

For Teachers: Please have the students read the sentences one at a time and correct their pronunciation of each sentence then have them repeat after you. Wait until after they read the sentence (use the number in place of the missing word) to have the students choose the correct answer to fill in the blank. When the students finish the article, move on to the further questions.

3[B] – Waters for N.Y.C.

10.2(3B)A2E

1. New York City, with its ^{超高層(ちょうこうそう)ビル} skyscrapers and other tall buildings, has often been ^{~だとみなされている} regarded as the world's first ^{近代的(きんだいてき)な} modern city.
 2. There is one other thing about New York's buildings, ^{しかしながら} however, that is ^{驚(おどろ)いたことには} surprisingly (30). This is the way in which they are ^{供給(きょうきゅう)した} supplied with water.
 3. Every building over six ^{~階(かい)} stories high in New York, ^{最新式(さいしんしき)の} including the most ^{木製(もくせい)の水槽(すいそう)} up to date skyscrapers, has a tower with a wooden tank on the top ^{水(みず)で満(み)たされていた} filled with water.
 4. What is more, the design of these water towers ^{ほとんど変(か)わりませんでした} has hardly changed over the last 100 years.
- * Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.
5. (30) 1 expensive 2 ^{不安(ふあん)な} uneasy 3 ^{器量(きりょう)のよい} good looking 4 ^{流行(りゅうこう)遅(おく)れの} old fashioned

Further Questions&A * Ask student to answer the question on their own at first. If the student can't answer correctly, have him look at the last page and read the "example answer" for the question. Have the student try to memorize the answer, if it's too long or difficult, you should divide the sentence into 2 or 3 parts to make it easier to remember. Once they have memorized the answer, the teacher should ask the question one last time so that the student can practice answering. Also if you find any mistakes, please mark the page and let me know ASAP.

6. 1)-30 Why is New York ^{じっくり考(かんが)えた} considered the first modern city?
 7. ^{さいしょ きんだいてき とし} なぜニューヨークは最初の近代的な都市だとされていますか。
 8. ^{超高層(ちょうこうそう)ビル} *Because of its skyscrapers and other tall buildings.*
 9. 2)-30 What does every building over six stories have in New York?
 10. ^{かいだ いじょう たてもの} ニューヨークのすべての6階建て以上の建物にあるものはなんですか。
 11. *They have a tower with a wooden tank on the top filled with water.*
-
12. The water towers were first used in the 19th ^{世紀(せいき)} century. New York's ^{地下(ちか)の} underground ^{方式(ほうしき)} water system was built in the 1840s, when most buildings were only one or ^{~階(かい)の高(たか)さ} two stories high.
 13. ^{まもなく} Before long, ^{~にもかかわらず} though, the ^{人口(じんこう)} population of the city began to ^{拡大(かくだい)する} expand ^{すばやく} rapidly.
 14. Since ^{~の時(とき)からずっと} land was (31), people needed to ^{建設(けんせつ)する} construct ^{より高(たか)い} taller buildings.
 15. Unfortunately, the water system did not have enough ^{あいにく} pressure ^{圧力(あつりょく)} to

- 供給(きょうきゅう)する 上(うえ)のほうの
 supply water to the upper floors of these buildings.
 16. Builders tried to increase the water pressure, but this led to burst pipes.
 17. As a result, the city passed a law requiring every building more than six stories high to have a water tower.

*Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.

18. (31) 1 reasonable 2 limited 3 unstable 4 private

Further Questions&A

19. 3)-31 When were water towers first used?
 20. They were first used in the 19th century.
 21. 4)-31 Why didn't New York increase the pressure in the water system?
 22. なぜニューヨークは水道の圧力を強めないのですか。
 23. When builders tried to increase the water pressure, it led to burst pipes.

24. Water towers work by using the power of (32). The wooden tank on the top of the tower is filled with water by a pump and the water then flows down through pipes to each part of the building that needs it.
 25. When the water in the tank drops below a certain level, the pump automatically refills the tank.

*Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.

26. (32) 1 gravity 2 knowledge 3 sunshine 4 tradition

Further Questions&A

27. 5)-32 How do water towers work? (*Choose the sentence which includes in the paragraph.)
 28. 給水塔はどのようにして動きますか。
 29. The wooden tank on the top of the tower is filled with water by a pump and the water then flows down through pipes to each part of the building that needs it.
 30. 6)-32 What happens when the water in the tank drops below a certain level?
 31. The pump automatically refills the tank.

32. The water for everyday use is taken from the top part of the tank.
 33. The water lower down is connected to different pipes so that it can be used in case of a fire.
 34. New Yorkers say these water towers have many (33).
 35. They are energy efficient, and because the water is often moving, it does not

凍(こお)る
freeze in the winter.

36. Above all, New Yorkers say, the wooden tanks keep their water ^{味(あじ)がする} tasting ^{とりわけ} fresh and ^{新(あたらしい)} delicious.

*Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.

37. (33) 1 ^{飾(かざ)りつけ} decorations 2 ^{組(く)み(あ)わせ} combinations 3 ^{利益(りえき)} benefit 4 ^{よい機会(きかい)} opportunities

Further Questions&A

38. 7)-33 What is the water lower in the tank reserved for?

39. ^{したほうみず} タンクの下の方の水はなんのためにとってありますか。

40. ^{保(たも)たれる} It is kept ^{~の場合(ばあい)に} in case ^{~がある} there is a fire in the building.

41. 8)-33 What are the ^{有利(ゆうり)な点(てん)} advantages to use water towers? ^{きゅうすいとう} 給水塔 ^{ちょうしょ} の長所はなんですか。

42. -They are energy efficient.

43. -Because the water is often moving, it does not freeze in the winter.

44. -The wooden tanks keep the water tasting fresh and delicious.

Vocabularies: Try to memorize these words yourself without looking at the Japanese translations.

For Teachers: Have the student read the word in English, correct their pronunciation then say it together. Then have the student say it in Japanese before saying again in English. After you have done this for each line, go back to the first word and have the student translate it.

45. (30) 1 expensive 2 uneasy 3 good-looking 4 old-fashioned
(31) 1 reasonable 2 limited 3 unstable 4 private
46. (32) 1 gravity 2 knowledge 3 sunshine 4 tradition
47. (33) 1 decorations 2 combinations 3 benefit 4 opportunities

Example sentences: *It must take a long time but Try to use these vocabularies one by one in the sentences of your original one. Teacher must show them your for example sentence before ask.

48. (30) 1 I cannot buy that bracelet, it is too expensive.

49. 2 Being watched all the time makes me feel very ^{不安(ふあん)} uneasy.

50. 3 The waitress at the restaurant is very good-looking.

51. 4 There are many traditional, old-fashioned buildings around here.

52. (31) 1 My teacher ^{割(わ)り当てる} assigns only a reasonable ^{手頃(てごろ)な} amount ^{量(りょう)} of homework, I can usually do it ^{未満(みまん)} under an hour.

53. 2 There is a number of people who can speak English around here is very limited.

54. 3 You should be careful standing on that chair, it is very ^{不安定(ふあんてい)} unstable.

55. 4 Please don't go into my room, it is private.

56. (32) 1 When we jump, ^{重力(じゅうりょく)} gravity will pull us back to the ground.

57. 2 I ^{手(て)に入(い)れる} gain a lot of ^{知識(ちしき)} knowledge in school.

58. 3 We have the most sunshine in spring and summer.

59. 4 My family has a tradition of ^{過(す)ごしている} spending every Christmas together.

60. (33)1 We ^{装(よそお)う} put up decorations for the Halloween celebration.
61. 2 Rules about color ^{決(き)まり} combinations and patterns ^{色(いろ)} indicated ^{組(く)み合(あ)わせ} ranks ^{模様(もよう)} . ^{~を示(しめ)していた} ^{身分(みぶん)}
62. 3 The ^{良(よ)い点(てん)} benefit of ^{優勢(ゆうせい)になること} taking the bus over the train is that it is faster.
63. 4 There are many ^{機会(きかい)} opportunities to work ^{発展(はってん)している企業(きぎょう)で} with growing businesses in China.

Answers for "Vocabularies".

- | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| 64. (30)1 | ^{高価(こうか)な} expensive | 2 | ^{不安(ふあん)な} uneasy | 3 | ^{器量(きりょう)のよい} good-looking | 4 | ^{流行(りゅうこう)遅(おく)れの} old fashioned |
| 65. (31)1 | ^{筋(すじ)のとあった} reasonable | 2 | ^{限(かぎ)られた} limited | 3 | ^{不安定(ふあんてい)な} unstable | 4 | ^{私的(してき)な} private |
| 66. (32)1 | ^{重力(じゅうりょく)} gravity | 2 | ^{知識(ちしき)} knowledge | 3 | ^{日光(にっこう)} sunshine | 4 | ^{伝統(でんとう)} tradition |
| 67. (33)1 | ^{飾(かざ)りつけ} decorations | 2 | ^{組(く)み合(あ)わせ} combinations | 3 | ^{利益(りえき)} benefit | 4 | ^{よい機会(きかい)} opportunities |

Review Questions

68. 1)-30 Why is New York ^{じっくり考(かんが)えた} considered the first modern city?
69. *Because of its ^{超高層(ちょうこうそう)ビル} skyscrapers and other tall buildings.*
70. 2)-30 What does every building over six stories have in New York?
71. *They have a tower with a wooden tank on the top filled with water.*
72. 3)-31 When were water towers first used?
73. *They were first used in the 19th ^{世紀(せいき)} century.*
74. 4)-31 Why didn't New York increase the ^{強(つよ)める} pressure in the water system? ^{圧力(あつりょく)} -の
75. *When builders tried to increase the water pressure, it led to burst pipes.*
76. 5)-32 How do water towers work? (*Choose the sentence which includes in the paragraph.)
77. *The wooden tank on the top of the tower is filled with water by a pump and the water then flows down through pipes to each part of the building that needs it.*
78. 6)-32 What happens when the water in the tank drops below a ^{一定(いってい)の} certain level?
79. *The pump automatically ^{再(ふたた)び満(み)たす} refills the tank.*
80. 7)-33 What is the water lower in the tank reserved for?
81. *It is ^{保(たも)たれる} kept ^{~の場合(ばあい)に} in case ^{~がある} there is a fire in the building.*
82. 8)-33 What are the ^{有利(ゆうり)な点(てん)} advantages to use water towers?
83. *-They are energy efficient.*
84. *-Because the water is often moving, it does not freeze in the winter.*
85. *-The wooden tanks keep the water tasting fresh and delicious.*

解答: (30) 4 (31) 2 (32) 1 (33) 3

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|
| 16 | こうかてき (形)効果的な | effective | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | イフェクティブ |
| 17 | みせ (名)(店などの) こきやく 顧客 | customer | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | カスタマー |
| 18 | ふうん (副)不運にも、 ざんねん 残念ながら | unfortunately | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | アンフォーチュネトウリー |
| 19 | けんさ (動) (~を)検査 する、確かめる | check | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | チェック |
| 20 | ひ (動) ~を引きつ ける | attract | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | アトラクト |
| 21 | き (動) ~に気づく | realize | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | リアライズ |
| 22 | ゆうり りてん (名)有利、利点 | advantage | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | アドヴァンテージ |
| 23 | ふせく (動) ~を防ぐ、 ぼうし 防止する | prevent | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | プリヴェン t |
| 24 | せいふ (名)政府 | government | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | ガヴァメン t |
| 25 | (動) ~を うけとる 受け取る、受ける | receive | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | リシーヴ |
| 26 | (副)そのうえ | moreover | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | モアオウヴァ ア |
| 27 | しじ (動) ~を支持す る(名)支援 しえん | support | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | サポート |
| 28 | ふつう (形)普通の、 きょうつう 共通の | common | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | コモン |
| 29 | ていきょう (動) ~を提 供 する(名)申し出 もうしで | offer | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | オファー |
| 30 | ほうほう (名)方法 | method | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | メソッド |