**Book 3 本文データ**

#p.4

Unit 0 Three Interesting Facts about Languages

Three Interesting Facts about Languages

1. How many languages are there?

- It is said that about 7,000 different languages are spoken in the world.

- About 80 percent of them are used by fewer than 100,000 people.

2. What is the most common first language?

- Chinese is used as a first language by the greatest number of people.

- English is used by the third greatest number.

3. Should we learn another language?

- Many researchers believe that knowledge of another language can increase our brain power.

- If we use more than one language, we can choose from a wider variety of jobs.

#p.7

Unit 1 Sports for Everyone

#p.9 Unit 1 Scene 1

Which applies to you?

I have seen a Paralympic sport somewhere before.

I have never seen a Paralympic sport before.

What Paralympic sports are you interested in?

Choose from the list below.

sitting volleyball wheelchair basketball

wheelchair rugby wheelchair tennis

athletics swimming

triathlon other ( judo )

#p.10 Unit 1 Scene 2

Asami: Have you ever seen the Paralympic Games?

Josh: Yes, I have.

Asami: Have you been to a Paralympic event?

Josh: No, I haven’t, but I’ve watched lots of wheelchair tennis matches on TV.

I’m a big fan of Kunieda Shingo.

Asami: Who’s Kunieda Shingo?

Josh: He’s a great athlete.

He’s one of the best wheelchair tennis players in the world.

Asami: I’ve never heard of him.

Josh: Really? You should check him out on the internet.

#p.12 Unit 1 Read and Think 1

Wheelchair tennis is an exciting Paralympic sport. Japan has some really famous players.

One example is Kunieda Shingo. He has won many world championships. I watched some videos of his matches. I was amazed at his power and speed. However, Mr. Kunieda says, “Sometimes people say playing tennis in a wheelchair is amazing. It makes me uncomfortable. We’re playing tennis just like other people.”

Another well-known player is Kamiji Yui. She became the youngest Grand Slam winner in 2014. She once said, “I want to keep smiling when I play. Smiles keep me positive.” Her smiles keep us positive, too.

These two players remind us of the power of sports. Everyone can enjoy sports, and playing and watching them makes people happy and positive.

#p.14 Unit 1 Read and Think 2

Technology Makes Sports Possible for Everyone

There is a special wheelchair company in Chiba, Japan. It was established by Ishii Shigeyuki. He himself was a wheelchair user, and was not satisfied with ordinary types. So he decided to design custom-made wheelchairs. They were lighter, stronger, and sportier. Kunieda Shingo and Kamiji Yui use his company’s wheelchairs in their matches. These athletes show the world that wheelchairs can be functional and stylish.

Athletes tell the company that wheelchairs are like part of their bodies. So the staff members listen carefully to their opinions. They use technology to make the best wheelchair for each athlete. Technology is supporting more and more athletes around the world.

#p.17

Let’s Write 1

April 30, 2023

Dear Justin,

My name is Asami. I am a junior high school student in Japan, and I am a big fan of yours.

I have not been to any of your concerts, but I always catch your performances on TV. Your last performance was really awesome. I especially love the words of your songs. “Bright Horizons” always makes me hopeful.

So, I have a question, Justin. When you face a difficult challenge, how do you get over it? Please write me back if you have time. It will make me super happy!

When you come to Japan next time, I hope to be in the audience.

All the best,

Saito Asami

#p.19

Unit 2 Haiku in English

#p.21 Unit 2 Scene 1

From Meg, on Saturday evening

Hey. I’ve finished my English homework.

Have you finished yours yet?

I can’t wait to read everyone’s haiku.

From Kaito, on Sunday morning

Hi. I’ve just read your message.

I was sleeping when it came.

I haven’t finished my homework yet.

I tried last night, but it’s difficult to write haiku in English.

#p.22 Unit 2 Scene 2

Asami: Mr. Baker, how long have you lived in Japan?

Mr. Baker: For five years.

Asami: What brought you here?

Mr. Baker: Well, I learned about haiku when I was in elementary school.

It was very interesting, and I wanted to learn more about Japan.

Asami: Really! That’s great. Who’s your favorite haiku poet?

Mr. Baker: Basho. I’ve been a big fan since I first read his haiku.

His images of Japan made me curious.

#p.24 Unit 2 Read and Think 1

Father: What are you reading, Meg? You’ve been reading that since 10 a.m.

Meg: It’s a book about haiku. It’s a little difficult, but it’s interesting. Look.

Haiku have been an important part of Japanese culture since the Edo period. Japanese people have been writing haiku for centuries.

Haiku are different from traditional English poems. First, they are not written in sentences. They use only a few words. Second, the lines do not have to rhyme. Third, a seasonal word must be included.

On the other hand, like most English poems, rhythm is very important. Haiku use three lines ― five, seven, and five syllables long.

#p.26 Unit 2 Read and Think 2

People outside Japan have been writing their own haiku for many years. Haiku in English have become quite popular because they’re short and easy to write. The rules for English haiku are less strict than the Japanese rules. For example, a seasonal word is not always necessary. It’s not always necessary to count syllables, either.

Haiku in English are not only easy to write, but also easy to read. Actually, there are a lot of haiku websites. There are so many sites that you can even find birthday haiku or pop culture haiku. It may be a fun way to learn English.

#p.29

Let’s Talk 1

STEP 2

Kaito: Excuse me, but are you Mr. Baker?

Mr. Baker: Yes. I’m Mike Baker.

Kaito: I’m Honda Kaito. Welcome to our school, Mr. Baker.

Mr. Baker: Thank you, Kaito. Are you in the third year?

Kaito: Yes, I’m in Class 3A. We’ve been looking forward to your class.

Mr. Baker: I’m glad to hear that. See you later.

Kaito: Goodbye.

#p.33

Learning SCIENCE in English

Japan’s Deer Problems

The large number of deer in Japan is causing trouble. The number has been decreasing since 2014, but there are still problems.

Deer eat a lot of plants and sometimes do serious damage to forests. Without forests, there are more landslides when it rains. This also affects other living things. Some kinds of birds and insects have disappeared because they lost their homes. Deer are now seen in towns and cities, and they may cause traffic accidents. Japan must make efforts to solve these problems.

#p.35

Unit 3 Animals on the Red List

#p.37 Unit 3 Scene 1

Save the Animals

Many kinds of animals are in danger of extinction. Today they are facing many challenges, such as climate change and human activities. It is difficult for endangered animals to survive in these conditions. It is important for us to understand this.

The fastest animal needs the fastest help!

Save us, or there will be trouble.

#p.38 Unit 3 Scene 2

Meg: Have you ever heard of the IUCN Red List?

Kaito: No, I’ve never heard of it. What is it?

Meg: The Red List gives us information about endangered animals, birds, plants, and so on.

Kaito: What animals are on the list?

Meg: Pandas, cheetahs, and gorillas, for example.

Kaito: Really? I didn’t know that.

Meg: Some animals and birds in Japan are also on it.

I want everyone to know that.

Kaito: Why don’t we write an article for our class newspaper?

Meg: That’s a good idea.

#p.40 Unit 3 Read and Think 1

Endangered Animals in the world

Let us give you one example from the Red List. It is the crested ibis, or *toki* in Japanese. Up until the Meiji era, we could see many ibises around this country.

However, the population of ibises in Japan rapidly decreased. People hunted them for their beautiful feathers, and development destroyed their environment. It was difficult for them to survive.

In 1981, five ibises were captured on Sado Island for breeding. People tried to help them live safely, but they died one by one. The last one died in 2003.

However, we still had some Chinese-born ibises on the island. They were a gift from the Chinese government in the 1990s. Since then, people have been breeding these ibises. We have lost all of the original Japanese ibises, but someday ibises may fly over Japan like before.

#p.42 Unit 3 Read and Think 2

Some gorillas are also on the Red List. According to a study, the largest gorillas in the Congo may die out soon. There are many reasons, such as hunting, logging, and mining. Surprisingly, our electronic devices are one of these reasons.

To make these devices, we need some special metals. Some of these metals come from the gorillas’ habitat. If we use more devices, more of their habitat may be destroyed. These gorillas may not survive. We have to understand this.

Why do we have to protect these animals? Each animal has its own role in the ecosystem. If we lose one species, it affects many others. Human beings are also part of this ecosystem. We are all related to each other. So it is important for us to take action now. Let’s help the animals survive.

#p.45

Let’s Write 2

STEP 1

Walking and Texting: OK or Not?

Texting and driving is illegal in most places, but what about texting and walking? In 2017, Honolulu, Hawaii, banned texting or looking down at any electronic device when you cross the street. Do you think more cities should make such a law?

STEP 3

I do not think we need laws for electronic device use on the street. I have two reasons.

First, sometimes we really need to use those devices outside. If you are looking at a map, it is a bother to stop looking when you cross the street.

Second, we can make our own decisions. Bike accidents are common, but many people choose to ride them anyway.

We cannot ban everything. I do not think we need such a law.

#p.48

Stage Activity 1 My Activity Report

#p.49 STEP 3-2

Meg: Tell me about your games next month.

Kaito: We have the national tournament. They’ll be our last games.

Meg: Wow! The national tournament!

Asami: Are you a starter?

Kaito: Yes. I’ve been a starter since last spring.

Josh: What are you practicing the most?

Kaito: I’m practicing my corner kicks.

Meg: I think you need something more at the beginning and the ending.

Kaito: Oh, that’s right. Thank you.

#p.50 STEP 3-3

Hi, everyone. Today I’m going to tell you about my club activities.

I’m a member of the soccer team.

I’ve been a starter since last spring. I’ve been practicing very hard to improve my corner kicks.

We’re going to play in the national tournament next month. Those will be our last games in junior high. We’ll do our best, so please come and support us!

Thank you.

#p.52

Let’s Read 1 A Mother’s Lullaby

#p.52 Let’s Read 1-1

A big, old tree stands by a road near the city of Hiroshima. Through the years, it has seen many things.

One summer night, the tree heard a lullaby. A mother was singing to her little girl under the tree. They looked happy, and the song sounded sweet. But the tree remembered something sad.

“Yes. It was some eighty years ago. I heard a lullaby that night, too.”

#p.53 Let’s Read 1-2

On the morning of that day, a big bomb fell on the city of Hiroshima. Many people lost their lives, and many others were injured. They had burns all over their bodies. I was very sad when I saw those people.

It was a very hot day. Some of the people fell down near me. I said to them, “Come and rest in my shade. You’ll be all right soon.”

Night came. Some people were already dead. I heard a weak voice. It was a lullaby. A young girl was singing to a little boy.

“Mommy! Mommy!” the boy cried.

“Don’t cry,” the girl said. “Mommy is here.” Then she began to sing again.

She was very weak, but she tried to be a mother to the poor little boy. She held him in her arms like a real mother.

#p.54 Let’s Read 1-3

“Mommy,” the boy was still crying.

“Be a good boy,” said the girl. “You’ll be all right.” She held the boy more tightly and began to sing again.

After a while, the boy stopped crying and quietly died. But the little mother did not stop singing. It was a sad lullaby. The girl’s voice became weaker and weaker.

Morning came and the sun rose, but the girl never moved again.

#p.55 Let’s Read 1-4

A World without Nuclear Weapons

On May 27, 2016, a man visited Hiroshima and gave a speech at the city’s Peace Memorial Park. He began, “Seventy-one years ago, on a bright, cloudless morning, death fell from the sky and the world was changed.”

The man’s name is Barack Obama. He became the first sitting U.S. president to visit Hiroshima. It meant a lot to the city, to Japan, and to the world.

Before the speech, Obama visited the museum there. In its guest book, he left these words:

We have known the agony of war. Let us now find the courage, together, to spread peace, and pursue a world without nuclear weapons.

He also left two paper cranes there. They were folded by Obama himself.

Obama closed his speech by saying, “The world was forever changed here. But today, the children of this city will go through their day in peace. What a precious thing that is! It is worth protecting, and then extending to every child.”

#p.57

Unit 4 Be Prepared and Work Together

#p.59 Unit 4 Scene 1

Are you prepared for a disaster? What do you know?

Please circle the number(s).

1. I know where the local shelter is.

2. I know how much food and water I should store.

3. I know what number I should call in case of a fire.

4. I know how to use a fire extinguisher.

Survey Results

#p.60 Unit 4 Scene 2

Meg: Asami, has your family prepared for a disaster?

Asami: Yes.

Meg: Oh, really? Tell me what you’ve done.

Asami: Well, we’ve made an emergency kit. We keep it in our home.

We’ve also decided how to contact each other during a disaster.

Meg: That’s great. Actually, my family hasn’t made an emergency kit yet.

Do you know what we should put in it?

Asami: Well, I can send you a link. It shows you what you should prepare.

Meg: Really? Thanks.

#p.62 Unit 4 Read and Think 1

Case 1

When the earthquake began, I didn’t know what was happening. After the terrible shaking, I ran out of the house with my wife. We didn’t know where to go, so we drove to a supermarket parking lot. We stayed in our car for five hours. We were too scared to get out.

Finally, we spoke to a police officer passing by. He guided us to the local shelter. I didn’t know about it until then.

Case 2

My friend and I took a day trip by train. On the way back, there was a big earthquake. Trains stopped running. The announcements at the station were in Japanese. We looked on the internet, but all the latest information there was in Japanese, too.

Fortunately, there was a woman speaking to some travelers in English. She told us how to go back.

#p.64 Unit 4 Read and Think 2

Every year, more and more foreign people are coming to live in Japan. The number of tourists visiting Japan is growing, too. Many of them don’t know what to do in an earthquake. It’s necessary for us to be prepared to help them.

Wakaba City had an evacuation drill for foreign residents and visitors yesterday. In the drill, they experienced some simulations and learned how they can protect themselves. They followed instructions given in English and easy Japanese.

The city handed out an evacuation map made by Wakaba Junior High School students. The map uses simple symbols and pictures. It shows people where they should go in a disaster.

We interviewed some students at the school. One said, “We’re glad to help foreign people. It’s important for everyone to help each other and work together.” Yesterday was a good start. Everyone should be prepared.

#p.67

Let’s Talk 2

A: Excuse me. Can I help you?

B: Oh, yes, please. Do you know where Midori City Hotel is?

A: Midori City Hotel? Yes. Shall I take you there?

B: Thank you. That’s very kind of you.

A: Would you like me to carry your umbrella or something?

B: Oh. Thank you very much.

#p.71

Unit 5 A Legacy for Peace

#p.73 Unit 5 Scene 1

Look. This is a picture I found on the internet. Do you know who this is? His name is Mahatma Gandhi. His image is printed on all Indian rupee notes. He’s a person Indian people respect greatly.

Gandhi was born on October 2, 1869. His birthday is now an Indian national holiday. It’s also the International Day of Non-Violence.

#p.74 Unit 5 Scene 2

Asami: Nice presentation, Josh. That was interesting.

Josh: Thanks.

Gandhi is a man who has influenced a lot of people around the world.

Asami: He worked for Indian independence, right?

Josh: Yes. Do you know how he did it?

Asami: Non-violence?

Josh: Right. He never used violence, so he’s still respected by people who fight for human rights.

Asami: I see. I want to learn more about him.

Josh: Well, he also went on fasts to protest.

Asami: “Fasts”?

Josh: A “fast” means eating little or no food.

Asami: Wow. That sounds tough.

#p.76 Unit 5 Read and Think 1

Gandhi moved to South Africa to work as a lawyer in 1893. It was under British rule at that time and there was a lot of discrimination. For example, Indians could not go out at night freely or walk on the sidewalk. There were also hotels that did not accept Indian guests.

In 1906, the British made a law that was even more unfair to Indian people. Indians in South Africa got angry and stood up against the law. Gandhi decided to lead a movement to protect their rights. His message was “Don’t follow the law, but don’t use violence, even if you are arrested.” Soon the jails became full of Indians, and Gandhi himself was sent there.

Finally, in 1914, after many years and much effort, the law was removed. It showed that non-violent movements can be effective.

#p.77 Unit 5 Read and Think 1 (p.76の続き)

Gandhi returned to India in 1915. India was also a British colony. In those days, there was a law that the British made for salt. According to the law, only the British could produce or sell salt. They put a heavy tax on it. The Indians were very poor, but they had to buy expensive salt. The money went to the British. Gandhi thought it was unfair.

In 1930, Gandhi decided to walk to the sea and make salt himself. He started with 78 followers. Thousands of people joined him on the way. After walking almost 400 kilometers, he reached the sea. This non-violent march was called the Salt March. News of the march spread around the world. It showed people a new way to fight against discrimination.

Gandhi’s peaceful fight continued after that. In 1947, India won independence. Non-violent protest is the legacy that Gandhi left. It has influenced famous leaders, such as Martin Luther King, Jr. and Nelson Mandela.

#p.81

Let’s Write 3

Do you know which country has the largest population in the world? Here is a graph that shows the population growth in India and China.

According to the graph, the population of India will be larger than China from 2026. Then India will be the most populous country in the world.

I think that India will become more and more powerful in the world.

#p.84

Stage Activity 2 Discover Japan

#p.84 Stage Activity 2 STEP 1

*Kawaii* is a word that means “cute” or “pretty” in Japanese. This word is used for various things, such as clothes, anime characters, or behavior. The idea of *kawaii* has become an important part of Japanese culture. Some *kawaii* culture is now popular in foreign countries, too. It may be fun to look for *kawaii* things during your trip to Japan.

#p.85 Stage Activity 2 STEP 3

A: Why do you want more people to use *furoshiki*?

B: If you use *furoshiki* instead of plastic bags, it will be good for the environment.

A: Oh, I see. I want to use one, too.

A: I don’t think I have a *furoshiki* at home. Where can I buy one?

B: You can buy them at some general shops, department stores, or even on the internet.

A: OK. I’ll look for one.

#p.86 Stage Activity 2 STEP 4

A *furoshiki* is a piece of cloth that is used to wrap and carry things. It is wide and square, but you can fold it up and keep it in your pocket.

*Furoshiki* are not only convenient, but good for the environment. If you use *furoshiki* instead of plastic bags, you won’t waste resources.

You can buy *furoshiki* at many shops around you. I want more people to use *furoshiki*.

#p.89

Unit 6 Beyond Borders

#p.91 Unit 6 Scene 1

School backpacks travel overseas

“I wish I could go to school.” “I wish I had pens and notebooks.” Children in some parts of the world feel this way. We are running a campaign to help them. Send us unused school supplies, and we will give them to those children. You can also donate your old school backpack. It can have a new life overseas.

#p.92 Unit 6 Scene 2

Kaito: Have you ever heard of groups that collect Japanese school backpacks?

They send them overseas.

Meg: I’ve never heard of them, but it’s a great idea.

Japanese school backpacks are cool.

Kaito: They send them to children in Afghanistan.

So far, more than 200,000 backpacks have been sent. I’ve already sent mine.

Meg: Wow. If I were a Japanese student, I would send my old backpack.

Kaito: Actually, you can help them by donating other things, like pencils and notebooks.

Meg: Really? That’s great. I’ll definitely do that.

#p.94 Unit 6 Read and Think 1

Imagine your life without school. If you didn’t study, you couldn’t read or write. If you were illiterate, you couldn’t get information through books or websites. In some parts of the world, there are children living like this.

Children like these in Afghanistan receive school backpacks from Japan. It makes them happy. It also encourages their parents to send their sons and daughters to school.

Most of the backpacks come with pens and notebooks. So students will be ready for school. In areas with no school buildings, children can use the backpacks as desks in the open air. In these ways, school backpacks from Japan have been changing children’s lives.

School backpacks from Japan travel to Afghanistan. They help the school children there. Other goods and services travel from one country to another all around the globe. These exchanges connect and help us all. Our borders are only lines on a map.

#p.95 Unit 6 Read and Think 1 (p.94の続き)

Like most countries, Japan depends on foreign trade for its survival. Many things that we see every day come from overseas, such as food and clothes. For example, one-third of the chicken that we eat comes from other countries, like Brazil and Thailand. If we didn’t import chicken from these countries, fried chicken would be quite expensive in Japan. We depend on foreign countries even more for beef and pork.

Also, about 90 percent of our clothes, shirts, pants, and coats, for example, are imported from China and other Asian countries. Actually, many products that are sold by Japanese companies are made in other countries. Electronic devices are no exception. We’re surrounded by imported products in our daily lives.

Our relationships with foreign countries are becoming more and more interdependent. It’s necessary for us to continue helping each other ― beyond our borders.

#p.99

Let’s Talk 3

Asami: I think it’s better to buy domestic vegetables because of food miles.

We need to protect the environment.

Meg: I see your point, but we need to save money, too.

Imported vegetables are often cheaper.

Kaito: I agree with Meg. Besides, we can enjoy a wider variety of vegetables.

Josh: I’m not sure about that. The variety of domestic vegetables is growing.

#p.102

Stage Activity 3 Let’s Have a Mini Debate

#p.102 STEP 1

Living in Japan

I’m a junior high school student from the United States. I have lived in Japan for two years.

There are many great things about Japan that I like very much. First, the food here is fantastic. I love sushi, tempura, sukiyaki, and many other dishes. Also, the variety of goods sold in Japan is amazing. Stationery goods are especially colorful.

However, there are negative sides, too. For one thing, I can’t stand the crowded trains. Houses are too small, too, especially in big cities.

My school life is great. Many people are very friendly, and they help me with my Japanese. However, I still don’t understand why every student has to wear the same uniform. If we could wear different clothes, it would be more interesting. What do you think?

#p.104 STEP 3

司会： Let’s start a mini debate. Today’s topic is “Japan is a good country to live in.”

First, we’ll hear from people who agree.

賛成側： We think that Japan is a good country to live in.

We have two reasons. First, .... Second, ….

司会： Thank you. Next, we’ll hear from people who disagree.

反対側： We don’t think that Japan is a good country to live in because ....

司会： Thank you.

作戦タイム

司会： Let’s move on to questions and answers.

People who disagree, please ask your questions first.

反対側： They said that ...., but don’t you think ...?

賛成側： You may be right, but we think ....

司会： Thank you. Then, people who agree, please.

賛成側： The things they said are .... How about ...?

反対側： I see what you mean, but ....

司会： Thank you very much. Now, judges, please announce the decision.

審判： People who agree made better points. So, they’re the winners of this debate.

#p.106

Let’s Read 2 Power Your Future

#p.106 Let’s Read 2-1

If the electricity were cut for one week, what would happen to our lives? The lights would be off. Trains would stop. We could not charge our smartphones. We depend on electricity to power most of our daily activities. How can we make the electricity we need for our future?

Japan uses a lot of oil, coal, and natural gas to make electricity. These resources are called “fossil fuels.” Fossil fuels have some good points. They are relatively cheap, and they can be used for many things. However, scientists say that we may run out of fossil fuels in 100 years. There are other problems, too. Fossil fuels release carbon dioxide and other dangerous chemicals. They increase global warming and damage our health.

#p.107 Let’s Read 2-2

Japan also makes electricity from nuclear power. Nuclear power produces a large amount of energy without releasing carbon dioxide. However, it is difficult to control radiation and handle nuclear waste safely all the time.

Now many countries are using sunshine, wind, steam, rivers, and even ocean waves to make electricity. These are examples of “renewable energy.” Japan has many rivers, and their power is used to produce electricity. Their water is renewable and does not release dangerous chemicals. However, we need dams to use water power, and these dams can damage the environment.

Research in other renewable energy technologies is progressing. Already, Denmark gets forty percent of its electricity from wind power. One quarter of the electricity used in Iceland comes from the natural heat in the ground. People around the world are working to solve our energy problems.

#p.108 Let’s Read 2-3

Reyhan Jamalova is one of those people. Reyhan is a student in Azerbaijan. When she was fifteen, Reyhan invented a device to make electricity from rain. Reyhan’s device can power 22 LED lamps for 50 seconds. Each device uses only 7 liters of rainwater. Its battery can store power to use later. Reyhan says she created the device to help poor people, especially in rainy countries. Her device is not expensive. It does not even need power lines. It can help many people get electricity.

Is there anything you can do for a sustainable energy future? As a consumer, you can decide how much electricity you use. You can also decide what kind of energy you want to use. You may even be an inventor, like Reyhan. Your actions are important. What can you do to make your energy future brighter?

#p.110

Let’s Read 3 A Graduation Gift from Steve Jobs

#p.110 Let’s Read 3-1

Today I will tell you three stories from my life.

Story 1 is about “connecting the dots.”

After high school, I attended college, but I never graduated. I had no idea what I wanted to do with my life, so I decided to drop out. It was scary at the time, but now I know it was one of my best decisions.

I loved the artistic posters I saw at college, so I decided to learn calligraphy. Ten years later, I put calligraphy into the Mac. It was the first computer with beautiful letters. The dots of my life were connected, from my college interest to Apple computers. So here’s my advice to you. Trust that the dots will somehow connect in your future. Trust yourself. It makes all the difference.

#p.111 Let’s Read 3-2

Story 2 is about love and loss.

I was lucky. Early in my life, I found something I loved to do. When I was only 20 years old, my friend Woz and I started Apple. We made computers in my parents’ garage and worked hard.

In 10 years, Apple grew into a big company with 4,000 employees. I was 30 years old and successful. Then I was fired from my own company. The focus of my life was gone. I didn’t know what to do. I thought about running away. But I still loved the thing I did. Getting fired did not change that.

#p.112 Let’s Read 3-3

Though I didn’t see it then, getting fired was the best thing for me. Being successful was a heavy burden, but being a beginner again was light. It was one of the most creative times of my life. I started a company named Pixar. It became one of the most successful animation studios in the world. This happened because I was fired from Apple.

So here’s my advice to you. Your work will be a large part of your life. You’ll be satisfied only when you do great work. To do great work, you must love the thing you do. If you haven’t found the thing you love yet, keep looking for it. You’ll know when you find it. And it’ll get better and better as the years go on.

#p.113 Let’s Read 3-4

Story 3 is about death.

I look in the mirror every morning and ask myself, “If today were the last day of my life, would I want to do the things I am planning to do today?” When the answer is often “No,” I know I need to change something.

About a year ago, my doctor told me that I have cancer. No one wants to die. Time is limited, so here’s my advice to you. Live your own life. Don’t live someone else’s. Listen to your own inner voice. Have courage and follow your heart. It already knows what you want.

When I was young, I liked a magazine that ended with the words: “Stay Hungry. Stay Foolish.” I have always wished that for myself. As you graduate and begin a new life, I wish the same for you. Stay Hungry. Stay Foolish.

#p.116

Optional Reading 1 Borderless Friendship

Pyeongchang 2018 Winter Olympics

Japanese skater Nao Kodaira took the gold in the women’s 500 meter race on

February 18, 2018. She became the first Japanese woman speed skater to win an Olympic title. Sang-hwa Lee, South Korea’s defending Olympic champion, tried for a third straight gold in front of a home crowd, but she won silver and burst into tears.

A photo of the rival skaters hugging each other after the race has touched many hearts in Japan and Korea. During the lap of honor, Lee was holding a Korean flag, and Kodaira had a Japanese flag wrapped around her back as they skated together side by side. The scene brought a lot of Japanese viewers to tears. For example, one wrote: “The sight of the two embracing each other is something people have been waiting for.” Korean viewers were also impressed and one wrote: “I was crying while I was watching Kodaira and Lee skating around the ice rink after the race. That scene really showed us the true Olympic value.”

After the race, the two women talked about the 2014 World Cup and their friendship. “I had to leave Korea as soon as the World Cup was over,” Kodaira told reporters. “Sang-hwa did not win the race at the competition, but she had no hard feelings about my victory. She got a taxi for me so that I could go to the airport right away, and she also paid the taxi fare for me. I was very grateful and touched by her kindness.” “I respect her very much as a person and as a skater. She’s a good friend,” Kodaira said. Lee said that the two visited each other’s homelands and Kodaira often sent her Japanese food because she likes it. Kodaira and Lee have shared a lot of good memories, and have been respectful rivals and friends over the years. They show us the ideal spirit of friendly competition.

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Optional Reading 2 To Our Future Generations

#p.117 (説明文)

On March 11, 2012, there was a special violin performance in the city of Rikuzentakata. The audience listened closely to the sound of the violin. Some people were in tears. That violin was very special to everyone there. It was made by Nakazawa Muneyuki, a famous violin maker. After the Great East Japan Earthquake hit Japan in 2011, he wondered how to help as a craftsperson. Then he came up with an idea. It was to make violins from driftwood of the disaster.

Though it was not easy to make a violin from driftwood, Nakazawa created some beautiful violins. They have a gentle sound with the power to heal people. They have been passed around to many musicians. More than 500 musicians have played the violins so far. Millions of people have listened to them at concerts or on TV not only in Japan, but also around the world.

“I want our future generations to play the violins, too,” said Nakazawa. “I want them to pass on the memories.”

#p.117 (インタビュー)

Interview to Nakazawa Muneyuki

Q: How did you come up with the idea of making violins from driftwood?

A: When I saw the news of the disaster area, my violinist wife suggested, “Why not make a violin out of the driftwood? It contains so many people’s memories and history, doesn’t it?” That was the start.

Q: How did you feel while you were making the violins?

A: The pieces of wood I gathered were from people’s house floors and walls. I was working with wood that people lived with. I listened to the wood’s memories. I felt like I was having a conversation with the past while I worked.

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Optional Reading 3 Engineer Hatta Yoichi, Honored in Taiwan

#p.118 Optional Reading 3-1

When you look at this picture, you may think “What a beautiful natural lake!” In fact, this is not a lake, and it was not created by nature, either. This is the Wushantou Reservoir in Taiwan. It would not exist without the genius and dedication of one Japanese engineer, Hatta Yoichi.

Hatta Yoichi was born in Kanazawa, Japan in 1886. He graduated from Tokyo University in 1910 when Taiwan was under Japanese rule. Hatta began his career as a civil engineer with the Taiwan Viceroy’s Office. He helped to improve the water system in Taipei. He assisted with irrigation projects and gained experience around the country. Then in 1920, he was given his own large project in southern Taiwan.

This was a very difficult task because the project area in Tainan Xian was dry and barren. It was an extreme place. Sometimes its people suffered through a long drought. Then they experienced floods. Hatta welcomed the challenge. He thought a well-designed water project could control floods and improve the lives of the local farmers. He planned the largest engineering project at the time in Asia, with 16,000 kilometers of waterways and the 1,273-meter Wushantou Dam. He had a steam locomotive imported from Germany and several 50-ton cranes imported from the U.S. He employed thousands of workers from Taiwan and Japan.

It took Hatta 10 years to complete his project. There were many challenges. The local Taiwanese people were afraid of change and of Japanese intervention. However, Hatta worked hard to include the local people in a positive way. He built a community for the workers and their families. He constructed houses, public baths, hospitals, and schools for them.

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He showed respect for the local land and history. Though dams are typically built with concrete, Hatta knew that Taiwan has frequent earthquakes. Concrete may collapse, so he constructed his dam with layers of local natural clay, sand, and rock instead. Hatta had the most modern equipment available, but he also cleverly used traditional methods. To make a strong foundation for the dam, Hatta asked the Taiwanese farmers to bring their water buffalos. These heavy animals trampled the layers and made a tightly-packed foundation. Hatta was both collaborative and innovative. The people came to trust and respect him.

After 10 years of hard work, they were rewarded with success. Hatta’s civil engineering project brought water and prosperity to 150,000 hectares of southern Taiwan. It changed the barren land into fertile fields. Today this area produces over 60% of Taiwan’s rice crop, thanks to Hatta’s engineering.

In 1931, after the Wushantou irrigation project was completed, the local workers gathered their own money for a memorial statue of Hatta. The workers remembered him as a sincere and considerate man. They appreciated Hatta’s ability to solve tough problems. They put the statue near the dam, so the engineer could watch over his water project forever.

Hatta was sailing to the Philippines for another water project in 1942 when his ship was attacked. After Hatta’s death, the farmers of Tainan Xian built a grave for him in Taiwan. Their homeland became his final home, too.

The memory of Hatta’s accomplishments has become something to celebrate for Taiwanese and Japanese who appreciate each other’s cultures. Today, Wushantou Reservoir provides beautiful scenery, recreation, and abundant water for the people of southern Taiwan and also for international visitors. Even during the difficult times of our shared history, there are people who dedicate their talent to helping others and doing good. Hatta Yoichi was one of those people.