

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.

日本語訳なしタイプBもございます。スクロールダウンするとございますので好きな方をご利用下さい。

3[B] – **The Other Side of Hellen Keller** eTOC のレッスン以外で使用禁止 AP1E 11-3

1. The story of how Helen Keller, ^{耳(みみ)の聞(き)こえない} deaf ^{目(め)の見(み)えない} and blind from early ^{子供時代(こどもじだい)} childhood, ^{克服(こくふく)した} overcame her ^{身体障害(しんたいしょうがい)} disabilities and learned to communicate has ^{感激(かんげき)させた} inspired ^{世界中(せかいじゅう)で} people all over the world. Few, however, ^{しかしながら} know of Keller's ^{政治的(せいじてき)な} political ^{行動主義(こうどうしゅぎ)} activism and the ^{影響力(えいきょうりょく)} force for ^{社会(しゃかい)の} social ^{変化(へんか)} change that ^{旅行(りょこう)} she became. While ^{促進(そくしん)する} touring the United States in the early 1900s to promote ^{権利(けんり)} the rights of the ^{身体障害(しんたいしょうがい)のある} disabled, Keller grew aware of the ^{気(き)づいた} vast ^{社会(しゃかい)の} social ^{経済(けいざい)の} and economic ^{不平等(ふびょうどう)} inequalities among Americans. Even as ^{中(なか)で} industrialization allowed elite investors, bankers, and corporations to ^{産業主義化(さんぎょうしゅぎか)} become extremely ^{エリートの} wealthy, ^{投資家(とうしか)} millions of ^{銀行家(ぎんこうか)} ordinary workers ^{会社(かいしゃ)} labored at ^{非常(ひじょう)に} hazardous, ^{裕福(ゆうふく)な} low ^{平凡(へいぼん)な} paying jobs and had little ^{労働(ろうどう)した} control over their ^{危険(きけん)の多(おおい)} lives. Keller began to ^{低(ひく)い} consider her widely ^{支払(しはら)いの} admired ^{支配力(しはいりょく)} achievements ^{生活(せいかつ)} in a different ^{熟考(じゅくこう)する} light. She became aware that her ^{広(ひろ)く} success had been ^{賞賛(しょうさん)された} possible in part because of her family's ^{偉業(いぎょう)} wealth and the ^{機会(きかい)} opportunities this gave ^{断言(だんげん)した} her, and she ^{出世(しゅっせ)する} declared that "the power to rise in the world is not ^{~の手(て)の届(とど)くところに} within the reach of everyone."

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.

- 1) What happened to Helen Keller when she toured the US in the early 1900s?
Helen Keller が 1900年初頭にアメリカを観光した時に何が起きましたか。
- Helen Keller had become aware of the vast social and economic inequalities among Americans.
- 2) How did Helen Keller consider her achievements?
Helen Keller は彼女の偉業をどのように考えていますか。
- She became aware that her success has been possible because of her family's wealth and the opportunities this gave her.

22. Keller's ^{政治的(せいじてき)な} political ^{活動(かつどう)} activities subsequently ^{その結果(けっか)として} focused on ^{集中(しゅうちゅう)した} demanding ^{要求(ようきゅう)する} equal ^{平等(びょうどう)な} rights for all people, especially women, ^{特(とく)に} minorities, and the poor. ^{少数派(しょうすうは)}

24. She **campaigned** for women's right to **vote**, **fought** for wider
運動 (うんどう) を起 (お) こした 投票 (とうひょう) する 戦 (たたか) った
 25. **access** to **birth control**, and **strongly opposed** **war**. She became a
産児制限 (さんじせいげん) 強 (つよ) く 反対 (はんたい) した 戦争 (せんそう)
 26. **member** of the **Socialist Party**, which **demand**ed better **wages**, shorter
米社会党 (べいしゃかいとう) 要求 (ようきゅう) した 賃金 (ちんぎん)
 27. **working hours**, and **safer** **working conditions** for **factory workers**.
より安全 (あんぜん) な 状態 (じょうたい) 工場 (こうじょう)
 28. Her **activism** **provoked** a **critical** **reaction** from the **press**,
引 (ひ) き起 (お) こした 批判的 (ひはんてき) な 反応 (はんのう) 報道機関 (ほうどうきかん)
 29. which **attacked** her “**radical**” **views**. An **influential** **newspaper**
編集者 (へんしゅうしゃ) 以前 (いぜん) は 賞賛 (しょうさん) した 影響力 (えいきょうりょく) のある
 30. **editor** who had **formerly** **praised** Keller even wrote that her
盲目 (もうもく) 難聴 (なんちょう) 悪影響 (あくえいきょう) を及 (およ) ぼした 能力 (のうりょく)
 31. **blindness** and **deafness** had **affected** her **ability** to **reason**
効果的 (こうかてき) に 返答 (へんとう) 明 (あき) らかにした 際立 (きわだ) った
 32. **effectively**. Keller's **reply** to his **comment** **revealed** her **sharp**
理性 (りせい) 精神 (せいしん) ~する限 (かぎ) りは 限定 (げんてい) する
 33. **mind** and **spirit**: “So long as I **confine** my **activities** to
社会奉仕活動 (しゃかいほうしかつどう) ~に賛辞 (さんじ) を述 (の) べる
 34. **social services** and the **blind**, the **newspapers** **compliment** me
派手 (はで) に 議論 (ぎろん) する 貧困 (ひんこん) 産業 (さんぎょう) の
 35. **extravagantly** ... But when I **discuss** **poverty** and the **industrial** **system**
 36. **under** which we live, that is a **different** **matter**.”

Further Questions&A

37. 3) What do Helen Keller's political activities focus on?
 38. Helen Keller の政治的活動は何に集中していますか。
 39. Keller's political activities focused on demanding equal rights for all people, especially women, minorities, and the poor.
 40. 4) What was the result of her activism?
 41. Keller's activism provoked a critical reaction from the press, which attacked her “radical” views.

42. Like her friend Mark Twain, an **author** who also **received** **bad press** for
著者 (ちよしゃ) 受 (う) け取 (と) った 覚 (おぼ) えられている 今日 (こんにち)
 43. **being** a political radical, Keller **is remembered** **today** **mainly** as an
人々 (ひとびと) 論争 (ろんそう) の余地 (よち) のある
 44. **American** **folk** **hero**, and her **controversial** **views** have been largely
忘 (わす) れられた 結果 (けっか) 残 (のこ) っている 永続 (えいぞく) した
 45. **forgotten**. Still, the **results** of her **activism** **remain**. One of her **lasting**
貢献 (こうけん) 設立 (せつりつ) する 市民 (しみん) 自由 (じゆう)
 46. **contributions** was to help **found** the **American** **Civil** **Liberties**
組合 (くみあい) 機関 (きかん) 守 (まも) る 自由 (じゆう) 保証 (ほしょう) された
 47. **Union** (ACLU), an organization that **protects** the **freedoms** **guaranteed** in
憲法 (けんぽう) 守 (まも) る 権利 (けんり)
 48. the **U.S** **Constitution**. The **ACLU's** **willingness** to **defend** the **rights** of even
人気 (にんき) がない 社会 (しゃかい) 疑 (うたが) われている テロリスト
 49. the **most** **unpopular** **members** of **society**, such as **suspected** **terrorists**,
標的 (ひょうてき) 政治的 (せいじてき) な 攻撃 (こうげき) 報道機関 (ほうどうきかん)
 50. **often** makes it the **target** of **political** **attacks** in **the** **press**. Many
驚 (おどろ) くだらう 愛 (あい) された
 51. **people** would be **surprised** to know the **now-** **beloved** **Helen** **Keller** was
同様 (どうよう) に 議論 (ぎろん) の余地 (よち) のある
 52. **similarly** **controversial** in her time.

Further Questions&A

53. 5) What is the lasting contribution of Keller's activism? Kellerの行動主義の永続した貢献は何でしたか。
54. Keller's lasting contributions was to help found the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU).
55. 6) What does ACLU do? ACLU(アメリカ市民自由組合)は何をしますか。
56. ACLU defends the rights of even the most unpopular members of society, such as suspected terrorist.

***Choose the correct answer from these choices.**

57. (35) During her travels in the early 1900s, Helen Keller realized that
58. Helen Kellerは1900年代初頭の旅行中に...のことを認識した。
59. 1 disabled people in industrialized regions had more opportunities than those in other areas.
60. 2 her experience of learning to communicate had been similar to that of many other deaf and blind people.
61. 3 the wealth acquired by business leaders gave them too much influence over the political process
62. 4 the fact that she overcame her disabilities had more to do with her background than she had first thought.
63. (36) How does Keller's exchange with the newspaper editor be summarized?
64. Kellerと新聞編集者とのやり取りはどのように要約されていますか。
65. 1 After he criticized her intellectual ability, Keller implied the press was against her social views.
66. 2 After he claimed her activism was financially motivated, Keller emphasized that she lived among people in poverty.
67. 3 After he said the media had exaggerated her accomplishments, Keller reminded him of her achievements.
68. 4 After he said she was unable to think for herself, Keller claimed his words better described people in the media.
69. (37) What does the author of the passage say about the American Civil Liberties Union? この文章の筆者はアメリカ市民自由組合について何と言っていますか。
70. 1 Some Americans support it because they admire Keller, even though they disagree with many of its politics.
71. 2 The work it does for disabled people is more widely known than the radical views of the member.
72. 3 It rescued Keller's reputation by focusing on her charity work and hiding her political beliefs from the public.

73. 4 It attracts the same kind of criticism today that was directed at Keller in the early 20th century.

Review Questions

74. 1) What happened to Helen Keller when she toured the US in the early 1900s?

75. *Helen Keller had become aware of the vast social and economic inequalities among Americans.*

76. 2) How did Helen Keller consider her achievements?

77. *She became aware that her success has been possible because of her family's wealth and the opportunities this gave her.*

78. 3) What do Helen Keller's political activities focus on?

79. *Keller's political activities focused on demanding equal rights for all people, especially women, minorities, and the poor.*

80. 4) What was the result of her activism?

81. *Keller's activism provoked a critical reaction from the press, which attacked her "radical" views.*

82. 5) What is the lasting contribution of Keller's activism?

83. *Keller's lasting contributions was to help found the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU).*

84. 6) What does ACLU do?

85. *ACLU defends the rights of even the most unpopular members of society, such as suspected terrorist.*

解答: (35) 4 (36) 1 (37) 4

Type B 日本語訳なし

3[B] – The Other Side of Hellen Keller eTOC のレッスン以外で使用禁止 AP1E 11-3

86. The story of how Helen Keller, deaf and blind from early childhood, overcame
87. her disabilities and learned to communicate has inspired people all over the
88. world. Few, however, know of Keller's political activism and the force for social
89. change that she became. While touring the United States in the early 1900s to
90. promote the rights of the disabled, Keller grew aware of the vast social and
91. economic inequalities among Americans. Even as industrialization allowed elite
92. investors, bankers, and corporations to become extremely wealthy, millions of
93. ordinary workers labored at hazardous, low paying jobs and had little control
94. over their lives. Keller began to consider her widely admired achievements in a
95. different light. She became aware that her success had been possible in part
96. because of her family's wealth and the opportunities this gave her, and she
97. declared that "the power to rise in the world is not within the reach of everyone."

Further Questions&A

98. 1) What happened to Helen Keller when she toured the US in the early 1900s?

99.2) How did Helen Keller consider her achievements?

100. Keller's political activities subsequently focused on demanding equal rights for
 101. all people, especially women, minorities, and the poor. She campaigned for
 102. women's right to vote, fought for wider access to birth control, and strongly
 103. opposed war. She became a member of the Socialist Party, which demanded
 104. better wages, shorter working hours, and safer working conditions for factory
 105. workers. Her activism provoked a critical reaction from the press, which
 106. attacked her "radical" views. An influential newspaper editor who had formerly
 107. praised Keller even wrote that her blindness and deafness had affected her
 108. ability to reason effectively. Keller's reply to his comment revealed her sharp
 109. mind and spirit: "So long as I confine my activities to social services and the
 110. blind, the newspapers compliment me extravagantly ... But when I discuss
 111. poverty and the industrial system under which we live, that is a different
 112. matter."

Further Questions&A

113.3) What do Helen Keller's political activities focus on?

114.4) What was the result of her activism?

115. Like her friend Mark Twain, an author who also received bad press for being a
 116. political radical, Keller is remembered today mainly as an American folk hero,
 117. and her controversial views have been largely forgotten. Still, the results of her
 118. activism remain. One of her lasting contributions was to help found the
 119. American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), an organization that protects the
 120. freedoms guaranteed in the U.S Constitution. The ACLU's willingness to
 121. defend the rights of even the most unpopular members of society, such as
 122. suspected terrorists, often makes it the target of political attacks in the press.
 123. Many people would be surprised to know the now- beloved Helen Keller was
 124. similarly controversial in her time.

Further Questions&A

125.5) What is the lasting contribution of Keller's activism?

126.6) What does ACLU do?

*Choose the correct answer from these choices.

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