

Lesson 9 Flying after Her Dream 【単語熟語リスト】

✓	No	単語	品詞	意味	Part
	1	clear	動詞	…を取り除く	1
	2	path	名詞	道, 生き方	1
	3	Bessie Coleman	名詞	ベシー・コールマン	1
	4	postage stamp	名詞	切手	1
	5	tragic	形容詞	悲惨な, 痛ましい	1
	6	plane	名詞	飛行機	1
	7	crash	動詞	墜落する	1
	8	airshow	名詞	航空ショー	1
	9	African-American	形容詞	アフリカ系アメリカ人の	1
	10	clear a path		道を切り開く	1
	11	as well		その上	1
	12	Texas	名詞	テキサス	2
	13	housework	名詞	家事	2
	14	Chicago	名詞	シカゴ	2
	15	beautician	名詞	美容師	2
	16	World War I	名詞	第一次世界大戦	2
	17	allow	動詞	…を許す	3
	18	license	名詞	免許	3
	19	surely	副詞	確かに, きっと	3
	20	in order to do		…するために	3
	21	mourner	名詞	会葬者	4
	22	funeral	名詞	葬式	4
	23	fame	名詞	名声	4
	24	risk	名詞	危険	4
	25	soar	動詞	空高く舞い上がる	4
	26	take part in ...		…に参加する	4
	27	go after ...		…を追いかける	4
	28	thousands and thousands of ...		何千何万という…	4





## Lesson 9 Flying after Her Dreams <音読プリント>

### Part 1

1	Today /	今日,
2	we see female doctors, politicians, and athletes /	女性の医者, 政治家, 運動選手を見かけます
3	all around us /	私たちのまわりのどこにでも,
4	every day. //	毎日。
5	However, /	しかし,
6	until not so long ago, /	わりと最近まで,
7	this was almost impossible. //	これはほとんど不可能なことでした。
8	Brave women cleared paths for others to follow.	勇敢な女性たちは他の人が後続くように道を切り開きました。
9	Female pilots were no exception. //	女性パイロットも例外ではありません。
10	Although Bessie Coleman's face first appeared on	ベシー・コールマンの顔はアメリカ合衆国の切手に初めて載せられた
11	a U.S. postage stamp /	にもかかわらず
12	in 1995, /	1995年,
13	few people knew /	知っている人はほとんどいませんでした
14	who she was. //	彼女が誰なのか。
15	Bessie died on April 30, 1926, /	ベシーは1926年4月30日に亡くなりました
16	in a tragic accident. //	痛ましい事故で。
17	Her old plane crashed /	彼女の古い飛行機は墜落しました
18	while she was training for an airshow. //	航空ショーの訓練中に。
19	In her pocket /	彼女のポケットには
20	was a note from an elementary school student. //	小学生からの短い手紙が入っていました。
21	It said, /	それには書いてありました
22	"I want to be a pilot /	「私はパイロットになりたいです
23	when I grow up. //	大きくなったら。
24	I want to do brave things for my race, /	私の民族のために勇敢なことをしたいです
25	like you." //	あなたのように」と。
26	Bessie opened doors /	ベシーは扉を開いたのではありませんでした
27	not only for women. //	女性のためだけに。
28	She was African-American /	彼女はアフリカ系アメリカ人でした
	as well. //	その上。

### Part 2

1	Bessie was raised /	ベシーは育てられましたが,
2	in a poor area of Texas /	テキサスの貧困地域で,
3	by her mother, /	母親によって
4	who picked cotton in fields /	母親は畑で綿花を摘んでいました
5	every day. //	毎日。
6	Bessie not only helped her, /	ベシーは母親を手伝っただけでなく,
7	but also looked after her three younger sisters. //	3人の妹たちの世話もしました。
8	No matter how busy she was, /	どんなに忙しくても
9	Bessie did much of the housework /	ベシーは家事の多くもこなしました
10	as well. //	その上。
11	Bessie walked 14 kilometers /	ベシーは14キロを歩きました
12	to and from school /	学校を往復するのに
13	every day. //	毎日。
14	After graduating, /	卒業した後,
15	she worked long hours /	彼女は長い時間働きました
16	doing laundry. //	洗濯をして。
17	Bessie saved her money /	ベシーはお金を貯めて,
18	and in 1915, /	そして1915年に
19	she moved to Chicago. //	シカゴに引っ越しました。
20	She graduated from a beauticians' school /	彼女は美容師学校を卒業し,
21	and started to work in a shop, /	店で働き始めましたが,
22	where she sometimes heard soldiers /	そこで時々兵士たちの声を耳にしました
23	talking about flying in World War I. //	第一次世界大戦で飛行機を操縦したことを話している。
24	Flying became her new dream. //	飛行機を操縦することが彼女の新しい夢になりました。



Part 3	
1 Women were not allowed /	女性は許されていなかった
2 to attend flight schools /	航空学校に通うことが
3 in the U.S., /	アメリカ合衆国では
4 so Bessie learned French and moved to France /	だから、ベシーはフランス語を学び、フランスに移住しました
5 to get a pilot's license. //	パイロット免許を取得するために。
6 She became the first African-American /	彼女は最初のアフリカ系アメリカ人となりました
7 AND the first American woman /	かつ、最初のアメリカ人女性に
8 to get an international pilot's license /	国際パイロット免許を取得した
9 in 1921. //	1921年。
10 She returned home with one dream. //	彼女はある夢を持って故郷に戻りました。
11 She wanted to open a flight school for women. //	彼女は女性のための航空学校を開きたいと思っていました。
12 In order to make this dream come true, /	この夢を実現させるために、
13 she flew her old airplane /	彼女は古い飛行機を操縦しました
14 in air shows /	航空ショーで
15 for the next five years. //	それから5年間。
16 She also gave many speeches /	彼女はまた、多くの講演を行いました
17 to make money. //	お金を稼ぐために。
18 If she had been a white man, /	もし彼女が白人男性だったら、
19 she would surely have opened a school. //	きっともう学校を開設していたでしょう。

Part 4	
1 The day before taking part in an airshow in 1926,	1926年、航空ショーに参加する前日に、
Bessie visited all the schools in Jacksonville,	ベシーはフロリダのジャクソンビルにあるすべての学校を訪れ、
2 Florida, /	
3 and encouraged the students /	生徒たちを励ました
4 to go after their dreams. //	夢を追いかけるよう。
5 The next day, /	その翌日、
6 while flying, /	飛んでいる間に
7 she fell from her plane. //	彼女は飛行機から落ちました。
8 Attended by more than 13,000 mourners, /	13,000人を超える会葬者が参列し、
9 Bessie's funeral showed /	ベシーの葬式は、示しました
10 how strong her impact had been. //	彼女の影響力がどれほど強かったかを。
11 Before 1921, /	1921年より前、
12 she had only wanted to learn /	彼女はただ学びたかっただけでした
13 how to fly airplanes. //	飛行機の操縦の仕方を。
14 In 1926, /	1926年には、
15 however, /	しかし、
16 she used her skill and fame /	彼女は自分の技術と名声を使いました
17 to improve the lives of others. //	他の人の生活を向上させるために。
18 She never realized her dream /	彼女の夢は実現しませんでした
19 of opening a flight school for women. //	女性のための航空学校を開くという。
20 However, /	しかし、
21 her face began flying /	彼女の顔が飛び始めました
22 all over the world /	世界中を
23 thousands and thousands of times /	何千何万回も
24 every day /	毎日
25 from 1995. //	1995年から。
26 Bessie often said: /	ベシーはよく言っていました
27 "Don't be afraid to take risks! //	「危険をおかすことを恐れなくて！
28 Fly!" //	飛びなさい！」と。
29 Her spirit continues to soar /	彼女の精神は空高く舞い上がり続けています
30 in the minds of many. //	多くの人の心の中に。



## Part 1

1	In 2020	2020年,
2	people celebrated	人々は祝いました
3	the 50th anniversary of Doraemon's debut.	ドラえもん <sup>ドラえもん</sup> のデビュー50周年を。
4	This robot cat has been loved	このロボットのネコは愛されてきました
5	not only by Japanese people	日本人だけでなく
6	but also by many people all over the world.	世界中の多くの人からも。
7	He was appointed Japan's anime ambassador	彼は日本のアニメ大使に任命されました
8	in 2008	2008年に
9	because he had been playing an important role	重要な役割を果たしてきたので
10	in promoting Japanese anime culture.	日本のアニメ文化の促進において。
11	Although Doraemon is an imaginary robot,	ドラえもんは想像上のロボットですが,
12	Japan is proud of its real robots.	日本は自国の本物のロボットを誇りに思っています。
13	In fact,	実際,
14	the country has led the world	この国は世界をリードをしてきました
15	in the development of robotic technology	ロボット技術の開発において
16	for decades.	数十年の間。
17	It is the technology	それは技術です
18	used to develop industrial robots	産業用ロボットを開発するのに使われる
19	for manufacturing.	大量生産を行うための。
20	Japan has exported	日本は輸出してきました
21	a large number of such robots	大量のそのようなロボットを
22	all over the world.	世界中に。
23	Japan is also famous	日本はまた、有名です
24	for developing unique humanoid robots	ユニークな人型ロボットの開発でも
25	such as ASIMO and Pepper.	アシモやペッパーのような。
26	Both robots stand upright	どちらのロボットもまっすぐに立ちます
27	but ASIMO can walk on two feet	しかし、アシモは2本の足で歩くことができます
28	while Pepper can read emotions.	ペッパーが感情を読むことができるのに対し。

## Part 2

1	The word "robot" comes from the Czech word "robota,"	「ロボット」という言葉はチェコ語の「ロボタ」からきていて,
2	which means forced labor.	それは強制労働を意味します。
3	Actually,	実際,
4	many robots have been used	多くのロボットは使われてきました
5	for doing boring, repetitive, and sometimes dangerous tasks	退屈で同じことを繰り返す, 時に危険な仕事をするために
6	that humans don't want to do or cannot do.	人間がやりたがらない, あるいはできない。
7	They can work in extreme environments	それらは極限の環境で働くことができます
8	such as outer space or the bottom of the deep sea.	宇宙空間や深い海底のような。
9	In 2011,	2011年,
10	some robots were sent into a damaged nuclear power plant in Fukushima	破損した福島原子力発電所に, いくつかのロボットが送り込まれました
11	to do monitoring activities.	モニタリング活動をするために。
12	As is often the case with human society,	人間社会にはよくあることですが,
13	robots' working styles have become more diverse.	ロボットの働き方はより多様になってきました。
14	Some robots clean floors.	床を掃除するロボットもあります。
15	Some work as sign language interpreters.	手話の通訳として働くロボットもあります。
16	Some others,	またあるロボットは
17	which are controlled remotely	遠隔操作され,
18	by people with physical challenges,	身体に障がいのある人によって
19	work as servers or attend school as students.	給仕人として働いたり, あるいは生徒として学校に出席したりします。
20	More and more robots	ますます多くのロボットが
21	performing different tasks	いろいろな仕事を行う
22	are to be seen	見られるようになるでしょう
23	in our daily lives.	私たちの日常生活に。



## Part 3

1	Many people are worried about losing their jobs	多くの人が、仕事を失うことを心配しています
2	because of robots.	ロボットのために。
3	In fact,	実際、
4	some researchers predict	一部の研究者たちは予測しています
5	robots will have replaced	ロボットが取って代わっているだろうと
6	about half of the human workforce	人間の労働人口の約半分に
7	by 2035.	2035年までには。
8	But what about robots?	しかし、ロボットはどうか。
9	Will they lose their jobs?	仕事を失うでしょうか。
10	Several years ago,	数年前、
11	a unique hotel opened in Nagasaki.	あるユニークなホテルが長崎にオープンしました。
12	When guests arrived at the front desk,	客がフロントデスクに着くと、
13	they were welcomed by robots	ロボットによって出迎えられ、
14	and their baggage was carried to their room	そして客の手荷物は部屋まで運ばれました
15	by a robot porter.	ロボットのポーターによって。
16	Over time,	やがて、
17	the hotel management noticed	そのホテルの経営陣は気づきました
18	some of its robot workers were causing problems.	ロボットの従業員の何体かが問題を起していることに。
19	They didn't work properly	正常に機能しなくなり、
20	and the human workers had to rush	人間の従業員があわてなくてはなりませんでした
21	to deal with the problems.	問題解決に。
22	They also had to spend an unexpectedly long time	彼らはまた、予想外に長い時間を費やさなくてはなりませんでした
23	explaining to their guests	客に説明するのに
24	how to use the robots.	ロボットの使い方を。
25	As a result,	その結果、
26	the hotel decided to stop using	ホテルは使うのをやめることに決めました
27	more than half of its 243 robots.	243体のロボットの半分以上を。
28	Now,	今、
29	robots and human workers cooperate with one another.	ロボットと人間の従業員はお互いに協力し合っています。

## Part 4

1	How can robots avoid	ロボットはどのようにすれば避けることができるでしょうか
2	being a target of restructuring?	リストラの対象になるのを。
3	Some may insist	要求する人もいます
4	that each robot work much harder.	それぞれのロボットがさらにもっと一生懸命働くように。
5	However,	しかし、
6	the answer seems to be the opposite	その答えは正反対のように思えます
7	for some robots.	あるロボットにとっては。
8	Those robots have become popular	それらのロボットは人気になっています
9	although they don't really do any productive work	生産的な仕事をするにはあまりにも関わりすぎに
10	for humans.	人間のために。
11	One robot,	あるロボットは
12	about the size of a baby,	赤ちゃんくらいの大きさで、
13	just identifies people and demands hugs.	人を誰か見分け、だっこをせがむだけです。
14	When you pick it up,	あなたがそれを持ち上げると
15	it feels warm,	温かく感じられます、
16	like a living creature.	まるで生き物のように。
17	Rocked in your arms,	腕の中で揺らされると、
18	it will close its eyes.	それは目を閉じます。
19	It becomes attached to you	あなたに愛着を感じるようになります
20	If you take care of it.	あなたが世話をする。
21	Another robot looks like a baby seal.	また別のロボットは、外見が赤ちゃんのワサシウのように見えます。
22	While interacting with people,	人と交流している間、
23	it moves its head and legs,	それは頭や足を動かし、
24	makes sounds,	音を出し、
25	and expresses its feelings.	そして感情を表します。
26	It is often used in hospitals.	それはしばしば病院で使われています。
27	The patients, doctors, and nurses	患者と医師と看護師は
28	just love it.	それをまさに愛しています。
29	Considering the origin of the word "robot,"	「ロボット」という言葉の由来を考えると、
30	isn't it interesting	おもしろくありませんか
31	that the robots mentioned above	上で述べられていたロボットが
32	are not working at all?	全く働いていないというのは、
33	Or are they?	それとも、働いているのでしょうか。



Lesson 10 Words and Phrases

Lesson 10 Words and Phrases

No	単語	品詞	意味	Part
1	robot	名詞	ロボット	1
2	anniversary	名詞	…周年記念日	
3	appoint	動詞	…を(～に)任命する	
4	ambassador	名詞	大使	
5	promote	動詞	…を促進する	
6	imaginary	形容詞	想像上の	
7	robotic	形容詞	ロボットの	
8	decade	名詞	10年間	
9	industrial	形容詞	産業(用)の	
10	manufacturing	名詞	製造, (大量)生産	
11	export	動詞	…を輸出する	
12	humanoid	形容詞	人間の形をした	
13	ASIMO	名詞	アシモ	
14	Pepper	名詞	ペッパー	
15	upright	副詞	まっすぐに, 直立して	
16	emotion	名詞	感情	
17	be proud of ...		…を誇りに思う	
18	for decades		何十年もの間	
19	a large number of ...		多数の...	
20	play an important role in ~		～において重要な役割を演じる、果たす	
21	be famous for ~		～で有名である	
22	such as ~		～のような、例えば～	
1	Czech	形容詞	チェコ語の	2
2	robota	名詞	ロボット (チェコ語)	
3	forced	形容詞	強制された	
4	labor	名詞	労働	
5	repetitive	形容詞	同じことを繰り返す	
6	outer	形容詞	外側の	
7	bottom	名詞	底	
8	monitoring	形容詞	モニターの	
9	diverse	形容詞	多様な, 種々の	
10	sign language	名詞	手話	
11	interpreter	名詞	通訳	
12	remotely	副詞	遠くで [から]	
13	server	名詞	給仕人	
14	as is often the case with ...		…にはよくあることだが	
15	be to do		doする予定である	



1	worried	形容詞	心配して
2	predict	動詞	…と予測する
3	replace	動詞	…に取って代わる
4	workforce	名詞	従業員 (数), 労働人口
5	welcome	動詞	…を出迎える
6	baggage	名詞	(旅行用の) 手荷物
7	porter	名詞	ポーター, 荷物運び
8	management	名詞	経営者 (側)
9	properly	副詞	正しく, 適切に
10	rush	動詞	急いで…する
11	will have done		doしてしまっているだろう (未来完了形)
12	over time		やがて, 時がたつにつれ
13	deal with ~		〜に対処する, 取り組む
14	as a result		その結果

3

1	target	名詞	標的, 対象
2	restructuring	名詞	再編成, リストラ
3	insist	動詞	…を要求する ( + that + S (should) + do )
4	opposite	名詞	正反対のもの
5	productive	形容詞	生産的な
6	identify	動詞	…をたれか見分ける
7	demand	動詞	…を要求する
8	rock	動詞	…を揺り動かす
9	attached	形容詞	愛着を感じている
10	interact	動詞	交流する
11	express	動詞	…を表現する
12	considering	前置詞	…を考えると
13	origin	名詞	由来
14	mention	動詞	…に言及する
15	seem to do		doするようだ
16	pick ... up / pick up ...		…を手取る [ 持ち上げる ]
17	take care of ...		…の世話をする

4



Class 2 # 31 Name 山口 郁夫

III Choose the best word to replace each of the underlined words below.

promote / a decade / manufacturing / appoint / export / humanoid

1. It had been ten years since he last saw his childhood friend.  
It had been a decade since he last saw his childhood friend.

2. He supported the plan for the mechanization of farming.  
He promote the plan for the mechanization of farming.

3. Every year thousands of cars are shipped from Japan to other countries.  
Every year thousands of cars are export from Japan to other countries.

4. Toyota is famous for making excellent cars.  
Toyota is famous for manufacturing excellent cars.

5. He was chosen as the soccer team captain.  
He was appoint as the soccer team captain.

6. They designed a human shaped robot to assist the elderly.  
They designed a humanoid robot to assist the elderly.



2 Listen to the content and choose "True" or "False".

① F  
② F  
③ F  
④ F

1. According to the text, it has been fifty years since Doraemon made his debut.  
2. According to the text, ASIMO and Pepper can stand upright.  
3. Japan has led the world in the development of robots for centuries.

3 Read the text and answer the following questions.

1. Why was Doraemon appointed as Japan's anime ambassador?  
Because he had been playing an important role in promoting Japanese anime culture.

2. According to the text, what is robotic technology?

It is the technology used to develop industrial robots for manufacturing.

3. How are ASIMO and Pepper different?

Both robots stand upright but ASIMO can walk on two feet while Pepper can read emotions.



4 Understanding Structures Listen to the sentence and write it down.

He was appointed Japan's anime ambassador in 2002.  
because he had been playing an important role in promoting Japanese anime culture.

過去完了進行形: 動作の継続  
過去の時点までの動作の継続は動作動詞を使って過去完了進行形 (had been + doing) で表す。  
「過去の時点まで(ずっと)続いていた」という意味になる。

We had been playing soccer for an hour when it started to rain.  
雨が降り出した時には、私たちは1時間(ずっと)サッカーをしていた。

Grammar

5 Put the words in the correct order.

1. He (coming / been / school / had / to) early everyday this semester.  
He had been coming to school early everyday this semester.

2. They (studying / been / had / together) before final exams began.  
They had been studying together before final exams began.

3. We (had / school / after / practicing / been) to prepare for the match.  
We had been practicing after school to prepare for the match.

4. She (playing / had / piano / been / the) since she was five years old.  
She has been playing the piano since she was five years old.

6 Use the above grammar and new words to make a sentence.

I had been playing basketball until I was 18 years old.  
She has been playing the guitar since she was ten years old.

例: The company had been manufacturing a large number of robots for decades.

guitar

現在完了形



[PART 2]

[1] Choose the best word to replace each of the underlined words below.

mentoring / forced / diverse / remotely / server / labor

1. Convenience stores offer a various number of services.  
number of services. diverse

2. They were made to do chores as their punishment.  
forced to do chores as their punishment.

3. Using the internet, you can attend meetings while away from work.  
remotely Using the internet, you can attend meetings

4. Building the bridge would need a large amount of work.  
labor Building the bridge would need a large amount of work.

5. He works as a waiter at a family restaurant for his part time job.  
server He works as a server at a family restaurant for his part time job.

6. The doctors were watching the patient while he slept.  
monitoring The doctors were monitoring the patient while he slept.

Listening

[3] Listen to the content and choose "True" or "False".

- 1. According to the text, robots can do tasks that humans don't want to do.
- 2. According to the text, robots are used to remotely monitor people.
- 3. In 2011, robots were sent to work at the bottom of the deep sea.

T/F  
T/F  
T/F

[2] Read the text and answer the following questions.

1. What kind of tasks have robots been used for doing?

Boring, repetitive and sometimes dangerous tasks.

2. According to the text what does the word "robota" mean?

It mean forced labor.

3. In what ways have robots' working styles changed?

They have become more diverse.

Reading

[4] Understanding Structures [Listen to the sentence and write it down.]

Repper is to be placed at the door next week.  
Repper

be動詞+to不定詞

予定「~することになっている」

(be動詞+to不定詞)は助動詞と同じような意味を表す。やや硬い表現。

はっきりと決まっている計画や公的な行事など、変更されそうにない予定を表すときに使われる。未来を表す語句を伴う場合もある。

The story is to be continued.  
(物語は次号に続く)

Grammar

[5] Put the words in the correct order.



1. A new (be/ installed/ vending/ machine/ is / to) at the school.  
A new machine is to be installed vending at the school.

2. You (not/ leave/ to / room/ this/ are) before the exams ends.  
You are not to leave this room before the exams ends.

3. We (by/ study/ are / ourselves / to) until the teacher returns.  
We are to study by ourselves until the teacher returns.

4. He (give/ is/ speech / a / to) at the beginning of the ceremony.  
He is to give a speech at the beginning of the ceremony.

[6] Use the above grammar and new words to make a sentence.

He is to write a story.

例: They are to remotely monitor the repetitive actions of the robots.



Class 2 # 31 Name 田口 裕美

[1] Choose the best word to replace each of the underlined words below.

worry / predict / replace / properly / rush / workforce / management

1. No one can tell the future, so it's better not to think too much about it. predict the future, so it's better not to worry about it.

2. By order of the people in charge, no one is to smoke inside the factory.  
By order of the rush management no one is to smoke inside the factory.
3. The chairs in the office were changed because they were very old.  
The chairs in the office were properly replace because they were very old.

4. As the train arrived many people hurried aboard it.  
As the train arrived many people hurried aboard it.
5. Due to insufficient labor many convenience stores are closed at night.  
Due to insufficient workforce many convenience stores are closed at night.

6. Whether a task is simple or difficult, do it correctly.  
Whether a task is simple or difficult, do it properly.

Listening

[2] Listen to the content and choose "True" or "False".

1. According to the text, the guests quickly understood how to use the robots. T/F
2. By 2035 the entire human workforce will be replaced by robots. T/F
3. The robots caused problems that the human workers had to quickly resolve. T/F

[3] Read the text and answer the following questions.

1. Why are many people worried about the recent development of robotic technology?

They may lose their job.

2. What did the hotel management discover about the robots?

Some of the robots were causing problems.

3. What did the hotel management do to fix the problems with the robots?

They stopped using more than half of their 243 robots.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy"

(勉強ばかりして遊ばないとジワッとはだめになる。)

[4] Understanding Structures [Listen to the sentence and write it down.]

Robots will have replaced more than half of the human workforce by 2035.

未来完了形は

未来完了形は「will have+過去分詞」の形で、未来のある時点での状態を表す。そのため、未来完了形は未来のある時点を示す表現と共に使われることが多い。未来完了形は、現在完了形の「現在」と「過去」の関係を、そのまま「未来」と「それ以前」へスライドさせたイメージである

例 The party will have started by the time we arrive.

(私たちが着くまでに、パーティーは始まっているだろう。)

[5] Put the words in the correct order.

1. (stopped / it / by tomorrow / have-raining / will).

明日までには雨はやむだろう。

I will have raining stopped by tomorrow.

2. I (this month / will / if / have read / 1 / ten books) read another book.

もう1冊本を読めば、私は今月10冊の本をよんだことになります。

I will have read ten books this month if I read another book. read another book.

3. My grandmother (dead / for / been / have / 16 years / will) next year.

私の祖母が亡くなって、来年で16年になります。

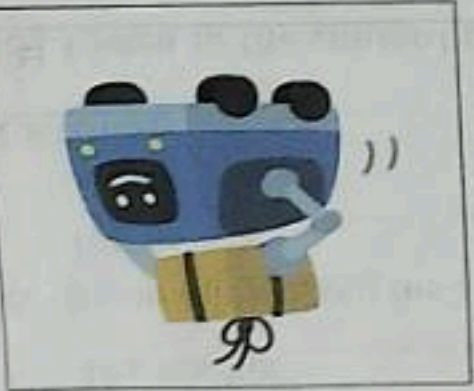
My grandmother will have been dead for 16 years. next year.

[6] Use the above grammar and new words to make a sentence.

She will have (stopped) basketball for 5 years next month. lived without playing

we welcome the new customers.

例: The management will have replaced the machines that were not working properly by the time





# [PART 4]

[1] Choose the best word to replace each of the underlined words below.

consider / demand / target / express / rock / mentioned

1. The researchers' names were written in the article.

The researchers' names were mentioned in the article.

2. The subject of the experiment is young adults.

The target of the experiment is young adults.

3. "Wears his heart on his sleeve", means he shows his true emotions.

"Wears his heart on his sleeve", means he expresses his true emotions.

4. The large waves shook the boat so violently that he fell overboard.

The large waves rocked the boat so violently that he fell overboard.

5. The teacher requested that they tell the truth.

The teacher demanded that they tell the truth.

6. If you think about his age, he did well.

If you consider his age, he did well.

## Listening

3 Listen to the content and choose "True" or "False".

1 According to the text, robots must be productive to be popular.

2 The baby seal robot becomes attached to you if you take care of it.

3 How does the baby seal robot interact with people.

4 The baby seal robot is popular with doctors, patients and nurses

T/F  
T/F  
T/F  
T/F



2 Read the text and answer the following questions.

1. What do some people insist that robots do to avoid restructuring?

Some people may insist that each robot work much harder.

2. According to the text what happens to the robot if you take care of it?

It becomes attached to you if you take care of it.

3. Why is it interesting that the robots mentioned aren't working?

The origin of the word robot means forced labor

"It is not enough to be busy, so are the ants. The question is: what are we busy about?"  
忙しいだけでは不十分だ。アリだって忙しい。問題は、何をしていたかということだ。

[4] Understanding Structures [Listen to the sentence and write it down.]

Robot will have replaced about half of the human work force by 2035.

Some may insist that each work much harder.

仮定法現在

提案・命令・要求・主観を表す動詞や、必要性や重要性を表す形容詞に続く that 節の内容は原形になる。that 節以下の内容は「実際にはまだ行われていない」という仮定の内容になっている。この用法を仮定法現在と呼ぶ。

例 I suggest that we wait and see.  
(様子を見てみるのが良いと思います。)

例 He insists that Meg be present.  
(彼はメガが出席することを要求しています。)



[5] Put the words in the correct order.

1. (I / that / he / insisted / alone / go / there).  
私は彼が一人で行くことを主張しました。

I insisted that he go alone there.

2. We (lawyer / the / us / that / show / demanded) the file.  
我々は弁護士にそのファイルを見せるよう求めました。

We demanded that lawyer show the us the file.

3. I (that / more / eat / you / recommend) vegetables.  
もっと野菜を食べよう勧めます。

I recommend that you eat more vegetables.

[6] Use the above grammar and new words to make a sentence.

She insists that you practice the piano.

例: The President demands a restructuring of the company in order to be more productive.