

**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[A] – An Enigma from <sup>謎 (なぞ)</sup> Crete <sup>クレタ島 (とう)</sup>

Version3 G1 09-3

1. In 1908, while working at the site of the Minon Palace of Phaistos on the island of Crete, Italian <sup>考古学者 (こうこがくしゃ)</sup> archeologist Luigi Pernier came across an unusual <sup>文化遺物 (ぶんかいぶつ)</sup> artifact —a small disc of hard-baked clay bearing 241 stamped symbols, or <sup>象形文字 (しょうけいもじ)</sup> glyphs, which <sup>らせん状 (じょう) になる</sup> spiraled inward from the rim towards the center on both sides. The symbols have since been compared to many other scripts, yet so far no one has been able to <sup>解読 (かいどく) する</sup> decipher the so-called Phaistos Disc.

**Further Questions** \*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.

2. 1) Where did Luigi Pernier come across the Phaistos Disc?

3. Luigi Pernier はどこで Phaistos Disc を見つけたのですか。

4. 2) Has anyone been able to decipher the Phaistos Disc?

5. <sup>だれ</sup>誰か Phaistos Disc を <sup>かいどく</sup>解読できた <sup>ひと</sup>人はいますか。

6. 1) *He came across it while working at the site of the Minon Palace of Phaistos.*

7. 2) *So far no one has been able to decipher the so-called Phaistos Disc.*

8. It is generally thought that the disc dates from around 1700 B.C., when Minoan civilization, the first <sup>読 (よ) み書 (か) きできる</sup> literate civilization of Europe, was at its <sup>栄 (さか) えている</sup> peak and flourishing. The symbols—some of which resemble <sup>日常 (にちじょう) の</sup> mundane items such as fish, cats, and flowers, while others are abstract or <sup>幾何学的 (きかがくてき) な</sup> geometric shapes—were individually punched into the clay using preformed <sup>象形文字 (しょうけいもじ) の</sup> hieroglyphic “seals” before the disc was fired. This fact has attracted the attention of many scholars as the artifact provides evidence that the basic principle of the Gutenberg Revolution, the use of <sup>組 (く) み替 (か) えできる活字 (かつじ)</sup> movable type, had actually been discovered thousands of years before Johannes Gutenberg lived.
9. As such, the disc is an example of an invention—in this case, the printing of texts—that arrived ahead of its time, when its application was impractical in everyday life. As a result, it would likely have been dropped and forgotten, explaining the uniqueness of the disc.

**Further Questions**

10. 3) When was the disc made?

11. 円盤はいつ作られたものですか。

12. 4) What does the disc provide evidence for?

13. その円盤は何の証拠を示していますか。

14. 3) *The disc dates from around 1700 B.C.*

15. 4) *The artifact provides evidence that the basic principle.*

16. A bone of contention among academics is what use the Minoans, who are known to have already been using a much more sophisticated script known as Linear A, would have had for the simplistic glyphs represented on the disc. This has led some to assert that the disc itself came from an even earlier period in history.

17. Opponents of this idea cite ancient Egypt to demonstrate that outmoded scripts often continue to be used at later dates in the form of religious texts or written sacraments. This would seem to be borne out by the fact that the disc was originally discovered in the “temple depository” of the palace.

### Further Questions

18. 5) What has been a bone of contention among academics?

19. 研究者の間で論争のもとになっていたものは何ですか。

20. 6) How were outmoded scripts used in ancient Egypt?

21. 古代エジプトで、古い文字はどのように使われていましたか。

22. 5) *What use the Minoan would have had for the simplistic glyphs represented on the disc.*

23. 6) *Outdated scripts often continued to be used at later dates in the form of religious texts or written sacraments.*

24. The origin of the disc is similarly disputed. Because of the site where it was found, most researchers believe it is Minoan. Jerome M. Eisenberg, founder and publisher of the archaeology magazine *Minerva*, has thrown a wrench in the works. He thinks the disc is a forgery. Based on the fact that the symbols are different from other Minoan scripts, Eisenberg claims that Pernier fabricated it himself.

25. Other scholars, including Thomas G. Palaima of the University of Texas, disagree. Noting that corrections were made in 16 places on the disc, Palaima argues that “a forger normally tries to create a ‘perfect’ version of their forgery. If they fail the first time, they would then make a better version, and destroy

the imperfect one.” It is also difficult to imagine a <sup>偽造者 (ぎぞうしゃ)</sup> forger making corrections to a text that no one would be able to read.

### Further Questions

26. 7) What does Jerome M. Eisenberg think about the disc?

27. Jerome M. Eisenbergはその円盤えんぱんについてどう感じかんていますか。

28. 8) What does Palaima argue?

29. Palaimaは何なんと反論はんろんしていますか。

30. 7) *He thinks the disc is a forgery.*

8) *He argues that a forger normally tries to create a ‘perfect’ version of their forgery.*

31. The disc’s <sup>確実性 (かくじつせい)</sup> authenticity could be proved by submitting it to advanced <sup>分子検査 (ぶんしけんさ)</sup> molecular testing. The Heraklion Archaeological Museum, where the disc is currently displayed, is unwilling to allow this to happen. The <sup>公式見解 (こうしきけんかい)</sup> official line of museum directors is that the testing process would damage the fragile artifact. This ensures that, for the moment at least, the disc will retain its secrets.

### Further Questions

32. 9) How could the disc’s authenticity be proven?

33. 円盤えんぱんの真偽しんぎはどうやって証明しょうめいすることができますか。

34. 10) Why won’t museum directors allow the disc to be tested?

35. 美術館長びじゅつかんちょうはなぜ円盤えんぱんの検査けんさをさせないのですか。

36. 9) *The disc’s authenticity could be proved by submitting it to advanced molecular testing.*

37. 10) *The testing process would damage the fragile artifact.*

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

38. (32) Why has the Phaistos Disc created such interest among scholars?

39. Phaistos Discが学者がくしゃたちの間あいだで関心かんしんを生んだのはなぜですか。

40. 1. It is surprising that the disc, which was produced well before the peak of Minoan civilization, contains both mundane and abstract hieroglyphs.

41. 2. The symbols appear to be from a script that was widely thought to have been abandoned by the Minoans much earlier than 1700 B.C.

42. 3. It may well represent a case where a technological development was so far advanced that it was therefore not widely adopted until much later.

43. 4. The fact that its symbols were punched onto the disc suggests that it may have provided the inspiration for Johannes Gutenberg’s invention of movable type.

44. (33) What do some academics suggest about the use of the script on the disc?

45. 円盤の文字の使い方について研究者たちはどう言っていますか。

46. 1. Evidence from Egypt that priests used the most widely known scripts for religious texts supports the theory that the disc is a religious object.
47. 2. Based on the available evidence, the script was probably the source of more sophisticated scripts that later appeared in Minoan civilization.
48. 3. Because the script is easier to decipher than Linear A, it was probably the more common of the two forms of writing in Minoan civilization.
49. 4. It is possible that the script is an example of an older script that survived because it was used for a specific purpose in Minoan culture.

50. (34) One argument that has been made against Jerome M. Eisenberg's theory is that

51. Jerome M. Eisenberg の理論に反対する議論の一つには

52. 1. forgers commonly copy authentic scripts which already exist, but the symbols on the disc bear no resemblance to known Minoan scripts.
53. 2. forgers often deliberately make their forgeries imperfect so that they appear more authentic, but there was little evidence of this on the Phaistos Disc.
54. 3. the disc was found among other artifacts which display characteristics showing they may not have been of Minoan origin.
55. 4. the disc contains evidence of revised errors in several places, which would be unnecessary if the script had no real meaning.

### Answers for "Further Questions"

56. 1) Where did Luigi Pernier come across the Phaistos Disc?  
57. *He came across it while working at the site of the Minon Palace of Phaistos.*
58. 2) Has anyone been able to decipher the Phaistos Disc?  
59. *So far no one has been able to decipher the so-called Phaistos Disc.*
60. 3) When was the disc made?  
61. *The disc dates from around 1700 B.C.*
62. 4) What does the disc provide evidence for?  
63. *The artifact provides evidence that the basic principle.*
64. 5) What has been a bone of contention among academics?  
65. *What use the Minoan would have had for the simplistic glyphs represented on the disc.*
66. 6) How were outmoded scripts used in ancient Egypt?  
67. *Outdated scripts often continued to be used at later dates in the form of religious texts or written sacraments.*
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70. 8) What does Palaima argue?
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72. 9) How could the disc's authenticity be proven?
73. *The disc's authenticity could be proved by submitting it to advanced molecular testing.*
74. 10) Why won't museum directors allow the disc to be tested?
75. *The testing process would damage the fragile artifact.*

76. 解答: (32)3 (33)4 (34)4

## Type B 日本語訳なし

### 3[A] – An Enigma from Crete

Version3 G1 09-3

77. In 1908, while working at the site of the Minon Palace of Phaistos on the island of Crete, Italian archeologist Luigi Pernier came across an unusual artifact—a small disc of hard-baked clay bearing 241 stamped symbols, or glyphs, which spiraled inward from the rim towards the center on both sides. The symbols have since been compared to many other scripts, yet so far no one has been able to decipher the so-called Phaistos Disc.

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