Go! Global -Preparing for ESL Course Abroad

グローバルキャリアをめざして

語学留学のためのファーストステップ

P.6

**Chapter 1 On the Plane**

②

Expand your vocabulary

1. boarding pass

2. aisle

3. overhead

4. airsick

5. adjacent

6. chilly

Enhance your communication skills

PART 1

１

1. Maya is going to be seated close to the window. T / F

2. Maya’s seat is in the front of the cabin. T / F

3. There are some vacant seats in the rear of the cabin. T / F

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２

（M : Maya, F : Flight Attendant）

M : Excuse me. Could you please help me ① ( )( )( )? This is

my ② ( )( ).

F : ③ ( ), ma’am. Your seat is ④ ( ), the window seat. It’s right down this ⑤ ( ).

M : Thank you.

F : You’re welcome. It’s in the ⑥( ) of the cabin on the ⑦ ( )( ).

M : I see. Could you help me put my bag in the ⑧ ( )( ), please?

F : Of course.

M : Thank you very much.

SHORTLY AFTER THE PLANE TAKES OFF

M : Excuse me. I’m feeling a bit airsick.

F : Oh, sorry to hear that, ma’am.

M : Would it be OK for me to ⑨ ( )( ) somewhere?

F : Yes, there are some adjacent seats that are not taken at the ⑩ ( ) of the cabin. I’ll take you there.

M : That’s very kind of you. Thanks.

Check-up

1 「客室乗務員」のこと。cabin attendant とも言う。

2 「窓側席」のこと。「通路側席」は aisle seat と言う。

3 「座席上部にある荷物を入れる棚」のこと。Would/Could you help me with my bag? など

とも言える。ジャケットなどは預けることもできる。

4 「飛行機酔い」はairsickness あるいはmotion sickness と言う。

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PART 2

MAYA CHANGES SEATS AND LIES DOWN

F : How are you feeling? ① (something / I / get / drink / to / shall / you)?

M : Yes, could I have a glass of orange juice, please ?

F : Sure.

M : And I feel a little chilly. ② (wonder / I / bring / blanket / you / me / could /another / if )?

F : OK. I’ll be right back. ... Here you are, some orange juice and a blanket.

M : Great! Thank you very much.

F : My pleasure. That’s what I’m here for. ③ (me / if / you / know / else / need /

let / anything).

M : OK, thank you.

Check-up

機上では，beverage（水以外の飲み物）は原則無料であるが，国内線やアメリカ系の航空

会社ではアルコール類は有料である。ただし，格安航空会社ではすべてのbeverage が有

料である。また機内は気圧の加減で酔いが回りやすい。

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②

Elevate your knowledge

１

Air travel is ① ( ) to anyone traveling ② ( ). This is particularly true for students ③ ( ) in overseas English programs. Although ④ ( ) offer different seating categories, students usually fly economy to get to their ⑤ ( ). In the case of ⑥ ( ), many passengers today show some ⑦ ( ) about “economy class syndrome”. In order to ⑧ ( ) its effects, they should wear loose clothing, do some exercise, and drink plenty of water on an airplane.

選択肢 airlines | destinations | concern | essential | counterbalance |

long distances | long haul flights | participating

Notes「エコノミークラス症候群」の正式名は「深部静脈血栓症」（deep vein thrombosis）である。空気が乾いている飛行機の中で，長時間座席に同じ姿勢で座ったままでいることで，静脈の血が流れにくくなり血の固まりができる病気。重症の場合は命を落とすこともある。実際にはビジネスクラスやファーストクラス，また鉄道や車でも起きるため，今では「旅行血栓症」（travel thrombosis）と呼ばれている。

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1. What kind of seating are students most likely to have on a plane?

2. These days, what concerns many passengers on long haul flights?

3. How can passengers prevent “economy class syndrome”?

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③

Expand your vocabulary

１

1. last

2. fasten

3. in accordance with

4. refrain

5. postpone

6. commence

Enhance your communication skills

１

1. What is the first announcement about?

a. It is about a smooth flight.

b. It is about how to use the restroom.

c. It is about upcoming turbulence.

d. It is about a flight delay.

2. How long must passengers remain in their seats?

a. For a long time.

b. For 15 minutes.

c. Until the seat belt sign is turned o\_.

d. Until another announcement is made.

3. According to the second announcement, what will the flight attendants be doing shortly?

a. They will be serving dinner.

b. They will be selling duty-free items.

c. They will be seated for their own safety.

d. They will bring pamphlets to passengers.

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２

ANNOUNCEMENT BY A FLIGHT ATTENDANT

Ladies and Gentlemen, the captain has informed us that ①＿＿＿＿＿＿＿which will last for about 15 minutes. Would you please return to your seat, make sure that your seat belt is securely fastened, and ② ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿while the “FASTEN SEATBELT” sign is on. In accordance with instructions from the captain, your flight attendants will also take their seats at this time. We are afraid that ③＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ until after the turbulence has passed. Thank you.

AFTER THE TURBULENCE

Ladies and Gentlemen, may I have your attention, please? ④＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ and you are now free to move about the cabin. However, we recommend that ⑤ ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ while you are in your seat. In a short time, we will be commencing our in-flight sales of duty-free items. ⑥ ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ in your seat pocket for details. Thank you.

Check-up

1 「機長」(chief pilot) のこと。「副操縦士」はco-pilot。

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**Chapter 2 Airport Arrival Procedures**

①

Expand your vocabulary

１

1. landing card

2. purpose

3. sightseeing

4. host family

5. close to

6. return ticket

２

Enhance your communication skills

PART 1

1

1. Maya is going to visit her friends in America. T / F

2. Maya is staying in America for four weeks. T / F

3. The family Maya’s going to stay with live at 550 Lake Merced Blvd., San Francisco. T / F

P.13

２

（O : Officer, M : Maya）

O : Next, please. May I see your passport and ① ( )( ), please? 1

M : Yes, here ② ( )( ).

O : Thank you. And what’s the ③ ( ) of your visit to America?

M : I’m here to study English and to do some ④ ( ).

O : What do you do in Japan, ⑤ ( )?

M : I’m a university student.

O : I see. And ⑥ ( )( ) will you be staying in America?

M : For ⑦ ( )( ).

O : And where will you be staying?

M : I’ll be staying with the Fenton family, my host family.

O : Could you tell me their ⑧ ( ), please?

M : Yes. They live at ⑨ ( ) Lake Merced Blvd., San Francisco, very ⑩ ( )( ) San Francisco Griffith University.

O : Thank you.

Check-up

1 許可を求める時はMay I ･･･?/Could I ･･･?/Can I ･･･? 何かを要求する時はCould you

･･･?/Would you ･･･?/Can you ･･･?/Will you ･･･? などを使う。

2 物を差し出す時に使う表現。原則ひとつの場合は，Here it is. 物を特定する場合はHere is

my passport. また，Here you are./Here you go. も同じ意味で使われる。

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PART 2

１

O : ① (see / return / your / may / to / ticket / Japan / I), please 3 ?

M : I’m sorry, what was that?

O : Your return ticket, ② (it / me/ could / show / to / you), please?

M : Oh, yes, of course. Here it is.

O : Thank you. ③ (America / a / stay / in / have / nice) .

M : Thank you.

Check-up

3 return ticket は帰りの航空券のこと（米）。往復切符を表す場合もあるので注意が必要（英）。

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Elevate your knowledge

１

Generally, passengers are required to full out a ① ( ) and a landing card on board before ② ( ). Then when they arrive at their ③ ( ), they must follow certain ④ ( ). First, they must go through a passport and visa check at ⑤ ( ). Next, they go to the ⑥ ( ) area and pick up their luggage. Finally, they line up for a baggage inspection at ⑦ ( ) before they ⑧ ( ) the airport.

選択肢 immigration control | landing | baggage claim | procedures |

exit | destination | customs declaration form | customs |

Notes (1) 「入国カード」はlanding card, incoming passenger card, migration card, immigration form, embarkation card などと呼ばれる。

(2) 入国審査ではcitizens と non-citizens あるいはresidents と non-residents に分かれる。

(3) 入国や税関の手続きはimmigration officer（入国管理官）, customs officer/inspector（税関吏）が行う。

(4) 手荷物受取所の「円形コンベアー」はcarousel / belt。

(5) イギリス英語圏では「列に並ぶ」はqueue up。

２

1. What do passengers usually have to do before landing?

2. What happens at immigration control?

3. What is the last thing passengers must do before they exit the airport?

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③

Expand your vocabulary

１

1. claim tag

2. locate

3. place

4. residence

5. unexpected

6. inconvenience

Enhance your communication skills

１

1. What has happened to Maya?

a. She can’t find her claim tag.

b. She can’t locate her suitcase.

c. She has lost her carry-on bag.

d. She has lost her way to the baggage claim.

2. What color is her suitcase?

a. Silver with a green and red belt.

b. Red with a silver and red belt.

c. Green with a red and silver belt.

d. Red and green with a silver belt.

3. When will she probably get her suitcase?

a. At 8:00 tonight.

b. Tomorrow before noon.

c. Before noon today.

d. Around 5:50 tomorrow morning.

P.17

２

（M : Maya, C : Clerk）

M : Excuse me, could you help me? ① ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿. I’ve checked the baggage claim area, but I can’t find it.

C : I see. How many bags did you check in?

M : Two. Here’s the claim tag.

C : What does it look like?

M : It is ② ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ that suitcase over there.

C : What color is your suitcase?

M : It’s silver with a red and ③ ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿.

C : OK, let me see if I can locate it for you.

M : Thank you very much.

AFTER A WHILE

C : Your suitcase seems to have been placed onto a different flight. As soon as it gets here tomorrow, ④ ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ where you will be staying.

M : What a relief! I will be staying in the residence of the Fenton family. Their address is 550 Lake Merced Blvd., San Francisco.

C : Got it. Thank you.

M : Around what time tomorrow ⑤ ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿?

C : It should arrive at this airport at about 8:00 in the morning. Therefore, ⑥ ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ that it should get to you before noon.

M : I am glad to hear that. This is the telephone number of my host family. If anything unexpected happens, please call me.

C : All right, ma’am. We’re very sorry for the inconvenience.

Check-up

1 「委託荷物の荷札の半券」でbaggage claim tag とも言う。

2 「どのようなスーツケースですか。」という意味。What features does it have? などとも言える。

3 「スーツケースは明日の何時頃に受け取れますか。」という意味。「何時頃までに，スーツケースをこの住所に配達していただけますか。」の場合は，By what time can you have the suitcase delivered to this address? と言う。

P.18

**Chapter 3 Meeting the Host Family**

①

Expand your vocabulary

１

1. drowsy

2. parking lot

3. squeeze

4. head

5. pull over

6. fill up

Enhance your communication skills

PART 1 マヤはアメリカに到着後，迎えに来てくれたホストファーザーと会います。

１

1. Mr. Fenton is going to take care of Maya as a member of her host family. T / F

2. The parking lot is not near the airport. T / F

3. Maya was relaxed and had a good sleep on board. T / F

P.19

２

（J : Jack, M : Maya）

J : Hello. Maya. ① ( ) to America. *(Shakes her hand.)*

M : How do you do, Mr. Fenton? Thank you for having me in your family.

J : My ② ( ). I have my car parked in the ③ ( )( ).

M : Is it ④ ( )( ) here?

J : Not really. Can I help you with your ⑤ ( )?

M : Oh yes, thanks a lot.

J : You’re welcome. How was your ⑥ ( ) to San Francisco?

M : It was OK. But, I was so ⑦ ( ) about coming to America that I couldn’t

sleep well.

J : Oh, I see. You must ⑧ ( )( )( ) the long trip, then.

M : Yes, I was ⑨ ( ) when we arrived at the airport. But I’m feeling great now ⑩ ( )( ) this beautiful sunshine.

J : Good! I’m glad to hear that.

Check-up

1 「はじめまして」はNice to meet you./I am glad to meet you. なども使える。

2 「どういたしまして」はYou are welcome./Not at all. なども使える。

P.20

PART 2

１

J : Here’s my car. Hop in.

M : Thanks.

J : I’ll squeeze your suitcase into the trunk.

M : ① (sorry / trouble / with / I’m / to / that / you). It’s pretty heavy.

J : Oh, don’t worry. I can manage. Make yourself comfortable.

M : Excuse me? Could you repeat that?

J : ② (just relax / I / what / meant / was / in the car). I’ll be there in a second.

M : Thanks.

J : Alright. We’re all set. We’ll take the freeway heading north.

M : ③ (is / far / it / from here / how / your place / to) ?

J : It’s a 50-minute drive. But, my car is low on gas, so I’ll just pull over at a gas station to fill up.

Check-up

3 「車のトランク」のこと。イギリス英語圏ではboot と言う。

4 「高速道路」。highway, expressway, motorway とも言う。

5 イギリス英語圏では，｢ガソリン｣のことをpetrol と言う。「軽油」はdiesel。

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②

Elevate your knowledge

１

　When studying abroad, students often live with ① ( ) families. A ② ( ) gives them an excellent chance to learn about foreign culture and ③ ( ). It also helps them improve their English language skills in a ④ ( ) environment. To ensure a happy and successful homestay, students should respect and ⑤ ( ) to the daily ⑥ ( ) of their homestay family, while doing their best to communicate with them. They should also make the ⑦ ( ) effort to ⑧ ( ) out around the house.

選択肢 utmost | homestay | caring | lifestyles | adhere | local | help | routine

Notes (1) 「留学生」は，foreign という語の持つ疎外感を避けるために，foreign student ではなくinternational / overseas student が好まれる。

(2) 留学生の滞在を専門に扱うスタッフをaccommodation officer / homestay coordinator と呼ぶ。

２

1. What are the benefits of staying with a local family?

2. What should students do in order to ensure a happy and successful homestay?

3. What should students make the utmost effort to do?

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③

Expand your vocabulary

１

1. cooking utensil

2. brand new

3. fridge

4. hesitate

5. allergic

6. appreciate

Enhance your communication skills

１

1. Whom should Maya ask for help when having trouble with the brand new stove?

a. She should ask Jack.

b. She should ask Kay.

c. She should ask the computer engineer.

d. She should ask Jack or Kay.

2. At what time can Maya do her laundry and take a shower?

a. Anytime.

b. Anytime except before 7:00 in the morning.

c. Anytime except before 7:00 in the evening.

d. Anytime, but only if she gets permission from Kay or Jack.

3. Is there anything Maya cannot eat?

a. No, there is not.

b. No, except for foods which contain peanuts.

c. Yes, she loves peanuts.

d. Yes, there are probably many dishes she cannot eat.

P.23

２

（J : Jack, K : Kay, M : Maya）

K : Good morning, Maya, how are you today?

M : I’m fine, thanks.

J : Did you sleep well?

M : Yes, I slept soundly ① ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ .

K : That’s good. Maybe, ② ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ so that you know where things are.

M : OK, thank you. Wow, you have a beautiful, modern kitchen.

K : Oh, thank you. If you want to cook meals yourself, you can use whatever cooking utensils we have.

M : Thank you.

J : And ③ ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ this brand new stove, just ask Kay to help you out. I am not much good with cutting edge technology.

K : Come on, Jack. Don’t be silly. You’re a computer engineer.

M : Mrs. Fenton, can I keep food and drinks I buy in the fridge?

K : Of course. Oh, and please call me Kay. And here’s the laundry room. This is the washer/dryer. ④ ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ here whenever you like.

M : Great, thank you. Also, when is a good time for me to take a shower?

K : Oh, anytime is fine. By the way, we usually sit down to dinner around 7:00. If there is anything you can’t eat, don’t hesitate to let me know.

M : OK, thank you. As I mentioned in my email, ⑤ ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿, but otherwise I’m all right. Anyway, I really appreciate your consideration.

K : No problem. You’re a member of our family now, so ⑥ ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿.

Check-up

1 How are you doing/feeling? とも言う。くだけた表現としてHow’s it going? も使える。その返事として「まずまずです」はNot so/too bad, thanks. / Pretty good, thanks. などと言える。

2 「ぐっすり眠る」という意味で，sleep deeply/well とも言う。

3 「最先端技術」のことでstate-of-the-art technology とも言う。

4 「洗濯場」という意味。

5 「乾燥機能付き洗濯機」。

P.24

**Chapter 4 Sharing Japanese Culture**

①

Expand your vocabulary

１

1. souvenir

2. represent

3. spread

4. bathing article

5. smart

6. wrap

Enhance your communication skills

PART 1

１

1. Maya gave Kay something Japanese. T / F

2. Kay did not know how to use the present Maya gave her. T / F

3. Maya explained the origin of the name of the present for Kay. T / F

P.25

２

（M : Maya, K : Kay, J : Jack ）

M : I have brought some ① ( ) from Japan for you. This is for you Kay.

K : Oh, what a ② ( )( )! Thank you. May I open it?

M : Sure, please go ahead. I hope you like it.

K : How nice! Does it have a name?

M : Yes, it does. We call it *furoshiki.* It’s a ③ ( )( ) with a print of *ukiyo-e*.

K : *Furoshiki*? Is there a ④ ( )( ) it?

M : Yes. *Furo* ⑤ ( ) bath and *shiki* means to spread.

K : That’s interesting. What’s it for?

M : In the old days people carried their ⑥ ( )( ) and clothes in a *furoshiki*, and used it as a ⑦ ( )( ).

K : That’s ⑧ ( ). Do you still use it in the same way?

M : No, today people use it for ⑨ ( ) and carrying things.

K : I see.

M : Also some people use it as an ⑩ ( )( ) such as a tapestry.

K : Really? How interesting.

Check-up

1 浮世絵は，江戸時代（1603-1868）に日本独自の大衆美術として成立し，江戸末期より明治にかけ欧米へ多くの秀作が流出した。

2 「タペストリー（壁掛け）」。

P.26

PART 2

１

M : Jack, this is for you. This is a *happi*. It’s a jacket with a ① (back / character /

the / Chinese / on).

J : Wow! It’s cool! What is the significance of the Chinese character?

M : It reads ② (which / festival / *matsuri* / means).

J : Really? That’s interesting. Can I try it on?

M : Sure. ③ (hope / fits / I / it / you) all right.

J : This is just the right size for me. Thank you very much.

M : You’re welcome. I’m glad you like it.

Check-up

3 法被（はっぴ）は，祭りのときに人々に，あるいは職人（craftsman, skilled worker）に着用されている腰丈や膝丈の上着である。元々，江戸時代に武士が家紋（crest）を染めた法被を着用したのに始まり，職人や火消し（firefighter）が着用するようになった。

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②

Elevate your knowledge

１

In foreign countries, Japanese students often find themselves in ① ( ) where they have to talk about issues ②( ) to Japan. To their ③( ), many students realize that they don’t have ④ ( ) knowledge of such issues to explain them to their foreign friends. Through ⑤ ( ) experiences they become aware of the importance of having a good ⑥ ( ) of their own country’s culture and ⑦ ( ). Therefore, it is important for them to prepare themselves for such situations to ensure a ⑧ ( ) overseas experience.

選択肢 grasp | sufficient | situations | dismay | rewarding | traditions | relative | overseas

Notes「…について詳しい／よく理解している」はhave sufficient knowledge of…, have a good grasp of…, be knowledgeable about…, be well-informed on…, be well-versed in…, have a good understanding of…, have a firm grip on…などの表現が使える。

２

1. What situation do Japanese students often find themselves in overseas?

2. What problem do many students face in this situation?

3. What can overseas experiences help students to be aware of?

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③

Expand your vocabulary

１

1. be keen on

2. stretch

3. crescent

4. vary

5. geographical

6. life expectancy

Enhance your communication skills

１

1. What does Japan look like geographically?

a. Japan extends about 2,200 miles from one end to the other.

b. Japan consists of four main islands with 2,200 small islands.

c. Japan is made up of 4,000 major islands.

d. Japan has the general shape of a square.

2. What can be said about Japan’s climate from the map?

a. Japan does not have seasonal variation.

b. Japan has an unpredictable climate.

c. Climate differs from region to region.

d. Climate is not good in general.

3. Why does Japan have the world’s longest life expectancy?

a. Because Japan’s population will exceed 127 million soon.

b. Because many people are on diets in Japan.

c. Because Japan’s health care system is good.

d. Because people have a poor diet.

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２

（M : Maya, J : Jack）

J : Maya, tell me about your country.

M : Sure. What would you like to know about Japan?

J : Anything. ① ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ about Japan.

M : All right. Let’s see. Can you locate Japan on this map?

J : I think so... Here it is.

M : That’s correct. ② ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ from north to south.

J : It seems to have the general shape of a crescent.

M : Yes. Japan consists of four major islands ③ ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿.

J : Wow, I had no idea that Japan was made up of so many islands.

M : This is my hometown, Kyoto. Kyoto is bordered by Osaka and Nara to the

south, with the Sea of Japan to the north.

J : I see. What is the climate like in Japan?

M : Japan has a mild climate with four seasons, but the climate ④ ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿.

J : I can imagine that from Japan’s geographical features. So, what’s the population of Japan?

M : It is approximately 127 million. You know, Japan has ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of some 80 years.

J : Really? That’s impressive! Why do you think that is?

M : I suppose it ⑥ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a well-established healthcare system.

Check-up

1 約3,500 キロメートル。1 マイル≒ 1.6 キロメートル。

2 「日本列島」のことで，the Japanese archipelago と呼ぶ。

3 「温帯気候区」（the temperate zone）に属していると言われる。

P.30

**Chapter 5 Taking the Bus**

①

Expand your vocabulary

１

1. for a change of pace

2. scorching

3. cross

4. miss

5. sense of direction

6. stroll

２

Enhance your communication skills

PART 1

１

1. It takes far more than 40 minutes to walk from Jack’s residence to school. T / F

2. Maya wants to know the way to the bus stop. T / F

3. The bus stop is on Logan Avenue. T / F

P.31

２

（M : Maya, J : Jack）

M : Jack, do you have ① ( )( )? I have a question.

J : Sure, ② ( )( ).

M : It seems too far to walk to school from here. So, I am thinking of taking the bus. Is this a good idea?

J : Yes, I think so. If you walk to school, it will probably ③ ( )( ) 40 minutes or so.

M : I could walk ④ ( )( )( )( ) for a change of pace.

But, I wouldn’t ⑤ ( )( ) it on a scorching hot day like today.

J : ⑥ ( )would I. Also for your own ⑦ ( ), you shouldn’t walk back home in the evening.

M : Oh, I see. Is there a bus stop near here?

J : Yes, it’s only about a ⑧ ( )( ) from here.

M : Could you tell me where it is?

J : Sure, ⑨ ( )( ) outside the house and go straight for about 2 blocks until you come to the main road.

M : What’s the name of the road?

J : Logan Avenue. Then turn right and ⑩ ( )( ) down the road. Then, you’ll see the bus stop.

Check-up

1 「時間がありますか」という意味で，Do you have time/a moment/a second/a sec? あるいは Can you spare me a moment/a second/a sec? とも言える。

2 「遠慮せずにどうぞ」という意味。go ahead と同じ。

3 「たまに」の意味で，類義語にはoccasionally, (every) now and then/again, from time to time などがある。

4 「酷暑の／焼け付くような」という意味で，「酷暑の日」をscorcher と言う。

P.32

PART 2

１

M : Which side of the road is it on?

J : It’s on the right. You don’t have to cross. You can’t miss it.

M : Well, ① (have / good / I / of / a / don’t / direction / sense). I’ll walk to the bus stop later.

J : OK. ② (stroll / taking / how / a / about) now? It’ll give me a chance to show you around the area, too.

M : OK, sounds good. I also ③ (want / check / to / schedule / the) of buses going to the school.

Check-up

5 「すぐに見つかりますよ。」の意味。

P.33

②

Elevate your knowledge

１

　Students generally ① ( ) to school using public ② ( ) unless they live within walking ③ ( ) of the school. Buses are often the most ④ ( ) form of transportation for students. There is probably a bus service

available in the ⑤ ( ) of homestay families. Students should memorize their ⑥ ( ) to school with the help of their host families. It is also wise to keep host families’ addresses and phone numbers ⑦ ( ), as well as

telephone numbers of local taxi companies in case students get lost or ⑧( ).

選択肢 handy | commute | vicinity | accessible | stranded | route | distance | transportation

Notes (1)commute は「毎日通う」という意味で，「通勤する」はcommute to work と言う。

(2) in the vicinity of…は「…の近くに」という意味で，in the neighborhood of …とも言う。

(3) keep/have…handy …は「…を手元に置く」という意味。

２

1. What is the most common form of transportation for students?

2. Who can probably help students figure out how to get to school?

3. What should students have on hand in case they get lost?

P.34

③

Expand your vocabulary

１

1. get off

2. further

3. jump on

4. indeed

5. transfer

6. extra

Enhance your communication skills

１

1. What problem does Maya have?

a. She can’t figure out the way to Van Ness and Market.

b. She is on a bus that does not go to Fisherman’s Wharf.

c. She is on a bus that does not stop at 19th Avenue.

d. She is on a bus that goes to Van Ness and Market.

2. Based on the driver’s advice, how can Maya get to Fisherman’s Wharf?

a. Take Bus 47 and transfer to Bus 50.

b. Get off three stops after this one and jump on a 47.

c. Take Bus 28 or 30 for Van Ness and Market and transfer to a 47.

d. Take a number 50 for Daly City and transfer to a 28.

3. Why does Maya have to pay $2.30 extra?

a. Because she is a foreigner.

b. Because her ticket is not valid.

c. Because her ticket doesn’t cover her trip.

d. Because she is a student.

P.35

２

（M : Maya, D1 : Driver1, D2 : Driver2）

M : Excuse me. ① \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Fisherman’s Wharf?

D1 : No, it isn’t. This is the bus for Daly City.

M : Oh, no. What should I do?

D1 : You’ll have to get off at 19th Avenue and take another bus.

M : How much further is that?

D1 : It’s ② \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

M : Could you tell me ③ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ then?

D1 : You should take a number 28 or 30 that will take you to Van Ness and Market.

M : Do I have to take another bus from Van Ness and Market?

D1 : Yes, you do. Jump on ④ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Fisherman’s Wharf.

M : \_ank you very much indeed. Could you ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

D1 : Don’t worry 1 . I’ll let you know... OK, here’s 19th Avenue.

M : Thanks a lot.

D1 : You’re welcome. Good luck.

(Maya waits for bus number 28 or 30. Bus 28 comes and she gets on.)

M : Excuse me. Does this bus go to Van Ness and Market?

D2 : Yes, it does.

M : I need to get to Fisherman’s Wharf.

D2 : OK, but you have to transfer to a 47 or 50 at Van Ness and Market.

M : OK, thanks. ⑥ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

D2 : No, you can’t. You’ll have to pay $2.30 extra, please.

Check-up

1 「心配はいらない」という意味で，No problem. / Not to worry. と同じ。No worries. はオー

ストラリア表現。

P.36

Chapter 6 Orientation

①

Expand your vocabulary

１

1. placement test

2. theme

3. cross out

4. allot

5. agreement

6. multiple-choice

Enhance your communication skills

PART 1

１

1. The placement test consists of essay writing and an interview. T / F

2. The time given for essay writing is one hour. T / F

3. When a student wants to correct a mistake, he/she has to erase it. T / F

P.37

２

（T : Tom, S1 : Student 1, S2 : Student 2）

T : Are there any questions?

S1 : Yes. What is the placement test like?

T : The test includes essay writing, an interview, and ①( )( )( ).

S1 : Could you tell us ② ( )( )( )( ) about the essay writing?

T : You have to write two short essays on ③ ( )( ) within 60 minutes.

S1 : Can we use a dictionary?

T : No, you cannot. Also, you have to write on the sheets ④ ( )( ).

S1 : Excuse me?

T : You can’t use a pencil. If you make a mistake, please ⑤ ( )( )( ) and write in your ⑥ ( ).

S2 : ⑦ ( )( ) the interview? What does it ⑧ ( ) ?

T : You will have to answer a few questions about ⑨ ( )( ). About 10 minutes are ⑩ ( )( ) each student.

P.38

PART 2

１

S2 : Can you describe the grammar questions?

T : Sure, you will be tested on subject/verb agreement, sentence structure and things like that.

S2 : It sounds difficult. How long does it last?

T : It’s a 60-minute multiple-choice test. Then, ① (will / for / break /we / lunch).

S1 : Do we have to come back here after lunch?

T : Yes. We will then explain your English programs as well as school activities and services available to you.

S1 : Will ② (us / campus / you / around / show / the) today?

T : Yes. We will take you on a campus tour at 2:30. ③ (around / to / we / end /plan / the day / 3:00).

Check-up

1 課外活動には次のようなものがある。visiting museums and galleries, parties, dance classes, sports, trips to beaches, hiking in natural forests

2 大学側が提供するサービスには，次のようなものが含まれる。accommodation services, sport clubs and cultural activities, welfare counseling, career counseling

P.39

②

Elevate your knowledge

１

　Generally, an orientation consists of a placement test, an information session and a campus tour. \_e purpose is to ensure a smooth ① ( ) for students into their new ② ( ) lives. The placement test ③ ( ) students’ English abilities so that they can be placed into ④ ( ) classes. The information session usually ⑤ ( ) English programs, campus activities, and services available to students to help them ⑥ ( ) in. Finally, the campus tour helps students to ⑦ ( ) themselves with the school’s ⑧ ( ) .

選択肢 appropriate | familiarize | transition | assesses | facilities | outlines | settle | academic

Notes 大学のキャンパスには，次のような施設がある。banking, bookstore, cafe, gym, medical service, mail service, restaurant, tennis court などの施設がある。

２

1. What is the purpose of an orientation?

2. Why do students need to take a placement test?

3. What is the role of a campus tour?

P.40

③

Expand your vocabulary

１

1. post

2. bulletin board

3. objective

4. intermediate

5. advanced

6. degree program

Enhance your communication skills

１

1. What will be posted on the bulletin board tomorrow morning?

a. Class levels and room numbers.

b. Teachers’ names and class levels.

c. Room numbers and teachers’ names.

d. Class levels, teachers’ names, and room numbers.

2. What is the objective of the GE (General English) program?

a. To become fluent in speaking and listening to English.

b. To study English communication skills, but not grammar.

c. To be put in the upper intermediate class.

d. To improve English communication and grammar skills.

3. What is the objective of the EAP (English for Academic Purposes) program?

a. To become an English teacher.

b. To enter university in English speaking countries.

c. To become proficient in English.

d. To improve TOEIC scores.

P.41

２

（T : Tom, M : Maya）

T : Good afternoon. How was the placement test this morning?

M : It was very tough. How can we get the results?

T : We will ① \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ based on your scores. Your class levels and teachers’ names will be posted on the bulletin board near reception.

M : ② \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as well?

T : Yes, they will. Now, I’ll briefly explain the English programs. You are taking General English. The objective of this program is to improve your communication skills in speaking, listening, reading, and writing ③ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

M : How many class levels do you have?

T : There are five English levels from GE1 through GE5. GE1, GE2 and GE3 ④ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. GE4 is upper intermediate and GE5 means advanced.

M : I understand there is another program called EAP. What is this English program for?

T : EAP ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This program ⑥ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. If you want to enter degree programs at an American university, you should take this program.

Check-up

1 English for General Purposes(EGP) とも呼ばれる「一般的な目的のための英語」。

2 「学術的な目的のための英語」で，次のような内容が含まれる。listening to lectures and note-taking, planning and writing academic essays, oral presentations, group discussions, etc.

P.42

**Chapter 7 Making Phone Calls**

①

Expand your vocabulary

１

1. call

2. hang out with

3. get along well with

4. probably

5. eat out

6. be famous for

Enhance your communication skills

PART 1

１

1. Maya is having lunch now. T / F

2. Maya will go home before she goes out with her friends. T / F

3. Kay does not like chicken dishes very much. T / F

P.43

２

（K : Kay, M : Maya）

K : Hello.

M : Hello. Is this Kay?

K : Yes, it is. ① ( )( ) ?

M : This is Maya ② ( ).

K : Oh, hi, Maya. ③ ( )( )( ) at school?

M : Everything is fine. We’re at lunch now. I’m ④ ( )( )( ) some of my classmates.

K : Good. You seem to be ⑤( )( )( )( ) your new friends.

M : Yes. Well, we’re thinking of ⑥ ( )( )( ) dinner together tonight.

K : Lovely! Good for you.

M : Thanks. But I just wanted to ⑦ ( )( )( ) that I probably won’t ⑧ ( )( ) home for dinner.

K : Oh, I see. Would you like to come home before ⑨ ( )( ) tonight?

M : No, I think we’ll stay on here after class. And then, we’ll ⑩ ( )( )( ) ‘Gengi’, a Japanese restaurant in Japantown.

K : I know the place. The restaurant is famous for grilled chicken. You’ll like it.

Check-up

1 「ケイですか」という意味で，Is that kay? も使える（イギリスなど）。

2 「どなたですか」という意味で，Who is this? も使える。

3 「…することを考えている」という意味で， …be thinking about,…be planning to などとも言える。

4 「…で有名である」という意味で，悪い意味で有名な場合は be notorious/infamous for…と言う。

5 「焼く」にあたる表現は，grill/broil（直火で焼く），roast（炙る），bake（オーブンなどで焼く）などがある。

P.44

PART 2

１

K : Can you ① (get / out / how / figure / there / to)?

M : Don’t worry. There’s a bus going that way from the university.

K : I see. If you need a ride home after dinner, ② (me / just / a / call / give). All right?

M : Thanks. But, I am sure ③ (find / home / I / to / manage / back / a / can / way). I’ll see you later.

K : All right. Have a good time. Bye for now.

M : Bye.

Check-up

6 「…を（自動車などに）乗せる」は give …a lift/ride と言う。

P.45

②

Elevate your knowledge

１

①( ) telephones that take coins, telephone cards, or credit cards are usually found on campus. To make a call, it is ②( ) for students to use these ③ ( ). When making a call from home, it is very important for students to first ask their host family for ④ ( ). Students can also call ⑤ ( ) or use a telephone card to ⑥ ( ) running up large ⑦ ( ). In any case, students should keep their calls short to avoid ⑧ ( ) the phone.

選択肢 bills | collect | public | tying up | payphones | advisable permission | avoid

Notes (1) 最近は海外でも携帯電話を使用できる。しかし，現地での近距離電話でも接続が日本経由だと通話料金が高額になる場合があるので注意が必要。

(2) コレクトコールの場合はオペレーターを呼び出し，その指示に従う。「日本へコレクトコールをかけたい」はI would like to make a collect call to Japan. なお「コレクトコールをかける」はアメリカではcall collect はイギリス英語圏では reverse the charges と言う。

２

1. In what three ways can you pay for phone calls when using public phones on campus?

2. How can students avoid running up large bills?

3. Why should students keep their phone calls short?

P.46

③

Expand your vocabulary

１

1. intensive

2. cough

3. temperature

4. go around

5. remind

6. make an appointment

Enhance your communication skills

１

1. What is the matter with Maya?

a. She has no appetite.

b. She has a slight cough.

c. She has a headache and a bad cough.

d. She has a high temperature.

2. What will Maya do today?

a. She will watch the television news.

b. She will attend class in the morning.

c. She will consult with Mr. Rix as soon as possible.

d. She will attend class in the afternoon if she feels better.

3. What will Maya probably do if she wants to see a doctor?

a. Nothing, there are no doctors in the area.

b. She will ask her homestay parents to recommend someone.

c. She will make an appointment with the health center.

d. She will look in the telephone directory.

P.47

２

（M : Maya, C：Clerk）

C : Good Morning. American Language Institute. May I help you?

M : Good Morning. ① \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I am taking an intensive English course at your school. I’m in Group 4.

C : Hi Maya. ② \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

M : I’m afraid I don’t feel well.

C : Oh, that’s too bad. What’s the matter?

M : I have a bad cough and a slight headache.

C : ③ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. How’s your temperature?

M : I need to check it, but I know I feel chilly.

C : Oh-oh. It said on the television news this morning that the flu is going around. ④ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, you should see a doctor.

M : Yes, OK. Thanks. By the way, could you tell Mr.Rix that I won’t be able to go to class at least in the morning. If I feel better, I want to attend class in the afternoon. If I don’t, I think I’ll stay in bed all day.

C : That’s a good idea. ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Mr. Rix. Also, I’d like to remind you that the university has a health center. If you wish to see a doctor at school, you can make an appointment.

M : ⑥ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I have the phone numbers. I’ll see how I feel

later and might see a doctor on campus.

C : OK, I hope you feel better. Take care now. Bye.

M : Thank you. Bye.

Check-up

1 「どうしたのですか」の意味で，What’s the problem? / What’ wrong? とも言える。

2 頭痛の症状を表すことばとして，dull（鈍い），sharp（鋭い），piercing（刺すような），severe（ひどい）， throbbing（ずきずきする），splitting（割れるような）などがある。

3 「インフルエンザ」のことで，influenza の短縮語。

P.48

**Chapter 8 Seeking Medical Care**

①

Expand your vocabulary

１

1. dizzy

2. shivery

3. ache

4. prescription

5. fluid

6. feverish

２

Enhance your communication skills

PART 1

１

1. Maya has an awful headache. T / F

2. Maya has been feeling sick for two days. T / F

3. Maya will take medicine for her sickness. T / F

P.49

２

（M : Maya, T : Teacher, D : Doctor）

M : Excuse me. I am sorry to ① ( ), but I don’t feel well.

T : Oh, ② ( )( )( ). What’s the matter?

M : I keep feeling dizzy. And I’ve got a ③ ( )( ).

T : Oh-oh! You should probably go to the ④ ( )( ) on campus. Do you know where it is ?

M : Yes, I remember it from our campus tour.

Maya goes to see a doctor at the Health Center.

D : You have a bit of a temperature. ⑤ ( )( ). How do you feel?

M : My throat ⑥ ( ). And I feel ⑦ ( )( ).

D : How long have you felt this way?

M : It started the day before yesterday.

D : Do you have ⑧ ( )?

M : No, I don’t.

D : By ⑨ ( )( ) of it, I think you’ve got a cold.

M : What should I do?

D : I’ll give you a prescription for some ⑩ ( )( ).

M : Thanks.

Check-up

1 「お話中失礼ですが」という意味。I am sorry to disturb you, but… , Excuse me/Sorry for interrupting you, but…などの表現も使える。

2 アメリカなどのように，華氏（Fahrenheit）が用いられている国がある。華氏と摂氏（Centigrade/Celsius）の換算は，F=9/5C + 32 C=5/9（F-32）。

P.50

PART 2

１

D : You should also ① (a day / take / at / for / it / home / easy) or two and drink plenty of fluids.

M : OK, I will. So, ② (serious / nothing / it’s), then?

D : No, but if you still feel feverish or have a sore throat in a couple of days, come back. ③ (can / and / an / make / call / you / appointment).

M : Thank you very much, Doctor.

D : You’re welcome. Hope you feel better.

P.51

②

Elevate your knowledge

１

　Generally, universities overseas have health centers on campus with doctorsand nurses ① ( ) that ② ( ) to all students. Universities also recommend ③ ( ) hospitals to students in case of ④ ( ). Travel agencies might also recommend hospitals to ⑤ ( ) students’ ⑥ ( ) needs. In any case, many overseas universities require students to take out adequate ⑦ ( ) before they ⑧ ( ) in their English programs.

選択肢 enroll | local | speci\_c | health insurance | on duty | accommodate | cater | emergencies

Notes (1) 大学内にある語学研修先の場合は, 通常構内の医療センターを利用することができる。

(2) 医療通訳サービスを提供している病院もある。

(3) 観光ビザの場合，医療費は原則有料になるので，保険に入っておくことが賢明である。

(4) 大手の旅行会社は, その経験・ネットワークにより, 留学先の医療機関に関する情報を有する場合がある。

２

1. How can international students find out where to go in case of emergencies?

2. Why might travel agencies also recommend hospitals to students?

3. What do universities often require students to do before they enroll in their English programs?

P.52

③

Expand your vocabulary

１

1. appetite

2. diet

3. symptom

4. stuffy nose

5. diarrhea

6. pharmacy

Enhance your communication skills

１

1. What is the matter with Maya?

a. She eats too much.

b. She misses Japanese food.

c. She has an upset stomach.

d. She is upset about what she eats at her host family’s home.

2. Does Maya have any pains?

a. No, she doesn’t.

b. Yes, she has a constant pain in her chest.

c. Yes, she sometimes gets a stomachache.

d. Yes, she has many pains all over her body.

3. What are Maya’s symptoms?

a. She sometimes gets diarrhea.

b. She has a stuffy nose.

c. She has a cough.

d. She feels nauseous.

P.53

２

（M : Maya, D：Doctor）

D : Hello, Maya. I’m Dr. Draper. ① \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

M : I have an upset stomach, Doctor.

D : Since when have you had this?

M : ② \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in other words, shortly after I arrived here from Japan.

D : I see. Have you lost your appetite?

M : Kind of, yes. Also after I eat, my stomach gets upset.

D : Can you ③ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

M : No, I can’t. But the diet here is different from Japan ④ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with an American family.

D : That’s understandable. Do you have any stomach pains?

M : Yes, from time to time I get a severe pain in my stomach.

D : Do you have any other symptoms ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

M : Well, I don’t have a cough, and my nose isn’t blocked either. But I have diarrhea occasionally.

D : Do you feel nauseous?

M : I am sorry but I don’t understand your question. Could you rephrase it?

D : ⑥ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

M : Oh... No, I don’t.

D : Well, I will give you some medicine to ease your symptoms.

M : Thank you, Doctor.

D : I’ll write a prescription, and you can have it filled at any pharmacy.

M : OK. Thank you very much.

D : And if you don’t feel better, come back and see me.

M : OK, thanks again, Doctor.

D : You’re welcome.

Check-up

1 「調剤（調合）する」という意味。イギリス英語圏では， ...have it made up... という表現が使われる。

P.54

**Chapter 9 Giving Presentations**

①

Expand your vocabulary

１

1. carry out

2. absolutely

3. organize

4. finding

5. proceed to

6. define

Enhance your communication skills

PART 1

1. The students are discussing what they should do for their presentations. T / F

2. Topics will be given to each student by the teacher. T / F

3. The best way to research their topics is to use the internet. T / F

P.55

２

（T : Teacher, S1 : Student1, S2 : Student2）

T : How are you ① ( ) to prepare your presentation?

S1 : Each of us has to ② ( )( ) a topic and ③ ( ) it.

T : That’s right. Tell me, how will you carry out your research?

S2 : We can visit the library at the university to find ④ ( )( ) or ⑤ ( ).

T : Are there any other ways to ⑥ ( ) information?

S2 : I suppose we can ⑦ ( )( )( )( ) the internet, too. We could also ⑧ ( ) oral interviews.

T : You are ⑨ ( ) right. What’s the next ⑩ ( ) ?

S1 : We start writing our presentations.

T : Right.

Check-up

1 「…を研究調査する」は，research…, do/conduct research into/on…と言う。

2 賛成する場合の返事には，Yes, I agree. That’s (quite) right/true. True enough. などがある。

P.56

PART 2

１

T : You ought to organize your findings before you proceed to write them.

S1 : What do you mean by that?

T : First, ① (define / of / presentations / you / the / your / objectives). Then, you outline them.

S2 : Could you be more specific? 3

T : You must be clear about ② (presentations / you’d / achieve / with / what / like /

to / your).

S2 : Oh, I see. What comes next?

T : ③ (consider / you / your / audience / must). Then, you should plan the introduction, body, and conclusion.

S1 : It sounds as if giving a presentation requires a lot of time and effort.

T : Yes, it does. So, do your best!

Check-up

3 「…について詳しく（具体的に）説明する」は， to be specific about/in…, to elaborate on…などがある。

P.57

②

Elevate your knowledge

１

　The two main stages in giving a presentation are preparation and ① ( ). Preparation consists of conducting research and organizing your ② ( ). You should then write up your findings and reference your ③ ( ). Performance consists of ④ ( ) your speech with a clear introduction, body, and ⑤ ( ), and answering questions afterwards. Speed, ⑥ ( ), and volume are also key to a clear, effective presentation. In addition, eye contact, gesture, and ⑦ ( ) play an important role in making a good impression on the ⑧ ( ).

選択肢 intonation | sources | performance | conclusion | audience posture | findings | delivering

Notes (1) プレゼンテーションでは，態度やしぐさ，また服装や表情が，言葉以上に強い印象を相手に与える場合がある。

(2) 文中のkey（形容詞）は「秘訣（の）」という意味。名詞として the key to success, のようにも使う。

２

1. What are the main stages in giving a presentation?

2. What should you do after you organize your findings?

3. What does performance consist of?

P.58

③

Expand your vocabulary

１

1. awareness

2. imminent

3. combat

4. label

5. eco-friendly

6. emission

Enhance your communication skills

１

1. What is the purpose of Maya’s presentation?

a. To impress her English teachers.

b. To help her audience to become more aware of global warming.

c. To update her audience on the amount of CO2 from vehicles.

d. To promote the sale of eco-friendly products.

2. What is the second thing she is going to talk about in her presentation?

a. Efforts to combat global warming.

b. Causes of global warming.

c. The importance of studying environmental issues.

d. Technical difficulties in combating global warming.

3. What is the purpose of indicating the amount of CO2. in products?

a. To increase the amount of CO2 in the atmosphere.

b. To answer questions from the audience about CO2.

c. To decrease the amount of CO2 in the atmosphere.

d. To develop CO2 products.

P.59

２

（M : Maya, T : Teacher）

M : Good afternoon. I am glad to see many of our teachers here today. Thank you for making the effort to be here ① \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I’d like to talk about global warming. I chose this topic because I would like to raise your awareness of this environmental issue. First, ② \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of global warming. Second, I will outline international efforts to tackle this imminent problem. Third, I will touch upon what we can do in our daily lives to combat it. Finally, I will take any questions you might have.

(PRESENTATION)

M : Well, ③ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Does anyone have any questions?

T : Thank you for your informative presentation. My question is about labeling the amount of CO2 on products. Could you ④ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

M : Of course. This kind of labeling indicates how much CO2 has been produced before products reach consumers. If it can be done, then consumers ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. So, I think it should help to cut down on CO2 emissions.

T : Thank you. I agree with you.

M : Are there any other questions? OK, then, ⑥ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Check-up

1 「地球温暖化」のこと。二酸化炭素(carbon dioxide) などの温室効果ガスによって，全世界の平均気温が上がっていく現象を指す。

2 「最後に，質問を受けます」という意味。プレゼンテーションの最中に質問を受ける場合は，Please feel free to interrupt me anytime if you have any questions. と言う。

3 温室効果ガス削減対策の一環として，いろいろな商品に二酸化炭素排出量を表示しようとする動きが高まっている。

P.60

**Chapter 10 Shopping**

Expand your vocabulary

１

1. sold out

2. excluding

3. gift-wrap

4. accept

5. tax-free

6. article

Enhance your communication skills

PART 1

１

1. Maya is buying a present for her sister. T / F

2. Maya chooses to buy a white item. T / F

3. The item Maya is buying costs $41.60. T / F

P.61

２

（C : Clerk, M : Maya）

C : Have you been ① ( ), ma’am?

M : No, not yet. Could I have a look at the white bag on that ② ( ), please?

C : ③ ( ). Here you are, ma’am. It’s a new ④ ( ). We just got it last　week.

M : Oh, really? Hmmm... This looks good and feels soft.

C : That’s right. Is this for yourself or a present for someone?

M : I’m looking for a bag for my mother. I wonder if you have a smaller one of the same kind and color.

C : Just a moment, please. Well, this one is the same ⑤ ( ) in the smaller size, but it’s ⑥ ( ). The small white one is sold out.

M : Oh, I see. Actually, I like this beige one better and the size is perfect. What’s the price?

C : It’s ⑦ ( ) excluding tax.

M : ⑧ ( )... OK, I’ll take it. Can you gift-wrap it, please?

C : Certainly. How would you like to pay for this?

M : Do you accept ⑨ ( )( ) ?

C : Sure. If you could just show me your ⑩ ( ) and air ticket, I’ll write up a document so that you can buy it tax-free.

M : OK. Here you go.

C : Thank you... .

Check-up

1 「ご用を伺っていますか」という店員の決まり文句。Have you been served? とも言う。何も買う気がないときはI’m just window-shopping. またはI’m just looking. などと言う。

2 値段を聞く表現として，How much is it? / How much does it cost? などもある。

3 「トラベラーズチェックで支払えますか」という意味で，現金で支払うときは，I’d like to pay in cash.　クレジットカードの場合は I’d like to pay by (credit) card. と言う。

P.62

PART 2

１

C : OK, you’re all set. You can pick up the bag at ① (in / the / the / area / duty / airport/ free) when you leave America.

M : Oh. ② (I / it / now / can’t / have)?

C : I’m afraid not. Tax-free articles ③ (at / have / be / to / the / collected / airport).

M : Oh, I see. Thanks.

C : You’re welcome. Have a nice day.

M : You too.

P.63

②

Elevate your knowledge

１

　Visiting local shops or stores can ① ( ) students with the opportunity to ② ( ) with the everyday lives of local people. However, for ③ ( ) reasons, students are advised not to carry large amounts of ④ ( ) when shopping overseas. Therefore, it is advisable to purchase travelers’ checks ⑤ ( ) at a bank in Japan. Also they can easily ⑥ ( ) if lost or stolen. Recent ⑦ ( ) indicate that, increasingly, Japanese students carry international credit cards because of their ⑧ ( ).

選択肢 be replaced | cash | provide | convenience | become familiar | in advance | trends | security

Notes (1) travelers’ check は, 現金に換えられる旅行用小切手で，本人のサインがなければ使用できない。

(2) credit card は VISA, Master Card などの国際カードであれば日本国内と同様に使える。

２

1. In what way is visiting local shops or stores good for students?

2. What are students advised not to do when shopping overseas?

3. What options do students have for carrying money overseas?

P.64

③

Expand your vocabulary

１

1. round-neck

2. fitting room

3. doubt

4. key chain

5. handmade

6. pricey

Enhance your communication skills

１

1. What does Maya want to buy?

a. She wants a blue or a red blouse.

b. She wants a red or a green sweater.

c. She wants a red v-neck sweater.

d. She wants a round-neck sweater.

2. What seems to be the problem?

a. \_ere are no red sweaters in size 10.

b. \_ere are no sweaters in Maya’s size.

c. \_ere is a sweater in Maya’s size, but it’s green.

d. All the red sweaters are sold out.

3. Why doesn’t Maya buy a key chain?

a. She can’t find any good key chains.

b. The key chains are too expensive.

c. She doesn’t like the color.

d. She is not fond of any leather key chains.

P.65

２

（M : Maya, C : Clerk）

M : Excuse me. What are ① \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

C : They are made of wool, ma’am.

M : ② \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

C : Of course. What color do you have in mind?

M : Do you have it in blue or red?

C : I think red might suit you better than blue. Anyway, we don’t have it in blue. Why don’t you try it in red?

M : All right. What size do you think I need?

C : Maybe around size 8. You can use that fitting room over there... . ③ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, ma’am ?

M : Well, it’s a little loose and the sleeves are a bit too long. ④ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

C : Maybe, I’ll check... Well, I have a smaller size, but in a different color. We only have one size 6 left and it’s green. Would you like to try it on?

M : Yes, please... Well, this fits me well. But I’m sorry I don’t like the color very much. Will you be getting any more red ones in soon?

C : I doubt it, but you might want to have a look in our Union Square store.

M : I see. I’ll try there, then. By the way, I’m interested in those brown key chains in the show case.

C : They’re handmade of real leather.

M : Really? How much are they?

C : ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

M : Oh, they’re more pricey than I thought. ⑥ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Thank you, anyway.

C : Thank you, ma’am. Have a nice day!

M : You too.

Check-up

1 「羊毛」のこと。「綿」はcotton，「 麻」はlinen，「 絹」はsilk，「 カシミヤ」はcashmere「合成繊繊」はsynthetic fibers，「ポリエステル」はpolyester。

2 「値段が高い」と言う意味で， 同意語にはexpensive，costly などがある。

P.66

**Chapter 11 Airport Departure Procedures**

①

Expand your vocabulary

１

1. rear

2. suit

3. place

4. scale

5. confirm

6. pleasant

Enhance your communication skills

PART 1

１

1. Maya would like a seat in the front of the plane. T / F

2. Maya’s seat is in the back of the plane. T / F

3. Maya wants to bring two bags on board. T / F

P.67

２

（C : Clerk,　 M : Maya）

C : May I help the next person ① ( )( ), please?

M : Hello. I’d like to ② ( )( )( ) the flight to Tokyo, please.

C : Certainly. May I see your ticket and passport, please?

M : Yes, here you are.

C : Thanks.

M : Can I have a window seat in the front of the ③ ( ), please?

C : Well, today’s flight is ④ ( )( ), but let me see what I can do.

M : I’d ⑤ ( ) it.

C : Sorry, but we have no seats left near the front. We do have a window seat in the ⑥ ( ). Does that suit you?

M : Yes, it does. Thanks.

C : How many pieces of ⑦ ( ) do you have?

M : I have two suitcases and this bag. I would like to take this one ⑧ ( )( ) with me.

C : That’s fine. Could you place your suitcase on the scale for me, please?

M : Sure. Here you go.

C : Thank you. Now, here’s your ⑨ ( )( ), ⑩ ( )( )( ) , and your passport.

M : Thanks.

Check-up

1 「順番を待つ列」をアメリカではline，イギリス英語圏ではqueue と呼ぶ。

P.68

PART 2

１

C : Your boarding time is 10:30 at Gate E34. Please make sure that ① (at / before / the / you’re / least / at / gate / 20 minutes / boarding).

M : OK. By the way, could you confirm if my friend, Yuka Tanaka ② (checked / for / has / this / in / already / flight)?

C : Sure, no problem. No, she hasn’t.

M : Oh, I see. Thank you.

C : You’re welcome. ③ (flight / a / have / pleasant).

P.69

②

Elevate your knowledge

１

　For international flights, passengers are advised to ① ( ) at least two hours ② ( ) departure. They must first go to the check in counter and show their plane tickets and passports. They ③ ( ) their seats and check in all ④ ( ) except for ⑤ ( ) bags. They then receive ⑥ ( ) and baggage claim tags. After that, they ⑦ ( ) the security check and go through ⑧ ( ).

選択肢 luggage | request | check in | prior to | carry-on boarding passes | proceed to | passport control

Notes (1)「携帯手荷物」は，carry-on bag, carry-on/cabin/hand baggage と呼ぶ。

(2) 「搭乗券」をboarding pass と呼び，座席（seat），搭乗口（gate），行先（destination），便名（flight），出発時間（departure time）などが記載されている。

(3) 「委託手荷物」をchecked luggage と言い，航空会社の名札(tag) が付けられ，その半券（claim tag）を受け取る。

２

1. When are passengers advised to check in?

2. What do passengers have to show in order to check in?

3. What is the term for luggage that is taken on board?

P.70

③

Expand your vocabulary

１

1. backpack

2. carry-on

3. weight limit

4. surcharge

5. stuff

6. throw away

Enhance your communication skills

１

1. What is the problem with her suitcase?

a. It’s too small.

b. It’s too large.

c. It’s too expensive.

d. It’s too heavy.

2. What did she do when she was told to pay the surcharge?

a. She paid it without hesitation.

b. She took out some stuff from her suitcase and put it in her backpack.

c. She threw away some stuff she didn’t need.

d. She borrowed money from her friend.

3. How will she get to the boarding gate from the check-in counter?

a. She will turn right and go down the escalator after passing through security.

b. She will turn right and go upstairs after passing through security.

c. She will make a left and take the elevator before passing through security.

d. She will make a right and go up the escalator before passing through security.

P.71

２

（Y : Yuka, C : Clerk）

Y : Good morning. ① \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the flight to Tokyo?.

C : Yes. May I have your ticket and your passport?

Y : Sure. Here you go.

C : Thank you. Would you like to put your suitcase here, please? Do you have any other luggage?

Y : Yes, I have this backpack. I would like to ② \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

C : That’s fine. Oh, I’m afraid your suitcase is over the weight limit.

Y : Sorry? What did you say?

C : Your suitcase is too heavy. Sorry, but you’ll have to pay a surcharge of $420.

Y : Oh no! I don’t have that much money on me. What can I do?

C : Well, maybe ③ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from your suitcase and put it in your backpack. Also if there is anything you don’t need, you can throw it away here.

Y : I see. I will try... . OK, ④ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. How is the suitcase now?

C : Let’s see. It’s OK, now.

Y : Oh, good!

C : Now, where would you like to sit?

Y : ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, please.

C : All right. Your seat number is 37C. Here is your boarding pass, passport and luggage claim tag.

Y : Thanks.

C : Your boarding time is 10:30 at gate E34. Make a right and go up the escalator ⑥ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Y : Thank you very much.

C : You’re welcome. Have a nice flight.

Check-up

1 「…を越える」という意味では， exceed...， surpass... なども使える。

P.72

**Chapter 12 Keeping in Touch by Email**

①

Expand your vocabulary

１

1. hospitality

2. treat

3. bother

4. scholarship

5. admission

6. attach

Enhance your communication skills

PART 1

１

1. Kay and Jack took good care of Maya while she was with them. T / F

2. Maya upset Kay and Jack by asking rude questions. T / F

3. Maya has decided to study at university in the US. T / F

P.73

２

From: “Maya Asada” maya24@xxxxxx.ne.jp

Date：March 30, 20xx

To: “The Fenton Family” fenton@xxxxxxxx.com

Subject：Greetings from Maya

Dear Kay and Jack,

How are things? I hope both of you are well. I am writing to ① ( ) my deep ② ( ) for your hospitality during my stay with you. I am especially ③ ( )( ) you for having ④ ( ) me like a member of your family.

I ⑤ ( ) the wonderful times we shared together. ⑥ ( ) over dinner with you allowed me to ⑦ ( )( ) on my English, and to learn about your country. I hope that I did not bother you too much with silly questions. Because of my experience in America this time, I have become very interested in studying at an overseas university again. I will ⑧ ( )( ) what study options are available for international students. Also I will check out what scholarships are ⑨ ( )( ) us at our university. In any case I have to get a ⑩ ( )( ) on TOEFL for admission to university. But I’ll do my best to make my dreams come true.

Check-up

1 「～するために書いております」という類似表現には，This is to... がある。

2 「（技能・研究に）みがきをかける」という意味である。類義語に，refine/perfect などがある。

3 Test of English as Foreign Language の略である。アメリカなどの大学は，英語を母国語としない入学申請者に対してTOEFL テストのスコアの提出を要求している。

P.74

PART 2

１

　① (coming / if / feel / you / ever / like) to Japan, you are most welcome to stay with　my family in Kyoto. My friend Yuka who came to the potluck party at your home asked me to ② (regards / to / you / her/ give). ③ (seeing / I / looking / again / to / am / you / forward).

Keep in touch,

Maya

P.S. I am attaching three photos of us together to this email. I hope you like them.

Check-up

4 招待された人が食べ物や飲み物を持参で参加するパーティーである。

5 「…によろしくお伝えください」の意味で，send/convey…my regards, say hello to…for me とも言える。

6 postscript の略で，「追伸」のことである。

P.75

②

Elevate your knowledge

１

　Email is short for ① ( ) mail. Today, many people use email to communicate with their friends in other countries. This is ② ( ) to the ③ ( ) of the internet and an increase in the number of computer users. Email has virtually been ④ ( ) other ⑤ ( ) of communication such as telephone, facsimile, and ⑥ ( ). The features of email are its amazing speed, low cost, and excellent ⑦ ( ). Furthermore, it is possible to email

more than one person ⑧ ( ).

選択肢 storage capacity | means | attributable | electronic simultaneously | spread | replacing | snail mail

Notes (1)...is short for ... は「…は…の省略形である」という意味。

(2) ...is attributable to... は「…は…に帰することができる/ のせいと考えられる」で，同意語句としては...be due to...，be because of ...，be as a result of... などがある。

(3) snail mail は，通常の通便物である手紙やはがきを指す。

(4) feature は「特徴」で，同意語としてはcharacteristic, trait, attribute などがある。

２

1. These days, how do many people communicate with their friends in other countries?

2. Why can so many people use email today?

3. What are the features of email?

P.76

③

Expand your vocabulary

１

1. fond

2. intriguing

3. graduate school

4. tourism

5. interpretation

6. in the meantime

Enhance your communication skills

１

1. Where was Sue two months ago?

a. In Japan.

b. In Australia.

c. In Taiwan.

d. In America.

2. How did Maya feel about giving presentations in class?

a. She found it boring but rewarding.

b. She found it tough but rewarding.

c. She found it intriguing but easy.

d. She found it easy but boring.

3. What was Sue planning to do?

a. She was planning to meet Maya in Japan.

b. She was planning to study at an institution of higher education overseas.

c. She was planning to study tourism and hospitality in Taiwan.

d. She was planning to give Maya advice for studying in America.

P.77

２

From：“Maya Asada” maya24@xxxxxx.ne.jp

Date：May 20, 20xx

To：“Sue Chan” suechan@xxxxxxxxl.com

Subject：Hello from Japan

Dear Sue,

How have you been doing? I can’t believe it’s been almost two months since I returned to Japan from America. ① \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! I guess you are back in Taiwan by now. I was very lucky to have you as one of my classmates. ② \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we had together in class and after school. I miss you and the good times we had stateside.

It was my first time to ③ with students of different nationalities. I was amazed at how outgoing you and many others in class were. I found activities in class such as giving presentations very intriguing but challenging. However, even though it was hard, it was rewarding and ④ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and global issues.

You told me you were planning to go to graduate school in Australia or America. How is that plan coming along? I am interested in studying either tourism or interpretation at an institution of higher education in Australia or America. Do you have any advice for me ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? I hope to see you again sometime in the near future. In the meantime, please take good care of yourself.

⑥ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

All the best,

Maya

Check-up

1 stateside は「アメリカで（の）」。downunder は「オーストラリアで（の）/ ニュージーラ

ンドで（の）」。

P.80

Extra Exercises

Chapter ①

Exercise 1

機内の英語表示です。それぞれどういう意味でしょうか。空欄を埋めましょう。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Signs in cabin | 機内の表示 |
| FASTEN SEAT BELT |  |
| RETURN TO SEAT |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Signs in rest room | トイレの表示 |
| OCCUPIED |  |
| VANCANT |  |
| FLUSH |  |
| LOCK |  |
| UNLOCK |  |
| NO SMOKING |  |

Exercise 2

次は機内アナウンスです。それぞれどのような内容でしょうか。

In-flight Announcements

1. We will be dimming the cabin lights for take- o\_, shortly. Your reading light switch can be found in the armrest of your seat.

2. Shortly after we reach our cruising altitude, we will commence our in-flight service. We will be serving cocktails and other drinks, followed by dinner.

3. The latest weather information reports clear skies in Honolulu, and a ground temperature of sixty-one degrees Fahrenheit or sixteen degrees Celsius.

4. Please return your seat back, leg rest, and tray table to their original positions and make sure your luggage is securely stowed in the overhead bins or under the seat in front of you.

5. Those passengers having any fresh fruit, cut flowers, plants, or meat products are requested to go through Plant and Animal Quarantine prior to Customs

P.81

Exercise 3

次の日本語を英語にしましょう。

1. 荷物を下ろすのを手伝っていただけますか？

2. 枕をもう一つ持って来ていただけないでしょうか。

3. 免税品の詳細は小冊子をごらんください。

Chapter ②

Exercise 1

空港到着時の手続き等についてです。どのような内容でしょうか。

1. You must show your passport, landing card, and return air ticket at immigration control.

2. If your suitcase is damaged or missing, you should immediately inform a ground clerk.

3. A customs officer conducts an inspection if passengers carry any restricted or prohibited items.

4. If you have anything to declare, you have to hand a customs declaration form to the officer and follow his / her instructions.

Exercise 2

次の日本語を英語にしましょう。

1. 海外で英語を勉強する目的は何ですか。

2. ここには英語力を向上させるために来ました。

3. スーツケースをご滞在のところに配達いたします。

P.82

Chapter ③

Exercise 1

ホームステイについて，もう少し詳しく学びましょう。

1. A student in a homestay gets a private bedroom and is usually provided with breakfast and dinner.

2. It is strongly advisable for a student to politely ask the host mother or father if he/she has any questions or concerns.

3. If a student comes home late or eats out, he/she should make sure to inform the host family.

4. A student is entitled to a consultation with a accommodation officer or homestay coordinator if he/she has any concerns or difficulties with the homestay.

Exercise 2

次の日本語を英語にしましょう。

1. 家事のことでお手数をおかけしまして申し訳ありません。

2. 私の携帯電話は電池が無くなりかけています。

3. もし時間があれば, 市内を案内します。

P.83

Chapter ④

Exercise 1

日本について，もう少し詳しく学びましょう。

1. Area

Japan is about 146,000 square miles in area, making it one and a half times larger than the UK and one twenty-fifth the size of the US.

2. Tokyo

Tokyo is the capital of Japan with a population of 12,000,000. It is situated at 36° north latitude (about the same as Las Vegas in the US), and at 140° east longitude (about the same as Adelaide in Australia).

3. Written language

The Japanese writing system consists of ideograms known as kanji and two separate phonetic alphabets called hiragana and katakana. Hiragana and katakana, each of which has 48 characters were developed from Kanji.

4. Kabuki

Kabuki is one of the most traditional classical arts of Japan dating back to the 17th century. One of its characteristics is that all the roles are played by male actors.

Exercise 2

次の日本語を英語にしましょう。

1. その地図では小さい点は町を表しています。

2. 日本人は，ふろしきを昔と同じように使っていますか。

3. 京都は，西が兵庫で東が滋賀に接しています。

P.84

Chapter ④

Exercise 1

それぞれどういう意味でしょうか。空欄を埋めましょう。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Useful Expressions | 役に立つ表現 |
| I am lost. / I have lost my way. |  |
| Is this the way to ... ? |  |
| Could you tell me how to get to ... ? |  |
| How far is it from here? |  |
| How long does it take to walk to ... ? |  |
| Could you call a taxi for us, please? |  |
| Can you take me to this address, please? |  |
| Please let us off over there. |  |
| Is there a bus stop near here/close-by? |  |

Exercise 2

交通機関を利用する際の留意点や便利表現について，もう少し詳しく学びましょう。

1. If students commute to school using transportation such as buses or trains, they can save money by purchasing a commuter ticket/pass.

2. Concession fares for public transportation are generally available for students.

3. In some cases, buses may be infrequent or run behind schedule, so students should allow themselves plenty of time to get to class.

4. There are also cases where people must hail the buses themselves, as the buses may not stop otherwise.

Exercise 3

次の日本語を英語にしましょう。

1. このあたりに，列車の駅はありますか。

2. 一番近い病院はどこか教えてください。

3. このバスは，エンバーカデロ（Embarcadero）経由で中華街へ行きますか。

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Chapter ⑥

Exercise 1

語学の研修について，もう少し詳しく学びましょう。

1. Students are evaluated on speaking, listening, reading, writing, homework, and participation in class.

2. Generally, grades are given as follows:

A - excellent, B - good, C - satisfactory, D - improvement needed or F - fail.

Exercise 2

次の日本語を英語にしましょう。

1. 入学要件についてもう少し説明してください。

2. アメリカで英語を学ぶ目的について簡単に説明します。

3. このプログラムは，ビジネス英語力の開発を目指しています。

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Chapter ⑦

Exercise 1

それぞれどういう意味でしょうか。空欄を埋めましょう。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Useful telephone expressions | 役に立つ電話表現 |
| Can/Could I talk/speak to Jack, please? |  |
| Can I speak to someone at reception, please? |  |
| Could you put me through to extension  335, please? |  |
| We have a bad connection. |  |
| Could you speak a little louder, please? |  |
| Could you speak up, please? |  |
| I’m sorry, you’ve got the wrong number. |  |
| Sorry, there’s no one here by that name. |  |
| Hold the line, please. |  |
| I will transfer you. |  |
| He’s busy/not available right now/at the moment. |  |
| Can I take a message? |  |
| May I leave a message? |  |

Exercise 2

電話についてもう少し詳しく学びましょう。

As a general rule, any cost incurred as a result of making a call should be settled by the caller. Therefore, it is preferable for homestay students to have their family members in Japan call them.

Exercise 3

次の日本語を英語にしましょう。

1. 私はアメリカの大学院を受験することを考えています。

2. 道に迷った場合のために，地図を持ち歩いたほうがいいですよ。

3. 医者に診てもらうためには予約を取らなければならないことを忘れないように，念を押

しておきます。

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Chapter ⑧

Exercise 1

それぞれどういう意味でしょうか。空欄を埋めましょう。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Expressions to describe symptoms | 病気の状態を表す表現 |
| I have (got) an earache. |  |
| I am wheezing. |  |
| I have (got) a runny nose. My nose is running. |  |
| I have (got) a high fever/temperature. |  |
| I have constipation. / I’m constipated. |  |
| I have (got) heartburn. |  |
| My gums are aching/sore and swollen. |  |
| I am allergic to house dust/chemicals. |  |
| I suffer from a hay fever. |  |
| My allergies are acting up. |  |
| I have a rash all over my body. |  |
| She has the measles. |  |
| My asthma has subsided. |  |
| My eyes are sore. |  |
| I have sprained my left ankle. |  |
| I suffer from anemia. |  |
| I feel run-down/under the weather. |  |

Exercise 2

病気などの対応についてもう少し詳しく学びましょう。

1. If a student has any chronic conditions such as asthma or diabetes he/ she should get permission from his/her doctor to take part in an English program overseas. Also, he/she should have a medical certificate issued in English by his/her doctor in case of emergency.

2. Also, if a student brings any prescription medication overseas, he/she should have a prescription in English from the doctor.

3. In order to be reimbursed for any out-of pocket medical expenses by an insurance company, students must have the attending doctor’s statement and a medical bill from the hospital.

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Exercise 3

次の日本語を英語にしましょう。

1. お聞きした限りでは，インフルエンザにかかっているようです。

2. １，２週間ほど家でゆっくりしなさい。

3. 時折，胸に激しい痛みがあります。

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Chapter ⑨

Exercise 1

次の表現を使って文を作ってみましょう。

Useful Expressions（役に立つ表現）

|  |
| --- |
| Introducing your talk |
| I would like to talk about... |
| I would like to give a presentation on... |
| The topic I would like to discuss is... |
| I am happy to have the chance to speak about... |
| I am glad to have this opportunity to explain... |

|  |
| --- |
| Describing graphs and charts |
| This...... describes / explains / indicates / shows...... |
| This...... depicts / illustrates / represents...... |

Exercise 2

プレゼンテーションについて, もう少し詳しく学びましょう。

1. A presentation can have many purposes such as: to explain, to state opinions, or to persuade.

2. Presentations should not be read. They should be delivered.

3. You should always rehearse your presentation before you deliver it.

Exercise 3

次の日本語を英語にしましょう。

1. 将来携わる仕事では，英語力を活かしたいと望んでいます。

2. この市での公共交通手段について，もう少し詳しく教えてくださいますか。

3. 環境問題の現状について，皆様に概要を説明します。

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Chapter ⑩

Exercise 1

それぞれどういう意味でしょうか。空欄を埋めましょう。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Expressions for shopping | 買い物の表現 |
| I’d like to see the sweatshirt in the window　display, please. |  |
| I’m looking for something to go with a　blackish jacket. |  |
| I can’t figure out my size. |  |
| It’s too tight around my hips. |  |
| It’s too narrow around my toes. |  |
| Can you shorten it by one inch? |  |
| Is this belt adjustable? |  |
| Does this need to be hand-washed/dry-cleaned? |  |
| Will the color fade? |  |
| Will it shrink? |  |
| Can you take it in at the waist? |  |
| Do you do alterations? |  |
| How much is it all together? |  |
| Can I pay in yen? |  |
| Can you give me a discount on this? |  |
| I’d like to exchange this, please? |  |
| Can I get a refund? |  |

Exercise 2

次の日本語を英語にしましょう。

1. 40 代半ばの女性用のプレゼントを探しています。

2. 茶色でもう少し長めのジャケットはないでしょうか。

3. あの一番上の棚にある帽子をかぶってみてもいいですか。

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Chapter ⑪

Exercise 1

それぞれどういう意味でしょうか。空欄を埋めましょう。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Useful Expressions | 役に立つ表現 |
| Do you know where the American Airlines counter is? |  |
| Has this flight begun boarding? |  |
| Is the flight on schedule/time? |  |

Exercise 2

搭乗手続についてもう少し詳しく学びましょう。

1. Please note that luggage to be checked is weighed and inspected at check-in. In most countries, the weight allowance of a suitcase for economy class is 20kg/44 lbs.

2. All passengers are reminded that boarding will commence 30 minutes prior to scheduled departure time.

3. American Airlines flight 22 is now ready for boarding at gate number 5. Would passengers for this flight, please proceed to the boarding area?

Exercise 3

次の日本語を英語にしましょう。

1. 機内の前方で，通路側の席をお願いできますか。

2. 田中ユカが，すでにこの便にチェックインしているかどうか確認してください。

3. このバックパックを手荷物として持ち込みたいのですが。

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Chapter ⑫

書き出しの挨拶（salutation）について

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 男性 | 女性 |
| Dear Sir, | Dear Madam, |
| Dear Mr. Carter, | Dear Ms. Maclean, |
| Dear Tom, | Dear Susan, |
| Hello Tom, | Hello Susan, |
| Hi Tom, | Hi Susan, |

　Formal

　Personal

結びの言葉（complementary close）について

|  |
| --- |
| Sincerely yours, |
| Sincerely, |
| With best regards, |
| With best wishes, |
| Best regards, |
| Best wishes, |
| All the best, |
| Cheers, |

　Formal

　Personal

Exercise 1

e メールでは下記のような略語がよく使われます。それぞれどのような表現の略でしょうか。

空欄を埋めましょう。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ASAP |  |
| BTW |  |
| B4 |  |
| CU |  |
| FAQ |  |
| FYI |  |
| IMO |  |
| IOW |  |
| LSR |  |
| PLS |  |
| POC |  |
| TIA |  |
| TKS; TNX |  |
| TTYL |  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| How r u? |  |
| Gr8! |  |
| C U @ 7pm. |  |
| LOL |  |

Exercise 2

e メールについてもう少し詳しく学びましょう。

Cc stands for carbon copy, and is used to send the same message to people in addition to the original addressee. On the other hand, when a message is sent as bcc(blind carbon copy), the original addressee does not know that the message has been sent to a third person.

Exercise 3

次の日本語を英語にしましょう。

1. アメリカ滞在中の皆様の思いやりに感謝するために手紙を書いております。

2. 空港で見送っていただいてから，かなりの時間が経ちました。

3. アメリカの大学で何を専攻するのかに関して，私に何かアドバイスはありますか。