

Lesson 16



Reading 16-A

最近さいきん、日本で、新しいスタイルの古本屋がふえているそうです。今までの古本屋は、古い本しかない店というイメージが強つよかったのですが、最近の古本屋には、新しい本の古本や音楽のCDやコンピューターゲームのソフトを売っている店もあります。もちろん、本を読んだ後、その本を古本屋に持って行って、売ることもできます。あまり高くは売れませんが、お金をもらえないよりいいと思う人が多いようです。それに、その本を読みしゅたいと思う人にとって、本が安く買えるからいいです。でも、出版社しゅっぱんしゃはあまりうれしくないようです。新しい本を買う人が少なくなるからです。みなさんはどう思いますか。

最近さいきん recently

出版社しゅっぱんしゃ publishing company

Saikin, nihon de, atarashii sutairu no furuyonya ga fuete iru sō desu. Ima made no furuyonya wa, furui hon shika nai mise toiu imēji ga tsuyokatta no desu ga, saikin no furuyonya niwa, atarashii hon no furuyon ya ongaku no shiūdii ya konpyūtāgēmu no sofuto o utte iru mise mo arimasu. Mochiron, hon o yonda ato, sono hon o furuhonya ni motte itte, uru koto mo dekimasu. Amari takaku wa uremasen ga, okane o moraenai yori ii to omou hito ga ōi yō desu. Sore ni, sono hon o yomitai to omou hito nitotte, hon ga yasuku kaeru kara ii desu. Demo, shuppansha wa amari ureshikunai yō desu. Atarashii hon o kau hito ga sukunaku naru kara desu. Minasan wad dō omoimasu ka.

Questions 16-A

1. What is the main topic of this article?
(A. newspapers, B. current events, C. secondhand book stores, D. books vs. video games)
2. How have used bookstores changed?
(A. Now they sell very old books, B. Now they sell used copies of newly published books, C. Now they sell computer software, D. Now they sell soft ice cream)
3. What is one good thing about used bookstores?
(A. they buy books from customers, B. they discount their books once a month, C. they give book vouchers instead of money, D. they trade books with customers)
4. How do publishing companies view these used bookstores?
(A. they are happy that many people are reading books, B. they are happy because more people are buying books, C. they are not happy because not many people are reading books, D. they are not happy because fewer people are buying new books)



Reading 16-B

最近さいきん、今までの美術館とは少し違ちがう美術館ができました。とても人気があるので、週末しゅうまつは、美術館に入るまで一時間待つこともあるそうです。そして、お年よりだけでなく、若い人や小さい子もたくさん来ます。人気の理由りゆうはたくさんあります。まず、ふつう、美術館は入り口が一つですが、この美術館には、四つの入り口があります。美術館に来る人が好きな所から入れるようにするためです。また、美術館の中のかべは白で、ガラスがたくさん使われていて、とても明るいです。みどりの庭にわや、まわりの木しぜんや自然もとてもきれいです。最後さいごに、この美術館では、美術にさわったり、遊あそんだりすることができるそうです。だから、来た人は美術はおもしろいと思うのです。これから人気の理由なんですね。

ちが
違ちがう different

りゆう
理り由 reason

Saikin, ima made no bijutsukan towa sukoshi chigau bijutsukan ga dekimashita. Totemo ninki ga aru node, shūmatsu wa, bijutsukan ni hairu made ichijikan matsu koto mo aru sō desu. Soshite, otoshiyori dake denaku, wakai hito ya chiisai ko mo takusan kimasu. Ninki no riyū wa takusan arimasu. Mazu, futsū, bijutsukan wa iriguchi ga hitotsu desu ga, kono bijutsukan niwa, yottsū no iriguchi ga arimasu. Bijutsukan ni kuru hito ga suki na tokoro kara hairu yōni suru tame desu. Mata, bijutsukan no naka no kabe wa shiro de, garasu ga takusan tsukawarete ite, totemo akarui desu. Midori no niwa ya, mawari no ki ya shizen no totemo kirei desu. Saigo ni, kono bijutsukan dewa, bijutsu ni sawattari, asondari suru koto ga dekiru sō desu. Dakara, kita hito wa bijutsu wa omoshiroi to omou no desu. Kore kara ninki no riyū nan desu ne.

Questions 16-B

1. What is one of the results of the museum's popularity?
(A. people travel for more than one hour to see it, B. people often wait for one hour to get in, C. four TV news crews recently did reports on it, D. the presidents from four world countries recently visited it)
2. Why are there four entries to the museum?
(A. because it is so popular that more entrances are needed, B. there are four train stations nearby, C. there are four themes and four sections, D. so that people can enter the museum from anywhere they want)
3. What is a reason why the museum is popular
(A. the museum theme is endangered species, B. the rock garden is very big, C. the inside of the museum is bright with natural lighting, D. people who work there are cheerful)

4. What else is appealing to museum visitors?

(A. you may go to different exhibits every month, B. you may touch and play with some of the exhibits, C. you may plant a tree or shrub, D. you may make an piece of art and bring it home)



Reading 16-C

若い女の子の中で、自分
は太っていると分は太つて
いる人が多いように思っ
て、自分の足は太すぎると
思っているのに、制服の
スカートの長さを短くす
る生徒が多いようです。
理由は、短いスカートの
方がかわいいし、はやっ
ているからだそうです。
しかし、見つかるので、校
長先生におこられるので、
学校の外にいる時だけ、
スカートを手短くする高校
生もたくさんいるそう
です。あなたの学校には制
服の規則がありますか。

せいふく
制服

uniform

はやる

be in fashion

きそく
規則

rules

Wakai onna no ko no naka de, jibun wa futotte iru to omotte iru hito ga ōi yō desu. Jibun no ashi wa futosugiru to omotte iru noni, seifuku no sukāto no nagasa o michikaku suru seito ga ōi yō desu. Riyū wa, mijikai sukāto no hō ga kawaii shi, hayatte iru kara da sō desu. Shikashi, mitsukaru to kōchō sensei ni okorareru node, gakkō no soto ni iru toki dake, sukāto o mijikaku suru kōkōsei mo takusan iru sō desu. Anata no gakkō niwa seifuku no kisoku ga arimasu ka.

Questions 16-C

1. What attitude does this article describe among Japanese school girls?
(A. many think that fashion is not as important as school, B. many love their school uniforms, C. many think their legs are fat, D. many do not like the school uniforms)
2. What do some Japanese schoolgirls do to their uniforms?
(A. they shorten the skirt, B. they lengthen the skirt, C. they do not change their uniform skirt length, D. they do not care)
3. What is the current fashion trend?
(A. long skirts are popular, B. non-uniform clothing is popular, C. short skirts are popular, D. wearing the school uniform is popular even at schools that do not have a uniform).
4. What do students do so they will not get in trouble?
(A. they wear their school uniform properly, B. they do not shorten their skirt length, C. they cut their uniform skirt short, but not so it is obvious, D. they make the skirt length short when they are outside of school)



Reading 16-D

日本語クラスのみなさんへ

こんにちは。みなさんが日本に来る前に、私たちの高校について、少し説明せつめいしたいと思います。森田高校は東京の西にあって、七十年前にたてられました。東京というと、人が多くて、大きい町だと思いでしょ。でも、森田高校がある町は、東京から電車で一時間ぐらいかかります。まわりみどりに緑がたくさんあって、晴れた日には富士山は ふじさんが見えます。近くに大きな川もあるんですよ。

みなさんがホームステイをするのは、春はるなので、近くの山のぼに山登りに行くことができます。富士山を見たり、ピクニックをしたりしましょう。とてもおもしろいですよ。

ホストファミリーの家は、ぜんぶ、高校の近くにあります。この町の人はみんな、とてもやさしいし、一人で歩いても安全なので、安心してください。

それでは、私たちの高校に来てくれるのを楽しみにしています。

森田高校 せいとかい 生徒会より

せいとかい 生徒会 student council

Nihongo kurasu no minasan e

Konnichiwa. Minisan ga nihon ni kuru mae ni, watashi tachi no kōkō nitsuite, sukoshi setsumei shitai to omoimasu. Morita kōkō wa Tōkyō no nishi ni ate, nanajūnen mae ni tateraremashita. Tōkyō to iu to, hito ga ōkute, ōkii machi da to omou deshō. Demo, morita kōkō ga aru machi wa, Tōkyō kara densha de ichijikan gurai kakarimasu. Mawari ni midori ga takusan ate, hareta hi niwa fujisan ga miemasu. Chikaku ni ōkina kawa mo aru n desu yo.

Minasan ga hōmusutei o suru no wa, haru na node, chikaku no yama ni yamanobori ni iku koto ga dekimasu. Fujisan o mitari, pikunikku o shitari shimashō. Totemo omoshiroi desu yo.

Hosutofamirii no ie wa, zenbu, kōkō no chikaku ni arimasu. Kono machi no hito wa minna, totemo yasashii, hitori de aruitemo anzen na node, anshin shite kudasai.

Sore dewa, watashi tachi no kōkō ni kite kureru no o tanoshimi ni shite imasu.

Morita kōkō seitokai yori

Questions 16-D

1. Who is this letter from, and who is it addressed to?

(A. It is from host a family to a student, B. It is from a high school in U.S. to high school in Japan, C. It is from a student in U.S. to students in Japan, D. It is from a high school in Japan to students in U.S.)

2. Where is the high school located?
(A. in a busy and big town, B. in a historical town, C. in the city center, D. near the mountains)
3. What activities are recommended in the spring?
(A. mountain climbing, B. camping, C. going to museums, D. shopping at electronics stores)
4. How is the safety of the city described?
(A. there are many police officers, B. you can walk alone, C. everyone knows one another, D. crimes are punished severely)



Reading 16-E

色々な性格せいかくの人がいますが、楽しくて明るい人は、人気があります。私わたしは、それは、色々なことを楽しむことができます。たとえば、日本に行った時に、大好きなアメリカンフットボールをすることができなくても、日本でやっているスポーツを楽しんでやってみようと思う人です。つまり、前まえ向きむきな人のことですね。それから、楽しくて明るい人は、よく笑う人のことだと思います。前向きむきでよく笑う人がまわりにいると、私達たちも楽しくなりますよね。みなさんも、自分のことを考えてみてください。あなたは、楽しくて明るい人ですか？

性格 <small>せいかく</small>	せいかく	personality
前向き <small>まえむき</small>	まえむき	positive, forward looking

Iroiro na seikaku no hito ga imasu ga, tanoshikute akarui hito wa, ninki ga arimasu. Watashi wa, sore wa, iroiro na koto o tanoshimu koto ga dekiru hito no koto da to omoimasu. Tatoeba, nihon ni itta toki ni, daisuki na amerikan futtobōru o suru koto ga dekinakutemo, nihon de yatte iru supōtsu o tanoshinde yatte miyō to omou hito desu. Tsumari, maemuki na hito no koto desu ne. Sore kara, tanoshikute akarui hito wa, yoku warau hito no koto da to omoimasu. Maemuki de yoku warau hito ga mawari ni iru to, watashi tachi mo tanoshiku narimasu yo ne. Minasan mo, jibun no koto o kangaete mite kudasai. Anata wa, tanoshikute akarui hito desu ka.

Questions 16-E

1. How does this passage describe people who tend to be popular? (A. fun and cheerful, B. smart, C. athletic, D. easygoing)

2. What example is given of such a person?

(A. someone who plays American Football, B. someone who knows about American Football, C. someone who is willing to teach others how to play American Football, D. someone who shows a willingness to try out new sports)

3. What kind of people does the author say are more enjoyable to be around?

(A. people who are talkative, B. people who appear happy, C. people who are considerate of others, D. people who are knowledgeable about know about athletics)

4. What is the author's main message? (A. being popular is about looks, B. people should be more athletic, C. people who appear happy tend to be well liked, D. people who appear sophisticated tend to be most popular)



Reading 16-F

大阪や広島のお好み焼きはとてもおいしくて有名です。では、お好み焼きのルーツを知っていますか。それは、今から四百年ぐらい前の江戸時代の茶道の時に食べられていた「みそのクレープ」のような食べ物です。クレープというのは、フランス語で、うすいパンケーキのことです。

さて、その後、お好み焼きは、子どものおやつになったのですが、今では肉や魚、そして野菜をたくさん入れて、昼ご飯や晩ご飯に食べるようになりました。ところで、広島のお好み焼きにキャベツが多いのは、戦争の後で、お米や小麦粉が不足した時に、畑からキャベツをとって来て、おなががいっぱいになるようにしたからだそうです。

戦争 war

小麦粉 flour

畑 field, farm

Ōsaka ya Hiroshima no okonomiyaki wa totemo oishikute yūmei desu. Dewa, okonomiyaki no rŭtsu o shitte imasu ka. Sore wa, ima kara yonhyakunen gurai mae no edojidai no sadō no toki ni taberarete ita “miso kurēpu” no yōna tabemono desu. Kurēpu to iu no wa, furansugo de, usui pankēki no koto desu.

Sate, sono ato, okonomiyaki wa, kodomo no oyastu ni natta no desu ga, ima dewa niku ya sakana, soshite yasai o takusan irete, hirugohan ya bangohan ni taberu yōni narimashita. Tokorode, Hiroshima no okonomiyaki ni kyabetsu ga ōi no wa, sensō no atode, okome ya komugiko ga fuzoku shita toki ni, hatake kara kyabetsu o totte kite, onaka ga ippai ni naru yōni shita kara da sō desu.

Questions 16-G

- Which sightseeing place does the writer mention?
(A. the biggest temple in Tokyo, B. a famous temple in Kyoto, C. a beautiful castle in Hyogo, D. a big island in Miyajima)
- Which new place is highlighted in the passage?
(A. a shrine in Tokyo, B. a restaurant famous for scrambled eggs, C. a hot springs resort in Kyoto, D. an intersection in Shibuya)
- Why did this place become popular?
(A. there are beautiful views of Mount Fuji, B. it has been depicted in movies, C. the owners advertise well, D. the commercials are funny)
- What do many tourists do there?
(A. get a picture taken with a famous actor or actress, B. watch the crowds of people, C. buy a good luck charm, D. have their fortunes told)



Reading 16-H

みなさんは、「後で」という言葉ことばをよく使いますか？私は、「後で勉強する」、「後でそうじする」など、あまりやりたくない時に「後で」という言葉を使います。ところで、最近、「あとで新聞」という新聞ができました。これは、「あとで読む」という言葉から生まれた新聞です。ウェブサイトに行くと、読みたい人が多い記事きじが読めるそうです。しかし、問題点もんだいてんもあります。このサイトは、一日に一回しか新しくならないので、少し古いニュースしか読めないこともあるそうです。でも、一日前のニュースを読むためには、いいサイトでしょう。

記事きじ newspaper article

問題点もんだいてん problems, the point at issue

Minasan wa, “atode” to iu kotoba o yoku tsukaimasu ka. Watashi wa, “atode benkyō suru,” “atode sōji suru,” nado, amari yaritakunai toki ni “atode” to iu kotoba o tsukaimasu. Tokorode, saikin, “atode shinbun” to iu shinbun ga dekimashita. Kore wa, “atode yomu” to iu kotoba kara umareta shinbun desu. Uebusaito ni iku to, yomitai hito ga ōi kiji ga yomeru sō desu. Shikashi, mondaiten mo arimasu. Kono saito wa, ichinichi ni ikkai shika atarashiku naranai node, sukoshi furui nyūsu shika yomenai koto mo aru sō desu. Demo, ichinichi mae no nyūsu o yomu tame niwa, ii saito deshō.

Questions 16-H

1. What does the word “later” refer to?

(A. things the writer does not want to do, B. things the writer wants someone else to do, C. things the writer does not have to do now, D. things the writer wants to do now, but doesn't have time for)

2. Where did the name “Atode Newspaper” come from?

(A. news articles that people wanted to read later, B. news articles that people saved for future reference, C. the practice of saving newspapers for historical purposes, D. stories that will be written about in newspapers later)

3. What kinds of online articles does the writer mention?

(A. articles that not many people want to read, B. articles that many people want to read, C. articles on which more than one writer collaborated, D. the articles with some problems to be fixed later)

4. What is the main drawback of these online articles?

(A. the top news may not be important news, B. you may have to read the news not many people want to read, C. you can only read unusual news, D. the site is not updated many times per day)