

Things

A I C H I



愛知県総合教育センター (Aichi Prefectural Education Center)
高等学校教科指導の充実に関する研究会 (英語) 編

巻頭言

21世紀を迎えて数年を経た今日、日本人の英語能力向上についての議論が盛んに行われている。議論の中心は、いかにコミュニケーションを重視していくかということである。従来の英語教育は、どちらかといえばいかに外の文化を内に取り込んでいくかに主眼が置かれてきた。しかし今後は、日本人が世界に向けて情報を発信していかなければならない時代である。そのためにはまず、自分のこと、そして自分の住んでいる地域のこと、身の回りのことなどを、英語で表現できることが、出発点になるであろう。

先に文部科学省は、「『英語が使える日本人』育成のための行動計画」(平成15年3月)を発表した。具体的には、「高等学校卒業時点で日常会話レベルの英語を駆使し、大学卒業時点でビジネスの場面で英語が使える」日本人を育成することを目標とする。そのためには、「いかにして自分からメッセージを伝え、相手からのメッセージを受け取るか」が重要である。英語教育においても、今まで以上に「英語を使用する場面をイメージする」ことが求められる。そこで私たちは、学習者が積極的に英語を使用できるような教材を自分たちの手で作ってみることにした。TOPICは学習者にとってできるだけ身近なものにし、表現も難しいものはなるべく避け、学習者自身がそのまま使えるよう表現を工夫した。またALTの協力を得て、より自然な言い回しになるようチェックを重ねた。

本書は、愛知県の有名な、又は知る人ぞ知る風物を、英語で紹介したものである。高校生の英語力で十分対応できる内容となっている。そして本書を学習教材として学ぶ際は、ただ内容理解のレベルにとどまらず、例えば自分の住んでいる地域についての情報をいかに発信するかということまで考えていただきたい。ふと見渡せばTOPICは至る所に存在するであろう。自分及び自分の住んでいる地域や地方の、風土・歴史・文化を英語で紹介しようと試みることによって、英語学習への興味がさらに喚起されることを期待する。

本書を参考にして、自分の住んでいる地域への関心を喚起し、理解をより確かなものとし、積極的に英語で表現できる能力を養う一助となればと、執筆者一同心より願う。

平成17年3月31日

愛知県総合教育センター 高等学校教科指導の充実に関する研究会

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1 NIIMI Nankichi

< 新美 南吉 > Part 1

A : Have you ever visited NIIMI Nankichi Memorial Hall?

B : Yes, I have once. And you?

A : No, never. What do you think of it? I mean, is it worth visiting?

B : Sure. Once you read his stories and poems, you'll love this place. I'm crazy about stories and poems written by NIIMI Nankichi. On your way there and in the building, you can see a lot of his relics, catch a glimpse of his character and life, and feel the atmosphere of his times.

A : Is Memorial Hall the only thing there?

B : No. Next to it, there is Nursery Tale Forest, which will remind people of 'Nakayama', the setting of a famous picture story "Gon-fox."

A : How do I get there?

B : You can take local trains on the Meitestu Kowa Line and get off at Handaguchi Station. Of course you can walk to the place. It takes only 20 minutes on foot. And on your way there, you can drop in at Nankichi's Parents' House, Hachiman Shrine and Korenji Temple.

A : Thank you for the information. Will you come along and join me in my adventure?

B : Sure! Why not?



NIIMI Nankichi Memorial Hall

NIIMI Nankichi

Part 1

His Childhood

Nankichi was born in Handa-cho (now Handa City) on July 30, 1913. His father, WATANABE Tazo, was a *tatami* (straw mat) artisan and later he dealt in *geta* (Japanese wooden clogs) and general merchandise. Nankichi was his second son. His original name was WATANABE Shohachi. When Nankichi was four, his mother Rie died and at six his father got remarried. He and his stepmother Shin did not get along. When he was eight, he was adopted into his real mother's family, the Niimis. So in his childhood days he was isolated and lonely.

His gentleness and love for people, which can be seen in his works, might originate from his loneliness.



At the back of the house, there is a bump and the house has an extra floor under the first floor. There are a kitchen, a dining room, and a very small closet on the extra floor.

Nankichi's Parents' House



Nankichi's Foster Parents' House

His Secondary School Days

In his primary school days Nankichi was doing very well, and after graduating he entered Handa Secondary School (now Handa Senior High School). Around second grade he began to write stories and poems. After graduation he took the entrance examination of Okazaki Normal School to be a teacher but failed it because of physical weakness.



Jyoyato(常夜灯)



Korenji Temple(光蓮寺)

His Substitute Teacher Days of Yanabe Elementary School

In 1931, when he was 18, he was employed as a substitute teacher of Yanabe Elementary School. He was in charge of the second grade classroom. In those days, he wrote many stories and poems and told them to his students. In July of the same year he told his famous nursery tale 'Gon-Fox' to them. He wrote this great nursery tale when he was only 18 years old. His genius for making stories and poems blossomed very early. Here is an excerpt from that text:

"Gon, was it you? Did you bring me the chestnuts?" Gon nodded weakly, but his eyes were shut. Hyoju dropped the rifle. A thin line of blue smoke was still rising from it

And at that time he began to use the name Nankichi.
In August he left the job because his contract expired.



EXERCISES

1 COMPREHENSION CHECK

本文の内容と一致するものには を , 一致しないものには × を付けなさい。

- (1) Nankichi was born in Handa-cyo on July 30, 1913.
()
- (2) When Nankichi was eight, he was adopted into his real father's family.
()
- (3) Nankichi failed the entrance examination of Okazaki Normal School because he had a bad record at his primary school.
()
- (4) Nankichi wrote his famous nursery tale 'Gon-Fox' when he was 18 years old.
()
- (5) Nankichi quit his job at Yanabe Elementary School because his disease got worse.
()

2 USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

文中の () 内の表現を参考にして , 次の日本語を英語にしなさい。

- (1) 彼はその仕事の責任者だ。(in charge of ~)

- (2) 当時 , 人々は今よりもはるかに質素に暮らしていた。(in those days, simply)

- (3) 彼の文章には彼の知性が見られる。(can be seen)

- (4) 彼と彼女はもうすぐ結婚するかもしれない。(might)



A : What beautiful flowers these are! I'm very fortunate to see this view. Do you know the name of these red flowers?

B : Yes, they are called cluster amaryllis (*higannbana*). Every year we can enjoy this picturesque scene in autumn. Just walking around here is a lot of fun for me. You can feel the changes of the seasons. In spring, cherry blossoms and rape blossoms (*nanohana*) bloom all over. I don't know how to express the beauty of the scenery. They are beyond description.

A : I do want to come back! Anyway this small stream called 'Yakachi-River' is the one which is used as a scene in 'Gon-Fox', isn't it?

B : Yes, a very famous scene. In this river Hyoju managed to catch some eels in his nets to feed his loving sick mother, but Gon was so playful that he mischievously set them free. Hyoju got angry with Gon, and eventually shot him. At the very last moment, they understood each other, but it was too late

A : Yes, it's a tragedy! I was deeply depressed by this mournful ending caused by misunderstandings when I read this story for the first time. Despite this sad ending, it is still fun to walk around the area, and think about the world of NIIMI Nankichi.

B : It sure is.



His Substitute Teacher Days of Kowa Elementary School

In 1937 when he was 24, he began to teach fourth grade students at Kowa elementary school. Around that time parents started treating him coldly and demanded him to be independent. Considering his age, it was quite natural for them to do so.

He wrote a lot of things in his diary about his school life, feelings and nature.

For example:

May 10

I didn't think of suicide for the last half month. I need neither honor nor reputation. I really hope that I can keep teaching in this school while looking at this beautiful sea.

July 5

Now I am a substitute teacher in this small town Kowa, which is a very gentle, beautiful, and comfortable place for me. Here I am enjoying modest happy days, and I can finally see that living is not always useless.

These were his brief happy days.

But he wrote this, too.

July 5

I feel terribly bad today, too. After teaching just two classes, I am too tired to speak.

His Teacher Days at Anjo Girls' High School

In 1938 when he was 25, his new life started at Anjo Girls' High School and he became a full-time teacher. His parents were very happy to hear the news that he got a new job.

He spent many fruitful and steady days, surrounded by understanding colleagues and female students who admired him.

During his first year, he gave up writing and tried to become a good teacher. He taught composition and English, but in those days the war cast a dark shadow over them. It became more and more difficult for him to teach English, so he infused most of his energy into teaching composition. His lessons were very unconventional. At that time works which were formal and flowery were praised, but he guided his students to write things as they were. Nankichi praised whatever they had written, and because they were praised, they became used to his way of teaching and they wrote many works willingly.

Such a teaching method is quite natural now, but at that time when everything was influenced by militarism, he stood out a great deal.

In 1941 his first book 'The Tales of Priest Ryokan - a Handball and an Alms Bowl' was published in Tokyo. And on December 8, World War broke out.

In 1942 the book "Grandfather's Lamp," which is one of his best works, was published. Here is an excerpt from that text:

Lamp, lamp, my longed-for lamp! Then, Minosuke knelt down and picked up a stone at his feet. And aiming at a lamp burning most brightly, he threw the stone with all his might. One of the big lights went out with a loud smash.

In terms of literature, 1942 was his best year. He finished writing a series of his best works, such as 'Gongoro Bell,' 'The Camellia Tree to Which an Ox Was Tied,' 'Hananoki Village and the Thieves,' and 'Peasants' Legs and Priests' Legs.'

However, writing these works in a very short time took a toll on Nankichi. Even a man who is in good health would become sick after straining himself. Nankichi was bothered by bloody spitting and urine and needed much more rest than ordinary men. Without a doubt, writing shortened his life. If it had not been for his intense writing, he might have lived longer. Two years later the war was over and peace came to Japan. From then on, medical technology developed rapidly. Nankichi could have benefitted from such technology.

Nankichi was an idealistic and sharp teacher, and his students found him rather cool at his first sight: he graduated from the University of Tokyo (Tokyo School of Foreign Language); he was very tall; he always kept smiling and was gentle to his students. The most charming thing about him was his long hair. In those days, militarism had spread and other male teachers were all short-haired.

In 1943 Nankichi finally took to his bed and had to quit his job against his will. His illness was larynx tuberculosis. In those days medical supplies were few and medical science was not developed. Tuberculosis was very hard to cure.

His loving students had come to see him, but at that time he was so weak that he could not sit up or speak.

On March 22 he passed away. He was just 29 years old.

After His Death

Now Handa, Kowa, and Anjyo have changed a lot, compared with Nankich's days. But even now his stories and poems are very familiar with people and alive in our minds. "Gon-Fox" is a central story in the textbook for fourth grade elementary students.



Nankichi's Tomb

EXERCISES

1 COMPREHENSION CHECK

本文の内容と一致するものには を , 一致しないものには × を付けなさい。

- (1) Nankichi finally got a full-time job at the age of 23.
()
- (2) The subjects Nankichi taught at Anjo Girls' High School were English and Japanese.
()
- (3) In terms of literature, 1942 was Nankichi's best year.
()
- (4) Nankichi quit his job at Anjo Girls' High School in 1943 because his contract expired.
()
- (5) Nankichi passed away when he was only 29.
()
- (6) 'Grandfather's Lamp' is in the textbook for fourth grade elementary students.
()

2 USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

文中の () 内の表現を参考にして , 次の日本語を英語にしなさい。

- (1) あなたが彼に対して腹を立てるのも当然だ。(It is natural ~)

- (2) 彼はその荷物を家に忘れてきたかもしれない。(might have + 過去分詞)

- (3) もし彼の助けがなかったら , 私は成功できなかっただろう。(If it had not been for ~)

- (4) 今から私と図書館で勉強しませんか。(Why don't you ~ ?)

2 TORII Suneemon

とりいすねえもん
<鳥居強右衛門>



A : Wow! What is that signpost? It looks a bit funny.

B : Yeah, when I first saw it as a child, I reacted in the same way. But now, he is a real hero of mine.

A : A hero of yours? Sounds interesting. Who is he?

B : He is a famous historical hero in East Mikawa, TORII Suneemon.

A : Was he a lord?

B : No, he wasn't. He was just a man who served the Lord of Nagashino Castle.

A : Then what made him so famous?

B : He saved his master and his castle at the cost of his own life when the castle was surrounded by 15,000 Takeda soldiers.

A : That's a lot of soldiers! How did he overcome such a difficulty?

B : He managed to sneak out of the castle in the darkness of night, swam down the river, and ran all the way to Okazaki Castle to ask TOKUGAWA Ieyasu for help.

A : Was he successful?

B : Yes, he was. The reinforcements dispatched by the ally engaged in a fierce battle against Takeda's army and repelled it.

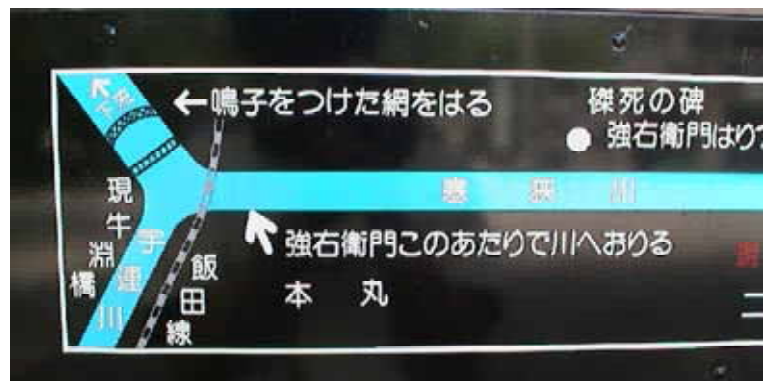
A : That's great. I'm curious to know what became of him. Did he get a bonus or something?

B : Unfortunately, not. On his way back to his castle, he was caught by the enemy and crucified.

A : Oh, what a shame!



Naruko-Ami (鳴子網)



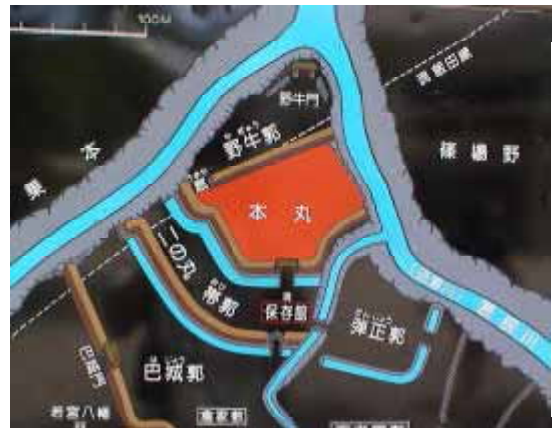
TORII Suneemon

~ The Story of a Brave Man in Mikawa

In the days of TORII Suneemon, Japan was in "Sengoku jidai," a period of war, and many feudal lords (Sengoku Daimyo) were competing to conquer the country. This was before the politically stable period called the EDO era, which lasted for about 260 years.

The man who won the conquest here in central Japan was ODA Nobunaga, an ally of TOKUGAWA Ieyasu. The latter became the first general of the Tokugawa shogunate. Nobunaga's unification of the region, however, was not at all easy. In those days, he was thought to be so fierce and strong that the feudal lords around him conspired with each other and tried to defeat him. Among them, TAKEDA Shingen was one of his greatest and strongest enemies.

In 1575, Takeda's army was on its way to conquer the Tokugawa feudal estate. A small castle stood in their path. This was Nagashino Castle where TORII Suneemon was a servant to his master, OKUDAIRA Sadamasa. Soon the castle was surrounded by 15,000 soldiers from Takeda's army. The fate of the castle and the 500 lives inside were in a desperate situation. It was then that Torii Suneemon volunteered to be a secret messenger. He said that he would sneak out of the castle and go to Okazaki Castle to ask TOKUGAWA Ieyasu for help.



Late in the night, he set out on his mission. The castle was standing on a cliff, and under it ran a river with a strong current. First, he entered the sewer inside the castle. He knew it led to a way out on the cliff side. He got out, and carefully climbed down the cliff and stepped into the river in the darkness of the night. No one noticed him.

In the water, there were some Naruko-Ami, a kind of net attached to bells on the riverside to let the soldiers know if someone was attempting to leave the castle. He swam forward cutting these nets with a knife given to him by his master. After swimming about 6 km, he landed and hurried to Okazaki, which was about 45 km away. He ran through the night and at last arrived at Okazaki Castle the next day.



He was lucky to meet not only Ieyasu but also Nobunaga there. Nobunaga was very surprised to hear what he had done and said, "How brave you are! OK, tomorrow, I will send reinforcements with 3,000 guns. You look so exhausted. Now you may take some rest here." But Suneemon didn't follow these orders, saying "Thank you very much for your great kindness, but I would like to tell this news to my master as soon as possible. So I am going to leave here right away."

His luck, however, didn't last so long. On his way back to the castle, he was captured by Takeda's soldiers. One of Takeda's generals told him to shout to the castle that he had failed to ask for help and that nobody would be coming. He pretended to accept this, and was brought in front of the castle with his hands tied behind his back. There, all of a sudden, he



shouted with all of his might, "Hey, everybody, never give up! Reinforcements are coming, Nobunaga's great army is on its way! Many guns..." Before he finished his words, he was silenced and taken away. He was taken to the other side of the river, never to return. It became known that he was crucified there.



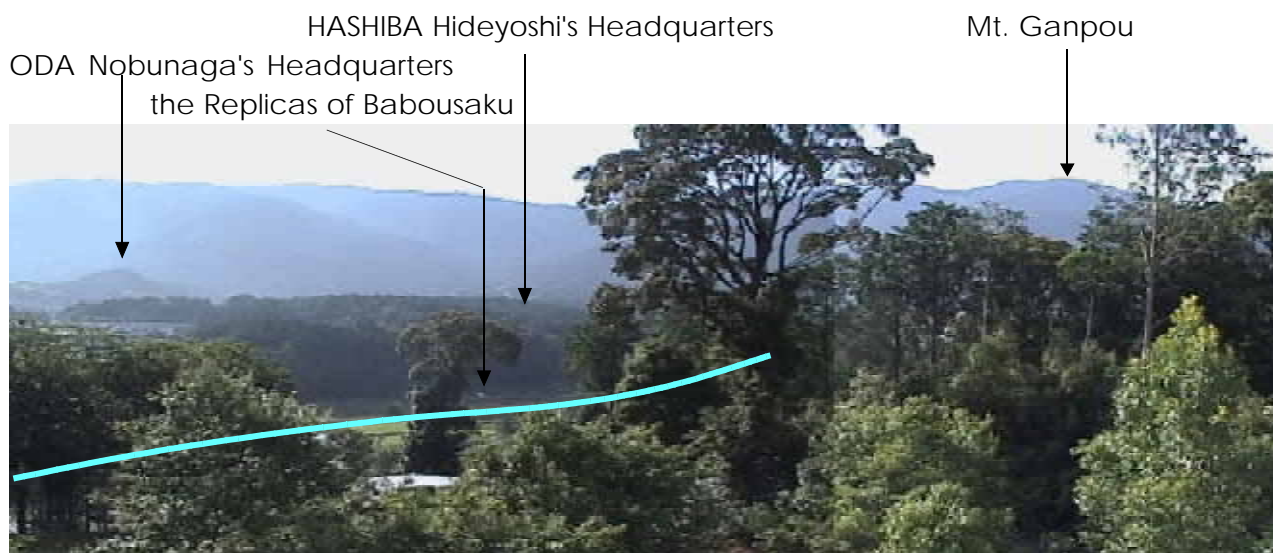
Babousaku

This is the story of a brave man who sacrificed his life to save his master and his family. What happened after this? Of course, large reinforcements in the form of 38,000 soldiers came. They engaged in a fierce battle against Takeda. This battle is known as the "Battle of Shitaragahara" and ended in triumph for Nobunaga's side. The lives of those in the castle were saved. This battle encouraged Nobunaga to unify further regions of Japan, while for Takeda's family, this was the first step toward their demise.

"Babousaku," the fence-like structure in the picture above, contributed greatly to Oda's triumph. Each soldier was forced to carry a log all the way from Mino, Gifu Prefecture. Babousaku prevented Takeda's cavalry from rushing into Oda's camp and also made it possible to shoot the enemy continuously for the first time in Japanese history: The guns they used in those days needed some time to reload and get ready to fire again, but Oda's snipers succeeded in shooting continuously at the enemy. They achieved this by forming 3 rows of soldiers, the first row would shoot from behind the Babousaku while the next row was preparing to fire.

<WORDS & PHRASES>

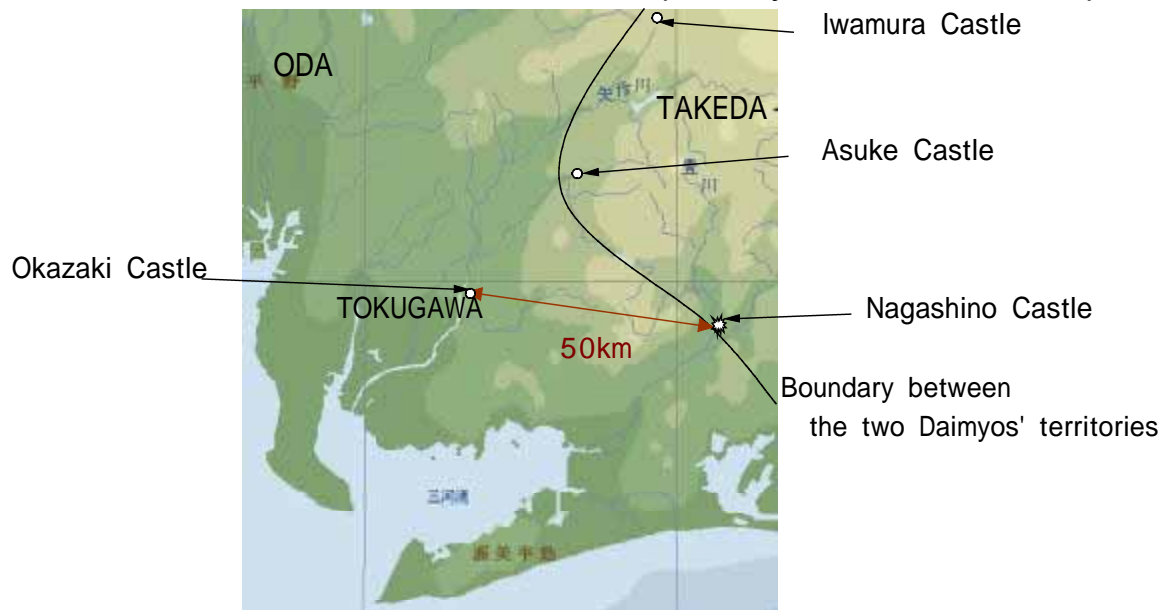
conquer 征服する conspire with ~ と共謀する feudal estate 封土 (ほうど: 大名の領地)
 on one's way 途中に desperate 絶望的な secret messenger 密使 cliff かけ
 sewer 下水路 attempt to ~することを企てる reinforcements 援軍 capture 捕える
 general 将軍 fail to ~することに失敗する crucify はりつけにする triumph 大勝利
 unification 統一 demise 没落



The battle field of Shitaragahara

This picture was taken from the roof of Shitaragahara History Reference Library. This is where Takeda's headquarters were set up. There didn't used to be tall trees in this area. The blue line in the picture shows the route of the Rengo River, over which Oda's and Takeda's soldiers gazed at each other prior to the battle. TORII Suneemon climbed Mt. Ganpou and made known his successful escape by lighting a fire to release a smoke signal on the mountainside. The people inside Nagashino Castle were very encouraged when they saw the signal.

The Situation of the Time (Daimyo's Territories)



PARAGRAPH READING

() 内に適当な語句を入れて段落ごとの内容をまとめてみよう。

- 1 鳥居強右衛門の生きた時代は(ア)時代で大名達が(イ)しようとしのぎを削っていた。
- 2 この時代の戦いを最後に制したのは(ウ)であったが、それまで彼の周りの大名たちは同盟し彼を倒そうとしてきた。中でも強大な力を誇り、彼の脅威であったのが(エ)であった。
- 3 1575年,(イ)は奥平定昌が城主である(オ)城を(カ)人の兵で取り囲んだ。城内の命は絶望的だった。この時家臣の(キ)が、岡崎城にいる(ク)に援軍を求めに行く密使となることを申し出た。
- 4 <キが城から抜け出す動きを追ってみよう>
夜遅くに行動を開始。 城の(ケ)に入る。彼はそれががけの横穴に通じていることを知っていた。 横穴から抜け出す。 がけを降りて,(コ)に入った。 だれにも(サ)た。
- 5 水中には(シ)が張ってあった。これに触れると川岸の(ス)がなる仕組みだった。彼はこれらを(セ)ながら泳いだ。(ソ)キロ泳いだ辺りで陸に上がり約(タ)キロ先にある(チ)へと急いだ。夜中走り続けた彼は、翌日到着した。
- 6 そこには家康ばかりでなく(ツ)もいた。彼は(テ)で驚いた。そして翌朝(ト)丁の鉄砲を持って兵を進めることを約束してくれた。彼は強右衛門に十分休んでいくよ う言ったが、彼はこの知らせを,(ナ)自分の殿様に伝えたいと言って断った。
- 7 帰り道、彼はついに敵軍に捕まってしまった。敵軍は、彼に城に向かって(ニ)と叫ぶように命じた。彼はこれを受け入れたような(ヌ)をしていたが、城の前まで連れていかれると突然,(ネ)がやってくるぞ、と叫び城内の者を勇気づけたのであった。そのため彼は(ノ)にされ、帰らぬ人となった。
- 8, 9 この後,(ハ)人の兵を擁する織田方と武田方の間で壮絶な戦いが行われた。これが(ヒ)の合戦で,(フ)方の大勝利に終わり,(オ)城の人々は助け出された。この戦いで強大な敵を破った(ツ)は天下統一に向けてさらに勢力を伸ばしていくことになるが、敗れた武田氏は没落へと向かうことになるのである。

ACCESS (to Nagashino Castle)

[CAR] about 19km north of Toyokawa IC (Tomei Highway)

[TRAIN] ten minutes' walk from Nagashinojo Station (JR Iida Line)

3 MATSUDAIRA

< 徳川将軍家の先祖 松平氏 >

A : Do you know who this man is?

B : He is MATSUDAIRA Chikauji, the ancestor of the TOKUGAWA Shogun Family.

A : Really? I'm interested in Japanese history, especially the Edo Era. Ieyasu started the TOKUGAWA Shogunate in 1603, didn't he?

B : Yes. But do you know where he came from?

A : I have no idea. Was he from somewhere in the Kanto district?

B : No. He was from Okazaki in Aichi Prefecture. He was born into the MATSUDAIRA family. When he was young, he was called Takechiyo. Unfortunately his father, Hirotada, didn't have enough political power, so he was forced to give his son as a hostage to a stronger feudal lord (daimyo), IMAGAWA Yoshimoto, to swear loyalty to him. Ieyasu spent his youth in captivity.

A : Wow, that's interesting!

B : And his family dates back to the 15th century. The man of this statue, Chikauji, was the first member of the MATSUDAIRA family.

A : I want to know more about this family. Shall we visit the place where the statue stands to see the birthplace of the Shogun family?

B : Sounds great!



Matsudaira Village Guide

Matsudaira village is located in the mountains in the east of Toyota City. The history of MATSUDAIRA's 8 generations started here, leading to the prosperity of the 300 years' TOKUGAWA Shogunate. About six hundred years ago, Tokunami, a strolling monk, happened to be in this area and got married to a daughter of the Tarozaemon family. He changed his name to MATSUDAIRA Chikauji, the first member of the MATSUDAIRA family.



MATSUDAIRA TOSHOGU



UBUYU NO IDO

This is Matsudaira Toshogu. At first it was the local shrine of the village. The moat and the stone wall were built after the Sekigahara Battle, where the two big powers, TOKUGAWA and TOYOTOMI, fought. In 1619, Ieyasu died, and the shrine was called Toshogu.

In the area of Toshogu is an old well called *UBUYU NO IDO*. Matsudaira family members used the water for their baby's first bath. When Takechiyo (later Ieyasu) was born in Okazaki Castle, the water was drawn from the well, put into a bamboo bottle, and carried on a horse to the castle, miles away from there.



the gate of KOGETSUIN



the main building of KOGETSUIN

This is Kogetsuin, MATSUDAIRA's family temple. In 1377, Chikauji constructed the statue of Amida Buddha and all the buildings and towers, and the temple was named Kogetsuin. Later, Ieyasu gave it a special territory and the TOKUGAWA Shogunate protected the temple until the Meiji Restoration. The gate and the main building were built in 1641 by command of TOKUGAWA Iemitsu, the third Shogun of TOKUGAWA.

-----<WORDS & PHRASES>-----

moat 堀 TOKUGAWA Shogunate 徳川幕府

History

"Life is like going on a long and winding road with heavy baggage on your back."

「人生は重荷を負うて遠き道を行くがごとし」



Okazaki Castle



a view at the top of Okazaki Castle

Once in the Middle Ages, a monk was traveling westward from the Kanto District. He happened to come to a village deep in the mountains. He became friends with the chief and other villagers and married the daughter of the chief. He called himself MATSUDAIRA Chikauji (松平親氏), who began the MATSUDAIRA and later the TOKUGAWA (Shogun) families.

The MATSUDAIRA family got more and more powerful and eventually ruled a wide area of Mikawa district (the eastern half of Aichi Prefecture). But there was a more powerful group, called the IMAGAWA family, to the west of MATSUDAIRA's place. In order for the MATSUDAIRA family to exist, they had to submit to Imagawa: otherwise the MATSUDAIRA family would have destroyed.

In 1542, a baby was born in Okazaki Castle, a son of MATSUDAIRA Hirotada. He was named Takechiyo. At that time the MATSUDAIRA family was faced with a serious problem: to exist or to fall at the hands of stronger neighboring clans. The family was surrounded by two big powers; ODA and IMAGAWA. In those days weaker families were forced to send sons or daughters to a more powerful family as a hostage. That was the case with Young Takechiyo. At the age of 6, he was sent to ODA Nobuhide and about two years later, to IMAGAWA Yoshimoto. Life as a hostage was very cruel. He was oppressed and teased, but he put up with the many hardships, dreaming of the day when he would reign all over Japan.

In 1560, the Battle of Okehazama occurred, and IMAGAWA Yoshimoto was killed. Takechiyo had changed his name into Motoyasu and had hardly heard the news of Yoshimoto's death when he returned to Okazaki. He was determined to be independent as the general of the MATSUDAIRA family and called himself Ieyasu. He was 19 years old.

As you know, he became the first Shogun of the TOKUGAWA Government, which lasted as long as 260 years. For all of his life, his motto was to be patient. "Life is like going on a long and winding road with heavy baggage on your back. Be slow and steady." This is said to have been his favorite phrase. It was certain that the hard experiences in his youth helped him succeed in life.

-----<WORDS & PHRASES>-----

clan 大名 ODA Nobuhide 織田信秀 ; 信長の父 hostage 人質

EXERCISES

1 COMPREHENSION CHECK

文の内容に即して，以下の設問に英語で答えなさい。

- (1) Who was the first member of the Matsudaira family?
- (2) Who was Takechiyo's father?
- (3) Why was Takechiyo sent to ODA Nobuhide?
- (4) How old was Takechiyo when he decided to be independent and called himself Ieyasu?

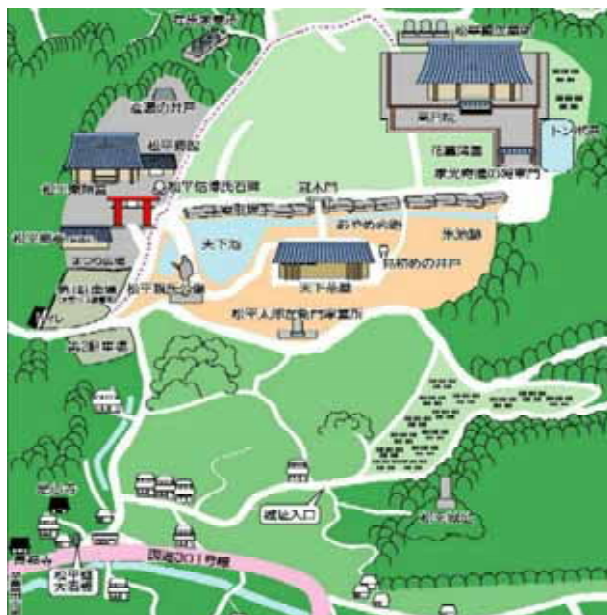
2 USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

文中の表現を参考にして，次の日本語を英語にしなさい。

- (1) 若いころの経験が，彼の人生の成功に役立った。(help を用いて)
- (2) 明日何が起こるかなんて言えない。(There で始めて)
- (3) 私は家の外の騒音に我慢できない。(put を用いて)
- (4) 私が家に帰るやいなや電話が鳴った。(Hardly で始めて)
- (5) 母が帰ってくるまで私はずっとテレビを見ていた。
- (6) 悪天候のために運動会を延期せざるをえなかった。(force を用いて)

ACCESS

- Take a Meitetsu bus for Nakagaito(中垣内) at Toyotashi Station(Meitetsu Line).
- Get off the bus at Kugyuudaira(九久平) and take a taxi there. It is about a 7-minute taxi ride to Matsudairago(松平郷).



資料提供 <http://www.city.toyota.aichi.jp/>

4 Ichinomiya Tanabata Matsuri

< 一宮七夕まつり >

A : What a crowd! I can hardly move forward! What's this all about?

B : Well, this is the Tanabata festival. The Tanabata festival in Ichinomiya is said to be one of the greatest in Japan. This is the most exciting summer event in Ichinomiya.

A : Ok, but what is Tanabata?

B : It is a seasonal festival held in summer. It comes from an old legend in China. Two stars, the Herdboy Star and the Weaver Star, were in love, but they could only meet once a year. If it rains on that particular day, the Milky Way floods and prevents them from meeting. So we pray for lovely weather by decorating bamboo branches. Then we also pray for good fortune to God for the sake of those two lovers and wish upon a star.

A : Japanese culture has been influenced by Chinese culture in many ways, right?

B : Yes, it has had a great influence on the Japanese culture. But the Tanabata festival was named after a Japanese mythological goddess who was very good at weaving.

A : Look at those strips of paper. What is written on them?

B : They are called *tanzaku*. Children write their wishes and hang them on bamboo branches.

A : How cute! Here comes a children's parade! And girls in kimonos!

B : Well, to be precise, they are in *yukatas*. *Yukatas* are an informal cotton kimono for the summer season. Girls like to go to summer festivals and fireworks in *yukatas*. *Yukatas* are much less expensive and easier to handle than traditional kimonos.

A : I see.

B : Oh, there is a rule about wearing kimonos, including *yukatas*.

A : What's that?

B : Women have to wear them so that the left lapel covers the right one, and vice versa for men.

A : Oh, I see. I'll remember that.



Tanabata Matsuri Guide

Ichinomiya city is famous for its textiles, especially for its woolen fabric. Ichinomiya Tanabata Matsuri is the festival for the people to show their gratitude to the God of textiles.

In Ichinomiya city, there is a big shrine called Masumida Jinja (真清田神社). It is located near Ichinomiya station and is very popular among people in Ichinomiya. "Amenohoakarinomikoto" (天火明命), who is the god enshrined in Masumida Jinja, is also worshipped as the guardian deity of Ichinomiya citizens. His mother, "yorozuhataotoyoki-tsushimenomikoto" (萬幡豊秋津師比売命) is known as the goddess of textiles, and it is said that Ichinomiya developed in textiles with blessings from her.

The Ichinomiya Tanabata Matsuri started in 1956. It is held in the end of July in relation with the Weaver Star. Though Tanabata, the Star Festival is July 7th, it was decided by the city that Ichinomiya Tanabata Matsuri should be held for 4 days, and its last day should be the last Sunday of July. In some rural areas, for festivals like this, people sometimes use lunar calendars.

The shopping arcades that lead to Masumida Jinja are all decorated gorgeously and street peddlers set up their fair stalls. More than 1.3 million people visit this festival. It is said that the Tanabata Matsuri in Ichinomiya is one of the three greatest Star Festivals in Japan, the other two being: Sendai in Miyagi and Hiratsuka in Kanagawa. There are a lot of events throughout the festival period. Textile Fair, Bon Dance Fair, and many parades by various groups, such as Miss Tanabata and Miss Textiles in open cars, are held. Among them, "Onzohoukendaigyoretsu" (御衣<おんぞ>奉献大行列) is the grand parade to bring woolen fabrics, which is the speciality of Ichinomiya, to Masumida Jinja. The parade is about 500 meters long.



-----<WORDS & PHRASES>-----
textiles 繊維 enshrine ~を祭る guardian deity 守り神 fair stalls 露店
lunar calendars 旧曆

EXERCISES

1 COMPREHENSION CHECK

文の内容に即して，以下の設問に英語で答えなさい。

- (1) Does Chinese culture have much influence on Japanese culture?
- (2) What is the legend of Tanabata?
- (3) What happens when it rains on the night of Tanabata?

- (4) What do children write on *tanzaku*?
- (5) What are the good characteristics of *yukatas*?
- (6) What is the rule about wearing *yukatas*?
- (7) What is Ichinomiya city famous for?
- (8) When did Ichinomiya Tanabata Matsuri start?



- (9) Name all three cities in Japan that are famous for its great Tanabata Matsuri.
- (10) What memories do you have about Tanabata?

2 USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

文中の表現を参考にして，次の日本語を英語にしなさい。

- (1) 彼の言葉は私に多大な影響を及ぼした。
His words () a great ()() me.
- (2) 彼女はアップルパイを焼くのが得意だ。
She ()() () baking apple pies.
- (3) 下呂は温泉で有名だ。
Gero ()() () its hot spring.
- (4) 彼女は無実だと言われています。
()() ()() she is innocent.
- (5) 彼は祖母にちなんで娘をアリシアと名付けた。
He () his daughter Alicia () his grandmother.
- (6) 私はケーキやチョコレートといった甘いものが好きだ。
I like sweets ()() cakes and chocolates.

3 COLLOQUIAL EXPRESSIONS

ペアを組んで会話してみよう。

A: I'd like to see Mr. Green.

B: He's not on duty today.

A: Again? I couldn't see him last time. When can I catch him?

B: He's available only on Monday morning and Wednesday afternoon.

5 The Hadaka Matsuri

<国府宮はだか祭り>



A : What is this red cloth, Ken?

B : Well, it's *naoi*, a sort of charm. In February, there is a festival, *Hadaka Matsuri* at Konomiya Shrine in Inazawa. My father took part in the festival and bought it there.

A : *Hadaka Matsuri*? *Hadaka* means naked, doesn't it?

B : Exactly. All the participants are wearing loincloths, *fundoshi* in Japanese, and only men can join.

A : What do they do during the event?

B : A man is chosen as *Shin-otoko* every year. He is a kind of scapegoat and is believed to absorb evils. They chase him through the streets to touch him.

A : I see. Did your father touch him?

B : He said he did, but I don't believe him. Finding *Shin-otoko* is very difficult, and it is even more difficult to touch him. There are about 10,000 participants, and in addition to this, *Shin-otoko* is guarded by strong men, so he couldn't have done it.

A : Can foreigners take part in the festival?

B : Yes, of course. Many foreigners also enjoy it.

A : OK. Is your father going there next year?

B : Yeah, he enjoys it every year, and I'm also going. Will you join us?

A : Yes, I'd love to. I'll touch *shin-otoko*.

B : OK. Give it a try.

-----<WORDS & PHRASES>-----

naoi 儼追 (なおい)

take part in ~に参加する

Shin-otoko 神男

couldn't have done したはずがない

Hadaka Matsuri Guide

The Hadaka Matsuri is an old divine service to exorcize plagues, which was started by an Imperial ordinance in the Nara period. It begins on the 2nd day of the lunar New Year when the *Shin-otoko* (神男), who is the man burdened with all the world's calamity, is selected among the applicants by lot and prayer. He is given a *sakaki* (榊), a kind of plant offered to God in Japan, with a special mark which proves that he is the *Shin-otoko*. Then he must have all his hair completely shaved, even the hair on his body.

On the 7th day of the lunar New Year, *Oh-kagami-mochi* (大鏡餅), a large round-shaped rice-cake, is made from 50 bales of rice. *Shin-otoko* joins in the making of this *kagami-mochi* with *Guji* (宮司), the chief priest of the Shinto Shrine. On the 10th day of the lunar New Year at 5 pm, the *Shin-otoko* must begin his three-day confinement in a shrine, *Naoi-den* (難追殿), for devotional purposes. At 7 p.m. on the 12th day of the lunar New Year, a divine service is executed in a government office building.

At 5 p.m. on the 13th day of the lunar New Year, the *Shin-otoko* is prayed for, to be given the ability to carry out his important mission. When the prayer is over, a lot of men and women rush to the sanctuary to give a prayer for exorcism and to get *Naoi-kire* (難追布), a protective charm.

In the afternoon on this day, lots of naked men from the district around Inazawa city run into the shrine with *Naoi-zasa* (難追笹). A *Naoi-zasa* is bamboo grass and people who cannot be undressed write their names, ages and wishes on pieces of cloth and tie them to the bamboo grass. The naked men then wait for *Shin-otoko* in the cold winter weather.

At 3 pm, after *Naoi-shinji* (難追神事) is over, *Guji* and *Shin-otoko* worship and offer sake to God. *Negi* (禰宜), a Shinto priest, brings a huge *sakaki*, sacred branch, and he swings it above *Shin-otoko*'s head three times and says, "Go to the *Naoi-hojo* (難追捕場) from now on" in a loud voice. *Shin-otoko*, who is completely naked, then runs into the crowd of waiting men while *Negi* begins to swing *tetsuhoko* (鉄鉾) while praying for his safety. The naked men make a dash to touch him in order to exorcize plagues. Many participants drink much sake and get heavily drunk. They hit and jostle each other during the festival so quite a few people get injured. *Shin-otoko* comes into *Naoi-den* about an hour later and *Negi* makes sure he is safe.

-----<WORDS & PHRASES>-----
the lunar New Year 旧暦正月 divine service 神事 exorcize (厄など)を追い払う
plague 疫病 calamity 災害, 災難 sanctuary 神殿 exorcism 厄払い

EXERCISES

1 COMPREHENSION CHECK

文の内容に即して、以下の設問に英語で答えなさい。

- (1) What does "*Hadaka*" mean in English?
- (2) What is "*Shin-otoko*"?
- (3) Is it easy to find *Shin-otoko* during the festival?
- (4) What is "*sakaki*"?
- (5) Do many people get injured in the festival?

2 USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

文中の表現を参考にして、次の日本語を英語にしなさい。

- (1) 彼はスピーチコンテストに参加した。
He () () in the speech contest.
- (2) 彼女がうそをついたはずはない。
She couldn't () () a lie.
- (3) ワインはブドウから作られる。
Wine is () () grapes.
- (4) まり子は髪を切った。(切ってもらった)
Mariko () her hair ().
- (5) 彼が来るかどうか確かめてください。
Please () () whether he is coming or not.

ACCESS

It takes about 12 minutes from Nagoya to Konomiya Station by the Meitetsu limited express train. The Konomiya Shrine is about 5 minutes' walk from Konomiya Station.



地図提供 http://www.pref.aichi.jp/koho/feeling/hadaka/hadaka_a.html

6 Ginkgo in Sobue

< 祖父江町の銀杏 >



A : Oh, What an awful smell! Where does it come from?

B : It comes from ginkgo fruits. Look at that tree.

A : The tree with a lot of yellow fruits?

B : Yeah. When they are ripe, they turn yellow, and give off a bad smell.

A : Hmm Look! A lot of ginkgo fruits have fallen off onto the ground.

B : Don't touch them with your bare hands.

A : Why?

B : Because some people are allergic to them and will develop a rash.

A : You can't eat them, can you?

B : Yes, we can. After they ripen fully, we get rid of the yellow parts and there are white seeds inside. We wash them, dry them in the sun, and ...

A : So you eat the white seeds?

B : No, we don't. They are nut shells. We can eat only the inside. It's soft and emerald green.

A : How does it taste?

B : I think it's delicious. I like it very much. We have a number of ginkgo trees in our town. Most of them are older than 100 years old. People are proud that our town produces the largest amount of ginkgo nuts in Japan. Would you like to try some?

A : OK, I will.

B : Why don't you come to my house and I'll show you how to cook them.

Ginkgo

It is not clear when ginkgo was introduced to Japan. It is said that ginkgo came from China with the introduction of Buddhism into Japan, but this is not definite. There are many big ginkgo trees in Sobue Town, and most of them have been there for more than 100 years.

The wind called *Ibuki-oroshi** (伊吹おろし) blows hard in this area. Ginkgo trees were planted around the shrines, temples, and residences so that they could protect them. That's why they are called "*yashiki ginnan* (屋敷銀杏:house ginkgo)." The leaves of ginkgo turn yellow at the end of autumn. We can enjoy beautiful scenery everywhere in this town.

Sobue is the first town in Japan where they were planted in order to produce and sell them. About 100 years ago, three men, who came from Yamazaki area in Sobue, went to sell their ginkgos in Nagoya, and they were able to sell them at a high price, about six or seven times more than usual. This is the beginning of ginkgo history in Sobue. Growing ginkgo for food has been improved many times.

There are several kinds of ginkgos in Sobue. They are *Kinbei* (金兵衛), *Kyuji* (久寿・久治), and *Toukuro* (籐九郎). *Kinbei* is an early -ripening variety and is sold in July and August. *Kyuji* is not so bitter and tastes good. It is easy to remove the husk of *Tokuro* ginkgo because its husk is thinner than the others. It is also bigger than other ginkgos and it keeps longer. We can eat them even at the end of the winter.

We have many ways of eating ginkgo: *chawan-mushi* (茶碗蒸し), *ginnan-okowa*, and *ginnan-gohan*, for example. There are some restaurants which serve us *ginnan-kaiseki*. We'll show you how to cook *ginnan-gohan* later.

They say that the fruits of ginkgo are good for our health, especially to stop coughing and to recover from fatigue. The leaves of ginkgo are also said to be good for our health. Look at the chart below.

The main ingredient of ginkgo and chestnut		
	Ginkgo	Chestnut
Protein	4.7g	2.7g
Lipid	1.7g	0.3g
Carbohydrate	34.7g	35.9g
Vitamin A	160 IU	26 IU
Vitamin B	23mg	22mg



Ibuki-oroshi

There is a mountain called *Ibuki-yama* (伊吹山) to the northwest of Sobue town. *Ibuki-oroshi* is the strong wind from the mountain and it is cold and windy.

Preparation for the Forwarding of Ginkgos



1 the ripe ginkgos



5 dry the ginkgos



2 wash the ginkgos



6 sprinkle the ginkgos with powder



3 remove the yellow parts of ginkgo



7 put the ginkgos into each box



4 put the ginkgos into water in order to clean and distinguish good ones from bad ones.



8 the nuts of ginkgo

EXERCISES

1 COMPREHENSION CHECK

文の内容に即して、以下の設問に英語で答えなさい。

- (1) Can we eat the yellow parts of the ginkgo?
- (2) Which part of the ginkgo can we eat?
- (3) How old are most of the ginkgo trees in Sobue?
- (4) Why are they called “*yashiki-ginnan*”?
- (5) When can we eat Kinbei?

2 USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

文中の表現を参考にして、次の日本語を英語にしなさい。

- (1) 一緒にパーティーへ来ない?
()() you come to the party with us?
- (2) 彼女は英語上達のために英国へ行った。
She went to England ()() to improve her English.
- (3) よく眠れるように明かりを消しなさい。
Switch the light off ()() we can sleep well.
- (4) 悪い習慣をやめるのは難しい。
It is difficult to ()()() a bad habit.

7 Irago Misaki

いらごみさき
<伊良湖岬>



Koijigahama

A : Wow! What a beautiful beach we have here!

B : I told you! Here we are at Koijigahama, at the tip of the Atsumi Peninsula.

A : Mmm... The soothing sound of the waves, the refreshing sea breeze on my cheeks, and this beautiful white sanded beach under the crystal-clear blue sky. It's super here!

B : Oh! You sound like a poet today. Ok, Miss Poet, I have a quiz about this beach. This beach welcomes two famous visitors from the sea, two kinds of visitors, to be exact. Can you guess what they are?

A : Well ..., a UFO and ...no, no, I'm just kidding. I don't know. Can you give me a clue?

B : One is an animal and the other is not.

A : Mmm....., I give up. What are they?

B : Big red turtles and coconuts from far away southern islands!

A : Turtles and coconuts from the sea! That is so romantic! Tell me more about them.

B : Sure, but before that, let's get out of the car and take a walk on the beach! I'm dying to get out of the car.

A : Yes, let's. Maybe, we will come across some of those "visitors!"

B : You are always so optimistic!

A : I think I was born this way!



A coconut with a message plate
「やしの実博物館」にて撮影



A loggerhead turtle landing for spawning
豊橋市環境部環境政策課発行リーフレット
「アカウミガメが来る表浜の自然を守ろう!」より

Irago Misaki ~ Famous Visitors to the Beach ~

Irago Misaki (promontory) is a famous sightseeing spot at the top of the Atsumi Peninsula. One of the reasons that makes it famous is its beautiful beach, which attracts some special “visitors.”

One is a coconut. There is a famous song describing this beach one day in the past. The song is “*Yashinomi*,” written by the poet, SHIMAZAKI Toson. “*From an island far away, whose name I do not know, a coconut has arrived, at the end of a journey. Since you left your land, how many months have you been drifting on the sea?*” The words are written as if he had seen this beach, but actually, he never visited Irago Misaki. It was his friend, YANAGIDA Kunio, who came here and found a coconut on the beach. When he told Toson about this later, Toson found it very interesting and imagined the long romantic journey the coconut had made on the sea. This is how these beautiful words were actually written.

Since 1988, The Atsumi Sightseeing Association has been carrying out an interesting project every year. People flow real coconuts to see whether they will drift along like the coconut sung

in the song. As palm trees grow in a warm climate, the coconuts were thought to come from some southern island far away. The association chose Ishigakijima as that “southern island” and releases about 100 coconuts from there every year. Each coconut has an “owner.” You can be an owner of a coconut if you enter a draw and pull out a winning number. The coconuts are released with a message plate attached to them that asks the finder to call the association when he or she finds it. If your coconut successfully arrives at a beach anywhere in Japan (except Okinawa), the owner and the finder are supposed to be invited by the Atsumicho Sightseeing Association to Irago Misaki as an award. They are honored to stay in a splendid hotel. However, for a long time, not one of the coconuts released made it to Irago Misaki.

In 2001, the time finally came. A local high school student found a coconut with a plate attached to it on the beach in Irago Misaki while he was playing with his friends. This was the moment that the people of Irago had long been waiting for.

Why don't you be one of those owners next time?

Another famous visitor to the beach at Irago Misaki is the loggerhead turtle. This is a big turtle, the average size of which is about 100 cm. It comes to spawn eggs during the nights from May to September. Look at the table on the next page. In 2001, 41 spawning nests and 2,758 eggs were found, and 1,564 baby turtles were born here.

The turtles are loved by the local people. To protect those eggs from being harmed by animals such as wild dogs or raccoon dogs, volunteers periodically collect them and take them to a special area of the beach protected with nets. And if a local fisherman finds a turtle in their fishing nets, they always give it a drink and release it. Doesn't it seem like they treat the turtles as familiar guests?

Generally speaking, it is estimated that only one out of 5,000 eggs



The monument of the song
“*Yashinomi*”



The arrival spots of the coconuts released from
Ishigakijima (石垣島) (「やしの実博物館」にて撮影)



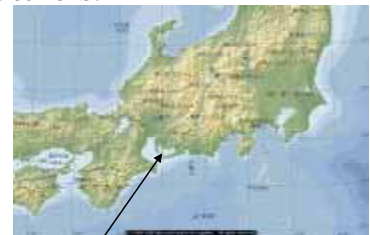


will grow to be an adult turtle. Human beings can also threaten their lives. For example, if you drive onto the beach and leave tyre tracks there, they may prevent the newborn turtles from getting into the sea and cause them to die. The tracks can create walls of sand too high for the tiny turtles to walk over. Furthermore, simply throwing plastic bags into the sea may also lead to the death of many turtles. When plastic bags float in the water, they look like a squid, one of the foods most favored by the turtles, and they may swallow them and die. We should remember that our thoughtless behavior could easily harm other creatures.

Other famous visitors can be seen in the sky. They come in the form of various kinds of eagles and hawks. In autumn, a large number of people from all over Japan come here to watch the birds.

A parking lot for 200 cars is always crowded, especially on the weekends in late September and early October. Irago Misaki is a very famous spot for bird watchers.

Eagles and hawks don't usually live in groups. Then why are they seen flying in groups? The reason is that it is the season for them to migrate. They fly south in order to live in a warmer climate. Look at the map below. Irago Misaki looks like the top of a funnel, doesn't it? It is said that this shape makes Irago Misaki such a good spot for bird watching. Imagine the birds flying from the right side of the map to the left side (the south). If you were an eagle, what landmark would you follow? The coast lines on both sides of the peninsula would be the best to follow. Where do they come together? Right. It is at Irago Misaki. And again, if you were an eagle, where would you take a rest on your long journey? The answer may be the place just before the ocean starts, the ocean that you have to fly over. Taking the continuous coastline of the Pacific Ocean into consideration, you will see that Irago Misaki could be the first big rest stop on that long journey.



Irago Misaki



So what do you think of Irago Misaki? Now you have more reasons to come and visit!

Coconuts' arrival (「やしの実投流経緯及び漂着状況」(渥美町環境協会提供資料)より)

Year	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001	Total
Released *1	100	100	110	115	112	92	95	102	110	110	103	104	117	94	1,464
Caught *2	2	2	0	10	3	5	2	5	6	18	1	6	0	5	65

*1 Released from Ishigaki-jima *2 Caught somewhere in Japan excluding Okinawa including the first arrival at Irago(1)

The Logger head turtles' arrival (「平成13年度渥美町海亀保護活動の概要」(渥美町海亀保護連絡会)より)

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
First arrival	May 30	May 15	May 23	June 6	May 24	
Final arrival	July 23	August 11	September 9	August 18	September 14	
Total Arrivals	8	29	38	64	54	193
Spawning nests*1	2	14	26	41	41	124
Eggs total	222	1,212	2,985	4,193	2,758	11,370
Hatching *2	122	741	1,111	455	1,564	3,993

*1 産卵巣 *2 孵化数 (確認数)

----- <WORDS & PHRASES> -----
 peninsula 半島 describe 描写する drift 漂う as if ~ まるで~のように
 release 投流する be supposed to ~ ~することになっている
 the loggerhead turtle アカウミガメ spawn eggs 産卵する raccoon dogs タヌキ
 squid イカ migrate 渡りをする funnel 漏斗(ろうと)

EXERCISES

COMPREHENSION CHECK 文の内容に即して，以下の設問に英語で答えなさい。

- (1) Did SHIMAZAKI Toson actually visit Irago Misaki?
- (2) What kind of project does the Atsumi Sightseeing Association promote every year?
- (3) What is written on the plates attached to the coconuts?
- (4) If your coconut is found by someone, what will happen?
- (5) In 2001, what happened on the beach at Irago Misaki?
- (6) What has been the earliest arrival date of the turtles in the last 5 years?
- (7) How are the turtles treated by the local people of Irago?
- (8) According to the passage, what can prevent the baby turtles from reaching the sea?
- (9) How can a plastic bag kill a turtle?
- (10) How many eggs have been successful in hatching in the last 5 years?
- (11) According to the statistics, among the eggs spawned in the last 5 years, how many will grow into adult turtles? Calculate it.
- (12) What is the best season for bird watching in Irago Misaki?
- (13) Why do the birds migrate?
- (14) According to the passage, what makes Irago Misaki a good spot for bird watching?



ACCESS

[CAR] about 70 minutes' drive from Toyohashi (豊橋), through Route 259 or Route 42

[FERRY] 30 minutes from Morozaki (師崎)



Koijigahama



Hii no sekimon (stone-gate)

8 Shirotori Garden

< しろとり庭園 >

A : Are you free next Sunday?

B : Yes. Why?

A : I'm planning to go to the Shirotori Garden. It is a beautiful Japanese style garden.

B : Sounds good. I know nothing about the Shirotori Garden. Would you talk about it?

A : Sure. Do you know that Nagoya Design Exposition was held in 1991?

B : Yes, but I didn't go.

A : The Shirotori Garden was built then. The motif of the garden is based on the landscape of Chubu district. The garden is worth visiting.

B : I see. By the way, where is it?

A : It is located in the southern part of Nagoya. You'll have no difficulty finding your way. I'll treat you to dinner at Sakae afterwards. Let's get a one-day ticket.

B : OK. Where and when will you be expecting me? Next Sunday?

A : How about meeting at 1 p.m. at Kanayama Station?

B : No problem. I can make it.

A : Good. See you then.

B : I'm looking forward to going there. Thank you for inviting me. See you then.



Shirotori Garden Guide



The Shirotori Garden is a Japanese-style garden with a path running along the banks of streams and ponds. The garden is approximately 3.7 hectares in area. The garden was opened in 1991 in the southern part of Nagoya. The motif of this garden is based on the landscape of Chubu district of Japan. The mound at the southwestern corner of the garden represents Mt. Ontake and the stream originating from the mound represents the Kiso River. The pond which the stream flows into represents Ise Bay. The theme of the Shirotori Garden is "water" which descends from the mountain to the bay.

Seiu-tei

Seiu-tei is located in the middle of the garden. This is in *Sukiya style*, the traditional style of residential architecture with features characteristics of a tea house. It is on the edge of the water. In building it, Sukiya carpenters from Kyoto used natural materials to their best advantage. The exterior form represents *shirotori*, or a white swan winging down to the water. The garden and the building create a beautiful harmony. Those who want to hold a tea ceremony or a haiku party can rent this building.



Artificial Hill, Waterfalls, and Stream



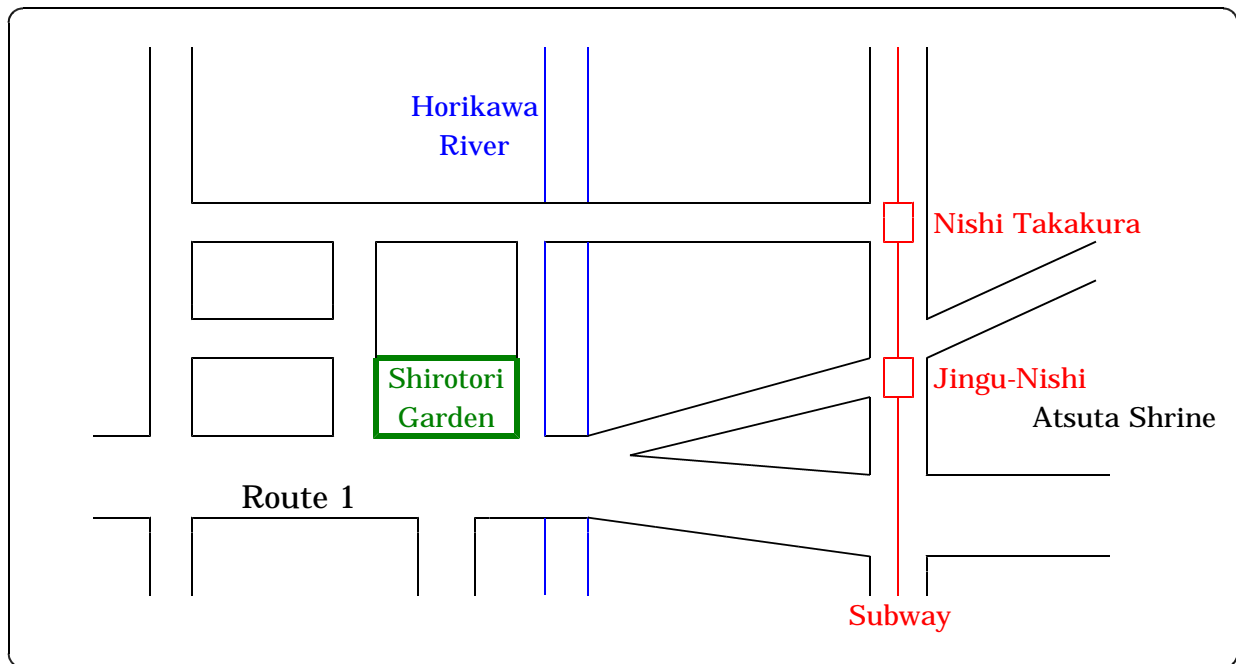
The mound at the southwest corner of the garden represents Mt. Ontake and the stream that originates there represents the Kiso River. The whole landscape depicts the flow of the Kiso River from the east side of Mt. Ontake on to the Nezame-no-toko ravine in Nagano Prefecture. If we stand here, we feel refreshed.

Shioiri-tei (tea room) and Shioiri-no-niwa

Shioiri-no-niwa is a garden, where we can enjoy the change in scenery caused by the ebb and flow of the tides. The water here expresses three modes. One is the change in scenery according to the ebb and flow. The second is fountain water which depicts the sprays of pounding waves. The third is the mood of the tide receding between rocks. Shioiri-tei and Shioiri-no-niwa are located near Seiu-tei.

ACCESS (to Shirotori Garden)

[SUBWAY] 10 minutes' walk from Jingu-Nishi Station of the Meijo Line



Open: from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Close: every Monday (The day following if the Monday is a holiday)

the third Wednesday (The fourth Wednesday if the third is a holiday)

December 29 - January 3.

Other Sights

There are some nice places to visit near the Shirotori Garden.

Nagoya Congress Center (marked above) is a wonderful building for convention, concerts, and so on. The form of the building reminds us of a white swan flying away to the sky.

A beautiful path along Horikawa River (marked above) is worth visiting in spring. The cherry blossoms are at their best in spring. Horikawa river is a canal which was made to help build Nagoya Castle.

The Atsuta Shrine (marked above) has a long history and every year about 9 million people visit it. It is said to have been founded at the beginning of the 2nd century. There are many buildings, trees, and treasures to see there.

<WORDS & PHRASES>

originate from ~から生じる be located in ~にある ravine 峡谷
ebb and flow (潮の)満ち引き remind A of B AにBを思い出させる
at one's best 最盛期の

EXERCISES

1 COMPREHENSION CHECK

文の内容に即して，以下の設問に英語で答えなさい。

- (1) What is the Shirotori Garden?

- (2) How big is the Shirotori Garden?

- (3) Where is Seiu-tei in the garden?

- (4) What is *shirotori*?

- (5) What does the mound in the garden represent?

2 USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

文中の表現を参考にして，次の()に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) それはいいですね。
() good.

- (2) 都合がつかますか？
Can you () it?

- (3) 食事に行きませんか。
()() eating out?

- (4) 栄は名古屋の中心部にあります。
Sakae ()() in the middle of Nagoya City.

- (5) 今日の新聞によると，昨日地震があったそうだ。
()() today's paper, an earthquake happened yesterday.

9 Inuyama Castle

< 犬山城 >



A : Wow, that is a very wide river. What is it called?

B : It's the Kiso River. It runs through Gifu Prefecture and pours into Ise Bay.

A : Look at that tiny building on top of the mountain. What is it?

B : It's Inuyama Castle. It's one of Japan's national treasures. It is said to be the oldest castle in Japan. But it's much larger than you might think. In fact it's a huge four-storied building standing on a foundation made up of giant rocks.

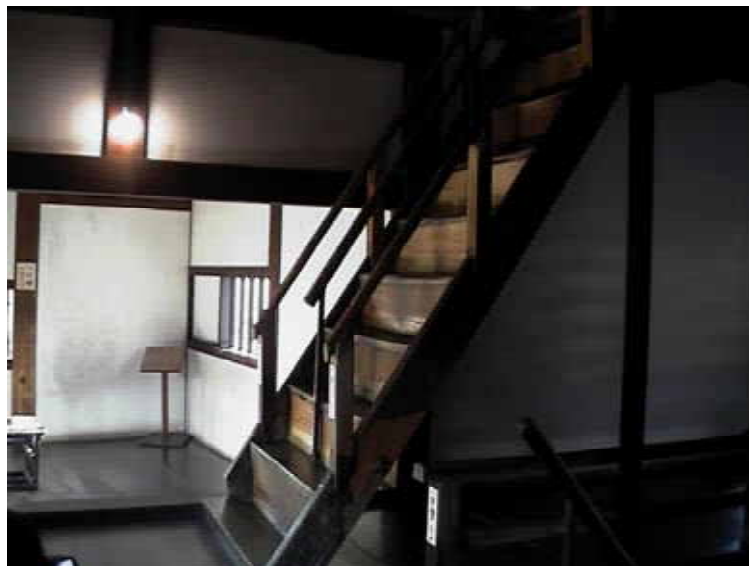
A : Wonderful! Are people allowed to go inside the castle?

B : Of course. The highest level of the castle commands a splendid view.

A : Sounds terrific! Now I feel even more inclined to learn its history.

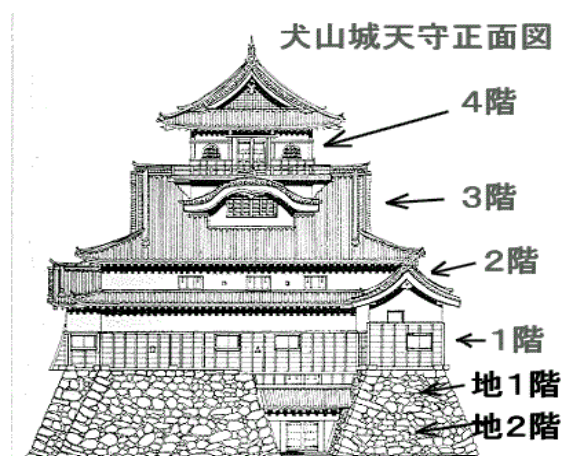


Inuyama Castle Guide



On a small mountain, just beside the Kiso River, there is a beautiful building standing brilliantly above the trees. This is Inuyama Castle, one of Japan's national treasures. It is made of wood and is preserved as it was in the Middle Ages. It is also famous because it had been owned not by the public, but by the NARUSE family for a long time.

The castle is a four-storied building. Each floor has only one room and even now each room has a wood floor. Visitors should take off their shoes at the entrance. When you step into the building, darkness surrounds you. You can only look out through small windows. There are steep, narrow stairs to climb up to the top, and you feel as if you are in a labyrinth. The first floor is the closet (納戸の間). The second is the storage of arms (武具の間). Above it is the gable (破風の間) and the top is called the panorama room (高欄の間), which commands a fine view. Down below, you can see the eternal flow of the Kiso River, and in the south, you can see as far as the city of Nagoya. Standing there on the top of the tower, you will find that this castle must have played an important role as a fort.



図提供 http://www.inuyama.gr.jp/special/inuyamajyou/index_inuyamajyou.html

<WORDS & PHRASES>

national treasure 国宝 four-storied 4階建ての

History



The panorama room of Inuyama Castle commands a fine view.

Inuyama Castle was completed on its present site in 1537. The castle's lord was ODA Yojiro Nobuyasu, the uncle of ODA Nobunaga. Nobuyasu was killed in battle when he attacked SAITO Dosan, the lord of Inabayama Castle in Gifu in 1547, and his son, ODA Jurozaemon Nobukiyo, succeeded to the castle. Control of the castle changed several times after that.

In March of 1584, during the Battles of Komaki and Nagakute, TOYOTOMI Hideyoshi entered Inuyama Castle with a huge army from Osaka. He went on to fight TOKUGAWA Ieyasu, who had spread his forces over Komaki Mountain. In 1595, ISHIKAWA Mitsuyoshi became the lord. In 1618, NARUSE Masanari became the castle's lord. From that time until the Meiji Era, the descendants controlled the property. By 1871, the castle had been controlled by nine generations of the NARUSE clan, and was the property of NARUSE Masamitsu. In that year, clans were abolished, prefectures were established and the government seized control of all property. As a consequence, most of Inuyama Castle's surrounding buildings were torn down. Only the castle and its immediate grounds, as you see them today, were left intact.

The Nobi Earthquake in 1891 damaged the southwest and northwest turrets of the tower, as well as the *ishiotoshi-no-ma* (rooms from which rocks were dropped on intruders attacking the castle), and completely destroyed the second floor. In 1895, ownership went back to the former Inuyama clan lord, NARUSE Masamitsu, with the condition that the building be repaired. Since then, it has been the private property of the Naruse family.

Inuyama Castle is the only designated national treasure in Japan that is privately owned. Emperor Hirohito (the Showa Emperor) visited the castle on November 20, 1927. There are only four castles in Japan which are designated national treasure: Inuyama, Himeji, Matsumoto, and Hikone. Inuyama Castle is the oldest of the four. Because the castle had been damaged over the years by disasters like the Ise Bay Typhoon, work began in April 1961 to reassemble the foundations and repair the tower. By March 20, 1965, the castle had been restored to its former appearance.

(from the notice at the entrance of the castle)

-----<WORDS & PHRASES>-----
clan 藩 turret 櫓 (やぐら) lord 領主・藩主

EXERCISES

1 COMPREHENSION CHECK

文の内容に即して，以下の設問に英語で答えなさい。

- (1) Who owns Inuyama Castle?
- (2) When did NARUSE's ownership of the castle begin?
- (3) On what condition did NARUSE Masamitsu get back ownership of the castle?
- (4) How many castles are Japan's National Treasure, and which is the oldest of them?

2 USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

文中の表現を参考にして，次の日本語を英語にしなさい。

- (1) この城からその町全体が見渡せる。(command を用いて)
- (2) 彼は午前ではなく，午後に帰ってくる。
- (3) その建物は1800年代に建てられたに違いない。
- (4) その古い野球場は昨日取り壊された。
- (5) 彼女は一人取り残された。

ACCESS

[TRAIN] about ten minutes' walk from Inuyamayuen Station (Meitetsu Inuyama Line)



地図提供： <http://www.city.inuyama.aichi.jp/inuyama/map/map.html>

10 The Port of Nagoya

< 名古屋港 >



Nagoya Port Building & the Fuji

A : What a beautiful scene! Is the ship due to leave for a foreign country?

B : No. The name of that ship is "*Fuji*." It used to be an observation ship in the South Pole. There is no way it can be used now. Now it is preserved as a museum.

A : I see. Let's have a look later.

B : All right. Have you ever been here before? There are a lot of places to see in this area. For example, we have a huge aquarium, various shops and a shopping mall called JETTY where you can eat. We also have an amusement park. We can have a good time here.

A : I'd like to visit the aquarium at first and then eat at JETTY. If we have time, I'd like to go to the amusement park, too. It's a fine day today. What do you say to taking a ride on the Ferris wheel?

B : Sounds good.

A : By the way, do you know *OASIS 21*? I hear they built a new park in Sakae. Could you tell me about it?

B : All right. In fact, I went there last Sunday. The symbol of *OASIS 21* is a structure called a water spaceship. We can enjoy a harmony of light and water there. Moreover, there are nice restaurants and shops below the spaceship, open until very late. This building is also used as a bus terminal. This place is very popular among young people. *OASIS 21* is a modern and multipurpose park, and is worth visiting!



Oasis 21 画像提供 : <http://www.sakaepark.co.jp/>

Nagoya Port Guide

Port of Nagoya Public Aquarium

The theme of this aquarium is a journey to the Antarctic. In the south side of the building, we can learn about many creatures in different environments and oceans around the world such as "marine life around Japan," "the deep sea," "tropical marine life," "Australia," and "the Antarctic." In the north side of the building, we can see how large marine mammals have evolved. If we visit the main pool, we can enjoy a dynamic animal performance.



In the port, there are many other places to visit. We can visit an observation ship at the South Pole, the Fuji, which is preserved as a museum. If we visit Nagoyako Port Building, we can enjoy the wonderful scene of Nagoya Port. The night view from the lookout point on the 21st floor, especially, is beyond description. We can also enjoy Nagoya Port by a pleasure boat. It takes about 30 minutes to enjoy a wonderful view via the sea. We can also have a party on the boat! Next to the aquarium is a theme park called Sea Train Land, where we can have a good time.

JETTY

JETTY is a three-story building where we can enjoy shopping and eating. There are some unique shops in this building, so whoever visits it can enjoy shopping to the full!



Bluebonnet

"Bluebonnet," the Nagoya Port Wildflower Garden, is full of wildflowers and was opened at Nagoya Port in April 2002. Bluebonnet aims to promote academic research of wildflowers and to become a gardening information center. Wildflowers are primeval and grow without care. Gardens of various styles in the park provides visitors with many useful ideas to garden successfully. It is convenient to visit Bluebonnet by boat from Nagoya Port. If we go by boat, we can not only save time but also enjoy a wonderful view and a fresh sea breeze!

Other Sights

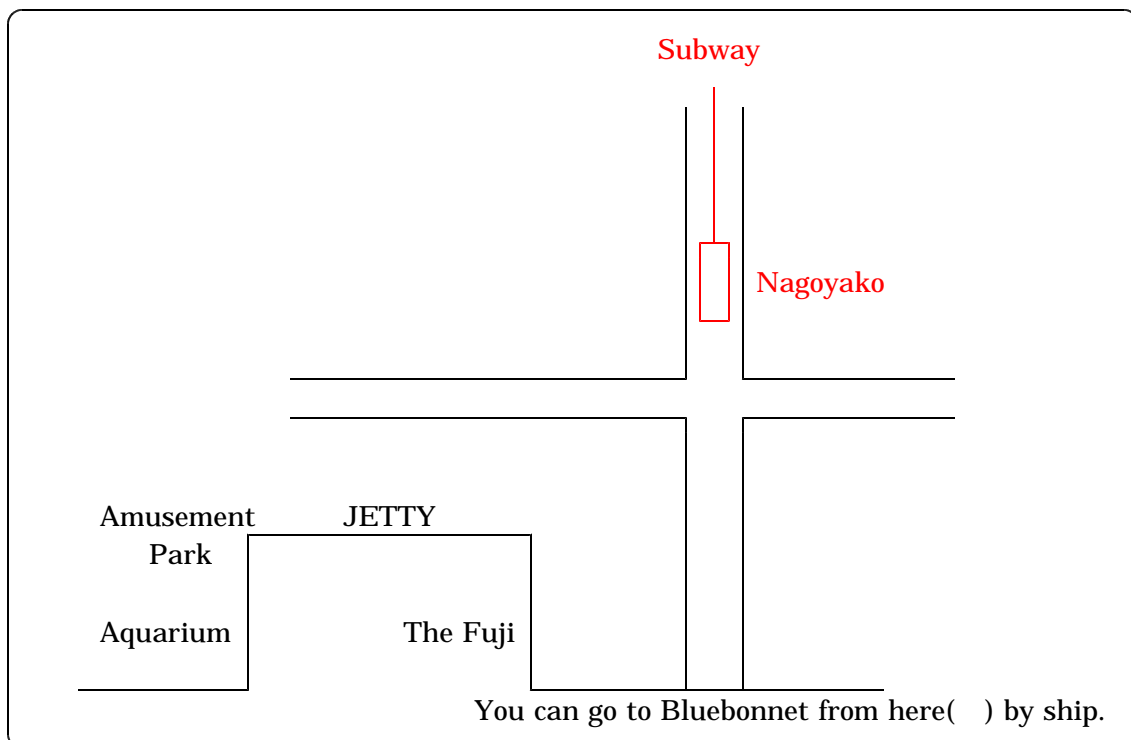
Atsuta Shrine has a very old history and was founded at the beginning of the 2nd century. Every year about nine million people visit it to pray. The shrine is famous for the Emperor's sacred sword, "*Kusanaginomitsurugi*(草薙神劍)", which is one of the three divine symbols of the imperial throne. In the shrine we can see 1,000-year-old *hinoki* (Japanese cypress), and all around the shrine we'll be overwhelmed by hundreds of very old trees. Moreover, there are a number of historical structures worth seeing. For example, we can see the Nobunaga Wall built by Oda Nobunaga to commemorate his victory in 1560 - *Okehazama no tatakai*. Near the shrine there are some old burial mounds. An old burial mound is a grave unique to Japan, so for those who are interested in history, an old burial mound is worth seeing.

-----<WORD & PHRASES>-----

a Ferris wheel 観覧車 in addition さらに a lookout point 展望台
not only ~ but also ... ~だけでなく・・・も an old burial mound 古墳

ACCESS

[SUBWAY] about 20 minutes' ride from Sakae Station to Nagoyako Station through the Meijo Line and Meiko Line



EXERCISES

1 COMPREHENSION CHECK

文の内容に即して，以下の設問に英語で答えなさい。

- (1) What is Bluebonnet?

- (2) What is a convenient way to get to Bluebonnet?

- (3) What is Atsuta Jingu Shrine famous for?

- (4) What is the theme of the Port of Nagoya Aquarium?

- (5) How many people visit Atsuta Jingu Shrine every year?

2 USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

文中の表現を参考にして，空欄に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) そこへ行くのにバスで 30 分かかります。
It () 30 minutes to go there by bus.

- (2) そこは何度も訪れる価値があります。
It is ()() many times.

- (3) 私の家はは 3 階建てです。
My house is a () building.

- (4) そこを訪れる人はだれでも買い物を楽しめます。
() visits it can enjoy shopping.

- (5) 京都にはたくさんの歴史的建物があります。
There are ()()() historical structures in Kyoto.

11 Kanayama Station and More

< 金山総合駅ほか >

A : Wow! This is a big station, isn't it?

B : Yeah. This is Kanayama Station. You can take Meitetsu Lines, subways, JR Lines, and city buses here. You can easily access any place in Nagoya from here. You can also reach Sakae, the busiest area of Nagoya, from here.

A : Well, it really is a lively place. It seems that many people come to Kanayama, not only for public transportation, but also for fun.

B : You're right. As Nagoya Civic Hall is close by, it gets very crowded in Kanayama when a concert is held. Nowadays, I hear that many fancy restaurants and bars have opened around here.

A : Hey, look! A group of men are playing music, and so many people are gathering around them!

B : Yes, maybe they are from South America. The music they are playing sounds like Peruvian songs.

A : I think they're pretty good. I hope they will perform my favorite song.

B : Why don't we move to the south end of the station? We can expect a lot of performers on weekends. People dance, sing with guitars, and, sometimes you can see a group singing gospel songs.

A : I like the atmosphere of this place. Lots of people and people lively expressing themselves through music on the street. Is there any other place like this in Nagoya?

B : Well, you've got to Osu. And the southern part of Sakae is very popular among young people these days.

A : Sounds exciting!



Kanayama Station

Around Kanayama

Kanayama Station is located in Kanayama-cho, Naka-ku, one of the busiest areas in Nagoya. The Meijo Line, JR Tokaido Line, JR Chuo Line, and Meitetsu Nagoya Line all meet at this station. A large number of people use this station every day. It is big, including shops, restaurants, and a post office. At the north end of the station, there is a bus terminal and a concert hall. At the south end of the station, you can see a tall, white building on your right, which contains both a luxurious hotel and a museum. The museum is called the Nagoya/Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It is the sister museum of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. The partnership between these two museums enables people in Japan not only to enjoy great masterpieces, but also to appreciate art from cultures and periods that until now has had little exposure in Japan. Street performers can be seen around this building or inside the station building.



Nagoya/Boston Museum of Fine Arts

<General information about Nagoya/Boston Museum of Fine Arts>

Museum Hours: Weekday 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Sat, Sun and Public Holidays 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Closed on Mondays

A d m i s s i o n: Regular exhibition (which includes long-term exhibition admission)

General ¥1200

Senior citizens (over 65) & students ¥900

Children ¥0

Osu and the Southern Part of Sakae

The southern part of Naka-ku is drawing the attention of young people these days. Osu is famous for its discount electronic stores. Osu has been developing since TOKUGAWA Ieyasu set up the Nagoya government in 1612. Osu-kannon is an old temple, which is a symbol of Osu. Every month on the 18th and 28th, an antique market is held there. You have to come very early in the morning if you want to make a lucky find. The mood of the old district attracts a lot of people to Osu. The Street Performers' Festival is held every October. Lots of performances stir up people's curiosity. There are many stores carrying used clothes, including vintage clothes. There are many shops and restaurants. You can enjoy both eating and shopping. At Osu, you can experience the old and the new at the same time.

The southern part of Sakae (Sakae-Minami) is becoming popular these days. Osu and Sakae-Minami are very close to each other. You can drop in at comfortable cafes and neat general stores as you take a walk through Sakae-Minami.



Osu-kannon

-----<WORDS & PHRASES>-----

public transportation 公共交通機関 masterpiece 傑作
make a lucky find 掘り出し物を見つける

EXERCISES

1 COMPREHENSION CHECK

文の内容に即して，以下の設問に英語で答えなさい。

- (1) What's the name of the museum in Kanayama?
- (2) What is the sister museum of that museum?
- (3) Where can you find street performers in Kanayama?
- (4) What is Osu famous for?
- (5) Does Osu have a long history?
- (6) When is the antique market held in Osu-kannon?
- (7) What is a good way to find good things at the antique market?

2 USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

文中の表現を参考にして，空欄に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) 奨学金のおかげで，彼は大学へ入ることができた。
The scholarship () him () enter the collage.
- (2) その会社は石油を扱っている。
That company ()() oil.
- (3) 次のバスを待った方がいいでしょう。
We ()()() wait for the next bus.
- (4) 私の家族は，私を含めて，みんな早起きです。
My family are all early risers, () me.
- (5) その出来事は彼の愛国心としての誇りをかきたてた。
The incident ()() his national pride.



Street in Osu

12 PANORAMA CAR

<パノラマカー>



A : There are a lot of trains painted red over there.

B : Yes. They are the trains run by Meitetsu, a private railroad company in this area. Soon a streamlined car will be coming in sight.

A : Really? Oh, that's it, isn't it?

B : Yes, it is. It is called a Panorama Car.

A : Very cool! But where is the driver? I can't see him or her.

B : The driver is in the upper cab.

A : Oh! I see. That's interesting. So can passengers have a front window seat?

B : Yes, they can. Sitting in the front the passengers can enjoy the approaching view from ahead.

A : Wow! We can feel as if we were the driver of the train.



Meitetsu Guide



The Meitetsu Line (Nagoya Railway Company) is one of the biggest railway companies in Japan. The lines span the wide area in Aichi Prefecture. What has made the company famous is a streamlined train called the Panorama Car.

The car was manufactured in 1961. In those days, sixteen years after World War II, Japan revived its economy and industry. Railway companies began to make more stylish, faster and more comfortable trains. The Panorama Car was one of those new trains.

The main line of Meitetsu (from Gifu to Toyohashi) had a rival: Japan National Railroad (JNR: now JR). The two companies competed over which train was faster and more comfortable. JNR had firm tracks so they had the advantage of driving fast trains. Meitetsu could not overcome their speed. They decided to develop more comfortable trains to compete with JNR.

The project began shortly after. It was a very tough job to make an epoch-making train. Suddenly they hit upon a good idea. They would create driver's view seating. At that time there were no train cars on which passengers could enjoy the driver's view. The engineers planned to put the driver's cabin above the roof so that the passengers could enjoy a panoramic view. However, because it was the first of its kind in Japan, they had a lot of difficulties in competing the car.





They encountered another problem. One problem was safety. If the train had an accident and collided with something, the passengers sitting in the front of the train would get injured or be killed. So they installed bumpers in the nose of the train in order to protect passengers. In addition, tempered glass was used on the front and two more headlights were put in the noses. What was revolutionary was the three kinds of horns they produced; an ordinary horn, an electric horn and a music horn. The music horn attracted more attention, so it was expected to reduce the number of accidents at railroad crossings.

At last the new car was introduced to the public. The president of the company was very moved to see the bright red train running like an arrow. The Panorama Car became popular in Japan, and in 1962 the Blue Ribbon Prize was given to Meitetsu by one of the biggest railway fan clubs in Japan.

The car had been used as a limited express until recently. It had been a star of the Nagoya Railway Company for many years. In total, one hundred sixteen cars were made by 1975. But it has become outdated. In 1988 the Panorama Super, a new type of Panorama Car came out and took over the place of the "old" Panorama Car. The old-timer retired from the task of the limited express lines, and are now used as local trains.

Now, though some of them have been put out of service, you can see and ride them and enjoy a wide view in front of the car. You can also see a lot of railway fans take photos of its elegant shape!



EXERCISES

1 COMPREHENSION CHECK

文の内容に即して，以下の設問に英語で答えなさい。

- (1) When was the Panorama Car created?
- (2) Why did JNR have the advantage of faster trains than Meitetsu's?
- (3) How did the engineers solve the problem of safety?
- (4) What are the "old" Panorama Cars currently being used for?

2 USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

文中の表現を参考にして，次の日本語を英語にしなさい。

- (1) その画期的な製品はその会社を有名にした。(make を用いて)
- (2) 私はいい考えを思いついた。(hit を用いて)
- (3) 私は彼が道路を歩いて渡っているのを見た。
- (4) 聞こえるようにもっと大きな声で話してください。(so that を用いて)
- (5) 私はその賞をとるために彼女と競わねばならなかった。(compete を用いて)
- (6) 私はその映画を見て感動した。(move を用いて)



路線図は平成17年1月29日現在のものです 提供：http://www.meitetsu.jp/t_b/train/rosenzu/main.html