

Unit 31 Sightseeing in New York City

(ニューヨーク観光)

A ニューヨークへようこそ

M: Hello. Is this the Johnson Residence?

E: Yes, it is.

M: This is Takahashi Misaki. May I speak to Mr. Edward Johnson, please?

E: Speaking. Hello, Misaki. How are you?

M: Fine, thank you. **I have just arrived in Manhattan.**

E: Welcome to the Big Apple. Did you have a nice flight?

M: Yes, it was very comfortable.

E: Where are you staying?

M: I'm staying at the Roosevelt Hotel.

E: I see. I'll pick you up at nine tomorrow morning.

You must be tired. Have a nice evening, Misaki.

M: I will. Good night, uncle Ed.

B ブロードウェイで

E: **Have you decided your plans for this evening yet?**

M: No, I haven't decided yet.

E: Let's go to see a musical on Broadway. Actually, I've already bought two tickets.

M: That's great. What time does the musical start?

E: It starts at 7:00 p.m. We still have five hours.

Would you like to see a nice view of the city from the Empire State Building?

M: Yes, I'd love to. But I'd like to see a night view if I can.

E: OK. Then why don't we go to the Statue of Liberty first?

M: That's a good idea.

E: Let's take a ferry, then.

C 自由の女神に向かうフェリーで

E: Two adults, please.

Q: That will be twelve dollars.

E: **Have you ever seen pictures of the Statue of Liberty?**

M: Yes, I have. I saw many pictures of it, but I didn't know that people could go inside.

E: Unfortunately, it is closed now.

M: Oh, I wanted to climb up to the top of the statue.

E: By the way, do you know that the statue was a gift from France?

M: Yes, my father told me about it.

France gave it to the U.S. to show their friendship.

D ステーキハウスで食事

M: This steak is very big. Do Americans eat beef every day?

E: Of course not. In the United States we have various kinds of food: western food, Chinese food, Japanese food, and so on. You don't eat Japanese food every day, right?

M: You're right.

X: Is this your first visit to the United States, Misaki?

M: Yes, and this is also my first visit to a foreign country.

X: Oh, is it? What do you think of it?

M: Well, everything is very big here like this beefsteak.

X: Really? It seems normal for me.

M: Have you ever been to Japan, Mike?

X: No, I haven't. I have been to many European countries, but **I have never been to Asia.**

Unit 32 Misaki Meets Randy

(美咲がランディーと会う)

A ランディーとの対面

R: Ah, you must be Misaka. Hello. I'm Randy. You look just like your picture.

M: Nice to meet you, Randy. Didn't you say Misaka?

My name is Misaki. **Please call me Misa.**

R: I'm sorry. Misa, here is my car. Please get in and let's go.

M: Can you drive a car?

R: Yes, I got my driver's license just a few months ago.

In most U.S. states, we can get a driver's license when we're sixteen.

M: I can't believe that you're sixteen. You look much older.

R: And you look much younger than thirteen.

M: Japanese boys and girls usually look younger than their real age.

B ボトマックの桜見物

R: First, let's go and see cherry blossoms.

M: Can you see cherry blossoms in Washington D.C.?

R: Of course. Potomac is famous for its cherry trees. Look over there.

They are beautiful flowers, aren't they?

M: I'm really lucky. They're in full bloom now.

Cherry blossoms are so beautiful that they bring a smile to my face.

R: Those trees were sent from Japan about one hundred years ago.

M: Really? Were they given to the United States as a symbol of peace?

R: Yes, I think so.

C ホワイトハウスの前で

M: Is Washington D.C. the capital of the United States?

R: Yes, and it is also the center of politics. Can you see that white building?

M: Yes. Is it the White House?

R: Exactly. The American president lives and works there.

M: I often see the building on the news.

R: I have seen it every day since my childhood.

M: Did you grow up in Washington D.C.?

R: Yes, I was born in Philadelphia, and my family moved here when I was three.

So I have lived in Washington D.C. for thirteen years.

D ランディーの家に到着

R: This is our garage.

M: Wow. Does your family have four cars?

R: Yes, there are five people in my family: my grandmother, my father, my mother, my sister, and I. And each of us except my sister has a car.

M: Do you really need so many cars?

R: Yes, in America we can't live without cars.

We have to drive, even to the nearest supermarket.

M: I see.

R: Let's look at stars tonight. The sky will be very clear.

M: Are we going to see the stars from the roof?

R: No, we can see them from my room.

My father bought me a new telescope last month.

Unit 33 Table Manners

(テーブル・マナー)

A 音を立てて食べるのは無作法か？

T: I was invited to dinner this evening.

I've never gone to a western-style restaurant, so I'm really nervous now.

H: You don't have to worry too much. You should remember only one thing.

Try to please everyone around you.

T: What things should I be careful about?

H: Japanese people often make a noise when they eat soup.

In western countries, **it is not polite to make a noise.**

T: Really? We always make a noise when we eat *soba*.

If we make a noise, it means that the noodles are delicious.

H: I don't think it's pleasant.

B お米をどうやって食べるか？

H: When you have western food, you should not hold your bowls or plates.

You can hold only your wine glass and coffee cup.

T: Can't you hold your rice bowl?

H: Well, when you eat rice in western-style restaurants, you usually have it on a plate.

Then you eat rice with a knife and a fork.

T: **It is difficult for me to eat rice with a knife and a fork.**

H: Do all the people in Asian countries eat rice with chopsticks?

T: No, not all the people in Asia.

In South Korea, they eat rice with a spoon.

And it's very rude for Korean people to hold the rice bowl.

C 遠くにある塩を取りたいとき

H: Imagine that you are in a western-style restaurant.

You want salt, but it's in front of a lady next to you.

You can reach it if you stretch your arm.

What will you do?

T: Well, I will stretch my arm and take it.

H: No, that's against formal table manners.

You must ask her to give you the salt.

T: What should I say to her?

H: You should say, "Would you please pass me the salt?"

Then she'll say, "Here it is," and hand you the salt.

D レストランでチップを渡す

H: **Do you know how to pay the bill at a western-style restaurant?**

M: No. When I had dinner at a restaurant in New York, my uncle paid the bill at the table.

I was really surprised.

H: In the U.S., that's normal.

M: In western-style restaurants in Japan, we usually pay the bill at the cashier. Why is that?

H: Because you don't need to give tips in Japan.

In the U.S., the waiter or the waitress gets a tip, so we pay money at our table.

M: Is tipping an American custom?

H: No, it's not a custom only in the U.S.

Tipping is natural in many parts of the world.

Unit 34 Communication Without Speech

(会話のないコミュニケーション)

A ジェスチャーは「国際語」

H: I will tell you a riddle, Takuya.

A Japanese tourist wanted to buy something at a store in the U.S., but he couldn't speak English. Also, the clerk couldn't speak Japanese. But finally, **the tourist bought the thing that he wanted.** How did he communicate with the clerk?

T: I know the answer. Both of them spoke German or some other language.

H: You may be right, but my answer is simpler.

The tourist just pointed to the thing that he wanted.

T: Oh, I thought about the riddle too much.

H: I think this riddle has an important lesson.

It tells us that gestures are internationally understood.

B ジェスチャーは国によって意味が変わる場合がある

H: Gestures are a useful way of communication, but sometimes you should be careful. Some gestures have different meanings in different cultures. There is an interesting example. What gesture do you make when you want someone to come?

T: I turn my hand and move my fingers, like this.

H: In the United States that means "good-bye."

T: Really? That's just the opposite.

H: This is a true story. A Japanese woman visited her American friend. When she saw the friend's little son, she turned her hand and moved her fingers. **She wanted him to come up to her.** But the boy thought that she didn't like him, and he walked away from her. If you don't use gestures carefully, such a thing may happen.

C 握手とおじぎ

G: When western people are introduced, they usually shake hands. When they meet friends or relatives, they sometimes hug or kiss each other on the cheek.

M: I can't stand kissing or hugging.

G: In New Zealand, some people rub their noses with each other. These are all greetings.

M: Do those greetings have any special meanings?

G: I don't know exactly. I hear you shake hands to show that you don't have a weapon.

M: **My father tells me to shake hands with foreign people,** but I always forget to do it. I bowed to foreign people even when I was in New York City.

D アイ・コンタクトが苦手な日本人

W: **This is an interesting book I bought yesterday.**

It says that 65 percent of all communication is done without speech.

N: Does that mean body language is important in everyday communication?

W: Yes, and we also should understand the importance of the language of the eyes.

N: Are you talking about eye contact?

W: Yes, and that is another difference between cultures. Japanese people usually avoid direct eye contact. But in the U.S. or Canada, we are told to keep good eye contact. We look directly into other people's eyes to show that we are not telling a lie or doing anything bad.

Unit 35 Mother Teresa

(マザー・テレサ)

A 「飢え」の本当の意味

Mother Teresa lived in India and worked for poor people all over the world.

One day she met a little girl in a street in India. The girl was six years old. Mother Teresa understood that the girl was hungry, so she gave her some bread. The girl began to eat it, but she ate very little. Mother Teresa said, "You are hungry. Eat all the bread." The little girl looked at her and said, "If I eat all this bread, I may be hungry again." Mother Teresa said to herself, "What does 'hungry' really mean?" **This is a story which she often told people.**

B 死にかけた人

One day Mother Teresa found a woman who was dying. Her body was half eaten by rats and ants. Mother Teresa carried the woman in her arms to a nearby hospital.

"I'm sorry, we have no beds," said the doctor.

"She can lie on the floor," said Mother Teresa.

"There are too many people who want to come in."

"But she's dying."

"I know. I'm very sorry. She won't live long. We must use our beds for people who can live longer."

Mother Teresa understood, but did not move. She looked at the woman who was going to die in her arms, and held her closer.

She stayed there for a long time. At last the hospital accepted the woman. "They accepted her to send me away," Mother Teresa thought.

C 「死を待つ人の家」

In 1952, Mother Teresa opened a home for sick people. One woman came to the home and helped them for many months. One day she felt that she couldn't do almost anything to help them. She said to Mother Teresa, "There are too many people who are dying. My help is only a drop in the sea." Mother Teresa said, "The sea is made of drops. The sea will be smaller if we don't have your drop."

Mother Teresa saw many poor and sick people. She thought that the most important thing for these people was love. She also said, **"People that are not needed are the poorest of all."**

D ノーベル平和賞受賞

In 1979 Mother Teresa received the Nobel Peace Prize. She said, "I've won the prize, but it is not for me. It is for a lot of poor people." She wanted all the prize money to go to poor people.

Two years later, Mother Teresa came to Japan for the first time. She visited some places in Japan and said, "Japan is a beautiful country, but I see many poor people. There are no people who try to help them. I can't believe that." She also said, "You may have sick or lonely people in your own family. If they need your help, please help them. **Your help will make them happy.**"

Mother Teresa died in 1997. She gave a lot of hope to many people all her life.

Unit 36 Finding Out the History of Tokyo

(東京歴史探訪)

A 浅草とアメ横

H: Asakusa is interesting. What's the name of this temple?

N: It's Sensoji.

H: I especially like the great lantern at the front gate.

N: That gate is Kaminarimon, or Thunder Gate.

H: Where are we going next?

N: Let's go shopping at Ameyoko. It's a famous market street. "Ameyoko" means the candy store street.

H: Candy? Do they sell only sweet things?

N: No. They sell all sorts of things. **There are lots of people shouting loudly.** They are telling us that the goods are cheap and nice.

B 皇居周辺で

N: That is Kogyo, or the Imperial Palace. The Japanese Emperor and Empress live there. The palace is closed, but the garden is open to the public.

H: Let's take a walk around the garden.

N: OK. Until the nineteenth century, Edo Castle was located here. **It was a castle built by Tokugawa Ieyasu.**

H: This book says that Edo Castle was built by Ota Dokan.

N: Oh, I'm sorry. It's my mistake. Ieyasu repaired the castle.

H: What does Edo mean?

N: Edo is the old name of Tokyo. Tokyo has been the center of politics since the Edo Period.

H: What was Tokyo like before the Edo Period?

N: Well, there were not many people in Tokyo.

C 銀座の街で

N: We're in Ginza. **This is the monument which represents the first electric light in Japan.**

H: Were many people around here excited about the light?

N: Yes, of course. During the late nineteenth century, Ginza was the center of modern Japan. Can you see that red building? It's a very old western-style restaurant. In the Meiji Period, pork cutlets were served there for the first time in Japan.

H: That sounds delicious.

N: It's too early for dinner. Let's watch *kabuki* in that theater. I have never watched *kabuki*, and I'm very interested in it.

H: What's *kabuki*?

N: It's a traditional Japanese play performed only by men.

D 歌舞伎見物の後で

N: How did you like *kabuki*?

H: It was fun, but **I didn't understand what they said.**

N: I didn't understand them, either. Even many Japanese people don't understand what they say.

H: Anyway, I liked that woman in the middle of the stage. She was really beautiful.

N: That's *onnagata*. He is an actor who plays the part of a woman.

H: What? Was he a man? I didn't notice it.

N: I told you before. They're all male.

H: I completely forgot about it. Is *kabuki* popular in modern Japan?

N: Yes, *kabuki* has been popular for more than four hundred years.

Unit 37 Rainy Days

(雨の日)

A 雲行きがあやしい

G: Look at those clouds. It looks like it's going to rain.

A: I don't have an umbrella with me.

G: Me, neither. Let's go home early.

A: **It may begin to rain before we get home.**

G: In that case, let's stop at the bookstore on the way.

A: What shall we do if it doesn't stop raining?

G: I don't mind walking in the rain. In Britain, people usually walk in the rain without an umbrella.

A: Oh, why is that?

G: It's very windy in Britain, so umbrellas don't work very well.

B 帰り道で雨に会う

H: Were you caught in a rain shower yesterday?

T: Yes, I got completely wet.

H: Didn't you bring your umbrella with you?

T: Yes, I did and opened it, but the wind was blowing hard, too.

H: You were really unfortunate.

T: Things were worse than that. **The rain suddenly stopped after I got home.**

H: It sounds like you had a bad day.

T: It was also the worst day for my little sister Momoko. She brought her umbrella to school, but it was missing.

H: How come? Was it stolen?

T: No, I don't think so. I think someone took it home by mistake.

C 雨よやんでくれ

G: Rain, rain, go away. Come again another day.
Rain, rain, go to Spain. Never show your face again.
British children often sing this song on rainy days.

M: I feel sorry for Spanish children.

G: Ha-ha. Do you think it will stop raining tomorrow?

M: Yes, the weather forecast says it will clear up tomorrow morning. Why do you ask?

G: Because I have a football game tomorrow afternoon. If it rains, **the game will be postponed till next Monday.** If it rains again next Monday, the game will be canceled.

D 北海道に梅雨はない

H: My grandparents who live in Chicago are planning to travel around Japan in the middle of this month.

N: In the middle of June? In Japan, June is in the middle of the rainy season.

H: So it rains a lot in June?

N: That's right. It's wet and gloomy for several weeks. **Your grandparents should wait until the rainy season is over.**

H: Which season do you recommend, then?

N: October is nice and they can see the beautiful red maples. The weather is usually pleasant in October.

H: That sounds good, but it's too late. They have already booked their flight.

N: I have an idea. Why don't you suggest to them that they should visit Hokkaido? There is no rainy season in Hokkaido.

Unit 38 Why Don't You Try Japanese Food?

(日本食に挑戦しませんか?)

A 日本の朝食

H: What did you have for breakfast this morning?

K: I ate a slice of salmon, *miso* soup, rice, and a raw egg.

H: That's a typical Japanese breakfast.

K: Well, I prefer western food to Japanese food. But my father insists that Japanese people should have a Japanese breakfast. What do you have for breakfast?

H: I usually have either toast or cereal.

K: What did you have this morning?

H: I had nothing. Actually, I'm on a diet.

K: Really? I didn't notice it.

H: **It has been almost two weeks since I started my diet**, but I haven't seen any effect yet.

K: Anyway, it's a bad habit to skip breakfast.

B 納豆の食わず嫌い

A: My father and I are going out to eat *yakitori*, or grilled chicken right now. Won't you join us?

G: Thank you. I'd love to.

A: You don't mind Japanese food?

G: Of course not. I like most Japanese food, but there's one thing that I can't eat.

A: What is that?

G: *Natto*. I can't stand it.

A: Why not? Do you hate the smell of *natto*?

G: Yes, of course.

A: I actually like *natto* myself. Don't you think it tastes good?

G: Well, in fact I have never eaten *natto*.

A: Why don't you try it? **Natto is made of fermented soybeans**. It's very nourishing.

C 病気のときの食事

T: **Japanese food is good for your health because it doesn't have much oil in it.** For example, both *ochazuke* and *okayu* use no oil.

H: How do you cook *ochazuke*?

T: It's very easy. You just pour green tea over a bowl of rice.

H: Oh, I see. And what is *okayu*?

T: It's a boiled rice dish with plenty of water. It's very soft, so it's easily digested.

H: How does it taste?

T: It's delicious, but *okayu* is also a common type of food that we eat when we are sick. When I get sick, my mother always makes me *okayu*.

H: Is that so?

T: What do American children eat when they are sick or have a stomachache?

H: We usually take some medicine and have soup.

D 豆腐の食べ方

G: Yesterday I **saw an American gentleman eat *tofu***. At first he wasn't going to eat *tofu*, so I thought that he didn't like it.

M: Did you think that he was going to leave it?

G: Yes, but actually it wasn't like that at all. After he finished all the other food, he started eating the *tofu*.

M: Did he put soy sauce on it?

G: No, he put neither salt nor soy sauce on it. He also ate it with a spoon.

M: I'm sure he thought it was a dessert. Now I remember seeing a similar scene. The other day I saw a foreign woman put sauce on rice. She was complaining that the rice had no taste.

Unit 39 The Dream (from “The One Thousand and One Nights”)

(夢 (「千夜一夜物語」より))

A バグダッドの商人がカイロへ行く

The Dream

There was once a rich merchant who lived in the city of Baghdad. He spent all his money carelessly. Soon he became very poor. He started working very hard, but he got only a little bit of money.

One night, **while the merchant was sleeping, he heard a voice.** The voice said, “Your future lies in Cairo. Go and look for it there.”

The next morning, the merchant started for the city of Cairo. He traveled for many weeks. It was a hard journey. When he arrived in Cairo, it was late at night.

B 商人が警官に捕まる

The merchant didn't have enough money to stay at an inn, so he slept in the yard of a mosque. That night, a group of thieves went into the mosque. From there they broke into the house next door. The people in the house woke up and shouted for help.

Soon the police chief and his men arrived. They went into the mosque and found the merchant from Baghdad. They arrested the merchant and hit him many times. Then they sent him to prison.

Three days later, the police chief ordered his men to bring the merchant to him.

“**Tell me where you come from,**” the chief said.

“From Baghdad,” the merchant said.

C 商人が笑いものにされる

“What brought you to Cairo?” the chief said.

“I heard a voice in my sleep,” the merchant said. “It told me, ‘Your future lies in Cairo. Go and look for it there.’”

Suddenly, the chief laughed. “You fool,” he said. “I, too, have heard a voice in my sleep. The voice said, ‘Go to Baghdad. There is an old-fashioned street with palm trees on both sides. Walk along that street, and you will find a three-story house, with a yard of green marble. At the far end of the garden, there is a fountain of white marble. Go there and dig up a treasure under the fountain.’ But did I go? Of course not. **How foolish you are to come all the way to Cairo** because of a stupid dream!”

D 商人が自分の庭で財宝を発見する

Then the police chief gave the merchant some money. “Take this,” he said. “You can get back to your own country with it. Don't listen to such a stupid dream again.”

The merchant remembered the house and the garden from the police chief's story. They were his own house and garden. He took the money and started the long journey back to Baghdad.

As soon as he reached his house, he went into the garden. He dug under the fountain and found a great treasure of gold and silver. He found that the words of the dream were true. The poor merchant became rich again.

Unit 40 Let's Enjoy the Japanese Summer-time

(日本の夏を楽しもう)

A 七夕の短冊

H: What are those decorations?

N: They are for the Tanabata Festival. In Japan, we have the Tanabata Festival on the seventh of this month. If we write our wishes on the pieces of paper and put them on the bamboo tree, the wishes may come true.

H: That's interesting. **Let me see your paper.** What did you write about?

N: I wrote, "I want to become an astronaut and go to the moon by rocket."

H: That's a big wish. By the way, is there any Tanabata legend?

N: Yes. According to a Chinese legend, the prince and the princess promised to meet once a year on July 7th.

B セミの歌声

M: I like catching insects. I especially like cicadas.

G: I first heard their songs when I came to Japan two years ago. At that time I thought some birds were singing.

M: There are about thirty kinds of cicadas in Japan.

G: In my country there is only one kind, and it is found only in one small place. Many people living in Britain don't know much about cicadas.

M: I know an interesting story. A man from a country in northern Europe traveled around Japan in the summer. He went to a zoo. **He heard many cicadas singing on a tall tree there.** The man thought that the tree was singing. He asked the people of the zoo to give him the tree.

C 花火とゆかた

G: Oh, wonderful! **I have never seen such beautiful fireworks in England.**

A: In many towns and cities throughout Japan, people enjoy them in the summer.

G: Do you have fireworks only in the summer?

A: I think so. Do you have them during other seasons in your country?

G: Yes, in Britain we have fireworks even in November.

A: Fireworks in November? That's surprising to me.

G: It's not strange to us.

A: It's very cold in your country in November, isn't it?

G: Yes, but many people watch fireworks. It's fun. Ayaka, you have one good thing we don't have in our country.

A: What is it?

G: *Yukata*. It suits you very well. Everyone is watching you.

A: You're kidding. Everyone is watching the fireworks!

D 夏祭りと盆踊り

H: Do you have any plans for this summer vacation?

T: Yes, I'm planning to go to Aomori Prefecture with my family. It's in the Tohoku district.

H: Are you going to the beach?

T: No, we'll enjoy watching the Nebuta Festival. It's one of the biggest festivals in Japan.

H: What does the word Nebuta mean?

T: They say it comes from the word *nebutai*. It means "I want to sleep" in the local dialect. People began the festival to drive away the sleep demon.

H: I see. I want to take part in some Japanese summer festivals, too. Aren't there any in our city?

T: Yes. You can attend a Bon festival dance somewhere. It will be held in almost every town.

H: **I'm glad to hear that.**

Unit 41 Helen Keller

(ヘレン・ケラー)

A サリバン先生との出会い

Helen Keller was born and brought up in Alabama. She lost her sight and hearing when she was only a year and a half. For six years she lived in a silent, lonely world. Mr. and Mrs. Keller loved her and tried to help her, but **they didn't know what to do**. They wrote to a school for blind children in Boston. They asked the school to send a teacher for Helen.

Anne Sullivan came to meet Helen and her family. She began to teach Helen at once. Anne knew how to communicate with blind and deaf children. Anne took Helen's hand and spelled words into it with her fingers.

B 苦悩の日々

Helen learned letters quickly but she didn't understand that the letters were words that had meanings. She thought that Anne was moving her fingers just for fun. Time went on. For days, weeks, and months, Anne Sullivan spelled thousands of words into the palm of her little student. Still, Helen did not understand.

April 5th was the big day. That morning Helen was very bad during the lesson. She threw her new doll on the floor and broke it. **Anne was too tired to go on with the lesson**, so she took her outdoors. They stopped at the water pump for a drink.

C ヘレンが言葉を理解した日

While Helen was getting some cold water, Anne spelled the word W-A-T-E-R into the child's hand. Then Helen spelled the word back to Anne. Helen began to touch other things. She wanted their names. Helen understood. Anne called the family. **"Helen was able to communicate at last!"** she said to them. After Helen learned the words "mother" and "baby", she touched Anne. She was asking, "What's your name?" Anne spelled T-E-A-C-H-E-R. Everyone was very happy. They all entered the house to celebrate this important day.

Helen had a lot of things to learn. Every morning she and Anne had lessons. In one lesson Anne gave Helen an orange when she explained that the earth is round. When the lesson was over, Helen held up the orange and laughed. "Now we can eat the world," she spelled.

D 二人三脚の学校生活

When Helen was ten, she wanted to learn to speak. It was very difficult for her to speak, because she couldn't hear her own voice with her ears. She didn't know that her voice sounded strange to others. **Helen had to practice hard**. Finally she was able to speak. After she learned to speak English, she learned five other languages.

Anne Sullivan was always with Helen to help her through difficult studies. When Helen was in university, she sat next to Helen during the classes and helped her to understand the lectures.

When Helen grew up, she told her story to people all over the world. She wanted others to know about the problems of handicapped people. Thanks to Helen Keller, many people now know what they should do for handicapped people.

Unit 42 Greetings and Small Talk

(あいさつと世間話)

A I'm sorry と Good night

- T: I hear American people don't say "I'm sorry" very often.
W: That's not true. We usually say "I'm sorry" if it's our fault.
T: We often say "*Sumimasen*" even when it isn't our fault.
W: That sounds strange to me. Besides, Japanese people sometimes say, "I'm sorry. Do you mind if I sit here?", but it's a mistake. You should say "Excuse me."
T: I see. Are there any other mistakes often made by Japanese?
W: **A common mistake is to say "Good night"** when they meet someone late at night. "Good night" is usually used only when you part someone or go to bed. It's just like "Good-bye."

B 「すみません」のいろいろ

- H: When I first arrived in Japan and was waiting for the bus, a Japanese man stood beside me and said, "*Sumimasen*." Just then I noticed that my suitcase was blocking his way.
N: I see. The word *sumimasen* has a lot of meanings, and in this case he wanted to say "Excuse me."
H: Yes, **he must have wanted to pass me**. Then, a few minutes later, when I was getting on the bus, a man behind me pushed me by accident. He also said, "*Sumimasen*."
N: In that case, he wanted to apologize to you.
H: Yes, I think so. Then, I gave my seat to a woman on the bus. She again said, "*Sumimasen*." She must have thanked me.
N: On your first day in Japan, you learned three meanings of "*sumimasen*", didn't you?

C 世間話

- W: Hello, Takuya. It's a beautiful day, isn't it?
T: Yes, it really is.
W: What did you do this weekend?
T: Nothing special. Oh, I think I always reply "nothing special" when you ask something like that.
W: Don't worry. My questions are just examples of small talk.
T: What is small talk?
W: Small talk is the short and friendly conversation that people have with friends and colleagues. The subjects of small talk are not always important, but this type of communication is very important. **People show their friendship by making conversation.**
T: You often talk about weather, don't you?
W: Yes, it's very convenient to talk about the weather.

D 世間話にふさわしい話題とは？

- T: Do you often have small talk about your family?
W: Yes, it's common for us to talk with friends about our parents, brothers, sisters, husbands, wives and children. For example, we talk about children's activities, birthdays and other family events.
T: Do you ask about your friends' family, too?
W: Yes, but we should be careful. We usually don't talk about serious problems, because such topics are too personal.
T: Also, **you don't ask personal questions, do you?**
W: No, we don't. Personal questions are not good for small talk. It is very rude to ask questions such as "How much is your salary?", "How old are you?", or "Are you married?"

Unit 43 Flying ---- A Human Dream ----

(飛行 人間の夢)

A 翼をつけて空を飛びたい

People always wanted to fly. For hundreds of years they watched birds and hoped to fly. Birds fly very easily. They beat the air with their wings and climb up through the air. Then they spread their wings and float on the air. At first people made wings like birds. Then they jumped off high cliffs. **Although many people tried to fly, they all failed.** They crashed to the ground. Some of them died and some were badly hurt. After many failures they gave up trying to fly with wings.

B 最初の気球

In 1783, two brothers in France tried to fly with balloons. "Hot air is lighter than cold air," they said. "If we fill a balloon with hot air, it will go up."

They made a balloon out of thin cloth and paper. Then they put hot air into a very large paper bag. The balloon went up in the air! It reached 1,800 meters. Then the air inside the balloon became cool and it came slowly down to the ground.

Later that same year in France, two other men went up in a basket under a balloon. They made a fire under the balloon to make the air hot. **The balloon was strong enough to carry two men up in the sky.** However, it didn't rise very high, because it was tied to the ground by a rope.

C 気球の発達

The first free balloon flight was in December, 1783. The balloon flew for 25 minutes over Paris. The wind blew it for nine kilometers. Then it came safely back to the ground. Human beings traveled through the air for the first time!

However, **flying a balloon is not like flying a plane.** The pilot must use the wind to fly a balloon. In addition, traveling by balloon in the early days was dangerous. Sometimes it fell all at once. Still, people did not stop flying in balloons.

In the twentieth century, ballooning became a popular sport. Balloons were also used by scientists to study the air, and they were also used during wars. After the airplane was invented, people began to lose interest in balloons. Even today, some people still like traveling in balloons.

D ライト兄弟から現代の飛行機まで

The first airplane was made by the Wright brothers. In those days automobiles had gas engines, but they were very heavy. The Wright brothers made a very small and light engine. They put it in their airplane. **They made the airplane run quickly along the ground.** Then, at last, the airplane rose a few feet into the air! This happened on the 17th of December, 1903. Soon the whole world heard about the Wright brothers' success. They became famous. Other people also started to make airplanes. The airplanes became bigger and better.

Today great airplanes carrying hundreds of passengers fly at great speed all over the world. This all started with the brave and skillful brothers.

Unit 44 A Phone Call from San Francisco

(サンフランシスコからの電話)

A サンフランシスコ本社からの電話

(Jane Martin, a manager of ABC Computer's Head Office in San Francisco, is making a call to Donald Anderson, a manager of the branch office in Tokyo. Osamu answers it.)

O: ABC Computer Japan. May I help you?

J: Hello. This is Jane Martin of ABC Computer's Head Office. May I speak to Mr. Anderson?

O: He's not at his desk now.

J: Is he out now?

O: No, he's in a conference. He'll be back in ten minutes. **Shall I have him call you back?**

J: Yes, please.

O: Would you like to leave a message?

J: Please tell him to call me back immediately.

O: Certainly.

J: Good-bye.

B ドナルドさんが折り返し電話

(After a while, Osamu's boss Donald returns to his desk.)

O: There was a call from Jane in San Francisco. She wants you to call her back.

D: Oh, thank you. Did she say anything to you?

O: No, why?

D: Oh, it's nothing.

(Donald smiles at Osamu and calls back to Jane.)

D: Hello. This is Donald Anderson of ABC Computer Japan. Could I speak to Jane Martin?

Q: **Could you repeat your name, please?**

D: Yes, Donald Anderson.

Q: Just a moment, please.

J: Hello. This is Jane.

D: Hello, Jane. How have you been doing?

J: I've been doing fine, thank you. And you?

D: Pretty good.

C 転勤の知らせ

J: I called you because I wanted to talk about our project.

D: I heard all about that from our president.

J: We've just decided to start the project next month, and we need some Japanese staff immediately.

D: I know a good man. His name is Yoshida Osamu. He's a well-trained engineer. He speaks fluent English, too.

(After the phone call, Donald calls Osamu into the conference room. Osamu knocks on the door and enters the room.)

D: Osamu, we have decided to transfer you to San Francisco.

O: Are you sure? I didn't expect it at all. When should I leave for San Francisco?

D: At the beginning of next month. **You will be able to use your good English skills in the U.S.**
(Osamu comes home and tells his family about the news. His family is very surprised.)

D 綾香のお別れ

(The next Saturday Ayaka sees George at a park.)

A: **It's very nice of you to come to see me**, George.

G: No problem, Ayaka. I'm very surprised to hear that you'll move to California next month.

A: Here's my e-mail address. May I have yours?

G: Why not? I'll write to you as often as I can. By the way, have you contacted Paul?

A: Yes, I have. You may not believe me, but Paul's house is only a twenty-minute walk from our new apartment.

G: What a coincidence!

A: I'm going to meet him the day I arrive. I can hardly wait.

G: Say hello to Paul and his parents for me.

A: OK, I will.

Unit 45 The First Day in San Francisco

(サンフランシスコ最初の日)

A ボールの近況報告

P: I'm very happy to see you again, Ayaka.

A: Me, too. I never expected to see you again, Paul.

P: Me, neither. I had a really good time in Japan last year. How have you been doing recently?

A: I've been doing fine. And you?

P: So-so. I got ill and stayed in the hospital for one week.

A: Really? That's too bad. Are you all right now?

P: Yes, but **I may have to return to the hospital for a checkup.** Now, Ayaka. Do you want me to show you around San Francisco?

A: Yes, please.

B ケーブルカーは環境にやさしい

A: Why are cable cars so popular in San Francisco?

P: Because San Francisco is a city of hills and some of them are very steep.

A: This city also has subways, doesn't it?

P: Yes. **Cable cars are not as fast as subways,** but they are unique and everybody loves them. In addition, cable cars are very kind to the environment.

A: What do you mean?

P: First, cable cars have no engines, and they use less electricity. Second, they don't use gasoline so they don't give off smoke. Third, they don't make a loud noise. Their only sound is rolling and the ringing of the bell.

A: When did the cable car system start operation?

P: In the early 1870's.

C サンフランシスコ湾のフェリーに乗って

A: This ferry is very comfortable. How long does it take to get to the port?

P: It takes another ten minutes. Look at that sea gull. It's flying so low that I can almost touch it.

A: It's the biggest sea gull that I have ever seen.

P: Aren't you feeling cold?

A: Yes, it's quite cold. **I should have brought a jacket.**

P: I'll lend you my jacket. I always have a jacket with me. It's very chilly even in the summer. Mark Twain once said, "The coldest winter I ever spent was a summer in San Francisco." Have you ever heard of Mark Twain?

A: Yes, he's the author of "The Adventure of Tom Sawyer," isn't he?

P: That's right.

D ゴールデン・ゲート・ブリッジへ急ぐ

P: Next, how about going to the Golden Gate Bridge?

A: That'll be nice, but it's getting dark. What time does the sun set?

P: At this time of year, about a half past six.

A: **We'd better hurry up.**

P: Do you have the time?

A: Yes, it's a quarter to six. Oh, Paul. There's something I've wanted to ask. After I arrived in San Francisco, many times I was asked the time by Americans. Why don't many Americans wear watches?

P: Because they don't care so much about time. I haven't had a watch for more than five years!

A: Aren't you afraid of being late for trains?

P: No. If I miss one train, I'll take another one.

Unit 46 What Can We Do For Disabled People?

(障害者のために何ができるか?)

A 車椅子の人に親切にする

H: You were late for school today. Did you oversleep this morning?

S: No, I left home as usual. When I was walking past the bus stop, I met a young man in a wheelchair. **He asked me when the next bus was coming**, so I checked it for him.

H: Did it take a long time?

S: No, after that I waited for the bus with him.

H: Why did you take the time to wait for the bus?

S: I was afraid that he couldn't get on the bus, but there was no problem. The bus had no steps, and there was a space for a wheelchair in it.

H: You can say that the bus was "barrier-free."

B バリア・フリー社会とは何か?

S: I often hear the phrase "barrier-free" these days. What exactly is "barrier-free"?

H: Well, there are many barriers for physically disabled people. Let me take a train station for example. People in wheelchairs can't go upstairs by themselves, so it's a barrier. They need slopes or elevators. Mejirodai Station has an escalator and a rest room for people in wheelchairs. This is barrier-free.

S: I see. So, you mean people in wheelchairs move around freely in a barrier-free society. But there are still some other disabled people. For example, do the stations have enough equipment for blind people?

H: Did you know the yellow lines on the platforms? **The bumps on the lines show where to stop**, so blind people don't fall off the track.

C 街中にある点字

G: Sometimes we see some small dots on elevators or ticket machines.

M: That's Braille. We see Braille on handrails, too. Braille is a code which blind people can read.

G: It looks complicated. How many dots are used to express all of the alphabet?

M: The system uses six dots to express the alphabet, and you have to use another six dots to express *kana* characters.

G: How do you know so much about Braille?

M: **I have been studying Braille for half a year.** I'm helping a blind woman as a volunteer every Saturday.

G: What does she do? Is she in bed all day long?

M: No, she's very active. She's done almost all the housework by herself for many years.

D 手話は国によって異なる

M: Yesterday I attended a party for disabled people and made a speech about the importance of kindness.

G: That's great. Did you use your hands to communicate?

M: Yes, **it's called sign language.** I made a speech in Japanese sign language.

G: Is it the same as British sign language?

M: No, Japanese, British, and American sign language are all different.

G: I see. How did you learn sign language?

M: Naoki lent me a video. He said he bought it to prepare for the sign language skill test.

G: Were the people pleased with your speech?

M: Yes. Instead of clapping their hands, they raised their arms and waved their fingers. People who are hard of hearing show admiration to others in that way.

Unit 47 The Origin of Popular Foods

(人気食品の起源)

A ポテトチップスの始まり

George Crum was a cook at a high-class restaurant in New York. One night in 1853, he served French fries to a guest. As soon as the guest saw the French fries, he said, "**These French fries are too thick for me to eat.**" He didn't try to eat them. Then Crum cut them again and again. They became very thin, but the guest still refused to eat them. At last Crum got angry and made them much thinner, so it was difficult to eat them with a fork. This time the guest enjoyed the fried potatoes. Other guests wanted these French fries, too. Later Crum opened his own restaurant. It became famous for chips. Soon they were sold everywhere in New England.

B サンドウィッチ伯爵はカードゲーム好きだった

The word sandwich is common all over the world. Do you know the origin of its name?

About two hundred years ago, there was an Englishman who liked to play cards very much. He often played all day and night. One time, he played for twenty-four hours without stopping. He was very excited about the game and he didn't want to leave it to have dinner in the dining room. So he said to a servant, "Just put some meat between two pieces of bread and bring it to me." With this style he was able to continue playing.

He was the first man who ate meat and bread with his hands like that. He was the Earl of Sandwich, and **this is how we got the word "sandwich."**

C アイスクリーム・コーンはこうして生まれた

The great fair in St. Louis in the summer of 1904 was very crowded. The ice-cream man was glad to sell his ice cream, but he had one problem; he ran out of dishes. A friend of his sold Persian waffles right next to the ice cream stand. **The ice-cream man asked the friend if he had any dishes.** "No," his friend said. But then he thought of an idea. He rolled a waffle into a cone shape and handed it to the ice-cream man. "Put your ice cream in this," he said. "People can hold the cone while they eat their ice cream. When they have finished, they can eat the cone, too." The ice-cream man liked this idea. People who ate the new ice cream cones were very pleased. This invention of the ice-cream cone was a big success.

D コカ・コーラは薬品として開発された

In 1886, John Smith Pemberton, a doctor of medicine, first invented Coca-Cola at his home in Atlanta. It was 99 percent sugar water, but people said that his new drink was good for your health. Coca-Cola was used as a medicine in those days. Dr. Pemberton wanted to sell Coca-Cola to the people in the city. But the new drink didn't become popular soon and he didn't have enough money to advertise it. So **he decided to sell his Coca-Cola rights to a businessman whose name was Asa Candler.** Mr. Candler said, "More people will buy Coca-Cola if they enjoy the good taste of it." Mr. Candler began to advertise Coca-Cola in Atlanta. In the newspaper, he wrote, "Drink Coca-Cola. Delicious!" This advertisement made Coca-Cola popular in the United States. It became a symbol of American culture.

Unit 48 Popular Holidays in the United States

(米国のポピュラーな祝日)

A ハロウィーン

A: I hear that there are lots of traditional holidays in the United States. I'm looking forward to celebrating the holidays.

P: It's going to be Halloween next week. Do you know Halloween?

A: It's a popular event for children. That's all I know.

P: Children wear Halloween costumes and visit houses. They look like witches and ghosts in their costumes and masks. When people open the door, the children shout, "Trick or treat!" It means "**We will play a trick on you unless you give us a treat.**"

A: That's scary. Are there any symbols for Halloween?

P: Yes. We make jack-o'-lanterns.

A: Pardon?

P: I said jack-o'-lanterns. We put a candle in a pumpkin and make a lantern. It looks very mysterious.

B 感謝祭の始まり

P: In November we're going to celebrate Thanksgiving at our house. We'll have turkey for dinner.

A: What is Thanksgiving? How did the holiday begin?

P: Well, it's a story of a group of people called Pilgrims. They left England for religious freedom and started a new life in the United States. But their first winter was so hard that half of them died of cold, hunger and disease.

A: That's terrible. How did they get over the difficult times?

P: They learned how to farm, hunt and fish. **Can you guess who taught them?**

A: Maybe the Native American Indians?

P: Exactly. The Pilgrims got a lot of things to eat and survived the next winter. They were very glad. They held a party to thank God for the food. This was the first Thanksgiving.

C バレンタインの由来

A: Valentine's Day is very popular in Japan, but who is St. Valentine?

P: He was a priest who lived in Rome in the third century. He had a kind heart, and he tried hard to save poor people in many ways. He gave them a present with a letter filled with words of love, so this present with a letter was called a "valentine."

A: Was there anything special on the day of February 14th?

P: Yes, **February 14th was the day when St. Valentine was killed.** He was killed because he saved poor Christians.

A: What a sad story! By the way, some Japanese women give chocolates to men out of obligation. Do any American women do, too?

P: No, in the U.S., both men and women give a present only for someone they love or respect.

D イースター

A: When is Easter?

P: It varies from year to year. It falls on the first Sunday after the first full moon after the spring equinox.

A: **I wonder why it's so complicated.**

P: I don't know why, but it's an old custom. The Easter holiday usually begins a few weeks before Easter.

A: Do American children get excited about the holiday?

P: Yes, they get very excited. They buy eggs and dye them different colors. After they dye the eggs, adults hide them in the backyard. Then children look for the colored eggs, and the child that collects the most eggs gets a prize.

A: I see. How do grown-ups celebrate the day?

P: Most families go to church early in the morning on Easter. We can see women with pretty spring dresses and hats.

Unit 49 The Adventure of Columbus

(コロンブスの冒険)

A インド渡航計画

Christopher Columbus was born in Italy in the fifteenth century. He was interested in the ocean, ships and foreign lands. He became very interested in China and Japan, because he read Marco Polo's stories about those countries. Many people believed that Japan was a country with a lot of gold. But it was very difficult to go east and get to Japan by sailing across the Mediterranean Sea. After sailing across the Mediterranean Sea they had to walk thousands of miles across dangerous deserts and mountains. Columbus gave up going east and tried to reach Japan by going west. Learned people in those days already knew that the earth is round like a ball. **He believed that he would finally get to Japan by sailing west.**

B スペイン女王の援助

Columbus made up his mind to start the voyage, but soon **he found it difficult to get the ships and men.** He had no one who supported him. He went to several kings to ask for their help, but they all refused to help him. Though he did his best, everybody laughed at him.

At last, the Queen of Spain heard of his idea, and told him that she would pay the expenses of a voyage of discovery. On August 3, 1492, he left Spain in three ships. In those days sailors were very afraid of the sea they did not know well. They did not like to sail far away from land.

C 真実の日記と嘘の日記

So he kept two different diaries one for himself, and the other for the sailors. The diary for himself kept a true record of the distance, but the diary for the sailors showed a record of much shorter distance than the one for himself. So the sailors believed that they were nearer home than they really were. When the sailors wanted to turn back, Columbus was always able to make them go on sailing.

After this happened several times, the sailors became angry and made a plan to throw Columbus into the sea. Then the ship could be turned around and the sailors could go home.

But in some way Columbus found out what they were planning to do. One day he called them together to the deck. **He told them not to lose hope.**

D アメリカ大陸発見

The power of words was surprising. The sailors listened and believed. The ships continued on their way westwards.

At 2 a.m. on October 12, 1492 one of the sailors on the ships shouted, "Land, land!" It was land. The sailors cheered with delight.

Columbus placed the flag of Spain into the soil of the land. **He did not know the fact that he was in a new part of the world.** He thought it was one of the islands of India. Because of this belief, he called the people there Indians.

Several years later, an Italian explorer named Amerigo Vespucci discovered that it was a new world. The continent was named America after his first name.

Unit 50 Various Colors

(いろいろな色)

A 太陽の色は赤か？

S: Thank you for coming to our school exhibition, Betty.

B: It's my pleasure. Did you display your own painting?

S: No, but my little brother did. **He likes fine arts better than any other subject.** Look at that pillar. That's the painting he drew.

B: That's great, but what's that red circle in the sky?

S: It's the sun.

B: That's strange. When American children draw the sun, they paint it yellow.

S: In Japan, everyone says that the sun is red. Have you ever seen the Japanese national flag? There is a red circle on a white background.

B: Does the red circle symbolize the sun?

S: That's right. The flag is called "*hinomaru*". It means the circle of the sun.

B 虹にはいくつの色があるか？

B: Oh, this is a painting drawn by Misaki. Why is the title "The Rainbow"? There's no rainbow in the painting.

T: That's because she used seven colors of paint.

B: **Do you know how many colors a rainbow has?**

T: No. The borders between the colors are not clear, so we can't count them. But everyone says there are seven.

B: No, not everyone in the world. Some people will answer that a rainbow is made up of six colors: red, orange, yellow, green, blue and violet. We see the same thing, but different countries think in different ways.

T: That's very interesting. Hey, Betty. Would you like another cup of tea?

B: Yes, please.

T: This is black tea, but it's called *kocha* in Japan.

C 色の持つイメージ

T: Colors have meanings, and they often mean different things in different countries, don't they?

W: Yes. For example, **red is the color of the rising sun on the Japanese national flag.** To Japanese people, red means growing power and peace. However, to the people born in English-speaking countries, red is the color of blood, and to Russians, red is the color of beauty.

Z: In China, red is the color of happiness. Brides wear red wedding dresses for good luck.

T: How about white?

Z: To the Japanese and Americans, it means something clean and pure. For that reason, brides in Japan and America wear white. But in China, white is the color of death.

D 色に関する英熟語

T: What does blue mean to American and British people?

B: It means unhappiness. **That's why we say "I feel blue" when we feel sad.**

T: I see.

B: "Feeling blue" is kind of an English idiom. There are many other English idioms which include the name of a color. For example, Americans say that their budget is "in the red" when they are out of money.

T: We say the same thing in Japan, too."

B: Red has another meaning. We say something like "His face turned red with anger."

T: I know. Are there any idioms using green?

B: Yes. To Americans, green is the color of envy and jealousy. So they say an expression like "He is green with envy."

Unit 51 The Olympic Games

(オリンピック競技大会)

A 近代オリンピックの始まり

The ancient Olympic Games began in Olympia, Greece, in 776 B.C. They took place from time to time until A.D. 393. At first they lasted only one day and there was only one race. Later there were more races and other contests, and the Games lasted several days. People all over Greece took part in it.

In 1894 a Frenchman, **Baron de Coubertin**, proposed the idea of starting the Games again. Two years later the first modern Olympic Games took place in Greece at the place of the first Games. Many countries took part in it. The Greeks did not do very well but they won a very long race called the Marathon.

B 聖火点灯

Since then, the Games have taken place in many different countries, every four years, except during the two World Wars. At the beginning of the Games, in Olympia, someone lights a torch with the rays of the sun. **A number of runners then carry the flame to the country in which the Games are taking place.** They may have to go by sea or by air but at last the flame reaches the Games. There it lights a big torch: the Olympic Flame. This is burning all the time while the Games are taking place. At the end, the Flame goes out and the Games are over.

C オリンピック開催国の義務

The country that is holding the Games has a lot to do. There are now many new contests. For example, there are rowing, football, sailing, weight-lifting and many other contests. All these need the right kind of place and there also have to be seats for the people watching. **There must be places for the players to live in.** There must also be places for the men and women from newspapers or from radio and television. Nowadays people all over the world want to see or hear about the Olympic Games as quickly as possible.

In any one contest, the best man or woman wins a gold medal. The second gets a silver medal and the third a bronze medal. Only three men and one woman have ever won four gold medals at one of the Olympic Games.

D オリンピックの感動的なシーン

Many exciting things happen in the Olympic Games. The best known story took place at the end of the Marathon Race in 1908 when the Games were held in London. The Marathon Race is a race over 42.195 kilometers. **It finishes in the stadium where everyone is watching.** The first man who entered the stadium was Dorando of Italy. A few lines from the finishing line he fell down. When he was getting up, someone took him by the arm to help him. Because of this, he could not be the winner. He did not win the gold medal but the Queen of England gave him a gold cup.

Unit 52 The Three R's Will Save the Earth

(3つのRが地球を救う)

A 古本や古着のリユース (再利用)

C: Are you going to throw away those books?

F: Yes, I've read them all.

C: Why don't you sell them at a secondhand bookstore? Somebody may need them.

F: That's a good idea. Why are you so wise?

C: Because I have just studied about environmental problems at school. A lot of energy and natural resources are needed to make new goods. If many people use old books or clothes again, we can protect the environment. **I always sell old books so that somebody can read them again.**

F: How about clothes?

C: From time to time I take them to a flea market.

B 袋の無駄使いをリデュース (減らす)

C: This is my shopping bag to save the earth's resources.

F: To save the earth's resources?

C: Everything we buy at shops is put into new plastic bags even when we buy a small thing. After going home, we often throw the bags away.

F: You mean you're wasting your bag.

C: Yes, paper bags are made from trees, and plastic bags are made from oil. Both of them are the earth's resources. A great number of trees are cut down and a lot of oil is used just for making bags. So when I go shopping, I take my own bag and refuse bags from clerks.

F: I see. **That's a good way to reduce wastes.**

C ごみのリサイクル (再生利用)

C: A lot of garbage and trash are thrown away every day, but among them, there are many things we can recycle.

F: What will happen to things we can't recycle?

C: Some of them are buried, and some are buried after they are burned. **Too much garbage has been buried**, and there is little space to bury more.

F: That's a big problem.

C: How about in Australia? Don't you have to take it seriously because it's a large country?

F: Oh, yes. Australians are very interested in recycling.

C: Do you recycle?

F: Yes, I wash milk cartons and take them to a nearby supermarket. If we ignore such small things, we may pollute the environment.

D 地球を救う3つのRとは?

C: Today we talked about the three R's which will protect nature.

F: What do the three R's stand for?

C: They stand for reusing, reducing, and recycling. If we don't think of them enough, it will cause pollution and environmental destruction.

F: Chihiro, I know what. How about making a robot out of empty cans and bottles. You said you needed a robot for your school event, didn't you?

C: Yes. That will kill two birds with one stone! But I'm afraid few of our classmates will be willing to do it, because empty cans on the street are dirty. Besides, **we will have to collect at least five hundred empty cans.**

F: That's easy. Let's go to the recycling center and get them.

C: Oh, no. Then we're not saving the earth!

Unit 53 Greek Myths

(ギリシア神話)

A 最初の人間

According to Greek myth, Zeus was the king of gods. He told his cousin Prometheus to make animals and people. Prometheus made the animals first. He made them brave and clever. He gave them strength and speed. When it was time to make men, not much was left. **He had given all the best gifts to the animals!**

Prometheus was very wise. He said, "I know what we can give men. It will make them greater than the animals. It is fire." But fire belonged to Zeus, so Prometheus had to steal it from Zeus. He stole it from Zeus and gave it to men.

Men could warm themselves. They could cook their food. They could have light after the sun went down. They could make tools from metal. They lived almost as well as the gods.

B パンドラの箱

This made Zeus very angry. He wanted men to be less than the gods. So when it was time to make the first woman, Zeus took revenge. **Pandora was the first woman whom Zeus made from clay.** When Zeus sent her into the world, he handed her a box. He told her that she must never open it.

But Pandora wanted to know what was in it. As soon as she opened the box, every evil thing that we now have illness, old age, and every kind of sorrow flew out into the world. Pandora quickly shut the box, but it was too late. All the world's sorrow had gotten out. From then on, people have suffered from sorrows.

But one thing remained in the box. That was hope. People have had hope ever since.

C ダイダロスとイカロス

Daedalus was a wonderful craftsman. He built the famous labyrinth of King Minos. The king did not want to lose his clever craftsman, so he threw Daedalus and his son Icarus into his labyrinth.

Daedalus had to find a way to escape. He had an idea. He got feathers and wax, and made wings for himself and his son. Then, in the middle of the night, father and son flew silently out of the labyrinth.

The sky began to get lighter. "Be careful," Daedalus shouted to Icarus. "Keep away from the sun, or it will melt your wings!" But Icarus did not hear his father. **Seeing the beautiful sun in the east, he flew toward it.** The heat melted the wax in his wings, and the feathers began to fall. Icarus fell into the sea and drowned to death.

D スフィンクスとオイディプス

The Sphinx was a creature with a woman's head, a lion's body and wings. **She used to sit on the top of a rock.** She stopped all the travelers and asked them a riddle. But none of them were able to give a correct answer, so she attacked and ate them.

When Oedipus came along, she asked him, "What has four legs in the morning, two in the afternoon and three in the evening?"

Oedipus knew the answer. "The answer is 'a human being.' The child creeps on two hands and two knees, the adult walks on two legs, and the aged person walks with a stick." When the Sphinx heard the answer, she was so upset that she killed herself.

Unit 54 Dolphins

(イルカ)

A かしこいイルカの話

K: I know an interesting story about dolphins.

H: What's that? Tell me.

K: A woman fell from a ship into the sea. It was night and nobody noticed it. When she thought she would die, two dolphins came up to her, held her face above water, and finally took her to the shore.

H: How intelligent! Did the dolphins understand that she was a human?

K: I'm not sure. **This situation is being studied by biologists.** Maybe dolphins thought that she was their baby.

H: Baby?

K: Dolphins cannot live without getting air, so they sometimes take their babies to the surface of the water.

B イルカと魚のちがい

H: Didn't you say that dolphins must go above water in order to breathe?

K: Yes, because dolphins are not fish but mammals.

H: I often hear that whales are mammals, but I didn't know anything about dolphins. What's the difference between fish and dolphins?

K: Fish have cold blood, but dolphins have warm blood. Fish lay eggs, but dolphins have babies in the water. These babies drink their mothers' milk. Dolphins can stay under water for a long time, but **they have to come up sometimes in order to get air.**

H: I see. Do dolphins swim like fish?

K: Yes, dolphins have a fin in the middle of their back. They have a tail like fish and they use the tail for swimming. Fish move their body and tail from side to side, but dolphins move their body and tail up and down.

C イルカのおしゃべり

K: Did you know that dolphins have their own kind of language?

H: No. Can dolphins talk to each other?

K: Yes, they can't talk with words, but they give information to each other with sounds. They talk to the other dolphins in the school. Dolphins are not fish, but they swim together in a school. They say they are happy when they are happy. They say they are sad when they are sad.

H: Can people hear them making sounds?

K: No, because their sounds are too high.

H: That's a pity. Then it's impossible for us to communicate with dolphins.

K: Dolphins are very intelligent. **They may be able to learn human languages in the future.**

D イルカと人間は仲良し

W: Have you ever seen dolphins?

K: Yes. Many dolphins are kept in aquariums. Children are especially fond of watching them, but I want to see wild dolphins in the near future.

W: I often enjoyed swimming with dolphins when I was small.

K: That's wonderful. Where did you swim?

W: In Hawaii. My family went to a special place by boat and we swam with dolphins. They were very friendly. I realized that dolphins and people can share the same environment.

K: Aren't they dangerous to people?

W: Never, but now dolphins have a very big problem. **The number of dolphins is becoming smaller and smaller every year.**

K: Is that because the sea is getting dirty?

W: Yes, it's important for us to keep the sea clean.

Unit 55 Androcles and the Lion

(アンドロクレスとライオン)

A アンドロクレスが洞窟でライオンに会う

Androcles and the Lion

In Rome there was once a poor slave named Androcles. Everyone treated him badly. His master was a cruel man, and he was always so unkind to him that at last Androcles ran away.

He hid himself in a forest for many days; but there was no food, and Androcles grew so weak that he thought that he would die. One day he went into a cave and lay down, and soon he fell asleep. Suddenly a great noise woke him up. It was a lion. It came into the cave, and was roaring loudly. Androcles shook with fear, because he thought that the lion would kill him. But before long he saw that the lion was not angry. It was limping. "**He may have injured his foot,**" Androcles thought.

B アンドロクレスがライオンと親友になる

Then Androcles took the lion's paw to see what was the matter. The lion stood still, and rubbed its head against the man's shoulder. Androcles lifted the paw from the ground. **It was a long, sharp thorn which hurt the lion so much.** He took the end of the thorn between his fingers and pulled strongly; the thorn came out. The lion was full of joy. It jumped about like a dog, and licked the hands and feet of his new friend.

Androcles was not afraid after this; and when night came, he and the lion lay down and slept together. For a long time, the lion got food for Androcles every day. The two became close friends.

C アンドロクレスがライオンと決闘する刑罰を受ける

One day some soldiers who were passing through the forest found Androcles in the cave. They knew who he was, and so they took him back to Rome.

According to the law, every slave who ran away from his master had to fight against a hungry lion. So a lion was shut up for a while without food, and a time was set for the fight.

When the day came, thousands of people came to see the fight. **They wanted to see the man killed.** The door opened, and poor Androcles was brought in. He was almost dead with fear, because he could hear the roars of the lion. The hungry lion rushed in and reached the poor slave. Androcles gave a great cry, not of fear, but of gladness. It was his old friend, the lion of the cave.

D アンドロクレスが自由になる

The crowd of people were filled with wonder. Androcles put his arms around the lion's neck. The lion lay down at his feet, and licked them with love; it rubbed its head against the slave's face. They could not understand what it all meant.

After a while the people asked Androcles to tell them about it. **He told them that he and the lion had lived together in the cave for some time.** "I have no friends. This lion alone has been kind to me, and we love each other as brothers."

The people were no longer cruel. "Live and be free!" they cried. "The lion should be free, too! Give both of them their liberty!"

And so Androcles was set free, and the lion was given to him. They lived happily together in Rome forever.

Unit 56 Planning to Visit Britain

(イギリス訪問計画)

A イギリスの面積と人口

T: Will you give me some basic knowledge about your country?

G: I'll be glad to. The country's official name is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

T: It's a long name.

G: You can call it "U.K." or "Britain." Britain can be divided into England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. **England is twice as large as Scotland**, seven times as large as Wales, and ten times as large as Northern Ireland.

T: How large is Britain?

G: It's about 244,000 square kilometers, so it's about two thirds the size of Japan. Can you guess how large England is?

T: Oh, don't ask me. We're not talking about mathematics. What's the population of Britain?

G: The population is about sixty million.

T: Then the population is about half as large as that of Japan.

B ロンドンの名所

G: Why are you so interested in Britain?

T: Because I'm planning to go to London with my family this summer.

G: That's nice. Summer is a good season to take a trip to Britain. In the winter, it gets dark before 4 p.m. The days get longer and longer during the spring, and the time of the sunset in the summer is after 9 p.m.

T: I see. Well, there are many historic sites in London. Will you give me some advice on where to visit?

G: You can't return home without seeing Buckingham Palace. In front of the Palace you can see the famous guards wearing red uniforms and black hats. Every other day **you can see the "Changing of the Guards", which is a popular event for visitors.**

C ビッグ・ベンの由来

T: Are there any other sites to visit?

G: From Buckingham Palace you can go for a walk to Big Ben.

T: Is it the famous tower with a big clock at the Houses of Parliament?

G: Yes, but originally Big Ben was the name of the bell which rings once an hour. The Houses of Parliament were destroyed in 1856 by a big fire. When people were going to build the new towers, **Sir Benjamin Hall, who was the commissioner of construction at that time, made the clock and bell on one of the towers.** He was a very big fat man, so people called him Big Ben.

T: So his nickname became the name of the bell?

G: Yes, the sound of the bell is broadcast on the BBC, so you can hear it in many parts of the world.

D イギリス人の食事

T: I often have French food or Italian food, but I have never heard of British food. What food is popular in Britain?

G: **Nothing is better than a British breakfast.** If you stay in a hotel, you can enjoy a traditional British breakfast. You will have toast with bacon and eggs, grilled tomatoes, mushrooms, beans, and onions.

T: That sounds delicious, but I'm talking about lunch or supper.

G: Our national food is fish and chips.

T: Isn't it a kind of fast food?

G: Yes, we really like quick meals. Like the Earl of Sandwich, we're interested in doing other things. Many people usually don't take more than ten minutes to eat their lunch.

Unit 57 Cellular Phone Problems (Naoki's Speech)

(携帯電話の問題 (直樹のスピーチ))

A 携帯電話の長所

These days, cellular phones are becoming more and more popular. Please look at this graph. It shows that about two thirds of Japanese people have a cellular phone. However, this level is not so high. For example, in Taiwan or Italy, more than nine out of ten people have a cellular phone.

Cellular phones are very useful. **They make it possible for us to contact people at almost any time.** The other day I went camping in a field and a friend of mine got lost. Fortunately she had a cellular phone, and we were able to find her quickly.

B 携帯電話を公共の場所で使わない

However, cellular phones have some bad points.

Firstly, using cellular phones sometimes makes people uncomfortable. For example, we are often bothered by people who talk on their phone in a loud voice. The ring of the phone is also noisy. The other day, when I was in a restaurant, someone's phone rang. He began to talk on the phone, and he spoke much more loudly than other customers.

Today many people have come to use e-mails on their phone instead of talking. However, electric waves may have a bad influence on machines around cellular phones.

We must think carefully about when and where to use cellular phones. People should not use them on trains, in libraries, and in other public places. It is also important to use them with good manners.

C 携帯電話での通話にかかるお金

Secondly, cellular phones are so convenient that we tend to make many phone calls that are not necessary. As a result, we have to spend lots of money. Can you guess how much we spend on them? According to a recent article in a newspaper, about 40 percent of teenagers spend more than 7,000 yen a month. **You might not think that 7,000 yen is so much money,** but how do people feel in other countries?

I learned from the Internet that there are many poor children in the world. UNICEF says that in developing countries twenty children die every minute due to various diseases. One of the ways to save the children is to give them vaccines. Do you think it costs a lot to give them vaccines? In fact, with 7,000 yen we can save 350 children!

D 携帯電話と注意力

There are some other bad points to cellular phones. Many people use cellular phones while they are driving a car, riding a bicycle, and walking on the street. This is very dangerous because they can't pay attention to people or cars around them. Some kinds of phones are called "hand-free," because people can drive a car without holding them. **It is true that hand-free phones are convenient,** but we cannot concentrate on driving if we are talking on the phone. Therefore, it is far from safe to carry a hand-free phone.

Of course, a cellular phone is a great invention. However, if we don't use it in a proper way, our lives may become worse and worse. It is we ourselves that determine the value of cellular phones in our lives.

Unit 58 Modest Japanese

(謙虚な日本人)

A 「何もありませんが・・・」

T: When did you first come to Japan, Ms. White?

W: A long time ago, when I was in high school.

T: Did you do a homestay with a family in Japan?

W: Yes, I was lucky to have a very nice family. I was impressed with the delicious dinner I had the first night.

T: What did you have?

W: I had grilled eel. **I had never eaten grilled eel before**, and I really enjoyed it.

T: I'm glad your first impression of Japan was a good one.

W: But there was one thing that surprised me.

T: What was it?

W: When my host father served dinner for me, he said, "There is no food."

T: I think he literally translated the Japanese expression "*nanimo arimasenga*" into English.

B 遠慮する日本人

W: At that time I didn't notice that my host father was modest. **What he said was really strange to me.** In such cases, we usually say "I hope you like it."

T: Do you think it's a good thing to be modest?

W: Yes, in a sense, but I sometimes think that Japanese people are not only modest. They often hesitate to say something.

T: In Japan it's called "*enryo*."

W: While I was on a homestay, I noticed another thing. When they gave me something to drink, they never asked me what I wanted.

T: That's because Japanese people usually don't say what they want to drink.

W: Yes, now I know. On the other hand, in the U.S. or Canada, you will probably be asked what you want in detail. You will sometimes be told, "Please help yourself to anything in the refrigerator."

C 授業中に発言しない日本人

T: Do you feel that we don't express our opinions in our English class?

W: Yes, in fact, I can't help feeling it every time. Most students are too quiet in class. I sometimes don't understand what they have in their mind. **I even don't know whether they understand me or not.**

T: For one thing, we don't have many chances to express our opinions.

W: That's a serious problem. The Japanese education system is responsible for it. In Japanese classes, students memorize lots of things, but there is not much discussion. In university too, students have no chance to have discussion in many lectures.

D 「No」と言わない日本人

T: Foreign people often say that Japanese don't say "No."

W: When Americans ask Japanese clients a favor, the Japanese usually say, "I'll think about that." The Americans wait for their reply, but actually the Japanese don't think about it at all.

T: In Japan, that's a normal way to refuse something without saying "No."

W: **If I were a client, I would always tell my real intentions.** Then we would be able to avoid confusion.

T: In my opinion, if we show positive or negative attitudes clearly, it may be difficult to get along with other people. If we use soft expressions, we can have a good relationship with one another.

W: It may be a good way of communication among Japanese, but it may cause misunderstandings among foreign people.

Unit 59 A Funny Reply

(おかしな返答)

A どうして宝くじを買うお金があったのか？

There was once a large, fat woman who had a small, thin husband. He had a job in a big company. **He was given his weekly wages every Friday evening.** As soon as he got home on Fridays, his wife made him give her all his money, and then she gave him back only enough to buy his lunch in the office every day.

One day the small man came home very excited. He hurried into the living room. "You'll never guess what happened to me today, dear," he said to his wife. He then added, "I won ten thousand pounds on the lottery!"

"That's wonderful!" said his wife delightedly. But then she thought for a few seconds and added angrily, "But wait a moment! How could you afford to buy the ticket?"

B およそ半数だよ

When George finished his studies at university, he began to look around for a job. **One of his uncles had worked for the government for thirty years,** and he advised George to try to get a job of the same kind, so he took an examination one day. He was successful, and his first job was in a large government office in London.

A few weeks passed since George started working, and his uncle came to visit the family one evening. He was delighted that his nephew had managed to get a job, and he asked him a lot of questions about it. One of the questions he asked was, "How many people work in your department, George?"

George thought for a moment and then answered, "About half of them, Uncle Jim."

C 問題は同じでも答えが変わったのだ

When David returned to England, he decided to go back to his old university.

David was delighted when he discovered that his old professor was still teaching there. He went to visit the old man, and after they had had an interesting talk, the professor went out to get something. While he was away, David saw an examination paper on the desk. **He looked at the date on it and saw that it had been given to the students the week before.** David picked the paper up and read it through.

When the professor came back, David said to him, "Professor, I'm certain that these are exactly the same questions that you asked us in our exams twenty years ago. How is that possible?"

The professor calmly said, "The questions are the same, but the answers have changed."

D 髪を全部切るつもりではありません

Bill worked in a big office in the city, and generally he used to go to the barber during working hours to have his hair cut. This was against the rules: **clerks had to have their hair cut in their own time.**

One day, while Bill was at the barber, the manager of the office happened to come in to have his own hair cut. He sat beside Bill, so he soon recognized him.

"Hello, Bill," the manager said. "I see that you are having your hair cut during office time."

"Yes, sir," admitted Bill calmly. "You see, it grows during office time."

"Not all of it," said the manager at once. "Some of it grows in your free time."

"Yes, that's quite true," answered Bill politely, "but I'm not having it all cut off."

Unit 60 The School Concert

(学校の音楽会)

A 人は誰も音楽が好き

- B: Naoki, you should turn on the TV at six this evening. There's a special program about your favorite musician.
- N: Are you talking about the Beatles? Thank you for telling me, but **I will be singing at school at that time.** We will have a school concert the day after tomorrow.
- B: A school concert? That must be exciting.
- N: It's exciting for us except for Shohei. He doesn't like music, because he's not good at singing.
- B: Well, there's no one who doesn't like music. Even people who can't sing well enjoy listening to music. Not only humans and animals but also plants like music.
- N: What? Do plants understand music?
- B: Yes. According to an experiment, if you play music to vegetables in a room, they become much bigger than those in a quiet room.

B 音楽好き家族

- B: I can hear the famous Mozart's Sonata. There is a boy playing the piano behind the curtain.
- N: He must be Takuya.
- B: No, **he can't be Takuya.** The boy is playing the piano very well.
- N: Don't you know that Takuya is a very good pianist? All the members of his family are great music lovers. His father can play the violin, and his mother can play the flute. Besides, his elder sister is studying at music school to become a jazz singer.
- B: That's great. Then Takuya may be a genius in music.
- N: I don't know. Anyway, he's going to play Mozart at the school concert. He's a little too nervous, so I hope he will do his best in front of a large audience.

C 音楽会の休憩時間に

- B: Hi, Naoki. Hi, Takuya. You look like angels in your white costumes.
- N: Thank you, but it's a little embarrassing for me.
- B: You look so nervous, Takuya. Take it easy. **No one can play the piano as well as you.** Can I take a picture of you?
- T: Sure, but my turn comes soon after this recess. I can't get out of this room.
- B: I see. Takuya, move a little to your left. Naoki, put on that white cap, too. Raise your chin.
- N: You look like a professional photographer.
- B: Thanks. Say "Cheese."
- T: Why do you say "cheese" before taking a picture?
- B: That's a good question. We say "cheese" because it makes our lips look like we're smiling.

D 優勝おめでとう

- B: Congratulations! You did a good job.
- N: Our class won the championship in the chorus part, so Takuya has got two awards.
- T: Thank you. I was just lucky.
- B: You're modest. I'm very proud of you. **I wish I could play a musical instrument, too!**
- T: Anybody can play the piano, Betty. It's not too late to start practicing now.
- H: Misaki and I belong to the school newspaper committee now, and we're going to write a report on this concert. Will you have an interview, Takuya?
- T: OK. Don't take my photo, because I feel nervous.
- H: Just relax. The concert is over now, you know.