

UNIT 4

The sports people play in America and Japan tend to be quite similar. However, the way these sports **are played** in each society shows differences that reflect both cultures.

Though professional baseball teams in America and Japan play by the same rules, many aspects of the game are *approached differently. A difference **can be seen** just by looking at the players and the game. Japanese players usually have a *neat hairstyle without a *beard or moustache, while American players wear their hair in various ways. Japanese players tend to practice much more than American players. December is the only month when Japanese players don't practice, while American players have three or four months of holiday during the off-season. (1), on game days, Japanese players spend most of the day practicing, while American players usually arrive only one or two hours before the start of the game.

These approaches to baseball show important cultural differences. In Japanese baseball, practice time **is seen** as a way to *persevere and show effort. It not only improves performance, but builds group harmony. However, American players don't care about harmony or perseverance. (2), the most important thing is winning. Players have only light practice on game days because they think it is better to save their energy, which will give them a better chance to win. (3) As long as the team wins, harmony and perseverance don't matter.

Another difference in baseball involves the relationship between the manager and the players. In Japan, the manager has complete control over the players and tells them what to do in many situations. In America, the players are freer to play the game as they like, and even when they **are told** what to do by (4), they sometimes disagree and do something different. If the player's decision is correct and it helps the team win, the player is usually (5).

(追手門学院大 313 語)



approach: ~に取り組む neat: きちんとした beard or moustache: あごひげや口ひげ
persevere: 耐える

1 (1)(2)(4)(5)に入る適切な語句を選びなさい。

- (1) a. However b. Thus c. Moreover d. For example
(2) a. Furthermore b. Nevertheless c. In short d. Instead
(4) a. the players b. the manager c. the rule d. the team
(5) a. forgiven b. fired c. punished d. ignored

2 (3)を日本語にしなさい。

3 本文の内容に一致するものを1つ選びなさい。

- a. Professional baseball teams in America and Japan play by different rules.
b. The Japanese players are punished for wearing beards or moustaches.
c. December is the only month when American players have no practice.
d. The differences in the way the sports are played reflect each culture.
e. In Japan, the manager has no control over the players.

POINT ▶ 受動態

受動態のいろいろな形を理解しよう。

☞ 助動詞を含む受動態 (l. 6): 助動詞 + be + 過去分詞

Mt. Fuji *can be seen* on sunny days.

☞ 進行形の受動態: be being + 過去分詞

An insect *was being carried* by ants.

☞ 完了形の受動態: have [has] been + 過去分詞

The work *has been finished*.

☞ 群動詞の受動態

I *was laughed at* by everyone. (laugh at をひとかたまりとして考える。)

☞ have [get] + O + 過去分詞「O を~される, ~してもらう」

I *had my bicycle stolen*.

☞ by 以外の前置詞を用いる受動態

be interested in ~ 「~に興味がある」 be known to ~ 「~に知られている」

be surprised at ~ 「~に驚く」 be filled with ~ 「~でいっぱいである」

be satisfied with ~ 「~に満足する」 be dressed in ~ 「~を着ている」

CHECK

- l. 1 tend to do l. 2 so-ci-e-ty (アクセントの位置は?)
l. 5 approach (下線部の発音は?) l. 8 while
l. 17 improve (下線部の発音は?) l. 18 care about ~
l. 24 con-trol (アクセントの位置は?) l. 27 dis-a-gree (アクセントの位置は?)

受動態

1 各文の空所に入る適切な語句を選びなさい。

- Many people () in the accident.
a. killed b. were killed c. were died d. have dead
- All buses () before they start.
a. will check b. will be checked
c. will be checking d. will have checked
- The box has not () for one hundred years.
a. opened b. be opened c. been opening d. been opened
- I had my right arm () in the game.
a. broken b. to break c. to be broken d. been broken
- My brother needs to get his hair ().
a. cut b. cutting c. to cut d. is cut
- Mike has been married () her for ten years.
a. to b. with c. for d. against
- Your name is known () every student.
a. in b. to c. with d. for
- I don't like to () by a foreigner in English.
a. speak b. speak to c. be spoken d. be spoken to
- ★ The boy was seen () out of the room.
a. go b. went c. to go d. to be gone
- Japanese people () to like group activities.
a. said b. are said c. have said d. being said

2 各文の空所に適語を入れなさい。

- They were surprised _____ my sudden appearance.
- Her eyes were filled _____ tears.
- I am worried _____ his health.
- I am satisfied _____ my grades in English.
- The street was covered _____ snow.

3 2文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、空所に適語を入れなさい。

- I must finish the work by tomorrow.
= The work must _____ by tomorrow.

- Do they speak Spanish in Mexico?
= _____ Spanish _____ in Mexico?
- Many ants were carrying an insect.
= An insect was _____ by many ants.
- They say that he is a famous artist.
= _____ said that he is a famous artist.
- Somebody kept the door open.
= The door was _____ .
- The old lady took care of my cat.
= My cat was taken _____ the old lady.
- We have just washed your shirt.
= Your shirt has just _____ .
- My bike was stolen at the station.
= I _____ my bike _____ at the station.
- It is believed that this story is true.
= This story _____ to be true.

4 日本文の意味に合うように () 内の語句を正しく並べかえなさい。

- 私は家に帰る途中、にわか雨にあった。
(caught / a shower / I / in / was / on) my way home.
.....
- ケンにはキャプテンとして尊敬されている。
(up / as / Ken / looked / is / to) a captain.
.....
- その計画は真剣に議論されるべきです。
(be / should / seriously / the plan / discussed).
.....

- ★ 生徒たちは、いやいや行かされた。
(to / made / the students / go / were) against their will.
.....
- 少年はすぐにそのテレビゲームに飽きました。
(got / with / the boy / bored / the video game) quickly.
.....