

44 回生英語科よりお知らせ

(コミュニケーション英語Ⅲ)

2020.05.18

●既に出題している課題について

完了しているものについては、速やかに

3 年次の課題提出用アドレスにファイルを添付して提出してください。

※間違えている人が多いですが、クラスのメールではありません。

◎提出するもの

- ①【春季課題】表現ドリル REPEAT47 番～60 番
- ②【春季課題】英単語ターゲットプリント(pp.174-251)
- ③【春季課題】英文法・語法 Engage プリント (pp.328-421)
- ④LANDMARK FIT (Lesson1)

プリント両面 3 枚 (Lesson1 Part1・2)

+ プリント片面 7 枚 (Lesson1 Part3・4) ルーズリーフ or ノート (Lesson1)

- ⑤ターゲット 1900 小テスト①～③、④【追加】
- ⑥【追加】LANDMARK FIT (Lesson2) プリント片面 14 枚 (丸付けをして)

※すべてまとめて PDF にしてもらってかまいません。

両面のものは片面ずつ読み取って、読み取れるよう PDF または画像で添付してください。

※メールでの送信ができない場合は、他教科とまとめて 22 日必着で郵送してくること

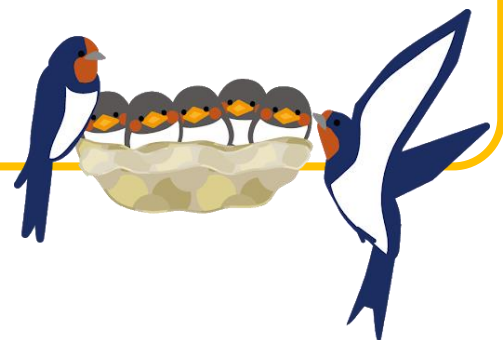
●5/18～5/24 の課題について (5/25 以降の課題については 5/25 に連絡します)

・ターゲット 1900 小テスト⑤ (実施したら提出してください。)

・プリント A4 片面 14 枚 (教科書 Lesson3 pp.42～56) ※次ページより添付しています

5/25 に解答を HP にアップ予定です。それを確認して丸付けをしてから提出してください。

→ 5/22 までに課題提出用アドレスにファイルを添付して提出



1 Paragraph chart (No dictionary!)

試験勉強のため、眠らずに用心深くいなければならない時

→コーヒーやエナジードリンクを飲む

カフェイン：私たちの 気分を変える 世界で最も人気がある化学物質

- ・ 身体的な疲労 を減らす
- ・ 注意力 を高める
- ・ カフェインの使用に伴った独特の 社会的風習 も生み出されてきた

カフェインは私たちにとって良いものなのか？

- ・ カフェインの効果で睡眠時間が減る→健康に悪い
人間の身体は 肉体 的にも 精神 的にも 感情 的にも最良の状態
機能しなくなる
- ・ カフェインの摂取→ある種の がん や 骨の病気 につながることもある
(明確な証拠はない)

2 Word hunt

Write the words that match each definition.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. the feeling you have when part of your body hurts | (pain) |
| 2. not sleeping | (awake) |
| 3. paying attention to what is around you and ready to act | (alert) |
| 4. a period of time when you relax or sleep | (rest) |
| 5. in a way that is related to your body | (physically) |
| 6. to eat or drink something | (consume) |

3 Skimming

Choose the subject of each paragraph.

Part1-1 ①テスト勉強の仕方 ②コーヒーを飲む回数 ③目覚まし飲料

Part1-2 ①カフェインの発見 ②カフェインの効能 ③ノンカフェイン飲料

Part1-3 ①世界のカフェイン飲料 ②カフェインと文化 ③カフェインと茶道の関係

Part2-1 ①カフェインと睡眠不足 ②ツァイスラー博士の新発見
③正しい休息の取り方

Part2-2 ①カフェインが病気を引き起こす理由 ②カフェインによる健康被害の可能性
③がんや骨の病気の主原因

4 Comprehension

Choose the answer of each question.

1. What do people do to stay awake and alert?
 - ☒ a. They take caffeine.
 - b. They do exercise.
 - c. They take a shower.
2. Which of the following does NOT have chemicals that can change our mood?
 - a. Chocolate bars.
 - b. Tea.
 - ☒ c. Milk.
3. Where can we find social rituals around the use of caffeine?
 - ☒ a. We can find them in a lot of countries.
 - b. We can find them only in European countries.
 - c. We can find them only in Japan.
4. Which of the following is true?
 - a. We have to take caffeine to stay awake and alert.
 - ☒ b. When we take caffeine, we can decrease physical tiredness.
 - c. No pain reliever has caffeine in it.
5. Why is caffeine unhealthy?
 - a. Because it makes our bodies weak.
 - ☒ b. Because it causes a lack of sleep.
 - c. Because it makes us sleep too much.
6. What will happen to the human body if it does not get enough sleep?
 - a. It will work at its best physically and mentally.
 - b. It will work at its best physically but not mentally.
 - ☒ c. It will work at its best neither physically nor mentally.
7. What do some studies on caffeine consumption tell us?
 - ☒ a. Caffeine consumption can cause certain kinds of diseases.
 - b. Caffeine consumption does not create any health risks.
 - c. Caffeine consumption decreases among sick people.
8. Which of the following is true?
 - a. Caffeine is found in drinks but not in foods.
 - b. It is very dangerous for us to use caffeine to wake ourselves up.
 - ☒ c. We cannot judge whether caffeine is good or bad for our health.

5 Vocabulary scanning

Read the passage as fast as possible and pick up the English words.

語句	意味
for an important exam	大切な試験のために
To stay awake and alert	眠らずに用心深くいられるように
in the last three hours	この 3 時間で
the world's most popular chemical	世界で最も人気の化学物質
a burst of power	わき起こる活力
decrease physical tiredness	身体的な疲労を減らす
increase alertness	注意力を高める
pain relievers	鎮痛剤
have created particular social rituals	独特の社会的風習を生み出してきた
in many of the foods and drinks	多くの食品や飲料に
a scientist who studies sleep	睡眠を研究する科学者
caffeine wakes us up	カフェインは私達を目覚めさせる
will not work at its best	最良の状態で機能しないだろう
consume caffeine too often	カフェインをあまりに頻繁に摂取する
may be unable to get the rest	休息を取ることができないかもしれない
lead to certain types of cancer	ある種のがんにつながる
there is no clear proof	明確な証拠はない

7 Dictation については、各自で教科書を見て答え合わせをしておくこと。

1 Paragraph chart (No dictionary!)

定期的にカフェインを使用 → カフェインに依存するようになる → 悪影響

- ・ 気分が上下する
 - ・ ひどい 頭痛が起こる
 - ・ カフェインを摂取できないと、疲れを感じる
- ↓
抑えるために・・・

さらに多くのカフェインを摂取

しかし、1日に小さいカップ 3～4 杯のコーヒーを飲む程度ならば問題なし

カフェインの摂取による健康上の利点

- ・ 筋肉痛を和らげる
- ・ 病気と闘う化学物質を含むものもある
- ・ 注意力と記憶力と反応速度を高める

☆カフェインによる悪影響は、たいてい 一時的なもの

適切に摂取すれば、私たちに恩恵 (利点)を与えてくれる → よって、人気がある

2 Word hunt

Write the words that match each definition.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. to make something smaller or less in size or amount | (reduce) |
| 2. true for most people, things, or situations | (general) |
| 3. at the same time each day, week, month, etc. | (regularly) |
| 4. in a way that is thought to be right | (properly) |
| 5. to have something inside as a part | (contain) |
| 6. having happened or started only a short time ago | (recent) |

3 Skimming

Choose the subject of each paragraph.

- | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Part3-1 | ① <u>①</u> カフェイン依存症の症状 | ② カフェイン常習者の増加 |
| | ③ 激しい頭痛の原因 | |
| Part3-2 | ① カフェインの過剰摂取 | ② カフェイン摂取の重要性 |
| | ③ <u>③</u> カフェインの適切な摂取量 | |
| Part4-1 | ① カフェインによる病気 | ② カフェインを含む飲み物 |
| | ③ <u>③</u> カフェインの利点 | |
| Part4-2 | ① <u>①</u> カフェイン飲料が多い理由 | ② カフェイン飲料の利点と欠点 |
| | ③ カフェイン飲料の注意点 | |

4 Comprehension

Choose the answer of each question.

5. What happens to heavy caffeine users?
 - a. Their moods remain high.
 - b. They feel tired if they take more caffeine.
 - ☒ c. They suffer from severe headaches.
6. What do heavy caffeine users do to stop its negative effects?
 - ☒ a. They take more caffeine than ever before.
 - b. They reduce the amount of caffeine they take.
 - c. They stop using caffeine for one or two days.
7. What is a common idea among scientists?
 - a. Caffeine is bad for our health but we must use it.
 - ☒ b. Caffeine is not bad for our health if we use it in proper amounts.
 - c. Caffeine is dangerous because it causes many problems.
8. Which of the following is true?
 - a. We should not use caffeine regularly, even in small amounts.
 - ☒ b. Heavy caffeine users suffer from various negative effects.
 - c. A few cups of coffee every day is bad for our health.
5. According to recent research, what benefits does taking caffeine have?
 - a. It can remove pain from muscles.
 - ☒ b. It can reduce pain in muscles.
 - c. It can help increase muscle strength.
6. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of caffeine?
 - ☒ a. Caffeine produces chemicals that fight against a number of illnesses.
 - b. Some drinks containing caffeine have disease-fighting chemicals in them.
 - c. Caffeine makes us more alert and improves our memory.
7. Why is caffeine contained in many drinks?
 - ☒ a. Because proper consumption of caffeine gives us benefits.
 - b. Because proper consumption of caffeine is popular everywhere.
 - c. Because proper consumption of caffeine has negative effects.
8. Which of the following is true?
 - a. Caffeine is good for memory but not for reaction speed.
 - ☒ b. The effect of caffeine does not last for a long time.
 - c. To keep healthy, we should use a lot of caffeine.

5 Vocabulary scanning

Read the passage as fast as possible and pick up the English words.

語句	意味
a number of～	多くの～
come to depend on it	それに依存するようになる
heavy caffeine users	重度のカフェイン使用者
other negative effects	他の悪影響
go up and down	上下する
severe headaches	ひどい頭痛
Despite these concerns	これらの懸念にも関わらず
the general opinion among scientists	科学者の間の一般的な意見
is consumed in moderation	適切に摂取される
some health benefits	いくつかの健康上の利点
For instance	たとえば (for example 以外)
help ease muscle pain	筋肉痛を和らげるのを手助けする
some drinks containing caffeine	カフェインを含むいくつかの飲料
chemicals that fight against diseases	病気と闘う化学物質
including certain types of cancer	ある種類のがんを含む
In addition	加えて
It is true that～	確かに～だ
caffeine does offer benefits	カフェインは確かに恩恵を与える
This is why caffeine is contained	こういうわけでカフェインは含まれている

7 Dictation については、各自で教科書を見て答え合わせをしておくこと。

8 Reproduction については、授業再開後に提出してもらいます。

1 Paragraph chart (No dictionary!)

Read the passages on the textbook and fill in the blanks.

チャールズ・ドルー：1904年にワシントン D.C.で生まれた

彼の妹： _____ で亡くなった

ドルーは _____ について考えた

しかし…

ドルーはアフリカ系アメリカ人だった → 当時は _____ されていた

黒人と白人は

・ _____ に行っていた

・ バスやレストランで _____

大学や _____ へ行くことはとても困難だったが、ドルーは何とか成功した

高校では、ドルーは _____ だった



奨学金で大学へ進学し…

大学では、 _____ チームと _____ チームの両方で活躍



科学と医学への関心が残っていて…

医学校では、生涯続く _____ を始めた

☆当時、輸血を受けることは簡単ではなかった

・ 血液を _____ に保つ方法がなかった

・ _____ で必要とする人々に送る方法がなかった

2 Word hunt

Write the words that match each definition.

1. more bad or severe ()
2. to succeed in doing something difficult after trying very hard ()
3. a problem that you must face before you achieve something ()
4. a way of doing something ()
5. someone who leads a team or other group of people ()
6. extremely good ()

3 Skimming

Choose the subject of each paragraph.

Part1-1 ①妹の深刻な病気 ②医者を目指すきっかけ ③生まれ故郷のワシントン D.C.

Part1-2 ①黒人が医者になる方法 ②当時の黒人差別 ③アメリカの医学校の歴史

Part2-1 ①スポーツ選手としての活躍 ②スポーツと医学の両立 ③プロ選手への関心

Part2-2 ①輸血の歴史的な起源 ②新しい輸血方法の発見 ③当時の輸血の限界

4 Comprehension

Choose the answer of each question.

9. What happened to Charles Drew when he was fifteen?
 - a. His sister was born.
 - b. His sister died of a serious illness.
 - c. His sister caught a disease.

10. When Drew watched his sister's condition get worse, what did he think?
 - a. He thought that he was able to do something for her.
 - b. He thought that there was only one problem to solve.
 - c. He thought for the first time that he wanted to become a doctor.

11. How was American society segregated in those days?
 - a. Black people could not go to the same schools as white people.
 - b. Black people could not go to college or medical school.
 - c. Black people could not get on the same buses as white people.

12. Which of the following is true?
 - a. No colleges accepted Charles Drew because he was black.
 - b. Charles Drew went to medical school after college.
 - c. Charles Drew had no difficulty becoming a doctor.

5. Why was Drew given a scholarship to college?
 - a. Because he was very good at sports.
 - b. Because he was an outstanding student in science.
 - c. Because he was too poor to go to college.

6. What was Drew expected to do at college?
 - a. He was expected to become the captain of the track team.
 - b. He was expected to become a professional in sports.
 - c. He was expected to enter a medical school.

7. Why was it difficult to get a blood transfusion?
 - a. Because there was no way to collect new blood.
 - b. Because there were not enough doctors who could do it.
 - c. Because it was impossible to keep blood fresh.

8. Which of the following is true?
 - a. Drew was the captain of the football team at college.
 - b. Drew started to study about blood in Canada.
 - c. In the 1930s, having a blood transfusion was popular among people.

5 Vocabulary scanning

Read the passage as fast as possible and pick up the English words.

語句	意味
	結核で亡くなった
	彼女の容体が悪化するのを見た
	医者になるという可能性
	アメリカ社会の多くは差別されていた
	一緒に座ることさえできなかった
	ほんの一握りの大学しか
	大学を終えた後のもう一つの障害
	なんとか成功を収めた
	あらゆる困難にもかかわらず
	優秀で傑出したスポーツ選手
	奨学金を与えられた
	最優秀選手
	プロのスポーツ選手になることを期待されていた
	(彼の) 生涯続く血液の研究
	輸血と呼ばれる処置
	方法がなかった
	血液を新鮮な状態に保つ
	それを遠くで必要とする人々

6 Reading practice

【Part1】

Charles Drew was born in Washington,D.C.,/
in 1904.//

When Drew was fifteen,/
his sister died of tuberculosis.//

As he watched/
her condition get worse,/
Drew wished/
he could do something for her.//

It was then/
that he first thought about the possibility/
of becoming a doctor.//

There was only one problem/
with this idea:/
Drew was an African-American.//

In those days,/
much of American society was segregated,/
or separated.//

Black people and white people/
went to different schools/
and could not even sit together/
in restaurants or on buses.//

Only a handful of colleges/
would accept African-American students,//

and medical school would be another hurdle/
after college/
for Drew.//

But he managed to succeed/
in spite of all these difficulties.//

チャールズ・ドルーはワシントン D.C.で生まれた
1904 年に。

ドルーが 15 歳のとき
彼の妹が結核で亡くなった。

彼が見たとき
彼女の容体が悪化するのを
ドルーは思った
彼女のために何かできればよいのにと。
その時だった
彼が可能性について初めて考えたのは
医者になるという。

1 つだけ問題があった
この考えには
すなわちドルーがアフリカ系アメリカ人だったこ
とだ。

当時
アメリカ社会の多くは差別されていた
つまり分離されていた。
黒人と白人は
別々の学校に通い
いっしょに座ることさえできなかった
レストランやバスで。
ほんの一握りの大学しか
アフリカ系アメリカ人の学生を受け入れようとは
しなかったし

医学校はもう 1 つの障害だった
大学を終えたあと
ドルーにとって。
しかし彼はなんとか成功を収めた
あらゆる困難にもかかわらず。

【Part2】

In high school,/ Drew was a strong and outstanding athlete.// As a result,/ he was offered a scholarship to college.// At college,/ Drew was the most valuable player/ in the football team/ and he was the captain of the track team.// He was expected to become a professional athlete,/ but he remained interested in science and medicine.// In 1928,/ he entered a medical school in Canada/ and began his lifelong study of blood.//	高校時代 ドルーは優秀で傑出したスポーツ選手だった。 その結果 彼は大学の奨学金を与えられた。 大学では ドルーは最優秀選手であり アメリカンフットボールチームで 陸上競技チームのキャプテンだった。 彼はプロのスポーツ選手になることを期待されていたが 依然として科学と医学に関心を持っていた。
Since the 1930s,/ doctors had known/ that people could be given new blood/ in a procedure called a blood transfusion.// However,/ it was not easy/ to get a blood transfusion.// There was no way/ to keep blood fresh/ or send it to people/ who needed in far away.//	1930 年代以来 医者たちは知っていた 人々は新しい血液をもらうことができると 輸血と呼ばれる処置で。 しかし 簡単ではなかった 輸血を受けることは。 方法がなかった 血液を新鮮な状態に保ったり それを人々へ送る 遠くで必要とする。

7 Dictation

Charles Drew was born in Washington, D.C., in 1904. When Drew was fifteen, his sister died of tuberculosis. As he watched (1) _____, Drew wished he could do something for her. It was then that he first thought about the possibility of becoming a doctor.

There was only one problem with this idea: Drew was an African-American. In those days, much of (2) _____, or separated. Black people and white people went to different schools and could not even sit together in restaurants or on buses. Only a handful of colleges would accept African-American students, and medical school would be another hurdle after college for Drew. But he managed to succeed (3) _____.

In high school, Drew was a strong and outstanding athlete. As a result, he was offered a scholarship to college. At college, Drew was the (4) _____ in the football team and he was the captain of the track team. He was expected to become a professional athlete, but he remained interested in science and medicine. In 1928, he entered a medical school in Canada and began his (5) _____.

Since the 1930s, doctors had known that people could be given new blood in a procedure called (6) _____. However, it was not easy to get a blood transfusion. There was no way to keep blood fresh or send it to people who needed in far away.



◎左の QR コードを読み取って上のディクテーションや音読練習に取り組むことができます

※通信料がかかるので注意してください。(Wi-Fi 環境でのアクセス推奨)

◎QR コードが読み取れない場合

https://1drv.ms/u/s!ArVlqbeiaIZWkG6_w24-HyGA42_I?e=YQMvCM

◎アクセスできない人は相談してください。

1 Paragraph chart (No dictionary!)

Read the passages on the textbook and fill in the blanks.

【血液を新鮮な状態に保つ方法】

血液中の_____を取り除く → _____(血しょう)のみを保存

- ・血液は_____貯蔵されることができた
- ・ _____必要とされても、輸血に使われることができた



ニューヨークで_____を設立

第二次世界大戦で、多くの人々が負傷し、輸血を必要とした

ドルーは血液を_____て、_____し、安全に_____した
その後、ドルーはアメリカ _____の血液銀行の初代管理者になった

軍の命令で、赤十字社は_____の血液と_____の血液を区別して保存していた

ドルーは「黒い」血液や「白い」血液は存在せず、_____だと説明

→誰も耳を貸さないで、ドルーは赤十字社を_____

→公民権改革者たちが、この人種差別的な慣行をやめさせた

☆人としての本当の価値を示すのは、生涯で_____ことであり、_____ではない

2 Word hunt

Write the words that match each definition.

1. a fact or thing that someone finds out ()
2. to put things away and keep them until you need them ()
3. to send goods somewhere by ship, plane, truck, etc. ()
4. to give up a job or a position in an official way ()
5. to show that something is true by giving facts, information, etc. ()
6. to make someone decide to do something ()

3 Skimming

Choose the subject of each paragraph.

Part3-1 ①血液を構成する成分 ②ドルーの血液保存法

③ニューヨーク市血液銀行の設立

Part3-2 ①第二次世界大戦の被害 ②ドルーの血液輸送法

③アメリカ赤十字社の設立

Part4-1 ①人種による血液の違い ②アメリカ赤十字社の歴史 ③血液差別との闘い

Part4-2 ①人としての本当の価値 ②ドルーが証明した学説 ③肌の色の意味

4 Comprehension

Choose the answer of each question.

1. What did Drew do first to keep blood fresh?
 - a. He kept only the liquid part of blood.
 - b. He took the solid cells out of blood.
 - c. He removed the liquid part of blood.

2. What did Drew do after he discovered how to keep blood fresh?
 - a. He established a blood bank in New York City.
 - b. He set up the blood bank of the American Red Cross.
 - c. He became the first director of the blood bank of New York City.

3. When America entered World War II, what did Drew suggest?
 - a. He suggested sending only the solid part of blood to injured people.
 - b. He suggested sending whole blood to injured people.
 - c. He suggested sending only the liquid part of blood to injured people.

4. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - a. Drew first removed the solid cells in blood and then kept the plasma.
 - b. To store blood for a long time, it was necessary to keep only the plasma.
 - c. In World War II, many people died because they didn't have blood transfusions.

5. What did the Army tell the Red Cross to do?
 - a. They told the Red Cross to segregate blood on racial grounds.
 - b. They told the Red Cross to keep blood donated from white people only.
 - c. They told the Red Cross to stop carrying out blood transfusions.

6. What does the sentence "Blood is blood." mean?
 - a. It means that blood does not change according to the conditions.
 - b. It means that blood is the most valuable thing in the world.
 - c. It means that the blood of any race is the same.

7. Why did the Red Cross stop segregating blood at last?
 - a. Because Drew left the Red Cross in protest.
 - b. Because civil rights reformers made them change their minds.
 - c. Because the organization was persuaded to do so by the president.

8. Which of the following is true?
 - a. Many white people died because they refused "black" blood.
 - b. The Red Cross stopped segregating blood just before the war ended.
 - c. Drew proved the color of our skin never shows our true worth as a person.

5 Vocabulary scanning

Read the passage as fast as possible and pick up the English words.

語句	意味
	血液を新鮮な状態に保つ方法
	個体細胞を取り除いた
	液体部分のみを保存した
	このようにして
	いつどこで必要とされても
	血液銀行を設立した
	血液丸ごとの代わりに
	負傷した人々に
	アメリカ赤十字社
	何千もの人々の命
	黒人によって献血された血液
	たとえそれが彼らの命を救うかもしれないとしても
	血液は血液である
	抗議して赤十字社を辞職した
	人種的な理由で
	公民権改革者たち
	その組織を説得してやめさせた
	生涯で成し遂げたこと
	人間としての(あなたの)本当の価値

6 Reading practice

【Part3】

It was Charles Drew/
that discovered the way/
to keep blood fresh.//
First,/
he removed the solid cells/
(like red blood cells)/
in blood.//
Then,/
he kept only the liquid part,/
which was called plasma.//
In this way,/
the blood could be stored/
for a long time.//
It could then be used in transfusions/
whenever and wherever it was needed.//
After making this discovery,/
Drew set up a blood bank/
in New York City.//

When America entered World War II,/
many people were wounded/
and they needed blood transfusions.//
Charles Drew suggested sending plasma/

instead of whole blood.//
He started collecting blood,/
separating the plasma,/
and shipping it safely to injured people.//
He then became the first director/
of the blood bank of the American Red Cross.//

チャールズ・ドルーだった
方法を発見したのは
血液を新鮮な状態に保つ。
まず
彼は固体細胞を取り除いた
(赤血球のような)
血液中の。
それから
液体部分のみを保存したが
それは血しょうと呼ばれた。
このようにして
血液は貯蔵されることができた
長期間。
それからそれは輸血に使用されることができた
いづどこで必要とされても。
この発見をしたのち
ドルーは血液銀行を設立した
ニューヨーク市で。

アメリカが第二次世界大戦に参戦したとき
多くの人々が負傷し
輸血を必要とした。
チャールズ・ドルーは血しょうを送ることを提案
した
血液丸ごとを送る代わりに。
彼は血液を集め
血しょうを分離し
それを負傷した人々に安全に輸送し始めた。
それから彼は初代管理者になった
アメリカ赤十字社血液銀行の。

【Part4】

His work saved thousands of people's lives.//
However,/

the Army told the Red Cross/
to keep blood donated by black people/
separate from blood donated by whites.//

Some white people disliked blacks,/

so they did not want to get any "black" blood,/

even if it might save their lives.//

Charles Drew explained/
that there is no "black" blood or "white" blood.//
Blood is blood.//

But no one listened,/

and Drew resigned from the Red Cross/
in protest.//

The Red Cross continued to segregate blood/
on racial grounds/
throughout World War II.//

Civil rights reformers eventually persuaded the
organization/
to stop this racist practice.//

Charles Drew proved this:/

It is what you achieve in life,/

not the color of your skin,/

that shows your true worth/
as a person.//

彼の仕事は何千もの人々の命を救った。
しかし
軍は赤十字社に命じた
黒人によって献血された血液を
白人によって献血された血液と区別しておくよ
うにと。
一部の白人は黒人を嫌い
彼らは「黒い」血液を一滴たりとも欲しなかった
たとえそれが彼らの命を救うかもしれないとし
ても。
チャールズ・ドルーは説明した
「黒い」血液や「白い」血液は存在しないと。
血液は血液であると。
しかしだれも耳を貸さず
ドルーは赤十字社を辞職した
抗議して。
赤十字社は血液を差別し続けた
人種的な理由で
第二次世界大戦中ずっと。
公民権改革者たちが最後にはその組織を説得し
て
この人種差別的な慣行をやめさせた。

チャールズ・ドルーは次のことを証明した。
生涯で成し遂げたことであって
肌の色ではないと
本当の価値を示すものは
人間としての。

7 Dictation

It was Charles Drew that discovered the way to keep blood fresh. First, he removed the solid cells (like red blood cells) in blood. Then, he kept only the liquid part, which was called plasma. In this way, the blood could be stored for a long time. It could then be used in transfusions (1)_____ it was needed. After making this discovery, Drew set up a blood bank in New York City.

When America entered World War II, many people were wounded and they needed blood transfusions. Charles Drew suggested sending plasma (2)_____. He started collecting blood, separating the plasma, and shipping it safely to injured people. He then became the first director of the blood bank of the American Red Cross.

His work saved thousands of people's lives. However, the Army told the Red Cross to keep blood donated by black people separate from blood donated by whites. Some white people disliked blacks, so they did not want to get any "black" blood, (3) _____ their lives. Charles Drew explained that there is no "black" blood or "white" blood. Blood is blood. But no one listened, and Drew resigned from the Red Cross in protest. The Red Cross continued to segregate blood on racial grounds throughout World War II. (4) _____ eventually persuaded the organization to stop this racist practice.

Charles Drew proved this: It is what you achieve in life, not (5)_____, that shows your true worth as a person.



◎左の QR コードを読み取って上のディクテーションや音読練習に取り組むことができます

※通信料がかかるので注意してください。(Wi-Fi 環境でのアクセス推奨)

◎QR コードが読み取れない場合

https://1drv.ms/u/s!ArVlqbeiaIZWkG6_w24-HyGA42_I?e=YQMvCM

◎アクセスできない人は相談してください。

8 Story reproduction

Use 10 key words below and reproduce the story (Part1~Part4) in English.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. doctor | 2. African-American | 3. segregated | 4. athlete | 5. transfusion |
| 6. plasma | 7. bank | 8. World War II | 9. separate | 10. color |

S=more than 100 words!!

A=more than 70 words

B=more than 50 words

C=more than 30 words

Class_____ No._____ Name_____