grammar

Using EVEN in sentences

4. Two picture descriptions

5. Listening

80:20の法則
80 / 20 rule

レッスン中に話す時間は、生徒さまが8割。
とことん話し、とことん英作文してください。