No.22

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.

4[B] – Bicycle Power

11.2(4B)AP2E

自転車(じてんしゃ) 1. The Tour de France, a cycling race that takes place over three weeks in July, 最(もっと)も 人気(にんき)ある 毎年(まいとし) ~の-(ひと)つ sporting events. Every year, about 2.is one of the world's most popular 3.14 million people stand along the sides of the road in France to watch the 乗(の)り手(て)), the race is shown live on television in more than 50 36 riders . (歴史(れきし) 5. countries. The history of the Tour de France goes back over 100 year. *Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices. ~ 加 (くわ)えて 悲(かな)しんで 代(か)わりに 3 7.**(36)** 1 In addition 2 By mistake 4 Instead Sadly

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.

8.1) What is the Tour de France? ツール・ド・フランスとは荷ですか。

9. It is a cycling race that takes place over three weeks in July.

10.2) How many people watch the race alongside the road?

11. 何人の人々が道路のそばでレースを見ていますか。

12. Every year, about 14 million people watch the riders.

13.3) How long has the Tour de France taken place?

14. ツール・ド・フランスはどのくらいの間行われていますか。

15. The history of the Tour de France goes back over 100 years.

世紀(せいき) 一般的(いっぱんてき)な 17.At the end of the 19th century, cycling races were becoming more common ほとんど 特別 (とくべつ)な しかし in France. Most of these were held on tracks in special arenas, but a few ~ について were on regular roads. People enjoyed reading about these road races in 新聞(しんぶん) 編集長(へんしゅうちょう) 雑誌(ざっし) newspapers and magazines. In 1902, Henri Desgrange, the of a editor 組織化(そしきか) sports magazine called L'Auto, had the idea of organizing a 2,400-kilometer race 会社(かいしゃ) through France. He hoped that the race would help his company (37) more ~ けれども magazines. The following year, L'Auto held the first Tour de France. Although たったの 成功(せいこう) なぜならば たくさんの only 21 cyclists finished, it was a success for Desgrange because many people ~に興味(きょうみ)があった were interested in the race. Thanks to the race, the number of people who bought 二倍(にばい)になった L'Auto doubled

18. * Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices. 確(たし)かめる 保(たも)つ 売(う)る 19. (37) 1 check 2 order 3 keep 4 sell
Further Questions
20.4) Where were most of the early cycling races held? 21.初期のサイクリングレースのほとんどは、どこで開催されましたか。 22. They were held on tracks in special arenas.
23.5) Who had the idea of organizing the first Tour de France? 24.誰が説初のツール・ド・フランスの設立の考えを持っていましたか。 25. <i>Henri Desgrange had the idea of organizing the first Tour de France.</i>
26. 6) How many cyclists were able to finish the first Tour de France? 27.何人の首転車の乗り手が最初のツール・ド・フランスを終えることができましたか。 28. <i>Only 21 cyclists finished it.</i>
$\mathfrak{k}(\mathfrak{obs})\mathfrak{k}$ 29. Later , the race was made even longer, and new stages through the mountains $\mathfrak{m}(\langle\mathfrak{b}\rangle)\mathfrak{k}\mathfrak{k}$ 30. Were added . Some of the riders became ($\mathfrak{k}(\langle\mathfrak{b}\rangle)\mathfrak{k}\mathfrak{k}$) for their strength and $\mathfrak{k}(\langle\mathfrak{c}\rangle)\mathfrak{k}\mathfrak{k}$ 31. fighting spirit . In 1913, for example, Eugéne Christophe broke his bicycle $\circ \mathfrak{off}(\mathfrak{sl})\mathfrak{k}\mathfrak{k}$ 32. While riding throught he Pyrenees Mountains. He carried it 16 kilometers $\mathfrak{h}(\mathfrak{db})$ $\mathfrak{f}(\mathfrak{db})\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{k}$ $\mathfrak{ig}(\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{d})\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{k}$ 33. back to the nearest village, borrowed tools to repair it, and then $\mathfrak{k}(\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{d})\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{k}\mathfrak{k}$ $\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{d}\mathfrak{k}\mathfrak{k}\mathfrak{k}\mathfrak{k}\mathfrak{k}\mathfrak{k}\mathfrak{k}\mathfrak{k}\mathfrak{k}k$
36.(38) 1 necessary 2 famous 3 sorry 4 ready

Further Questions&A

37.7) What did the riders become famous for?

38.その乗り手は荷で有名になったのですか。 Some of the riders became famous for their strength and fighting spirit.

39.8) What did Eugéne Christophe do when his bicycle broke?

40.彼の自転車が壊れたとき、Eugéne Christophe は何をしていましたか。

He carried it 16 kilometers back to the nearest village, borrowed tools to repair it, and then continued the race.

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. (36) 1	In addition	2	By mistake	3	Sadly	4	Inste	ead	
42. (37) 1	check	2	order	3	keep	4	sell		
43. (38) 1	necessary	2	famous	3	sorry	4	read	у	
						10.3(4B)AP2E s7=E		s7=EP2W	P2

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.

^{44.}(36) 1 In addition to English, I also study math and history.

- I ordered the wrong books by mistake. 45.2
- Sadly, I wasn't able to make it to the store before it closed. 46.3
- Instead of potato chips, I had a salad today. 47.4

Remember to **check** that the lights are off before you leave. 48.(37) 1

- My mother ordered me to clean my room. 49.2
- I found a cat and my father let me keep it. 50.3
- I got a new car, so I am going to sell my old one. 51.4

52.(38) 1 It is necessary to write in pencil, pens will not work.

- Osaka is famous for its takoyaki. 53.2
- I am sorry for bumping into you! I wasn't watching where I was going. 54.3
- Are you ready for class yet? 55.4

Answers for "Vocabularies".

. ,	necessary Duestions	2	famous	3	sorry	4 ready
56. (36) 1 57. (37) 1	In addition check		By mistake order		Sadly keep	4 Instead 4 sell

Review Questions

59.1) What is the Tour de France?

60. It is a cycling race that takes place over three weeks in July.

61.2) How many people watch the race alongside the road? 62. Every year, about 14 million people watch the riders.

63.3) How long has the Tour de France taken place? 64. The history of the Tour de France goes back over 100 years.

65.4) Where were most of the early cycling races held? 66. They were held on tracks in special arenas.

67.5) Who had the idea of organizing the first Tour de France? 68 Henri Desgrange had the idea of organizing the first Tour de France.

69.6) How many cyclists were able to finish the first Tour de France? 70. Only 21 cyclists finished it.

71.7) What did the riders become famous for? 72. Some of the riders became famous for their strength and fighting spirit.

73.8) What did Eugéne Christophe do when his bicycle broke? 74. He carried it 16 kilometers back to the nearest village, borrowed tools to repair it, and then continued the race.

解答: (36) 1 (37) 4 (38) 2

s7=EP2W

P3

10.3(4B)AP2E

Step8	3. <mark>EP2W</mark> (Eiker	۱GradePri2ndWork s	sheet) <mark>準 2 級単熟語練</mark>	(習プリント 1-870 C	opyright C 2012by	eTOC 講師名	Day: /	
316	^{おも} 主に	mainly						メインリ ィー
317	どこかに	somewhere	·					サム ウェ アー
318	にど にかい 二度、二 回	twice			·			トゥワイ ス
319	^{はんたい} ~に反対して,~ たいし に対して	against						ア <mark>ゲ</mark> イン ストゥ -
320	~だけれども	although						オル <mark>ゾゥ</mark> -
321	~している間 に	while						<mark>ワ</mark> イル -
322	~だけれども	though			时便用	5		<mark>ゾ</mark> ウ -
323	~するときは いつも	whenever		法摄队				ウェ ネ ヴ ァ
324	^{ちゅうこく} 忠告 する	advice	- C 13	THE W				アド ヴァ イズ -
325	_{あつ} を集める	collect						コレクト -
326	^{ふく しゅうょう} を含む、収容 できる	contain						カン テ イ ン
327	^{わた よこぎ} を渡る、横切 る	cross						ク <mark>ロ</mark> ス -
328	^{はいたつ} を配達する	deliver						ディ リ バ ー -
329	^{きょういく} を教育す る	educate						エジュ ケ イト
330	^{はげ} を 励 ます	encourage						イン <mark>カ</mark> ー リッジ