

For Teachers: Please have the students read the sentences one at a time and correct their pronunciation of each sentence then have them repeat after you. Wait until after they read the sentence (use the number in place of the missing word) to have the students choose the correct answer to fill in the blank. When the students finish the article, move on to the further questions.

1. **4[B] – Red Telephone Boxes**

10.3(4B)AP2E

2. Red Telephone Boxes

3. At the ^{～のはじめに} beginning of the 20th century, ^{ほとんどない} few people in ^{英国（えいこく）} Britain had a telephone in their home.
4. The ^{唯一（ゆいいつ）の方法（ほうほう）} only way ^{大部分（だいぶぶん）の} most people could ^{電話（でんわ）をかける} make calls was to use a ^{公衆（こうしゅう）の} public telephone.
5. At ^{最初（さいしょ）は} first, most public telephones were in stores, and people had to ^{支払（しはら）う} pay the ^{店員（てんいん）} store clerk to use them.
6. As time passed, though, public telephone boxes began to be built (**36**).

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

7. (**36**) 1 ^{外（そと）で} outside 2 ^{静（しず）かに} silently 3 ^{すぐに} quickly 4 ^{近（ちか）くに} nearby

Further Questions&A

*Ask student to answer the question on their own at first. If the student can't answer correctly, have him look at the last page and read the "example answer" for the question. Have the student try to memorize the answer, if it's too long or difficult, you should divide the sentence into 2 or 3 parts to make it easier to remember. Once they have memorized the answer, the teacher should ask the question one last time so that the student can practice answering. Also if you find any mistakes, please mark the page and let me know ASAP.

8. 1) How did people ^{電話（でんわ）をかける} make calls in Britain at the beginning of the 20th century?
9. 20世紀の始め、英国の人々はどのように電話をかけていましたか。
10. *They made calls using public telephones.*
11. 2) Where could the first public telephones be found?
12. 最初の公共の電話はどこで見つける事ができましたか。
13. *They were in stores.*

14. These ^{これらは可能（かのう）にした} allowed people to make calls on the street ^{聞（き）かれることなく} without being heard by other people. They also ^{保護（ほご）した} protected people from the rain.
15. They were usually painted ^{あざやかな} bright red.
16. For many people, these red telephone boxes became a ^{象徴（しょうちょう）} symbol of ^{英国（えいこく）の} British life.

Further Questions&A

17. 3) What was an ^{有利（ゆうり）な点（てん）} advantage of ^{屋外（おくがい）の} outdoor telephones? ^{おくがい でんわ りてん なん} 屋外の電話の利点とは何でしたか。
18. *-They ^{～させた} allowed people to make calls without being heard.*

19. - They protected people from the rain.

20. 4) What color were the telephone boxes? でんわ 電話ボックスは何色でしたか。

21. They were usually painted bright red.

22. One problem with telephone boxes was that people sometimes 損害(そんがい)を与(あた)えた damaged 壊(こわ)すこと them by breaking their windows, writing on them or trying to 盗(ぬす)む steal money from the telephones. In the 1980s and 1990s, it became ますます more and more expensive to keep Britain's red telephone boxes in good 状態(じょうたい) condition.

23. The telephone companies began to 会社(かいしゃ) replace 取(と)り替(か)える them with ones that were 管理(かんり)をする easier to look after.

24. However, many people did not like the (37) of these new telephone boxes.

25. They むしろ～のほうを好(この)んだ preferred the 外観(がいがん) look of the old red ones.

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

26. (37) 1 重(おも)さ weight 2 価格(かかく) price 3 デザイン design 4 原因(げんいん) cause

Further Questions&A

27. 5) What was a problem with the telephone boxes? でんわ 電話ボックスの問題とは何でしたか。

28. People damaged them by breaking their windows, writing on them or trying to steal money.

29. 6) Why did many people 嫌(きら)う dislike the new telephone boxes?

30. ひとびと たくさんの人々は どうして あたら 新しい でんわ 電話ボックスを きら 嫌ったのですか。

31. They preferred the look of the old red telephone boxes.

32. Some of the red telephone boxes have been sold to people who use them in (38) ways.

33. Some have become 装飾(そうしょく) decorations in gardens.

34. Red telephone boxes have also been used in 洋品店(ようひんてん) clothing stores as 更衣室(こういしつ) changing rooms.

35. On one beach, there are even telephone-box showers for people who want to wash the 砂(すな) sand off their feet.

36. 地域社会(ちいきしゃかい) Communities that will have 働(はたら)く working red telephone boxes are often very 誇(ほこ)りに思(おも)う proud of them and do their best to look after them.

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

37. (38) 1 危険(きけん)な dangerous 2 伝統的(でんとうてき)な traditional 3 見慣(みな)れた familiar 4 異(こと)なった different

Further Questions&A

38. 7) What is one 方法(ほうほう) way the old telephone boxes are now being used?

39. ふる 古い でんわ 電話ボックスが げんざいつか 現在使われている ひと 一つの方法 ほうほう とは なん 何ですか？

40. -They are decorations in gardens.
41. -They are used as changing rooms in clothing stores.
42. -They are used as showers at the beach.

43. 8) Are there red telephone boxes that still ^{動(うご)く} work ?

44. まだ動^{うご}いている赤^{あか}い電話^{でんわ}ボックスはありますか。

45. Yes there are, and their ^{地域社会(ちいきしゃかい)} communities are often very proud of them.

Vocabularies: Try to memorize these words yourself without looking at the Japanese translations.

For Teachers: Have the student read the word in English, correct their pronunciation then say it together. Then have the student say it in Japanese before saying again in English. After you have done this for each line, go back to the first word and have the student translate it.

46. (36) 1 outside 2 silently 3 quickly 4 nearby
47. (37) 1 weight 2 price 3 design 4 cause
48. (38) 1 dangerous 2 traditional 3 familiar 4 different

Example sentences: *It must take a long time but Try to use these vocabularies one by one in the sentences of your original one. Teacher must show them your for example sentence before ask.

49. (36) 1 Today is cool and sunny, so we will play outside..
50. 2 He silently ^{~に気(き)づかれないで近(ちか)づいた} snuck up on me and ^{驚(おおる)かせた} surprised me.
51. 3 I was late, so I quickly ran to school.
52. 4 There is a train station nearby my house, it is very ^{便利(べんり)な} convenient.
53. (37) 1 My ^{体重(たいじゅう)} weight is 65kgs.
54. 2 The price of a bunch of bananas is ¥100. ^{~のひと房(ふさ)}
55. 3 I ^{~しなければならなかった} got to make the design for my school's ^{卒業(そつぎょう)アルバム} yearbook.
56. 4 The cause of the tsunami was a big ^{地震(じしん)} earthquake in the ocean.
57. (38) 1 Snakes can be very dangerous. ^{へび}
58. 2 I like traditional Japanese ^{衣類(いるい)} clothing like hakama and yukata.
59. 3 This book is familiar, I think I read it before.
60. 4 I ^{~に見(み)える} look very different from my brother.

Answers for "Vocabularies".

61. (36) 1 ^{外(そと)で} outside 2 ^{静(しず)かに} silently 3 ^{すぐに} quickly 4 ^{近(ちか)くに} nearby
62. (37) 1 ^{重(おも)さ} weight 2 ^{価格(かかく)} price 3 ^{デザイン} design 4 ^{原因(げんいん)} cause
63. (38) 1 ^{危険(きけん)な} dangerous 2 ^{伝統的(でんとうてき)な} traditional 3 ^{見慣(みな)れた} familiar 4 ^{異(こと)なった} different

Review Questions

64. 1) How did people make calls in Britain at the beginning of the 20th century?
65. *They made calls using public telephones.*
66. 2) Where could the first public telephones be found?
67. *They were in stores.*
68. 3) What was an advantage of outdoor telephones?
69. *They ^{~させた} allowed people to make calls without being heard.*
70. *They protected people from the rain.*
71. 4) What color were the telephone boxes?
72. *They were usually painted bright red.*
73. 5) What was a problem with the telephone boxes?
74. *People damaged them by breaking their windows, writing on them or trying to steal money.*
75. 6) Why did many people dislike the new telephone boxes?
76. *They preferred the look of the old red telephone boxes.*
77. 7) What is one way the old telephone boxes are now being used?
78. *They are decorations in gardens.*
79. *They are used as changing rooms in clothing stores.*
80. *They are used as showers at the beach.*
81. 8) Are there red telephone boxes that still work?
82. *Yes there are, and their ^{地域社会 (ちいきしゃかい)} communities are often very proud of them.*

解答: (36) 1 (37) 3 (38) 4