

Enduring Icons

不朽のアイコンで英語を学ぶ

Arnold Arao
Kei Mihara
Tadashi Enya
Hiroshi Kimura



NAN'UN-DO

はじめに

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Arnold Arao
Kei Mihara
Tadashi Enya
Hiroshi Kimura

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本書『不朽のアイコンで英語を学ぶ』では、今を生きる人々に多大な影響を与えているアイコンについて学びます。多様な分野で何かを成し遂げた人の意欲と努力は、「時」の中を歩いている私たちに、希望の光、未来を拓くヒントを与えてくれます。

世界の文化、社会に重要な貢献をした人に関するストーリーは、困難や挫折を経験することが、重要かつ不可欠な成功の要因であることを示しています。ここに登場する人たちは、何かに失敗し、その失敗を糧として夢を叶えました。失敗を恐れず、未知なるものに挑戦し続けた人に、私たちは深い感銘を受けます。しかしドラマのようなサクセスストーリーには賞賛を送りますが、成功は常に困難や失敗に基づいていることを忘れがちです。磨斧作針（まふさくしん）という言葉のように、夢を抱き、それを実現しようと地道に努力し続けることで、人生は光り輝くのです。

本書は、学生の知的好奇心を刺激するような、興味深く、おもしろい15のトピックを選びました。人生にはドラマがあります。たとえば、「ヒッチコックの斬新な撮影技法」「ベーブ・ルースの野球との出会い」「ネット通販大手アマゾンの戦略」などなど、心のスクリーンに映し出されるドラマに、人生を生きる勇気、楽しさを感じていただきたいと思います。

本書は英語の基本をしっかり固め、「考える」英語力を身に付けることを目的とした、準中級レベルの英語総合教材です。知識や技能に加え、「考える」英語力を養うため、思考力や判断力、想像力などを多角的な視点で問う練習問題を解くことで、リーディング、リスニング、ライティングの力を無理なく、バランスよく伸ばすことができます。

本書の特長

1. 語彙をチェックすることで、語彙力を増強
2. 230語程度のエッセイを読むことで、リーディング力を強化
3. 100語程度の会話を聴くことで、リスニング力をアップ
4. 130語程度の空所補充問題をこなし、表現力を定着
5. 文法問題を解くことで、文法力をマスター
6. 英文を書くことで、ライティング力を習得

本書を通じて、未来を拓くための英知を学びつつ、英語力の涵養に役立てていただけたら幸いです。

2025年1月
著者一同

本書の構成と使い方

Warm-up

質問に英語で答えてください。

1 Vocabulary

各ユニットに出てくる単語を、空所に入れて英文を完成してください。

2 Reading

エッセイを読んで、内容を理解してください。

Reading Comprehension

英文が本文の内容に合っていれば T (True)、間違っていれば F (False) を選んでください。

3 Conversation

A Listen and Write

会話を聞いて空所に単語を書いてください。

B Listen and Choose

空所に単語を書いて、質問に対する最も適切な答えを (A) ~ (C) から選んでください。

4 Text Completion

文章を完成するため、空所に入れる最も適切な語句や文を (A) ~ (C) から選んでください。

5 Grammar

指示に従って文法問題を解いてください。

6 Composition

A-1 日本語に合うように空所に単語を書いてください。

A-2 文章を完成するため、上記 A-1 の表現を適切な空所に入れてください。

B () 内の語句を正しく並べ替えて、日本語に合う英文にしてください。

7 Conversation

A 指示に従って、適切な情報を考えてください。

B 質問に答えるため、上記 A の情報を使って英文を書いてください。

Grammar Spotlight

各ユニットで扱われる文法事項を確認してください。

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Unit 1

Unique Camera Angles

There is no terror in the bang, only in the anticipation of it.

「突然起こる恐怖はない。予感させることで恐怖が生まれる」

(アルフレッド・ヒッチコック)



Warm-up

次の質問に英語で答えなさい。

1. Do you like mystery movies?
2. What kind of movie do you most often watch?

1 Vocabulary

英文の () に入れる最も適切な単語を語群より選び、(A) ~ (J) で答えなさい。

(A) audience	(B) cameo	(C) directors	(D) punished	(E) relationships
(F) severely	(G) strict	(H) suspense	(I) techniques	(J) unique

1. When the movie ended, the () showed their appreciation by jumping to their feet and clapping their hands.
2. Amy's parents were very (). They had all kinds of house rules that she had to obey.
3. I enjoy the feeling of () when I watch a horror movie, waiting for the monster to jump out and attack someone.
4. It is important to have good () with family and friends who can help you when you are in trouble and really need help.
5. Movie () are especially important in the filmmaking process because they arrange a movie's scenes and tell the actors what to do.
6. Winters in my hometown can become () cold, with the temperature sometimes dropping to -20 degrees Celsius.
7. There are many different swimming () or strokes: the backstroke, the butterfly, the breaststroke, and the crawl, for example.
8. Louis Armstrong had a () singing voice that everyone easily recognized.
9. Many filmmakers make very brief () appearances in their movies, playing noticeable but minor or unimportant characters.
10. You might be () for not following the rules of the country you are in.

2 Reading 02

Alfred Joseph Hitchcock was born on August 13, 1899, in London, England. His parents were William and Emma Jane Hitchcock. They were very strict and often punished Hitchcock severely. Later on, Hitchcock used these experiences in his movies, many of which featured difficult parent-child relationships.



In school, Hitchcock studied art. It was only after graduation that he became interested in movies. In 1920, he found a job designing title cards for silent movies. Five years later, he directed his first movie. Hitchcock made several popular films in the U.K. These movies had dark themes and surprise endings. Hitchcock was also famous for making brief cameo appearances in his movies.

In 1939, Hitchcock moved from the U.K. to Hollywood to make his first American film, *Rebecca*. It was a great success, and Hitchcock won an Academy Award for Best Picture. Hitchcock continued making one movie after another, developing his techniques for building suspense. Hitchcock believed that the most important part of a movie was what the audience saw. He used unique camera angles and innovative film-editing techniques to achieve this. Many of these methods are still being used today. Hitchcock once said: "If it's a good movie, the sound could go off, and the audience would still have a perfectly clear idea of what was going on."

Notes title card 「タイトル・カード」映画の中間字幕 make a brief cameo appearance 「ちょっとだけ顔見せ出演をする」 *Rebecca* 『レベッカ』スリラー映画 Academy Award for Best Picture 「アカデミー作品賞」 one ... after another 「次々に」 go off 「消える」

Reading Comprehension

次の英文が本文の内容と一致する場合は T (True)、一致しない場合は F (False) を選びなさい。

1. Alfred Hitchcock's parents were very kind and easy on him. [T F]
2. Alfred Hitchcock studied filmmaking in school. [T F]
3. Alfred Hitchcock's movies were successful in both the U.K. and the U.S. [T F]

3 Conversation

A Listen and Write 03

次の会話を聞いて、() に単語を書きなさい。

- W: What are you doing tonight?
M: Nothing much. I am ¹() on vegging out in front of the TV. What are you up to?
W: Actually, they're ²() a classic Hitchcock movie at the Broadway Theater. Would you like to see it with me?
M: Well, sorry, but I'm not really into whodunits. I ³() action or even horror movies.
W: Well, in this movie, a huge flock of birds ⁴() all the people in a small town. The townspeople are ⁵() and can't escape.
M: Wow! That sounds like something I would like! What time does the movie start?

Notes veg out 「のんびりする」 What are you up to? 「何をする予定ですか」 be into 「～にはまっている」 whodunit 「ミステリーもの」 a huge flock of 「～の大群」

B Listen and Choose 04

質問を聞いて、() に単語を書き、最も適切な答えを (A) ~ (C) から選びなさい。

1. What () () movies does the man () () ()?
(A) Action movies and horror movies
(B) Horror movies and mystery movies
(C) Mystery movies and action movies
2. What will the woman () () ()?
(A) I'll just stay at home, then.
(B) It starts at 8 p.m.
(C) That's too bad. Let's meet after the movie.

4 Text Completion

次の文章を読んで、空所に入れる最も適切なものを (A) ~ (C) から選びなさい。

Hitchcock's movies examined difficult themes like death, guilt, and family relationships. Hitchcock confessed that making films 1 a kind of therapy for him. "The only way to get rid of my fears 2 to make films about those fears," he said. Even so, his films' stories were simple and easy to follow.

He carefully arranged scenes and panned the camera around so that he could closely examine objects. This helped the audience 3 deeply involved in the story. He also created the "dolly cam," a camera that moved away from an object while it was zooming in. This new technology made some moviegoers feel disoriented. Hitchcock introduced many techniques into the art of film making, 4.

1. (A) are (B) was (C) were
2. (A) be (B) is (C) were
3. (A) feel (B) feels (C) felt
4. (A) where he made many of his films
(B) who is one of the world's most famous directors
(C) many of which are still used in movies made today

Notes get rid of 「～を取り除く」 pan 「パンする」 カメラを左右に振ること dolly cam 「ドリーカム」
カメラの移動撮影 make ... feel disoriented 「～に混乱させる」 moviegoer 「映画ファン」

5 Grammar Check

A () 内の適切な動詞を選び、英文を完成しなさい。

1. Everyone (need / needs) to relax.
2. My friends at school (want / wants) to see a movie this weekend.
3. My teacher, together with my parents, (is / are) meeting with the principal.
4. One of the books (is / are) interesting.
5. Some of the books on the shelf (is / are) very old.
6. There (is / are) many people lined up in front of that store.
7. Twenty kilometers (is / are) a long way to run.

B 空所に入れる動詞を語群より選び、適切な現在形にして英文を完成しなさい。

eat look need start study wash

1. My father usually _____ his car on Sunday.
2. Beth is health conscious and _____ a lot of fruits and vegetables.
3. There is something wrong with my computer. It _____ to be fixed as soon as possible.
4. Those chocolates _____ delicious.
5. Peter and Jane _____ at the library every day after school.
6. My working day usually _____ at 9:30 sharp.

6 Composition

A-1 日本語に合うように、() に適切な単語や、与えられた文字で始まる単語を書きなさい。

- (a) He wanted () () () (h) and dread.
彼は、彼らに恐怖と不安を感じて欲しかったのです。
- (b) This is (w) the () starts to (s) build
(t).
これは、映画が着実に緊張を高め始めるときのことです。
- (c) Directors like () (s) the audience ()
(m) jumping out () (c).
監督はクローゼットから飛び出すモンスターで観客を驚かすのが好きです。

A-2 次の文章を完成するため、空所に上記 A-1 の (a) ~ (c) を適切な箇所に入れなさい。

I love scary movies! Many modern thrillers use "jump scares."¹ _____
Some directors like Alfred Hitchcock prefer to use "suspense."² _____
Hitchcock's movies were carefully written and filmed to keep audiences on the
edge of their seats until the final scene. Hitchcock did not want to scare his
audience.³ _____

Notes jump scare 「ジャンプスケア」突然観客を驚かす手法 keep ... on the edge of one's seat
「～をハラハラドキドキさせておく」

B () 内の語句を正しく並べ替えて、日本語に合う英文にしなさい。

1. Because (Hitchcock's / in / movies / popular / very / were) the U.K., he was
invited to make movies in the U.S.
ヒッチコックの映画はイギリスでとても人気があったので、彼はアメリカで映画制
作をするように招かれました。
2. According to Hitchcock, (can / is / most / see / the audience / what)
important.
ヒッチコックによれば、観客が見ることができるものが最も重要です。
3. Hitchcock's unique (as if / camera / feel / make / techniques / the audience)
they are part of the movie.
ヒッチコックのユニークなカメラ技術は、観客に、まるで自分が映画の一部である
かのように感じさせます。

7 Communication

A 次の形容詞は映画について述べたり、話したりするのに使われます。形容詞の意味を知っている場合は、○にチェック“✓”を入れなさい。知らないものは辞書で調べなさい。

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. ○ fascinating | 2. ○ heart-warming | 3. ○ hilarious |
| 4. ○ imaginative | 5. ○ riveting | 6. ○ surprising |
| 7. ○ suspenseful | 8. ○ thrilling | 9. ○ violent |

B 次の質問に、上記 (A) の単語を使って答えなさい。

What kinds of movies do you like? Why?

e.g. *I like action movies because they are so **thrilling!***

.....

.....

Grammar Spotlight

1. 「三人称単数」が主語として使われ、動詞が現在形の場合は、その動詞に **-s** を付けます。

She **wears** pink dresses.

▶ **-s** をつける

like → **likes**, want → **wants**

▶ **-es** をつける (o, s, x, ch, sh で終わる動詞)

go → **goes**, miss → **misses**, mix → **mixes**, watch → **watches**, finish → **finishes**

▶ **y** を **i** に変えて **-es** をつける (子音 + **y** で終わる動詞)

carry → **carries**, fly → **flies**, try → **tries**

2. **every, any, some** が付く単語 (**everyone / everything**), (**anyone / anybody**), (**someone / somebody**) は単数扱いです。

Everyone has a smartphone these days.

3. **There + be** 動詞では、**there** は形式的な主語で、意味上の主語は後に続く名詞です。

There are some excellent **restaurants** on this street.

Unit 2

Long-running Spy Series

Never say 'no' to adventures. Always say 'yes,' otherwise you'll lead a very dull life.

「決して冒険に『ノー』と言ってはならない。いつも『イエス』と言いなさい。さもないと、とても退屈な人生を送るだろう」

(イアン・フレミング)



Warm-up

次の質問に答えなさい。

1. Do you know any spies?
2. What do spies do?

1 Vocabulary

英文の () に入れる最も適切な単語を語群より選び、(A) ~ (J) で答えなさい。

(A) author	(B) character	(C) characteristic	(D) hobby	(E) military
(F) novel	(G) popular	(H) publisher	(I) relax	(J) sell

1. Because I have so much homework to do these days, I don't have much time for my (), which is watching foreign movies.
2. With over two million soldiers and sailors, China, by far, has the world's largest ().
3. When I read a good fantasy (), I imagine that I am living in a totally different time and place where everything seems ... fantastic!
4. My favorite Japanese () right now is Haruki Murakami. I've read every one of his books, fiction and non-fiction.
5. One () of the Japanese people that is often mentioned is that they are always on time for appointments.
6. Pearson is the world's largest (). The company sells over six billion U.S. dollars' worth of books every year.
7. Tickets for the annual rock festival always () out very quickly, so we had better order ours online right now to make sure we get ours.
8. You look really nervous! Take a deep breath, calm down, think positive, and try to ().
9. These days, K-Pop is perhaps one of the most () music in the world. Almost everyone I know listens to it.
10. When I asked my daughter who her favorite Disney () was, she quickly answered, "Stitch!"