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3[B]-May I Take Your Order? Lesson7 G2 Chobun TypeB eTOC 以外で使用禁止 10.3(3B)A2E

1. Many people have had the experience of visiting a restaurant where the waiter,
2. instead of writing down the customers' orders, simply remembers them.
3. How do these waiters keep so much information in their heads?
4. Customers are not the only people to (**30**) about this.

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

5. **(30)** 1 lie 2 wonder 3 protest 4 reply

Further Questions& Sample Answers

6. **1)-30** What do waiters sometimes do instead of writing an order down?
7. *They simply remember the orders.*

8. Recently, scientists who study memory have also become interesting in this
9. question.
10. Most experts believe that people use two types of memory—short-term
11. memory and long-term memory.
12. In general, people can only keep about four pieces of information in their
13. short-term memories.
14. Moreover, these memories fade after about 18 seconds.
15. Many waiters, though, seem to have memories that perform much better.
16. Recently, a team of scientists in Buenos Aires, Argentina, carried out a study of
17. waiters.
18. The scientists wanted to do this because of the reputation of the city's waiters.
19. Many of the older waiters in Buenos Aires's restaurants are (**31**) their
20. ability to remember orders and deliver each one to the right customer without
21. checking.

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

22. **(31)** 1 silent about 2 afraid of 3 shocked by 4 famous for

Further Questions& Sample Answers

23. **2)-31** What are the two types of memory experts believe people use?
24. *People use short-term memory and long-term memory.*
25. **3)-31** How many pieces of information can a person keep in their short-term
26. memories?
27. *About four pieces of information can be kept in the short-term memory.*
28. **4)-31** Why did scientists choose to study the waiters in Buenos Aires?
29. **①**-*Because of the reputation of the city's waiters.*
30. **②**-*The city has a reputation for waiters who can remember orders well and deliver them to the right customer without checking.*

31. The scientists had a group of eight volunteers visit restaurants and order drinks.
32. The waiters remembered their orders and delivered each one to the right person,
33. even when they had taken orders from other customers.
34. However, after the volunteers ordered a second drink, they changed (**32**).

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

35. (32) 1 clothes 2 dates 3 seats 4 dishes

Further Questions& Sample Answers

36. 5)-32 Could the waiters remember eight orders at once?

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

38. Although the waiters were able to remember the orders, they became confused
39. about which customer had ordered what drink.

40. It was clear that the waiters were not remembering the customers but the places
41. where they were sitting.

42. The scientists who carried out the study believe that the waiters create a map in
43. their minds of where people are sitting.

44. When the waiters take orders, they connect them to this map.

45. This allows them to transfer information they hear into their long-term
46. memories very quickly.

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

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

50. (33) 1 accurate 2 temporary 3 varied 4 official

Further Questions& Sample Answers

51. 6)-33 Could the waiters deliver the orders to the right people after the people changed
52. seats?

53. *No, they had trouble delivering items to the right customers after they switched*
54. *seats.*

55. 7)-33 How do scientists now believe the waiters remember the orders?

56. ①-*They make a map in their head and use it instead of remembering the*
57. *customers.*

58. ②-*They make a map in their head and use it to quickly transfer the orders to*
59. *their long-term memory.*

60. 8)-33 Are there any tricks you use to remember difficult things?

61. *I try to find patterns in the information and remember the patterns rather than*
62. *the information.*

63. (30) 1 lie 2 wonder 3 protest 4 reply
64. (31) 1 silent about 2 dates 3 seats 4 dishes
65. (33) 1 accurate 2 temporary 3 varied 4 official

Example sentences

66. (30)1 My brother didn't go to the supermarket, but he told a **lie** and said that he did.

67. 2 I **wonder** where rainbows come from.

68. 3 There was a **protest** against the war in the capital today.

69. 4 I forgot to send a **reply** to the mail she sent me.

70. (31) 1 A lot of employees were unhappy, but they were **silent about** it.
 71. 2 The children wanted to explore the forest, but they were **afraid of** wolves.
 72. 3 Many people are **shocked by** the actress's behavior lately.
 73. 4 Michael Jackson is **famous for** his music.
74. (32) 1 I had trouble deciding which **clothes** to wear this morning.
 75. 2 The sale will be between the dates of October 8th to October 11th.
 76. 3 The train was very crowded and there were no **seats** available for me to sit down.
 76. 4 My chore at home is to wash the **dishes** after dinner.
77. (33) 1 Scientists have to be very careful that the data they collect is **accurate**.
 78. 2 We'll use tape as a **temporary** fix for the table until we can repair it.
 79. 3 The colors of the crayons **varied** greatly so that no two were alike.
 79. 4 My school made an **official** announcement that they would be closed due to flooding.

Answers for "Vocabularies".

80. (30) 1 lie 2 wonder 3 protest 4 reply
 81. (31) 1 silent about 2 afraid of 3 shocked by 4 famous for
 82. (32) 1 clothes 2 dates 3 seats 4 dishes
 83. (33) 1 accurate 2 temporary 3 varied 4 official

Review Questions

84. 1)-30 What do waiters sometimes do instead of writing an order down?
 85. *They simply remember the orders.*
86. 2)-31 What are the two types of memory experts believe people use?
 87. *People use short-term memory and long-term memory.*
88. 3)-31 How many pieces of information can a person keep in their short-term memories?
 89. *About four pieces of information can be kept in the short-term memory.*
90. 4)-31 Why did scientists choose to study the waiters in Buenos Aires?
 91. ①-*Because of the reputation of the city's waiters.*
 92. ②-*The city has a reputation for waiters who can remember orders well and deliver them to the right customer without checking.*
93. 5)-32 Could the waiters remember eight orders at once?
 94. *Yes, they remembered the orders and delivered them to the right person.*
95. 6)-33 Could the waiters deliver the orders to the right people after the people changed seats?
 96. *No, they had trouble delivering items to the right customers after they switched seats.*
97. 7)-33 How do scientists now believe the waiters remember the orders?
 98. ①-*They make a map in their head and use it instead of remembering the customers.*
 99. ②-*They make a map in their head and use it to quickly transfer the orders to their long-term memory.*

100.

101. **8)-33** Are there any tricks you use to remember difficult things?

102. *I try to find patterns in the information and remember the patterns rather than the information.*



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解答: (30) 2 (31) 4 (32) 3 (33) 1

日本語訳付

3[B] – **May I Take Your Order?**



Lesson7 G2 Chobun dokkai

10.3(3B)A2E

103. 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 (きやく)} orders, ^{注文 (ちゅうもん)} simply remembers them. ^{単 (たん) に} ^{思い起 (お) こす}

104. 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.

105. **(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 & Sample Answers

106. **1)-30** What do waiters sometimes do instead of writing an order down?

107. ^{ウェイター} ウェイターたちが ^{注文 (ちゅうもん) か} 注文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。

108. *They simply remember the orders.*

109. 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.

111. 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—

112. ^{短い期間 (きかん) の} short-term memory and ^{長い期間 (きかん)} long-term memory.

113. ^{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.

115. Moreover, these memories ^{おとろえる} fade after about 18 ^{秒 (びょう)} seconds. Many waiters, though, ^{～に見える} seem to have memories that ^{実行 (じっこう) する} perform much better. Recently, a team of

116. ^{遂行 (すいこう) した} scientists in Buenos Aires, Argentina, ^{遂行 (すいこう) した} carried out a study of waiters.

117. The scientists wanted to do this because of the ^{評判 (ひょうばん)} reputation of the city's waiters.

118. Many of the older waiters in Buenos Aires's restaurants are (**31**) their

119. ^{できること} ability to remember ^{注文 (ちゅうもん)} orders and ^{はこぶ} deliver each one to the right customer

120. ^{～せずに} without checking.

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

121. **(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 Sample Answers

122. **2)-31** What are the two types of memory experts believe people use?

123. せんもんか しん ひとびと つか しゅるい きおくりょく
 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。

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

125. **3)-31** How many pieces of information can a person keep in their short-term memories?

126. 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。

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

128. **4)-31** Why did scientists choose to study the waiters in Buenos Aires?

129. かがくしゃ けんきゅうたいしょう えら
 科学者たちはなぜ Buenos Aires のウエイターを 研究対象 に選んだのですか。

130. **①-** *Because of the reputation of the city's waiters.*

131. **②-** *The city has a reputation for waiters who can remember orders well and deliver them to the right customer without checking.*

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

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

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

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

135. **(32)** 1 いふく clothes 2 ひ dates 3 せき seats 4 さら dishes

Further Questions& Sample Answers

136. **5)-32** Could the waiters remember eight orders at once?

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

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

139. ～にもかかわらず Although the waiters were able to remember the orders, they ～になった became

140. こんらん confused about which customer had ordered what drink.

141. It was はっきりした clear that the waiters were not remembering the customers but

142. その場所 (ばしょ) the places where they were sitting.

143. The scientists who 遂行 (すいこう) した carried out the study believe that the waiters 創作 (そうさく) した create a

144. map in their 考 (かんが) え minds of where people are すわっている sitting.

145. When the waiters take orders, they 結 (むす) びつける connect them to this map.

146. This 可能 (かのう) にする allows them to 移 (うつ) しかえる transfer information they hear into their long-term memories very quickly.

147. 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.

151. **(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 & Sample Answers



152. **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ェイターは注文を間違わずに持っていきことができましたか。
153. *No, they had trouble delivering items to the right customers after they switched seats.*
154. **7)-33** How do scientists now believe the waiters remember the orders?
 現在科学者たちはウェイ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。
156. **①**-They make a map in their head and use it instead of remembering the customers.
157. **②**-They make a map in their head and use it to quickly transfer the orders to their long-term memory.
158. **8)-33** Are there any tricks you use to remember difficult things?
 難しいことを覚える秘策がありますか。
160. *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.

- | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 161. (30) | 1 lie | 2 wonder | 3 protest | 4 reply |
| 162. (31) | 1 silent about | 2 dates | 3 seats | 4 dishes |
| 163. (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.

164. **(30)1** My brother didn't go to the supermarket, but he told a **lie** and said that he did.
165. **2** I **wonder** where rainbows come from.
166. **3** There was a **protest** against the war in the capital today.
167. **4** I forgot to send a **reply** to the mail she sent me.
168. **(31)1** A lot of employees were unhappy, but they were **silent about** it.
169. **2** The children wanted to explore the forest, but they were **afraid of** wolves.
170. **3** Many people are **shocked by** the actress's behavior lately.
171. **4** Michael Jackson is **famous for** his music.
172. **(32)1** I had trouble deciding which **clothes** to wear this morning.
173. **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.
174. **4** My chore at home is to wash the **dishes** after dinner.

175. (33) 1 Scientists have to be very careful that the data they collect is **accurate**.
 176. 2 We'll use tape as a **temporary** fix for the table until we can repair it.
 177. 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".

178. (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
179. (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
180. (32)	1	clothes	衣服 (いふく)	2	dates	日 (ひ) にち	3	seats	席 (せき)	4	dishes	皿 (さら)
181. (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	4	official	公式 (こうしき) な

Review Questions



182. 1)-30 What do waiters sometimes do instead of writing an order down?
 183. *They simply remember the orders.*
184. 2)-31 What are the two types of memory experts believe people use?
 185. *People use short-term memory and long-term memory.*
186. 3)-31 How many pieces of information can a person keep in their short-term memories?
 187. *About four pieces of information can be kept in the short-term memory.*
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解答: (30) 2 (31) 4 (32) 3 (33) 1



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