

新装第1版

茅ヶ崎方式
国際英語教本
Book 5
(対話)

茅ヶ崎方式英語会

＜ 序 文 ＞

茅ヶ崎方式英語会は1981年の創設から一貫して **LISTENING を基盤**とした独自の教本類を使用して来ました。これまで何回か改訂を重ね、30年を経て、このたびようやく、全教材を網羅する**4,000語**を確定するとともに、次の**8冊の教本類と月刊英語教本**をひとつの学習システムとして完成することが出来ました。

	教本類名	内 容	用語数
1	茅ヶ崎方式国際英語 基本 4,000 語	茅ヶ崎方式で使用する全用語の説明	4,000
2	0 からスタート再学習の英語 前編	もう一度英語をやり直したい人向け	250
3	0 からスタート再学習の英語 後編	前編修了者向け	500
4	茅ヶ崎方式英語教本 BOOK-1	LISTENING と統語法の基礎	1,000
5	茅ヶ崎方式英語教本 BOOK-2	ニュース理解の基本用語と知識	2,000
6	茅ヶ崎方式英語教本 BOOK-3	LISTENING の仕上げ	3,000
7	茅ヶ崎方式英語教本 BOOK-4	LISTENING, 語彙、統語法の仕上げ	4,000
8	茅ヶ崎方式英語教本 BOOK-5	WRITING と SPEAKING	4,000
9	茅ヶ崎方式月刊英語教本	最新のニュースを教材とした中・上級者用	4,000

*茅ヶ崎方式学習システムの使い方 p. 222 参照

これらの教本類で学んだ人達は数十万人に上り、今も全国150の協力校*で毎年数千人の会員がこのシステムのもとで学習しています。自分の現在の力に合ったところから始めて、確実に国際社会の中で役立つ英語力を身につけてください。

2007年11月 初代代表 元NHK国際局記者 松山 薫

*協力校の所在地は、茅ヶ崎方式英語会ホームページに掲載されています。月刊英語教本は、2015年8月に廃刊となりました。また茅ヶ崎方式英語教本は茅ヶ崎方式国際英語教本として再発行されています。

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EXERCISE
1-800
THE INDEX

UNIT-1 話題 (1) 14

1. 日赤に個人で 10 億円寄付
decide, accept, worth
2. 2 億円当たりくじ水害に寄贈
pray for, recovery
3. ゲイツ氏転進願って慈善事業へ
desire
4. 富豪 3 億ドル慈善団体へ
donate, invest, worth
5. UNICEF 大使アグネス・チャン
appoint
6. おしん 50 カ国以上で放映
depict, endure, achieve
7. 森英恵さん孫娘と引退表明
accompany
8. 環境相、風呂敷推奨
advocate
9. ゴジラ、スターの殿堂入り
honor, trigger
10. 4 月 29 日は昭和の日に
commemorate, experience
11. 若草山の山焼き
throng, overlook
12. 祇園祭山鉾でクライマックス
regard, attract
13. 古都の初夏告げる葵祭
herald, feature, date back
14. 浅間神社に富士山頂所有権
obtain, found
15. 中高年、若い夫のお産立会い不可解
sound
16. 中高年の夫、家事に無関心
indifferent, depend
17. 元日本兵ウクライナから里帰り
realize
18. 東京タワーにビートルズ蜃人形
exhibit, overlook
19. サガン処女作 2 百万部売れる
translate, establish
20. アンデルセン童話再び人気
grasp

UNIT-2 話題 (2) 20

21. 長子の 4 人に 1 人出来ちゃった婚
analyze
22. 森進一、昌子 19 年で離婚
seem
23. トム・クルーズ夫妻離婚
impossible
24. タレント、女性殴って反省
regret, lack, respect
25. 県議会、覆面みとめる
permit, elect
26. 県議会議場で年賀状書きみとめず
attend, admit, participate
27. 女性閣僚、認証式に青いドレス
inaugurate, decline, describe, impressive
28. 落下傘東宮御所に不時着
forbid
29. 詐欺師、警察署長に捕まる
cheat, happen to
30. 都知事、仏語関係者に訴えられる
sue, fail
31. 一番危険なのはスズメバチ
disturb, take care of
32. 小型鯨 50 頭、海岸で死ぬ
face, attempt
33. 騒音おばさんに懲役刑
sentence, inflict, abuse, insult
34. 運転席に息子入れて顔首に抗議
protest, dismiss
35. ホームレスのテントは住所

36. 大阪市、ホームレスのテント排除
enable, treatment
remove, be scheduled to
37. 平和運動の湯川スミさん死去
devote, abolish
38. 小森和子さん死去
attract
39. マーロン・ブランド死去
dub, performance
40. いかりやさんの葬儀に 3 千 5 百人
attend, impressive

UNIT-3 話題 (3) 27

41. 「冬のソナタ」感銘与える
seem, impress
42. 丸の内でもーツアルト音楽祭
commemorate, composer
43. 廃線のトンネルをワイン庫に
complete, utilize, abandon
44. ボージョレ・ヌーボーを待つ
look forward to
45. フォアグラをメニューからはずす
place, spread
46. 温泉は日本人の楽しみ
feed
47. ホテルや旅館、天然温泉と偽る
pretend
48. 凍結した湖で穴釣り
freeze, keep
49. 鮎釣り解禁が楽しみ
look forward to, decline
50. 将棋ソフトとの無許可対戦不可
compete, permission
51. 妊婦用キーホルダー無料配布
distribute
52. ゴールデンウィークで空港混雑
take advantage of
53. 妻の遺骨をヨットで日本へ
succeed, remains, collide
54. 高齢ヨットマン 2 人世界一周
perform, succession
55. 三浦敬三さん 101 歳で死去
keep
56. 70 歳 7 ヶ月でエヴェレスト登頂
accomplish, aware
57. 武豊でもハルウララ勝てず
fail, achieve
58. 雪祭りに藍ちゃんの雪像
display
59. 愛ちゃん、中国語披露
exhibit, appear
60. 宗谷海峡を泳いで横断
succeed, plague

UNIT-4 話題 (4) 34

61. 初詣、日本人は信心深い?
misinterpret, pray
62. 電気掃除機、餅の吸い出しに効果
apt
63. 神戸空港、重い財政負担
inaugurate, pose
64. 首都圏私鉄にも女性専用車
available
65. 鳥フルで空港に靴消毒マット
affect, require, prepare
66. ゴンドラから放り出されて死亡
plunge
67. グループホーム全焼、7 人死亡
accommodate, reveal, lack
68. ヨットスクールのスバルタ教育
founder, lead, sentence
69. 鳥フルで 150 万羽以上処分
prevent, spread
70. 自治体のバーチャル商店街人気

71. 悪化のトップは治安
attract, obtain
72. ガンの国会議員、対策法に尽力
awareness, surpass, contain
73. 4.4%、国勢調査に無回答
endeavor, enact, live up to, claim
74. 育児休業法で職場復帰
refuse, cooperate, mount, leak
75. 定年後の田舎暮らし不適應
allow, leave, expire, accept
76. 文化庁、高松塚で批判浴びる
accustom
77. 偽造防止で新札引き換え
date back
78. 一葉、女性初の紙幣の顔
replace
79. NPO 財政難で地雷除去中止
remove, lay
80. 女生徒にメール 9 百回で教師免職
dismiss

UNIT-5 スポーツ (1) 40

81. アテネ五輪、日本メダル 37 個
compete, gain
82. 野口みずきマラソン優勝
emerge
83. やわらちゃんの 2 連覇に感動
impress
84. ドーピング違反で金剥奪、坐伏へ
strip, violate
85. マラソン 3 位のブラジル選手に感動
impressive, happen
86. 日本不調、荒川静香の金に国民興奮
discourage
87. 荒川静香、アイスショーでブロ転向
participate, fulfill
88. トリノ・パラリンピックに 39 カ国参加
take part in
89. パラリンピック水泳で金 7 つ
honor, attend
90. 日本、体操王国に追いつく
catch up with
91. 高橋尚子、東京マラソンで見事復活
amaze
92. 高橋尚子、6 億円で契約
amount, base
93. 原田選手引退会で見え涙
shed, competitor
94. 浅田真央、年齢制限で参加出来ず
disappointment, specify
95. マラソン金の孫選手死去
remind
96. 長野スペシャル五輪のボランティア
assess, play a role, take care of
97. 岡本綾子ゴルフの殿堂入り
accomplish
98. 東京マラソンに 3 万人
participate
99. 谷亮子産院退院会見
accompany, appear
100. 野球など五輪除外に当惑
bewilder, exclude, perform

UNIT-6 スポーツ (2) 49

101. 野茂初の日米通算 2 百勝
describe
102. 松井、骨折で連続出場伸ばせず
impossible, improve
103. イチロー、262 安打の偉業
accomplish
104. イチロー、国民栄誉賞 2 回断る

- decline, offer, developing
105. 松井、4年間 64 億円で契約
106. プロ野球に IT 企業参入で劇的変化
107. ソフトバンク、ダイエーホークス入手
108. オリックス、近鉄合併の穴、楽天で
109. 日本選手権獲得の米人監督を賞賛
110. 日本、キューバ破り優勝に興奮
111. 準決勝進出韓国チーム選手、兵役免除
112. 個性を伸ばした仰木監督を惜しむ
113. 長嶋さん左手挙げて声援に応える
114. 巨人戦視聴率下がる
115. シャラボフ、ウインブルドンで優勝
116. W 杯日本チーム期待に応えられず
117. W 杯3度出場の中田英寿引退発表
118. ジダン選手の MVP は剥奪せず
119. 日本代表監督ジーコからオジム
120. W 杯チケット販売、ファンを裏切る

UNIT-7 環境 (1) 55

121. 水俣病 50 年追悼式
122. 最高裁、水俣病責任で高裁判決支持
123. クボタの発表後、アスベスト報告殺到
124. クボタ、アスベスト禍賠償計画
125. アスベスト一括補償法案提出
126. 排ガスデータ捏造で逮捕
127. 850 億円投資の淡水化計画中止
128. 環境派、元副知事破って知事に
129. 尾瀬、ラムサール条約に登録
130. 知床半島世界自然遺産に指定
131. 愛知万博、持続可能な開発が呼び物
132. 愛知万博入場者 2 千 2 百万人超える
133. ビザ免除利用して愛知万博へ
134. 特別保護地域でペット放すな
135. 黄砂から汚染物質検知
136. 黄砂、都心でも観測
137. 日本海沿岸漂着ゴミで協議へ
138. 持続可能な開発でケニア人に平

- 和賞
139. 世界人口 2005 年に 65 億
140. 世界人口今世紀半ば 90 億と予想
be expected to, account for

UNIT-8 文化・宗教 59

141. 小学校で英語必修すべき
142. 公立小 90% で英語クラス
143. 英語教師全員に研修の機会
144. 小学校英語はナンセンスと非難
145. IC レコーダーの不具合で悩まされる
146. 「大江賞」の作品は英語に翻訳
147. 「はだしのゲン」各国語に翻訳
148. 今村作品、民衆の逞しさ表現
149. 宮崎監督に名誉金獅子賞
150. 「誰も知らない」で最優秀男優賞
151. 岡本太郎の巨大壁画公開
152. 北野武さん芸大教授に任命
153. ゴッホの農婦、本物と判定
154. 歌舞伎無形文化遺産に指定
155. 前法王広島で 9 カ国語で平和訴える
156. 新法王、前法王の足跡継承と誓う
157. 新法王、アウシュビッツを訪問
158. ジングス・ハーンの豊廟跡か
159. ムハンマド諷刺画、激論引き起こす
160. 「悪魔の詩」殺人、時効成立
expire, translate

UNIT-9 歴史 62

161. 諮問機関、女性の皇位継承容認
162. 秋篠宮妃、帝王切開で男児
163. 男児誕生、皇室典範改正に影響
164. 皇室典範改正、懐妊で見送り
165. 80%、皇室典範改正に賛成
166. 三笠宮、女帝に疑問呈す
167. 皇太子発言、物議をかもし
168. 皇太子一家、オランダで静養
169. 紀宮、皇族を離れる
170. 紀宮、皇祖に別れ
171. 両陛下サイパンで戦没者に黙祷
172. 天皇、国旗、国歌、強制でない

- ほうがと
173. 王位継承者、皇太子より王子を
174. 皇后、ストレスと疲労で出血、休養
175. 遣唐留学生の墓誌発掘
176. 法隆寺金堂 8 世紀初めの建立と主張
177. 豪族蘇我氏の住居跡か
178. バーミアン大仏は 6 世紀前半と主張
179. 高松塚古墳壁画保存で解体へ
180. 熊野古道は大社への山道

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181. ゆとり教育見直しへ
182. 総合学習賛成、5 日制には否定的
183. 学校嫌いへの対応審議
184. 切れる小学生増える
185. 日本の高校生、勉強より漫画本
186. 高校生の 71%、勉強嫌い
187. ヤンキー先生、教育委員に
188. 大学、生き残り競争
189. 萩国際大学、事実上の破産
190. 下宿生、生活費 186 万円
191. 小中学生の 1 割以上に公的援助
192. 556 人の教師、不適格と評価
193. 君が代伴奏拒否教師処分合憲
194. わいせつ行為で処分の教師最多
195. 教師の大幅な世代交代予測
196. 君が代で、高校教師百人以上処分
197. 国歌斉唱混乱させたと罰金
198. 都教委、憲法違反判決に衝撃
199. 大手紙、教科書検定廃止主張
200. 半数以上、非行見てみぬ振り

UNIT-11 健康 (1) 69

201. 522 人、海外で臓器移植
202. 多臓器移植の女兒、力尽きる
203. 小型補助人工心臓埋め込み成功
204. ES 細胞創造はまやかしと認める
205. イレッサで 6 百人以上死亡
206. 中国製ダイエット食品で死亡

- suffer, cause
207. 日本初の西ナイル熱患者発見
infection, bear
208. 日本脳炎の予防接種中止勧告
issue, recommendation, abandon
209. 新型フルで死者 64 万人と推定
estimate, assume, affect
210. アジア太平洋エイズ国際会議
estimate, infect
211. 日本人初のヤコブ病確認
confirm, surface
212. 王監督、胃がん摘出手術
undergo, remove
213. 綿飴割り箸取り残し医師無罪
acquit, remove, inevitable
214. 中越地震被害者エコノミー症候
群
suspect, interrupt
215. 新型フルで社会活動制限計画
restrict, fear, emerge
216. HIV, AIDS 患者、千人を超える
exceed
217. 毎年何万人の " はしか天国 " を
恥ずべしと
ashamed, infect
218. 4 人に一人花粉症
suffer, resemble
219. 花粉症逃れて北海道、沖縄へ
get rid of, trigger, similar
220. アルコール依存症 82 万人推定
estimate, abuser, base

UNIT-12 科学技術 (1) 72

221. ウィニー開発者逮捕
arrest, suspicion, violate
222. 政府、ウィニー使うなと
exchange, leakage, infect, pose
223. ワンセグサービス開始
provide, associate
224. 年賀状発売 8% 減る
consider
225. 簡単携帯、高齢者にうける
attract, avoid, complicate
226. 携帯端末等の普及、電子出版促進
spread, advance
227. インターネットを殺人に利用
utilize, murder, amount
228. フラッシュメモリの発明対価
contribution, indispensable
229. 青色発光ダイオードの対価
settlement, invent, emit
230. 「神舟 6 号」の成功で自信
succeed, display
231. スペースシップ・ワン成功
be expected to, experience
232. 茅ヶ崎市民、野口さん等を歓迎
celebrate
233. H-2A 打ち上げ成功
observation, launch
234. 1 ヶ月に 3 基のロケット打ち上
げ
launch, observation
235. 冥王星で教科書訂正
publish, annoy, strip
236. 冥王星似の 10 番目の惑星に疑問
resemble
237. タイタンは予想以上に地球似
succeed, resemble, anticipate
238. 踊るロボット開発成功
achieve, develop
239. 日本製エレベータ世界最高速認
定
recognize, capable
240. クローン羊ドーリー安楽死
produce, operation, develop

UNIT-13 建設・交通 75

241. 前代未聞の耐震偽装
unprecedented, involve
242. 震度 5 強以上で倒壊の恐れ
fear, collapse
243. 偽装マンション住民立ち退き
evacuate, demolish
244. 姉歯証人、鉄筋減らそうと偽装
attempt, reduce, requirement
245. 住民ヒューザー破産手続きに感謝
prove, base, keep
246. ロンドン 2 階建バス廃止
decide, quit
247. 世界一高い塔都心に建設へ
divert
248. 丹下さん巨大建築の中に繊細さ
display
249. つくばエクスプレス開通
be expected to, promote
250. 沖縄県民初めての鉄道に満足
inaugural, bound for
251. 「ふるさと銀河線」最終列車
watch
252. 新幹線列車の試作車発表
unveil, expect
253. 次世代コンコルド、日仏共同で
collaborate, be expected to
254. 飛鳥、初航海へ
publicize
255. 日本の外航船百隻以下に
reduce, operate, replace
256. 環状 8 号線、50 年ぶり完成
complete, investment
257. 携帯禁止違反 5 万円以下の罰金
abide by, face
258. ホンダ、2 輪エアバッグ開発
develop, absorb, collision
259. 駐禁強化で悲喜こもごも
complain, voice
260. 高速道路公団、民営化で再編成
realize

UNIT-14 外国人 78

261. 在日外国人、2 百万人を超える
issue, account for
262. 日本への留学生、10 万人を超える
benefit, top
263. 中国人留学生、3 分の 2 占める
account for, follow, finance
264. 新婚 20 組に 1 組は国際結婚
exchange
265. 難民に 5 百時間の研修計画
provide, recognize, accept
266. 民団、総連、和解の共同声明
issue, get rid of
267. 民団、ミサイル発射で共同声明
impossible, live up to, launch
268. 自治体に外国人の管理職排除の
権利
exclude
269. 韓国人の管理職試験拒否に不満
dissatisfy, refuse, promotion
270. 日比混血姉妹に国籍保証
bear, guarantee
271. 警視庁、外国人犯罪防止に努力
endeavor, eradicate, commit, forgery
272. 韓国人すり団、駅で逮捕
allege, cause
273. 5 億 4 千万円強奪に中国人
involve, amount

274. 中国人母親、思い込みで殺人か
seem, assumption
275. DNA で殺人犯ペルー人と特定
analysis, identify, forge
276. 在外日本人、百万人超えたと推
定
estimate, follow
277. 在外邦人の国政選挙権制限は違
法
stipulate, run counter to, revise
278. ドミニカ移民、日本政府と和解
compromise, decide, turn down
279. 中国残留婦人の請求権棄却
disappoint, reject, admit, allow
280. 人身売買報告、日本は第 2 階層
国
compile, describe, fail

UNIT-15 事故 80

281. 福知山線運転再開
resume, suspend, claim
282. 国交相事故再発防止誓う
pledge, prevent, attend
283. 山手線 5 時間止まる
stall
284. 山手線止まり 30 万人に影響
disrupt, affect
285. 特急転覆で 5 人死亡
bound for, leave
286. ゆりかもめ 3 日間停止
suspend, disrupt
287. 新幹線列車 8 時間立ち往生
appear, release, stall
288. 日航、安全啓発センター開く
inaugurate, feature, involve, claim
289. スカイマーク傷ついたまま運行
turn out, cause
290. 台湾旅客機乱気流に会う
disturb
291. 滑走路上の立ち往生で混乱
disrupt
292. 飲酒運転車追突で幼児 3 人溺死
utility, plunge
293. 高校生の列に車突っ込み 3 人死
亡
apply
294. 一緒に飲んだ同僚も共同責任
punishment, fail, fulfill, obligation
295. 61 台巻き込む玉突き衝突
interrupt, involve, freeze
296. 交通事故死半世紀ぶりに 7 千人
以下
decline, attribute
297. 女児、プールの吸水口に吸い込
まれる
operation
298. 比貨物船、日本船と衝突して沈
没
bound for, collide
299. 日本漁船、大型船と衝突、5 人死
亡
manage, collision, leave, unaccounted for
300. クレーン船、送電線を傷つけ停
電
affect, happen, locate

UNIT-16 事件 (1) 83

301. 拉致被害家族、政府の対応にい
らだつ
abduct, reluctant, impose
302. 米大統領、拉致被害者家族と面
談
denounce, encourage, kidnap
303. 横田さん、政府に制裁迫る
abduct, urge, impose
304. 小泉再訪朝で子供達帰国再会
bring about, raise
305. めぐみさんの遺骨は別人のもの
remains, prove, conduct
306. 蓮池さん、韓国のベストセラー
翻訳
translate, entitle, take advantage of
307. 曾我さん、家族伴い佐渡に帰る

308. ジェンキンスさん、母と再会
accompany
kidnap
309. 国連、北朝鮮の人権状況非難
adopt, criticize
310. 拉致中心容疑者を国際手配
place, play a role
311. 脱北者 29 人、北京の日本人学校に
hesitate, seek
312. 北からの麻薬密輸否認
deny, stimulant, utilize
313. DNA で時効寸前の容疑者逮捕
suspect, expire, advance, analysis
314. エレベータの安全は当たり前
used to, take it for granted
315. シンドラー社、遅ればせに謝罪
apologize, delay, provide
316. 漁船員、ロシア警備艇の銃撃で死亡
suspicion
317. コメディアン、泣かぬ番犬に不満
complain
318. 誘拐された船長ら語る
put up with, release
319. 防衛庁、ネット情報漏れに衝撃
bewilder, leak
320. 模写で芸術選奨剥奪
deprive, encourage, mount, allegation

UNIT-17 事件 (2) 86

321. 自殺者 8 年連続 3 万人超
commit, surpass
322. プロバイダー、個人情報警察に提供
concern, decide, provide
323. 年間 9 万人が家出、行方不明
unaccounted for, confirm
324. 23 年前の自殺は殺人
confession, disclose, determine, expire
325. 養鶏場夫妻、フル責任で自殺
take responsibility, attempt, cover up
326. 高専生、研究室で殺される
murder
327. 平塚のアパートに 5 人の遺体
arrest, suspect
328. 自殺のコメディアン、仕事なく悩む
appear, lack
329. 日本は何となく不安な社会に
fear, consider
330. 警察官、強化警棒、警杖を装備
equip, perform
331. 警察庁、スカイマーシャル導入
carry out
332. 刑務所、拘置所超満員
capacity, punishment, in consideration of
333. 性犯罪者出所後の情報提供合意
kidnap, murder, supply, release
334. ATM 引き出し金額 50 万円に制限
restrict, withdraw, prevent, forge
335. 家庭内暴力、1 万 7 千件に
amend, include
336. MDMA 中毒、若者にひろまる
abuse, prevail, stimulant, lead
337. 世田谷事件の両親懸賞金かける
stab, lead, murder
338. 大学生、家族抹殺して心中はかる
stab, commit, eliminate
339. ハーレムの自称占い師逮捕
claim, in an attempt to, force
340. 自殺対策基本法成立
enact, require, cooperate, surpass

UNIT-18 事件 (3) 89

341. 児童虐待、育児放棄増える
abuse, neglect, consultation
342. 3 歳児、6 ヶ月児の体重で餓死
allege, neglect, reduce
343. 33 歳女、豪憲君絞殺、遺棄認め
confuse, confess, abandon
344. 警察の不十分な捜査に非難
avoid
345. カッターナイフで同級生の首を切る
accustom, slash
346. 少女の父、何でもこんな事件がと
happen, utility
347. 6 歳児、回転ドアに挟まれて死ぬ
perish, trap
348. 同居の子供 2 人、橋から突き落とす
confess, hate
349. 高校生、母親を友人に殺させる
stab
350. 子供を 15 階から投げ落とす
confess, in an attempt to, impair
351. 医師の長男、自宅に放火して殺人
confess
352. 池田小、死亡児童に卒業証書
graduation, remind, stab
353. 高校生、ホームレス殺害を首謀
allege, mastermind
354. 病院の新生児誘拐 50 時間で解決
arrest, suspicion, demand
355. 署長表彰の巡査、女児連れまわし逮捕
arrest, force, identify
356. 母に劇薬の少女、医療少年院へ
charge, suspicion
357. 凶悪犯、21 歳で医療少年院出所
commit, release, rehabilitation
358. 若者の親殺し、社会に衝撃
commit, explain, reflect
359. 栃木県でも下校の女児殺害
concern, occur
360. 全国の学校、防犯対策強化
oblige, prevention, compilation, involve

UNIT-19 災害 (1) 気候 92

361. 豪雪の死者 132 人
leave, account for
362. 大雪の新潟で大停電
affect
363. 大雪の道路復旧に自衛隊員
restore
364. 雪崩、露天風呂を襲う
threaten
365. スマトラ沖地震救援に自衛隊
devastate, dispatch, operation
366. 37 人、濁流のバスの屋根に 10 時間
complete, touch off
367. 九州豪雨で 1 万 1 千人避難
evacuate, cause
368. 洪水で寝たきり高齢者ら溺死
confine, follow
369. 梅雨末期の洪水で 20 人以上死亡
lay, claim
370. 天気予報の満足度落ちる
improve
371. 富士山測候所有人観測に幕
observation, indispensable
372. 異常高温、日本海の温度が原因
cause
373. 寒い冬は寒気団の動きのせい
blame
374. 気象庁、異例の長期予報変更
result

375. 最高気温、39 度超える
experience, surpass
376. 梅雨の後には酷暑の夏
herald, soar
377. 入梅、都心の豪雨に警戒呼びかけ
seem, warn
378. 公園散歩中、落雷で死亡
confirm
379. 台風の定義
head for
380. 台風とハリケーン
develop, head for, similar

UNIT-20 災害 (2) 95

381. 阪神大震災 10 周年
take place, attend
382. 2 歳の男児救助、姉はあきらめる
manage to, abandon, repeat
383. パキスタン地震犠牲者に JAICA 職員
perish, devastate, claim
384. 上越新幹線 3 ヶ月不通
suspend, delay
385. 寒波と豪雪で野菜値上がり
hamper, cause
386. 地震でエレベーター内に閉じ込め
halt
387. 仮設住宅 6 百戸長岡市に建設
accommodate, withstand, complete
388. 地震で、紀宮婚約発表遅らす
delay, sufferer
389. 南関東と静岡、巨大地震の可能性
predict
390. 百ヶ所以上の活断層を監視
watch, trigger, foreseeable
391. 南硫黄島付近で海底火山爆発
issue, warning, confirm, eruption
392. 三宅島島民帰島に 4 年半かかる
prevent, compel, evacuate
393. 三宅島避難命令解除
evacuation, erupt
394. 浅間山噴火で森林火災
erupt, trigger
395. 日本列島には百以上の活火山
eruption, fear
396. インド洋津波で邦人 21 人死亡
confirm, remain
397. インド洋津波被災国に 5 億ドル
pledge, extend, set up
398. カトリーナでニューオーリンズ死者 9 百人以上
surpass
399. カトリーナ被災者救援遅れで政府非難
denounce, operation
400. 台風 7 号、厳島神社に大被害
inflict, contribute

UNIT-21 スポーツ (3) 98

401. 朝青龍、7 連覇等 3 記録
establish
402. 琴欧州、最速で大関に
promotion, emerge
403. 相撲人気、回復か
seem, seize
404. 若貴の喧嘩、相撲人気蝕む
dub, undermine
405. 白鵬らモンゴル特使の記念碑参拝
promote, call on
406. 大相撲本場所、禁煙に
restrict, refrain
407. 相撲部屋と気づかず盗みに入っ
て捕まる
aware
408. 早実夏の甲子園で初優勝

- appearance, defeat
409. 甲子園決勝、再試合の激闘に熱狂 participate
410. 斉藤祐樹投手、ハンカチ王子に play a role, dub
411. 暴力不祥事で2連覇祝賀会中止 involve, reveal
412. 小川直也さん茅ヶ崎に道場 celebrate, found
413. プーチン大統領、6段昇段断る decline, offer, deserve
414. 田臥、日本人初のNBA選手に overcome, lack
415. 藍ちゃんの笑顔で、世界ゴルフ優勝 encourage
416. 箱根駅伝、亜細亜大逆転優勝 compete, complete
417. 日本人最年長のボクシング世界チャンプ beat
418. ディーブインパクト、無敗の3冠馬に accomplish, grasp
419. 外国人初の日本ダービー制覇に涙 shed
420. 中高年登山者に警告 renew, avoid, decline

UNIT-22 環境 (2) 102

421. ロシアの批准で京都議定書発効へ reduce, emission, contribute
422. 米議会、京都議定書批准拒否 reject, emission, affect
423. 議定書キャンペーンに30億円 decide, awareness, allocate
424. 日本列島温暖化 reflect
425. 外国種カブト虫逃がさぬ運動 launch, inflict
426. 外来爬虫類逃げ出し住民不安 disturb
427. ツキノワグマ、絶滅の可能性 fear, seek
428. 白熊、レッドリストに include, issue, base
429. いわし急減の原因は謎 feed, plunge
430. 北海道で、すすめ大量死 remind, determine
431. コウノトリ放鳥、大空に輪 watch, release
432. 巨大くらげ、漁業に被害 bring about, operation, cause
433. ブラックバスめぐり対立 release, cause, feed
434. 東京モーターショー、エコカーが呼び物 feature, include, attempt
435. 首相、燃料電池車にご機嫌 commemorate, produce
436. 改装首相公邸に省エネ機器 equip
437. 環境省、ノーネクタイを呼びかけ call on, wear, promote, reduce
438. ネクタイ業界、クールビズに不満 complain, suffer
439. デパートでウォームビズ・キャンペーン set up, keep
440. 米前副大統領、「不都合な真実」で警告 entitle, depict, warn, endanger

UNIT-23 科学技術 (2) ... 105

441. 供給不安で原油価格高騰 amount, speculation, accelerate
442. 石油枯渇論争再燃 accompany, rekindle, run out
443. 日本、原油の85%を中東に依存 depend, account for, give rise to
444. アザデガン油田開発参加を米非難 develop, invite, criticism
445. G-7 石油の探査などへの投資呼びかけ urge, exploration, issue, soar
446. 原子力、日本の発電量の3分の1 produce, operate
447. 玄海原発、フルサーマル発電へ be expected to, complete
448. 日本原燃、再処理工場試運転 process, locate, leave
449. 核燃料サイクルの中核、フルサーマル process, envisage
450. 美浜原発事故で5人死亡 leak
451. 志賀原発に運転差し止め判決 unprecedented, halt, locate, specify
452. 「もんじゅ」廃棄の上告を棄却 turn down, suspend
453. 原子炉耐震設計指針案まとまる revise, endure, take into account
454. 熱核融合実験炉フランスに譲る available
455. チェルノブイリ事故の全容未だ不明 take place, remain, estimate
456. 中国、海底ガス田の掘削始める operate, exclusive, submission
457. コメの消費量、最低を記録 reflect, tend, prefer, arrange
458. 食料自給率改善は不可欠と improve, level off
459. 万一の食料不足心配 fearful, fall short of, trigger
460. マグロの完全養殖に成功 succeed, contain

UNIT-24 健康 (2) 109

461. 末期患者の人工呼吸器ははずす undergo, sustain, give rise to
462. 尊厳死法制化を陳情 submit, concern, base
463. 尊厳死法制化に反対 oppose, justify, terminal
464. 若い親、小児科医不足を心配 concern, fall short of
465. 研修医は労働者の判決 guarantee, file a suit
466. 過労死とサービス残業深刻 solve, prevail, face
467. イラクの少年、手術で視力回復 arrange
468. 冷凍精子で妊娠、出産 reveal, freeze
469. 代理母、娘の子ども出産 remove
470. すぎひらただけで死亡 suffer, give rise to
471. 6人に1人、生活習慣病 base, release, suffer
472. 20代男性、3人に1人朝食抜き apt, cause, trigger
473. 若者、献血に無知、無関心 regrettable, donation, indifferent
474. 救急タグシー利用サービス開始 equipment, available, threaten
475. 高3男子身長、171cmで横ばい

- level off
476. 野口英世賞創設を提唱 establishment
477. タバコ規制条約発効 intend, reduce
478. 高齢者、医療費より多く oblige, make up for, result
479. 診療報酬、3%引き下げ make up for
480. B型肝炎患者、国に勝訴 repeat, arrange

UNIT-25 事件 (4) 112

481. 不払い増でNHK会長辞任 resign, take responsibility, refuse
482. 横領事件、受信料制度に打撃 involve, amount
483. NHK記者、放火容疑で逮捕 suspicion, influence, refusal
484. NHK リストラ slash, refuse, revelation
485. 朝日前社長、新聞協会会長辞任 resign, take responsibility, fabricate
486. 早大教授、補助金不正受給 allege, invest
487. 警察の税金流用暴露 expose
488. 長官狙撃容疑者、釈放 release, cite, lack
489. 東横イン、不正改造 reveal, operate, violation
490. BSE 補償補助金を詐取 allege, cause
491. 延暦寺、暴力団に場所貸し overlook, resign, defy
492. 県住宅公社元幹部の埋め合わせ make up for
493. 住宅リフォーム会社の4人逮捕 arrest, suspect
494. 少女、塾講師に刺し殺される kidnap, murder, stab
495. スケート連盟会長に橋本聖子さん take part, surface, involve
496. 住民、アーレフの立ち退き要求 disturb
497. 取り調べ容疑者逃がして懲戒 reprimand, handle, suspect
498. 高齢者の凶悪犯罪増える commit, murder
499. オレオレ詐欺の被害者、中年女性 account for
500. 政治圧力問題でNHK、朝日対立 refer

UNIT-26 事件 (5) 116

501. 鉛入り景品アクセサリ回収 launch, impose, following
502. 経産省、中古電気製品で方向転換 enactment, stand for
503. 2千円札敬遠 fall short of, shy away
504. 偽造カードでATMから3千万円 withdraw, forge
505. 4人が銀行ATMに隠しカメラ allege, attempt, identification
506. カリスマ美容医師の娘無事保護 watch, take part
507. 外国人4人組、35億円の宝石盗む identify, rob
508. 無職男、親戚7人を刺し殺す stab, commit

509. 山手教会焼け、信者逮捕
arrest, on suspicion of
510. ドンキホーテ放火容疑で女逮捕
arrest, suspicion, perish
511. 74 歳の男、下関駅放火自供
confess
512. 永田議員、メールは偽ものと認める
admit, scrutinize
513. 国会議員、弁護士法違反で逮捕
suspect, allow
514. 1 億円政治献金違法取り扱い
handle, indict, acquit
515. 国会議員、泥酔して女性襲う
elect, on charges of
516. 共産党と元幹部、暴露本で争う
publish, quit
517. 前議員、覚せい剤隠匿で逮捕
conceal, stimulant
518. 衆院議員、学歴詐称で辞任
resign, acknowledge
519. 北米トヨタ社長をセクハラで告訴
file a suit, demand
520. 「ディープ・スロート」明らかに
speculation, reveal, leak

UNIT-27 裁判119

521. フセイン元大統領の死刑執行
punishment
522. 麻原、訴訟能力ありと認定
founder, submit, sentence
523. 宅間死刑囚、1 年足らずで執行
on charges of, murder
524. 宅間の死刑執行早く
seek, punishment, suffer
525. 幼女連続殺人の宮崎動死刑確定
kidnap
526. 新法相、死刑拒否をすぐ撤回
appoint, withdraw, inaugural
527. 80%以上、死刑容認
reflect, abolishment, punishment
528. 重信房子、懲役 20 年
founder, sentence, seize
529. 腹腔鏡手術失敗の医師 3 人有罪
attach, sentence, suspend
530. 筋弛緩剤投与の医師に猶予つき懲役刑
suspend, intention, cite
531. 業務上過失致死傷の管制官無罪
acquit, lack, result, collision
532. 賃金・昇進女性差別訴えた 4 人勝訴
exercise, humiliating, discrimination
533. 原爆症基準で、高齢原告判決に満足
decision, deserve
534. 住民には景観享受する権利の判決
benefit, demand, removal
535. 取材源に関する証言拒否は正当
recognize, justification, guarantee
536. 介護理由の転勤拒否認める判決
obey, attend
537. 騒音、振動被害の住民に原告の権利
affect, reserve
538. 横浜事件、再審要求棄却
regret, strip, acquit, dismiss
539. マイケル・ジャクソン性的虐待無罪
acquit, indict, allegation
540. 裁判員制度法案承認
approve, set up, allow, participate

UNIT-28 政治 (1)123

541. 小泉政権、戦後 3 番目の長期に
last, follow
542. 小泉首相、8 月 15 日に靖国参拝
pledge
543. 靖国参拝は心の問題と
justify, reiterate, criticize
544. A 級戦犯、東条英機、広田弘毅
house, negotiation
545. 昭和天皇、A 級合祀に憤り
express
546. 靖国参拝で正反對の判決
run counter to, stipulate
547. 自民総裁選、安倍氏大差で勝つ
defeat, secure
548. 安倍氏、憲法、教育基本法、改正主張
advocate, complete, revision
549. 教育基本法改正案、閣議決定
decide, amend, advocate
550. 自民党、新憲法草案決定
decide, uphold
551. 「九条の会」日本各地に組織
seek, revise, renounce
552. 郵政改革のための内閣改造
realize, retain
553. 閣僚、野党党首ら年金不払い
expose, fail, complicate
554. 米大統領、人胚幹細胞研究予算拒否
exercise, regulation, abandon
555. 信頼回復のため新財務長官任命
appoint, replace
556. レーガン元大統領の国葬
recall, terminal
557. メルケル大統領、国際デビュー
forge, compromise
558. 中国、初の平和的指導部交代
ensure, foundation, resign
559. ウクライナ大統領候補顔面変形
attribute
560. 軟禁の趙紫陽氏死去
arrest, last

UNIT-29 政治 (2)126

561. 出生率高める方法検討
consider, accelerate
562. 出生率低下と社会保障制度
undermine, face
563. 出生率、政府予想以下
prediction, basis, maintain
564. 社会保障制度に悪影響不可避
inevitable, affect
565. 人口、予想より早く減り始める
anticipate, except
566. 65 歳以上、2005 年に 20%
disclose, account for
567. 65 歳以上、2010 年 23%以上に
estimate, account for
568. 2050 年の平均寿命予測
indicate, expectancy, extend
569. 百歳以上、2 万 5 千人を超える
expectancy, account for, reflect
570. 日本、韓国の親、子供増やさず
reluctant, educate
571. 父親の育児休暇 10%以下
shy away from, recommend
572. 8 月 15 日に加藤氏実家放火
apparent
573. 放火は靖国神社の日
apparent, coincide, voice
574. 個人情報定義
apply
575. プライバシーより言論
turn down, halt, deal with

576. 天下り 2 万 2 千人と
allocate
577. フランス社会不安弾圧
trigger, leave
578. フランス、EU 憲法拒否
reject, require
579. パレスチナ選挙でハマス大勝
secure, lead
580. ハマスで中東和平の危機
realize, endanger, emergence

UNIT-30 政治 (3)130

581. 郵政民営化否決で総選挙
vote
582. 郵政民営化参議院で成立
oppose
583. 衆院選大勝で、参議院軽視か
mount, permit, respect
584. 分かりやすいスローガンで圧勝
attribute
585. 首相の諮問機関、道州制答申
abolish, set up, implementation
586. 行政改革推進法施行
consist, reduction
587. おおなりな議員年金廃止法施行
criticism, abolition, preserve
588. 民主党党首、総選挙惨敗で辞任
step down, suffer, defeat
589. 小沢一郎氏、民主党代表に
replace, step down, take responsibility
590. 民主党、補選で自民に競り勝つ
discourage
591. 亀井氏、僅差でホリエモンに勝つ
manage to
592. 自治体、介護保険料引き上げ検討
consider, raise, accumulate
593. 母子家庭、5 年前より 3 割増える
estimate, amount
594. 生活保護世帯百万超える
in charge of, top, account for
595. 高齢者の医療負担増える
enact, benefit, shoulder
596. NEET 増加と社会保障
pose, influence
597. 国民年金 40%払わず
obligatory, finance, collapse
598. 新社保庁長官問題解決誓う
pledge, inaugural, involve
599. 年金改革法成立
enact, benefit, recover
600. 大幅賃上げは競争力失わせると
reject, insist, fall behind

UNIT-31 経済 (1)134

601. 政府予算案、国会通過
scrutinize
602. 80 兆円以下の緊縮予算を編成
compile, restore, issuance
603. 中期経済政策指針決定
assure, reduce, revision
604. 景気拡大続き、バブル期と並び
last
605. 有効求人倍率 13 年ぶり 1 倍
reflect, applicant, solve
606. 大手企業、新卒採用大幅増
be likely to, reflect
607. 若者の失業率、全体の 2 倍
remain, improve, represent
608. 百貨店売り上げ 3.2%増
expand, basis
609. 公示地価 13 年連続下落
assess, decline

610. 労組、賃金格差縮小必要と narrow
 611. 5年ぶりに、ベースアップ meet, reflect, performance
 612. 職住接近で都心の人口増 analyst, make use of, collapse
 613. 資産デフレで1千百兆円消失 result, amount, collapse
 614. 高齢者、住民税激増に仰天 upset, raise
 615. 税制改正、家計に悪影響 inevitable, affect, abolition, benefit
 616. 翻訳者に35億円の申告漏れ指摘 translator
 617. 翻訳者、税金はスイスで払ったと maintain, base
 618. 国家公務員、1万9千人削減計画 attain, approve, slash
 619. 地方公務員給与、国家公務員下回る compare
 620. 夕張市民、破産は青天の霹靂 conceal, accumulate, promote

UNIT-32 経済 (2) 137

621. 日銀、量的緩和策打ち切り terminate, unprecedented, collapse
 622. ゼロ金利政策に終止符 unprecedented, in the face of
 623. 消費者物価指数、小幅上昇 indicate, get rid of, last
 624. 預金全額補償とりやめ remove, guarantee, possess, slash
 625. 経済格差広がる傾向と感ずる tend
 626. 東証取引、売買増で3時間停止 suspend
 627. 東証、売り増で全取引停止 process, stem, decline
 628. 東証社長、引責辞任 resign, repeat, concerns
 629. みずほ証券、一瞬で400億円損 suffer, issue, intend
 630. 27歳の個人投資家、一瞬で20億円 investor, gain, place
 631. 日経社員インサイダー取引 arrest, suspicion
 632. カネボー、粉飾決算で上場廃止 suspend, amount
 633. ライブドア株上場廃止 strip, charge, indict
 634. USEN 社長、ライブドア株購入 extend, seek
 635. 売買高、45億株の大商い investor
 636. 下げ幅、9.11以来最大 react, plunge
 637. 野党、日銀総裁の辞任要求 gain, investment, indict
 638. 信頼裏切ったので辞任すべき betray, investment, assume
 639. 日銀、役員投資に厳しい内規 criticism, tighten, regulation
 640. FRB 新議長任命 appoint, succeed

UNIT-33 経済 (3) 141

641. ライブドア幹部、粉飾で逮捕 arrest, suspicion, settlement
 642. ライブドア前社長保釈 founder, release, acknowledge

643. 村上ファンド代表逮捕、大見出し investment, suspicion, engage
 644. トヨタ、純益1兆円超える surpass, reduction
 645. 日本最大の小売業誕生 be made up of, operator
 646. NTT、ドコモで記録的純益 produce
 647. 薄型TV出荷、ブラウン管を超える shipment, top, reduction
 648. 松下、世界最大のプラズマ工場 complete, anticipate, demand
 649. 阪神、阪急、合併合意 merge, attempt
 650. 世界最大の金融グループ誕生 merger
 651. すかいら一く、自社買収 launch, implement
 652. タカラとトミー合併 merge, survive, diminish
 653. 東芝、ウェスチングハウスを買収 acquire, meet, demand
 654. ソフトバンク、ボーダホン子会社買収 take part in, competition, represent
 655. トヨタ、富士重工と提携 acquire, respect
 656. ミタル、アルセロール合併 negotiate, settlement, represent
 657. ニコン、フィルムカメラから撤退 withdraw, diminish
 658. ソニー、アイボ生産打ち切り decide, terminate
 659. TV会社、IT会社の合併提案拒否 turn down, offer, merger
 660. 聯合、IBMのPC部門買収 following

UNIT-34 経済 (4) 144

661. JT従業員、早期退職に応ず apply, tide over, decline
 662. AFLAC、個人保険で日生抜く top, take advantage of
 663. 三菱自動車、欠陥隠し impair, result, plunge
 664. 政府、トヨタに厳重注意 reprimand, delay, utility
 665. アイフルに業務停止命令 suspend, operation, punishment
 666. 三井住友に一部業務停止 impose, forcible
 667. 石油ヒーター回収でDM attempt, recall, produce
 668. パロマに立ち入り調査 raid, scrutinize, result
 669. 26社幹部、独禁法違反で起訴 indict, violate, place
 670. 談合、産業界に浸透 justify, operation
 671. 防衛施設庁、入札談合 involve, collaborate, equipment
 672. 明治生命幹部11人、引責辞任 resign, take responsibility, refuse
 673. 日航社長、副社長突然解任 performance, dismiss
 674. 国交省、航空会社特別査察 launch, inspection, repeat
 675. 堤義明氏、虚偽記載等で有罪 cite, fabricate
 676. 監査法人に業務一部停止処分 punitive, implication, affect

677. 天才企業家、中内功氏 succeed, enlarge, exceed
 678. 経団連会長にキャノン社長 base
 679. ファンドマネジャー年収百億円 release, estimate
 680. 経済界、新会社法歓迎 cope with

UNIT-35 貿易 148

681. 条件付で米牛肉輸入禁止解除 remove, trigger
 682. 消費者、米牛肉買い控え reluctant
 683. 検疫所、全箱検査継続 inspect, contain, apt, accumulate
 684. 米農務長官陳謝 apologize, include, defiance
 685. プリオン専門委員6人辞任 resign, resume, accumulate, remove
 686. 経団連会長、中国主席と会談 touch off, speculation, soothe
 687. 日本の最大貿易国、米から中国へ amount, represent
 688. 所得収支、貿易収支上回る exceed, investment
 689. 原油高などで貿易赤字 reflect, demand, expansion
 690. 中国貿易黒字、前年比3倍 expand, be expected to, invite
 691. アメリカ人貿易相手国に不満 dissatisfy, blame
 692. 人民元、2%切り上げ adjust
 693. マレーシアと自由貿易協定 conclude, following, similar
 694. 自由貿易協定で中国に遅れ lag behind, hamper
 695. WTO、農産物交渉で行き詰まる stalemate, negotiation, produce
 696. 日、韓、欧、米、ロシアで競合 compete, expand, stimulate
 697. トヨタ、長春で合併企業 launch, improve
 698. 国際郵便で偽ブランド品 meet, tend, prefer
 699. ヤマハ、無人ヘリを中国に輸出 accuse, violation
 700. 日本酒輸出50億円超える exceed, assist

UNIT-36 外交 (1) 152

701. 安倍首相、中国主席と会見 mend, repeat
 702. 日韓首脳、北の核実験に反対 resolutely, conduct
 703. 中国、A級戦犯を問題視 make an issue of
 704. 謝罪は行動で裏づけよと apology, suggest
 705. 首相、今回は平服で参拝 protest, indicate
 706. 外相、中国副首相のドタキャンに不快 express, abide by, establish
 707. 中国に好感3分の1 reflect
 708. 反日感情、アジア杯で爆発 explode, beat
 709. 外相、在外公館への蛮行に責任取れと urge, prevent, similar
 710. 中国、尖閣は自国領土と

- reiterate, protest
711. 都知事、沖ノ鳥島視察 inspect, exclusive
712. 沖ノ鳥島周辺に珊瑚植える fear, raise, cause
713. 外交官自殺めぐり、日中摩擦 in charge of, seek
714. 日韓首脳、歴史認識で差 overcome, feature
715. 日韓歴史家、落差縮小せず fail, narrow, assessment
716. 「竹島の日」条例可決 approve, designate, claim
717. 羽田一金浦往復便盛況 operate, absorb, anticipate, take advantage of
718. 日露首脳、北方4島で差 remain, conclusion
719. 鳥フル対策行動計画採択 adopt, spread, fear, infectious
720. フジモリ前大統領チリで拘束 run for

UNIT-37 外交 (2) 155

721. 国連事務総長に韓国外交通商相 approve, succeed
722. 常任理事国にふさわしいと訴え contend, deserve, cite
723. 日本、国連人権理事会メンバーに elect, tackle, infringement
724. イラク港湾設備等に35億円供与 provide, improve, mend
725. 太平洋諸国に450億円のODA pledge, preserve, sustainable
726. ポルポト裁判に2千百万ドル donate, allege
727. デリーの地下鉄に円借款供与 contribute
728. インド、円借款の最大受領国 replace, urgent, improve
729. モルディブ、ODAを評価 appreciate, contribute, stem, occur
730. ウクライナ選挙応援のNPOに450万円 election, adopt
731. パレスチナ議長選挙に監視団 dispatch, successor, amount
732. レイテ地滑りに救援物資 provide, worth, leave, unaccounted for
733. パキスタン地震に2億ドル provide, devastate
734. 首相、シャロン首相に見舞電 suffer, threatening
735. エジプトフェリー事故に弔辞 address, leave
736. アジア首脳会議の重要性強調 play a role
737. 中国、国共両党首脳会談 indicate
738. EU、25カ国に拡大 enlarge
739. 日本の首相をプレスリー博物館へ arrange
740. 米大統領夫妻、金閣を賞賛 admire

UNIT-38 安全保障・防衛 (1) 159

741. 自衛隊イラク多国籍軍に参加 decide, confine
742. 日本人人質の首を切断 abandon, withdrawal, meet

743. テロ容疑者、日本人殺害自供 accuse, confess, refuse, withdraw
744. 首相、イラク撤退せす reiterate, intention, threaten
745. 日本人ジャーナリスト殺害さる confirm
746. 自衛隊イラク派遣、1年延長 extension, apparently, consideration
747. 陸上自衛隊、イラク撤退決定 deploy, implement, assistance
748. 米大統領、戦争開始責任認める admit, resort, justify
749. 米大統領、イラク展開継続表明 voice, determination, deploy, perish
750. 日本人傭兵、銃創で死亡 occur
751. 拷問の刑務所解体へ demolish, abuse
752. アフガンの遺体は、日本人男女教師 turn out
753. 東京のイスラム住民家宅搜索 raid, scatter, suspicion
754. イラク新政権樹立 take part, approve, submit
755. バリ島テロで日本人も死亡 mastermind
756. バリ島テロ容疑者に懸賞金 suspect, be supposed to
757. サミット開幕日にロンドンでデモ coincide, obtain
758. チェチェンの学校でテロ explosion
759. 中国原潜の領海侵犯に抗議 protest, apologize
760. 中国、領海侵犯に遺憾の意 regret, take place, process

UNIT-39 安全保障・防衛 (2) 162

761. 日米、在日米軍再編で合意 feature, locate, replacement
762. 在日米軍再編基本計画承認 approve, implement, bear, cope with
763. 日米首脳、21世紀の同盟で合意 issue, maintain, expand, alliance
764. 海兵隊グアム移転費59%負担 bear
765. 普天間基地移転先明記せず specify, replace, take into account
766. 沖縄の基地全廃求めてデモ stage, abolition
767. 横須賀市長、原子力空母に反発 react, replace
768. 厚木基地周辺住民、騒音に悩む annoy, decision
769. 岩国市住民投票90%反対 cast
770. 政府、地位協定改交渉渉る reluctant, negotiate, station
771. 米軍、ヘリ事故3日後に訓練再開 resume, rekindle, protest
772. 社民党、自衛隊現状、憲法違反と run counter to, renounce, participation
773. 上海協力機構、暗に米批判 criticize, founding, consist
774. 一般教書で競争力強化求む competitiveness, retain, emergence
775. 45%戦争に巻き込まれる心配 worry, involve
776. 武力攻撃時の避難、援助計画 enact, urge, specific, evacuation

777. 国民保護法下、初の避難訓練 enact, carry out, assumption
778. 日韓巡視船睨み合い、解決 in exchange for, admission, inspection
779. 世界の軍事費、1.1兆ドルと推定 estimate, follow
780. 東京大空襲60周年追悼式 raid, attendance, survivor

UNIT-40 安全保障・防衛 (3) 166

781. 北朝鮮、日本海にミサイル発射 launch, succession, capable of
782. 安保理、ミサイル発射実験非難 adopt, urge, deadlock, base
783. 北朝鮮、国連決議拒否の声明 issue, call on, dismantle, development
784. 北朝鮮、地下核実験成功と宣言 conduct, contribute
785. 日本、北朝鮮に独自追加経済制裁 impose
786. 国連安保理、憲章7条発動 adopt
787. 北朝鮮国連大使、核実験は自衛 reject, carry out
788. 安倍首相、日本核武装否定 abide by, possess
789. 敵基地攻撃論浮上 following, launch, emerge
790. 次世代迎撃ミサイル共同開発 development, mount, exceptional
791. 次世代ミサイル開発30億ドル分 should, deploy
792. 6者協議、初の共同声明 adopt, express, respect
793. イラン、濃縮ウラン生産 defy, call on, halt
794. イラン、平和利用の権利主張 reiterate, discriminate, exercise
795. カーン博士、核の闇市場の存在を示唆 admit, leak, implicate
796. 3次元測定器違法輸出容疑 raid, available, examine
797. 米、7カ国を圧制国家と名指し blame
798. 米、インドの核開発容認 cooperate, provide, except, recognize
799. IAEA事務局長に平和賞 prevent, avoid
800. 硫黄島生き残り兵士の言葉 remind, suffer

EXERCISE
1-800

UNIT 1

EXERCISE 1 ~ 20 MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS (1)

chunks を参考に和文を英文にする。和文の太字は英文での key words。
chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

1. 日本赤十字社は、東京の近くの老人ホームに住むお年より夫婦から、日本赤十字への個人の**寄贈**としては過去最高のおよそ 10 億円**相当の寄付を受けることを決めた**と発表した。

worth nearly one billion yen, the largest ever as an individual *contribution*, from an elderly couple, the Japanese Red Cross Society says, it *has decided* to *accept* a donation, living at a nursery home near Tokyo, to the society (B2-19-5, 23-5, B3-658)

2. ドリームジャンボ宝くじの当選者が、最近の洪水から早く**立ち直ってほしいと願って**、2 億円の当たりくじを匿名で福井県庁に送った。

praying for, has sent the ticket, from the recent deluge, the earliest possible *recovery*, an anonymous winner, to the Fukui Prefectural Government, of the 200-million-yen Dream Jumbo lottery (B2-5-8, B4-940, 964)

3. 世界一の金持ちとして知られているマイクロソフト (Microsoft) の設立者のビル・ゲイツ (Bill Gates) 氏は、自らの慈善事業の活動を優先**したいので**、同社の第一線から 2 年以内に退陣するつもりであると発表した。

from the leadership of the software giant, as he *desires* to shift his work, that he will step back, Microsoft founder Bill Gates, to the management of his charity organization, has announced, in two years, known as the world's richest person (B2-25-9, B3-414, B4-965)

4. アメリカのメディアによると、世界で 2 番目の富豪、ウォーレン・バフェット (Warren Buffett) 氏は、彼が経営する**投資会社**の持ち株のほとんど、**額にして** 3 百億ドルを世界一の金持ちビル・ゲイツ (Bill Gates) 氏と夫人が経営する慈善事業**基金に寄付する**といっている。

Mr. Bill Gates and his wife, he holds in his *investment* company, *worth* 30 billion dollars, according to the US media, to the charitable *foundation*, the world's second richest man, run by the world's richest man, he will *donate* most of the shares, Mr. Warren Buffett says (B2-10-16, B3-658, B4-1059)

5. 1998 年に日本ユニセフ協会の最初の大使に**任命された**歌手のアグネス・チャン (Agnes Chan) さんは、日本の人々が、世界中の恵まれない子供達について、できるだけしばしば話し合うことを願っている。

says she hopes that Japanese people will talk about deprived children, who *was appointed* first ambassador, as often as possible, Agnes Chan, around the world, a singer, in 1998, of the Japan Committee for UNICEF (B3-135, B4-926, 1059)

6. 一人の少女がさまざまな困難に**耐えて**戦前、戦後の混乱期に商人として**成功して**いく様子を**描いた** NHK のテレビドラマ「おしん」は、イラクも含めて 50 カ国以上で放映された。

before and after the war, to *achieve success*, during the turbulent period, including Iraq, in more than fifty countries, *depicting* a girl who *endured* various hardships, as a businesswoman, an NHK TV drama, has been aired (B2-14-T-9, B3-575)

7. ウェディングドレスを着た孫娘を**連れて**、日本人ファッションデザイナーの森英恵さん、78 歳は、フランスの首都での彼女のコレクションで、デザイナーとしての 50 年のキャリアとおおよそ 30 年のパリ・オートクチュール (Paris Haute Couture) 組合員の地位に別れを告げた。

as a designer, Japanese fashion designer, at her collection in the French capital, Hanae Mori, 78,

accompanied by her granddaughter, bid farewell to her 50-year career, in a wedding dress, and nearly 30-year membership of the Paris Haute Couture Syndicate (B3-485, 763, B4-850)

8. 東京で行なわれたベスト・ジュエリー・ドレッサー賞授賞式で、受賞者のひとり、環境相は、いろいろな物を包んで運べる日本独特の風呂敷の使用を、環境に優しいとして**推奨した**。

the use of chic Japanese "Furoshiki", to wrap and carry various things, for the best jewelry wearers, *advocated* as eco-friendly, square silk or cotton cloth, held in Tokyo, at the award ceremony, a winner, the Environment Minister (B2-26-1, B3-38, B4-1195)

9. 第五福竜丸の乗組員が死傷した水爆実験が**きっかけで**生まれた怪獣ゴジラは、誕生から 50 年を経て、ハリウッド・スターの殿堂 (the Hollywood Walk of Fame) 入りの**栄誉を受けた**。

which *was triggered* by a hydrogen bomb test, five decades after his birth, aboard the Lucky Dragon No.5, *has been honored*, that killed or injured Japanese crew members, Godzilla the monster, with a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame (B2-37-16, 39-3, B3-158)

10. 2007 年をもって、故昭和天皇の誕生日である 4 月 29 日の、現在の「みどりの日」は、この国が混乱の日々とその後の復興を**経験した**昭和時代を**しのんで**、「昭和の日」と改名される。

commemorating the Showa Era, the current Greenery Day on April 29, will be renamed Day of Showa, turbulent times and subsequent reconstruction, effective in 2007, when this country *experienced*, the birthday of the late Emperor Showa (B2-6-3-T, B3-239, 18-T-1)

11. 何世紀も続いている若草山の山焼きは、1 月の第 2 月曜日の成人の日の前の晩、古都奈良を**見下ろす** 342 メートルのこの丘の麓に**集まった**何万人もの見物客を魅了する。

overlooking the ancient Japanese capital of Nara, enchants tens of thousands of spectators, on the eve of Coming-of-Age Day, the centuries-old turf-burning of Wakakusayama, that falls on the second Monday of January, *thronging* at the foot of the 342-meter hill (B3-2-T-13, 13-T-11, B4-1491)

12. 一ヶ月に及ぶ祇園祭、日本三大祭りの一つと**されている**その祭は、32 台の山鉦が京都市街を練り歩くクライマックスへと盛り上がり、外国人も含め何十万人もの観光客を**魅了する**。

through the streets, including those from abroad, when 32 decorated floats parade, the month-long Gion Festival in Kyoto, *attracting* hundreds of thousands of sightseers, which *is regarded* as one of the three major festivals in Japan, reach its climax (B3-200, B4-830, 21-T-12)

13. 日本の古都に初夏を**告げる**京都の葵祭りは、千年以上**前の**平安時代の宮廷衣装を着た 5 百人もの長い行列を葵の葉で飾り付けているのが**特徴である**。

decorating a long procession, *dating back* more than one thousand years, Aoi Festival in Kyoto, of five hundred people, that *heralds* early summer, dressed in court costumes of the Heian Era, in the ancient Japanese capital, *features* wild ginger leaves (B2-3-7, B3-564, B4-21-T-7)

14. 富士山山頂にある神社が、どうしても欲しかった日本で最も高い 3,776 メートルの頂上の所有権を認める書面を、**創建**千 2 百年を目にした 2006 年、財務省からついに**手に入れた**。

of the 3,776-meter summit, of its *founding* in 2006, has finally *obtained*, the tallest place in Japan, the Shinto Shrine, just before the 1,200th anniversary, on the top of Mt. Fuji, from the Finance Ministry, much-coveted documents of its ownership (B3-42, B4-1102)

15. 若い夫の半分以上が妻のお産に立会い元気づけるのを手伝ったり、親になる気持ちを分かち合ったりしているのは、古い世代の親には何だか奇妙に**思える**。

that more than half of young husbands, to help comfort them, it *sounds* somewhat strange, and share the feeling of becoming parents, witness the delivery of their babies, to old parents in Japan (B3-485, B4-1041)

16. 日本の夫達、特に 40 代から 60 代の男女の役割分担を信じている人達は、家事には**無関心であり**、20 代から 40 代の夫達は会社人間で、子育てのほとんどを奥さんに**頼っている**。

are indifferent to household chores, for most elements of child-rearing, especially those in their 40s to 60s, *depend* on their wives, believing in the division of gender roles, Japanese husbands, and those in their 20s to 40s, being company-first men (B2-29-18, B4-812)

17. 南樺太、現在のロシアのサハリン (Sakhalin) に駐留していた 83 歳の元日本軍兵士が、63 年経って、ウクライナ人 (Ukrainian) の妻と 3 人の子供達と暮らしているウクライナ (Ukraine) から、北日本にある両親の墓参りのために一時帰国を**実現した**。

after a period of 63 years, to see his parents' grave, where he lives with his Ukrainian wife and three children, an 83-year-old former Japanese Imperial Army soldier, from Ukraine, in northern Japan, *realized* a temporary homecoming, now Russian Sakhalin, stationed in Southern Karafuto (B2-11-20, 38-11, B4-1373)

18. ロンドンのマダム・タッソー (the Madame Tussauds) 蝋人形館で**作られ**、40 年後に発見されたビートルズ (the Beatles) の蝋人形が、日本の首都を**見下ろす**東京タワーの蝋人形館で初めて**一般公開された**。

were exhibited to the public, by the Madame Tussauds Wax Museum in London, for the first time, *overlooking* the Japanese capital, wax models of the Beatles, and found 40 years later, which *were produced*, at the wax museum in Tokyo Tower (B3-564, B4-927, 1435)

19. 亡くなったフランスの作家、フランソワーズ・サガン (Francoise Sagan) は、18 歳で処女作「悲しみよこんにちは」(Bonjour tristesse) を書いた。その小説は、日本など多くの国で**翻訳され**、二百万部売り上げ、世界中で名声を**不動のものにした**。

it *was translated*, wrote her first novel "Bonjour Tristesse" or "Hello Sadness", *establishing* her reputation worldwide, at the age of 18, the late French writer, into many languages, including Japanese, Francoise Sagan, and sold two million copies (B4-931, 1141)

20. 「人魚姫」や「裸の王様」などアンデルセン (Hans Andersen) のおとぎ話は、生誕 200 年の機会に再び日本人の子供だけでなく大人の心も**つかんでいる**。

the hearts of Japanese people, such as "the Little Mermaid" and "the Emperor's New Clothes", young and old, Hans Andersen's fairy tales, on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of his birth, *are* again *grasping* (B2-3-T-2, B3-489, 682)

PREPARATORY EXERCISE (1) ARTICLES

Fill the blanks with a, an, the, or ×. × = No article is necessary.

- () Japanese society is rapidly aging.
- Deforestation is doing serious harm to () environment.
- The accident will not cause () worsening of relations between the two nations.
- The soccer game triggered anti-Japanese feelings among () Chinese.
- () fair weather returned after ten days of torrential rain.
- () international aid is needed for the reconstruction of the war-torn country.
- Japan will take () flexible attitude toward solving the problem.
- The orchestra performed three Bach compositions before () audience of four hundred.
- () vote was 86 to 21 with 34 abstentions.
- It was approved by () vote of 123 to 12.

11. () police are searching the firm for evidence of export violations.
12. The mudslide caused the collapse of () part of the dam site.
13. This was the first-ever visit to Africa by () Japanese prime minister.
14. The government said () time is ripe for Japan to be an UNSC permanent member.
15. The move came at () time when Parliament was about to enact the law.
16. () estimated two thousand troops are deployed along the border.
17. The United States slipped to () third place in terms of exports.
18. The Liberal Democratic and () Komei Parties supported the bill.
19. The government will analyze () conflicting information.
20. Japan's first nuclear-powered ship was moved from () place to () place.
21. The ill-fated plane was carrying one hundred passengers and () crew of ten.
22. Burmese residents in Tokyo staged a rally calling for () democratic Burma.
23. Joyful citizens took to () streets to see the statue of the dictator pulled down.
24. The hijacked jet crashed killing () passengers on board.
25. () field of more than ten thousand people took part in the marathon.
26. This was a record for () Olympic Games.
27. The amount of bail was the second largest in () Japanese judicial history.
28. The US ambassador has been in () office in Tokyo for eleven years.
29. The protectionist bill is now pending in () Congress.
30. () US Congress is reported to be irritated by Japan's belated move.
31. The armed hijackers held more than 50 people () hostage.
32. () Time magazine chose the Japanese citizen as man of the year.
33. Under () international law, the demarcation line is just between the two islands.
34. () Labor Standards Law stipulates the minimum standards of working conditions.
35. The US President expressed () hope that the abduction issue will be resolved as soon as possible.
36. () pilot is believed to be among () dead.
37. Before () court, () accused pleaded not guilty.
38. () equipment investment for () next fiscal year is on () rise.
39. () President-elect named the businessman () commerce secretary.
40. () Crown Prince is () honorary president of () festival.
41. () domestic economy is steadily expanding supported by the increase in () domestic demand.
42. () overall revision of () Constitution is now on () political agenda after () lapse of 60 years since the end of () World War II.
43. To tell you () truth, it is () fact that () prosecution has () evidence to prove him guilty.
44. The two countries made () effort to reach () agreement on () realignment of () US Forces in Japan.
45. The United States and Japan sought () compromise over () cost-sharing of (

-) planned relocation of () US Marines from Okinawa to Guam.
46. () Iranian President says his country does not fear being isolated from () international community due to () ongoing development of () nuclear power.
47. () Iran's Foreign Minister did not agree to () Japan's advice to refrain from () enrichment of () uranium even for () peaceful purposes.
48. () Koran to () Muslims is as () Bible to () Christians.
49. () Chinese movie fans love () Japanese film star Ken Takakura, calling him () man.
50. The use of () articles is very difficult for () non-native speakers of () English language, which is now becoming () so-called lingua franca or () world language.

ANSWERS

1. × 2. the 3. a 4. the 5. × 6. × 7. a 8. an 9. The 10. a 11. × 12. × 13. a 14. the 15. a 16. An 17. × 18. × 19. the 20. × 21. a 22. a 23. the 24. × or the 25. A 26. the 27. × 28. × 29. × 30. The 31. × 32. × 33. × 34. The 35. the 36. The, the 37. × , the 38. × , the, the 39. The, × 40. The, × , the 41. The, × 42. An, the, the, a, × 43. the, a, the, × 44. an, × or an, the, the 45. a, the, a, × 46. The, the, the, × 47. × , × , the, × , × 48. The, the, the, the 49. × , × , the 50. × , × , the, the, the

ひとくちメモ 1. 冠詞

- 原則：不定冠詞 * 同じものが複数あるものの中のひとつ。
 * 単一の個体として取り出すことのできる感覚。
 この感覚は、形容詞がつけば、一層明確になる。
- 定冠詞 * ひとつしかないもの。
 * 対象に限界点(線)が感じられるもの。
 限定句や限定節の付いた名詞もこれにあたる。
- 無冠詞 * 以上に含まれないもの。ex. 抽象名詞、物質名詞や複数形の多く。

- ×：初出の場合、通例単数形無冠詞で使う語： society (cf. community), equipment, traffic, information, investment, evidence, progress, behavior, damage (cf. damages), aid, part of
- the：ひとつしかないものには定冠詞： the environment, the sun, the moon, the universe, the Bible, the truth, the outcome, the leader (一国の最高指導者)
- a：a type of ～, a kind of ～ の意味の不定冠詞。動名詞に通例冠詞はつけないが、名詞化の度合いが強いものには冠詞を付すこともある。cf. the holding of the summit
- the：全体がまとまって、ひとつと感じられるもの。the Japanese (people) 日本国民 cf. Japanese (people) 多くの日本人。
- ×：weather は、単独では定冠詞、形容詞がつくと無冠詞。
- ×：see. 1.
- an：名詞 + of + 数詞、名詞には不定冠詞。
- The：the vote 投票総数。
- a：see. 8

11. police が一般的に警察を指す場合は、無冠詞、複数扱い。
12. × : see 1. 部分が明確である場合は不定冠詞を付すこともある。
13. a : a = any
14. the : the time まさにその時。(1 回きりのチャンス)
15. a : a time いろいろある機会のひとつ。
17. × : 競争の順位。He came second. He finished third. 補語的に用いられて序数でも無冠詞。
20. ×, × : 対句。East and West, question and answer, step by step 無冠詞単数形。
21. a : see. 8
22. a : a kind of
24. × or the : the passengers とすれば、乗客全員。
25. A : see. 8
29. × : 本来の使用目的。He goes to school.
31. × : 補語。
32. × : 新聞名には通例定冠詞、雑誌名は通例無冠詞。
33. × : 法律一般を指す場合は無冠詞、特定の法律名には定冠詞。the Labor Standards Law
35. the : 同格の接続詞 (限定節) を伴う。express the regret that ~ , the fact that ~
36. The, the : the pilot 1 人しか乗っていない。the + 形容詞 → 複数普通名詞。
37. ×, the : court, see 29. the + 過去分詞 → 複数普通名詞、単数普通名詞。the accused, the deceased などは、単複両用。cf. 36
38. ×, the, the : the next fiscal year, cf. fiscal 2007 は無冠詞。on the increase, on the decrease, on the decline
39. The, × : the President-elect 1 人しかいない。commerce secretary 職名を示す補語。see. 31
40. The, ×, the : the Crown Prince 1 人しかいない。honorary president 職名を示す補語。
41. The, × : the domestic economy 限界線が感じられる。domestic demand 限界線が感じられない。
42. An, the, the, a, × : a kind of。憲法はひとつしかない。全体。see. 8。World War II → the Second World War
43. the, a, the, × : see. 2。全体。see. 1
44. an, × or an, the, the : a kind of。無冠詞なら「合意」、冠詞があれば「協定」。有限。全体
45. a, the, a, × : a kind of。限定。a kind of。海兵隊員の一部
46. The, the, the, × : 1 人しかいない。限界線が感じられる cf. society。限界が感じられる。限界が感じられない
47. ×, ×, the, ×, × : 所有格の固有名詞には冠詞を付さない。cf. the Japanese Foreign Minister, 限定句。限界が感じられない (物質名詞)。複数形
48. The, the, the, the : ひとつしかない、全体でひとつ、ひとつしかない、全体でひとつ。
49. ×, ×, the : 複数形。称号 (title) 的に用いられている。Japanese film star Ken Takakura → a Japanese film star, Ken Takakura, 俳優、スポーツ選手などには Mr. などの称号は付さない。ただし、仕事を離れた個人としての場合は別。the man 男の中の男、たったひとつの → これぞ
50. ×, ×, the, the, the : 複数形。複数形。the English Language = English, the so-called ~ , ~ which is called so by the general public, or by certain people、つまり限定節がついているので、定冠詞が必要。なお、英語から見ての外国語には、普通、冠詞は付けない。唯一の世界語

UNIT 2

EXERCISE 21 ~ 40 MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS (2)

chunks を参考に和文を英文にする。和文の太字は英文での key words。
chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

21. 2004 年の日本の人口動態統計を**分析した**特別報告によると、第 1 子の 4 人に 1 人が、女性が結婚する前に妊娠した、いわゆる“できちゃった婚”で生まれた。
in which, *analyzing* Japan's national statistics, before they marry, came out of so-called shotgun marriages, according to a special report, for 2004, one out of every four first-born children, women get pregnant (B4-1032, 1364)
22. 共にスーパースターの歌手である 57 歳の森進一と 46 歳の森昌子は、幸せ一杯の**ようにみえた** 19 年間の結婚生活に終止符を打った。彼らには 3 人の子供がいる。
which *seemed*, both superstars, to have been full of happiness, singers Shin-ichi Mori, 57 and Masako Mori, 46, they have three children. have put an end to their 19 years of marriage life (B3-460, B4-1024, 1344)
23. 「ミッション・インポッシブル」や「ラスト・サムライ」に主演したハリウッドスターでプロデューサーのトム・クルーズ (Tom Cruise) は、おしどり夫婦とされていた女優のニコール・キッドマン (Nicole Kidman) と離婚した。
has divorced, starring in "Mission *Impossible*" and "the Last Samurai", Tom Cruise, actress Nicole Kidman, despite their rock solid couple image, Hollywood actor and producer (B3-460, B4-30-T-7, 1446)
24. タレントの島田紳助は、女性スタッフの乱暴な言葉づかいをめぐって口論の末殴って傷つけたことを深く**反省している**が、彼女の言い方は自分も知り合いである目上のスタッフへの**配慮が欠けている**と思った、と話した。
which he thought *lacked respect*, whom he was also acquainted with, he deeply *regrets*, over her rude language, a popular TV personality says, hitting and injuring a female staffer, for an older member of staff, after an argument (B2-18-T-5, 34-2, B3-676)
25. 2 ヶ月間のすったもんだのあげく、岩手県議会は、元プロレスラーの**新議員**が、彼のトレードマークの派手な覆面を着けたままで議場に入ることを**許可した**。
to enter the assembly chamber, *permitted a newly-elected* pro-wrestler-turned member, a prefectural assembly in northern Japan, his colorful trademark mask, after two months of wrangling, without taking off (B2-4-19, B4-807, 899)
26. 神奈川県議会は、議員達に、議会規則は討議に**参加する**以外は何をすることも**認めていない**ので、議会**出席**中に年賀状を書かないように告げた。
while attending session meetings, doing anything but *participating* in debates, not to write New Year's greeting cards, the Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly, since its rules do not *admit*, told its members (B4-1040, 1169)
27. 女性の**少子化**・男女共同参画**担当**相は、新内閣の**認証式**で**目の覚めるような**青いふわっとしたロングドレスを着用し、新内閣の発足にはぴったりの服だと**述べた**。
in charge of measures, in *the ceremony to inaugurate* the new cabinet, an *impressive* long blue puffy dress, what she *described*, as her best clothes for the occasion, got into, the female state minister, for *the declining birthrate* and gender equality (B2-9-18, B3-91, B4-1545)
28. コメディアンとインストラクターが乗った二人乗りのパラシュートが、強風の中でのテレビ番組収録中、**立ち入り禁止になっている**東宮御所 (the Crown Prince's Palace) の庭に不時着した。
on a *forbidden place*, in strong wind, with a comedian and an instructor on, the garden of the Crown

Prince's Palace in Tokyo, a two-man parachute, while recording a TV program, made an emergency landing (B3-314, 659, B4-1371)

29. 東京やその近郊で2百回以上も金を騙し取っていた年季の入った詐欺師が、小額の金を騙し取ろうとした人がたまたま警察署長だったことから、とうとう捕まった。

when he tried to *cheat* a person of a small *amount* of money, in Tokyo and its vicinity, a seasoned fraudster, was finally apprehended, since the person *happened to* be a police station chief, who swindled money more than 200 times (B4-944, 968, 1343)

30. 歯に衣着せぬ発言で知られる作家の石原慎太郎東京都知事は、フランス語は数を勘定できず国際語として失格であると発言し、フランス語学校の校長を含むグループから訴えられた。

Shintaro Ishihara, that French *fails* an international language, *has been sued*, since it can not count numbers, for his remarks, outspoken novelist-turned-Tokyo Governor, by a group including the head of a French language school (B4-802, 1172, 1400)

31. 日本で最も危険な動物といえば熊とか毒蛇を思い浮かべるかもしれないが、実はそれはスズメバチで、新しい女王蜂を育てている秋にその巣をつついた人を刺し殺すこともある。

are not bears or poisonous snakes, when they *are taking care of*, as you may think, when they *disturb* their nests in autumn, their new queen, the most dangerous animals in Japan, but hornets or yellow jackets, which sometimes sting people to death (B3-43, B4-1512)

32. 体長が2メートルほどのおよそ50頭の小さい鯨が、房総半島の太平洋側の海岸で、サーファーや近くの住民達の海に戻そうとする必死の試みにもかかわらず、死んでしまった。

facing the Pacific near Tokyo, to push them back to the sea, were found dead, each measuring about two meters, despite desperate *attempts*, some 50 small whales, by surfers and nearby residents, on the shore of the Boso Peninsula (B3-675, B4-821, 1258)

33. 全国に知れ渡っている奈良の騒音おばさん59歳は、四六時中隣の主婦に罵声を浴せ2年以上もの間ほとんど毎日CDラジカセで大音量の音楽を流すなどして、傷害罪で懲役1年の判決が言い渡された。

to one-year imprisonment, almost every day, by constantly *screaming insults* at her, as the "Noisy Woman of Nara", *for inflicting abuse* on her neighbor, a 59-year-old known nationwide, in western Japan, and deliberately playing loud music on a CD player, for more than two years, *has been sentenced* (B3-414, 775, B4-937)

34. 東京のある私鉄には、3歳になる自分の息子を静かにさせるために2~3分運転室に入れた運転手を首にしたことに対して、抗議の電話やメールが殺到した。

who let his 3-year-old son in his cabin, was deluged, with *protest* calls and e-mails, a private railway company, for a few minutes to calm him, when it *dismissed* a driver, headquartered in Tokyo (B3-11-T-1, B4-1327)

35. 大阪地裁は、その公園のホームレスの男のテントが彼の住所であるという判決を下し、これでその男は医療保険や失業保険などの社会保障制度を受ける資格をもてるようになる。

to be eligible for social security measures, that a homeless man's tent in the park, such as *medical treatment* insurance, the Osaka District Court ruled, is his home address, and unemployment insurance, which *enables* him (B2-30-5, B3-498)

36. 1月末の寒さの中、大阪市役所職員3百人が、3月にフェスティバルの開催が予定されている大阪城公園など2つの公園に住んでいるホームレス達のおよそ30のテントを撤去した。

to open in March, living in two public parks, 300 officials from the Osaka Municipal Office, including Osaka Castle Park, in the cold at the end of January, where festivals *are scheduled*,

removed some 30 tents of homeless people (B3-483, B4-971)

37. 日本人最初のノーベル賞受賞者、故湯川秀樹博士の妻の湯川すみさんは、核兵器**廃絶**を目指したアルバート・アインシュタイン博士 (Albert Einstein) の世界連邦・運動に賛同して、96 歳で亡くなるまでの後半生を平和運動に**捧げた**。

in sympathy with Dr. Albert Einstein's world federation, wife of the late Dr. Hideki Yukawa, Mrs. Sumi Yukawa, *devoted* the latter half of the 96 years of her life, aimed at *abolishing* nuclear weapons, the first Nobel Prize winning Japanese citizen, to pacifist movements (B2-36-2, B3-546, 17-T-8)

38. 日本の映画評論家の草分けの一人である小森和子さんが、東京の都心にある自宅で亡くなった。95 歳だった。小森さんはチャーミングなスマイルと、外国映画だけではなく社会問題についても、ウィットに富んだコメントでテレビ視聴者を**惹きつけた**。

with her charming smiles and witty comments, but also social affairs, one of the pioneering film critics in Japan, on not only foreign movies, died at her home in downtown Tokyo, Ms Komori *attracted* TV viewers, Ms Kazuko Komori, She was 95. (B2-1-10, 11-T-3, 24-1)

39. アメリカ映画界のドンと**称された**マーロン・ブランドが亡くなった。80 歳だった。2 度のアカデミー賞を受賞した彼は「欲望という名の電車」(A Streetcar Named Desire) や「波止場」(On the Waterfront)、「ゴッドファーザー」(the Godfather) などの**演技**で名声を不動のものとした。

in such films, died at the age of 80, the two-time Oscar winner, Marlon Brando, earned his fame, as "A Streetcar Named Desire", "On the Waterfront" and "the Godfather", *dubbed* the don of American film, with his *performances* (B3-1-T-2, B4-1166, 1574)

40. およそ 3 千 5 百人ものファンが、コメディアングループ・ドリフターズ (the Drifters) を率い、のちに**感銘を与える**俳優になったいかりや長介さんの通夜に**参列した**。いかりやさんは 72 歳で東京の病院でガンで亡くなった。

at a hospital in Tokyo, He was 72. who led the comedians group, the Drifters, *attended* the funeral wake for Chosuke Ikariya, when he died of cancer, and later became an *impressive* actor, some 3,500 fans (B3-405, 432, B4-1243)

PREPARATORY EXERCISE (2) PREPOSITIONS

Fill the blanks with suitable prepositions. (see BOOK-1 U-1'3,21'23)

- The survey covered three thousand people () the age of 20.
その調査は、20 歳以上の 3 千人を対象として行われた。
- Minors () 20 are prohibited () drinking and smoking.
19 歳以下の未成年者は、飲酒、喫煙を禁じられている。
- The opposition camp is () a tax increase () the elderly.
野党陣営は、高齢者に対する増税に反対している。
- The bereaved family filed a suit () the company () the district court.
遺族は、その会社を地方裁判所に告訴した。
- The three countries including Japan agreed to take coordinated action () Pyongyang.
日本を含む 3 国は、北朝鮮に対して一致した行動をとることで合意した。
- () the Tokyo Foreign Exchange, the US dollar soared sharply () the yen.
東京外国為替市場で、ドルは円に対して大きく値上がりした。
- () such a backdrop, the United States urged Japan to increase imports () American beef.

その様な背景の下で、アメリカは、日本に米国産牛肉の輸入を増やすよう迫った。

8. The US warship entered the port () protests () local civic groups.
そのアメリカの軍艦は、市民グループの抗議の中、港に入った。
9. The US aircraft carrier is named () the first President of the country.
そのアメリカの航空母艦には、初代大統領の名前がつけられている。
10. The Cabinet Minister dropped the bombshell () a news conference.
その閣僚は、記者会見でこの爆弾発言を行った。
11. The Prime Minister made this known () an interview with Time magazine.
首相は、タイム誌とのインタビューでこのことを明らかにした。
12. The leader of the economic mission issued a statement () his arrival ()
Manila Airport.
その経済使節団の団長は、マニラ空港到着時に声明を発表した。
13. Crude oil prices () the international market remain () high levels.
国際市場での原油価格は、高どまりしている。
14. The project will take six years to complete () a cost of 700 million dollars.
そのプロジェクトは、7億ドルをかけて、6年で完成する。
15. A group of Japanese wrestlers arrived in Paris () the invitation of the French
President.
大相撲の一行が、フランス大統領の招きでパリに到着した。
16. The interceptor fired three missiles () the plane of unidentified nationality.
迎撃機が、国籍不明の飛行機にミサイル3発を発射した。
17. Riot police fired tear gas () the demonstrators.
機動隊が、デモ隊に催涙ガスを発射した。
18. the tripartite agreement () the United States, Japan and South Korea
米、日、韓の間の三国協定
19. The head of the rescue team told reporters that the destruction was ()
imagination.
救急隊の隊長は、破壊は想像を絶するものだったと記者団に語った。
20. The two countries are expected to initial the treaty to that end () March.
両国は、そのような趣旨の条約を3月までに仮署名するだろう。
21. The world economy is expected to grow () 3 instead of 5 percent as earlier
predicted.
世界経済は、予測の5%ではなく、3%の成長にとどまるだろう。
22. As is well known, Japan's rice prices are very high () international standards.
よく知られているように、日本のコメの値段は国際標準によれば、大変高い。
23. Washington criticized Pyongyang () breaking (having broken) its promise once
again.
アメリカは、またも約束を破ったとして北朝鮮を批判した。
24. The presidential envoy made the controversial remarks () his stay in Beijing.
大統領特使は、北京滞在中にその問題の発言をした。
25. Patrol boats began searching () the missing vessel in choppy seas () Cape
Nojima.
巡視艇は、野島崎沖の荒れた海で行方不明になっている船の搜索を開始した。
26. The mayors of the two atom-bombed cities appealed () greater global efforts

- () nuclear disarmament.
ふたつの原爆都市の市長は、核軍縮への一層の世界的努力を訴えた。
27. The Chinese strong man enjoyed a brief journey () board a bullet train bound () Osaka.
その中国の実力者は、大阪行きの新幹線で短い旅を楽しんだ。
28. The spokesman () the project pointed out that the development cost would be enormous.
そのプロジェクトのスポークスマンは、開発費が膨大になると指摘した。
29. The voting day for the general election is usually set () Sunday.
総選挙の投票日は、通例日曜日にセットされる。
30. The real estate dealer was arrested for selling elderly people worthless land () exorbitant prices.
その不動産業者は、高齢者に無価値な土地を法外な価格で売ったかどで逮捕された。
31. The two Japanese seamen had been detained in North Korea () alleged spying.
その2人の船員は、スパイの容疑で北朝鮮に抑留されていた。
32. The employee voluntarily quit the company () family reasons.
その従業員は、家庭の事情で、自発的に退職した。
33. Tigers fans expect their team to win the pennant () the second consecutive season.
タイガースファンは、タイガースが二年連続優勝するよう期待している。
34. Hundreds of seabirds were found dead tainted by oil () 300 kilometers () the coast.
数百羽の海鳥が、300 キロにわたる海岸で油にまみれて死んでいるのが見つかった。
35. Sumo wrestlers () Mongolia made a good showing in the just-finished spring tournament.
終わったばかりの春場所では、モンゴル出身の力士達が活躍した。
36. The airline company will use larger aircraft on the route starting () June.
その航空会社は、6月からその空路により大型の飛行機を使う。
37. Earlier () the day, the ambassador was given audience by the Emperor.
その日それより先、その大使は、天皇陛下の謁見を賜った。
38. The record trade surplus was mainly due to a large drop () imports.
これまで最大の貿易黒字は、主として輸入の大幅な落ち込みによる。
39. Japan gave about 20 million dollars () aid to enlarge a children's hospital in the country.
日本は、その国の小児病院を拡張するために2千万ドルの供与を与えた。
40. Most of the council members were () the opinion that English study should start at elementary schools.
委員会の大勢は、英語の学習は、小学校から始めるべきだという意見だった。
41. Most of the refugees have difficulties () finding jobs because of the language barrier.
難民の多くは、言葉の壁のために仕事を見つけるのに困難を抱えている。
42. Japan has a crucial interest () food security as the world's largest importer of farm produce.
日本は、世界最大の農産物の輸入国として食糧安全保障に重大な関心を持つ。
43. Police launched a full-scale investigation () the scandal involving the up-and-

coming entrepreneur.

警察は、前途有望な企業家を巻き込んだスキャンダルに対する全面的な捜査を開始した。

44. The new type of fish farm was turned () a successful commercial enterprise.
その新しいタイプの養魚場は、うまく企業化された。
45. Thousands of demonstrators rallied () the night () protest against the government.
数千人のデモ隊は、政府に抗議して夜まで集会を開いた。
46. The US President, now () a tour () six nations, is to visit Tokyo next week.
6カ国歴訪中のアメリカ大統領は、来週東京を訪れる。
47. The scholar said the textbook screening should be independent () politics.
その学者は、教科書検定は、政治から独立であるべきであると述べた。
48. The world-famous actor died () AIDS () a New York hospital.
その世界的に有名な俳優は、ニューヨークの病院でエイズのため亡くなった。
49. The TV report says the president might die () the gun-shot wound.
そのテレビ報道は、大統領が撃たれた傷がもとで亡くなるかも知れないと伝えた。
50. The prime minister rejected the idea () implementing a major tax reduction.
首相は、大規模な減税を実施するという考えを拒否した。
51. The first Japanese ship ever to run () nuclear power was finally scrapped.
日本で初めて原子力で走った船は、結局廃船になった。
52. The government decided to conduct strict checks () North Korean ships visiting Japan.
政府は、日本を訪れる北朝鮮の船舶に対して厳しいチェックを行うことを決めた。
53. () the Tokyo Stock Exchange, the 225-issue stock average decreased () more than 300 yen () the 16,000 yen level.
東京株式市場で、日経平均は、300円以上下がって1万6千円台になった。
54. The Foreign Minister arrived in Yangon () the first leg of his South Asian tour.
外相は、南アジア歴訪の最初の訪問地としてヤンゴンに到着した。
55. The government will deal strictly () foreigners working in Japan () a tourist visa.
政府は、観光ビザで日本で働いている外国人に厳しく対処することにした。
56. The space shuttle lifted off () schedule with seven astronauts on board.
スペースシャトルは、7人の宇宙飛行士を乗せて、予定どおり発射された。
57. The new product will be put on sale one month () of schedule to meet the anticipated demand.
その新製品は、予想されている需要に応ずるため、予定より1ヶ月早く発売される。
58. The bullet train arrived () Osaka 2 hours () schedule due to heavy snow.
その新幹線列車は、雪のため2時間遅れて大阪駅に到着した。
59. The dissident leader was tried () sedition charges punishable by death.
その反体制派指導者は、死刑のおそれのある反逆罪で裁かれた。
60. Twenty percent more passports were issued last year () in the previous year.
去年はその前年より20%多いパスポートが発給された。
61. Japan-US relations deteriorated somewhat due to wrangling () the question of American beef imports.

日米関係は、アメリカ産牛肉の輸入をめぐる論争で幾分悪化した。

62. Police say the suspect stole more than 70 times () the past three years.
警察は、被疑者が過去3年にわたり、70回以上盗みを働いたと言っている。
63. The skater has broken () the 16-minute barrier to set a new world record.
そのスケート選手は、16分の壁を破って世界新記録を達成した。
64. North Korea charged that Japan's hostile attitude () the country overstepped the bounds of punitive measures.
北朝鮮は、日本の北朝鮮に対する敵対的な態度は、制裁措置の限度を超えていると非難した。
65. The suspect keeps money overseas illegally and has bank accounts () a false name.
その容疑者は、カネを違法に海外に持ち、偽名で預金している。
66. Ozeki Kotooshu () Bulgaria ended the spring tourney () 10 wins and 5 losses.
ブルガリア出身の大関琴欧州は、春場所を10勝5敗で終えた。
67. Radio and television reported the death of the president () comment.
ラジオやテレビは、大統領の死をコメントなしで伝えた。
68. Concrete relief items will be decided () after receiving a request in detail.
具体的な救援物資は、詳しい要請を受け取ってから決められる。
69. The long-awaited meeting was agreed () in an exchange of letters through diplomatic channels.
待ちに待った会合は、外交ルートを通じての書簡のやり取りで合意された。
70. The Prime Minister insisted that the bilateral relationship should be dealt () on a wider scale.
その首相は、両国関係はもっと広い観点から取り扱われるべきだと主張した。

ANSWERS 1. above 2. below, from 3. against, for 4. against, with 5. against 6. On, against 7. Against, of 8. amid, by 9. after 10. at 11. in 12. on, at 13. on, at 14. at 15. at 16. at 17. upon 18. between 19. beyond 20. by 21. by 22. by 23. for 24. during 25. for, off 26. for, toward 27. on, for 28. for 29. for 30. for 31. for 32. for 33. for 34. for, along 35. from 36. in 37. in 38. in 39. in 40. of 41. in 42. in 43. into 44. into 45. into, in 46. on, of 47. of 48. of, at 49. from 50. of 51. on 52. on 53. on, by, to 54. on 55. with, on 56. on 57. ahead 58. at, behind 59. on 60. than 61. over 62. over 63. through 64. toward 65. under 66. from, with 67. without 68. on 69. on 70. with

ひとくちメモ 2. 前置詞 < see BOOK-1 UNIT 1 ~ 3, 21 ~ 23 >

前置詞は、場所や時間などの具体的な関係を示すほか、そこから派生した概念的な関係を示す。たとえば、after は時間的に～の後という具体的、物理的な関係の他に、～の後を追う、さらには追求するという抽象的な概念を示す。after の包括的な概念は、following ということになる。(see. BOOK-1 p. 207 notes)

1. above : above, below とも、後に続く数詞の数を含まないの、厳密には、20 歳以上は、20 years or (and) over, 20 歳以下は、20 years or (and) under のように言う。 3. against の概念は、stand in the way of ~ 9. after の概念は following the example of ~ : be named after ~ , be patterned after ~ , be planned after ~ 10. at : at の概念は、at a point of ~ , fire at ~ ,

一点に向かって射つ、fire upon ~, ~の上に浴びせかけて射つ、fire into ~, ~の中へ射ちこむ。 18. between : 3者以上の間でも、それぞれ別の関係であれば、amongではなくbetweenを用いる。 19. beyond (all) description 筆舌に尽くし難い、beyond (all) conception 想像もつかない、beyond (all) praise どんなにほめてもほめすぎではない。 20. by : byの概念は、by the time 21. by : byの概念は、by a margin of ~, fall by A to B Aだけ下がって、Bになる。この意味のbyは省略されることもある。 22. byの概念はby the side of ~, ~の傍にという意味から、基準をあらわす。 23. 非難する accuse A of B, blame A for B, criticize A for B, charge A with B, denounce A as B 24. during his stay in Beijing = while (he was) staying in Beijing see. BOOK-3,4 文法事項 接続詞の後の主語とbe動詞の省略。 25. for, off : forの概念は、目標に向かって→その目標を探す→その目標を追求する。 28. for : × spokesman of ~ 29. be scheduled for ~, be planned for ~ 30. for : forの概念は、in exchange for ~ 31. for : forは on charges (suspicion) of ~ 32. for : for health reasons 健康上の理由で, for personal reasons 個人的な事情で。 35. fromの概念は、出身。Where do you come from ? 36. × starting from 37. in : later (earlier) in the day (week , month, year) late in the week, その週の後半。later in the week 月曜に言えば、火曜から土曜までの間。 38. 上昇、下降、変化をあらわす語に続く前置詞は、ofではなくてin。 39. inの概念は、in the form of 40. be + 前置詞句 ; be動詞の補語が名詞 (代名詞) の場合、主語 = 補語の関係になるから、Most of the Japanese are the opinion that ~ とすると、most of the Japanese = the opinion という論理的に成立しえない構文になる。ただし、このofは省略されることがある。 41. 前置詞 + 動名詞 基本的な概念は~することにおいて、だが、日本語では、~する時に、~すりにあたって、など工夫が必要。see. BOOK-3,4 文法事項一覧表 動名詞の項。 43. intoの概念は、~の中へ入って調べる : look into ~, prove into ~, inquire into 46. tourはある場所から出発してその場所へ戻る旅を想定しているので、後に続く前置詞はtoではなくofを用いる。trip to ~, journey to ~ 47. of : ofの概念は out of 50. 同格、~という。 51. onの概念は依拠。live on ~, feed on ~ 52. on : 規制を表す語に続く on。ban on ~, control on ~, restrict on ~, curb on ~ 56. (56. ~ 58. schedule 冠詞なし) 61. over ~, ~をめぐって。 66. start with ~, begin with ~ 70. 68 ~ 70. 動詞句が受動態になって前置詞が文尾に残る。主語 + will decide on concrete relief items ~. → Concrete relief items will be decided on ~ * address (話しかける), attend (出席する), enter (入る), explain (説明する), resemble (似ている) は他動詞として用いられるので前置詞は不要。×address to the meeting → ○ address the meeting, ×attend at the meeting → ○ attend the meeting ×enter into the room → ○ enter the room ×explain about the matter → ○ explain the matter ×resemble to his father → ○ resemble his father

UNIT 3

EXERCISE 41 ~ 60 MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS (3)

chunks を参考にして和文を英文にする。和文の太字は英文での key words。
chunksの末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4の参考用例。数字はB2についてはUNIT番号 - 用例番号。
B3, 4については用例番号。TはLCT, そのあとの数字はLCT内の行数。

41. 韓流テレビドラマシリーズ「冬のソナタ」は多くの日本人女性、とりわけ40代、50代の女性に 自分達の若かりし頃を思い出させ、大きな**感銘を与えたようだ**。
*seems to have greatly **impressed**, mostly in their 40's and 50's, "Winter Sonata", A South Korean TV romance drama series, their younger days, Japanese women, making them remember (B3-666, B4-21-T-7, 1174)*
42. フランスのラ・フォル・ジュルネ (la Folle Journée) をモデルにした大規模な音楽

祭が、ゴールデンウィーク期間中、東京のビジネス・娯楽センターの丸の中で、日本のクラシック愛好家の間で最も人気のある**作曲家**のひとりである、ヴォルフガング・モーツアルト (Wolfgang Mozart) の生誕 250 年を**記念して**、開かれた。

one of the most popular **composers**, through the holiday-studded Golden Week, Marunouchi, a large-scale music festival, to **commemorate** the 250th anniversary, among Japanese classical music lovers, of the birth of Wolfgang Mozart, modeled on la Folle Journee in France, was held in Tokyo's business and amusement center (B3-239, 417, B4-957)

43. ワインの生産で知られる山梨県のある町は、**廃線になった**鉄道のトンネルの内部の温度と湿度がワインを寝かせるのに**好ましいこと**を利用して百万本のワインボトルを貯蔵する大きな貸し貯蔵庫を**作った**。

utilizing an **abandoned** railway tunnel, known for its wine production, for the storage and aging of wine, to store one million bottles, a town in Yamanashi Prefecture, are **desirable**, **has completed**, since temperatures and humidity inside the tunnel, a large rental cellar (B2-11-1, B3-614)

44. たいていの日本人は、フランス語について馴染みがないが、ボージョレー・ヌーボー (Beaujolais Nouveau) だけは別である。日本の多くのワイン愛好家は、今年は葡萄の当たり年でもあったことからボージョレー・ヌーボーの到着を**楽しみにしている**。

many Japanese wine fans, but not so, the vintage year, the arrival of the French wine, most Japanese people, with Beaujolais Nouveau; are unfamiliar, **are looking forward to**, with French, as this is (B3-652, B4-829, 1176)

45. 日本政府が、鳥インフルエンザの感染が**広がった**フランスからの家禽類の肉や内臓の一時的立入禁止令を**出した**ので、国内の高級レストランでは、人気のフォアグラ (foie gras) 料理をしばらくの間メニューから外さざるを得なかった。

from France, for a while, foie gras dishes, serving their popular delicacies, on poultry meat and internal organs, after the administration **placed** a temporary ban, fancy restaurants in Japan, where a bird flu epidemic was found, had to stop, to **be spreading** (B3-281, B4-1510, 1578)

46. 温泉につかることは、温泉の豊富な火山列島に住む日本人にとっての楽しみであり、温泉の数は現在2万以上あって、3千ヶ所の温泉地にお湯を**供給している**。

abundant in hot springs, living on the volcanic archipelago, **feeding** about three thousand spas, taking a dip in a hot spring, which now number more than 20,000, is a pleasure for Japanese people (B4-1369, 1491)

47. 日本全国のホテルや旅館の温泉の多くは、実際には、入浴剤とか循環濾過装置とか沸かし湯を使っていたにもかかわらず、正真正銘の天然温泉であると**偽っていた**ことがわかった。

while they were actually using, that in many spas across Japan, and boiled water, that their hot springs were genuinely natural, hotels and inns **pretended**, bathwater additives, circular filter systems, it has been learned (B3-758, B4-1367, 1393)

48. 雪をかぶった富士山の景観が眺められる**凍結した**湖のうえで、何十人もの人が、思い思いの方法で**暖を取りながら**、厚い氷にあけた穴を通しての釣りを楽しんでいるのが見える。

commanding a view, **keeping** themselves **warm**, through a hole, dozens of people are seen, of snow-covered Mt. Fuji, dug into thick ice, in various ways, enjoying fishing, on the **frozen** lake (B4-907, 1093, 1389)

49. 天然の鮎は**減少してしまった**が、多くの釣り人は、日本各地のほとんどの川で鮎釣りが解禁される6月1日が来るのを**楽しみにしている**。

has been declining, across the country, of the most popular fresh water fish, many Japanese anglers, when, is lifted, although the natural population, **are looking forward to**, a fishing ban on "Ayu" or sweet fish, in most rivers, the arrival of June 1st (B2-25-16, 27-T-5, B4-1091)

50. 日本将棋**連盟**は、**連盟**に加わっているプロ棋士達に**許可**なく公の場でコンピューターソフトと**勝負**しないよう求めた。

against computer software, a society for professional players, **not to compete**, from the **association**, the Japan Syogi **Association**, in public, told pros, without the **permission**, of the chess-like indoor game (B4-1062, 1225, 1230)

51. 首都圏の鉄道各社は、妊娠中の女性達に、すぐ見分けがつくように、母親と赤ちゃんの絵がついたキーホルダーを無料で**配布**した。

they may be easily distinguished, railway companies, free of charge, key rings, by other passengers, in Tokyo and its vicinity, so that, to pregnant women, **have distributed**, with a picture of a mother and a baby (B-2-4-18, B4-1434)

52. この時期の常として、東京国際空港はゴールデンウィークを**利用**して海外旅行に行く旅行者であふれている。

on April 29th, in between, for this time of year, who, which, and ends on Children's Day, as is usual, is flooded, the holiday-studded Golden Week, with Constitution Day on May 3rd, on May 5th, are going abroad, Tokyo International Airport, **to take advantage of**, starts on Day of Showa, with tourists (B3-417, B4-1362)

53. 80歳の日系アメリカ人ヨットマンが、日本に来る途中にヨットが漁船と**衝突**したけれども、妻の**遺骨**を長野県にある妻の父親の墓に埋葬するための単独太平洋横断航海に**成功**した。

in Nagano Prefecture, in a solo trans-Pacific voyage, on its way to Japan, to bury **the remains**, **succeeded**, though, **collided** with a fishing boat, in her father's tomb, an 80-year-old Japanese American yachtsman, his yacht, of his wife (B2-5-15, B3-56, B4-1253)

54. 日本の高齢ヨットマン 71歳の斉藤実さんと 66歳の堀江謙一さんは、5万キロの距離をそれぞれ 234日と 250日で走破し、**相次いで**単独無寄港の世界一周の快挙を**成し遂げ**た。

the feat, two aged Japanese yachtsmen, of 50,000 kilometers, of a solo-nonstop-around-the-world voyage, Minoru Saito, 71, **in succession**, respectively, in 234 and 250 days, and Ken-ichi Horie, 66, covering a distance, **have performed** (B3-179, B4-1089)

55. 有名な百歳を超える日本人である、プロスキーヤーの三浦敬三さんが亡くなった。101歳だった。一生を通じて**常に**前向きであり、白寿でモンブラン氷河 (glacier of Mont Blanc) を、百歳でロッキー山脈 (Rocky Mountains) を大滑降した。

and the Rocky Mountains at 100, who, descended, before he passed away, one of the most famous Japanese centenarian, **kept** a positive frame of mind, at 101, the glacier of Mont Blanc, at the age of 99, pro skier Keizo Miura, throughout his life, on skis (B3-82, B4-1075, 1093)

56. 70歳7ヵ月13日でエベレスト登頂に成功し、最高齢登頂者となる偉業を**達成**した日本の登山家の荒山孝郎さんは、プロ・スキーヤーの三浦雄一郎さんが作った記録を3日塗りかえたが、前の記録は**知らなかった**と記者達に語った。

who was three days younger than him, **accomplished** the feat of becoming the oldest person, he **was not aware of** the previous record (B3-31, 520, 561)

57. 日本一の騎手、武豊でさえ、四国の高知競馬場でデビュー以来 105連敗している「ハルウララ」のために待望の勝利を**挙げ**ることは**できなかった**。

a 105 race losing-streak, **failed to achieve** a long-awaited victory for "Haruurara, (B3-207, B4-950, 1442)

58. 今行われている札幌雪祭りの 300体の雪の彫刻の**展示**の中に、日本のプロゴルフ界で人気沸騰中の宮里藍選手の巨大な雪像が、生まれ故郷の沖縄を背景に、高さ 15メートル幅 25メートルで建っている。

against the backdrop of her birth place Okinawa, snow sculptures **on display**, now underway in Sapporo (B3-616, B4-1059, 1261)

59. 17 歳のプロ卓球選手、愛くるしい笑顔で知られる福原愛さんは、NHK テレビの中国語会話の番組に**出演し**、彼女の流暢な中国語を**披露する**機会を得た。

appeared on a Chinese conversation program, to *exhibit* her fluent Chinese, known for her charming smile (B3-572, 785)

60. 山形県の 49 歳の地方公務員が、低い水温と強い海流に**苦しみながら**、22 時間で 43 キロの宗谷海峡の横断遠泳に初めて**成功した**。

has succeeded for the first time, *after being plagued* by low temperatures (B3-49, B4-1093, 1412)

PREPARATORY EXERCISE (3) GRAMMAR (1)

- ① 同格の接続詞 **that** (see BOOK-3 p.193, BOOK-4 p.220)

1. The influential politician has reiterated his view **that** the time is ripe to reform the taxation system.
2. There is a strong feeling **that** the dollar will further decline because the United States has huge twin deficits.
3. The dead engineer may have overlooked a red signal in the hope **that** it would soon change to green.
4. There was little possibility **that** the United Nations Security Council would be enlarged in the near future.
5. His testimony contradicted his earlier statement **that** he had had no knowledge of the fact.

- ② 接続詞の後の主語 + **be** の省略 (see BOOK-3 p.193, BOOK-4 p.220)

1. A Japanese climber and a Sherpa guide are feared to have died **while** (they were) *attempting* to scale the highest peak in West Nepal.
2. Some people fear that the bill, **if** (it is) *enacted*, is expected to infringe on freedom of thought and speech.
3. **Although** (he is) *under heavy guard*, the inmate has reportedly been allowed comparative freedom in prison.
4. The consent of a deceased person's family should be sought **when deciding** whether to use organs for a transplant after the brain has stopped functioning.
5. It would be difficult for Japan to send SDF personnel to the troubled area **even if** (it is) *officially requested* by the United Nations.

- ③ 目的補語 (see BOOK-1 UNIT-6 UNIT-26, BOOK-3 p.193, BOOK-4 p.220)

1. Work has started to re-bury the ruins of an ancient Japanese building to **keep them intact**.
2. The summit was designed to **let the two leaders get acquainted**.
3. The court has **found the chief administrator of the hospital guilty** of conducting medical examinations on patients without a medical license.
4. The economic plan will **make matters worse** as it will raise taxes, increase spending and make government bigger.
5. The ruling parties plan to **have the controversial bill approved** by the Lower House this week.

- ④ 受動態 (see BOOK-1 UNIT-12, UNIT-32, BOOK-3 p.194, BOOK-4 p. 221)

1. Twenty people were injured but the remaining 100 passengers **were rescued unhurt**.

2. These transactions are not illegal but they *are considered unethical*.
3. The opposition charged that the government *must be held responsible* for everything that happened.
4. The training center of the neo-religious cult *was ordered closed*.
5. The Senator warned that if the current imbalance in Sino-US trade *is left unchecked*, protectionism will flare up in the United States.
6. The Prime Minister pledged further efforts to *make Japan better understood* in other Asian countries including China.
7. The Defense Agency says the Russian Pacific Fleet headquartered in Novosibirsk *has been confirmed operating* in the Sea of Japan.
8. Japan's Coast Guard says a Chinese destroyer *was spotted cruising* in the Pacific off Okinotorishima.
9. The Olympic flame *has been kept lit* during the 17-day run in the Greek capital of Athens.
10. In Southeast Asian countries, an increasing number of people *have been found infected* with the bird flu virus.

⑤ **WHICH** (see BOOK-1 UNIT-7.8, UNIT-27.28, BOOK-3 p.193, BOOK-4 p.220)

1. The invited guests enjoyed viewing cherry blossoms *which* are now in full bloom.
2. The structure *which* houses the Great Buddha image is the largest existing wooden building in the world.
3. The resolution, *which* has no binding force, will not have an immediate impact on Japan.
4. The planned housing complex would damage the natural environment, *which* is now already scarce in the metropolitan area.
5. The Bank of Japan intends to pursue monetary policy in a way *which* will not undermine the foundations of price stability.

⑥ **WHO** (see BOOK-1 UNIT-7.8, UNIT-27.28, BOOK-3 p.193, BOOK-4 p.220)

1. Three Chinese people *who* fled the boat were placed on a wanted list.
2. The number of workers *who* are members of a labor union continues to decline.
3. Rescuers are trying to remove debris from collapsed buildings to save people *who* are still alive.
4. The official, *who* asked not to be named, said bid-rigging cases are rampant even among major companies.
5. Police investigators, *who* have to deal with an increasing number of cases involving foreigners, are undergoing language training.

⑦ **WHOSE, WHOM**

(see BOOK-1 UNIT 7.8 UNIT 27.28, BOOK-3 p.193, BOOK-4 p.220)

1. The tourist group consists of 25 women *whose* ages range from their mid-forties to mid-fifties.
2. The housing complex, *whose* construction began in the early 1960s, is now like a ghost town.
3. Nearby residents charged that the factory had discharged waste *whose* levels of

contamination far exceeded environmental standards.

4. The man **whom** reliable sources said she married was an South Korean abductee.
5. Questioners tried to break open the money scandal by grilling the real estate dealer, **whom** nobody believed.

⑧ **WHAT** (see BOOK-1 UNIT 7.8, UNIT 27.28, BOOK-3 p.193, BOOK-4 p.220)

1. Never put off till tomorrow **what** you can do today.
2. The UN Secretary General said the world forum must do **what** it can for a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian issue.
3. **What** many Japanese shout on February 3rd is, "Out with the devil, in with happiness".
4. The Prime Minister maintained that **what** is required today is dramatic reforms in every field in Japanese society.

⑨ **関係副詞** (see BOOK-1 UNIT 9. 29, BOOK-3 p.194, BOOK-4 p.220)

1. The Japanese archipelago is located at a place **where** three plates overlap.
2. The Prime Minister said such an incident is not permissible in Japan **where** freedom of speech is guaranteed regardless of political beliefs.
3. Japan made rapid progress in various fields after 1964 **when** it hosted the Tokyo Olympics.
4. October 12th, 1492 – the date **when** Columbus reported his first sighting of land in the new world – is one of the most important dates in history.
5. Another reason **why** the Prime Minister did not want an extension of the current session of Parliament is the political calendar including the presidential election of the ruling party.

⑩ **前置詞+関係代名詞** (see BOOK-3 p.193, BOOK-4 p.220)

1. The terrorists fired several shots at the car **in which** the Japanese photographer and his aide were sitting.
2. The Chinese official explained his country's long-term economic plan **in which** the country envisages increasing its per-capita income threefold.
3. The British company is suspected of having sold materials **from which** it is possible to produce chemical weapons.
4. The government has declared a month of national mourning **during which** all festivities have been banned.
5. The gang agreed to an out-of-court settlement, **according to which** it will give up use of its office in the condominium.
6. Thailand has urged Japan to open its market wider to products of ASEAN, **of which** Thailand is a member.
7. The death toll is expected to soar when reports come in from offshore islands **with which** there has been no contact since the Tsunami.
8. On board the plane are at least 100 people, **of whom** three are reportedly high-ranking government officials.
9. The fund manager is said to have been a close friend of the IT firm president **to whom** he advised a hostile TOB of the radio station.

10. The Chinese nationals are trying to find Japanese relatives *from whom* they were separated during the chaos just after the Second World War.

⑪ 名詞 + of + 関係代名詞 (see BOOK-3 p.193, BOOK-4 p.220)

1. A group of tourists visited the Japanese port city of Shimonoseki to eat globefish, *parts of which* are fatally poisonous.
2. The cruiser is equipped with Tomahawk missiles, *some varieties of which* are tipped with nuclear warheads.
3. Japan and the United States, *neither of which* has diplomatic ties with North Korea, have been deeply involved in the KEDO program.
4. His disciples, *many of whom* represent local branches of the school, performed the New Year's flower arrangement.
5. The airline official says the plane is carrying 15 passengers and a crew of three, *none of whom* is Japanese.

⑫ 関係代名詞省略 (see BOOK-1 UNIT 10,30 BOOK-3 p.193, BOOK-4 p.220)

i. 目的格関係代名詞

1. Police interrogated her about the forged passport (*which*) she had when she was arrested.
2. Beijing has expressed strong dissatisfaction with the answer (*which*) the Japanese Prime Minister made in Parliament concerning the controversial issue.
3. Commenting on the cease-fire, the President said the truce in the war is news (*which*) the world has waited for.
4. The first task (*that*) the Iraqis must tackle is the establishment of a legitimate government which represents the war-ravaged country.
5. The President had to dismiss his closest aide (*whom*) he had trusted for a long time to tide over the scandal.

ii. 主格関係代名詞 + be 動詞 (see BOOK-3 p.193, BOOK-4 p.220)

1. The agency warned fishermen to abide by a fishery agreement (*which was*) concluded with Russia.
2. More than 500,000 students take the examination (*which is*) sponsored by an organization (*which is*) affiliated with the ministry in charge of education.
3. The ways (*which are*) being considered include the improvement of bidding procedures.
4. At a meeting of the Cabinet Ministers (*who are*) concerned with economy, the Prime Minister urged them to take steps to quell a deflationary spiral.
5. Negotiations with hijackers are going on through a third country about the release of the Japanese citizen (*who is being*) held hostage.

ひとくちメモ 3 文法事項 (1)

1. 同格の接続詞 that

* 関係代名詞の that と間違えぬよう。

* 同格の接続詞 that を伴う名詞の主なもの : agreement, assumption, comment, condition, fact, ground, idea, information, news, impression, opinion, regret, report

2. 目的補語

One hundred passengers were rescued unhurt. ← One hundred passengers were rescued (and they were) unhurt.

3. 目的補語をともなったいわゆる第5文型の文の受動態

Rescuers rescued one hundred people unhurt. → One hundred people were rescued unhurt (by rescuers).

4. 関係代名詞は、本来、接続代名詞というべきものであり、口語でも用いられることが多いが、その場合は連続用法としての使用で、comma に当たるところで、pause をおく。and + 代名詞、as, because + 代名詞。

UNIT 4

EXERCISE 61 ~ 80 MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS (4)

chunks を参考にして和文を英文にする。 和文の太字は英文での key words.

chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。

B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

61. 外国人達は、何千万人も日本人が正月三が日に幸福**祈願のため**だけに神社やお寺にお参りするのを見てなんて信心深い人々なのだろうと**勘違いする**かもしれない。
foreigners may *misinterpret* the Japanese, only *to pray for* happiness, visit shrines and Buddhist temples, as very pious people, during the first three days of the year, when, seeing tens of million of them (B3-66, B4-1166, 31-T-20)
62. 電気掃除機は、餅を食べているときに、のどに詰まらせて窒息死しがちなお年寄りを助けるのに役立つといわれる。
to death, an electric vacuum sweeper, while, who, called "Mochi", *are apt to* choke on food, is said to be instrumental, eating traditional sticky rice cake, in saving aged people (B3-89, 95)
63. 港町神戸の沖に「マリンエア」の**愛称で呼ばれる**市営空港が**開港し**、一日に27の国内便が東京その他の地域を往復する運びとなったが、3千億円以上の重い財政負担を神戸市に**もたらすことになる**。
of more than 300 billion yen, to and from Tokyo, *dubbed* "Marine Air", on the local government, a day, *posing* a heavy financial burden, a municipal airport, *has been inaugurated*, for 27 domestic round-flights (B2-21-7, B4-1038, 1069)
64. 首都圏の大手私鉄では、女性が最も痴漢の被害にあう朝のラッシュアワーに、各電車で女性専用車一台が**利用できる**。
when, on each train, women are most molested, in major private railways, *is available*, in the Tokyo metropolitan area, during the morning rush hour, a women-only car (B2-2-8, 3-12, B4-1434)
65. 鳥インフルエンザに**襲われた**11地域からの旅行者は、日本の主要4空港に到着するとすぐ靴底を検疫所に**用意された**マットの上で消毒することを**要求される**。
to have their shoe soles, travelers, on a mat, upon their arrival, disinfected, in Japan from eleven bird-flu *affected* areas, *prepared* in a quarantine booth, *are required*, at four major airports (B4-1200, 1583, 38-T-3)
66. 日本アルプスの御嶽山(3,067メートル)で壮大な景観と山腹の紅葉を満喫していた高齢の夫婦が、ロープウェイのゴンドラから放り出され、**転落して**死亡した。
and autumnal leaves, in the Japan Alps, to their deaths, while, out of a gondola, an elderly couple, of 3,067-meter-high Ontakesan, enjoying a spectacular view, *plunged*, when, on a ropeway, they were thrown, on the mountainside (B3-18-T-4, B4-22-T-3, 1347)
67. 長崎県大村市にある認知症の高齢者9人を**収容する**グループホームが全焼し、7人

がその場でまたその後亡くなり、小規模のグループホームでの安全対策の**欠如**が**明らかになった**。

has been burned down, **revealing** the **lack** of, or later, on the spot, safety measures, a group home, Nagasaki Pref., in Ohmura, at small-scale group homes, **accommodating** nine senile people, killing seven of them (B3-15, 35, B4-1187)

68. 名古屋にある戸塚ヨットスクールの**創始者**は、スパルタ教育で練習生 2 人が死亡、2 人が行方不明**となった**ことで、6 年の実刑**判決を受けた**がスパルタ教育に今でも自信があるといわれる。

led to the deaths of two trainees, to six years in prison, is said, and disappearance of two others, in his Spartan education, the **founder**, to be still confident, he **was sentenced**, for which, of Totsuka Yacht School in central Japan (B3-329, B4-1144, 1600)

69. 農林水産省は、鳥インフルエンザがさらに**拡大する**のを**防ぐ**ために、茨城県と埼玉県に、150万羽以上の鶏を処分するよう命じた。

bird flu, more than one and a half million chickens, ordered Ibaraki and Saitama Prefectures, from **spreading** further, in charge of agriculture, to dispose of, to **prevent**, the ministry (B4-1576, 1583, 38-T-3)

70. 地方自治体がつくっている仮想商店街での買い物は、地方の特産品がネットを通じて気軽に**手に入る**ので、ますます全国の顧客を**ひきつけている**。

easily, in rural areas, **is** increasingly **attracting**, various specialties, shopping at virtual malls, from across the country, organized by local governments, since, through the Internet, customers, **can be obtained** (B3-42, 730)

71. 内閣府は、社会**意識**に関する世論調査で、7 年前に悪化についての質問を調査に**含めて**以来、治安の悪化が初めて景気の悪化を**抜いて**トップになったと発表した。

about "deterioration", **surpassing** the business slump, topped the list, for the first time, seven years ago, of public safety, of its opinion poll, since the survey **contained** a question, the Cabinet Office says, on social **awareness**, the deteriorating state (B3-83, 606, B4-1082)

72. 癌患者の国会議員が、2005 年に 32 万人が**亡くなった**日本人の死亡原因第 1 位の癌を**征圧**したいという国民の**期待に****応え**ようと、「がん対策基本法」の**成立に****努力した**。

which, was himself a cancer patient, who, in a bid to **live up to**, of 320,000 Japanese people, a Parliament member, to help, the people's **expectations**, **endeavored**, **enact** a fundamental anti-cancer law, **claimed the lives**, to control the nation's No.1 killer (B2-8-T-4, B3-320, 534)

73. 全体の 4.4%にあたる約 210 万世帯が 2005 年の国勢調査に回答しなかった。ほとんどの未回答者が、主として個人情報の**流出**に対する**懸念が高まる**中で、**協力すること**を**拒否した**ためである。

refusing to cooperate, personal information, to the national census in 2005, about 2.1 million households, did not respond, due mainly to, over **leaks** of, or 4.4 percent of the total, with most of them, **mounting concerns** (B3-486, B4-893, B4-23-T-16)

74. 育児休業法のおかげで、その女性教師は、育児**休暇が****終わり**、1 歳の子供を保育園が**受け入れてくれる**来春に職場復帰が**許される**。

and a nursery school **accepts**, to return to work, her one-year-old boy, thanks to, **is allowed**, when, next spring, the female teacher, her **leave expires**, the Childcare Leave Law (B3-528, B4-1065, 1187)

75. 都会育ちのその熟年夫婦は、野菜作りをして快適な定年後の生活を楽しもうと望んだ新しい田舎暮らしに**慣れる**ことができなかった。

which, who, a comfortable retirement, **could not get accustomed**, the senior couple, in an urban area, in, they wanted to enjoy, had been brought up, to their new rural life, doing vegetable gardening (B3-212, 447, B4-1340)

76. 文化財の**面倒**を**見ている**文化庁が、799 年前後に**さかのぼる**貴重な国宝である彩色壁画のある高松塚古墳のいい加減な管理で批判を浴びている。

looking after cultural assets, **dating back** to around 799 AD (B3-108, B4-801, 1371)

77. 政府は、偽造犯らが偽札を使えないように、現在の 1 万円、5 千円、1 千円札を

最新の技術で新しく印刷した紙幣に引き換え始めた。

with the aim of knocking counterfeiters out of circulation, **replacing** the existing 10,000-yen, 5,000-yen and 1,000-yen banknotes (B3-194, 356, 768)

78. 明治時代の女流作家であり詩人である樋口一葉は、5千円札の顔として著名な学者の新渡戸稲造に代わり、日本の紙幣に肖像画が載った初めての女性となった。

whose portrait is carried on a Japanese banknote, she **replaced** the noted scholar (B2-20-7, B3-788, B4-1551)

79. ある日本のNPOは、カンボジアでは人々がいまだに非人道的な地雷で傷つけられているにもかかわらず、財政難のため、内戦中に敷設された地雷を除去する作業を中止せざるをえなかった。(B2-37-13, 37-15, 37-T-9)

Cambodians are still being injured by the inhumane weapons, **removing** landmines **laid** during the civil war

80. 53歳の神奈川県公立高校の教師が、授業中に書いたものを含めて9百回以上の愛のeメールを自分の学校の女子生徒の携帯に送り、懲戒免職された。

was dishonorably **dismissed**, to the cell-phone of a coed, and some of them in class (B4-802, 1485, 1546)

PREPARATORY EXERCISE (4) GRAMMAR (2)

⑬ 助動詞の(仮定法)過去形

(see BOOK-1 UNIT-13. 33, BOOK-3 p.195, BOOK-4 p.221)

i. WOULD

1. Some people are strongly opposed to the continuation of Japanese economic aid to Myanmar saying it **would** help the military regime of the country.
2. The opposition party has protested the Cabinet decision to upgrade the Defense Agency to a full-fledged Ministry warning it **would** lead to an increase in military spending.
3. Some economists are critical of the program saying it **would** give the government greater role in the fields where the private sector should take the initiative.
4. They are yet to decide the date and place for what **would** be an historic encounter between the two leaders.
5. Some dealers think the dollar could fall to 100 yen while others predict it **would** further decline.

ii. COULD

1. Groups opposing easy abortions say the procedure **could** invite further sexual immorality.
2. The American strategist once predicted that Japan **could** become a military power with nuclear weapons.
3. Few of the orphans remember some facts which **could** serve as clues for identifying their Japanese kin.
4. Major industrialized nations have agreed that it is not desirable to allow wide fluctuations in exchange rates which **could** trigger market turmoil.
5. The government has tightened its controls on the export of chemicals which **could** be used to make chemical weapons.

iii. MIGHT

1. Market sources are concerned that a business slowdown **might** follow the current bearish stock market.

2. The statement by the US Agriculture Department *might* affect the Japanese government's stance on the beef issue.
3. China and Russia say they retain the right to veto any resolution that *might* emerge.
4. Some people fear that the new tax burden *might* fall heavily on those in the low and middle income brackets.
5. Political observers say the new leader *might* distance himself from the Prime Minister in a bid to garner support from other intraparty factions.

iv. SHOULD

1. The advisory panel recommended that NHK (*should*) do what it can to regain the trust of its viewers.
2. The opposition camp is demanding that the scandal (*should*) be thoroughly investigated in Parliament.
3. The ruling party insists that the opposition member (*should*) resign taking political responsibility for his false statements.
4. *Should* no problems be detected, the commercial operation of the nuclear plant will be resumed.
5. *Should* the death toll continue to rise at the current pace, it will soon top the 100 mark.

⑭ 分詞 (see BOOK-1 UNIT 16,17, 36, 37)

i. 付帯状況を表す分詞構文 (see BOOK-3 p.195, BOOK-4 p.221)

1. *Heralding* the autumn season in Tokyo, annual art exhibitions have opened in the museums in Ueno Park.
2. *Traveling* at 285 kilometers an hour, the bullet train is among the fastest in the world.
3. Flatly *denying* the charge of dumping, Japan maintained that the expanded Japanese share is a reflection of technological innovation.
4. A labor shortage is spreading among smaller businesses both in manufacturing and non-manufacturing fields, *reflecting* the brisk economy.
5. A semi-annual survey was conducted by the ministry, *covering* 2,000 people above the age of 20.
6. The high court, *rejecting* the appeal from the defendant, sentenced him to two years imprisonment with a three-year stay.
7. *Dispatched* by the Chinese government, the young people will be trained at the steel plant for six months.
8. *Sponsored* by the Japanese Embassy in Washington, the photo exhibitions will run for ten days until the end of the month.
9. On the Tokyo Stock Exchange, the dollar plunged, *spurred* by speculation that the US trade deficit would continue to snowball.
10. NASA decided on the resumption of the shuttle flight, *based* on repeated experiments on the booster.

ii. AND + 定型動詞 (see BOOK-3 p.195, BOOK-4 p.221)

1. The man spilt gasoline onto a hot stove, *triggering* a big explosion.
2. The powerful typhoon hit the Japanese archipelago, *leaving* ten people dead in the Kanto District.

3. The measures encouraged farmers to increase production of rice, thereby **reducing** prices.
4. The President stepped aside to assume a secondary role, thus **allowing** the ruling party to come under collective leadership.
5. The spring high school tournament is one of the two most popular amateur baseball events, the other **being** the summer meet.

⑮ 動名詞 (see BOOK-1 UNIT-18, 38)

i. 動詞の目的語 (see BOOK-3 p.196, BOOK-4 p.221)

1. Tokyo was covered with a nine-centimeter snowfall...the second thickest for the month since the Meteorological Agency **started keeping** records.
2. The wishes of families should be taken into account when deciding whether to remove artificial breathing equipment after the patients' brains **stop functioning**.
3. The United States **proposed allowing** a US nuclear-powered flattop to berth at Yokosuka Port near Tokyo.
4. The suspect in the scandal categorically **denied receiving** a large sum of money in bribes.
5. The opposition urged the Prime Minister to **stop worshipping** at the shrine to **avoid** further **impairing** relations with China.
6. The government should **consider working out** concrete measures to avoid a collapse of the pension system.
7. Nearly 80 percent of men in that country **enjoy drinking** while around 40 percent of women do the same.
8. The government guest said he **regrets not meeting** the President and hoped for his early and complete recovery.
9. The world-class athlete **admitted having taken** a banned substance before the 100-meter final.
10. The President said the United States **appreciates** the efforts **being made** by the Japanese government for the resumption of beef imports from his country.

ii. 前置詞の目的語 (see BOOK-3 p.196, BOOK-4 p.221)

1. Flocks of cranes have started their migration back to the north **after wintering** in southern Japan.
2. Quite a few Japanese people believe that police are lax **in cracking down** on organized crime syndicates.
3. The opposition camp stopped just short **of calling** on the President to step down immediately.
4. Economists quote financial sources **as saying** that voices in favor **of easing** money supplies will grow.
5. The monetary authorities say they stand firm **in halting** illegal business activities, whatever they may be.
6. In the event, participants enjoy skiing rather **than competing** against time, therefore the elderly and children can take part.
7. The daily says the government should cautiously deal with foreigners who work in

spite *of having* only a tourist visa.

8. The court found the firm guilty *of* illegally *exporting* high-tech equipment to North Korea without permission.
9. Russia and China are said to be moving to prevent sanctions *from being* unilaterally *imposed* on Iran.
10. The leader apologized to members *for not being able to settle* the factional strife during his time in office.
11. The ambassador sounded him out on the possibility of *the president visiting* Japan in the near future.
12. Political observers predict the possibility of *a general election being held* toward the end of the year.
13. After the operation, doctors said there is no fear of *her losing* her eyesight anymore.
14. After the quake, power was cut through the night and there were reports *of other power cuts coming in*.
15. Developing countries fear that the decision may lead *to industrialized nations having* a monopoly on technology.

ひとくちメモ 4 文法事項 (2)

13. 助動詞の過去形は、時制の一致ではなく、仮定法として用いられることが多い。

14. 分詞構文

* 付帯状況を表す分詞構文は、主文を修飾する副詞句であるから、文頭に置くことが多いが、主文の語句との関係をより明確にするため、文中や文尾に置くこともある。

* and + 定型動詞の分詞構文は文尾に置く。文尾に置かれた分詞構文が、付帯状況を表すものか、and + 定型動詞であるのかは、時系列による。つまり、主文の動詞の示す事柄の後に、分詞構文の示す事柄が起きた場合は and + 定型動詞。

* 準動詞（不定詞、分詞、動名詞）はもともと動詞の変化形であるから、必ず意味上の主語が存在する。意味上の主語は原則として、主文の主語と同じで、これを忘れると、意味不明な文章になる。意味上の主語を明確にするには、不定詞はその前に for をともなった意味上の主語を置き、分詞は通格、動名詞は通格または所有格の意味上の主語を置く。主文の主語と、分詞構文の主語が異なる分詞構文を独立分詞構文という。

● 分詞とはそもそも、動詞と形容詞の役割を 分かち持つ という意味である。

* 分詞の前置形容詞用法 (see BOOK- 3 p.196, BOOK-4 p.221)

現在分詞 (動作の動詞の現在分詞は、継続、進行の意味を持つ)

Arabic-speaking hijackers ← hijackers who speak Arabic

過去分詞 (自動詞の場合は完了、他動詞の場合は受動の意味を持つ)

increased exchanges of people ← exchanges of people which have increased

the Russian-held four islands ← the four islands which are held by Russia

* 形容詞化した分詞 (進行や受動の意味はほとんどない)

an interesting book (a book which interests you)

He is opposed to the plan. (継続状態) 彼はその計画に反対している。

cf. He opposes the plan. 彼はその計画に反対だ。

He is determined to do so.

He is faced with a difficult problem.

UNIT 5

EXERCISE 81 ~ 100 SPORTS (1)

chunks を参考にして和文を英文にする。和文の太字は英文での key words。
chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

81. 近代オリンピックの発祥の地であるアテネでのオリンピックへ派遣された日本選手団は、柔道、水泳、体操、マラソンなどの競技で見事に**競い**、記録的な 37 個のメダルを**獲得した**。

competed, gaining, in Athens, a record 37 medals, the birth place, as judo, swimming, gymnastics and the marathon, of the modern Olympiad, successfully, the Japanese squad, to the Olympics, in such sports (B2-24-13, B3-326, B4-1250)

82. 日本の野口みずき選手は、アテネ・オリンピック女子マラソンで、自身の身長とほぼ同じ信じられないような大きなストライドで厳しいレースを走りぬき、世界記録保持者イギリスのポーラ・ラドクリフ (Paula Radcliffe) 選手を抜きさり勝利者として**浮上した**。

as her height, the world record holder, from Britain, Mizuki Noguchi, as the victor, with a fabulously long stride, Paula Radcliffe, from Japan, of the Athens Olympics, running through the harsh race, outpacing, *emerged*, almost the same, in the women's marathon (B2-24-4, B3-500)

83. 左足首のけがを抱えた谷亮子選手が、アテネオリンピック女子柔道 48 キロ級で 2 連覇したことに、多くの日本人は深く**感動した**。

in the women's Judo 48-kilogram category, won a second straight Olympic gold medal, who, by Ryoko Tani, in Athens, on her left ankle, *were* deeply *impressed*, braving injuries, most Japanese (B3-520, B4-1268, 1446)

84. 国際オリンピック委員会は、ハンガリーの男子ハンマー投げ選手がドーピング・ルールに**違反した**ことが分かった後、金メダルを**剥奪し**、日本の銀メダリスト室伏広治選手に授与した。

to *have violated*, a Hungarian athlete, doping rules, to the silver medalist, Kohji Murofushi of Japan, the International Olympic Committee, of the men's hammer throw gold medal, after he was found, *stripped*, and awarded the medal (B2-33-T-2, B3-326, B4-1420)

85. アテネ・オリンピック男子マラソンでとても**印象的**だったのは、先頭を走っていたブラジルの選手が、一人の男に引きずりこまれる**ハプニングがあった**にもかかわらず、銅メダルが取れて幸せですと言ったことだ。

while, by a stranger, who, most *impressive*, a Brazilian runner, he was the first runner, to win the bronze medal, at the Athens Olympics, was, he *happened to*, in the men's marathon race, he was happy, be grabbed, even though, said (B3-232, B4-21-T-7)

86. 女子フィギュアスケートの荒川静香選手はトリノ・オリンピックの日本選手団に唯一のメダルをもたらし、しかもこれがフィギュアスケートではアジアで初めての金メダルの獲得だったので、この快挙が、他の種目では日本人の活躍が見られなくて**がっかりしていた**国民を興奮させた。

caused a sensation, that, Shizuka Arakawa, and also became, by the poor showing, among Japanese people, brought the sole medal, the first Asian gold medalist, in other events, at the Turin Olympics, a female figure skater, to the Japanese squad, in the event, of Japanese athletes, a feat, *discouraged* (B3-673, B4-816)

87. トリノオリンピック・女子フィギュアスケート金メダリストの「イナバウアー」(Ina Bauer) で知られる日本の荒川静香選手が、長年の夢を**かなえて**、アイスショーに**参加する**ためプロへ転向した。

has turned, known, her long-cherished dream, in women's figure skating, in ice shows, *fulfilling*, the Turin Olympic gold medalist, to *participate*, for her "Ina Bauer", pro, Shizuka Arakawa of Japan (B2-24-17, B4-953, 978)

88. 身体障害者のための第9回冬季パラリンピックが、「全ての限界と障害を打ち破れ」というテーマのもとに、日本を含む39カ国から過去最多の486人の選手が開会式に**参加して**、イタリアのトリノで開かれた。

486 athletes from 39 countries, in the opening ceremony, of "Break through All Limits and Obstacles", was held, for disabled people, with a record, Italy, including Japan, the ninth Winter Paralympics, in Turin, under the theme, *taking part* (B2-3-12, 34-13, B3-436)

89. 下半身が麻痺した34歳の日本人女子水泳選手が、過去最多の136の国と地域からおよそ4千人が**参加して**行なわれたアテネ・パラリンピックで、7個の金メダルを獲得する**栄冠に輝いた**。

attended, 136 countries and areas, from the waist down, by about four thousand athletes, from, with seven gold medals, at the Athens Paralympics, *was honored*, a 34-year-old female Japanese swimmer, a record, paralyzed (B2-37-16, B4-1391)

90. 世界体操選手権の個人総合競技で、ワン・ツー・フィニッシュを決めたことについて、スポーツ記者の中には、日本も30年以上たって他の体操王国について**追いついた**と言う者もいる。

in the individual combined exercises, after a lapse, with other gymnastics nations, some sports writers, in the World Gymnastics Championships, commenting, *caught up*, say, Japan has at last, of more than three decades, on the one-two finish, caught up (B2-24-13, B3-236, B4-959)

91. 日本人が喜んだことには、シドニーオリンピックの金メダリストの高橋尚子選手が、アテネオリンピックの資格を失ったレースと同じ東京国際女子マラソンで優勝して**見事なカムバック**を果たした。

the same race that disqualified, made an *amazing* comeback (B3-65, 455, B4-1526)

92. シドニーオリンピック女子マラソンの日本の金メダリスト、高橋尚子選手は、京都に**本社のある**スポーツ・健康用品メーカーと4年間6億円に**のぼる**スポンサー契約を結んだ。

amounting to 600 million yen, a four-year sponsorship contract (B3-455, B4-1319)

93. スキー・ジャンプ競技の花形、37歳の原田雅彦選手はいつも笑顔で話したが、引退表明の記者会見で、彼の長い**競技者**としての経歴を支えてくれたという奥さんのことを話した時、涙を**流した**。

who he said has supported his long career, *shed* tears at his retirement news conference (B3-1-T-1, B3-14)

94. 日本人が大変**失望**したことには、世界でも最高の女子フィギアスケーターの1人である浅田真央が、出場申し込み締切日に、国際スケート連盟によって**定められた**出場資格規定である、15歳以上という年齢制限に3ヶ月達しないという理由で、トリノオリンピックに出場する資格はないとされた。

the great *disappointment*, age-limit rule specified by, not eligible for (B3-498, B4-972, 1391)

95. 1936年のベルリンオリンピックで、日本のために金メダルを獲得した韓国のマラソン選手孫基禎 (Sohn Kee-chung) さんが、90歳でソウルで亡くなり、韓国・朝鮮人と日本人のどちらにも、朝鮮半島での日本の植民地支配を**思い出させた**。

reminding both Koreans and Japanese of (B2-17-3, B3-214, B4-1337)

96. 知的障害者のための長野冬季スペシャルオリンピック取材した外国人記者達は、これまで最多の84の国と地域からの競技者達の**世話をした**1万人のボランティア達が**果たした役割**をとりわけ高く**評価した**。

the role played by, assessed highly, among other things (B2-8-T-10, B3-1-T-1, B3-375)

97. 54歳の女子プロゴルファー岡本綾子は、樋口久子や青木功に続いて、フロリダのセント・オーガスティン(Augustine)にあるゴルフの世界殿堂(World Golf Hall of Fame)入りをした3人目の日本人となる偉業を**達成した**。

has accomplished the feat of (B3-1-T-10, B3-520, 673)

98. およそ3万人の選手や一般市民が、東京都と日本陸上競技連盟共催の2007年東京マラソンに**参加し**、ケニアの選手が、2時間9分45秒で優勝した。

participated in the 2007 Tokyo Marathon, with a time of (B3-505, B4-978)

99. 2度にわたるオリンピック柔道チャンピオン・谷亮子選手は、有名なプロ野球選手の夫に**付き添われて**産院を退院する際、初めての男の子を抱いて報道陣の前に**現れて**、母子ともに元気だと述べた。

accompanied by her husband, with their first child in her arms (B3-170, 520, 785)

100. 日本のスポーツ界は、過去のオリンピックで野球とソフトボールにいい**成績を上げたのに**、2012年ロンドンオリンピックの種目からその2競技が**除外される**というニュースに**当惑した**。

will be excluded from, was bewildered by the news (B3-175, 326, B4-912)

PREPARATORY EXERCISE (5) IDIOMATIC USAGE

(see BOOK-1 UNIT-19,20,39,40, BOOK-3 p.196~197, BOOK-4 p.222~223)

1. aim to, be aimed at

- i. その改革案は、政府をより小さくすることを**狙っている**。

The reform plan **aims to** make government smaller.

- ii. 観測筋によると、北朝鮮は、拉致問題に終止符を打つことを**狙っている**。

Observers say Pyongyang **aims to** put an end to the abduction issue.

- iii. 国会は、その伝染病の広がりを防止することを**狙った**法案を承認した。

Parliament has approved a bill **aimed at** preventing the spread of the epidemic.

- iv. その実験機は、無人宇宙船を開発することを**狙った**計画の中で作られた。

The experimental craft was made in a project **aimed at** developing an unmanned space ship.

2. as ~ as

- i. 中国政府は、来月**にも**外国のメーカーに契約を与えることになる。

The Chinese government is to award contracts to foreign makers **as early as** next month.

- ii. その無人深海探査機は、8千メートル**もの**深さまで潜水できる。

The unmanned deep-sea probe can go **as deep as** 8,000 meters.

- iii. その砂漠の日中の温度は、摂氏45度**に**上昇した。

Daytime temperatures in the desert have soared **as high as** 45 degrees Celsius.

- iv. **つい先週にも**、日銀総裁に対する批判が、与党議員の間からさえあがった。

As recently *as* last week, criticism against the BOJ Governor emerged even among members of the ruling party.

- v. その不動産業者は、お年寄り達に、原野を本当の価値の 100 倍**もの**価格で売った。

The real estate dealer sold uncultivated fields to elderly people for *as much as* 100 times their true value.

- vi. 骨にはミネラルが豊富だし、肉**そのものと同じ**多くの蛋白が含まれている。

Meat bones are rich in minerals and contain *as much* protein *as* meat itself.

- vii. 健康志向の人たちは、休日にも出勤日と**同じほど**歩く。

Health-conscious people walk *as* much on their days off *as* on their working days.

- viii. ブッシュと小泉は、レーガンと中曽根の関係と**同じように**親密な個人的な関係を築いた。

Bush and Koizumi developed *as* close a personal relationship *as* the one between Reagan and Nakasone.

- ix. 北朝鮮の脅威がある**限り**、米軍の存在は必要だという人もいる。

Some people say the US military presence is necessary *as long as* North Korea poses a threat.

- x. 日本政府は、財政状態が許す**限り**、イラクの経済援助に対する要請に応えるという。

The Japanese government says it will meet Iraq's request for economic aid *as far as* financial conditions permit.

3. *as well as*

- i. 両首脳は、拉致問題、人権**それに**両国間の問題について討議した。

The two leaders discussed the abduction case and human rights issue *as well as* bilateral matters.

- ii. 豪雪は、住民に暖房器具、オーバーやセーターのような衣類、**それに**長靴などへ出費を強いた。

Heavy snow required residents to spend more on heating devices and clothes such as overcoats and sweaters *as well as* rubber boots.

- iii. 米軍が、アメリカ人に一層の保護を与える**とともに**、基地の安全性を増すためにイラクへ空輸された。

US troops were flown to Iraq to provide increased protection for Americans *as well as* to boost security at US bases.

4. *than, as + 過去分詞*

- i. その手術の後、その患者は、**予想より**早く退院した。

After the surgery, the patient left the hospital earlier *than expected*.

- ii. チェルノブイリの核事故は、初めに**報道されたよりも**はるかに深刻だった。

The Chernobyl nuclear accident was far more serious *than* originally *reported*.

- iii. 外相達は、あるかもしれないミサイルの発射に**象徴されるような**朝鮮半島の現下の厳しい情勢について、同じ見解を持った。

The foreign ministers shared the view on the current tense situation on the Korean Peninsula *as characterized* by the possible launching of a missile.

- iv. 先進諸国にとって、開発途上国から**求められているように**知的財産権についての条件を緩めることは難しい。

It is difficult for industrialized nations to ease conditions on intellectual property *as requested* by developing countries.

- v. 政府は、市民団体から**提案されているように**、アスベスト関連の犠牲者への支援措置をより積極的に検討することを約束した。

The government promised to study more actively relief measures for asbestos victims *as proposed* by civic groups.

5. it (仮主語、仮目的語)

- i. 防衛庁長官は、日米安保体制の信頼性を高めることが必要だと言っている。

The Defense Chief says *it* is necessary *to enhance* the credibility of the Japan-US security set-up.

- ii. 日本側の担当者はアメリカ側の担当者に、日本がアメリカ側のその要求を呑むことは難しいと述べた。

The Japanese officials told their American counterparts that *it* is hard for Japan *to meet* the US demands.

- iii. 首相は、自分が、戦没者の霊に祈りを捧げるのは、きわめて当然だと述べた。

The Prime Minister said *it* is quite natural for him *to pray* for the souls of the war-dead.

- iv. その列車事故で何人が死亡したかは直ぐには分からなかった。

It was not immediately known *how* many people perished in the train accident.

- v. なぜその客船が沈没したのか分からなかった。

It was not known *why* the passenger ship sank.

- vi. 首相が日本の招待を受諾するかどうかは不明だ。

It is not clear *whether* the Prime Minister will accept Japan's invitation.

- vii. 赤十字社の担当者は、被害がひどく、死傷者の正確な数を発表するのは難しいと判断した。

Red Cross officials found *it* difficult *to give* an exact number of casualties because of the extent of the devastation.

- viii. 政府は、教育や研究のような分野で外国人を公務員として雇用することは可能だと判断した。

The government found *it* possible *to employ* foreigners as public servants in such fields as education and research.

6. for ～ to ～ (不定詞の意味上の主語)

- i. 少なくとも当面は、**オペックが**原油の増産をする可能性はない。

There is no way *for OPEC* to increase its oil production at least for the present.

- ii. 短観は、日銀が金融緩和政策に終止符を打つことにゴーサインを出した。

The Tankan report gave the green light *for the BOJ* to terminate its easy money policy.

- iii. その共同声明は、**両国が**さらに緊密に協調する必要性を強調した。

The joint statement stressed the need *for the two countries* to work together more closely.

7. 助動詞+完了形

- i. 死者の数は、公式に報じられたより**多かったかもしれない**。

The death toll *may have been higher* than officially reported.

- ii. ビル内でのその爆発は、ガス漏れによって引き起こされたに違いない。

The explosion in the building **must have been triggered** by a gas leak.

- iii. 被爆者達が、その戦時残虐行為を忘れてしまったはずがない。

A-bomb sufferers **can't have forgotten** the war atrocity.

8. with + 意味上の主語 + 分詞

- i. 投票日まで残すところあと3日となり、選挙戦は白熱した。

The campaign became heated **with only three days remaining** until voting.

- ii. 雇用が著しい改善を見せ、国内経済は拡大を続けている。

The domestic economy is continuing to expand **with employment showing** a remarkable improvement.

- iii. その爆発で、人々が地震があったのではないかと問い合わせて、電話局に電話が殺到した。

The blast prompted calls to telephone operators **with people asking** if there had been an earthquake.

- iv. 学生達は、腕を組んで、街を行進した。

Students marched through the street **with their arms linked**.

- v. その車は、イギリスでエンジンを生産して、組み立てられる。

The cars will be assembled **with engines manufactured** in Britain.

- vi. その飛行機は、機首の部分がちぎれて、海に沈んだ。

The plane was submerged in the sea **with its nose-section broken off**.

9. of + 意味上の主語 + ing

- i. 気象庁は、明日は再び豪雨になると警告している。

The Meteorological Agency warns **of heavy rain returning** tomorrow.

- ii. 日銀は、デフレが再燃する可能性を否定した。

The Bank of Japan ruled out the possibility **of deflation being rekindled**.

- iii. 株価が1万5千円台を割り込む危険があるかもしれない。

There may be a risk **of share prices plummeting** below the 15,000 yen mark.

10. one, ones, the one

- i. Japan should maintain the basic policy of changing its economic structure from an export-oriented **one** to **one** giving priority to domestic demand.

- ii. There may be a powerful quake similar to **the one** that rocked Tokyo in 1923.

- iii. A series of fires was reported in the town, but they were all small **ones**.

- iv. Digital television produces a much clearer picture than **the one** produced by analog television.

- v. The ancient sword appeared to have been used for ceremonial purposes and no similar **ones** have been found anywhere.

- vi. Japanese people increasingly favor risky but profitable investments rather than stable **ones**.

11. **that, those**

- i. The opposition party charged that the nation's defense budget has increased considerably compared with *that* of social welfare.
- ii. The report says growth in exports outpaced *that* of imports.
- iii. Food prices in that country are one third of *those* in Japan.
- iv. These fish taste much better than *those* raised at fish farms.
- v. Among *those* arrested were high-ranking officials of the government.
- vi. *Those* present at the funeral included many celebrities.

12. **so that ~ will, may, can**

- i. Consideration must be given in implementing the law *so that* the disabled *will* not suffer any disadvantage.
- ii. Japan sought the understanding of other countries *so that* domestic rice production *may* be protected.
- iii. There is a need to improve warning systems *so that* islanders *can* be evacuated in times of emergency.

13. **so ~ that ~**

- i. The wording of the bill is *so* vague *that* it can be used to crack down on dissidents.
- ii. The explosion was *so* powerful *that* it flattened all the buildings in the area.

14. **初めて**

- i. This is *the first time* that a drug case has surfaced during the current Olympic Games.
- ii. This is *the first time* the controversial law has been actually applied.
- iii. It was *the first time* that the authorities had acknowledged bid riggings.
- iv. This is *the first time* for a Japanese expedition to reach the summit of the treacherous mountain.

15. **疑問詞**

- i. The Cabinet reshuffle was delayed because of difficulties in deciding *who* would fill which post.
- ii. The plaintiffs say the court does not realize *how* hazardous plane noise is.
- iii. The UN resolution does not specify *what* actions the member countries will take.
- iv. The Prime Minister telephoned the President to consult with him on *what* he should discuss with the Chinese leader.
- v. Pyongyang has not yet officially announced *whether* it will take part in the six-nation consultations.
- vi. The news agency said the statement had been handed to the President but did not say *when, where* or *how*.

16. **疑問詞+不定詞**

- i. The House Speaker resigned because of a continuing confrontation between the government and parliament over *how to carry* out economic reform.
- ii. The government and religious leaders in Iraq met to discuss *how best to handle* the situation.

- iii. A Russian delegation is now in Tokyo for talks on *what to do* about the natural gas development project.
- iv. The resignation has resulted in the breaking of the deadlock over *when to begin* debate on the state budget.
- v. The bilateral talks ended in disagreement over *where to hold* the next meeting.

17. 信憑性

- i. The Prime Minister said he is resolved to realize *what he terms* a beautiful Japan.
- ii. The opposition party calls for sizable cuts in income tax and correction of *what it calls* unfair taxation.
- iii. *What is claimed* to be the world's first hair-growth drug has been put on the market.
- iv. The Japanese delegation declared its intention to continue *what is referred to as* research whaling.
- v. The United States has threatened to impose sanctions on Japan for *what it alleged* was Japan's failure to observe the bilateral trade agreement.
- vi. The Japanese delegate said his country will do what it can to aid UN peace efforts, *as he puts it*, in a non-military manner.

18. ～倍、～分の～

- i. The sales amount for this fiscal year would be about *three times more* than last year.
- ii. The capacity of the new device is about *eight-thousand times greater* in terms of speed.
- iii. The plane would fly at more than six thousand kilometers an hour or over *five times* the speed of sound.
- iv. Japan's overseas production of the machinery has expanded *by four times* in the past ten years.
- v. Iwo-jima Island is about 1,200 kilometers south of Tokyo and some *eight times farther* from the Metropolitan area than Miyake Island.
- vi. *Nearly three times as many students* are expected to take the entrance examination of the prestigious university.
- vii. The number of swans wintering in the lake is about *three times as many as* a decade ago.
- viii. The total floor space of the new office is about *twice* the current floor space.
- ix. The candidate has gained 35 percent support, *twice that* in a previous survey.
- x. This year, Japan will almost *double* the number of English teachers invited from abroad.
- xi. The value of assets held by the richest 20 percent of Japanese households has *more than tripled*.
- xii. Tariffs will be increased about *threefold* to 70 percent in return for dropping a plan to impose surcharges.
- xiii. The number of foreigners questioned by police increased *fourfold* over ten years ago.
- xiv. Beef was about *two and a half to three times* what it cost in most countries.
- xv. The passenger jet could cover the distance between the two cities in about three

hours, less than *half* the present flying time.

- xvi. The test rocket, *a quarter* the size of the planned rocket, sent back data necessary for developing the larger rocket.

19. 何十、～何十万

- i. *Dozens* of troops with automatic rifles sealed off the area.
- ii. *Scores of* people queued up in front of the beef-on-rice bowl chain store.
- iii. In Seoul, *hundreds of* students clashed with riot police after a rally.
- iv. The stadium was crowded with *thousands of* young people enjoying folk songs.
- v. Early reports indicate that the devastating quake has claimed *tens of thousands of* victims.
- vi. *Hundreds of thousands of* well-wishers gathered near the landing site to welcome the shuttle back to earth.

ひとくちメモ 5 前置形容詞の順序

* 原則

1. 修飾する名詞の本質に近いものを名詞の近くにおく。
2. 同種類の形容詞を並べるときは、短い方または強調したいほうを先に置く。最後の形容詞の前に *and* を入れる。
3. 形容詞をあまり数多く並べるのは好ましくない。特に、名詞から転用した形容詞をいくつも並べない。

形容詞と同等の修飾語

1. 名詞、代名詞の所有格 (*Japan's, his*)
2. 冠詞、指示語 (*a, the, this, those*)
3. 数詞、数量 (*ten, tenth, several, few*)
* *all* と *both* は、すべてに先行する。
4. 分詞・動名詞の形容詞 (*upcoming, injured, walking*)
5. 名詞から転用の形容詞 (*grammar book*)

具体的順序

1. 冠詞、指示語、所有格 (同時に使用しない)
2. 数詞、数量
3. 性質 (大小、性質、色など)
4. 材料
5. 名詞から転用の形容詞

人間の場合

数→外見→身長・軽重→老若→国籍→名詞

物の場合

数→よい悪い→新旧→大きさ→形→材質→名詞

(examples) *Japan's Prime Minister* (× *the Japan's Prime Minister* ○ *the Japanese Prime Minister*)

those ten cute Japanese school girls

these ten old gold coins

the several small wooden houses

their yellow school buses

UNIT 6

EXERCISE 101 ~ 120 SPORTS (2)

chunks を参考にして和文を英文にする。 和文の太字は英文での key words。
chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

101. 36 歳のメジャー・リーグ投手で、トルネードと**呼ばれる**独特の投球フォームで知られる野茂英雄選手は 15 年間で日米通算 2 百勝をあげた初めての日本人選手となった。
in Japan, the first Japanese player, to chalk up, for his unique form, a 36-year-old, as the tornado, and the United States, Hideo Nomo, in his 15-year career, 200 wins, pitcher, became, in the Major League, known, **described** (B3-2-T-3, -513, B4-1126)
102. 人気の高い日本人メジャーリーガー、ニューヨーク・ヤンキース (the New York Yankees) の松井秀喜選手が、レフトの守備中に左手首を骨折し、日米通算 1,768 連続出場記録を**伸ばす**ことが**不可能**となった。
playing, making, in Japan, it, to **improve**, as a left fielder, for him, a most popular, broke, and the United States, Japanese major leaguer, **impossible**, his left wrist, Hideki Matsui, of the New York Yankees, while, 1,768-consecutive-game streak (B4-942, 1002, 1107)
103. メジャーリーグの 2004 年シーズンで、シアトル・マリナーズ (the Seattle Mariners) のイチロー選手が、84 年前の記録を破って、262 安打の偉業を**達成した**。
the old mark, of setting a record, breaking, for 84 years, of 262 hits, which, Ichiro Suzuki, the feat, in the 2004 season, of the Major League, has stood, **accomplished**, of the Seattle Mariners (B3-1-T-10, 2-T-5, 513)
104. シアトル・マリナーズの外野手の鈴木一郎選手は、自分はまだ**発展途上**であると言って、政府からの国民栄誉賞の**申し出**を 2 回**断った**。
he is still, of the Seattle Mariners, the Japanese government's, **has declined**, the People's Honor Award, saying, an outfielder, **offer** of, two times, **in a development stage** (B3-2-T-5, 513, B4-953)
105. ニューヨークヤンキースで 3 年間活躍した後、31 歳の松井秀樹外野手は、その名門チームと 5 千 2 百万ドル (64 億円) でさらに 4 年間の契約を結び、最も高給の日本人大リーグ選手となった。
Hideki Matsui, has signed, from Japan, to become, for three years, **worth** 52 million dollars, after playing, a 31-year-old outfielder, the highest-paid MLB player, for the New York Yankees, with the prestigious team, a 4-year contract (B2-8-1, B3-513, 2-T-5)
106. 日本のプロ野球選手による初めてのストライキの結果、IT 大手の楽天とソフトバンクが新規**参入し**、パシフィックリーグに劇的な変化を**もたらすことになった**。
in the Pacific League, walkout, to join, in dramatic changes, Rakuten and Softbank, as , the first ever, by Japan's pro ballplayers, two IT giants, **were invited**, as newcomers, **resulted** (B3-97, 16-T-5, B4-1271)
107. IT 大手のソフトバンクは、プロ野球のパシフィックリーグのダイエーホークスを、産業再生機構の下で、現在**再建**に**努めている**かつての日本一の小売業ダイエーから**手に入れた**。
a pro baseball team, under the Industrial Revitalization Corporation, the once-No.1 retailer in Japan, **has acquired**, now **seeking rehabilitation**, the Daiei Hawks, the IT giants, from Daiei Inc. of the Pacific League, SoftBank Corp. (B3-24, 16-T-13, B4-1057)
108. 日本プロ野球チームの代表者達は、オリックス (the Orix BlueWave) と近鉄 (the Kintetsu Buffaloes) の**合併で生じた**チーム不足を埋めるために、パ・リーグ 1 球団のフランチャイズを日本最大のインターネットショッピングモールを**運営する**楽天に与えた。

and the Kintetsu Buffaloes, *left* by the *merger*, to the nation's largest Internet shopping mall *operator*, gave a franchise, representatives, in the Pacific League, of the Orix BlueWave, Rakuten, to fill the gap, of Japan's pro baseball teams (B3-16-T, 788, B4-1000)

109. 野球場の満員の観客たちは、セントラルリーグの阪神タイガースを**破って** 31 年ぶりにチームを日本選手権の勝利者に導いたパシフィックリーグのロッテ・マリーンズ (the Lotte Marines) のアメリカ人監督を**称賛した**。
of the Lotte Marines, of the Central League, to the Japanese Championship, the Hanshin Tigers, spectators, by *beating*, in 31 years, who, the ballpark, the American manager, *admired*, packing, of the Pacific League, led his team, for the first time (B3-502, B4-911, 1305)
110. 日本人は、サンディエゴでのワールド・ベースボール・クラシック (the World Baseball Classic) 決勝戦で、日本がキューバを 10:6 で**破って**、優勝に向かうのを見て、テレビ視聴率も 56 パーセントには**ね上がり**、熱狂し深く感動した。
deeply, in, in, victory, with, the World Baseball Classic, *beat*, the final, Cuba, in, the TV viewer ratings, 10 to 6, to 56 percent, were, and, to, the Japanese team, San Diego, when, moved, Japan, excited, Japanese people, feverishly, to see, proceeding, *soaring* (B2-4-1, 18-1, B3-275)
111. ワールド・ベースボール・クラシック (WBC) の準決勝に**進んだ**韓国チームの選手 11 人は、日韓共催の 2002 年サッカーワールドカップで 4 位**となった**韓国チームの場合と同じように、兵役を免除された。
who *placed* fourth in the 2002 Soccer World Cup, have been exempted from compulsory military service, which *advanced* to the semi-finals (B2-19-7, B3-580, B4-21-T-3)
112. 日本の野球ファンは、亡き仰木彬監督を惜しむ。彼は、野茂英雄やイチローの場合でも知られるように、選手を従わせるよりはむしろ個性を**伸ばすようにしていた**。
who used to *help* players *develop*, miss the late field manager (B3-2-T-1, 513, B4-1416)
113. “ミスタープロ野球” こと 巨人軍の元監督長嶋茂雄さん (69 歳) が、脳梗塞で**倒れて**以来 1 年 4 ヶ月ぶりに東京ドームに**現れ**、左手を**挙げて** 4 万人の観客の声援に応えた。
raising his left hand, amid applause, *made his first* public *appearance* since *suffering* (B3-554, 561, B4-1390)
114. テレビのゴールデンタイムでかつて最も人気のあった巨人戦のナイトゲームの視聴率は、2000 年以降**下がり**続け、2005 年のシーズンには平均視聴率が 10 パーセントをわずかに上回るにとどまった。
standing at little more than 10 percent, *have been diminished* (B2-23-T-4, B3-763, B4-911)
115. 17 歳のロシア美人、マリア・シャラポバ (Maria Sharapova) 選手は、ウィンブルドン (Wimbledon) 女子シングルス決勝で 6 回グランド・スラムを達成したアメリカのセレナ・ウィリアムズ (Serena Williams) 選手を**破って**優勝し、世界のテニスファンを驚かせた。
to become winner of the women's singles, by *defeating* six-time Grand Slam holder (B2-3-17, B3-746, B4-1299)
116. 2006 年サッカーワールドカップ・ドイツ大会でジーコ監督率いる日本代表チームは、オーストラリアとブラジルに負けクロアチアとは 0 対 0 の引き分けで予選 F グループ最下位に終わり、国民の熱烈な**期待に応えることはできなかった**。
with two losses to Australia and Brazil and a scoreless draw against Croatia, *fail to live up to* (B2-23-1, B4-21-T-5)
117. 日本のサッカーファン達は、中田英寿選手、29 才が、彼が**出場した** 3 度目のワールドカップであるドイツワールドカップ中に、公式ホームページで引退の発表をした時、衝撃を受けた。

through his official website, the third World Cup finals he **had taken part in** (B3-275, -294, B4-1204)

118. 国際サッカー連盟 (FIFA) は、W 杯でイタリアの選手に**侮辱的な**ことを言われたと胸元に頭突きを食らわしたフランスチームのキャプテンであるスーパースター、ジダン (Zinedine Zidane) 選手に対し、大会最優秀選手賞を**剥奪する**ことはしなかったが罰金を課した。

made **insulting** remarks, it did not **deprive** him **of** the MVP title (B3-11, 580, B4-37-T-18)

119. サッカー日本代表チームはブラジル生まれのジーコ (Zico) 監督に**替えて**ボスニア・ヘルツェゴビナ出身のオシム (Ivica Osim) 新監督を迎えた。65歳の元Jリーグ監督は、かつてユーゴスラビア代表チームを1990年のワールドカップ・イタリア大会のベスト8に**導いた**。

who **replaced** Brazilian-born Zico (B3-275, 294, 530)

120. 国際サッカー連盟 (FIFA) ワールドカップのチケットの販売をめぐるトラブルが、試合を**楽しみにしている**熱狂的なファンを**裏切って**、これで連続3回**起きた**。

has occurred three times in a row, **betraying** enthusiastic fans (B4-813, 21-T-16, 17)

PREPARATORY EXERCISE (6) PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

as, at

1. *As far as* I know, the defendant is innocent.
2. The government should prevent such a disaster from happening by diplomacy *as far as* possible.
3. The report will be finalized by the end of the week *at the earliest*.
4. No significant improvement is likely until later this year *at the earliest*.
5. The president hopes to visit Japan *at the earliest opportunity*.
6. The opposition party demanded that the government withdraw SDF troops from Iraq by the end of the year *at the latest*.
7. The worst has been averted *at least* for the time being.
8. The council meets *at least* twice a year, alternately in Tokyo and Washington.
9. *At present*, US Navy pilots do night landing practice at Atsugi naval air station.
10. Formerly, voters cast their ballots for individual candidates rather than political parties *as at present*.
11. The biggest issue *at stake* is the planned relocation of Futenma helicopter station.
12. *At stake* in the coming by-election are one third of the 100 seats of the Senate.

because of

1. The candidate appears to have lost voters' support *because of* the sex scandal involving him.
2. *Because of* the long spell of low temperatures, the prices of vegetables jumped.
3. Some Asian students are reluctant to study in Japan mainly *because of* difficulties in learning Japanese.

due to

1. The two Japanese sumo champions are sitting out *due to* injury.
2. The decrease in the trade surplus is partly *due to* the high oil price.
3. The head-on collision occurred probably *due to* brake failures.

for the sake of

1. During the war, people were forced to die *for the sake of* the state.
2. The importance of the United States reducing its budget and trade deficits is often emphasized *for the sake of* the global economy.

in

1. It's better to loosen regulations *in accordance with* reality.
2. *In accordance with* a Constitutional provision, collective defense is forbidden.
3. *In addition to* bilateral issues, the two leaders discussed global problems.
4. *In addition to* contributions to a UN fund, Japan provided bilateral economic aid to the war-torn country.
5. Japan had to make a compromise *in an attempt to* break the impasse in the negotiations.
6. The two companies have agreed to merge *in an attempt to* overcome the slump in the paper manufacturing industry.
7. *In a bid to* expand exchanges in various fields, Japan will invite as many young people as possible from South Korea.
8. Expenditure for education and scientific development is to be increased *in a bid to* strengthen Japan's international competitive edge.
9. The female cabinet minister is *in charge of* countermeasures for the birthrate decline.
10. The newly-appointed minister *in charge of* education seems to be against compulsory teaching of English at elementary schools.
11. Many buildings constructed *in defiance of* the warning collapsed in the quake.
12. Washington says Iran is continuing to enrich uranium *in defiance of* the UN resolution.
13. The ruling party is continuing talks with the opposition parties *in an effort to* break the deadlock in Parliamentary business.
14. The Foreign Ministers' meeting was held *in an effort to* pave the way for summit talks between the two countries.
15. The realignment is aimed at the rapid deployment of US forces *in the event of* war in unstable areas on the Eurasian Continent.
16. The warning system will be vital *in the event of* major natural disasters.
17. Apparently *in fear of* repercussions, the prime minister avoided talking about an increase in the consumption tax.
18. The company president immediately apologized for the accident *in fear of* criticism from consumers.

19. The municipal authorities retracted the ordinance *in the face of* strong opposition from citizens.
20. The critic stressed the need to strengthen defense cooperation with the United States *in the face of* the Chinese military buildup.
21. Chinese and American leaders say the two countries should work on improving their relationship *in the interest of* the people of the world.
22. The candidate pledged that he will do what he can *in the interests of* the nation.
23. The new law introduces competition *in line with* the government commitment to economic reform.
24. *In line with* the rapid aging of Japanese society, total medical expenditure is expected to sharply increase.
25. *In the light of* equality of people under the law, public outrage is expected to break out if the government mishandles the scandal involving influential politicians.
26. Amnesty International says the United States is to blame for the acts in the prison *in light of* the international convention banning torture of prisoners of war.
27. Japan and the Philippines have agreed *in principle* to start negotiations for the conclusion of a bilateral free trade agreement.
28. *In principle*, resident registry data should be kept secret.
29. The Japanese government promised to amend certain passages in school textbooks *in response to* criticism from China and South Korea.
30. The Japanese airport authorities tightened security measures *in response to* requests from the United States.
31. The hijackers offered to free some of the hostages *in return for* refueling.
32. The government guaranteed the freedom of the hijackers *in return for* the release of all hostages.
33. The President tried to protect his brother *in spite of* public sentiment.
34. The ruling party railroaded the controversial bill *in spite of* strong protests from the opposition camp.
35. The defendant should be tried on murder charges *instead of* professional negligence.
36. The case was investigated by an independent prosecutor *instead of* the House committee.
37. The Japanese financial group became the world's top bank *in terms of* assets.
38. Japan's food self-sufficiency ratio is around 40 percent *in terms of* calories.
39. The new law is intended to protect software developers *in view of* increasing reproduction of computer programs without permission.
40. The Secretary General urged certain member nations to contribute funds *in view of* the financial difficulties facing the United Nations.
41. The company laid off one third of its employees *in the wake of* a drastic decline in sales of its main product.
42. The prefectural governor resigned *in the wake of* the revelation of a bid-rigging scandal implicating his brother.

on

1. The Crown Prince attended the ceremony *on behalf of* the Emperor.
2. Bird enthusiasts took part in the survey *on behalf of* the Environment Agency.
3. Black bears in that country are reportedly *on the verge of* extinction because of indiscriminate hunting.
4. Israel and its neighboring Arab countries are *on the verge of* war.
5. The individual inhabitant tax is levied *on the basis of* incomes in the previous calendar year.
6. The promotion system *on the basis of* merit prevails among Japanese companies.
7. Japan's defense chief stressed that Japan will improve its defense capabilities *on its own* irrespective of US calls for more military spending.
8. Unless the two countries are successful in resolving the trade dispute *on their own*, it will have to be settled by the WTO.

regardless of

1. The two firms confirmed that they would scrap their business tie-up if need be, *regardless of* their earlier agreement.
2. Promotion to managerial posts must be guaranteed *regardless of* age or sex.

to this effect

1. The Prime Minister withheld his comment on a report **to this effect** from Washington.
2. The advisory council came up with a recommendation **to this effect** concerning educational reform.

up to

1. In mountainous regions of central Japan there has been *up to* 40 centimeters of snow since Monday.
2. Workers are allowed to take paid leave of *up to* 20 days a year.

with regard to

1. *With regard to* foreign language education, importance had been attached to reading and writing rather than listening and speaking.
2. The conservative party and its government have shied away from getting deeply involved in Parliamentary debate *with regard to* collective defense.

ひとくちメモ 6 動作の動詞と状態の動詞

英語の動詞には、動作を示す動詞と、状態を示す動詞がある。大部分の動詞は動作を示す動詞で、状態を示すのは、be, have, appear, seem, become, belong, contain, depend, grow, involve, turn, prove, remain, resemble など少数である。動作を示す動詞と、状態を示す動詞には、使い方に差異が

ある。

1. 動作の動詞の現在形は、現在時点での行われている動作ではなく、現在の反復動作、習慣、真理など反復要素を含んだ意味を持つ。

She goes to church every Sunday. He returns home at six. The sun rises in the east.

2. 動作の動詞の継続状態は、進行形で示す。

She is going to the university. He was returning home on board the bus.

The sun is now setting in the west.

3. 状態の動詞は、継続の意味を内包しているのので、原則として、進行形にしない。
(いわゆる知覚動詞も同じ)

My family lives in Tokyo. She appears healthy. The scandal involves several politicians.

4. 状態の動詞を進行形にすると、特殊な意味が生ずる。

My family is living in Tokyo. (今のところは東京に仮住まい)

I'm thinking of learning English. (今のところ英語をやりたいと思っている)

5. 受動態には、動作を示す場合と、状態を示す場合がある。

The door is closed at six. The door is closed all day long.

UNIT 7

EXERCISE 121 ~ 140 THE ENVIRONMENT (1)

chunks を参考にして和文を英文にする。 和文の太字は英文での key words。
chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

121. 日本の環境汚染の原点である水俣病の公式**確認**から 50 年を記念して厳かな追悼式が、窒素水俣工場の**排水**によって**引き起こされた**水銀中毒のおびただしい数の犠牲者の慰霊碑の前で行われた。(B2-1-18, B3-12-T-11)
122. 高裁の判決を**支持して**、最高裁は国と熊本県に水俣病**拡大**の責任があるとして、37 人の原告 に賠償金 7 千 1 百 50 万円を支払うよう命じた。(B2-1-18, 14-9, B4-1143)
123. 機械メーカーのクボタが、元従業員 79 人が、肺がんなどアスベスト (asbestos) が関係するとされる病気で死亡したと**発表した**後、アスベストによる被害者の報告が全国的に殺到した。(B3-334, 15-T-9, B4-1439)
124. 日本の大手機械メーカー、クボタは、アスベストと病気のことを**認めていないが**、尼崎工場の半径 1 キロ以内に居住中に、アスベスト関連の病気にかかった 88 人に対する総額 32 億円の賠償計画を発表した。(B3-625, B4-1050, 1267)
125. 政府は、アスベスト**被害者**へ手当てと医療費を支給し、又、亡くなった人達の遺族へ弔慰金を支給するための一括補償法案を国会に**提出した**。(B2-25-T-1, B3-498, B4-1122)
126. 日本の大手商社三井物産の 3 人の社員が、ディーゼルエンジンの**排ガス**に含まれる有害な微粒子を**除去する装置**をできるだけ早く東京都の基準に到達させようと**する中で**、データの捏造で**逮捕された**。(B3-509, 657, B4-1386)
127. 政府は**例外的な**ケースとして、40 年間以上にわたって 850 億円が**投資された**日

本海沿岸の宍道湖と中海での淡水化事業を、途中で**中止すること**を**決めた**。(B3-320, B4-1424, 1567)

128. 日本最大の湖、琵琶湖を取り囲んでいる滋賀県で、「納税者のお金を無駄遣いするな」という選挙スローガンを掲げた無所属の女性エコロジストが、3 主要政党に支持された元副知事を予想外に**破って**知事に**当選した**。(B2-11-T-1, 12-1, B4-23-T-1)
129. 福島、群馬、新潟にまたがる尾瀬は、湿地特有の動物や植物の生息地を**保存し、登録された地域の適切な使用を促進すること**を目的としているラムサール条約 (the Ramsar Convention) の世界的に重要な湿地として登録された。(B2-18-10, B3-4-T-13, B4-1003)
130. 北海道北端の知床半島と周辺の海域が、原生林に住むヒグマを頂点とする食物連鎖の多様な生態系を形成する環境**であるとして**、世界自然遺産に**指定された**。(B3-228, B4-913, 992)
131. 2005 年愛知万博は、116 カ国と 4 つの国際機関が「自然の叡智」をテーマに**参加し、環境を破壊しない持続可能な開発を呼びものに**、6 カ月間の会期で開幕した。(B2-18-1, B4-1191, 1397)
132. 「自然の叡智」をテーマにした愛知万博の入場者は、6 ヶ月の会期中に 2 千 2 百万人を**超え、最先端技術を呼び物にする展示場の外には長い行列ができた**。(B3-6-T-1, B4-1190)
133. 近隣諸国からのたくさんの観光客が、短期滞在ビザ免除制度を**利用して**愛知万博を訪れたため、2005 年に日本を訪れた外国人の数はこれまで最高の 745 万人となった。(B3-32, 711, B4-881)
134. 自然公園法の新しい施行**令**は、日本にある 83 ヶ所の国立公園及び国定公園全ての特別保護地域内で、入園者が犬や猫などのペットを放すことを**禁止している**。(B3-176, 626)
135. 黄砂は、おそらく中国奥地の砂漠化が原因で年々ひどくなる**傾向にあり**、大気汚染物質が黄砂の粒子のまわりから**検知されており**、健康被害を**引き起こしかねない**と研究者は言っている。(B2-25-6, B3-12-T-4, B4-1111)
136. 中国奥地とモンゴルで発生する黄砂が観測されることは、日本の南部や韓国ではしばしば見られる自然現象であるが、2006 年には 6 年ぶりに都心でも**観測された**。(B4-824, 1317, 1370)
137. 日本政府は、中国・韓国・ロシアと、多分これらの国で海に捨てられ、日本海沿岸に流れ着いた**大量のごみについて**、**協議することを考慮している**。(B2-13-5, 17-18, 25-5)
138. ノルウェーのノーベル賞選考委員会は、2004 年ノーベル平和賞を、アフリカに 3 千万本以上の木を植える活動を通して、環境を破壊しない**持続可能な開発に献身したとして**、ケニアのワンガリー・マアタイ (Dr. Wangari Maathai) さんに贈った。(B3-507, B4-863, 1314)
139. 国連人口基金によると、世界の人口は 2005 年にほぼ 65 億人に達し、国別では中国が最も多く**次いで**インド、日本は 1 億 2 千 8 百万人でナイジェリアについ

で第 10 位である。(B2-14-6, 33-8, B4-21-T-4)

140. 2004 年版世界人口白書は、世界の人口は今世紀半ばにはほぼ 90 億人と予想し、発展途上国の人口が 85% を占めるといっている。(B3-6, 566, B4-40-T-8)

IALOGUE EXERCISE (1) MINAMATA DISEASE

CD1-1

- A. Are you interested in environmental problems ?
- B. Certainly.
- A. Then, do you know Minamata disease, which is known among the Japanese as the starting point of Japan's postwar public hazard problems ?
- B. Yes, but only by name. Would you *explain* it more in detail ?
- A. Minamata disease is a kind of mercury poisoning, which was first officially *recognized* more than a quarter century ago in Minamata, Kumamoto Prefecture on Japan's southernmost main island of Kyushu.
- B. How did the mercury poisoning *occur* there ?
- A. It *occurred* years before the official *recognition* to people who had been eating fish caught in Minamata Bay where waste water was *discharged* from a chemical plant of Chisso Corporation.
- B. Did the water *contain* mercury ?
- A. Right. Methyl mercury was *contained* and the poisonous substance was *accumulated* in fish in the bay.
- B. What are the symptoms of the disease ? I *recall* being shocked by a photo of a Minamata disease patient carried by Life magazine.
- A. Methyl mercury *causes* severe nervous disorders. Therefore, patients *suffer* such symptoms as severe headache, paralysis of limbs, difficulties in walking and speaking, fits and mental *confusion*.
- B. How many people have *suffered* from the disease ?
- A. A total of 23 thousand people have *applied* for certification as sufferers and more than 2,200 were certified, of whom 1,600 have *perished*. Still, 3,700 *applications* are pending and some 1,000 are in court battles. However, the whole picture is yet to be known because many *sufferers* are said to be reluctant to apply for certification since they *fear discrimination* and prejudice.
- B. Who is responsible for the tragedy ?
- A. Chisso Corp. which at first *refused* to *recognize* the causal relationship between the disease and the waste waters but later paid a certain amount of compensation to victims.
- B. The Supreme Court held the national government and Kumamoto Prefecture responsible for the *spread* of the deadly disease as they were too late to *cope with* the worst industrial pollution case which symbolized the economic-growth-oriented policy during the high economic growth period.
- A. Why is Minamata disease called the starting point of public hazard problems in Japan ?
- B. Because the humanitarian tragedy awakened the Japanese to air and water pollution elsewhere in Japan, which was enjoying economic prosperity without *awareness* of environmental pollution that

endangers humans.

suggestions for your dialogue

- When and where was the deadly disease first recognized officially ?
- Have you ever seen pictures of Minamata Disease patients ? How did you feel ?
- What causes such tragic symptoms ?
- Who do you think is responsible for the tragedy ?
- What are the four major public hazards that arose in Japan during the high economic growth period ?

ひとくちメモ 7 準動詞の意味上の主語 see Preparatory Exercise(5)

* 準動詞は動詞に由来するから、かならず意味上の主語（動作主）が存在する。

1. 不定詞

* 文の主語 = 不定詞の意味上の主語

The US administration decided to do so.

* 文の目的語 = 不定詞の意味上の主語

The teacher wanted him to be honest.

* 漠然と一般の人々や関係者達（意味上の主語は文中に示されない）

To tell a lie is wrong (for anyone).

To make matters worse (for people concerned), the weather suddenly changed.

2. 分詞構文

* 分詞構文の分詞の意味上の主語は、文の主語と一致させる。

○ Seeing a barking dog, the child was frightened.

× Having been a national holiday, the park was crowded.

（懸垂分詞 dangling participle）

* 漠然と一般の人々や関係者達（意味上の主語は示されない）

Speaking of old friends, I met with her the other day.

* 独立分詞構文では、文の主語と異なる主語を明示する。

There being no objection, the resolution was adopted.

3. 動名詞

* 動名詞の意味上の主語には、所有格または目的格が用いられる。

The party should be ashamed of the politician('s) being too late to resign.

China has a strenuous objection to his (or him) worshipping at the shrine.

* 動名詞の意味上の主語が、文の主語または目的語と同じときは明示しない。

I gave up drinking when young.

The broadcaster decided to punish the producer for embezzling viewing fees.

* 一般的なことを述べる場合は、動名詞の意味上の主語は明示しない。

Drinking before driving should be strictly punished.

UNIT 8

EXERCISE 141 ~ 160 CULTURE & RELIGION

chunks を参考にして和文を英文にする。和文の太字は英文での key words。
chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

141. 文科省の諮問機関は、生徒が英語で外国人とコミュニケーションをとるのに慣れるよう、すべての小学校で小学5年から英語を必修に**するべきだ**とする提言を**まとめた**。(B2-3-4, 23-14, B3-306)
142. 文科省によれば、日本の90パーセント以上の公立小学校は、2005年度に総合学習に**割り当てられている**授業時間を**利用して**、英語活動クラスと名づけた授業を行った。(B3-799, B4-1360, 1534)
143. 文科省は、公立の中学・高校の全ての英語の先生達に、英語によるコミュニケーション能力を高めるための研修を受ける機会を**提供する**手助けをしている。(B2-23-14, 26-14, B3-297)
144. 小学校で英語教育を必修とするという提案について、ずけずけものを言う東京都の石原知事は、政府の方針はナンセンスだと**非難し**、人間の感情や情操を養うのは国語だとして、国語の重要性を強調した。(B2-10-8, B4-1259)
145. 大学入試センター試験に初めて導入された英語の聴き取りテストで、50万人の受験生のうち450人以上が携帯型ICレコーダーの不具合に**悩まされた**。(B3-81, 382, B4-1451)
146. ノーベル文学賞受賞者の大江健三郎氏は、「大江健三郎賞」を**創設した**。この賞は彼自身が年に文学作品1篇を選考し、海外で出版するために英語に**翻訳される**。(B4-931, 1018)
147. 日本の漫画「はだしのゲン」は、ロシア語、英語を含むいろいろな言語に**翻訳されている**。その本は、広島原爆を**生き抜いた**ひとりの少年の生涯を**描いている**。(B3-617, 688, B4-931)
148. 日本の名映画監督のひとり今村昌平さんが79歳で亡くなった。彼の映画「楢山節考」(the Ballad of Narayama)と「うなぎ」は、民衆の逞しさの写實的な**表現**でカンヌ国際映画祭の最高賞を獲得した。(B3-116, B4-1574)
149. ベニス (Venice) 映画祭は、「千と千尋の神隠し」(Spirited Away) や「ハウルの動く城」(Howl's Moving Castle) など多くの**優れた**作品に対し宮崎駿アニメ映画監督に栄誉金獅子賞 (the Golden Lion for Lifetime Achievement Prize) を贈った。(B4-1185, 30-T-9)
150. 14歳の東京の中学生の柳楽優弥くんは、2004年カンヌ (Cannes) 映画祭で、「誰も知らない」という映画の中の役割りで日本人で初めて、しかも史上最年少で最優秀男優賞を獲得した。(B3-116, B4-1574)
151. 日本人画家・故岡本太郎が約40年前にメキシコで**描いた**、高さ5.5メートル、幅33メートルの巨大壁画が東京で**公開されている**。この壁画は「明日の神話」(the Myth of Tomorrow) というタイトルがつけられ、核**爆発**の中で逃げまどう人々や動物を描いている。(B3-10-T-1, 688, 18-T-1)
152. 57歳の俳優で映画監督の北野武さんが、東京芸大大学院の教授に**任命された**。そ

こで彼は映画作りで国際的に通用するスペシャリストを養成することになっている。(B2-9-7, B4-829, 926)

153. ゴッホの農婦の油絵は、当初 1 ～ 2 万円と評価されたが、アムステルダムにあるゴッホ美術館によって本物と**判定された**ので、東京のオークションで 6 千 6 百万円で売れた。(B3-138, 360)
154. 歌舞伎がユネスコの無形文化遺産に**指定**されて、歌舞伎役者達は、すでにこの遺産に**指定されている**能や文楽と一致協力して、更に努力していくと述べた。(B2-30-4, B3-225, B4-1435)
155. 故ローマ法王ヨハネ・パウロ (John Paul)2 世は、1981 年に原爆被爆地広島を訪れた際、英語、日本語など 9 つの言語で世界平和を**繰り返し**熱心に訴えた。(B3-98, 546, B4-1435)
156. 新しく**選出された**ローマ法皇ベネディクト (Benedict)16 世は、平和主義、人権擁護、他宗教との対話を追求した前任者のヨハネ・パウロ (John Paul)2 世の足跡を**継承する**と**誓った**。(B3-203, 488, B4-23-T-16)
157. ドイツ人の法王ベネディクト 16 世は、前任者のパウロ 2 世の故郷であるポーランドを旅行中、ユダヤ人大虐殺の犠牲者達に**祈る**ため、アウシュビッツ (Auschwitz) のナチ強制収容所の**遺跡**を、大虐殺の**生存者達**と共に訪れた。(B3-214, 391, 624)
158. 日本とモンゴルの研究者のチームは、13 世紀の大征服者であるジンギス・ハーン (Genghis Khan) の墓の近くにあるといわれている彼の霊廟の跡と**思われる**ものを発見したと言っている。(B3-99, 334, B4-947)
159. 初めにデンマーク紙、その後他のヨーロッパ各紙に掲載されたイスラム教の預言者ムハンマド (Prophet Muhammad) の風刺画は、宗教の尊厳と**表現**の自由をめぐって、イスラム教世界と西欧メディアとの間に激論を**引き起こした**。(B-3-543, B-4-1039, B-4-1186)
160. 問題の小説「悪魔の詩」(the Satanic Verses) を日本語に**翻訳した**、イスラムの研究に携わる日本人学者への、筑波大学で起きた残忍な殺人事件について 15 年の時効が**成立した**。(B4-931, 987, 1408)

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (2)

CD1-2

COMPULSORY ENGLISH-LANGUAGE EDUCATION AT ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

- A. It seems that English language education in Japan is now at a turning point.
- B. Really ?
- A. The subcommittee on foreign languages of the Central Council for Education, an advisory panel to the minister in charge of education, has come up with an epoch-making report. It **recommends** that English language education be started in the fifth grade at all public elementary schools as a compulsory subject instead of the first grade at junior high schools as at present.
- B. I hear Japanese elementary school pupils are already learning English in classes.

- A. Yes, at more than 90 percent of the public elementary schools, they are taught English in lessons called " English activities " once a month or so. But the activities are not compulsory. The panel recommendation also *suggests* that fifth and sixth graders learn English at least once a week.
- B. What is the background for the panel recommendation ?
- A. As you know, English, whether you like it or not, is becoming *indispensable* for international communication, which is vital for the existence of this country that largely *depends* on overseas trade. Nevertheless, English education has yet to *meet* the expectations of the people.
- B. There must be pros and cons to the recommendation, I *suppose*. Some people believe without proof that the earlier the better as far as foreign language education is *concerned*.
- A. Yes, according to a poll conducted by the education ministry in 2004, 70 percent of the respondents were affirmative to compulsory English-language education at elementary schools. However, in another poll *carried out* by the ministry through the Internet in 2005, 54 percent were for the recommendation and 40 percent against it.
- B. What are the contentions of those who support the recommendation ?
- A. The business circle is afraid that Japan would lose its international competitiveness in the near future since the nation *is lagging behind* other Asian countries and regions such as China, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Thailand where English education is already mandatory at elementary schools. Parents whose children are studying at public elementary schools *worry* that their children will become inferior in English to those studying at private schools which are very enthusiastic about English. Some scholars say at least in listening and pronunciation, the earlier the better.
- B. What about the main points of view of the opponents ?
- A. Certain scholars *contend* that there are no reliable surveys whatsoever on the effectiveness of early English education. They *maintain* that it's enough for students to start learning English at junior high schools. What is most important now, they say, is a thorough review of English education from junior high schools to universities. Some are of the opinion that in the limited school hours, compulsory English education will adversely *affect* other key essential subjects such as the national language and mathematics, which are the basis for logical thinking. Eventually, they say, elementary school children would fall between two stools. Another undeniable problem is an acute shortage of teaching staff of English at elementary schools.
- B. Anyway, the new program needs a lot of taxpayers' money, doesn't it ?
- A. Yes, of course. So, I hope it will pay. The controversy may be further intensified since the newly-appointed Minister in charge of education has voiced opposition to compulsory English language education at elementary schools.

suggestions for your dialogue

- What did a government panel recommend ?
- What kind of English education are Japanese elementary school children receiving now ?
- Why did the government panel make such a recommendation ?
- Are you for the recommendation or not ? Why or why not ?
- Do you think the recommendation will be realized as proposed ? Why or why not ?

ひとくちメモ 8 連結動詞

主語と(主格)補語を結ぶ動詞を、連結動詞(linking verb)とか繫辞、連結詞(copula)と呼ぶ。代表的な連結動詞は、be および become で、seem, look, appear, sound, smell, taste, feel など 60 ほどある。

1. 補語が名詞の場合は=の意味。

He is a soldier. (He = soldier) He became a teacher. (He = teacher)

2. 従って、=でない関係のものを直接結びつけることは出来ない。

× They were the same opinion. ○ They were of the same opinion.

3. 補語が形容詞の場合は、主語の性質や状況の説明。

They look happy. The idea sounds interesting. The flower smells sweet.

4. 次の例なども、連結動詞と考えられる。

They sat motionless. (They were motionless when they sat.)

The climber returned safe. (The climber was safe when they returned.)

5. 目的補語の場合。(see ひとくちメモ 3. 文法事項(1) 3.4)

Voters believed him an honest politician. ← Voters believed him to be an honest politician. (him = an honest politician)

I found the book interesting. ← I found that the book was interesting.

We saw the baby sleeping. ← We saw that the baby was sleeping.

(interesting, sleeping は、いずれも補語の性質、状態の説明)

UNIT 9

EXERCISE 161 ~ 180 HISTORY

chunks を参考にして和文を英文にする。和文の太字は英文での key words。

chunksの末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4の参考用例。数字はB2についてはUNIT番号 - 用例番号。

B3, 4については用例番号。TはLCT, そのあとの数字はLCT内の行数。

161. 皇位**継承**についての首相の諮問機関は、女性が皇位を**継承**することを**容認**し、性別に関係なく第一子を後継者として**認める**皇室典範**改正案**を、全会一致で支持した。(B3-724, B4-1371, 1490)
162. 宮内庁は、秋篠宮妃紀子さまが、東京都港区の愛育病院で帝王切開**手術**により男の子を出産され、母子共にお健やかであると発表した。このお子さまは、皇太子殿下、秋篠宮殿下に**つづき**皇位継承第3位になられる。(B3-659, 724, B4-1224)
163. 皇室での41年ぶりの男の子の誕生は、皇位の継承を女性にも**認めよう**とする皇室典範の**改正**提案に対して、多大な影響を与えることになるだろう。(B3-247, 724, 15-T-14)
164. 女性天皇を**認める**皇室典範**改正**についての政府の提案は、天皇の次男である秋篠宮殿下の妃、紀子さまのご懐妊を**考慮**して、**見送られた**。(B2-2-14, B4-1009, 1451)
165. 皇太子と皇太子妃の唯一の子供である愛子さまの3歳の誕生日に**行われた**新聞の世論調査によると、80%が女性が皇位を継ぐことを禁止している皇室典範の

改正に賛成であると答えた。(B3-659, 724, B4-1371)

166. 天皇陛下の従弟にあたる三笠宮寛仁殿下は、男系男子だけが皇位継承を**許される**現行のシステムを**確実に続ける**ために最大限の努力が払われるべきであるとして、女帝を**認める**動きに疑問を**呈された**。(B3-724, B4-28-T-8, 1371)
167. 皇太子殿下は記者会見で、雅子妃殿下の外交官としての経歴を**否定**したり彼女の人格をけがしたり**するような動き**があると述べられ、皇室の現状について物議を**かもした**。(B3-1, 690, B4-1009)
168. 皇太子ご一家は、オランダのベアトリックス女王の**招き**で、2003年からストレス性の**適応障害**を**わずらっていた**雅子さまの静養を兼ねて2週間オランダに滞在した。(B2-3-T-8, B3-18-T-13, B4-1149)
169. 天皇、皇后両陛下の一人娘である紀宮さま36歳は、40歳の東京都職員と結婚し、庶民として新生活をスタートするため皇族の身分を**離れた**。(B2-1-9, B4-804, 1224)
170. 紀宮清子さまが民間人と結婚される前に宮中三殿に祀られている皇室の祖先にお別れを告げる、厳粛な儀式が**執り行われた**。皇室の伝統に従って、36歳の紀宮内親王は十二単におすべらかしの装いであった。(B3-763, B4-1371)
171. 天皇皇后両陛下は、61年前の太平洋戦争末期に激戦のあったサイパン (Saipan) 島のバンザイ・クリフなどで、亡くなったおよそ6万人の人々に**黙祷を捧げた**。(B2-35-7, B3-743, B4-1334)
172. 天皇陛下は園遊会で、東京都教育委員のひとりと話され、学校での式典において国旗掲揚や国歌斉唱は強制的でないことが**望ましい**と思うと**述べられた**。(B3-306, 13-T-7)
173. チャールズ (Charles) 皇太子とカミラ・パーカー・ボウルズ夫人 (Camilla Parker Bowles) の結婚の直後に**行われた**世論調査によると、大多数のイギリス人は王位継承者としてチャールズ皇太子よりむしろウィリアム (William) 王子の**方を好む**とのことであった。(B2-30-11, B3-724, B4-1091)
174. 宮内庁によると、72歳の皇后陛下は、おそらくストレスと疲労のため、最近数回**出血**されたので、御料牧場で静養される。(B3-80, B4-1224)
175. 千2百年以上前に遣唐使に**同行して**中国に行き36歳で客死した日本人留学生の石の墓碑が、唐代の都西安 (Xian) で**発掘された**。(B2-16-13, B3-243)
176. ある考古学者達は、新しい発見物つまり法隆寺の金堂で見つかった2個の木片は、その世界最古の木造建造物が、8世紀初めに造られたという彼らの学説を補強するものだと**主張している**。(B3-564, B4-1176, 1474)
177. 奈良で新しく**発掘された**建物跡は、豪族蘇我氏の住居の一部であったと思われる。蘇我氏の一人、蘇我入鹿は645年の「乙巳(いっし)の変」で暗殺され、この事件は天皇中心の中央集権化を進める大化の改新の幕**開けとなった**。(B3-411, 558, B4-830)

178. 専門家グループは、かつてバーミアン遺跡 (the Archeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley) に建っていた大仏は、通説から 50 ～ 100 年さかのぼって、6 世紀前半に建てられたと言っている。(B2-3-7, B3-643, B4-927)
179. 文化庁は、7 世紀のものとされる高松塚古墳の貴重な壁画を保存するために、その古墳の石室の解体を決めた。(B3-448, B4-801, 1371)
180. ユネスコの世界遺産に指定されている熊野古道は、千年以上前から歴代天皇に崇敬された紀伊半島の大社へ通ずる山道である。(B3-228, B4-913)

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (3) FEMALE EMPERORS

CD1-3

- A. On my way here, I saw many people *throng* to snatch newspaper extras. What has *happened* ?
- B. The extra reports the much-awaited birth of a prince to the Imperial family. He is the first baby boy *born* to the Imperial family in as many as 41 years.
- A. Congratulations ! The old Emperor now has a young heir.
- B. The newly-*born* prince is the third in line to *succeed* the so-called Chrysanthemum throne, behind his uncle, the Crown Prince and his father, Prince Akishino, both of whom are in their 40's.
- A. Then, a controversy over a *revision* of the Imperial House Law to *allow* female emperors *is expected to* be left in the air for at least another generation.
- B. Not necessarily so. Certain members of the government panel that proposed the *revision maintain* that the Imperial *succession* would sooner or later be in jeopardy without such an *amendment*.
- A. Why do they think so ?
- B. Because the Imperial system of the male-only *succession* had been *maintained* by the concubine-system, which is not *permissible* today under any circumstances. To *ensure* the Imperial succession, the panel also *suggests* that female members be *allowed* to stay in the Imperial family after their marriage to create new branches.
- A. *Opponents* including certain members of Parliament are dead set against the proposal, saying only male heirs must *succeed* the Imperial throne.
- B. Why do they think it necessary to *preserve* the male *succession* ?
- A. They *contend* that the purity of the bloodline handed down from the ancient times is *indispensable* to the oldest monarchy in the world. They *offer* an idea of expanding the Imperial family to former members who became commoners after the war.
- B. Any *expansion* of the Imperial family members would increase the spending to sustain the Imperial system, which is now *estimated* at 270 billion yen per year. Is that persuasive to taxpayers ?
- A. That *depends* on how Japanese people think of the Imperial system.
- B. What do Japanese people think about the Imperial system itself ?
- A. According to press polls, most Japanese seem to be satisfied with the status quo of the system, which is stipulated in the Constitution as a symbol of the unity of the nation. Some conservatives including rightists want the emperor to be the head of state because they think the

Imperial system is the core to national identity. Some others think the monarchy is inconsistent with a democracy, in which all men are created equal. Mostly people in the younger generations are rather indifferent to the Imperial system.

- B. Anyway, it can be said that this is a good chance for the Japanese to think about the Imperial system, which constitutes the first chapter of the national charter.

suggestions for your dialogue

- Who is now the first in line to succeed the Emperor ?
- Why did people await the birth of a baby boy in the Imperial Household ?
- Why do some people think it necessary to preserve the male succession ?
- What do you think of the recommendation by the government panel ?
- Do you think the Imperial system is necessary for Japan ? Why or why not ?

ひとくちメモ 9 受動態の形容詞化した過去分詞

継続状態を示すもので、受け身の意味はない。

The party is opposed to a revision of the Constitution.

(その政党は、憲法改正に反対している)

cf. The party opposed the revision of the law.

(その政党は、その法律の改正に反対した)

The country is faced with a difficult problem.

(その国は、難しい問題に直面している)

cf. The country faced a difficult problem.

(その国は、難しい問題に直面した)

The politician is determined to oppose the bill.

(その政治家は、その法案に反対する決意をしている)

cf. The politician determined to oppose the enactment of the law.

(その政治家は、その法律の施行に反対する決意をした)

The Japanese woman is married to an American.

(その日本人女性は、アメリカ人と結婚している)

cf. The Japanese woman got married to an American.

(その日本人女性は、アメリカ人と結婚した)

The bank you mentioned is located on the corner of the street.

The German scholar is interested in ancient Japanese history.

The bureaucrat is acquainted with economic affairs.

They should be ashamed of the war atrocity.

The United States was not convinced of Pyongyang's commitment.

The chairman is inclined to approve the plan.

The fond mother is devoted to her children.

UNIT 10

EXERCISE 181 ~ 200 EDUCATION

和文を英文にする。和文の太字は英文での key words。

末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

181. 文部科学省は、最近の国際学力**調査**での日本の生徒の低い学力**結果**に対する批判に直面して、3年経ったゆとり教育の構想を**見直し**始めた。(B3-799, B4-888, 909)
182. 日本PTA全国協議会によると、**調査回答者**の半分近くが総合学習に**賛成**していて、その中の約40%が週5日制に否定的である。(B3-323, 799, B4-909)
183. 2001年度には学校へ行きたがらない子供達が過去最高の14万人にも達したため、文科省は、これらの子供達への**対応**のしかたを審議する委員会を**設立**した。(B2-19-20, B3-317, B4-29-T-3)
184. 政府の**調査**によると、理由もなく突然キレたり、クラスメートやあるいは先生に対してさえ暴力的に**なりやすい**小学生が増えている。(B2-26-1, 31-15, B4-1512)
185. 4カ国の高校生の生活に関して**調べた**日本政府後援の調査機関によると、日本の高校生は、アメリカ、中国、韓国の高校生にくらべて勉強にあまり熱心ではなく、漫画本により多くの関心がある。(B2-8-7, B4-1399, 1500)
186. 文部科学省が10万人の高校3年生を対象に行ったアンケートで、41%の生徒が放課後全くあるいはほとんど勉強をしない、また、71%は勉強が**嫌い**であることがわかった。(B3-799, B4-839, 888)
187. ヤンキーという**あだ名**の若い先生が、横浜市教育局委員会の委員に**任命**された。これはかつて学校を中退したが、のちにその教育活動で有名になった33歳の先生のキャリアを高く評価したものである。(B2-9-11, B3-339, B4-1493)
188. 日本の大学、特にそれほど有名でない大学は、出生率が下がった**結果**高校生の数が**減った**ため、入試の**競争率**が1以下に**なりそう**なので、**生き残りのため競いあ**っている。(B2-2-17, B3-672, B4-1507)
189. **関係者**が**思っていた**ように、山口県にある萩国際大学は、学生**不足**による財政難で、大学としてはじめて民事**再生法**の適用を**申請**した。(B2-33-14, B3-30, 500)
190. 大学生協が**作成した**データによると、下宿している学生は学費のほかに年間186万円の生活費がかかり、自宅通学者と**比べて**圧倒的に多い**額**である。(B3-651, B4-1558)
191. 小中学生の1割以上が2004年度、主に親が失業や離婚**のために**経済的に苦しくなり、給食や修学旅行および文房具の費用を公的**援助**に**頼ら**ざるを得なかった。(B3-598, B4-909)
192. 文科省によると、公立の小学校、中学校および高校で合わせて556人の先生が、2004年度に地教委によって、指導に不適格と**評価**された。(B3-34, 9-T-3, B4-1277)
193. 最高裁は、国歌にピアノの**伴奏**をするようにという命令を**拒否**したことで**懲戒処**

分を受けた小学校の音楽教師の訴えを、命令は思想の自由を侵すものではないとして、却下した。(B2-24-19, B4-1230, 1240)

194. 2003 年度に、主に生徒に対するわいせつ行為で地教委から処分を受けた公立学校の教員は、155 人と過去最多となり、体罰による懲戒処分も 173 人と最多となった。(B2-7-11, B4-818, 977)
195. 第 2 次ベビーブーム世代が小学校に入学した 70 年代初めに採用された先生達が、大量に定年退職を迎えるので、学校教員の大幅な世代交代が今後予測される。(B3-627, B4-818, 977)
196. 都立高校の 100 人以上の教師が、学校の式典では起立して君が代を歌うことという教育委員会の指導に逆らって、処分された。(B3-398, 13-T-6, 494)
197. 65 歳の元公立高校教師が、卒業式に出席している父兄達に、東京都教育委員会の強い指導を無視して、国歌斉唱の間起立しないよう頼んで式を混乱させたとして、20 万円の罰金を科せられた。(B3-494, 13-T-1, 13-T-7)
198. 東京都教育委員会は、入学式や卒業式で、公立学校の教員達に国歌の斉唱や国旗に向かっての起立を強要することは、思想・良心の自由を保障する憲法に違反するという判決に衝撃を受けた。(B3-398, 13-T-7, B4-1230)
199. 大手日刊紙 2 社の社説は、自分の国や世界で何が起きているかについて生徒の視野を広げるために多様な内容を確保できるよう、少なくとも高校の教科書については、論争中の教科書検定制度を廃止するよう求めた。(B4-26-T-4, B4-1081)
200. 公式な調査は、半分以上の日本人が、喫煙や深夜に公園でたむろしている少年の非行をたまたま目撃しても反撃されることを恐れて注意するのを躊躇するなどのことを示している。(B2-6-6, B3-496)

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (4) THE FUNDAMENTAL LAW OF EDUCATION

GD1-4

- A. Major dailies report with banner headlines that the controversial *revision* bill of the Fundamental Law of Education has passed Parliament into law amid a heated confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties. A leading daily says the *amendment implies* a turning point of education in postwar Japan.
- B. Yes, the so-called national charter for education has been fully *revised* for the first time since it was promulgated in 1947 coupled with the new Constitution. The original Fundamental Law of Education *placed* emphasis on *respect* for the individual and universal values *based* on the *reflection* of totalitarian and nationalistic education before and during the war.
- A. Why was it necessary to revise the law ?
- B. The ruling parties and their coalition government say the original law put too much emphasis on *respect* for the individual, which *resulted* in self-centered behavior with little *regard* for public interest. They also say times and circumstances have changed in a lapse of 60 years and public-oriented education is a must to create the beautiful country *envisaged* by new Prime Minister Shinzo Abe.

- A. What was the core of the confrontation in the parliamentary debate ?
- B. One of the controversies is patriotism. The new law does not directly *refer* to patriotism but emphasizes the necessity to cultivate an attitude to *respect* tradition and culture as well as love of the country and homeland that have fostered them. It also stressed the need to *contribute* to the development of society on the basis of a public-minded attitude.
- A. How about government control of education ?
- B. The new law deleted a phrase which says education should not be subject to undue control and should be *implemented* with direct responsibility to the people. Instead, it added the wording that education should be *carried out* in accordance with this and other laws.
- A. What is the contention of *advocates* of the *revision* ?
- B. They say it is quite natural for the state to *bear* responsibility for education. They also *contend* that it is absolutely necessary to *soothe* current turmoil at school through a public-oriented attitude, discipline, and morals.
- A. What do critics say ?
- B. They *maintain* that nothing is wrong with the original law and that the government is to *blame* for the present turmoil since it has failed to *meet* the spirit of the original law. They say the new law *is likely to* inspire a nationalistic way of thinking into pupils. They also say patriotism is something to be cultivated within individuals naturally, not by force. They *warn* that the revision is aimed at paving the way for the *amendment* of the war-renouncing Constitution by giving the state more say over education.
- A. During the Parliamentary debate on the bill, it was *revealed* that the government had manipulated town meetings on educational reforms to induce public opinions in favor of government policies with exorbitant expenses.

suggestions for your dialogue

- Who wanted the Fundamental Law of Education revised ?
- What is the main difference between the old and revised laws ?
- The wording of " patriotism " is not contained in the revised law, why ?
- What do you think of the government's greater say over education ?
- Do you support the revision of the law ? Why or why not ?

ひとくちメモ 10 TITLES

In writing, titles should be respected.

1. 日本の総理大臣〇〇氏
the Prime Minister of Japan, Mr. so and so. (公式), The Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. so and so. Japan's Prime Minister so and so. 一般的には、Japanese Prime Minister so and so.
2. アメリカのブッシュ大統領
US President George W(alker) Bush (Bush 43), 父親の元大統領 (Bush 41) と区別するために、middle name を付すことがあるが、通例は、初出のところで US President George Bush, 次からは、US President Bush
3. 学者などの中には、Mr. ではなく、Dr. so and so とか、Professor so and so を好む人もいる。
4. 既婚の女性に対する敬称 Ms. は国連でも使用されているが、好まない人もいる。

UNIT 11

EXERCISE 201 ~ 220 MEDICINE & HEALTH (1)

和文を英文にする。和文の太字は英文での key words。

末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。

B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

201. 厚生労働省の研究班は、少なくとも 522 人の日本人患者が、アメリカ、フィリピン、中国など 25 カ国で、心臓、肝臓、腎臓などの臓器移植を受けたという報告を、2006 年 4 月に**発表した**。(B2-3-5, B3-786, B4-945)
202. 1 歳の女の子彩花ちゃんが、日本中の人達からの多額の**寄付**のおかげで、多臓器移植手術を**受けた**5 ヶ月後、アメリカの病院で敗血症のため亡くなった。(B3-569, 786, B4-940)
203. 東京の医科大学の医師グループが、国産初の小型補助人工心臓を、心臓病に**苦しんでいる**中年男性に埋め込むことに成功した。(B3-49, 633, 757)
204. 韓国人が大変**がっかりした**ことには、国民的ヒーローのソウル大学の黄禹錫 (Hwang Woo-suk) 教授が、ES 細胞を創ったという彼の主張はまやかしだったと**認めた**。(B3-551, B4-940, 1580)
205. 厚生労働省は 2005 年 4 月現在、抗がん剤イレッサ (Iressa) の副作用による肺疾患で 6 百人以上が死亡したことを**明らかにした**。日本はイレッサの使用を**認めている**唯一の国である。(B2-21-7, B3-3-T-5, B4-847)
206. 東京の 10 代の少女が、ほかの数人の女性がその食品が**原因で**健康被害を**受けた**という報告がある中で、インターネットで中国から輸入したと思われるダイエット食品を摂った後、亡くなった。(B3-560, B4-854, 1272)
207. 厚生労働省によると、蚊が**媒介する**西ナイル熱の日本での最初の**感染**が、かつてロサンゼルスを訪れたことがある 30 代の日本人男性に発見された。(B2-38-5, B4-825, 1160)
208. 厚生労働省は、副作用の**疑いがある**という報告を受けて、市町村に、日本脳炎の予防接種を**やめる**よう緊急**勧告**を出した。(B2-21-7, B3-1, 764)
209. 厚生労働省は、新型インフルエンザが、日本の人口の 4 分の 1 を**侵した場合**の最悪の予測では、死者の数を 64 万人と**推定している**。(B2-21-7, 21-T-4, B3-112)
210. 神戸で開催された第 7 回アジア・太平洋地域エイズ国際会議で、エイズと HIV に関する国連の専門機関は、適切な対策をとらなければこの地域で 2010 年までに新たに 1 千 2 百万人が**感染すること**になりかねないと**推定した**。(B3-355, 728, 770)
211. クロイツフェルト・ヤコブ (Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease) 病の初めてのケースが、2005 年に 50 代の日本人男性に**確認された**が、その男性は BSE の変異型であるこの病気がイギリスに**現れた**3 年後の 1989 年にその国に滞在していた。(B3-53, 15-T-16, B4-1392)
212. 日本の伝説のホームラン王、ソフトバンク (the Fukuoka Softbank Hawks) の王貞治監督 66 歳は、東京都新宿区の慶応大病院で胃の悪性腫瘍を**摘出する**腹腔鏡 (laparoscope-assisted) 術を**受けた**。(B3-288, 569, 665)

213. 東京の病院の医師が、幼児の脳から綿あめの割り箸の一部を**取り除け**なかったことについて業務上過失致死罪に問われたが、幼児の死は、医者の不十分な治療に関係なく**不可避**と思われるとして、**無罪になった**。(B4-818, 827, 1508)
214. 中越地震に見まわれた被害者の一部は、避難所代わりにマイカーの狭い座席で何日も寝泊りしている時に、血流が**妨げられ**、いわゆるエコノミー・クラス症候群で亡くなったと**思われる**。(B2-17-19, B4-38-T-18, 1537)
215. 日本政府は、近い将来に**発生すると心配されている**新型インフルエンザの大流行が起きた際に、海外渡航、集会、学校の授業などの社会活動を**制限する**ことを盛り込んだ行動計画をまとめた。(B3-696, B4-1506, 1576)
216. 厚生労働省によると、日本で報告されたヒト免疫不全ウイルス保有者とエイズ患者は、2005年千人を**超え**、合計数は1万人以上になった。
217. 予防接種制度が不完全なことが主たる原因で、毎年何万人もの幼児がはしかに**感染し**、“はしか天国”と呼ばれていることを日本は**恥ず**べきだと医師達は言っている。(B3-674, 728, 764)
218. 民間のある調査によると、10歳以上の日本人の4人に1人は、症状がくしゃみ、鼻水、鼻づまり、目のかゆみなど枯草熱に**似ている**花粉アレルギーで**苦しんでいるらしい**。(B3-716, B4-1439, 1532)
219. 春になると花粉アレルギーを**逃れ**ようとして、枯草熱と**同じような**鼻の疾病を**引き起こす**杉の木がほとんど無い北海道や沖縄へ旅行する人が増えている。(B2-25-20, B3-471)
220. 厚生労働省の研究班は、日本より厳密な世界保健機関の基準によると、日本のアルコール**依存症患者**の数は、82万人になると**推定している**。(B2-39-8, B3-174, B4-1258)

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (5) ORGAN TRANSPLANT

CD1-5

- A. News of the sale and purchase of an internal organ has **surfaced** in Shikoku, western Japan.
- B. Yes, this is the first case in Japan that such a shady transaction was made public.
- A. Who are **involved** in the case?
- B. A 59-year-old company executive, and his common-law wife were **arrested** and her female friend was fined one million yen. The wife asked the friend to have her kidney **removed** to be transplanted to her husband who had been **plagued** by serious diabetes for a long time. She paid the friend 300 thousand yen in cash and gave her a new passenger car **worth** one and a half million yen. An experienced 66-year-old surgeon **conducted** the transplant operation.
- A. Is it illegal to trade internal organs?
- B. Yes, such trade is prohibited by the Organ Transplant Law which went into effect some ten years ago.
- A. During the investigation into the case, more shocking news came out that the surgeon had **performed** eleven transplants, **utilizing** diseased kidneys with cancer and other abnormalities. Is this also illegal?
- B. Not illegal, but medically and ethically problematical. The Japan Society for Organ Transplantation

says such operations are unbelievable. The doctor says, however, he is not at all *ashamed* of the operations because he *met* the need of patients who had been in agony.

- A. Why does such a controversy arise ?
- B. One of the reasons is sloppy rules for organ transplants from live donors.
- A. How about transplants from brain-dead patients ?
- B. Rules are so strict that the number of brain-dead donors is only 50 since the Organ Transplant Law was enacted after a lot of twists and turns. Therefore, operations from live donors are on the increase, numbering more than 700 in 2004.
- A. Only 700 ! In the United States, 20 thousand people become recipients of internal organs every year.
- B. In Japan, some 100 thousand patients want to *undergo* organ transplant operations but many of them have to *abandon* hope and are dying, awaiting the chance for operations due to a keen shortage of *available* organs.
- A. So, a lot of Japanese go abroad for such operations, don't they ?
- B. According to a report recently *released* by the ministry in charge of health, at least 500 Japanese people have had organs such as hearts, livers and kidneys transplanted so far in 25 countries including the United States, Australia, the Philippines and China.

suggestions for your dialogue

- Who were involved in the first case of organ sale and purchase in Japan ?
- Who performed transplant operations utilizing diseased kidneys and what is his opinion ?
- Why do patients dare to undergo operations using diseased kidneys ?
- What do you think of the doctor's conduct and opinion ?
- What would you do if you were a patient ?

ひとくちメモ 11 数字の扱い

数字は、聞き取りにくいので、株式、為替相場、経済統計など数字そのものが主題である場合のほかは、丸い数字＜round number＞や概数にするなどの工夫を要する。

1. (a) little more than, (a) little less than

The cost for the project is estimated at little less than ten million yen. (1 千万円足らず)

The construction work is expected to need little more than five years to complete. (5 年余り)

2. about, around(口語、米), some (about より漠然)

The wrestler weighs about 150 kilograms.

Some three hundred people attended the ceremony.

3. approximately, roughly, nearly, almost

Approximately 30 percent of the nation's electricity consumption depends on nuclear energy.

The nation's food self-sufficiency ratio is roughly 40 percent.

Nearly a hundred people are feared dead. (百人より少ない)

Almost a hundred people are reported killed. (nearly よりさらに百人に近い)

4. odd

The painter spent 20 odd years in Paris. (その画家は、パリで20数年を過ごした。)

5. half, a quarter

half a century (50 年), a quarter century (25 年)

6. 他のものに置き換えて説明する。

almost the same height as the Statue of Liberty (46 m) → アメリカ人向き

a little lower than the Eiffel Tower (324 m) → フランス人向き

approximately half the space of Tiananmen Square (880m x 500m) → 中国人向き

UNIT 12

EXERCISE 221 ~ 240 SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (1)

和文を英文にする。和文の太字は英文での key words。

末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。

B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

221. 音楽や映画その他のファイル交換用コンピュータ・ソフト、ウィニー (Winny) の開発者が、パソコン利用者の著作権法違反行為を幫助した容疑で逮捕された。(B3-595, B4-1196, 1523)
222. 内閣官房長官は、ウイルスに感染したコンピューターからファイル交換ソフトを介しての情報流出が社会問題となっているので、その無料ファイル交換ソフト“ウィニー (Winny)”をインストールしないよう国民に呼びかけた。(B3-787, B4-1069, 1338)
223. ワンセグと呼ばれる新しいテレビとデータのサービスが、携帯電話、カーナビやゲーム機に、インターネットからの情報と関連した鮮明な地上デジタルテレビプログラムを無料で提供して、日本の各主要都市で始まった。(B4-1252, 1425, 1523)
224. 日本郵政公社は、2006 年度の年賀状、40 億万枚あまりを発売した。これは前年より 8 パーセント少ないが、多分 e - メールによる挨拶状の急速な増加を考えてのことだろう。(B3-595, 637, B4-970)
225. 押しボタンだけが付いた簡単な携帯電話が、使い方が複雑なために携帯電話を敬遠してきた高齢者たちに受けているという。(B2-1-10, 2-18, B4-1252)
226. ブロードバンドサービスの到来に加えて、携帯電話や携帯用端末のめざましい普及が、特に辞書や漫画などの電子出版を促進した。(B2-21-2, B3-595, B4-1419)
227. インターネットが、東京の 32 歳の女性救急隊員によって殺人のために利用され、この女は殺人請負いサイトに、1 千 5 百万円の殺人報酬で、愛人の妻を殺害するよう頼んだ。(B4-968, 1192, 1546)
228. 東芝の元研究者で現在東北大学の教授が、携帯電話やデジカメに欠かせない「フラッシュメモリー (flash memory)」の発明への貢献の対価として、裁判所仲介による和解が成立し、8 千 7 百万円を勝ち取った。(B3-590, B4-970, 1589)

229. 裁判所の裁定による**和解**で、青色**発光**ダイオード (blue light emitting diode) を**発明**した中村修二教授は、元勤務していた企業から 8 億 4 千万円を受け取るようになった。この**金額**は**発明**の対価として、企業が研究者に払う額としては過去最高である。(B3-537, B4-1545, 1589)
230. 中国は、2 人の宇宙飛行士を乗せた 2 度目の有人宇宙船「神舟 6 号 (Shenzhou VI)」を、地球をまわる軌道に寄せそして回収することに**成功して**、宇宙技術における中国の能力と自信を**示した**。(B4-1321, 1322, 34-T-1)
231. スペースシップ・ワン (Space Ship One) の成功は、一般の人を高度百キロメートル以上の宇宙に送り無重力の体験と宇宙に浮かぶ地球の姿を見る**体験**をさせてくれる民間有人宇宙船の可能性を広げると**期待されている**。(B3-61, B4-34-T-2, 1321)
232. 宇宙飛行士の野口聡一さんが高校時代を過ごした茅ヶ崎の約 1 万 6 千人の市民達が、スペースシャトル・ディスカバリー (Space Shuttle Discovery) での任務の成功を**祝って**、彼と 5 人の同僚達を温かく迎えた。(B2-1-20, B3-118, B4-1490)
233. 日本の主力ロケット H-2A は、九州の種子島宇宙センターから**打ち上げられ**、気象**観測**と航空管制用の多目的衛星を軌道に乗せることに成功した。(B4-833, 1113, B4-34-T-1)
234. 日本は 1 ヶ月の間に陸地**観測**衛星、多目的衛星、赤外線望遠鏡衛星をそれぞれ搭載した 3 基のロケットの**打ち上げ**に成功し、国際的なロケット**打ち上げ**事業に道筋をつけることになった。(B2-25-5, B4-36-T-5, 1562)
235. 教科書の**出版会社**は、冥王星 (Pluto) が惑星の地位を**剥奪される**、という国際天文学連合の太陽系の惑星に関する新定義により、教科書の関連部分の描写を出来るだけ早く訂正しなければならないので、**困惑している**。(B3-299, B4-824, 36-T-10)
236. ある専門家達は、アメリカの天文学者が、太陽系の中に地球から最も遠い惑星である冥王星に**似た** 10 番目の惑星を発見したという NASA の発表に疑問を抱いている。(B3-125, B4-833, 1261)
237. タイタン (Titan) に着陸**成功した**小さな探査機から送られてきた画像やデータから判断して、NASA の科学者たちは、その土星 (Saturn) 最大の衛星は、**予想**以上に地球や火星 (Mars) に**似ている**と言っている。(B3-490, B4-1463, 1579)
238. 東北大学の研究グループが、白いドレスを着て人間のパートナーとワルツを踊ることができる等身大ロボットを**開発する**という目標を**達成した**。(B2-26-19, B4-985, 1281)
239. ギネスブック (the Guinness Book of Records) は、台湾の世界最高層ビルに取り付けられた日本製高速エレベーターは、時速 60 キロで昇る**ことができる**世界最高速エレベーターであると**認めた**。(B2-35-2, B3-287, B4-1154)
240. クローン**技術**で**創られた**最初の生き物である羊のドリー (Dolly) は、羊の平均寿命の約半分の 6 歳で、重い肺の病気を**発症し**、安楽死させられた。(B3-362, 10-T-1, 481)

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (6) INTERNET SOCIETY

CD1-6

- A. The internet is now a daily convenience for the Japanese, isn't it ?
- B. Yes, nearly 60 percent of Japanese households are *equipped* with personal computers, mobile phones and other devices *available* for the Internet and 70 million people or more are using the devices not only at their offices but also at home.
- A. For what do they use the Internet at home ?
- B. They use it for gathering information including news, shopping including stock trading, learning including virtual schools, entertainment including hobbies as well as communication with friends and acquaintances.
- A. The Internet has permeated into almost all areas of our daily lives as a useful tool. Take up some examples of daily use of the Internet, and their impacts on society, will you ?
- B. Some people, youngsters in particular, read news over the Internet without subscribing to a newspaper. Newspaper *publishers* are *worried* about their future as the number of subscriptions has begun to decline.
- A. How about TV stations ?
- B. TV stations are *considering merging* with the new medium, which *features* interactive access. The Internet *enables* ordinary people to have a tool to send information of their own.
- A. How about shopping ?
- B. Some housewives are using the Internet for stock trading as a day trader, because they can make deals instantly without visiting a securities company. On-line brokers are enjoying thriving business.
- A. What about learning ?
- B. Japan's first 4-year on-line university was *set up* in 2007 in Fukuoka, Kyusyu, *providing* all lectures over the Internet. Students can learn at any time at any place.
- A. I hear e-mail has been *replacing* letters since it is cheaper and faster. The number of New Year greeting cards issued by Japan Post has been declining year by year.
- B. Coupled with the advent of broadband service and the remarkable *advance* of search engines like Google, the Internet *is expected to* be more and more convenient in its usability. Some experts *predict* the Internet will become the strongest medium that human beings have ever had.
- A. Together with a lot of merits, the Internet has a dark side, doesn't it ?
- B. Yes, new kinds of crime, on-line dating services for instance, have *emerged* and they are on the rapid rise. Some three thousand crimes involving children were reported in 2006, and this may be the tip of the iceberg. Among other problems are unchecked *violations* of the Copyright Law by illegally swapping digital data through the file-sharing software Winny, cyber attacks on computers by viruses and leaks of personal data.
- A. Anonymous slanders on blogs and bulletins are *posing* a social problem.
- B. Yes, they are. Some critics *advocate* strict *regulations* on comments with malicious intention and harmful websites. Others, however, are *opposed* to such regulations, especially by the state. They stress the need for education to enhance literacy of Internet users.

suggestions for your dialogue

- How do people use the Internet in Japan ?
- Would you give me some examples of the dark side of the Internet ?
- What do you think are the merits and demerits of the so-called on-line school ?
- Are you interested in blogs ? Why or why not ?
- Are you for or against regulations on blogs ? Why ?

UNIT 13

EXERCISE 241 ~ 260 CONSTRUCTION & TRAFFICS

和文を英文にする。和文の太字は英文での key words。

末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

241. 建物の安全性に**関する前代未聞の**スキャンダルが、日本の各地にある百棟以上のホテルやマンションを**巻き込んで**、国中を揺るがせている。(B-3-435, 495, B4-38-T-1)
242. 1 級建築士 (当時) によって改ざんされたデータで建てられたホテルやマンションのいくつかは、震度 5 強以上の地震が発生した場合、**倒壊する**かもしれないと**心配されている**。(B4-883, 1182, 1194)
243. 偽装されたデータで建てられたマンションの住人は、政府と地方自治体の財政援助で同じ敷地にマンションを立て替えるため、**取り壊される前に立ち退く**よう言い渡された。(B3-548, B4-1380)
244. 建物の安全性をめぐる事件の中心人物、元 1 級建築士姉齒秀次証人は、木村建設からのプレッシャーを受けて、鉄筋を**基準値以下に減らす**ことで対応しようとして耐震データを偽造してしまった、と国会で証言した。(B2-9-3, 12-3, B3-192)
245. 耐震強度に欠陥があると**判明した**マンションの住民は、マンション販売会社ヒューザー (Huser) の資産を住民の補償に当てるために**保全する**破産手続きを開始するという東京地裁の決定に感謝している。(B3-558, B4-22-T-12)
246. ロンドンの運輸当局は、市民にとって日常の便利な乗り物であり、観光客にとっての呼び物でもある 2 階建バスの通常運行を、身障者や環境にやさしくないと**して、取りやめることを決めた**。
247. 高さ 634 メートルの世界一高い塔が、日本での放送がアナログからデジタルに完全に**変換される** 2012 年までに、ラジオとテレビの電波伝送のために、東京の都心に建設される。(B2-21-9, B3-459, B4-1425)
248. 世界的に有名な日本の建築家丹下健三さんは、広島平和記念資料館や東京オリンピック国立屋内総合競技場などに**表現されている**ように巨大建築の中に繊細な美しさを追及した仕事で知られる。(B4-26-T-4, 26-T-11, 1600)
249. 筑波研究学園都市と秋葉原の電気街を 45 分で結ぶ「つくばエクスプレス」の開通は、新技術を核としたビジネスの**発展を促進することになるだろう**。(B2-25-9, B3-242, 422)

250. 沖縄の人達は、那覇空港駅の**開業**日にたくさんの人が首里**行き**の一番電車を待って列を作って並び、戦後、島に初めての鉄道ができたことに満足している。(B2-9-18, 24-6, B4-1145)
251. 多くの鉄道ファン達が、「ふるさと銀河線」という幻想的な名前を持つ、赤字の第3セクター鉄道の最終電車を**見守りながら**別れを告げた。この路線は国有鉄道時代から1世紀近くの間、北海道東部のライフラインであった。(B3-1-T-7, 645, 763)
252. JR 東日本は、2010年ごろに営業運転する時には時速360キロで走り、世界最速と会社が**期待を寄せる**新幹線列車の2つの試作車を**発表した**。(B3-6-T-11, B4-1145, 1284)
253. 日本とフランスは、旧型のものより低騒音・低燃費が**期待されている**次世代「コンコルド (Concorde)」の研究開発に、**共同で取り組む**ことで合意した。(B3-414, B4-1103, 1361)
254. 大いに**宣伝された**、重さ5万トン、長さ240メートルの日本最大の豪華客船「飛鳥II」が、7百人の乗客と4百人の乗組員を乗せて、母港横浜港から伊豆諸島へ初の航海に出発した。(B4-851, 1161, 22-T-1)
255. 日本の船会社が所有し**運航する**日本船籍の外航船は、外国に船籍を置く便宜置船船に**取ってかわられ**、急激に**減少して**百隻以下になってしまった。(B2-32-18, 33-9, B3-4-T-13)
256. 東京の8つの環状道路のひとつ、環状8号線が、全長44キロのこの幹線道路の工事が50年前に始まった後、5千億円を**投資して完成した**。(B3-17, B4-1351, 1380)
257. 車の運転者は、運転中携帯電話の使用を禁じる道路交通法に新しく規定された条項に**従わなければならない**。さもないと5万円以下の罰金を**払うことになる**。(B4-820, 1199, 1415)
258. 世界最大のオートバイ・メーカー、ホンダは、正面**衝突**したときの運転者への衝撃を**吸収する**世界初の2輪車用のエアバッグの実用装置を**開発した**と発表した。(B3-10, B4-1254)
259. 違法駐車への取り締まりが強化されて、配送会社や介護サービス業者による**不満の声がきかれる**一方で、交通渋滞が緩和されて、運転手や歩行者そして有料駐車場の持ち主には喜ばれている。(B3-361, B4-1079, 1497)
260. 45年後に44兆円の借金を返済して通行料金の無料化を**実現する**狙いで、高速道路4公団は、小泉民営化政策のもとで2005年10月に再編成された。(B4-887, 1001, 1383)

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (7) THE BUILDING SAFETY SCANDAL **CD1-7**

- A. In the autumn of 2005, Japan was rocked by an *unprecedented* scandal concerning the safety of buildings.

- B. I have heard of the scandal. Who was the central figure ?
- A. A 48-year-old first-class architect, Hidetsugu Aneha, **confessed** that he had **fabricated** quake resistance data in the construction of nearly one hundred condominiums and hotels in eastern and western Japan.
- B. As Japan is a quake-prone country, the **confession** must have provoked far-reaching repercussions, I **suppose**.
- A. Yes, of course. It stunned the whole nation, as **devastating** earthquakes in Kobe and Niigata are still vivid in our memories. The quakes registered more than 7 on the Japanese intensity scale of 7. Experts, who **examined** Aneha's falsified data, said some of the buildings in question could collapse in a quake of upper 5.
- B. After the **confession**, what happened ?
- A. Local governments ordered or advised residents of these defective condos to **evacuate** and certain hotels voluntarily **suspended operations**, **causing** enormous losses of time and money to **demolish** and rebuild or **mend** these buildings .
- B. No other people were implicated in the scandal ?
- A. Investigators thought at first that the scandal was a large-scale conspiracy **involving** the architect, **inspection** firms, construction companies and developers. But they could not find enough evidence of a conspiracy and the scandal was **treated** as wrongdoing by Aneha alone.
- B. What were the motives and tactics of the architect ?
- A. He told investigators that he wanted to get as many orders as possible since it **enabled** him to lead a life of luxury. Therefore, he made his job less complicated by cutting the number of reinforcement steel bars to be used in the buildings. This also **met** the **demand** of construction firm officials and developers who **sought** the reduction of building costs .
- B. What in the world is the watchdog system for building safety standards in Japan doing ?
- A. **Inspection** companies as well as local government authorities easily overlooked the defective data. As a matter of course, they came under fire from public **criticism**. Lawyers well versed with defective buildings say a **revision** in the Building Standards Law in 1998 helped **touch off** the scandal. In the **revision**, private sector companies were **allowed** to **inspect** construction data on behalf of local government authorities. The lawyers say a profit-first tendency is the root of the scandal.

suggestions for your dialogue

- Who were directly involved in the building safety scandal ?
- What happened to the residents of the defective condos ?
- Why did the scandal rock the whole nation ?
- What was the method employed in Aneha's crime ?
- What helped overlook the defective buildings ?

UNIT 14

EXERCISE 261 ~ 280 FOREIGN NATIONALS IN JAPAN

chunks を参考にして和文を英文にする。和文の太字は英文での key words。
chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

261. 法務省**発行**の年間報告によると、日本在住の登録外国人は2005年末の時点で2百万人をこえ、これは全人口の1.6%を**占め**、過去最高である。(B2-30-3, B4-1085, 40-T-2)
262. 日本への留学生が、主にアジア諸国の経済発展の**恩恵を受けて**、政府が目標を設定してから20年後の2003年に10万人の大体を**超えた**。(B2-31-16, B3-792, B4-1418)
263. 国別では、中国人が外国人留学生の中で最も多く、およそ11万人いる留学生の3分の2を**占め、続いて**韓国人となっており、彼らの多くは**私費**で来ている。(B2-14-6, B3-792, B4-1085)
264. 世界中の国々との人的**交流**の著しい増加に伴って、日本人の国際結婚は着実に増えており、2003年には新カップル20組のうち1組は、夫か妻のどちらかが外国人であった。(B-2-24-4, B-3-798, B4-1532)
265. 日本政府は、国際法で難民と**認めた**外国人に5百時間以上の日本語学習と職業指導を提供する計画を開始し、2006年には18人を**受け入れる**。(B3-126, B4-1157)
266. 在日大韓民国民団と朝鮮総連が、南北統一の動きに沿った和解のために、半世紀以上にわたる対立を**取り除く**必要性を強調する共同声明を**出した**。(B3-621, B4-1031, 1553)
267. 在日大韓民国民団は、北朝鮮が日本海にミサイルを**発射させた**からには声明に**従って行動することは不可能だ**といって、朝鮮総連との先般の和解共同声明を撤回した。(B3-621, B4-934, 1031)
268. 最高裁判所は、在日朝鮮人に対して、地方自治体は、公務員の外国籍管理職を**排除する**権利を与えられているという判決を下した。(B2-22-2, B3-322)
269. 東京都は、国籍を理由に在日韓国人女性保健師による管理職**昇進**試験の受験申請を**拒否した**。その東京都を支持する最高裁判決に対して、日本の外国人労働者は**不満である**。(B2-5-17, 22-6, B3-687)
270. 第二次大戦前に日本人男性とフィリピン人女性の間に**生まれた**フィリピンの老姉妹が、東京家庭裁判所で日本国籍を**保証され**、2千人以上いるとされる同じようなフィリピン人にとってはうれしい前例となった。(B4-1116, 1157, 1253)
271. 警視庁は、スリ、車の盗難、クレジットカードの**偽造**、麻薬やピストルの不法取引など広範囲にわたる外国人による悪質な犯罪を**根絶すべく努力している**。(B3-539, 20-T-15, B4-1087)
272. 東京の電車の駅で、韓国スリ団の一味と**思われる**男が、催涙スプレーのようなものを警察官2人に噴射し、通勤客を大混乱に**陥れ**、現行犯逮捕された。(B4-921, 1225, 1343)

273. 強奪された額としては国内最高**額**の5億4千万円が盗まれた栃木県の運送会社での強盗事件は、日本の暴力団と中国人の一味が**関わっていた**ことがわかった。(B2-8-1, B3-16, 758)
274. 滋賀県で、日本人園児をもつ中国人の母親の、自分の娘が友達の間で孤立しているという**思い込みと思われる**ものが、娘の2人のクラスメートを幼稚園に連れて行く途中の車の中で、殺すという残虐な殺人に走らせた。(B3-248, B4-1285, 1546)
275. DNA **解析**のおかげで、広島 of 7歳の少女の殺人犯は、日系人男性になりすまし、**偽**のパスポートで入国した30歳のペルー人と**特定された**。(B3-662, 761, B4-31-T-15)
276. 海外在住日本人は、2003年10月現在で合計百万人あるいはそれを超えたと**推定され**、日本人在住国のリストのトップはアメリカで、中国がこれに**続く**。(B2-33-8, B3-776, B4-1334)
277. 最高裁は、海外在住日本人の国政選挙権の制限を**定めている**法規定は憲法に**違反する**という判決を下し、政府はその関連法を**改定する**ための措置をとるべきであると述べた。(B2-7-7, B3-296, B4-26-T-13)
278. 50年の苦しい試練の後、日本人ドミニカ (Dominica) 移民は、彼らの損害賠償訴訟を時効を理由に**棄却した**判決を受けて、千3百人の移民達に50万円から2百万円の慰謝料を支払うことを**決めた**日本政府と、**妥協せざる**をえなかった。(B3-537, B4-1578)
279. 70歳を越えた中国残留婦人3人は、「帰国支援も帰国後の独立**支援**も極めて不十分だ」として国の責任を**認める**一方、原告の損害賠償請求を**棄却した**地裁の判決に、非常に**がっかりした**。(B2-16-20, B4-1245, 1429)
280. アメリカ國務省**による**2005年の人身売買に関する年次報告書で、日本は、この悪行を防ぐための最低限の基準を十分満たして**いない**第2階層国のひとつであると**記述された**。(B2-7-13, B4-1268)

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (8) FOREIGN NATIONALS IN JAPAN

CD1-8

- A. How many foreigners are living in Japan ?
- B. According to an annual report *issued* by the Justice Ministry, a little more than two million people from 186 countries were formally registered as foreign nationals as of the end of 2005. The number *accounts for* nearly 1.6 percent of Japan's total population.
- A. The ratio of the foreign nationals is rather small isn't it ? and nationwide ?
- B. Yes, not so large as the United States and European countries. By nationality, North and South Koreans topped the list of foreigners in Japan with 600 thousand, *followed* by Chinese with 500 thousand and Brazilians with 300 thousand. Americans stood sixth with 50 thousand, *following* Filipinos and Peruvians. The number of Indians is steadily increasing.
- A. Do they permanently live in Japan ?
- B. More than half of them are permanent residents. Most of the Koreans are offspring of those recruited by the Japanese government before and during the war from the Korean Peninsula, which

was under Japan's colonial rule.

- A. What are the foreign residents doing here ?
- B. They are pursuing a variety of activities. Some 600 thousand are foreign workers with some kinds of skills and expertise. In addition, there may be some 220 thousand illegal workers. Vocational trainees total 130 thousand. Overseas students, mostly from China and Southeast Asian countries number 130 thousand, well over the government target of 100 thousand. 36 thousand American servicemen stationed at 135 facilities in Japan and their dependents are *excluded* from the registered foreign nationals.
- A. How about international marriages? Judging from my daily *experiences*, international couples *seem* to be increasing.
- B. Your guess is right. Nearly 260 thousand are foreign spouses of Japanese.
- A. On the seamy side, I hear that crimes *committed* by foreigners are on the rise. Is it true ?
- B. Yes, that is true. Foreigners, mostly illegal entrants, are *involved* in malicious crimes such as pick-pocketings, car-thefts, *forgery* of credit cards as well as trafficking of narcotics and handguns and even murders.
- A. Any other problems concerning foreigners living in Japan ?
- B. Human trafficking is decreasing at least on the surface. But another human rights problem has arisen. That is the exploitation of overseas vocational trainees by Japanese employers. They pay these trainees well under the minimum wage stipulated by law, in other words 300 yen or three dollars a day.
- A. Japan will have to *rely* on non-Japanese workers in the future when a labor shortage is to *result* from dwindling birth rates.
- B. Japanese people then should be *aware* of the fact that how to coexist with foreign residents is a serious issue for them to face in the not-distant future.

suggestions for your dialogue

- Where do the foreign nationals in Japan come from ?
- What are they doing in this country ?
- What do you think of international marriages ?
- What do you think about illegal foreign residents ?
- Why should the Japanese learn how to coexist with foreign residents ?

UNIT 15

EXERCISE 281 ~ 300 ACCIDENTS

chunks を参考にして和文を英文にする。和文の太字は英文での key words。
chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

281. 西日本旅客鉄道会社つまり J R 西日本は、運転手を含む 1 0 7 人の死者を出した致命的な脱線事故の後、5 5 日間停止していた福知山線の運転を再開した。
(B2-8-T-4, B3-412, 640)

282. 国土交通相は、107人の乗客らが死亡し555人が負傷したJR西日本の尼崎脱線事故の一周年慰霊祭で、**参列した**およそ2千人を前に再発を**防止する**ための最大限の努力を**誓った**。(B2-40-4, B3-412, 18-T-11)
283. 東京都心の幹線である山手線が、朝のラッシュ・アワーに架線の故障のために5時間以上完全に**立ち往生して**、およそ17万人の通勤客などに不便をかけた。(B2-5-13, 24-T-2, B4-25-T-1)
284. 東京の大動脈山手線が、7時間半にわたって**不通となった**。山手線の線路が、高架下での工事のために数センチ隆起したためで、30万人以上の乗客に**影響を与えた**。(B2-5-13, 24-T-2, B3-573,)
285. 秋田発新潟**行きの**6両編成の特急列車が、猛吹雪のなかで最上川にかかる鉄橋を通過したところで脱線転覆し、車両は“く”の字に曲がり、乗客5人が**亡くなった**。(B2-5-11, B3-412, B4-1145)
286. 東京湾岸を無人操縦で走る「ゆりかもめ」が、おそらく車軸の金属疲労が原因で車輪が外れ、3日間**運転を停止し**22万人の通勤客や観光客を**混乱させた**。(B2-5-13, B3-86, 593)
287. 宮城県を襲った強い地震で、8時間もの間**立ち往生していた**14本の東北新幹線の列車の車両から、2千人以上の乗客が**解放された**時、彼らは全く疲れきった**様子であった**。(B-2-8-T-1, B4-1145, 1266)
288. 日本航空は、1985年520人の命を**奪った**1機としては史上最悪の事故に**遭った**ジェット旅客機の残骸を**主な展示物とする安全啓発**センターを、東京の羽田空港の整備地区に**開所した**。(B-2-5-8, 8-T-4, B3-534)
289. 国内線航空会社スカイマークの旅客機ボーイング767機が、空港の車との衝突で**できた**傷を十分に修理せずに、9ヶ月間定期便で運航されていたことが**判明した**。(B2-3-8, B3-213, 691)
290. 台北発東京行きの台湾のジェット旅客機が、太平洋の三宅島上空で乱気流に**巻き込まれ**、乗客乗員約50人が軽い怪我をした。(B2-5-15, B3-44, 86)
291. 東京羽田空港の発着は、222人が乗った日本航空の旅客機が着陸時に前輪が壊れて、3本ある滑走路のうちの1本で立ち往生して、一時**混乱した**。(B3-661, B4-1044, 1414)
292. 罪の無い幼児3人が、両親と乗っていた**多用途車**が福岡市役所の酒に酔った無謀な若い職員の車に追突されて橋から**落ち**、6メートルの海中に沈んで、溺れ死んだ。(B2-13-10, B4-905, 1174)
293. 宮城県多賀城市の交差点で、泥酔したドライバーがRV車でブレーキを**かけずに**停車中の乗用車に激突、2台の車は高校のウォーキングラリーの列に飛び込み、3人の生徒が死亡、5人が重傷を負った。(B2-5-10, 31-8, B4-1174)
294. 飲酒運転に対するより厳しい**刑罰**を求める動きの中で、東京地裁は、死亡事故を起こした酩酊運転者の同僚を、数時間も一緒に飲んだ後、自分の車で家に帰る運転者を止める**義務を果さなかった**として、共同責任があるとした。(B4-905, 953, 1174)

295. 日本海沿岸の新潟と米原を結ぶ北陸自動車道は、61 台の車が**巻き込まれた**玉突き衝突事故で半日間全面**通行止め**となった。これらの車は、雪が降りしきる夜**凍結した**路面でスリップし、制御が利かなくなった。(B4-868, 1344, 36-T-8)
296. 警察庁の年次報告によると、2005 年の日本全国の交通事故による死者数は、シートベルト**着用者**の増加と強化された罰則の**お陰で**、ほぼ半世紀ぶりに7千人台を**下回った**。(B2-6-5, 7-14, B4-1017)
297. 埼玉県ふじみの市の流水プールで泳いでいた7歳の女児が、防護柵のひとつが外れていた吸排水口から配水管に吸い込まれた。救助隊の6時間に及ぶ必死の救助**作業**の後、その女児は配水管の中で発見されたがすでに死亡していた。(B2-5-10, 38-8, B3-584)
298. 横浜へ**向かっていた**乗組員 25 人の6千トンのフィリピン船籍貨物船が、濃霧のために視界2百メートル以下の東京湾口で、5百トンの日本の貨物船と**衝突して**沈没した。けが人はなかった。(B4-955, 1145, 1150)
299. 8人が乗った19トンの漁船が、北海道根室の40キロ沖でおそらく大型船との**衝突**で転覆し、1人だけが**かろうじて**死をまぬがれ、5人が死亡し2人が**行方不明**になった。(B3-591, B4-937, 1136)
300. 甲板にクレーンを真っ直ぐに立てた船が、東京湾へ流れる川の水面から16メートルの高さに**ある**送電線を**たまたま**傷つけてしまい、3時間の停電が、東京とその周辺地域の140万の家庭や事業所に迷惑をかけ、電車の運行に**影響した**。(B2-5-13, 24-T-2, B4-1386)

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (9) DRUNKEN DRIVING

CD1-9

- A. Have you ever driven a car under the *influence* of alcohol ?
- B. Yes, but only once when young. At that time, I felt my car nearing the center line almost automatically against my will. It was a very horrible *experience* for me. According to a press poll, more than half of the licensed drivers in Japan have the *experience* of drunk driving.
- A. Japanese people are lenient about driving under the influence of alcohol, or DUI, aren't they ?
- B. *Regrettably* so, I *suppose*. More than five hundred deadly cases of DUI were reported in 2006. But people's attitude toward drink driving has obviously changed after two terrible accidents *involving* little children.
- A. Specifically, what were the accidents ?
- B. One is the accident that happened on the Tomei Expressway, an artery of central Japan, in 1999. A large truck driven by a heavily drunk man rammed into a car, *claiming* the lives of two little sisters on the rear seat.
- A. What *punishment* was *laid* on the reckless driver ?
- B. Four years' imprisonment.
- A. Really ? Too lenient !
- B. Under the Road Traffic Law, the maximum penalty for *charges* of professional *negligence resulting*

in death is five years in prison. The outraged parents of the little girls **launched** a nationwide signature-collecting campaign to have DUI offenders **punished** more severely. They collected 370 thousand signatures. Two years later, a new law came into effect, **enabling** the judge to hand down a prison sentence of up to 20 years to a drunk driver who **left** the victims dead.

- A. The other accident ?
- B. It **took place** in Fukuoka, Kyusyu, in 2006. Three innocent children were drowned to death when a **utility** vehicle with them and their parents on board was smashed by a car driven by a 22-year-old heavily intoxicated city employee and **plunged** off a bridge into the sea. The driver was **alleged** to have tried to **cheat** a breath analyzer test by drinking a lot of water.
- A. I hear many DUI offenders do the same or flee in fear of getting **charged** with heavy penalties under the new law. What happened after the accident ?
- B. Influential dailies in unison **launched** an anti-drinking and driving campaign, **seeking** stricter **punishment**, especially to hit-and-run drivers. Backed by public opinion, police intensified a crack-down on drunk drivers and the law enforcement authorities began to **study** measures to patch up loop holes in the law for stricter **punishment** of hit-and-run drunken drivers.
- A. In addition, an increasing number of local governments have begun to **dismiss** their workers when they are **involved** in accidents while driving drunk, regardless of the reasons.
- B. Under these circumstances, offenders sometimes must lose their entire career and ruin the rest of their lives to pay for the crime.

suggestions for your dialogue

- Have you ever driven a car under the influence of alcohol ? How did you feel ?
- What is the most serious drinking-driving accident that you remember ?
- What do you think of stricter punishment for drunk driving ?
- Do you think stricter punishment helps to drastically reduce drinking and driving ?
- What do you think is the most effective way to decrease DUIs ?

UNIT 16

EXERCISE 301 ~ 320 INCIDENTS (1)

chunks を参考にして和文を英文にする。和文の太字は英文での key words。
chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

301. 北朝鮮による**拉致**被害者の家族は、日本政府が北朝鮮に経済制裁を**課す**ことに**気のりうすだ**として、政府に対していらいらした。(B4-853, 1377, 1547)
302. アメリカのブッシュ大統領は、1977年に北朝鮮の工作員に13歳の娘を**拉致された**70歳の母親、横田早紀江さんとの大統領執務室での面会の後で、どこかの国のリーダーが幼い子供の**拉致**を**促す**とは、アメリカ人にとって想像し難いことだ、と言って北朝鮮を**非難した**。(B4-1134, 1475, 1547)
303. 娘を北朝鮮の工作員に**拉致された**横田早紀江さんは、日本政府がただちにその「ならず者」国家に対し厳しい制裁を**課す**よう**迫った**。(B3-390, B4-894, 1134)

304. 小泉首相の2回目の北朝鮮訪問が、すでに帰国している拉致被害者の地村さん、蓮池さん夫妻と、北朝鮮で**育った**彼等の5人の子供達との幸せな日本での再会を**もたらした**。(B3-126, 211, B4-1547)
305. 北朝鮮が火葬にした**拉致被害者**横田めぐみさんのものだという**遺骨**は、政府の依頼により帝京大医学部法医学教室が**行った** DNA 鑑定の結果、別人のものであることが**わかった**。(B3-606, B4-861, 1572)
306. 北朝鮮から送還された一人の日本人拉致被害者が、朝鮮語の特技を**生かして**、韓国で最も売れている「孤将」という歴史小説を**翻訳した**。(B4-93, 1031, 1178)
307. 拉致被害者の曾我ひとみさんが、アメリカ人の夫と2人の娘達を**連れて**、永住するために故郷のある佐渡に戻った。(B4-850, 887, 894)
308. 米軍の脱走兵で、北朝鮮で**拉致被害者**の日本人女性と結婚したチャールズ・ジェンキンズ (Charles Jenkins) 氏は、ノースカロライナ (North Karolina) 州の故郷の町で91歳のお母さんと40年ぶりに念願の再会を果たした。(B3-256, B4-887, 1218)
309. 国連総会は、外国人拉致に関係した未処理の諸問題を含む北朝鮮の人権状況を**非難する**決議を、88対21、棄権60で**採択した**。(B2-15-2, 17-6, 34-2)
310. 警察庁は、当時13歳の横田めぐみさんら日本人の拉致事件で中心的な**役割を果たした**容疑者として、ひとりの北朝鮮工作員を国際手配**した**。(B2-24-20, B4-1235, 1570)
311. 北朝鮮の人とおもわれる29人の一団が、韓国への亡命を**求めて**、北京にある日本人学校の校庭の金網の柵を切って**躊躇することなく**駆け込んできた。(B3-126, 473)
312. 韓国人と日本の暴力団員を含むその3人は、日本海側の日本の港にしばしば寄港した北朝鮮の貨物船を**利用して**、北朝鮮から日本に**覚醒剤**数百キログラムを密輸入したという**罪を否認した**。
313. 警視庁は、DNA **鑑定**の著しい**進歩**のおかげで15年の**時効となる**わずか1ヵ月前に、ようやくその**殺人容疑者を逮捕した**。(B3-764, B4-1404, 1498)
314. ほとんどの日本人がエレベーターは安全であると**当たり前のように思ってきた**が、男子高校生がスイスに**本部のある**シンドラー (Schindler) 社のエレベーターに挟まれ死亡した不幸な事故の**後**、あちこちで報告されるエレベーターの不具合により、今人々はエレベーター、特にシンドラー社製品の使用を**恐れている**。(B3-429, B4-1094, 1581)
315. スイスに**本部を置く**エレベーター製造会社のシンドラー社は、東京のマンションで男子高校生がシンドラー社製エレベーターの故障により死亡した事故の**情報提供の遅れ**について、遅ればせに**謝罪した**。(B3-441, 19-T-1, B4-1134)
316. 日本漁船の乗組員4人のうち1人が、北方4島の貝殻島付近で、ロシアの警備船に銃撃されて死亡し、他の3人はカニの密漁の**疑い**でつかまった。(B3-421, B4-969, 1171)
317. そのコメディアンは、空き巣が窓を破って彼の家へ侵入し、多額のカネや貴重品を盗む前に吠えなかった2匹の番犬について**不満をもらした**。

318. マラッカ海峡 (the Malacca Strait) で銃を持った海賊に誘拐された日本のタグボートの船長と2人の船員は、6日後に解放されるまでの間にジャングルの中を我慢して歩き続けなければならなかったと記者団に話した。(B3-2, 63, 220)
319. 防衛庁は、ファイル交換ソフト「ウィニー (Winny)」を入れていた海上自衛隊員の私用パソコンから、インターネット上に機密データを含む情報が何回か洩れたことに、ショックを受け当惑した。(B3-175, B4-912, 1338)
320. ひとりの日本人画家が、受賞作品の製作に有名なイタリア人画家の作品を模写した疑惑が高まる中で、文化庁の芸術選奨を剥奪された。(B4-1213, 1253, 1420)

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (10) THE ABDUCTION ISSUE

CD1-10

- A. The North Korea abduction issue is a serious problem Japan has yet to *solve*. How many Japanese people were abducted by Pyongyang ?
- B. The Japanese government *confirmed* that 17 people were abducted from Japan and elsewhere mostly between 1977 and 1983. A government official *concerned*, however, unofficially says more than 30 people are *suspected* to have been abducted. And a civic group has *estimated* the number of Japanese abductees at several hundred.
- A. For what did Pyongyang abduct so many Japanese people ?
- B. It seems that during the period Pyongyang intensified spying activities in South Korea, where it was *comparatively* easy for the Japanese to enter. Abducted Japanese people were *forced* to teach the Japanese language and Japan's culture to North Korean agents who were to enter South Korea. The North also abducted certain Japanese citizens to make them spouses of the Japanese who had been abducted.
- A. I dare say people all over the world *take it for granted* that the Japanese are indignant about the inhumane acts and gross infringement of national sovereignty.
- B. In fact, the government and people were rather indifferent to the abduction case at first. As you see, many people become unaccounted for in Japan every year and abductees were thought to be among them since there was no evidence that they were abducted by the insidious country.
- A. When did the abduction issue actually come to the *surface* ?
- B. Some ten years ago, the Japanese police made it known in Parliament that the case of Megumi Yokota, a symbolic figure in the abduction case, was *kidnapped* by Pyongyang. And the media began to take up the abduction issue very often, arousing public opinion.
- A. Backed by the increasing public *concerns*, Prime Minister Jun-ichiro Koizumi made a surprise visit to Pyongyang for direct talks with North Korean leader Kim Jong Il in September 2002.
- B. At the first Japan-North Korea summit meeting, the North Korean supreme leader *apologized* for the abduction of the 13 Japanese and *allowed* five of them to return home.
- A. What about the rest of the 13 ?
- B. The North Korean side *insisted* that the *remaining* eight were already dead. Pyongyang has stood

firm on this position since then. The Japanese side has taken the position that the **remaining** people are still alive since the certificates of deaths of those people were **fabricated** and **demanding** a thorough investigation into all Japanese citizens the government **confirmed** abducted.

- A. To break the deadlock, Prime Minister Koizumi again visited Pyongyang two years later, didn't he ?
- B. Yes, the visit **brought about** a happy reunion in Japan for six family members of the repatriated abductees **including** a US Army deserter. Meanwhile, North Koreans began to **denounce** Japan, saying Japan's persistent **demands** were aimed at covering the historical fact that Japan **forcibly** took more than 700 thousand Koreans to make them work in the country just before and during the war.
- A. Then, the bilateral talks are at a standstill ?
- B. There is no tangible progress so far. The Japanese government **repeatedly** says it won't normalize relations with North Korea without a **resolution** of the abduction issue.
- A. International sympathy and anger about the heinous crime **conducted** by the state has been gradually growing.
- B. Yes, indeed. Among others, the US Congress **invited** Mrs. Sakie Yokota, mother of Megumi, to testify about the abduction case, and US President George Bush met her in the Oval Office, **playing a key role** in **criticizing** Pyongyang. In the United Nations, a resolution to censure the human rights situation in North Korea was **adopted** and an international convention against any abduction was unanimously **approved** in the General Assembly in 2006.

suggestions for your dialogue

- When and where the abduction case took place ?
- For what did North Korea commit such a crime ?
- Why were Japanese people indifferent to the abduction case at first ?
- What happened during the first visit to Pyongyang by Prime Minister Koizumi ?
- A high-ranking US government official says the abduction case and the comfort women issue are the same in nature. What do you think about this opinion ?

UNIT 17

EXERCISE 321 ~ 340 INCIDENTS (2)

chunks を参考にして和文を英文にする。和文の太字は英文での key words。
chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

321. 政府の統計によると、自殺をした人の数は、経済的な理由による自殺が目立って増えて、2005 年で 8 年連続 3 万件を**突破した**。(B3-598, 649, B4-816)
322. インターネットでの集団自殺の問題に**関心**が高まる中で、インターネット・プロバイダーを含む大手通信会社は、人命を救うために必要最小限の個人情報量を、警察に**提供することを決めた**。(B3-290, 320, B4-1356)
323. 警察の統計によると、日本では 2005 年におよそ 9 万人が、主に家族や健康あるいは仕事上の理由で家出して**行方不明となっており**、そのうち 8 千 5 百人の居

- 所が**確認され**、4千3百人以上は亡くなっていることが**わかった**。(B3-18-T-11, B4-845, 1586)
324. ある受刑者が犯行を**自白**したことにより、23年前に長野県警が明らかな自殺であると**決定して**処理した事件が、既に15年の時効が**成立した**後で**殺人**事件であることが**わかった**という事実が**暴露された**。(B3-360, B4-1408, 1572)
325. 京都府の養鶏場の67歳の所有者とその妻が、明らかに自分の飼育場での鳥インフルエンザの発生を**隠そうと企んだ**ことへの**責任をとって**首つり自殺をした。(B4-1258, 1349, 1583)
326. 山口県周南市で、男女共学の高専の20歳の女子学生が、校内の研究室で19歳の同級生に**殺され**、その男子学生は10日後に学校から5キロ離れた山の中で首吊り自殺をしているのが発見された。(B3-119, 248)
327. 警察は、平塚のアパートでみつかった5人の遺体と関係がある**疑いのある**54歳の女を**逮捕した**。5人の遺体は、この女の19歳の娘とその異母兄、それに警察がこの女の息子だと**推測している**少年と2人の幼児のものである。(B2-5-T-9, B3-184, B4-31-T-18)
328. 63歳のコメディアン、ポール牧さんのマネージャーによると、彼は、東京都心のマンションの9階バルコニーから飛び降り自殺をする前、おそらく仕事が**なくて**精神的に落ち込んでいるように**見えた**そうだ。(B3-285, B4-816, 1575)
329. 多くの日本人は、かつて、彼らが、住むには最も安全な場所と考えていた彼らの社会が、毎日のように報じられる凶悪犯罪や残忍な記事を**考えると**、なんとなく彼らを不安にさせるような社会に変わってしまったと**心配している**。
330. 警察官は、職務**遂行中**に攻撃される事件が10年前の3倍近くに増加したことに対応して、以前よりも太くて強い警棒や警杖を**装備している**。(B2-35-11, B4-1061, 1572)
331. 警察庁は、テロ攻撃を未然に防ぐための方策を**遂行する**ため、予告なく武装警察官を旅客機に搭乗させる”スカイ・マーシャル”と呼ばれる治安方式を導入した。
332. 日本のおよそ2百の刑務所や拘置所は、凶悪犯罪の増加や、犠牲者や遺族の強い感情を**考慮して**犯罪者に対して一層厳しくなった**処罰**のため、6万4千4百人の**収容能力**を超えて超満員である。(B3-735, B4-1531)
333. 奈良で起きた7歳の少女の**誘拐殺人**事件の後、法務省は、有罪となった性犯罪者が**出所して**からの居場所の情報を**提供**することで警察庁と合意した。(B2-36-11, B4-1332, 1470)
334. みずほ銀行は、**偽造**カードや盗難カードの不正使用を**防ぐ**ために、顧客がATMで**引き出せる**金額を1日50万円に**制限した**。(B2-24-19, B3-631, B4-1393)
335. 2005年に日本の警察に報告された家庭内暴力の件数は、関連法が、元配偶者や元内縁関係者が加害者として**含まれる**ように**改正された**こともあって、1万7千件に跳ね上がり、これまでの最高となった。(B4-991, 1055, 1229)
336. MDMA、別名エクスタシー (Ecstasy) の薬物**濫用**が、日本の若者の間で**広まっている**。若者たちは、このカラフルな錠剤タイプの**覚醒剤**を飲んでハイな気分

になって、スリや窃盗、強盗などの犯罪を引き起こしている。(B2-30-14, B4-1258, 1428)

337. 無惨に**刺殺**、絞殺された世田谷の4人家族の両親が、犯人の**逮捕**に**結びつく**情報に対して2百万円の懸賞金をかけた。(B2-5-14, B4-1332)
338. 母親を**刺し殺し**父親と弟に重傷を負わせた18歳の大学生が、自分と幼なじみの16歳のガールフレンドは、生きるのに飽きたので、それぞれの家族を**抹殺した**後**心中しよう**と思った、と警察に話した。(B2-8, -6, B3-598, B4-1138)
339. 57歳のスキンヘッドの容貌魁偉な**自称**占い師が、短期間に結婚と離婚をくりかえしている11人の女性達と暮らしている彼のハーレムに**無理**に入れようと、若い女性を脅した**疑い**で、警視庁に**逮捕された**。(B2-2-3, B3-14-T-2, 783)
340. 2005年まで8年連続で年間3万人を**超えた**自殺者を減らすため国と地方公共団体に、関係機関と**協力**し自殺者を**減らすよう求める**、「自殺**対策基本法**」が**成立した**。(B2-33-11, 34-1, B3-6-T-9)

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (11) SUICIDE-RICH COUNTRY

CD1-11

- A. A friend of mine once told me that Japan is a society with a high suicide rate. Is it true ?
- B. Well yes. I'm afraid it is. According to police statistics, the number of deaths by suicide **surpassed** the 30-thousand mark for eight consecutive years in 2005. In 2003, a record 34 thousand people took their own lives. In other words, more than 90 suicides a day.
- A. What about the suicide rate, which is the ratio per 100 thousand people ?
- B. 27.0. The highest among G-7 industrialized countries and second only to Russia among the G-8 countries. The figure is twice that of the United States and three times that of Britain.
- A. What is the reason or motive for **committing** suicide ?
- B. According to police classifications **based** on suicide notes, ill health **including** mental depression topped the list of motives **followed** by financial difficulties. Suicides **caused** by multiple debts to loan sharks **posed** a social problem. Many people threw themselves in front of a moving train.
- A. Any background peculiar to Japan ?
- B. Some experts say there has been a trend to beautify suicides in Japan as shown in "Harakiri by Samurai" in the feudal age in contrast to Christian and Muslim countries where suicide is **regarded** as sin. Quite a few noted writers **including** a Nobel laureate **committed** suicide. Group suicides of young people who became acquainted through the Internet were also much talked about.
- A. There **happened** heartbreaking suicides by school boys and girls apparently **resulting** from **bullying** by their classmates. Such suicides are rare in Japan ?
- B. Local education boards **tend** to **cover up** suicides at school. For instance, in the education ministry's annual report **based** on information from education boards, there had been no **bullying**-related suicides at school during the past seven years.
- A. Unthinkable ! The media have reported a series of suicides at school.

- B. Parents who wanted to know the truth about their children's deaths forced education boards to **reluctantly acknowledge** that those students had been targets of harassment.
- A. The government does nothing ?
- B. A government panel **urged** schools to bring the truth into the open and **punish bullies** and **reprimand** teachers who look the other way. The National Police Agency decided to change the classifications of suicide from the present 18 to 57 to **look into** the causes of suicides. Expedited by a nationwide signature-collecting campaign against suicide, the national Parliament enacted a basic law to **cope with** suicide in 2006.
- A. Specifically, what does the basic law stipulate ?
- B. Under the law, the central and local governments are required to closely **cooperate** with such related organizations as medical institutions, companies, schools and NGOs to **reduce** the number of suicides. The law also stipulates that the central government will **set up** an anti-suicide task force in the Cabinet Office chaired by the Chief Cabinet Secretary. The government has set the goal of **reducing** the number of suicides to 25 thousand a year by 2015.
- A. Will the new law help to **reduce** the suicide rate ?
- B. Of course, it is no easy task to **reduce** suicides as the reasons are deeply rooted in Japanese society.

suggestions for your dialogue

- Why is Japan called " a suicide-rich country " ?
- Why are people driven to suicide ?
- Who are responsible for suicides of students ?
- What is the government contemplating to reduce suicides ?
- What would you do if a friend of yours shows signs of suicidal behavior ?

UNIT 18

EXERCISE 341 ~ 360 INCIDENTS (3)

chunks を参考にして和文を英文にする。 和文の太字は英文での key words。
chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

341. 最近幼稚園や小学校の先生達から児童福祉施設の専門家に寄せられる**相談**が多くなり、益々多くの児童**虐待**や**育児放棄**の事例が明らかになっている。(B4-1061, 1329, 1560)
342. 福島県の無職の夫婦が、3歳の息子の体重を、6ヶ月の幼児とほとんど同じになるくらいにまで**減らした**1年に及ぶ**育児放棄**で餓死させてしまったといわれている。(B4-973, 1061, 1560)
343. あれこれ**紛らわしい告白**をしてきた33歳の母親、畠山鈴香容疑者は、一人娘の彩香ちゃんの友達である米山豪憲くん7歳を絞殺し、**遺棄した**ことを最終的に**認めた**。彩香ちゃんは秋田県能代市の自宅近くの河川敷で、すでに死体で見つかった。(B3-666, B4-1179, 1202)

344. 最初の彩香ちゃん事件の捜査が十分になされていたら、米山豪憲くんの殺人事件は**避けられたのでは**と、2人の子供が相次いで殺害された事件での捜査に関して、秋田県警に非難が集中した。(B3-644, B4-25-T-19, 1325)
345. 未成年者による凶悪犯罪に**慣れた**日本人にとってさえ、長崎の小学校のクラスメートによる悲惨な6年生女子殺人は、大変なショックだった。彼女は昼休み時間中にカッターナイフで友達の首を**切り裂いた**。(B3-212, 248, B4-1511)
346. 殺害された少女の父親は、12歳の娘が同級生の女の子に**カッターナイフ**で切り殺された後、何故こんな事件が**起きなければならなかった**のか全く分からないと記者達に述べた。(B3-43, B4-919, 1300)
347. もうすぐ小学1年生になる6歳の少年が、母親と春休みを楽しもうとやって来た、東京の六本木ヒルズで、入り口にある回転ドアとその枠の間に頭を**挟まれて死亡した**。(B3-35, 209, 429)
348. その39歳の自称建設作業員は、彼が**嫌っていた**2人の男の子とその父親との同居にいらいらして、その幼い子供達をまだ生きているときに、橋の上から川に投げ込んだと**自供した**。(B-4-989, 1179, 1511)
349. 16歳の男子高校生が、15歳の友人に、離婚した自分の母親を30万円で殺してくれと頼んだ。46歳の母親は、北海道の稚内にある自宅で入浴直後、**刺し殺された**。(B2-8-6, B3-7-T, 43)
350. 41歳の無職の男は、9歳の男の子を、ねたましい家庭の幸せを**壊し**、死刑に**なろうとして**川崎のマンションの15階から投げ落として殺したと警察に**自白した**。(B3-446, B4-826, 999)
351. 16歳の少年が自宅に火をつけ、その火事で継母とその息子と娘が亡くなった奈良の事件で、その少年は、日頃から医者である父親からプレッシャーを感じていたと**告白した**。(B2-7-8, B3-524, B4-1319)
352. 大阪の池田小学校での**卒業証書授与式**は、百数十人の卒業生とその両親に、5年前に**刺されて亡くなった**7人の同級生を**思いださせた**最も悲しい時間だった。(B3-496, B4-1251, 32-T-3)
353. 男子高校生が、姫路市にある橋の下のダンボールの中で生活をしていた身体の不自由な60歳のホームレスの男性に、火炎瓶を投げつけて焼き殺す計画を**首謀したと言われた**。(B4-989, 999, 1013)
354. 仙台の病院で、54歳の借金苦の男に母親のベットのそばから連れ去られた男の新生児は、50時間後に無事返され、その男は、誘拐と病院に約6千万円の身代金を**要求した容疑で逮捕された**。(B29-T-1, B3-68)
355. 九州のある町で通りがかりの人による110番通報により、佐賀県警は、小さな女の子を**無理やり**車に乗せて走り去った若い男を**逮捕した**。後にその男はかつて署長表彰を受けたことがある非番の福岡県警巡査**であることがわかった**。(B2-7-15, B4-31-T-15, 1570)
356. 静岡県の家庭裁判所は、あたかも化学実験の実験台であるかのように、母親に劇物タリウム (thallium) を飲ませ意識不明にさせた**疑いで送致された**17歳の少

- 女を、医療少年院へ送った。(B3-466, 7-T-3, B4-888)
357. 14歳の時に凶悪犯罪を**犯した**その21歳の男は、社会**復帰**のための教育を受けた医療少年院を**出所した**。(B3-7-T-12, B4-888)
358. 特に若者**による**親殺しは、残忍な殺しの手段と相まって日本の社会にショックを与えている。一部の専門家達はこれを若者の間に深刻なフラストレーションがたまっていることの**反映だと説明している**。(B3-589, B4-1511, 1560)
359. 広島県で7歳の女の子の悲惨な殺害事件が起き、下校途中の子供達の安全に対する**不安**が増す中で、また栃木県で同じ年の女の子が殺害される事件が**起きた**。(B3-340, 670, B4-1213)
360. 政府の**調査**によると、全国の幼稚園から高校までのおよそ5万4千の学校は、続発する子供達を**巻き込んだ**凶悪犯罪を**受け**、防犯マニュアルの**作成**、学校職員の訓練、スクールゾーンの安全パトロール、防犯カメラの設置など、**防犯対策**の強化を**強い**られている。(B4-1202, 31-T-10, 1415)

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (12) CHILD ABUSE

CD1-12

- A. It seems that the number of reports on child **abuse** and **neglect** are drastically increasing.
- B. Yes, in 2005, a record 34,500 cases of child **abuse** were reported to child **consultation** centers nationwide. The number is twice that of 2000. Now more than 15 thousand children are separated from their parents or guardians at child welfare facilities and other places.
- A. What is the reason for the drastic increase ?
- B. It is **attributed** to a **revision** of the Child **Abuse** Prevention Law, which requires people to inform the authorities if there is **suspicion** of child **abuse** and **neglect**.
- A. By the way, what is the difference between child **abuse** and child **neglect** ?
- B. Generally speaking, child **abuse** cases are classified in four categories. Namely, physical **abuse** such as bashing and injuring, sexual abuse such as sexual harassment and rape, physical **neglect** such as not giving meals and **abandoning** an ill child as well as psychological **neglect** such as indifference and verbal attacks.
- A. Would you tell me a recent example of child **abuse** cases in Japan ?
- B. A 33-year-old single mother is **alleged** to have pushed her 9-year-old only daughter into a river, killing her. The **suspect** says she felt **annoyed** by the daughter who was born to a man she did not love.
- A. Any life-**threatening** example of child **neglect** ?
- B. Jobless parents are **alleged** to have starved their 3-year-old son to death in a year of **neglect**, which **reduced** his weight to almost the same as that of a six-month-old infant.
- A. What are factors behind these tragic incidents ?
- B. Experts say irritation with an **undesired** child, frustration toward a spouse's **noncooperation** with child rearing, parenting stress, hatred of children of the current wife's previous husband as well as poverty are reasons behind the tragedies among others.

- A. It is said that those who have been the target of child **abuse** *tend* to become child **abusers**. Anyway, what should be done to **cope with** the deplorable incidents ?
- B. Some experts say people should know that child **abuse** and **neglect** are crimes and subject to mandatory reporting.
- A. However, is it not easy to distinguish child abuse from family discipline ?
- B. No, it is **confusing**. Most parents and guardians who were **alleged** to have **abused** their children make an excuse that they were only disciplining their own children.
- A. In fact, some people believe that corporal **punishment** is instrumental in **educating** children at home and school.
- B. At present, the civil code gives parents the right to discipline their children. Under the current Child Abuse Prevention Law, the authorities are barred from entering a house of a **suspected abuser** if he or she **refuses** to allow them in.
- A. I hear non-partisan Parliament members are **considering revising** the law so that the authorities are conditionally **allowed** to enter the house in question ?
- B. So do I. In addition to such emergency measures, much more efforts are necessary to increase the number of staff with expertise for **consultations** on child abuse and to have husbands play a greater role in **raising** their kids.

suggestions for your dialogue

- Why has the number of child abuse cases drastically arisen ?
- What kinds of conduct are regarded as child abuse ?
- Would you tell me some recent examples of child abuse cases ?
- What do you think is the difference between child abuse and discipline ?
- Do you have any good ideas to protect children from abuse ?

UNIT 19

EXERCISE 361 ~ 380 DISASTERS (1) & THE WEATHER

chunks を参考にして和文を英文にする。和文の太字は英文での key words。
 chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
 B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

361. 消防庁によると、この冬の異常な豪雪により、2月20日の時点で132人が**亡くなり**、犠牲者の3分の2を高齢者が**占めた**。(B2-6-5, B3-110, B4-1085)
362. さらに悪いことに、大雪に見舞われた新潟で大停電が起き、一晩中およそ65万世帯の人々が影響を**うけた**。(B2-4-9, B3-110, B4-954)
363. 自衛隊員が、4メートルも積もった大雪で孤立した新潟県と長野県の山間部に**ある**2つの部落へ通じる道路を**復旧する**ために動員された。(B2-38-7, 38-8, B4-1414)
364. 雪崩が、秋田のひなびた温泉の露天風呂を襲い、数人の韓国人観光客を含む入浴客の生命を**脅かした**。(B3-182, 471, B4-878)
365. スマトラ (Sumatra) 沖**巨大地震**の直後に、防衛庁は、およそ1千人の自衛隊員を地震と津波の被災地となったインドネシアとタイに**派遣した**が、これは自衛隊に

- とってこれまでもっとも大規模な海外での救援活動である。(B2-38-10, B3-939, B4-1495)
366. その多くが年金生活のお年寄りである 37 人が、西日本に上陸した強い台風が**引き起こした**濁流の中で立ち往生した観光バスの屋根の上で 10 時間も**真っ暗闇**のなかで腰まで泥水につかりながら待っていて、救助されたのはほとんど奇跡だった。(B3-29, B4-865)
367. 九州地方に記録的な降水量をもたらした台風による豪雨で、およそ 1 万 1 千人が**避難した**。(B3-471)
368. 日本海沿いの新潟や福井県での異常な集中豪雨直後の洪水で、なかには**寝たきり**の人達もいた高齢者が溺死した。(B3-436, 475, B4-1537)
369. 梅雨が終わる 7 月の中旬にかけて、中部と西日本はしばしば集中豪雨に見舞われるが、2006 年には田園地帯が洪水や地すべりで**破壊され**20 人以上が**亡くなった**。(B2-8-T-4, B3-240, B4-29-T-18)
370. 気象庁によると、翌日の天気についての的中率はかなり高い 81%まで**改善**されていたにもかかわらず、2005 年の天気予報の満足度は、3 年前より落ちた。(B2-4-15, B4-1200, 1563)
371. 気象庁富士山測候所は無人化され、72 年間に及ぶ台風接近予測に**不可欠だった**有人高地測候の歴史に幕を下ろすこととなった。(B4-849, 985, 1002)
372. 2005 年 12 月の新潟や他の地域の異常な豪雪は、日本海での平年より温度が高い海水が水蒸気を発生しやすくし、雪を降らせる雲を形成したことが一つの**原因であつた**。(B3-22, 110, B4-1060)
373. 東日本や西日本で気象庁が 1946 年に平均気温を記録し始めてから最も寒い 12 月になったのは、シベリア (Siberia) から日本列島に下りてくる寒気団の断続的な動きの**せいだ**とされる。(B2-4-8, B3-4-T-7, B4-1002)
374. 気象庁は、2005 年から 2006 年にかけての冬の長期予報を、「暖かい」からここ 20 年で「最も寒い」に変更しなかった。それは、12 月の凍るような気温と記録的な降雪による異例の方向転換であった。(B4-932, 1002, 1074)
375. 東京は 2004 年、ここ数年で最も暑い夏を**経験し**、気温が 30 度以上の日が 70 日あり、そのうち 1 日は日中の最高気温が 39 度を**超えた**。(B2-8-13, 23-2)
376. 首都圏の梅雨入りは例年 6 月上旬、梅雨明けは 7 月 20 日ごろで、気温が 35 度以上に**昇る**こともある酷暑の夏が**その後やってくる**。(B4-864, 883, 1100)
377. 天気予報士は、関東地方では例年より 1 日遅く、去年よりは 1 日早く、今日、梅雨入りした**模様だ**と述べ、東京都心では豪雨に**警戒するよう呼びかけている**。(B4-871, 932, 1074)
378. 神奈川県 の 地 元 警 察 は、公 園 を 犬 と 散 歩 中 に 雷 に 打 た れ て 死 ン だ 二 人 の 女 性 が、神奈川県の元知事の妻と娘であることを**確認した**。(B2-6-1, B4-928, 1193)
379. 北太平洋で発生し、東アジアに**向かってくる**熱帯低気圧が、最大風速 17.2 メートル以上の嵐になると台風と呼ばれる。(B3-751, 18-698, B4-1207)

380. 大西洋や北東太平洋で発達し、北米大陸へ向かう強風が、秒速 32.7 メートル以上になるとハリケーンと呼ばれ、南太平洋の同じような強風はサイクロンと名づけられる。

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (13) CLIMATE CHANGES IN JAPAN

CD1-13

- A. Most of the Japanese feel that the climate of Japan is gradually changing in recent years.
- B. Yes, they do. Japanese people are sensitive to the changes of the four seasons, which are distinctive because most parts of the Japanese archipelago are *located* in the temperate zone.
- A. How distinctive ?
- B. Spring in Japan starts with a strong wind called " Haru Ichiban " that blows from the South in late February or early March. In early April, cherry blossoms bloom, symbolizing the warm and pleasant spring of this country.
- A. Summer ?
- B. Summer begins in June with the start of the rainy season called " Tsuyu ", which *lasts* about a month and a half till the middle of July. After the rainy season comes hot and humid weather with temperatures in Tokyo sometimes soaring above 35 degrees Celsius.
- A. Autumn ?
- B. Many Japanese people think autumn is the best season of the year. In September, summer heat still lingers. But in October and November, crisp weather *prevails* over the archipelago. However, autumn is also the season of typhoons and subsequent floods.
- A. Winter ?
- B. Shivering cold grips the archipelago except Okinawa with subzero temperatures *spreading* over the northernmost main island of Hokkaido and mountainous areas of Honshu almost every day. The Japan Sea side is often covered with heavy snow. In contrast, the Pacific side of eastern and western Japan are blessed with dry sunny days.
- A. Is that the whole picture of the climate of Japan ?
- B. Yes, but the weather varies from place to place since the island chain extends some 3,500 kilometers from the northeast to the southwest. In addition, mountain ranges divide the Pacific and the Japan Sea side.
- A. What kinds of changes have been seen in recent years ?
- B. For instance, the climate in winter is becoming warmer. There was little snow along the Japan Sea side of central Japan in January, 2007.
- A. How about the other seasons ?
- B. According to the Meteorological Agency, cherry blossoms bloom four days earlier than 50 years ago. During the dog days of summer in 2004, temperatures in Tokyo rose above 30 degrees Celsius for a record 70 days. In autumn, maple leaves turn red 16 days earlier than half a century ago.
- A. Those phenomena are *attributed* to global warming ?
- B. It's difficult to *determine* exact *causes* of climate changes as they arise from various factors *including* el Nino.

- A. What about prospects for the future ?
- B. The Meteorological Agency *predicts* if the present trend of warming continues until the end of this century, various grave effects are *anticipated*.
- A. What kinds of adverse effects ?
- B. Among other things, outbreaks of certain infectious diseases carried by mosquitoes, increased cases of heat strokes, decrease in rice *production* and quality deterioration of the staple food and some kinds of vegetables and fruits as well as northerly *relocation* of fishing grounds of sardine and mackerel.

suggestions for your dialogue

- Do you feel that the climate of our country is gradually changing ? For instance ?
- Would you explain " Tsuyu " in the Japanese archipelago ?
- Which season do you like best and why ?
- What does el Nino bring about in Japan ?
- What do you think is the symbolic phenomenon to show global warming ?

UNIT 20

EXERCISE 381 ~ 400 DISASTERS (2)

chunks を参考に和文を英文にする。和文の太字は英文での key words。
chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

381. 阪神淡路大震災の 6 千 4 百人を超える犠牲者を追悼する 10 周年の式典が、天皇、皇后両陛下も**列席されて、行われた**。
382. 救助隊は、強い地震**による**土砂崩れで埋まった車の残骸から、2 歳の男の子を**何とか助け出したが、繰り返される**余震を考えて、彼の姉を引き上出すのは**あきらめた**。(B3-684, B4-1403, 1414)
383. 7 万人以上の命を**奪い、**北部パキスタンを**破壊した**大地震で**亡くなった人**の中には、イスラマバード (Islamabad) の住宅団地のアパートで暮らしていた JICA の 36 歳の日本人職員とその 2 歳の息子がいた。(B2-8-T-4, B4-1063, 1476)
384. 上越新幹線は、中越地震でひどい被害を受けた線路やトンネルの復旧工事の**遅れ**のため、東京—新潟間で 3 ヶ月以上**不通となった**。(B2-6-9, B3-86, B4-1205)
385. 寒波と豪雪でレタス、キャベツ、玉ねぎ、ほうれん草などの野菜の収穫が**妨げられ、**品薄で 12 月に一時 10 パーセントから 30 パーセント値上りする**原因となった**。(B3-570, 627, B4-1524)
386. 東京では、首都圏をかなり強い地震が襲った時、自動的に**止まった**エレベーターの中に、多くの人が閉じ込められた。そのうちの或る者は救出されるのに 3 時間かかった。(B3-182, 272, B4-883)
387. 地震で**荒廃した**山古志村からの避難者達を**収容するために、**2 メートルの積雪に

- 耐えうるといわれる仮設住宅が隣接する長岡市に6百戸以上**建てられた**。(B3-15, 144, B4-971)
388. 宮内庁は中越地震の**被災者**を思いやり、紀宮清子内親王の婚約発表を一時的に**遅らせた**。(B4-1510, 1541)
389. 政府の諮問委員会は、東京を含む南関東と駿河湾**沿岸**の静岡及びその周辺は、巨大地震が起こる可能性がもっとも高い地域であると**予測している**。(B2-8-T-1, 15-T-8, B3-267)
390. 文部科学省は、日本列島に百カ所近くある活断層を注意深く**監視している**。その中の幾つかは、**予見しうる**将来、1995年に起きた阪神大震災よりも大きな地震の**引き金になりうる**。(B3-267, B4-1087)
391. 海上保安庁は、東京から約1千4百キロ南にある南硫黄島の近くで海底火山の**噴火を確認した**ので、近海を航行する船に**警報を出した**。(B2-5-76-1, B3-15)
392. 三宅島の住民が帰島するのに4年半かかった。三宅島は連続した火山**噴火**とそれに続く毒ガスの大噴出が、島民がそこに住むことを**阻み**、東京や他のところへの**全面避難を強いた**。(B3-608, B4-885, 936)
393. 三宅島の住民3千9百人への**避難**命令は、4年5ヶ月が経過した後、2000年9月に**噴火した**火山から今も噴出している有毒ガスから身を守るために、常にガスマスクを携帯することを条件に解除された。(B3-608, B4-885, 936)
394. 浅間山が**噴火し**、流れ出した溶岩が森林火災を**引き起こし**、噴出した灰は200キロ離れた太平洋岸にまで達した。(B4-898, 904, 1243)
395. 江戸時代に最後の**噴火**を起こしてから3百年経ち、次の**爆発が心配されている**富士山を含め日本列島には百以上の活火山がある。(B3-603, B4-849)
396. 日本の外務省は、月曜日現在、インドネシアスマトラ (Sumatra) 島沖の**大地震**によって**引き起こされた**インド洋の津波で、日本人21人の**死亡が確認され**、数百人の所在がわからなくな**っていると**発表した。(B4-868, 937, 1476)
397. 日本は、ジャカルタ首脳会談で、インド洋の津波に襲われた国々に5億ドルの支援と、津波早期警報システムを**設立するための技術援助を提供すると約束した**。(B2-31-6, B4-868, 1374)
398. 巨大ハリケーンカトリーナ (Katrina) が、ルイジアナ州 (Louisiana) のニューオーリンズ市 (New Orleans) 全域を水浸しにして、市と周辺の死者が9百人を**超え**、ブッシュ大統領への市民の不信を生んだ。(B-3-29, 427, 715)
399. アメリカ政府は、ニューオーリンズなどアメリカ南東部を襲い死者千3百人以上、行方不明者千5百人以上を**出した**ハリケーン・カトリーナの被災者の、救援活動の遅れを**非難された**。(B2-5-11, 38-8)
400. 今年日本列島に上陸した7番目の台風は、世界遺産で国宝の広島の厳島神社に深刻な被害を**与えた**。この神社には12世紀にこの国を支配していた平清盛によって大規模な**寄進が行われた**。(B2-20-12, B3-29, B4-913)

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (14) DISASTER-RICH COUNTRY

CD1-14

- A. What is the most *fearful* natural disaster in Japan ?
- B. Maybe earthquakes. Japan is an earthquake-prone country as it is *located* along the fringe of the Asian Continent where the earth's plates overlap according to the plate tectonics theory.
- A. If I remember right, more than one hundred thousand people *perished* in a powerful quake that hit Tokyo and its vicinity some 80 years ago.
- B. That's the Great Kanto Earthquake of September, 1923, which *left* 105,000 people dead or missing. More than 200,000 houses and buildings were burnt down, making nearly two million people homeless.
- A. Fresh in our memories is the Great Hanshin Earthquake in 1995. A photo depicting a destroyed expressway came as a shock.
- B. The inland tremor with a seismic intensity of seven *claimed* the lives of more than 6,400 people and *inflicted* a loss of ten trillion yen.
- A. Another great earthquake is *predicted*, isn't it ?
- B. Certainly. A government panel *anticipates* that a massive quake with its epicenter just under the Metropolitan Area is likely in the *foreseeable* future.
- A. What would *happen* then ?
- B. In the worst case, an M-7 quake could *leave* as many as 10 thousand citizens dead, 850 thousand buildings completely destroyed and six and a half million commuters stranded.
- A. It is well known that tsunami occur in the wake of powerful earthquakes that have an epicenter deep below the seabed.
- B. Yes, the most *devastating* Tsunami in recent years was the one that hit the ria shoreline in northern Japan in 1960. The Sanriku Tsunami was *triggered* by a quake off Chile on the *opposite* side of the Pacific. The death toll was 142.
- A. The geographic *location* of this country is *attributed* to the *causes* of heavy snowfall on the Japan Sea Coast and typhoons that make their way along the island chain.
- B. Snow falls heavily when a Siberian high that brings in cold air from the Arctic hits the mountain range across the country. Most of the typhoons spawned in the northern Pacific and *advancing* north often veer along the Japanese archipelago since its way is blocked by a high pressure air mass from the Continent.
- A. Typhoons also *bring about* torrential rain, *causing* floods in rapids flowing down the mountainsides. As you know, last but not least are volcanic *eruptions*.
- B. When viewed from the Pacific side, Mt. Fuji is not symmetrical with a big crater on the right shoulder. The crater is the *remains* of a great *eruption* at the beginning of the 18th Century. This was the last great *eruption* of the volcano.
- A. I have read records on the *eruption*. It says ash covered villages on the foot of the mountain three meters deep, *causing* a long famine there. Mt. Fuji's next *eruption* is *feared* as three hundred years have elapsed since the last one.
- B. When it comes to volcanic *eruptions*, we should not *forget* the hardship *experienced* by the

Miyake islanders. A series of volcanic *eruptions* and subsequent massive blow-off of lethal gases prevented them from living there, *compelling* them all to *evacuate* to Tokyo and elsewhere. It took four and a half years for them to go back home.

suggestions for your dialogue

- " Earthquake, Thunder, Fire and Father ". What are they ?
- Tell me about the Great Kanto Earthquake.
- What would happen if a quake with a magnitude of 7 on the Richter scale hit the Metropolitan area ?
- Could you explain the Hoei great eruption of Mt. Fuji ?
- What do you think is the most dreadful natural disaster and why ?

UNIT 21

EXERCISE 401 ~ 420 SPORTS (3)

chunks を参考にして和文を英文にする。 和文の太字は英文での key words。
chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

401. モンゴル出身の横綱朝青龍は、7 連覇、年間全 6 場所優勝及び 8 4 勝の 3 つの記録を 2 0 0 5 年に**樹立した**。(B-2-2-10, B4-1051)
402. ブルガリア出身で美男力士の琴欧州は、歴代力士の中で最も早い大関**昇進**を果たし、モンゴル出身の強力な横綱、朝青龍の本格的ライバルとして**台頭した**。(B2-2-10, B3-500, B4-21-T-12)
403. 日本相撲協会にとって喜ばしいことには、伝統的スポーツである相撲は、前途有望な若い大関が優勝を**勝ち取った**その場所の千秋楽に、3 0 パーセント以上にはね上がったテレビの視聴率で示されたように、人気を回復しているように**思われた**。(B3-480, B4-1591, 27-T-1)
404. 相撲界のサラブレッドと**呼ばれた**元横綱若乃花と貴乃花の長引く口喧嘩は、彼らの父親であり部屋の親方でもあった元大関貴ノ花が若くして亡くなった時、スポーツ紙の見出しとなり、相撲の人気を**むしばんだ**。(B3-16-T-1, 460, B4-1240)
405. 新しく大関に**昇進した**白鵬を含むモンゴル人力士の一行が、フビライ・ハーンに命令されモンゴル帝国に降伏するよう日本に**要求して**、幕府によって処刑された 5 人の特使達の記念碑に参拝するため、鎌倉近郊の寺を訪れた。(B3-424, B4-994, 27-T-1)
406. 日本相撲協会が年 6 回の本場所を禁煙にし、全席で観客にお酒を**控えるよう**要請したことで、昔ながらの大相撲観戦の**楽しみがせばめられた**。(B2-34-4, B3-747, B4-1591)
407. そが大阪場所の相撲部屋であったことに**気づかずに**、寺の境内にある建物にしのびこみ盗みを働こうとした男を力士がその場で捕まえた。(B4-1013, 1078, 1355)
408. 第 8 8 回全国高校野球選手権大会では、西東京代表の早稲田実業が、27 回目の

- 出場で、3連覇を狙う北海道の駒大苫小牧を**破り**初優勝した。(B2-23-11, B3-1-T-7, B4-39-T-1)
409. 4千以上の高校が**参加した**全国高校野球選手権大会の決勝戦および再試合では、甲子園を埋めた5万人の観客だけでなく全国の人々が早稲田実業と駒大苫小牧の激闘に熱狂した。(B4-21-T-1, B4-978, 1141)
410. 早実の優勝に**主導的な役割をはたした**ポーカーフェイスで目もとの涼しいエースの斉藤佑樹投手は、ひどい夏の暑さの中、7試合で1000球近くを投げたマウンド上で、時々、折畳んだハンカチで顔の汗を拭くことから「ハンカチ王子」と**呼ばれた**。(B3-17-T-1, B4-910, 1549)
411. その北海道代表の高校野球チームは、全国大会2連覇を成し遂げたにもかかわらず、暴力を**伴う**不祥事が**発覚して**計画していた祝賀会を中止した。(B2-7-4, B3-96, 777)
412. 38歳の元世界柔道チャンピオンで、今は**有名な**プロの格闘家の小川直也さんが、妻の故郷茅ヶ崎のJR駅の近くに、柔道を通じて子供たちを精神的に訓練する目的で道場を**設立した**。(B3-638, B4-1141.1391)
413. ロシアのプーチン (Vladimir Putin) 大統領は講道館の6段昇段の**申し出を**、できるだけ早くそれに**ふさわしい**実力をつけるよう努力しますと述べて、丁重に**断った**といわれる。(B3-596, B4-953, 1391)
414. 身長173センチメートルのバスケットボール選手である田臥勇太24歳は、身長の**不足を克服して**、高い技術と俊敏な動きで、日本人初のアメリカNBAプレーヤーとなった。(B2-1-T-4, B3-560, B4-1577)
415. 19歳の宮里藍選手の笑顔に**励まされて**、パートナーの北田瑠衣選手は平静を取り戻し、このペアは南アフリカのジョージ (George) で開かれたW杯女子ゴルフトーナメントで優勝した。
416. 日本の新年の最も人気のあるスポーツ行事である箱根駅伝で19大学が**競い**、亜細亜大学が、東京ー箱根間往復約200キロ10区間を走って逆転優勝を**なし遂げた**。(B2-24-11, B3-14, B4-1299)
417. 福岡で行なわれた世界ボクシング評議会 (WBC) フェザー級タイトルマッチで、35歳の越本隆志が、韓国のチャンピオン、池仁珍 (Chi Injin) を判定で**破って**、世界タイトルを獲得した日本人最年長のボクサーになった。(B2-4-1, 18-1, B3-612)
418. ディープリンパクトは、第66回菊花賞レースに勝って、21年ぶりに無敗の3冠馬になるという偉業を**成し遂げ**、最多勝騎手武豊は長年の夢を**かなえた**。(B3-256, 520, B4-953)
419. イタリアの24歳のミルコ・デムーロ (Micro Demuro) 騎手は、東京競馬場で本命のネオユニバースに乗って日本ダービーで優勝した初めての外国人騎手となった時、その騎乗服の袖に涙を**流した**。(B2-20-7, B3-88, 780)
420. 中高年の登山者が**巻き込まれる**山の事故の増加に**直面して**、ある専門家は**衰えた**体力の限界を超えた無謀な登山を**避ける**ようもっと注意すべきであると**警告を新たに**した。(B4-869, 1536)

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (15) INTERNATIONALIZATION OF SUMO

CD1-15

- A. They say Japan's national pastime Oh-Zumo can not do without wrestlers from abroad. Do you agree ?
- B. To my *regret*, I can not but agree.
- A. How many foreign wrestlers are there in the professional sumo world ?
- B. As of the end of 2006, among some 700 professional sumo wrestlers belonging to the Japan Sumo Association 60 are non-Japanese. Of the 42 wrestlers in the top Makuuchi division, 13 are foreigners with Yokozuna or Grand Champion Asashoryu topping their list.
- A. By nationality ?
- B. They come from twelve countries, namely in the alphabetical order, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, South Korea, Russia and Tonga.
- A. Besides Asashoryu, who are high ranking wrestlers ?
- B. Ozeki or Champion Hakuho from Mongolia, Champion Koto-oshu from Bulgaria and Komusubi or Sub-junior Champion Roho from Russia.
- A. Historically speaking, who was the first popular wrestler from abroad ?
- B. The pioneer was Sekiwake or Junior Champion Takamiyama from Hawaii in the 1960s, who is now the only foreign-born stable master. He was *followed* by Champion Konishiki, and Grand Champions Akebono and Musashimaru, all from Hawaii.
- A. I remember that the three Hawaiians were gigantic wrestlers weighing around 200 kilograms.
- B. Their bouts with *comparatively* small Japanese Yokozuna, Takanohana and Wakanohana, excited sumo fans, boosting the popularity of the traditional spectator sport.
- A. At that time, it was very difficult to *obtain* tickets of the annual six official tournaments.
- B. However, the retirement of the two brothers, and a subsequent family row between them, began to undermine sumo popularity. Even at the permanent sumo arena Kokugikan in Tokyo, you can see many seats left on week days.
- A. Then, the mighty Mongolian Yokozuna has *emerged*.
- B. Asashoryu was *promoted* as the 68th Yokozuna in 2003 at the age of 22 and after the retirement of Musashimaru in 2004. The sole Yokozuna has been continuing to steal the show in almost all tournaments. He *accomplished* an *unprecedented* feat in 2005 by winning seven championships in a row.
- A. Who will be the rival of the forceful grand champion ?
- B. The up-and-coming young Champion Hakuho also from Mongolia, and good-looking Champion from Bulgaria Koto-oshu are *considered* as hopefuls. Baruto from Estonia is also said to have the potential to become Yokozuna.
- A. Any problems with foreign wrestlers ?
- B. Sometimes, they are *criticized* for rude behavior and lack of decency, which run counter to the spirit of the protocol-oriented sport. The sumo association now *restricts* the number of foreign wrestlers to one in each in the 54 stables for what it says is better training for them to learn the manners and morals peculiar to the traditional sport.
- A. Any Japanese hopefuls ?
- B. Of course sumo fans are *looking forward to* the birth of a Japanese Yokozuna, but their hope can

not be realized at least for the time being.

more data and suggestions for your dialogue

- The Japan Sumo Association has made overseas tours of such cities as Khabarovsk, Beijing, Shanghai, Mexico City, New York, Paris, Sao Paulo, Vienna, Melbourne, Sydney, Vancouver, Seoul, Pusan and Las Vegas to promote understanding about what it calls the national sport.
- Roho from Russia was once reprimanded by the Sumo Association for hitting a cameraman after a quarrel with Ozeki Chiyotakai at ringside, inviting criticism against him and certain other foreign wrestlers for their rude manner.
- The Japan Sumo Association has filed a lawsuit with the Tokyo District Court against the publisher of a weekly magazine which carried a story that Yokozuna Asashoryu and 16 other wrestlers had fought fixed bouts.
- Kyokushuzan, who made his debut in 1991 and retired in 2006, was the pioneer of Mongolian sumo wrestlers in the traditional Japanese sport, introducing many hopefuls from his homeland including Hakuho. He was known for his variety of techniques.
- Personal histories of prominent foreign wrestlers (as of March. 2007) :
 Yokozuna Asashoryu (from Mongolia, age 26, Sumo career 8 years, height 184cm, weight 140kg, championships in the Makuuchi division 20, married, two children)
 Ozeki Hakuho (Mongolia, 22, 192cm, 154kg, championships 2, Father is the grand champion of Mongolian Sumo. heavy sleeper) (promoted to Yokozuna in May, 2007 after winning the third championship)
 Ohzeki Koto-oshyu (Bulgaria, 24, 203cm, 152kg, dubbed Beckham, sustained injuries on the right knee in 2006, former European wrestling junior champion)
 Komusubi Tokitenku (Mongolia, 27, 186cm, 149kg, graduated from Tokyo University of Agriculture, good rider)
 Komusubi Ama (Mongolia, 22, 186cm, 124kg, lightest in the Makuuchi division, good fighter, hobby drawing)
- Who is your favorite foreign wrestler and why ?
- Why do you think foreign wrestlers speak Japanese well ?
- Why do you think foreign wrestlers advance to higher positions faster than their Japanese counterparts ?
- What do you think about the globalization of Sumo ?

UNIT 22

EXERCISE 421 ~ 440 THE ENVIRONMENT (2)

chunks を参考にして和文を英文にする。和文の太字は英文での key words。
chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

421. ロシアが京都議定書を批准することを**決め**、地球温暖化を**もたらす**温室効果ガスの**発生**を大幅に**減らす**画期的な協定の発効へ道が開けた。(B2-15-16, 18-16, B4-1021)
422. アメリカ議会は、自国の経済成長に悪**影響を与える**という理由で、温室効果ガスの**排出削減**に関する 1997 年の京都議定書の批准を**拒否した**。(B2-15-16, B3-479, B4-1021)
423. 環境省は、京都議定書で決められている、日本の地球温暖化ガスの**発生制限**の大規模な**啓蒙**キャンペーンに、30 億円を**あてる**ことを**決めた**。(B3-72, 725, B4-1021)
424. おそらく地球温暖化を**反映して**、桜が 50 年前より 4 日早く開花するという気象庁の研究に示されるように、日本の気候は暖かくなっている。
425. 環境省は日本固有種の昆虫類に危害を**与える**として、子供達が外国種のカブト虫を野外へ逃がさないように啓蒙運動を**始めた**。(B3-796, B4-937, 995)
426. ペットとして輸入されたとおもわれる蛇、亀、鰐など外来種の爬虫類が、東京やあちこちで逃げ出しているのが発見され、近くの住民を**不安にさせている**。(B3-314, 796)
427. 専門家達は、山間の森林で食物連鎖の頂点に立つツキノワグマがえさを**探して**里の村人に出くわしては、しばしば撃ち殺されることから、絶滅の可能性を**心配している**。(B2-3-12, B3-410, 575)
428. 最も大きな陸生肉食動物白熊が、ジュネーブにある国際自然保護連合 (the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources) から**出された** 2006 年度絶滅の恐れのある種のレッドリスト (the Red List of Threatened Species) に**含まれた**。(B2-18-T-2, B3-410, 575)
429. 日本列島に沿った太平洋の黒潮と親潮がその産卵と**餌場**である日本のイワシの数が、なぜ 1990 年代に**急に減り**始めたのかは依然として謎である。(B4-1207, 1389, 1433)
430. 人々に「沈黙の春 (Silent Spring)」を**思い出させる**ように、北海道で、1 千羽以上のスズメが、死んで見つかった。死因は研究者達によっても何も**解明されて**いない。(B2-6-7, B3-360, B4-819)
431. 1971 年に日本では絶滅したコウノトリを人工繁殖で復活させた兵庫県の公園で、かごから**放たれて**大空に輪を描く 5 羽のコウノトリを**見て**、数千人の見物人が歓声を上げた (B2-4-7, B3-416, B4-1298)
432. 日本列島の東海岸沿いでの巨大クラゲの発生は、定置網を破ったり、他の魚を圧死させたりして、**漁業**に深刻な被害を**もたらしている**。(B2-4-T-6, B4-937, 1397)

433. 日本に持ち込まれて各地の湖や川に**放流された**北米大型種のブラックバスが、日本固有の小魚やエビを**食べて**しまうので、釣り愛好家や漁業関係者と生態系を重視する人達との間で深刻な対立を**引き起こしている**。(B3-4-T-1, B4-1298)
434. 第 39 回東京モーターショーは、環境に優しい車、略してエコカーが**呼び物だった**。エコカーには電気自動車、ハイブリッドカー、燃料電池自動車や、ハイブリッドと燃料電池技術の組み合わせを**試みる**未来の乗り物が**含まれている**。(B2-32-17, B3-41, B4-1543)
435. 燃料電池車がはじめて商業**生産された**ことを**記念して**、トヨタとホンダが官邸と関係省庁に納車した 5 台の燃料電池自動車の 1 台に乗り、首相はご満悦であった。(B3-239, B4-967, 1543)
436. 改装した首相公邸は、世界初の家庭用燃料電池や太陽電池それに風力発電機などの環境に配慮した省エネ機器を**備えている**。(B3-651, B4-961, 1543)
437. 環境省は温暖化ガスを**削減する**ための省エネを狙った、いわゆるクールビズ (Cool Biz) 運動を**促進する**一助として、夏の間は上着とネクタイは**着用しない**よう政府職員に**呼びかけた**。(B2-30-16, B3-622, B4-1533)
438. ネクタイ業界は、政府に対し、6 月第 3 日曜日の父の日に、業界が大きな損失を**こうむる**かもしれないとして、「ノータイ・ノージャケット」のスローガンの下でのいわゆるクールビズ・キャンペーンに**不満を表明した**。(B2-30-16, B3-705, B4-1514)
439. 東京のあるデパートでは、働く人達が職場でより暖かくして**いられる**冬服の売場を新しく**設けた**。これは政府の暖房の使用制限を狙ったウォームビズ (Warm Biz) キャンペーンにそったものである。(B2-22-17, B3-622, B4-1237)
440. 地球温暖化を**描く**「不都合な真実 (an Inconvenient Truth)」というドキュメンタリー映画の中で、アメリカのゴア (Al Gore) 前副大統領は、我々は人類の存在を**危険に陥れる**作動中の時限爆弾の上に座っているのだと**警告している**。

IALOGUE EXERCISE (16) GLOBAL WARMING

CD 2-1

- A. According to an e-mail on January 20th in 2007 from my friend living in London, warm weather **prevails** in the British capital with temperatures soaring to two digits every day. The e-mail says the media often bring up the issue of global warming in the news and special programs in connection with the abnormal weather.
- B. Yes, Britain is gravely **concerned** with environmental **disruption** especially **caused** by global warming as was shown in the government report to the UN conference on climate change held in Nairobi, Kenya, in 2006.
- A. I've heard of the report, which **predicted** that the average temperature of the earth's atmosphere would rise by two to three degrees Celsius in the coming 50 years if we do nothing. What would **happen** then ?
- B. The report said some 100 million people would lose their homes due to floods **caused** by rises in

sea levels and 15 to 40 percent of all species would be brought to the brink of extinction.

- A. What did the Nairobi conference do to head off the catastrophe ?
- B. Nothing. It only agreed that the next *consultations* were to be held in 2008.
- A. What was on the agenda of the Nairobi conference ?
- B. The conference was held to *review* the Kyoto Protocol and *decide* the next step after the protocol *expires* in 2012.
- A. The Kyoto Protocol is often mentioned. Would you roughly *explain* it ?
- B. The Kyoto Protocol was *adopted* at the climate change conference held in the ancient Japanese capital of Kyoto in 1997. The protocol set targets for the *reduction* of greenhouse gas *emissions* by *developed* nations and *admitted* systems for gas *emissions* trading.
- A. What were the *specific* targets set by the agreement ?
- B. Eight percent for the European Union, seven percent for the United States and six percent for Japan below the base year of 1990. However, the United States, the biggest *emitter*, *refused* to ratify the convention, saying the target would *hamper* its economic development.
- A. What were the *contentions* of *developing* nations ?
- B. Under the Kyoto convention, China, the third largest polluter and India, the fifth, are exempted from the obligation to curb *emissions* of greenhouse gases since they were *regarded as developing* countries at that time. In Nairobi, *developing* nations contended that *developed* countries should first show good examples of curbing *emissions* of greenhouse gasses.
- A. Could Japan show a good example ?
- B. Japan, the host country of the Kyoto conference, is *endeavoring* to *meet* the target of six percent. However, the total amount of greenhouse gas *emissions* in fiscal 2005 was 8 percent up from the base year. Therefore, Japan must curb *emissions* 14 percent by 2012.
- A. It's a real uphill battle, isn't it ?
- B. Yes, indeed. Japan's steel and power industries plan to *depend* on the *emissions* trading with other countries to clear the hurdle. However, *emissions* from vehicles are drastically increasing. As a whole, it is increasingly becoming harder for this country to *implement* the promise.
- A. Former US Vice President Al Gore is now visiting Japan on the occasion of the *release* of "An Inconvenient Truth", a documentary film depicting his struggle against global warming. He warns that global warming is the greatest hazard that humans have ever *experienced*.

more data and suggestions for your dialogue

- China, India, the United States, Australia, South Korea and Japan are regarded as the world's biggest polluters.
- According to a study group at the Meteorological Research Institute, the number of so-called tropical nights is expected to increase from 45 to 75 and that of tropical days from 23 to 53 in 100 years in Tokyo.
- A UN report says the water level at the mouth of Yangtze River is expected to rise by 70 to 90 centimeters and 30 percent of coral reefs in Asia are expected to disappear at the end of this century if global warming continues as it is.

- The European Union has agreed in principle that it will reduce the emission of greenhouse gases by 20 percent by 2020 from the 1990 level.
- The emissions trading system is a scheme under which higher emitting companies can purchase emissions credits from companies that have reduced their emissions beyond legal requirements.
- The clean development mechanism is a kind of emission trading system under which industrialized countries are allowed to invest in emission reduction projects in developing countries and buy emission credits from those countries.
- Emission trading is becoming a lucrative business with the transaction amount reaching three trillion yen in 2006 prior to the starting year of the Kyoto Protocol in 2008.
- The environmental tax is imposed in Britain, Germany, Italy and other European countries. The Environment Ministry proposed the introduction of the Carbon Tax, a kind of environmental tax, in 2005. But the proposal was turned down by objections from industry, doubts on the effects of the tax and the oil price hike.
- Japan is lagging behind other industrialized countries in the use of renewable natural energy sources such as solar, wind, geothermal powers and biomass. The investment in the development of natural energy in the world amounted to 8 trillion yen in 2006. Japan stood in 13th place.
- Biomass is renewable " carbon neutral " energy sources such as paper waste, livestock waste, food waste and sewage sludge as well as alcohol produced from such vegetables as sugarcane, sugar corn and sugar beet.
- How serious do you feel about global warming ?
- What do you think about the warnings from former US Vice President Al Gore ?
- What can you do to prevent the earth from further warming ?
- What do you think about the emissions trading system ? Some critics say the system is fictitious.

UNIT 23

EXERCISE 441 ~ 460 SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (2)

chunks を参考にし**て和文を英文にする**。和文の太字は英文での key words。
chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
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441. イラク情勢の悪化に加えて、**供給不安の高まる思惑**が、すでに1バレル当たり100ドル以上というこれまで最高に達した石油価格の高騰を**加速させた**。(B4-1133, 1205, 1439)
442. 原油の**記録的な価格の高騰をともなった前例の無い**原油需要の増大は、世界の石油がいつ**枯渇する**のかという長年にわたる議論を**再燃させた**。(B4-835, 908, 1133)
443. 日本は原油の85パーセントを政情不安な中東に**依存しており**、これは国内エネルギー消費量のおよそ半分に**当たる**ので、エネルギー安全保障に懸念が**生じている**。(B3-674, B4-1133)
444. 日本はイランと共にアザデガン (Azadegan) の巨大な油田を**開発する**大プロジェクトに乗り出したが、これはイランの核開発計画との関係でアメリカから強い

非難を招いている。(B3-421, 571, B4-835)

445. G-7(先進7カ国)は、原油の指標価格が1バレル75ドルの史上最高値には**ね上がった**その日に、ワシントンで**発表された**共同声明の中で、石油の**探査**、生産や精製のための**投資**を増やすよう**求めた**。(B2-32-16, B4-923, 1133)
446. 55基の沸騰水型原子炉と加圧水型原子炉が全国の17の原子力発電所で**稼動しており**、原子力が日本の全発電量の約3分の1を**産み出している**。(B2-27-8, B3-364, B4-1017)
447. 地元自治体の合意を得ることを含め全ての手続きが**完了した**ので、九州電力の玄海原子力発電所は、混合酸化物(MOX)を用いたいいわゆるプルサーマル(pluthermal)発電を2010年度頃に日本で初めて始めることになる**だろう**。(B3-215, 505, B4-1484)
448. 日本原燃(株)は、多くの問題を未解決に**したまま**、使用済み核燃料からプルトニウム(plutonium)を抽出するため、青森県六ヶ所村にある**再処理**工場の試運転を始めた。(B3-226, 406, 19-T-15)
449. 六ヶ所村で抽出されたプルトニウムは、政府や電力会社が核燃料サイクルの中核と**考えている**いわゆるプルサーマル計画の下で、原子炉の燃料として用いられるMOX(ウランウムプルトニウム混合酸化物燃料)に**加工される**ことになる。(B3-500, 532, B4-1484)
450. 美浜原子力発電所で起きた日本の原発史上最大の惨事で、放射能**漏れ**の報告はなかったが、破裂した配管から噴き出した熱湯で、5人の作業員が亡くなり6人がけがをした。(B2-6-11, B3-360, B4-1388)
451. 金沢地方裁判所は、**前例のない**判決の中で、大地震の際の危険な放射能**漏れ**の可能性を**明示して**、日本にある55基の商業用原子炉の中で最も新しい志賀原発2号炉の運転**差し止め**を命じた。(B3-358, 795, B4-1329)
452. 最高裁は、高速増殖炉「もんじゅ」を廃棄にするという住民の上告を**棄却して**、1995年の事故以来**停止していた**西日本の敦賀市にあるその原型炉が、再び運行を開始する道を開いた。(B2-24-19, B4-981, 1137)
453. 原子力安全委員会は、最近の地震学やその他の科学研究を**考慮して**、**破壊的な**直下型地震に**耐える**原子力発電所の耐震設計の**改正**指針案を、28年ぶりにとりまとめた。(B2-10-4, 21-4, B4-1070)
454. 長い綱引きの末、日本は、核融合エネルギーを**実用化**するための6カ国研究プロジェクトである、国際熱核融合実験炉(the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor)の招致国を、フランスに譲った。(B3-651, B4-1060, 1546)
455. 1986年にウクライナで**起きた**世界最悪の原子炉事故から20年、その大災害の全体像は**いまだにわからず**、死傷者数の**推定**でさえ数千から数十万まで幅がある。(B2-37-17, B3-317, 364)
456. 中国は、関係資料の**提供**を求める日本の**度重なる**要求を無視し、日本の**排他的**経済水域にも伸びているとされる東シナ海の海底天然ガス田の掘削装置を**動か**し始めた。(B3-364, 732, B4-835)

457. 日本の米の消費量が、2005年に1人あたり58.5キログラムの過去最低を記録した。これは、食事の**支度**に長い時間のかかる米よりパンや麺類を**選ぶ傾向のある**働く女性の増加を**反映している**。(B2-2-T-3, B3-555, 754)
458. 農林水産省によると、日本の食料自給率は、先進国のなかでは最低の40%程度の**横ばいで**、自給率の**改善**は日本にとって死活的な問題である。(B-2-25-15, B3-756, B4-1203)
459. たいていの日本人は、国際情勢の急変や、異常気象によって**引き起こされる**凶作の場合に、食糧供給が需要に**追いつかなくなる**可能性のあることを**恐れている**。
460. 近畿大学は、紆余曲折を経て、本マグロの完全養殖に**成功した**。本マグロは、最も貴重な海の珍味のひとつで、日本人消費者が好むトロを多く**含んでいる**。(B3-481, B4-1171, 1388)

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (17) NUCLEAR POWER GENERATION

CD 2-2

- A. Japan is an energy poor country, isn't it ?
- B. That's true. We import about 80 percent of energy resources from abroad.
- A. What kinds of energy resources does Japan import and from where ?
- B. Crude oil from the Middle East, natural gas from Indonesia and Malaysia, and uranium from Canada and Australia, for instance.
- A. Then, Japan is very vulnerable from the viewpoint of energy security.
- B. Certainly yes. So, the government has been trying to **diversify** energy resources and energy suppliers together with the **improvement** of efficiency in the use of energy coupled with efforts for energy saving.
- A. What is the ratio of nuclear energy in the total power generation in Japan ?
- B. Roughly one third. According to a long-term plan **envisaged** by the government 30 to 40 percent of the total energy consumption comes from nuclear power. The government thinks that Japan can't do without nuclear energy.
- A. How many nuclear reactors does Japan have at present ?
- B. Fifty-five are in commercial **operation** at 17 nuclear power plants **located** along the coastline of the archipelago. Six are now under construction and five are in the planning stage.
- A. I **suppose** that Japan seems to run against the worldwide tide to **shy away from** nuclear energy.
- B. It is true that the United States has constructed no nuclear power plants since the Three Mile Island accident in 1979 and certain European countries have **abandoned** nuclear power generation since the Chernobyl mishap in 1987. However, some of the countries have begun to **review** their policies. In addition, the so-called BRICs including China and India are eager to construct nuclear power plants.
- A. What's the reason of the reconsideration ?
- B. One reason is, as you know, the skyrocketing oil prices and **fears** for undersupply of crude oil **accelerated** by the on-going fierce scramble for energy resources for **development**. Another reason is strict controls on greenhouse gases **produced** by fossil fuels such as oil and coal.

- A. I hear anti-nuclear power generation movements are still rampant throughout the country.
- B. Yes. Opponents cite as their reasons for objections grave **concerns** about safety of nuclear reactors shown in a string of mishaps and cover-ups of these accidents. Disposal of nuclear waste and **dismantling** of worn-out reactors are also serious problems.
- A. Any other apprehensions ?
- B. Possibility of **devastating** earthquakes just under a nuclear plant and terrorist attacks. A stock pile of plutonium that has **amounted** to 110 thousand tons, which could invite skepticism about Japan's nuclear armament.
- A. Hmm, there are so many problems to be solved to **reduce** the likelihood of accidents.

more data and suggestions for your dialogue

- A nuclear reactor now in use for commercial purposes is a system in which a chain reaction of nuclear fission is controlled to produce heat and vaporize water to set steam turbines in motion for the generation of electricity.
- A reactor is covered with a heavy steel pressure vessel surrounding a reactor core containing nuclear fuel which is formed into cylindrical ceramic pellets. The pellets are sealed in long metal tubes called fuel tubes and assemblies of the fuel tubes form a core of the reactor.
- Heat is produced when neutrons strike atoms in the fuel tubes causing a continuous chain reaction.
- Control rods made of materials that absorb neutrons are placed among the fuel assemblies. When control rods are pulled out of the reactor core, the chain reaction speeds up, producing more heat and when they are inserted into the reactor core, the chain reaction slows down or stops, reducing heat.
- Criticality is the point where a chain reaction of nuclear fissions starts. If the chain reaction is left uncontrolled, it would result in a core meltdown like the disaster in Chernobyl.
- It has been learned that a critical accident happened in the No.1 reactor at the Shika Nuclear Power Plant of Hokuriku Electric Power Company in 1999. The crisis started when three of the 89 control rods in the reactor suddenly slipped down from the core during the annual inspection of the reactor. Because the emergency shutdown system was turned off for the inspection, workers had to manually pull up the control rods back into the core of the reactor. The chain reaction in the core of the reactor was out of control for 15 minutes. There were no casualties. The company did not report the serious accident to the local and central governments.
- Three months later, a fatal accident took place in Tokai village, claiming the lives of three people working at a nuclear plant and exposing hundreds of residents living nearby to radiation.
- Just before the accident in the Shika Nuclear Plant, many cases of malfunctions have been revealed involving nuclear reactors owned by other electric power companies.
- Could you explain how a nuclear reactor works ?
- How did the accident take place in the No.1 reactor at the Shika Nuclear Plant ?
- What do you think about the safety of nuclear power generation ?
- What do you think about the future of nuclear power generation ?

UNIT 24

EXERCISE 461 ~ 480 HEALTH (2)

chunks を参考にして和文を英文にする。和文の太字は英文での key words。
chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
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461. 富山県の病院で**延命治療を受けていた**7人の末期患者が、外科医により人工呼吸器を**取り外された**後死亡し、尊厳死と安楽死についての論争を**引き起こした**。(B3-51, 773, B-4-1016)
462. 日本尊厳死協会は、生前遺言に**基づいた**尊厳死の権利の法制化を早めるよう求めて、**関係する省**に陳情書を**提出した**。(B2-9-20, B3-283, B4-925)
463. 安楽死や尊厳死に反対する市民団体は、法制化はついには、**末期患者**の意思に反する**強制的な死**を**正当化すること**につながりかねないとして、そのような死を法制化する動きに**反対している**。(B3-330, B4-1051, 1105)
464. 日本の若い親達の大きな**心配事**は、小児科医の数が、特に夜間や休日の救急治療において大幅に**不足している**ことである。(B3-764, B4-833, 839)
465. 最高裁は、大阪の医大**付属病院**で働いていた26歳の研修医を過労による心不全で亡くした遺族が**起こした訴訟**で、研修医は学生ではなく最低賃金が法律で**保証された労働者**であるという判決を言い渡した。(B2-21-5, B3-188, B4-1320)
466. 国際**競争**に**直面して**業績優先の風土が**はびこっている**日本の企業の職場では、過労死とサービス残業が**放置しては**おけない深刻な問題となっている。(B2-12-9, B3-271, B4-1469)
467. 10歳のイラクの少年モハマド・ハイサム・サレハ (Mohamad Haythm Salen) 君は、日本での手術で左目の視力を回復した。この手術は、戦乱のイラクで取材中にテロリストに殺害された日本人ジャーナリストが**手配した**ものである。(B2-16-9, B3-159, B4-1332)
468. 海外ではすでに報告されているが、日本では初めて、ひとりの女性が亡くなった夫の**冷凍精子**を用いて妊娠、出産したことが**明らかになった**。(B4-839, 1442)
469. 長野県のある医師が、50代の女性が子宮を**摘出した**実の娘の代理母として、2005年に子供を出産したことを明らかにした。(B4-1009, 1354, 1442)
470. 北部・中部日本で腎臓疾患に**かかっていた**10人以上の人達が、スギヒラタケ (angel's wing) というきのこを食べた後、急性脳炎で亡くなり、その食用きのこが彼らの死と関係があるのではという**懸念が**起きている。(B2-2-9, B3-699, B4-856)
471. 糖尿病に関して最近**明らかにされた**全国調査**に基づいて**、厚生労働省は、日本人の成人の6人に1人が生活習慣病に**かかっている**と発表した。(B4-829, 1320, 1439)
472. 厚労省の調査によると、20代の男性の3分の1以上は朝食を摂っておらず、朝食を摂らないことは脳梗塞や心臓発作の**引き金となる**高血圧や糖尿病などの生活習慣病の**原因になりやすい**と厚労省は言っている。(B-3-583, 649, B4-1439)
473. 若い日本人の4人にひとり**は**献血に全く**無知であり**、およそ半数は献血に**無関**

心であるという最近のオンライン調査の結果について、保健当局は大変遺憾だとしている。(B2-19-15, B4-1149, 1500)

474. 東京消防庁は、命にかかわる状態の患者のために救急車を残しておいて、緊急の治療が必要ない患者は、救急装備のあるタクシーが利用できる新しいサービスをスタートさせた。(B-3-563, B4-867, 1234)
475. 文科省が行った調査によると、高校3年生男子の身長は全国平均は、10年間ほぼ横ばいの171センチ弱であったが、平均体重は増加して過去最高の63キロであった。(B-2-8-7, 30-11, B4-35-T-21)
476. 日本政府は、黄熱病治療法研究中の1928年に、アフリカのガーナで黄熱病のために亡くなった野口英世博士にちなんだ賞の創設を、提唱した。(B2-1-2, B3-125, B4-1647)
477. たばこに関連した死亡や病気を減らそうとする「たばこの規制に関する世界保健機関枠組条約」は、日本を含む40カ国の調印国が批准したので、2005年早々に発効した。(B-2-3-5, 19-T-2, B4-1003)
478. 日本の高齢者は全体として、高齢人口の急増の結果、雪ダルマ式に増える歳入不足を補うために、2006年から医療費をもっと多く支払わざるをえなくなる。(B2-29-4, B4-1142, 1427)
479. 医療制度の巨大赤字の埋め合わせをするために、診療報酬は過去最大の3%余りの引き下げとなり、高齢患者の医療費負担増と合せて、2006年度の国家予算に組み込まれた。(B2-26-9, B3-486, B4-40-T-6)
480. 5人のB型肝炎患者は、最高裁が彼らは政府が決めた集団予防接種での注射針の連続使用によってこの病気にかかったと認め、政府に賠償として総計2,750万円の支払いを命じた時、国を相手の17年間に及ぶ法廷闘争に勝った。(B3-134, 498, B4-820)

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (18) DEATH WITH DIGNITY

CD 2-3

- A. With society rapidly aging, an increasing number of people are *concerned* about the care of *terminal* patients.
- B. Yes, they are. As you know, modern medicine has definitely lengthened life spans. *Terminally*-ill patients can live with the help of such artificial devices as respirators and *feeding* tubes even in a vegetative state.
- A. Therefore, death with dignity and euthanasia have become a matter of public *concern*.
- B. In recent years, several cases of what *appear* to be euthanasia have been reported, *including* the one that *took place* at Tokai University hospital in 1991. In that case, a doctor was convicted of *murder* and *sentenced* to a *suspended* prison term for giving a *terminal* cancer patient an injection to put him to death.
- A. Fresh in our memories is a case of Toyama Prefecture *involving* several elderly patients.

- B. In 2006, at a hospital in Toyama Prefecture, seven **terminally**-ill patients **undergoing** life-sustaining treatment died after a surgeon **removed** an artificial respirator from them. The case has **rekindled** the controversy over death with dignity and mercy killing.
- A. What is the difference between death with dignity and euthanasia ?
- B. Generally speaking, euthanasia is divided into passive euthanasia and active euthanasia.
- A. What is passive euthanasia ?
- B. Passive euthanasia is practiced by not using or **withdrawing** life support such as an artificial respirator and **feeding** tubes.
- A. What is active euthanasia ?
- B. Active euthanasia is **carried out** by lethal injection and drug overdose. Death with dignity is **included** in passive euthanasia and mercy killing in active euthanasia. However, the definition is not necessarily clear and varies from country to country.
- A. I hear, in certain countries, euthanasia is legalized and death with dignity is often used as a synonym of euthanasia and euthanasia as mercy killing. What about Japan ?
- B. In the trial of the mercy killing at Tokai University hospital, a district court ruled that euthanasia is **justifiable** on the following conditions: the patient is **suffering** from intolerable pain and death is **inevitable** and imminent; there is no other way **available** to **mitigate** the patient's pain; and the patient has clearly **expressed** consent to shorten his or her life.
- A. The Japan Society for Dying with Dignity has **submitted** a petition to the ministry **concerned**, asking it to **accelerate** the legalization of the right of dignified death **based** on a living will.
- B. On the other hand, a civic group against euthanasia or death with dignity is **opposed** to a move to legalize such deaths, saying the legalization could eventually lead to justifying **forced** deaths against the will of terminal patients.
- A. In reality, there are many cases in which **treatment** on **terminally** ill patients is stopped by a tacit agreement between **attending** doctors and the next of kin.
- B. Under these circumstances, some people **including** doctors call for guidelines on stopping life support with such conditions as **confirmation** of the will of the patient, judgment by a team comprising specialists and **excluding** assisted suicides among others.

more data and suggestions for your dialogue

- draft guidelines (a basis of discussion) by the Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry (excerpts)___
End-of-life and terminal care “The start, change and end of medical treatment in the terminal phase should be cautiously judged by a medical team based on the will of a patient. Under any circumstances, no treatment aimed at the death of a patient, including active euthanasia and doctor-assisted suicide can be admitted.___ Procedures
- (1) case in which the will of a patient is confirmed “A medical team decides on procedures based on the will of a patient after enough informed consent. The agreement between a patient and medical personnel should be put in writing.
 - (2) case in which the will of a patient can not be confirmed “In a case where the will of a patient can be presumed by words of family members, the best possible treatment must be implemented, paying respects to the presumed will. In a case where the will of a patient can not be presumed.

Best possible treatment must be administered, taking into account the advice of family members.

- draft guidelines by the Japan Association of Acute Medicine (excerpts) — At least two doctors, including the patient's primary physician, explain to the patient's family that there is no chance of recovery. When a patient's intention to end life-sustaining treatment is confirmed through a living will, or family confirmation, doctors are obliged to comply with it. If the patient's family can not determine whether life-sustaining treatment should be removed, the medical team make a decision. If the doctors can not reach a consensus, a hospital ethics committee should discuss the matter.

suggestions for your dialogue

- Do you have a living will ? Why or why not ?
- Do you want euthanasia ? Why or why not ?
- Have you ever been faced with the terminal phase of a family member ? How did you feel ?
- Let's discuss two guidelines mentioned above.

UNIT 25

EXERCISE 481 ~ 500 INCIDENTS (4)

chunks を参考にして和文を英文にする。和文の太字は英文での key words。
chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

481. NHK 会長は、NHK のプロデューサーや記者達による横領事件の**結果**、受信料の支払いを**拒否する**人が急増した**責任を取って辞めた**。(B2-3-9, 14-5, B3-300)
482. N H K にとってさらに悪いことには、また、新たに職員のひとりによる**総額**千七百万円の横領が発覚し、受信料制度に打撃を与えている。(B2-26-2, B4-954, 1013)
483. 一連の放火の**容疑で** 24 歳の NHK 記者が**逮捕**されたことは、NHK 職員による横領事件の**後に**増えた受信料**不払い**にさらに**影響を与えるだろう**。(B2-3-9, 27-10, B4-1570)
484. NHK は、横領事件の**発覚の後**、受信料の支払いを**拒否する**視聴者が急増した事態に直面し千二百人の記者、プロデューサーその他の職員を**削減する**計画である。
485. 朝日新聞社の前社長は、自社の記者による**捏造記事の責任をとって**、日本新聞協会会長を**辞任した**。(B3-464, 737, B4-1531)
486. 早稲田大学の女性教授 56 歳は、化学の研究費として国の補助金 1 千万円以上を不正に受け取り、その多くを**投資につぎ込んでいたと言われている**。(B3-320, 758, B4-1343)
487. 飲食代のために帳簿外の金を集めるなどの、警察による税金の流用が、北海道警察で元警察幹部が内部告発してはじめて**暴露された**。(B2-12-9)
488. 東京地検は、10 年前の警察庁長官狙撃事件の**容疑で**警視庁に**逮捕されていた**3 人の元オウム (Aum) 真理教の信者を、十分な物的証拠がないとして釈放した。(B2-7-3, B3-148, B4-1570)
489. 繁盛しているビジネスホテルチェーンの東横インが、全国で**営業中の**120 のホテル

- ルの多くを、法律や市の条例に**違反して**、高齢者や身障者のための施設を**減らす**など不正に改造していたことが**わかった**。(B3-364, B4-956, 1188)
490. 政府の食品安全対策を悪用して、大阪府食肉生活協同組合の一部の会員達が、BSE によって**もたらされた**損失の補償に關係する補助金から、約 50 億円をだまし取ったと**言われる**。(B-758, 19-T-3, B4-1167)
491. 古都京都を**見下ろす**比叡山延暦寺の幹部達が、警察の中止要求を**無視して**、最大暴力団・山口組の組長達の盛大な追善法要を**行った責任をとって**総**辞職した**。(B3-361, B4-1215, 1456)
492. 県住宅供給公社にとって、職員のひとりがチリ人の妻を喜ばすためにほとんどを使った 14 億円のうちの、5 人の元幹部が**埋め合わせに**支払うよう命じられた 4 千万円を受け取っても、まさに焼け石に水である。(B3-504, B4-1167, 1509)
493. 警視庁は、5 千 4 百人—そのほとんどがお年寄り—から、孤独で正しい判断ができないのを悪用し、100 億円以上をだまし取った**容疑を持たれている**住宅リフォーム会社グループの 4 人の元セールスマンを**逮捕した**。(B3-234, 644, B4-1393)
494. 下校中の小学生の女の子の 2 件の**誘拐殺人**事件に続いて、さらに別の小学校の女生徒が、学習塾の教室で塾講師に**刺し殺されて**、日本中の親達にパニック状態の不安を引き起こした。(B2-8-6, B4-1239, 1570)
495. 日本スケート連盟は、トリノ五輪後、連盟の幹部を**巻き込む**一連のカネに絡むスキャンダルが**浮上した**あと、五輪に 7 回**出場した**参議院議員の橋本聖子氏を、新しい会長に選んだ。(B3-352, 768, 20-T-1)
496. 東京の中心部にあるアーレフの施設周辺の住民は、オウムから分かれたこの教団が、近隣の平和と安全を**乱している**ので、早急にこの地域から立ち退くよう**要求を続けている**。
497. 福岡の 3 人の警察官が、殺人容疑者に対して彼の 4 人の知人殺害に関する役割について尋問することになっていた検察庁で、彼が昼食をとっている間に逃げてしまい、**容疑者**へのいいかげんな**取り扱いで懲戒処分を受けた**。(B3-191, 330, B4-1258)
498. 警察の報告によると、高齢者が**犯した**凶悪犯罪が急激に増えており、2005 年には、**殺人**が 141 件に上り、その犠牲者の 3 分の 1 近くが配偶者であった。(B3-191, 351, B4-1511)
499. 警察庁によると、いわゆる「オレオレ」詐欺の被害者は、その 3 分の 2 近くを 40 代以上の女性が**占めている**。(B2-25-1, B3-631, B4-1393)
500. NHK は従軍慰安婦について**触れた**番組を、有力政治家からの圧力で歪めたという朝日新聞の記事をめぐり、朝日新聞と NHK が対立している。(B2-15-3, 19-5, B3-607)

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (19) NHK'S RECEIVING FEE

CD 2-4

- A. Major dailies say NHK, or the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, is now faced with a dilemma which could **endanger** the reasons for its existence as the nation's sole public broadcaster.

- B. Yes, one is its viewing fee system and the other its stance as a news organization.
- A. What's the matter with the viewing fee system ?
- B. NHK's revenues, which mostly **depend** on its subscription fees, suddenly began to decrease in the wake of a series of embezzlement scandals **involving** its producers and reporters.
- A. What kind of scandals ?
- B. For instance, a veteran producer was **alleged** to have pocketed some 40 million yen by swindling from production funds.
- A. What did NHK do to **cope with** the serious situation ?
- B. To **apologize** for the scandals, NHK aired a two-hour special program but in vain. The number of new non-payers reached more than one million, **resulting** in the **resignation** of the NHK President.
- A. According to press reports, in the course of **criticism** against the broadcaster, it was made known that about 30 percent of the 46 million households and offices with TV sets have not paid viewing fees.
- B. NHK **admitted** the fact and this created a sense of unfairness among viewers.
- A. As a matter of course, some viewers tried to **dodge** subscription fees. Is it not obligatory to pay the fees ?
- B. The Broadcast Law says only that viewers must make a contract with NHK but with no clear provision for obligation and the penalty on non-payers. In the face of dwindling revenues, NHK, which had once boasted its viewing fee system as a unique one **based** on the people's goodwill, had to **decide** to **resort** to legal action against non-payers.
- A. It's a big about face. People say necessity has no law.
- B. Under these circumstances, a government panel **suggested** a mandatory payment system with certain **punishment** on non-payers.
- A. Some people **fear** that the new system **tantamount** to taxation might **invite** further political **intervention**. NHK is said to be vulnerable to political pressure because its budget is subject to **approval** by Parliament. I hear a whistle-blower **appeared** from within NHK.
- B. A producer of a TV program on wartime sex violence by the Japanese Army told a news conference that his program had been altered under pressure from influential ruling party politicians.
- A. As was expected, NHK executives flatly **denied** the **allegation** but **admitted** that it is customary to **explain** the contents of its programs to certain politicians.
- B. On the issue, the Tokyo High Court passed a judgment that NHK executives altered the program excessively **taking into consideration** remarks by politicians.
- A. Critics say NHK's unresolved attitude was also shown in the case of its shortwave overseas service " Radio Japan. "
- B. The Minister in charge of communications ordered NHK to take up North Korea's abduction issue of Japanese citizens with priority on Radio Japan.
- A. Under the Broadcast Law, NHK is subsidized by the government for overseas service and in exchange **allows** the government to **issue** orders to NHK. But this is the first time the government has issued an order on a **specific** issue.
- B. The Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association **issued** a statement **expressing concern** that the order could **infringe** on NHK's right to edit programs and **undermine** freedom of reporting and broadcasting.

- A. Critics say that the recent move may *influence* the government-subsidized TV international service which NHK is to start in fiscal 2009 at the earliest.

more data and suggestions for your dialogue

- NHK or the Japan Broadcasting Corporation began radio service in 1925 and TV service in 1953 as the nation's sole public broadcasting station. During wartime, the corporation acted as the instrument of the government controlled by the military. Reflecting on the past, NHK started as a special public corporation patterned after the British Broadcasting Corporation or the BBC whose programs are known for being independent of the government. It is believed that the receiving fee collected from each household that owns a TV set enables the Corporation to maintain its independence from the government and private organizations.
- NHK has 54 stations throughout the country with its headquarters located in Shibuya, Tokyo. The 12-member board of governors, appointed by the Prime Minister and approved by both Houses of Parliament, is the highest decision-making body. The annual budget is also approved by both Houses of Parliament. The revenue in fiscal 2008 roughly amounts to 634 billion yen and expenditure to 630 billion yen.
- NHK operates overseas TV and radio broadcasting under the name of NHK World. The radio service called " Radio Japan " airs a total of 65 hours of programming a day in 22 languages. Part of the costs for Radio Japan is subsidized by the government.
- Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi recommended that NHK should offer more English language programming for the benefit of foreign residents in Japan.
- NHK has 34 affiliated organizations including a publishing firm, a part-time senior high school and an orchestra.
- The government planned to make receiving fee payment legally mandatory coupled with a 20 percent cut of the fee in early 2008. NHK did not comply with the government plan saying the corporation can't make both ends meet.
- The Tokyo High Court ordered NHK to pay two million yen in damages to a women's rights group for altering the contents of a program depicting wartime sexual violence, saying NHK took the views of politicians to an extent that was more than necessary, departing from editorial powers guaranteed by the Constitution.
- Do you think that NHK deserves the name of a public broadcasting corporation and why or why not ?
- Do you have any favorite program aired by NHK ? What kind of program is it ?
- What do you think about the receiving fee system ?
- There may be several alternatives to finance a public broadcasting cooperation. For instance, tax revenue, advertising revenue, toll revenue and viewing fee. Which do you prefer and why ?

UNIT 26

EXERCISE 501 ~ 520 INCIDENTS (5)

chunks を参考にして和文を英文にする。 和文の太字は英文での key words。
chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

501. リーボック (Reebok) ジャパンは、アメリカで男の子がおもちゃのハート形ブレスレットの一部を誤って飲み鉛中毒で死亡したことを**受け**、子供靴の景品として配ったそのアクセサリーの**自主回収を始めた**。(B3-578, 598, B4-1510)
502. 経産省は、電気用品安全法**つまり** PSE 法の本格的な**施行**を前に、いわゆるビンテージ楽器を求める音楽家達を先頭とする**抗議運動に直面して**、中古電子製品の販売で、一連の方向転換をしなければならなかった。(B2-9-20, B3-676, B4-862)
503. 西暦 2000 年を記念して**発行された** 2 千円札の流通は、ATM や自動販売機にあわないので皆が使いたがらないため、財務省の**期待ほどになっていない**。
504. 埼玉県のある地方銀行は、隠しカメラを使って顧客から盗んだデータをもとに**偽造された**と思われるカードで、およそ 3 千万円が A T M から**引き出された**かも知れないと言っている。(B2-29-19, B3-194, 631)
505. 4 人が、首都圏にある大手銀行の 50 以上の支店の現金自動預け払い機に、預金者の**暗証**番号を盗もうとして、隠しカメラを設置したと**されている**。(B2-28-8, B4-921, 968)
506. 大金持ちのカリスマ女性美容外科医の一人娘である 21 歳の大学生が、女医が**出演していた**テレビ番組を**見て**いて犯罪を思いついたという中国人や韓国人ら 3 人の男によって、3 億円の身代金目的で誘拐され 13 時間後に警察に無事保護された。(B3-68, 272, B4-1570)
507. 4 人の外国人が、白昼の銀座で宝石店から日本では最高額となる総額 35 億円相当の宝石類を**奪った**。4 人の外国人は後にセルビア・モンテネグロ (Serbia-Montenegrins) 人 3 人とイギリス人 1 人と**判明した**。(B2-8-1, B4-31-T-15, B4-1293)
508. 加古川市の農村地帯で 47 歳の無職の男が、近所に住んでいる 7 人の親族を**刺し殺し**、長年の恨みを晴らして自分も自殺するつもりだったと言った。(B2-5-6, B3-212, B4-1443)
509. 1931 年にアメリカ人建築家によって作られた歴史的な建造物である横浜の山手教会 (Sacred Heart Cathedral Yamate) が、2005 年初めに焼け落ち、のちに、この教会の信者である若いアメリカ人が放火の**疑いで逮捕された**。(B2-29-T-1, B3-148, B4-1477)
510. 警察は、47 歳の無職の女性をさいたま市の量販店ドン・キホーテ (Don Quijote) に放火した**容疑で逮捕した**。その店は全焼し、3 人の従業員が**死亡した**他消防隊員 1 人を含む数人が負傷した。(B4-1049, 1102, 1549)
511. イライラし腹を空かした 74 歳の男が、JR 西日本の下関駅に放火したと警察に**自供した**。火事は明け方に鎮火したが、駅舎のほぼすべてが焼き尽くされた。(B3-109, B4-1179, 1209)

512. 野党第1党民主党の永田寿康衆議院議員は、与党の幹事長を非難するために、本物かどうかよく吟味せずに、国会でとり上げたeメールが、根拠の無い偽物であるということをついに認めた。(B3-138, 582, 749)
513. 検察は、57歳のずけずけものを言うタカ派の国会議員を、彼の元被雇用者に弁護士としての自分の名義を使わせて、違法な活動から利益を得た疑いで逮捕した。(B-2-8-12, B3-644, 767)
514. 多くの日本の有権者達は、橋本元首相に率いられた自民党の有力派閥への歯科医師会からの1億円の献金の違法な取り扱いについて、起訴された元官房長官が第1審で無罪になった今、誰が責任を負うのか不思議に思っている。(B3-737, B4-850, 1276)
515. 東京都選出の自民党の40歳の国会議員が、泥酔して六本木通りを歩いている時若い女性を襲った罪で、現行犯逮捕された。(B3-155, 582, B4-805)
516. 日本共産党と元党幹部は、彼がセクハラ疑惑で党を去った後出版した暴露本の内容をめぐる争っている。(B3-466, B4-1147, 1531)
517. かつて国会で麻薬の害について質問したことのある41歳の民主党の前衆議院議員が、自宅に覚醒剤を隠していたとして逮捕された。(B2-5-3, B3-148, 170)
518. 福岡県選出の46歳の民主党議員が、アメリカでの学歴について選挙公報に詐称をしたことを認めたあと、衆議院議員を辞任した。(B3-737, 20-T-2, B4-1531)
519. 北米トヨタの日本人社長の元女性秘書が、セクハラで大高英昭社長と同社及びトヨタを相手取り、日本人の感覚としては驚くべき1億9千万ドルを要求する訴訟を起こした。(B2-2-8, 4-20, B3-537)
520. 元FBI副長官のマーク・フェルト(Mark Felt)氏は、ニクソン(Richard Nixon)大統領を辞任に追い込んだウォーターゲイト(Watergate)事件の機密情報をリークした「ディープ・スロート(Deep Throat)」は自分であったと明らかにすることで、30年の憶測に幕を降ろした。(B2-23-15, 29-T-2, B3-65)

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (20) POLITICAL SCANDALS

CD 2-5

- A. There seems to be no end to money, sex and name-hunting scandals *involving* politicians.
- B. *Regrettably*, so.
- A. The major opposition Democratic Party was rocked by a scandal over a *fabricated* e-mail.
- B. After twists and turns, the Democrat *admitted* that an e-mail he used to censure the ruling Liberal Democratic Party secretary general was a groundless fake.
- A. And as a *result*, the party leadership *resigned* en masse.
- B. Also a Democrat, a former Parliamentary Vice Director-General of the Defense Agency was *indicted* on charges of *allowing* his former employee to use his seal as a lawyer and receiving profits from illicit activities.
- A. Speaking of scandals, the Communist Party is no *exception*.
- B. The Japan Communist Party and a former high-ranking official are in a row over the contents of an inside story book he

published. He had *quit* the party because of a sexual harassment scandal.

- A. When it comes to scandals, the Liberal Democratic Party is not outdone by other parties.
- B. An LDP member of Parliament was *arrested* on the spot for assaulting a young woman while walking on a Tokyo street heavily drunk.
- A. What about the 100-million-yen *donation* from the Dental *Association* to an *influential* intraparty faction led by a former Prime Minister ?
- B. Many Japanese *voters* wondered how the faction boss had *forgotten* the whereabouts of such a big amount of money. In that case of a *violation* of the Political Fund Control Law, only a minor figure was found guilty as a scapegoat.
- A. The law has big loopholes. Toward the end of 2006, a series of new scandals loomed *concerning inappropriate* accounting of political funds.
- B. The Administrative Reform Minister of the newly-*inaugurated* Cabinet *stepped down taking responsibility* for what he termed *inappropriate* book-keeping of political expenses. Two other cabinet ministers were under fire for their enormous expenses in political funds reports while using rent-free offices for law makers.
- A. The head of the Democratic Party and another party executive member were also mentioned as birds of a feather.
- B. Soon after the turn of the year, the Upper House President from the Democratic Party *quit* his post without *removing suspicion* about 25 million yen he collected, deepening people's distrust in politics.
- A. A most disgraceful scandal came to light almost at the same time, though the central figure was not a politician but a Prime Minister-picked government advisor.
- B. The Chairman of the Government Tax Commission, a professor at Osaka University, *resigned* over a *humiliating* scandal. He *housed* his mistress in a government-subsidized condo in the heart of Tokyo. He was in a position to sell out such government facilities to help decrease huge government liabilities.
- A. It was also disgraceful that all of these trouble makers were very bad losers.

more data and suggestions for your dialogue

- The 166th regular session of the Japanese Parliament, which convened in Jan. 2007, was rocked by a series of scandals involving lawmakers despite the Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's oft-spoken slogan for all-out efforts to build up a beautiful country.
- At the outset of the session, Vice President Giichi Tsunoda of the Upper House resigned without giving enough explanation about 25 million yen he was alleged to have collected as election funds. He did not state the money in the political fund report as required by the Political Fund Control Law.
- The opposition camp grilled the Minister in charge of welfare, Hakuo Yanagisawa, for his insensitive remarks. In a speech, he compared women to a child-bearing machine. He is quoted as saying that the number of women who are of child-bearing age is fixed. Therefore, what we can do is to ask the child-bearing machines to do their best. He repeatedly apologized for the remarks. But later he also said the fact that young people want to get married and have two children is very

healthy and sound. He refused to withdraw the remark.

- The Minister in charge of agriculture, Toshikatsu Matsuoka, has been under fire for not giving reasonable accounts of the huge utility expenses. According to his political fund reports, his office in the Parliamentarians' building spent 30 million yen on heating, lighting and tap water in five years. A Parliamentarian's office in the building is free of rent and utility charges. The cabinet minister did not explain the mysterious fact and only said that he submitted appropriate political fund reports as requested by law.
- Former Justice Minister and a member of the major opposition Democratic Party, Hiroshi Nakai, admitted that his fund-management body falsified a political fund report. The fund-management body reported 20 million yen as utility charges though the amount was actually used for cars and other purposes.
- A major daily reported that former Education Minister Takashi Kosugi received 11 million yen from two private companies. Political donations to a politician's fund-management body is prohibited by law. Political parties are allowed to receive contributions from private companies.
- What do you think about Mr. Yanagisawa's controversial remarks ?
- Do you think that he should be ousted from the post in charge of countermeasures for the declining birthrate ?
- Prime Minister Abe defended Mr. Yanagisawa and Mr. Matsuoka. Do you think it right ?
- Why do you think such seamy accountings of political funds have come to the surface one after another ?

UNIT 27

EXERCISE 521 ~ 540 TRIALS

chunks を参考にし和文を英文にする。和文の太字は英文での key words。
chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

521. イラクのフセイン (Saddam Hussein) 元大統領、69 歳が、1980 年代のシーア派住民 148 人の大量虐殺をめぐり特別法廷で**死刑**が確定したすぐ後、人道に対する罪で、絞首刑に処せられた。
522. 拘留中のオウム (Aum) 真理教の麻原彰晃**教祖**は、第一審で、死刑の**判決を受けた**後に、東京高裁に**提出された**精神鑑定に関する報告によって、弁護士の主張に反して、訴訟能力があると認定された。(B3-589, B4-1282, 1581)
523. 大阪教育大付属池田小学校の児童殺傷事件で 8 人の子供を**殺害し**、生徒 13 人と先生 2 人にケガを負わせ、**殺人**などの**罪に問われた**宅間守死刑囚 40 歳は、服役後 1 年足らずで絞首刑に処された。(B3-150, B4-834, 32-T-8)
524. 付属池田小学校**殺害**事件の犠牲者の親達の中には、自分達の子供と同じように彼が**苦しむの**を見届けたいと願い、宅間守のできるだけ早い死刑**執行を求めた**人もいたといわれる。(B4-837, 905, 1408)

525. 東京とその近辺で5人の幼い女の子を**誘拐し**そのうちの4人を殺害した宮崎勤に、最高裁判所の死刑判決が下され、犯人の動機は明かされないまま、17年間の法廷闘争が終わった。(B2-7-8, B4-1082, 32-T-17)
526. 内閣改造で新しく**任命された**その法相は、**就任**記者会見での、在任中は死刑執行命令書に署名しないという問題発言を、そのすぐ1時間後に**撤回した**。(B2-9-T-1, 22-T-8, B4-963)
527. 最近の政府の調査によると、凶悪犯罪の増加を**反映して**、日本人の80%以上が、**死刑廃止**への国際的な傾向に反して死刑を容認している。(B2-22-T-1, B4-1216, 32-T-1)
528. 東京地裁の判決で、旧日本赤軍の**創設者**である60歳の重信房子が、1974年にオランダのハーグ(The Hague)にあるフランス大使館を共謀して**占拠した**として20年の懲役刑が**宣告された**。(B2-8-5, B3-1731)
529. 東京慈恵医大**付属**病院の医師3人は、前立腺がんの患者の**手術**に専門知識がないままに腹腔鏡を使って患者を死に至らしめた、**業務上過失致死罪**で**執行猶予つき**の有罪判決を**言い渡された**。(B4-966, 1354, 1508)
530. 横浜地裁は、死亡させる**意図**で患者に筋弛緩剤を与えたとして、50歳の女性医師に**執行猶予付き**懲役3年の**判決**を言い渡したが、その判決は治療行為中止(安楽死)の3つの要件を**引用した**ものであった。(B2-9-T-5, B3-306, B4-1530)
531. 2人の航空管制官は、日本航空ジャンボ機2機の**ニアミス**において、1人の間違った指示ともう1人の**適切な**バックアップの**欠如**が、直接的には責任は無かったとして、業務上**過失致傷**では**無罪とされた**。(B3-93, B4-1049, 1162)
532. 大阪にある大手金属会社の現職と元女性職員の4人の原告が、会社との10年に及ぶ法廷闘争で総額6千3百万円の賠償を勝ち取った。判決は会社が、賃金と**昇進**に関して**屈辱的な女性差別をした**と言い渡した。(B3-143, B4-1545)
533. 原爆症との60年の闘いの後、老齢の原告9人は、あまりにも厳しいと言われる国の手当支給基準をよそに、原告は月額約14万円の医療特別手当に**値する**と宣言した裁判所の**決定**に安堵した。(B3-78, 744, B4-1435)
534. 東京西部の大学の町、国立市の住民が、桜並木通りとその周辺の大事な美観を壊すと言って、14階建てビルの上階部分の**撤去を要求した**裁判で、負けはしたが、住民達には景観の**恩恵を受ける**権利があるという最高裁の判決にいくらか満足している。(B2-31-16, B3-134, B4-1050)
535. 東京高裁は、地裁の判決を覆し、ニュース取材の自由を**保証する**取材源との相互信頼の重要性を強調して、報道記者の取材源に関する証言**拒否の正当性**を**認めた**。(B2-18-20, B4-874, 1143)
536. ネスレ日本(Nestle)の中年の男性従業員2人に対し、**介護しなければならない**病気の家族があるをことを理由として、会社側よる転勤命令に**従う必要はない**という珍しい裁判判決が下された。(B2-32-T-4, B3-430, B4-943)
537. 東京の高架鉄道建設に関連して、最高裁は、騒音や振動により直接的にひどく**影響を受ける**おそれのある近くの住民は、その建設現場の土地所有者でなくとも、

原告である権利を**有する**という判決を言い渡した。(B2-22-2, B4-874, 1434)

538. 戦時中の日本で最大の言論弾圧事件であった横浜事件の今は亡き前被告達にとって**残念**なことに、横浜地裁は、彼らの再審を**棄却する**判決を下して、彼等から**無罪となる機会を奪った**。(B3-577, B4-1391, 1420)
539. アメリカの人気歌手マイケル・ジャクソン (Michael Jackson) 被告 46 歳は、4 件の十代の少年への性的虐待の**疑い**を含む 10 の**罪状**で**告訴された**が、4 ヶ月後に陪審によってすべて**無罪となった**。(B3-26, B4-1090, 1466)
540. 国会は、一般の国民が、裁判官と共に**殺人**のような重大事件の刑事裁判に裁判員として**参加すること**を**認める**新しい司法制度を**確立する**法案を**承認した**。(B2-7-11, 13-16, B4-884)

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (21) JUDICIAL REFORM

CD 2-6

- A. A thorough overhaul of the judicial system is now underway in Japan. Why is such a reform necessary ?
- B. The Justice Ministry says Japanese society is *undergoing* a transition from an *advance-control and regulation* society to a post-review and remedy society, which makes it necessary to *establish* a new legal system easily accessible to the general public.
- A. So, the government had the Justice System Reform *Promotion* Act and its relevant laws passed by Parliament in 2001.
- B. The new laws, the government says, *ensure* a judicial system *trustworthy* and friendly to the general public.
- A. Under the new law, what will happen ?
- B. Firstly, the number of lawyers, judges and prosecutors will dramatically increase. For that purpose, more than 70 *graduate* law schools were *set up* and the first national bar *examination* for law school *graduates* was *conducted* in 2005.
- A. What was the outcome ?
- B. Nearly half of the two thousand *applicants* were *successful*. The *success* rate was higher by far than around the three percent of the old *examination* open to anyone, which was said to be the most difficult to pass in Japan.
- A. How about the prospects ?
- B. In the *foreseeable* future, some three thousand new lawyers, judges and prosecutors are to be created annually.
- A. Secondly ?
- B. Eighty local chapters of the Legal Support Center are to be set up across the country with the government *allocating* 20 billion yen. The center is called " Hohterasu" meaning " Give light to people by law ".
- A. What does the center actually do ?
- B. It will *provide* information and services necessary for the *resolution* of legal disputes such as legal

consultations and *introduction* of lawyers, free of charge.

- A. And thirdly?
- B. The most important thing in the overhaul is the *participation* of lay judges in trials, which is common in the United States and western European countries.
- A. Please explain in more detail.
- B. In the citizen judge system, randomly-selected people aged 20 or over will *be obliged* to take part in trials at district courts for the most serious crime cases together with professional judges. They will *determine* the *sentences including* whether or not the defendant is guilty.
- A. The general public is well aware of the lay judge system ?
- B. Due to desperate *publicity* by the Supreme Court and other related agencies, the system has become known among ordinary people. According to a poll by the Cabinet Office in late 2006, four out of five voters know about the system.
- A. Are they willing to participate ?
- B. Eighty percent of the respondents *seemed reluctant* to become lay judges mainly because of heavy responsibility and the *considerable* time required.

more data and suggestions for your dialogue

- The Cabinet has approved a bill for the participation of crime victims and their bereaved families throughout the proceedings in certain criminal trials. In the new system, crime victims and their bereaved families, taking their seats next to prosecutors, are allowed to directly ask questions to defendants and witnesses as well as to make final statements on desirable penalties. The new system is adopted in the trials of such heinous crimes as murder, serious assault and professional negligence resulting in death or injury. So far, crime victims are only allowed to state their opinions as a witness.
- Some people fear that the final statements by crime victims in the face of the defendants would grow emotional and turn the court into a battle of retaliation. They also fear that such emotional statements could influence the lay judges who are not accustomed to criminal trials, in which cool-headed judgment is particularly needed.
- According to a poll conducted by the Supreme Court on 1,000 ordinary citizens and 766 judges about determination of punishment, some citizens are apt to determine punishment by impression and feelings. The scope of reasonable punishment envisaged by ordinary citizens tends to be wider than that by professional judges. And in the case of drunken driving, punishment by citizens is severer than that by professional judges.
- According to a press poll through the Internet, nearly 57 percent are for the participation of crime victims in criminal trials while 23 percent are against it.
- " 12 Angry Men " starring Henry Fonda as a juror depicted jury deliberations in a homicide case. The juror persuaded the 11 other members to acquit the suspected ethnic youth on the basis of reasonable doubt. In the US justice system the twelve jurors must unanimously determine innocence or guilt.
- " Soredemo bokuwa yatte inai " or " Still I say, I didn't commit the crime " directed by Masayuki Suo made an issue of what he considers serious flaws in the proceedings of criminal trials in Japan. The film depicts an innocent youth who was arrested on the spot on charges of molesting

a girl on the train.

- What do you think about the advantages and disadvantages of the citizen judge system ?
- Are you willing to be a lay judge if you are selected ? If not, tell me the reason.
- Are you for the participation of crime victims in criminal trials and why or why not ?
- What do you think about other aspects of the reform such as the increased number of judicial personnel and the Hotoerasu movement ?

UNIT 28

EXERCISE 541 ~ 560 POLITICS (1)

chunks を参考にして和文を英文にする。 和文の太字は英文での key words。
chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

541. 小泉純一郎首相は、在任期間が千八百六日**続き**、戦後日本で佐藤栄作、吉田茂に**次ぐ**第3位の長期政権となったその日、国民の内閣に寄せる強固な支持に感謝した。(B3-682, B4-1045, 1083)
542. 小泉純一郎首相は、5年の在任期間の最後となる2006年に、最優先の**公約**を守って、日本が61年前に連合軍に降伏した8月15日に靖国神社に参拝し、国内外に広範囲に及ぶ影響を引き起こした。(B-3-542, B-4-1014, 1378)
543. 戦没者とともにA級戦犯を祀っている靖国神社への論議を呼ぶ参拝を**正当化して**、首相は、参拝は、**誰も批判できない**個人の心の問題だと**繰り返した**。(B3-542, B4-1014, 1378)
544. 靖国神社に**合祀されている**14人のA級戦犯の中には、太平洋戦争開戦時に首相であり陸相であった東条英機や、中国との和平**交渉**の責任者であった外務大臣広田弘毅がいる。
545. 昭和天皇の側近によって書かれたメモによると、天皇は、1978年に靖国神社にA級戦犯14人が合祀されたことへ強い憤りを**示し**、それ以後その神社への参拝を中止したとある。(B2-3-14)
546. 東京高裁と大阪高裁は、首相が戦没者をまつる靖国神社に参拝することが、政教分離を**定める**憲法に**違反する**かどうかの判断において、正反対の判決を下している。(B2-3-14, B3-626)
547. 自民党総裁選で、安倍晋三官房長官が2人のライバル、麻生太郎外相と谷垣禎一財務相を大差で**破り**、これにより首相の地位を**確保する**ことになった。(B2-22-T-1, 26-T-8, B3-225)
548. 安倍晋太郎元外相の息子であり、岸信介元首相の孫であるその52歳の首相は、憲法と教育基本法の**全面的改正**を**提唱している**。(B4-862, 1226, 1287)
549. 小泉内閣は、独自の伝統と文化を培った国と国土を愛する態度を養う教育を**提唱する**問題の文言を含んだ、教育基本法**改正案**を閣議**決定した**。(B4-862, 991, 1226)
550. 連立与党第1党の自民党は、自衛軍を**保持する**とした党の新憲法草案を公式に**決定し**、集団的自衛権に道を開いた。(B3-339, B4-914, 1548)

551. ノーベル文学賞受賞作家や保守派の元首相の妻、その他7人の有名人を中心にして、戦争**放棄**の憲法を**改正する**動きに反対して、世界中の平和を**求める**市民と手を組むため、「9条の会」が日本各地に組織された。(B2-36-9, B4-1164, 1488)
552. 小泉首相は、竹中金融担当相を郵政民営化担当として**留任させ**、郵政改革を**実現する**よう内閣を改造した。(B2-10-6, B4-1101, 1268)
553. 小泉首相や数人の閣僚及び野党第一党の党首が、主としてその**複雑な**手続きのために、一時、年金保険料を払って**いなかった**ことが**明らかになった**。(B3-115, B4-1336)
554. アメリカのブッシュ大統領は、ヒト胚幹細胞 (embryonic stem cell) の研究への連邦予算の支出**制限**を緩和する両院統一法案に対し、アメリカは基本的な倫理を決して**放棄**してはならないとあって、就任以来初めての拒否権を**発動した**。(B2-12-7, B3-10-T-9, 635)
555. ブッシュ (George Bush) 大統領は、明らかに政権の信頼を**回復**しようとしてジョン・スノウ氏 (John W. Snow) の**後任となる**ゴールドマン・サックス (Goldman Sachs) の会長兼最高経営責任者のヘンリー・ポールソン氏 (Henry M. Paulson) を財務長官に**任命した**。(B2-13-19, B3-720, B4-1404)
556. アルツハイマー (Alzheimer's disease) で亡くなったロナルド・レーガン (Ronald Reagan) 元アメリカ大統領の国葬で、アメリカ国民は冷戦が**終結**へ向かっていた時代の彼の在りし日を**想い**、別れを惜しんだ。(B3-763, B4-1218, 1600)
557. ドイツのアンゲラ・メルケル (Angela Merkel) 首相は、EU 予算をめぐるフランスのシラク (Jacques Chirac) 大統領とイギリスのブレア (Tony Blair) 首相のギャップを埋める**妥協案**を**立案**して国際舞台への鮮やかなデビューを果たした。(B3-76, 244, 246)
558. 中華人民共和国は、江沢民 (Jiang Zemin) 前国家主席が、軍の最高責任者を**辞任**して、胡錦濤 (Hu Jintao) 総書記に委譲した時、**建国**以来初の平和的な指導部交替を**確実なものにした**。(B2-19-4, B3-778, B4-1444)
559. 不思議なことに、ウクライナの野党大統領候補の顔が、選挙運動中に急激に変わってしまった。彼は、ロシアが応援している対立候補によって企てられた、ダイオキシン中毒の**せいだと考えた**。(B3-138, B4-1174, 1499)
560. 中国共産党の趙紫陽 (Zhao Ziyang) 総書記は、1989 年天安門広場での民主化を求める学生蜂起に理解を示したが、**軟禁**され、軟禁状態は 85 歳で亡くなるまでの 15 年間**続いた**。(B2-22-19, B3-105, 327)

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (22)

CONTROVERSY OVER THE CONSTITUTION

CD 2-7

- A. New Prime Minister Shinzo Abe *seems* to be very aggressive in a *revision* of the Constitution.
- B. Yes. He made it clear in his answer to an opposition questioner in Parliament that his cabinet aims to *realize* a *revision* of the Constitution.
- A. He also said in his policy speech at the outset of the 166th ordinary session of Parliament that he wants Parliament to

pass a bill to set procedures for a national referendum on the Constitution during the current session.

- B. A **revision** of the Constitution is a long-cherished wish of the Liberal Democratic Party. The conservative party, to which Mr. Abe belongs, **adopted** a draft of a new Constitution of its own at the 50th anniversary of its **foundation** in 2006.
- A. What is the **feature** of the LDP's draft constitution ?
- B. The draft deletes the second paragraph of Article 9 which prohibits the possession of land, sea and air forces as well as other war potentials and clearly stipulates the possession of a military for self-defense.
- A. How about the preamble ?
- B. In the preamble, the LDP stresses the obligation of the people to protect the country with affection and sense of responsibility.
- A. What was the reaction from other political parties ?
- B. The minor coalition partner, the New Komei Party, says it will **uphold** Article 9. The major **opposition** Democratic Party of Japan proposes a **restricted** right of self-defense in its interim report on the Constitution. The Communists and Socialists are dead set against any **revision** of the Constitution.
- A. Is it possible for the LDP to **fulfill** its long-cherished dream ?
- B. Hurdles are rather high. The Constitution stipulates that **amendments** of the supreme law shall be initiated by Parliament through an **approving vote** of two-thirds or more of all the members of each House. It further says the **amendments** shall be **submitted** to the public for ratification which shall require the affirmative **vote** of a majority of **votes cast** in a national referendum.
- A. The LDP has enough strength to initiate a constitutional **revision** in both Houses of Parliament ?
- B. In the Lower House, the party strength **surpasses** the required two thirds but in the Upper House it is far below the hurdle.
- A. How about the national sentiments ?
- B. Most Japanese **voters** are not so enthusiastic about a **revision** of the Constitution, which they do not think as an urgent task for the government to **tackle** right now.
- A. How about Article 9, the core of the war-**renouncing** Constitution ?
- B. As for a **revision** of the Constitution, which has **remained** intact for 60 years, a majority of people are in favor of **taking into account** changes of times and circumstances after a lapse of 60 years since the promulgation of the existing fundamental law. However, as far as Article 9 is **concerned**, pros and cons are clashing head-on.
- A. The Article 9 Association **inaugurated** to counter the LDP move by nine prominent citizens **including** Nobel Prize winning writer, Kenzaburo Oe, now has more than 5,000 chapters throughout the country.

more data and suggestions for your dialogue

- The Constitution of Japan
(Preamble)

We, the Japanese people, acting through our duly elected representatives of the National Diet,

determined that we shall secure for ourselves and our prosperity the fruits of peaceful cooperation with all nations and the blessings of liberty throughout this land, and resolved that never again shall we be visited with the horrors of war through the action of government, do proclaim that sovereign power resides with the people.

(Article 9)

Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes.

In order to accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph, land, sea and air forces as well as other war potentials, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency will not be recognized.

- the LDP's draft for the new Constitution

(Preamble)

The Japanese people, in sovereignty of the nation, herein establish a new Constitution based on a will and resolution of our own. The Emperor system as the symbol of the nation shall be maintained. The fundamental principles of popular sovereignty and democracy, liberalism, respect for fundamental human rights, pacifism and international cooperation shall be handed down as irreversible values. The Japanese people jointly hold an obligation to support and protect their country and society with affection, a sense of responsibility and spirit.

(Article 9)

- The same as the present Constitution
- The nation will maintain a self-defense military with the Prime Minister as the supreme commander tasked with ensuring the nation's peace and independence along with the people's safety.
- The self-defense military will be allowed to engage in internationally co-ordinated activities aimed at maintaining peace and security of the international community as well as activities aimed at maintaining public order and protecting people's freedom in emergencies.
- Which do you prefer, the current Constitution or the new Constitution drafted by the LDP and why ?

UNIT 29

EXERCISE 561 ~ 580 POLITICS (2)

chunks を参考にして和文を英文にする。和文の太字は英文での key words。
chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT. そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

561. 政府は、先進国中最低レベルの 1.3 パーセント以下に落ち込んでいる出生率を高める方策を**加速させることを考えている**。(B3-18, 259, B4-1065)
562. 急激に減少している人口は、高齢者の急速な増加によって、慢性的な赤字に**直面している**我が国の社会福祉制度を安定させようとする全ての努力を**損ない**かねない。(B4-1394, 1427, 40-T-12)
563. 2005 年の日本の出生率は過去最低の 1.25 で、これは年金制度を含む社会保障制度を**維持するための基盤**のひとつとして政府が**予測**した出生率を、はるかに下回る衝撃的な数字だった。(B3-259, 484, B4-964)

564. 抜本的な対策を出来るだけ早く講じなければ、著しい出生率の低下が、年金や健康保険など多くの社会保障制度の部門に**悪影響を及ぼす**のは**不可避である**。(B2-2-T-8, B3-259, B4-818)
565. 国勢調査によると、日本の総人口は、2005年に、**予想より**2年早く、戦時中を除いて106年ぶりに減少し始めた。(B2-4-15, B3-484, B4-1252)
566. 政府の統計によると、日本では2005年には65歳以上の高齢者が、先進国中最高となる総人口の20%を**占めた**ことが**明らかになった**。(B2-25-1, 30-8, B3-484)
567. 政府の人口統計によると、65歳以上の高齢者は、2010年には日本の総人口の23パーセントかそれ以上を**占める**ことになるだろうと**予測されている**。(B2-2-2, 2-T-8, B3-484)
568. 政府の報告書は日本人の平均**寿命**は、2050年までには男性が80歳を越え、女性は90近くまで**延びるだろう**と**指摘している**。(B4-942, 1075, 1362)
569. 世界一の**長寿国**である日本では、現在100歳以上の高齢者は2万5千人をこえ、また、女性の方が**長寿**であることを**反映して**そのうち女性が85%を**占める**。(B2-26-12, B3-484, B4-1075)
570. 内閣府の**調査**によると、日本と韓国の親達は、アメリカ、フランス、スウェーデンの親達と著しく対照的に、子供の育児や**教育**に高いお金がかかるので子供を増や**しながらない**ようである。(B2-1-18, B3-528, B4-1065)
571. 政府は有資格者の10%が育児休暇を取るよう**推奨してきた**が、日本の若い父親達はこの権利を使うことに**消極的で**、1%以下しか無給育児休暇を取っていない。(B2-8-16, B3-528, 606)
572. 加藤紘一元自民党幹事長の山形県の自宅とそれに隣接する事務所が、右翼団体のメンバーによる放火と**みられる**事件で全焼し、男はその家の近くで意識不明で発見された。(B2-8-6, B3-20-T-2, B4-1565)
573. その放火と**みられる**事件は、そのベテラン議員が激しく反対を**表明してきた**小泉首相の靖国神社参拝と**同じ**8月15日、つまり日本が連合軍に降伏した**日におきた**。(B2-3-T-6, B2-40-10, B3-279)
574. 個人情報取扱業者に**適用**される個人情報保護法は、個人情報を、他人と個人を区別させるもの、例えば出生地、住所、電話番号、学歴や宗教、職業などと定義している。(B2-31-8, B3-241, B4-1040)
575. 東京高裁は、東京地裁が下した田中真紀子元外相の一人娘の個人的な問題を**取り扱った**週刊誌の販売**中止**の仮決定を**棄却する**に当たって、言論の自由の重要性を強調した。
576. 大手紙が民主党の話として伝えるところによると、2005年4月現在、2万2千人の政府職員が、5兆5千億円の税金が**使われている**4千近くの団体に天下りしている。(B3-3-T-4)
577. アフリカ系住民の2人の少年の死に**端を発した**、近年のフランスでの最悪の社会不安は、暴徒らへの厳しい取り締まりによって抑えられたが、アラブとアフリカ移民達の間に憤りを**残した**。(B2-40-13, B4-1039, 1171)

578. フランスの有権者は、国民投票でEU憲法の批准を**拒否し**、全加盟国25ヶ国の批准を**必要とする**EU憲章の施行に大打撃を与えた。(B2-27-7, 19-9, B4-1011)
579. パレスチナ自治政府の選挙で、イスラム原理主義グループのハマスが、かつてはカリスマ的指導者のアラファト (Yasser Arafat) 議長に、そして今はアッバス (Mahamoud Abbas) 議長に**率いられている**ファタハを破って圧勝を**確実にした**。(B2-13-20, 19-9, B3-625)
580. 故アラファト議長と暗殺されたイスラエルのラビン (Yitzhak Ravin) 元首相によって**実現された**中東和平の道筋は、戦闘的ハマスの**出現**によって**危機に晒されている**。(B3-625, 640)

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (23) SOCIETY WITH A FALLING BIRTHRATE

CD 2-8

- A. 2005 was a crucial turning point for Japan as its overall population began to decline for the first time in 106 years except during the war.
- B. Yes. According to the national census, Japan's total population was 127 million 760 thousand, down 22 thousand from the year earlier.
- A. The historic decline is **attributed** to a falling birthrate since the life span of the Japanese continues to increase.
- B. The birthrate, or the average number of children a Japanese woman **bears** during her lifetime, was 1.26, the lowest among the G-7 countries.
- A. What are **considered** as the **causes** of the **diminishing** fertility rate ?
- B. Among other things is an increase in the number of unmarried people.
- A. Why don't they marry ?
- B. Some people **remain** single to enjoy their lives and others can not afford to marry because of their low incomes.
- A. Any other reasons ?
- B. Marriages at **advanced** age and divorces are also **attributable** to the dwindling birth rate. Furthermore, there exists a social environment unfriendly to child-rearing such as **lack** of child-care facilities and an unfavorable company atmosphere for maternity as well as paternity **leave**. In the meantime, the aging of society is rapidly going on. It is **estimated** that in 2010, elderly people aged 65 or older would **account for** some 23 percent or more of the total population, transforming Japan from an aging to aged society.
- A. What **is expected to happen** 50 years from now if the present trend continues as it is ?
- B. According to a **prediction released** by a government-affiliated institute on population research, Japan's population **is expected to** fall to less than 90 million by 2055 or 30 percent less than today's population. Japan **is likely to** become more of an aged society than any other country in history.
- A. At that time, Japanese people aged 65 or older would double to about 41 percent of the total population while those 14 years old or younger would **account for** only about eight percent.
- B. What countermeasures does the government **envisage** ?
- A. The government has so far compiled a comprehensive plan two times in four years and the current

cabinet is to come up with a new program soon.

- B. What are the contents of those plans ?
- A. They *include* measures to help young people find more job opportunities, financial support for child-raising and *preferential treatment* to companies which *encourage* their employees to have more children in addition to an increase of child-care facilities now in progress under the so-called Angel Plan.
- B. The plans have *proved successful* ?
- A. *Results* to date are not satisfactory to reverse the trend as the actual figures demonstrate. Critics stress the need for a drastic *solution* instead of a series of stop-gap measures without enough *financial* resources.

more data and suggestions for your dialogue

● (2005)

	BIRTH RATE	POPULATION (MILLION)	DENSITY (PER km ²)
JAPAN	1.25	127	343
S. KOREA	1.16	48	480
TAIWAN	1.18	22	627
ITALY	1.29	58	193
RUSSIA	1.34	140	9
GERMANY	1.34	82	232
CHINA	1.75	1298	134
BRITAIN	1.79	60	246
FRANCE	2.0	60	109
U.S	2.04	293	29
INDIA	3.11	1065	336

● BIRTH RATE

	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006
JAPAN	1.42	1.36	1.29	1.29	1.25	1.3 ?
FRANCE	1.65	1.88	1.91		2.0	2.01

● JAPAN'S POPULATION (million)

NARA P.	HEIAN	1600	EDO	1872	1904	1912	1936	1948	1956	1967	2006
4.5	5.5	12.2	33	35	46	50	70	80	90	100	127.74

● ASSISTANCE TO CHILD REARING IN FRANCE

- maternity leave: the first and second child 6 weeks before birth, 10 weeks after birth
the third and more 8 weeks before birth, 18 weeks after birth

allowance: 80 percent of the wage

- paternity: leave 11 days after birth

- child-raising leave

① baby break: 1~3 years ② part-timer ③ vocational skill training

- allowance: child break 75,000 yen working hours less than 50% 57,000 yen
less than 80% 43,500 yen period: 20 years

maximum benefit period: the first child 6 months, the second child and more 3 years

- child allowance : the second child 17,250 yen per month, the third child and more 22,500 yen
per month

- What do you think is the best way to raise the birth rate ?
- How many children do you have or do you want to have ? and why ?
- Some people say a smaller population is not necessarily undesirable. What do you think of that opinion ?

UNIT 30

EXERCISE 581 ~ 600 POLITICS (3)

chunks を参考にして和文を英文にする。 和文の太字は英文での key words。
chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

581. 小泉純一郎首相は、参議院が政府提出の郵政民営化法案を**否決した**のを受けて、衆議院を解散し、総選挙を行った。(B2-13-4, B3-754, B4-1101)
582. 衆議院議員総選挙での自由民主党の歴史的な勝利で、郵政民営化法案は、**反対していた**多くの自民党議員が賛成に回り、参議院で可決され成立した。(B3-694, B4-916, 1101)
583. 連立与党が衆議院で3分の2の多数を占めたことで、参議院でのあるべき審議を**重んじる**ことなく、あらゆる法案を成立**させる**結果になりかねないという心配が**高まっている**。(B2-9-13, B4-1394, 1541)
584. 自民党の総選挙での圧倒的な勝利は、小泉首相のさらなる改革のためのわかりやすい選挙スローガンの**おかげであり**、80人以上の小泉チルドレンと呼ばれる新人を国会に送った。(B2-39-4, B3-506, B4-1083)
585. 首相の諮問機関は、政府が**喧伝してきた**地方分権と小さな政府を**実行する**ため、120年間の歴史のある47都道府県制度を**やめて**、9から13の地域ブロックを**設ける**道州制の**答申**を提出した。(B2-3-4, B2-27-T-7, B3-646)
586. 行政改革推進法が、主に公務員数の大幅な削減や政府系金融機関の再編それに国家資産の**縮小から成る**5年から10年の計画の下で、簡素で効率的な政府を作るという目的をもって施行された。(B2-11-19, B3-353, B4-884)
587. 国会議員年金制度に対する**批判に直面し**、おごりな議員年金廃止法が施行されたが、事実上はこの特権を50年間近く**保護することになる**。(B3-287, 729,

B4-1554)

588. 野党第一党民主党の岡田克也代表は、総選挙での与党自民党の地すべりの勝利とは対照的に、彼の党が**惨敗を喫した直後に、辞任した**。(B2-14-4, B4-35-T-1, 1383)
589. 自民党の元幹事長であり、63歳の一匹狼である小沢一郎氏は、いわゆる偽メール問題の**責任をとって辞任した**野党第一党民主党の前原誠司代表に**取って代わった**。(B4-1221, 1518, 35-T-11)
590. 野党第一党の民主党は、小沢一郎新代表の下で初の国政選挙となった千葉の選挙区の衆議院補欠選挙で、若い女性候補者を立てて与党自民党に競り勝ち、いわゆるメール問題で**意気消沈していた**党の再生に新しい勢いを与えた。(B3-245, B4-816, 1221)
591. 総選挙で、自民党派閥の元領袖であり郵政民営化反対の動きを主導した亀井静香氏は、インターネットのポータルサイトを運営するあの有名なライブドア社長の堀江貴文氏に、**なんとか僅差で勝つことができた**。(B4-21-T-6, B4-1270, 35-T-18)
592. ますます多くの自治体が、介護保険の適用を**受ける**患者の急速な増加による**累積赤字**を償却するため、介護保険料を**引き上げることを考えている**。(B3-319, 708, B4-943)
593. 厚労省の調査によると、全国の母子家庭の数は、離婚の増加に伴い5年前より3割近く増え、2003年度現在で122万5千世帯に**のぼったとみられる**。(B3-789, B4-1433, 40-T-2)
594. 厚生労働省によると、生活保護所帯の数が2004年、初めて百万を**超え**、そのうち高齢者家族の割合が50%近くを**占めた**。(B2-25-1, 26-12, B3-486)
595. 増え続ける老人医療保険**給付金**の支出に**対応する**ための医療改革関連法が**施行された**ことで、高齢者は今まで以上に多くの金額を**負担させられる**こととなった。(B3-5-T-1, 308, 701)
596. ニート (NEETs) (就学、就業、職業訓練のいずれもしていない人) と呼ばれている若者の数が増えているが、これは年金や健康保険などの社会保障制度に**影響を与える新たな雇用問題になりつつある**。(B2-12-10, B3-308, 595)
597. 千8百万人の自営業者と20歳以上の学生のおよそ40%が、2003年には、**義務となっている国民年金納付金を払わず、国民年金制度の財政を崩壊の淵に追い込んだ**。(B3-259, B4-1427, 40-T-22)
598. 年金基金の無駄遣いに対する激しい怒りの真只中、新社会保険庁長官は、多方面にわたるその庁**がらみ**の問題に全力で対処すると**就任の挨拶で誓った**。(B4-958, 1213, 1342)
599. 少子高齢化が急速に進む中で、年金制度の健全性を**取り戻す**ために、保険料を引き上げて**給付金**を引き下げるという年金改革法が参議院で**成立した**。(B2-10-16, B3-622, B4-1427)
600. 労働組合の大幅賃上げの**要求を拒否して**、その財界指導者は、もし経営側がこれに同意すれば、日本は国際**競争力**において他の先進国に**遅れをとる**ことになりかねないと**主張した**。

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (24) SOCIAL DISPARITY

CD 2-9

- A. Most people, *except* a few politicians, bureaucrats and economists, feel that economic disparities are widening and deepening in Japanese society.
- B. Various statistics show a widening gap between rich and poor in Japan.
- A. *Specifically* what statistics ?
- B. First of all, the Gini coefficient, which is often used to illustrate economic disparities, has been steadily deteriorating since the 1980s when most Japanese people *considered* themselves middle-class. A recent OECD report *described* Japan as a country with widened economic disparities.
- A. Any other statistics ?
- B. According to government and other reports, the number of households living on welfare increased to one million 50 thousand in 2005 from 610 thousand ten years before and households with no savings at all increased to 23 percent in 2002 from ten percent in 1998.
- A. NHK's special programs shocked viewers by depicting the miserable lives of the increasing number of working poor.
- B. The percentage of workers with less than half the average salary stood at more than 15 percent *compared* with 12 percent in the 1980s. Incomes of more than four million households are less than those of households on welfare.
- A. Has the government officially *admitted* the existence of economic disparities ?
- B. Yes. But in February, 2007, the government had to work out a makeshift draft to *cope with* this problem, thus virtually *acknowledging* the economic gap between haves and have-nots in the society.
- A. Why did such disparities arise ?
- B. Reasons are very complicated. One of the reasons is restructuring by companies for their *survival* in the protracted business slump after the burst of the bubble economy and on-going globalization of the world economy.
- A. The restructuring is aimed at drastic cuts in personnel costs ?
- B. Many companies *adopted* the so-called *performance-based* pay system instead of the traditional seniority system. They also *replaced* full-time regular employees with non-permanent workers on contracts and temporary job hoppers known as " freeters. " Now, one out of every three workers is not on the regular payroll.
- A. Another reason is the curtailment of the so-called safety net by the government which is faced with constant revenue shortfalls. Social welfare *benefits* and medical care for the aged as well as nursing care for the disabled were curtailed.
- B. In addition, progressive taxation was eased for the rich while tax exemptions for the aged and salaried workers were abrogated.
- A. It is *feared* that economic disparity may be handed down to the next generation because children of low income earners can not have opportunities for satisfactory *education*. What is needed to *tackle* the pressing problem of social disparity ?

- B. A policy of equal pay for equal work should be *observed, eliminating discrimination* by workers' status and sex. The legal minimum wage, which is the lowest among industrialized countries, must be *raised* substantially.

more data and suggestions for your dialogue

- countermeasures to narrow disparities
- the Liberal Democratic Party ban on discrimination against part-time workers who are engaged in equal jobs with regular workers; minimum wage not lower than the level of households living on welfare subsidies for companies which employ older freeters; vocational training and employment assistance to the socially weak instead of allowances and benefits
- the Democratic Party of Japan ban on discrimination between regular workers and part-time workers; across-the-board minimum wage of one thousand yen per hour as a safety net; vocational training system with a monthly allowance of 30 thousand yen review; and freeze of the government plan to abolish allowances and benefits for the socially weak
- prefecutural income per capita (ten thousand yen) 1. Tokyo (456) 2. Aichi (344) 3. Shizuoka (325) 4. Shiga (324) 5. Kanagawa (318) 43.Kagoshima (221) 44. Nagasaki (219) 45. Kochi (217) 46. Aomori (215) 47. Okinawa (204)……fiscal 2004
- job opening ratio (Nov. 2006) (0.92)
Aichi Pref. (1.64), Gunma (1.52), Tochigi (1.34), Mie (1.32), Tokyo (1.30), Aomori (0.37), Okinawa (0.45), Kochi (0.47), Kagoshima (0.57), Iwate (0.58),
- national income per capita (US \$) (2003~2006) Japan (33,100), S. Korea (17,700), China (5,600), P.I. (4,770), Vietnam (2,500), Bangladesh (1,900), U.S. (41,339), Mexico (9,000), Venezuela (6,200), Ecuador (3,300), Argentina (11,200), Brazil (8,100), Peru (5,200)
Germany(28,700), France (28,700), Italy (27,700), Poland (11,000), Bulgaria (7,600)
Israel (19,700), Iran (7,000), Egypt (3,900), Ghana (2,200),
Iraq (1,800), Nigeria (800), Congo (600)
- What do you think about structural reforms pursued by the Koizumi Cabinet ?
- Do you think labor unions and their national centers have played a role in rectifying social injustice such as the working poor and intolerable discrimination between full-time and part-time workers ?
- Do you have any idea on how to narrow regional disparities in Japan ?
- What do you think about the on-going globalization of market fundamentalism which has caused disparities in various fields ?

UNIT 31

EXERCISE 601 ~ 620 ECONOMY (1)

chunks を参考にして和文を英文にする。和文の太字は英文での key words。
chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

601. 2006 年度政府予算案が、いわゆるメール問題でその法案を**精査する**勢いを失ってしまった野党第一党の民主党の具体的な反対もないままに、国会を通過した。(B2-12-20, B4-1021, 1595)
602. 政府は、赤字国債の**発行**を減らして、5 年以内に基礎的財政収支 (プライマリーバランス) の均衡を**取り戻す**ために、8 年ぶりに 80 兆円を下回る緊縮予算を**編成した**。(B3-7-137, 524)
603. 政府は、税制改革と相まって、主として歳出を最大 14 兆 3 千億円**削減すること**によって、2011 年度までに健全な財政**基盤を確保する**ための中期経済政策指針 (骨太の方針) を**決定した**。(B3-393, 568, B4-1182)
604. 政府の統計によると、日本の景気拡大は、2006 年 4 月現在で 4 年以上**続き**、成長率は全く異なるが、少なくとも持続期間の点からみると 1986 年から 1991 年にかけての資産インフレのバブル景気と並んだ。(B2-22-19, B4-1516, 1553)
605. 好調な企業**業績を反映して**、有効求人倍率は、県の間での格差が未だに**解決されて**いないものの、13 年ぶりに丁度 1 倍となった。(B2-29-1, B3-450, B4-1131)
606. 日本の大手企業、特に製造、銀行、通信といった業種では、着実な景気の回復と、団塊世代の一斉退職を**反映して**、2007 年の新卒採用を大幅に増やす**ようである**。(B2-2-9, 25-13, B4-1439)
607. 24 歳以下の日本の若者の失業率は、着実な景気**回復を象徴して**、雇用状況が 3 年連続で**改善し**つづけているにもかかわらず、**依然として**8 パーセントの高さで、全体の失業率の 2 倍となっている。(B2-27-5, B3-431, B4-1351)
608. 日本百貨店協会によると、11 月の売上総額は、最も売り上げの多かった冬物衣料品部門と宝石や時計などの高額商品の活発な売り上げのおかげで、283 店舗での年間**ベースで**3.2 パーセント**伸びた**といっている。(B2-31-2, B4-1489)
609. 2006 年 1 月 1 日現在の政府による**公示地価**は、東京、大阪、名古屋の商業地では 15 年ぶりに上昇したが、日本のほかの場所での地価は 15 年連続で**下落した**。(B2-29-2, B3-10, B4-1516)
610. 今春闘で労働組合は、遅まきながら正社員とパート従業員、正規雇用者と非正規雇用者の賃金格差を**縮小する**必要性を強調した。(B2-29-9, B3-378, B4-1516)
611. 2006 年度の春闘で、景気**回復**と好調な企業**業績を反映して**、自動車や電機のような大手企業の経営側は、組合側の**ベースアップの要求**に 5 年ぶりに**応じた**。(B2-27-16, B3-458, B4-960)
612. 不動産**アナリスト**によると、東京都心の人口が増え続けているのは、主にバブル**崩壊**の後に地価が下がった**ことで**、仕事先に近い所に家を買えるようになった

- た 30 代から 50 代の夫婦が増えたからである。(B4-970, 1516, 1522)
613. 経済白書によると、バブル**崩壊**後のいわゆる失われた十年の間に、資産デフレの**結果**失われた資産は 1 千百兆円以上に**上る**。(B2-29-20, 29-T-12, B4-1516)
614. 多くの高齢者は、所得税、医療費、介護費が大幅に上がったのに加え、住民税がまさに 5 倍から 10 倍以上と著しく**増加した**ことに気づき**動転**した。(B3-2-T-5, 308, B4-1531)
615. 所得税、住民税の定率減税や税制上の**優遇措置**の**廃止**を含む税制**改正**により、家計に悪い**影響が出る**ことは**避けられない**。(B2-27-20, B3-549, B4-931)
616. 日本の税務当局は、ベストセラー「ハリー・ポッター (Harry Potter)」シリーズの日本語**訳者**松岡祐子さんが、2002 年から 3 年間の収入 35 億円を申告漏れしていたと言っている。(B2-10-16, B3-605, B4-1264)
617. 62 歳の**翻訳者**松岡祐子さんは、2001 年に移り住んだスイスで、払うべき税金を払っていると**主張している**が、日本の税務当局は問題のその期間中彼女の生活**基盤**は日本にあったと言っている。(B2-10-16, B4-1264)
618. 内閣は、より小さい政府を**達成する**ためのプログラムに沿って、2006 年度から 5 年間で国家公務員の数を 1 万 9 千人、つまり全体の 5.7 パーセントと大幅に**削減する**計画を**承認した**。(B3-133, 828)
619. 2004 年 4 月の地方公務員の平均給与は、ラスパイレス指数 (the Raspeyres Index) で**較べると**、41 年ぶりに国家公務員給与より少なくなった。(B2-25-16, B4-1091, 1265)
620. 多くの夕張市民にとって、彼らの住む地方自治体が、かつて炭鉱の街から転じて観光を**振興する**ために**累積した**6 百億円を超える一部**隠された**負債で財政破綻したのは、青天の霹靂である。(B2-26-T-1, B4-950, 40-T-16)

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (25) CRISIS IN NATIONAL FINANCES **CD 2-10**

- A. Some people *fear* that Japan is *heading for* virtual bankruptcy.
- B. Others say the " Bankruptcy Theory " is a blackmail scheme on the public to pave the way for a drastic increase in the consumption tax.
- A. What about the real status quo of national *finances* ?
- B. The *Finance* Ministry reported that as of March, 2005, state debt *amounted* to a record high of 781 trillion yen, up ten percent from the year before. The ratio of the debt to the gross domestic *product* is 1.7, the worst among industrialized countries.
- A. Why has the government *accumulated* such an enormous *amount* of debt ?
- B. Mainly due to the *issuance* of national bonds to *make up for* revenue shortfalls during the so-called Lost Decade after the bubble economy.
- A. Yes, the government compiled a series of large-scale pump-priming packages to prop up the economy, *centering on* public works spending. However, the stimulus policy did not work as *anticipated*. How do we remedy the deficit-ridden national *finances* ?

- B. The conservative coalition government aims at a small administration with an austere budget to *achieve* the so-called primary balance through the curtailment of the *issuance* of deficit-covering bonds by fiscal 2011.
- A. What is the primary balance ?
- B. Equilibrium between revenue and expenditure in the budget *except* for interest payments for the outstanding bonds.
- A. To that end, what is the government going to do ?
- B. To increase tax revenue, the government aims at economic growth of three percent per annum, *making the best use of* vigor in the private sector. In addition, the government is to *implement* various plans to cut outlays.
- A. *Specifically* what ?
- B. The curtailment of government employees, integration and privatization of government-affiliated organizations, reduction in public works projects and curbs on social welfare spending as well as disposal of government assets and incorporation of various special accounts such as the oil-account into the general account.
- A. What do the *opponents* say ?
- B. They say national debt should be *calculated* in terms of net debt after setting off government assets. In that case, Japan's *financial* soundness is the best among industrialized countries. They *contend* there is no *financial* crisis at all as far as Japan is *concerned*.
- A. Why are they so optimistic ?
- B. Because they think government assets are huge enough to compensate for more than half the *accumulated* debt. They advise *adopting* an aggressive fiscal policy through tax reduction for investment in such fields as technological innovation, environmental protection and medical institutions. They cite as an example of such a policy the Clinton Administration of the United States, which *eliminated* state deficits in five years.
- A. The ruling coalition and the major *opposition* Democratic Party are *considering* increasing the consumption tax rate from the current five percent sooner or later to *cope with* snowballing costs for the aging society.
- B. The Communists and Socialists say the consumption tax levies a heavy burden on people in the low income bracket and *advocates* a thorough *review* of the taxation system, which, they say, is heavily in favor of the rich and corporate entities.

more data and suggestions for your dialogue

- national debt as of the end of fiscal 2006: 827.5 trillion yen (national bonds 670.6 trillion yen, financial bills 97.6 trillion yen, debts 59.2 trillion yen): about 6.5 million yen per capita
- national debts ÷ the gross national products = 1.5 Italy(1.2), France(0.77), the United States (0.65), Britain (0.5)
- How to reconstruct national finances: How to cut expenditures: reduction in social welfare spending in the budget (20.5 trillion yen, fiscal 2006) reduction in the number of government employees in administrative posts (330 thousand) (the total number of government employees is 960 thousand including 240 thousand SDF personnel) a smaller government (integration and

abolishment of government agencies) How to increase revenue: tax increase (income tax, corporate tax, consumption tax) disposal of government assets economic expansion

- consumption tax:Denmark, Sweden (25%), France, Italy (20%). Germany (19%), Britain (17.5%), China (17%) South Korea (10%), the United States (6~9%)
- national contribution ratio (tax + social security fee) Japan (39.7), the U.S.(31.9), Britain(47.7), Germany(51.3), France(61.0), Sweden(70.2)
- local government finances: debt 204 trillion yen, ratio to GDP 40.7% (fiscal 2005)
- The local government of Yubari in Hokkaido effectively went bankrupt with liabilities amounting to 35.3 billion yen. Under the guidance of the central government, the city will have to repay the debt in 18 years by means of restructuring the city office and imposing heavy burdens on citizens.
- merging of cities, towns and villages to enlarge the scale of finances:the first phase (1999~2006) 3,232 → 1,821, the second phase (2005~) 3,232 → X the introduction of the regional system 47 prefectures → X
- What do you think of the prospective rise in the consumption tax to help reconstruct national finances ?
- What do you think about the cut in social welfare spending ?
- Who do you think are responsible for the worsening national and local finances ?

UNIT 32

EXERCISE 621 ~ 640 ECONOMY (2)

chunks を参考にして和文を英文にする。和文の太字は英文での key words。
chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

621. 日本銀行は、消費者物価指数が、3ヶ月連続して上昇したのを受けて、6年に及ぶ量的緩和政策を**打ち切り**、バブル経済**崩壊**後のその**前例のない**デフレ克服策からの転換を示した。(B3-570, B4-1449, 27-T-1)
622. 日本銀行は、デフレに**直面して**預金者の犠牲のもとにとられた**前例のない**緊急措置としての、6年近くに及ぶゼロ金利政策についに終止符を打った。(B2-26-11, 29-3, B4-841)
623. 日本の消費者物価指数は、国内経済が7年間**続いた**デフレから**脱却しつつある**ことを**示して**、2005年11月、2年1ヶ月ぶりに若干上昇した。(B3-328, 570, B4-1449)
624. 政府は、大手銀行が**所有している不良債権**が**予想どおりに減少してきた**ので、当初の予定より2年遅い2005年4月に、銀行預金の全額**保証**を**取りやめた**。(B2-25-8, B4-1180, 1471)
625. 益々多くの日本人は、小泉内閣によって追求された構造改革政策の結果として、富める者と貧しい者との間の経済格差が広がる**傾向にある**と感じている。(B3-450, 736, B4-1213)

626. 東京証券取引所の全取引が、景気回復で増え続ける売買に直面し、コンピューターの容量不足のため、3時間**停止した**。(B2-25-14, 296, B3-86)
627. 東京証券取引所は、ライブドアの捜査後、さらなる**値下がり**の不安から**生じた**売り注文の極端な増加で、取引量がコンピューターシステムの**処理能力**の限界に近づいたため、全取引を停止した。(B3-477, B4-949, 1477)
628. 東京証券取引所の社長は、**相次ぐ**システム障害など、日本の資金調達活動への重大な**懸念**を引き起こした最近の不具合の**責任をとって辞任した**。(B3-760, B4-1383, 1451)
629. みずほ証券は、東京証券取引所で、新規株を1株61万円で売る**つもりであった**が、1円で61万株の売り注文を**出して**しまい、一瞬にして、4百億円以上の損失を**被った**。(B3-718, 760, B4-37-T-1)
630. 27歳の個人**投資家**が、東京証券取引所のマザーズ (Mothers) 市場で、みずほ証券が**出した**ジェイコム (J-Com) 株の誤った売り注文に乗じて、20億円以上(1千7百万ドル)の思いがけない利益を**得た**。(B3-27, 545, 761)
631. 日経新聞の広告部門で働いていた31歳の社員が、インサイダー取引で約3千万円の違法な利益を上げた**容疑で逮捕された**。(B3-213, 477, B4-1079)
632. 120年の歴史を持つ化粧品その他の老舗カネボウの株が、この会社の社長と副社長が、2年間で800億円に**上る**粉飾決算をしたかどで、**執行猶予付きの懲役刑**を言い渡される直前に、上場廃止となった。(B3-27, B4-1477, 1530)
633. 東京証券取引所は、**別件**で拘留されている巨大IT企業ライブドアの堀江貴文社長が、粉飾決算の**罪で再起訴された**時、かつて市場で人気の高かったその会社の株式上場権を**剥奪することを決めた**。(B3-685, B4-1477, 1590)
634. 日本の有線放送会社 Usen は、スキャンダルまみれのITサービス会社ライブドアを**助ける**ために、いわゆる相乗効果を**求める**企業提携において、社長が950億円のフジテレビ所有のライブドア株を個人で全て購入するという。(B2-9-7, 20-15, B3-16-T-11)
635. 市場関係者によると日本の株式は、主に北米の海外**投資家**とオンライン・デイトレーダーと呼ばれる**短期投資家**に支えられて、上げ相場となり、2005年11月に、東証売買高45億株の大商いを記録した。(B2-29-11, B3-27, B4-1519)
636. 東京証券取引所では、海外市場での**同時株安**を**反映して**株価が全面安となり、日経平均で600円以上も値下がりし、一日の下げ幅としては2001年の9.11テロ以来最大のものとなった。(B3-27, 435, 703)
637. 野党陣営は、日本銀行の福井俊彦総裁が、インサイダー取引の**罪で代表が起訴された**村上ファンドへの**投資**から約1千5百万円の**利益**を得ていたことで、国民の信頼を失ったとして、総裁の**辞任を要求した**。(B3-446, 766, B4-802)
638. 大手新聞の世論調査によると、過半数の日本人は日銀総裁が、総裁に**なった**後も疑わしいファンドに**投資**していたことで国民の信頼を**裏切った**ので**辞任すべきだ**と思っている。(B3-50, 173, 20-T-1, 2)
639. スキャンダルまみれの民間ファンドへの日銀総裁の疑わしい**投資**をめぐる世間の

批判の中で、日銀は役員に対する**内規**を**厳しく**して在任期間中およびその後の1年間はすべての利益目的の**投資**を禁止した。(B3-74, B4-1524, 1590)

640. アメリカのブッシュ大統領は、側近の51才のベン・バーナンキ (Ben Bernanke) 氏を、18年間連邦準備制度理事会議長 (Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board) を務めた79才のアラン・グリーンスパン (Alan Greenspan) 氏の**後継者**に**任命**した。(B2-27-6, B3-28, B4-1158)

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (26) FROM SAVINGS TO INVESTMENT

CD 2-11

- A. The media say the number of individual *investors* has been rising rapidly in recent years.
- B. The Japan Securities Dealers *Association estimates* the number of private *investors* at 13.3 million in 2006, 4 million more than three years before.
- A. But I hear the percentage of stocks in individual assets in Japan is very low *compared* with other industrialized countries.
- B. That's true. Of the total individual financial assets *amounting* to 1,500 trillion yen as of 2006, 51 percent was cash and deposits. Stocks *accounted for* about 11 percent *compared* with 31 percent for the United States.
- A. As far as assets formation is *concerned*, Japanese people are conservative and stability-oriented, aren't they ?
- B. Yes, they like safety portfolios like bank deposits *guaranteed* by the government.
- A. Does the government espouse the safety-first policy ?
- B. Not at all. Patterned after the United States as usual, the government wants to shift individual assets from savings to *investment* so that the money can be *utilized* to vitalize the economy. Therefore, the interest rate on capital gains is half that on bank deposits.
- A. Does the general public *follow* the government policy ?
- B. Maybe, but not *willingly*. Most Japanese are *concerned* about their old age because of distrust in the old age pension system and soaring medical care expenses. They can not *benefit* from bank deposits due to the *unprecedented* zero interest rate policy of the Bank of Japan which has *lasted* for more than six years.
- A. So they can not but *depend* on *investment*. The media reports that securities firms will cash in on retirement allowances for baby boomers, which are *estimated* at 50 trillion yen. How about the *influence* of the Internet ?
- B. With the advent of the Internet, *investors got rid of* time-consuming face-to-face selling and buying of shares at brokers' shops. Some 90 percent of individual *investors* now use the Internet through their PCs and mobile phones as short term *investors* like day traders. On-line only brokers, which mostly *rely* on commissions, are enjoying thriving business.
- A. No problem ? A critic says more than 70 percent of the newcomers had to leave the market due to *lack of investment* money only one year after their *participation*.
- B. That is possible since stock *investment* runs a risk and is full of pitfalls. Individual *investors* must

learn a lesson from the fact that many small *investors suffered* heavy losses when share prices *plunged* on the new markets such as JASDAQ *following* the Livedoor and Murakami Fund cases.

- A. To *avoid* pitfalls, financial *education* is common in the United States.
- B. In Japan also, organizations related to securities termed fiscal 2005 as "the starting year for financial *education*" and groups affiliated with the government began to *launch* financial *education* at school. In some elementary schools, computer-assisted simulation of stock dealings is introduced.
- A. Judging from press polls, the majority of people think it necessary for students to *acquire* economic and financial knowledge as long as they live in capitalist society where money talks. But are there no repercussions against such education ?
- B. Some people *fear* that such education *is expected* to *invite* moral breakdown of youngsters once they know ways to make easy money. They say it could eventually lead students to the concept: " It is silly to labor for their bread. It is wise to let money yield money ". As a *result*, they say, worship of money would *prevail* among the Japanese more than ever.

more data and suggestions for your dialogue

- factors to accelerate a shift from bank deposits to stock investment
 - extremely low interest rates: The Bank of Japan continued the so-call zero-interest policy for seven years starting in 1999. during which time there were almost no returns for bank deposits.
 - bullish market: the Nikkei Index at the opening session (2003: 8,669 yen, 2007: 17,322 yen)
 - deep distrust in the social security system including the pension and health insurance systems: The ratio of those who do not pay national pension premiums is said to be 40 %.
 - Principle of self-responsibility in competitive society: Foreign medical care insurance companies are enjoying thriving business in Japan. the introduction of the defined contribution pension
 - government policy for a shift from bank deposits to stock investment: The estimated 1,400 trillion yen individual assets now mostly in banks for indirect investments are better available for direct investments to enterprises.
 - retirement allowances for baby boomers are estimated at 50 trillion yen. Individual assets owned by baby boomers are estimated at 130 trillion yen.
 - convenient stock trading through the Internet
- problematical points : lack of transparency and fair rules on the stock market
 - insider trading: Seibu Railway Company, Murakami Fund
 - window dressing: Livedoor, Kanebo, Nikko Cordial Securities Co.
 - watchdog: a major auditing firm CyuoAoyama turned a blind eye to Kanebo's falsified annual settlement report.
 - The Tokyo District Court sentenced former Livedoor President Takafumi Horie and his right-hand man to 30 months and 20 months imprisonment respectively, for spreading false information about his company, thus deceiving investors. Livedoor's shareholders once totaled 150 thousand or more.
 - Distrust in the TSE: a series of system downs, ambiguous delisting standard
 - money gambling : day traders only for taking profits, disrespect for labor
 - investment education for kids: opening of brokerage accounts for kids

- What do you think of investment education for elementary school pupils ?
- Are you interested in stock dealings, why or why not ?
- What do you think about the government policy to shift from bank deposits to stock investments ?

UNIT 33

EXERCISE 641 ~ 660 ECONOMY (3)

chunks を参考にして和文を英文にする。 和文の太字は英文での key words。
chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

641. ライブドアの前オーナーであり前社長の堀江貴文氏と 4 人の幹部は、そのインターネット会社の**決算**を、50 億円以上粉飾した**容疑で逮捕された**。(B4-1084, 1477, 1590)
642. 一世を風靡したライブドアの落ちた偶像、**創立者**で社長だった堀江貴文被告は、粉飾決算その他の罪で 3 ヶ月間拘留されていたが、罪を**認めない**まま、3 億円の保釈金を払って**釈放された**。(B3-148, 421, B4-1590)
643. 有名な**投資**ファンドの 46 歳の代表村上世彰氏が、ライブドアとのインサイダー取引に**関わった疑いで逮捕され**、日本の主な新聞に大見出しで報じられた。(B3-151, 16-T-1, B4-1443)
644. 日本最大の自動車メーカー、トヨタは、2003 年度、主に北米における活発な売上げとコスト**削減**により、1 兆円を**超える**純益をあげた日本で初めての会社となった。(B2-29-12, B3-1489, B4-1163)
645. スーパーやコンビニ**からなる**セブン&アイが、デパート**経営**のミレニアム・リテイリングを傘下に収め、日本最大の小売業グループが誕生した。(B2-15-T-2, 28-14, 36-T-2)
646. 日本の通信業界最大手の NTT は、グループの携帯電話会社の NTT ドコモ (DoCoMo) のお陰で 6,440 億円の記録的な純益を**産み出し**、2003 年度の業績は好調であった。(B2-26-10, B3-160, B4-1489)
647. 電子業界筋によると、液晶テレビとプラズマ・テレビが大幅に**安くなった**ことが主な原因で、2005 年には**薄型テレビの出荷台数**がブラウン管テレビを上回った。(B3-6-T-4, B4-1228, 1384)
648. パナソニックのブランドで知られる松下電器 (現パナソニック) は、北京オリンピックと予定されている地上デジタル放送への移行に先立ってワイド画面の**需要**が増えると**見込んで**、世界最大のプラズマ画面製造工場を尼崎に、近いうちに**完成させる**といっている。(B2-32-3, B4-1425)
649. 戦後の日本では初めての大手私鉄の統合で、阪神電鉄と阪急ホールディングスは、問題の村上ファンドによる阪神買収**計画**をきっかけに、**合併する**ことで合意した。(B3-285, 679, B4-826)
650. 総資産としては世界最大の金融グループ、三菱 UFJ フィナンシャルグループが、三菱東京フィナンシャルグループと UFJ ホールディングズの**合併**で東京に誕生

した。(B3-285, 760, B4-1038)

651. 東京証券取引所に上場されている日本最大のファミリーレストラン・チェーン、“すかいらーく”は、敵対的買収のリスクなしに事業モデルの思い切った再構築を**実施する**目的ですべての発行済み株式を非公開にするため、自社買収を**する**という。(B2-27-12, B3-27, B4-1579)
652. 国内玩具メーカー 2 位と 3 位の、タカラとトミーは、出生率の**減少**のため市場の**縮小に直面している**業界の厳しい**競争**を生き**延びるために合併した**。(B3-502, 678, B4-1000)
653. 日本の電機大手東芝は、増え続ける原子炉の**需要に応える**ために、英国核燃料会社 (British Nuclear Fuel Public Limited Company) からペンシルバニア (Pennsylvania) に本社があるウェスティングハウス・エレクトリック (Westinghouse Electric Company) を 54 億ドルで**買収した**。(B2-39-16, B3-24, B4-960)
654. 日本最大のインターネット会社ソフトバンクは、世界最大の携帯電話事業会社英国ボーダフォン (Vodafone) の日本の子会社を、日本の会社による買収額としては過去最高額**となる**、およそ 1 5 5 億ドル (1 兆 7 千 5 百億円) で買収して、携帯電話会社間**の激烈な競争に加わった**。(B3-24, 678, B4-1252)
655. 世界第 2 位の自動車メーカートヨタは、ゼネラルモーターズが所有する富士重工の株 8 パーセントを**獲得して**、富士重工と提携したが、互いの経営上の独立は**尊重する**。(B2-25-10, B3-16-T-11, B4-1000)
656. 世界最大の鉄鋼メーカー、オランダのミタル (Mittal) と第 2 位のルクセンブルグ (Luxembourg) のアルセロール (Arcelor) が**合併交渉で合意に達し**、年間生産量 1 億トン以上、全世界生産量の 10% に**あたる粗鋼を生産する巨大鉄鋼メーカーとなる**。(B3-285, 678, B4-1000)
657. 英語で「ナイコン (Naikon)」として知られるカメラ・メーカーのニコンは、デジタル・カメラに集中するため、売上高が会社全体の売上のわずか 2 パーセントにまで**縮小した**フィルム・カメラの製造から事実上**撤退する**という。(B3-492, B4-918, 1221)
658. ソニーは、リストラの一環として、1 9 9 9 年以来 1 体約 2 千ドルで、世界中に 15 万体制売られていた、ハイテク娯楽ロボット犬のアイボ (AIBO) の生産を**打ち切ることにした**。(B3-646, B4-985, 1424)
659. フジ TV は、楽天からの**合併の申し入れを**、この**合併が**、放送と通信の相乗 (synergetic) 効果を**生むかどうか確かでないとして、断った**。
660. 中国最大のコンピューター・メーカー、聯合 (Lenovo Group) は、IBM のパソコン部門を買収し、デル (Dell)、ヒューレット・パッカード (Hewlett-Packard) に**続いて**世界で 3 番目のパソコン生産業者となった。(B3-604, 586, B4-1233)

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (27) M & A

CD 2-12

- A. What do " M&A ", " TOB " and " MBO " *stand for* ?
- B. M&A is an abbreviation for *Mergers* and *Acquisitions*. TOB stands for Takeover Bid and MBO for

Management Buyout. All are business tools to strengthen a *competitive* edge for *survival* in the globalization of the economy.

- A. What is M&A ?
- B. M&A is a crucial tool of business strategy to increase market shares with the advantage of scale, to *seek* synergetic effects and to grade up the brand image through a *merger* with another company.
- A. Is the number of M&As increasing in Japan ?
- B. Sure. Both M&As between Japanese companies as well as those between Japanese firms and foreign companies are dramatically on the rise. Economists say M&A is taking root in the Japanese business world.
- A. Tell me some examples of recent M&As.
- B. Among M&As between Japanese firms are ● Japan's largest retailer, Seven & I Holdings and Millenium Group, the owner of Seibu and Sogo Departments. ● Hankyu and Hanshin, Japan's first post-war *merger* of major railway companies. ● Japan's second and third largest toy makers, Takara and Tomy.
- A. How about *mergers* between a Japanese firm and a foreign company ?
- B. ● Japan's leading Internet service company, Softbank and the Japanese subsidiary of the world's largest telephone carrier, Vodafone of Britain. ● Japan's electronics giant, Toshiba, and the US-*based* British firm, Westinghouse.
- A. What is TOB ?
- B. TOB is a way to *acquire* a firm through a public tender with a share-purchase price higher than the market price.
- A. Any examples ?
- B. The nation's largest instant noodle maker, Nissin Food Products Company, *succeeded* in a friendly TOB on another noodle *producer*, Myojyo Foods Company. However, Livedoor *launched* a hostile TOB on Nippon Broadcasting System and the Murakami Fund proposed a bid on Hanshin Electric Railway Company but they had to *abandon* their schemes.
- A. Oji Paper Company's attempt to *absorb* Hokuetsu Paper Mills stuck the spur to a controversy over the hostile TOB.
- B. Unlike start-up ventures such as Livedoor and the Murakami Fund, Oji is a prestigious pioneer firm in Japan's paper manufacturing industry. Oji's bid was unthinkable as far as the traditional Japanese corporate culture is *concerned*.
- A. What is MBO ?
- B. MBO is the purchase of all shares by the owner of a company in a bid to *dodge* a TOB.
- A. For instance ?
- B. The management of a family-style restaurant chain, Skylark Company, bought all the company's stock obviously to block a potential takeover.
- A. As far as I know, the government is to lift a ban on the so-called triangular merger in an *attempt* to *invite* more *investment* from abroad. What is the triangular *merger* ?
- B. The triangular *merger* is a way to *utilize* a Japanese subsidiary of a foreign firm to *acquire* a Japanese enterprise by using shares of its parent company.
- A. There are pros and cons over the triangular buyout.

- B. Opponents say US and European giants as well as *investment* funds with huge total market values will be able to *acquire* Japanese firms easily.

more data and suggestions for your dialogue

- recent M&As: ●Daimaru Department Store (Osaka) No.4 (823 billion yen) + Matsuzakaya Holdings (Nagoya) No.8 (344 billion yen), No.1 Takashimaya Dept. (Tokyo and Yokohama) (1.31 trillion yen), stagnant individual consumption, dwindling birthrate, competition with shopping malls and outlets ●Maruha Corp. (719 billion yen) No.1 + Nichiro Corp. (254 billion yen) No.3, No.2 Nippon Suisan Kaisha Ltd. (540 billion yen), increasing demand for fish due to a change in eating habits in Europe and China, tightened fishing quotas and regulations
- total market value (billion \$) Toyota Motor Corp. (245), Daimler Chrysler AG (72), General Motors (19), General Electric Co. (362), Microsoft Corp. (284), Canon Inc. (73), Pfizer (198), Takeda Chemical Industries Ltd. (60), AT&A (231), China Mobile (212), NTT Do Co Mo (85), Exxon-Mobil (439), Gazprom (258), Inpex Holdings (19), Alcelor-Mittal (47), Nippon Steel Co. (46)
- countermeasures to a hostile TOB

golden parachute	ultra high retirement allowances to executives
tin parachute	very high retirement allowances to employees
poison pill	a share warrant with a veto to any merger
golden share	a share to outvote all other shares in a shareholders meeting
crown jewel	assets lockup
white knight	a firm to extend a helping hand to a company to be purchased
cross shareholding	to establish cross-shareholding relationship with friendly firms
stable shareholder	long-term shareholders
- What is the purpose of an M&A in general ?
- What do you do if your company becomes a target of a foreign vulture fund ?
- What do you think about the triangular merger ?

UNIT 34

EXERCISE 661 ~ 680 ECONOMY (4)

chunks を参考にして和文を英文にする。和文の太字は英文での key words。
 chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
 B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

661. 日本たばこ産業株式会社の約 3 分の 1 の従業員が、喫煙に反対する社会風潮のもとで**低迷する事業を乗り切る**ためのリストラ計画で、割り増し手当て付の早期退職に**応じた**。(B3-646, B4-977, 1108)
662. アフラック日本は、医療保険の分野で専門知識を**活用し**、個人の保健部門の契約数で初めて日本生命を**抜いた**。(B2-28-18, B3-679, B4-1346)

663. 一流の自動車会社、三菱自動車の評判が、**度重なる**欠陥隠しによって著しく**損なわれ**、顧客の不信感と売上の**落ち込み**をまねいている。(B3-441, 750, B4-924)
664. 大手自動車メーカートヨタは、なかでも5人を負傷させる事故につながった欠陥のあるスポーツ用**多目的車**の**リコール**が8年**遅れた**として、政府に**厳重注意**された。(B4-1084, 1203, 1258)
665. 愛らしいチワワを使っのテレビコマーシャルで有名な、京都に**本社のある**消費者金融大手のアイフルは、強引な取り立てと違法な行為を**繰り返していた罰則**として、1千9百の全店舗で3日から25日間の**業務停止**を命じられた。(B4-1477, 1573, 37-T-15)
666. 日本の金融当局は、東京に本社のあるメガバンク三井住友銀行に、借り入れ企業に金利スワップといわれる金融派生商品の**強制販売**をしたことで、6ヶ月間の一部営業停止を**課した**。(B3-748, B4-826, 1556)
667. 松下電器は、致死性のガスが**発生**しかねない欠陥のある石油ヒーターを**回収しよう**と、国内の全6千万世帯へダイレクトメールを送った。(B3-578, 663, B4-1203)
668. **経済産業省**の担当官は、大手ガス器具メーカーパロマ工業製のガス瞬間湯沸かし器の使用者20人以上の死者を**出した**一酸化炭素中毒の**原因**を**調べる**ために、名古屋の本社と各地の関連施設に**立ち入り調査**をした。(B3-477, B4-801, 1279)
669. 過去最悪の入札談合事件となった、26社と8人の幹部社員が、国土交通省**発注**の鉄橋建設の契約で、独禁法に**違反した罪**で**起訴**された。(B3-177, B4-857, 921)
670. 公共事業をめぐる談合は、この違法なカルテル**活動**を必要悪として**正当化**してきたとされる日本の産業界に、深く浸透している。(B3-103, B4-857, 1105)
671. 防衛施設庁は、現役と退職した合わせて3人の高官が**関与した**入札談合疑惑に揺れている。彼らは退職後に**設備製造会社**や**建設会社**で働いている元施設庁職員達と密接に**共謀した**と**疑われている**。(B4-857, 1361, 37-T-1)
672. 明治安田生命の会長と社長を含む幹部役員11人は、会社が保険契約者への何百件もの保険金支払いを不当に**拒否した責任**をとって**辞任した**。(B3-679, B4-1346, 1383)
673. 日本を代表する航空会社である日本航空の役員間の事実上のクーデターで、社長と副社長が、長年の**赤字経営**と度重なる安全トラブルの責任があるとして**解任された**。(B2-26-9, B3-404, 635)
674. 国土交通省は、事故が**続く**日本航空を皮切りに、国内の航空会社に対する特別**査察**に**乗り出した**。(B3-598, B4-1297, 1330)
675. かつてフォーチュン誌 (Fortune Magazine) で世界の大富豪のひとりに**挙げられた**こともある71歳の大物実業家、堤義明氏は、インサイダー取引の共謀及び有価証券報告書の**虚偽記載**により東京地裁で有罪となった。(B3-477, B4-1468)
676. 4大監査法人の1つが、カネボウの粉飾決算に**関与した罰**として、2ヵ月間の**業務一部停止処分**を命じられた。これによりトヨタ、ソニー、新日本製鉄などの一流企業を含めて2千社以上の顧客に**影響がでた**。(B4-1329, 1590)
677. スーパー・ダイエー**創業者**の中内功氏は天才的な企業家で、ダイエーを日本の小売業界初の売上高

1 兆円を**越える**企業に**拡大すること**に**成功した**。(B3-610, 16-T-3, 16-T-8)

678. この国で一番強力な圧力団体である日本経団連は、新会長に東京に**本社のある**精密機械メーカー、キャノンの 70 歳の社長 (会長) の御手洗富士夫氏を選んだ。(B3-598, B4-1472, 37-T-18)
679. 国税庁が**発表した** 2004 年高額納税者番付によると、東京の 46 歳のファンド・マネジャーが、**推定**年収百億円でサラリーマンとしてはじめて 1 位になった。(B3-393, B4-804, 40-T-2)
680. 経済界は全体として、新会社法を歓迎している。この法は、急速なグローバル化に**対処する**ため、合併・買収を促進し、敵対的買収の対応策を強化することを狙いとしている。(B3-629, B4-1000)

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (28) THE " DANGO " ARCHIPELAGO

CD 2-13

- A. One of the most frequently used Japanese words in news stories nowadays is " Dango ". What does it mean ?
- B. Dango means bid-rigging, usually for public works projects. The Dango Archipelago is also often used since Dango is rampant throughout this country.
- A. I hear Dango begins with a voice from heaven. Who utters the voice from heaven ?
- B. It comes from the key person in a public office to land orders for public works projects such as constructions of expressways, subways, bridges, tunnels and sewage facilities.
- A. To whom is the voice directed ? To construction firms ?
- B. Yes, but usually via a coordinator who has descended from a public office into an executive position of a private firm with which he **used to** do business. This collusion is termed as " Amakudari " or descent from heaven.
- A. Would you tell me recent examples of Dango ?
- B. A bid-rigging scandal came to light **involving** three high-ranking officials of the Defense Facilities Administration Agency, who closely **collaborated** with former officials working for construction firms after their retirement from the agency.
- A. Newspapers recently reported with a banner that three prefectural governors **resigned** in **succession** in bid rigging and payoff scandals.
- B. They had to **step down** in one and a half months for **suspected implication** in bid-riggings. They uttered a voice from heaven through their close aides, who, as mediators, **leaked** crucial information of **estimated** costs to construction and civil engineering companies. The governors are **alleged** to have received kickbacks from the winners in tenders.
- A. And thou Brutus ! The National Land, Infrastructure and Transport Ministry, which is in a position to keep an eye on private firms, was **suspected** to have been **repeatedly** involved in bid-riggings in the construction of floodgates commissioned by the ministry. It **seems** that bid riggings for public works projects have deeply permeated among construction firms. Most of them **seem** to think Dango is a necessary evil. What is the background of the malpractice ?

- B. In one word, the notorious collusion of politicians, bureaucrats and business. As a vote-gathering machine in *elections*, politicians owe something to construction companies which number more than 500 thousand with six million workers on the payroll. In *exchange*, politicians *tend* to wield *influence* in the selection of *successful* contractors for public works projects.
- A. Bureaucrats want to find a good job after retirement in the big industry, *making the most of* his position in the public office, and in return they *play a role* as moderator between his new and former workplaces. Is it possible to *eradicate* Dango, which is deeply rooted in Japanese society ?
- B. Various ways are *suggested*. Among them are to create a system to protect whistle-blowers, to tighten penalties on the wrongdoing, to change the tender system from limited to open *competitive* biddings using the Internet, to prevent retired bureaucrats from getting related jobs in the private sector, to prohibit governors from *seeking* more than a third term and to strengthen *watchdog* functions of the local assembly to keep the governor in check. Anyway, a bid-rigging is, as a matter of course, a serious crime . The amount of taxpayers' money stolen by pre-*arranged* unreasonably high costs of public works projects is *estimated* at two to three trillion yen annually.

more data and suggestions for your dialogue

- background of " Dango " or bid-riggings
 - * closed industry culture: Live and let live within the industry for mutual benefits rather than public interest
 - * a plan to remodel the Japanese Archipelago espoused by Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, who himself made a fortune in the construction industry
 - * ample public works projects during the bubble economy
 - * a series of pump-priming packages with emphasis on public works projects
 - * split the profits of drastically decreased public works projects in the recent austere national budgets for financial reconstruction
 - * too many construction firms and their workers: 540 thousand companies and Only one percent of them have capital of more than 100 million yen. One out of every ten workers in Japan is related to the construction industry.
 - * collusion between the industry , bureaucrats and politicians called an iron triangle
 - * limited tenders rather than open competitive bidding
- collusive biddings: Before submitting bids, a group of construction firms decides through negotiations which company will be the successful bidder on the particular contract.
- collusive biddings at the initiative of government agencies: in a limited tender, " Heaven's voice " (from a politician or bureaucrat) nominates a successful bidder in exchange for bribes and cooperation at election times.
- exemption of administrative fines: The first to blow the whistle on a bid-rigging scheme is to be exempted from administrative fines under the revised Anti-Monopoly Law.
- In the social atmosphere against " Dango ", the construction companies pledged to abandon the practice of bid-riggings at the end of 2005. However, it has been learned that major contractors joined in bid-riggings in the subway construction project in Nagoya in 2006.

- The government envisages a centralized system called a human resources entity to find post-retirement jobs for bureaucrats. Otherwise, " Amakudari ", a hotbed for bid-rigging practices and other forms of corruption, would not be eradicated.
- The National Governors' Association pledged all-out efforts to root out bid-rigging from their administrations in the wake of bid-rigging and bribery scandals that occurred in Fukushima, Wakayama and Miyazaki Prefectures.
- Some people say " Dango " is a necessary evil deeply rooted in our society where " Nothing is more precious than harmony. " Do you agree with them and why or why not ?
- How much taxpayers' money is wasted by " Dango " ? The amount is estimated to be two to five trillion yen annually. What do you think about it ?
- How can the practice be rooted out ? Is it a tall order to do so ?

UNIT 35

EXERCISE 681 ~ 700 TRADE

chunks を参考に和文を英文にする。 和文の太字は英文での key words。
 chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
 B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

681. 日本政府は、食肉処理業者が生後 20 ヶ月以下の牛に限って輸出し、さらに狂牛病を**引き起こし**うる危険部位を**取り除く**という条件で、アメリカ産とカナダ産牛肉への 2 年におよぶ輸入禁止を解除した。(B4-1349, 1392, 1452)
682. マスコミの世論調査によると、2 回目の禁輸が解除された直後、日本人の消費者は狂牛病に対する**恐れ**から安全性に懐疑的になって、アメリカ産牛肉を買い**控えた**。(B3-18-T-13, B4-1349, 1451)
683. 検疫所は、牛肉が狂牛病として知られる BSE の原因となる異常プリオンを**集積し****やすい**危険部位を**含んで**いないかどうかを見るため、アメリカの食肉業者から輸入された牛肉の慎重な全箱**検査**を続けている。
684. アメリカの農務長官は、BSE 協定を**無視**して高い危険部位を**含んだ**アメリカ産牛肉を日本へ**出荷**したことについて、この出来事はアメリカ側の許されない過ちであったと**陳謝**した。(B4-1245, 1452, 1498)
685. 内閣府のプリオンに関する 12 人の専門委員会のうち 6 人が、BSE の**原因となる**プリオンの**蓄積する**牛の危険部位はアメリカで**除去される**という条件で政府がアメリカ産牛肉の輸入を**再開**した後、**辞任**した。(B3-15-T-5, B4-1243, 1349)
686. 日本経団連の会長が、北京で秘密裏に中国の胡錦濤 (Hu Jintao) 主席に会ったことで、首相の**度重なる**靖国参拝の**結果**冷却した両国関係を**和らげる**方法を探ろうとしたという**憶測**を**誘発**した。
687. 日本の最大の貿易相手国は、2004 年にアメリカから中国にかわった。日中貿易

- 量は、22 兆円以上に**達し**、この年の全貿易量の 5 分の 1 に**相当する**。(B4-1152, 24-T-1, 29-T-1)
688. 日本の所得収支の黒字は 2005 年にはじめて貿易黒字を上回ったが、これは、日本が貿易立国から次第に**対外投資債権国**になりつつある兆しである。(B2-31-T-2, B3-377, B4-29-T-1)
689. 日本は 2006 年 1 月に 6 年ぶりに貿易赤字を記録した。これは主に原油価格の高騰と堅調な経済の**拡大**に支えられた強い国内**需要**を**反映した**電子部品の輸入の大幅な増加のためである。(B4-879, 1120, 1569)
690. 中国の 2005 年の貿易黒字は、前年より 3 倍に**膨らみ**、1 千億ドルを超えて、アメリカその他の貿易相手国から、人民元の切り上げを求めてさらなる圧力を**招くものと思われる**。(B2-31-T-1, B3-130, B4-930)
691. ほとんどのアメリカ人は、中国や日本のような貿易相手国に**不満を抱いているが**、それは 2005 年度に 4 年連続膨大な経常赤字をもたらした貿易不均衡は、これらの国の**せいだ**と考えているからである。(B3-14-T-17, B4-879, 1569)
692. 外部からの圧力に**直面して**、中国人民銀行は、元を、2 パーセントそこそこ切り上げて、対ドル固定相場制から、多分ユーロや円を含む他の通貨に**対応する**バスケット方式に切り替えた。(B2-32-9, B3-517, B4-1107)
693. 最近の世界的な二国間貿易協定の流れに沿って、日本は、シンガポール、メキシコとの協定に**続いて**、マレーシアとも**同様の**自由貿易協定を**結んだ**。(B3-177, B3-325, B4-1042)
694. 東南アジア諸国との自由貿易協定に関しては、その協定が、主に日本の農家の利益を深刻に**阻害する**かもしれないので、日本は中国に**遅れをとっている**。(B3-311, B4-842, 1042)
695. 世界貿易機関 (WTO) は、アメリカや欧州連合そして日本の長引いた対立のために、**農産物**の取引に関する**行き詰った交渉**に打開策を見出せなかった。(B3-682, B4-993, B4-29-T-7)
696. 日本、韓国、ヨーロッパ、アメリカの自動車メーカーは、原油や希少金属のような豊富な天然資源からの莫大な収益に**刺激されて**自動車市場が**拡大する**ロシアで、最大のシェアを求めて激しく**競争している**。(B2-29-5, 30-18, B3-349)
697. 日本最大の自動車メーカーであるトヨタは、排気ガスによる環境破壊への対策の効果を**改善する**一助として、長春 (Changchun) にある中国の自動車会社との合併会社で「プリウス」(Prius) の初の海外販売を**開始した**。(B2-32-17, B3-479, B4-1050)
698. 多くのハンドバッグ、キーホルダー、洋服などの偽ブランド製品が、中国や韓国から国際郵便で、ブランド**好み**の日本人の増え続ける**需要**を**満たす**ために違法に輸入されている。(B2-30-11, B3-766, B4-960)
699. ヤマハ発動機は、外国為替および外国貿易法に**違反して**、中国へ軍事に転用可能な無人ヘリコプターを輸出したとして**訴えられた**。(B3-466, B4-944)
700. 日本酒の輸出量は、鮭やてんぷらなどの和食が海外で人気を博していることも**手伝って** 2005 年度 50 億円を**超えた**。(B3-396, 637)

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (29) AMERICAN BEEF IMPORTS

CD 2-14

- A. American beef imports have been a pain in the neck for trade between Japan and the United States.
- B. Yes, it might *impair* bilateral trade relations. Until 2003, Japan had been the biggest buyer of American beef. This country imported some 20 thousand tons of beef from that country every month. However, Japan totally banned American beef imports at the end of 2003, when the first case of BSE or mad cow disease was discovered in the United States.
- A. How long were imports *suspended* ?
- B. Just two years. In December, 2005, bilateral beef trade resumed after Washington *accepted* conditions set by Tokyo.
- A. What were the conditions ?
- B. The conditions are that American meatpackers must export to Japan only meat from cows aged up to 20 months and *remove* dangerous body parts which might *trigger* BSE.
- A. But soon after the resumption of beef trade, Japan *imposed* a total ban again.
- B. Yes, Japan had to re-*impose* the ban because the quarantine office at Narita Airport found a high risk part in beef *shipped* from the United States.
- A. Naturally, Japanese consumers got angry at the sloppy *handling* on the US part and became more cautious about the safety of American beef.
- B. Therefore, the Japanese government could not lift the second import ban easily. The government waited for a *conclusion* by the Food Safety Commission with patience.
- A. The US side became *irritated*. Congress began to *threaten* sanctions against Japan under pressure from a powerful lobby group, the livestock industry. Thus, the beef trade *developed* into a serious political issue between the two *allies*.
- B. In the meantime, half of the 12-member expert panel in charge of prion under the Food Safety Commission resigned.
- A. To find a breakthrough in the *stalemated* negotiations, the Japan-US summit in June, 2006, took up the issue.
- B. A month later, amid *criticism* from the opposition camp which *voiced* opposition, saying the resumption was premature, the government lifted the second ban with certain conditions.
- A. What are the conditions this time ?
- B. One of the conditions is to *allow* Japan's *inspection* at US beef processing plants and the other is to let Japanese *inspectors attend* the US government's surprise checks at those plants.
- A. Now half a year has passed since the resumption. Imports of American beef have increased ?
- B. The imports have been *leveling off* at about one tenth of the volume before the first ban or two thousand tons a month.
- A. What is the reason for such sluggish *demand* ?
- B. The biggest problem is Japanese consumers' skepticism about the safety of American beef. Major retail stores have yet to serve American beef on their shelves. Another reason is strict conditions which *result* in smaller imports and higher prices.
- A. What are alternatives for American beef for Japanese consumers ?

- B. Australian beef has **established** a foothold in Japan while its American counterpart was shut off from the lucrative market. Consumption of pork has also increased.
- A. The US administration is again **applying** pressure, saying Japan should ease its **restrictions** to **meet** what it terms international standards, in other words to **raise** the age limit of cows to less than 30 months old, instead of 20 months old.

more data and suggestions for your dialogue

- the number of BSE-infected cows and cases of the CJD variant (2006) Britain (184,484, 165), Ireland (1589, 4), Portugal (996, 1), France (976, 21), Spain (654, 1) Switzerland (464, 0), Germany (404, 0), Japan (32, 1), the United States (2, 3) CJD = Creutzfeldt-Jacob Disease, a fatal nerve disease caused by eating meat contaminated by BSE
- BSE-infected cows were first found in Britain in November, 1986 and have been found in 25 countries so far. The first BSE-infected cow in Japan was found in September, 2001 and that in the United States in December, 2003.
- A total of 201 cases of CJD were confirmed in the world as of Aug. 2006.
- Countermeasures against BSE in Japan
 1. blanket testing of cows slaughtered for consumption
 2. removal of specified risk materials (brains, spinal cords, eye balls, tip of small intestine)
 3. ban on the use of meat-and-bone feed
 4. traceability of all cattle by markers
- The United States demands that Japan ease its beef import restriction to less than 30-month-old cows instead of 20-months old in accordance with the standard set by OIE (Office International des Epizooties).
- The United States says it would file a complaint with the WTO about Japan's restriction on American beef imports. In WTO consultations, Japan is obliged to verify that its restriction, stricter than the international standard, has enough scientific basis.
- Problematical points:

Fears for the age of cattle: The US livestock industry has no traceability system to precisely determine the age of cattle.

Fears for quality control measures at US slaughterhouses and meatpackers.

Meat-and-bone meal is still used in the United States to feed poultry and swine.

Certain processed beef products are exempted from labeling requirements of origin.

Political pressure in both countries and different food culture between the two nations.
- Japan's trade partner (exports: the United States 22.4%, China 13.1% imports: China 20.7%, the United States 13.7%) (2004)
- Are you for or against further relaxation of import restrictions on beef imports and why ?
- Government commissions are often regarded as convenient shields for bureaucrats and politicians. How about the prion panel of the Food Safety Commission ?
- Do you want to eat American beef or not ? And why or why not ?
- What do you think is necessary to maintain a good trade partnership with the United States ?

UNIT 36

EXERCISE 701 ~ 720 DIPLOMACY (1)

chunks を参考にして和文を英文にする。和文の太字は英文での key words。
chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

701. 日本の安倍新首相は、小泉前首相が**繰り返し行なった**靖国神社参拝のため冷え込んだ中国との関係**改善を図る**ため、中国の胡錦濤 (Hu Jintao) 主席と北京で会見した。(B3-508, 642, B4-998)
702. 日本の安倍首相と韓国の盧武鉉 (Roh Moo-hyun) 大統領は、新首相が韓国を初公式訪問したまさにその時に**行われた**北朝鮮の核実験に対し、**断固**対応することで合意した。(B3-230, 336, 642)
703. 靖国神社が、中国に対して侵略戦争を引き起こした A 級戦犯を祀っていることを理由に、中国は日本の首相の靖国神社参拝を**問題にしてきた**。(B3-542, 626, B4-1014)
704. 戦争中の侵略と残虐行為に対する日本の首相による公式な**謝罪**のすぐ後で、中国の国家主席は、その**謝罪**は行動によって裏付けされることが不可欠であると言った。(B2-3-4-T, B3-503, B4-1259)
705. 中国と韓国からの**抗議**の中で、小泉首相は首相になって 5 回目の靖国神社参拝を行ったが、今回は平服で、私的参拝であることを**示した**。(B2-10-11, 18-8, B4-1166)
706. 中国の副首相が、日本の首相との予定されていた会談を突然とりやめたことについて、日本の外相は、不快感を**表明し**、彼女は**外交慣例に従うべきだ**と述べた。(B3-3, 205)
707. 2005 年の政府の**調査**によると、日本人のおよそ 3 分の 1 しか中国にいい感情を持っておらず、1978 年に調査が始まって以来最低の割合となった。これは恐らく中国での大規模な反日デモによって強まった両国関係の悪化を**反映している**のであろう。(B3-606, 639, B4-1091)
708. 中国人の反日感情は、2004 年夏到北京で行なわれたサッカーのアジア杯決勝で、日本が 3 対 1 で中国に**勝った時**、**暴発した**。(B2-23-1, B3-24)
709. 日本の外相は、中国にある日本大使館や総領事館への最近の一連の蛮行に対して**責任をとるよう**、また、**同じような暴力の再発を防止するよう**中国に**強く促した**。(B2-31-1, B4- 938, 1081)
710. 中国の活動家らが東シナ海の無人島に上陸したことに対して、日本の外相が**抗議をした時**、中国政府は、日本が尖閣諸島と呼ぶその島は中国の領土であるという姿勢を**繰り返した**。(B2-19-T-4, B4-1413, 1496)
711. 石原慎太郎東京都知事は、日本最南端の沖ノ鳥島を**視察し**、この島は日本の領土であり周辺海域は日本の**排他的経済水域**であるということを示そうと、「沖ノ鳥島 日本国」と書かれた標識にキスした。(B3-372, 732, B4-1316)

712. 水産庁は、日本最南端の沖ノ鳥島が地球温暖化による海水面の上昇により水没する**恐れがある**ので、島の周囲のさんご礁の生育を助ける実験を始めた。(B2-8-13, B3-541, 700)
713. 上海の日本総領事館員で、機密情報を**求める**中国公安当局者から圧力を受けたと報告されている日本人電信**担当**職員の自殺をめぐり、日中両国政府は、外交摩擦を引き起こしている。(B3-778, B4-808, 877)
714. 日韓両国首脳は、日韓関係正常化 40 周年の記念の年にソウルで会談したが、首相の靖国神社参拝によって**特徴付けられる**互いの歴史認識の違いを**克服する**ことはできなかった。(B3-503)
715. 日韓両国政府の合意で**設立された**両国の歴史家による研究グループが 2005 年に**発表した**最初のレポートでは、朝鮮半島における日本の植民地支配をめぐる**評価**の隔たりを**縮める**ことは**できなかった**。(B2-30-4, B4-1337)
716. 島根県議会は、韓国のいわゆる独島 (Tokuto) の主権**主張**に反し、竹島は島根県に属していると主張して、2 月 22 日を「竹島の日」と**指定する**条例を圧倒的多数で**可決した**。(B2-19-T-8, B3-139, B4-1496)
717. 日韓両国の 4 つの航空会社が**運行している**羽田空港と金浦空港を結ぶ往復便は、両空港が共にそれぞれの首都に近いという地の**利を生かして**、**期待した**以上の乗客を**取り込むことに成功している**。(B4-895, 1496)
718. 日本の首相とロシアの大統領は、最近の東京での首脳会談で、両国間の平和条約**締結**へ障害となっている北方 4 島に関する見解が大きく分かれた**ままであった**。(B2-17-T-7, B3-650, 791)
719. 韓国の釜山 (Pusan) で開かれたアジア・太平洋経済協力的首脳会議は、鳥インフルエンザの**蔓延**に対抗するための行動計画を**採択したが**、この鳥インフルエンザは人間の間で**感染する**新型ウィルスに変異することが**心配されている**。(B2-17-5, B4-1494, 1506)
720. ペルーのフジモリ前大統領は、彼の両親の母国である日本に 5 年間亡命した後、大統領選挙に**立候補する**ため、隣国のチリに入国するやいなや身柄を拘束された。(B2-12-6, B4-811, 817)

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (30)

CD 2-15

Diplomacy with Neighboring Countries

- A. Japan neighbors are the Republic of Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of China, Taiwan and the Russian Federation. How is Japan getting along with these neighboring countries.
- B. **Regrettably**, Japanese national sentiments toward these counties are not so good as **desired** and vice versa.
- A. How about the relationship with South Korea ?
- B. While Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi was in office, the bilateral relationship worsened due to

his *repeated* visits to Yasukuni Shrine. On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the *establishment* of bilateral diplomatic relations in 2005, South Korea announced a set of new hard line principles toward Japan, *demanding* Japan *reflect* thoroughly on its 36-year colonial rule of the Korean Peninsula.

- A. Japan is at odds with North Korea.
- B. Japan and North Korea have no diplomatic relations. Mr. Koizumi and North Korean supreme leader Kim Jong-il met in Pyongyang in 2002, the first-ever summit meeting between the two hostile nations. After the meeting, the two countries *issued* a joint declaration calling for stepping up efforts to *establish* diplomatic relations through *settlement* of the pending *issues*. However, their on-and-off talks have been *stalled* on the abduction case as well as North Korea's missile and nuclear tests. Japan is stepping up its economic sanctions against Pyongyang.
- A. How about China ?
- B. Japan and China normalized their relations in 1972, letting bygones be bygones as the then Chinese Prime Minister Zou En-lai stated. However, bilateral relations deteriorated because of Mr. Koizumi's visits to Yasukuni Shrine, which enshrines Class-A war criminals who were responsible for the war of aggression against that country. China wants Japan to back up its remorse with concrete actions.
- A. Japan has no diplomatic ties with Taiwan either.
- B. Japan unilaterally severed its diplomatic ties with the Nationalist China in Taiwan when it normalized diplomatic relations with mainland China, which firmly espouses a " One China Policy ". Working relations on a non-governmental *basis* are *maintained* with the region, which Japan once ruled as a colony for about 50 years.
- A. How about Russia ?
- B. By a joint declaration in 1956, Japan and the Soviet Union effectively *terminated* the state of war and *restored* diplomatic relations, *leaving* the territorial *issue* until the *conclusion* of a peace treaty. However, the territorial issue has long been a stumbling block for furthering relations. Prime Minister Koizumi and Russian President Vladimir Putin failed to make any progress in *solving* the territorial problem over the Russian-held four northern Islands to which Japan *claims* its sovereignty.
- A. Besides Russia, Japan has territorial rows with South Korea, China and Taiwan.
- B. Mr. Koizumi's *successor*, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, is trying to *mend* fences with these neighboring countries.
- A. Contrary to the chilly government-level diplomatic relations, people-to-people diplomacy *including* personnel and cultural *exchanges* is gaining momentum as economic relations with these neighbors are becoming interdependent.

more data and suggestions for your dialogue

- Statement by Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama (Aug. 15, 1995) < excerpt > (snip) Now that Japan has come to enjoy peace and abundance, we tend to overlook the pricelessness and blessings of peace. Our task is to convey to younger generations the horrors of war, so that we never repeat the errors in our history. (snip) Upon this historic occasion of the 50th anniversary of the war's end, we should bear in mind that we must look into the past to learn from the lessons of history, and ensure that we do not stray from the path to the peace and prosperity of human society in the future.

During a certain period in the not too distant past, Japan, following a mistaken national policy, advanced along the road to war, only to ensnare the Japanese in a fateful crisis, and, through its colonial rule and aggression, caused tremendous damage and suffering to the people of many countries, particularly to those of Asian nations. In the hope that no such mistake be made in the future, I regard, in a spirit of humility, these irrefutable facts of history, and express here once again my feelings of deep remorse and state my heartfelt apology. (snip) Building from our deep remorse on this occasion, Japan must eliminate self-righteous nationalism, promote international coordination as a responsible member of the international community. (snip)

- Statement by Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono (August 4, 1993) < excerpt > The Government of Japan has been conducting a study on the issue of wartime " comfort women. " As a result of the study which indicates that comfort stations were operated in extensive areas for long periods, it is apparent that there existed a great number of comfort women. Comfort stations were operated in response to the request of the military authorities of the day. The then Japanese military was, directly or indirectly, involved in the establishment and management of the comfort stations and the transfer of comfort women. The recruitment of the comfort women was conducted mainly by private recruiters who acted in response to the request of the military. The government study has revealed that in many cases they were recruited against their own will, through coaxing, coercion, etc., and that at times, administrative/military personnel directly took part in the recruitments. They lived in misery at comfort stations under a coercive atmosphere. (snip) As to the origin of those comfort women who were transferred to the war areas, excluding those from Japan, those from the Korean Peninsula accounted for a large part. (snip) Undeniably, this was an act, with the involvement of the military authorities of the day, that severely injured the honor and dignity of many women. The government of Japan would like to take this opportunity once again to extend its sincere apologies and remorse to all those who suffered immeasurable pain and incurable physical and psychological wounds as comfort women.
- What do you think of Prime Minister Koizumi's repeated visits to Yasukuni Shrine ?
- What do you think of Prime Minister Murayama's statement ?
- What do you think of Chief Cabinet Secretary Kono's statement ?
- Why do you think China and South Korea persistently criticize Japan's wartime conduct despite Japan's repeated apologies ?

UNIT 37

EXERCISE 721 ~ 740 DIPLOMACY (2)

chunks を参考にし和文を英文にする。和文の太字は英文での key words。
chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

721. 国連の新しい事務総長が決まった。韓国の外交通商相・潘基文(Ban Ki-moon)氏は、ガーナ出身のコフィ・アナン(Kofi Annan)氏の**後を継いで**、第8代国連事務総長として192ヵ国が加盟する国連総会で**承認された**。(B3-139, 519)

722. 国連総会で日本の首相は、イラクへの自衛隊員**派遣**のような国連への日本の**貢献**を**とりあげ**、日本は安全保障理事会の常任理事国に**ふさわしい**と**主張**した。(B2-24-17, B3-702, B4-39-T-2)
723. 日本は、基本的人権のさまざまな**侵害**に**取り組む**ため**新設**された国連人権理事会の理事国に、英、仏、露、中、印、ブラジルを含む 46 カ国とともに**選出**された。(B2-16-11, B4-1099, 1449)
724. 日本政府は、イラクの港湾設備と灌漑施設の**改善**および火力発電所の**改修**のために、35 億ドルの援助計画の第一弾として、6 億 5 千 5 百万ドル相当の円借款を付帯条件なしで**供与**することをイラクに通知した。(B3-537, 508, B4-1057)
725. 日本は、沖縄で開催された太平洋諸国フォーラムの第 4 回首脳会議で、加盟 16 カ国の**持続可能な発展**を**維持**する手助けとして、450 億円の新たな ODA を**約束**した。(B4-1057, 24-T-3, 33-T-5)
726. 日本政府は、1970 年代に彼らの政権下で 150 万人以上ものカンボジア人を虐殺したとされるクメール・ルージュ (Khmer Rouge) の元リーダー達を裁くための国際法廷におよそ 2 千百万ドルを**寄付**した。(B3-17-T-5, B4-1395)
727. 日本は、インドの首都ニューデリーに、深刻な交通渋滞の緩和と大気汚染の軽減をねらって建設される自動列車制御装置付き地下鉄に、143 億円の借款を**供与**した。(B2-31-10, B3-88, B4-1065)
728. インドは、社会インフラを**改善**するために**緊急**に資金が必要なことから、インドネシアや中国に**代わり**日本の円借款の最大の受領国となった。(B2-14-6, B4-828, 1045)
729. モルジブ共和国 (the Republic of Maldives) は、防波堤壁を作るための日本の長期 ODA プロジェクトが、インド洋で**起こった壊滅的な大津波**を**せき止めるのに役立った**として、大変**評価**している。(B2-21-3, 24-18, B4-1057)
730. 日本の外務省は、ウクライナが大統領**選挙**の PR ポスター 3 万 5 千枚に伝統的な日本の招き猫をデザインとして**採用**したので、公正な大統領選挙のために働いている現地の NGO に、450 万円を送った。(B2-13-18, B3-49, 565)
731. 日本政府は、アラファト (Yasser Arafat) 議長の**後継者**を選ぶパレスチナ自治政府 (the Palestinian Authority) 議長**選挙**のために、1 億円に**のぼる**資金援助に加えて、選挙監視団を**派遣**した。(B3-140, 465, B4-1194)
732. 日本は、フィリピンのレイテ島の村全体を埋めて、千人以上の人が死亡または**行方不明**となった、巨大な地すべりの犠牲者や**生存者**に、22 万ドル**相当**の救援物資を**提供**した。(B3-471, B4-1293, 1476)
733. 日本政府は、**壊滅的な**地震の最大の被災地、パキスタン北部の 3 百万人以上の人達の救援のために、援助金その他の形で総額 2 億ドルを**抛出**した。(B3-701, B4-1480, 1525)
734. 日本の小泉純一郎首相は、予定していたイスラエルを含む中東訪問の直前に、命に**かかわる**ほどの脳卒中に**襲われた**イスラエルのシャロン (Ariel Sharon) 首相に、見舞いの電報を送った。(B3-321, 640, B4-1229)

735. 日本の外相は、紅海で転覆し千人以上が死んだり行方不明になったエジプトのフェリーの犠牲者の遺族に対し、エジプトの外相宛に弔辞を**送った**。(B2-5-11, B3-6-T-6, 313)
736. クアラルンプル (Kuala Lumpur) で開かれた第1回東アジア首脳会議の重要性を強調して、日本の首相は、この首脳会談が東アジア共同体を作るのに重要な**役割を果たす**ことになるだろうと述べた。(B2-14-10, 36-8, B3-17-T-1)
737. 中国共産党と国民党は、日本に勝利した後流血の内戦を戦うこととなったが、両党の首脳が60年ぶりに北京で会談して、中国と台湾の友好回復を**暗示した**。(B2-3-T-1, 23-15, B4-830)
738. 歴史的動きとして、EUは2004年に加盟国を15カ国から25カ国に**拡大した**。東欧8カ国と地中海の2つの島国を追加して総人口は4億5千万人となった。(B2-15-T-4, B3-188)
739. アメリカ政府は、キング・オブ・ロックンロールつまりエルヴィス・プレスリー (Elvis Presley) の大ファンとして知られる訪米中の日本の首相のために、テネシー州メンフィス (Memphis, Tennessee) にあるエルヴィス・プレスリー博物館の訪問を**用意した**。(B3-59, 171, 642)
740. アメリカのブッシュ大統領とローラ (Laura) 夫人は、京都の金閣寺の日本庭園の池の周りを散策しながら、金色の社殿の眺めを**称賛した**。(B4-881, 1305)

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (31) THE UNITED NATIONS AND JAPAN

CD 3-1

- A. Japan marked the 50th anniversary of its membership in the United Nations in December, 2006.
- B. Japan's **admission** came in 1956, or eleven years after the war, in which it fought against the **founding** countries of the United Nations.
- A. At the UN headquarters in New York, the Japanese delegate, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, made an **impressive address**.
- B. After reading out part of the preamble of the Japanese Constitution, he stressed that the spirit of the constitution is **completely** consistent with the spirit of the UN Charter. And as such, the Japanese government has been **playing up commitment** to the United Nations as one of the three pillars of its diplomacy along with **alliance** with the United States and its position as an Asian state.
- A. The three pillars have been equally **respected** ?
- B. It can not be **denied** that Japan has put its emphasis on the **alliance** with the United States rather than the United Nations, which had been inept as a system for collective security due to discrepancies among the five permanent members of the key Security Council.
- A. Therefore, Japan tried to **take part in** efforts for the reformation of the 192-nation world body initiated by Secretary General Kofi Annan so that the organization **reflects** the status quo of the international community.
- B. In a speech at the General Assembly session **celebrating** the 60th anniversary of the **foundation** of the United Nations, Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi **expressed** Japan's bid to become a

permanent member of the Security Council. Then, Japan, together with Brazil, India and Germany, *submitted* a resolution to *enlarge* the number of member nations of the Security Council from the present 15 to 25, *including* the four nations as new permanent members.

- A. What was the outcome ?
- B. The resolution was scrapped before being *submitted* to the General Assembly.
- A. Why ?
- B. The United States was *reluctant* to *enlarge* the Security Council to such a large number. China, which has a veto power, did not support the 4-nation proposal. South Korea *opposed* Japan's bid, saying Japan *lacks* the confidence of neighboring nations. Japan failed to *secure* endorsement of the 53-nation African Union.
- A. Has Japan given up its long-cherished desire ?
- B. No. Mr. Koizumi's *successor*, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, in his first policy speech before Parliament, *reiterated* the government's *desire* for a permanent seat in the Security Council.

more data and suggestions for your dialogue

- UN Secretary General Kofi Annan from Ghana was replaced by South Korean Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister Ban Ki-moon in January, 2007. The 62-year-old career diplomat is the first Secretary General from Asia since Burma's U Tant served as the UN chief from 1961 to 1971.
- Japan was elected a non-permanent member of the Security Council nine times. The most among the member countries.
- Japan's financial contribution to the UN was 19.47 percent, the second biggest following the United States' 22 percent. (since 2007 16 percent for Japan)
- 110 Japanese staff are working for the UN compared with 313 for the United States, 108 for Britain and 117 for France.
- Under Secretary General Yasushi Akashi and UN High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata are prominent Japanese citizens who used to work for the UN.
- Unilateralism pursued by the United States has often weakened UN functions as a body for collective security as was seen in the Iraqi invasion.
- US Secretary of State, Colin Powell, said Japan must consider revising Article 9 of its Constitution if it wants a permanent seat on the Security Council, though it is entirely up to the Japanese people to decide on whether to do so.
- The preamble of the UN Charter (excerpt) We the peoples of the United Nations determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of human person, in the equal rights of men and women, and nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained and for these ends, to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure that armed forces shall not be used, save in the common interest, have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.
- Why do you think the portion of Japanese personnel in the UN is so small in relation with its financial contribution ?

- Do you think that Japan should be a permanent member of the UNSC and why ?
- What should Japan do to fulfill its desire to become a full member of the UNSC ?
- What do you think about Mr. Powell's remarks ?
- Compare the preamble of the UN Charter to that of the Japanese Constitution. (see Unit 28)

UNIT 38

EXERCISE 741 ~ 760 SECURITY & DEFENCE (1)

chunks を参考にして和文を英文にする。 和文の太字は英文での key words。
chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

741. 賛否両論の中、政府は、自衛隊を非戦闘地域での再建活動に**限って**、日本独自の指揮権の下で行動するという条件で、イラクの多国籍軍に事実上参加することを**決めた**。(B4-1211, 1423)
742. イラクのアルカイダ (al-Qaeda) 系と思われるその小集団は、自衛隊の**撤退**という**要求が満たされなかった**ので、24歳の日本人人質の首を切断して**殺害し**、切り離された遺体をバグダッド (Baghdad) 市内に**捨てた**。(B2-40-9, B4-1210, 1263)
743. アルカイダ系のテロ**容疑者**が、日本政府がイラクから部隊を**撤退させる**ことを**拒絶した**後そうするように命令されたので、バグダッドで誘拐された若い日本人旅行者、香田証生さんの首をはねたと**自供した**。(B3-544, 562, B4-1211)
744. 日本の民間人がテロリストの人質にとられて命を**脅かされた**時、日本の首相は、イラクから自衛隊を**撤退させるつもり**はないと**繰り返した**。(B4-1492, 1538, 39-T-1)
745. 61歳のフリーの日本人ジャーナリストと彼の甥の乗っていた車が、バグダッド郊外で武装グループに銃撃されて、道路わきの木に激突して炎上し、彼らの**死亡が確認された**。(B2-15-2, 36-19, B4-1211)
746. 自衛隊のイラク**派遣期間**の1年**延長**が、**おそらく**アメリカとの関係を**考慮に入れて**、臨時閣議で**採択された**。(B3-667, B4-1245, 1598)
747. 日本政府は、ムサンナ州 (al-Muthanna Province) の首都サマーワ (Samawah) に2年半の間人道復興**支援**を行うために**配備されている**およそ6百人の陸上自衛隊員を、治安維持活動が新イラク政府に引きつがれるので、**撤退させる**ことを**決めた**。(B2-39-T-2, B3-797, B4-1535)
748. アメリカのブッシュ大統領は、フセイン (Hussein) 政権を倒すという彼の**決定**を**正当化した**が、イラクの大量破壊兵器に関する間違っただ情報に**基づいて**、戦争に**訴えた責任を認めた**。(B4-1105, 1140, 1438)
749. アメリカのブッシュ大統領は、約2千3百人の米兵が**亡くなった**アメリカ**主導**のイラク侵攻3周年を記念するラジオ演説で、イラクに米軍を**展開し続ける決意**を**表明した**。(B4-1390, 1431, 1438)

750. イラクのイスラム過激派グループによると、イギリスの警備会社に雇われた44歳の日本人傭兵が、バグダッド西方の戦闘地域で**起きた**武装グループと傭兵との銃撃戦で負った傷がもとで亡くなった。(B2-35-16, B3-340, B4-1150)
751. アメリカ国防総省は、写真で明らかになったように、米兵がイラクの囚人を**虐待し**、世界中の人々に嫌悪感を与えたバグダッド (Baghdad) 郊外のアブ・グレイブ (Abu Ghraib) 刑務所を**解体する**と発表した。(B2-39-8, B3-369, B4-1135)
752. アフガニスタン南部で頭を撃たれて死亡しているのが発見された男女の遺体は、夏休み中にアフガニスタンを旅行していた広島のある中学校の日本人教師であることが**判明した**。(B3-213, 389)
753. 警察は、偽のパスポートで日本に入国した後、新潟の隠れ家に住んでいたアルカイダ関連団体の一員と**連絡をとっていた**という**容疑で**、東京周辺に**散在している**イスラム系住民の家や事務所を家宅**搜索した**。(B2-6-13, B3-477, 562)
754. イラクの国民統一政府が、国民議会がマリキ (Nouri Kamal al-Maliki) 首相によって**提出された**閣僚名簿を**承認して**から5ヶ月たって、主要な民族、宗派が**参加して**就任した。
755. アルカイダ系のイスラム過激派組織によって**企てられた**と**思われる**同時自爆テロが、インドネシアのリゾート地バリ (Bali) 島を再び襲い、日本人1人を含む20人が死亡し、百人以上が負傷した。(B2-5-15, B4-1217, 1255)
756. アメリカ国務省は、東南アジアのイスラム地下組織のメンバーと**考えられている**2002年のバリ爆破テロの**容疑者**2人に、最大、千百万ドルの懸賞金をかけた。(B3-161, 5-T-7, 495)
757. ロンドン中心部で起きた同時爆破テロは、スコットランドでの主要国首脳会議 (G-8 summit) の開幕日に**合せて起きたが**、この日はロンドンが2012年の夏季五輪の開催地に**決まった翌日でもあった**。(B3-54, 279, B4-1037)
758. **爆発**とチェチェン (Chechen) のテロリストとロシア軍の銃撃戦で、ロシア南部の学校の始業式に**参加中に**人質になった人達が、3百人以上殺された。(B3-63, 227, B4-315)
759. 日本政府は、中国の原子力潜水艦が沖縄の先島諸島沖の日本の領海内に侵入したことにに関して、中国に**抗議するとともに**中国政府に**謝罪する**よう求めた。(B4-870, 938, 1076)
760. 中国政府は、自国の潜水艦の沖縄沖の日本の領海内への侵入に関して**遺憾の意を表明し**、その事件は中国側のいう通常訓練の**過程で起きた**技術的なミスによるものであったと述べた。(B2-20-19, B3-426, B4-1076)

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (32) THE IRAQ WAR

CD 3-2

- A. The United States is now in a quagmire in Iraq just as it was in Vietnam a quarter century ago.
- B. In March, 2003, the Bush administration **launched** a pre-emptive attack against what it branded a rogue state under the pretext that Iraq had weapons of mass destruction.

- A. The superpower *seems* to have contemplated that the war would come to an end soon with its overwhelming military power and that a new democratic state would come into being.
- B. Indeed, the war against the Saddam Hussein regime came to an end in less than two months. However, the United States and its allies hit an unexpected snag in the process of *restoring* peace and stability in the Islamic country.
- A. The political transition program *appears* to be proceeding, although behind schedule.
- B. Yes, on the *surface*. The US-led Coalition Provisional Authority handed administrative power to the Iraqi interim government six months later so the Iraqis could hold elections for the National Assembly, which was *assigned* the task of drafting a new Constitution. Under the new Constitution, the full-fledged government was *inaugurated* three years after the fall of the Hussein regime.
- A. However, violence and killings have shown no sign of subsiding mainly due to deep rooted confrontations between Shiites, Sunnis and Kurds, making peace and freedom *guaranteed* by the Constitution a dead letter. The retiring UN Secretary General Kofi Annan *described* the situation as near civil war.
- B. In the protracted armed strife, more than 3,000 US soldiers have been killed and the number of Iraqi casualties is *estimated* to be tens of thousands to hundreds of thousands.
- A. In the meantime, President Bush's main *justification* of the war that Saddam had WMDs *turned out* to be false, *raising* fundamental doubts as to the *cause* of the war. His Republican Party lost a majority in the Lower House in the midterm elections held in November, 2006.
- B. Under such circumstances, a bipartisan Congressional group of experts mapped out an exit policy from the quagmire. *suggesting* the *withdrawal* of combat forces by early 2008 and direct contacts with Syria and Iran.
- A. However, the Bush Administration ignored the *suggestions* with an announcement of a new strategy, in which additional 21,500 troops are to be sent to Iraq to sufficiently train Iraqi forces for them to take over security duties. And direct talks with Iraq's two neighboring countries were also *turned down*.
- B. How was Japan *involved* in the war ?
- A. When the Iraq War began, the Koizumi Cabinet fully supported Mr. Bush's *decision*. In response to the US request symbolized by " Boots on the ground, " the Japanese government *dispatched* Self-Defense Force personnel to join the multinational forces in Iraq on condition that the SDF would act under Japan's own command in non-combat areas.
- B. What did the SDF troops do in Iraq ?
- A. While stationed in Samawah, southern Iraq, for two and a half years, the 600-strong GSDF was *engaged* in purifying water, providing medical care, constructing a power plant and *mending* roads and buildings. Some 200 Self-Defense Force airmen are still *operating* there, airlifting *supplies* and American soldiers from Kuwait to Baghdad and elsewhere in the country.

more data and suggestions for your dialogue

- US President Bush said the objective of the invasion to Iraq is to disarm Iraq of weapons of mass destruction, to end Saddam Hussein's support for terrorism and to free the Iraqi people.
- President Bush said he went to war in Iraq on the basis of faulty intelligence which said that

Saddam Hussein had weapons of mass destruction. He justified the invasion, saying Saddam was a threat and that the American people and the world are better off because he is no longer in power.

- Neoconservative faction: US Vice President Richard Cheney, World Bank President Paul Wolfowitz, former US Ambassador to the United Nations John Bolton
- Multinational forces in Iraq (38 countries as of Jan. 2004) the United States (130 thousand), the United Kingdom (10 thousand), Italy (2500), Poland (2500), Ukraine (1650), Spain (1220), the Netherlands (1100), Australia (870), Romania (730), Denmark (500), South Korea (466), Thailand (451), Mongolia (170)
- The death toll (as of Jan. 2007) , the United States (3000), the United Kingdom (127), the others (123)
- Estimated costs (yen) the United States (as of Nov.2006, 40 trillion yen), Japan (as of 2006, 100 billion yen)
- the population of Iraq; the total (2537 万人), the Shiite Muslims (1140 万), the Sunni Muslims (570 万), the Kurds (460 万)
- Iraq, a member of OPEC, is the No.9 oil producing country.
- On the dispatch of SDF to Iraq, Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi said the United States, Britain and other countries are endeavoring to establish a democratic government in Iraq and Japan as a responsible member of the international community, must discharge its responsibility to help the Iraqi people reconstruct their country with hope.
- The opposition parties said the troop deployment runs counter to the Constitution's renunciation of any use of force as a means of settling international disputes, and that there are no justifiable reasons for the Iraq War.
- Several Japanese people including diplomats and journalists were killed and several others were held hostage by terrorist groups in Iraq during the war.
- Do you remember any of the cases in which Japanese citizens were killed or held hostage ?
- Tell me the story in more detail.
- Are you for or against the Iraq War ? and Why ?
- Do you support the government decision to dispatch SDF troops to Iraq ? and Why or why not ?
- What do you think about overseas dispatches of SDF personnel ?

UNIT 39

EXERCISE 761 ~ 780 SECURITY & DEFENCE (2)

chunks を参考にして和文を英文にする。 和文の太字は英文での key words。
chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

761. 日本とアメリカは、アメリカ陸軍司令部を東京の近くにある座間キャンプに移し、8千人の海兵隊員を沖縄からグアムに再配置、さらに航空基地を沖縄の中で他の場所へ移転させることを柱とした在日米軍の再編で合意に達した。(B2-11-17, B4-1160, 1540)

762. 閣議は、新たな負担を**強いられる**地元自治体のための地域**開発を促進する**原則や日本側で分担する費用の**対処**の原則を含めて、在日米軍再編に関する日米間の合意を**実施する基本計画を承認した**。(B2-36-T-7, B3-215, B4-1038)
763. 小泉首相とアメリカのブッシュ (George W. Bush) 大統領は、ホワイトハウスでの最後の首脳会談の後、共同声明を**発表し**彼らがいう 21 世紀の**同盟**の中で日米**同盟を維持し**世界規模に**拡大する**必要性を強調した。(B2-8-6, B3-349, B4-1409)
764. 日本政府は、アメリカと、8 千人の米海兵隊員とその家族 9 千人のグアム移転計画で、日本が総費用の 59 パーセントにあたる 61 億ドルを**負担すること**で、合意した。(B2-36-3, 36-8, B4-1247)
765. 閣議**承認された基本計画**では、普天間基地を沖縄の中で移転することに対する地元住民の感情を**考慮して**、沖縄県知事や名護市長との間で**基本的に**合意しているものの日本政府はアメリカ海兵隊普天間航空基地の**移転先を特定しなかった**。(B2-36-T-2, B4-1540)
766. 沖縄で、何千人もの人々が、米海兵隊のヘリポート基地を島内の別の場所へ移設するという案に抗議し、沖縄での全面的な基地**廃止を要求してデモを行った**。(B2-10-13, 36-T-2)
767. 横須賀市長は初め、米海軍が横須賀に**根拠地をおく**通常型航空母艦キティ・ホーク (Kitty Hawk) をニミッツ (Nimitz) クラスの原子力航空母艦に**置き換える**というアメリカ国防総省の発表に激しく**反発した**。(B2-35-3, B3-169, B4-1554)
768. 米艦載機による夜間着陸訓練の耳をつんざく騒音に**悩まされてきた**厚木基地周辺の住民は、この訓練が岩国の海兵隊基地へ移されるという政府の**決定**を聞いて、複雑な感情を持った。
769. 山口県岩国市の住民投票で**投じられた**総数の 90 パーセント近くが、在日米軍の再編計画の下で東京近郊の厚木海軍航空基地から岩国の米海兵隊の飛行場に、57 機の米軍用機を移転させる政府案に反対した。(B2-14-T-4, 15-17, B4-1294)
770. 地方自治体の要請にもかかわらず、政府は、日本に**駐留する**米軍の地位を**保証する**日米地位協定の**見直し**について**交渉すること**を**決めている**。(B2-36-T-2, B3-77, B4-926)
771. 沖縄の米軍は、海兵隊のヘリコプターが宜野湾市にある大学構内に墜落したわずか 3 日後に飛行訓練を**再開し**、その事故に強く**抗議をしている**沖縄の人々の怒りを**再燃させた**。(B2-36-T-2, B4-1242, 1540)
772. 少数野党の社民党は、イラクの多国籍軍への**参加**のような、最近の活動から判断して、自衛隊の現状は戦争**放棄**の憲法に**違反している**、と宣言した。(B3-339, B4-916, 1164)
773. 上海協力機構は、この中央アジア 4 カ国とロシア、中国**からなる**地域集団の**設立**5 周年を記念して上海で行われた首脳会談で、暗にアメリカ一極集中型世界を**批判する**共同宣言を**承認した**。(B3-76, B4-941, 1433)
774. アメリカのブッシュ大統領は、一般教書演説で、中国やインドのような新しい**競争相手**の**出現に直面して**、自国の繁栄を**維持する**ために、アメリカの**競争力**の強化を求めた。(B2-33-7, B3-492, B4-1268)

775. 2006 年に内閣府が 20 歳以上の日本人 3 千人に**行った**調査によると、回答者の 45 パーセントが、日本が戦争に**巻き込まれる**可能性について**心配しており**、これはこの調査が 37 年前に始まって以来最高である。(B2-9-10, B4-1481, 1500)
776. 日本政府は、武力攻撃の状況を想定して新しく**制定された**国民保護法のもとに、市町村に、住民の**避難**や**避難民**への救援それに武力攻撃への対応のための**具体的な**計画を早急に作成するよう**求めた**。(B3-624, 762, 795)
777. 新たに**制定された**国民保護法の下での初めての避難訓練が、日本海沿岸の美浜原子力発電所周辺で、その発電所がテロリストのグループによって急襲されたという**想定**の下で**行われた**。(B3-122, 406, 495)
778. 日本の巡視船と韓国の沿岸警備隊の対馬海峡での 2 日間の睨みあい、韓国漁船の船長が密漁**容疑**の**立入り検査**を**拒否した**ことを**認めることと引き換えに**日本側がその船長を**釈放する**ことに合意して決着した。(B3-341, B4-1171, 1263)
779. ストックホルム国際平和研究所 (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute) の 2006 年版年鑑は、2005 年の世界の軍事費を総計 1.1 兆ドルと**推定し**、内訳はアメリカが 5 千億ドルで 1 位、これにイギリス、フランス、日本、中国の順で**続く**ことを公表した。(B2-33-8, B4-1334, 1420)
780. 昭和 20 年の米軍による東京大**空襲** 60 周年にあたり、主に女性、子供そして高齢者であったおよそ 10 万人の犠牲者のための追悼式典が、**生存者**と遺族を**含む** 2 千人が**参加**して行われた。(B3-594, 18-T-2, B4-1140)

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (33)

CD 3-3

THE REALIGNMENT OF US FORCES IN JAPAN

- A. Japan and the United States have agreed on the realignment of US Forces stationed in Japan.
- B. The realignment is part of the transformation of the US Forces deployed across the world in line with the Quadrennial **Review** of the US defense strategy, which **places** priority on "the arc of instability."
- A. What do you mean by the arc of instability?
- B. The arc of instability is the region stretching from the Middle East to Northeast Asia along the fringe of the Eurasian Continent, where the Pentagon thinks large-scale armed conflicts could **happen**.
- A. What is the aim of the realignment?
- B. It is aimed at quick deployments and **operations** of US Forces in the event of an emergency in the area, which have become possible with the advent of newly-**developed** military technology.
- A. And Japan is **regarded** as a cornerstone of the forward base in that strategy, isn't it?
- B. Yes. Therefore, the US Army's 1st Corps Headquarters in the state of Washington will be upgraded and relocated to the US Army's Camp Zama near Tokyo.
- A. What about joint **operations** with the Self-Defense Forces?
- B. The headquarters of the Ground SDF Central Readiness Force will be relocated to Camp Zama and the Air SDF Command will be transferred to Yokota Airbase on the outskirts of Tokyo, where the US Fifth Air Force Command is **located**.

- A. Joint training of the two forces will be *conducted* more often.
- B. US airmen stationed in Kadena, Misawa and Iwakuni will join in drills at six air bases of the SDF across Japan.
- A. How about US military bases in Okinawa ?
- B. One of the most thorny issues is the relocation of Futenma Air Station in Okinawa. The central and prefectural governments are still at odds. To alleviate heavy burdens on Okinawa, where 70 percent of US military bases are situated, approximately 8,000 US Marines and their 9,000 dependents will be moved to Guam with Japan *providing* six billion dollars or 59 percent of the total relocation costs.
- A. Local governments are *reluctant* to host new US military facilities and drills although the government is trying to *soothe* opposition by *providing* them with subsidies.
- B. For instance, in a plebiscite in Iwakuni, citizens *voted* against the government plan to transfer carrier-*based* aircraft from Atsugi Naval Air Facility near Tokyo to the western Japanese city.
- A. Some critics have *voiced concern* over the realignment plan as a whole.
- B. They say the proposed integration of the SDF and US Forces will deeply *involve* Japan in the US global strategy. And as a *result*, the SDF will have to *operate* beyond the framework of the Japan-US Security Treaty and eventually exercise the right of collective defense which is virtually prohibited by the Constitution.
- A. They also point out that relocation costs, which a US official *estimates* at 3 trillion yen, will be *borne* by the Japanese side unless otherwise *specified*.
- B. It is not a sheer coincidence that the Defense Agency has been *promoted* to a ministry empowered with the right for budget requests and the overseas mission of the SDF has been elevated to its primary mission together with national defense.

more data and suggestions for your dialogue

- Article VI of the Japan-US Security Treaty (the Far East Clause): For the purpose of contributing to the security of Japan and the maintenance of the international peace and security in the Far East, the United States of America is granted the use by its land, air and naval forces of facilities and areas in Japan.
- Koizumi-Bush joint statement on a new alliance for the 21st century (2006-6-29): The Prime Minister of Japan and the President of the United States declared a new alliance for the 21st century and reaffirmed the strengthening and expansion of the bilateral alliance to a so-called global scale based on common values and interests, including areas outside of traditional security cooperation.
- SDF troops 240,000 (GSDF 150,000 MSDF 46,000 ASDF 47,000) budget 45.32 billion dollars
- US Forces in Japan: troops about 36,000 (Army 1800, Navy 4,800, Air Force 14,200, Marines 15,500) facilities 135 (Okinawa 37, Hokkaido 18, Kanagawa 16, Nagasaki 13, Tokyo 8) Japan's financial burden (sympathy budget allocations) 232.6 billion yen (2006 fiscal year)
- One of the nine Nimitz-class nuclear powered-aircraft carrier will be stationed in Yokosuka, from 2008, replacing the Kitty Hawk commissioned in 1961, the oldest of the 12 flattops in operation. The replacement is aimed at helping the quick launch of operations in the Taiwan Strait, the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea on the arc of instability.
- The government is introducing US-developed ballistic missile defense systems, apparently

intended to intercept Nodong and Taep'dong missiles from North Korea. This has touched off a controversy over the right of collective self-defense.

- military budgets (billion dollars) 1. the United States (507) 2. the United Kingdom (57.6) 3. France (54.1) 4. Japan (45.3) 5. China (44.3) 6. Germany (35.7) 7. Italy (31.9) 8. Russia (28.8) 9. Saudi Arabia (25.3) 10. India (23.6)
- Would you be willing to accept the relocation of US bases and drills in Okinawa to your city ? And why (why not) ?
- Do you think the so-call Far East Clause in the Japan-US security pact reasonable or not ? And why (why not) ?
- Do you think collective defense is necessary for national defense ? And why (why not) ?

UNIT 40

EXERCISE 781 ~ 800 SECURITY & DEFENCE (3)

chunks を参考にして和文を英文にする。和文の太字は英文での key words。
chunks の末尾のカッコ内は、BOOK-2 ~ 4 の参考用例。数字は B2 については UNIT 番号 - 用例番号。
B3, 4 については用例番号。T は LCT, そのあとの数字は LCT 内の行数。

781. 北朝鮮は、ロシアの沿岸都市ナホトカ (Nakhodka) の沖の日本海に、アメリカを攻撃**できる**大陸間弾道ミサイル「テポドン 2 (Taepodong 2)」と思われる 1 発を含む 7 発のミサイルを**連続して発射した**。(B4-997, 1064, 1154)
782. 国連安全保障理事会は、日本が提案した国連憲章第 7 章に**基づく**制裁は削除されたが、北朝鮮のミサイル発射実験を非難し、**行き詰っている** 6 カ国協議に復帰するよう北朝鮮に**強く促した**決議を満場一致で**採択した**。(B2-15-9, B3-797, B4-1453)
783. 北朝鮮外務省のスポークスマンは、北朝鮮は国防に必要なミサイルを実験する権利があると述べて、弾道ミサイル**開発**計画を直ちに**廃棄する**よう北朝鮮に**求めた**国連決議を**拒否する**声明を**発表した**。(B4-864, 997, 1140)
784. 北朝鮮は、朝鮮半島と周辺地域の平和と安定に**貢献する**とこの国が言う地下核実験を、安全に成功裡に**行った**と宣言した。(B3-324, B4-889, 1065)
785. 北朝鮮の核実験声明を受けて、日本政府は、全ての北朝鮮産品の輸入、全ての北朝鮮の船舶の入港、全ての北朝鮮国籍の人物の入国を 6 ヶ月間原則として禁じる独自の追加経済制裁を**課した**。(B2-17-16, 34-6, B3-390)
786. 核実験実施を発表した北朝鮮を非難して国連安全保障理事会は、軍事行動を伴わない経済および外交上の制裁措置のために国連憲章第 7 章を発動し拘束力のある決議を全会一致で**採択した**。(B3-108, 292, B3-794)
787. 北朝鮮の国連大使は、北朝鮮が**行った**核実験はずっと続いているアメリカの圧力

- に対抗するための自衛措置であるので国連決議を全面的に**拒否する**といっている。(B4-880, 946, 1197)
788. 日本の安倍首相は、国会で、政府は、**持たず、作らず、持ち込ませず**の非核三原則に**従う**と述べて、日本が核武装する可能性はないとした。(B2-36-17, 38-18, B4-1073)
789. 北朝鮮の日本海へのミサイル**発射**を**受けて**、戦後の日本で長い間タブー視されてきた敵基地攻撃論が、与党自民党の政治家の間に**浮上してきた**。(B3-506, B4-997, 1475)
790. 日本政府は、武器輸出3原則の**例外**として、イージス (AEGIS) 艦に**搭載されることになる**次世代迎撃ミサイルをアメリカと共同**開発**することにゴーサインを出した。(B2-38-20, B4-997, 1155)
791. 日本政府は、2015 年以降に**配備される**ことになる次世代ミサイルのアメリカとの共同開発計画のコストの3分の1の30 億ドル以上を**負担すること**を**決めた**。(B2-377-4, B4-914, 1334)
792. 第4回6者協議は初の共同声明を**採択し**、その中で、北朝鮮は核兵器開発計画を放棄することを約束し、かわりに、他の参加国は北朝鮮の核エネルギー平和利用の権利を**尊重すること**を**表明した**。(B4-1453, 1513, 1584)
793. イランの大統領は、イランに30日以内にウラン濃縮を**停止するよう求めた**国連安保理の議長声明に**反抗する**動きの中で、国营テレビ放送で、イランは原子炉用燃料のための濃縮ウランを**生産するの**に**成功した**と発表した。(B3-525, B4-1456, 1484)
794. 日本がイランに対してウラン濃縮計画をやめるよう**繰り返し**要請したにもかかわらず、来日中のイラン外相は、イランは核の平和利用の権利**行使**について**差別される**べきではないと**繰り返し**した。(B3-445, 496, 525)
795. パキスタンの原爆の父、カーン博士 (Abdul Khan) が、核分裂爆弾製造の専門的技術を他の国に**漏らした**ことを**認め**、核拡散の闇市場の存在を**示唆した**。(B2-17-11, B4-805, 1147)
796. 警視庁は、核兵器に使われる濃縮ウランを抽出するために必要な機械を**検査するの**に**利用できる**3次元測定器を、違法に輸出した**容疑で**、東京の近くにある精密機器メーカーを家宅**搜索した**。(B2-38-20, B3-477, 525)
797. 新しい国家安全保障戦略の中で、アメリカは、北朝鮮、イラン、シリア、キューバ、ベラルーシ、ミャンマー、ジンバブエを圧制国家であると名指しで**非難し**、なかでもイランが一番の脅威であるとした。(B2-21-8, B3-618, B4-997)
798. アメリカは、インドが軍用のものを**除いた**核施設へのIAEAの**査察を受け入れる**という条件で、核の技術や燃料を**提供して**、核エネルギー**開発**にインドと**協力すること**で合意し、事実上インドを核保有国として**認めた**。(B3-257, 390, B4-1243)
799. 国際原子力機関 (the International Atomic Energy Agency) とエル・バラダイ事務局長 (Director General Mohamed ElBaradai) は、軍事目的の核利用を**防ぎ**、核兵器の拡散を**避ける**ためにたゆまざる努力をしたことで、2005 年のノーベル平和賞を

受賞した。(B2-37-16, B3-100, B4-863)

800. 硫黄島生き残りのその人は、この映画は、想像を絶する飢えと渇きに**苦しめられながら**、この小さな島で絶望的な戦いをしていた暗黒の日々を**思い出させる**といっている。(B2-37-16, B3-100, B4-863)

DIALOGUE EXERCISE (34) THE BATTLE OF IWO JIMA

CD 3-4

- A. Two movies depicting the battle of Iwo Jima have been much talked about, not only in the media but also by Japanese and American people alike.
- B. " Letters from Iwo Jima " directed by Clint Eastwood has been nominated for the best picture Academy Award. The film is a companion of " The Flags of Our Fathers " also directed by Eastwood.
- A. What is the story of " The Flags of Our Fathers."
- B. The story of six American soldiers who **raised** the Stars and Stripes atop the hill on Iwo Jima as a symbol of America's victory. However, the costliest battle in the history of the US Marine Corps claimed the lives of some 7,000 Americans and injured 22,000 others. The black sands of the tiny volcanic island was literally stained with their blood.
- A. Did the six Americans **survive** the bloody battle ?
- B. Three of the six soldiers came back home alive, but they were **utilized** by the government to **encourage** war sentiments and sell war bonds together with the Pulitzer Prize winning photo of the flag hoisting. Two of them died a miserable death and the last one told the truth of the cruel battle to his son just before he died.
- A. Would you tell me about " the Letters from Iwo Jima ".
- B. The movie depicts the battle from the Japanese perspective. The 21,000-strong Japanese garrison led by Lieutenant General Tadamichi Kuribayashi battled it out with 60,000 US troops. On a solitary island without support from the mainland, the garrison had to fight a hopeless battle under harsh conditions of hunger, thirst and underground heat in shelters for 36 days, a month longer than **anticipated** by the US side.
- A. When were the letters found ?
- B. The movie shot a scene in which hundreds of letters are unearthed 60 years after the war by a group of Japanese people searching for the **remains** of more than 10 ,000 Japanese soldiers still **scattered** on the island. That's the prologue of the story. These letters were **addressed** to their families by Japanese soldiers who were sent to the island knowing that they would never come back home again.
- A. How many casualties were there ?
- B. Only a little more than 1,000 returned home alive. Japanese **survivors** are also **reluctant** to speak about the battle and say truth is more tragic than fiction.
- A. Eastwood says that the movies are tributes to the young people who lost their lives before their prime. The American director says there is neither a winner nor a loser in war. And only a sense of futility is **left** behind.

more data and suggestions for your dialogue

- Iwo Jima is located some 1,250 kilometers south of Tokyo. On the southern tip of the island with a total area of 22 square kilometers is a 164-meter-high hill named Suribachiyama or sugar-loaf. The Japanese garrison constructed underground defensive positions on and along the hillsides as well as on the opposite side of the island. In the flat area in between, air strips were constructed.
 - Iwo Jima was an important strategic point for both Japan and the United States, located just between Tokyo and Saipan, the base for B-29 strategic bombers.
 - The commander of the garrison, Lieut. General Kuribayashi (53) is said to be a cool-headed man. Judging from letters to his family, he must have thought that Japan was fighting a losing battle against the United States since he knew the disparities of economic power between the two nations as he was once posted in the United States and Canada as military attaché.
 - The commander planned to protract the battle as long as possible so that air raids of Tokyo by B-29's were delayed. However, two weeks after the battle of Iwo Jima began, Tokyo air raids by 325 B-29's were carried out, killing 100,000 citizens.
 - General Kuribayashi spearheaded the last attack with his 400 men against US strongholds on March 26, 1945, when the US offensive to Okinawa began, where 200,000 people including 100,000 civilians were killed. Japan's desperate war came to an end with the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, making the Japanese Army give up its reckless last resistance involving the whole nation.
 - Americans wondered why the Japanese soldiers did not surrender and preferred suicide attacks. In the military regulations on battlefields called Senjinkun compiled by order of the then Army Minister, General Hideki Tojo, there was a clause " Never be captured while alive ", which was interpreted as the sacred code for not only soldiers but also civilians.
 - Wars Japan was involved in or had something to do with in the past one hundred years :
1. the Russo-Japanese War (1904~5) 2. World War One (1914~18) 3. troop dispatches to Siberia (1918~24) 4. troop dispatches to the Shandong Peninsula (1927~28) 5. the Manchurian Incident (1931~33) 6. the Sino-Japanese War (1937~45) 7. the Nomonhan Incident (1939) 8. the Pacific War (the Pacific theatre of World War Two) (1941~45) 9. the Korean War (1950~53) 10. the Vietnam War (1960~75) 11. the Iraq War (2003~)
 - Why do you think Clint Eastwood directed two companion films ?
 - Why do you think so many Japanese soldiers died rather than surrender ?
 - Who do you think is responsible for the Pacific War in which more than 3 million Japanese died ?
 - What do you think about war ?
- * Iwo jima is officially called Iwo Toh.

**EXERCISE
1-800
ENGLISH
EQUIVALENTS**

UNIT-1 MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS (1) 14

1. The Japanese Red Cross Society says it has **decided to accept a donation worth** nearly one billion yen, the largest ever as an individual **contribution** to the society, from an elderly couple living at a nursery home near Tokyo.
2. An anonymous winner of the 200-million-yen Dream Jumbo lottery has sent the ticket to the Fukui Prefectural Government, **praying for** the earliest possible **recovery** from the recent deluge.
3. Microsoft founder Bill Gates, known as the world's richest person, has announced that he will step back from the leadership of the software giant in two years as he **desires** to shift his work to the management of his charity organization.
4. According to the US media, the world's second richest man, Mr. Warren Buffett, says he will **donate** most of the shares he holds in his **investment** company **worth** 30 billion dollars to the charitable **foundation** run by the world's richest man, Mr. Bill Gates and his wife.
5. Agnes Chan, a singer who **was appointed** first ambassador of the Japan Committee for UNICEF in 1998, says she hopes that Japanese people will talk about deprived children around the world as often as possible.
6. An NHK TV drama **depicting** a girl who **endured** various hardships to **achieve** success as a businesswoman during the turbulent period before and after the war has been aired in more than fifty countries, including Iraq.
7. **Accompanied** by her granddaughter in a wedding dress, Japanese fashion designer, Hanae Mori, 78, bid farewell to her 50-year career as a designer and nearly 30-year membership of the Paris Haute Couture Syndicate at her collection in the French capital.
8. At the award ceremony for the best jewelry wearers held in Tokyo, a winner, the Environment Minister, **advocated** as eco-friendly the use of chic Japanese "Furoshiki", a square silk or cotton cloth to wrap and carry various things.
9. Godzilla the monster **has been honored** with a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame five decades after his birth, which **was triggered** by a hydrogen bomb test that killed or injured Japanese crew members aboard the Lucky Dragon No.5.
10. Effective in 2007, the current Greenery Day on April 29, the birthday of the late Emperor Showa, will be renamed Day of Showa **commemorating** the Showa Era when this country **experienced** turbulent times and subsequent reconstruction.
11. The centuries-old turf-burning of Wakakusa-yama enchants tens of thousands of spectators **thronging** at the foot of the 342-meter hill **overlooking** the ancient Japanese capital of Nara on the eve of Coming-of-Age Day that falls on the second Monday of January.
12. The month-long Gion Festival in Kyoto, which **is regarded** as one of the three major festivals in Japan, reaches its climax when 32 decorated floats parade through the streets, **attracting** hundreds of thousands of sightseers, including those from abroad.
13. Aoi Festival in Kyoto that **heralds** early summer in the ancient Japanese capital **features** wild ginger leaves decorating a long procession of five hundred people dressed in court costumes of the Heian Era **dating back** more than one thousand years.
14. The Shinto shrine on the top of Mt. Fuji has finally **obtained** much-coveted documents of its ownership of the 3,776-meter summit, the tallest place in Japan, from the Finance Ministry just before the 1200th anniversary of its **founding** in 2006.
15. It **sounds** somewhat strange to old parents in Japan that more than half of young husbands witness the delivery of their babies to help comfort their wives and share the feeling of becoming parents.
16. Japanese husbands, especially those in their 40s to 60s, believing in the division of gender roles, **are indifferent** to household chores and those in their 20s to 40s, being company-first men, **depend** on their wives for most elements of child-rearing.
17. After a period of 63 years, an 83-year-old former Japanese Imperial Army soldier stationed in Southern Karafuto, now Russian Sakhalin, **realized** a temporary homecoming to see his parents' grave in northern Japan from the Ukraine where he lives with his Ukrainian wife and three children.
18. Wax models of the Beatles, which **were produced** by the Madame Tussauds Wax Museum in London and found 40 years later, **were exhibited to the public** for the first time at the wax museum in Tokyo Tower **overlooking** the

Japanese capital.

19. The late French writer, Françoise Sagan, wrote her first novel 'Bonjour Tristesse' or 'Hello Sadness' at the age of 18. It **was translated** into many languages, including Japanese, and sold two million copies, **establishing** her reputation worldwide.
20. Hans Andersen's Fairy tales, such as "the Little Mermaid" and "the Emperor's New Clothes" **are** again **grasping** the hearts of Japanese people, young and old, on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of his birth.

UNIT-2 MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS (2) 20

21. According to a special report **analyzing** Japan's national statistics for 2004, one out of every four first-born children came out of so-called shotgun marriages, in which women get pregnant before they marry.
22. Singers Shin-ichi Mori, 57 and Masako Mori, 46, both superstars, have put an end to their 19 years of marriage life, which **seemed** to have been full of happiness. They have three children.
23. Hollywood actor and producer Tom Cruise starring in "Mission **Impossible**" and "the Last Samurai" has divorced actress Nicole Kidman despite their rock solid couple image.
24. A popular TV personality says he deeply **regrets** hitting and injuring a female staffer after an argument over her rude language, which he thought **lacked respect** for an older member of staff whom he was also acquainted with.
25. After two months of wrangling, a prefectural assembly in northern Japan **permitted** a newly-**elected** pro-wrestler-turned member to enter the assembly chamber without taking off his colorful trademark mask.
26. The Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly told its members not to write New Year's greeting cards while **attending** session meetings since its rules do not **admit** doing anything but **participating** in debates.
27. In the ceremony to **inaugurate** the new cabinet, the female state minister **in charge of** measures for the **declining birthrate** and gender equality got into what she **described** as her best clothes for the occasion, an **impressive** long blue puffy dress.
28. A two-man parachute with a comedian and an instructor on made an emergency landing on a **forbidden** place, the garden of the Crown Prince's Palace in Tokyo, while recording a TV program in strong wind.
29. A seasoned fraudster, who swindled money more than 200 times in Tokyo and its vicinity, was finally apprehended when he tried to **cheat** a person of a small amount of money since the person **happened to** be a police station chief.
30. Outspoken novelist-turned Tokyo Governor Shintaro Ishihara **has been sued** by a group including the head of a French language school for his remarks that French **fails** an international language since it can't count numbers.
31. The most dangerous animals in Japan are not bears or poisonous snakes as you may think but hornets or yellow jackets, which sometimes sting people to death when they **disturb** their nests in autumn when they **are taking care of** their new queen.
32. Some 50 small whales, each measuring about two meters, were found dead on the shore of the Boso Peninsula **facing** the Pacific near Tokyo despite desperate **attempts** by surfers and nearby residents to push them back to the sea.
33. A 59-year-old known nationwide as the "Noisy Woman of Nara" in western Japan **has been sentenced** to one-year imprisonment for **inflicting abuse** on her neighbor by constantly **screaming insults** at her and deliberately playing loud music on a CD player almost every day for more than two years.
34. A private railway company headquartered in Tokyo was deluged with **protest** calls and e-mails when it **dismissed** a driver who let his 3-year-old son in his cabin for a few minutes to calm him.
35. The Osaka District Court ruled that a homeless man's tent in the park is his home address, which **enables** him to be eligible for social security measures such as medical **treatment** insurance and unemployment insurance.
36. In the cold at the end of January, 300 officials from the Osaka Municipal Office **removed** some 30 tents of homeless people living in two public parks, including Osaka Castle Park where festivals **are scheduled to** open in March.
37. Mrs. Sumi Yukawa, wife of the late Dr. Hideki Yukawa, the first Nobel Prize winning Japanese citizen, **devoted** the latter half of the 96 years of her life to pacifist movements in sympathy with

Dr. Albert Einstein's world federation aimed at **abolishing** nuclear weapons.

38. One of the pioneering film critics in Japan, Ms Kazuko Komori, died at her home in downtown Tokyo. She was 95. Ms Komori **attracted** TV viewers with her charming smiles and witty comments on not only foreign movies but also social affairs.
39. Marlon Brando, **dubbed** the don of American filmdom, died at the age of 80. The two-time Oscar winner earned his fame with his **performances** in such films as "A Streetcar Named Desire", "On the Waterfront" and "the Godfather".
40. Some 3,500 fans **attended** the funeral wake for Chousuke Ikariya who led the comedians group, the Drifters, and later became an **impressive** actor. He was 72 when he died of cancer at a hospital in Tokyo.

UNIT-3 MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS (3)27

41. A South Korean TV romance drama series "Winter Sonata" **seems** to **have** greatly **impressed** Japanese women mostly in their 40's and 50's, making them remember their younger days.
42. A large-scale music festival modeled on la Folle Journee in France was held in Tokyo's business and amusement center, Marunouchi, through the holiday-studded Golden Week to **commemorate** the 250th anniversary of the birth of Wolfgang Mozart, one of the most popular **composers** among Japanese classical music lovers.
43. A town in Yamanashi Prefecture known for its wine production **has completed** a large rental cellar **utilizing** an **abandoned** railway tunnel to store one million wine bottles since temperatures and humidity inside the tunnel **are desirable** for the storage and aging of wine.
44. Most Japanese people are unfamiliar with French but not so with Beaujolais Nouveau; many Japanese wine fans **are looking forward to** the arrival of the French wine as this is the vintage year.
45. Fancy restaurants in Japan had to stop serving their popular delicacies, foie gras dishes, for a while after the administration **placed** a temporary ban on poultry meat and internal organs from France, where a bird flu epidemic was found to **be spreading**.
46. Taking a dip in a hot spring is a pleasure for Japanese people living on the volcanic archipelago abundant in hot springs, which now number more than 20,000, **feeding** about three thousand spas.
47. It has been learned that in many spas across Japan hotels and inns **pretended** that their hot springs were genuinely natural while they were actually using bathwater additives, circular filter systems and boiled water.
48. On the **frozen** lake commanding a view of snow-covered Mt. Fuji, dozens of people are seen enjoying fishing through a hole dug into thick ice, **keeping themselves warm** in various ways.
49. Many Japanese anglers **are looking forward to** the arrival of June 1st, when a fishing ban on 'Ayu' or sweet fish is lifted in most rivers across the country although the natural population of the most popular fresh water fish **has been declining**.
50. The Japan Shogi Association, a society for professional players of the chess-like indoor game, told pros **not to compete** against computer software in public without the **permission** from the association.
51. Railway companies in Tokyo and its vicinity **have distributed** key rings with a picture of a mother and a baby to pregnant women free of charge so that they may be easily distinguished by other passengers.
52. As is usual for this time of the year, Tokyo International Airport is flooded with tourists who are going abroad to **take advantage of** the holiday-studded Golden Week, which starts on Day of Showa on April 29th and ends on Children's Day on May 5th with Constitution Day on May 3rd in between.
53. An 80-year-old Japanese-American yachtsman **succeeded** in a solo trans-Pacific voyage to bury the **remains** of his wife in her father's tomb in Nagano Prefecture, though his yacht **collided** with a fishing boat on its way to Japan.
54. Two aged Japanese yachtsmen, Minoru Saito, 71 and Ken-ichi Horie, 66, have **performed** the feat of a solo-nonstop-around-the-world voyage in **succession**, covering a distance of 50,000 kilometers in 234 and 250 days respectively.
55. One of the most famous Japanese centenarian, pro skier Keizo Miura, who **kept** a positive frame of mind throughout his life, descended on skis the

glacier of Mont Blanc at the age of 99 and the Rocky Mountains at 100 before he passed away at 101.

56. Mr. Takao Arayama, a Japanese climber who **accomplished** the feat of becoming the oldest person to scale Mt. Everest at seventy years seven months and 13 days, told reporters that he **was not aware of** the previous record set by Japanese pro skier Yuichiro Miura, who was three days younger than him.
57. Even Japan's leading jockey, Yutaka Take, **failed to achieve** a long-awaited victory for "Haruurara", which had recorded a 105 race losing-streak since its debut at Kochi Race Course in Shikoku.
58. Among the three hundred snow sculptures **on display** at the Snow Festival now under way in Sapporo is a giant snow statue of Japan's pro golf sensation, Ai Miyazato, against the backdrop of her birth place Okinawa, standing fifteen meters tall and measuring twenty-five meters wide.
59. A 17-year-old pro table tennis player, Ai Fukuhara, known for her charming smile, had a chance to **exhibit** her fluent Chinese when she **appeared** on a Chinese conversation program on NHK television.
60. A 49-year-old local government employee in Yamagata **has succeeded** for the first time in swimming across the 43-kilometer Soya Straits in 22 hours after **being plagued** by low temperatures and strong sea currents.

UNIT-4 MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS (4)34

61. Foreigners may **misinterpret** the Japanese as very pious people when seeing tens of millions of them visit shrines and Buddhist temples during the first three days of the year only to **pray** for happiness.
62. An electric vacuum sweeper is said to be instrumental in saving aged people who **are apt to** choke on food to death while eating traditional sticky rice cake called "mochi".
63. Off the port city of Kobe, a municipal airport **dubbed** "Marine Air" **has been inaugurated** for 27 domestic round-flights to and from Tokyo and elsewhere a day, **posing** a heavy financial burden of more than 300 billion yen on the local government.
64. In major private railways in the Tokyo metropolitan area, a women-only car on each train **is available** during the morning rush hour when women are most molested.
65. Travelers, upon their arrival at four major airports in Japan from eleven bird-flu **affected** areas, **are required** to have their shoe soles disinfected on a mat **prepared** in a quarantine booth.
66. An elderly couple **plunged** to their deaths when they were thrown out of a gondola on a ropeway while enjoying a spectacular view and autumnal leaves on the mountainside of 3,067-meter-high Ontakesan in the Japan Alps.
67. A group home **accommodating** nine senile people has been burned down in Ohmura, Nagasaki Pref., killing seven of them on the spot or later, **revealing the lack** of safety measures at small-scale group homes.
68. The **founder** of Totsuka Yacht School in central Japan is said to be still confident in his Spartan education that **led** to the deaths of two trainees and disappearance of two others, for which he **was sentenced** to six years in prison.
69. The Ministry in charge of agriculture ordered Ibaraki and Saitama Prefectures to dispose of more than one and a half million chickens to **prevent** bird flu from **spreading** further.
70. Shopping at virtual malls organized by local governments **is** increasingly **attracting** customers from across the country since various specialties in rural areas **can be obtained** easily through the Internet.
71. The Cabinet Office says the deteriorating state of public safety topped the list of its opinion poll on social **awareness**, **surpassing** the business slump for the first time since the survey **contained** a question about "deterioration" seven years ago.
72. A Parliament member, who was himself a cancer patient, **endeavored** to help **enact** a fundamental anti-cancer law in a bid to **live up to** the people's **expectations** to control the nation's No.1 killer which **claimed** the lives of 320,000 Japanese people in 2005.
73. About 2.1 million households or 4.4 percent of the total did not respond to the national census in 2005 with most of them **refusing to cooperate** due mainly to **mounting concerns** over **leaks** of personal information.
74. Thanks to the Childcare Leave Law, the female teacher **is allowed** to return to work next spring when her **leave expires** and a nursery school **accepts** her one-year-old boy.

75. The senior couple, who had been brought up in an urban area, **could not get accustomed to** their new rural life in which they wanted to enjoy a comfortable retirement doing vegetable gardening.
76. The Cultural Affairs Agency looking after cultural assets is under fire for its sloppy management of precious national treasures, the Takamatsuzuka tomb mound in Nara with painted walls **dating back** to around 799 A.D.
77. The government has started **replacing** the existing 10,000-yen, 5,000-yen, and 1,000-yen banknotes with newly printed high-tech bills with the aim of knocking counterfeiters out of circulation.
78. Ichiyo Higuchi, a female novelist and poet in the Meiji Era, has become the first woman whose portrait is carried on a Japanese banknote, when she **replaced** the noted scholar, Dr. Inazo Nitobe, on the 5,000-yen bill.
79. A Japanese NPO had to stop **removing** landmines **laid** during the civil war in Cambodia due to financial difficulties although Cambodians are still being injured by the inhumane weapons.
80. A 53-year-old public senior high school teacher in Kanagawa Prefecture **was** dishonorably **dismissed** for sending more than 900 e-mail messages of love to the cell-phone of a coed of his school and some of them in class.

UNIT-5 SPORTS (1)40

81. The Japanese squad to the Olympics in Athens, the birthplace of the modern Olympiad, **competed** successfully in such sports as Judo, swimming, gymnastics and the marathon, **gaining** a record 37 medals.
82. Mizuki Noguchi from Japan **emerged** as the victor in the women's marathon of the Athens Olympics running through the harsh race with a fabulously long stride almost the same as her height, outpacing the world record holder, Paula Radcliffe from Britain.
83. Most Japanese **were** deeply **impressed** by Ryoko Tani, who won a second straight Olympic gold medal in the women's Judo 48-kilogram category in Athens, braving injuries on her left ankle.
84. The International Olympic Committee **stripped** a Hungarian athlete of the men's hammer throw gold medal after he was found to **have violated** doping rules, and awarded the medal to the silver medalist, Kohji Murofushi of Japan.
85. Most **impressive** in the men's marathon race at the Athens Olympics was a Brazilian runner, who said he was happy to win the bronze medal even though he **happened to** be grabbed by a stranger while he was the first runner.
86. A female figure skater, Shizuka Arakawa, brought the sole medal to the Japanese squad at the Turin Olympics and also became the first Asian gold medalist in the event, a feat that caused a sensation among Japanese people **discouraged** by the poor showing of Japanese athletes in other events.
87. The Turin Olympic gold medalist in the women's figure skating, Shizuka Arakawa of Japan, known for her "Ina Bauer", has turned pro to **participate** in ice shows, **fulfilling** her long-cherished dream.
88. The ninth Winter Paralympics for disabled people was held in Turin, Italy, under the theme of "Break through All Limits and Obstacles" with a record 486 athletes from 39 countries, including Japan, **taking part in** the opening ceremony.
89. A 34-year-old female Japanese swimmer paralyzed from the waist down **was honored with** seven gold medals at the Athens Paralympics **attended** by about four thousand athletes from a record 136 countries and areas.
90. Commenting on the one-two finish in the individual combined exercises in the World Gymnastics Championships, some sports writers say Japan has at last **caught up with** other gymnastics nations after a lapse of more than three decades.
91. To the delight of Japanese people, Naoko Takahashi, a gold medalist in the Sydney Olympics, made an **amazing** comeback by winning the Tokyo International Women's Marathon, the same race that disqualified her from the Athens Olympics.
92. Japan's gold medalist for the women's marathon in the Sydney Olympics, Naoko Takahashi, has signed a four-year sponsorship contract **amounting** to 600 million yen with a Kyoto-based sports and health goods manufacturer.
93. Masahiko Harada, 37-year-old Nordic ski jumping star, who always spoke with a smile, **shed** tears at his retirement news conference when he talked about his wife, who he said had supported his long career as a **competitor**.

94. To the great **disappointment** of the Japanese, Mao Asada, one of the best female figure skaters in the world, was not eligible for the Turin Olympics because she was three months younger than the 15-year-old age-limit rule **specified** by the International Skating Union on the entry deadline.
95. A Korean marathon runner, Sohn Kee-chung, who won the gold medal for Japan in the 1936 Berlin Olympics, died in Seoul at the age of 90, **reminding** both Koreans and Japanese of Japan's colonial rule of the Korean Peninsula.
96. Foreign reporters covering the Special Olympics Winter Games for the mentally handicapped in Nagano **assessed** highly, among other things, **the role played** by ten thousand volunteers who **took care of** athletes from a record 84 countries and regions.
97. A 54-year-old woman pro golfer, Ayako Okamoto, **has accomplished** the feat of becoming the third Japanese member of the World Golf Hall of Fame in St. Augustine, Florida, after Hisako Higuchi and Isao Aoki.
98. Some 30,000 athletes and ordinary citizens **participated** in the 2007 Tokyo Marathon, won by a Kenyan runner with a time of 2 hours 9 minutes and 45 seconds, co-sponsored by the metropolitan government and the Japan Association of Athletic Federations.
99. On leaving a maternity hospital **accompanied** by her husband, a well-known pro baseball player, the two-time Olympic judo champ, Ryoko Tani, **appeared** before reporters with their first child in her arms and said the mother and the baby boy are doing well.
100. The Japanese sporting world **was bewildered** by the news that baseball and softball will **be excluded** from the events in the 2012 London Olympics since Japan had **performed** well in the two sports in past Olympics.
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101. A 36-year-old pitcher in the Major League, Hideo Nomo, known for his unique form **described** as the tornado, became the first Japanese player to chalk up 200 wins in his 15-year career in Japan and the United States.
102. A most popular Japanese major leaguer, Hideki Matsui of the New York Yankees, broke his left wrist while playing as a left fielder, making it **impossible** for him to **improve** his 1,768-consecutive-game streak in Japan and the United States.
103. In the 2004 season of the Major League, Ichiro Suzuki of the Seattle Mariners **accomplished** the feat of setting a record of 262 hits, breaking the old mark which had stood for 84 years.
104. Ichiro Suzuki, an outfielder of the Seattle Mariners, **has declined** two times the Japanese government's **offer** of the People's Honor Award, saying he is still in a **development** stage.
105. After playing for the New York Yankees for three years, Hideki Matsui, a 31-year-old outfielder, has signed a 4-year contract **worth** 52 million dollars with the prestigious team to become the highest-paid MLB player from Japan.
106. The first-ever walkout by Japan's pro ballplayers **resulted** in dramatic changes in the Pacific League, as two IT giants, Rakuten and Softbank, **were invited** to join as newcomers.
107. The IT giant, SoftBank Corp. **has acquired** a pro baseball team, the Daiei Hawks of the Pacific League, from Daiei Inc., the once-No.1 retailer in Japan now **seeking rehabilitation** under the Industrial Revitalization Corporation.
108. Representatives of Japan's pro baseball teams gave a franchise in the Pacific League to the nation's largest Internet shopping mall **operator**, Rakuten, to fill the gap **left** by the **merger** of the Orix BlueWave and the Kintetsu Buffaloes.
109. Spectators packing the ballpark **admired** the American manager of the Lotte Marines of the Pacific League, who led his team to the Japanese Championship for the first time in 31 years by **beating** the Hanshin Tigers of the Central League.
110. Japanese people were feverishly excited and deeply moved to see the Japanese team proceeding to victory in the World Baseball Classic with the TV viewer ratings **soaring** to 56 percent when Japan **beat** Cuba 10 to 6 in the final in San Diego.
111. Eleven players of the South Korean team which **advanced** to the semi-finals of the World Baseball Classic have been exempted from compulsory military service as was the case for the South Korean eleven who **placed** fourth in the 2002 Soccer World Cup co-sponsored by Japan and South Korea.

112. Japanese baseball fans miss the late field manager, Akira Ohgi, who **used to** help players **develop** their individuality rather than tame them, as was shown in the cases of Hideo Nomo and Ichiro Suzuki.
113. At Tokyo Dome, Mr. Pro Baseball, 69-year-old former manager Shigeo Nagashima of the Yomiuri Giants, made his first public **appearance** in 16 months since **suffering** a stroke, **raising** his left hand amid applause from 40,000 spectators.
114. The viewer ratings for the once most popular program in prime time, the Yomiuri Giants night games, **have been diminished** since 2000 with the average ratings in the 2005 season standing at little more than 10 percent.
115. A 17-year-old Russian beauty, Maria Sharapova, stunned tennis fans worldwide, by **defeating** six-time Grand Slam holder, Serena Williams of the United States, to become winner of the women's singles in the Wimbledon Championships.
116. In the 2006 World Cup in Germany, the Japanese eleven led by Zico **failed to live up to** the enthusiastic **expectations** of their compatriots as it finished bottom of Group F in the qualifying rounds with two losses to Australia and Brazil and a scoreless draw against Croatia.
117. Japanese soccer fans were shocked when Hidetoshi Nakata, 29, announced his retirement through his official website during the World Cup finals in Germany, the third World Cup finals he **had taken part in**.
118. FIFA fined French superstar Zinedine Zidane for his headbutt of an Italian player in the chest who, the French captain said, made **insulting** remarks in the World Cup, although it did not **deprive** him **of** the MVP title.
119. Japan's national soccer team now has a new coach, Ivica Osim from Bosnia Herzegovina, who **replaced** Brazilian-born Zico. The 65-year-old former coach of a J-League team once **led** the former Yugoslavia national team to the quarter finals of the 1990 World Cup in Italy.
120. Trouble over the **distribution** of tickets for the FIFA world cup soccer games **has occurred** three times in a row, **betraying** enthusiastic fans **looking forward to** the games.
- anniversary of the official **recognition** of Minamata Disease, the starting point of Japan's environmental pollution, was held before a cenotaph of numerous victims of the mercury poisoning **caused** by water **discharged** by Chisso Corporation in Minamata, Kyusyu.
122. **Upholding** a high court ruling, the Supreme Court held the state and Kumamoto Prefecture responsible for the **spread** of Minamata Disease and ordered them to pay 71.5 million yen to 37 plaintiffs in damages.
123. After a machinery maker, Kubota Corporation, **disclosed** that 79 of its former employees died of asbestos-related diseases such as lung cancer, there was a rush of reports about victims of the thermal protective material nationwide.
124. A major Japanese machinery maker, Kubota, has announced a plan for compensation totaling 3.2 billion yen to 88 people who have contracted asbestos-related diseases while living within a radius of one kilometer of its plant in Amagasaki near Osaka although the company has yet to **recognize** a link between asbestos and the diseases.
125. The government **has submitted** a package of compensation bills to Parliament to pay allowances and medical expenses to asbestos **sufferers** and condolence money to the bereaved families of the deceased.
126. Three employees of Japan's leading trading house, Mitsui & Co., **have been arrested** for the falsification of data on filters to **reduce** hazardous particles **emitted** in gases from diesel-powered vehicles **in an attempt** to make their **equipment** reach the standards set by local governments in the Metropolitan area as soon as possible.
127. In an **exceptional** case, the government **decided** to **halt** halfway the desalination project of Lake Shinjiko and Nakaumi on the Japan Sea Coast, in which 85 billion yen **had been invested** over 40 years.
128. In the western Japanese prefecture of Shiga that encompasses the nation's largest lake, " Biwa-ko ", an independent female ecologist with a campaign slogan of " Never Waste Taxpayers' Money " **has been elected** governor by unexpectedly **defeating** the former vice-governor backed by the three major parties.
129. O-ze, some 130 kilometers north of Tokyo, has

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121. A grave memorial ceremony to mark the 50th

been registered as wetlands of international importance under the Ramsar Convention, which aims to **preserve** habitats for animals and plants peculiar to wetlands and to **promote appropriate** use of **designated** areas.

130. The Shiretoko Peninsula, including its offshore areas at the northern tip of Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido, **has been designated** as a World Natural Heritage site **with a citation** of its unique ecology with brown bears in virgin forests as a peak of the food chain.
131. The 2005 World Exposition Aichi has opened for a six-month run **featuring** ecologically **sustainable** development with 116 countries and four international organizations **taking part** under the theme of 'Nature's Wisdom'.
132. The number of visitors to the 2005 World Exposition Aichi under the theme of "Nature's Wisdom" **exceeded** the 22 million mark during the six-month run, with long queues outside pavilions **featuring** state-of-the-art technologies.
133. Many tourists from neighboring countries **made use of** the tentative visa waiver program to visit the World Expo 2005, Aichi, helping to bring the total number of foreign visitors to Japan for the year to a record 7.45 million.
134. The new enforcement **regulations** of the Natural Park Law **forbid** visitors to loose their pet animals like dogs and cats in the special protection areas of the 83 national and semi-national parks throughout Japan.
135. Researchers say yellow sand, which **tends** to increase year by year probably because of the desertification of inland China, could **pose** health hazards since air pollutants **have been detected** around the sand particles.
136. Yellow sand originating in inland China and Mongolia **was observed** in the heart of Tokyo in 2006 for the first time in six years although the natural phenomenon is often seen in southern Japan and South Korea.
137. The Japanese government **is considering consulting** with China, South Korea and Russia on the massive **amount** of rubbish which was presumably dumped in the waters to the sea of these neighboring countries and washed ashore along the coast of the Japan Sea.
138. The Norwegian Nobel Committee has awarded the Peace Prize for 2004 to Dr. Wangari Maathai

of Kenya, **citing** her **devotion** to ecologically **sustainable development** through planting more than 30 million trees in Africa.

139. According to the UN Population Fund, the world's population stood at nearly 6.5 billion in 2005, and by nationality, China topped the list, **followed** by India, while Japan **placed** tenth with 128 million after Nigeria.
140. The 2004 white paper on the world population says the global population in the middle of the century **is expected to** be roughly nine billion, with those of **developing** nations **accounting for** 85 percent of the total.

UNIT-8 CULTURE & RELIGION59

141. An advisory panel to the ministry in charge of education **has compiled** a report **recommending** that compulsory English education be started in the 5th grade at all elementary schools in Japan to get pupils familiar with international communication in English.
142. According to the ministry in charge of education, more than 90 percent of public elementary schools in Japan had what they termed "English activities classes" in fiscal 2005, **utilizing** school hours **allocated** for comprehensive studies.
143. The ministry in charge of education helps to **offer** chances for all teachers of English working for publicly-run junior high and senior high schools to receive on-the-job training to further their communication skills through the language.
144. Commenting on the proposed compulsory English education at elementary schools, outspoken Tokyo Governor Shintaro Ishihara **denounced** the government policy as nonsense, stressing the importance of the national language through which he said people should cultivate their sensibilities and sentiments.
145. At the English listening comprehension test introduced for the first time by the national center for university entrance examinations, more than 450 among half a million examinees **were annoyed** by malfunctions of handheld IC recorders.
146. A Japanese Nobel Laureate for literature, Kenzaburo Oe, **has inaugurated** the Oe Kenzaburo Prize for which he himself selects a literary work a year to **be translated** into English for publication overseas.

147. A Japanese comic book " Barefoot Gen " *has been translated* into various languages including Russian and English. It *depicts* the life of a boy who *survived* the atomic bombing of Hiroshima.
148. One of the most prominent Japanese film directors, Shohei Imamura, passed away at the age of 79. His films, "The Ballad of Narayama" and "The Eel", won the highest award of the Cannes Film Festival for his realistic *representation* of the toughness of ordinary people.
149. The Venice Film Festival presented the Golden Lion for Lifetime *Achievement* Prize to Japanese animated movie director Hayao Miyazaki for a number of his *praiseworthy* works including 'Spirited Away' and 'Howl's Moving Castle'.
150. A 14-year-old junior high school student in Tokyo, Yuya Yagira, became the first Japanese and youngest winner of the best actor award at "Cannes Film Festival 2004" for his role in a movie *entitled* "Nobody Knows."
151. Made by the late Japanese painter, Taro Okamoto, in Mexico some 40 years ago, a huge mural measuring 5.5 meters by 33 meters *has been unveiled* in Tokyo, *depicting* fleeing people and animals during an atomic *explosion* with the title of " the Myth of Tomorrow ".
152. Takeshi Kitano, a 57-year-old actor and movie director, *has been appointed* as a professor at a graduate school of Tokyo National University of Fine Arts and Music, where he *is intended* to foster world-class specialists in film-making.
153. Van Gogh's painting of a peasant woman, which had been valued at ten to twenty thousand yen, sold for 66 million yen at an auction in Tokyo as it *was determined* as genuine by the Van Gogh Museum in Amsterdam.
154. Following the *designation* of Kabuki as a UNESCO intangible cultural heritage, Kabuki actors said they will make further efforts hand in hand with Noh and Bunraku, which *had* already *been designated* as such heritages.
155. The late Pope, John Paul II, earnestly *repeated* an appeal for world peace in nine languages including English and Japanese when he visited the atom-bombed city of Hiroshima in 1981.
156. The newly-*elected* Pope of the Roman Catholic Church, Benedict XVI, *has pledged* that he would *follow* in the footsteps of his predecessor, John Paul II, who pursued pacifism, human rights protection and dialogue with other religions.
157. Pope Benedict, XVI, a German, visited the *remains* of the Nazi Concentration Camp in Auschwitz to *pray* for the victims of the Holocaust with Holocaust *survivors* during his tour of Poland, the home land of his predecessor, John Paul II.
158. A joint team of researchers from Japan and Mongolia says it has found what *is considered* to be the site of the mausoleum of Genghis Khan, which is said to *be located* near the tomb of the great conqueror of the 13th Century.
159. Caricatures of the Islamic Prophet Muhammad first carried by a Danish newspaper and later by other European dailies *triggered* a huge blazing row between the Muslim world and the western media over the dignity of religion and freedom of *expression*.
160. The 15-year statute of limitations *has expired* for the bloody murder case at Tsukuba University near Tokyo of a Japanese scholar of Islamic studies who *had translated* a controversial novel, " the Satanic Verses ", into Japanese.

UNIT-9 HISTORY..... 62

161. The advisory council to the Prime Minister on Imperial *succession* unanimously supported a *revision* of the Imperial House Law to *allow* a woman to *succeed* the throne and *admit* the first child as the heir regardless of sex.
162. The Imperial Household Agency has announced that Princess Kiko, the wife of Prince Akishino, the second son of the Emperor, had given birth to a baby boy after a Caesarean *operation* at a Tokyo hospital and that the mother and the child were both doing well. The boy is third in line to the Imperial throne, *following* the Crown Prince and his father Prince Akishino.
163. The birth of a baby boy in the Imperial Family for the first time in 41 years *is expected to* have far-reaching effects on the proposed *revision* of the Imperial House Law to *allow* a woman to ascend the Chrysanthemum Throne.
164. The government proposal for a *revision* of the Imperial House Law to *allow* female emperors *has been left* in the air, *taking into account* the pregnancy of Princess Kiko, the wife of Prince Akishino, the younger brother of the Crown Prince.

165. According to newspaper polls **conducted** on the third birthday of Princess Aiko, the only child of the Crown Prince and Princess, 80 percent answered affirmatively to a **revision** of the Imperial House Law which prohibits women from inheriting the throne.
166. Prince Tomohito Mikasa, a cousin of the Emperor, **has raised** questions over moves to **admit** a female Emperor, saying great efforts should be made to **ensure** the current system under which only males **are allowed to succeed** the Chrysanthemum throne continues.
167. At a news conference, Crown Prince Naruhito commented that there had been moves **considered denying** Crown Princess Masako's career as a diplomat and staining her character, **giving rise to** controversy over the status quo of the Imperial Household.
168. The Crown Prince and Princess and their only daughter stayed in the Netherlands for two weeks at the **invitation** of the Dutch Queen for rest and recuperation for Crown Princess Masako who **had been suffering** from stress-related **adjustment** disorder since 2003.
169. Princess Nori, the 36-year-old only daughter of the Emperor and Empress, **quit** as a member of the Imperial Family to embark on a new life as a commoner by getting married to a 40-year-old employee of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government.
170. A solemn ceremony **was arranged** for the only daughter of the Emperor and Empress, Princess Sayako, to bid farewell to her ancestors enshrined in the Imperial Palace before marrying a commoner. According to Imperial court tradition, the 36-year-old princess was dressed in a layered Kimono with her hair long at the back.
171. The Emperor and Empress **offered silent prayers** to nearly 60,000 people who perished at Banzai Cliff and other places on Saipan Island during fierce battles toward the end of the Pacific War 61 years ago.
172. Speaking to a member of the Tokyo Metropolitan Board of Education at an Imperial garden party, the Emperor **expressed** his opinion that it is **desirable** that hoisting the national flag and singing the national anthem at school ceremonies be not compulsory.
173. According to polls **conducted** just after the marriage of Crown Prince Charles to Mrs. Camilla Parker Bowles, most Britons **preferred** Prince William as heir to the British Crown.
174. The Imperial Household Agency says the 72-year-old Empress will take a rest at an Imperial ranch since she **has discharged** blood several times recently, probably due to stress and fatigue.
175. The stone epitaph of a Japanese student who **accompanied** an envoy to China and died there more than 1,200 years ago at the age of 36 **has been excavated** in Xian, the ancient capital of the Tang Dynasty.
176. Some archeologists **contend** that the new finds, two pieces of wood found in the main hall of Horyuji Temple, reinforce their theory that the world's oldest wooden structure was built in the early 8th Century.
177. Newly-**excavated** finds in the ancient capital of Nara are believed to have been part of the residence of an influential family, one member of which was assassinated in a coup in 645, which **raised** the curtain on significant Imperial reform in Japanese history.
178. A group of experts says the ancient statues of Buddha, which once stood in the Archeological **Remains** of the Bamiyan Valley, were built in the first half of the 6th century, **dating back** 50 to 100 years earlier than the commonly-held belief.
179. The Cultural Affairs Agency **has decided to dismantle** the stone chamber of the Takamatsuzuka ancient burial mound to **preserve** the precious wall paintings, believed to **date back** to the 7th Century.
180. Kumano-Kodo, one of the UNESCO-**designated** World Heritage sites, are mountain trails **leading to** grand shrines in the Kii Peninsula worshiped by many of the ancient emperors from more than one-thousand years ago.

UNIT-10 EDUCATION 66

181. The ministry in charge of education has begun to **review** its 3-year-old concept for education with latitude in the face of **criticism** of the poor **results** of Japanese pupils in recent international **surveys** of academic ability.
182. The nationwide association of parents and teachers in Japan says nearly half of the **surveyed advocate** integrated study beyond the framework of subjects and about 40 percent of them are negative about the five-day school week.

183. The ministry in charge of education **has set up** a panel to discuss how to **deal with** children unwilling to go to school since the number of such children reached a record high of nearly 140,000 in fiscal 2001.
184. According to a government **survey**, an increasing number of elementary school children **tend** to get angry suddenly without reason and become violent against their classmates and even their teachers.
185. According to a Japanese government-backed youth research institute which **surveyed** the daily lives of senior high school students in four nations, Japanese students are less enthusiastic about studying and more interested in comic books than their American, Chinese and South Korean counterparts.
186. It has revealed in a questionnaire sent by the ministry of education to 100,000 senior high school 3rd graders that 41 percent of them never or almost never study after school and 71 percent **hate** studying.
187. A young teacher, **dubbed** "Yankee", **has been assigned** as a member of the Yokohama City Board of Education, which rates highly the career of the 33-year-old who once dropped out of school but later become famous for his educational activities.
188. Japanese universities, not so prestigious ones in particular, **are competing for survival** since the **competition** rate for entrance exams **is likely to** drop to less than one due to the **declining** number of senior high school students, as a **result of** dwindling birthrates.
189. As **was envisaged** by the parties **concerned**, Hagi International University in western Japan has become the first college or university to **apply** for court-led **rehabilitation** due to financial difficulties **resulting from a lack** of students.
190. According to data **compiled** by university cooperatives, in addition to school expenses a university student making his or her lodging spends 1,860,000 yen a year on living costs, an overwhelmingly large **amount compared** to a live-at-home commuter.
191. More than ten percent of children studying at elementary and junior high schools had to **rely** on public **assistance** for school lunches, excursions and stationery in fiscal 2004 due to the financial plight of their parents, mainly as a **result of** joblessness or divorces.
192. According to the ministry in charge of education, a total of 556 teachers at public elementary, junior high and senior high schools **were regarded** as incompetent at teaching by the municipal boards of education in fiscal 2004.
193. The Supreme Court **turned down a complaint** by a music teacher at an elementary school who **was reprimanded** for **refusing** an order to **accompany** the national anthem on the piano, saying the order did not **infringe** on her freedom of thought.
194. In fiscal 2003, a record 155 teachers at public schools in Japan **were punished** by local **education** boards for molestation or sexual harassment mostly of students and also a record 173 teachers **were reprimanded** for corporal **punishment** of their students.
195. A drastic generation change in school teachers **is predicted** in the near future as teachers who were recruited in the early '70's, when the second baby boomers entered elementary schools, are to reach the mandatory retirement age in large numbers.
196. More than 100 teachers at Tokyo municipal senior high schools **have been reprimanded** for their **defiance of instructions** by the Education Board that they stand up and sing Kimigayo at school ceremonies.
197. A 65-year-old former public senior high school teacher was fined 200,000 yen for **disrupting** the **graduation** ceremony at the school by asking parents of the students **attending** the ceremony not to stand up while the national anthem was played **in defiance of** strong instructions from the Tokyo Metropolitan Board of **Education**.
198. The Tokyo Metropolitan Board of Education was shocked by a court **decision** that it **had infringed** on freedom of thought and conscience **guaranteed** by the Constitution by **forcibly** making public school teachers sing the national anthem and stand before the national flag at school ceremonies.
199. Two major Japanese dailies in their editorials have **called on** the government **to abolish** the controversial screening system for school textbooks, at least for those for senior high schools **to ensure** a variety of contents to enlarge students' perspectives on what's going on in their country and the world.
200. An official **survey** says more than half the

Japanese people who *happened to* see wrongdoings of minors such as smoking or flocking in parks late at night *hesitate to warn* them out of *fear* of being assaulted.

UNIT-11 HEALTH (1) 69

201. A research panel of the ministry in charge of health *released* a report in April, 2006, that at least 522 Japanese patients had had organs such as hearts, livers and kidneys transplanted in 25 countries including the United States, the Philippines and China.
202. A one-year-old girl, Ayaka, died of blood poisoning at a hospital in the United States five months after *having undergone* a multiple organ transplant thanks to a large number of *donations* from citizens across Japan.
203. A group of doctors at a medical university in Tokyo has successfully implanted the first domestically-made downsized partial mechanical heart into a middle-aged man *plagued* by heart disease.
204. To the great *disappointment* of South Koreans, their national hero, Professor Hwang Woo-suk of Seoul University, *admitted* that he had faked his claim to have cloned human embryonic stem cells.
205. The ministry in charge of health *disclosed* that more than 600 died of lung failure *caused* by side effects of the anti-cancer drug, Iressa, as of April in 2005 in Japan, the only country that *has approved* the use of the drug.
206. A teenage girl in Tokyo died after taking a diet product believed to have been imported from China through the Internet amid reports that several other women *had suffered* health hazards *caused* by the product.
207. According to the ministry in charge of health, the first *infection* of the mosquito-borne West Nile fever virus in Japan was found in a Japanese man in his 30s who had visited Los Angeles.
208. The ministry in charge of health and welfare *has issued* an urgent *recommendation* to municipalities to *abandon* vaccinations against Japanese encephalitis following reports of *suspected* side effects.
209. The ministry in charge of health *estimates* the death toll at 640,000 in the worst-case scenario under the *assumption* that the new type of influenza would *affect* a quarter of Japan's population.
210. In the 7th International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific held in Kobe, the UN special organ on AIDS and HIV *estimated* that without adequate prevention, 12 million people in the region *could be* newly *infected* with the virus by 2010.
211. The first case of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease *was confirmed* in 2005 in a Japanese man in his 50s, who stayed in England in 1989, three years after the disease, the human version of BSE, *surfaced* in the country.
212. Japan's legendary homerun king and the manager of the Fukuoka Softbank Hawks, Sadaharu Oh, 66, *underwent* laparoscope-assisted surgery at a Tokyo hospital to *remove* a malignant tumor from his stomach.
213. A doctor at a Tokyo hospital *was acquitted of* professional negligence for failing to *remove* part of a cotton candy stick from the brain of a little boy since the boy's death seemed *inevitable* regardless of the doctor's inadequate treatment.
214. Certain victims in earthquake-stricken Niigata Prefecture *are suspected* to have died of the so-called economy-class syndrome since their blood circulation *had been interrupted* while they were sleeping for days in the narrow seats of their vehicles which they used as shelters.
215. The Japanese government has drawn up an action plan to *restrict* public activities such as overseas traveling, gathering, and schooling in the event of a new type of influenza pandemic which *is feared* to *emerge* in the near future.
216. According to the ministry in charge of health, the number of newly-reported HIV positive people and AIDS patients in Japan *exceeded* the one-thousand mark in 2005 for the first time, bringing the total of such people and patients to more than ten thousand.
217. Doctors say Japan should *be ashamed* of being called "a measles power" where tens of thousands of infants *are infected* with the disease every year mainly because of the insufficient vaccination system.
218. A private survey shows that one out of every four Japanese people above the age of ten *seems to be suffering* from a pollen allergy, whose symptoms *resemble* those of hay fever... sneezing, running noses, nasal congestion and eye irritation.
219. In spring, an increasing number of people who are

trying to **get rid of** their pollen allergy, travel to Okinawa or Hokkaido where there are few cedar trees that **trigger** the nasal disease which **is similar** to hay fever.

220. A study group of the Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry **estimates** the number of alcohol **abusers** in Japan at 820,000 **based on** the standards of the World Health Organization, which are much stricter than the Japanese ones.

UNIT-12 SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (1) 72

221. The developer of Winny, computer software that **enables** swapping of music, movies and other files, **has been arrested** on **suspicion** of helping PC users **violate** the Copyright Law.

222. The Chief Cabinet Secretary has advised people not to install the free file **exchange** software, Winny, as the **leakage** of information through virus-**infected** PCs using the software **has been posing** a social problem.

223. A new TV and data service called One Seg has started in urban areas in Japan **providing** mobile phones, car navigation systems and game machines with clear terrestrial digital TV programs free of charge **associated** with information through the Internet.

224. Japan Post put on sale a little more than four billion New Year cards for 2006, eight percent less than the previous year, probably **considering** a rapid increase in greetings by e-mail.

225. An easy-to-use cell-phone with only touch-tone digits is reported to **be attracting** seniors who **have avoided** having mobile phones because they **are** too **complicated** to use.

226. Coupled with the advent of broadband services, the remarkable **spread** of mobile phones and PDAs **has advanced** electronic publications of dictionaries and comic books in particular.

227. The Internet **was utilized** for **murder** by a 32-year-old woman paramedic in Tokyo when she asked a homicide website owner to kill the wife of her lover for blood money **amounting to** 15 million yen.

228. A former researcher of Toshiba Corporation and now a professor at Tohoku University has won 87 million yen in a court-mediated **settlement** as a reward for his **contribution** to the invention of "flash memory", **indispensable** for mobile phones and digital cameras.

229. Under a court-mediated **settlement**, Professor Shuji Nakamura, who **invented** the blue light **emitting** diode, will receive 840 million yen from his former employer. The **amount** is the largest ever given for an **invention** by a corporate employee.

230. China **has succeeded** in orbiting the earth and retrieving its second manned spaceship, Shenzhou VI, with two cosmonauts on board, **displaying** its competence and confidence in space technology.

231. The success of Space Ship One **is expected to** enhance the possibility of a private manned spaceship carrying ordinary citizens to an altitude of 100 kilometers or higher to let them **experience** weightlessness and command a view of the earth drifting in space.

232. About 16,000 citizens of Chigasaki, where Astronaut Soichi Noguchi spent his high school days, heartily welcomed the space hero and his five colleagues, **celebrating** their successful mission on board the Space Shuttle Discovery.

233. Japan's mainstay rocket, H-2A, has successfully put into orbit a multi-purpose weather **observation** and navigation satellite after **being launched** from the Tanegashima Space Center in the Pacific off Kyushu.

234. Japan has successfully **launched** three space rockets within a month with payloads of a land **observation** satellite, a multifunctional satellite and an infrared telescope satellite respectively, paving the way for international rocket **launching** businesses.

235. **Publishing** firms of school textbooks **are annoyed** by the International Astronomical Union's changed definition on the planets of the solar system that Pluto **be stripped of** its status as a planet since they will have to change descriptions on the relevant parts in textbooks as early as possible.

236. Some experts are dubious about NASA's announcement that American astronomers have discovered in the solar system a 10th planet **resembling** the farthest planet from the sun, Pluto.

237. Judging from images and data sent from the small probe that **succeeded** in landing on Titan, NASA scientists say the largest moon of Saturn more closely **resembles** Earth and Mars than they **anticipated**.

238. A group of researchers at Tohoku University *has achieved* its objective of *developing* a life-size dancing robot, which, dressed in white, can do waltz steps with a human partner.
239. The Guinness Book of Records *recognized* that the Japanese-made express elevator installed in the world's highest building in Taiwan, is the world's fastest elevator *capable of* going up at a speed of 60 km per hour.
240. Dolly, the sheep, the first creature *produced by* a cloning *technology*, was given mercy killing after *developing* a severe lung disease at the age of six, about half the average life span for the animal.

UNIT-13 CONSTRUCTION & TRAFFICS 75

241. The *unprecedented* scandal *concerning* the safety of buildings has rocked the nation as it *involves* more than one hundred hotels and condominiums complexes in various parts of this country.
242. It *is feared* that some of the hotels and condominiums complexes built on data doctored by the then first-class architect may *collapse* in the event of an earthquake stronger than intensity 5 on the Japanese scale of 7.
243. Residents of condominiums built on falsified data have been ordered to *evacuate* before the complexes *are demolished* for reconstruction on the same compounds with financial assistance from the central and local governments.
244. A central figure in the building safety scandal, a former first-class architect, testified before Parliament that he had falsified data on quake resistance in an *attempt to reduce* the amount of reinforcement steel beyond the minimum *requirement* under pressure from the construction firm.
245. Residents whose condominiums *were proved* to be defective in quake resistance say they are grateful to the Tokyo District Court for its decision to begin bankruptcy procedures for the Tokyo-based condo developer, Huser Limited, to *keep* the company's assets intact to compensate them.
246. The transport authorities of London *decided to quit* regular services of double-decker busses, a daily convenience for citizens and attraction for sightseers, since they are not friendly to the physically challenged and the environment.
247. The world's tallest tower, 610 meters high, will be constructed in the heart of Tokyo for the transmission of radio and television waves by 2012 when broadcasting in Japan is completely *converted* from analog to digital.
248. World famous Japanese architect Kenzo Tange was known for his pursuit of delicate beauty in huge constructions as *displayed* in such works as the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum and the gymnasium for the Tokyo Olympics.
249. The opening of the Tsukuba Express linking Tsukuba Science City and the electronic shopping center of Akihabara in Tokyo in 45 minutes *is expected to promote* businesses centering on new technologies.
250. Okinawan people are happy to have the first railways on the island in postwar days, with many people standing in queues at Naha Airport station on the *inaugural* day, waiting for the first train *bound for* Shuri.
251. Many railway fans bid farewell *watching* the last train run of a debt-ridden third sector local railway with the fantastic name of "the Home Town Milky Way Line", which had been a lifeline in east Hokkaido for nearly a century since the age of the National Railways.
252. The East Japan Railway Company *has unveiled* two prototypes of a bullet train which the company *expects* to be the world's fastest, running at a speed of 360 kilometers per hour when put into service around 2010.
253. Japan and France have agreed to *collaborate* for the research and development of the next generation Concorde, which *is expected to* be less noisy and more fuel-efficient than the old one.
254. The Japan's much-*publicized* largest luxury liner, the 50-thousand-ton, 240-meter-long Asuka II, has set out for her debut voyage to the Izu Islands from its home port of Yokohama with 700 passengers and a crew of 400 on board.
255. The number of ocean-going "Maru-ships" owned and *operated* by Japanese shipping companies *has been* drastically *reduced* to less than one hundred, being *replaced* by ships with a flag of convenience.
256. Route 8, one of the eight ring roads in and around Tokyo, *has been completed* with an *investment* of half a trillion yen after the construction of the 44-kilometer trunk road was started half a century ago.

257. Drivers are requested to **abide by** a newly-stipulated clause in the Road Traffic Law banning them from using a mobile phone while driving. Otherwise, they **face** a fine of up to 50,000 yen.
258. The world's largest motorcycle manufacturer, HONDA, says it **has developed** the first-ever motorcycle airbag system for commercial use to help **absorb** impact to riders in a frontal **collision**.
259. With crackdowns on illegal parking intensifying, traffic congestion has been eased to the joy of drivers, pedestrians and owners of toll parking lots while **complaints are being voiced** by delivery companies and nursing service providers.
260. The four expressway public corporations were reorganized in October, 2005 under the privatization policy espoused by the Koizumi Cabinet, with the aim of repaying 44 trillion yen of debts and **making** expressways toll-free in 45 years.

UNIT-14 FOREIGN NATIONALS 78

261. According to the annual report **issued** by the Justice Ministry, the number of registered foreign residents of Japan hit a record high of more than two million as of the end of 2005, **accounting for** nearly 1.6 percent of the total population.
262. Mainly **benefiting** from economic development in Asian countries, the number of foreigners studying at schools in Japan **topped** the 100,000 mark in 2003, 20 years after the government set the target.
263. By country, China topped the list of foreign students in Japan, **accounting for** nearly two thirds of about 110,000 such students, **followed** by South Korea, and most of them **are** privately **financed**.
264. With a remarkable increase in personal **exchanges** with countries around the world, the number of international marriages in Japan has been steadily on the rise with either the husband or the wife being a foreigner in one out of every 20 new couples in 2003.
265. The Japanese government has started a program to **provide** vocational training and more than 500 hours of language lessons to foreign people **recognized** as refugees under international law, **accepting** 18 such people in fiscal 2006.
266. The pro-Seoul organization of Korean residents in Japan and its pro-Pyongyang counterpart have **issued** a joint declaration stressing the need to **get rid of** their half-a-century old confrontation for reconciliation in line with moves toward Korean reunification.
267. The pro-Seoul organization of Korean residents in Japan has retracted the recent joint statement for rapprochement with its pro-Pyongyang counterpart, saying it's **impossible** to **live up to** the statement now that North Korea **has launched** ballistic missiles into the Sea of Japan.
268. The Supreme Court turned down a law suit filed by a Korean resident of Japan that local governments be given the right to **exclude** non-Japanese civil servants from managerial posts.
269. Non-Japanese workers **are dissatisfied** with the Supreme Court decision in favor of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government which **refused** a South Korean public health nurse a test for promotion to a managerial post citing her nationality.
270. Two elderly Filipina sisters **born** to a Japanese father and Filipina mother in prewar days, **have been guaranteed** Japanese nationality by the Tokyo Family Court, setting a happy precedent for more than two thousand such Filipinos.
271. The Tokyo police **are endeavoring** to **eradicate** malicious crimes **committed** by foreigners which range from pickpocketing, car-theft and **forgery** of credit cards to trafficking of drugs and handguns.
272. At a Tokyo railway station, a man **alleged** to be a member of a South Korean gang of pickpockets was caught on the spot after spraying a kind of tear gas at two policemen and **causing** chaos for commuters.
273. It has been learned that a Japanese gang ring and a group of Chinese nationals **were involved** in the robbery case in which a transport company in Tochigi Prefecture was robbed of 540 million yen, the biggest **amount** ever heisted in Japan.
274. What **seems** to be an **assumption** that her daughter was isolated among her friends led a Chinese mother of a Japanese kindergartner to cruel murders of the daughter's two classmates in her car while carrying them to their school in Shiga Pref., central Japan.
275. Thanks to DNA **analysis**, the murderer of a seven-year-old girl in Hiroshima **was identified as** a 30-year-old Peruvian who entered Japan on a **forged** passport in the disguise of a man of Japanese descent.
276. As of October in 2003, the number of Japanese

nationals living overseas *is estimated* to total one million or more with the United States topping the list of countries where they stay, *followed* by China.

277. The Supreme Court has passed a judgment that legal provisions *stipulating* the limit of voting rights of Japanese citizens living abroad for national elections *run counter to* the Constitution, saying the government should take steps to *revise* the relevant law .

278. After an ordeal of fifty years, Japanese emigrants to Dominica had to *compromise* with the Japanese government, which *decided* to pay between 500,000 and two million yen of consolation money to the 1,300 emigrants following a court ruling *turning down* their damages suit because of the statute of limitations.

279. Three so-called war-displaced women in their 70s *were* deeply *disappointed* at a district court judgment *rejecting* their damages suit while *admitting* the responsibility of the state, which it said had given them quite insufficient support to get them back from China promptly and *allow* them to live in Japan independently.

280. In the annual report for 2005 on human trafficking *compiled* by the US State Department, Japan *was described* as one of the second category countries which *failed to* comply fully with the minimum standard to fight the evil practices.

UNIT-15 ACCIDENTS 80

281. West Japan Railway Company or JR West *resumed* services on the Fukuchiyama Line, which *had been suspended* for 55 days after the deadly derailment that *claimed* the lives of 107 people including the driver.

282. The Cabinet Minister in charge of transport *pledged* the utmost efforts to *prevent* a recurrence at a memorial service *attended* by nearly two thousand people to mark the first anniversary of the derailment in Amagasaki of a West Japan Railway Company train that *left* 107 people *dead* and 555 others injured.

283. During the morning rush hour, train services on the JR Yamanote Line, an artery in the heart of Tokyo, *were* completely *stalled* for more than five hours due to power line trouble, inconveniencing some 170,000 commuters and other passengers.

284. Tokyo's main transportation artery, the Yamanote

Line, *was disrupted* for seven and a half hours, *affecting* more than 300,000 passengers because its tracks swelled by several centimeters due to construction work under the elevated roadbed.

285. A six-car limited express *bound for* Niigata from Akita on the Japan Sea Coast derailed and rolled over into the shape of a jackknife *leaving* five passengers *dead* after it crossed a bridge over the river Mogami in a strong snowstorm

286. The service of the fully-automated Yuri-kamome trains running along the waterfront of Tokyo Bay *has been suspended* for three days because a wheel of a train came off probably due to metal fatigue in the axle, *disrupting* 220,000 commuters and sightseers.

287. More than two thousand passengers *appeared* exhausted when they *were released* from the carriages of 14 Tohoku bullet trains *stalled* for as many as eight hours due to a strong quake that hit Miyagi Prefecture in northern Japan.

288. Japan Airlines *has inaugurated* a safety *promotion* center in the maintenance district of Tokyo's Haneda Airport *featuring* the debris of the jet liner *involved* in the worst single-plane accident in history in 1985, which *claimed* the lives of 520 people.

289. A Boeing 767 passenger jet of a domestic airline company, Skymark, *turned out* to have been in regular service for nine months without fully repairing its defect *caused* by a collision with an airport car.

290. Taiwan's passenger jet on its flight from Taipei to Tokyo *was disturbed* by air turbulence over Miyake Island in the Pacific, injuring about fifty passengers and crewmembers although slightly.

291. Landings and departures to and from Tokyo's Hanada Airport *were* temporarily *disrupted* when a JAL passenger jet with 222 people on board was stranded on one of the three runways after its nose gears broke down during landing.

292. Three young children (were) drowned when a *utility vehicle* with them and their parents on board was rammed in the rear by a car driven by a reckless young drunk employee of the Fukuoka Municipal Office and *plunged* off a bridge into the six-meter deep sea.

293. A heavily drunk driver rammed his recreational vehicle into a waiting sedan at a crossroads in

northern Japan without **applying** the brake and the two cars smashed into a high school walking rally, killing three students and seriously injuring five others.

294. In a move for stricter **punishment** for drunken driving, the Tokyo District Court held a colleague of the heavily intoxicated driver jointly responsible for the fatal accident, saying he **failed to fulfill** his **obligation** to stop the driver from taking his car home after they drank for several hours together.

295. The traffic on the Hokuriku Expressway linking Niigata with Maibara on the Japan Sea coast **was interrupted** in both directions for half a day after a pileup **involving** 61 vehicles which skidded and lost control on a **frozen** road on a snowy night.

296. An annual police report says the traffic death toll in 2005 across Japan **declined** below the 7,000 mark for the first time in nearly half a century, **attributing** the decline to the increased number of seatbelt **wearers** and stricter penalties.

297. A 7-year-old girl, while playing in a water stream pool in Fujimino City, Saitama Prefecture, was drawn into a tube from a drain inlet, one of whose covers had come off. After six hours of rescue **operations**, the girl was found dead in the tube.

298. A Philippine-registered 6,000-ton freighter **bound for** Yokohama with 25 crew members on board sank after **colliding** with a 500-ton Japanese cargo ship at the mouth of Tokyo Bay where visibility was less than 200 meters due to dense fog. No one was injured.

299. Only one crewmember **managed to** escape death when a 19-ton fishing boat with eight crewmen on board overturned in waters 40 kilometers off the eastern tip of Hokkaido, probably due to a **collision** with a large vessel, **leaving** five dead and two others **unaccounted for**.

300. A three-hour blackout inconvenienced 1.4 million households and offices and **affected** train runs in Tokyo and adjacent areas when a vessel with a crane upright on the deck **happened to** damage power cables **located** 16 meters above the surface of the river that flows into the Bay of Tokyo.

UNIT-16 INCIDENTS (1)..... 83

301. The family members of the Japanese **abducted** by North Korea are irritated with the government, which they said **had been reluctant to impose**

economic sanctions against Pyongyang.

302. US President George Bush **denounced** North Korea saying it's hard for Americans to imagine that the leader of any country would **encourage** the **abduction** of a young child after an Oval Office meeting with Mrs. Sakie Yokota, a 70-year-old mother whose daughter **was kidnapped** by North Korean agents in 1977 when she was 13.

303. Mrs. Sakie Yokota, whose daughter **was abducted** by North Korean agents, strongly **urged** the Japanese government to immediately **impose** strict economic sanctions against what she called a "rogue" state.

304. Prime Minister Jun-ichiro Koizumi's second visit to Pyongyang **brought about** a happy reunion in Japan for two families, whose repatriated abductee parents had been awaiting the return of their five children **raised** in North Korea.

305. What Pyongyang **claims** to be the cremated **remains** of an **abductee**, Megumi Yokota, **have been proved** to be those of somebody else as a result of DNA tests **conducted** by a research institute at the request of the Japanese government.

306. A Japanese abductee repatriated from North Korea **has translated** a best-selling historical novel in South Korea **entitled** "Kosho " or "Lonely General " into Japanese, **taking advantage of** his expertise in the Korean language.

307. Abduction victim Hitomi Soga, **accompanied** by her American husband and two daughters, went back to her home town on Sado Island in the Japan Sea to live there permanently.

308. Mr. Charles Jenkins, a US Army deserter who married a **kidnapped** Japanese woman in North Korea, had a long-cherished reunion with his 91-year-old mother in his home town in North Carolina after a lapse of 40 years.

309. The United Nations General Assembly **has adopted** a resolution **criticizing** the human rights situation in North Korea, including unresolved questions relating to the abduction of foreigners, for the first time by a vote of 88 in favor to 21 against with 60 abstentions.

310. Japan's National Police Agency **has placed** a North Korean agent on an international wanted list on suspicion of **playing a key role** in abduction cases of Japanese nationals, including a 13-year-old girl, Megumi Yokota.

311. A group of 29 people believed to be North Koreans did not **hesitate** to break into a Japanese school in Beijing by cutting a wire fence surrounding the campus to **seek** asylum in South Korea.
312. The three men including a South Korean national and a Japanese gangster **have denied** the **charge** that they had smuggled several hundred kilograms of **stimulant** drugs into Japan from North Korea, **utilizing** a North Korean cargo ship which often called at a Japanese port along the Sea of Japan.
313. Tokyo police **have just arrested a murder suspect** only a month before the 15-year statute of limitations is to **expire** thanks to a remarkable **advance** in the DNA **analysis**.
314. Most Japanese **used to take it for granted** that elevators are safe, but nowadays they **fear** using them, especially those made by the Switzerland-based Schindler Group because of malfunctions reported here and there **following** the tragic death of a high school boy who was fatally trapped in one of the company's elevators.
315. The Swiss-based elevator manufacturer, Schindler, belatedly **apologized** for its **delay** in **providing** information about the fatal accident, in which a high school boy was killed due to a malfunction of the company's elevator in a Tokyo condominium.
316. One of the four Japanese crew members on board a fishing boat was shot dead and the other three captured by a Russian patrol ship in the sea off a Russian-held Japanese island off Hokkaido **on suspicion of** poaching crabs.
317. The comedian **complained** about his two guard dogs, which did not bark at a thief when he or she broke a glass windowpane before breaking into his house to steal a large amount of money and articles of value.
318. The captain and two other crewmen of a Japanese tugboat, who **were abducted** by a group of gun-wielding pirates on the Malacca Strait, told reporters that they had to **put up with** a long walk in the jungle before **being released** six days later.
319. The Defense Agency **has been** shocked and **bewildered** by a series of **leaks** of information including classified data on the Internet through the private PCs of MSDF personnel which had the file-sharing software, Winny, installed.
320. A Japanese painter **has been deprived of** a government prize to **encourage** artists amid

mounting allegations that he had copied the work of a noted Italian artist in drawing the prize-winning picture.

UNIT-17 INCIDENTS (2) 86

321. According to government statistics, the number of people who **committed** suicide **surpassed** the 30,000 mark for the 8th consecutive year in 2005 with suicides for economic reasons conspicuously increasing.
322. Amid growing **concerns** over group suicides through the Internet, major telecommunications firms, including Internet providers, have **decided to provide** police with minimum **amounts** of private information needed to save lives.
323. According to police statistics, some ninety thousand people left their homes mainly for family, health or business reasons and **were unaccounted for** in Japan in 2005, of whom the whereabouts of 8,500 **were confirmed** while more than 4,300 were **confirmed** dead.
324. A **confession** by an inmate **disclosed** the fact that what Nagano police **determined** to be an apparent suicide case 23 years ago **was proved** to be a **murder** case after the 15-year statute of limitation **had expired**.
325. The 67-year-old owner of the poultry farm in Kyoto Prefecture and his wife hanged themselves obviously **taking responsibility for** his **attempt to cover up** an outbreak of avian flu on his farm.
326. In the western Japanese city of Shunan, a 20-year-old college co-ed of a technical college **was murdered** at a professor's office in the campus by her 19-year-old classmate, who was found hanged himself ten days later in a mountain five kilometers away from the school.
327. Police **arrested** a 54-year-old woman who **was suspected** of having something to do with the five bodies found at an apartment in Hiratsuka, a commuter town near Tokyo. The five bodies are that of her 19-year-old daughter, of the daughter's half brother and those of a boy and two infants who police **speculate** are the woman's sons.
328. According to the manager of Paul Maki, the 63-year-old comedian **appeared** to have been depressed, presumably due to a **lack** of work, before he jumped to his death from the ninth floor balcony of his condo in downtown Tokyo.
329. Most Japanese citizens **fear** that their society,

which they once thought the safest place to live in, has turned into the one that makes them vaguely uneasy, **considering** heinous crimes and brutal stories reported by the media almost every day.

330. Japanese police officers **are** now **equipped** with bigger and stronger batons and riot sticks than before to counter increased number of cases of them being assaulted while **performing** their duties, up nearly three times from ten years ago.

331. The National Police Agency has introduced a security system called " Sky Marshals ", in which armed policemen board passenger planes without any announcement to **carry out** measures to deal with possible terrorist attacks.

332. Some two hundred prisons and detention houses in Japan are overcrowded beyond the **capacity** of 64,400 because of the increase in heinous crimes and more severe **punishment** to offenders **in consideration of** the strong emotions of victims and bereaved families.

333. In the wake of the **kidnap-murder** case of a 7-year-old girl in Nara, the Justice Ministry has agreed with the National Police Agency to **supply** the agency **with** information about the whereabouts of convicted sex-offenders after they **are released** from prison.

334. A major Japanese bank, Mizuho, **has restricted** to 500 thousand yen a day the amount of money a customer **can withdraw** using an ATM to **prevent** fraudulent use of **forged** or stolen cash cards.

335. The number of domestic violence cases reported to police in Japan in 2005 jumped to a record high of 17,000 partly because the relevant law **was amended** so that former spouses and former common-law spouses **are included** as offenders.

336. MDMA, or Ecstasy, drug **abuse is prevailing** among Japanese youngsters who take the **stimulant** in colorful tablets for a high, **leading to** various kinds of crime such as pick-pocketing, theft and burglaries.

337. The parents of a 4-member family mercilessly **stabbed** and strangled to death in Setagaya Ward, Tokyo, have posted two million yen as a reward for information **leading to** the **arrest** of the **murderer**.

338. An 18-year-old college student, who **stabbed** his mother **to death** and seriously injured his father and a brother, told police that he and his 16-year-old childhood girlfriend were **to commit double**

suicide after **eliminating** their respective families as they were tired of living.

339. A 57-year-old formidable-looking man with a skin head, who **claims** himself a fortune-teller, **has been arrested** by Tokyo police **on suspicion of** blackmailing a young girl **in an attempt to force** her to join his harem, where he has been living with eleven women whom he married and divorced in a short interval.

340. A **basic** law for suicide **prevention has been enacted requiring** the central and local governments to **cooperate with** other related organizations in **reducing** the number of suicides, which **surpassed** the thirty thousand mark for the eighth straight year in 2005.

UNIT-18 INCIDENTS (3) 89

341. A growing number of child **abuse** and **neglect** cases have come to light due to the recent increase in **consultations with** experts at child welfare facilities by kindergarten and elementary school teachers.

342. A jobless couple in Fukushima Prefecture, northern Japan, **is alleged** to have **neglected** their three-year-old son to starve to death for a year. His weight had been **reduced** to almost the same as that of a six-month infant.

343. After a lot of **confusing confessions**, a 33-year-old single parent has finally **admitted** that she strangled and **abandoned** the body of a seven-year-old boy, a friend of her only daughter who had been found dead on the river bed near her house in Noshiro, Akita Prefecture.

344. Local police in the northern Japanese prefecture of Akita were under fire in relation to its investigation into the successive murders of two children as the second killing **might have been avoided** if sufficient investigation into the first case had been made.

345. Even to Japanese **accustomed** to heinous crimes by minors, the cruel murder of a sixth grader by her classmate at a primary school in Nagasaki came as a great shock. She **slashed** the friend in the neck with a cutter knife during the lunch break.

346. The father of the slain girl told newsmen that he had no idea why such an incident **should have happened** after his 12-year-old daughter was slit to death by her female classmate with a **utility**

knife.

347. A six-year-old boy, almost a first grader, **perished** when his head got **trapped** between a revolving door and its frame at an entrance of Tokyo's Roppongi Hills Complex, where he was to enjoy his spring holidays with his mother.
348. The 39-year-old self-proclaimed construction worker **confessed** to police that he had thrown two young boys into a river from a bridge while they were still alive, frustrated by living with them and their father, whom he **had hated**.
349. A 16-year-old senior high school boy asked his 15-year-old friend to kill his divorced mother for 300,000 yen. The 46-year-old mother was **stabbed to death** just after taking a bath at her home in Wakkanai on the northern tip of Hokkaido.
350. A 41-year-old jobless man **confessed** to police that he had thrown the 9-year-old boy to his death from the 15th floor of the condominium in Kawasaki **in an attempt to destroy** enviable family happiness and to be hanged.
351. A 16-year-old high school boy, who set fire to his home in Nara, killing his stepmother and her son and daughter, **confessed** that he had been under constant pressure from his father, a medical doctor.
352. The presentation ceremony of **graduation** certificates at Ikeda elementary school in Osaka was a most sorrowful time which **reminded** some one hundred graduates and their parents of their seven classmates who **had been** fatally **stabbed** five years before.
353. A senior high school boy **was alleged to have masterminded** a plan to burn a 60-year-old homeless man to death by throwing Molotov cocktails at the physically handicapped man living in a cardboard box under a bridge in Himeji City near Kobe.
354. A newborn baby was returned safe 50 hours after he had been snatched from his mother's bedside at a hospital in Sendai by a 54-year-old debt-ridden man, who **was** later **arrested on suspicion of** kidnapping the baby and **demanding** the hospital pay some 60 million yen in ransom.
355. Thanks to an emergency call from a passer-by in a city in Kyushu, police **arrested** a young man who **forced** a little girl into his car and drove away. He **was** later **identified as** an off-duty police officer, who was once commended by the chief of his station.
356. The family court in Shizuoka Prefecture sent to a medical juvenile training school a 17-year-old girl who **was charged on suspicion of** having made her mother unconscious by giving her doses of toxic thallium as if she were a human guinea pig for chemical experiments.
357. A 21-year-old man, who **had committed** a heinous crime at the age of 14, **was released** from a medical reformatory for juvenile offenders, where he received education for **rehabilitation** to society.
358. Parenticides **committed** especially by the young have come as a shock to Japanese society coupled with the cruel means of the slaying, which some experts **explain reflect** a deep feeling of frustration among young people.
359. Amid growing **concerns** over children's safety on their way home from school after the cruel slaughter of a 7-year-old girl in Hiroshima, western Japan, another murder of a girl of the same age **occurred** in Tochigi, eastern Japan.
360. According to a government **survey**, some 54,000 schools throughout Japan ranging from kindergartens to senior high schools **are obliged** to tighten crime **prevention** measures such as **compilation** of anti-crime manuals, training of school staff, safety patrols of school zones and installation of security cameras **following** a series of heinous crimes **involving** children.

UNIT-19 DISASTERS (1) & THE WEATHER 92

361. According to the Fire and Disaster Management Agency, the unusually heavy snow in the past winter **left** 132 people **dead** as of February 20th, with the elderly **accounting for** two thirds of the snow-related death toll.
362. To make matters worse, there was a massive blackout in snow-stricken Niigata on the Sea of Japan side of the archipelago, **affecting** people in about 650,000 households throughout the night.
363. Self-Defense Force personnel have been mobilized to **restore** road traffic to two hamlets in a mountainous region in Niigata and Nagano Prefectures stranded by heavy snow as deep as four meters.
364. An avalanche that hit an open-air bath in a remote hot spring resort in Akita, northern Japan, **threatened** the lives of bathers including several

South Korean tourists.

365. Immediately after the **devastating** quake off Sumatra, The Defense Agency **dispatched** about one thousand SDF personnel to quake-and-tsunami-stricken Indonesia and Thailand; the largest ever rescue and relief **operation** overseas for the SDF.

366. It was almost a miracle that 37 people, mostly pensioners, were rescued after waiting for help for ten hours in **total** darkness with their bodies soaked waist down on top of a sightseeing bus which had been stranded in muddy floods **touched off** by a powerful typhoon in western Japan.

367. Nearly eleven thousand people **were evacuated** from their homes in the typhoon-caused torrential rains which registered record precipitation in Japan's southernmost main island of Kyusyu.

368. The elderly people, some of whom **had been confined** to bed, drowned in floods that immediately **followed** unusually heavy downpours in Niigata and Fukui Prefectures along the Japan Sea Coast.

369. As is often the case toward the end of the rainy season around the middle of July, central and western Japan were subject to torrential downpours, which **laid** the countryside **waste** under floods and mudslides and **claimed** the lives of more than 20 people in 2006.

370. The Meteorological Agency says Japanese people were less satisfied with its weather forecasting in 2005 than three years before although the ratio of correct forecasts of the next day's weather **had been improved** to a fairly high figure of 81.

371. The Meteorological Agency's Mt Fuji station has been automated, ending its 72-year history of manned **observation** of high altitude weather, **indispensable for** the forecast of approaching typhoons.

372. Unusually heavy snowfall in Niigata and elsewhere in December, 2005, **was** partly **caused** by higher-than-normal water temperatures in the Japan Sea that helped generate vapor to form snow clouds.

373. Intermittent movement of cold air masses down from Siberia to the Japanese archipelago **is to blame for** the coldest December in eastern and western Japan since the Meteorological Agency began to record the average temperature in the regions in 1946.

374. The Meteorological Agency had to change its

long-term forecast for the winter between late 2005 and early 2006 from warm to the chilliest in 20 years, an extraordinary about-face which **resulted from** freezing temperatures and record snowfall in December.

375. Tokyo **experienced** the hottest summer in years in 2004 with temperatures reaching 30 degrees Celsius or above for 70 days and the mid-day high **surpassing** 39 degrees on one of the days.

376. The rainy season in Tokyo and its vicinity usually begins at the beginning of June and ends around the 20th of July, **heralding** the coming of the scorching summer when temperatures sometimes **soar** above 35 degrees Celsius.

377. Weathermen say the rainy season **seems** to have set in today in the Kanto Region one day later than usual but one day earlier than last year, **warning of** a deluge in downtown Tokyo.

378. A local police station in Kanagawa Pref. **confirmed** that the two women killed by lightning while on a walk in the park with their dog were the wife and a daughter of a former governor of the prefecture, adjacent to Tokyo.

379. A tropical depression spawned in the North Pacific and **heading for** East Asia is called a typhoon when it has grown into a storm with a maximum velocity of more than 17.2 meters per second.

380. A tropical storm **developing** in the Atlantic or the Northeastern Pacific and **heading for** North America is termed a hurricane when it has the maximum speed of more than 32.7 meters per second while a **similar** storm in the Southern Pacific is called a cyclone.

UNIT-20 DISASTERS (2) 95

381. A memorial ceremony **took place** in Kobe on the 10th anniversary of the Great Hanshin Earthquake to mourn the deaths of more than 6,400 victims, with the Emperor and Empress **attending**.

382. The rescue team **managed to** save a 2-year-old boy from the wreckage of a car buried in landslides **caused** by strong quakes but **abandoned** its efforts to pull out his sister in view of **repeated** aftershocks.

383. Among those who **perished** in the massive quake that **devastated** Northern Pakistan **claiming** the lives of more than 70,000 people were a 36-year-old Japanese aid worker from the Japan International **Cooperation** Agency and his 2-year-

- old son who lived in an apartment of a residential complex in Islamabad.
384. Bullet train services between Tokyo and Niigata **were suspended** for more than three months due to **delays** in repair work for rail tracks and tunnels severely damaged by strong quakes in Niigata Prefecture.
385. Chilly weather and heavy snowfall **hampered** the harvests of such vegetables as lettuce, cabbage, onion and spinach, **causing** a supply shortage which pushed up their prices by ten percent to thirty percent at one time in December.
386. In Tokyo, many people were trapped in elevators which automatically **came to a halt** when a fairly strong earthquake hit the Metropolitan area. It took three hours for some of them to be rescued.
387. To **accommodate** evacuees from the quake-**devastated** village of Yamakoshi, more than 600 makeshift houses, which are said to be able to **withstand** two-meter-deep snow, **were completed** in the adjacent Nagaoka City.
388. The Imperial Household Agency has tentatively **delayed** the announcement of the engagement of Princess Sayako, the only daughter of the Emperor and Empress, paying delicate attention to quake **sufferers** in Niigata Prefecture.
389. The governmental advisory committee **predicts** that Southern Kanto encompassing Tokyo as well as Shizuoka and its vicinity **facing** Suruga Bay, are the most probable areas to be hit by major earthquakes.
390. The ministry in charge of science **is** closely **watching** nearly one hundred active faults across the Japanese archipelago, some of which **could trigger** stronger quakes in the **foreseeable** future than the Great Hanshin Earthquake of 1995.
391. The Japan Coast Guard **has issued a warning** for vessels navigating near Minami-Iwojima some 1,400 kilometers south of Tokyo as it **confirmed** an **eruption** of a submarine volcano in the sea near the island.
392. It took four and a half years for Miyake islanders to come back home, where a series of volcanic **eruptions** and subsequent massive blow-offs of lethal gases **had prevented** the islanders from living there, **compelling** them all to **evacuate** to Tokyo and elsewhere.
393. After a lapse of four years and five months, the **evacuation** order to the 3,900 islanders of Miyake Jima some 180 kilometers south of Tokyo has been lifted on condition that they always carry gas masks to protect themselves from toxic gases being spewed from the volcano which **erupted** in Sep. 2000.
394. Mt. Asama, an active volcano some one hundred kilometers northwest of Tokyo, **has erupted**, spewing lava to **trigger** forest fires and sending ashes two hundred kilometers away to the Pacific coast.
395. There exist more than one hundred active volcanoes across the Japanese archipelago including Mt. Fuji, the next **eruption** of which **is feared** as 300 years have elapsed since the last **eruption** in the Edo Period.
396. The Foreign Ministry in Tokyo says as of Monday, 21 Japanese nationals **were confirmed dead** and whereabouts of several hundred Japanese are still unknown after the killer tsunami in the Indian Ocean **triggered** by the **devastating** quake off the Island of Sumatra.
397. Japan **pledged** at the Jakarta summit that it will **extend** 500 million dollars to the tsunami-stricken countries in and along the Indian Ocean as well as technical aid to **set up** a tsunami early warning system.
398. After the massive Hurricane Katrina inundated the entire region of New Orleans, Louisiana, the death toll in the city and its vicinity **surpassed** 900, generating public distrust of President George Bush.
399. The US administration **was denounced** for its belated rescue **operations** for victims of Hurricane Katrina which hit New Orleans and other cities in the southeastern part of North America, **leaving** more than 1,300 people dead and more than 1,500 others missing.
400. The 7th typhoon to land on the archipelago this year **inflicted** serious damage to Itsukushima Shrine in Hiroshima, a World Heritage site and national treasure, which **was** massively **contributed** to by Taira no Kiyomori, who controlled this country in the 12th Century.

UNIT-21 SPORTS (3) 98

401. Sumo Yokozuna Asayoryu from Mongolia **established** three records in 2005 for the Japanese traditional sport, the seventh straight championship, victory in all six tournaments of the

year, and 84 wins in the year's six 15-day tourneys.

402. A handsome-looking sumo wrestler, Koto-osyu from Bulgaria, has made the fastest ever **promotion** to Ozeki or Champion, **emerging** as a serious rival of mighty Mongolian Yokozuna or Grand Champion Asasyoryu.

403. To the joy of the Japan Sumo Association, the traditional sport **seemed** to be regaining popularity as was shown by TV ratings, which surged up to more than 30 percent on the final day of the tournament when an up-and-coming young Ozeki **seized** the championship.

404. The continuing row between former Yokozuna Takanohana and Wakanohana, **dubbed** thoroughbreds in the sumo world, made headlines in sports papers when their father and stable master former Ozeki Takanohana died rather young, **undermining** the popularity of the traditional sport.

405. A group of Mongolian Sumo wrestlers including newly-**promoted** Ozeki or Champion Hakuho visited a temple near Kamakura to worship a cenotaph for five envoys who were executed by the Shogunate when they **called on Japan to** surrender to the Mongolian Empire as ordered by Kublai Khan.

406. Traditional ways of enjoying professional sumo **have been** partly **restricted** as the Japan Sumo Association banned smoking and asked fans to **refrain from** drinking in all seats at the arenas during the six official tourneys.

407. A sumo wrestler caught a would-be thief red-handed when he sneaked into a building in the precinct of a temple **without being aware** that it was a sumo training facility for the Osaka tourney.

408. In the 88th tournament of the National High School Baseball Championship, a most popular sporting event in Japan, Waseda Jitsugyo from Tokyo clinched the title for the first time in its 27th **appearance** by **defeating** Komadai Tomakomai from Hokkaido, which tried to capture its third straight championship.

409. Not only the 50,000 spectators packing Koshien Stadium but also many people throughout Japan were excited by the duel between Waseda Jitsugyo and Komadai Tomakomai in the final and its replay in the National High School Baseball Championship **participated in** by more than 4,000

senior high schools.

410. The poker-faced, bright-eyed ace pitcher of Waseda Jitsugyo, Yuki Saito, who **played the leading role** in the victory of his school, **was dubbed** "the Handkerchief Prince" as he often wiped sweat off his face with a folded handkerchief while on the mound throwing nearly 1,000 pitches in seven games in the scorching summer heat.

411. The senior high school baseball team in Hokkaido had to cancel a planned gala ceremony although the team won two straight national titles since scandals **involving** violence **had been revealed**.

412. A 38-year-old former world judo champion and now a **celebrated** pro wrestler, Naoya Ogawa, **has founded** a judo school near the JR station in Chigasaki, the home town of his wife, with the aim of morally training children through the traditional sport.

413. Russian President Vladimir Putin is said to **have** politely **declined** an **offer** of the sixth dan black band from the Kodokan Judo Institute, saying he will do his best to **deserve** the high rank as soon as possible.

414. A 173cm-tall cager, Yuta Tabuse, aged 24, became the first Japanese player of the National Basketball Association in the United States, by **overcoming** his **lack** of height with skill and quickness.

415. **Encouraged** by a smile from 19-year-old Ai Miyazato, her partner Rui Kitada regained calmness to win the first Women's World Cup Golf tournament held in George, South Africa.

416. In the most popular sporting event in the New Year in Japan, 19 selected universities **competed** in the Hakone collegiate ekiden relay race, and Asia University in Tokyo **completed** a come-from-behind victory by covering a distance of some 200 kilometers in ten legs to and from the famous hot spring resort of Hakone and the heart of Tokyo.

417. In the WBC feather weight title match held in Fukuoka, 35-year-old Takashi Koshimoto became the oldest ever Japanese boxer to win the world title by **beating** defending champion Injin Chi of South Korea on a split decision.

418. Deep Impact **accomplished** the feat of becoming the first unbeaten Triple Crown horse in 21 years, winning the 66th Kikkashou or Chrysanthemum Prize race, with the leading jockey, Yutaka Take, **grasping** his long cherished dream.

419. A 24-year-old Italian jockey, Mirco Demuro, *shed* a stream of tears on the sleeve of his silks when he became the first non-Japanese jockey to win the Japan Derby aboard favorite Neo Universe at Tokyo Race Course.

420. *In the face of* an increasing number of mountain accidents *involving* senior climbers, an expert *has renewed* his *warning* that they must make more efforts to *avoid* reckless climbing beyond the limit of their *declining* physical strength.

UNIT-22 THE ENVIRONMENT (2) 102

421. Russia *has decided* to ratify the Kyoto Protocol, paving the way for the enforcement of the epoch-making pact to dramatically *reduce emissions* of greenhouse gases that *contribute* to global warming.

422. The US Congress *rejected* ratification of the 1997 Kyoto Protocol on the *reduction* of greenhouse gas *emissions* on the grounds that it would adversely *affect* the country's economic growth.

423. The Environment Ministry *has decided* to *allocate* 3 billion yen to a large-scale *awareness* campaign for Japan's *emission* limits of global warming gases set by the Kyoto Protocol.

424. Probably *reflecting* global warming, Japan's climate is becoming warmer as is shown in a study by the Meteorological Agency that indicates cherry blossoms bloom four days earlier than 50 years ago.

425. The Environment Ministry *launched* an educational campaign to prevent children from setting free foreign species of beetles to the wild, which it says *inflict* damage on insects native to Japan.

426. Foreign species of reptile such as snakes, turtles and crocodiles probably imported as pets have been found running away in Tokyo and elsewhere, *disturbing* nearby residents.

427. Some experts *fear* the possible extinction of the black bear, which tops the food chain in Japan's mountain forests, as they are often shot when they meet local residents while *seeking* food.

428. The polar bear, the biggest terrestrial meat-eating animal, *has been included* in the 2006 Red List of Threatened Species *issued* by the Geneva-based International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

429. It is still a mystery why the population of Japanese

sardines, whose spawning and *feeding grounds* are the Black and the Kurile Currents in the Pacific along the Japanese archipelago, began to *plunge* in 1990.

430. *Reminding* people *of* "Silent Spring", more than one thousand sparrows were found dead in Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido without any cause of their deaths *being determined* by researchers.

431. Thousands of spectators cheered to *watch* five white storks wheeling in the sky after *being released* from cages at a park in Hyogo prefecture where they had been artificially bred in an effort to revive the species which became extinct in Japan in 1971.

432. The outbreak of giant jellyfish along the east coast of Japan *brought about* serious damage to *fishing operations* by *causing* the breaking of stationary nets and crushing other fish to death.

433. Black bass imported and *released* in lakes and rivers across Japan *has caused* a serious confrontation between both sports fishing fans and fishing-related industries, and ecologically-minded people as the large North American species *feeds on* little native fish and shrimps.

434. The 39th Tokyo Motor Show *featured* ecologically-friendly cars or eco-cars for short, which *include* electric, hybrid and fuel-cell cars as well as futuristic vehicles that *attempt* to combine hybrid and fuel-cell technologies.

435. The Prime Minister was delighted when he rode on one of the five fuel-cell cars Toyota and Honda delivered to the Prime Minister's Office and other ministries to *commemorate* the first such vehicles to *be* commercially *produced*.

436. The newly-renovated Prime Minister's Official Residence *is equipped with* such environment-friendly apparatus as the world's first household fuel cells, solar panels and wind generators.

437. The Environment Ministry *has called on* government officials *not to wear* jackets and ties during the summer to help *promote* the so-called Cool Biz campaign aimed at saving energy to *reduce* greenhouse gases.

438. The necktie industry *complained* to the government over the so-called Cool Biz campaign under the slogan of "No ties and no jackets", saying that the industry may *suffer* a great loss on Father's Day, which falls on the 3rd Sunday in

June.

439. A Tokyo department store **has set up** a new sales section for winter clothes to **keep** workers warmer in offices in line with the government "Warm Biz" campaign aimed at limiting the use of heaters.
440. In a documentary film **entitled** "an Inconvenient Truth" **depicting** global warming, former US Vice President Al Gore **warns** that we are sitting on a ticking time bomb which **endangers** the existence of human beings.

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441. In addition to the aggravation of the Iraqi situation, **mounting speculation** of oil short **supply accelerated** the oil price hike which has already reached an all-time high of more than 100 dollars a barrel.
442. **Unprecedentedly** large demand for crude oil that **accompanied** a **record** price hike of the product **has rekindled** the long-running debate over when the world oil reserves will **run out**.
443. Japan **depends on** the politically instable Middle East for 85 percent of its crude oil, which **accounts for** about half the total energy consumption, **giving rise to** apprehensions about energy security.
444. Japan has embarked on a large project with Iran to **develop** a gigantic oil field in Azadegan, **inviting** severe **criticism** from the United States in connection with Iran's nuclear power development program.
445. The group of seven industrialized countries **urged** increasing **investment** for oil **exploration**, production and refineries in a joint statement **issued** in Washington on the day when the benchmark price of crude oil **soared** to a record high of 75 dollars a barrel.
446. Nuclear power **produces** nearly one third of the total power generation in Japan with 55 boiling-water and pressurized-water reactors **being operated** at seventeen nuclear power plants across the archipelago.
447. The Genkai Nuclear Power Plant of Kyushu Electric Company **is expected to** start the so-called pluthermal power generation using MOX around fiscal 2010 for the first time in Japan since all procedures, including consent from the local governments, **have been completed**.
448. Japan Nuclear Fuel Ltd. has started a test run of its

reprocessing plant in Rokkasho Village **located** at the tip of Honshu to extract plutonium from spent nuclear fuel with many problems **left** unsolved.

449. Extracted plutonium in Rokkasho village is to **be processed** into MOX to be used as fuel for nuclear reactors under the so-called pluthermal project, a core of the nuclear fuel cycle **envisaged** by the Japanese government and power industry.
450. In the deadliest accident in Japan's nuclear power generation history, five workers were killed and 6 others injured at the Mihama Nuclear Plant in central Japan by hot water which spewed from a ruptured pipe, although there was no report of a radiation **leak**.
451. In an **unprecedented** ruling, a district court ordered a **halt** of operations at a nuclear reactor **located** some 300 kilometers northwest of Tokyo, the newest among the nation's 55 commercial reactors, **specifying** a possible dangerous radiation **leakage** in the event of a huge quake.
452. The Supreme Court **turned down** a final appeal by residents to scrap the Monju fast-breeder reactor, paving the way for the prototype reactor in Tsuruga, western Japan, to reopen its operations, which **had been suspended** since an accident in 1995.
453. The Nuclear Safety Commission has come up with a draft of **revised** guidelines of the earthquake-resistance design for nuclear power stations to **endure devastating** epicentral quakes for the first time in more than a quarter of a century, **taking into account** the latest seismological and other scientific studies.
454. After a long tug of war, Japan conceded to France as the host country of the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor, a six-nation research project to make nuclear fusion energy **available**.
455. On the 20th anniversary of the world's worst nuclear accident, which **took place** in Ukraine in 1986, the whole picture of the catastrophe still **remains unknown** with even the **estimate** the number of casualties varying from several thousand to several hundred thousand.
456. China has begun **operating** rigs to tap natural gas in the undersea gas fields which Japan says stretch to Japan's **exclusive** economic zone in the East China Sea, ignoring **repeated** requests for **submission** of relevant data.

457. Rice consumption in Japan registered a record low of 58.5 kilograms per capita in 2005, *reflecting* an increase in working women, who *tend to prefer* bread and noodles to the staple food which takes a long time to *arrange* for meals.
458. The ministry in charge of agriculture says it is vital for Japan to *improve* the food self-sufficiency rate, which *has been leveling off* at around 40 percent, the lowest among major industrialized countries.
459. Most Japanese people *are fearful* of the possibility of food supply *falling short of* consumption in the event of a drastic change in the international situation and a poor harvest *triggered* by abnormal weather.
460. After many twists and turns, Kinki University in western Japan *succeeded in* fully cultivating bluefin tuna, which *contains* much fat, loved by Japanese consumers as one of the most precious seafood delicacies.

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461. Seven terminally-ill patients *undergoing* life-sustaining treatment died after a surgeon *removed* an artificial respirator from them at a hospital in Toyama Prefecture, *giving rise to* controversy over death with dignity and mercy killing.
462. The Japan Society for Dying with Dignity *has submitted* a petition to the ministry *concerned*, asking it to expedite the legalization of the right of dignified death *based on* a living will.
463. A civic group against euthanasia or death with dignity *is opposed to* a move to legalize such deaths, saying the legalization could eventually lead to *justifying forcible* deaths against the will of *terminal* patients.
464. To the grave *concern* of young Japanese parents, the number of pediatricians or children's doctors, especially for emergency care at night and on holidays, *falls far short of* demand.
465. The Supreme Court ruled that a medical intern is not a student but a worker *guaranteed* the minimum wage by law in *a suit filed* by the bereaved parents of a 26-year-old intern who died of a heart attack through overwork while working at a hospital *attached* to a medical university in Osaka.
466. Karoshi, or death from overwork, and overtime without pay are serious problems *to be solved* at worksites in Japan, where an achievement-oriented climate *has been prevailing* among enterprises which *are faced with* international competition.
467. A 10-year-old Iraqi boy, Mohamad Haythm Salen, regained sight in his left eye after surgery in Japan *arranged* by a Japanese journalist before he was slain by terrorists while covering stories in the war-torn country.
468. It *has been revealed* that a woman has conceived and given birth to a baby using the *frozen* sperm of her dead husband for the first time in Japan, although such cases have been reported overseas.
469. A doctor in Nagano Prefecture has made it known that a woman in her 50s gave birth to a baby in 2005 as the surrogate mother of her daughter who had had her womb *removed*.
470. More than ten people in northern and central Japan, who *were suffering from* kidney disorders, have died of acute brain fever after eating mushrooms known as angel's wings, *giving rise to concerns* that the edible mushroom has something to do with their deaths.
471. *Based on* a recently-released nationwide survey on diabetes, the Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry says one out of every six Japanese adults *is suffering from* the lifestyle-related disease.
472. According to a survey *conducted* by the ministry in charge of health, more than one third of Japanese men in their 20's do not have breakfast, which the ministry says *is apt to cause* lifestyle-related diseases such as high blood pressure and diabetes that *trigger* strokes and heart attacks.
473. It is quite *regrettable* for health authorities to see the *results* of a recent on-line survey which shows that one out of every four young Japanese people is quite *ignorant* of blood *donation* and that about half of them *are indifferent* to it.
474. The Tokyo Fire Department *has launched* a new service in which a taxi with first-aid *equipment is available* for patients who do not need *urgent treatment, reserving* ambulances for patients with *life-threatening* conditions.
475. According to an official survey, the average height of senior high school third grade boys in Japan *has been leveling off* at a little less than 171 cm for ten years while the average weight increased to 63 kg, the heaviest ever.

476. The Japanese government has proposed the **establishment** of an award named after Dr. Hideyo Noguchi who died of yellow fever in Ghana, Africa, in 1928 while studying a cure for the disease.
477. The WHO's Framework Convention on Tobacco Control **intended to reduce** smoking-related deaths and diseases came into effect in early 2005 after having been ratified by 40 signatory countries including Japan.
478. Japan's elderly people as a whole **are obliged to** pay much more for their medical bills starting in 2006 to **make up for** snowballing revenue shortfalls **resulting from** a rapid increase in the graying population.
479. The largest ever three odd percent decrease in medical treatment fees coupled with an increased burden on elderly patients was incorporated into the state budget for fiscal 2006 to **make up for** huge deficits in the medical care system.
480. Five hepatitis B patients have won their 17-year court battle against the state when the Supreme Court ordered the government to pay a total of 27.5 million yen in compensation, granting that they had contracted the disease through the **repeated** use of injection needles in the government-**arranged** group vaccinations.

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481. The president of NHK, or the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, **has resigned to take responsibility for** a rapid increase in the number of people who **refused** to pay viewing fees due to embezzlement scandals by its producer and reporters.
482. To make matters worse for NHK, the nation's sole public broadcasting station, another embezzlement scandal **involving** a member of staff and **amounting to** seventeen million yen has come to the surface, dealing a blow to its viewing fee system.
483. The **arrest** of a 24-year-old reporter for NHK, or the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, **on suspicion of** a series of arson attacks **is expected to influence** the viewing fee **refusal** more **following** embezzlement scandals **involving** its staffers.
484. NHK, or the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, plans to **slash** 1,200 reporters, producers and other officials in the face of the rapidly increasing number of viewers who **refuse** to pay their fees **following the revelation** of a series of embezzlement scandals.
485. The former President of the Asahi Shimbun **resigned as** Chairman of the Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association, **taking responsibility for** a story **fabricated** by a reporter for the major daily.
486. A 56-year-old female professor at Waseda University in Tokyo **is alleged to** have illicitly received more than ten million yen in government subsidies for her chemical research and **invested** much of the money.
487. Improper use of taxpayers' money by police, collection of off-the-book money for wining and dining for instance, **was first exposed** at the Hokkaido Prefectural Police Headquarters after a former high-ranking police officer had blown the whistle.
488. Tokyo prosecutors **have released** three former Aum Shinrikyo members **arrested** by the Metropolitan Police Board **on suspicion of** shooting the then National Police Agency chief ten years ago, **citing lack** of sufficient physical evidence.
489. It **has been revealed** that a prosperous economy hotel chain, Toyoko Inn Company, has remodeled many of the 120 hotels it **operates** across Japan by **reducing** facilities friendly to the elderly and disabled people and by other means **in violation of** municipal ordinances and national laws.
490. Cashing in on the government's measures for food safety, certain members of the Osaka Prefecture Meat Cooperative **are alleged** to have swindled some five billion yen from subsidies related to compensation for losses **caused** by BSE.
491. The executive members of centuries-old Enryakuji Temple **located** on Mt. Hiei **overlooking** the ancient Japanese capital of Kyoto **resigned en masse taking responsibility for conducting** a gala memorial service for the deceased leaders of the nation's largest crime syndicate, Yamaguchi-gumi, **defying** a police request to cancel the ceremony.
492. It's really a drop in the ocean for the prefectural housing corporation to receive 40 million yen, the amount its five former executives were ordered to pay to **make up for** the 1.4 billion yen embezzled by one of their staffers, who spent most of the money to please his Chilean wife.
493. Tokyo police **have arrested** four former salesmen

of a group of house renovation companies, which **is suspected** of having swindled more than 10 billion yen out of 5,400 people, most of them are elderly, cashing in on their loneliness and poor judgment.

494. In the wake of two **kidnap-murder** cases of elementary school girls on their way home from school, another elementary school girl **was stabbed to death** by a cram school teacher in a classroom, arousing panicky apprehensions among parents across Japan.

495. The Japan Skating Federation has selected as its new chairman Upper House Member Seiko Hashimoto, who **took part in** the Olympics seven times, after a series of money scandals **had surfaced** just after the Turin Olympics **involving** top officials of the federation.

496. Residents near the facilities of "Aleph" in downtown Tokyo **have been calling on** the new religious cult members **to** quickly leave the area since the organization, which originated from Aum, **disturbs** the peace and security of the neighborhood.

497. Three policemen in Fukuoka **were reprimanded for** their sloppy **handling** of a murder **suspect**, who had run away while having lunch at the prosecutors' office where he was to be questioned about his role in the killing of his four acquaintances.

498. A police report says heinous crimes **committed** by elderly people are rising rapidly with the number of **murder** cases reaching 141 in 2005 and that almost one third of the victims were their spouses.

499. According to the National Police Agency, the number of victims of the so-called "It's me" telephone fraud is on the rapid rise with women over 40 **accounting for** nearly two thirds of the total.

500. Japan's leading daily, the Asahi, and the nation's only public broadcasting station, NHK, are at odds over an Asahi article that says NHK distorted in a program **referring** to wartime comfort women under pressure from influential politicians.

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501. Reebok Japan **has launched** a **self-imposed** recall of heart-shaped bracelets, a free gift with children's shoes, **following** the death by lead

poisoning of a boy who accidentally swallowed a part of the toy accessory in the United States.

502. Before the full-fledged **enactment** of the PSE Law, which **stands for** the Product Safety of Electrical Appliances and Material Law, the Economy, Trade and Industry Ministry had to make a series of about-faces on the sales of used electrical goods **in the face of protest** moves spearheaded by musicians who wanted so-called vintage musical instruments.

503. The circulation of the 2000 yen bank notes **issued** in memory of 2000 AD **has fallen short of** the Finance Ministry's **expectation** because people **shy away from** using the notes, which do not fit ATMs and vending machines.

504. A local bank in Saitama Prefecture adjacent to Tokyo says some 30 million yen may **have been withdrawn** from an ATM probably by cards **forged** on data someone had stolen from customers by means of a hidden camera.

505. Four people **are alleged to** have installed hidden cameras at automatic teller machines in more than 50 branches of a major bank in the Metropolitan area **in an attempt to** steal the personal **identification** numbers of depositors.

506. A 21-year-old college student, the only daughter of a charismatic female cosmetic surgeon, has been rescued safe by police 13 hours after she had been abducted for 300 million yen in ransom by three men including a Chinese and a Korean who were reported to have plotted the crime while **watching** TV programs **in** which the ultra-rich surgeon was **taking part**.

507. Four foreigners, later **identified as** three Serbia-Montenegrins and a Briton, **robbed** a jewelry shop in Ginza of jewels worth 3.5 billion yen in broad daylight, a record sum in Japan.

508. In a rural area in Kakogawa near Kobe, a 47-year-old jobless man fatally **stabbed** seven of his relatives living near his home, saying he wanted to **commit** suicide after having paid off old scores with them.

509. Sacred Heart Cathedral Yamate in Yokohama, a historic facility made by an American architect in 1931, was burnt down in early 2005 and later a young American church member **was arrested on suspicion of** arson.

510. Police **have arrested** a 47-year-old unemployed woman **on suspicion of** setting fire to a Don

Quijote outlet in Saitama, which was completely gutted, and in which three employees **perished** and several others were injured, including a fireman.

511. A 74-year-old frustrated and hungry man **confessed** to police that he set fire to Shimonoseki Station of West Japan Railway Company, burning most of the structure down to ashes before the fire was brought under control at dawn.

512. A young Lower House member of the main opposition Democratic Party of Japan, Mr. Hisayasu Nagata, **has** finally **admitted** that the e-mail he took up in Parliament **without scrutinizing** its authenticity to censure the ruling party secretary general was a groundless fake.

513. Prosecutors **have arrested** a 57-year-old outspoken hawkish member of Parliament **on suspicion of allowing** his former employee **to use** his seal as a lawyer and receiving profits from illegal activities.

514. Many Japanese voters wondered who was responsible for the illegally **handled** 100-million-yen **donation** from the Dental Association to a most **influential** intraparty faction in the LDP led by former Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto now that an **indicted** former Chief Cabinet Secretary **was acquitted of** the scandal in the first trial.

515. A 40-year-old member of Parliament **elected** from a Tokyo constituency on the LDP ticket **was arrested** on the spot **on charges of** assaulting a young woman while walking on a Roppongi Street heavily drunk.

516. The Japan Communist Party and one of its former high-ranking officials are in a row over the contents of an inside story book he **published** after he **had quit** the party because of a sexual harassment scandal.

517. A 41-year-old former Lower House member of the largest opposition party, who had once questioned the evil of drugs in Parliament, **was arrested for concealing stimulants** at his home.

518. A 46-year-old Democrat elected from Fukuoka, Kyushu, **has resigned** as a member of the House of Representatives after **acknowledging** a false statement in his election bulletin about his academic career in the United States.

519. A former Japanese female assistant to the Japanese President of Toyota Motors North

America **filed a suit against** him, the company and its parent company for sexual harassment, **demanding** 190 million dollars, a surprising amount to ordinary Japanese.

520. Former FBI Deputy Director Mark Felt has ended three decades of **speculation** by **revealing** that he was "Deep Throat", the key person who **leaked** confidential information about the Watergate scandal that **led to** the **resignation** of President Richard Nixon.

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521. Former Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, aged 69, was executed by hanging for crimes against humanity shortly after his capital **punishment** was finalized by a special tribunal over a massacre of 148 Shias in the 1980s.

522. The jailed **founder** of the Aum Shinrikyo cult, Shoko Asahara, was found to fit to stand trial according to a report on his psychiatric evaluation **submitted** to the Tokyo High Court, contrary to the claim asserted by his defense counsel after he **was sentenced** to death in the first trial.

523. A 40-year-old death row inmate, Mamoru Takuma, was hanged less than one year after he was imprisoned **on charges of murdering** eight children and wounding 13 other pupils and two teachers at an elementary school near Osaka.

524. Some of the parents of the victims in the Ikeda elementary school **murder** case are reported to **have sought** earliest possible **punishment** of death for Mamoru Takuma, wishing to see him **suffering** agony like their children.

525. The 17-year-old court battle ended with the final judgment of the death penalty by the Supreme Court on Tsutomu Miyazaki, who **kidnapped** five little girls and killed four of them in Tokyo and its vicinity, with his motive unknown.

526. The newly-**appointed** Justice Minister in the reshuffled Cabinet **withdrew** only an hour after his controversial remarks at his **inaugural** news conference, where he said he would not sign any death warrant while in office.

527. **Reflecting** the increase in the number of heinous crimes, a recent government survey shows that more than 80 percent of the Japanese tolerate the death penalty in contrast to the international trend toward the **abolition** of **capital punishment**.

528. In a ruling at the Tokyo District Court, the 60-year-

- old **founder** of the now-defunct Japanese Red Army, Fusako Shigenobu, **was sentenced** to 20 years' imprisonment for conspiring to **seize** the French Embassy in The Hague in 1974.
529. Three doctors at a hospital **attached** to Jikei University School of Medicine in Tokyo **were sentenced** to **suspended** prison terms for **professional negligence resulting in the death** of a prostatic cancer patient by using a laparoscope without any expertise for that type of **operation**.
530. The Yokohama District Court has handed down a **suspended** three-year **sentence** to a 50-year-old female doctor who gave a patient a muscle relaxant with the **intention** of killing him, **citing** the three conditions for the termination of treatment.
531. Two air traffic controllers **were acquitted of** professional **negligence resulting in** injuries in a near miss of two Japan Airlines jumbo jets since an erroneous instruction by one of the controllers and **lack of appropriate** back-ups by the other were not directly responsible for **the near mid-air collision**.
532. Four plaintiffs, current and former female employees of an Osaka-**based** major metal company, won a total of 63 million yen in compensation after a ten-year court battle against their employer, which the ruling said **had exercised humiliating discrimination regarding** wages and **promotions** by gender.
533. After 60 years of struggle against diseases related to radiation from the atomic bombings, nine elderly plaintiffs were relieved by a court **decision** decreeing that they **deserve** a special medical allowance of some 140,000 yen a month despite the government criteria for the allowance, which it said are too rigid.
534. Residents of Kunitachi, a university city in western Tokyo, are somewhat satisfied with a Supreme Court ruling that they have the right to **benefit from** scenic beauty although they lost a suit **demanding** the **removal** of the upper part of a 14-story building which they say damages the cherished beauty of a cherry-tree-lined avenue and its surroundings.
535. Overturning a lower court ruling, the Tokyo High Court **recognized** a newsman's **justification** for **refusing** testimony about his news sources, stressing the importance of mutual trust with news sources, which **guarantees** freedom of news coverage.
536. Two middle-aged male employees of the Nestle Japan Group have been granted a rare court ruling that they need not **obey** relocation orders by the company for the reason that they have sick family members **to attend to**.
537. In connection with the construction of elevated railways in Tokyo, the Supreme Court ruled that nearby residents who will **be affected** directly and greatly by noise and vibration can **reserve** the right to be plaintiffs if they are not land owners in the construction site.
538. **To the regret of** the deceased former defendants of the Yokohama Incident, the most serious wartime suppression of freedom of speech in Japan, the Yokohama District Court has **stripped them of** the chance of **being acquitted** by handing down a judgment to **dismiss** their retrial.
539. The 46-year-old American pop star, Michael Jackson, **was acquitted** by a jury four months after he **was indicted** on ten **charges**, including four **allegations** of molestation of a boy in his teens.
540. The Japanese Parliament **has approved** a bill to **set up** a new judicial system to **allow** ordinary citizens to **participate** as judges in criminal trials for such serious cases as **murder** together with professional judges.

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541. Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi thanked the nation for its staunch support of his cabinet on the day when his tenure **lasted for** 1,806 days, the third longest in postwar Japan, **following** Prime Ministers Eisaku Sato and Shigeru Yoshida.
542. In 2006, the last year of his five-year tenure, Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi, sticking to his prior **pledge**, visited Yasukuni Shrine for the war dead on August 15th, the day when Japan surrendered to the Allied Forces 61 years before, causing far-reaching effects at home and abroad.
543. **Justifying** his controversial worship at Yasukuni Shrine, which is dedicated to the war dead and class-A war criminals as well, the Prime Minister **reiterated** that the worship is "a matter of individual heart", which **no one can criticize**.
544. Among the 14 class-A war criminals **housed** in Yasukuni Jinjya are Prime Minister and Army

Minister at the outset of the Pacific War, Hideki Tohyo and Kohki Hirota, the Foreign Minister who was responsible for peace *negotiations* with China.

545. According to a memorandum written by a close aide to Emperor Showa, the Emperor *expressed* strong indignation at the enshrinement of the 14 Class-A war criminals at Yasukuni Shrine in 1978 and stopped worshiping at the shrine for the war dead thereafter.

546. The Tokyo and Osaka High Courts are poles apart in their judgment on whether the prime minister's worship at Yasukuni Shrine for the war dead *runs counter to* the Constitution, which *stipulates* the separation of state and religion.

547. In the LDP presidential election, Chief Cabinet Secretary Shinzo Abe *defeated* by big margins his two rivals, Foreign Minister Taro Aso and Finance Minister Sadakazu Tanigaki, thus *securing* the post of the prime minister.

548. The 52-year-old Prime Minister, the son of former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and the grandson of former Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi, *advocates a complete revision* of the Constitution and the Fundamental Law of Education.

549. The Koizumi Cabinet *decided on* a bill to *amend* the Fundamental Law of Education including controversial wording *advocating* education to foster an attitude of loving the nation and homeland which have nurtured traditions and culture of their own.

550. The major coalition Liberal Democratic Party formally *decided* on a draft of a new Constitution of its own, which *upholds* a self-defense military, paving the way for the right of collective defense.

551. With a Nobel Prize winning writer, the wife of a former conservative prime minister and seven other celebrities as its core, the "Article 9 Associations" have been organized in various parts of Japan to join hands with peace-seeking citizens around the world to counter the on-going move to *revise* the war-renouncing Constitution.

552. Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi has reshuffled his Cabinet to help *realize* postal reforms, with the Minister of Financial Affairs, Mr. Heizou Takenaka *retaining* his cabinet post as minister in charge of postal privatization.

553. It *has been exposed* that Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi and several Cabinet Ministers as well as

the leader of the No.1 opposition party at one time *failed to* pay mandatory pension premiums due mainly to *complicated* procedures.

554. US President George Bush *has exercised* the first veto since he took office on the joint-Congressional bill to ease *regulations* on the spending of federal funds for research of human embryonic stem cells, saying America must never *abandon* its fundamental morals.

555. US President George Bush *has appointed* Chairman and CEO of Goldman Sachs Henry M. Paulson (as) Secretary of the Treasury, *replacing* John W. Snow *in an* apparent *attempt to restore* confidence in his administration.

556. In a state funeral, American people bid farewell to their former President Ronald Reagan who died of Alzheimer's disease, *recalling* his days toward the *terminal* phase of the Cold War.

557. German Chancellor Angela Merkel made a successful debut in the international arena when she *forged a compromise* between French President Jacques Chirac and British Prime Minister Tony Blair to patch up their differences over the EU budget.

558. The People's Republic of China has *ensured* the first peaceful leadership transition since its *foundation* when former President Jiang Zemin *resigned* the nation's top military post, handing it over to General Secretary Hu Jintao.

559. Strangely, during the campaign period, the face of the opposition Presidential candidate in Ukraine drastically changed, which he *attributed* to dioxin poisoning plotted by his Russian-backed rival.

560. Former General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, Zhao Ziyang, who had shown understanding toward the pro-democracy uprising of students at Tiananmen Square in 1989, *was put under house arrest*, which *lasted* for 15 years until he died at the age of 85.

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561. The government *is considering accelerating* steps to shore up the birth rate, which has plummeted to a little less than 1.3 percent, the lowest level among industrialized countries.

562. The drastically decreasing population could *undermine* all efforts to stabilize the social welfare system of this country, which *is faced with* chronic deficits due to the rapid increase in

the number of elderly citizens.

563. Japan's birth rate, or the average number of children a Japanese woman gives birth to during her lifetime, hit a record low of 1.25 in 2005, a shocking figure much lower than what the government **predicts** as a **basis** to **maintain** the social welfare scheme including the pension system.
564. It **is inevitable** that the conspicuously low birth rate will adversely **affect** the nation's social security system, such as pensions and health insurance, unless drastic measures are taken as soon as possible.
565. The national census shows that Japan's total population began to decrease in 2005, two years earlier than **anticipated** and for the first time in 106 years **except** during the war time.
566. Official statistics **disclosed** that Japanese people aged 65 or older **accounted for** 20 percent of the total population as of 2005, the highest percentage among major industrialized nations.
567. According to the government statistics on population, it **is estimated** that in 2010, elderly people aged 65 or older would **account for** some 23 percent or more of the total population of Japan.
568. A government report **indicates** that the average **life expectancy** for the Japanese **is expected to be extended** to a little more than 80 for men and a little less than 90 for women by 2050.
569. Japan, **the nation with the longest life expectancy** in the world, now has more than 25 thousand centenarians, of whom women **account for** 85 percent, **reflecting** women's longer **life expectancy**.
570. A Cabinet Office **survey** shows Japanese and South Korean parents **are reluctant** to have more children because of the high costs of rearing and **educating** children in sharp contrast to their counterparts in the United States, France and Sweden.
571. Young Japanese fathers **shy away from** taking unpaid child-care leave with less than one percent of the eligible exercising the right against the ten percent **recommended** by the government.
572. The home and adjacent office in Yamagata Prefecture of a former LDP Secretary General Koichi Kato were burnt down in an **apparent** case of arson by a member of a rightist group, who was found unconscious near the home.
573. The **apparent** case of arson **coincided with** Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi's worship at the war-related Yasukuni Shrine on August 15th, the day of Japan's surrender to the Allied Forces, to which the senior politician **voiced** strong objection.
574. The Personal Information Protection Law **applied to** data collectors defines personal data as those which make distinguishable an individual from others, for instance, birthplace, address, phone number, academic history as well as religion and occupation.
575. The Tokyo High Court stressed the importance of freedom of the press in **turning down** a lower court temporary decision to **halt** the sales of a weekly magazine which **dealt with** a privacy issue of the daughter of former Foreign Minister Makiko Tanaka.
576. Major dailies quote the Democratic Party of Japan as saying that as of April, 2005, a total of 22,000 government officials "parachuted" into nearly four thousand affiliated organizations to which more than 5.5 trillion yen taxpayers' money **was allocated**.
577. The worst social unrest in France in recent years **triggered** by the deaths of two boys of African ancestry has been subdued by harsh crackdowns on rioters, **leaving** resentment among Arab and African immigrants.
578. French voters **have rejected** the ratification of the European Union Constitution in a national referendum, dealing a heavy blow to the enforcement of the EU charter as it **requires** ratification in all 25 member states.
579. In the Palestinian legislative election, the Islamic fundamentalist group, Hamas, **has secured** an overwhelming victory over Fatah, once **led** by the charismatic leader, Chairman Yasser Arafat, and now by Chairman Mahmoud Abbas.
580. The Middle East peace process **realized** by the late PLO chairman Yasser Arafat and the assassinated former Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin **is endangered** by the **emergence** of the militant Hamas.

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581. Prime Minister Jun-ichiro Koizumi dissolved the Lower House of Parliament and called a general election after the Upper House **voted against** the

government-sponsored privatization bill of postal services.

582. **Following** the LDP's historic victory in the Lower House general election, the postal privatization bills were passed into law in the Upper House due to an about-face of many LDP members who **had been opposed** to the government bills.

583. Apprehensions **are mounting** that the two-third majority of the ruling coalition parties in the Lower House **could permit** any bills to be passed without paying due **respect** to deliberations in the Upper House.

584. The LDP's sweeping victory in the general election **was attributed to** Prime Minister Koizumi's easy-to-understand campaign slogan for further reforms, sending more than 80 newcomers called the "Koizumi children" to Parliament.

585. An advisory panel to the Prime Minister has come up with a **recommendation** that the 120-year-old 47 prefecture system **be abolished** to **set up** nine to thirteen regional blocs for the **implementation** of the much-**publicized** decentralization and smaller central government.

586. The Administrative Reform Promotion Law came into effect with the aim of making a simple and efficient government under five-to-ten-year programs **consisting** chiefly of a drastic cut in the number of officials and a reorganization of government-backed financial institutions as well as a **reduction** in state assets.

587. **In the face of criticism** against the pension system for Parliament members, a perfunctory law for the **abolition** of the system came into force, virtually **preserving** their privileges for nearly half a century.

588. The leader of the largest opposition Democratic Party of Japan, Katsuya Okada, **stepped down** immediately after his party **suffered** a stunning **defeat** in the general election in contrast to a landslide victory for the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

589. The former Secretary General of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, Ichiro Ozawa, a 63-year-old maverick, **replaced** the head of the major opposition Democratic Party of Japan, Seiji Maehara, who **stepped down to take responsibility** for the so-called fake e-mail scandal.

590. In a Lower House by-election in a Chiba constituency, the first national election under new

party leader Ichiro Ozawa, the main opposition Democratic Party edged out the ruling Liberal Democratic Party by putting up a young female candidate, giving fresh momentum to the revival of the party **discouraged** by the so-called e-mail scandal.

591. In the general election, Shizuka Kamei, a former LDP faction boss who led the move against the privatization of postal services, **managed to** edge out President Takafumi Horie of the well-known Internet portal site operator, Livedoor.

592. An increasing number of municipalities **are considering raising** premiums for nursing care insurance to write off their **accumulated** deficits caused by a rapidly increasing number of patients **covered by the benefit**.

593. According to a government survey, the number of fatherless families in Japan **is estimated to have mounted** to more than 1.2 million as of fiscal 2003, nearly 30 percent up from five years earlier in proportion to the increase in divorces.

594. According to the ministry **in charge of** welfare, the number of households living on welfare **topped** the one million mark for the first time in 2004 with households of the elderly **accounting for** nearly 50 percent.

595. Laws relevant to drastic medical care reform **have been enacted to cope with** ever-increasing expenditure on medical care **benefits** for the aged, **having** elderly people **shoulder** heavier burdens than ever.

596. An increasing number of young people called "NEETs" (Not in Education, Employment or Training) **are posing** a new employment problem to **influence** Japan's social security in areas such as pensions and health insurance.

597. Roughly 40 percent of the 18 million self-employed and students aged 20 or older did not pay their **obligatory** pension premiums in 2003, bringing the **finances** of the National Pension System almost to the verge of **collapse**.

598. Amid furors against lavish spending of pension funds, the new director-general of the Social Insurance Agency **pledged** in his **inaugural** statement that he will do what he can to cope with the various problems **involving** his agency.

599. The pension reform package bill **was enacted** in the Upper House for higher premiums and lower **benefits** to help the pension system **recover**

soundness in the rapidly aging society amid extremely low birthrates.

600. **Rejecting** union **demands** for large-scale pay hikes, the business leader **insisted** that Japan could **fall behind** other industrialized countries in international **competitiveness** if management agreed.

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601. The state budget for fiscal 2006 easily passed Parliament without any tangible protests from the main opposition Democratic Party of Japan which had lost momentum to **scrutinize** the budget bill due to the so-called e-mail scandal.
602. The government **compiled** an austere national budget of less than 80 trillion yen for the first time in eight years to **restore** the primary balance within five years by cutting the **issuance** of deficit-covering bonds.
603. The government **decided** a mid-term economic policy guideline to **assure** a healthy financial **basis** by fiscal 2011 by mainly **reducing** expenditure by a maximum of 14.3 trillion yen coupled with a **revision** of the taxation system.
604. Government statistics show Japan's economic expansion **lasted** for more than four years as of April 2006, equaling the asset-inflated bubble economy from 1986 through 1991 at least in terms of duration although the growth rate was quite different.
605. **Reflecting** good corporate **performance**, the **active job opening to applicant ratio** reached just 1.00 for the first time in more than 13 years, although disparity among prefectures is yet to **be solved**.
606. Major Japanese companies, especially in such business lines as manufacturing, banking and telecommunications, **are likely to** substantially increase the recruitment of graduates in 2007, **reflecting** the steady business recovery and a massive retirement of workers from the baby boom generation.
607. The jobless rate for young Japanese under the age of 24 **remains** high at more than 8 percent or double the overall unemployment rate although the employment situation has continued to **improve** for three consecutive years, **representing** a steady economic **recovery**.

608. The Japan Department Store Association says

sales at 283 stores in November **expanded** by 3.2 percent **on a yearly basis** thanks to brisk sales of winter clothing, the largest product segment, and high-price items such as jewelry and watches.

609. Land prices **assessed** by the government as of Jan. 1st, 2006, rose in commercial areas in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya for the first time in 15 years while those in other parts of Japan **declined** for the fifteenth year in a row.
610. In the annual spring offensive, Japanese labor unions belatedly stressed the need to **narrow** the income differentials between full-time and part-time workers as well as those between permanent and temporary employees.
611. In the annual spring labor offensive for fiscal 2006, management of major industries such as auto and electrics **met the demand** of organized labor for **basic pay increases** for the first time in five years, **reflecting** business **recovery** and favorable corporate **performances**.
612. Real estate **analysts** said the growing population in the Tokyo metropolitan area was due mainly to an increase in the number of couples in their 30s to 50s who can afford to purchase houses near their place of work, **making use of** falling land prices after the **collapse** of the bubble economy.
613. A government white paper says the capital loss **resulting from** assets depression **amounted to** more than 1,100 trillion yen in the so-called lost decade since the **collapse** of the bubble economy.
614. Many elderly people **were upset** to discover that their residential taxes **were** drastically **raised** even five to ten fold or more in addition to substantial increases in income taxes and medical care and nursing fees.
615. It is **inevitable** that household budgets will be adversely **affected** by the **revised** tax system, which includes the **abolition** of fixed-rate income and inhabitant tax breaks as well as various tax **benefits**.
616. The Japanese tax authorities say the Japanese **translator** of the bestselling Harry Potter series, Yuko Matsuoka, failed to declare 3.5 billion yen in income over the three years starting in 2002.
617. The 62-year-old **translator**, Yuko Matsuoka, **maintains** she has paid due taxes in Switzerland, where she moved in 2001, while the Japanese tax authorities say her fundamental living **base** was in Japan during the period in question.

618. In line with the program to **attain** a smaller government, the Cabinet **has approved** a plan to drastically **slash** the number of government employees by 19,000, or 5.7 percent of the total, in five years starting in fiscal 2006.

619. The average salary of local government employees became less than that of national public servants in April, 2004, for the first time in 41 years, when **compared** by the Raspeyres Index.

620. It's a bolt from the blue to most citizens of Yubari, Hokkaido, that their municipal government has gone bankrupt due to partly **concealed** debts **amounting to** more than 60 billion yen which the former coal mine city **accumulated to promote** tourism.

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621. The Bank of Japan has **terminated** its 6-year-old ultra-easy monetary policy in view of the rise in the CPI for the third consecutive month, marking a turning point in the **unprecedented** anti-deflation measures after the **collapse** of the bubble economy.

622. The Bank of Japan has finally put an end to its nearly six-year-old zero-interest rate policy, which was an **unprecedented** emergency measure taken **in the face of** deflation at the sacrifice of depositors.

623. Japan's Consumer Price Index rose a little in November, 2005, for the first time in 25 months, **indicating** that the domestic economy **was getting rid of** the deflation that **had lasted for** seven years.

624. The government **removed** the full **guarantee** of bank deposits in April, 2005, two years later than its original schedule, because **non-performing** loans **possessed** by major banks **had been slashed as expected**.

625. An increasing number of Japanese feel that economic disparity **tends** to be widening between rich and poor in this country as a result of the government policy of structural reform pursued by the Koizumi Cabinet.

626. Trading of all shares listed on the Tokyo **Stock Exchange has been suspended** for three hours due to a shortage of computer capacity in the face of ever-increasing turnovers in business recovery.

627. The Tokyo **Stock Exchange** halted all trading as the number of transactions drew near the limit of the **processing** capacity of its computer system

due to an extraordinary increase in selling orders **stemming from** fears of a further **decline** following the investigation of Livedoor.

628. The president of the Tokyo **Stock Exchange** **resigned taking responsibility for** recent blunders, including **repeated** breakdowns in its computer system, which aroused grave **concerns** over the nation's financial activities.

629. In a blink of an eye on the Tokyo **Stock Exchange**, Mizuho Securities Company **suffered** a loss of more than forty billion yen when it **issued** a sell order of 610 thousand shares of newly listed stock at one yen though it **intended to** sell one share at 610 thousand yen.

630. A 27-year-old **investor gained** more than 2 billion yen, or 17 million dollars, in windfall profit, cashing in on an erroneous sell order for J-Com shares **placed** by Mizuho Securities Company on the Mothers market under the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

631. A 31-year-old employee working for the advertising section of Japan's leading economic daily, the Nihon Keizai Shimbun, **was arrested on suspicion of** insider trading which had brought him some thirty million yen in illicit profits.

632. The stock of Kanebo, a 120-year-old Tokyo-based firm in cosmetic and other lines, was delisted from the Tokyo **Stock Exchange** just before the company's president and vice president were given **suspended** prison terms for the statements of window dressing **amounting to** 80 billion yen in two years.

633. The **Tokyo Stock Exchange decided to strip** Livedoor of the right of listing its stock, once very popular on the market, when the leader of the IT giant, Mr. Takafumi Horie, who had been in custody for **another charge, was indicted again on charges of** window dressing statements.

634. Japanese cable broadcaster Usen Corp. says its president will personally buy all Livedoor shares held by Fuji TV for 95 billion yen to **extend a helping hand** to the scandal-ridden IT service firm in a business tie-up to **seek** the so-called synergic effects.

635. Stock dealers say Japan's bullish market, supported by overseas **investors** mostly from North America and Japanese short-term **investors** called online day-traders, registered a record high trading volume of more than 4.5 billion shares in

November, 2005.

636. On the *Tokyo Stock Exchange*, share prices plummeted across the board, bringing the Nikkei Average of 225 selected issues down by more than 600 yen, the largest single day drop since the 2001 terrorist attacks in New York, **reacting to simultaneous plunges** in overseas markets.
637. The opposition camp **demanded** that Bank of Japan Governor Toshihiko Fukui **resign**, saying that he had lost the public confidence by earning a total of nearly 15 million yen in capital **gains** from his **investment** in the Murakami Fund, whose leader **was indicted on charges of** insider trading.
638. Opinion polls by major dailies show a majority of the Japanese think the BOJ Governor should **resign** as he **has betrayed** the people's confidence by holding an **investment** in the dubious fund even after **assuming** the top post of the central bank.
639. Amid public **criticism** over the BOJ governor's dubious **investment** in a scandal-tainted private fund, the central bank **has tightened in-house regulations** on its executives, barring them from all profit-taking **investments** during their tenures and for one year after leaving their posts.
640. US President George Bush **appointed** his close aide, Mr. Ben Bernanke, 51, (as) Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board to **succeed** Mr. Alan Greenspan, 79, who had been in office for 18 years.

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641. The former owner and president of Livedoor Company, Mr. Takafumi Horie and four executives **was arrested on suspicion of** window-dressing the internet firm's **account settlement** by a margin of more than five billion yen.
642. The disgraced **founder** and former President of the once thriving Livedoor Company, Mr. Takafumi Horie, who had been detained for more than three months on window-dressing accounting and other charges, **was released** on bail of 300 million yen without **acknowledging** any of the charges.
643. The 46-year-old head of a much-talked about **investment** fund, Mr. Yoshiaki Murakami, **has been arrested on suspicion of having engaged** in insider trading with Livedoor, creating banner headlines in major Japanese dailies.
644. Japan's No.1 car manufacturer, Toyota, became the first Japanese company to post net profits **surpassing** the one trillion yen mark in fiscal 2003 due mainly to brisk sales in North America and cost **reductions**.
645. The largest retailing group in Japan has come into being with Seven and I Holdings Company **made up of** supermarkets and convenience stores bringing department store **operator** Millennium Retailing Inc. under its control.
646. Japan's telecommunications giant, NTT, enjoyed thriving business in fiscal 2003, **producing** net profits of a record 644 billion yen, or four billion dollars, thanks to its cellular phone group company, NTT DoCoMo Inc.
647. According to an electronics industry source, the **shipping** volume in Japan of thin-screen TV sets **topped** that of tube ones in 2005 due mainly to a large **reduction in prices** of liquid crystal and plasma TVs.
648. Matsushita Electric Industry Company known for its "Panasonic" brand says it will **complete** the world's largest plasma display panel plant shortly in Amagasaki near Osaka **in anticipation** of increasing **demand** for wide screen TVs prior to the Beijing Olympics and the scheduled transition to digital terrestrial broadcasting.
649. In the first-ever integration of major private railways in postwar Japan, Hanshin Electric Railway Company and Hankyu Holdings Inc., both in the Osaka area, have agreed to **merge** in the wake of the **attempted** buyout of Hanshin by the controversial Murakami Fund.
650. The world's largest financial group in terms of entire property, Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group and Inc. has come into being in Tokyo with the **merger** of Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group and UFJ Holdings.
651. Japan's largest family restaurant chain, Skylark, listed on **the Tokyo Stock Exchange**, says it will **launch** a management buy-out of all its outstanding shares to become private in a bid to **implement** a drastic restructuring of its business format without the risk of hostile takeovers.
652. The nation's second and third largest toy makers, Takara and Tomy, **have merged** to **survive** cut-throat **competition** in their industry, which **is faced with** a **diminishing** market due to **declining** birthrates.
653. Japan's electronics giant, Toshiba Corp., **has acquired** Pennsylvania-based Westinghouse

Electric Company from British Nuclear Fuel Public Limited Company(PLC) for 5.4 billion dollars in a bid to **meet** increasing **demand** for nuclear reactors.

654. Japan's leading Internet service company, Softbank Corp. **has taken part in** cut-throat **competition** among mobile phone firms by taking over the Japanese subsidiary of the world's largest telephone carrier, Vodafone of Britain, for approximately 15.5 billion dollars, **representing** a record amount for a buyout by a Japanese firm.

655. The world No.2 auto maker, Toyota, has become affiliated with Fuji Heavy Industries by **acquiring** about eight percent of stocks owned by General Motors, although the two Japanese manufacturers **respect** each other's management.

656. The world 's largest and second largest steelmakers, Mittal Steel of the Netherlands and Arcelor of Luxemburg, have reached a **negotiated settlement** for a **merger** into a steel giant with a yearly output of more than 100 million tons of crude steel, **representing** ten percent of global production.

657. A Tokyo-based camera maker, Nikon, known as 'Naikon' in English, says, to concentrate on digital cameras, it will virtually **withdraw** from the production of film cameras whose sales **diminished** to only two percent of overall sales of the company.

658. Sony, as part of its restructuring, **decided** to **terminate** the production of the high-tech entertainment robot dog, AIBO, which sold 150,000 units worldwide for about 2,000 dollars apiece since 1999.

659. The television network **has turned down** an **offer** to **merge** from an IT giant, Rakuten, saying it is not certain whether the proposed **merger** would **lead** to synergetic effects of TV broadcasting and telecommunications.

660. China's largest computer maker, Lenovo Group, has purchased the personal computer section of IBM Corp. of the United States, making the group the world's third largest PC manufacturer **following** the two US giants, Dell and Hewlett-Packard.

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661. About one third of Japan Tobacco's employees **have applied for** early retirement with a premium

allowance in the tobacco monopoly's restructuring program to **tide over declining** business during the on-going social trend against smoking.

662. American Family Life Insurance Company, or AFLAC in Japan **has topped** Nippon Life Insurance Company in terms of contracts in the individual insurance sector for the first time, **taking advantage of** expertise in the field of medical care insurance.

663. The reputation of the prestigious auto maker, Mitsubishi Motors Corp., **has been** gravely **impaired** by **repeated** cover-up of defects in its vehicles, **resulting in** user distrust and a **plunge** in sales.

664. A major car maker Toyota **has been reprimanded** by the government for its eight-year's **delay** in **recalling** its defective sport **utility vehicles**, which, among others, led to an accident that injured five people.

665. A Kyoto-based major consumer loan company, Aiful, known for its TV commercials using a lovely Chihuahua, has been ordered to **suspend** business **operations** at all 1,900 outlets for three to 25 days as **punishment** for its **repeated** aggressive debt collections and other illegal practices.

666. The Japanese monetary authorities **have imposed** a six-month partial ban on the business transactions of a Tokyo-based megabank, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, due to its **forcible** sales of derivatives called interest swaps to corporate borrowers.

667. Matsushita Electric Industrial Company has sent direct mail to all 60 million households throughout Japan **in an attempt to recall** its defective oil heaters, which it says could **produce** fatal gas.

668. Officials of **the Ministry concerned with industry** **have raided** a Nagoya-based major gas appliance maker, Paloma Industries Ltd., and its related facilities across Japan to **scrutinize** the **cause** of carbon-monoxide poisoning that **resulted in** the deaths of more than 20 users of the company's instantaneous water heaters.

669. In the worst ever bid-rigging scandal, 26 companies and eight senior officials **have been indicted on charges of violating** the Anti-Monopoly Law in contracts for the construction of steel bridges **placed** by the Land , Infrastructure and Transport Ministry.

670. Bid rigging for public works projects has

permeated deeply among Japanese industries which are said to **have justified** the illegal kind of cartel **operations** as a necessary evil.

671. The Defense Facilities Administration Agency has been rocked by a bid-rigging scandal **involving** three of its current and former high-ranking officials, who **are suspected to have** closely **collaborated with** former officials working for **equipment** manufacturers and construction firms after their retirement from the agency.

672. Eleven senior executives, including the Board Chairman and the President of Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company, **resigned taking responsibility for** hundreds of cases where the company unduly **refused** to pay premiums to policyholders.

673. In a de facto coup d'etat in the leadership of the nation's flag carrier, Japan Airlines, the president and the vice president, who were held responsible for the continued **poor business performance** and a series of safety troubles, **were dismissed**.

674. The Land, Infrastructure and Transport Ministry **launched** a special **inspection** of the nation's airlines, beginning with Japan Airlines in view of **repeated** mishaps **involving** the flag carrier.

675. A 71-year-old business tycoon, Mr. Yoshiaki Tsutsumi, who **was** once **cited** as one of the world's richest people by Fortune Magazine, was found guilty at the Tokyo District Court of conspiring to do insider stock trading and **fabricating** financial documents.

676. One of the four major Japanese audit corporations was ordered to **suspend** part of its **operations** for two months **as a punitive action** for its **implication** in the window-dressing case of Kanebo, **affecting** more than two thousand clients including such leading companies as Toyota, Sony and Nippon Steel.

677. The **founder** of the Daiei supermarket chain, Mr. Isao Nakauchi, an entrepreneur of extraordinary genius, **succeeded in enlarging** his business to become the first Japanese retailer whose sales **exceeded** one trillion yen, or nine billion dollars.

678. Nippon Keidanren or the Japan Business Federation, the most powerful lobby group in this country, now has a new president, Mr. Fujio Mitarai, the 70-year-old President (Chairman) of Canon Inc., a Tokyo-**based** precision instruments manufacturer.

679. On the list of the taxpayers for 2004 **released** by the national tax office, a 46-year-old fund manager in Tokyo became the first company employee to top the list with an **estimated** income of ten billion yen.

680. The business community as a whole welcomes the new corporate law, which is aimed at facilitating M&As and enhancing counter-measures against hostile takeovers to **cope with** rapid globalization.

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681. The Japanese government lifted a two-year-old import ban on US and Canadian beef on condition that meat packers must export only meat from cows aged up to 20 months and **remove** dangerous body parts that might **trigger** BSE, or mad cow disease.

682. According to media polls, Japanese consumers **were reluctant** to buy American beef soon after the second ban on its imports was lifted as they were skeptical of its safety due to **fears** of BSE, more commonly known as mad cow disease.

683. Quarantines offices continue to carefully **inspect** all cases of beef imported from American packers to see whether the beef **contains** certain dangerous parts which **are apt to accumulate** abnormal prions, the cause of BSE or mad cow disease.

684. The US Agriculture Secretary **apologized for** the **shipment** to Japan of American beef which **included** a certain high risk part in **defiance** of the agreement on BSE, saying the incident was an impermissible mistake on the US part.

685. Six members of the Cabinet Office's 12-man expert committee on prions **resigned** after the government **resumed** imports of American beef on condition that the risky parts of cattle which **accumulate** prions that **cause** BSE **be removed** at the US end.

686. The Chairman of Nippon Keidanren, Japan's most **influential** business group, secretly met with Chinese President Hu Jintao in Beijing, **touching off speculation** that he tried to **sound out** ways to **soothe** chilly relations between the two nations **resulting from** the Prime Minister's **repeated** visits to Yasukuni Shrine.

687. Japan's largest trade partner changed from the United States to China in 2004 with a two-way trade volume **amounting** to more than 22 trillion yen, which **represented** about one fifth of the total

trade volume for the year.

688. Japan's income account surplus **exceeded** its trade surplus in the 2005 calendar year for the first time, a sign that the country is gradually becoming an overseas **investment** nation rather than a trading nation.

689. Japan registered deficits in trade in January, 2006, for the first time in six years, due mainly to a drastic increase in oil prices and imports of electronic components, **reflecting** strong domestic **demand** supported by a steady economic **expansion**.

690. China's trade surplus in 2005 **expanded** three times that of the previous year to more than 100 billion dollars, which **is expected to invite** further pressure from the United States and other trade partners for revaluation of the yuan.

691. Most Americans **are dissatisfied with** their trade partners such as China and Japan as they think these countries **are to blame** for the US trade gap which has brought about huge current account deficits for the fourth consecutive year in fiscal 2005.

692. **In the face of** pressure from outside, the People's Bank of China revalued the yuan by little more than 2 percent and shifted its dollar-pegged currency regime to a basket system to **adjust** the yuan to other currencies, probably including the euro and the yen.

693. In line with the recent worldwide trends for bilateral trade agreements, Japan **has concluded** a free trade pact with Malaysia, **following similar** agreements with Singapore and Mexico.

694. When it comes to free trade agreements with Southeast Asian countries, Japan **is lagging behind** China mainly because these agreements would seriously **hamper** the interests of Japanese farmers.

695. The World Trade Organization has failed to find a breakthrough in the **stalemate negotiations** over trade of **agricultural produce** because of a protracted confrontation between the United States and the European Union as well as Japan.

696. Auto manufacturers from Japan, South Korea, Europe and the United States **are fiercely competing** to get the lion's share in Russia, whose car market **is expanding, stimulated** by huge revenues from abundant natural resources such as crude oil and rare metals.

697. Japan's largest auto maker, Toyota, **has launched** the first sales of its hybrid car "Prius" overseas in a joint venture with a Chinese car manufacturer in Changchun to help **improve** effectiveness against environmental damage by exhaust gas.

698. Many a fake brand-name product such as handbags, key rings and clothes is illegally imported to Japan mainly through international mail from China and South Korea to **meet** the increasing **demand** of Japanese who **tend to prefer** designer goods.

699. Yamaha Motor Company **has been accused of** having exported unmanned helicopters convertible to military use to China **in violation of** the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law.

700. The export value of the Japanese alcoholic beverage 'sake' **exceeded** five billion yen in fiscal 2005 **assisted** by increased popularity overseas of Japanese delicacies such as 'sushi' and 'tempura'.

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701. Japan's new Prime Minister Shinzo Abe met with Chinese President Hu Jintao in Beijing to **mend fences** with the neighboring country, with which bilateral relations had been chilly due to his predecessor's **repeated** worship at Yasukuni Shrine.

702. Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and South Korean President Roh Moo-hyun have agreed to **resolutely** respond to North Korea's nuclear test, which **was conducted** at the time when the new Japanese leader paid his first official visit to the neighboring country.

703. China **has made an issue of** a Japanese prime minister's visit to Yasukuni Shrine for the war dead since it enshrines Class-A war criminals who were responsible for the war of aggression against that country.

704. In the wake of the Japanese Prime Minister's public **apology** over Japan's wartime aggression and atrocities, the Chinese President said it is vital that the **apology** be backed up with action.

705. Amid **protests** from China and South Korea, Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi worshiped at Yasukuni Shrine for the fifth time while in office, this time in a business suit, to **indicate** that the visit was paid in a private capacity.

706. Commenting on the Chinese Deputy Prime Minister's abrupt cancellation of the scheduled

talks with the Japanese Prime Minister, the Japanese Foreign Minister **expressed** displeasure, saying she must **abide by established diplomatic manners**.

707. According to a government **survey** in 2005, only about one third of the Japanese have friendly sentiments toward China, the smallest ratio ever since the survey began in 1978, presumably **reflecting** deteriorated bilateral relations punctuated by large-scale anti-Japanese demonstrations in China.

708. Anti-Japanese sentiments among Chinese people **exploded** violently when Japan **beat** China 3-1 in the finals of the Asian Cup Soccer tournament held in Beijing in the summer of 2004.

709. The Japanese Foreign Minister **urged** China to **take responsibility for** the recent series of violent acts against the Japanese Embassy and consulate generals and to **prevent** a recurrence of **similar** violence.

710. The Chinese government **reiterated** its stance that what the Japanese call the Senkaku Islands belong to China when the Japanese Foreign Minister **protested** against a landing by Chinese activists on the uninhabited island group in the East China Sea.

711. Tokyo Governor Shintaro Ishihara **has inspected** Okinotorishima, Japan's southernmost island, and kissed the address plate which reads "Okinotorishima, Japan", in a bid to show that the island belongs to Japan and its surrounding waters are Japan's **exclusive** economic zone.

712. The Fisheries Agency has started an experiment to help grow coral reefs around Okino Torishima in the Pacific, Japan's southernmost territory, which, **it is feared**, will be submerged due to a **raise** in sea level **caused** by global warming.

713. The governments of Japan and China are in a diplomatic row over the suicide of a Japanese staffer **in charge of** telegrams at the Consulate General in Shanghai, who is reported to have been pressured by a Chinese public safety official **seeking** confidential information.

714. The leaders of Japan and South Korea failed to **overcome** their differences on the perception of bilateral history **featured** by the Prime Minister's worship at Yasukuni Shrine when they met in Seoul in the year marking the 40th anniversary of the normalization of relations between the two

nearest countries.

715. A study group of Japanese and South Korean historians **set up** by an agreement between the two governments **failed to narrow** the **assessment** gap over Japan's colonial rule of the Korean Peninsula in its first report **published** in 2005.

716. The Shimane Prefectural Assembly has overwhelmingly **approved** an ordinance to **designate** February 22nd as " Takeshima Day ", asserting that the islets belong to the prefecture, contrary to South Korea's **claim** of sovereignty over what it calls Tokuto.

717. Shuttle flights **operated** by four airlines of Japan and South Korea between Haneda and Kimpo Airports **have succeeded in absorbing** many more passengers than **anticipated**, **taking advantage of** good access to the capitals of the two neighboring countries from the airports.

718. At the recent summit in Tokyo, the leaders of Japan and Russia **remained** wide apart in their views over the Russian-held four islands off Hokkaido, a stumbling block to the **conclusion** of a bilateral peace treaty.

719. The summit meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum held in Pusan, South Korea, **adopted** an action program against the **spread** of bird flu, which, **it is feared**, will change into a new strain **infectious** between humans.

720. Former Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori was detained as soon as he entered neighboring Chile to **run for** president after five years in exile in Japan, the mother country of his parents.

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721. The United Nations now has a new chief. South Korean Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister Ban Ki-moon **has been approved** by the 192-member UN General Assembly as the 8th Secretary General of the world body, **succeeding** Mr. Kofi Annan from Ghana.

722. In the UN General Assembly meeting, the Japanese Prime Minister **contended** that his country **deserves** a permanent seat on the Security Council, **citing** Japan's **contributions** to the world body such as **dispatches** of Self-Defense Force personnel to Iraq.

723. Japan **has been elected** a member nation of the newly-established United Nations Human Rights Council to **tackle** various **infringements** of fundamental human rights along with 46 countries

including Britain, France, Russia, China, India and Brazil.

724. The Japanese government has informed Iraq of its plan to **provide** the war-torn country with untied yen loans equivalent to 655 million dollars to help **improve** port and irrigation facilities and **mend** a power plant as the first part of its 3.5-billion-dollar aid program.

725. Japan **has pledged** new 45-billion-yen ODA to help the member countries of the 16-nation Pacific Islands Forum **preserve sustainable development** at its 4th summit meeting held in Okinawa.

726. The Japanese government **has donated** some 21 million dollars to the international tribunal to try former leaders of Khmer Rouge, which **is alleged** to have massacred more than 1.5 million Cambodians while ruling the country in the 1970s.

727. Japan **contributed** a 14.3-billion-yen loan to subway construction, introducing an automatic train control device to the Indian Capital of New Delhi with the aim of easing serious traffic jams and decreasing air pollution.

728. India has topped the list of receivers of yen loans from Japan, **replacing** Indonesia and China, in view of the South Asian country's **urgent** need of funds to **improve** its social infrastructure.

729. The island Republic of Maldives much **appreciates** Japan's long-term ODA project to build breakwaters, saying the project **contributed** to **stemming** the **devastating** tsunami that **occurred** in the Indian Ocean.

730. The Foreign Ministry has sent 4.5 million yen to local NGOs in the Ukraine working for a fair Presidential **election** there since the country **adopted** a traditional Japanese beckoning cat as the design for 35 thousand copies of a PR poster.

731. The Japanese government **dispatched** a monitoring group for the Presidential **election** of the Palestinian Authority to choose the **successor** to Yasser Arafat in addition to financial aid **amounting** to 100 million yen.

732. Japan **provided** relief supplies **worth** 220,000 dollars to the victims and **survivors** of a massive landslide on Leyte Island, the Philippines, which buried an entire village, **leaving** more than one thousand people dead or **unaccounted for**.

733. The Japanese government **has provided** a total of 200 million dollars in aid and other forms to Pakistan for the relief of more than three million

people in the northern part of the country, which was hardest hit by a **devastating** quake.

734. Japanese Prime Minister Jun-ichiro Koizumi sent a get-well telegram to Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, who **suffered** a life-**threatening** stroke, just before his scheduled visit to the Middle East including the Jewish country.

735. The Japanese Foreign Minister **addressed** a message of condolence to his Egyptian counterpart for the bereaved families of the victims on board the Egyptian ferry that capsized in the Red Sea, **leaving** some one thousand people dead or missing.

736. Stressing the importance of the first East Asia summit meeting held in Kuala Lumpur, the Japanese Prime Minister said the summit could **play a significant role** in building a community in this region of the world.

737. The heads of the Chinese Communist and Nationalist Parties, which had fought a bloody civil war after their victory over Japan, met in Beijing for the first time in six decades, **indicating** rapprochement between China and Taiwan.

738. In a historic move, the European Union **enlarged** its membership from fifteen to twenty five in 2004, adding eight East European countries and two island countries in the Mediterranean, and bringing its total population to 450 million.

739. The US administration **arranged** a trip to an Elvis Presley museum in Memphis, Tennessee, for the visiting Prime Minister of Japan, who was known to be a big fan of the king of rock'n'roll.

740. US President George Bush and First Lady Laura Bush **admired** the view of the golden pavilion of Kinkakuji Temple in Kyoto while taking a walk around the pond in the Japanese-style garden.

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741. After weighing up the pros and cons, the government **decided** to virtually join the multi-national force in Iraq on condition that the Self-Defense Forces will act under Japan's own command, **confining** their activities to reconstruction work in non-combat areas.

742. What's believed to be an al-Qaeda cell in Iraq **murdered** a 24-year-old Japanese hostage by cutting off his head and **abandoned** his separated body in downtown Baghdad when its **demand** for the **withdrawal** of SDF troops **was not met**.

743. An **accused** terrorist linked to al-Qaeda **confessed**

- to having beheaded Shosei Koda, a young Japanese traveler abducted in Baghdad, as he was so ordered after the Japanese government **refused** to **withdraw** its troops from Iraq.
744. The Japanese Prime Minister **reiterated** that he had **no intention of withdrawing** the SDF contingent from Iraq when a Japanese civilian was taken hostage and his life **threatened** by terrorists.
745. A 61-year-old Japanese freelance journalist and his nephew **were confirmed dead** in a Baghdad suburb where their car crashed into a roadside tree and burned after being fired upon by an armed group.
746. The **extension** of the term of the **dispatch** of SDF contingents to Iraq for one more year **was adopted** at an extraordinary Cabinet meeting, **apparently taking into consideration** the relationship with Washington.
747. The Japanese government **has decided to withdraw** some 600 Ground Self-Defense Force personnel **deployed** in Samawah, the capital of al-Muthanna Province, for two and a half years to **implement** humanitarian and reconstruction **assistance** since security duties are to be taken over by the new Iraqi government.
748. US President George Bush **has admitted** his responsibility for **resorting** to war against Iraq **based on** false information on weapons of mass destruction, although he **justified** his **decision** to overthrow the Saddam Hussein regime.
749. US President George Bush **voiced** his **determination** to continue to **deploy** US troops in Iraq in a radio speech to mark the third anniversary of the US-**led** invasion of the Muslim country where some 2,300 American servicemen **have perished**.
750. According to a militant Islamic group in Iraq, a 44-year-old Japanese mercenary hired by a British security company died from gun-shot wounds after a shootout between the armed group and the company's employees which **had occurred** in a combat area west of Baghdad.
751. The US Defense Department says it will **demolish** the Abu Ghraib Prison near Baghdad, where US soldiers **abused** Iraqi prisoners as shown by photographs, sickening people worldwide.
752. The bodies of a man and a woman found shot in the head in southern Afghanistan **turned out** to be those of Japanese teachers at a junior high school near Hiroshima who were traveling in the South Asian country during the summer vacation.
753. Police **raided** houses and offices of Islamic residents **scattered** in and around Tokyo **on suspicion of keeping in contact** with a member of an al-Qaeda-related organization who had lived at a hideout in Niigata after entering Japan with a false passport.
754. The National Unified Government of Iraq took office with major ethnic groups and religious sects **taking part in** five months after the Iraqi Congress **approved** the cabinet roster **submitted** by Prime Minister Nouri Kamal al-Maliki.
755. Simultaneous suicide bombings **allegedly masterminded** by an Islamic militant group affiliated with al-Qaeda have again rocked the Indonesian resort island of Bali, killing around 20 people including a Japanese citizen and injuring more than one hundred others.
756. The US State Department has put a price of up to eleven million dollars on the heads of the two **suspects** of the Bali bombing in 2002, who **are supposed to** be members of an underground Islamic organization in Southeast Asia.
757. Simultaneous terrorist attacks in the heart of London **coincided with** the opening day of the G-8 summit in Scotland and came one day after the British capital **obtained** the right to host the 2012 Summer Olympics.
758. **Explosions** as well as shootouts between Chechen terrorists and Russian troops killed more than three hundred people who were taken hostage while **attending** an opening ceremony of the new term at a school in southern Russia.
759. The Japanese government **has lodged a protest** with China against the intrusion by a Chinese nuclear-powered submarine into Japanese territorial waters off the Sakishima Archipelago of Okinawa Prefecture and asked the Chinese government to **apologize** for the incident.
760. **Expressing regret** over a Chinese submarine's intrusion into Japanese territorial waters off Okinawa, the Chinese government said the incident was a result of technical errors which **took place** during what it termed the **process** of normal training.

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761. Japan and the United States have reached an agreement on the realignment of the US military in

Japan *featured* by the transfer of the US Army Command Headquarters to *be located* in Zama Camp near Tokyo, the *relocation* of 8,000 Marine troops from Okinawa to Guam and the *replacement* of the air base within Okinawa.

762. The Japanese Cabinet *has approved* the *basic* plan to *implement* the bilateral agreement with the United States on the realignment of US forces in Japan, including principles to *promote* regional *developments* for local communities which *have to bear* new burdens and to *cope with* the cost shared by the Japanese side.

763. Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi and US President George Bush *issued* a joint statement after their last summit meeting at the White House, stressing the need to *maintain* and *expand* the bilateral *alliance* to a global scale in what they called the *Alliance* in the 21st century.

764. The Japanese government has agreed with the United States on the planned relocation of eight thousand US Marines and their nine thousand dependents to Guam with Japan *bearing* 6.1 billion dollars or 59 percent of the total costs.

765. In the *basic* plan *approved* by the Cabinet, the Japanese government *did not specify* the site to *replace* the US Marine Corps air base in Futenma, *taking into account* local sentiments against the relocation of the base within Okinawa, although *basic* agreement had been reached with the governor of Okinawa and the Mayor of Nago.

766. On Japan's southern island of Okinawa, thousands of people *staged* a demonstration against the proposed relocation of the US Futenma Marine Corps helicopter station to another place on the island, *demanding* a total *abolition* of military bases there.

767. The Mayor of Yokosuka at first *reacted* sharply to the Pentagon announcement that the US Navy will *replace* the Yokosuka-based conventional aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk with a Nimitz-class nuclear-powered flattop.

768. Residents near the US Atsugi Naval air base, who *have been annoyed* by deafening noise from night landing practices of carrier-borne fighter-bombers, had mixed feelings to hear the government *decision* that the NLPs are to be transferred to the Marine Air Station in Iwakuni, western Japan.

769. Nearly 90 percent of the votes *cast* in the plebiscite in the western Japanese city of Iwakuni were

against a government plan to relocate 57 US warplanes to the Marine Corps airfield there from the Atsugi naval air station near Tokyo under the realignment plan of US Forces in Japan.

770. Despite requests from local governments, the Japanese government *is reluctant to negotiate* with the United States on a *revision* of the Japan-US Status of Forces Agreement which *guarantees* the status of the US Armed Forces *stationed* in Japan.

771. US Forces in Okinawa *resumed* flight drills of Marine helicopters only three days after one of them crashed into a university campus on the island, *rekindling* anger of Okinawans who *had* strongly *protested* against the mishap.

772. The minor opposition Social Democratic Party has declared that the status quo of the Self-Defense Forces *runs counter to* the war-*renouncing* Constitution, judging from their recent activities such as *participation* in the multinational forces in Iraq.

773. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization *has approved* a joint declaration implicitly *criticizing* a mono-polar world centered around the United States in its summit meeting in Shanghai to mark the fifth anniversary of the *founding* of the regional group *consisting of* Russia, China and four central Asian countries.

774. In the State of the Union Message to Congress, US President George Bush called for the strengthening of America's *competitiveness* in order to *retain* prosperity *in the face of* the *emergence* of such new *competitors* as China and India.

775. According to a survey *conducted* by the Cabinet Office in 2006 on 3,000 Japanese people over the age of 20, 45 percent of the respondents *were worried* about the possibility of Japan *getting involved* in a war, a record high percentage since the survey started 37 years ago.

776. Under the newly-enacted Civil Protection Law in times of armed attack situations, the Japanese government *has urged* local governments to formulate *specific* plans soon for the *evacuation* of residents, relief to *evacuees* and response to armed attacks.

777. The first-ever security drill under a newly-enacted law to protect the people *was carried out* around the Mihama Nuclear Power Plant on the Japan Sea Coast on the *assumption* that the plant was assaulted by a group of terrorists.

778. A two-day confrontation between patrol ships of Japanese and South Korean coast guards in the Tsushima Straits of the Japan Sea came to an end after the Japanese side agreed to **release** the captain of the South Korean fishing boat **in exchange for** the captain's **admission** of his **refusal** of **inspection** for his **suspected** poaching.
779. The 2006 Yearbook of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute has made it known that military spending in fiscal 2005 worldwide **is estimated** to total 1.1 trillion dollars with the United States topping the spending list at half a trillion dollars **followed** by Britain, France, Japan and China in that order.
780. On the 60th anniversary of the US **air raids** of downtown Tokyo in 1945, a memorial rite was held for about 100,000 victims, mostly women, children and the aged, with the **attendance** of two thousand people **including survivors** and bereaved families.
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781. North Korea **has launched** seven missiles **in succession** into the Sea of Japan off a Russian coastal city of Nakhodka, including one believed to be an ICBM Taepodong-2 **capable of** attacking the United States.
782. The United Nations Security Council has unanimously **adopted** a resolution condemning North Korea's missile testing and **urging** the nation to return to the **deadlocked** six-nation conference although Japan-proposed sanctions **based on** Chapter 7 of the UN Charter were deleted.
783. A spokesman for the North Korean Foreign Ministry **has issued** a statement **rejecting** the UN resolution **calling on** Pyongyang **to** immediately **dismantle** its ballistic missile **development** program, saying the country has the right to test its missiles needed for defense.
784. North Korea has proclaimed that it **has conducted** safely and successfully an underground nuclear test, which it says will **contribute** to the peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula and its surrounding areas.
785. In response to North Korea's nuclear test announcement, the Japanese government **has imposed** additional economic sanctions on its own, banning imports of all North Korean products, port calls by all North Korean ships to Japan and entry of all nationals in principle for six months.
786. Censuring North Korea's proclaimed nuclear test, the UN Security Council has unanimously **adopted** a binding resolution invoking Chapter 7 of the UN Charter for economic and diplomatic sanctions against Pyongyang without military enforcement.
787. The North Korean ambassador to the United Nations says his country will totally **reject** the UN resolution because the nuclear test **carried out** by his country was a self-defense measure to counter continued pressure from the United States.
788. Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe has ruled out the possibility of Japan arming itself with nuclear weapons, saying before Parliament that his government will **abide by** the three-point non-nuclear principles of **not possessing, not producing** and not introducing nuclear weapons into Japan.
789. **Following** North Korea's missile **launches** into the Sea of Japan, the idea of making strikes on enemy bases, a long-time taboo in post-war Japan, **has emerged** among politicians in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.
790. The Japanese government has given a green light to the joint **development** with the United States of the next generation missile interceptor to **be mounted** on AEGIS destroyers as an **exceptional case** of the three-point principle against arms exports.
791. The Japanese government **has decided to shoulder** one third or more than 3 billion dollars of the total cost for the joint development program with the United States of the next generation missile which will **be deployed** after 2015.
792. The fourth round of the six-nation talks **adopted** its first joint agreement, under which North Korea promised to give up its nuclear weapons program and in return the other members **expressed** their **respect** for Pyongyang's right of peaceful use of nuclear energy.
793. The Iranian President has made it clear on state-run television that his country **has succeeded in producing** enriched uranium for nuclear reactor fuel in a move to **defy** the UNSC chairman's statement **calling on** Iran to **halt** enrichment of uranium within 30 days.
794. Despite Japan's **repeated** pleas for Iran to stop its uranium enrichment program, the visiting Iranian Foreign Minister **reiterated** that his country should not **be discriminated** against in **exercising** its right for peaceful use of nuclear energy.
795. The father of the Pakistani atomic bomb, Dr. Abdul

Khan, *has admitted* the *leak* of expertise for the production of fission bombs to other countries, *implying* the existence of black markets for nuclear proliferation.

796. The Metropolitan Police Department *raided* a precision machinery maker near Tokyo *on suspicion of* illegally exporting three-dimensional measurement machines *available for examining* devices needed to extract enriched uranium to be used for nuclear weapons.

797. In the new national security strategy, the United States *blamed* by name North Korea, Iran, Syria, Cuba, Belarus, Myanmar and Zimbabwe as tyrannies with Iran as the top menace.

798. The United States has agreed to *cooperate with* India in its *development* of nuclear energy by *providing* nuclear technology and fuel on condition that India *accepts* IAEA *inspections into* nuclear facilities *except* those for military use, thus virtually *recognizing* India as a nuclear power.

799. The International Atomic Energy Agency and its Director General Mohamed ElBaradei won the 2005 Nobel Peace Prize for making strenuous efforts to *prevent* the use of nuclear energy for military purposes and to *avoid* the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

800. A survivor of the battle of Iwo Jima says the picture *reminds* him *of* his dark days when he was fighting a hopeless battle on the tiny island *suffering from* hunger and thirst beyond imagination.

LIST of the 500 KEY WORDS

数字は EXERCISE 番号、D は DIALOGUE の UNIT 番号

LIST of 500 KEY WORDS

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< 茅ヶ崎方式学習システムの使い方 >

茅ヶ崎方式の学習目標は、英語を話す外国人と英語で対話をすることです。対話は、相手の言うことを聴き取れなくては成り立ちませんから、まず LISTENING の力を身につけることに力を注ぎます。そのために、相手の言うことを聴き取れない原因を見極め、段階的に克服していきます。聴き取れない原因は、次の5つの力が不足していることです。

1. 語彙 2. 統語法 3. スピードへの対応力 4. 背景知識 5. 類推力

1. 語彙

茅ヶ崎方式の用語集である「国際英語基本 4,000 語」は、外国人との対話を想定して選ばれており、例えば、オバマ大統領の就任演説に用いられた語の 98% 以上をカバーしています。**このシステムの8冊の教本類は、固有名詞などを除き、全て、この4,000 語で書かれています。**4,000 語を序文の表のように配分し、易しいものから順に何回も使うことによって無理なく使用語化できるようにしてあります。

2. 統語法

統語法 (syntax) というのは、語の順序や文の構成に関する規則ですが、日本語と英語では大きく異なります。茅ヶ崎方式では、BOOK-0 から BOOK-5 に至る全教本で、用例を学習しながら統語法を身につけるようにしてあります。BOOK-0 では「英語のしくみ」というパートを設けて統語法の基本を配置、BOOK-1 では統語法の核となる部分を中心に各 UNIT を構成、BOOK-2 では NOTES を設けて重要な点を復習、BOOK-3, 4 では巻末に文法事項・慣用語法リストを付して重要な構文を含む用例を分類して学習、そして BOOK-5 では preparatory exercise と「ひとくちメモ」で総合復習をします。

3. スピードへの対応力

NHK の全世界向け英語放送 (listener の多くは non-native) のアナウンサーは、1 分間に 150 ~ 180 語程度のスピードでニュースを読みますが、LISTENING に不慣れた日本人が聴くと、とてつもなく速く聞こえるようです。しかし、語彙と統語法がある程度身につく、英語の音韻になれてくると、スピードは気にならなくなります。付属の C

Dで繰り返し練習してください。

4. 背景知識

仕事についての話は十分通ずるのに、他の話題になるとダメなのは、話の内容についての知識とそれを表現する語彙の不足が原因です。茅ヶ崎方式の教材はニュース（或いは歴史的事実）ですから、いろいろな内容に対応する知識を蓄積できます。

＊ 最新のニュースについては「月刊英語教本」や協力校用週刊教材を利用してください。

5. 類推力

英語の native speaker は日常 2 万語程度の語彙を使用しているようですから、4000語で全てをカバーすることはできません。しかし、対話の中で数%の知らない言葉が出てきても、類推によって十分カバーできます。学習時にわからない単語があっても直ぐに用語集を見るのではなく、全体からその語の意味を類推する練習をしておけば、類推力は高まります。また、LISTENING COMPREHENSION TEST を聴く際も、1 回目から、知っている単語や背景知識を総動員して内容を類推してください。

茅ヶ崎方式のシステムは、**それぞれの英語力に合わせて、どの段階からでも利用できます**。自分の英語力を各教本の UNIT-1 でチェックして、ひとつ下の教本から始めるとよいでしょう。

十分に LISTENING の力をつけながら語彙や統語法、背景知識などを INPUT した後、BOOK-5 では蓄積した力を OUTPUT つまり書く力、話す力へ展開していきます。

＊ 各教本の使い方は、それぞれの教本の巻末に説明してあります。

BOOK-5 この教本の構成と使い方

① 教本の構成

1. 演習問題索引 (Exercise Index)
2. 準備練習問題 (Preparatory Exercises)
3. ひとくちメモ (Nota Bene)
4. 英文作成演習問題 (Exercises)
5. 同上英文作例 (English Equivalents)
6. 対話練習とデータ (Dialogue Exercises and data)
7. 同上 CD
8. List of the 500 Key Words

② 教本の使い方 (5 段階学習)

1. KEY WORDS の学習

英語の学習で最も大事なことは、英語の運用を身につけることであり、そのためにまず必要なのは、一定数の語彙と、構文の知識である。茅ヶ崎方式では、一定数の語彙を、4,000 語と定め、すべての教本、教材をこの 4000 語で作成しており、この教本も、専門用語などを除き、4,000 語のみで構成されている。BOOK-5 では、このうち、運用の中核となる 500 の key words (主として動詞) を選び、徹底的な運用の training を行う。演習問題、対話練習問題で、太字のイタリック体になっているのが key words で、ざっと 2 千 5 百回使用してある。まず、これら 500 語について、「国際英語基本 4000 語」などを用いて、語義、発音、派生語、注意事項などを、きちんと復習・整理し、不確実なものについては、カードに転記するなどして完全に記憶する。key words が文中でどのように使われるかを確認するために、巻末に LIST OF THE 500 KEY WORDS が付してある。

2. 構文 (SYNTAX) の基礎知識の整理

次は、構文の知識の整理である。UNIT - 1 ～ 6 の準備練習問題 (460 題) によって、BOOK - 1 ～ 4 で学習した syntax や慣用語法を復習する。その際の理解を助けるため、ひとくちメモ (1 ～ 11) が付してある。

以上はいずれも、英文作成演習問題へ進むための基盤づくりであり、きちんと身につけてから次へ進む。あせれば、挫折する。

3. 英文構成の基礎学習

1. 2. の基盤が出来てから、英文作成演習問題の第1段階であるUNIT - 1～6へ進む。各UNIT 20題の日本語の下には、相当する英文(equivalents)をチャンク(chunk*)に分割し、順不同に並べ替えたものが付してある。太字のイタリック体はkey wordsである。これらのチャンクを、日本語の内容に沿って、key wordsと英文構成の知識を手がかりに、並べ替える。並べ替えたものを、英文equivalentと照合し、英文構成の基本を学ぶ。チャンクの長さは、UNIT - 1から6へ、段階的に短くなっており、語に分割したものもある。

* チャンク(chunk)とは、ひとかたまり、のことで、文章や数列などを、意味のある単位に分割することをchunkingという。英文では、冠詞や前置詞、接続語(接続詞、関係詞)がchunkingのひとつの目安になる。人間は、chunkingによって、情報を圧縮し、脳への負担を減らすことが出来るという。また、言語能力は、chunkingに大きくかかわっているという説もある。

4. 英文作成演習

基礎学習が終わったら、UNIT - 7以降へ進む。UNIT - 7以降の英文作成演習問題は、UNITごとに、内容別に36項目に分類してある。ここで、key wordsとともに、それぞれの項目に多用される語、チャンクの運用を学ぶ。英文作成の後、英文equivalentと照合する。その際、下記の注意事項を参照する。演習問題の日本語のあとの括弧内は、BOOK - 2, 3, 4において、参考になる用例の番号である。英文作成の前あるいは後に、参考用例を見て、知識をより確実にする。

＜ 英文作成にあたって注意すべき事項 ＞

- i. 相手は外国人であることを常に念頭に置く。
 - * 外国人にとって、必要のない部分は削除する。
 - * 日本語にはなくても、必要な説明は加える。
- ii. 日本語に引きずられることなく、内容を正確に把握して論理的に書く。
- iii. 相手の立場にたって考える。
 - * 円は国際基軸通貨ではないので、必要な場合は、ドルや相手国の通貨単位を併記する。
 - * 季節は、南北半球で反対になる。1月が寒いとは限らない。
 - * 日本人の氏名は、それだけでは、外国人には性別がわからない。
 - * the Bible とか the Koran のような語を、軽々しく使わない。

各UNITの英文作成と照合が終わったら、英文equivalentsを暗記できるまで朗読する。

その後、巻頭の演習問題索引を見て、key words を手がかりに、英文作成および暗誦の練習を重ねる。key words は文中に出てくる順序に記してある。索引から、言わんとする事象の内容を思い出しながら、英語で reproduce する。日本文そのものを思い出す必要はない。reproduce に要する時間を retrieval time といい、この時間を縮めることによって、発話につなげる。

5. 対話練習

UNIT - 7 ~ 40 には、それぞれの項目に関連のある対話練習問題が付してある。協力校などでは、これを手がかりに、A, B, に分かれて、対話の training を行う。その予習のために、付属の CD を利用する。独習者は、CD を活用する。CD を使って SHADOWING を行う。プロのアナウンサーの reading を忠実に真似して発音しながら、追いかける。同時に内容をつかんでいく。follow する範囲を徐々に伸ばす。

UNIT - 21 ~ 40 の対話練習問題には、対話をさらに進めるための data が付してあるので、これを材料に対話を発展させる。

<対話に当たっての注意事項>

- i. なるべく大きな声で話す。相手に対ししても、聞き取れなければ、"Please speak loud and clear so that I can catch you." などと要求する。
- ii. 相手の話が抽象的でわかりにくい場合は、Specifically (what) ? などと、具体的に話すようもとめる。
- iii. 相手の弱点を、むやみに、直接攻撃しない。(debate とは異なる) たとえば、
The US policy toward the Middle East is based on a double standard. と言うかわりに、
An influential American daily says the US policy toward the Middle East is based on a double standard. What do you think about the remark ? などとする。

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