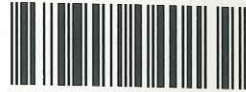


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ENGLISH COURSE II **New Edition**



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ENGLISH COURSE II

New Edition

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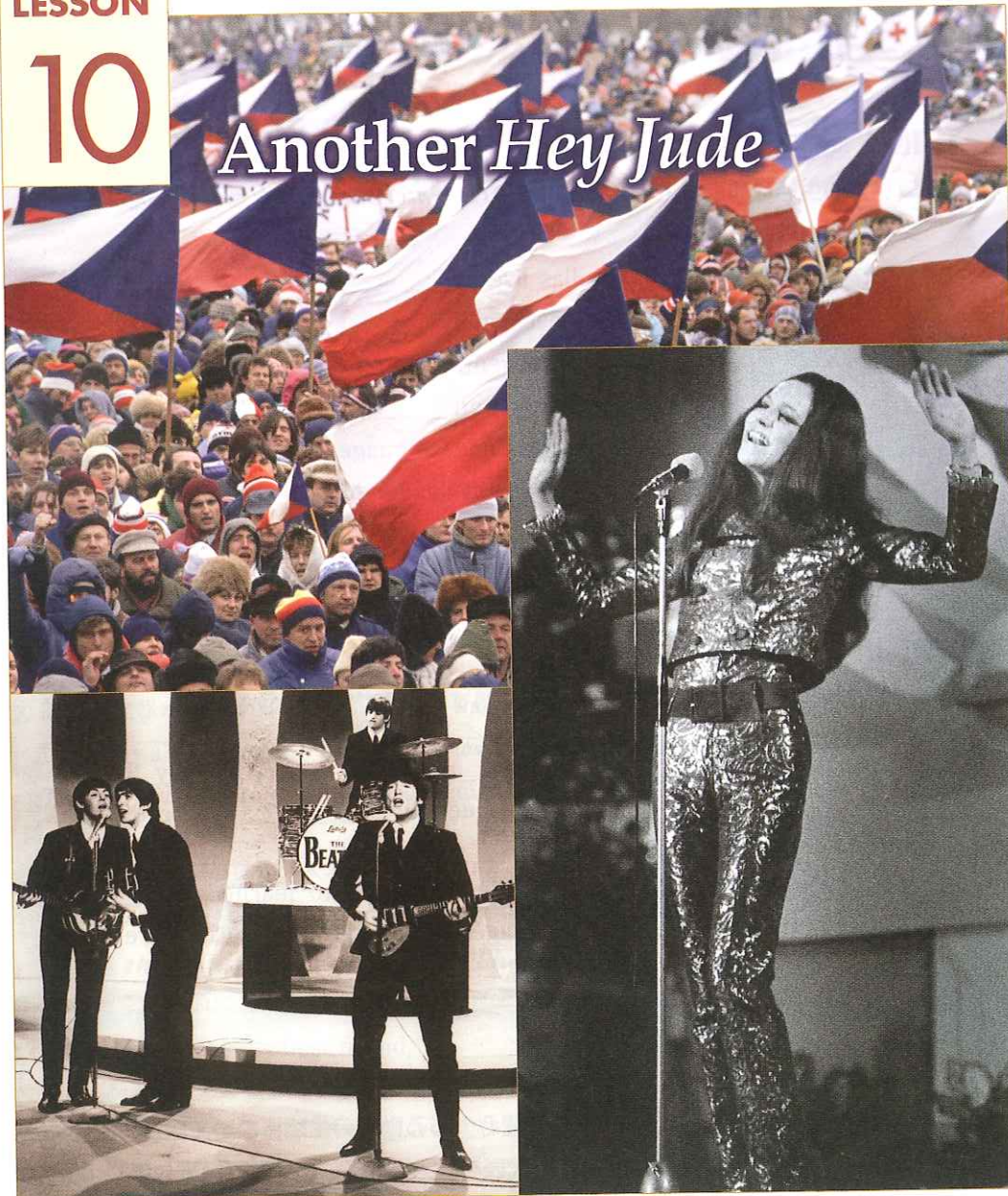


KIRIHARA SHOTEN



この教科書は再生紙、大豆油インキを使用しています。

Another Hey Jude



The Beatles の Hey Jude は、世界中で愛されている歌ですが、1970 年代のチェコスロバキアの人びとにとっては、特に重い意味をもつ歌でした。Marta Kubisova という歌手が、チェコスロバキアの不幸な時代に、祖国の国民にむけたメッセージを込めてこの歌を歌ったのです。その歌はどのような役割を果たしたのでしょうか。

READ and THINK

Another Hey Jude



1

One day in the late 1960s, Paul McCartney was driving his car to see his friend's son. Paul's friend John Lennon was going to divorce his wife. John's young son, Julian, was greatly saddened by his parents' separation. Paul was very fond of Julian and wanted to have a heart-to-heart talk with the boy, whose nickname was Jules. While he was driving, a song started to form in Paul's mind. He began to sing, "Hey Jules, don't make it bad, take a sad song and make it better"

As Paul developed the song, "Jules" was later changed to "Jude." And so was born the classic pop song, *Hey Jude*.

*

This song had the power to change the world in a way The Beatles could not have imagined. In 1968, the same year that this song was born, Czechoslovakia was facing a crisis. After several decades of oppression by the Communist Party, a forward thinking leader came to power in Czechoslovakia in January of 1968. He made some positive changes and gave the people more

come to power ex. When did the government come to power?

The Beatles 「ビートルズ」1962-70 年にかけて活躍した英国のロックグループ。メンバーは John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison, Ringo Starr の 4 人。 **Czechoslovakia** 「旧チェコスロバキア」1918 年に成立。1993 年、チェコ (Czech) とスロバキア (Slovakia) に分かれ、現在に至っている。

Hey Jude [hɛi dʒu:d] **Paul McCartney** [pɔ:l mækɑ:rtni] **divorce** [divɔ:rs] **Julian** [dʒu:ljən] **sadden** [sædən] **separation** [səpə'reiʃən] **nickname** [nɪknəim] **Jules** [dʒu:lz] **pop** [pɒp] **Beatles** [bi:tlz] **Czechoslovakia** [tʃɛkɔsləvɑ:kia, -slou-] **crisis** [kraɪsɪs] **decade** [dekeid] **oppression** [əpreʃən] **Communist** [kəmjunɪst] **forward** [fɔ:rwərd]

QUESTIONS

1. What happened to Paul while he was driving?

2. What did the forward thinking leader do during the "Prague Spring"?

READ and THINK

QUESTIONS

freedom during this time. It was called “Prague Spring.” This “season” only lasted for a short time until August of that same year, when Soviet tanks suddenly crossed the Czechoslovakian border.

Czechoslovakia — World War II and the Cold War



Czechoslovakia after World War II.



Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia was founded in 1918 at the end of World War I. The country included the most industrialized regions of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. Czechoslovakia became Nazi Germany’s target and the Czech region was occupied in 1939.

After World War II, Czechoslovakia was re-established. Three years later, in 1948, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia seized power. In the middle of the Cold War, a long period of unfriendly relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, the communist country came under the strict control of the Soviet Union.

Prague Spring 「プラハの春」旧チェコスロバキアが共産主義の立場からより自由な社会を目指そうと始まった政治改革の総称。 **Soviet** 「ソビエト連邦の」旧ソビエト連邦 (Soviet Union) は1922年に成立した世界最初の社会主義共和国連邦。1991年に解体。

Prague Spring [prɑ:ɡ sprɪŋ] **Soviet** [səʊviət, sə-] **tank** [tæŋk] **Czechoslovakian** [tʃɛkəsləvɑ:kɪən]

2

In Czechoslovakia at this time, there was a popular singer named Marta Kubisova. Music had been a part of her life from an early age. At the age of 18, she entered a singing competition for a theater and won. Her career as a singer began. It was not long before Marta gained fame as a singer in Czechoslovakia.

Marta was 27 when Soviet tanks invaded Czechoslovakia. Many citizens were arrested and many

QUESTIONS

3. How did Marta become a singer?



On August 21, 1968, Soviet tanks suddenly invaded Prague.

it was not[will not be] long before ~ ex. It won't be long before my mother comes home.

Marta Kubisova [mɑ:rtə kubiʃəʊvə] **competition** [kɑmpətiʃən] **theater** [θi:ətə] **fame** [feim]
invade [invéid] **citizen** [sɪtəzən] **arrest** [ərest]

QUESTIONS

4. What was the only way Marta knew to protest the invasion?

5. Why did the new government begin to oppress artists and writers?

others were killed during the invasion. As they hid from the tanks, people listened to the last message from the state radio, with the sound of guns from the Soviet army in the background: "Everyone, we will be shut down very soon. But this country is ours. We shall surely win back our country in the end."

Marta could not stand seeing a foreign army in her country. Soon after the invasion, Marta began to protest in the only way she knew how: through music. She started recording songs to give people hope for a brighter future and to stress the importance of non-violence.

In fact, Marta's protest came with a big risk. The new government supported by the Soviet Union began to oppress the people, especially artists and writers, who had the power to fight them through their works and ideas. If they acted against the government, they were forced to leave the country. Marta did not give in. Instead, she resisted by continuing to record her songs.

3

One day, she heard a new song on a Western radio station. That song was The Beatles' *Hey Jude*. Upon

in the background *ex.* I took a picture of him with the mountain *in the background*. **shut down** ~ *ex.* The office was *shut down* years ago. **win back** ~: succeed in getting back something that you had before **come with** ~ *ex.* This lunch *comes with* a cup of coffee. **be forced to** ~ *ex.* The tourists *were forced to* stay inside the hotel because of the rain. **give in** *ex.* The girl's father finally *gave in* and let her keep a pet.

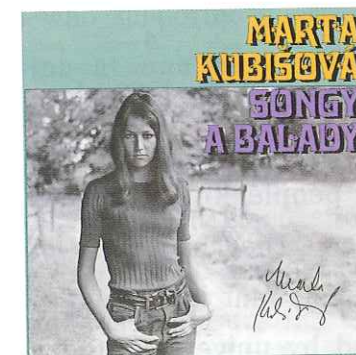
invasion [invéizən] **protest** [prətést] *n.* [prútést] **stress** [strés] **non-violence** [nánváioləns] **risk** [rísk] **Soviet Union** [sóuviet jú:njən] **oppress** [əprés] **resist** [rizíst] **Western** [wéstərn]



hearing the song, Marta decided to remake it with new lyrics as a message of protest against the Soviet Union and the new government. In her song she used the name "Jude," which is a girl's name in the Czech language, and through her lyrics Marta sent a message that only people of her country could understand. "Hey Jude, life is marvelous. But it can sometimes become cruel. Nevertheless, you should remain positive" A few months later, she released a new album which had this song on it. In a short time, Marta's *Hey Jude* became an anthem of hope for millions of Czechoslovakians yearning for freedom.

QUESTIONS

6. What did Marta decide to do upon hearing the song on the radio?



Marta's first album, released in 1969.

in a short time *ex.* My American friend learned Japanese *in a short time*. **yearn for** ~ *ex.* The people *yearned for* peace.

remake [riméik] **lyric** [lírik] **Czech** [tʃék] **marvelous** [má:rvələs] **cruel** [krú:əl]
release [rili:z] **album** [ælbəm] **anthem** [ænθəm] **yearn** [jɔ:rn]



READ and THINK

QUESTIONS

7. Why did the government ban Marta from singing in public?

The government feared the influence of Marta's songs on the public, so they banned her from singing in public in 1970. Stores were forced to stop selling her albums, and it was against the law even to own any of her records. One day Marta watched in horror as her records were smashed on the street by the state police. Even records buried in the ground by fans were dug up by the police and destroyed.

With the loss of her music career, she had to survive by doing different jobs. She was arrested and questioned many times by the police about her activities. Her old fans and supporters disappeared and her songs were no longer heard. It was a very hard time for her, but she never gave up believing in her country.

4

Two decades later, in 1989, the spirit of democracy spread to Czechoslovakia when the Berlin Wall came down. The people knew the day of freedom was drawing closer. They had been longing for freedom, but they did not want it through violence. A protest movement led by university students was spreading, and their tactics were the power of words and the

8. When did the spirit of democracy spread to Czechoslovakia?

ban ... from ~ing *ex.* They were *banned from smoking* inside the building. **in horror** *ex.* The little girl cried out *in horror* in the darkness. **come down** *ex.* A lot of trees *came down* in the storm. **draw close** *ex.* The students were getting excited as summer vacation *drew closer*.

the Berlin Wall 「ベルリンの壁」第二次世界大戦後、東西ドイツを分けていた壁。

ban [bæn] **law** [lɔ:] **horror** [hɔ:(:):rər] **smash** [smæʃ] **destroy** [distrɔi] **loss** [lɔ:(:):s]
supporter [səpɔ:rtər] **democracy** [diməkrəsi] **Berlin Wall** [bɜ:rlɪn wɔ:l] **violence** [vaɪələns]

Berlin Wall

What was the Berlin Wall?

The Berlin Wall was constructed in 1961, 16 years after World War II. The wall separated the city of Berlin into East Berlin and West Berlin, and it became the border between East and West Germany. It was the symbol of the Cold War until November 12, 1989, when the government of East Germany allowed people to cross the border. The wall was mostly destroyed by German citizens in several weeks. Germany was re-united in 1990.



People on the Berlin Wall in front of the Brandenburg Gate.

human voice.

One day, Marta, now 46, was visited by several university students who supported liberalization. They wanted her to sing at one of their meetings to encourage the other students. At first, she thought that they would ask her to sing the Czechoslovakian national anthem, so she was surprised when she heard their request: Marta's *Hey Jude*. She had not sung the song for over 20 years and was not sure that she would be able to remember it. The students smiled at her and said, "It's all right. We remember the lines." Their words lifted her spirits. As she sang, more and more of the students started to join her. It was as if they were

QUESTIONS

9. Why was Marta not sure that she would be able to sing *Hey Jude*?

be sure that ~ *ex.* Are you *sure that* you know how to get there?
ex. The warm sun *lifted our spirits*.

lift one's spirits

liberalization [libərəlaɪzɪʃən]

QUESTIONS

in a concert hall.

In the weeks that followed, the students carried out many protests with Marta's *Hey Jude* as their anthem. The movement spread through the country and helped to end the oppression of Czechoslovakia. At the end of 5 1989, it became a free country again.

At a rally celebrating their freedom, Marta stood before an audience of thousands and opened her arms wide to them. She began to sing in a strong voice that echoed through the large hall. There was nothing in 10 her peaceful expression that suggested the difficulties of her past experiences. She appeared to be filled only with pride and dignity.

Her singing of *Hey Jude* brought back memories to many people in the hall. They remembered how the 15 song had given them the courage to overcome their many difficulties during the years of oppression. Now everyone was singing Marta's *Hey Jude* with her. A song originally meant to cheer up a broken-hearted English boy took on a new meaning that gave hope to 20 millions of Czechoslovakians. "Hey Jude, you have a wonderful song. If everyone sings it, your eyes will be bright. And once you start to sing it, everyone will listen. Your song gives life to our dreams ..."

10. What did Marta's *Hey Jude* give to the Czechoslovakian people?

carry out ~ *ex.* The doctor is going to *carry out* an experiment for a new medical treatment.
rally: a large public meeting

hall [hól] **rally** [ræli] **audience** [ɔ:diəns] **echo** [ékou] **expression** [ikspréʃən]
pride [praíd] **dignity** [dignəti] **overcome** [ouvərkám]



 **Summing Up**

A. 本文の内容と一致するものを1つ選びなさい。

1. *Hey Jude*, a famous song by The Beatles, was written by
 - (1) John Lennon to make his wife feel better.
 - (2) Paul McCartney to cheer up John Lennon's son, Julian.
 - (3) Paul McCartney to support the Czechoslovakian people.
2. Marta Kubisova protested against the new government by
 - (1) singing Czechoslovakian music from a Western radio station.
 - (2) singing a Czechoslovakian song in English.
 - (3) singing *Hey Jude* with a secret message that only Czechoslovakian people could understand.
3. One day, after the Berlin Wall came down,
 - (1) Marta asked the students to sing *Hey Jude* at their rallies.
 - (2) Marta asked several students to sing their national anthem.
 - (3) Marta was asked to sing *Hey Jude* at the students' rallies.
4. When Marta was singing in front of the people at the rally,
 - (1) she was so happy that she sang songs filled with joy.
 - (2) she looked peaceful with pride and dignity.
 - (3) she began to cry because she had been oppressed for years.



B. Martaに関する記事とそれに続く2つの質問を聞いて、正しい答えを選びなさい。

Question 1

- (1) She was a popular singer in Czechoslovakia.
- (2) She wrote political songs for the government.
- (3) She left Czechoslovakia two days after the Soviet invasion.

Question 2

- (1) Because she was asked to sing classic pop songs.
- (2) Because she wanted to encourage the Czechoslovakian people.
- (3) Because she was a big fan of The Beatles.



Grammar

A. 倒置

ある語句を強調するために文頭に置くと、主語と動詞（助動詞）の順序が逆になる。

1. Right in the middle of the big open space *is the information center.*
2. And so *was born the classic pop song, Hey Jude.* → 135.11
3. Never in history *have so many people received* an education.
4. No sooner *had the teacher shown up* than the students became quiet.
5. Only recently *has she become* able to ride a bicycle.

Question a. [] 内の語句を使って、日本語で書かれた内容を英語で表現しなさい。

1. 昨日になってやっと君が引越しをすることを知った。
Not until [I, you, yesterday, did, were moving, know]
2. 彼女が部屋に入ってくるとすぐに電話が鳴った。
No [had, rang, the telephone, come, than, into the room, she, sooner]

b. 下線部を自分の言葉に置きかえて対話文を作りなさい。

A: Never did I imagine that I would become a writer.

B: I'm not surprised. You have always been good at writing stories.

B. 省略

語句の重複を避けるための省略と慣用上の省略がある。

1. Marta began to protest in the only way she knew how: *through music.* → 138.8
2. I can change the date of the meeting *if necessary.*
3. *When in Rome,* do as the Romans do.
4. Isn't he at home? — I'm afraid *not.*
5. Some of the students spoke French, and *others* German.
6. I could open the box easily, but my sister *couldn't.*

Question 次の文の省略できる部分に下線を引きなさい。

1. My sister did not go to see a doctor even though she needed to go to see a doctor.



2. Someone planted the flowers, but I have no idea who planted them.
3. I was surprised at the news, while Paul was not surprised at it.
4. You don't have to come with me if you don't want to come with me.

C. there を用いたさまざまな表現

「～がある（いる）」の応用表現。

1. *There is something* strange going on here.
2. *There is no water left* in the bottle.
3. *There was nothing* in her peaceful expression that suggested the difficulties of her past experiences. → 142.10
4. *There is a chance* that Terry might still make it in time.
5. *There goes the bus!*
6. *There once lived an old man* in that apartment.

Question [] 内の語句を使って、日本語で書かれた内容を英語で表現しなさい。

1. コップの中に牛乳が少し残っている。
There [milk, a little, in, left, is, the glass]
2. 明日、山沿いでは雪になる可能性がある。
There [will snow, in the areas, it, a chance, near the mountains, is, that]
3. 昨日会った少年にはどこか見覚えがある。
There [I met, about, the boy, is, something, yesterday, familiar]
4. 彼には歌手だったころの面影がまったく残っていない。
There [was, of, he, nothing, left, the singer, once, is]