33454『おもてなしの観光英語』

Lesson 1　An Attitude of Hospitality: Welcome to Japan!

Reading

 The Japanese government has been trying to increase the number of foreign tourists to Japan. Several government measures have stimulated the tourist industry and other related industries. As a result, the economic impact of visitors from abroad on the Japanese economy is huge. They buy special goods that they can only find in Japan, such as Japanese cosmetics and electronics. Shopkeepers are making every effort to cater for them, hoping to increase sales and profits. However, we should not only look at the economic benefits of foreign tourism but also at the cultural issues.

 Tourism can be a bridge to cross-cultural understanding and improved relationships. Japan is a small island nation and depends greatly on overseas trade. Contributing to world peace and stability will benefit the country. If people of other nationalities come to know Japan more deeply and feel a sense of familiarity, they are less likely to feel hostility when conflicts of interest occur. The most important thing is to know one another better and to try to narrow differences. Friendship between countries can be realized through hospitality.

 It is important to make this nation an attractive destination, and welcome overseas visitors with hospitality whenever or wherever we meet them. Surprisingly, the words “hospitality” and “hostility” are derived from the same word root, “host.” It suggests that, in the past, people accepted outsiders with ambiguous feelings, that is, both hospitality and hostility. Which attitude do you have when you meet a foreign tourist? Of course, you welcome them with hospitality as a citizen of the global village, I am sure. (262 words)

Words & Phrases

narrow differences ▶相違点を減らしていく

derived from the same word root ~ ▶ ～という同じ語根に由来する

ambiguous ▶両義的な、二通りに解釈できる

T / F

Answer True (T) or False (F) according to the passage above.

(1) T / F The word “host” was the origin of two opposing words, “hospitality” and “hostility.”

(2) T / F We should focus mainly on the economic gains from foreign tourists.

(3) T / F The increase in the number of foreign visitors has had no effect on the Japanese economy.

(4) T / F If foreign tourists have a positive image of Japan, there is a greater prospect of peace between their countries and Japan.

Exercises

1　Dialogue

Listen to the dialogue on the CD and fill in the blanks.

James: Excuse me. I’d like to go to the ( ) Building. How can I get there?

Misa: You should get off at the next station. There are several ( ) but you can take any one.

James: How long does it take to reach the Building from the station?

Misa: You can get to it in around a few minutes. There are elevators and escalators if you need them.

James: Oh, really? By the way, can I go inside the Building?

Misa: You have to go to the reception and fill in an ( ) form, giving your name.

James: Thank you. I am interested in visiting many other places, too.

Misa: Just ask people around you. I am sure they will help you find your ( ). Have a good trip.

James: That’s very kind of you.

2　Choose the most appropriate words and phrases for the definitions below.

(1) any person who is suspected of having an infectious disease may be isolated here

(2) a document which is carried with a person who travels abroad

(3) a place you have to pass through before going into a new country

(4) a place where you declare if you have something valuable

(A) customs (B) immigration office (C) passport (D) quarantine

3　Translate into English.

(1) 外国人観光客に対しておもてなしの心で接したいと思います。

(2) 私は外国語を勉強して日本と外国の架け橋になりたいのです。

Cultural Questions

Q1　Choose the appropriate country to explain its character.

(1) A large number of its people visit Japan because this nation is located closest to Japan.

(2) Tourists from this country are interested in skiing and seeing snow falling in Japan, because their home country is in the subtropical zone.

(3) The majority of its nationals do not eat pork because of a religious taboo.

(4) Visitors from here like to come to Japan because there is no jet lag even though the flight time is at least nine hours.

(A) Australia (B) Korea (C) Malaysia (D) Taiwan

Q2　Choose the most appropriate names and explanations for the pictures below.

Names

(a) Metropolitan Building (b) Tokyo University (c) Imperial Palace (d) Tokyo Station

Explanations

(1) This is the oldest university in Japan.

(2) This is the city hall of the Metropolitan Tokyo.

(3) This is the place where royal families live.

(4) This is the center of railway transportation in Japan.

Lesson 2　Preparations for the 2020 Olympic Games in Tokyo

Reading

 More than fifty years have passed since Tokyo last hosted the Olympic Games. It is no exaggeration to say that the whole country waited with bated breath for the result of the International Olympic Committee’s discussion about which of the three cities, Madrid, Istanbul or Tokyo, would be chosen as the venue for the 2020 Games. Tokyo had a very strong bid emphasizing its core strengths: certainty, safety, great infrastructure, hospitality, a compact Olympic village, and innovation. Nobody could fail to be moved by Mami Sato’s presentation which talked about her struggle to overcome both cancer and the Great Tohoku Earthquake in 2011 through the power of sport. The country erupted in emotion when the result was announced.

 In 1964, Japan used the opportunity of hosting the Games as a catalyst for social and economic changes. Projects such as the building of the Tokaido Shinkansen, and the iconic bullet train, were the starting point of Japan’s rapid economic development. This time, the Japanese Olympic Committee (JOC) has three ideals for the Games. First, everyone should be able to achieve their best, whether in sport, hospitality or technology. Next, everyone should be accepted for who they are, without discrimination on the grounds of race, religion or gender: the catchphrase is “Embrace Diversity.” Finally, they believe

that the Games should be a legacy for future generations, not just for Tokyo and Japan, but for the world.

 The years leading up to the Games should be an exciting time for the development of Tokyo as an international city. It will be a wonderful opportunity to promote Japan and Japanese ideas and values to the rest of the world. (275 words)

Words & Phrases

no exaggeration to say that ▶～というのも過言ではない

with bated breath ▶固唾をのんで　／　venue ▶場所（やや形式的な言い方）

Mami Sato ▶佐藤真海、日本の女子陸上選手でパラリンピック選手

catalyst ▶触媒　／　catchphrase ▶キャッチフレーズ

T / F

Answer True (T) or False (F) according to the passage above.

(1) T / F There are still some doubts about whether or not Tokyo will host the 2020 Olympic Games.

(2) T / F Japan developed its economy by preparing for the 1964 Tokyo Olympic Games.

(3) T / F The JOC is hoping to create an atmosphere of acceptance of diversity during the Games.

(4) T / F Tokyo won the bid to host the 2020 Games because of the content of its plan and the presentation skills of the speakers.

Exercises

1　Dialogue

Listen to the dialogue on the CD and fill in the blanks.

Jason: The Japanese are really good sports!

Asami: Some Japanese are really good at sport, but I’m not!

Jason: I need to explain. “A good sport” means someone who doesn’t feel ( ) when they lose.

Asami: What makes you say that the Japanese are good sports?

Jason: Well, when the Japanese soccer team lost to its opponent in the World Cup, ( ) of being upset, some Japanese picked up litter at the end of the game and put it into ( ) bags they had brought with them.

Asami: That is customary after Japanese sporting events.

Jason: But to the rest of the world, it was so ( ) that it made global news headlines!

2　Choose the most appropriate words to fill in the blanks.

The Paralympic Games is a sporting event for athletes with ( 1 ). The ( 2 ) was an event in England in 1948 held at the same time as the London Olympic Games, and the first ( 3 ) Paralympics was held in Rome in 1960. The Paralympics today are an opportunity for thousands of elite athletes from around

the world to show what they can ( 4 ).

(1) 　(A) disabilities (B) faults (C) injuries　 (D) problems

(2) 　(A) beginner 　 (B) competitor 　 (C) forerunner 　 (D) player

(3) 　(A) better 　 (B) official 　 (C) permitted 　 (D) special

(4) 　(A) achieve 　 (B) allow 　 (C) celebrate 　 (D) compete

3　 Translate into English.

(1) オリンピックから数週間後にパラリンピックは開催されます。

(2) 車いすを使って競技をしている選手たちを応援したいと思います。

Cultural Questions

Q1　Match the definitions below to the Olympic sports listed below.

Definitions

(1) An individual does consecutive events of swimming, cycling and long-distance running.

(2) Two players or pairs use a light racquet to volley a shuttlecock over a high net on a rectangular court.

(3) Teams of players can kick or carry a ball over or under goalposts.

(4) Two competitors struggle hand to hand and try to press each other’s shoulders to the mat.

(5) Many runners compete in a race of about 42.195 kilometers.

(6) Individuals shoot at a target with a bow and arrows.

Sports

(A) archery　 (B) badminton　 (C) marathon　 (D) rugby　(E) triathlon 　(F) wrestling

Q2　Read the sentences below and answer the following questions.

It can be said that the Japanese word, omotenashi, entered the English language when it was used by Christel Takigawa during the bid at the International Olympic Committee. This Japanese concept made a huge impression, and was a great way to promote the special Japanese method of hospitality to people throughout the world. Omotenashi is difficult to define: it means good manners and good service, of course, but moreover, such service should be done with a spirit of selflessness. Anticipating the needs of guests without being told, and taking appropriate action, is essential. Tokyo intends to apply this concept when it holds the Games.

(1) What is omotenashi? Explain in less than 10 words.

(2) Who used this word at the time of bidding to host the Olympics?

(3) How does a host know about what action to take?

Lesson 3　 Do You Like to Watch Kabuki?

Reading

 When you want to provide your foreign guests with a chance to appreciate traditional Japanese arts, you may wonder which one to choose. There are several possibilities, such as kabuki, noh and bunraku, but of these, kabuki is probably the best for understanding Japanese culture for several reasons. First, kabuki performers move actively on the stage, so anyone can enjoy watching their movements even if they cannot understand the dialogue. Second, the plot is usually a simple morality play in which good guys eventually win over bad guys. Third, performers wear very beautiful traditional Japanese kimonos. In particular, the kimonos for female characters are eye-catching, being gorgeously made of colorful cloth. Tourists from abroad who are interested in fashion and design may be inspired by them.

 How about trying to explain kabuki’s history when you meet foreign visitors? Kabuki is a stage performance which mixes elements of drama, dance, music and poetry. It is even influenced by bunraku puppet theatre. It is a traditional art which has a history of more than 500 years. Now all the parts are played by men, but actually, a woman dancer named Izumo no Okuni started kabuki in the Edo period. She danced beautifully, and her unique style became popular. At first, all the performers were women. Kabuki developed from there, becoming more and more refined, until it finally reached a level of the utmost elegance. Overseas tourists are sure to be enchanted by such performances.

 (242 words)

Words & Phrases

morality play ▶勧善懲悪の劇

eye-catching ▶人目を引く

be inspired by ~ ▶～に触発される

Listen to the dialogue on the CD and fill in the blanks.

T / F

Answer True (T) or False (F) according to the passage above.

(1) T / F 　Okuni created a new form of dance which was later called kabuki.

(2) T / F 　Kabuki has a variety of elements, such as dance, music and poetry.

(3) T / F 　Among traditional arts, kabuki is the least appealing to foreigners.

(4) T / F 　Kabuki was created about one thousand years ago.

Exercises

1　Dialogue

Listen to the dialogue on the CD and fill in the blanks.

Chen: Our seats are quite far away from the (　　 ). It’s a little difficult to see the performance clearly.

Atsuko: I’m sorry. Most of the good seats were already sold out.

Chen: It’s O.K. I have some (　　 ) glasses to help me see.

Atsuko: Earphones with an English translation are also available.

Chen: Thank you very much. Kabuki is (　　 ) to kyogeki in my country.

Atsuko: What is that?

Chen: Kyogeki is a Chinese art like opera, with a ( 　　) going back 1000 years.

Atsuko: When I have a chance to visit China, I would like to watch a performance.

Chen: Yes, you should do. I will be your guide when you are there.

2　Choose the most appropriate words.

(1) No tickets are ( ) right now.

 [(A) available (B) booking (C) flexible (D) selling]

(2) Please hurry up! First come, first ( )!

 [(A) given (B) gone (C) gotten (D) served]

(3) The stadium was filled with a lot of ( ).

 [(A) audience (B) inspectors (C) spectators (D) lecturers]

(4) Please wait here. The ( ) will take you to your seat.

 [(A) conductor (B) doorman (C) guide (D) usher]

3　Translate into English.

(1) 宮崎駿監督の作品のビデオをたくさん買いたいのです。

(2) 私は5年前に見た『となりのトトロ』(*My Neighbor Totoro*) には大変感動しました。

Cultural Questions

Q1　Choose connect names (the left column) and explanations (right column).

(1) ポケモン ●

(2) ドラゴンボール ●

(3) ドラゴンクエスト ●

(4) ナルト ●

(5) ドラえもん ●

● (A) an action story in which ninjas fight each other

● (B) a computer game where characters try to win monsters

● (C) a story about battles among monsters trained by a human trainer

● (D) a story of friendship between a robot cat and a primary school child

● (E) a comic where characters are looking for seven balls hidden throughout the world

Q2　Choose the most appropriate names and explanations for the pictures below.

Names

(a) kyogen 　(b) noh 　(c) bunraku 　(d) rakugo

Explanations

(1) a puppet play manipulated by masters

(2) a comical stage performance whose character makes a blunder

(3) a funny story told by a story-teller who is sitting on a cushion

(4) a stage performance whose meanings are subtle and profound

Lesson 4　The Sapporo Snow Festival

Reading

 Starting with only six snow statues built by some local high school students in 1950, the Sapporo Snow Festival has become one of the most famous midwinter attractions in the world. Nowadays more than 2 million visitors visit three sites to enjoy the seven-day festival in February: the Odori Site is crowded with more than 250 snow statues and ice sculptures, the Susukino Site is a fantastic world of ice, and the Tsudome Site offers a fun opportunity to play in the snow.

 The snow statues are 2, 10 or 15 meters high. The citizens of Sapporo can participate not only in designing but also in making them, as long as they have taken a training course about safety. The Self-Defense Forces contribute to carry a huge amount of snow and ice from various parts of Hokkaido in order to create those massive sculptures: the largest 15-meter-high statue needs 500 5-ton trucks of snow. They also do a good job of turning a mass of snow and ice into elaborate art by carving the works skillfully. It is fun to see the process but when it is done, it is hard to imagine how those masterpieces are made!

 The Sapporo Snow Festival is an exciting event of the people, by the people, for the people, to cope with the long, hard winter in this most northern part of Japan. In recent years, they started to illuminate those large and impressive statues with what is called ‘three-dimensional projection’. When you see them,

you will be able to forget the cold winter in Sapporo! (261 words)

Words & Phrases

participate ▶参加する

The Self-Defense Forces ▶自衛隊

three-dimensional projection ▶プロジェクタを用い、建物や空間に対してＣＧで作成した映像を映し出す芸術。日本では「プロジェクションマッピング」と呼ばれることが多い。

T / F

Answer True (T) or False (F) according to the passage above.

(1) T / F 　The Sapporo Snow Festival is held in three places.

(2) T / F 　This festival started during the war to cheer people up.

(3) T / F 　Some ice statues reach 50 meters high.

(4) T / F 　The statues are illuminated beautifully.

Exercises

1　Dialogue

Listen to the dialogue on the CD and fill in the blanks.

Xu: This is my first visit to Hokkaido. I’ve heard New Chitose Airport is more than an airport but it really is like a ( ) area!

Tsutomu: Yes, there are all kinds of shops where you can find a range of products made in Hokkaido. I’m glad to be able to welcome you here with such amazing ( ). This airport has not only those shops and various restaurants but also a movie theater, a public bath and more!

Xu: Before I came to Japan, they had told me I should try a high-tech toilet here; I did so as soon as I got through the ( ).

Tsutomu: Well, I’m accustomed to those toilets. I’ve never thought of them as hightech.

Xu: When I opened the door, the lid lifted automatically and the seat was warm. I didn’t dare to try all those buttons, but next time, I’m sure I will!

Tsutomu: What I think is good about these smart toilets is that they’re becoming more and more eco-friendly, ( ) water and energy.

Xu: A good example of Japanese perfectionism and aesthetic sense!

2　Choose the most appropriate words and phrases and fill in the blanks.

(1) Each restaurant shows what they serve by ( ) plastic food samples.

 [(A) display (B) displayed (C) displaying (D) to display]

(2) Look at that model of spaghetti ( ) round a fork.

 [(A) to twist (B) twist (C) twister (D) twisting]

(3) Food samples were once made of ( ) but now they are made of plastic.

 [(A) glue (B) paper (C) soil (D) wax]

(4) If you want to have some as a souvenir, I recommend you buy accessories ( ) that tiny fake food.

 [(A) feature (B) featured (C) featuring (D) to feature]

3　 Translate into English.

(1) 札幌の雪祭りは、2 月の初旬に1 週間ほど開催されます。

(2) 混み合いますので、飛行機やホテルの予約は早めがいいでしょう。

Cultural Questions

Q1　Choose the most appropriate words to indicate the words underlined.

(1) Hokkaido now produces the largest amount of rice owing to breed improvement and soil dressing.

 [(A) to apply fertilizer (B) to apply insecticide (C) to apply preservative (D) to apply water]

(2) Hokkaido produces the largest amount of dairy products in Japan.

 [(A) beet (B) corn (C) food made from milk (D) sugar]

(3) Hokkaido is famous for Japanese spas, a place where the water contains special minerals, such as Noboribetsu and Teizankei.

 [(A) acids (B) hot springs (C) soil (D) stones]

(4) Shiretoko means ‘the end of the Earth’ in the Ainu language, which is spoken by indigenous people who have lived in Hokkaido for a long time.

 [(A) expanding (B) native (C) particular (D) rare]

Q2　Choose the most appropriate names and explanations for the pictures below.

Names

(a) the large campus of Hokkaido University

(b) the statue of Dr. William S. Clark

(c) one of the exhibits at the Sapporo Snow Festival

(d) the Clock Tower Building of Hokkaido University

Explanations

(1) This large snow sculpture is so skillfully carved that you don’t want it to melt after the festival.

(2) This building once served as the military exercise hall of Sapporo Agricultural College, the forerunner of the present Hokkaido University.

(3) This is the well-known avenue of tall poplars passing through Hokkaido University farm.

(4) This educator is well known by his parting words to his students, “Boys, be ambitious!”

Lesson 5　Hiraizumi as the Buddhist Pure Land

Reading

 Chusonji Temple in Hiraizumi was built at the beginning of the 12th century by a local lord, Kiyohira. In those days there were many battles over the control of territories, and Kiyohira often fought. Eventually a large number of warriors died in the bloody battles. The lord wanted to comfort the souls of the dead. Chusonji Temple was meant to be a symbol of a peaceful, ideal society following the teachings of Buddha. It is impressive in its solemnity and gorgeousness.

 About 20 minutes’ walk up a shady and slightly chilly, rocky path leads you to Chusonji Temple. The path is lined with tall trees all the way and as you walk there, you begin to feel you are getting nearer to a very special sacred place. Entering the newly built hall, you are stunned by a gorgeous but solemn altar. This golden Amida altar, known as Konjikido, is the only structure left of the original Chusonji. Amida is the merciful Buddha of Infinite Light. By repeating his name, people hoped for salvation and rebirth in his Pure Land. Without the abundant local gold, this outstanding masterpiece, completed in 1124, would never have been made. You wonder how and where they got those delicate and lustrous pearls decorating its interior. Looking at the incredible art, you are assured people in those days lived a very sophisticated life in this area, in contrast to the stereotyped image of the countryside nowadays.

 Nearby are the ruins of the Motsuji Temple. Its original buildings were all destroyed by fire, but the garden with Oizumigaike Pond at its center still remains. These two temples in Hiraizumi show us an image of the Pure Land Buddhist world. (282 words)

Words & Phrases

Amida ▶阿弥陀如来、無限の光を持つ仏（the merciful Buddha of Infinite Light）である。

Konjikido ▶金色堂（the golden Amida altar）、堂には金箔が貼ってある。

T / F

Answer True (T) or False (F) according to the passage above.

(1) T / F　 Chusonji Temple was built to symbolize a peaceful ideal society.

(2) T / F 　The writer cannot appreciate Chusonji Temple.

(3) T / F 　Konjikido was burnt several hundred years ago.

(4) T / F 　Amida is a kind of Buddha, whose name means ‘Infinite Light’.

Exercises

1　Dialogue

Listen to the dialogue on the CD and fill in the blanks.

Bob: I’m thinking of a short trip in Tohoku to enjoy the various colors of the beautiful leaves. Any

suggestions where to stay?

Ayana: I’d definitely choose one of those ( 　　) Japanese-style inns!

Bob: What is special about those inns?

Ayana: They are distinctly different from those modern hotels situated in ( 　　) areas. The Japanese-style inns are usually located in scenic areas or hot spring (　　 ).

Bob: How about facilities?

Ayana: Guest rooms usually have tatami mats and you are served dinner in your room, where you wear a Japanese bathrobe after taking a communal bath.

Bob: I’m afraid I am too tall for those bathrobes.

Ayana: There are many inns which offer various bathrobes to choose from: not only size-wise but also design-wise, so you are free to choose!

Bob: It must be expensive to stay at such an inn.

Ayana: It depends which inn you choose, but usually dinner and breakfast ( ) are included in the room rate and they serve local specialties.

Bob: Oh, I can’t miss out on the delicious Japanese food!

2　Choose the most appropriate words and fill in the blanks.

(1) Some foreign tourists are ( ) to enter communal baths because they feel embarrassed about being naked in front of others.

 [(A) determined (B) happy (C) reluctant (D) willing]

(2) There are some rules you have to follow in a communal bath, though. You have to wash yourself

 ( ) the tub.

 [(A) in (B) inside (C) out (D) outside]

(3) This hot spring is famous ( ) making the skin beautiful; you’ll find your skin soft and smooth after taking a bath.

 [(A) at (B) for (C) in (D) of ]

(4) I’ll enjoy the open-air hot spring with marvelous scenery ( ) bathing.

 [(A) during (B) on (C) when (D) while]

3　Translate into English.

(1) 東北地方には、硫黄（sulfur）を含んだ温泉がたくさんあります。

(2) 硫黄の匂いはきついですが、美肌効果があります。

Cultural Questions

Q1　Choose the most appropriate words for the definitions below.

(1) The prefecture located the furthest north in Tohoku is (　　 ).

 [(A) Akita (B) Aomori (C) Iwate (D) Miyagi]

(2) Hiraizumi is situated in (　　 ) prefecture.

 [(A) Akita (B) Aomori (C) Iwate (D) Miyagi]

(3) The deepest lake in Japan is (　　 ) Lake in Tohoku.

 [(A) Biwa (B) Kawaguchi (C) Mashuko (D) Tazawa]

(4) ( 　　) is famous for its deeply-indented coastline.

 [(A) Fukushima (B) Hachirogata (C) Kitagami (D) Sanriku]

Q1　Choose the most appropriate names and explanations for the pictures below.

Names

(a) one of the Matsushima Islands

(b) the statue of Masamune Date

(c) the newly built structure which holds Konjikido

(d) the fight between Yoshitune and Benkei

Explanations

(1) The Fujiwaras are said to have spent huge amount of local gold to pay sculptors in Kyoto so that Konjikido would have a first-rate image of Buddha.

(2) The islet is called Senganjima because Masamune Date liked the pine tree so much that he was said to have declared that he would pay a thousand gan to anyone who could carry it to his castle.

(3) This famous one-eyed military leader ruled the northern part of Japan.

(4) This man of great strength met a future war strategy specialist on Gojo Bridge in Kyoto, and they were always together until they were killed in the battle against the Genji clan.

Lesson 6　Yokohama Port

Reading

 Yokohama was one of the first ports in Japan to begin foreign trade. In the late Edo Period, the government designated a special area of the town where foreigners could live and work. Yokohama made treaties with the USA, Holland, Britain, Russia and France. After that, the city grew and prospered, as Yokohama became an important gateway for international exchange and imported goods. Even today, there are many non-Japanese residents in Yokohama, and it is characterized by multiculturalism.

 So let’s visit Yokohama and find what kind of city it is. You should take the Keihin Tohoku line to Sakuragicho Station. When you go through the seaside exit, the first thing you notice will be a huge building. It is Landmark Tower, probably Yokohama’s most famous building. Around this building are huge open spaces, blue sky and sunlight. You may feel like you are no longer in Japan when you notice the landscape. In front of the station, there is a bus stop for the “Akai Kutsu” (‘red shoes’) bus tour. If you board the bus, it will take you around the important landmarks of Yokohama for only a hundred yen.

 Yokohama has similarities to Hong Kong and Singapore: They are all port cities, and depend on trade and tourism. The biggest difference is that Yokohama has a relatively small number of tall buildings, while Hong Kong and Singapore each have a large number of skyscrapers, and a huge airport.

 Yokohama does not have its own airport but there is easy access to Yokohama from Haneda Airport. Just as in the past, this multicultural city is still a “must” for overseas visitors. (271 words)

Words & Phrases

be characterized by ~ ▶～で特徴付けられる

seaside exit ▶海側の出口

a small number of ~ ▶次のa large number of ~ と対比している

T / F

Answer True (T) or False (F) according to the above sentences.

(1) T / F Yokohama was a trading port from the Nara Period.

(2) T / F The number of skyscrapers in Yokohama is not as large as that in Singapore.

(3) T / F Landmark Tower cannot be seen from the station.

(4) T / F When you come out of the station, you can find a bus stop for a city tour.

Exercises

1　Dialogue

Listen to the dialogue on the CD and fill in the blanks.

Jehan: Why is there a statue of a little girl here?

Taro: She is actually wearing red shoes. The statue was made to ( 　　) a certain children’s song, which was published in the Meiji Era.

Jehan: I think I know the song. The lyrics and (　 　) are rather sad.

Taro: Did you know there was a person who was the (　　 ) for that music?

Jehan: Who was she?

Taro: A small girl who was taken to a foreign country by a priest from abroad.

Jehan: I hope that the girl found happiness in her new country.

Taro: So do I. Oh, are you going to take a picture of it?

Jehan: Yes, I will post it on my blog with some ( 　　).

Taro: Yes, I am sure that your friends will be interested.

2　Choose the most appropriate words and fill in the blanks.
(1) Please stop (　　 ) in front of these wooden buildings. No naked flames are allowed here.

 [(A) smoke (B) smoking (C) to be smoked (D) to smoke]

(2) Don’t throw ( 　 ) cigarette butts. They may cause a fire.

 [(A) above (B) away (C) off (D) over]

(3) Please don’t ( 　 ) noises when you drink coffee.

 [(A) do (B) create (C) make (D) stand]

(4) Do you have an ( 　 ) for your electric shaver? The voltage in Japan is 100 volts everywhere.

 [(A) adapter (B) adopter (C) engine (D) opener]

3　Translate into English.

(1) 日本のラーメンと本場中国のラーメンは味が異なります。

(2) 餃子も味が異なり、日本人向けに味がアレンジされています。

Cultural Questions

Q1　Choose the most appropriate words and fill in the blanks.

 (1) Vegetarians do not eat (　　).

 [(A) meat (B) rice (C) tofu (D) wheat]

(2) Muslims do not eat (　　).

 [(A) chicken (B) eggs (C) lamb (D) pork]

(3) Hindus do not eat ( 　　).

 [(A) beef (B) chicken (C) fish (D) pork]

(4) Islam forbids its believers to drink (　　 ).

 [(A) alcohol (B) black coffee (C) milk (D) tea]

Q2　Please choose the most appropriate names and explanations for the pictures below.

Names

(a) Landmark Tower (b) Yokohama Bay Bridge

(c) Yokohama Marine Tower (d) Yokohama Red Brick Warehouse

Explanations

(1) It is a historical building which was built to store goods, but it currently houses restaurants.

(2) It was once used as a lighthouse and is close to Yamashita Park.

(3) Its length is 860 meters and it is held up by cables.

(4) It is the second highest building in Japan after “Abeno Harukas” which stands in Osaka.

Lesson 7　Mt. Fuji

Reading

 Mt. Fuji is probably the best-known symbol of Japan. Overseas visitors often recognize the name Fuji as being attached to the names of companies, such as Fuji Film and Fuji Heavy Industries. They may be curious about the mountain, and ask you to guide them there during their visit.

 Approximately 300,000 people climb Mount Fuji every year. The number of foreign visitors is uncertain but it is said to have been increasing. The most popular period for people to hike up Mt. Fuji is from July to August, because buses to the fifth station start running on July 1, and huts and other facilities are operating. Climbing from October to May is very strongly discouraged, after severe cold weather caused a number of high-profile deaths. When you climb up Mt. Fuji with your guests from abroad, you have to be conscious of safety. Please make sure you wear the correct shoes and clothing, and bring food and equipment for emergencies. The weather is unpredictable and changeable. The temperature at the summit may be very low due to the high altitude, and the mountain top is covered by snow for several months of the year.

 Some people climb the mountain at night in order to be in a position at or near the summit when the sun rises. The morning light is called goraiko, “the arrival of light.” Spectators say they feel overwhelmed by the breathtaking beauty of the sunrise. Traditionally, Mt. Fuji is also a symbol of religious belief, and many Japanese people bow to goraiko because the light is believed to come from the Buddhist Pure Land. Whatever their beliefs or culture, climbing the mountain should be a memorable experience for your guests. (284 words)

Words & Phrases

Fuji Heavy Industries (Ltd.) ▶富士重工

station ▶山の～合目　／　high-profile ▶目立つ

breathtaking ▶目を見張るような～

T / F

Answer True (T) or False (F) according to the passage above.

(1) T / F Foreign visitors are advised to climb Mt. Fuji in November and December.

(2) T / F The morning light on Mt. Fuji is appreciated by some Japanese for religious reasons.

(3) T / F Buses are allowed to go to the fifth station, while taxis are allowed to go to the summit.

(4) T / F Winter climbing of Mt. Fuji is very popular because of the thrill and adventure.

Exercises

1　Dialogue

Listen to the dialogue on the CD and fill in the blanks.

Alison: Here we are! We finally arrived at the foot of Mt. Fuji.

Shinzo: Did you know that it is ( 　　) as a symbol of Japan and is often depicted in art, as well as being popular for climbing?

Alison: Of course I know. Mt. Fuji was (　　 ) as a World Cultural Heritage site in 2013, wasn’t it?

Shinzo: You are well-informed!

Alison: I am so happy today that we are going to climb this ( 　　) mountain.

Shinzo: I have already climbed it 10 times. It takes from 3 hours to 7 hours to go up the mountain, and almost 3 hours to go back down. We have to be careful about altitude sickness.

Alison: Yes, I know. It is very high up there.

Shinzo: We should have a good rest and a ( 　　) sleep tonight in order to avoid the sickness.

Alison: Yes, of course, but maybe I’m too excited to sleep well!

2　Choose the most appropriate words and fill in the blanks.

(1) You should check your equipment before climbing. When you climb Mt. Kita, the second highest peak after Mr. Fuji, you should be ( 　　) equipped so that you can cope with a sudden weather change.

 [(A) proper (B) properly (C) properties (D) prospers]

(2) The difference in temperature ( 　　) the summit and the foothills is more than 20℃. Thunder clouds are apt to appear and cause a sudden weather change.

 [(A) between (B) during (C) of (D) or]

(3) Mt. Kita was once worshipped (　　 ) a religious mountain.

 [(A) as (B) for (C) of (D) since]

(4) Mt. Kita belongs (　　 ) the Minami Alps National Park which is composed of famous mountains such as Mt. Ainodake and Mt. Notoridake.

 [(A) as (B) for (C) of (D) to]

3　Translate into English.

(1) 山道で車が揺れるので車酔いになりました。

(2) 酔い止めの薬を水と一緒に飲んでください。

Cultural Questions

Q1　Choose the most appropriate words and fill in the blanks.

(1) An artist famous for woodblock printing is (　　 ).

 [(A) Hokusai (B) Seishonagon (C) Yoshitsune (D) Zeami]

(2) He is famous for producing a series of pictures of Mt. Fuji called “(　　 ) Views of Mt. Fuji.”

 [(A) 10 (B) 36 (C) 48 (D) 100]

(3) One of his pictures is known as ( ) Fuji.

 [(A) Clear (B) Great (C) Red (D) South]

(4) His works and other ukiyoe woodblock prints had an impact on Europe in the latter part of ( 　　) century.

 [(A) 16th (B) 17th (C) 18th (D)19th]

Q2　Choose the most appropriate names and explanations for the pictures below.

Names

(a) Showashinzan (b) Sakurajima (c) Hakusan (d) Mt. Fuji

Explanations

(1) This mountain is located in Hokuriku, and snow remains on the top of the mountain.

(2) This is the highest mountain in Japan.

(3) It suddenly erupted in Showa Era, so it was called New Showa Mountain.

(4) It is still an active volcano, and belches a lot of ashes over the surrounding areas.

Lesson 8　Omi Province and Its Military History

Reading

 You may be more familiar with Omihachiman than you realize. This old castle town has often been the location for Japanese historical dramas. The actual history of the area is just as exciting as anything you can see in the movies. Let’s take a look at the city of Omihachiman, its founder Hidetsugu, and his sad fate.

 Hidetsugu, who was a nephew of Hideyoshi Toyotomi, had a good reputation as a capable feudal lord. He built a castle on the mountain in Omihachiman, and moats in the town area. The moats led to a canal which was connected to Lake Biwa; it is said that Hidetsugu enjoyed the cruising in the moats.

 Unfortunately, Hidetsugu’s happy life did not last. Hideyoshi wanted to be certain that his newborn son would succeed him as the feudal lord, so he eliminated his rivals. Hidetsugu was convicted of treason by his powerful uncle, and forced to kill himself. None of Hidetsugu’s family, including the women and little children, escaped from being killed.

 Cruising in the moats and the canal today is very relaxing. The boat trip takes a little more than an hour. It is a great way to imagine the time when Omihachiman flourished under Hidetsugu’s reign. All you can hear is the splash of the wooden oar and some birds chirping, and all you can see are the 4-meter-tall reeds growing in profusion along the passage. The boat is rowed by a skilled ferryman who will proudly show you the locations that appear on TV so often. (255 words)

Words & Phrases

moats ▶堀　／　canal ▶水路

treason ▶反逆罪　／　escaped from ~ ▶～から免れる

in profusion ▶おびただしい量の

T / F

Answer True (T) or False (F) according to the passage above.

(1) T / F 　Omihachiman was built for historical dramas.

(2) T / F 　All of Hidetsugu’s family were killed except the small children.

(3) T / F 　Hideyoshi founded Omihachiman Castle but he was not a good politician.

(4) T / F 　Hidetsugu was convicted of treason against Hideyoshi.

Exercises

1　Dialogue

Listen to the dialogue on the CD and fill in the blanks.

Shop Owner: May I help you? Are you interested in buying antiques?

Customer: Yes. I would like to buy a ( 　　) for my son in France.

Owner: What kind of items are you looking for?

Customer: Well, he is interested in ( 　　) arts, especially ninjutsu.

Owner: How about a ( 　　) star? We call it a shuriken.

Customer: It’s a bit heavy, and I might have difficulty when I go through Customs.

Owner: How about a ninja costume?

Customer: That sounds interesting. How much is it?

Owner: It will be 3,240 yen, including (　　 ) tax.

Customer: OK, I’ll take it.

2　 Choose the most appropriate words and phrases and fill in the blanks.

Sam: I’ve been staying in your house for a week now, and pretty much started to learn a Japanese way of living.

Maho: You did a good job when we visited that tiny tearoom. You took off your shoes before you entered the inside. You put them back on when we ( 1 ) in the garden.

Sam: Japanese have no difficulty knowing when and where to remove their shoes, but for us, it is sometimes ( 2 ).

Maho: I bet ( 3 ). Oh, what are you wearing now?

Sam: Oh, I’ve forgotten to take off the slippers I used in the toilet!

Maho: And don’t forget to walk on tatami bare-footed.

Sam: You have too ( 4 ) a footwear culture!

(1) (A) winded (B) wandered (C) wounded (D) wondered

(2) (A) confuse (B) confused (C) confusing (D) confusion

(3) (A) is it (B) isn’t it (C) it is (D) it isn’t

(4) (A) complicate (B) complicated (C) complicating (D) complication

3　Translate into English.

(1) 私は畳の部屋に入るのは初めてです。

(2) 和室は、靴か、スリッパか、それとも素足で入るのですか。

Cultural Questions

Q1　Choose the most appropriate words and phrases and fill in the blanks.

(1) Hikone Castle is one of the four castles designated as ( 　　).

 [(A) Nature Locations (B) National Parks (C) Natural Paths (D) National Treasures]

(2) In the middle of a castle, there is often a tower known as a (　　 ).

 [(A) castle bridge (B) donjon (C) dungeon (D) tunnel]

(3) ( 　　) lived in a castle and controlled his territories.

 [(A) Aristocracy (B) A baron (C) A bishop (D) A feudal lord]

(4) Sekigahara is the name of a historic (　　 ).

 [(A) athletic field (B) battlefield (C) coliseum (D) duel site]

Q2　Choose the most appropriate names and explanations for the pictures below.

Names

(a) Genkyuen; the Japanese garden

(b) Hikone Castle; the moats

(c) Hikone Castle; the walls and the bridge

(d) Hikone Castle; the donjon (castle tower)

Explanations

(1) The wooden bridge was designed to fall in case of emergency.

(2) The water made it difficult for enemies to invade the castle.

(3) It is 21 meters high and it looks elegant with curved gables.

(4) It is a typical garden, created for the feudal lord to stroll around.

Lesson 9　The Deer in Nara

Reading

 Sightseers walking in Nara Park to visit the fabulous World Heritage Sites will soon encounter Nara’s famous living treasures, the deer. The deer have become a symbol of Nara. There are more than one thousand Japanese deer roaming freely in the park areas around these temples and shrines. They are seen as messengers of the gods by Buddhism, and so they are believed to protect the city.

 The deer are very tame, and will approach anyone who they think might feed them deer crackers. It is said that some have even learned to bow to increase their chances of receiving this tasty snack! Visitors should remember, however, that the deer are wild animals, not pets, and in the autumn mating season in particular, the males may become aggressive.

 Deer like those in Nara can be found all over Japan. There is now no large predator to hunt and kill them: wolves were hunted to extinction during the Meiji Period. As a result, the deer population has exploded in some areas, and they are seen as a nuisance because of the damage they do to forests and farms.

 The different seasons offer different attractions in Nara, such as the wisteria flowers in the Kasuga

Taisha botanical gardens from the end of April through to May, and the Shoso-in treasures on display

at the Nara National Museum in the autumn, but the deer are waiting for you to come to Nara all the year

through. Make sure you buy some of their favorite snack for them when you come! (257 words)

Words & Phrases

deer ▶ deerは単数形と複数形が同じ形をしている

Kasuga Taisha ▶春日大社

Shoso-in ▶正倉院

T / F

Answer True (T) or False (F) according to the passage above.

(1) T / F 　It is considered a nuisance to feed the deer in Nara Park.

(2) T / F 　The deer are not kept as pets, but they are not frightened of people.

(3) T / F 　Deer can become aggressive when they are hunted by wolves.

(4) T / F 　Because the deer are known to damage Nara’s World Heritage Sites, they are usually kept in cages.

Exercises

1　Dialogue

Listen to the dialogue on the CD and fill in the blanks.

Carrie: Who is that figure that the girls are having their picture taken with? He’s really strange!

Kazuki: That’s Sento-kun, the mascot ( 　　) for Nara. He’s a kind of guardian angel, with antlers because of the deer in Nara. Fortunately for overseas visitors to Nara, Sento-kun has the ( 　　) ability to speak all the languages in the world fluently!

Carrie: I’m not sure if I like him – he’s a little ( ). Is he really a good way to promote the city?

Kazuki: Well, many negative comments have been expressed about Sento-kun, but he has appeared near the top of the mascot character popularity ( ). A lot of people think he is kimokawaii.

Carrie: What do you mean?

Kazuki: They think he is creepy but cute! I think so, too! Let’s take a picture with him!

Carrie: OK! Hmm, maybe I could grow to like him!

2　Choose the most appropriate words.

(1) No trip to Japan would be complete ( 　　) a visit to Nara.

 [(A) except (B) excluding (C) out of (D) without]

(2) See that famous temple without fail. Todaiji with its Great Buddha is a ( 　　).

 [(A) go (B) must (C) should (D) visit]

(3) Kasuga Taisha is well-known ( 　　) the three thousand stone lanterns.

 [(A) at (B) for (C) in (D) on]

(4) Look at that cute cat figure! It is waving (　　 ) us!

 [(A) against (B) away (C) for (D) to]

3　Translate into English.

(1) この鹿が鹿せんべいを食べないのは、すでに、たくさん食べたからでしょう。

(2) 母親が攻撃するかもしれないので、子鹿のそばに行くときは注意してください。

Cultural Questions

Q1　Discuss with your classmate and choose the words which match your opinions.

(1) Hello Kitty is [(A) boring (B) cute (C) scary (D) weird].

(2) Whales are [(A) fantastic (B) intelligent (C) intimidating (D) lazy].

(3) Japanese carp are [(A) colorful (B) gorgeous (C) mean (D) monotonous].

(4) The deer in Nara Park are [(A) aggressive (B) cautious (C) dreamy (D) tame].

Q2　Choose the most appropriate phrases for the definitions below.

(1) an animal which often damages vegetable gardens

(2) an animal that likes to bathe in hot springs

(3) an indigenous Japanese animal that is almost extinct

(4) an animal that was worshipped by the Ainu people

(A) black bear (B) Iriomote cat (C) Japanese monkey (D) wild boar

Lesson 10　Kyoto Station

Reading

 Kyoto is internationally known as one of the best cities in the world to visit, and every year, it attracts a large number of foreign as well as domestic tourists. Many of them arrive first at Kyoto Station by train from other parts of Japan. The shopping area around Kyoto Station is a convenient place to buy typical souvenirs of Japan, such as fans and purses.

 Just in front of the station is the bus terminal. If visitors understand the network of bus services, they can go to anywhere in Kyoto very cheaply, but they can often be seen wondering where to find a bus bound for their destination. Fortunately, Kyoto is conscious of its role as an important tourist destination, and bilingual staff and volunteers are on hand to help them to find the appropriate bus service.

 Kyoto Tower, a symbol of Kyoto, is the tall tower on the opposite side of the road to the bus terminal. It is an elegant white building and is 131 meters high. At night, the tower looks like a candle burning against the background of the night sky. It is so conspicuous that it can be used as a landmark from far away when you lose your way.

 Of course, Kyoto is famous for its thousands of shrines and temples, and the station is just the starting point of a visit to Kyoto. Kiyomizu-dera Temple, Kinkaku-ji Temple and Byodo-in Temple in Uji are some of the most popular sights for overseas visitors. Recently, more information about the lesser-known temples and shrines has become available to foreign visitors through the Internet, and they are increasingly seeking out those less crowded tourist spots. The opportunities for sightseeing are endless in Kyoto. (287 words)

Words & Phrases

bound for ▶～行きの

background ▶背景

landmark ▶道しるべ

T / F

Answer True (T) or False (F) according to the passage above.

(1) T / F It is advisable for you to find Kyoto Station when you get lost in Kyoto.

(2) T / F Kyoto Tower was once on fire in the middle of night.

(3) T / F Kyoto Tower is located in the proximity of the bus terminal.

(4) T / F As most foreign visitors are well-informed, they know which bus to take in the bus terminal.

Exercises

1　Dialogue

Listen to the dialogue on the CD and fill in the blanks.

Haruna: Let’s go to the main temple. Look at that smoke rising from the big pot. Do you like the ( 　　) of this incense?

George: Not bad. But it makes me a little light-headed.

Haruna: Wave your hands like this to (　　 ) it over your head.

George: Why do you do that?

Haruna: Because it is believed that the smoke ( 　　) your body and soul. You will be cleverer, ( 　　) and happier.

George: Oh, really. I’d certainly like to be all of those things!

Haruna: Then take my word and do as I say.

George: OK, I believe you! I’ll take home some incense as a souvenir and make my family happier, too!

2　Choose the most appropriate words and phrases for the definitions below.

(1) a piece of paper confirming your purchase of something

(2) a piece of paper which predicts your future

(3) an item which may bring you fortune

(4) a paper authorizing the holder’s entry into a particular building or event

(A) admission ticket (B) lucky charm (C) paper fortune (D) receipt

3　Translate into English.

(1) あの舞妓さんのような格好をしたいのですが、どうすればいいですか。

(2) あのお店に行けば、そんなに高くない値段で着付けをしてくれます。

(3) 分かりました。Facebook に写真を載せて、故郷のカナダの友人たちを驚かせます。

Cultural Questions

Q1　Choose the most appropriate words and fill in the blanks.

(1) A: These pickles are tasty and delicious. How did you make them?

B: I bought fresh cucumbers at market, put them into a container with salt and rice bran paste, and ( ) them for several weeks.

 [(A) baked (B) grilled (C) fermented (D) vaccinated]

(2) A: Be my ( ) today.

 B: Oh, this is a famous three-starred restaurant! Thank you for treating me.

 [(A) client (B) customer (C) guest (D) visitor]

(3) A: I was surprised to hear how noisy Japanese people are while eating noodles.

 B: It’s one of our cultural ( ), so you’ll just have to get used to it.

 [(A) parts (B) points (C) practices (D) properties]

(4) A: I was surprised when I first saw a taxi door open before I touched the handle.

 B: In Japan, most of the taxis have an ( ) door system so you don’t need to open it for yourself.

 [(A) animated (B) answering (C) atomic (D) automatic]

Q2　Choose the most appropriate names and explanations for pictures below.

Names

(a) Kiyomizu-dera Temple (b) Ryoan-ji Temple

(c) Kinkaku-ji Temple (d) Byodou-in Temple

Explanations

(1) You can do meditation while sitting on the veranda and viewing the garden.

(2) It looks gorgeous because its surface is covered with gold leaf.

(3) If you look down, you might feel dizzy.

(4) You can find the image of this pavilion on the face of the ten-yen coin.

Lesson 11　Let’s Explore Osaka

Reading

 The Expo Memorial Park, which can be reached by the Osaka Monorail, offers visitors many different experiences in a relatively compact area. It could be a great day out for tourists from abroad.

 The symbol of the Park is the iconic Tower of the Sun. Designed by artist Taro Okamoto for Expo 70, it is famous for its three faces. The most eyecatching is the Face of the Sun on the front, which greets visitors with a scowl as soon as they pass through the ticket barriers at the central entrance. Above the Face of the Sun is the Golden Mask, whose eyes are lit up with blue lights after dusk. On the back of the Tower is the Black Sun, which is a mosaic of ceramic tiles.

 After enjoying the views of the Tower of the Sun, visitors can make their way to the Japanese Garden. The Garden was designed in styles from various periods in Japanese history, to symbolize changes over time. It includes a teahouse offering a taste of matcha green tea, and garden areas showing various styles. Visitors can appreciate the natural beauty of Japan, and also changes in time and season.

 Another of the treasures of the Park is the National Museum of Ethnology. Thousands of fascinating exhibits from around the world are on permanent display. In addition to special ceremonial items, everyday items such as clothing can be viewed. Tents and other living spaces have been reconstructed. Music lovers can enjoy comparing the different instruments from around the world.

 These and numerous other attractions for visitors to experience are available all year round at the Expo Memorial Park, just a short journey from the center of bustling Osaka. (284 words)

Words & Phrases

the Expo Memorial Park ▶万博記念公園（＝the Expo ’70 Commemorative Park）

the Osaka Monorail ▶大阪モノレール　／　the Tower of the Sun ▶太陽の塔

matcha green tea ▶抹茶　／　the National Museum of Ethnology ▶国立民族学博物館

Listen to the dialogue on the CD and fill in the blanks.

T / F

Answer True (T) or False (F) according to the passage above.

(1) T / F The Expo Memorial Park can be reached by monorail.

(2) T / F The Tower of the Sun has only one happy face.

(3) T / F Visitors can enjoy various aspects of Japanese culture at the Expo Memorial Park.

(4) T / F The National Museum of Ethnology gives insights into the ways people live around the world.

Exercises

1　Dialogue

Listen to the dialogue on the CD and fill in the blanks.

Kana: Hey, Charlie, are you busy on Sunday afternoon?

Charlie: No, I’ve got nothing special planned. Why do you ask?

Kana: Well, the rakugo club will be holding an event, and I’ll be giving a performance.

Charlie: You can perform rakugo? That’s amazing! I didn’t ( ) women could be rakugo performers.

Kana: There are fewer women than men, but it is not ( ) to see a woman performing.

Charlie: What made you take it up?

Kana: I’m interested in the ( ) of performing many different characters in one performance. I get to meet people from all different walks of life who are interested in rakugo. I’ve made a lot of friends that way.

Charlie: Will it be difficult for me to understand?

Kana: We perform in a special style, which basically sounds like someone from Osaka speaking. The ( ) is very fast-paced, but we try to be inventive with gestures and facial expressions, so you should be able to enjoy it.

Charlie: Perhaps it will help me to improve my Japanese and understand Japanese culture!

Kana: You could give it a ( )! Here’s a leaflet with the information. Come along if you can.

2　Choose the most appropriate words for the definitions below.

(1) discrimination against someone because of their physical appearance, such as skin color

(2) the legal relationship of a person to a country

(3) the relationship between people based on a shared culture

(4) the study of different cultures

(A) ethnicity (B) ethnology (C) nationality (D) racism

3　Translate into English.

(1) 漫才は日本語が分からなくても面白いですか。

(2) 2 人の顔の表情、手の動き、身体の動きに注目することで、面白さが分かります。

Cultural Questions

Q1　Choose the most appropriate words and fill in the blanks.

The 1970 World Exposition, called Expo ‘70, held in Suita, Osaka was the first world ( 1 ) held in Japan. The theme was “Progress and Harmony for Mankind”, and one of the ( 2 ) of the festival was moon rock from the 1969 Apollo 12 moon ( 3 ). The ( 4 ) and other constructions, such as the transparent roof for the central festival plaza site designed by ( 5 ) Kenzo Tange, were popular attractions.

(A) architect (B) fair 　(C) highlights (D) landing (E) pavilions

Q2　 David and Yoko are in the National Museum of Ethnology. Look at the photos and decide which masks they are talking about.

Yoko: There are masks from all over the world in this collection. Many civilizations use them for ceremonies, dances and other cultural activities. Some of them look human and others represent animals. Many of them are monstrous.

David: This one looks like an animal. Are those horns?

Yoko: Or maybe feathers. (1) It reminds me of a bird.

David: Look at this one. Great hair!

Yoko: I think the hair is made from feathers. (2) He seems to be smiling.

David: This one doesn’t look too happy. He’s having a ‘bad hair’ day!

Yoko: The hair is made from some kind of grass or straw. I wonder what it is like to wear it. (3) It must be a little heavy.

David: I’d love to try and wear it. Do you think it would suit me?

Yoko: No, I don’t think so! Let’s move on. Here are some masks that might be familiar to Japanese people! This one is really life-like!

David: (4) It looks like an elderly man who lives in my neighborhood!

Yoko: You’re kidding! Maybe he was the model!

Lesson 12　Port City Kobe: A Phoenix Rises

Reading

 Twenty years or more after the terrible tragedy of the Great Hanshin Earthquake, Kobe is once again thriving thanks to rebuilding efforts. Under the Phoenix Plan for reconstruction, infrastructure has been systematically rebuilt to be more efficient and competitive. The Port of Kobe, Japan’s busiest, was destroyed. In recent years, it has been transformed, with new attractions such as the iconic red Kobe Port Tower and Meriken Park. A few small areas showing the damage to the port have been preserved alongside the new buildings, as a reminder of the disaster.

 One of the most impressive symbols of Kobe’s recovery is Luminarie, a festival of light that commemorates the victims of the earthquake. Every December, for about ten days or so, Kobe hosts a gorgeous display of Christmas lights that is visited by tens of thousands of people. A route through the city center from the Sannomiya area towards the lights is closed to traffic during the evenings to allow pedestrians easy access to the lights. The crowds pass through a tunnel of light before arriving at the huge main lighting display. Couples and families can be seen pausing repeatedly along the way to take photos together. After seeing the lights, they can enjoy eating and drinking at stalls near the Kobe City Hall.

 Kobe has overcome those horrific moments of January 17th, 1995, and has risen from the ashes like the mythical phoenix, but it is determined to preserve the memory of what was lost that day. Any visitor will not fail to be impressed by the spirit of the people of Kobe and the way they have rebuilt their city. (272 words)

Words & Phrases

thanks to ~ ▶～のおかげで　／　phoenix ▶不死鳥

the Phoenix Plan for reconstruction ▶阪神・淡路震災復興計画（ひょうごフェニックス計画）

reminder ▶思い出せるもの

T / F

Answer True (T) or False (F) according to the passage above.

(1) T / F Kobe’s rebuilding plan is named after a legendary creature.

(2) T / F Kobe has been rebuilt exactly as it was before.

(3) T / F The city has lights that pedestrians can take photos of all through the year.

(4) T / F Remains from the disaster still can be seen everywhere in Kobe.

Exercises

1　Dialogue

Listen to the dialogue on the CD and fill in the blanks.

Tracey: Kenji, we don’t have earthquakes in England where I come from, and I’m worried about how to prepare.

Kenji: You could start by making sure you know where your local ( ) area is.

Tracey: How can I find out?

Kenji: Try asking one of your neighbors. It will probably be a local park or school ( ).

Tracey: OK, I’ll find out! Is there anything else?

Kenji: How about preparing a disaster supply ( ), and having it where you can easily find it?

Tracey: What should I put in it?

Kenji: You would at least need a first aid kit, a ( ) with extra batteries, emergency food and drinking water, some cash and a list of emergency contact numbers.

Tracey: Thanks, Kenji, I’ll put that stuff in a ( ) near the front door of my apartment.

2　 Choose the most appropriate words and phrases for the definitions below.

(1) the movement of water in the sea because of an underwater explosion

(2) a sudden release of energy from the ground

(3) rocks, ash and gas expelled from underground

(4) any unfortunate event caused by the weather or other natural processes on Earth

(A) earthquake (B) natural disaster (C) tsunami (D) volcanic eruption

3　Translate into English.

(1) 緊急時には英語でのラジオ放送もあります。

(2) ホテルに宿泊の時は、緊急避難通路を確認しておいてください。

Cultural Questions

Q1　Choose the most appropriate words and phrases and fill in the blanks.

(1) Nada is famous for producing high quality ( )

 [(A) juice (B) mineral water (C) sake (D) wine]

(2) In Koshien Stadium, ( ) students have a baseball tournament during the summer.

 [(A) college (B) elementary school (C) high school (D) vocational school]

(3) Himeji-jo is a castle whose nickname is ( ) castle.

 [(A) black cat (B) blue deer (C) white heron (D) yellow bird]

(4) When you pass through the Awaji Strait, you can see a huge ( ).

 [(A) ebb tide (B) tidal wave (C) swirling wave (D) wetland]

Q2　Choose the most appropriate names and explanations for pictures below.

Names

(a) Kobe Maritime Museum (b) Port of Kobe Earthquake Memorial Park

(c) England House (d) Kitano Monogatari-kan

Explanations

 (1) This building in the Old Foreign Settlement had to be dismantled after the earthquake and was moved to a new location. It is now a cafe.

(2) In some areas of the port, examples of the damage caused by the earthquake have been left so that future generations can understand what happened.

(3) This elegant building contrasts beautifully with the red tower behind it.

(4) Foreign merchants used to live in this house, which survived the earthquake, and now houses Sherlock Holmes memorabilia.

Lesson 13　Sand Dunes in Tottori

 Tottori’s sand dunes are the only large dune system in Japan. The area covers 545 hectares, or more than 30 ㎢. You cannot compare these dunes to the Sahara Desert or the Gobi Desert in terms of size, but this charming miniature desert is well worth visiting with your non-Japanese friends.

 On a visit to the dunes, you don’t need to worry about the possibility of becoming lost, like in a real desert. You go through a small gate, and in front of you, you will find a huge amount of sand. The highest dune is about 90 meters above sea level. The dunes are an important tourist attraction for the area, so there are always people going up and down the hills. Your shoes soon become filled with sand, and walking starts to feel uncomfortable; some visitors remove their shoes and walk bare foot. You can ride a donkey, or even a camel, just like in the Sahara desert!

 Unlike the deserts mentioned before, these dunes are located very close to the sea. When you reach the top of the hill, you can see the ocean. The mixture of two natural features, the sand and the sea, makes an impressively beautiful view from the top. However, the wind up there can be very strong, especially in

winter, and sometimes there is so much sand blown up that you cannot open your eyes.

 There are various facilities related to the dunes nearby. Very close to the dunes, you can find the Tottori Sand Museum. International artists are asked to create sand sculptures, and the exhibitions have a different theme every year. You can see sculptures of famous architecture or historical figures totally made of sand. You can’t help but be impressed. (291 words)

Words & Phrases

desert ▶砂漠　dessert［ デザート］との強勢の位置の違いに注意。

in terms of ▶～の視点から

T / F

Answer True (T) or False (F) according to the passage above.

(1) T / F 　The Tottori Dunes have a lot of charm even though they are relatively small.

(2) T / F 　Famous artists were engaged to make sand art in the nearby museum.

(3) T / F 　Few people go bare-footed when climbing the top of the dunes.

(4) T / F 　On windy days, it is hard for you to open your eyes because of sand blowing around.

Exercises

1　Dialogue

Listen to the dialogue on the CD and fill in the blanks.

Doctor: What is the problem?

Patient: I went to the Dunes today and suddenly I felt sick and dizzy.

Doctor: Do you have a ( ) or other symptoms?

Patient: Nothing in particular.

Doctor: Can I check your temperature? Put this thermometer under your armpit.

Patient: O.K.

Doctor: Your temperature is normal. Your nausea and ( ) were probably caused by dehydration and ( ).

Patient: Oh, I see. I spent several hours on the Dunes without a hat.

Doctor: That’s too bad. Take this ( ) with plenty of water and lie down for a few hours. Call me if you don’t feel better tomorrow morning.

Patient: Thank you for everything.

2　Connect the left column and the right column (English counterparts).

(1) 悪寒 ●

(2) 吐き気 ●

(3) 下痢 ●

(4) 食中毒 ●

(5) 便秘 ●

● (A) constipation

● (B) chill

● (C) food poisoning

● (D) nausea

● (E) diarrhea

3　Translate into English.

(1) お腹が痛いので、英語が話せるお医者さんに見てもらいたいのです。

(2) この病院では通訳の人がいますので安心してください。

Cultural Questions

Q1　Connect the name and its definition.

(1) a large flat area of land in the North where it is very cold and there are no trees

(2) a large flat grassy area with few trees, especially in Africa

(3) the middle of Australian countryside far away from cities, where few people live

(4) a forest with tall trees that are growing close together, especially in a tropical zone

(A) rainforest (B) savanna (C) tundra (D) outback

Q2　Connect the left column (tourist spot), the right column (prefecture) and the map below.

(A) Lake Biwa (1) Shimane Prefecture

(B) Matsushima (2) Niigata Prefecture

(C) Amano-Hashidate (3) Kyoto Prefecture

(D) Lake Inawashiro (4) Fukushima Prefecture

(E) Izumo-Taisha (5) Shiga Prefecture

(F) Sado Oshima (6) Miyagi Prefecture

Lesson 14　The Atomic Bomb Dome

Reading

 When you hear the name Hiroshima, it may remind you of several things, but I am sure that the words “atomic bomb” also spring to mind. After a fifteen-minute tram car ride from Hiroshima Station, you can see the skeleton of a tower. Commonly known as the A-bomb Dome, it is the Hiroshima Peace

Memorial. The Memorial is a part of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park. The ruin serves as a monument to the people who were killed in the atomic bombing of Hiroshima on 6 August, 1945. Over 70,000 people died instantly, and another 70,000 suffered fatal injuries from the radiation.

 The original building was designed by Jan Letzel, a Czech architect, who also designed several other elegant buildings in Japan. It was built for the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and completed in April 1915. The building was the only structure left standing after the release of the atomic

bomb. When the reconstruction of Hiroshima began, the skeletal remains of the building were preserved. The Dome still continues to be the park’s primary landmark.

 In December 1996, the Dome was registered on the UNESCO World Heritage List based on the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. Its inclusion into the UNESCO list was based on its survival of the destructive force of an atomic bomb, the first use of nuclear weapons on a human population, and its representation as a symbol of peace. The world recognizes that this is a part of history which we should never forget. (256 words)

Words & Phrases

tram car ▶路上電車 = street car

Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park ▶広島平和記念公園

Jan Letzel ▶チェコの建築家（ヤン・レッツェル）、明治時代にいくつかの建物を設計する

T / F

Answer True (T) or False (F) according to the passage above.

(1) T / F 　The Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry building in Hiroshima was designed by a Japanese architect.

(2) T / F 　The A-bomb Dome totally collapsed but was rebuilt.

(3) T / F 　There is a tram car service for transportation from Hiroshima Station to the A-bomb Dome.

(4) T / F 　The skeleton of a tower symbolizes the sufferings of those killed and injured.

Exercises

1　Dialogue

Listen to the dialogue on the CD and fill in the blanks.

Tsutomu: This is Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park. There are several monuments here.

Anna: What is that? Do those paper chains ( ) something?

Tsutomu: They are chains of origami cranes. They have been folded to pray for the cure of diseases caused by nuclear radiation.

Anna: What is that monument?

Tsutomu: It is the Light of Peace which was ( ) by

Kenzo: Tange, a famous architect. In the middle of the monument you can see a fire, which is always kept burning for peace.

Anna: So the monument reflects people’s desire for peace.

Tsutomu: Yes. Now let’s go to the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum.

Anna: I’ve heard about that museum. There are a lot of exhibits to ( ) how terrible the atomic ( ) was.

Tsutomu: Yes, that’s right, but however depressing they are, we should not look away from these exhibitions.

Anna: I agree. Let’s go inside and see them with our own eyes.

2　Choose the most appropriate words and fill in the blanks.

 (1) From Hiroshima Station, we rode ( ) a charming city tram. Various styles of tram cars, old to modern, are still running. It might take longer but it is wonderful to ride and see the city through the window.

 [(A) at (B) in (C) of (D) on]

(2) We stayed in a double room, which was tiny even ( ) Japanese standards. Moreover, there was no space for our bags and the room was not properly cleaned.

 [(A) at (B) by (C) for (D) in]

(3) When you alight from the tram, you will have a very special feeling. Give yourself some time and walk around the Dome ( ) you go to the museum.

 [(A) after, (B) because (C) before (D) since]

(4) Hiroshima Port is a convenient place with many interesting tourist spots. We found many ferries waiting ( ) passengers at the pier.

 [(A) at (B) by (C) for (D) near]

3　Translate into English.

(1) 広島城への高齢者の割引の入場料はいくらですか。

(2) 広島駅から歩いて10 分以内で行けるホテルを探しています。

Cultural Questions

Q1　Choose the most appropriate words for the definitions below.

(1) a bean paste cake which contains sweet paste and whose shape is like a maple leaf

(2) a sweet which legendary hero, Momotaro, gave his three followers

(3) a local variety of okonomiyaki (Japanese savory pancake) which contains thick noodles and batter

(4) shellfish for which Hiroshima Prefecture is famous

(A) kibidango 　　(B) momiji manju　　 (C) oysters 　　(D) Hiroshima-yaki

Q2　Choose the most appropriate names and explanations for the pictures below.

Names

(a) The Children’s Peace Memorial (b) Hiroshima Castle

(c) Hiroshima Port (d) Miyajima

Explanations

(1) It was owned by successive feudal lords of the Hiroshima clan.

(2) From here you can travel to islands in Setonaikai Sea.

(3) It is a monument for peace to commemorate Sadako Sasaki and the thousands of child victims of the atomic bombing.

(4) It is located on the island of Itsukushima and is famous for its beautiful shrine.

Lesson 15　Dazaifu

Reading

 Dazaifu is a small town in Fukuoka Prefecture, slightly inland from Hakata. The port area of Hakata is very close to the Korean Peninsula, and ferries shuttle across the strait between Hakata and Pusan every day. The area has long been important for Japan’s relations with Asia because of its proximity to the mainland.

 Sugawara no Michizane is enshrined at Dazaifu Tenmangu Shrine. Many Japanese people sympathize with Michizane because of his unlucky life. Foreign visitors, too, may find an underdog charm in his unfortunate career and lost hopes. Michizane was a scholar and politician in the Heian period, and he came to be regarded as an excellent poet. Michizane was appointed ambassador to China in the 890s. He had great influence with the Imperial court in Kyoto, but eventually in 901, through the political maneuverings of his rival, Fujiwara no Tokihira, Michizane was demoted from his aristocratic rank to a minor official post at Dazaifu. There he died a lonely death. After his death, the country experienced a series of natural disasters. The people believed that Michizane’s spirit was angry, and a shrine was built to console his broken heart.

 Because of his great learning, Michizane is respected today as the Shinto god of education, and many students preparing for entrance examinations make a trip to this famous shrine. This shrine is also known for its 6,000 plum trees in 167 varieties. One tree, known as Tobiume (‘flying plum’), stands directly to the right of the main building. A legend says that after Michizane left Kyoto in exile, he yearned so much for this tree that it uprooted itself and flew to Tenmangu. (274 words)

Words & Phrases

Pusan ▶プサン（韓国第2の都市）

an underdog charm ▶敗残者の持つ魅力（判官びいき）

ambassador to China ▶遣唐大使（遣唐使の責任者）

Fujiwara no Tokihira ▶藤原時平、道真の政敵

T / F

Answer True (T) or False (F) according to the passage above.

(1) T / F Michizane is not the type with whom foreign travelers might have sympathy.

(2) T / F Political rivals had Michizane demoted to a junior post in Kyushu.

(3) T / F A legend says that Michizane flew to Kyoto by riding on a plum tree.

(4) T / F Michizane died happily surrounded by many of his friends and family.

Exercise

1　Dialogue

Listen to the dialogue on the CD and fill in the blanks.

Li: Hi, Shinzo. How are you these days? I haven’t seen you for such a long time.

Shinzo: Yeah, indeed. I saw you last when we were ( ) at the University of Chicago 20 years ago!

Li: Now each of us is married with two kids.

Shinzo: That’s right! I came to Dazaifu Tenmangu to pray for one of my kids because he is going to take a university ( ) examination.

Li: Why? What does this shrine have to do with examinations?

Shinzo: Tenmangu is famous for being ( ) to a person who is known as the god of learning.

Li: So you pray for ( ) success, and maybe your wish will be granted?

Shinzo: Exactly! The shrine was built over the grave of Michizane. This shrine is also known for its wonderful plum trees.

Li: Sounds interesting. Let’s go and have a look at them!

2　 Choose the most appropriate words and fill in the blanks.

(1) About 60 years ago, present-day Fukuoka Airport started to serve ( ) the principal airport of North Kyushu.

 [(A) as (B) in (C) of (D) with]

(2) The airport is very close to the downtown area. It is only five minutes from the airport to Hakata station ( ) subway.

 [(A) as (B) by (C) for (D) in]

(3) In the northwest part of the city lies the Mizuki which was built in 664 A.D. It is designed to defend ( ) an invasion by foreign countries.

 [(A) against (B) as (C) for (D) with]

(4) There is a very good hot spring, Futsukaichi Onsen, very close ( ) Dazaifu.

 [(A) as (B) for (C) in (D) to]

3　Translate into English.

(1) ここからフェリーでプサンまで何時間ぐらいかかりますか。

(2) プサン港の近くの壁に朝鮮通信使 (Korean Envoys) の絵が描かれています。

(3) 行列の絵が生き生きと描かれて、2 つの国の深い関係を示しています。

Cultural Questions

Q1　There are several ferries at the pier of Hakata Port. Choose the most appropriate names for the descriptions of the destination of a ferry.

Descriptions

(1) It is a city located on the southern tip of Korean Peninsula.

(2) It is the center of business activity in Kansai.

(3) It is situated in the sea close to Nagasaki.

(4) It is located in the middle of Genkai Strait between Japan and Korea.

(A) Goto Island (B) Osaka (C) Tsushima Island (D) Pusan

Q2　Choose the most appropriate names and explanations for the pictures below.

Names

(a) Huis Ten Bosch (b) Moji Retro Area

(c) Coal Mining Museum (d) Marine World Umi no Nakamichi

Explanations

(1) an aquarium which has a large number of marine animals

(2) a group of historical old buildings preserved in a port

(3) a recreational village reproduced in the style of a Dutch town

(4) a museum built to commemorate the once-prosperous coal industry

Lesson 16　 The Shimazu Clan and Satsuma Culture

Reading

 Kagoshima City is situated along the middle of the west coast of Kagoshima Bay, which is called Kinkowan, facing an active volcano, Sakurajima. The city holds a huge firework display every summer over this scenic bay. Watching the beautiful fireworks takes you back to the days when the Shimazu lords

from Satsuma enjoyed the famous ‘borrowed landscape’ of Sakurajima and Kinkowan from their grand villa, Sengan’en!

 Satsuma, in present-day Kagoshima Prefecture, belonged to the Shimazu Clan, whose chief castle was Tsurumaru Castle. This castle was a good example of how this province was governed: the very first feudal lord, Iehisa Shimazu did not build a donjon. He had a policy not to depend on firm stone walls or

moats but on his people for defense.

 Because of this policy, Satsuma was very active in educational programs under a unique system. The whole castle town was divided into several blocks where people tried to educate their own children. The older ones were expected to lead younger ones, while the latter were expected to respect their seniors. All of them were encouraged to live up to instructions such as “Do not tell a lie,” “Do not bully,” or “Do not be defeated.” Satsuma is said to have owed a lot to this unique educational system, producing many capable leaders who contributed to the making of modern Japan.

 Chiran, a famous warriors’ residential area in the southern part of the Satsuma Peninsula, is an ideal place even now for you to feel the atmosphere of the

orderly life of the Satsuma samurai warriors. The beautifully arranged row of houses may remind us how samurai warriors lived in the past. (274 words)

Words & Phrases

active volcano ▶活火山　→休火山はdormant volcano　／　fireworks ▶花火

Sengan’en, borrowed landscape ▶仙巌園（せんがんえん）は借景技法を用い、桜島を築山に、鹿

児島湾を池に見立てた素晴らしい景色と広大な庭園が特徴

Tsurumaru Castle ▶鶴丸城、薩摩藩の主城

T / F

Answer True (T) or False (F) according to the passage above.

(1) T / F 　Sakurajima is a dormant volcano which has not erupted in two hundred years.

(2) T / F 　Shimazu Iehisa depended on a strongly-built castle for defense.

(3) T / F 　The Shimazu clan education system was regarded as useless.

(4) T / F 　Kagoshima City holds a big firework display every year.

Exercise

1　Dialogue

Listen to the dialogue on the CD and fill in the blanks.

Ken: This underground floor seems more crowded than any other floor in this department store.

Saya: Oh, yes, this is a ( ) where you can find all sorts of food.

Ken: Look at all this beautiful and colorful food!

Saya: They are Japanese sweets produced ( ) in Kagoshima. Most of them contain bean paste. I know some foreign tourists don’t like bean paste.

Ken: Bean paste!? How do they taste?

Saya: Sweet and tasty for us Japanese.

Ken: Sweetened beans…I’ve never tasted them before, but I’d love to try one; they look so beautiful and ( ).

Saya: You can find various shapes such as ( ) flowers, fruits and fish. The confectioners skillfully make these Japanese sweets ( ) to each season.

Ken: They are all elaborately designed and shaped. I will try one.

2　 Choose the most appropriate words and fill in the blanks.

(1) Traditional Japanese washoku cuisine was designated on the ( ) Cultural Heritage list in 2013.

 [(A) Intangible (B) Intangibly (C) Tangible (D) Tangibly]

(2) Food is beautifully ( ) on various dishes (Japanese utsuwa).

 [(A) present (B) presentation (C) presented (D) presenting]

(3) There are dishes of so many shapes, round, rectangular, square, leaf or flowershaped, and many of them are ( ) with beautiful pictures.

 [(A) paint (B) painted (C) painting (D) paints]

(4) I’ve heard that was why Japanese foods are so ( ) to look at.

 [(A) good (B) poor (C) tasteful (D) well]

3　Translate into English.

(1) 私の母のために何かお土産を買いたいと思います。

(2) 和菓子と洋菓子の違いを教えてください。

Cultural Questions

Q1　Choose the most appropriate words and phrases and fill in the blanks.

(1) Sakurajima is a volcano which belches out a large amount of ( 　　　　).

 [(A) ash (B) dust (C) sand (D) soil]

(2) Kagoshima Prefecture is famous for producing a huge number of ( 　　　　).

 [(A) cucumbers (B) potatoes (C) radishes (D) sweet potatoes]

(3) Ibusuki hot spring specializes in ( 　　　　) baths.

 [(A) cold sand (B) cold water (C) hot sand (D) hot water]

(4) Sakurajima, once an island in the Bay of Kagoshima, has now become a (　　　　 ).

 [(A) country (B) isle (C) land (D) peninsula]

Q2　Choose the most appropriate names and explanations for the pictures below.

Names

(a) Chiran: a famous warrior’s residential area

(b) Sakurajima: an active volcano

(c) Sengan’en: a grand villa of the Shimazu clan

(d) Tsurumaru Castle: a residence of the Shimazu clan

Explanations

(1) This was the symbolic castle of the Shimazu clan because it did not have a donjon.

(2) This scenic location has been successfully preserved as it was first built in the Edo period.

(3) This is a Japanese style landscape garden along the coast north of downtown Kagoshima.

(4) This is an active volcano of 1,117m in height, which erupts 10 to 500 times every year.

**基本的な会話表現と重要な語句**

Scene 1 街で

On the street, you find a tourist looking at a map with a puzzled expression.

街で困った様子で地図を見ている観光客に出会った場合

You: Can I help you?

あなた： どうかしましたか。

Tourist: How can I get to Honganji Temple from here?

観光客： ここから本願寺までの行き方を教えてください。

You: Go across the road. Turn left at the Starbucks coffee shop. Walk about 200 meters. You will see Honganji on your left. You can’t miss it.

あなた： 道路を渡って、スターバックスのところで左に曲がってください。約200 メートル行くと、手に本願寺が見えます。すぐ目につきます。

Tourist: Thanks!

観光客： ありがとう。

You: You’re welcome!

あなた： どういたしまして。

Vocabulary

□ traffic signal　信号　▶青信号 green light　▶赤信号 red light

□ street crossing　横断歩道

□ sidewalk (pavement)　歩道

□ intersection　交差点

□ overpass　陸橋

□ underpass　地下道

□ utility pole (telegraph pole, power pole)　電柱

Scene 2 駅で

At the station, you find a tourist staring at the ticket machines.

駅で券売機を見ている観光客に出会った場合

You: Do you need any help?

あなた： なにかお困りですか。

Tourist: I want to go to Takasaki, Gunma.

観光客： 群馬の高崎に行きたいのですが。

You: It is 400 yen from this station.

あなた： この駅からは400 円です。

Tourist: How can I buy a ticket?

観光客： 乗車券はどのように買うのですか。

You: Put your money in the machine and press the button for 400 yen. You don’t need the correct money—the machine will give you change. Let me help you!

あなた： 発券機にお金を入れて、400 円のボタンを押します。ぴったりの金額でなくてもいいですよ。お釣りが出ますから。手伝いましょう。

Tourist: Thank you.

観光客： ありがとう。

You: My pleasure!

あなた： どういたしまして。

Vocabulary

□ special express train　特急列車 □ express train　急行列車

□ local train　普通列車 □ fare adjustment　料金精算

□ women-only car (carriage)　女性専用車両　 □ aisle seat　通路席

□ window seat　窓側席 □ strap, sling　つり革

□ station master　駅長 □ station staff　駅員

Scene 3 駅のホームで

On the platform, a tourist looks confused. On the bus, some tourists are looking hard at the list of bus stops.

駅のホームで観光客が困っている場合

You: Where are you going?

あなた： どこに行かれるのですか。

Tourist: I’m going to Shinjuku Station.

観光客： 新宿駅に行こうとしているのですが。

You: It is not this platform. Please take the stairs to the platform on the other side. Let me show you.

あなた： このホームではないですよ。階段を上って反対のホームへ行ってください。教えてあげましょう。

Tourist: Thanks!

観光客： ありがとう。

You: No problem!

あなた： 気になさらないで。

Vocabulary

□ priority seats　優先席

□ train schedule　時刻表

□ booth (kiosk)　売店

□ manner mode (silent mode, vibration mode) 　（携帯の）マナーモード

□ Lost & Found　遺失物取扱所

□ Watch your fingers. 　手をはさまないように。

□ Watch your step. 　足下に気をつけてください。

□ Please notify the train crew immediately if you find any suspicious items or unattended baggage.

　 不審物や持ち主の分からないお荷物は直ちに乗務員までお知らせください。

Scene 4 バスで

On the bus, some tourists are looking hard at the list of bus stops.

バスで観光客がバス停の一覧表を一生懸命に見ている場合

You: Where do you want to go?

あなた： どちらに行きたいのですか。

Tourist: We want to go to Zojoji Temple.

観光客： 増上寺に行きたいのですが。

You: Oh, you are on the wrong bus! Please get off the bus at the next stop. Take a bus in the opposite direction.

あなた： このバスと違いますよ。次の停留所でバスを降りて、反対方向のバスに乗ってください。

Tourist: I see! Thanks for your help.

観光客： わかりました。教えてくれてありがとう。

You: Have a good day! Take care!

あなた： よい一日をお過ごしください。気をつけて。

Vocabulary

□ seating capacity　座席定員

□ tourist bus (sightseeing bus)　 観光バス

□ reclining seat 　リクライニング座席

□ seat belt 　シートベルト

Scene 5 飲食店

If you work in a café or restaurant, you might be able to use some of the following phrases.

喫茶店やレストランで働いている場合、次の表現が役にたつかもしれません。

Part 1

You: Hello. Welcome to Gaston. How many people (in your party)?

あなた： いらっしゃいませ。ガストン店へようこそ。何名さまですか。

Tourist: Four.

観光客： ４人です。

You: A table for four? This way, please.

あなた： ４名さまですね。こちらへどうぞ。

Tourist: Thanks.

観光客： ありがとう。

You: Would you like an English menu? ... Here you are.

あなた： 英語のメニューをお持ちしましょうか。… はい、お持ちしました。

Tourist: Thanks.

観光客： ありがとう。

You: Let me know when you are ready to order.

あなた： お決まりになりましたら、お知らせください。

Tourist: OK.

観光客： はい。

Part 2

You: Can I take your order?

あなた： お決まりですか。

Tourist: I don’t know what to have.

観光客： なににしてよいかわからないのですが。

You: How about today’s special?

あなた： 本日の定食はいかがですか。

Tourist: What is it?

観光客： それはどんなものですか。

You: It has a main dish, rice, miso soup and coffee. The main dish is fish.

あなた： 主菜と、ご飯と、味噌汁とコーヒーです。主菜は魚です。

Tourist: OK, I’ll try it!

観光客： おいしそうですね、それにします。

Vocabulary

□ checkout counter　レジ

□ change　おつり

□ note　お札

□ Charge or cash? (Credit card or cash?) 　クレジットカードにしますか、現金ですか。

□ separate checks　割り勘

□ bill　請求書

□ service charge　サービス料

□ free refills　無料のおかわり

□ hand towel (wet towel)　おしぼり

Scene 6 ショップ

If you work in a store, you might find some of these phrases useful.

お店で働いている場合、次の表現が役にたちます。

Part 1

You: Hello. Welcome to our shop. Do you need any help?

あなた： こんにちは。いらっしゃいませ。なにかお探しですか。

Tourist: No, I’m just looking.

観光客： いえ、ちょっと見ているだけです。

You: Take your time.

あなた： どうぞごゆっくりご覧ください。

Part 2

Tourist: I’m looking for a rice cooker.

観光客： 炊飯器を探しているのですが。

You: Here they are. There are many different prices and sizes. Take your time.

あなた： ここにあります。お値段、大きさ各種ございます。ごゆっくりご覧ください。

Tourist: I need a large one. This one looks good.

観光客： 大きいのが欲しいのです。これがいいですね。

You: Please show me your passport and I’ll give you an 8% discount.

あなた： パスポートをお見せいただくと、８％割引となります。

Tourist: Here you are.

観光客： ここにあります。

You: That will be 28,000 yen. I’ll wrap it up for you.

あなた： 28,000 円になります。お包みしましょう。

Vocabulary

□ fixed price　定価

□ souvenir　お土産

□ gift-wrap　贈り物用の包装

□ duty-free　免税

□ have a sale　特売する

□ clearance sale　見切り品の販売

□ courier service　国際宅急便

□ EMS (Express Mail Service)　国際速達郵便小包

**付録・小テスト**

小テスト（1） 　 Lesson 1 ～ 5

1　次の文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

Tourism can be (1) a bridge to cross-cultural understanding and improved relationships. Japan is a small island nation and depends greatly on overseas trade. (2) Contributing to world peace and stability will benefit the country. (3) If people of other nationalities come to know Japan more deeply and feel a sense of familiarity, they are less likely to feel hostility when conflicts of interest occur. (4) The most important thing is to know one another better and to try to narrow differences. Friendship between countries can be realized through hospitality.

(1) ここでのbridge とは、どのような意味か日本語で説明しなさい。

(2) この文を If Japan ...で始めて、同じような意味の英文を作りなさい。

(3) この文を和訳しなさい。

(4) この文をNothing ...で始めて、比較級を使って書き換えなさい。

2　次の文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

It can be said that the Japanese word, *omotenashi*, entered the English language when it was used by Christel Takigawa during the bid at the International Olympic Committee. (1) This Japanese concept made a huge impression, and was a great way to promote the special Japanese method of hospitality to people throughout the world. *Omotenashi* is difficult to define: it means good manners and good service, of course, but moreover, such service should be done with a spirit of selflessness. (2) Anticipating the needs of guests without being told, and taking appropriate action, is essential. Tokyo intends to apply this concept when it (3) ( ) the Games.

(1) This Japanese concept を具体的に分かるようにして、この文を訳しなさい。

(2) この文を訳しなさい。

(3) 空所に入れるのに適切な語を選びなさい。

(A) does (B) holds (C) makes (D) plays (E) treats

3　最も適切な語を下から選びなさい。

(1) No rooms are (　　 ) right now.

(A) available (B) booking (C) flexible (D) selling

(2) Please ( 　　) your step! The floor is wet from the rain.

(A) avoid (B) go (C) move (D) watch

(3) The performance was ( 　　), with a variety of dancers.

(A) simple (B) slippery (C) monotonous, (D) impressive

(4) Look at that ( 　　) on the stage. He is really an authority on Mozart.

(A) conductor (B) doorman (C) guide (D) usher

4　２人の会話を読んで、B の空所にあてはまる順番に(a) ~ (d) を並べなさい。

A: Look! That cat is waving to us!

B: Oh, that’s a *maneki-neko*. ( 1 ) → ( 2 ) → ( 3 ) → ( 4 )

A: So do I. Shall we go into the restaurant?

(a) It’s beckoning us to go inside that restaurant.

(b) I want to know how their foods taste.

(c) It is supposed to bring luck and money and, of course, customers to the restaurant.

(d) Actually, it’s not waving.

5　次の文を英訳しなさい。

(1) 東北の三大祭りが毎年8月に行われます。

(2) 早めにホテルと列車の予約をしておいた方がいいでしょう。

小テスト（2） 　 Lesson 6 ～ 10

1 次の文を全文和訳しなさい。

No trip to Japan would be complete without a visit to Nara, the ancient capital. Many of its important historical buildings can be seen in a very compact area in the town center in the course of an afternoon. Todaiji with its Great Buddha is a must, as well as the Kasuga Taisha, which is famous for the three thousand stone lanterns that line the paths up the hill towards the shrine buildings.

2　最も適切な語句を下の括弧内から選びなさい。

(1) Himeji Castle and Matsumoto Castle are the other two nationally treasured castles; the former is called White Heron Castle while the latter is called (a Ant b Bat c Black Cat d Crow) Castle.

(2) Nobunaga Oda built the first castle with a donjon in Japan and its name was (a Azuchi b Gifu c Inuyama d Okazaki) Castle.

(3) There were 170 castles in the Edo Period but only (a 2 b 12 c 20 d 120) of them remain as they were with their original donjons today.

(4) (a Osaka b Nijo c Edo d Aizuwakamatsu) Castle is being used as the residence of the Emperor at present.

3　次の会話を読んで空所に埋めるのに適切な語を選びなさい。

Trish: You have a nice picture book. Let me have a look.

Momoko: Here you are.

Trish: Wow! It is wood-block-prints. This picture looks like a mountain.

Momoko: Can you (1 ) what it looks like?

Trish: The color of the (2 ) part of this mountain is red. But the shape is like Mt. Fuji.

Momoko: Yes, you are right.

Trish: Oh, but why is the color red?

Momoko: In early autumn, Mt. Fuji looks red in the morning (3 ).

Trish: Oh, really? Perhaps this print was made by the famous artist, Hokusai.

Momoko: You know a lot about culture in Japan. Hokusai is one of the best engraving artists. This picture is called “Aka-Fuji.” It means ‘red Fuji.’

Trish: I heard that Japanese wood-block-printing had a great (4 ) on French decorative art in the (5 ) part of 19th century.

Momoko: All cultures often influence each other.

(a) guess 　(b) impact　 (c) latter　 (d) sunshine 　(e) upper

4　右と左を適切な線で結びなさい。

(1) 鳥居 ・ ・ (A) lucky charm

(2) 境内 ・ ・ (B) rosary

(3) お守り ・ ・ (C) shrine gate

(4) 木魚 ・ ・ (D) wooden fish

(5) 数珠 ・ ・ (E) precinct

5　次の文の下線部を英語に直しなさい。

(1) 有名な登山家である深田久弥の書いた『日本百名山』という本があります。それに述べられている山を日本の山の典型として外国人に紹介するといいでしょう。その本によれば、(2) 登るのが難しいのは槍ヶ岳や剱岳や穂高です。ここでは冬にはよく遭難事故が起こります。反対に登りやすいのは、富士山や赤城山や浅間山です。(3) 外国人を案内する時は、彼らが登山のベテランだとしても、くれぐれも用心して登山してください。

小テスト（3） 　 Lesson 11 ～ 16

1　次の文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

One of the most impressive symbols of Kobe’s recovery is Luminarie, a festival of light that commemorates the victims of the earthquake. Every December, for about ten days or so, (1) Kobe hosts a gorgeous display of Christmas lights that is visited by tens of thousands of people. (2) A route through the city center from the Sannomiya area towards the lights is closed to traffic during the evenings to allow pedestrians easy access to the lights. The crowds pass through a tunnel of light before arriving at the huge main lighting display. (3) Couples and families can be seen pausing repeatedly along the way to take photos together. After seeing the lights, they can enjoy eating and drinking at stalls near the Kobe City Hall.

(1) この文をtens of thousands of people を主語にして書き直しなさい。

(2) この文を和訳しなさい。

(3) 能動文に直しなさい。

2　次の会話を読んで設問に答えなさい。

Ali: It’s like a miniature desert here! What a great place!

Hanako: You come from Algeria. How (1) (at desert do feel look this when you you) ?

Ali: Our desert is huge, (2) limited and (3) habitable.

Hanako: Look! There is a small animal moving. Even in such a place animals can live!

Ali: Yes, even the Sahara is full of life. Reptiles and plants like cacti can be seen.

There are several (4) oasis in the desert.

Hanako: (5) We can find a lot of living things even in an apparently dead area.

(1) 「この砂漠を見てどう感じますか」という意味になるように並べなさい。

(2) (3) それぞれの語が反対の意味になるように接辞を付けなさい。

(4) この語を複数形に直しなさい。

(5) 和訳しなさい。

3 空所に埋めるのに適切な語を下から選びなさい。

 (1) About 60 years ago, present-day Fukuoka Airport started to serve ( 　　) the principal airport of 　North Kyushu.

(A) as (B) in (C) of (D) with

(2) The airport is very close to the downtown area. It is only five minutes from the airport to Hakata station ( ) subway.

(A) as (B) by (C) for (D) in

(3) In the northwest part of the city lies the Mizuki which was built in 664 A.D. It was designed to defend ( ) an invasion by foreign countries.

(A) against (B) as (C) for (D) with

(4) There is a very good hot spring, Futsukaichi Onsen, very close ( ) Dazaifu.

(A) as (B) for (C) in (D) to

4　次の英単語と日本語を結びつけなさい。

(1) diabetes 　　　・ ・ (A) 高血圧

(2) complimentary ・ ・ (B) 無料の

(3) low-sodium ・ ・ (C) 菜食主義者

(4) halal ・ ・ (D) 減塩の

(5) vegetarian ・ ・ (E) 糖尿病

(6) hypertension ・ ・ (F) イスラム教徒の戒律に従って解体処理された肉

5　次の文を英訳しなさい。

(1) 鹿児島は毎年台風に襲われます。

(2) 鹿児島の茶は「かごしま茶」として土産物になっています。

(3) 茶道 (the tea ceremony) は、大都市だけでなくて地方でも人気があります。