

Lesson 1

The History of *Ekiben*

Lesson 1 New Words&Phrases		※発音記号は教科書とは違う場合があります。 [' の右側が第一アクセント] [, の右側が第二アクセント]			
No.	Word	Pronunciation	品詞	意味	Chunk
1	pleasure	'pleɪʒər			one of the pleasures 「_____の1つ」
2	appearance	ə'piərəns			Such a boxed lunch made its appearance 「そのような箱入り弁当がその_____を現した」
3	railroad	'reɪlroʊd			the railroad was introduced 「_____が導入された」
4	contain	kən'teɪn			It contained just two rice balls and pickled radish 「それはたったの2つのおにぎりとかくあんが_____」
5	expand	ɪk'spænd			railroads expanded across the whole country 「鉄道が全国中に_____」
6	come to <i>do</i>		熟語		came to make an original lunch 「オリジナルのランチを作る_____」
7	specialty	'speʃəlti			local specialty products 「地元の_____」
8	nationally	'næʃənəli	副詞		became popular nationally 「_____人気になった」
9	trout	traʊt	名詞		trout sushi 「_____寿司」
10	steam	sti:m			
11	dumpling	'dʌmplɪŋ			steamed dumpling 「_____」
12	as well as		熟語		on the Internet as well as at stations 「駅と_____にインターネットで」
13	sample	'sæmpəl	動詞		sample the taste 「_____」
14	sale	seɪl			go on sale 「_____」
15	under the name of ~		熟語		under the name of <i>soraben</i> 「空弁という_____」
16	test-market	tɛst-'mɑ:kət	他動詞		<i>ekiben</i> were test-marketed 「駅弁が_____」
17	pickle	'pɪkəl			began as rice balls and pickles 「おにぎりと_____として始まった」
Phonix					
綴り	発音	例		法則に当てはまらないものを1つ選ぶ	
ea	i: / e	ste <u>a</u> m / ple <u>a</u> sure		be <u>a</u> t / br <u>e</u> ak / he <u>a</u> vy / swe <u>a</u> t	
ai/ay	ei	r <u>a</u> ilroad / cont <u>a</u> in		p <u>a</u> y / s <u>a</u> id / d <u>a</u> y / m <u>a</u> in	
a	æ / ei	exp <u>a</u> nd / s <u>a</u> mple / s <u>a</u> le		m <u>a</u> ke / s <u>a</u> d / gr <u>a</u> de / w <u>a</u> sh	
語源					
語	語源			推測してみよう (何となくのイメージが湧けばOK)	
contain	co(n) (共に、完全に) + tain (保持する、保つ) = 何かを一緒に保持しておく			collapse: co + lapse (滑る、転ぶ)	

Content

Question 1

Match each word from the text with its explanation.

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|--|
| 1. pleasure | () | a. a small ball of flour, steamed or fried, with meat inside |
| 2. contain | () | b. to become greater in size, area, or number |
| 3. expand | () | c. something that makes you happy |
| 4. dumpling | () | d. to have something inside |
| 5. specialty | () | e. an act or the process of selling something |
| 6. sample | () | f. a type of food that a person, restaurant, or area is well known for |
| 7. sale | () | g. to taste food or drink in order to see what it is like |

Question 2

Choose the right answer.

1. When was the railroad introduced into Japan?

- ① In 1872 ② In 1885 ③ In 1898 ④ In 1915

2. Why did each station in Japan have a unique *ekiben*?

- ① Because people wanted to eat an original lunch at each station.
② Because local specialty products were used.
③ Because trout sushi, steamed dumplings, or beef steak were popular.

Question 3

Circle the right answer.

1. (Two rice balls and some pickled radish / Local specialty products) were contained in the first *ekiben* sold at Utsunomiya Station.
2. Unique *ekiben* were developed everywhere, (but few of them / and many of them) became popular across the whole country.
3. In France, Japanese *ekiben* were test-marketed (in 2003 / in 2016).

Question 4

Answer true or false.

1. *Ekiben* appeared 30 years after the railroad started in Japan. _____
2. The first original boxed lunch had many kinds of food in it. _____
3. Railroad companies started to make *ekiben* because they wanted people around Japan to enjoy the same products. _____
4. *Soraben* appeared about 120 years after *ekiben* came out. _____
5. Japanese boxed lunches have been sold abroad. _____

Summary

① < Birth of *Ekiben* >

Year : _____ / Place : _____ / Contents : _____

② < The expansion of *Ekiben* >

- _____ expanded throughout the country.
- _____ came to make an original lunch.
- _____ were developed.
- Many of them became _____.

③ < The current *Ekiben* >

- There are _____ different types.
- *Ekiben* are sold not only at _____ and on _____ but also _____.
- We can _____ the local tastes without actually traveling.
- In 2003, _____ went on sale at airports.
- In 2016, Japanese *ekiben* were test-marketed in _____.

Expression

1. 日本語の意味に合うように、()に適切な語を入れなさい。

(1) 大人になって、社会がどのように機能しているか理解できるようになった。

After I grew up, I () () () how the society works.

(2) そのコンサートのチケットは発売後すぐに完売した。

The concert tickets sold out soon after going () ().

(3) 彼女はJ.K ローリングという名で「ハリー・ポッター」シリーズを出版した。

She published the Harry Potter series () () () of J.K Rowling.

2. 次の語句を適切な順に並びかえなさい。

(1) The actor made (first / on / appearance / his) stage 20 years ago.

(2) Lucy (speak / as well / Chinese / can / as) Japanese.

It's Your Turn!

With your partner, make a new *ekiben* for your hometown, using its local specialty products.

- Our new *ekiben* is named “_____”.

It contains _____, _____, and _____,

which are our hometown's specialties.

Lesson 2

Three Tips for maintaining a Conversation

Lesson 2 New Words&Phrases		※発音記号は教科書とは違う場合があります。 [の右側が第一アクセント] [の右側が第二アクセント]			
No.	Word	Pronunciation	品詞	意味	Chunk
1	maintain	meɪn'teɪn			The ability to maintain a conversation 「会話を_____ (ための) 能力」
2	essential	ɪ'senʃəl	形容詞		The ability is essential 「その能力は_____だ」
3	daily	'deɪli			essential in our daily life 「私たちの_____生活に不可欠だ」
4	communicate	kəm'juːnɪkeɪt			Many people prefer to communicate 「多くの人々は_____をより好む」
5	briefly	'brɪːfli	副詞		as briefly as possible 「できる限り_____」
6	network	'neːtwɜːk			for example, on social networks 「例えば、_____上で」
7	face-to-face		副詞		They are often not good at speaking face-to-face 「彼らは多くの場合_____話すことが得意ではない」
8	keep up		熟語		and keeping up a good conversation 「そして会話を_____が」
9	effective	ɪ'fektɪv	形容詞		Here are three simple but effective techniques 「ここに3つのシンプルな、しかし_____テクニックがある」
10	repeat	rɪ'piːt			The first technique is <i>repeating</i> 「最初のテクニックは_____ことである」
11	play catch		熟語		Having a conversation is like playing catch 「会話をするということは_____ようなものだ」
12	comment	'kɒment			The third technique is <i>making a comment</i> 「3つ目のテクニックは_____をすることである」
Phonix					
綴り	発音	例		法則に当てはまらないものを1つ選ぶ	
ai/ay	ei	m <u>ai</u> n <u>ai</u> n / d <u>ai</u> ly		m <u>ay</u> be / s <u>ay</u> / r <u>ai</u> n <u>ay</u> bow / n <u>ai</u> ve	
ee/ea/ie	i:	br <u>ie</u> fly / r <u>ea</u> pe <u>ai</u> t		s <u>ee</u> k / k <u>ee</u> p / fr <u>ie</u> nd / bel <u>ie</u> ve	
a	æ / ei	comm <u>u</u> nic <u>ai</u> te / f <u>ai</u> ce		w <u>ai</u> ter / s <u>ai</u> tuation / c <u>ai</u> ch / ch <u>ai</u> nge	
語源					
語	語源			推測してみよう (何となくのイメージが湧けばOK)	
maintain	main (手) + tain (保持する、保つ) = 手で保持し続ける			sustain : sus (下に、下から) + tain	

Content

Question 1

Match each word from the text with its explanation.

1. maintain () a. shortly, simply
2. essential () b. useful, helpful
3. briefly () c. completely necessary, very important
4. effective () d. to exchange information, news, ideas, etc. with somebody
5. communicate () e. to make something continue

Question 2

Answer the following questions.

1. According to the text, how do many people today prefer to communicate?
2. According to the text, what are many people often not good at?
3. What is having a conversation like?
4. What should we do when we want to have a good conversation?

Question 3

Answer true or false.

1. Many people today are good at communicating face-to-face and maintain a good conversation. _____
2. If you repeat what your friends say, they will feel that you are paying attention to them. _____
3. You should ask a question to make your friends ask you a new question. _____
4. Repeating, asking, and commenting are effective techniques to maintain a conversation. _____

Summary

① < The current way to communicate >

Way	Many people communicate _____ .
Reason	They prefer to communicate as _____ as _____ .
Consequence	They are not good at speaking _____ .

② < Tree techniques to keep up a conversation >

Techniques (~ing)	The effect : The person who is speaking will
_____	feel that you are _____ to him or her.
_____	feel that you are _____ in _____ her or she _____.
Commenting	ask you a new _____, and the conversation will _____ and continue.

③ < What is a conversation? >

- Conversation is _____ .
- Of course you can say your _____ but have to _____ to the other person and _____ to what they said.

Expression

1. 日本語の意味に合うように、()に適切な語を入れなさい。
 - (1) 地域の子どもたちを守るために、近所の親しい関係を維持することは大切だ。
It is important to () () good relations with our neighbors to protect local children.
 - (2) 子どものころ、私は友だちとよくキャッチボールをしたものでした。
In my childhood, I () () play () with my friends.
2. ()に適切な語を入れて英文を完成させなさい。
 - (1) I prefer () play outdoors even on a hot day in summer.
 - (2) We should () attention to safety rules for cycling.
 - (3) Her pride does not allow her () do such a thing.

Lesson 3

Do You Judge People by Their Blood Types?

Lesson 3 New Words&Phrases		※発音記号は教科書とは違う場合があります。 [の右側が第一アクセント] [の右側が第二アクセント]			
No.	Word	Pronunciation	品詞	意味	Chunk
1	blood	blʌd	名詞		blood-type character description 「_____型性格診断」
2	scientific	ˌsaɪənˈtɪfɪk	形容詞		There is no scientific basis 「_____根拠がない」
3	typical	ˈtɪpɪk(ə)l	形容詞		In a typical description, 「_____な記述では、」
4	cooperative	kəʊˈɒpərətɪv	形容詞		type O people are cooperative 「O型の人々は_____である」
5	intelligent	ɪnˈtelɪdʒənt	形容詞		type AB people are intelligent 「A B型の人々は_____である」
6	experiment	ɪksˈpɛrɪmənt			Let's try an experiment here 「ここである_____を試してみましょう」
7	let's say that		熟語		let's say that type A is active 「_____A型が活動的だ_____」
8	whichever	wɪtʃˈevə	複合関係代名詞		Whichever description is given 「_____記述が与えられ_____」
9	general	ˈdʒenərəl	形容詞		A general and vague character description 「_____で_____性格診断」
10	vague	veɪɡ	形容詞		
11	apply	əˈplɑː			easily applies to anyone 「誰にでも簡単に_____」
12	Barnum effect	Bɑːrnəm ɪˈfekt		バーナム効果	it is called the "Barnum effect" 「それはバーナム効果と呼ばれている」
13	personality	ˌpɜːsəˈnælɪti			One researcher gave a personality test 「ある研究者が_____検査を行った」
14	horoscope	ˈhɒrəskəʊp			These were from a horoscope 「これらは、そのテストからではなく_____から来たものだ」
15	correct	kəˈrɛkt	形容詞		many students thought they were correct 「多くの生徒がそれらは_____と思った」
16	psychology	saiˈkɒlədʒi			Human psychology is complicated 「人間_____は複雑である」
Phonix					
綴り	発音	例		法則に当てはまらないものを1つ選ぶ	
i / y	i / ai	scientific / typical / intelligent / whichever / apply / personality / psychology		sky / year / very / confident	
e	e / i / i:	intelligent / experiment / whichever / general / correct		ever / encore / these / description	
o	ɑ(p) / ou	cooperative / horoscope / psychology		onion / college / confident / social	
語源					
語	語源		推測してみよう (何となくのイメージが湧けばOK)		
psychology	psycho (精神、心理) + logy (学問)		biological : bio (生物、生命) + logy + (i)cal (形容詞化 : ~の)		

Content

Question 1

Match each word from the text with its explanation.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. cooperative () | a. what someone thinks or believes, and how this affects what they do |
| 2. intelligent () | b. right or true |
| 3. vague () | c. not having enough information or details, unclear |
| 4. correct () | d. ready to work together to reach a common goal |
| 5. experiment () | e. someone's character |
| 6. personality () | f. clever, smart |
| 7. psychology () | g. a scientific test that is done in order to study what happens and to gain new knowledge |

Question 2

Answer the following questions.

1. Is there scientific basis to the blood-type character descriptions?
2. Do many Japanese people believe the blood-type character descriptions?
3. What did many students think about the character descriptions?
4. Can your blood type say anything about your character?

Question 3

Answer true or false.

1. Many Japanese people don't believe that the blood-type character descriptions are scientifically right. _____
2. People with blood type O are believed to be active in Japan. _____
3. Even if different character descriptions are given, we probably won't think that they are wrong. _____
4. When you believe that a vague character description fits everybody, it is called the "Barnum effect". _____
5. The college students thought that the character descriptions from a horoscope applied to themselves. _____
6. Since human psychology is complicated, the blood-type character descriptions help us to understand ourselves. _____

Summary

① < The blood-type character descriptions >

There is _____ but many people _____ them.

Blood-type	A	O	AB	B
Character				

② < Experiment >

• If different description is given, people think that it is _____.

③ < Barnum effect >

• A _____ and _____ character description _____ anyone but you believe that it applies only to _____.

Experiment : One researcher gave a _____ to college students but he gave them character descriptions from a _____, not the _____.

Result : Many students thought they were _____.

④ < Consequence >

- Human _____ is complicated.
- Your blood type does not determine _____.

Expression

1. 日本語の意味に合うように、()に適切な語を入れなさい。

(1) エリの言ったことはこの場合に当てはまる。

What Eri said () () this case.

(2) 私はヨーグルトやチーズのような乳製品が大好きだ。

I love milk products () () yogurt and cheese.

(3) 彼の考えもまったくその通りだと思います。

I think his idea is exactly right () ().

2. 次の語句を適切な順に並びかえなさい。先頭となる語は大文字にしない。

(1) (you / whichever / choose / dish / in) this restaurant, it will be 500 yen.

(2) (is / no / basis / there / legal) for your opinion.

It's Your Turn!

1. Discuss your character and your blood type with your partner.

I'm _____, _____ and _____.

Can you guess what my blood type is?

2. Do you agree with the idea that your blood type does not say anything about your character?

I (agree / disagree) with the idea because _____.

Lesson 4

My Opinion of Zoos

Lesson 4 New Words&Phrases		※発音記号は教科書とは違う場合があります。 [' の右側が第一アクセント] [, の右側が第二アクセント]			
No.	Word	Pronunciation	品詞	意味	Chunk
1	awful	'ɔ:fʊl			zoos are awful for animal 「動物園は動物にとって_____である」
2	stick	stɪk			the animals are stuck in cages 「その動物たちは檻の中に_____」
3	cage	keɪdʒ			
4	surround	sə'raʊnd			
5	prison	'prɪzn			They are surrounded by spectators 「動物たちは見物人たちに_____」
6	stress	stres			zoos are just a prison 「動物園はまさに_____だ」
7	live	laɪv	形容詞		animals in zoos have lots of stress 「動物園の動物はたくさんの_____を感じている」
8	feed	fi:d			they can see live animals 「彼らは_____動物を見ることができる」
9	So what?		熟語		(they can) feed some of them 「(彼らは) 動物のいくつかに_____ (ことができる)」
10	proof	pru:f			
					proof that kids come to love animals 「子どもたちが動物を大好きになるという_____」
Phonix					
綴り	発音	例		法則に当てはまらないものを1つ選ぶ	
aw / au	ɔ:	awful		jaw / raw / restaurant / fault	
ee/ea/ie	i:	feed		neat / seen / niece / pie	
oo	u: / u	proof		pool / fool / wood / door	
語源					
語	語源			推測してみよう (何となくのイメージが湧けばOK)	
awful	awe (おそれ) + ful (形容詞化: いっぱいの)			aweless : awe + less (~がない)	

Content

Question 1

Match each word from the text with its explanation.

1. feed () a. a structure made of wires or bars in which birds or animals can be kept
2. proof () b. to give food to a person or animal
3. stress () c. facts, information, documents etc that prove something is true
4. cage () d. continuous feelings of worry about your work or personal life that prevent you from relaxing

Question 2

Fred の意見には F を、Sue の意見には S を書きなさい。

1. Seeing animas in zoos is a lot of fun. ()
2. Zoos are like a prison to animals and cruel to them. ()
3. Animals feel nothing, so zoos are not awful to them. ()
4. Children can learn the value of animals in zoos. ()
5. Children can learn the value of animals on TV and the Internet instead of in zoos. ()

Question 3

Answer true or false.

1. Fred's cousin did not enjoy the zoo, because animals seemed to have a lot of stress. _____
2. Sue thinks that animals in the zoo feel a lot of stress because they are always surrounded by visitors. _____
3. Fred believes that children can learn the value of animals from TV and the Internet without visiting zoos. _____

Summary

< Fred : For zoos >

- Going to the zoo is fun :
It was really fun _____ the animals.
- Animals feel nothing because they are _____ .
- Children can learn the _____ of animals at the zoos.
When they go there, they can _____ live animals,
_____ their pictures, and _____ some of them.
- Seeing animals with their _____ and _____ them
are very important _____ for children.

< Sue : _____ zoos >

- Zoos are cruel, just a _____ :
The animals are stuck in _____ all their lives
and surrounded _____ every day.
- Animals in zoos feel lots of _____.
- There are other ways of learning the _____ of animals :
Children can learn it on TV and the _____ without _____ to the zoo.

Expression

1. 日本語の意味に合うように、()に適切な語を入れなさい。

- (1) だから何？私は何の関係もない。
() () ? It's nothing to do with me.
- (2) それはどういう意味でしょうか。
What do you () by?

2. 次の()に入る最も適切なものを選びなさい。

- (1) Calm () ! You have a lot of time to prepare.
a. down b. up c. forward d. back
- (2) I heard a report () it will be rainy this evening.
a. what b. which c. when d. that
- (3) This is the data () that laughter is a good medicine.
a. shows b. showed c. showing d. shown

It's Your Turn!

Fred talked about the importance of children's seeing animals with their own eyes and even feeding them at the zoo. Write down your opinion.

- I (agree / disagree) with Fred's opinion
because _____.

Lesson 5

The 55-Year Race

Lesson 5 New Words&Phrases		※発音記号は教科書とは違う場合があります。 [' の右側が第一アクセント] [, の右側が第二アクセント]			
No.	Word	Pronunciation	品詞	意味	Chunk
1	marathon	'mɛrəθən			recorded in the men's Olympic marathon 「オリンピック男子_____で記録された」
2	therefore	'ðɛr, fɔr			He was, therefore, selected to represent Japan 「_____彼は日本_____に_____」
3	select	sə'lekt			
4	represent	,reprə'zɛnt			
5	competitor	kəm'pɛtətər			
6	withdraw	wɪð'drɔː			it was so hot that half of the 68 competitors withdrew 「たいへん暑かったので、68名の_____のうち半数が_____」
7	collapse	kə'læps			Kanakuri collapsed during the race 「レース中に金栗は_____」
8	regain	rɪ'geɪn			He regained consciousness 「彼は_____を_____」
9	consciousness	'kɒnʃəsənəs			
10	Swedish	'swɪdɪʃ			the Swedish Olympic Committee contacted him 「_____オリンピック委員会が彼に連絡を取った」
11	missing	'mɪsɪŋ			(you) are 'missing' 「(あなたは) 『_____』 中です」
12	anniversary	,æni'vɜːsəri			For the 55th anniversary of 「~の55_____のために」
13	announcement	ə'naʊnsmənt			An announcement was then made 「その時、ある_____がされた」
14	cross	kros			Japan's Kanakuri has just crossed the finish line 「日本の金栗が只今ゴールラインを_____しました (ゴールしました)」
15	conclude	kən'kluːd			this concludes all events of ~ 「これをもって~の全種目を_____」
Phonix					
綴り	発音	例		法則に当てはまらないものを1つ選ぶ	
a	æ / ei	collapse /		marathon / game / race / Japan	
ou	au / ʌ	announcement		out / our / double / soup	
th	θ / ð	marathon / withdraw		month / that / Thailand / third	
語源					
語	語源			推測してみよう (何となくのイメージが湧けばOK)	
anniversary	ann(u) (年) + vers(e)/vert (回転) + ary (形容詞化/名詞化)			reverse : re (後ろ、再び) + verse 、 adverse : ad (その向きに) + verse 、 convert : con (完全に) + vert	

Content

Question 1

Find the words below in the text. Choose the meaning used there.

1. appearance { a. the way something looks
b. taking part in a public event
2. collapse { a. to suddenly fall down
b. to make something smaller
3. conclude { a. to finish something
b. to decide something after considering the reasons

Question 2

Fill in the blanks.

1. What record did Kanakuri Shiso set in 1911?

He set a new () () for the men's ().

2. What happened to Kanakuri during the race in the 1912 Stockholm Olympic Games?

He () and was taken care of by a () ().

Question 3

Answer true or false.

1. In 1912, Japan took part in the Olympic Games for the first time. _____
2. Kanakuri lost consciousness during the race and was saved by the Olympic Committee. _____
3. Kanakuri had been recorded as a missing runner in the Stockholm Olympic. _____
4. Kanakuri made an announcement himself when he crossed the finish line. _____

Summary

When	What happened?
1911	Kanakuri broke the world _____ for the men's marathon.
_____	The Stockholm Olympic Games were held. Kanakuri could not _____ the finish line.
_____	Kanakuri finished the race after almost 55 years _____ _____ the offer from the Swedish Olympic Committee.

Expression

1. 日本語の意味に合うように、()に適切な語を入れなさい。

(1) () the newspaper, the swimmer set a new record yesterday.

- ① Such as ② According to ③ Instead of ④ More than

(2) Cheered by the crowd, he () the finish line.

- ① arrived ② got ③ had ④ reached

(3) This morning I missed the train () one minute.

- ① to ② in ③ by ④ at

2. 日本語の意味に合うように、()に適切な語を入れなさい。

(1) 昨日はとても暑かったので、1日中家にいた。

It was () hot yesterday () I stayed home all day.

(2) 私はカナダでホストファミリーにたいへんお世話になった。

I was taken good () () () my host family in Canada.

Lesson 6

After the Flowers

Lesson 6 New Words&Phrases		※発音記号は教科書とは違う場合があります。 [' の右側が第一アクセント] [, の右側が第二アクセント]			
No.	Word	Pronunciation	品詞	意味	Chunk
1	generation	ˌdʒenə'reɪʃən			for the next generation of plants 「次の_____の植物のための (に)」
2	scatter	'skætər			To scatter their seeds far and wide 「遠くに、そして広範囲に種を_____ために」
3	employ	ɛm'plɔɪ			plants employ a variety of strategies 「植物は様々な戦略を_____」
4	dandelion	'dændə,laɪən			Dandelion seeds are carried by the wind 「_____の種は風によって運ばれる」
5	wither	'wɪðər			When the flowers wither 「その花が_____時」
6	stem	stem			the dandelion stems fall to the ground 「タンポポの_____は地面に倒れる」
7	form	fɔ:rm			when the seeds have formed 「その種が_____たら」
8	consequently	'kɒnsɪkwəntli			Consequently, the seeds catch the wind 「_____、種は風をとらえる」
9	Asiatic plantain	ˌeɪʒi'æti:k 'plæntɪn	熟語	オオバコ	
10	dew	d(j)u:			get wet with rain or dew 「雨や_____で濡れる」
11	sticky	'stɪki			they become sticky 「それらは_____」
12	carry away		熟語		(they) are carried away 「(それらは) _____」
13	violet	'vaɪələɪt	名詞	スミレ	
14	seed-pod	si:d-pɒd	名詞	莢 (さや)	
15	jelly	'dʒɛli			a sweet white jelly on the seeds 「種の上の白くて甘い_____ (状の物質)」
16	ant	ænt			attracts ants 「_____をひきつける」
17	soil	soɪl			leave the seeds on the soft soil 「その種を柔らかい_____の上に放置する」
18	nest	nest			around their nests 「それらの_____の周りの」
19	sprout	spraʊt			the seeds sprout easily 「種は簡単に_____」
20	means	mi:nz	名詞		
21	ensure	ɪn'ʃʊər / ɪn'ʃɔ:			have various means of ensuring ~ 「~を_____様々な_____を持っている」
22	survival	sər'vaɪvəl			the survival of the species 「その種 (しゅ) の_____」
Phonix					
綴り	発音	例		法則に当てはまらないものを1つ選ぶ	
oi / oy	oi	employ / soil		enjoy / choir / destroy / boiled egg	
ew	ju: / u:	dew		chew / stew / few / sew	
語源					
語	語源		推測してみよう (何となくのイメージが湧けばOK)		
ensure	en (その状態にする) + sure (確実な)		enable: en + able (できる) 、 encircle: en + circle (輪)		

Content

Question 1

Match each word from the text with its explanation.

1. scatter () a. as a result
2. wither () b. continuing to live
3. consequently () c. to become dry and start to die
4. survival () d. to spread

Question 2

Fill in the blanks.

1. Why do plants employ various strategies?

They do so in order to () their seeds () and wide.

2. How are dandelion seeds carried?

They are carried by the ().

3. What does the Asiatic plantain use to carry its seeds?

It uses ().

Question 3

Answer true or false.

1. Dandelion stems fall to the ground after the seeds have formed. _____

2. The Asiatic plantain grows where people walk so that they will carry its seeds when they pass. _____

3. To scatter their seeds, violets attract ants with a sweet jelly. _____

Summary

< Paragraph 1 >

Plants use different strategies to scatter their _____.

< Paragraph 2 >

The _____ spreads dandelion seeds.

Dandelion _____ grow again to catch the wind after the seeds have formed.

< Paragraph 3 >

Asiatic plantains use _____ to carry their seeds.

Their seeds become _____ when they get _____.

< Paragraph 4 >

A lot of violets use _____ steps to scatter their seeds.

First, they _____ out their seeds.

After that, the seeds are carried away by _____

because violet seeds have a sweet _____ on them.

< Paragraph 5 >

Plants have various ways to ensure their _____ .

Expression

1. 日本語の意味に合うように、()に適切な語を入れなさい。

(1) 彼は行方不明の犬をあちこち捜した。

He searched () () wide for his missing dog.

(2) 私は世界のいろいろなハガキを収集してきた。

I have collected a () () postcards from around the world.

(3) 彼は熱心に練習した。その結果、彼は試合に勝った。

He practiced hard. () () (), he won the game.

2. 次の語句を適切な順に並べかえ、に入るものを選びなさい。

(1) Please sit _____ 1 _____ 2 _____.

① can ② hear ③ me ④ where ⑤ you

(2) My hat _____ 1 _____ 2 _____.

① the strong wind ② was ③ away ④ by ⑤ carried

It's Your Turn!

Did you learn something new from this lesson? What is that/

I learn that _____.