



TRAINING IN BASIC ENGLISH

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基礎英語のトレーニング

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はしがき

本書は、大学、短大、各種学校などで、引き続き英語学習に取り組むための英語の総合学習をねらいとして編集しました。「世界共通語」となっている英語の学習は、「読む、聞く、話す、書く」という4つの技能を、学習しなければならないことは言うまでもありません。が、英文法の基礎的な理解なくして、英語学習での発展は望めません。

大学、短大などで学習する英語は、中学や高校で学んだ英語と決して異質のものではなく、むしろ既習の英語力を土台に積み上げていくものです。過去における英語学習の時間差、あるいは個人的な英語への関心の差などから生じる学力の差は、すぐには埋めることはできません。しかし、初期の段階で習得してきた事項を復習して、基礎力を十分に身につけ、英語運用能力を向上させる努力を惜しまないでほしいと願います。こうした私たちの本書編纂の意図を十分に汲みとって、テキストを活用していただきたいと思います。

コンピュータの技術が発達し、CD-ROMの学習ができる環境になっている現在、学習者の選択でさまざまな学習形態を可能にするために、CDとCD-ROMを本書では付けました。

CD-ROMの作成には、京都創成大学専任講師の栗生実先生に多大なるお力添えをいただきました。ここに深く感謝致します。積極的にCD-ROM英語教材を利用して、英語の知識を広げるとともに、英語の運用能力を習得していただければ幸いです。

21世紀を生きる皆さんが、英語を学ぶ楽しさを肌で感じ、幅広い知識を身につけ「楽しくて、上達する」喜びを実感していただければ、これに勝る喜びはありません。

最後に、本書の編集にあたって、現代図書編集部の日下百合氏に編集実務にご配慮いただき、心より御礼申し上げます。

平成15年12月吉日

著者

本書の使い方

総合的な英語学習で、英語コミュニケーション能力と英文法の能力を養うことをねらいとし、12課から構成されています。

I. Dialogue

【A】では、CD で身近な日常会話を聞き、文法のポイントを含む対話を正しい語順に並び替えてみましょう。文頭にくる語も小文字にしてありますので、よく聞いて解答しましょう。その対話を十分に理解し、【B】では、Q&Aの問題がありますので、質問をCD で聞いて正しい答えを選んでください。(CD-ROM 学習ができます)

II. Communicative Activities

【A】では、日常生活で使われる表現の質問文が5問あります。まずパートナーとともに口頭練習しましょう。次に【B】では、【A】の応答として考えられる一例を日本語で表してありますので、それを英語で表現してください。

III. Grammar Focus

ここでは英文法の内容や語法などを確認しましょう。

IV. Exercises

英文法の内容が理解できたところで、簡単な英文法や語法など、練習問題【A】と【B】で文法の理解度を確認しましょう。(CD-ROM 学習ができます)

V. Do you know?

ふだん何気なく疑問に思っている事柄が、200語程度の英文で書かれています。その内容を読んで、疑問を解明してみましょう。

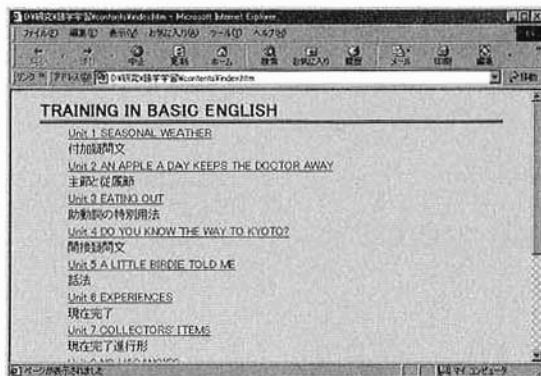
CD-ROMの使い方

1. 「マイコンピュータ」や「エクスプローラー」などから、CD-ROMをダブルクリックして開いて下さい。次に「index.htm」ファイルをダブルクリックして下さい。



※ 画面はWindows2000のものです。

2. ブラウザが起動しトップページが表示されたら、レッスンしたい「Unit」をクリックして下さい。



※ 画面はサンプルのため、実際の画像とは若干異なります。

動作確認環境

対応 OS : Windows 98/Me/2000/XP. MacOS については未確認。

CPU : 対応 OS が動作する CPU。

メモリ : 対応 OS が動作するメモリ。

その他 : CSS1 と JavaScript が動作するブラウザ (Internet Explorer 5.5 にて動作確認)。「wav」ファイルと「mp 3」ファイルを再生できる環境と、CD-ROM ドライブが必要。

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SEASONAL WEATHER

I. Dialogue



A Listen to the CD and arrange the words.

Haru: (1. ①today ②isn't it ③hot)?

Tony: Yeah, and humid too. When will it end?

Haru: I don't know, but usually it cools down a little in September.

Tony: I hope so. (2. ①on school ②it's hard ③to concentrate) in this heat.

Haru: Yeah, I know what you mean.

But, (3. ①used to ②weather ③aren't you ④this kind of ⑤you're)?

I mean, ...what's the weather like in New York?

Tony: Well, actually you're right. It's a lot like this—hot and humid. And winter is cold. But spring and fall are nice.

1.

2.

3.

B Listen to the question and circle the correct answer.

Q1.

a. It is hot but dry.

b. It is hot and humid.

Q2.

a. Tony does.

b. Tony and Haru do.

Q3.

a. It is hot and humid.

b. It is hot but dry.

II. Communicative Activities

A With a partner ask and answer the following questions.

1. How hot is summer in Japan?

2. How is winter in your country?

3. How do typhoons affect the weather of Japan?

4. What's the rainy season in Japan?

5. What's the longest river in Japan?

B Put the following Japanese into English.

1. 8月の初めて東京の最高気温は32か33℃ぐらいです。

2. 北海道ではよく氷点下になります。

3. 豪雨、強風となり浸水家屋も出ます。

4. 6月の中旬から3、4週間、梅雨前線が全国に雨を降させます。

5. 信濃川です。

III. Grammar Focus

- It's a lovely day, isn't it? ↘ Yes, it is. (相手に同意を求める)
- They didn't come here, did they? ↗ (相手に確認を求める)
- Call a taxi for me, won't you? (命令文にwon't you?)

1. 付加疑問の用法

会話などで「～ですね」「～でしょうね」と、相手の同意を求めたり念を押したりするとき、平叙文の後につける短縮形の疑問文を付加疑問という。

- 1) 前が肯定文のときは、付加疑問は否定形。

It is fine today, isn't it?

- 2) 前が否定文のときは、付加疑問は肯定形。

It isn't fine today, is it?

- 3) 相手に同意を求める場合、文末は下降調で言う。

You are sleepy, aren't you? ↘

- 4) 相手に確認を求める場合、文末が上昇調で言う。

You've read this book, haven't you? ↗

2. let を用いる命令文の付加疑問

相手を誘う Let's ~ の後には shall we? をつける。

Let's go for a walk, shall we? Yes, let's.

3. 付加疑問の答え方

〈否定文＋肯定の付加疑問〉に答える場合は、日本語の「はい」「いいえ」と異なるので注意しよう。

You can't swim, can you? (あなたは泳げませんね)

Yes, I can. (いいえ、泳げます)

No, I cannot. (はい、泳げません)

IV. Exercises



A (a)～(e)から選び、付加疑問文をつくりなさい。

1. You are very sleepy, ()
(a) did you ?
2. His sister goes to college, ()
(b) wasn't it ?
3. It was rainy then, ()
(c) weren't they ?
4. They were there, ()
(d) aren't you?
5. You didn't see her, ()
(e) doesn't she ?

B 次の付加疑問文を完成しなさい。

1. He can play the piano, ()?
2. The girls are singing songs, ()?
3. We had a good time, ()?
4. You came here yesterday, ()?
5. Tom hasn't painted this picture, ()?

V. Do You Know?

英文を読んで、次の疑問を考えてみよう。

In the mid-nineteenth century, merchants from the city of Hamburg in Germany engaged in trading in Asia. There they learned how to make Tartar steak. They brought this technique back to Germany, renaming the dish “Hamburg steak”, and introduced it to the German people.

Afterwards, while Tartar steak is raw, chefs in Hamburg started to grill the meat, and by the end of the nineteenth century this dish came to be called “hamburger meat.” It is said that this hamburger meat was brought to America in the mid-1880s by immigrants from Germany. At the St. Louis World Exposition in 1904, for the first time a small, thin grilled “hamburger” was placed in a round bun, and this came to be known as a hamburger.

Q hamが入っていないのに、hamburgerと呼ぶのはどうして？



AN APPLE A DAY KEEPS THE DOCTOR AWAY

I. Dialogue



A Listen to the CD and arrange the words.

Doctor: So, what seems to be the matter?

Tony: I've had a runny nose, (1. ①slight fever ②sore throat ③since yesterday ④and).

Doctor: Oh, I see. What's your temperature?

Tony: About 101.

Doctor: Hmm. Do you have (2. ①or does ②a headache ③your body hurt)?

Tony: No, not really.

Doctor: Let me see your throat. Mm-hmm. (3. ①and swollen ②is a bit red ③your throat). I think it's just a cold though. I'll prescribe some medicine for you, and if you don't start to feel better within a few days, you ought to come back.

1.

2.

3.

B Listen to the question and circle the correct answer.

Q1.

a. A headache.

b. A runny nose.

Q2.

a. Tony has the flu.

b. Tony has a common cold.

Q3.

a. Only if he doesn't get better.

b. Yes, when he finishes his medicine.

II. Communicative Activities



With a partner ask and answer the following questions.

1. Do you often catch a cold?

2. What do you usually do when you catch a cold?

3. Have you ever been absent from school because of a cold?

4. Which hospital do you go to?

5. What kinds of medicine do you usually take ?



Put the following Japanese into English.

1. はい、ひきやすいです。

2. 病院に行きます。

3. はい、何回かあります。

4. 市立病院です。

5. お医者さんでもらった薬を飲みます。

III. Grammar Focus

- I didn't know that he was a late riser. (名詞節)
- Did you see the letter that came today? (形容詞節)
- We stayed at home, because it rained. (副詞節)

1. 主節と従属節

一つの文の中に<S+V>が二つあるとき、主体になっている方を主節といい、もう一方を従属節という。従属節はその働きにより名詞節・形容詞節・副詞節に分けられる。

- 1) I think that he is honest.
 S V O (S) (V)
 従属節 (think の目的語=名詞節)
- 2) The man who wants to see you will come soon.
 S (S) (V) V
 従属節 (The man を修飾=形容詞節)
- 3) If it is fine tomorrow, I will go.
 (S) (V) S V
 従属節 (条件=副詞節)

2. 名詞節

名詞節は、接続詞(that, if, whether など)、疑問詞(who, what など)、関係詞(what, whoever など)に導かれる。

The fact is that I don't know her.

I don't know who he is.

I'll show you what you want.

3. 形容詞節

形容詞節は、関係詞(that, who, which, when, where など)に導かれる。

The plane which has just arrived came from New York.

4. 副詞節

副詞節は、従属接続詞に導かれ、その位置は主節の前でも後でもよい。

1) 時 = when, till, before, after, since など

When I got home, I was very hungry.

2) 理由 = because, as, since など

She didn't come because she was sick.

3) 条件 = if, unless など

If it is raining, the picnic will be postponed.

4) 譲歩 = whatever, though など

Whatever he says, I won't change my mind.

IV. Exercises



A 次の文の()内から適語を選び、○で囲みなさい。

1. Please wait here (by, to, till) I come back.

2. He asked me (that, which, if) I wanted a cup of coffee.

3. Which season do you like better, summer (and, or, but) winter?

4. Tama is small, (for, or, but) he is strong.

5. I have known her (since, from, when) I was a child.

B 各組の2文を()内の語句を用いて1つの文にしなさい。

1. I hope.

You will be a good doctor. (that)

2. It was very hot.

We could not work in the field. (so ~ that)

AN APPLE A DAY KEEPS THE DOCTOR AWAY

3. People laughed at him.

He had only five cents. (because)

4. Jim came home.

He began to play baseball at once. (as soon as)

5. I waited for him for an hour.

He didn't come. (but)

V. Do You Know?

英文を読んで、次の疑問を考えてみよう。

Some centuries ago, it was generally believed that satanic spirits would hang around a room waiting for a chance to enter a small child's body. It was also believed that these satanic spirits could be driven away by the color blue—the color of the heavens. In order to drive away these evil spirits that might be lying in wait, the custom arose of dressing little baby boys in blue. Later on, baby girls came to be dressed in pink, but this came from the color of roses.



blueが男の赤ちゃんによく使われるのはどうして?



EATING OUT

I. Dialogue



A Listen to the CD and arrange the words.

Waiter: Are you ready to order?

Tony: I am. (Turns to Haru) How about you? Have you decided yet?

Haru: Yeah, I'll have the grilled chicken supreme with rice.

Waiter: (1. ①anything ②would you like ③to drink)?

Haru: Just water, thanks.

Waiter: And you, sir?

Tony: (2. ①shrimp special ②I'll take ③the super), with a small green salad.

Waiter: What kind of dressing do you want on your salad? We have french, blue cheese, italian...

Tony: Blue cheese, please.

Waiter: And anything to drink?

Tony: No, thanks.

Waiter: Okay. (3. ①be right back ②I'll ③with your orders).

1.

2.

3.

B Listen to the question and circle the correct answer.

Q1.

a. The grilled chicken supreme. b. Rice.

Q2.

a. Yes.

b. No.

EATING OUT

Q3.

a. Blue cheese.

b. Italian.

II. Communicative Activities

A With a partner ask and answer the following questions.

1. Is a glass of water usually served in restaurants in Japan ?

2. Is there a menu written in English ?

3. Where's the rest room ?

4. Is it a pay toilet?

5. Do you have a custom of tipping in Japan?

B Put the following Japanese into English.

1. 多分。ウエイトレスに聞いてみたほうがいいでしょう。

2. 全部ではありませんが、かなりあります。

3. 廊下のつきあたりにあります。

4. いいえ、日本では有料トイレはありません。

5. いいえ、ありません。

III. Grammar Focus

- Would you please shut the window?
- I would like to introduce John.
- You should do your room for yourself.

1. 特別な助動詞

should, would は、助動詞 shall, will の過去形であるが、現在時制の文に用いられると特別な意味を表す。

1) would の場合

①過去の不規則的習慣 「よく～したものだ」

Tom would always help me with my homework.

②過去の意志 「どうしても～しようとした」 would not は「どうしても～しようとしなかった」の意味となる。

My son wouldn't listen to my advice.

③丁寧な依頼 「～していただけますか」

Would you ~? は Will you ~? よりも丁寧な表現である。

Would you please lend me your dictionary?

④〈would like to ~〉「～したい」は、want よりも控えめな願望を表す。

〈would like + 名詞〉は「～がほしい」という意味。

I would like to meet your friend.

2) should の場合

①義務・当然 「～すべきである」 should not は「～すべきではない」の意味となる。

You should listen to your parents.

②推定・期待 「～のはずである、きっと～だろう」

My brother should be at home now.

EATING OUT

2. used to ~, had better ~

① (used to ~) は「以前よく~したものだ」「~するのが常だった」という意味で、過去の規則的習慣を表す。

She used to go to school with me.

② (had better ~) は「~したほうがよい」という意味で、やや命令的な口調になるので、目上の人に対しては使わないほうがよい。

You had better go to at once.

IV. Exercises



A 次の文の()内から適語を選び、○で囲みなさい。

1. You (should, would, could) brush your teeth after every meal.
2. Why don't you buy a lottery ticket? You (should, would, might) win a large prize.
3. I telephoned in case she (should, would, might) worry.
4. The baby is asleep. You (must, need, ought) not make any noise.
5. (Need, May, Should) I spend my own money as I like?

B 次の各組の文の意味の違いがよく表れるように日本語に訳しなさい。

1. a) Will you be busy tomorrow?

b) Will you come with me?

2. a) Could you ski there?

b) Could you meet me there?

3. a) You might think so.

b) You may well think so.

4. a) When shall I come?

b) When may I come?

5. a) I have to repair my camera.

b) I don't have to repair my camera.

V. Do You Know?

英文を読んで、次の疑問を考えてみよう。

When the one-quarter ton reconnaissance car was first supplied to the US military, it was called a "general purpose car." Since the acronym "GP" was written on the side of all these cars, they were called "jeepee," which transformed into the modern word "jeep."



乗り物の jeep をジープと呼ぶのはどうして?



DO YOU KNOW THE WAY TO KYOTO?

I. Dialogue



Listen to the CD and arrange the words.



Tony: Excuse me. (1. ①to the Bank ②could you tell me ③of New York
④how to get)?

Passerby A: Sorry, I'm new to this place too.

Tony: Oh, okay. Well, thanks anyway.

Tony: Excuse me, (2. ①of New York is ②where the Bank ③do you know)?

Passerby B: Sure. Just go down this street three blocks to the traffic
signal. Then turn right. Go one more block, and you'll be
able to see it on your left, on the corner.

Tony: Thanks.

Passerby B: (3. ①it ②mention ③don't).

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



Listen to the question and circle the correct answer.

Q1.

- a. The Bank of America. b. The Bank of New York.

Q2.

- a. He is too busy. b. He doesn't know where the bank is.

Q3.

- a. Three blocks. b. Four blocks.

II. Communicative Activities

A With a partner ask and answer the following questions.

1. What are the main attractions in this city?

2. What sort of tours are there?

3. How about a cruise around the lagoon?

4. What's the purpose of your trip?

5. How about going on a one-day trip during spring vacation?

B Put the following Japanese into English.

1. 世界一大きな植物園と古城があります。

2. これがパンフレットです。まずお読みください。

3. おもしろそうですね。

4. 観光旅行です。

5. いいね。どこかいいところあるの？

III. Grammar Focus

- Both Mary and Jim go to the same college.
- Either you or I am wrong.
- As soon as I got on the train, it started.

1. 連語の接続詞

- 1) both A and B 「A も B も両方とも」

A, B には文法上、対等の語・句がくる。(次の2)、3)も同様)

Both Jim and Tom go to the same college.

- 2) either A or B 「A か B のどちらか」 neither A nor B 「A も B も～ない」

動詞は B の人称・数に一致する。

Either you or he has to clean the room.

I like neither movies nor television.

- 3) not only A but (also) B 「A ばかりでなく B も」

B as well as A 「A と同じく B も」

動詞は B の人称・数に一致する。

Not only my sister but (also) I know his birthday.

= I as well as my sister know his birthday.

- 4) as soon as ~ 「～するとすぐに、～するやいなや」

the moment ~, instant ~ と同じ意味で用いることができる。

As soon as my mother heard the news, she turned pale.

She ran up to me the moment she saw me.

- 5) as ~ as one can, as ~ as possible 「できるだけ～」

I'll be back as soon as I can.

I'll be back as soon as possible.

- 6) so ~ that ... 「たいへん～なので…」

that の前の節が理由を表し、that 以下の節が結果を表す。

〈so ~ that ... cannot〉の構文は、〈too ~ to ...〉を用いて書き換えられる。

I'm so tired that I can't walk.

→ I'm too tired to walk.

A WONDERFUL TRIP

The box is so heavy that I cannot move it.

→ The box is too heavy for me to move.

IV. Exercises



A 次の文の誤りを正しなさい。

1. He is intelligent as well young. ()
2. The desk was too heavy for me to carry it. ()
3. Work hard, or you will succeed. ()
4. However hardly he works, he can't earn much. ()
5. Hurry up, and you will be late for the meeting. ()

B 次の文を()内の指示に従い、書き換えなさい。

1. The weather was very good. We went out. (一文に)

2. I was very tired. I couldn't read the book. (too ~ toを使って一文に)

3. Look for it every where. You can't find it. (Whereverで始まる文に)

4. She is too short to reach it. (so ~ thatを使って)

5. He studies not only English but also French. (as well asを使って)

V. Do You Know?

英文を読んで、次の疑問を考えてみよう。

Since ships endlessly repeat an up-and-down motion, the surface of the hull and the external boards bear quite a heavy burden. If the ship's portholes are round, the burden is dispersed to the window as a whole, and the possibility of cracks can be minimized. If the ship's windows were square, the external pressure would center on the corners of the square windows, and it is possible that cracks might emerge.



船の窓がどれもround(丸い)のはどうして?



FUTURE PLANS

I. Dialogue



A Listen to the CD and arrange the words.

Haru: What do you plan to do after graduation?

Tony: (1. ①yet ②haven't ③I ④decided). Maybe I'll go back to my hometown and get a job. How about you?

Haru: I'm going to take a year off and study English in America. (2. ① after that ②maybe ③in the US ④I'll go ⑤to graduate school).

Tony: Oh? What will you study in graduate school?

Haru: I want to get an MBA. Hey, (3. ①come ②with me ③why don't you)?

Tony: Not me. I can't stand studying.

1.

2.

3.

B Listen to the question and circle the correct answer.

Q1.

a. Tony's are.

b. Haru's are.

Q2.

a. Business administration.

b. Computer science.

Q3.

a. Yes.

b. No.

II. Communicative Activities

A With a partner ask and answer the following questions.

1. Does he go to college?

2. What a calm and peaceful town this is!

3. Do you enjoy your college life?

4. What do you do?

5. What are you going to do in the future?

B Put the following Japanese into English.

1. ええ、大学で経済学を勉強しています。

2. そう、大学町だからね。

3. ええ、大いに楽しんでいます。

4. 銀行員です。

5. 近い将来メキシコを訪れるつもりです。

III. Grammar Focus

- There is no candy in the box.
- Nothing is more precious than time.
- All is not gold that glitters.

1. 否定文のいろいろ

1) no と never

no と never は、強い否定を表す。

- ① no は not ~ any「何も～ない」という意味である。not を用いる否定の構文などで用いると「決して～ない、～どころではない」の意味を表す。

I have no water to drink. = I don't have any water to drink.

〈no+比較級〉

He is no better than he was yesterday. 「少しも～でない」

It is no longer a dream to fly to the moon. 「もはや～でない」

- ② never は本来 ever (= at any time) の否定で、「決して～ない、一度も～ない」の意味を表す。

I will never forget you.

驚きや非難を表す表現にも用いられる。

I never! (= Well, I never did!)

2) no との合成語

〈no+名詞〉や nothing, nobody, none などの否定語が主語・補語・目的語になると、文全体が否定される。

No one knows his name. (誰も…知らない)

There is nobody in the room. (…には誰もいない)

I have nothing in my pocket. (…は何もない)

3) 部分否定

〈not+all, (every ~)〉などは全部を否定するのではなく、「すべてが…とは限らない(中には…でないものもある)」という部分否定である。

Not all men are wise. = All men are not wise.

IV. Exercises



A 次の a, b の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、()内に適語を入れなさい。

1. a) Some of them were delighted but others were not.
b) Not () of them were delighted.
2. a) I know that you don't like carrots.
b) I know your () of carrots.
3. a) The concert was a great success.
b) The concert was () from being a failure.
4. a) It's impossible to compare frozen food with fresh food.
b) There's no () between frozen food and fresh food.
5. a) I don't doubt that you're able to carry out your plan.
b) I don't doubt your () to carry out your plan.

B 日本文のような部分否定の意味になるように()内から適語を選び、○で囲みなさい。

1. I don't know (both, any) of them.
私は2人とも知っているわけではない。
2. I don't want (either, both, neither) of these books.
これらの本を両方ほしいわけではない。
3. Rich people are (not always, never) happy.
金持ちが必ず幸福とは限らない。
4. (None, Every, All) is not gold that glitters.
光るもの必ずしも金ならず。
5. I will (no, not, never) forget you.
私はあなたのことは決して忘れません。

V. Do You Know?

次の英文を読んで、下記の疑問について考えてみよう。

According to one theory, it is said that the word ten-gallon hat came about because instead of a water bucket cowboys used their large hats to give water to their horses and to douse fires. However, it is also said that the expression ten-gallon hat comes from the Spanish word “galon” meaning braid, because of the custom of decorating the hat’s crown with ten braided leather strips.

Q カウボーイハットのことを ten-gallon hat と呼ぶのはどうして？



著者

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本書にはCD-ROM(別売)があります

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基礎英語のトレーニング

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