



Technical Skills for Extensive and Intensive Reading

英語コミュニケーションカアップは
多読と精読から

by

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EIHO SHA

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はじめに

学生の皆さんにとってリーディングはコミュニケーションの4技能の中で最も取り組みやすく、また使用頻度の高い技能と言えるでしょう。特に精読においては正確な読解力が必要とされるのは言うまでもありませんが、精度にこだわるあまり、時間のかかりすぎる読解では実用性がありません。多読では豊富な語彙力や膨大な量の情報を得ることができますが、英語コミュニケーション力を向上させようとする場合にはスピードが大切です。効果的な読みのためには、ただ漫然と読み進めるのではなく、知りたい情報の内容や目的によって、読みのスピードを変えることが大事なポイントです。英語教育において精読、多読(速読)にそれぞれの利点があることは当然ですが、大量の文字情報の中から読み取りたい情報の書かれている部分を素早く見つけ出し(多読・速読)、その情報を正確に読み取る(精読)ためには、この2つの読みを上手に使いこなすことが必要となってくるのです。そのためには効果的なリーディングスキルを習得しているかどうか大きな鍵だと言えるでしょう。

本書の特長は各章にこの多読(速読)と精読という2つの読みを効果的に組み合わせ、効率の良いリーディングスキルを無理なく習得することができるように配慮した点です。以下に各章の構成と本書の効果的な使用法について説明しておきます。

<各章の構成>

多読(速読)パートと精読パートは、同じか関連した分野のトピックで構成されています。Warm-upはその章のトピックへの導入を容易にし、速読の準備を整えます。

Part 1: 多読(速読)

- A. **Vocabulary I**: 本文中の重要単語の品詞に着目して「推測」した後、意味を確認します。
- B. **Extensive Reading**: 速読し易いように本文の特殊な単語には注が付けられています。
- C. **Vocabulary II**: 重要単語の品詞や意味を前後の文脈から「推測」することで、辞書に頼らずに読む習慣をつけます。
- D. **Comprehension Questions**: TOEICのReading Questions VIIのように4つの選択肢から問いの答えを選んで読解度をチェックする問題です。
- E. **パラグラフの構成と文書の基本パターン**: Topic SentenceやMain Ideaなどパラグラフの構成に関わる知識や、Time Order & Space Order, Comparison & Contrast,

Cause & Effect など文書の基本パターンを学びその構成を知ることによって、効率の良い読み方ができるようになります。

Part 2: 精読

- A. Intensive Reading :** 同じトピックの多読 (速読) パートの後に配置されているため、精読であっても背景知識が助けとなって負荷が軽減されます。また、本文の特殊な単語には注が付けられています。
- B. Vocabulary :** 短文中の前後関係によって本文中の重要単語の意味を「推測」し、答えを選択肢から選ぶ問題です。
- C. Comprehension Questions :** 本文に関する英語の問いに、英語で答える読解度問題です。
- D. Translation :** 本文中の下線部を和訳する問題です。
- E. Grammar Clinic :** 各章の読解の鍵となる文法事項の複習と定着問題です。

<本書の構成と使い方>

本書は Introduction および 7 つの章で構成されており、Review を除いてすべて 2 週間ずつで学習するようになっています。まず Introduction では後の各章が必要となるスキミングやスキニングの仕方や、語彙習得を効率化する単語の接頭辞・接尾辞の知識を学習し、演習問題で定着を図ります。

Chapter 1 から Chapter 6 までは Paragraph の構成や文書の基本パターンを知り、それを意識しながら関連したトピックの中で多読 (速読) と精読とを実践し、また読解の基礎となる文法事項を復習していきます。Review では各章の語彙と文法事項の複習を行い、定着させることができます。Review は、期末の復習テストとしても利用できますが、各章が終わった後に隔週で定着を試すための確認用のミニテストとしても使用することができます。

学生の皆さんは、この教材を使用するにあたり是非とも意識して読みのスピードを変えてみてください。未知の単語に出会っても辞書を使用せず、前後の文脈で推測しながら一気に読みとおす多読 (速読) 力を養い、必要な時にスローダウンして精読する力のあるメリハリのあるリーディング力を身につけられることを祈念しています。

最後になりましたが、英文校閲の Michael Hanna Flynn 先生には多々貴重なアドバイスをいただきました。この場を借りてお礼申し上げます。また本教材の作成・出版にあたりましては、種々の事情で予想以上の歳月がかかってしまったにもかかわらず、最後までご理解とご協力をいただきました英宝社の宇治正夫さんに心より感謝の意を表したいと思います。

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Introduction

~Skim & Scan~

みなさんは英語の文章問題に取り組む場合、どのような方法を使っているでしょうか。知らない単語が出てくるたびに辞書をひいていますか。無視してどんどん読み進みますか。一度文章に目を通した後、内容が把握できていますか。

ここでは、より効果的なリーディングのためのテクニックをいくつか紹介しています。ぜひ十分に理解して、以下の章に役立ててください。

私たちは、読んでいる文章に出てくる全ての単語の正確な意味を知っているとは限りません。けれども、様々な方法で推測する能力を伸ばすことによって、辞書を引かなくても全体の意味を把握することができる場合が多々あります。A、Bはその方法です。

Part 1: Skills for Reading

A. Context Clues

文法知識、背景知識、常識などを基に、文脈からその意味を推測可能なことがあります。

1. ()に適語を入れて文章を完成させなさい。そして、なぜその語を選んだのか理由を述べなさい。

(1) Mt. Fuji is the () mountain in Japan.
理由 ()

(2) The official language in Japan is ().
理由 ()

(3) It is nice and warm today, isn't ()?
理由 ()

- (4) We () go on a picnic tomorrow.
理由 ()
- (5) People put as many () as their age on the birthday cake.
理由 ()

B. Stems (roots) & Affixes (prefixes and suffixes)

単語自体を分析することによって、意味を推測できることもあります。

例)

Stem (語幹)	Prefix (接頭辞)	Suffix (接尾辞)
necessary (形容詞)	unnecessary (形容詞)	unnecessarily (副詞)
large (形容詞)	enlarge (動詞)	enlargement (名詞)

接頭辞、語幹、接尾辞の一部です。

接頭辞・接尾辞	意味	例
com-, con-, col-, cor-, co- ex-	共に 外へ	cooperate, connect export, external
in-, im-, il-, ir-	中へ	import, internal
in-, im-, il-, ir	否定	inaccurate, illegal
-dis-, un-	否定	dislike, unkind
mis-	誤って、悪く	mistake, misfortune
pre-	あらかじめ、～の前	prewar, pretest
post-	後の、次の	postwar, posttest
re-	再び、新たに	regain, renew
sub-	下、副	submarine, subgroup
-ful	～に満ちた、～の多い	careful, restful
-less	～の無い、～を欠く	careless, restless
-er, -or	～をする人	worker, speculator
-ist	～をする人	typist, biologist

数の接頭辞

mono-, uni-, bi-, di-, tri-, dec-, cent-, multi-, poly-

1. 反意語を書きなさい。

(1) honest ⇔ () (2) impossible ⇔ ()

(3) interior ⇔ () (4) painful ⇔ ()

2. それぞれの単語の意味を書きなさい。

(1) monolingual () bilingual () trilingual ()
multilingual ()

(2) unicycle () bicycle () tricycle ()

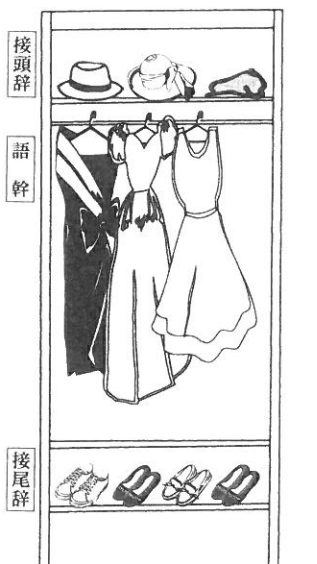
(3) monologue () dialogue ()

(4) pentagon () hexagon ()

(5) decagon () deciliter () decade ()

(6) cent (\$1/100) () centimeter ()
percent () century ()

語 幹	意 味	例
-audi-, -audit-	聴く	auditorium, auditor
-auto-	自身の	automobile, autobiography
-dic-, -dict-	話す	dictation, predict
-graph-, -gram-	書くこと、書いたもの	autograph, telegram
-ortho-	まっすぐ、正しい	orthodontist, orthodox
-phon-	音	microphone, megaphone
-tele-	遠い	telephone, telescope



接頭辞・接尾辞には品詞を決める働きを持つものがあります。

例)

nature (名詞) —natu-ral (形容詞) —natural-ly (副詞) —natural-ist (人)
 power (名詞) —em-power (動詞) —power-ful (形容詞)
 —powerful-ly (副詞) —powerful-ness (名詞)

接頭辞・接尾辞	意 味	例
en-, em-	動詞	enlarge, empower
-ate	動詞	associate, estimate
-ize	動詞	dramatize, memorize
-ic, -al	形容詞	Arabic, central
-able, -ible, -ble	形容詞	readable, sensible
-ous, -ious, -ose	形容詞	courageous, conscious
-ive	形容詞	active, negative
-ly	副詞(形容詞)	happily, sadly, (daily)
-ness	名詞	easiness, kindness
-tion, -ation	名詞	action, celebration
-ty	名詞	necessity, beauty
-ce, -se	名詞	intelligence, defense

3. それぞれの単語の品詞は何ですか。

- (1) initiate () (2) activity () (3) dangerous ()
 (4) creative () (5) loneliness () (6) encourage ()

文章は、いつも最初から最後まできちんと把握できていなければならぬわけでは
 ありません。その目的によって読み方が変わってきます。C と D では、目的に応
 じた読み方を練習しましょう。

C. Skimming

一字一句丁寧に読まずにざっと目を通すことをスキミングといいます。中身
 の細かい点ではなく、文章全体の大意を把握したい場合によく使います。

1. 以下の話にざっと目を通して正しい要約を以下の(1)~(4)より選びなさい。

Peter's father used to run a local liquor store. He would visit his custom-
 ers to take their orders and deliver the merchandise to them. People liked

this system and found it very convenient. When he started his business, he only had 20 customers to visit. Eventually, he came to have more than 100 customers to visit each week.

Peter started helping his father because he wanted to carry on his father's business. Peter learned a lot of things from his father and he was running his business well, but a big chain supermarket came to town, and they carried liquor, too. People started buying liquor at the supermarket when they bought their food there. Peter's business suffered. He tried many things, but they didn't really work. Peter is thinking about going out of business. Peter has children, but he wants them to do something else.

- (1) ピーターの父は事業に成功した。当初は 20 人ほどだった顧客を 100 人以上にまで増やした。ピーターはその事業をさらに発展させている。
- (2) ピーターは父の後を継いで店を切り盛りしている。父が成功を収めた商売なので、自分の子供にも自分の後を継いでほしいと願っている。
- (3) ピーターの父は、ピーターは自分の後を継いで仕事をしていて、それを当然だと思っていた。しかしピーターは、自分の子供にはもっと勉強して高学歴になってほしいと思っている。
- (4) ピーターは成功した父の後を継いで商売を始めた。しばらくは調子がよかったが、大きなチェーン店進出によって商売が行き詰まってしまい、店をたたむことを考えている。

D. Scanning

スキミングは短時間で文章全体を把握するために用いますが、時には文章全体ではなく、文章中の一部の情報のみを必要としている場合もあります。例えば、電話帳で友人の電話番号を探す場合などがそれに当たりますが、その際、電話帳の隅から隅まで丁寧に見ることはありません。なぜなら大量の名前の中から友人の名前を探すことに集中しているからです。この読み方は明らかにスキミングとは違います。このように、ある特定の情報を文章から探し出すことをスキニングといいます。

1. 次の飲み物のメニューから以下の情報を探しだしなさい。

MENU	
<u>Beverages</u>	
Coffee	\$1.50
Hot tea	\$1.50
Hot chocolate	\$1.80
Orange juice	\$1.50
Iced tea	\$1.80
Milk	\$1.50
Cola	\$1.00



- (1) How much is the milk?
 (2) If you only have one dollar, what can you get?
 (3) What are the most expensive drinks?
 (4) If you wanted to get a fruit drink, what would you order?
2. 次の文章から以下の情報を探し出しなさい。

Clearance

\$9.99

Colors
white
black
salmon
turquoise
lemon

Save over 40% on the sleek crewneck T-shirt with a lean fit. Colors: white, black, salmon, turquoise, or lemon. Cotton 100%. Sizes XS-XL. Orig. \$18. Clearance \$9.99.



- (1) What is on sale?
 (2) How many colors are available and what are they?
 (3) What was the original price?
 (4) How much is it now?

Part 2: “10 Tips for Better Sleep”

A. Vocabulary I (scanning & suffixes)

1. 本文 (pp. 13–15) に目を通し、下の表にある語 ①～⑤ を探して○で囲みなさい。
2. 本文における各語句の品詞と意味は何ですか。接尾辞を利用して各単語の品詞と意味を推測し、表に書き入れなさい。
3. 各語句の品詞および意味を辞書で確認して、表に書き入れなさい。複数の意味がある場合は、本文の文脈に最も適切なものを選ぶこと。

Vocabulary	Part of Speech	Guess the Meaning	Check the Meaning
① addictive			
② internal			
③ primarily			
④ silence			
⑤ operate			

B. Reading (skimming)



1. 本文を速読して大意を把握しましょう。

Feeling crabby lately? You may not be getting enough sleep. It could be hard when you have things to take care of, or when you have things to worry about. If you don't get the rest you need, ①you'll find it even harder to deal with the stresses causing your sleep problems to begin with. Try one or two of the following tips or a combination until you have enough quality sleep to feel alert and well-rested.

1. Stick to a schedule, and don't sleep late on weekends. If you sleep late on Saturday and Sunday morning, you'll get Sunday night **insomnia**. Instead, go to bed and get up at about the same time every day.

2. Don't eat or drink a lot before bedtime. Eat a light

insomnia 「不眠症」

dinner about two hours before sleeping. ②If you drink too much liquid before sleeping, you'll wake up repeatedly in the night for trips to the bathroom. Don't drink alcohol near bedtime. It may cause you to wake up repeatedly, to snore, and it may **exacerbate sleep apnea**.

3. Avoid caffeine and nicotine. They're addictive **stimulants** and keep you awake. Caffeine should be avoided for eight hours before your desired bedtime.

4. Exercise. If you're trying to sleep better, the best time to exercise is in the afternoon.

5. A slightly cool room is ideal for sleeping. This mimics your internal temperature drop during sleep, so turn off the heat. If you tend to get cold, use blankets, sleep in warmer nightclothes, and wear socks.

6. Sleep primarily at night. Daytime naps steal hours from nighttime slumber. Limit daytime sleep to less than one hour, no later than 3 p.m.

7. Keep it quiet. Silence is more conducive to sleep. Turn off the radio and TV. Use earplugs or a fan or some other source of constant, **soothing**, background noise to mask sounds you can't control, such as a busy street, trains, airplanes or even a snoring partner.

8. Make your bed. If you share your bed, make sure there's enough room for two. Children and pets are often disruptive, so ③you may need to set limits on how often they sleep in your bed with you. Go to bed when you're tired and turn out the lights. If you don't fall asleep in 30 minutes, get up and do something else. Don't **agonize** over falling asleep. The stress will only prevent sleep.

9. Bath and sleep. Taking a hot shower or bath before bed helps bring on sleep because they can relax tense muscles.

10. Don't rely on sleeping pills. Check with your doctor before using sleeping pills. Use the lowest dosage,

exacerbate 「悪化させる」

sleep apnea 「睡眠時無呼吸」

stimulants 「興奮剤」

soothing 「なだめる、やわらげる」

agonize 「(～のことで)苦しむ」

and never mix alcohol and sleeping pills.

If these tips don't work, see your doctor. You could have a **sleep disorder** that requires medical attention. Many hospitals and medical centers operate sleep clinics to diagnose sleep disorders. They will conduct some tests to identify your condition so that it can be treated appropriately.

sleep disorder 「睡眠障害」

Source: (<http://www.mayoclinic.com/health/sleep/HQ01387>)

2. 上記の内容が以下に記されています。()に次の a) から l) より適語を選んで文章を完成させなさい。同じ語を何度使用してもよい。

a) アルコール b) 運動 c) カフェイン d) 休養 e) 就寝前
f) 受診 g) 睡眠 h) 睡眠薬 i) ストレス j) スペース k) 昼
l) 夜

心配事などがあると十分に睡眠をとり難くなります。ですが、十分な()を取らなければ()に打ち勝つのが難しくなり、ますます良質な()をとりにくくなります。

以下は、よく眠るための方法です。(1)規則正しい生活をする。(2)()にたくさん飲んだり食べたりしない。(3)()とニコチンを避ける。(4)軽い()をする。(5)部屋を涼しめにしておく。(6)主に()に寝る。(7)部屋を静かにする。(8)寝る()を十分確保する。(9)()に入浴する。(10)()に頼らない。

これでも効果が無いようなら()しましょう。睡眠障害の可能性があります。

C. Vocabulary II (context clues)

1. 本文 (pp. 13–15) に目を通し、下の表にある語⑥～⑩を探して○で囲みなさい。
2. 本文における各語の品詞は何ですか。表に書き入れなさい。
3. 各語の意味を前後の文脈から推測し、表に書き入れなさい。
4. 各語の意味を辞書で確認して、表に書き入れなさい。複数の意味がある場合は、本文の文脈に最も適切なものを選ぶこと。

Vocabulary	Part of Speech	Guess the Meaning	Check the Meaning
① tips			
② alert			
③ disruptive			
④ diagnose			
⑤ identify			

D. Comprehension Questions

次の問いは本文 (pp. 13–15) に関するものです。適切な答えを a)~d) より選び、○で囲みなさい。

1. **According to the article, if you don't rest enough, what will happen?**
 - a) You will become sick.
 - b) It will be difficult to stay awake during the day.
 - c) Stresses will make you sleepy at night.
 - d) It will be more difficult to manage the stresses, and it will make it harder to sleep.
2. **Why should you limit daytime naps?**
 - a) Because sleeping at night is the natural thing to do.
 - b) Because they may keep you from sleeping well at night.
 - c) You can take a long nap if it is before 3 p.m.
 - d) Because someone will steal your things when you are taking a nap.

3. If you can't fall asleep in 30 minutes, what should you do?

- a) Make your bed.
- b) Don't try to sleep and do something else.
- c) Turn out the lights.
- d) Sleep with your children or pets.

4. What will your doctor do when you have trouble sleeping?

- a) S/he will test you to find out your condition to treat you.
- b) S/he will require medical attention.
- c) S/he will treat you well to give you some tests.
- d) S/he will operate sleep clinics for you.

E. Translation

本文 (pp. 13–15) の下線部 ①～③ を和訳しなさい。

①	
②	
③	

◆ **Vocabulary Check List**



addictive	deal with	internal	pill	slumber
alert	desire	lately	prevent	snore
appropriately	diagnose	liquid	primarily	source
attention	disruptive	make sure	quality	steal
avoid	dosage	mask	rely on	stick to
busy	earplug	medical	require	tend to
conductive	following	mimic	rest	tense
conduct	ideal	muscle	room	tip
constant	identify	nap	share	treat
crabby	instead	operate	slightly	work

Chapter 1:
Save One Life and You Save the Entire World
~Paragraph & Topic Sentence~

◆ Warm-up

次の問いに英語で答えなさい。

1. What words do you think of when you hear “the Nazis”? Write as many words as possible either in English or in Japanese.

2. Have you read/heard about *The Diary of a Young Girl* by Anne Frank (1929–1945)? What do you know about her? Complete the following passage by choosing appropriate words in the parentheses.

Anne Frank was a (Dutch / Jewish) girl, born in Frankfurt, Germany, in 1929. She moved to (the Netherlands / Poland) to escape from the Nazis. She wrote a diary while hiding in (a hidden room / the concentration camp) during the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands in World War II. She died in the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp in 1945.

3. Do you know anything about Oskar Schindler (1908–1974) or have you seen the movie, *Schindler’s List*? What did Schindler do? Complete the following passage by choosing appropriate words in the parentheses.

Oskar Schindler was a (German / Jewish) industrialist. He saved more than 1,000 (Japanese / Jewish) people during the Holocaust, by giving them jobs in his factories. In 1967, he was honored as one of the Righteous Among the Nations by Yad Vashem in Israel.

Part 1: “Holocaust Survivor Reunites with Woman Who Helped Hide Her in 1944”

A. Vocabulary I

1. 本文 (pp. 19–21) に目を通し、下の表にある語 ①～⑤ を探して下線を引きなさい。
2. 本文における各語の品詞と意味を推測し、表に書き入れなさい。
3. 各語の品詞と意味を辞書で確認して、表に書き入れなさい。複数の意味がある場合は、本文の文脈に最も適切なものを選ぶこと。

Vocabulary	Part of Speech	Guess the Meaning	Check the Meaning
① Holocaust			
② reunite			
③ ghetto			
④ attic			
⑤ death camp			

B. Extensive Reading



5 An elderly Holocaust survivor was emotionally reunited in Warsaw on Tuesday with the woman who, as a teenager, hid her from the Nazis and almost certain death in eastern Poland. In an assembly hall of a Jewish school near where the Warsaw ghetto stood in World War II, 83-year-old survivor Miriam Schmetterling buried her face in the **crook** of the neck of 79-year-old Jozefa Czekaj, born Tracz. They last saw each other 63 years ago, in the dramatic closing days of the war.

crook 「湾曲部」

10 “There is a Jewish saying that goes, ‘Save one life and you save the entire world’,” Schmetterling, 83, said afterward to around 100 people gathered in the school. “I am here today only because Jozefa and her family risked eve-

rything to save us, and they saved us **under the noses of** the Germans,” Schmetterling said. “For me, they are the biggest heroes of the war.”

under the nose of ~
「～の目と鼻の先で」

The then 19-year-old Schmetterling, her husband and his parents were brought on a rainy summer’s night in 1943 to a small attic above the home of the Tracz family in the center of Kopyczyńce, in eastern Poland. The four stayed in the attic, together with another Jewish couple and their nephew, until March 1944. “Ten months, the seven of us sat side by side, not speaking except in a whisper,” Schmetterling recalled. “I had to learn to speak again when we were finally liberated by the Soviets.”

Jozefa, who was 15, her sister and their parents smuggled food up to the Jewish family via a **pulley** system in the chimney, disposed of their waste and did their washing. “They knew the risk they were taking, that if someone found out we were there, they would be killed with us,” Schmetterling said. “Young Jozefa had friends, she went to school, but she had to behave always as if everything was normal in her home.”

pulley 「滑車装置」

Opposite the Tracz home was a prison and the police headquarters, **staffed** during the Nazi occupation by Ukrainians. “There were always people coming into our home,” Czekaj said. “I played piano to cover up the noise that might come from upstairs.”

staffed 「配置される」

Both women had been nervous about the meeting, their first since 1944. Czekaj had been particularly apprehensive ahead of the meeting, saying that the **buildup** to the reunion had “taken me back to a time when Poland was the land of the dead.”

buildup 「準備」

Half of the 6 million Poles who died in World War II were Jews. Polish Jews also made up half of the 6 million members of European Jewry who were wiped out as the Nazis pursued their “**Final Solution**.” Many of them died in Nazi death camps, in **summary executions**, or from

Final Solution 「(ユダヤ人問題の) 最終解決」

summary execution
「即決の処刑」

disease and starvation in filthy, **cramped** ghettos set up by the Germans around occupied Europe. cramped 「狭苦しい」

“Today was very special for me,” Schmetterling said. “I am glad that I was able to come and express my gratitude to Jozefa, to see her again. She’s the only still-living member of that family of ingenious strategists that hid us. I’m also glad to see that Poland has changed. There is renewed interest in Jewish life here,” she said.

Source: (AFP-時事・The Japan Times, March 1, 2007)

*一部割愛してあります。

C. Vocabulary II

1. 本文 (pp. 19–21) に目を通し、下の表にある語 ⑥～⑩ を探して□で囲みなさい。
2. 本文における各語の品詞を推測し、表に書き入れなさい。
3. 各語の意味を前後の文脈から推測し、表に書き入れなさい。
4. 各語の品詞と意味を辞書で確認して、表に書き入れなさい。複数の意味がある場合は、本文の文脈に最も適切なものを選ぶこと。

Vocabulary	Part of Speech	Guess the Meaning	Check the Meaning
⑥ liberate			
⑦ smuggle			
⑧ apprehensive			
⑨ starvation			
⑩ gratitude			

D. Comprehension Questions

本文 (pp. 19–21) を読んで、次の問いに適切な答えを a)～d) から選び、○で囲みなさい。

1. When did Miriam and Jozefa meet last?

- a) In the summer of 1943.
- b) In the summer of 1944.
- c) In the beginning days of World War II.

d) In the closing days of World War II.

2. How did Miriam and her family get food while hiding above the home of the Tracz family?

- a) They secretly went down to the kitchen to eat very late at night.
- b) The Traczs brought food up to the attic.
- c) The Traczs sent food up to the attic using a pulley.
- d) The Traczs bought food on the black market.

3. How many Polish Jews were killed by the Nazis?

- a) 300,000
- b) 600,000
- c) 3,000,000
- d) 6,000,000

4. Which of the following is NOT true?

- a) Jozefa played piano to make Miriam happy.
- b) The Traczs would have been killed if Miriam and her family had been found at their house.
- c) Jozefa had to keep it secret from her friends that her family was hiding people.
- d) Jozefa was nervous about meeting Miriam.

E. Paragraph and Topic Sentence

長い文章は複数の paragraph (段落) から構成されます。Paragraph とは、1つの主題を持ったまとまった部分のことで、複数の文章から構成されます。各 paragraph の中で、主題を表す文章は topic sentence (主題文) と呼ばれ、通常、段落の最初、あるいは最後に書かれています。また同 paragraph の他の文章で、その主題について説明を加えるものを supporting sentence (支持文) と呼びます。

paragraph

topic sentence
+
supporting sentences

1. 本文 (pp. 19–21) には paragraph が何個ありますか。各 paragraph に番号を打ちなさい。
2. 各 paragraph から topic sentence を探し、下線を引きなさい。そして各段落が何について述べているのか考えなさい。

Part 2: “Chiune Sugihara: His Conscience Gleams out of the Darkness”

A. Intensive Reading



Who was Chiune Sugihara? ① At a time when Japan is being branded in some quarters as the **unrepentant perpetrator** of cruel misdeeds during World War II and before, a look at this man of conscience may serve to lighten this dark image. It may also be a guide to Japanese people living today: proof that an individual can make a difference, even in the most callous of times.

unrepentant 「悔い改めない」
perpetrator 「犯罪者・加害者」

Sugihara was a diplomat who was posted to the Japanese **consulate** in Kaunas, Lithuania, in November 1939. He was soon to be presented with a striking dilemma. “My father woke up one morning in late July, 1940, to see a great crowd of people **milling** outside the gate of the consulate,” Sugihara’s eldest son, Hiroki, told me. “They were Jews, and they had come to get exit visas from my father.”

consulate 「領事館」

mill 「ひしめく」

② Sugihara was under strict instructions from his superiors at the Foreign Ministry in Tokyo not to issue any Japanese visa other than a transit visa, and this only when the applicant had a valid visa to a subsequent destination. However, Sugihara deliberately disobeyed those instructions, issuing more than 2,000 visas, some of them covering more than one member of a family, to Jews who were desperate to escape the Nazi terror that had overtaken Poland and was gradually moving eastward.

“The consulate was shut down on Sept. 4 that year,” Hiroki told me, “but my father continued to pen visas even at the railway station, throwing the last stamped passports out of the window of our train to Jews whose lives would, thanks to him, be **spared**.” The more than 2,000 refugees

spare 「助ける」

traveled by train across Siberia and on to Japan, from where they eventually **made it to** Shanghai, Australia, the United States or other destinations. “My father made a decision based on pure humanity. If you had the power to save people and didn’t, what kind of a man were you?”

make it to ~ 「～にたどり着く」

③ There are tens of thousands of people around the world today who would not have been born had it not been for the compassion of Chiune Sugihara. On a day such as this one, perhaps it will help both Japan and those who genuinely wish this country well to remember that the devils of the past were not alone in their undertakings. There were angels in their midst.

Source: (Roger Pulvers: *The Japan Times*, August 14, 2005)

*一部割愛してあります。

B. Vocabulary

波線の語の意味として最も適切なものを下の a)~e) から選びなさい。

1. Her callous words about his family made him very angry. _____
2. The first and all subsequent meetings were kept secret. _____
3. I knew he said such things deliberately to upset me. _____
4. I was desperate to catch the last train home. I didn’t want to take a taxi and spend a lot of money. _____
5. We are genuinely pleased with your great success. _____

a) 純粹に、心から
d) 後の

b) わざと、意図的に
e) ~したくてたまらない

c) 無神経な、無情な

C. Comprehension Questions

本文 (pp. 23–24) を読み、次の問いに英語で答えなさい。

1. What can Japanese people today learn from the example of Chiune Sugihara?

2. Why was Sugihara in a dilemma when he saw the crowd of people outside the gate of the consulate?

3. What did Sugihara do when the consulate was shut down?

4. According to his son, why did Sugihara help the Jewish refugees?

D. Translation

本文 (pp. 23–24) の下線部 ①～③ を和訳しなさい。

①	
②	
③	

E. Grammar Clinic — 現在分詞：動詞の原形＋ing

(A) 動詞用法（進行形）

He was **reading** a book when I called him.

(B) 形容詞用法

Barking dogs seldom bite.

Look at the man **walking** in the park.

We kept **waiting** for hours. (S=C)

I heard him **crying** for help. (O=C)

(C) 副詞用法（分詞構文）

Arriving at the airport, he found that the train had already left. (=when)

Not **knowing** what to say, I kept quiet. (=because)

Turning to the right, you will find the station. (=if)

Being very tired, he still continued working. (=although)

He entered the room, **switching** on the light. (=and)

次の各文で使われている現在分詞（太字）の用法は何ですか。(A) 動詞用法（進行形）(B) 形容詞用法 (C) 副詞用法（分詞構文）で答えなさい。また各文を和訳しなさい。

1. My father woke up one morning in late July, 1940, to see a great crowd of people **milling** outside the gate of the consulate.

用法：_____

和訳：_____

2. Jews were desperate to escape the Nazi terror that had overtaken Poland and was gradually **moving** eastward.

用法：_____

和訳：_____

3. My father continued to pen visas even at the railway station, **throwing** the last stamped passports out of the window of our train to Jews whose lives would, thanks to him, be spared.

用法：_____

和訳：_____

◆ Vocabulary Check List



apprehensive	death camp	filthy	midst	smuggle
attic	deliberately	genuinely	mill	spare
brand	desperate	ghetto	misdeed	staffed
buildup	destination	gratitude	overtake	starvation
callous	diplomat	Holocaust	pen	subsequent
compassion	disobey	in some quarters	perpetrator	superior
conscience	dispose of ~	ingenious	pulley	transit visa
consulate	emotionally	issue	pursue	under the nose of ~
cramped	execution	liberate	refugee	undertaking
crook	exit visa	make it to ~	reunite	unrepentant