

## CHAPTER 1

## The Future Is Yours

by Robert Campbell

## 英語による指導案 (導入)

教科書本冊の紙面を、教科書と同じ側に掲載し、反対側のページに英語の導入案を示しました。

Robert Campbell, from New York, is a **specialist** in Japanese **literature**. Dr. Campbell will share some personal stories from his childhood. What happened to him? And how did he **end up becoming a famous scholar** in that field?

## ■ Oral Introduction (context setting)

※ **Slide** はDVD-ROM収録の「指導用パワーポイント」の番号を指します。

## 1. キャンベルさんについて

(教科書 p.13の QR コードから動画を見せ、**Slide 1** を表示して) Have you seen him on TV or heard his name before? If you have, please raise your hand. (生徒が手を挙げる) Thank you. He speaks Japanese fluently, doesn't he? His name is Robert Campbell and he lives here in Japan. He's well-known as a specialist in Japanese literature. This chapter tells some of his personal stories: where he was born and raised; what he was like when he was a child; and how he became a well-known scholar. Let's find out.

## 2. ニューヨークについて

**1** (**Slide 2** アメリカの地図を見せて) Robert Campbell was born in New York City. Where is that? (生徒が地図を指す) (**Slide 3** ニューヨーク州の地図を見せて) Yes, it's on the east coast of the U.S. It's in the state of New York. Here is Albany, the state capital, or 州都. New York City is not the state capital. New York City, or New York, is a large city. Guess which is larger, Tokyo or New York? (**Slide 4** 人口・面積比較表を見せて) Well, Tokyo is larger than New York in terms of population: Tokyo had about 9.7 million people and New York City had about 8.5 million in 2020. Nonetheless, New York City is the largest city in the U.S. and a center of

world trade, finance, art, entertainment, and fashion.

**2** (**Slide 5** ニューヨークの街角の風景を見せて) This is a quite common scene from the streets of New York City. What do you see? (S1: I can see different hair colors.) (S2: Some people have dark skin.) Right, you can meet people of different backgrounds from various countries in New York City. It is said that almost 200 languages are spoken there, and 40 percent of the New York City population was born outside of the United States.

**3** (**Slide 6** 教科書 p.9のアパートの写真をさせて) New York City is a typical urban area, so a lot of people live in apartment buildings like the ones in the picture on page 9. Apartment buildings are common in cities because of a lack of space. Can you see the emergency stairs, or fire escapes? They are used when a fire or other emergencies occur. You can still see those stairs on old buildings in New York City. You know what? People sometimes slept on these fire escapes during hot summer nights a long time ago. In those days, people didn't have air conditioning. Campbell used to live in this neighborhood. His childhood days here had a great impact on him. Now let's read Part 1.

## パワーポイント資料との連携

英語による指導案は、適宜、指導用パワーポイント (→p.64) のスライドと連携しています。



# Part 1 指導案

## Oral Introduction

Look at the picture of the apartment buildings on page 9. Campbell and his family used to live in one of these apartments. Look at him in the picture on the left. Four-year-old Campbell is taking a bath. Is he smiling? (S: Yes, he is.) Does he look happy? (S: Yes, he does.) As you know, the United States is a nation of immigrants. People of different backgrounds lived in the same building. There were people with Irish, German, Italian, or Puerto Rican roots living on different floors of the building. How was his life there? Let's read about Campbell's early life to find out.

## Vocabulary Check

### 1 apartment

An apartment is a set of rooms or a building in which people live. People usually pay the owner money to live there. An apartment building contains many apartments. The word mansion, or マンション, is not used to refer to an apartment in English. In English, mansion means a very large, expensive house.

### 2 People of German, Italian, and Puerto Rican backgrounds lived on different floors.

As you know, the U.S. is home to immigrants from all over the world. People with different cultural and ethnic backgrounds live there, but they keep their unique identities. The words "salad bowl" are often used to describe the mixture of people in American society.

### 3 emergency stairs

Emergency stairs are stairs for use in emergencies such as fires. The ones in the picture are also called "fire-escape stairs."

### 4 hatch

A hatch is an opening or a hole in the wall or the floor. It can also mean the door that covers such an opening. A door in a submarine is called a hatch.

## Grammar Points

Verbs that are followed by an object are called transitive verbs, or 他動詞, and include words such as like, have, or enjoy. Verbs that are not followed by an object are called intransitive verbs, or 自動詞, and include words such as sit, come, or go. After some verbs, a phrase such as "preposition + noun" is added to form meaning.

## True or False CDO-12

- Robert Campbell was born in Ireland and grew up in New York City. (F)
- In the apartment building where Robert Campbell lived, there were people of other backgrounds living on different floors. (T)
- Robert didn't have any interest in other cultures. (F)
- When Robert felt sad, he would often go and watch submarines for a while. (F)

### 英語による指導案 (各パート)

オーラルイントロダクションから、語彙・文法のポイント、内容理解のチェックまで収録。

1

Normal  
CDO-4  
Fast  
CDO-6

- I was born in New York City and grew up in an apartment building there. // My family, with Irish roots, lived on the top floor. // People of German, Italian, and Puerto Rican backgrounds lived on different floors. //
- When I climbed the stairs to our apartment, I often ran into people on the other floors. // They said "Hi!" to me and sometimes offered me tea and sweets. // I liked my neighbors and had nice chats with them. // I gradually got interested in foreign cultures.

Normal  
CDO-5  
Fast 10  
CDO-7

- Each apartment had an emergency exit. // When I felt sad, I went through it and sat on the emergency stairs for a while. // For me, the exit was like the hatch of a submarine. // Outside, I often felt like I was in another world, a world of imagination.

ボーズ  
CDO-8


Campbell at the age of four



The apartment building

### Picture Quiz (Left)

Who is the boy? — He is Campbell (as a child).  
What is Campbell doing? — He is taking a bath.

### Comprehension Check CDO-9

- What countries were Robert Campbell's neighbors from?
- What did he enjoy doing with his neighbors?
- What special area did each apartment have?

CDO-10

2.2 with Irish roots アイルランド系で

### CDO-11

What do you do when you feel sad?

Ans. I talk with my friends or family, and this cheers me up.

CDO-3  
p.8

Robert Campbell  
[rəbɔ:t kæmbl]

specialist  
[spéʃəlist]

literature  
[lit(ə)rətʃər]

scholar [skə'lər]

end up doing

p.9

Irish [áɪ(ə)rɪʃ]

Puerto Rican  
[pwɜ:tə rɪkən]

chat [tʃæt]

gradually  
[grædʒuəli]

run into ...

emergency  
[ɪmə:dʒənsi]

hatch [hætʃ]

submarine  
[sʌbməri:n]

imagination  
[ɪmædʒənəɪʃ(ə)n]

for a while

feel like ...

### Picture Quiz (Right)

Who lived in one of the apartments in those buildings?  
— Campbell and his family did.

### 指導に役立つ詳しい解説

指導用音声CD番号、チャンクリーディング用スラッシュ、文法などの注記、解答例、Picture Quizを掲載。

Ans.

- They were from Germany, Italy, and Puerto Rico.
- He enjoyed chatting with them.
- It had an emergency exit.

## CD0-13

- **serve** [sɜːrv]  
 □ **raw** [rɔː]  
 □ **hate** [heɪt]  
**uncooked** [ʌnkʊkt]  
 □ **seldom** [sɛldəm]  
**obviously** [ɒbvɪəsli]  
*in fact*

- **dislike** [dɪsláɪk]  
 □ **refuse** (v.) [rɪfjúːz]  
*say to oneself*  
*give ... a try*

## Normal

## CD0-14

## Fast

## CD0-16

When I was 14, I lived in France with my family. //

エピソードの状況設定

During our stay there, one of my French neighbors, a

nice old lady, often made French snacks for me. // One

前行のoneと同格

day, she served me a dish made with raw onions. //

過去分詞による後置修飾

“Oh, no!” I thought. // I hated uncooked onions; my

情報を追加するセミコロン

family, like some other Irish families, seldom ate such

SVの間に副詞句挿入

onions. // However, when I told her so, she said, “Really?

Obviously, you’ve never eaten a delicious uncooked

G1 現在完了形(経験)

onion dish.” // In fact, the onion snack was very delicious! //

実際に

## Normal

## CD0-15

## Fast

## CD0-17

The French lady taught me a lesson: Don’t say you

説明を加えるコロン

dislike something when you haven’t even tried it. // Now

現在時制での締めくくり

I always say to myself, “Never refuse to try something

自分に言う

new. // You may like it. // You’ll never know till you give it

試してみる

## ポーズ

## CD0-18

a try.” //



## Picture Quiz

Does he look like a high school student?

— Yes, he does. / No, he doesn’t.

Campbell as a high school student



## Comprehension Check

## CD0-19

- Where did Dr. Campbell live when he was 14 years old?
- What kind of food did he hate?
- What did the French woman often give him?

## Ans.

- He lived in France.
- He hated raw [uncooked] onions.
- She often gave him French snacks.

## CD0-20

0.10 lesson 教訓

## CD0-21

Have you lived in a foreign country? If yes, where? If no, where would you like to live?

Ans. Yes, I have. I lived in America for two years when I was in elementary school.

## Part 2 指導案

## ■ Oral Introduction

We learned that Campbell spent his childhood in New York City. Today, we’re going to read Part 2 on page 10. In Part 2, Campbell is a teenager and lives in France. He’s going to meet a French woman and have an unforgettable experience. What will it be? Let’s read and find out.

## ■ Vocabulary Check

## ① snack

When you hear the word “snack,” things like potato chips or popcorn probably come to mind. And you’re right; a snack is a small meal or a little bit of food, often eaten in a hurry. For example, sandwiches are sometimes eaten as a snack, though they can also be part of a meal.

## ② obviously

We use this word when something is easily understood. “Clearly” is much the same. These all show a high degree of conviction.

## ③ in fact

The phrase “in fact” is used to stress that a statement is true though it sounds surprising or unlikely. For example, “I love music, in fact, I’ve been playing the piano for ten years.”

## ■ Grammar Points

(下の2文を板書して) Look at these two sentences.

You have never eaten a delicious uncooked onion dish.

You have not even tried it.

As you can see, the present perfect, or 現在完了形, is used here. What do both sentences have in common? (S: Past experiences.) That’s right. We can use the present perfect to talk about an action in the past, up until the present.

## ■ True or False CD0-22

- When Robert Campbell was 14, he lived in New York City with his family. (F)
- One of Robert Campbell’s neighbors often made snacks for him. (T)
- Irish families rarely eat uncooked onions. (T)
- Robert Campbell still has not tried uncooked onions even once. (F)
- Even today, Robert Campbell always tells himself not to refuse to try new things. (T)