Unit 1　Lesson 6

物語文の読み方　　**ANSWERS**（5/18 月　提出課題）

Words & Phrases

harness	（動）	～を利用する
Malawi	（名）	マラウィ
corn	（名）	とうもろこし
windmill	（名）	風車
pump	（動）	～をポンプでくむ
drought	（名）	干ばつ
junk	（名）	がらくた
generate	（動）	～を発生させる
Tanzania	（名）	タンザニア
conference	（名）	会議
engineering	（動）	工学
villager	（名）	村人
drop out of ～	（熟）	～を中退する

TRUE OR FALSE

1. A terrible storm hit Malawi when William was fourteen.　（ F ）

2. William made a windmill that could generate electricity to pump water.　（ T ）

3. William got the chance to study engineering at a university in Tanzania.　（ F ）

Try

本文について，1～2 の問いに答えましょう。

1. カムクワンバさんに関する a～f の文を，本文の内容に合うように並べましょう。

a　➡　e　➡　c　➡　b　➡　f　➡　d

2. 次の箇所について，場面を想像して問いに答えましょう。

① 　　（例）　干ばつで作物が収穫できず，学費が払えなくなったから。

② 　　（例）　がらくたを集めて見たこともない装置を作っていたから。

③ 　　（例）　スピーチに感動した人々が寄付をしたから。

Expressions（基礎）＊

1. 私たちは化石燃料の使用を減らすために，太陽エネルギーを利用するべきです。

   We should (harness) the energy of the sun in order to reduce the use of fossil fuel.

2. 風車はゆっくり回っています。The (windowmill) is turning slowly.

3. その国は今世紀最悪の干ばつに襲われました。

   The country was hit by the worst (drought) in history.

4. リクターさんはただいま会議中です。Mr. Richter is in (conference) now.

5. 私は機械工学を専攻しています。I am majoring in mechanical (engineering).

Comprehension＊

1. Where was William born and raised?

   ― He was born and grew up in a small (village) in (Malawi).

2. Why did William's family have little food?

   ― Because a lack of (rain) killed most of the (corn) in Malawi.

3. What did William decide to build a windmill for?

   ― He wanted to get (electricity) from the windmill to pump (water).

4. What did he do after studying at a university in the U.S.?

   ― He (returned) to Malawi to help villagers create (electricity) and pump (water).

本文穴埋め問題＊

1. (grew)　2. (drop)　　3. (library)　　4. (pump)　　　5. (drought)

6. (junk)　7. (generated)　8. (conference)　9. (engineering)　10. (villagers)

Summary（穴埋め問題）＊

William Kamkwamba (grew) up in a small village in Malawi.　He found a picture of a windmill in a (science) book, and decided to build one with a broken bicycle and some other junk. His windmill (produced) electricity and helped people in Malawi. Many people were (moved) by his story.

Expressions（応用）＊

1. 　He **pumped** water from the well.

2. 　This TV set is just a piece of **junk**.

4. 　About one third of our electricity is **generated** by nuclear power.

5. 　Half of the members dropped **out** of the club.

指示語について　　ANSWERS（5/25 月　提出課題）

Words & Phrases

universal	（名）	万人に通じる
philosophy	（名）	哲学
facility	（名）	施設
regardless	（副）	それにもかかわらず
basis	（名）	論拠
vend	（動）	販売する
operate	（動）	操作する
item	（名）	品
wheelchair	（名）	車いす

TRUE OR FALSE

1. Universal design helps different kinds of people live together. （ T ）

2. Universal design has made vending machines harder for some people to use. （ F ）

3. Universal design may be good for society but not for business. （ F ）

Try

1. ①〜⑥の下線部が指しているものを本文中から探して， ＿＿＿ で囲みましょう。

　① anyone　② "Universal design"　③ to find examples of this type of design in everyday life　④ vending machines　⑤ they（vending machines）usually had a small place to put in coins　⑥ to use a vending machine

2.　universal design を，代名詞（it など）を使わずに他の表現で言い換えているところが 2 箇所あります。それを探して抜き出しましょう。

　this type of design，this design philosophy

3. ユニバーサルデザインの考え方について，簡単に説明してみましょう。

　人はそれぞれ違っていることが普通であり，皆が楽しく共存すべきだということ。

4. ユニバーサルデザインに基づいて作られた自動販売機の特徴をあげましょう。

　硬貨の投入口が大きく，品物を選ぶボタンが高すぎず，品物の取り出し口が低すぎないところにある。

Expressions（基礎）＊

1. 年齢に関係なくどなたでも歓迎します。Everyone is welcome (regardless) of age.

2. 彼らは教育について非常に異なった考え方をしています。

　They have very different (philosophies) about education.

3. 最新のモデルが収集家たちにとっての人気商品です。

　The latest model is a hot (item) for collectors.

1. What is the basis of universal design?

　— Its basis is that (diversity) is (normal).

2. What kind of features do some newer vending machines have?

　— They have a (larger) (place) for coins and the (buttons) to choose the items are not too (high), and the (opening) for the items is not too (low), either.

本文穴埋め問題＊

1. (philosophy)　2. (regardless)　3. (diversity)　4. (examples)　5. (operate)　6. (buttons)　　7. (low)　　　8. (wheelchair)　　9. (facilities)　10. (society)

Summary（穴埋め問題）＊

（　　）に適切な語を入れて，教科書本文の要約を完成させましょう。

"Universal design" refers to the idea of creating (facilities) which can be used easily by anyone – regardless of their (age) or physical condition.　For example, vending machines with universal design features are easy to use for someone in a (wheelchair).　Universal design is good both for (business) and for (society).

Expressions（応用）＊

1. 　I found it **much** easier for students to speak English that way.

2. 　**It** is important to look back upon the history of our own nation.

3. 　The government should urgently **provide** food and clothes for the victims.

Unit 1　Lesson 8
　読んだ後に何を学んだか振り返る　ANSWERS（休校明け提出課題）

Words & Phrases

homeless	（形）	家のない
Harvard	（名）	ハーバード
drug	（名）	薬物
schoolwork	（名）	学業
scholarship	（名）	奨学金
apply	（動）	申請する
overcome	（動）	～を克服する
catch up on ～	（熟）	～の遅れを取り戻す
set up ～	（熟）	～を始める

TRUE OR FALSE

1. Liz and her mother lived on the streets of New York. （ F ）

2. Liz started to go to school again and often studied on the streets or on trains. （T）

3. Liz wrote about hardships she had experienced and received a scholarship. （T）

Try

1. 本文の内容に合うように（　　）に適切な語を入れましょう。

　a. Liz Murray had a very (difficult) childhood.

　b. Liz wanted to (change) her life. She found a special high school (program), and studied very hard.

　c. Finally, Liz won a scholarship and was accepted to (Harvard) University. After she graduated in 2009, she started a (business) to help people change their lives.

2. この英文の内容を理解する上で重要だと思う単語を 5 つあげましょう。また，完成したリストを他の人のリストと比べてみましょう。

（例）　　　homeless　　　　　　　difficult　　　　　　　　change

　　　　　hardship　　　　　　　overcome　　　　　　　　help

3. ①この英文を通して筆者が最も伝えたかったことは何かを考え，自分のことば（日本語）で書いてみましょう。②印象に残った英文はそれぞれの解答でよい。

　（例）困難な状況でも，努力すれば何でもできる。(Even in difficult situations, you can do anything if you try hard.)／努力が大事だ。(Effort is important.)／目標を持って頑張れば，願いはかなう。(You can make your dreams come true if you try hard to reach your goals.)／成功するには努力と幸運が必要だ。(You need both effort and good luck to succeed.)／困難に打ち勝った経験は，人を助ける力になる。(Your experience of overcoming hardships will help you help other people.)

4. この英文を読んで感じたことや学んだことを英語（1～2文）で書いてみましょう。

　［例］This is a story of a girl who overcome great hardship. I thought she was very strong and talented.

（省略）

Hint Box

感じたこと，学んだことについて述べる表現

I thought the girl was <u>strong</u>.　　　　　I thought the story was <u>moving</u>.

I thought I should <u>study hard</u> like her.　　I learned that <u>effort</u> is important.

I wish I had her <u>courage</u>.

［ study hard ／ courage ／ effort ／ moving ／ strong ］

Expressions（基礎）＊

1. 1706 年にトーマス，トワイニングは紅茶商としてロンドンで事業を始めました。

　　In 1706 Thomas Twining (set)(up) shop as a tea merchant in London.

2. 彼は留学する許可を求めるつもりです。He is going to (apply) to study abroad.

3. 今月は仕事の遅れを取り戻すために頑張らなくてはなりません。

This month   I must work hard to (catch) (up) (on) my work .

4. 私はその困難を乗り越えなければなりません。I have to (overcome) the difficulties.

5. 彼女は州立大学へ入る奨学金をもらいました。

She won a (scholarship) to the state university.

Comprehension＊

1. Why was Liz Murray's childhood very difficult?

  ― Because her (parents) used (drugs).

2. What happened after her mother died?

  ― She had to (live) (on) the (streets) of New York.

3. What did Liz do to make a change?

  ― She found a (high)(school)(program) for studies and (entered) it.

4. How did Liz have to apply to the New York Times Scholarship?

  ― She had to write about (hardships) she had (overcome) to (succeed) in school.

5. What has she done after graduating Harvard University?

  ― She has written a (book   ) and (set   ) up her (own   ) (business) to help

  people change their lives.

本文穴埋め問題＊

1. (drugs)   2. (Eventually)   3. (change)   4. (behind)   5. (caught)

6. (grades)   7. (apply)   8. (overcome)   9. (entered)   10. (set)

Summary （穴埋め問題）＊

Liz Murray's childhood was difficult. Her parents used (drugs), and she was always

hungry and (dirty). Her fear and desire to live led Liz to make a (change). She found a

high school program, and studied very hard. As a result, she was (accepted) to

Harvard University.

Expressions （応用）＊

1. Hundreds of people were made **homeless** because of the earthquake.

2. He **set** up his video rental business.

3. I will **catch** up on my homework tonight.

4. Jimmy has been very happy **since** joining the tennis club.