## Preface

読むことが楽しくなる理由は何でしょうか。それは人によって様々でしょう。短い読み物が好きな人は、長い読み物を退屈に感じるでしょう。自分に関係あることに興味がある人もいるでしょう。もちろん、面白いトピックについて読みたいと誰しも思っています。大学生向け英語のリーディング教材の問題点は、この3点(適切な長さか、学生に関係ある内容か、面白く読める内容か)に欠けていることにあると考え、この点に留意して、英語初級者がリーディングスキルの向上をめざすための動機付けになるような教科書を意図して作成しました。

各ユニットでは若者にとって興味深い内容の短い読み物を取り扱っています。また各ユニットの単語レベルを頻出単語にしぼることにより、初級者でも読めるような英文にしました。学習者はむずかしくて長い英文に苦戦する代わりに有益な単語や表現、文法を学習することができます。

最初にざっと英文に目を通し、2回目には英文の内容を深く考えながら読み進め (その際にはメモを取りながら読んでみるとよいでしょう) 読み終わったら自分の 言葉で英文を要約できるか確認してみましょう。3回目には音読してみるとよいで しょう。

学習者の皆さんが各ユニットのトピックに触発されて英語へ興味を持ち、ひいて は英語力向上をめざしていただけることを切に願っております。

> Jonathan Lynch Atsuko Yamamoto Kanako Watanabe

## Table of Contents

<b>≥</b> Unit 1	Noodles	······································
	Grammar Point	動名詞の働き
Unit 2	Mysterious C	<b>Dbject</b> 11
	Grammar Point	受動態
<b>●</b> Unit 3	Baskin-Robb	ins15
	Grammar Point	不定詞の働き
<b>≥</b> Unit 4	Dealing with	"Claimers"
		形容詞の働き/主な形容詞の接尾辞
> Unit 5	Haunted Can	1 <b>pus?</b> 23
		頻度を表す副詞の位置
Unit 6	Solo Artists	Are More Popular 27
		比較級、最上級の強め方/劣等比較
<b>→</b> Unit 7	Headphones	31
	_	つなぎの言葉①・理由を表す
		・対立を表す
<b>≥</b> Unit 8	Where Did th	ne Moon Come From?35
	Grammar Point	現在分詞と過去分詞の働きの1つ
<b>→</b> Unit 9	Road Rage	39
	0	つなぎの言葉②・対立を表す despite の使い方
		・理由を表す because of の使い方

> Unit 10	Irritating Things on the Train 43
	ho Grammar Point $ ho$ ing, $ ho$ ed で終わる形容詞
<b>Unit 11</b>	Live Action Versions of Animated Movies47
	Grammar Point 例示の仕方
> Unit 12	Tapioca and Bubble Tea
	- Grammar Point 時や場所を表す前置詞 at, on, in
<b>≥</b> Unit 13	Animal Beauty Contests 55
	Grammar Point 接続詞 as の様々な意味
> Unit 14	Energy Drinks 59
	Grammar Point used to と be(get) used to の違い
<b>Unit 15</b>	Places Near to Japan That Are Good for
	Studying English 63
	, ,
	Grammar Point Wherever, Whenever の使い方

# Unit 1

## **Noodles**



## Vocabulary Task

01-02

下記の語の意味を辞書で確認しましょう。

normal	somewhat	intensified	thus
aspect	participant	survey	location

空欄に上記の語を入れて意味の通る英文にしましょう。

- The pain in my back \_\_\_\_\_\_ day by day.
   Safety is a positive \_\_\_\_\_ of Japanese society.
   We took a \_\_\_\_\_ of men under 60 for their opinions.
   He will not be a \_\_\_\_\_ in this game.
   It was very cold, and \_\_\_\_\_ we decided to buy another heater.
   Her weight is \_\_\_\_\_ for her age.
   This is a poor \_\_\_\_\_ for a noodle shop.
   She is \_\_\_\_\_ lazy.
- 上記の語を本文中から見つけて○をつけましょう。

03

NOTES

**slurp** すする

make+目的語+形容詞 (目的語)を(形容詞の 状態)にする let+目的語+動詞の原形 (目的語)に(動詞の原 形)させる convey 伝える

less clear よりあいまいである setting 状況、環境、設定

coworker 同僚 bullet train 新幹線

1 Do you **slurp** noodles? For Japanese people, <u>it</u> is a completely normal thing, but for some foreign people coming to Japan, <u>it</u> is a somewhat surprising custom. Just by visiting a ramen shop in Japan, foreign tourists can learn about Japanese food culture.

2 Sometimes, foreign people ask their Japanese friends, "Why do Japanese people slurp noodles?" If you were asked this question, what would your answer be?

There might be three main reasons. First, noodles are served very hot. Slurping helps to cool the noodles down. Second, slurping makes the noodles more delicious. Taking in noodles and air at the same time intensifies the delicious flavors. Finally, slurping lets people around you know that you are enjoying the delicious noodles. It conveys a message that, "These noodles are delicious!" Thus it makes a great atmosphere for enjoying noodles.

However, is it acceptable to slurp noodles anywhere? Are there some situations where it is best to eat noodles quietly?

We asked some young Japanese people for their views on this question. Everybody said that, in a noodle shop or other restaurant in Japan, noisily slurping noodles is fine. Everybody should accept and enjoy <u>this</u> aspect of Japanese food culture.

However, in other places the situation is **less clear**. How about in an office **setting**? These days, many people eat a boxed lunch or a sandwich at their desk at lunchtime. If you worked in an office, would you slurp noodles at your desk? Some young people said yes, others said no and a few said they would ask their **coworkers** for permission first.

How about on a **bullet train**? Many people eat all kinds of foods on bullet trains and <u>that</u> is normal, but is it OK to noisily slurp noodles there too? Most of the participants in our survey said that <u>they</u> probably would not slurp on the bullet train.

8 Perhaps the eating style depends on the location and the people surrounding us.

(322 words)



## True or False

5. Your test result **depends** (

本文の内容と一致すれば $oldsymbol{T}$ (True) を、一致しなければ $oldsymbol{F}$ (False) を記入しましょう。	
( ) 1. These days, foreign people are coming to Japan in order to slurp noodl	es.
( ) 2. A visit to a ramen shop can teach foreign visitors about Japanese food	
culture.	
( ) 3. There may be three explanations for the Japanese custom of slur	ping
noodles.	
( ) 4. Slurping noodles makes the noodles hotter.	
( ) 5. All the Japanese people in the survey accept slurping noodles in	
restaurants.	
( ) 6. Recently, people in offices often have lunch at their desks.	
( $$ ) 7. The people in the survey had various opinions about slurping noodles	in an
office.	
( ) 8. In Japan, it is not permitted to slurp noodles on bullet trains.	
Comprehension Questions	
Comprehension Questions	
本文を読んで以下の質問に日本語で答えましょう。	
1. 外国人にとって驚くべき日本の習慣とは何ですか。	
2. その驚くべき習慣の理由がいくつか述べられていますが、それらは何ですか。	
3. 日本の若者はその日本の習慣について、どのような意見を持っていますか。	
Collocation	
日本語をヒントに空欄を埋め意味の通る英文にしましょう。	
1. If you eat ramen every day, you might <b>take ( )</b> too much salt.	
「摂取する・飲み	り込む」
2. The students <b>asked ( )</b> information about the test. 「求める」	
3. The expert gave his <b>views ( )</b> the election result. 「~についての見解」	
4. <b>Some</b> people like watching TV, ( ) like watching YouTube.	

「~するものもあれば~するものもある」

**)** the amount of studying you do. 「~次第である」

### **Reading Summary**

下記の日本語をヒントにして空欄に当てはまる語(1語とは限りません)を入れ、本文の要約を 完成させましょう。必要なら辞書を使いましょう。

In Japan, people have a (	) to slurp noodles. There may be several			
( ) for this. For example	e, slurping may communicate a feeling of			
( ). In addition, many pe	eople also think that it ( ) the			
taste of the noodles. Therefore, in Ja	apan, an ( ) such as a ramen			
restaurant may be quite noisy. This may be surprising for foreign visitors to Japan.				
However, for Japanese people it is norm	nal and in fact most visitors (			
this aspect of Japanese food culture. (	), some Japanese people might			
( ) from slurping noodles	in certain locations. On the bullet train, for			
example, it is acceptable for (	) to eat many types of foods but people			
slurping noodles are ( ).				

環境理由良くする乗客それにもかかわらず珍しい傾向控える満足受け入れる

#### Grammar Point + Grammar Exercise

#### 動名詞の働き

主語になる Slurping helps to cool the noodles down.

目的語になる Many foreign people also want to try slurping.

補語になる My hobby is jogging.

前置詞の後に来る He is fond of <u>eating</u>.

目的語を取る <u>Playing tennis</u> is fun.

副詞(句)を伴う Would you mind <u>walking slowly</u>?

動名詞を使用して次の和文を英語に訳しましょう。

- 1. 何も言わずに彼は部屋を出た。
- 2. 富士山に登ることは楽しい。
- 3. 百聞は一見にしかず。
- 4. ピアノを弾くことが好きだ。
- 5. 早足で歩くことが健康への鍵だ。