

【例 1】

Lesson 3 A Story about Yaku-Sugi Cedars

Part 3

In 1914, E. H. Wilson, an American botanist, visited Yakushima Island and studied its flora (植物相) . He introduced the largest Yaku-sugi stump to the world.

The circumference (外周) of the top of the stump is 13.8 meters.

It was named “Wilson’s Stump.”

Through Dr. Wilson’s studies, the island’s natural environment became known to the world for the first time.

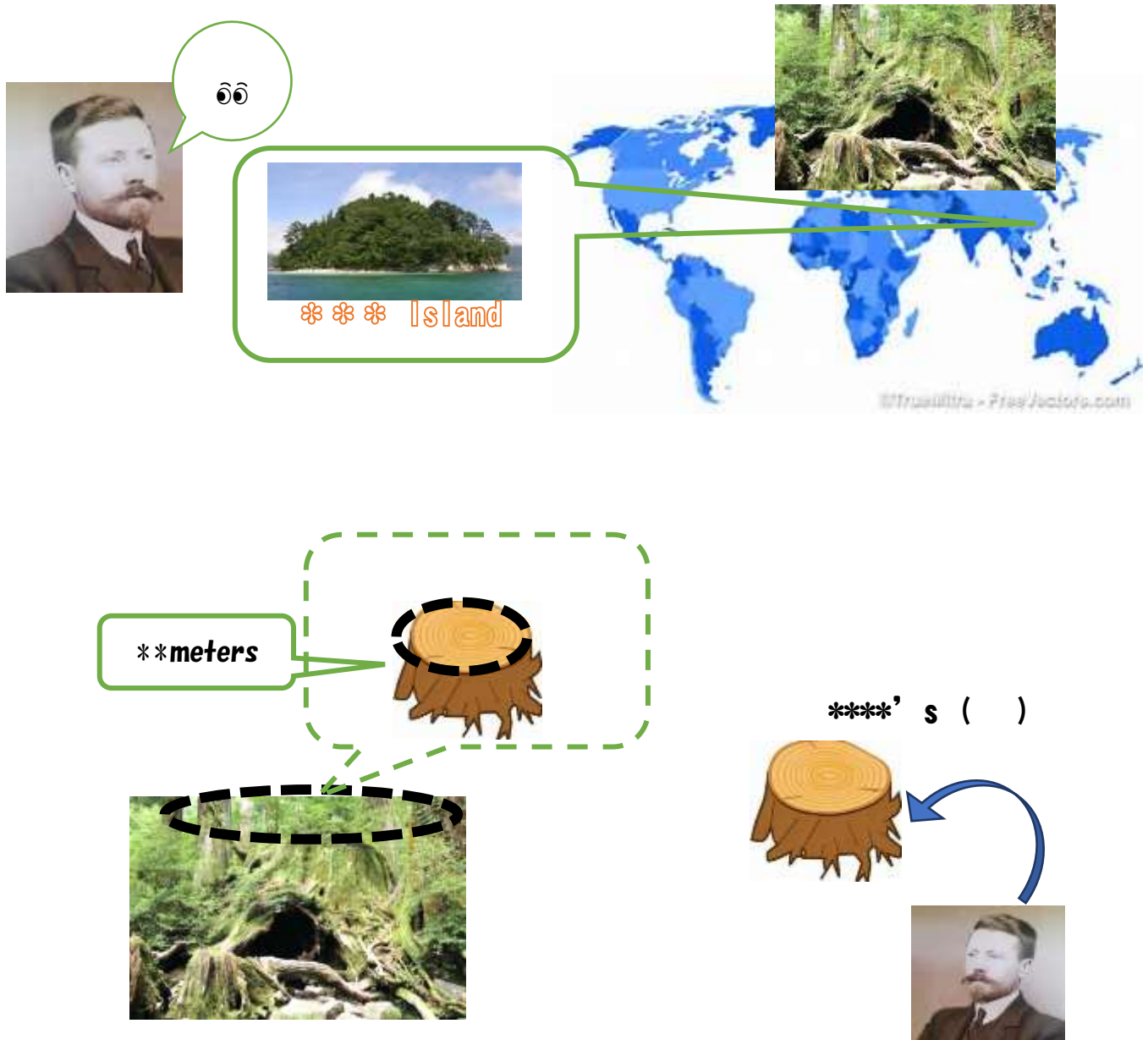
In 1966, an official of the local town hall confirmed the existence of the legendary Jomon-sugi cedar, which is the largest of the living Yaku-sugi cedars.

It is estimated to be 2,200 to 7,200 years old.

【例 1】

C 英 II Retelling L.3 A Story about Yaku-Sugi Cedars Part 3

イラストを見て、本文に書いてあったことを英語で説明しなさい。



【例2】

Lesson 8 A Mysterious Object from the Past Section 1

Around 65 B.C., a big storm hit a small island called Antikythera(アンティキテラ) in the Mediterranean Sea.

A ship was cruising near the island in that storm.

It was carrying a lot of Greek fine art, but it sank.

In 1900, another big storm hit the same area.

This time, a ship gathering sponges escaped the storm to the island of Antikythera.

After the storm passed, the crew began working again.

They dived in an area where they had never been before.

What they found, however, was the sunken ship with a lot of treasures.

Among them, there was something that looked like a box.

It was small and no one paid much attention to it.

【例 2】虫食いシート

Lesson 8 A Mysterious Object from the Past Section 1

- Around 65 (1.) , a big (2.) hit a small island called Antikythera in the Mediterranean Sea.
- A ship was (3.) near the island in that storm. It was carrying a lot of Greek (4.) art, but it (5.).
- In 1900, another big storm hit the same area.
- This time, a ship gathering (6.) (7.) the storm to the island of Antikythera.
- After the storm passed, the (8.) began working again.
- They (9.) in an area where they had never been before.
- What they found, however, was the (10.) ship with a lot of (11.).
- Among them, there was something that looked like a (12.).
- It was small and no one (13.) much (14.) to it.

【例 2】

Lesson 8 A Mysterious Object from the Past Section 1

イラストとキーワードを見て、本文に書いてあったことを英語で説明しなさい。

1.



- * a big storm
- * Antikythera
- * the Mediterranean Sea
- * a ship
- * cruising
- * Greek fine art
- * sank

2.



- * the crew dived
- * found
- * the sunken ship
- * treasures
- * like a box

【例 3】

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Once upon a time there lived a lion in a forest.

(昔むかし)

(森のなかに)

Q. 1 物語の場面はどこ？ ()

One day after a heavy meal. It was sleeping under a tree.

(ある日)

(たくさんの食事)

(木の下で寝ていた)

Q. 2 寝ているのは誰？ ()

After a while, there came a mouse and

(しばらくすると)

(ネズミ)

it started to play on the lion.

Q.3 ネズミはどこで遊んでいた？

()

(遊び始めた)

Suddenly the lion got up with anger

Q. 4 ライオンはなぜ怒った？

(突然)

(怒って起きた)

()から

and looked for those who disturbed its nice sleep.

(～を邪魔した者を探した)

Then it saw a small mouse standing trembling with fear.

Q. 5 ネズミの様子は？ ()

(すると) (見た)

(恐怖に震えながら立っているネズミ)

The lion jumped on it and started to kill it.

Q. 6 ライオンはどんな行動をした？

(飛びついた)

()

The mouse requested the lion to forgive it.

Q. 7 ネズミはどんな行動をした？

(頼んだ)

(自分を許してくれるように)

()

The lion felt pity and left it. The mouse ran away.

Q. 8 ライオンはなぜネズミを逃がした？

(可哀そうに思えた)

(放した)

(走って逃げた)

()

On another day, the lion was caught in a net by a hunter.

Q. 9 ライオンに何が起きた？

(別の日に)

(網に捕まった)

(ハンター) ()

The mouse came there and cut the net.

(そこへ来た)

(その網を切った)

Thus it escaped.

Q. 10 ライオンはなぜ逃げることが出来た？

(そうして) (逃げた)

()から

There after, the mouse and the lion became friends.

(それ以降)

(友達になった)

They lived happily in the forest afterwards.

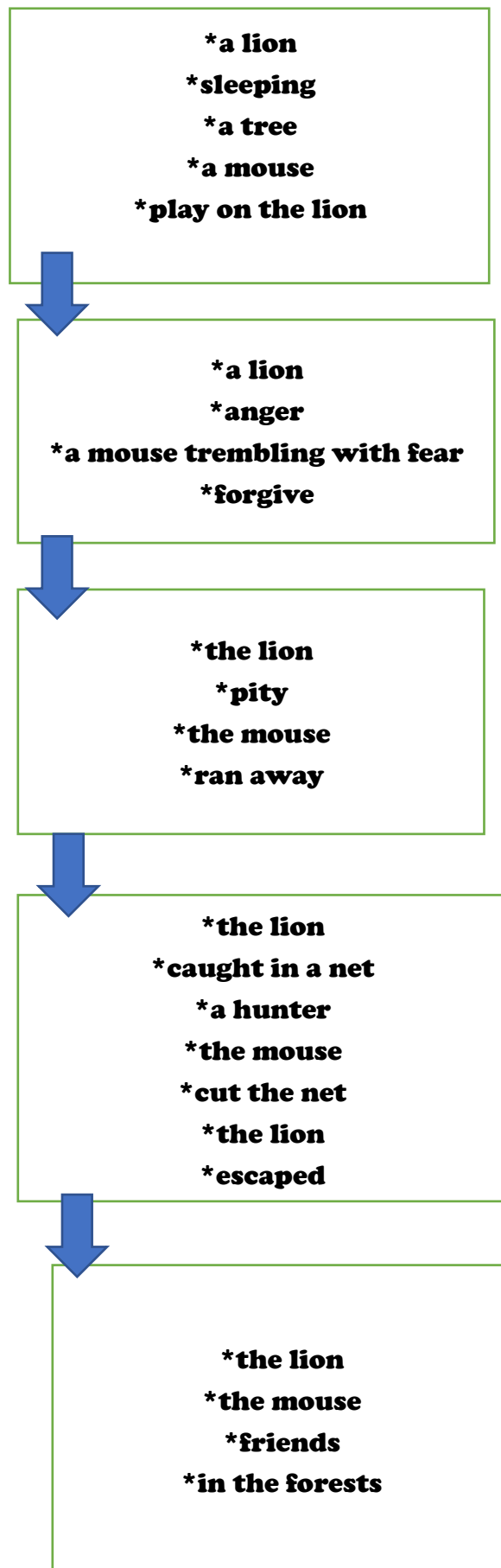
Q. 11 結果的にライオンとネズミはどうなった？

(幸せに暮らした)

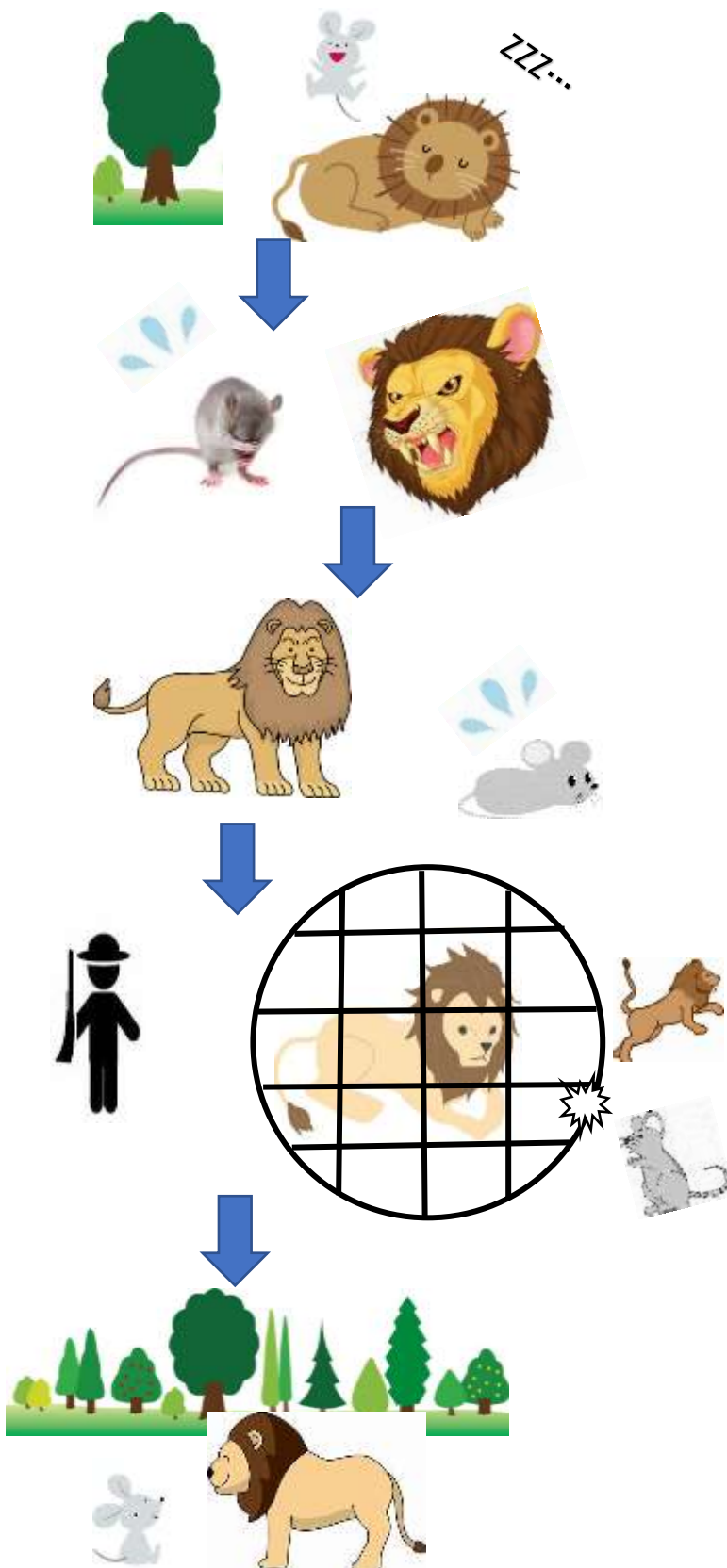
(森で)

()

【例 3】



【例3】



【例 3】

評価シート

I. 【再話情報】

1. 場面が「森」とであると説明した	2 0	・	1	・
2. ネズミがライオンの上で遊んでいることを説明した	2 0	・	1	・
3. ライオンが怒る様子を説明した	2 0	・	1	・
4. ライオンがネズミを逃がしたことを説明した	2 0	・	1	・
5. ライオンがハンターに捕まったことを説明した	2 0	・	1	・
6. ネズミがライオンを助けに来たことを説明した	2 0	・	1	・
7. ライオンとネズミが仲良くなったことを説明した	2 0	・	1	・

II. 【再話の状況】

8. 正確さ（理解を妨げる文法、語彙の誤りがない）	2 0	・	1	・
9. 流暢さ（発音）	2 0	・	1	・
10. 態度（相手を見ながら物語を説明しようとしている）	2 0	・	1	・

計 点/20

【例 4】

Lesson 5 Vegetable Factories: A New Approach to Agriculture

Part 2

You may be surprised to hear that we can grow vegetables without sun and soil. But that is what many people do in vegetable factories. In these factories, electric light is used in place of the sun, and fertilized water is used instead of soil.

Besides light and water, temperature and humidity are also controlled in these factories. Moreover, limited space is fully utilized by stacking shelves of the vegetables. In fact, you can find such factories built in the previously wasted space of office buildings or restaurants.

At present, the main produce of vegetable factories is leaf vegetables, but in the near future, more varieties of vegetables are sure to come.

Part 3

What are the good points of vegetable factories compared to traditional agriculture? For one thing, they can provide a stable supply of vegetables, even in bad weather conditions.

For another, vegetables grow much faster in a controlled environment.

Other good points include no use of chemicals and good taste with more vitamins. Perhaps best of all, people living in cities can also grow vegetables easily in these factories.

Unfortunately, vegetable factories still face one challenge.

Running them requires a lot of money.

Because of this, these vegetables are expensive to buy.

Hopefully, in the near future, we will have solved this problem.

【例４】虫食いシート

Lesson 5 Vegetable Factories: A New Approach to Agriculture

Part 2

You may be surprised to hear that we can grow vegetables without (s) and (s). But that is what many people do in vegetable factories. In these factories, (e) (l) is used in place of the sun, and (f) (w) is used instead of soil.

Besides light and water, (t) and (h) are also controlled in these factories. Moreover, (l) space is fully utilized by stacking (s) of the vegetables. In fact, you can find such factories built in the previously wasted space of (o) buildings or (r).

At present, the main produce of vegetable factories is (l) vegetables, but in the near future, more varieties of vegetables are sure to come.

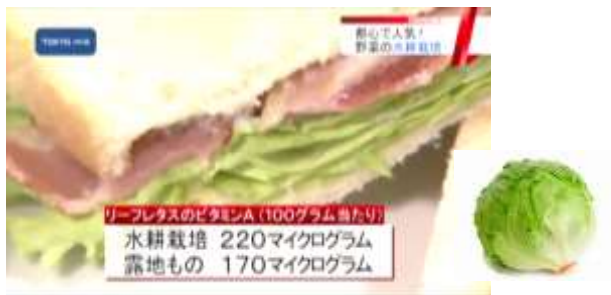
Part 3

What are the good points of vegetable factories compared to traditional agriculture? For one thing, they can provide a (s) (s) of vegetables, even in bad weather conditions. For another, vegetables grow much (f) in a controlled environment. Other good points include no use of (c) and good taste with more (v). Perhaps best of all, people living in cities can also grow vegetables easily in these factories.

Unfortunately, vegetable factories still face one challenge. Running them requires a lot of (m). Because of this, these vegetables are (e) to buy. Hopefully, in the near future, we will have solved this problem.

【例4】写真⇒英語

Vegetable factories (L.5-3) Notes



You

Also,

Besides,

The reporter says,

I (think/don' t think) vegetable factories will become more common because...

評価ルーブリック（例）

Evaluation (Retelling)

1. Whether the student's explanation is comprehensible or not.	3	/	2	/	1
2. Expressions & Grammar	3	/	2	/	1
2. Fluency (Pronunciation, accent ,etc...)	3	/	2	/	1
3. Attitude (Voice, Eye Contact, Gesture)	3	/	2	/	1

Class() No.() Name()

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