

別紙様式第 24 号に関する資料

desire /dɪzʰaɪə/	a strong hope or wish that you want something
volcano /vɔ(ː)lkəɪnɔv/	a mountain with a large hole at the top, through which hot liquid rock and gases are sometimes forced out
erupt /ɪrʌpt/	to throw out fire and melted rocks suddenly
painful /pɛɪnf(ə)l/	unpleasant or difficult
atishoo /ətɪʃuː/	the word used for the sound people make when they sneeze
ridiculously /rɪdɪkjələsli/	to a silly degree
unable /ʌnəɪb(ə)l/	not able to do something
bent /bɛnt/	past and past participle form of "bend"
bend /bɛnd/	to move part of your body so that it is not straight
cheek /tʃiːk/	either side of the face below your eyes
nor /nɔːr/	and not
practical /præktɪk(ə)l/	likely to be useful, successful or effective in a situation
greed /griːd/	a strong desire for getting more of something, especially food or money

cover up ...

keep from ~ing

by the time ...

hold in ...

be bursting to ~

build up ...

take out ...

blow one's nose

burst out laughing

be unable to ~


not ... any longer

start ... off

in no time

bend over

run down

 set A against B



88 ページ テキストリーディング

88 ページ 新語

Optional Lesson1 Part5 本文



When, at long last, the laughter had died down, Colin cleared his throat once more. "Forgive my little piece of theater," he said, his eyes twinkling. "I have been practicing that sneeze for a week or more." He folded the large handkerchief and put it back into his pocket. "Henry's idea, of course," he added, unnecessarily. All twelve guests realized they had been set up beautifully. "Ahem! May I read you the rest of the will now?" Colin asked. "My friends," the last part of Henry's will began, "forgive me, but I couldn't help playing one last little joke on you. It's good to know that your love of laughter finally overcame your love of money." Colin paused, letting the meaning of the words come home to everybody. Then he read out the final part of the late Henry Ground's last will. "My friends, thank you for letting me have the last laugh. As for the money: because I love you all, my fortune will be divided equally among you. Enjoy your share, and think of me whenever you hear laughter." The company fell silent. For the first time that day, there was a feeling of sadness in the air.



Optional Lesson1 Part5 新出語・熟語

forgive /fɔːɡɪv/	to stop being angry with someone or something for something bad they did
twinkle /ˈtwɪŋk(ə)l/	to have a happy expression
unnecessarily /ˌʌnneɪsəɪəri(ə)li/	in a way that is not needed or wanted
overcame /ˌoʊvərkéɪm/	past form of "overcome"
overcome /ˌoʊvərkáɪm/	to succeed in controlling or dealing with something
divide /dɪváɪd/	to separate something into parts
equally /iːkw(ə)li/	to the same degree or amount
whenever /(h)wenéɪvər/	every time

at long last

die down

put ... back

can't help ~ing

play a joke on ...

come home to ...

 in the air



社名入る 書籍PDFファイル 107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Lesson 6 A Society with Drones / 導入

著作権について

90  関連動画

92 ページ テキストリーディング

92 ページ 新語

Lesson 6 Part 1 本文



Vivian: Hey, what are you watching?

Takashi:

I'm watching drone soccer! Five players on each team are trying to score goals with drones. A goal is scored when a drone goes through the ring. The team with more points wins.

Vivian: Wow! Playing drone soccer looks more difficult than playing soccer on a field!

Takashi: It really is. Players need excellent skills because the ring is only 60 centimeters in diameter.

Vivian: I see. Oh, the players are flying the drones at extremely high speeds!

Takashi: Right. I saw a news story about a drone race the other day. I was surprised that an eleven-year-old boy won the race!

Vivian: Fantastic!

Takashi: New technologies are creating new forms of entertainment and making them more enjoyable.

逐語 本文 一文 意味



Lesson 6 Part1 新出語・熟語

drone
/dróun/

an aircraft without a pilot that is controlled by radio from the ground

extremely
/ɪkstri:mli/

very

entertainment
/ɛntərtéɪnmənt/

films, music, activities, etc. that are intended to amuse people

the other day



社名入る 教科書ウェブ
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Lesson 6 A Society with Drones / Part 2

著作権について

96 ページ テキストリーディング

96 ページ 新語

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Lesson 6 Part 2 本文

Drones have been used for different purposes for many years. More than 80 years ago, they were developed for military purposes. Recently, people have found many other uses for these unmanned aerial vehicles. Unfortunately, however, there are some problems with drones. First, some people are against them because they might invade personal privacy. Today, more people can enjoy flying drones than before. Drones with high-resolution cameras fly taking pictures from above. We don't know when secret cameras are taking shots of us, and it may be very difficult to protect people's privacy. Second, drones can have accidents even when they are flying in good weather. These aerial vehicles might unexpectedly fall from the sky, and this can hurt people walking on the street.

通読 本文 一文 意味

Lesson 6 Part2 新出語・熟語

unmanned /ʌnmænd/	without a person to control or operate
aerial /éəriəl/	in or moving through the air
vehicle /vi:ək(ə)l/	a machine with wheels and an engine, used for transporting people or goods
unfortunately /ʌnf:rtʃ(ə)nətli/	sadly; regrettably
invade /invéid/	to affect a situation or quality for another person in an unpleasant way without thinking about their feelings
high-resolution /háirezəlú:f(ə)n/	with a high level of detail, clarity, and sharpness, typically with many pixels
unexpectedly /ʌnikspéktidli/	in a way that surprises you because you were not expecting it

from above

take a shot of ...

社名入る 教材ウェブサイト
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Lesson 6 A Society with Drones / Part 3

著作権について

98 ページ テキストリーディング

98 ページ 新語

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Lesson 6 Part 3 本文

Drones have brought many benefits to us as well. In agriculture, for example, farmers can sow seeds and spread fertilizers and pesticides on fields by using drones. This can be a great help, especially for older farmers. Drones may help to solve labor shortages, and may contribute to shorter working hours, cost reductions, and improved safety. Also, drones can find survivors after disasters. Rescue workers sometimes cannot move through piles of debris or reach disaster areas contaminated by radiation. However, drones can fly over such dangerous areas. Drones, furthermore, make our entertainment more enjoyable. They are used in many concerts and sporting events for better camera and lighting angles. Drones might even take the place of traditional fireworks shows in the future.

英和 和英 一文 意味



Lesson 6 Part3 新出語・熟語

benefit /ˈbɛnɪfɪt/	an advantage or good effect that you get from something
sow /səʊ/	to plant or scatter seeds in or on the ground
seed /si:d/	a small object produced by a plant and from which a new plant of the same kind grows
fertilizer /fɜ:rt(ə)laɪzə/	a substance added to soil to make plants grow well
pesticide /pɛstɪsaɪd/	a chemical substance used to kill harmful insects or wild plants
reduction /rɪdʌkʃ(ə)n/	an act of making something less or smaller in size, amount, degree, importance, etc.
survivor /sərváɪvə/	a person who continues to live despite being nearly killed in an accident, war, disaster or illness
pile /paɪl/	a large amount of something that looks like a small hill
debris /dɛbrɪ:/	broken or torn pieces of wood, metal, building materials, etc. that are left after they have been destroyed in an accident, explosion, etc.
contaminate /kɒntəˈmɪnət/	to make something or a place dirty or harmful
radiation /rɛɪdɪɛɪʃ(ə)n/	a form of energy that comes from nuclear reactions, which is very dangerous to health
furthermore /fɜ:rdərmɔ:z/	in addition; moreover
sporting /spɔ:rtɪŋ/	relating to sports
lighting /laɪtɪŋ/	the lights that light a room, building, or street, etc.
angle /æŋg(ə)l/	the space between two lines that join, measured in degrees

▶ take the place of ... ⚙

社名入る 教科書ウェブ 107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Lesson 6 A Society with Drones / Part 4 著作権について

- 100 ページ  テキストリーディング
- 100 ページ  新語

Lesson 6 Part 4 本文



In our society of the future, delivery companies will use drones to deliver products more quickly and efficiently. Delivery drones may help people a lot if they have to stay home during an infectious disease pandemic. They may be one of the safest delivery methods that can be used without spreading viral infections.

Drones will do other jobs, too. Construction companies will use drones to inspect buildings and bridges efficiently. Since Japan's infrastructure is aging, prompt inspections using drones will be very useful. Security companies will make use of drones as "bodyguards" in the sky.

Many people may have had negative feelings toward these flying vehicles in the past. However, the future of drones is certainly promising and exciting.

通読 本文 一文 意味



Lesson 6 Part4 新出語・熟語

deliver /dɪlɪvər/	to give ideas or information to someone
efficiently /ɪfɪj(ə)ntli/	in an effective way without wasting time, money, or energy
infectious /ɪnfɛkʃəs/	(of a disease) can be passed easily from one person to another, especially through the air or water
viral /váɪ(ə)r(ə)l/	relating to or caused by a virus
construction /kənstrʌkʃ(ə)n/	the process or result of building something
inspect /ɪnspekt/	to examine something or someone carefully in order to find out their quality or condition, or to find out what is wrong with them
infrastructure /ɪnfɹəstrʌktʃər/	the basic systems and services, such as transport and power supplies, that a country or organization needs in order to work properly
prompt /prá(ə)m(p)t/	done quickly and immediately, without delay
inspection /ɪnspekʃ(ə)n/	a careful examination of something to check for anything wrong
security /sɪkjʊərəti/	the state of feeling happy and safe from risk or worry
bodyguard /bá(:)dɪgà:rd/	a person or a group of people whose job is to protect somebody from attack
promising /prá(:)məsɪŋ/	showing signs of being successful or good



in the past



関連動画

著作権について

Lesson 7 関連動画 スーパークローン文化財 ～失われた文化を蘇らせる



東京藝術大学

107-165 (書名入る) / Lesson 7 "Cloning" Cultural Properties / Part 1

著作権について

- 108 ページ デキストリーディング
- 108 ページ 新語

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Lesson 7 Part 1 本文



Clone Cultural Properties"
Special Exhibition
You will find a lot of important insights when you encounter our "cloned" artworks: "Clone Cultural Properties."
Dates: November 1 to December 28
Opening hours: 10:00-17:30
(Admission ends 30 minutes before closing time.)
Closed: Mondays (except national holidays)
Place: The Basement Gallery of Daiichi Bldg.
Admission: Adult (general) ¥800
Student* ¥400
*Student ID should be shown at the ticket counter.
Child (age 12 and under) Free
Senior (age 65 and older)* ¥400
*A senior discount is available if you show a photo ID.
As December 1 is the anniversary of the gallery's foundation, admission is free for everybody.

返航 本文 一文 意味



Lesson 7 Part1 新出語・熟語

clone /klóun/	a person or thing that looks exactly the same as someone or something else
cultural /káltʃ(ə)r(ə)l/	relating to culture
property /pr(ə)ɹ(ə)rti/	a thing or things owned by someone
insight /insait/	understanding or knowledge
encounter /ɪnkáuntər/	a meeting that is not expected
admission /ədmiʃ(ə)n/	going into a place, building, or event or the cost associated with doing so
closing /klóuzɪŋ/	the time when shops, offices etc. stop operating for the day
except /ɪksépt/	not including a particular person or thing
basement /béismənt/	a room or area in a building that is partly or completely under the level of the ground
gallery /gæł(ə)ri/	a room or building where people can see works of art
general /dʒéné(ə)r(ə)l/	usual; normal
senior /sí:njər/	older person
discount /dískaunt/	a reduction in the usual price
anniversary /ə'nivɜ:rs(ə)ri/	the day on which something important happened in a previous year
foundation /faundéif(ə)n/	the establishment of a new organization, institution, school, etc.

110
ページ テキストリーディング110
ページ 新語

Lesson 7 Part 2 本文



It is very hard to keep cultural properties as they are. Some are damaged during conflicts. Attacked by the Taliban, statues and ceiling paintings of Buddhas at Bamiyan in Afghanistan were destroyed in 2001. Others are harmed by tourists. Buddhist caves in Dunhuang, China, are gradually being damaged by the large numbers of tourists. How can we preserve cultural properties and show them to the public? "Clone Cultural Properties" can solve this problem. Professor Miyasako Masaaki is a pioneer in this "cloning" technology. Some people have negative opinions about "copied art." However, Miyasako's team respects "the DNA of the original artworks." The production process of cloning artworks is quite different from copying things.

播放 本文 一文 意味



Lesson 7 Part2 新出語・熟語

conflict /kʌ(ɔ̃)nflɪkt/	disagreement or fighting between two or more groups of people or countries
Taliban /tɑːləbɑːn/	(the ~) an Islamic political and military organization which took control of Afghanistan in 2001
ceiling /siːlɪŋ/	the top inside surface of a room you can see when you look above you
Buddha /bʊdə/	a person who has achieved spiritual knowledge in Buddhism
Bamiyan /bɑːmjɑːn/	town in the western Hindu Kush mountain range of eastern Afghanistan
Afghanistan /æfɡəˈnɑːstæn/	a country in central Asia
destroy /dɪstrɔɪ/	to damage something so badly that it no longer exists or cannot be used
harm /hɑːrm/	damage or injury
Buddhist /bʊdɪst/	related to Buddhists or Buddhism
cave /keɪv/	a large natural hole in the side of a hill, cliff, or mountain
Dunhuang /dʊn(h)wʊɑːŋ/	a county-level city in Western China
professor /prəˈfɛsər/	a teacher at a university or college



社名入る 教科書ウェブ
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Lesson 7 "Cloning" Cultural Properties / Part 3 著作権について

112 ページ テキストリーディング

112 ページ 新語

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Lesson 7 Part 3 本文 🔊

In 2017, Miyasako's team succeeded in cloning the Shaka Triad statue of Horyuji Temple. Team members not only reproduced the statue but also restored missing parts.

There were difficulties which Miyasako had to get over. His team was not able to take pictures of the back of the statue. So, team members complemented information about it by using saved data and academic insights. Miyasako said, "We aim to revive the statue, referring to professionals' advice and old books."

When the statue was first created, it was probably shining gold. In the future, Miyasako wants to clone the statue even more closely to the original. He thinks that his cloned artworks should convey the hearts of the creators at that time.

漢検 単語 一文 意味 ▶ ⚙️

Lesson 7 Part3 新出語・熟語

succeed /sək'si:d/	to achieve something you tried or wanted to do
triad /traɪæd/	a group of three people or things
reproduce /ri:prədʒú:s/	to show again
restore /rɪstɔ:r/	to bring something or someone back to a former state or condition
complement /kɔ(ç)mpləmənt/	to make something seem better or more attractive by adding something
academic /ækədémik/	relating to education
aim /éim/	to point a weapon or camera towards a target
refer /rɪfə:r/	to mention or speak about someone or something
shining /ʃáɪnɪŋ/	reflecting light
closely /klóusli/	very carefully
convey /kɔnvéi/	to make information and ideas known to somebody
creator /kriéitar/	a person who has made or invented something

succeed in ...

get over ...

 refer to ...

 114 ページ テキストリーディング

 114 ページ 新語

Lesson 7 Part 4 本文



Miyasako also reproduced Tawaraya Sotatsu's Cherry Blossoms and Poppies. His team used a camera with which all the details of the painting could be collected. Thanks to the cloning technology, people can see the cloned work in its original place at all times. At the same time, the original can be preserved in a different place.

The Fifer, a famous painting by Edouard Manet, was reproduced not only as a painting but also as a statue. At an exhibition, even those who could not see well could touch the statue and appreciate the work.

Miyasako values the traditional techniques of artisanship. He also uses the latest technologies. With the cloning technology, we may be able to preserve cultural properties and make them available to the public forever.

通読 原文 一文 意味
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⚙️

Lesson 7 Part4 新出語・熟語

- poppy**
/pɒ(:)pi/ a plant with brightly colored, usually red, flowers
- detail**
/di:teɪl/ information about something
- fifer**
/fáifə:/ a person who plays a musical instrument like a small flute
- Edouard Manet**
/eidwá:r mænéi/ a French modernist painter
- technique**
/tekni:k/ a special way of doing something which you have to learn special skills
- artisanship**
/á:rtəz(ə)nʃɪp/ skill in a particular craft

▶ at all times
 ⚙️

▶ at the same time

社名入る 資料ウェブサイト 107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Lesson 8 A Factory for Creating Peace / 導入

著作権について

122 ページ 関連動画

社名入る 資料用ウェブ
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Lesson 8 A Factory for Creating Peace / Part 1

著作権について

124 ページ テキストリーディング

124 ページ 新語

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Lesson 8 Part 1 本文

Picture 1 is a bird's-eye view of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park. If you draw a line from the Peace Memorial Museum through the Cenotaph and the Flame of Peace to the north, you will find the Atomic Bomb Dome on the line. This line is now called the "Axis of Peace."

Along the Axis are the Children's Peace Monument and other memorials. No buildings are allowed to be built between the Cenotaph and the Dome. You can pray for peace here without being interrupted.

If you extend the Axis toward the south, to the sea in Picture 2, you will find the Naka Incineration Plant at the end. This facility is designed to be a pathway for the Axis to the sea. Your prayer for peace will also extend beyond the sea.

漢検 単語 一文 意味

▶

⚙️

Lesson 8 Part1 新出語・熟語

cenotaph /sɛnətæf/	a monument built in memory of particular people who died in war
flame /fleɪm/	a visible, hot, glowing gas produced by fire
atomic /ətə(ɪ)mɪk/	using the energy that is produced when atoms are divided
dome /dóʊm/	a rounded, often hemispherical structure or roof
axis /æksɪs/	an imaginary line used in mathematical or graphical contexts
monument /mʌ(ɪ)njəmənt/	a structure or building that is built to remind people of an important event or famous person
interrupt /ɪntəˈrʌpt/	to stop or break the continuous flow of something
extend /ɪksténd/	to reach or stretch
incineration /ɪnsɪnəˈreɪʃ(ə)n/	the process of burning waste or material at high temperatures to reduce it to ash or gases
facility /fəˈsɪləti/	a place or building for a particular activity
pathway /pæθweɪ/	a route, course, or channel for movement, progress, or development
prayer /preə/	a solemn request, communication, or expression of thanks directed to a deity or higher power
beyond /bi(ə)nd/	outside the range or limits



- 126
ページ
🔊
テキストリーディング
- 126
ページ
🔊
新語

Lesson 8 Part 2 本文



Tange Kenzo designed the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park. He was famous as the architect of Yoyogi National Stadium for the Tokyo 1964 Olympics.

To Tange, Hiroshima was an important place where he decided to be an architect in his high school days. Soon after the atomic bombing, Hiroshima decided to rebuild itself as the Peace Memorial City. It held a competition for the design of the Park in 1949, and chose Tange's idea. Only his design emphasized the symbolic importance of the Atomic Bomb Dome to the Park.

When you face the Museum, you will see the Dome standing in the distance through the pillars. As you walk down toward the Cenotaph, you will also notice the Dome come into view through it. Tange arranged the buildings along the Axis to focus on the Atomic Bomb Dome.

通訳 本文 一文 意味



Lesson 8 Part2 新出語・熟語

architect

/ɑːrkiˈtɛkt/

a person who constructs or designs buildings

bombing

/bɒm(ɪ)ŋ/

an attack on a place using bombs

rebuild

/riːbɪld/

to reconstruct, restore, or repair something that has been damaged, destroyed, or broken

emphasize

/ɛmˈfæsəɪz/

to say something in a strong way; to stress a fact, an idea, etc.

symbolic

/sɪmˈbɒl(ɪ)k/

representing or standing for a larger idea, concept, or meaning

pillar

/ˈpɪlər/

a tall, vertical structure that supports or strengthens something, such as a building or monument

arrange


/əˈreɪn(d)ʒ/


to plan or put things in a particular order or grouping

be famous as ...**in the distance****come into ...****focus on ...**

社名入る 教科書ウェブ
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Lesson 8 A Factory for Creating Peace / Part 3 著作権について

128 ページ  テキストリーディング

128 ページ  新語

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Lesson 8 Part 3 本文



Tange emphasized that peace is not naturally given but that it should be actively created. Painful memories of destruction are related to the past, but peace should be connected to the future. He wished to get the Peace Memorial Park turned into a place for building peace for all. Building for peace never ends. A hall collecting stories of the victims of the atomic bombing was built in 2002. A new facility showing remnants of the bombing opened in 2022. These facilities were built for visitors to mourn the dead and think about peace for the future. In 2021, Hiroshima decided to limit the height of buildings behind the Atomic Bomb Dome. It makes sure that the visitors to this Park can focus on peace. The Peace Memorial Park will continue its role as a factory for creating peace.

逐語 本文 一文 意味



Lesson 8 Part3 新出語・熟語

destruction /dɪstrʌkʃ(ə)n/	the act of destroying something or of being destroyed
related /rɪleɪtɪd/	connected
victim /vɪktɪm/	someone who has been attacked, injured or killed in a crime, by a disease, in an accident, etc.
remnant /rɛmɪnənt/	a small remaining part or fragment of something that has been used, discarded, or left behind
mourn /maʊn/	to feel or express sorrow or grief
height /haɪt/	how tall a person or thing is

not A but B

be related to ...

turn A into B

 make sure



社名入力 教材名入力
107-165 (書名入力) / Lesson 8 A Factory for Creating Peace / Part 4

130 ページ テキストリーディング

130 ページ 新語

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Lesson 8 Part 4 本文

The Children's Peace Monument and the paper cranes around it are in memory of all the children who died due to the atomic bombing. The movement to build this monument came from the death of a girl, Sasaki Sadako. She died of leukemia at the age of 12, 10 years after the bombing. Sadako folded as many as 1,300 paper cranes before she died. She believed folding one thousand paper cranes would help her to recover from her illness. The story that Sadako folded paper cranes for a longer life spread around the world. About 10 million paper cranes are offered each year as wishes for peace. These paper cranes are now recycled into notebooks, towels, and artworks. The prayers for peace expressed through paper cranes are now spreading in various forms.

通訳 原文 一文 意味

Lesson 8 Part4 新出語・熟語

leukemia /luːkiːmiə/	a type of cancer that affects the blood and bone marrow
recover /rɪkəʊvə/	to return to a normal or better state of health, condition, or strength after illness, injury, or setback
express /ɪksprɛs/	to tell or show a feeling, opinion, etc. by words or actions

in memory of ...

die of ...

as many as ...

社名入る 資料ウェブサイト
107-165 (書名入る)

関連動画 著作権について

Lesson 9 関連動画 高校生チャレンジグルメコンテストの様子

取材・動画制作 北海道情報大学

社名入る 資料ウェブサイト
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Lesson 9 Invigorating Our Local Community / Part 1 著作権について

140 ページ テキストリーディング

140 ページ 新語

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Lesson 9 Part 1 本文

A cooking competition among high school students in Hokkaido invigorates the local community. The competition is called "The Challenge Gourmet Contest." In this contest, students compete in making their own original recipes and using their cooking skills while using local ingredients.

On the day of the contest, contestants serve their original food to local people. A panel of judges tries all the food, selects their favorites, and records their votes. Consequently, this type of contest brings energy to the local community through food.

A man in a local fishermen's organization says, "The contest is one of the biggest events in this town." The high school students entertain the townspeople. At the same time, the students learn a lot more from participating in a community event.

読み 本文 一文 意味

Lesson 9 Part1 新出語・熟語

invigorate /ɪnˈvɪɡəreɪt/	to make someone feel healthy and energetic
challenge /tʃælɪndʒ/	something that needs great effort and tests someone's strength, skill, or ability
gourmet /ɡʊərmeɪ/	producing very good food
ingredient /ɪnɡriːdiənt/	one of the materials that is used to make a particular thing, particularly food
contestant /kɒntést(ə)nt/	a person who competes in a contest
panel /pænl/	a group of specialists who give advice or opinions about something
select /səˈlekt/	to choose something or someone from a group of things or people
consequently /kɒnˌsɛkwəntli/	as a result
fisherman /fɪʃərmən/	someone who catches fish as a job
entertain /ɛntərteɪn/	to provide enjoyment, amusement, or distraction
townspeople /ˈtaʊnzpiːp(ə)l/	the people who live in a particular town



社名入 資料集ウェブ
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Lesson 9 Invigorating Our Local Community / Part 2

著作権について

- 142 ページ テキストリーディング
- 142 ページ 新語

Lesson 9 Part 2 本文



High school students in the contest get valuable training to enter the adult world. In organizing an event with local adults, they can get an opportunity to change from "being cared for" to "caring for" someone. As a result, they realize that society needs them. Today's aging society often leads to declines in local industries. Many people think that the power of youth is indispensable for solving local problems and for maintaining the special values of their communities. Young people have their own outstanding ideas and the vitality to create new things. They can show their new ways of thinking without sticking to old customs. In the "gourmet contest," such characteristics of the high school students seem to have created interesting and delicious food.

連続 本文 一文 意味
▶
⚙️

Lesson 9 Part2 新出語・熟語

valuable /vəˈljʌb(ə)l/	worth a lot of money or benefit
opportunity /ɒ(ɔː)ˈpɜːtjʊːnəti/	a chance to do something
aging /eɪdʒɪŋ/	becoming old
decline /dɪklaɪn/	a decrease in the number, value, quality, or importance of something
youth /juːθ/	young people
indispensable /ɪndɪspɛnsəb(ə)l/	too important or useful that it is impossible to manage without
maintain /meɪntේn/	to make something continue at the same level
outstanding /aʊtstændɪŋ/	extremely good
vitality /vaɪtæləti/	energy, strength, and eagerness to do things
characteristic /kærəktərɪstɪk/	a typical quality or feature of something or someone
care for ...	
lead to ...	
be indispensable for ...	
stick to ...	



社名入る 資料用ウェブ
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Lesson 9 Invigorating Our Local Community / Part 3

著作権について

144 ページ テキストリーディング

144 ページ 新語

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Lesson 9 Part 3 本文



Today, there are many local communities where the number of young people has been decreasing. Meanwhile, in one survey, about 70% of high school students answered that they wanted to stay in or keep in touch with their hometowns after graduation. Even while in high school, students can start contributing to local communities in the following ways. First, they can use what they learn at school and strive to do what they can do. Second, their participation itself can stimulate local people. Once, John F. Kennedy, the 35th U.S. president, declared in his inaugural address, "Ask not what your country can do for you. Ask what you can do for your country." Now, all we have to do is keep learning and thinking about this: What can we do for our local communities?

音読 本文 一文 意味

▶

⚙️

Lesson 9 Part3 新出語・熟語

meanwhile

/mi:n(h)waɪl/

while something else is happening

graduation

/grædʒu'eɪʃ(ə)n/

a completion ceremony at which a person is given a diploma

strive

/straɪv/

to make a great effort to do something

participation

/pɑ:ti'si:pɪʃ(ə)n/

to take part in an activity or event

stimulate

/stɪmjəleɪt/

to encourage someone by making them excited about something

John F. Kennedy

/dʒə:(-)n ɛf kɛnədi/

the 35th US President

declare

/dɪkleə/

to say something officially, clearly

inaugural

/ɪnɔ:ɡjə(ə)l/

(of an official speech, meeting, etc.) first and the beginning of something important

keep in touch with ...



strive to ~



社名入る 教材PDFウェブ
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Lesson 9 Invigorating Our Local Community / Part 4

著作権について

146
ページ



テキストリーディング

146
ページ



新語

Lesson 9 Part 4 本文



Interviewer: Our school's Light Music Club regularly hosts live concerts at a local shopping mall.

Kumi: We wanted a lot of people to listen to our music because the audience in school events is mostly limited to friends and family.

Interviewer: Have you found anything through this activity?

Taro: Yes! At the first concert, we were surprised to find so many people were interested in high school students' activities. We couldn't have noticed this if we had played only at school.

Interviewer: What do you want to do in the future?

Vivian: When I go back to my home country, I'd like to play music together with the local people.

Interviewer: That sounds nice. Thank you so much for your time.

強読 本文 一文 意味
▶
⚙️

Lesson 9 Part4 新出語・熟語

live /láiv/ broadcast or seen while an event is actually happening

mall /mól/ a large area that has many shops

mostly /móus(t)li/ mainly

be limited to ...

go back to ...

▶
⚙️

社名入る 書籍ウェブ
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Lesson 10 The Underside of Wildlife Tourism / 導入

著作権について

154 ページ 関連動画

156 ページ テキストリーディング

156 ページ 新語

Lesson 10 Part 1 本文



WARNING! Doing something that harms animals or their habitats is NOT allowed on our site. You are searching for posts that may promote harmful behavior toward animals or the environment.

[Learn More](#)

Kumi: Hey, I need your help!

David: Hi, Kumi. What's wrong?

Kumi: I wanted to see some photos of animals on social media. Then, this pop-up message appeared. What's this?

David: Let me see. Well, what were you doing when it appeared?

Kumi: Nothing special.

David: But ... it seems that you did something that might hurt animals.

Kumi: Never would I even think of doing something like that. I just don't understand why I got this message.

David: Hmm ... What search words did you use?

Kumi: "Koalasellie."

David: Um ... Sorry, I have no idea. You'd better click on the "Learn More" link for more information.



Lesson 10 Part1 新出語・熟語

habitat /ˈhæbɪtæt/	the place where a particular type of animal or plant usually lives
promote /prəˈmóʊt/	to help something develop, increase or happen
harmful /ˈhɑːrml(ə)l/	causing harm, damage, or injury to someone or something
behavior /bɪˈhævjər/	the things that a person or an animal does in a particular situation
pop-up /pɒp(ʊ)ˈpʌp/	that appears suddenly on a computer screen
hmm /m/	a sound you make to express doubt, uncertainty or disagreement
selfie /ˈsɛlfɪ/	a photo of yourself that you take
click /klɪk/	a short sharp sound
link /lɪŋk/	to make an electronic connection between one machine and another

▶ had better ~



社名入る 無料アプリ
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Lesson 10 The Underside of Wildlife Tourism / Part 2

著作権について

158 ページ テキストリーディング

158 ページ 新語

Lesson 10 Part 2 本文



These days, many people enjoy interacting with animals by participating in wildlife tourism. Some people hold a koala or a sloth in their arms, while others swim with dolphins. During these experiences, they often take selfies with the animals and post the photos online. This kind of tourism has become extremely popular as social media have prevailed. As you may guess, posting selfies with the animals on social media encourages wildlife tourism. Site visitors may be inspired to do the same. Now, take a moment to think about the friendly animals that meet with the tourists. Actually, there is something hidden on the underside of wildlife tourism. Having suffered great agonies caused by human beings, some animals are in terrible health.

通訳 原文 一文 意味



Lesson 10 Part2 新出語・熟語

interact /ɪnt(ə)rækt/	to communicate with somebody, work or do something together, etc.
sloth /slɔːθ/	an animal that lives in trees in Central and South America and moves very slowly
prevail /prɪveɪl/	to become common among a group of people at a certain time
inspire /ɪnspáɪər/	to make someone have a particular strong feeling or emotion to do or be something positive
underside /ʌndərsaɪd/	a bad aspect of something, usually unpleasant and people do not see or talk about
agony /æg(ə)ni/	very severe physical or mental pain
human being /hjuː.mən biːɪŋ/	a person

interact with ...

be inspired to ~



take a moment to ~



- 160 ページ テキストリーディング
- 160 ページ 新語

Lesson 10 Part 3 本文



In **wildlife tourism**, **tourists can enjoy encounters with attractive animals**. For example, there are adult tigers and tiger cubs that are gentle enough for people to touch. In fact, the adult tigers may be **declawed**, given some special drug, or both. The cubs are taken from their mothers just days after birth so that the mothers can have new babies as soon as possible. Sloths are popular animals for selfies. They naturally live in tropical forests. However, some sloths are taken illegally from jungles for business purposes. Once they are caught and kept in a cage, they often die within weeks. Most of the tourists don't know these facts. Probably, the animals' behavior appears to them as if the animals were also having fun with them. Sadly, this human view may help to promote the business.

通読 本文 一文 意味



Lesson 10 Part3 新出語・熟語

attractive /ə'træktɪv/	pleasant
cub /kʌb/	a young lion, bear, fox, wolf, etc.
declaw /dɪk'lɔː/	to remove the claws of an animal
drug /drʌg/	a medicine or a substance used as a medicine
illegally /ɪlɪ'g(ə)li/	in a way that is not allowed by the law
jungle /dʒʌŋg(ə)l/	a tropical forest where many large trees and plants grow very closely together
cage /keɪdʒ/	a structure made of bars or wires in which animals are kept

so that ... can ~

as soon as possible



社名入る 資料用ウェブ 107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Lesson 10 The Underside of Wildlife Tourism / Part 4 著作権について

162 ページ テキストリーディング

162 ページ 新語

@ 2026 社名入る

Lesson 10 Part 4 本文 🔊

Wildlife tourism has caused some serious problems. Tourists and social media have responsibility for this. Whoever enjoys contact with animals just feels happy to be with them. Those people never think that their behaviors might hurt the animals. Moreover, seeing the posted selfies on social media, the site visitors may hope to have the same experiences. Recently, social media's role in the problem has been recognized. A social media site started to show a pop-up warning when its users search, using hashtags like "#slothselfie" and "#koalaselfie." Today, social media are such widespread communication tools that they can have a great impact anywhere. Even just posting a photo can lead to animal abuse. Next time you take and post photos, think about how your photos might affect others.

読み 本文 一文 意味 ▶ ⚙️

Lesson 10 Part4 新出語・熟語

responsibility /rɪspə(ɪ)nəbɪləti/	a moral duty that you ought to do
whoever /huəvər/	any person who
contact /kɒ(ɪ)ntækt/	touching something
moreover /mɔːrəʊvər/	in addition
hashtag /hæʃtæg/	the symbol #
widespread /waɪdspred/	existing or happening in many places or among many people
abuse /əbjuːs/	cruel or violent treatment of someone

▶ have responsibility for ... ⚙️

社名入る 教科書ウェブ
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Optional Lesson 2 Information Please / Part 1 著作権について

172 ページ テキストリーディング

172 ページ 新語

@ 2026 社名入る

Optional Lesson2 Part1 本文 🔍

I remember well the wooden case fastened to the wall on the stair landing. The receiver hung on the side of the box. I even remember the number — 105. I was too little to reach the telephone, but used to listen eagerly when my mother talked to it. Once she lifted me up to speak to my father, who was away on business. Magic! Then I discovered that somewhere inside that wonderful device lived an amazing person — her name was “Information Please,” and there was nothing she did not know. My mother could ask her for anybody’s number; when our clock ran down, Information Please immediately supplied the correct time.

読み 辞文 一文 意味 ▶ ⚙️

Optional Lesson2 Part1 新出語・熟語

Paul /pɔ:l/	a first name for boys
fasten /fæst(ə)n/	to attach something firmly to another object
landing /lændɪŋ/	an area of floor that joins two sets of stairs
receiver /rɪsɪːvə/	the part of a phone that you hold to your ear
hung /hʌŋ/	past and past participle form of "hang"
hang /hæŋ/	to be attached at the top, leaving lower parts free
eagerly /iːgərlɪ/	in a way that shows great interest and excitement
lift /lɪft/	to move something or someone to a higher position
device /dɪvaɪs/	an object or machine that has been invented to do a particular job
immediately /ɪmɪːdiətli/	at once
supply /səpláɪ/	to provide someone with something that they need or want

▶ be away on business

社名入る 書籍ウェブサイト
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Optional Lesson 2 Information Please / Part 2

著作権について

173 ページ テキストリーディング

173 ページ 新語

Optional Lesson2 Part2 本文



My first personal experience with this woman-in-the-receiver came one day while my mother was visiting a neighbor. Amusing myself with a hammer, I hit my finger. The pain was terrible, but there didn't seem to be much use crying because there was no one home to hear me. I walked around the house sucking my finger, finally arriving at the landing. The telephone! Quickly I ran for the footstool and took it to the landing. Climbing up, I took the receiver and held it to my ear. "Information Please," I said into the mouthpiece just above my head.

A click or two, and a small, clear voice spoke into my ear.

"Information."

"I hurt my fingerrrrr —" I cried into the phone. The tears began running down, now that I had an audience.

"Isn't your mother home?" came the question.

"Nobody's home but me," I said.

"Are you bleeding?"

"No," I replied. "I hit it with the hammer and it hurts."

"Can you open your icebox?" she asked. I said I could.

"Then break off a little piece of ice and hold it on your finger. That will stop the hurt. Be careful when you use the ice pick," she warned. "And don't cry. You'll be all right."

通紙 本文 一文 意味
▶
⚙️

Optional Lesson2 Part2 新出語・熟語

amuse /ə'mju:z/	to make someone laugh or smile
hammer /'hæməɹ/	tool with a handle and a heavy metal head, used for hitting nails into wood
suck /sʌk/	to take liquid into the mouth without using the teeth
footstool /'fʊtstù:l/	a low piece of furniture for supporting the feet
mouthpiece /'maʊθpi:s/	the part of a phone that is put next to mouth
bleed /bli:d/	to lose blood
reply /'ripláɪ/	to answer someone by saying or writing something
icebox /'áɪsbù(ç)ks/	a refrigerator
warn /'wɔ:rn/	to tell someone about a possible danger or problem

amuse oneself with ...

there is no use ~ing

now that ...



break off ...



社名入る 資料館ウェブ
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Optional Lesson 2 Information Please / Part 3 著作権について

174 ページ テキストリーディング

174 ページ 新語

@ 2026 社名入る

Optional Lesson2 Part3 本文 🔊

After that, I called Information Please for everything. I asked for help with my geography, and she told me where Philadelphia was, and the Orinoco — the river I was going to explore when I grew up. She helped me with my arithmetic, and she told me that a pet chipmunk — I had caught him in the park just the day before — would eat fruit and nuts. And there was the time that our pet canary died. I called Information Please and told her the sad story. She listened, and then said the usual things grown-ups say to soothe a child. But I did not feel better: why should birds sing so beautifully and bring joy to whole families, only to end as a heap of feathers feet up, on the bottom of a cage? She must have sensed my deep concern, for she said quietly, "Paul, always remember that there are other worlds to sing in." Somehow I felt better.

読み 本文 一文 意味 ▶ ⚙️

Optional Lesson2 Part3 新出語・熟語

geography /dʒi(ə)grəfi/	the study of the world's weather, mountains, seas, lakes, products, populations, etc.
Philadelphia /fɪlədélfiə/	the largest city in Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Orinoco /ɔːrənókou/	a river in northern South America
explore /ɪksplɔːr/	to try to discover something
arithmetic /əriθmətik/	the part of mathematics involving adding and multiplying, etc. of numbers
chipmunk /tʃɪpmʌŋk/	a small North American animal, similar to a squirrel
canary /kənəri/	a small yellow bird, often kept as a pet
grown-up /gróunʌp/	an adult
soothe /suːð/	to make someone feel calmer and less anxious
heap /hi:p/	an untidy pile of things
feather /féðər/	one of the light, soft parts that cover a bird's body
concern /kənsəːrŋ/	a feeling of worry

grow up

▶ only to ~



- 175 ページ テキストリーディング
- 175 ページ 新語

Optional Lesson2 Part4 本文



Another day I was at the telephone. "Information," said the now familiar voice.
 "How do you spell fix?" I asked.
 "Fix something? F-I-X."
 At that instant my sister, trying to scare me, jumped off the stairs at me. I fell off the footstool, pulling the receiver out of the box. We were both terrified — Information Please was no longer there, and I was not at all sure that I hadn't hurt her when I pulled the receiver out.
 Minutes later there was a man at the door. "I'm a telephone repairman. I was working down the street and the operator said there might be some trouble at this number." He reached for the receiver in my hand. "What happened?"
 I told him.
 "Well, we can fix that in a minute or two." He opened the telephone box, did some repair work, and then spoke into the phone.
 "Hi, this is Pete. Everything's under control at 105. The kid's sister scared him and he pulled the cord out of the box."
 He hung up, smiled, gave me a pat on the head, and walked out of the door.

通読 本文 一文 意味



Optional Lesson2 Part4 新出語・熟語

fix /fiks/	to put something in a place; to repair something
instant /inst(ə)nt/	a moment
scare /skéər/	to frighten
terrified /térfáid/	very frightened
repairman /rípéərmæn/	a person whose job is to repair things
operator /ú(ç)pərəitər/	someone who helps to connect people on a phone
repair /rípéər/	the act of fixing something that is damaged, broken, or not working
Pete /pi:t/	a first name for boys, short for Peter
cord /kó:rd/	a piece of wire used for carrying electricity to a piece of equipment
pat /pæt/	a gentle, friendly touch with your hand open flat
jump off ...	
no longer ...	
under control	
hang up	
give ... a pat on ~	



社名入る 資料用ウェブ
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Optional Lesson 2 Information Please / Part 5 著作権について

177 ページ テキストリーディング

177 ページ 新語

@ 2026 社名入る

Optional Lesson2 Part5 本文 🔊

All this took place in a small town in the Pacific Northwest. Then, when I was nine years old, we moved across the country to Boston — and I missed Information Please very much. She belonged in that old wooden box back home, and I somehow never thought of trying the tall, skinny new phone that sat on a small table in the hall.

Yet, as I grew into my teens, the memories of those childhood conversations never really left me; often in moments of doubt and worry I would recall the serene sense of security I had when I knew that I could call Information Please and get the right answer. I appreciated now how patient, understanding, and kind she was to have wasted her time on a little boy.

漢字 単語 一文 意味 ▶ ⚙️



Optional Lesson2 Part5 新出語・熟語

Pacific Northwest /pəˈsɪfɪk nɑːrθwɛst/	the area of the US which includes Washington State, Oregon, and northern California, especially along the Pacific coast
Boston /bɔːst(ə)n/	the capital and largest city in the US state of Massachusetts
belong /bɪlɔːŋ/	to be a member of a group, an organization, etc.
skinny /skɪni/	very thin
childhood /tʃɪldhʊd/	the period of time when someone is a child
recall /rɪkɔːl/	to bring the memory of a past event into mind

move across ...

grow into ...

waste A on B ⚙️

- 178 ページ  テキストリーディング
- 178 ページ  新語

Optional Lesson2 Part6 本文



A few years later, on my way west to college, my plane landed in Seattle. I had about half an hour before my plane left, and I spent 15 minutes or so on the phone with my sister, who had a happy marriage there now. Then, really without thinking what I was doing, I dialed my hometown operator and said, "Information Please."

Miraculously, I heard again the small, clear voice I knew so well: "Information."

I hadn't planned this, but I heard myself saying, "Could you tell me, please, how to spell the word 'fix'?"

There was a long pause. Then came the softly spoken answer. "I guess," said Information Please, "that your finger must be all right by now."

I laughed. "So it's really still you! I wonder if you have any idea how much you meant to me during all that time"

"I wonder," she replied, "if you know how much you meant to me? I never had any children, and I used to look forward to your calls. Silly, wasn't it?"

It didn't seem silly, but I didn't say so. Instead I told her how often I had thought of her over the years, and I asked if I could call her again when I came back to visit my sister after the first semester was over.

"Please do. Just ask for Sally."

"Goodbye, Sally." It sounded strange for Information Please to have a name. "If I run into any chipmunks, I'll tell them to eat fruit and nuts."

"Do that," she said. "And I expect one of these days you'll visit the Orinoco. Well, goodbye."

播放 本文 一文 意味




Optional Lesson2 Part6 新出語・熟語

- Seattle**
/siˈæt(ə)l/ a large city in Washington State in the U.S.
- dial**
/dáiəl/ to turn the dial on a phone to make a call
- miraculously**
/mərəˈkjələsli/ in a way that is very surprising or completely unexpected
- silly**
/sɪli/ stupid or embarrassing; ridiculous
- semester**
/səˈmɛstər/ one of the two periods that high school or college year is divided into
- Sally**
/sæli/ a first name for girls, sometimes short for Sarah

... or so

by now

 one of these days



180 ページ テキストリーディング

180 ページ 新語

Optional Lesson2 Part7 本文



Just three months later, I was back again at the Seattle airport. A different voice answered, "Information," and I asked for Sally.

"Are you a friend?"

"Yes," I said. "An old friend."

"Then I'm sorry to have to tell you. Sally had only been working part-time in the last few years because she was ill. She died five weeks ago." But before I could hang up, she said, "Wait a minute. Did you say your name was Willard?"

"Yes."

"Well, Sally left a message for you. And she wrote it down."

"What was it?" I asked, almost knowing in advance what it would be.

"Here it is, I'll read it — 'Tell him I still say there are other worlds to sing in. He'll know what I mean.'"

I thanked her and hung up. I did know what Sally meant.

語彙 単語 一文 意味



Optional Lesson2 Part7 新出語・熟語

part-time
/pɑ:rtáim/

for only some part of the usual working day or week

Willard
/wílərd/

a surname

in advance



社名入る 資料用ウェブ
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Additional Lesson 1 著作権について

182 ページ テキストリーディング

182 ページ 新語

@ 2026 社名入る

Additional Lesson1 本文 🔊

About 150 years ago, a lot of English words came to Japan when Japanese people were taking in Western cultures. Japanese people started using them, sometimes in unique ways. One such word was "sewing machine." It was called mishin because the word "machine" sounded to them like mishin. Ramune from "lemonade" is a similar example.

You can see other examples of Japanese English phrases on the list below. Each of the words may look like correct English, but they have different meanings or do not make sense at all. However, I think Japanese people are very clever, because they came up with their own unique and efficient way of using such words. They can understand each other better with these unique expressions.

連続 本文 一文 意味 ▶ ⚙️

Additional Lesson1 新出語・熟語

efficient /ɪfɪʃ(ə)nt/	working or operating without wasting time, money, or energy
sewing /səʊɪŋ/	the act of joining fabric or materials together using a needle and thread
lemonade /ləmənəɪd/	a sweetened beverage made from lemon juice, water, and sugar
stroller /strɒlələr/	a wheeled vehicle designed to carry babies or young children
buggy /bʌɡi/	a small, lightweight vehicle
cunning /kʌnɪŋ/	being skilled in achieving things through deceitful or clever means
cheat /tʃi:t/	something that is unfair or dishonest
claim /kleɪm/	to state something as true, often without providing proof
complaint /kəmpleɪnt/	an expression of dissatisfaction or a grievance about something
salary /sæl(ə)ri/	money that employees receive for work, usually paid every month

take in ...



 make sense



社名入る 単語帳ウェブ 107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Additional Lesson 2

著作権について

-  **183** ページ **テキストリーディング**
-  **183** ページ **新語**

Additional Lesson2 本文



Easy Banana Muffin Recipe

Ingredients for a dozen muffins

x1/3 butter x1/2 brown sugar 2 eggs
3 bananas x1/4 milk x2 flour

How to cook

1. Preheat the oven to 160°C.
2. Put the butter and brown sugar in a bowl, and mix them together.
3. Add eggs, mashed bananas, and milk.
4. Add the flour to the bowl, and mix all the ingredients.
5. Put the mixture in individual muffin cups.
6. Bake the muffins in the oven for 20-25 minutes. Stop baking them when their surfaces turn light brown.

読み 本文 一文 意味



Additional Lesson2 新出語・熟語

muffin
/mʌfɪn/

a small cake in the shape of a cup that often contains small pieces of fruit

dozen
/dʌz(ə)n/

twelve

flour
/flaʊə/

a powder made from wheat and used in cooking

preheat
/pri:hi:t/

to heat an oven to a particular temperature before it is used

oven
/ɒv(ə)n/

a device in which food is baked or heated

mixture
/mɪkstʃə/

a combination of different things

surface
/sɜ:fɪs/

of, on or at the top level of something

Rachel
/reɪtʃ(ə)l/

a first name for girls

mix ... together



社名入る 教科書ウェブ
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Additional Lesson 3

著作権について

184 ページ テキストリーディング

184 ページ 新語

@ 2026 社名入る

Additional Lesson3 本文

Manabu: This is a new map symbol. It stands for a natural disaster monument.

Vivian: Um, why do we need a new symbol now?

Manabu: In recent years, torrential rains have caused serious floods. Some people have lost their homes and families.

Vivian: It sounds terrible.

Manabu: People in the past wanted their descendants to remember their sad experiences. They erected monuments which told where past disasters had happened and how much damage they had caused.

Vivian: The Japanese government has used age-old wisdom to create a new map symbol, hasn't it?

Manabu: That's right. The government did that to warn residents about the risks of disasters in their neighborhoods.

Vivian: That sounds like a great idea!

通読 本文 一文 意味

Additional Lesson3 新出語・熟語

recent /ri:s(ə)nt/	having happened or having been done a short time ago
torrential /tɔ:rɛnʃ(ə)l/	(of rain) falling rapidly and in large amounts
descendant /dɪsɛnd(ə)nt/	all the people who are related to you and live after you
erect /ɪrɛkt/	build
age-old /eɪdʒəʊld/	existing for a very long time
wisdom /wɪzdəm/	the knowledge gained over a long period of time through learning or experience

stand for ...

185 ページ テキストリーディング

185 ページ 新語

Additional Lesson4 本文



South Korea

Uniforms for high school students are mainly blazer-style. Boys wear slim pants and girls wear short skirts. Their uniforms are often colorful and very stylish.

China

Most school clothes are jersey-style, like those worn in PE classes. They are inexpensive and easy to wash.

Vietnam

Junior high school students wear a white shirt with a red scarf. Boys wear pants, and girls wear pants, skirts, or one-piece dresses. Some schools adopt the ao dai, the traditional Vietnamese costume, as the uniform for high school girls.

Switzerland

Except for a few private schools, students generally wear whatever they want. However, some schools do not allow students to wear jeans or other casual clothing.



Additional Lesson4 新出語・熟語

slim /slɪm/	slender, having a small or narrow body shape, or low in thickness or width
stylish /stáɪlɪʃ/	fashionable, elegant, and attractive in appearance or design
jersey /dʒɜːrzi/	a type of knitted garment, often a shirt or sweater, typically worn for sports or as casual wear
PE /piː/	a subject focused on promoting physical fitness, health, and sports activities
inexpensive /ɪnɪkspénsɪv/	cheap; not costing a lot of money
scarf /skɑːft/	a piece of cloth worn around the neck, head, or shoulders for warmth, fashion, or religious reasons
one-piece /wʌnpíːs/	a single garment that covers the body
Switzerland /swɪtsərˌlænd/	a country in central Europe surrounded by France, Germany, Austria, and Italy, and whose capital is Bern
private /praɪvət/	belonging to one person and not for everyone
generally /dʒen(ə)r(ə)li/	in most cases; usually
whatever /(h)wʌtévər/	no matter what
jean /dʒiːn/	a type of durable pants made from denim fabric
casual /kæʒuəl/	not formal or not for a special occasion
clothing /klóʊðɪŋ/	things that people wear to cover their body

▶ **except for ...** ⚙️

社名入る 単語帳
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Additional Lesson 5

著作権について

- 186
ページ
🔊
テキストリーディング
- 186
ページ
🔊
新語

Additional Lesson5 本文



Which opinion do you agree with? Why?

Having cats as pets will cause you less trouble than having dogs. You don't have to take your cat for a walk. When cats go to the bathroom, they just take care of themselves by covering up their poo. Also, having a cat won't put you in any trouble with your neighbors because cats won't bark at or jump on other people as dogs sometimes do.

Dogs make better pets than cats do. First of all, dogs can be trained to help human beings in many ways. We have therapy dogs, guide dogs, and even rescue dogs. Moreover, walking your dog every day will surely help you to stay healthy. Above all, dogs are much more sociable and affectionate toward us than cats. As you know, dogs have long been called "man's best friend."

通称 本文 一文 意味



Additional Lesson5 新出語・熟語

poo /pú:/	solid waste from the body
therapy /ðérəpi/	the treatment of someone's mental problems
sociable /sóʊʃəb(ə)l/	friendly and enjoys being with other people
affectionate /ə'fɛkʃ(ə)nət/	showing caring feelings and love for someone; tender
take care of ...	
first of all	
above all	



社名入る 資料用ウェブ
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Additional Lesson 6

著作権について

187 ページ テキストリーディング

187 ページ 新語

Additional Lesson6 本文



Interviewer: Please tell me about how you got into flying drones.

Tomoki:

When I was in junior high school, I saw an exciting video clip made with drones on the Internet. After that, I started learning about drones.

Interviewer: Why did you fall in love with drones?

Tomoki:

At school, I was shy and had few friends. Flying drones by myself was a lot of fun. I started going out to fly drones instead of just staying at home. Drones changed my life!

Tomoki:

Tell me more. I took part in international competitions and performed well. That gave me confidence. I started a drone company with my father.

Interviewer: What did you learn from drones?

Tomoki: Everybody has a chance to meet something that can change their life.

Interviewer: Well, thank you very much.

Navigation bar with buttons for '法辞' (Dictionary), '本文' (Text), '一文' (Paragraph), '意味' (Meaning), a play button, and a settings gear icon.

Additional Lesson6 新出語・熟語

clip

/klɪp/

a short part of a film

confidence

/kɒnfɪdəns/

a belief in someone's own ability to do things

get into ...

take part in ...



社名入る 資料用ウェブ
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Additional Lesson 7

著作権について

- 188 ページ テキストリーディング
- 188 ページ 新語

Additional Lesson7 本文



Have you ever heard that there are doctors in the art world? Iwai Kikuko, an art conservator, has conserved valuable paintings, such as Claude Monet's Water Lilies and Vincent van Gogh's Sunflowers.

Iwai says, "Artworks are alive, so they are aging as time passes. They are extremely fragile and need to be treated carefully. It is essential to keep their original quality. I have to choose the best way to conserve each painting without changing the original message that the artist wanted to deliver."

Iwai worries that very few Japanese museums have a special department for art conservation. Kie, her daughter, has decided to become an art conservator, too. Kie aims to follow her mother's path as an "art doctor."

播放
本文
一文
意味
▶
⚙️

Additional Lesson7 新出語・熟語

conservator /kənsəˈrveɪtər/	someone who protects something and prevents it from changing or being damaged
conserve /kənsəˈrv/	to protect something and prevent it from changing or being damaged
Claude Monet /klɔːd mɒneɪ/	a French painter who was a founding member of the Impressionists
Vincent van Gogh /vɪns(ə)nt væn ɡoʊ/	(1853–90) a Dutch painter
fragile /frædʒ(ə)l/	easily damaged or broken; delicate
treat /tri:t/	to deal with something in a particular way
department /dɪpɑːtmənt/	a section of an organization such as a school, business, or government, etc.
conservation /kənsəˈrveɪʃ(ə)n/	the protection of natural things such as animals, plants, forests, etc. from the damaging effects of human activity



社名入る 資料用ウェブ 107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Additional Lesson 8

著作権について

- 189 ページ テキストリーディング
- 189 ページ 新語

Additional Lesson8 本文



The Atomic Bomb Dome was once a public facility which collected and displayed local products and craftworks. In this kind of facility, various exhibitions were also held. It was called a commercial museum. Commercial museums were built in Japan during the early 20th century.

In 1915, a Czech architect, Jan Letzel, was asked to build a commercial museum in Hiroshima. He designed a three-story building with a dome at the top. He made sunlight come through to the second floor by leaving part of the third floor open. This structure was so modern for a public building that it was favorably reviewed in magazines.

Though it was a public facility, this modern building looked exotic. It soon became a popular spot. It was featured on a postcard as a tourist spot together with Miyajima.

漢字 単語 一文 意味



Additional Lesson8 新出語・熟語

display /dɪspleɪ/	to show information on a screen
craftwork /kræftwɜːk/	the creation of items by hand
commercial /kəmɜːrʃ(ə)l/	intended for business or trade
Czech /tʃɛk/	related to the Czech Republic
Jan Letzel /jɑːn leʦəl/	a Czech architect
favorably /fəv(ə)rəb(ə)li/	in a positive or advantageous manner
exotic /ɪgzə(ː)tiːk/	unusual, rare, or strikingly different from what is familiar

come through



社名入る 資料ウェブサイト
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Additional Lesson 9

著作権について

190 ページ デキストリーディング

190 ページ 新語

Additional Lesson9 本文



High School Student Regional Town Vitalization Idea Contest

Our town has several challenges at the moment. For example, the population has continued to decrease, partly because a lot of younger people leave here for jobs or higher education when they graduate from school.

Your ideas can change this situation and help to achieve future development of our town. Participants will give a presentation at the town cultural center on February 15. Special prizes will be awarded to the winners!

Application method: Choose one of the issues below. Fill out the required online form by January 31.

The current challenges of our town:

1. Health and welfare
2. Cultural promotion
3. Childcare support
4. Education
5. Environmental measures
6. Other

通読 本文 一文 意味



Additional Lesson9 新出語・熟語

regional

/rɪːdʒ(ə)n(ə)l/

relating to a particular area; local

vitalization

/vɪtəlɪz(ə)ɪʃ(ə)n/

to make something stronger or more active

partly

/pɑːrtli/

to some degree

participant

/pɑːtɪsɪp(ə)nt/

someone who takes part in an activity or event

award

/əwɔːrd/

a prize or money given to someone to reward them for something they have done

application

/æplɪk(ə)ɪʃ(ə)n/

a piece of software designed to do a particular job

issue

/ɪʃuː/

a subject or problem that people often discuss or talk about

required

/rɪkwaɪəd/

necessary

current

/kʌr(ə)nt/

of the present time

welfare

/wɛlfəər/

practical or financial help that is provided for people, often by the government

promotion

/prəməʃ(ə)n/

the act of helping something to develop or increase

childcare

/tʃɪldr(ə)kɛər/

care for children while their parents are at work

at the moment

graduate from ...



fill out ...



- 191 ページ テキストリーディング
- 191 ページ 新語

Additional Lesson10 本文



Maria Island — That Is Their Home

Maria Island sits off the East Coast of Tasmania, Australia. It has a rich natural environment. Visitors enjoy seeing wildlife in its natural habitat. Recently, some photos posted by visitors on social media have made the island known to many other people. As a result, the number of tourists has increased greatly.

One of the most popular animals among tourists to the island is the wombat, an adorable and friendly animal. Unfortunately, some people don't recognize that they are visiting the animals' home. They often get too close to the wombats. This human behavior is having a bad influence on the animals' health.

Nowadays, visitors to the island are encouraged to sign the "Maria Island Pledge." The pledge begins as follows: "I take this pledge to respect and protect the furred and feathered residents of Maria. I will remember you are wild and pledge to keep you this way."



Additional Lesson10 新出語・熟語

Maria /məˈriːə/	an island located in the Tasman Sea, off the east coast of Tasmania, Australia
pledge /plédʒ/	[noun] a serious or formal promise [verb] to promise seriously to do something
Tasmania /tæzméiniə/	an island off the southeast coast of Australia
wombat /wó(:)mbæt/	an Australian animal like a small bear
adorable /ədó:rəb(ə)l/	attractive, lovely
nowadays /náúədèiz/	at the present time
furred /fú:rd/	covered with fur
feathered /féðərd/	having feathers or covered with feathers

be known to ...

get close to ...

have an influence on ...

 as follows



ウェブページのアドレス等の掲載箇所一覧表 (外国語 (英語) 音声に係るもの)

番号	ページ	行	ウェブページを参照させる手段(URL、二次元コード等の別)
1-1	8	誌面左上	二次元コード
1-2			リンクボタン「テキストリーディング」
1-3			リンクボタン「新語」
2-1	10	誌面左上	二次元コード
2-2			リンクボタン「テキストリーディング」
2-3			リンクボタン「新語」
3-1	12	誌面左上	二次元コード
3-2			リンクボタン「テキストリーディング」
3-3			リンクボタン「新語」
4-1	22	誌面左上	二次元コード
4-2			リンクボタン「テキストリーディング」
4-3			リンクボタン「新語」
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5-2			リンクボタン「テキストリーディング」
5-3			リンクボタン「新語」
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6-2			リンクボタン「テキストリーディング」
6-3			リンクボタン「新語」
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7-2			リンクボタン「テキストリーディング」
7-3			リンクボタン「新語」
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8-3			リンクボタン「新語」
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48-2			リンクボタン「テキストリーディング」
48-3			リンクボタン「新語」
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49-2			リンクボタン「テキストリーディング」
49-3			リンクボタン「新語」
50-1	183	誌面左上	二次元コード
50-2			リンクボタン「テキストリーディング」
50-3			リンクボタン「新語」
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51-3			リンクボタン「新語」
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52-3			リンクボタン「新語」
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53-2			リンクボタン「テキストリーディング」
53-3			リンクボタン「新語」
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54-2			リンクボタン「テキストリーディング」
54-3			リンクボタン「新語」
55-1	188	誌面左上	二次元コード
55-2			リンクボタン「テキストリーディング」
55-3			リンクボタン「新語」

56-1	189	誌面左上	二次元コード
56-2			リンクボタン「テキスリーディング」
56-3			リンクボタン「新語」
57-1	190	誌面左上	二次元コード
57-2			リンクボタン「テキスリーディング」
57-3			リンクボタン「新語」
58-1	191	誌面左上	二次元コード
58-2			リンクボタン「テキスリーディング」
58-3			リンクボタン「新語」

社名入る 資料のウェブ
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Lesson 1 Is this Correct English? / Part 1 著作権について

8 ページ テキストリーディング

8 ページ 新語

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Lesson 1 Part 1 本文 🔊

Hi, class! During the last spring holiday, I joined a language program in London for 10 days. I stayed with a host family. I enjoyed the scenery of the historical city and the local food. One day, I had a problem when I was talking in class about volunteer cleaning activities. My classmates from different countries didn't know some phrases like "pet bottle." I was a little confused. Later, our teacher told us the correct phrase for this: "plastic bottle." That was a good experience for me. I realized that I really have to hit the books. So, I'd like to study English a lot more. Thank you.

🔊 本文 一文 意味 ▶ ⚙️

Lesson 1 Part1 新出語・熟語

scenery /sɪˈn(ə)ri/	the natural features of a landscape or environment
historical /hɪst(ə)rɪk(ə)l/	related to history or the past, often concerning events, figures, or periods that have significance
phrase /frɛɪz/	a group of words that work together to convey a particular meaning but do not form a complete sentence
confused /kənˈfjuːzɪd/	being unclear, uncertain, or disoriented

hit the books

▶ ⚙️

社名入る 教材ウェブ
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Lesson 1 Is this Correct English? / Part 2

著作権について

10 ページ テキストリーディング

10 ページ 新語

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Lesson 1 Part 2 本文

Vivian: Many people in Japan love to eat shukurimu. When I first heard it, I was surprised.

Taro: Why?

Vivian: Shukurimu sounds like "shoe cream": it is used to polish shoes. The proper English for shukurimu, a kind of sweets, is "cream puff."

Kumi: I have another example. When I ordered saida at a restaurant in London, I was asked to show my ID. I didn't understand why.

Vivian: You just wanted to drink some "soda pop," didn't you? In British English, cider means an alcoholic drink made from apple juice.

David: When I first came to Japan, I was confused about Japanese English. But now I love it.

速読 本文 一文 意味


Lesson 1 Part2 新出語・熟語


polish /pə(ɪ)lɪʃ/	to make something smooth, shiny, or refined, often by rubbing or cleaning
proper /prɒ(ɪ)pər/	appropriate or correct
puff /pʌf/	a small portion of something, often in the context of a snack or treat
cider /saɪdər/	a fermented alcoholic beverage made primarily from the juice of apples
alcoholic /ælkəhɒ(ɪ)lɪk/	containing alcohol

be made from ...


社名入る 資料用ウェブ
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Lesson 1 Is this Correct English? / Part 3 著作権について

12 ページ  テキストリーディング

12 ページ  新語

@ 2026 社名入る



Lesson 1 Part 3 本文 

Kumi: How do you study English?

Rui: Hi, there! I like English rap songs. I started trying to pronounce the words as they sounded. I kept pronouncing them repeatedly. Now I think I'm fluent in English!

Annie: Hello. I keep a diary in English. We can easily do it if we use our smartphones. Some apps have a spell-checking function. It's worth trying! Have fun!

Yuki: Hi! Our town regularly organizes enjoyable events. A lot of foreigners come to our BBQ parties and Xmas parties. I like attending these parties and meeting various people. During the parties, I keep talking to them in English!

読み 原文 一文 意味  

Lesson 1 Part3 新出語・熟語

rap /ræp/	a type of popular music in which the words are spoken, not sung
pronounce /prəˈnaʊns/	to make the sound of a word or letter
repeatedly /riːpiːtɪdli/	many times
fluent /fluːənt/	able to speak a language easily, well, and quickly
Annie /æni/	a common given name
app /æp/	a piece of software designed for a particular purpose
spell-checking /spélˌtʃekɪŋ/	the process of reviewing written text for spelling errors and correcting them
function /fʌŋ(k)ʃ(ə)n/	the job that something (or someone) does
worth /wɜːrθ/	to be important, useful or pleasant to have or do
regularly /ˈregjələri/	at regular intervals; often
organize /ɔːrgənəɪz/	to make necessary arrangements for something to happen
BBQ /biːbiːkjùː/	short for barbecue
Xmas /krɪsməs/	an abbreviation for Christmas

be fluent in ...

be worth ~ing

▶ have fun



社名入る 教材ソフトウェア 107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Lesson 2 Our Beloved Yellow Fruit / Part 1

著作権について

22 ページ テキストリーディング

22 ページ 新語

Lesson 2 Part 1 本文



People around the world seem to love bananas. In the Philippines, sweet fried bananas are a common street food. Puerto Ricans make a hot soup with mashed bananas. It is made with some seasonings, such as salt and black pepper. Different cultures have their own different ways of eating this delicious fruit. Bananas are good for our health as well as delicious. They contain a good amount of vitamins and minerals. One of the minerals is potassium. This is useful in lowering blood pressure. Bananas are very familiar to people all over the world. However, this fruit is in danger of extinction due to a disease.

読み 本文 一文 意味
▶
⚙️

Lesson 2 Part1 新出語・熟語

seem /si:m/	to appear to be probable
fried /fráid/	cooked in hot oil or fat
Puerto Rican /pwèərtəri:k(ə)n/	a person from Puerto Rico
mashed /mæʃt/	crushed
seasoning /si:z(ə)nɪŋ/	a substance, especially salt or pepper, used to add taste to food
pepper /pépə/	a powder used to give a spicy, hot taste to food
contain /kəntéin/	to have something inside
vitamin /vítəmin/	a natural substance in food that is necessary for good health
mineral /mín(ə)r(ə)l/	a natural substance in food and drink that is important for our body to stay healthy
potassium /pətéisiəm/	a silver-white chemical element that is used in industry and farming
blood /blʌd/	the red liquid that is sent around the bodies of humans and animals by the heart
pressure /préʃə/	the force produced by the quantity of gas or liquid in a container or a limited space
familiar /fəmiljə/	well-known to people and easy to recognize
extinction /íkstiŋ(k)ʃ(ə)n/	a situation in which a plant, an animal, an insect, etc. no longer exists

A as well as B

be familiar to ...

▶ be in danger of ...



社名入る 資料用ウェブ
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Lesson 2 Our Beloved Yellow Fruit / Part 2

著作権について

24 ページ テキストリーディング

24 ページ 新語

@ 2026 社名入る

Lesson 2 Part 2 本文



The future of bananas is now at risk due to Panama disease. This disease infects banana plants from their roots, and finally kills them. People once enjoyed a kind of banana named Gros Michel. It was produced mainly in Central and South America. In the 1950s, however, Panama disease attacked almost all the banana plantations there, and Gros Michel nearly became extinct. Instead, people began to produce another type of banana called Cavendish. It was resistant to Panama disease. Again, however, a new type of Panama disease began to infect bananas. This disease is now threatening the production of even Cavendish. It is difficult for modern technologies to stop the disease.

音読 本文 一文 意味

▶

⚙️




Lesson 2 Part2 新出語・熟語

risk /rɪsk/	the possibility of something bad may happen
Panama /pəˈnɑːmə:/	a country in Central America
infect /ɪnfekt/	to give a disease to a person, animal, or plant
root /ru:t/	the part of a plant or tree that grows under the ground and takes in water
Gros Michel /gróusmɪʃèl/	an export cultivar of banana until the 1950s
central /sɛntr(ə)/	in the center of a place or an object
plantation /plæntéɪʃ(ə)n/	a large farm, especially in a hot country, where a particular type of crop is grown
extinct /ɪkstɪŋkt/	not exist anymore
Cavendish /kævəndɪʃ/	the fruits and the plant of one of a number of banana cultivars
resistant /rɪzɪst(ə)nt/	not damaged or affected by something; able to resist something
threaten /θrét(ə)n/	to appear likely to cause something unpleasant to something or someone

be at risk

 be resistant to ...



-   テキストリーディング
-   新語

Lesson 2 Part 3 本文



Vivian: Why is it hard to prevent Panama disease?

Mr. Tanaka:

Well, one reason is that most bananas on the earth have identical genes. If one banana plant is infected by a germ, the infection can easily spread to the rest in the area.

Vivian: Oh, dear.

Mr. Tanaka: Besides this, the germs exist in the ground. They can move quickly from one area to another through the soil.

Vivian: Is there anything we can do?

Mr. Tanaka: Scientists are now trying to find effective ways to save bananas. One of the ways is to manipulate the genes of bananas.

Vivian: I do hope our beloved fruit will stay with us forever!



Lesson 2 Part3 新出語・熟語

identical
/aɪdɛntɪk(ə)l/

exactly the same, or very similar

gene
/dʒiːn/

a unit inside a cell that controls the development of particular characteristics in an animal or plant that has been passed on from its parents

germ
/dʒɜːm/

a very small living thing that causes disease

infection
/ɪnfɛkʃ(ə)n/

a disease that is caused by bacteria or a virus

soil
/sɔɪl/

the substance on the surface of the ground in which plants, trees, etc. grow

effective
/ɪfɛktɪv/

successful or working in a way that you want

manipulate
/mənɪpjəleɪt/

to control, use or change something with skill

beloved
/bɪləvɪd/

loved very much



社名入る 資料用ウェブ
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Lesson 3 Preparing for Potential Risks / Part 1

著作権について

36
ページ



テキストリーディング

36
ページ



新語

Lesson 3 Part 1 本文



The graph shows that global economic damage from natural disasters increased year by year. The economic damage from earthquakes went up more than nine times between 1980 and 2011. The economic damage from extreme weather rose sharply from 2004 on. Floods constantly damage economic activities. The total cost of these damages came up to over 300 billion dollars in 2011 and 2017. Earthquakes, floods, and extreme weather are becoming larger and larger in scale. Such natural disasters may hit us anytime. The damage can be much more serious than we expect. It is important that we know what we will need in case of a disaster.

読み 本文 一文 意味



Lesson 3 Part1 新出語・熟語

economic

/i:kən(ə):mik/

relating to trade, industry, and money

damage

/dæmɪdʒ/

harm or injury

disaster

/dɪzæstər/

a sudden event such as a flood, storm, or accident which causes great damage

drought

/draʊt/

a long period of dry weather when there is little or no rain

flood

/flʌd/

a large amount of water covering an area that is usually dry

extreme

/ɪkstri:m/

very great in degree

sharply

/ʃɑ:pli/

suddenly and by a large amount

scale

/skeɪl/

the size or level of something

expect

/ɪkspékt/

to think that something will happen or that someone will do something

year by year

between A and B

come up to ...



in case of ...



社名入る 資料用ウェブ
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Lesson 3 Preparing for Potential Risks / Part 2

著作権について

40 ページ テキストリーディング

40 ページ 新語

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Lesson 3 Part 2 本文

Typical natural disasters are different from region to region. Severe storms and floods often happen in Asia. In Central and South America, huge earthquakes are likely to happen. In Africa, people suffer from terrible droughts. Japan has suffered from earthquakes and typhoons almost every year. The Japanese government has collected data about the damage caused by these disasters. The data can help to avoid the potential risks of these disasters. One of the useful tools against disasters is hazard maps. These maps show areas that can be damaged by floods and earthquakes. They also tell people about the nearest evacuation sites in their areas. Hazard maps can save the lives of people.

逐語 本文 一文 意味

Lesson 3 Part2 新出語・熟語

typical /tɪpɪk(ə)l/	having the usual qualities or features of something (a group, people, things, ideas, etc.)
region /rɪːdʒ(ə)n/	a large area of a country, usually without exact limits
severe /sɪvɪər/	not kind or showing sympathy; not smiling or showing approval
suffer /sʌfər/	to experience physical or mental pain
typhoon /taɪfʊ:n/	a very violent tropical storm with strong winds
potential /pə'tenʃ(ə)l/	the possibility which someone or something has to develop but has not developed yet
hazard /hæzəd/	something dangerous or likely to cause damage
evacuation /ɪvækju'eɪʃ(ə)n/	the act of moving people from a dangerous place to a safer place

▶ suffer from ...

社名入る 教材用ウェブ
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Lesson 3 Preparing for Potential Risks / Part 3

著作権について

42 ページ テキストリーディング

42 ページ 新語

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Lesson 3 Part 3 本文

Once a natural disaster happens, people hurry to an evacuation site like a school gymnasium. Most people are not used to being with strangers for a long time. They suffer from stress coming from the loss of privacy. Cardboard boxes have been used to relieve such discomfort. By using them, people are able to separate themselves from others. Also, cardboard box beds are helpful for keeping away the bitter cold in gyms. Measures against potential disasters have dramatically improved our chances of surviving them. However, it depends on each of us to reduce our own risk in future disasters. It is never too early to get prepared for them.

英語 本文 一文 意味

🔍

⚙️

Lesson 3 Part3 新出語・熟語

gymnasium
/dʒɪmnéiziam/

a large room with equipment for playing sports or exercising the body

loss
/lɔ:s/

the state of no longer having something

privacy
/praɪvəsi/

the state of being alone, and not watched or heard by other people

cardboard
/kɑ:rdbɔ:rd/

material like very thick, stiff paper, often used for making boxes

relieve
/rɪli:v/

to reduce or remove someone's pain or unpleasant feelings

discomfort
/dɪskɔ:mfərt/

a feeling of being uncomfortable physically or mentally

measure
/méʒə/

an official action that is intended to deal with a particular problem

survive
/sərváiv/

to continue to live or exist, especially after an accident, war, illness, etc.

prepared
/prɪpéərd/

ready to do something or deal with a situation

be used to ~ing

separate A from B

keep away ...

depend on ...



 too ... to ~



社名入る 資料用ウェブ
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Lesson 4 Clothing for School / Part 1

著作権について

- 50 ページ  テキストリーディング
- 50 ページ  新語

Lesson 4 Part 1 本文



David: Can you tell me what you think about school uniforms? According to a survey conducted by a uniform company in 2023, about 80% of high school students think it is better to wear uniforms. But some students at our school say they don't need uniforms.

Kumi: I like to wear uniforms. I don't like to choose what to wear to school every morning. That is troublesome for me.

Takashi: I feel the same way. Also, when I wear the uniform, people can recognize me as a student. That's convenient.

Vivian: Uniforms are OK, but I don't really like ours. They look old-fashioned.

David: I see. You three are in favor of wearing uniforms, but ours may need to be improved. Do you have any good ideas?

Navigation bar with buttons for '漢字', '単語', '一文', '意味', a play button, and a settings gear icon.

Lesson 4 Part1 新出語・熟語

conduct /kəndʌkt/	to do a particular activity to get information or prove facts
troublesome /trʌb(ə)ls(ə)m/	causing difficulty, problems, or annoyance
old-fashioned /əʊl(d)fæʃ(ə)nd/	no longer in style, outdated, or traditional
favor /fɛɪvər/	preference or approval for someone or something

recognize A as B

in favor of ...



社名入る 教材ウェブ 107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Lesson 4 Clothing for School / Part 2

著作権について

- 52 ページ テキストリーディング
- 52 ページ 新語

Lesson 4 Part 2 本文



In Japan, school uniforms are common clothes which high school students wear to school. The first uniform in Japan was born in 1879. It was a stand-up collar "gakuran" for male university students. As for the females', the hakama style was common around 1900. However, these uniforms were reserved for a limited number of elite students. From the Taisho to the Showa era, more people began to attend middle schools. Many schools adopted uniforms which were made in the Western style. After World War II, the gakuran for boys and the sailor style for girls became very popular. In the 1980s, the blazer style became popular. New schools in particular wanted to impress potential applicants with the new types of uniforms.

通称 原文 一文 意味



Lesson 4 Part2 新出語・熟語

stand-up /stændʌp/	upright or positioned vertically
collar /kɒl(ə)r/	a part of a garment, typically found around the neck area
male /meɪl/	a man
female /fi:meɪl/	being a woman or a girl
reserve /rɪzəʊv/	a supply of something kept for future use
elite /i:li:t/	a group of people or things that are considered the best, most powerful, or most important in a particular society, organization, or field
adopt /ədɒ(ɪ)pt/	to choose to take up an idea, method, or course of action
blazer /bleɪzə/	a type of jacket that is similar to a suit jacket but typically less formal
particular /pɑ:tɪkjələ/	special
applicant /æplɪk(ə)nt/	a person who applies for something, such as a job, position, school, or grant





in particular



社名入る 資料用ウェブ
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Lesson 4 Clothing for School / Part 3 著作権について

54 ページ  テキストリーディング

54 ページ  新語

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Lesson 4 Part 3 本文



Today's school uniforms are more functional. Some are made of comfortable fabrics developed with advanced technologies. In addition, many can be washed at home.

We also find social trends in uniforms. More schools are considering various ideas for deciding on uniforms. For example, one high school in the Chugoku region has recently adopted new uniforms designed with their students' opinions. Their options include a jacket-and-pants outfit, which is for both boys and girls, and a sailor style outfit, which is for girls. Additional items like a cardigan and a vest are also available.

Of course, some schools don't have uniforms. Whether you go to school in uniform or free dress, the clothes you wear to school will leave you with lasting memories of your school days.

読み 本文 一文 意味



Lesson 4 Part3 新出語・熟語

functional /fʌŋ(k)ʃ(ə)n(ə)l/	designed or intended to be practical and effective for a particular purpose
fabric /fæbrɪk/	a textile material, typically woven or knitted
advanced /ədvænst/	at a higher or more difficult level
trend /trɛnd/	a general tendency in the way that people are behaving
option /ɒ(ɔ̃)ʃ(ə)n/	something that you can choose from a set of possibilities
include /ɪnklú:d/	to have or contain something as a part of something else
outfit /áutfɪt/	a set of clothes worn together
additional /ədɪf(ə)n(ə)l/	added or extra
cardigan /kɑ:rdɪgən/	a sweater open at the front with buttons or a zip
available /əvéləb(ə)l/	you can buy or use it
whether /(h)wéðə:/	it is not important if

be made of ...

decide on ...

 of course

 64 ページ テキストリーディング

 64 ページ 新語

Lesson 5 Part 1 本文



Our Recommended Book for this Month: Coo and Shino

On November 7, 2012, a kitten was picked up and taken home by Haru-san. She named him Coo[kú:]. Haru-san also looked after an old female dog, Shino. When Coo and Shino saw each other for the first time, Coo seemed to fall in love with her. This was just the beginning of their story.

David

A special bond between a feline named Coo and his best canine friend, Shino

Cats and dogs are people's favorite pet animals. Some people love dogs because they are loyal to their owners, while others appreciate that cats love living independent lives on their own. Well, after you read this book, you may come to adore both cats and dogs!

洋詞 本文 一文 意味



Lesson 5 Part1 新出語・熟語

Coo /kú:/	a dog's name
kitten /kít(ə)n/	a very young cat
bond /bá(ɔ̃)nd/	a strong connection joining two or more people
feline /fi:lain/	looking like or moving like a cat
canine /kéinain/	of or relating to dogs
loyal /lói(ə)l/	faithful to someone
appreciate /əprí:fjèit/	to be grateful for something; to thank someone in a polite way
independent /indipénd(ə)nt/	able to do things by oneself without needing help or advice from other people
adore /ədó:r/	to love someone very much
pick up ...	
look after ...	
for the first time	
be loyal to ...	
on one's own	




社名入る 無料アプリ
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Lesson 5 True Love between a Cat and a Dog / Part 2 [著作権について](#)



68 ページ テキストリーディング

68 ページ 新話

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Lesson 5 Part 2 本文 

I tried everything to attract Shino's attention. Softly and gently, I stretched out my paw to her. As soon as I touched her, however, Shino stood up and left me all alone. Still, I never gave up. Day after day, I stayed beside Shino and followed her to every corner of Haru-san's home. Then, one day, Shino reached out her paw, and I softly touched it. Finally, mutual trust was being built between us. Shino often spent the day sitting in the sun near the window. We sometimes played hide-and-seek under a kotatsu. Every day, Haru-san took us for walks in the neighborhood. It seemed like serene and happy days like this would last forever.

読み 本文 一文 意味  

Lesson 5 Part2 新出語・熟語

gently
/dʒɛntli/

in a way that is soft and light

stretch
/strɛtʃ/

to become longer or wider

paw
/pɔ:/

the foot of an animal

mutual
/mjʊ:tʃu(ə)l/

felt or done in the same way by each of two or more people

trust
/trʌst/

to believe that someone is good, honest, sincere, etc.

hide-and-seek
/hàid(ə)nsí:k/

a children's game in which one player shuts his/her eyes while the others hide, and then goes to find them

neighborhood
/néibərhùd/

the area that surrounds someone's home

serene
/səri:n/

calm and peaceful


stretch out ...

as soon as ...

day after day

spend ... ~ing

sin in the sun

 take ... for a walk



社名入る 資料ウェブサイト
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Lesson 5 True Love between a Cat and a Dog / Part 3

著作権について

70
ページ



テキストリーディング

70
ページ



新語

Lesson 5 Part 3 本文



Then, one day in 2014, Shino began to walk straight into walls and even got herself stuck in small spaces. Soon, she started to circle around the same place again and again. Later, Shino was diagnosed with dementia. I decided to do everything I could for Shino. When she got lost, I served as her guide. Shino seemed to feel comfortable when she placed her head on my back. Despite all these efforts, however, in the summer of 2017, Shino couldn't stand up at all. One night, Shino started to bark violently. I didn't know the reason why she was howling so hard. Early the next morning, Shino was taken to a nearby veterinarian and was hospitalized.

通称 本文 一文 意味



Lesson 5 Part3 新出語・熟語

stuck /stʌk/	past and past participle form of "stick"
stick /stɪk/	to become fixed in one position and difficult to move
diagnose /dɪəˈɡnəʊs/	to find out and say what disease someone has through examinations
dementia /dɪˈmenʃə/	an illness that affects the brain and memory, gradually causing someone to lose the ability to think and behave normally
despite /dɪˈspáɪt/	in spite of
bark /bɑːrk/	(of a dog) to make a short loud noise
violently /vɪəˈələntli/	someone who has a medical degree and trained to take care of animals
howl /háʊl/	(of a dog) to make a long loud noise
veterinarian /vèt(ə)rənérɪən/	someone who has a medical degree and trained to take care of animals
hospitalize /há(ɪ)spít(ə)láɪz/	to take someone to a hospital and keep them there for treatment
walk straight into ...	
be diagnosed with ...	
get lost	
not ... at all	



社名入る 教科書ウェブ
107-165 (書名入る)

107-165 (書名入る) / Lesson 5 True Love between a Cat and a Dog / Part 4 著作権について

72 ページ テキストリーディング

72 ページ 新語

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Lesson 5 Part 4 本文 🔊

At 2:30 p.m. on the day when Shino was hospitalized, there was a call from the animal hospital, and the vet said, "Shino-chan's heart has stopped." When Haru-san arrived at the hospital, the doctor was still attempting to revive Shino. After approximately ten minutes, Haru-san said to the vet, "That is enough. Shino finally passed away.

After Shino left us, Haru-san talked to me gently and embraced me warmly. But I didn't feel like talking to anybody. As time went by, however, my sorrow gradually lessened. I came to think that Shino would always watch over us with her gentle eyes. In our yard, where Shino and I had spent so much time together, the cherry blossoms were in full bloom.

漢文 英文 意味 ▶ ⚙️