

4[B] – Red Telephone Boxes  Lesson2 P2 Chobun TypeB

1. At the beginning of the 20th century, few people in Britain had a telephone in  
 2. their home. The only way most people could make calls was to use a public  
 3. telephone. At first, most public telephones were in stores, and people had to pay  
 4. the store clerk to use them. As time passed, though, public telephone boxes  
 began to be built ( **36** ).

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

5. **(36)** 1 outside                      2 silently                      3 quickly                      4 nearby

### Further Questions& Sample Answers

6. **1)** How did people make calls in Britain at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century?  
 7. *They made calls using public telephones.*
8. **2)** Where could the first public telephones be found?  
 9. *They were in stores.*

10. These allowed people to make calls on the street without being heard by other  
 11. people. They also protected people from the rain.  
 12. They were usually painted bright red.  
 13. For many people, these red telephone boxes became a symbol of British life.

### Further Questions& Sample Answers



14. **3)** What was an advantage of outdoor telephones?  
 15. *-They allowed people to make calls without being heard.*  
 16. *-They protected people from the rain.*
17. **4)** What color were the telephone boxes?  
 18. *They were usually painted bright red.*

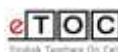


19. One problem with telephone boxes was that people sometimes damaged them by  
 20. breaking their windows, writing on them or trying to steal money from the  
 21. telephones. In the 1980s and 1990s, it became more and more expensive to keep  
 22. Britain's red telephone boxes in good condition. The telephone companies began  
 23. to replace them with ones that were easier to  
 24. look after. However, many people did not like the ( **37** ) of these new  
 25. telephone boxes. They preferred the look of the old red ones.

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

26. **(37)** 1 weight                      2 price                      3 design                      4 cause

### Further Questions& Sample Answers



27. **5)** What was a problem with the telephone boxes?  
 28. *People damaged them by breaking their windows, writing on them or trying to steal money.*

嫌 (きら) う

29. **6)** Why did many people dislike the new telephone boxes?

30. *They preferred the look of the old red telephone boxes.*

31. Some of the red telephone boxes have been sold to people who use them in ( **38** ) ways.

32. Some have become decorations in gardens.

33. Red telephone boxes have also been used in clothing stores as changing rooms.

34. On one beach, there are even telephone-box showers for people who want to wash the sand off their feet.

35. Communities that will have working red telephone boxes are often very proud of them and do their best to look after them.

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

36. **(38)** 1 dangerous      2 traditional      3 familiar      4 different

**Further Questions & Sample Answers**



37. **7)** What is one way the old telephone boxes are now being used?

38. *-They are decorations in gardens.*

39. *-They are used as changing rooms in clothing stores.*

40. *-They are used as showers at the beach.*

41. **8)** Are there red telephone boxes that still work?

42. *Yes, there are, and their communities are often very proud of them.*

**Vocabularies:**

43. **(36)** 1 outside      2 silently      3 quickly      4 nearby

44. **(37)** 1 weight      2 price      3 design      4 cause

45. **(38)** 1 dangerous      2 traditional      3 familiar      4 different

**Example sentences:**

**(36)** 1 Today is cool and sunny, so we will play **outside**..

46. 2 He **silently** snuck up on me and surprised me.

47. 3 I was late, so I **quickly** ran to school.

48. 4 There is a train station **nearby** my house, it is very convenient.

49. **(37)** 1 My **weight** is 65kgs.

50. 2 The **price** of a bunch of bananas is ¥100.

51. 3 I got to make the **design** for my school's yearbook.

52. 4 The **cause** of the tsunami was a big earthquake in the ocean.

53. **(38)** 1 Snakes can be very **dangerous**.

54. 2 I like **traditional** Japanese clothing like hakama and yukata.

55. 3 This book is **familiar**; I think I read it before.

56. 4 I look very **different** from my brother.

## Answers for “Vocabularies”

57. (36) 1 outside                    2 silently                    3 quickly                    4 nearby  
 58. (37) 1 weight                    2 price                    3 design                    4 cause  
 59. (38) 1 dangerous                    2 traditional                    3 familiar                    4 different

## Review Questions



60. 1) How did people make calls in Britain at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century?  
 61. *They made calls using public telephones.*
62. 2) Where could the first public telephones be found?  
 63. *They were in stores.*
64. 3) What was an advantage of outdoor telephones?  
 65. *They allowed people to make calls without being heard.*  
 66. *They protected people from the rain.*
67. 4) What color were the telephone boxes?  
 68. *They were usually painted bright red.*
69. 5) What was a problem with the telephone boxes?  
 70. *People damaged them by breaking their windows, writing on them or trying to steal money.*
71. 6) Why did many people dislike the new telephone boxes?  
 72. *They preferred the look of the old red telephone boxes.*
73. 7) What is one way the old telephone boxes are now being used?  
 74. *They are decorations in gardens.*  
 75. *They are used as changing rooms in clothing stores.*  
 76. *They are used as showers at the beach.*
77. 8) Are there red telephone boxes that still work?  
 78. *Yes there are, and their communities are often very proud of them.*

79. Red Telephone Boxes

80. <sup>～のはじめに</sup>At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, <sup>ほとんどない</sup> few people in <sup>英国 (えいこく)</sup> Britain had a telephone in their home.
81. <sup>唯一 (ゆいいつ) の方法 (ほうほう)</sup> The only way <sup>大部分 (だいぶぶん) の</sup> most people could <sup>電話 (でんわ) をかける</sup> make calls was to use a <sup>公衆 (こうしゅう) の</sup> public telephone.
82. <sup>最初 (さいしょ) は</sup> At first, most public telephones were in stores, and people had to <sup>支払 (しはら) う</sup> pay the <sup>店員 (てんいん)</sup> store clerk to use them.
83. <sup>時 (とき) が経 (た) つにつれて やっばり</sup> As time passed, though, public telephone boxes began to be built ( **36** ).

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

84. **(36)** 1 <sup>外 (そと) で</sup> outside      2 <sup>静 (しず) かに</sup> silently      3 <sup>すぐに</sup> quickly      4 <sup>近 (ちか) くに</sup> nearby

Further Questions & Sample Answers

85. <sup>電話 (でんわ) をかける</sup> 1) How did people make calls in Britain at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century?
86. <sup>20世紀 (せいじ) の始め (はじめ)</sup> 20世紀の始め、<sup>英国 (えいこく) の人々 (ひとびと)</sup> 英国の人々はどのように<sup>電話 (でんわ)</sup> 電話をかけていましたか。
87. *They made calls using public telephones.*
88. 2) Where could the first public telephones be found?
89. <sup>最初 (さいしょ) の公 (こう) 共 (きょう) の電話 (でんわ)</sup> 最初の公共の電話はどこで見つける事ができましたか。
90. *They were in stores.*

91. <sup>これらは可能 (かのう) にした</sup> These allowed people to make calls on the street <sup>聞 (き) かれることなく</sup> without being heard by other people. They also <sup>保護 (ほご) した</sup> protected people from the rain.
92. They were usually painted <sup>あざやかな</sup> bright red.
93. For many people, these red telephone boxes became a <sup>象徴 (しょうちょう)</sup> symbol of <sup>英国 (えいこく) の</sup> British life.

Further Questions & Sample Answers



94. 3) What was an <sup>有利 (ゆうり) な点 (てん)</sup> advantage of <sup>屋外 (おくがい) の</sup> outdoor telephones? <sup>おぐがい でんわ りてん なん</sup> 屋外の電話の利点とは何でしたか。
95. *-They allowed people to make calls without being heard.*
96. *-They protected people from the rain.*
97. 4) What color were the telephone boxes? <sup>でんわ ボックスはなにいろ</sup> 電話ボックスは何色でしたか。
98. *They were usually painted bright red.*

99. One problem with telephone boxes was that people sometimes <sup>損害 (そんがい) を与 (あた) えた</sup> damaged them by <sup>壊 (こわ) すこと</sup> breaking their windows, writing on them or trying to <sup>盗 (ぬす) む</sup> steal money

from the telephones. In the 1980s and 1990s, it became more and more expensive to keep Britain's red telephone boxes in good condition.

100. The telephone companies began to replace them with ones that were easier to look after.

101. However, many people did not like the ( 37 ) of these new telephone boxes.

102. They preferred the look of the old red ones.

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

103. (37) 1 weight 2 price 3 design 4 cause

### Further Questions& Sample Answers



104. 5) What was a problem with the telephone boxes?

105. People damaged them by breaking their windows, writing on them or trying to steal money.

106. 6) Why did many people dislike the new telephone boxes?

107. たくさんの人々は どうして 新しい電話ボックスを嫌ったのですか。

108. They preferred the look of the old red telephone boxes.

109. Some of the red telephone boxes have been sold to people who use them in ( 38 ) ways.

110. Some have become decorations in gardens.

111. Red telephone boxes have also been used in clothing stores as changing rooms.

112. On one beach, there are even telephone-box showers for people who want to wash the sand off their feet.

113. Communities that will have working red telephone boxes are often very proud of them and do their best to look after them.

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

114. (38) 1 dangerous 2 traditional 3 familiar 4 different

### Further Questions& Sample Answers



115. 7) What is one way the old telephone boxes are now being used?

116. 古い電話ボックスが現在使われている一つの方法とは何ですか？

117. -They are decorations in gardens.

118. -They are used as changing rooms in clothing stores.

119. -They are used as showers at the beach.

120. 8) Are there red telephone boxes that still work ?

121. まだ動いている赤い電話ボックスはありますか。



122. *Yes there are, and their communities are often very proud of them.*

**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.

123. (36)      1 outside                      2 silently                      3 quickly                      4 nearby
124. (37)      1 weight                              2 price                              3 design                              4 cause
125. (38)      1 dangerous                          2 traditional                          3 familiar                          4 different

**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.

126. (36)      1 Today is cool and sunny, so we will play **outside**.  
～に気(き)づかれないで近(ちか)づいた      驚(おおろ)かせた
127.            2 He **silently** ..... **snuck up on** ..... me and **surprised** me.
128.            3 I was late, so I **quickly** ran to school.
129.            4 There is a train station **nearby** my house, it is very convenient.  
便利(べんり)な
130. (37)      1 My **weight** is 65kgs.  
体重(たいじゅう)
131.            2 The **price** of a bunch of bananas is ¥100.  
～のひと房(ふさ)
132.            3 I ..... **got to** ..... make the **design** for my school's **yearbook** .  
～しなければならなかった      卒業(そつぎょう)アルバム
133.            4 The **cause** of the tsunami was a big **earthquake** in the ocean.  
地震(じしん)
134. (38)      1 Snakes can be very **dangerous**.  
へび
135.            2 I like **traditional** Japanese clothing like hakama and yukata.  
衣類(いるい)
136.            3 This book is **familiar**, I think I read it before.
137.            4 I look very **different** from my brother.  
～に見(み)える

**Answers for "Vocabularies"**

138. (36)      1 **outside**                      2 **silently**                      3 **quickly**                      4 **nearby**  
外(そと)で      静(しず)かに      すぐに      近(ちか)くに
139. (37)      1 **weight**                              2 **price**                              3 **design**                              4 **cause**  
重(おも)さ      価格(かかく)      デザイン      原因(げんいん)
140. (38)      1 **dangerous**                          2 **traditional**                          3 **familiar**                          4 **different**  
危険(きけん)な      伝統的(でんとうてき)な      見慣(みな)れた      異(こと)なった

**Review Questions**



141. 1) How did people make calls in Britain at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century?  
 142. *They made calls using public telephones.*

143. **2)** Where could the first public telephones be found?

144. *They were in stores.*

145. **3)** What was an advantage of outdoor telephones?

~させた

146. *-They allowed people to make calls without being heard.*

147. *-They protected people from the rain.*

148. **4)** What color were the telephone boxes?

149. *They were usually painted bright red.*

150. **5)** What was a problem with the telephone boxes?

151. *People damaged them by breaking their windows, writing on them or trying to steal money.*

152. **6)** Why did many people dislike the new telephone boxes?

153. *They preferred the look of the old red telephone boxes.*

154. **7)** What is one way the old telephone boxes are now being used?

155. *-They are decorations in gardens.*

156. *-They are used as changing rooms in clothing stores.*

157. *-They are used as showers at the beach.*

158. **8)** Are there red telephone boxes that still work?

地域社会 (ちいきしゃかい)

159. *Yes there are, and their communities are often very proud of them.*

解答: (36) 1 (37) 3 (38) 4

