



4) What happened because the cylinders were not strong? シリンダーが強く<sup>つよ</sup>なかったせいで、  
何が<sup>なに</sup>起き<sup>お</sup>きましたか?

*Because the cylinders were not strong, each recording could only be listened to once.* シリンダーが強く<sup>つよ</sup>なかったせいで、それぞれの録音<sup>ろくおん</sup>は、一度<sup>いちど</sup>しか聴<sup>き</sup>くことができませんでした。

5) What could people do because of wax cylinders? 蝋<sup>ろう</sup>のシリンダーのおかげで、人々<sup>ひとびと</sup>は何が<sup>なに</sup>でき  
ましたか?

*They could listen to a recording many times before the cylinders broke.*  
彼ら<sup>かれ</sup>は、シリンダーが壊<sup>こわ</sup>れるまで、何回<sup>なんかい</sup>も録音<sup>ろくおん</sup>を聴<sup>き</sup>くことができました。

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However, because of the cylinders' shape, it was difficult to make copies of recordings. A different <sup>発明家 (はつめいか)</sup> inventor, Emile Berliner, ( **38** ) <sup>状況 (じょうきょう)</sup> this situation in 1887. Berliner invented a new machine called a gramophone, which used flat <sup>平 (たい) らな</sup> discs instead of cylinders. Because the discs were flat, it was much easier to make copies of them. Also, these discs could hold longer recordings. Soon, people began <sup>~の代 (か) わりに</sup> recording music onto the discs, and they could listen to it <sup>~のときはいつでも</sup> whenever they wanted.

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

(38) 1 <sup>説明 (せつめい) した</sup> explained    2 counted    3 shared    4 changed

### Further Questions

6) What was it difficult to do because of the cylinders' shape?

シリンダーの形<sup>かたち</sup>のせいで、何を<sup>なに</sup>するの<sup>むずか</sup>が難<sup>むずか</sup>しかったのですか?

*It was difficult to make copies of recordings.* 録音<sup>ろくおん</sup>のコピー<sup>つく</sup>を作る<sup>むずか</sup>ことが難<sup>むずか</sup>しかった。

7) What was the difference between the phonograph and the gramophone?

フォノグラフとグラモフォンの<sup>ちが</sup>違い<sup>なん</sup>は何<sup>なん</sup>でしたか?

*The gramophone used flat discs instead of cylinders.*

グラモフォンは、シリンダーの代<sup>か</sup>わりに、平<sup>たい</sup>らなディスク<sup>つか</sup>を使<sup>つか</sup>っていました。

8) What were the advantages of the flat discs? 平<sup>たい</sup>らなディスク<sup>りてん</sup>の利<sup>なん</sup>点<sup>なん</sup>は何<sup>なん</sup>でしたか?

*It was much easier to make copies of them and they could hold longer recordings.*

平<sup>たい</sup>らなコピー<sup>つく</sup>を作る<sup>かんたん</sup>のがずっと簡単<sup>なが</sup>で、より長<sup>なが</sup>い録音<sup>ろくおん</sup>に耐<sup>た</sup>えることができた。

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\*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.

(36) 1 buy    2 play    3 fix    4 return

(37) 1 once    2 <sup>大声 (おおごえ) で</sup> loudly    3 alone    4 cheaply

(38) 1 explained    2 counted    3 shared    4 changed

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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.

- (36) 1 I will **buy** a hat from the store.  
2 I can **play** the trumpet.  
3 My dad will **fix** the broken lock.  
4 I must **return** this book to the library.
- (37) 1 I eat curry **once** a week.  
2 My brother was listening to music **loudly** while I was trying to sleep.  
3 My mother went out and left me home **alone**.  
4 You cannot live **cheaply** in the big city.
- (38) 1 My teacher **explained** where clouds come from.  
2 I **counted** the cards in the box.  
3 I **shared** my cookies with my little brother.  
4 I **changed** my clothes after I got back from school.

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### Answers for “Vocabularies”

- |      |   |           |   |         |   |        |   |         |
|------|---|-----------|---|---------|---|--------|---|---------|
| (36) | 1 | buy       | 2 | play    | 3 | fix    | 4 | return  |
| (37) | 1 | once      | 2 | loudly  | 3 | alone  | 4 | cheaply |
| (38) | 1 | explained | 2 | counted | 3 | shared | 4 | changed |
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### Answers for “Further Questions”

- 1) What did people need to do if they wanted to hear music?  
*They needed someone to play it for them.*
- 2) What could Thomas Edison’s machine do?  
*It could record sounds.*
- 3) What were cylinders made from?  
*They were made from a very thin sheet of metal.*
- 4) What happened because the cylinders were not strong?  
*Because the cylinders were not strong, each recording could only be listened to once.*
- 5) What could people do because of wax cylinders?  
*They could listen to a recording many times before the cylinders broke.*
- 6) What was it difficult to do because of the cylinders’ shape?  
*It was difficult to make copies of recordings.*
- 7) What was the difference between the phonograph and the gramophone?  
*The gramophone used flat discs instead of cylinders.*
- 8) What were the advantages of the flat discs?  
*It was much easier to make copies of them and they could hold longer recordings.*

