

# Lesson 1 ※解答ですが明らかな誤答がございましたら後で教えてください。

## 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	'pleʒər	名詞	楽しみ	one of the pleasures 「 <u>楽しみ</u> の1つ」
2	appearance	ə'piərəns	名詞	登場, 出現	Such a boxed lunch made its appearance 「そのような箱入り弁当がその <u>姿</u> を現した」
3	railroad	'reɪlroʊd	名詞	鉄道	the railroad was introduced 「 <u>鉄道</u> が導入された」
4	contain	kən'teɪn	他動詞	～を含む	It contained just two rice balls and pickled radish 「それはたったの2つのおにぎりとたくあんが <u>含まれた</u> (入っていた)」
5	expand	ɪk'spænd	自動詞	広がる, 拡大する	railroads expanded across the whole country 「鉄道が全国中に <u>広がった</u> 」
6	come to do		熟語	～するようになる	came to make an original lunch 「オリジナルのランチを作る <u>ようになった</u> 」
7	specialty	'speʃəlti	名詞	特産	local specialty products 「地元の <u>特産品</u> 」
8	nationally	'næʃənəli	副詞	全国規模で, 全国的に	became popular nationally 「 <u>全国的に</u> 人気になった」
9	trout	traʊt	名詞	マス	trout sushi 「 <u>マス</u> 寿司」
10	steam	sti:m	他動詞	～を蒸す	
11	dumpling	'dʌmplɪŋ	名詞	肉入りゆでだんご	steamed dumpling 「 <u>シューマイ</u> 」
12	as well as		熟語	～と同様に	on the Internet as well as at stations 「駅と <u>同様</u> にインターネットで」
13	sample	'sæmpəl	動詞	～を試食する	sample the taste 「 <u>味を試食する</u> 」
14	sale	seɪl	名詞	販売	go on sale 「 <u>販売される</u> 」
15	under the name of ~		熟語	～という名で	under the name of <i>soraben</i> 「空弁という <u>名称</u> で」
16	test-market	test-'mɑ:kət	他動詞	～を試験的に販売する	<i>ekiben</i> were test-marketed 「駅弁が <u>試験販売された</u> 」
17	pickle	'pɪkəl	名詞	漬け物, ピクルス	began as rice balls and pickles 「おにぎりと漬け物 ( <u>たくあん</u> ) 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	beat / <u>b</u> reak / he <u>a</u> vy / swe <u>a</u> t	i: / ei / e / e	
ai/ay	ei	rai <u>a</u> ilroad / cont <u>a</u> in	pay / <u>s</u> aid / d <u>a</u> y / m <u>a</u> in	ei / e / ei / ei	
a	æ / ei	exp <u>a</u> nd / s <u>a</u> mple / s <u>a</u> le	ma <u>a</u> ke / s <u>a</u> d / gr <u>a</u> de / <u>w</u> ash	ei / æ / ei / a(o)	
語源					
語	語源		【共倒れ、完全に滑り落ちる】 推測してみよう (何となく <u>ア</u> が湧きは <u>ウ</u> ト)		
contain	co(n) (共に、完全に) + tain (保持する、保つ) = 何かと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  | ( c ) | a. a small ball of flour, steamed or fried, with meat inside           |
| 2. contain   | ( d ) | b. to become greater in size, area, or number                          |
| 3. expand    | ( b ) | c. something that makes you happy                                      |
| 4. dumpling  | ( a ) | d. to have something inside  |
| 5. specialty | ( f ) | e. an act or the process of selling something                          |
| 6. sample    | ( d ) | f. a type of food that a person, restaurant, or area is well known for |
| 7. sale      | ( e ) | d. 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. F
2. The first original boxed lunch had many kinds of food in it. F
3. Railroad companies started to make *ekiben* because they wanted people around Japan to enjoy the same products. F
4. *Soraben* appeared about 120 years after *ekiben* came out. T
5. Japanese boxed lunches have been sold abroad. T

## Summary

### ① < Birth of *Ekiben* >

Year: 1885 / Place: Utsunomiya Station / Contents : two rice balls and some pickled radish

### ② < The expansion of *Ekiben* >

- Railroads expanded throughout the country.
- Companies came to make an original lunch.
- Unique lunch boxes were developed.
- Many of them became popular nationally.

### ③ < The current *Ekiben* >

- There are almost five thousand different types.
- *Ekiben* are sold not only at department stores and on the Internet but also at stations.
- We can sample the local tastes without actually traveling.
- In 2003, soraben went on sale at airports.
- In 2016, Japanese *ekiben* were test-marketed in France.

## 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 ( came ) ( to ) ( understand ) 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 ( on ) ( sale ).

(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 ( under ) ( the ) ( name ) 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.

his first appearance on

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

can speak Chinese as well as

## 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	動詞	～を続ける, 維持する	The ability to maintain a conversation 「会話を <u>続ける</u> (ための) 能力」
2	essential	ɪ'senʃəl	形容詞	不可欠の	The ability is essential 「その能力は <u>不可欠</u> だ」
3	daily	'deɪli	形容詞	毎日の, 日々の	essential in our daily life 「私たちの <u>日常</u> 生活に不可欠だ」
4	communicate	kəm'juːnɪkeɪt	自動詞	情報を伝え合う	Many people prefer to communicate 「多くの人々は <u>やりとり (コミュニケーション) すること</u> をより好む」
5	briefly	'brɪ:flɪ	副詞	簡潔に, 手短かに	as briefly as possible 「できる限り <u>短く</u> 」
6	network	'ne,twɜ:k	名詞	ネットワーク	for example, on social networks 「例えば、 <u>ソーシャルネットワーク</u> 上で」
7	face-to-face		副詞	面と向かって	They are often not good at speaking face-to-face 「彼らは多くの場合 <u>面と向かって</u> 話すことが得意ではない」
8	keep up		熟語	～を維持する	and keeping up a good conversation 「そして会話を <u>続けること</u> が」
9	effective	ɪ'fektɪv	形容詞	効果的な	Here are three simple but effective techniques 「ここに3つのシンプルな、しかし <u>効果的な</u> テクニックがある」
10	repeat	rɪ'pi:t	自動詞	繰り返して言う; 復唱する	The first technique is <i>repeating</i> 「最初のテクニックは <u>繰り返して言う</u> ことである」
11	play catch		熟語	キャッチボールをする	Having a conversation is like playing catch 「会話をするということは <u>キャッチボールをする</u> ようなものだ」
12	comment	'kɒmənt	名詞	コメント	The third technique is <i>making a comment</i> 「3つ目のテクニックは <u>コメント</u> 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	maintain / daily		maybe / say / rainbow / naive	ei / ei / ei / aɪ:
ee/ea/ie	i:	briefly / repeat		speak / keep / friend / believe	i: / i: / e / i:
a	æ / ei	communicate / face		water / situation / catch / change	ɑ(o) / ei / æ / ei
語源					
語	語源		推測してみよう (何と) 【下から支える】維持する、支える、支持する		
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 ( e ) a. shortly, simply
2. essential ( c ) b. useful, helpful
3. briefly ( a ) c. completely necessary, very important
4. effective ( b ) d. to exchange information, news, ideas, etc. with somebody
5. communicate ( d ) e. to make something continue

Question 2 (あくまで模範解答です。他にも正答はあるので休校明けにお伝えください。)

Answer the following questions.

1. According to the text, how do many people today prefer to communicate?

They prefer to communicate as briefly as possible, for example, on social networks.

2. According to the text, what are many people often not good at?

They are often not good at speaking face-to-face and keeping up a good conversation.

3. What is having a conversation like?

It is like playing catch.

4. What should we do when we want to have a good conversation?

We should listen to the other person and respond to them.

or

We should use three simple but effective techniques.

or

We should repeat their words, ask questions, and make a comment.

### Question 3

Answer true or false.

1. Many people today are good at communicating face-to-face and maintain a good conversation. F

2. If you repeat what your friends say, they will feel that you are paying attention to them. T

3. You should ask a question to make your friends ask you a new question. F

4. Repeating, asking, and commenting are effective techniques to maintain a conversation. T

## Summary

### ① < The current way to communicate >

Way	Many people communicate <u>on social networks</u> .
Reason	They prefer to communicate as <u>briefly</u> as <u>possible</u> .
Consequence	They are not good at speaking <u>face-to-face</u> .

### ② < Tree techniques to keep up a conversation >

Techniques (~ing)	The effect : The person who is speaking will .....
<u>Repeating</u>	feel that you are <u>paying attention</u> to him or her.
<u>Asking</u>	feel that you are <u>interested</u> in <u>what</u> her or she <u>said</u> .
<u>Commenting</u>	ask you a new <u>question</u> , and the conversation will <u>develop</u> and continue.

### ③ < What is a conversation? >

- Conversation is like playing catch.

Of course you can say your opinion but have to listen to the other person and respond 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 ( keep ) ( up ) 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 ( used ) ( to ) play ( catch ) with my friends.

I ( would ) ( often ) play ~.

2. ( )に適切な語を入れて英文を完成させなさい。

(1) I prefer ( to ) play outdoors even on a hot day in summer.

(2) We should ( pay ) attention to safety rules for cycling.

(3) Her pride does not allow her ( to ) 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	<u>血液</u>	blood-type character description 「 <u>血液</u> 型性格診断」	
2	scientific	ˌsaɪənˈtɪfɪk	形容詞	<u>科学的な</u>	There is no scientific basis 「 <u>科学的な</u> 根拠がない」	
3	typical	ˈtɪpɪk(ə)l	形容詞	<u>典型的な</u>	In a typical description, 「 <u>典型的な</u> 記述では、」	
4	cooperative	kəʊˈɒpərətɪv	形容詞	<u>協力的な</u>	type O people are cooperative 「O型の人々は <u>協力的</u> である」	
5	intelligent	ɪnˈtelɪdʒənt	形容詞	<u>知的な</u>	type AB people are intelligent 「A B型の人々は <u>知的</u> である」	
6	experiment	ɪksˈpɛrɪmənt	<u>名詞</u>	<u>実験</u>	Let's try an experiment here 「ここである <u>実験</u> を試してみましょう」	
7	let's say that		熟語	<u>仮に～としよう</u>	let's say that type A is active 「 <u>仮に</u> A型が活動的だ <u>としよう</u> 」	
8	whichever	wɪtʃˈevə	複合関係代名詞	<u>どれが [を] ～しようとも</u>	Whichever description is given 「 <u>どの</u> 記述が与えられ <u>ようとも</u> 」	
9	general	ˈdʒenərəl	形容詞	<u>一般的な</u>	A general and vague character description 「 <u>一般的</u> で <u>曖昧な</u> 性格診断」	
10	vague	veɪɡ	形容詞	<u>曖昧な</u>		
11	apply	əˈplɑɪ	<u>自動詞</u>	<u>当てはまる</u>	easily applies to anyone 「誰にでも簡単に <u>当てはまる</u> 」	
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	<u>名詞</u>	<u>性格</u>	One researcher gave a personality test 「ある研究者が <u>性格</u> 検査を行った」	
14	horoscope	ˈhɒrəskəʊp	<u>名詞</u>	<u>星占い</u>	These were from a horoscope 「これらは、そのテストからではなく <u>星占い</u> から来たものだ」	
15	correct	kəˈrɛkt	形容詞	<u>正しい</u>	many students thought they were correct 「多くの生徒がそれらは <u>正しい</u> と思った」	
16	psychology	saiˈkɒlədʒi	<u>名詞</u>	<u>心理</u>	Human psychology is complicated 「人間 <u>心理</u> は複雑である」	
Phonix						
<u>綴り</u>	<u>発音</u>	<u>例</u>			法則に当てはまらないものを1つ選ぶ	
i / y	i / ai	sci <u>en</u> tific / t <u>yp</u> ical / <u>in</u> telligent / wh <u>ic</u> hever / ap <u>pl</u> y / pers <u>on</u> ality / ps <u>ych</u> ology			sky / <u>year</u> / ver <u>y</u> / conf <u>id</u> ent	ai / j / i / i
e	e / i / i:	in <u>te</u> lligent / exp <u>er</u> iment / wh <u>ic</u> hever / gen <u>er</u> al / corr <u>ec</u> t			ev <u>er</u> / <u>en</u> core / the <u>s</u> e / des <u>cri</u> ption	e / a(ɒ) / n / i: / i
o	ɑ(p) / ou	co <u>op</u> erative / hor <u>os</u> cope / ps <u>ych</u> ology			<u>on</u> ion / coll <u>eg</u> e / conf <u>id</u> ent / s <u>oc</u> ial	ʌ / a(ɒ) / a(ɒ) / ou
<u>語源</u>					【生物を扱う学問の】生物学的な	
<u>語</u>	<u>語源</u>			推測してみよう (何となくのイメージ)		
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 | ( d ) | a. what someone thinks or believes, and how this affects what they do                      |
| 2. intelligent | ( f ) | b. right or true   |
| 3. vague       | ( c ) | c. not having enough information or details, unclear                                       |
| 4. correct     | ( b ) | d. ready to work together to reach a common goal   |
| 5. experiment  | ( f ) | e. someone's character   |
| 6. personality | ( e ) | f. clever, smart   |
| 7. psychology  | ( a ) | f. 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?

No, there isn't.

2. Do many Japanese people believe the blood-type character descriptions?

Yes, they do.

3. What did many students think about the character descriptions?

They thought ( that ) the character descriptions were correct.

4. Can your blood type say anything about your character?

No, it can't.

### Question 3

Answer true or false.

1. Many Japanese people don't believe

that the blood-type character descriptions are scientifically right.

F

2. People with blood type O are believed to be active in Japan.

F

3. Even If different character descriptions are given, we probably won't think that they are wrong.

T

4. When you believe that a vague character description fits everybody,

it is called the "Barnum effect".

F

5. The college students thought

that the character descriptions from a horoscope applied to themselves.

T

6. Since human psychology is complicated,

the blood-type character descriptions help us to understand ourselves.

F

## Summary

### ① < The blood-type character descriptions >

There is no basis but many people believe them.

Blood-type	A	O	AB	B
Character	Hardworking	Cooperative	Intelligent	Active

### ② < Experiment >

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

### ③ < Barnum effect >

• A general and vague character description applies to anyone but you believe that it applies only to yourself.

**Experiment** : One researcher gave a personality test to college students but he gave them character descriptions from a horoscope, not the test.

**Result** : Many students thought they were correct.

### ④ < Consequence >

• Human psychology is complicated.

• Your blood type does not determine your character.

does

## 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 ( applies ) ( to ) 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 ( such ) ( as ) 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 ( as ) ( well ).

2. 次の語句を適当な順に並びかえなさい。先頭となる語は大文字にしなさい。

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

Whichever dish you choose in

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

There is no legal basis

## 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	ˈɔːfʊl	形容詞	恐ろしい, ひどい	zoos are awful for animal 「動物園は動物にとって <u>恐ろしい</u> である」
2	stick	stɪk	他動詞	～を動けなくする	the animals are stuck in cages 「その動物たちは檻の中に <u>閉じ込められている (から抜け出せない)</u> 」
3	cage	keɪdʒ	名詞	檻	
4	surround	səˈraʊnd	他動詞	～を囲む	They are surrounded by spectators 「動物たちは見物人たちに <u>囲まれている</u> 」
5	prison	ˈprɪzən	名詞	刑務所	zoos are just a prison 「動物園はまさに <u>刑務所</u> だ」
6	stress	stres	名詞	緊張, ストレス	animals in zoos have lots of stress 「動物園の動物はたくさんの <u>ストレス</u> を感じている」
7	live	laɪv	形容詞	生きている <small>※発音注意! 形容詞では「ライブ」</small>	they can see live animals 「彼らは <u>生きている</u> 動物を見ることができる」
8	feed	fiːd	他動詞	～にエサを与える	(they can) feed some of them 「(彼らは) 動物のいくつかに <u>エサを与える</u> (ことができる)」
9	So what?		熟語	だから何?	
10	proof	pruːf	名詞	証拠	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 <u>証拠</u> 」
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	ɔː	awful	jaw / raw / restaurant / fault		ɔː / ɔː / ə / ɔː
ee/ea/ie	iː	feed	neat / seen / niece / pie		iː / iː / iː / ai
oo	uː / u	proof	pool / fool / wood / door		uː / uː / u / ʊ(ə)
語源					
語	語源		【恐れ (おそれ) がない】 畏敬の念・崇敬に欠ける・尊敬を示さない		
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 (b) a. a structure made of wires or bars in which birds or animals can be kept
2. proof (c) b. to give food to a person or animal
3. stress (d) c. facts, information, documents etc that prove something is true
4. cage (a) 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. (F)
2. Zoos are like a prison to animals and cruel to them. (S)
3. Animals feel nothing, so zoos are not awful to them. (F)
4. Children can learn the value of animals in zoos. (F)
5. Children can learn the value of animals on TV and the Internet instead of in zoos. (S)

### Question 3

Answer true or false.

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

## Summary

### < Fred : For zoos >

- Going to the zoo is fun :  
It was really fun to see the animals.
- Animals feel nothing because they are just animal .
- Children can learn the value of animals at the zoos.  
When they go there, they can see live animals, take their pictures, and feed some of them.
- Seeing animals with their own eyes and feeding them are very important experiences for children.

### < Sue : Against zoos >

- Zoos are cruel, just a prison :  
The animals are stuck in cages all their lives and surrounded by spectators every day.
- Animals in zoos feel lots of stress .
- There are other ways of learning the value of animals :  
Children can learn it on TV and the Internet without going 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。

( So ) ( what ) ? 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 ( mean ) 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	名詞	マラソン	recorded in the men's Olympic marathon 「オリンピック男子 <u>マラソン</u> で記録された」
2	therefore	'ðer, fɔː	副詞	その結果	He was, therefore, selected to represent Japan 「 <u>それゆえに</u> 、彼は日本 <u>代表</u> に <u>選ばれた</u> 」
3	select	sə'lekt	他動詞	～を選ぶ	
4	represent	ˌreprə'zent	他動詞	～を代表する	
5	competitor	kəm'pɛtətər	名詞	出場選手；競争相手	
6	withdraw	wɪð'drɔː	自動詞	棄権する、出場を取り消す	it was so hot that half of the 68 competitors withdrew 「たいへん暑かったので、68名の <u>出場選手</u> のうち半数が <u>棄権した</u> 」
7	collapse	kə'læps	自動詞	卒倒する	Kanakuri collapsed during the race 「レース中に金栗は <u>卒倒した</u> 」
8	regain	rɪ'geɪn	他動詞	～を取り戻す	He regained consciousness 「彼は <u>意識</u> を <u>取り戻した</u> 」
9	consciousness	'kɒnʃəsnəs	名詞	意識	
10	Swedish	'swɪdɪʃ	形容詞	スウェーデンの	the Swedish Olympic Committee contacted him 「 <u>スウェーデン</u> オリンピック委員会が彼に連絡を取った」
11	missing	'mɪsɪŋ	形容詞	行方不明の	(you) are 'missing' 「(あなたは) 『 <u>行方不明</u> 』 中です」
12	anniversary	ˌænɪ'vɜːsəri	名詞	～周年、記念日	For the 55th anniversary of 「～の55 <u>周年記念</u> のために」
13	announcement	ə'naʊnsmənt	名詞	アナウンス	An announcement was then made 「その時、ある <u>アナウンス</u> がされた」
14	cross	kɹɒs	他動詞	を横切る、越える	Japan's Kanakuri has just crossed the finish line 「日本の金栗が只今ゴールラインを <u>通過</u> しました (ゴールしました)」
15	conclude	kən'kluːd	他動詞	～を終える、締めくくる	this concludes all events of ~ 「これをもって～の全種目を <u>締めくくります</u> 」
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	e / ei / ei / æ	
ou	au / ʌ	announcement	out / our / double / soup	au / au / ʌ / u:	
th	θ / ð	marathon / withdraw	month / that / Thailand / third	θ / ð / t / θ	
語源	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div>【後ろへ向く】逆の</div> <div>【その方向（逆）へ向ける】反対の</div> <div>【完全に向きが変わる】変える、変換する</div> </div>				
語	語源		推測してみよ」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 ( world ) ( record ) for the men's ( marathon ).

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

He ( collapsed ) and was taken care of by a ( local ) ( family ).

### Question 3

Answer true or false.

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

## Summary

When	What happened?
1911	Kanakuri broke the world <u>record</u> for the men's marathon.
<u>1912</u>	The Stockholm Olympic Games were held. Kanakuri could not <u>reach / cross</u> the finish line.
<u>1967</u>	Kanakuri finished the race after almost 55 years <u>thanks to</u> 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 ( so ) hot yesterday ( that ) 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 ( care ) ( of ) ( by ) 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	ˌdʒɛnə'reɪʃən	名詞	世代	for the next generation of plants 「次の <u>世代</u> の植物のための (に)」
2	scatter	'skætər	他動詞	～をばらまく	To scatter their seeds far and wide 「遠くに、そして広範囲に種を <u>ばらまく (散らす)</u> ために」
3	employ	em'plɔɪ	他動詞	～を用いる、雇う	plants employ a variety of strategies 「植物は様々な戦略を <u>用いる</u> 」
4	dandelion	'dændə,laɪən	名詞	タンポポ	Dandelion seeds are carried by the wind 「 <u>タンポポ</u> の種は風によって運ばれる」
5	wither	'wɪðər	自動詞	しおれる、枯れる	When the flowers wither 「その花が <u>しおれる</u> 時」
6	stem	stem	名詞	茎	the dandelion stems fall to the ground 「タンポポの <u>茎</u> は地面に倒れる」
7	form	fɔ:rm	自動詞	形を成す、発生する	when the seeds have formed 「その種が <u>形を成し (形成され)</u> たら」
8	consequently	'kɒnsəkwəntli	副詞	その結果として	Consequently, the seeds catch the wind 「 <u>その結果</u> 、種は風をとらえる」
9	Asiatic plantain	eɪʒi'æti:k 'plæntɪn	熟語	オオバコ	
10	dew	d(j)u:	名詞	露 (つゆ)、しずく	get wet with rain or dew 「雨や <u>露</u> で濡れる」
11	sticky	'stɪki	形容詞	ねばねばする、粘着性の	they become sticky 「それらは <u>ネバネバになる</u> 」
12	carry away		熟語	運び去る	(they) are carried away 「(それらは) <u>運び去られる</u> 」
13	violet	'vaɪələt	名詞	スミレ	
14	seed-pod	si:d-pɒd	名詞	莢 (さや)	
15	jelly	'dʒɛli	名詞	ゼリー (状のもの)	a sweet white jelly on the seeds 「種の上の白くて甘い <u>ゼリー</u> (状の物質)」
16	ant	ænt	名詞	アリ	attracts ants 「 <u>アリ</u> をひきつける」
17	soil	soɪl	名詞	土	leave the seeds on the soft soil 「その種を柔らかい <u>土</u> の上に放置する」
18	nest	nest	名詞	巣	around their nests 「それらの <u>巣</u> の周りの」
19	sprout	spraʊt	自動詞	芽を出す	the seeds sprout easily 「種は簡単に <u>芽を出す</u> 」
20	means	mi:nz	名詞	方法、手段	
21	ensure	ɪn'ʃʊər / ɪn'ʃɔ:	他動詞	～を確実にする	have various means of ensuring ~ 「～を <u>確実にする</u> 様々な <u>手段 (方法)</u> を持っている」
22	survival	sər'vaɪvəl	名詞	生存	the survival of the species 「その種 (しゅ) の <u>生存</u> 」
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 / <u>choir</u> / destroy / boiled egg	oi / wai / oi / oi	
ew	ju: / u:	dew	chew / stew / few / <u>sew</u>	ju: / (j)u: / ju: / ou	
語源			【できる状態にする】可能にさせる	【輪の状態にする】 (取り) 囲む、一周する、円を作る	
語	語源		推測してみよう (何となく) 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)		

