

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] – May I Take Your Order?

10.3(3B)A2E

1. Many people have had the ^{経験(けいけん)} experience of visiting a restaurant where the waiter, ^{~のかわりに} instead of writing down the customers' ^{お客(きゃく)} orders, ^{注文(ちゅうもん)} simply remembers them. ^{単(たん)に} ^{思い起(お)こす}
2. How do these waiters ^{維持(いじ)する} keep so much ^{情報(じょうほう)} information in their ^{頭脳(ずのう)} heads? Customers are not the only people to (30) about this.

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

3. (30) 1 ^{休息(きゅうそく)する} lie 2 ^{~のことを考(かんが)える} wonder 3 ^{主張(しゅちよう)する} protest 4 ^{返事(へんじ)をする} reply

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.

4. 1)-30 What do waiters sometimes do instead of writing an order down?

5. ウエーターたちが ^{ちゅうもん} 注文 ^か を書かないかわりに ^{ときどき} 時々することはなんでしょう。

6. *They simply remember the orders.*

7. Recently, ^{細菌(さいきん)} scientists ^{科学者(かがくしゃ)} who study ^{記憶(きおく)} memory have also become interesting in this ^{また} question. Most ^{専門家(せんもんか)} experts ^{~だと思(おも)う} believe that people use two ^{型(かた)} types of memory— ^{短い期間(きかん)の} short-term memory and ^{長い期間(きかん)} long-term memory.

8. ^{一般的(いっぱんてき)に} In general, people can only keep about four ^{部分(ぶぶん)} pieces of information in their ^{その上} short-term memories. Moreover, these memories ^{おとろえる} fade after about 18 ^{秒(びょう)} seconds.

Many waiters, though, seem to have memories that ^{~だけれども} perform ^{~に見える} much better. ^{実行(じっこう)する}

9. Recently, a ^{最近(さいきん)} team of scientists in Buenos Aires, Argentina, ^{チーム} carried out ^{遂行(すいこう)した} a study of waiters. The scientists wanted to do this because of the ^{評判(ひょうばん)} reputation of the city's waiters.

10. Many of the older waiters in Buenos Aires's restaurants are (31) their ^{できること} ability to remember ^{注文(ちゅうもん)} orders and deliver each one to the right customer ^{はこぶ} without checking. ^{~せずに} ^{調(しら)べる}

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

11. (31) 1 ^{黙(だま)っている} silent about 2 ^{~を恐(おそ)れて} afraid of 3 ^{衝撃(しょうげき)をうけた} shocked by 4 ^{有名(ゆうめい)な} famous for

Further Questions&A

12. 2)-31 What are the two types of memory experts believe people use?

13. せんもんか しん ひとびと つか しゅるい きあくりょく
専門家が信じている人々が使う2種類の記憶力とはなんですか。

14. *People use short-term memory and long-term memory.*

15. 3)-31 How many pieces of information can a person keep in their short-term memories? たんききおくひと じょうほう たも
短期記憶では人はいくつの情報を保つことができますか。

16. *About four pieces of information can be kept in the short-term memory.*

17. 4)-31 Why did scientists choose to study the waiters in Buenos Aires?

18. かがくしゃ けんきゅうたいしやう えら
科学者たちはなぜ Buenos Aires のウエーターを 研究対象 に選んだのですか。

19. *-Because of the reputation of the city's waiters.*

20. *-The city has a reputation for waiters who can remember orders well and deliver them to the right customer without checking.*

21. The scientists had a group of eight volunteers visit restaurants and order drinks.

22. The waiters remembered their orders and delivered each one to the right person, even when they had taken orders from other customers.

23. However, after the volunteers ordered a second drink, they changed (**32**).

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

24. (32) 1 衣服(いふく) clothes 2 日(ひ)にち dates 3 席(せき) seats 4 皿(さら) dishes

Further Questions&A

25. 5)-32 Could the waiters remember eight orders すぐに at once?

26. ちゅうもん いちど おぼ こと
ウエーターたちは8つの注文を一度に覚える事はできますか。

27. *Yes, they remembered the orders and delivered them to the right person.*

28. ~にもかかわらず Although the waiters were able to remember the orders, they became ~になった confused about which customer had ordered what drink.

29. はっきりした It was clear that the waiters were not remembering the customers but おぼえていること the places where they were sitting.

30. 遂行(すいこう)した The scientists who carried out the study believe that the waiters 創作(そうさく)した create a map in their 考(かんが)え minds of where people are sitting. すわっている

31. 結(むす)びつける When the waiters take orders, they connect them to this map. This 可能(かのう)にする allows them to transfer 移(うつ)しかえる information they hear into their long-term memories very quickly.

32. The scientists hope that their research will help them develop ways of training that allow everybody to have memories as (**33**) as those of the waiters in Buenos Aires.

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

33. (33) 1 正確(せいかく)な accurate 2 つかの間(ま)の temporary 3 さまざまの varied 4 公式(こうしき)の official

Further Questions&A

34. **6)-33** Could the waiters deliver the orders to the right people after the people changed seats?
席を変えた後でもウエーターは注文を間違わずに持っていくことができましたか。
35. *No, they had trouble delivering items to the right customers after they switched seats.*
36. **7)-33** How do scientists now believe the waiters remember the orders?
37. 現在科学者たちはウエーターがどのようにして注文を覚えていると信じていますか。
38. *-They make a map in their head and use it instead of remembering the customers.*
39. *-They make a map in their head and use it to quickly transfer the orders to their long-term memory.*
40. **8)-33** Are there any tricks you use to remember difficult things?
41. 難しいことを覚える秘策がありますか。
42. *I try to find patterns in the information and remember the patterns rather than the information.*

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.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 43. (30) | 1 lie | 2 wonder | 3 protest | 4 reply |
| 44. (31) | 1 silent about | 2 dates | 3 seats | 4 dishes |
| 45. (33) | 1 accurate | 2 temporary | 3 varied | 4 official |

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.

46. **(30)1** My brother didn't go to the supermarket, but he told a **lie** and said that he did.
47. **2** I **wonder** where rainbows come from.
48. **3** There was a **protest** against the war in the capital today.
49. **4** I forgot to send a **reply** to the mail she sent me.
50. **(31)1** A lot of employees were unhappy, but they were **silent about** it.
51. **2** The children wanted to explore the forest, but they were **afraid of** wolves.
52. **3** Many people are **shocked by** the actress's behavior lately.
53. **4** Michael Jackson is **famous for** his music.
54. **(32)1** I had trouble deciding which **clothes** to wear this morning.
55. **2** The sale will be between the dates of October 8th to October 11th.
- 3** The train was very crowded and there were no **seats** available for me to sit down.
56. **4** My chore at home is to wash the **dishes** after dinner.
57. **(33)1** Scientists have to be very careful that the data they collect is **accurate**.
58. **2** We'll use tape as a **temporary** fix for the table until we can repair it.
59. **3** The colors of the crayons **varied** greatly so that no two were alike.

4 My school made an **official** announcement that they would be closed due to flooding.

Answers for "Vocabularies".

60.	(30)	1	lie	休息(きゅうそく)する	2	wonder	~のことを考(かんが)える	3	protest	主張(しゅちよう)する	4	reply	返事(へんじ)をする
61.	(31)	1	silent	黙(だま)っている	2	afraid of	~を恐(おそ)れて	3	shocked	衝撃(しょうげき)をうけた	by 4	famous for	有名(ゆうめい)な
62.	(32)	1	clothes	衣服(いふく)	2	dates	日(ひ)にち	3	seats	席(せき)	4	dishes	皿(さら)
63.	(33)	1	accurate	正確(せいかく)な	2	temporary	今(いま)のところ	3	varied	さまざまな	4	official	公式(こうしき)な

Review Questions

64. **1)-30** What do waiters sometimes do instead of writing an order down?
 65. *They simply remember the orders.*
66. **2)-31** What are the two types of memory experts believe people use?
 67. *People use short-term memory and long-term memory.*
68. **3)-31** How many pieces of information can a person keep in their short-term memories?
 69. *About four pieces of information can be kept in the short-term memory.*
70. **4)-31** Why did scientists choose to study the waiters in Buenos Aires?
 71. *-Because of the reputation of the city's waiters.*
 72. *-The city has a reputation for waiters who can remember orders well and deliver them to the right customer without checking.*
73. **5)-32** Could the waiters remember eight orders at once?
 74. *Yes, they remembered the orders and delivered them to the right person.*
75. **6)-33** Could the waiters deliver the orders to the right people after the people changed seats?
 76. *No, they had trouble delivering items to the right customers after they switched seats.*
77. **7)-33** How do scientists now believe the waiters remember the orders?
 78. *-They make a map in their head and use it instead of remembering the customers.*
 79. *-They make a map in their head and use it to quickly transfer the orders to their long-term memory.*
80. **8)-33** Are there any tricks you use to remember difficult things?
 81. *I try to find patterns in the information and remember the patterns rather than the information.*

e T O C 生徒様以外使用禁止

91	とりあつか 名) 取り扱い	treatment					トゥリートウ メント
92	はいたつ とど 動) 配達する届ける	deliver					ディリヴァ ー
93	でんき でんきがく 名) 電気, 電気学	electricity					イレクトリ シティ
94	せつしょく れんらく 名) 接触, 連絡	contact					カンタクトウ
95	じゃま 動) 邪魔する	disturb					ディスター ブ
96	ゆうがい 形) 有害な	harmful					ハームフル
97	ひょうめん がいけん 名) 表面, 外見	surface					サーフィス
98	こんちゅう 名) 昆虫	insect					インセクト
99	しぜん てんねん 形) 自然の, 天然の	natural					ナチュラル
100	ほご 動) ~を保護する	preserve					プリザーブ
101	ふくむ な 動) ~を含む, から成 る	contain					カンティーン
102	さんぎょう こうぎょう 名) 産業, 工業	industry					インダスト ゥリ
103	おもっ ただしくはんだん 動) をありがたく 思う, 正しく判断する	appreciate					アプリシエ イト
104	ただ 副) すぐに, 直ちに	immediately					イミ-ディエ イトリー
105	やくそく ややく 名) 約束, 予約	appointment					アポイント メント