

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[A] – From 工場(こうじょう) Factories to 農場(のうじょう) Farms

10.3(3A)A2E

1. As the world's 経済(けいざい) economy changes, new 産業(さんぎょう)の industrial cities 発展(はってん)させる develop .
2. One 結果(けっか) result is that many たくさん older 産業(さんぎょう)の industrial cities find themselves 勝(か)ち目(め)のない losing 工場(こうじょう) the factories and jobs that made them 裕福(ゆうふく)な wealthy . A good 例(れい) example of this is デトロイト Detroit, in the United States. Detroit's 現代(げんだい)の modern 歴史(れきし) history 始(はじ)めた began ~の終(お)わり at the end of the 19th 世紀(せいき) century, when a man named Ransom Olds 建(た)てた built そこ a car factory there.
3. The cars 作(つく)り出(だ)された produced ~によって by 人気(にんき) Olds were popular, and soon すぐに other 他(ほか)の car 製造業者(せいぞうぎょうしゃ) manufacturers 人口(じんこう) opened factories in the city. (**26**), the population began ふえる to increase. By 1950, Detroit was the fourth-largest city in America.

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

4. (26) 1 自然(しぜん)に Naturally 2 ~よりむしろ Rather 3 それにもかかわらず Nevertheless 4 不運(ふうん)にも Unfortunately

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.

5. 1)-26 What has been happening to older industrial cities?
6. むかし 昔の こうぎょう 工業都市で と 起(お)っている こと 事は なんですか。
7. *They have been losing the factories and jobs that made them wealthy .* 敗北(はいぼく)をもちたらず 裕福(ゆうふく)な
8. 2)-26 Who built the first car factory in Detroit?
9. さいしょ デトロイトで くるま 最初に こうじょう 車の工場 た を だれ 建てたのは誰ですか。
10. *Ransom Olds built the first car factory in Detroit.*

11. 何日(なんにち)か後(ご) Sometime later, however, (**27**) for Detroit's cars began to 価値(かち)がさがる drop .
12. Other countries were 製造(せいぞう)してた producing 有能(ゆうのう)な cheaper and more efficient cars, and more and more of the city's factories went out of business.

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

13. (27) 1 許可(きょか) permission 2 要求(ようきゅう)する demand 3 手伝(てつだ)い assistance 4 責任(せきにん) responsibility

Further Questions&A

14. 3)-27 Why did people stop buying cars from Detroit?

15. ^{ひとびと}なぜ人々は Detroit から ^{くるま}車を ^{こうにゆう}購入することをやめたのですか。

16. *Other countries were producing cheaper and more efficient cars.* ^{産(う)み出(だ)す} ^{有能(ゆうのう)な}

17. Now, Detroit's population has fallen by ^{人口(じんこう)} half ^{落(お)ちた}, and the city is full of ^{半分(はんぶん)} empty ^{人(ひと)のいない} factories and wasteland. ^{荒地(あれち)}

18. Unemployment and poverty are common, and people are ^{失業(しつぎょう)} searching ^{貧乏(びんぼう)} for good ^{普通(ふつう)の} ways to use the empty land. One idea that is becoming increasingly ^{検索(けんさく)する} popular ^{ますます} is to go back to how the land was used before the car factories came— ^{人気(にんき)のある} farming. ^{農業(のうぎょう)}

19. This idea started as a way to help (**28**) people who needed food. Taja Sevelle, a singer, began ^{創造(そうぞう)する} creating small gardens on empty land and ^{元気(げんき)づける} encouraging ^{ボランティア} volunteers to ^{育(そだ)てる} grow fruit and vegetables.

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

20. **(28)** 1 ^{宗教(しゅうきょう)} religious 2 ^{健康(けんこう)な} healthy 3 young 4 ^{地元(じもと)の} local

Further Questions&A

21. **4)-28** What has happened to Detroit? Detroit ではなにが ^{あこ}起っていますか。

22. *The population has fallen by half and the city is full of empty factories and wasteland.* ^{人口(じんこう)} ^{落(お)ちた} ^{空(から)の}

23. **5)-28** How was the land in Detroit used before the car factories?

24. ^{くるまこうじょう} 車工場の前に Detroit の土地はどのように使用されていましたか。

25. *Before the car factories, the land was used for farming.*

26. The food was ^{その時(とき)} then ^{誰(だれ)か} given away to anyone in the neighborhood who needed it. Her idea was very ^{好結果(こうけっか)} successful and has since ^{広(ひろ)がる} spread to many other cities. ^{裕福(ゆうふく)な}

27. Now, John Hantz, a ^{裕福(ゆうふく)な} wealthy businessman, is taking this idea a step ^{更(さら)に進(すす)んだ} further. He has begun ^{買(か)い占(し)めている} buying up ^{使(つか)われていない} unused land in Detroit to use ^{商業上(しょうぎょうじょう)の} for commercial ^{農業(のうぎょう)} farming.

28. He ^{直面(ちよくめん)する} faces ^{問題(もんだい)} many problems in making his business work, ^{ますます増(ふ)える} including ^{汚染(おせん)する} polluted land and high ^{税金(ぜいきん)} taxes, but he is ^{確信(かくしん)して} confident that he will ^{~することができる} be able to ^{打(う)ち勝(か)つ} overcome them.

29. He ^{信(しん)じている} believes that ^{栽培(さいばい)する} growing ^{作物(さくもつ)} crops on the land will not only bring him a ^{もたらす} (**29**), but also help make Detroit a much greener city. ^{緑におおわれた}

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

30. **(29)** 1 ^{決断(けつだん)} decision 2 ^{仕事(しごと)} task 3 ^{利益(りえき)} profit 4 ^{警告(けいこく)} warning

Further Questions&A

31. 6)-29 Has growing food for the poor in Detroit been successful?

32. デトロイトでの貧しい人々への食物栽培は成功していますか。

33. The idea has been very successful and has spread to many other cities.

34. 7)-29 Why has John Hantz been buying up unused land in Detroit?

35. なぜ John Hantz は使われていないデトロイトの土地を買い占めていますか。

36. He has bought the land to be used for commercial farming.

37. 8)-29 How could Michigan's (the state Detroit is in) government help Detroit

develop farming? ミシガン政府はどのようにしてデトロイトの農業開発を促進していますか。

38. -It could lower taxes for farming businesses.

39. -They could subsidize people who clean up polluted land.

40. -It could buy the land itself and offer people jobs on the farms.

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.

41. (26) 1 Naturally 2 Rather 3 Nevertheless 4 Unfortunately

42. (27) 1 permission 2 demand 3 assistance 4 responsibility

43. (28) 1 religious 2 healthy 3 young 4 local

44. (29) 1 decision 2 task 3 profit 4 warning

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.

45. (26) 1 She was naturally angry when I forgot that I was supposed to meet her tonight.

46. 2 I would rather take the train than the bus because it is less confusing .

47. 3 It was raining hard yesterday, nevertheless I still had to walk to the supermarket.

48. 4 Unfortunately there have been many natural disasters in Tokyo this year.

49. (27) 1 I asked my boss for permission to leave early next Tuesday.

50. 2 My boss made a demand that I come to work two hours early tomorrow.

51. 3 I couldn't understand what the foreigner was saying, so I had to ask for assistance.

52. 4 It is your responsibility to bring your homework to class each day.

53. (28) 1 He was very religious, so he became a monk .

54. 2 Carrots are a very healthy food.

55. 3 My niece is only 4, she is very young.

56. 4 I like to buy food that is grown on local farms in my neighborhood.

57. (29) 1 We had to make a decision whether to buy chocolate or vanilla ice cream.

58. 2 My task at home is to walk the dog.

59. 3 We sell each cookie for ¥100 and it ^{値段(ねだん)} costs us ¥45 yen to make, so the ^{利益(りえき)} profit is ¥65.

60. 4 The ^{サイレン} sirens are a warning that an ^{救急車(きゅうきゅうしゃ)} ambulance is coming.

Answers for "Vocabularies".

61. (26)	1	^{自然(しぜん)に} Naturally	2	^{~よりむしろ} Rather	3	^{それにもかかわらず} Nevertheless	4	^{不運(ふうん)にも} Unfortunately
62. (27)	1	^{許可(きょか)} permission	2	^{要求(ようきゅう)する} demand	3	^{手伝(てつだ)い} assistance	4	^{責任(せきにん)} responsibility
63. (28)	1	^{宗教(しゅうきょう)} religious	2	healthy	3	young	4	^{地元(じもと)の} local
64. (29)	1	^{決断(けつだん)} decision	2	^{仕事(しごと)} task	3	^{利益(りえき)} profit	4	^{警告(けいこく)} warning

Review Questions

65. 1)-26 What has been happening to older industrial cities?

66. *They have been ^{敗北(はいぼく)をもたらす} losing the factories and jobs that made them ^{裕福(ゆうふく)な} wealthy.*

67. 2)-26 Who built the first car factory in Detroit?

68. *Ransom Olds built the first car factory in Detroit.*

69. 3)-27 Why did people stop buying cars from Detroit?

70. *Other countries were ^{産(う)み出(だ)す} producing cheaper and more ^{有能(ゆうのう)な} efficient cars.*

71. 4)-28 What has happened to Detroit?

72. *The ^{人口(じんこう)} population has ^{落(お)ちた} fallen by half and the city is full of ^{空(から)の} empty factories and ^{不毛(ふもう)の地(ち)} wasteland.*

73. 5)-28 How was the land in Detroit used before the car factories?

74. *Before the car factories, the land was used for farming.*

75. 6)-29 Has growing food for the poor in Detroit been successful?

76. *The idea has been very successful and has ^{広(ひろ)がる} spread to many other cities.*

77. 7)-29 Why has John Hantz been buying up unused land in Detroit?

78. *He has bought the land to be used for ^{商業的(しょうぎょうてき)な} commercial farming.*

79. 8)-29 How could Michigan's (the state Detroit is in) government help Detroit develop farming?

80. *-It could ^{下(さ)げる} lower taxes for farming businesses.*

81. *-They could ^{援助(えんじょ)を受(う)ける} subsidize ^{汚染(おせん)された} people who clean up polluted land.*

82. *-It could buy the land itself and ^{提案(ていあん)する} offer people jobs on the farms.*

解答 : (26)1(27)2(28)4(29)3

76	名) 傾向 <small>けいこう</small>	tendency	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	テンデ ンシー
77	名) 問題などの 取り組み方、方法 <small>もんだい とりくみかた ほうほう</small>	approach	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	アプ ローチ
78	名) 状況、状態 <small>じょうきょう じょうたい</small>	condition	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	カン ディ ョン
79	動) ~を克服する <small>こくふく</small>	overcome	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	オウ ヴァ ー カム
80	名) 会話 <small>かいわ</small>	conversation	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	カン ヴァ ー セ ィ シ ャ ン
81	動) (お金を)集める、 ~を上げる <small>かね あつ あ</small>	raise	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	レイ ズ
82	名) 証拠 <small>しょうこ</small>	evidence	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	エ ヴィ デ ン ス
83	動) ~を測定する、 名) 対策 <small>そくてい めい たいさく</small>	measure	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	ミー ジャー
84	名) 気温、温度 <small>きおん おんど</small>	temperature	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	テン パー チャー
85	動) ~を組織する、形作 る、(名)用紙、形態 <small>そしき かたちづく ようし けいたい</small>	form	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	フォー ム
86	名) 技術 <small>ぎじゆつ</small>	skill	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	スキ ル
87	名) 供給 <small>きょうきゅう</small>	supply	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	サブ ライ
88	名) 結果 <small>けっか</small>	result	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	リザ ルト
89	名) 責任、責務 <small>せきにん せきむ</small>	responsibility	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	リス パン シ ビリ ティー
90	名) 源 <small>みなもと</small>	source	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	ソー ス