

DONALD J. SOBOL

# Solve the Mystery 2

and

## Improve Your English Skills



ミステリーを読んで英語のスキルアップ2

### Edited with Notes by

Toshiko Yoshimura

Masaru Yasuda

Yukari Tokioka

Haruo Nishinoh

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EIHŌSHA

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## はじめに

本テキストは『ミステリーを読んで英語のスキルアップ』の続編です。前作は主にリーディング能力を高めることを主眼に、企画・編集されました。近年、大学の英語教育において文学作品が取り上げられる機会は多くありませんが、チャンスがあれば文学作品を読みたいと思っている学生はたくさんいます。このテキストは、前テキストに対する現場の先生方からのフィードバックを反映させ、英語の4技能に加えて、学生の苦手意識が強い文法の復習と定着を図ることを目指しています。

本書では学生が肩肘をはることなく、気楽に取り組むことができる読み切りの短編ミステリーを再び選択しました。リライトされていない文学作品は、英語学習者にとって学習素材の宝庫です。本テキストでもミステリー作品を読むことで、文化的・社会的文脈に関連する会話表現や慣用表現、さらに文法を学び、総合的な英語力を高めることができます。

本書は24のユニットと、6ユニットごとに設けた TOEIC 形式のリスニング問題と語彙・文法問題から成る **Review Test** で構成されています。

まず、**Warm-up** はストーリーに関する文化事象・言語表現を紹介するとともに、ミステリーを解くためのヒントを含む導入部分です。次に、**Key Vocabulary** と **Vocabulary Exercise** があります。このセクションは本文を読むための準備段階です。

**Mystery Reading** は、学習者の関心やレベルに応じて、柔軟な対応が可能です。例えば、上級レベルでは語彙のヒントを活かして、速読やスキミングを行ってもいいでしょう。

今回新たに付け加えたセクションとして、**True or False** 問題と **Comprehension Questions** があります。また、**Summary Dictation** 問題を設けました。ここでは、ミステリーの流れを把握し、リスニング力の向上を図ります。

**Questions for Discussion** は、会話練習のための設問です。これはグループ・ワークにも活用できます。次の **Further Study** では、グループ・ワークの一貫として、謎解きの鍵となる絵を描くアクティビティです。楽しく絵を描くことで、学生はさらにミステリーの筋を明快に理解することができます。

最後の仕上げとして、**Solving the Mystery** があります。ここは、グループ・ワーク等を通して、学生たちが推理したミステリーの謎解きを英語で書いてみるセクションです。これは、あまり文法にこだわらず、伝える内容を重視した実践的な発信能力を高めるためのアクティビティです。

最後の **Grammar Focus** は、前テキスト出版以来の現場の先生方からの声を集約して今回新たに設けました。24ユニットで主な文法項目を簡潔にまとめています。このセクションには5問の整序問題があり、文法の基本的なルールを定着させます。

本テキストの各セクションでの取り組みを通して、学習者は4技能のスキルアップを図ることができます。さらに、文学作品を楽しく読むきっかけとなれば幸いです。

最後に、本書の刊行に当たり、的確なご助言と多大なご尽力をいただいた英宝社の佐々木元社長および編集担当の下村幸一氏に、編注者一同、心より感謝いたします。

2015 年秋

編注者一同

## Unit 1

# The Case of the Petite Wife

### Warm-up



**Car Parts** : 車に関する和製英語表現には、バックミラー(rearview mirror) やクラクション(horn) のようにそのままでは英語で通じないものがあります。他方、フロントガラス(windshield/windscreen)、ボンネット(hood/bonnet)、アクセル(gas pedal/accelerator) のようにアメリカとイギリスで表現が異なり、そのどちらかが和製英語化しているものや、タイヤ(tire/tyre) のように綴りが異なるものもあります。

### Key Vocabulary 語句の意味を下のリストから選びましょう。

- 1) headquarters ( )    2) identify ( )    3) obviously ( )    4) injured ( )  
5) genially ( )    6) muffler ( )    7) delay ( )    8) block ( )  
9) operate ( )    10) noiselessly ( )

- |         |            |           |          |         |
|---------|------------|-----------|----------|---------|
| a) 遅れ   | b) 動作する    | c) 街区     | d) にこやかに | e) 負傷した |
| f) 特定する | g) (警察) 本部 | h) 音を立てずに | i) 消音器   | j) 明らかに |

### Vocabulary Exercise Key Vocabulary の中から適当な語句を選びましょう。必要なら形を変えて、完成文を訳しましょう。

- 1) I ( ) my smartphone at the Lost and Found.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Both of the buildings are located just a few ( ) from the park.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Since it was midnight and everyone was asleep, I shut the door ( ) behind me.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) It is ( ) that the new boss looks down on all of her subordinates.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) This machine should be ( ) only by a licensed operator.  
\_\_\_\_\_



“I’ll have to take you down to headquarters, Mr. Logan,” said Inspector Winters. “Your car was identified as the one seen speeding away from the corner of Everett and Rose, where the Burton boy was hit this morning.”

“Obviously, there’s been a mistake,” said Logan, a huge man of six feet six inches. “I haven’t driven the car in two days.”

“Larry Appleson, a playmate of the injured boy, is pretty sure it was your car, and driven by a big man,” replied the inspector.

Logan laughed genially. “Now I know there’s been an error. The only person who drove the car this morning was my wife. She hardly can be mistaken for a man.”

The inspector glanced at Mrs. Logan, a pale blonde, hardly five feet tall.

“I put it to you, inspector,” said Logan. “Could you mistake Claire for a man?”

“No,” agreed the inspector. “One other thing. The hit-run car made a lot of noise, as if it had muffler trouble.”

“Listen for yourself,” invited Logan, leading the inspector to the garage.

Taking a set of keys from his pocket, he slipped comfortably behind the wheel, and started the motor without delay. He backed the car onto the street and drove twice around the block.

“The car operated noiselessly,” the inspector told Haledjian later. “But even before I discovered it had a new muffler, I knew Logan was lying.”



### HALEDJIAN KNEW TOO. DID YOU?

3 **speed away** 急いで走り去る

8 **feet** 1フィートは30.48cm

8 **inch** 1インチは2.54cm

16 **put it to** ～～に言うておく、説明する

## True or False

- 1) Mr. Logan's car was identified as the car seen driving off. T / F
- 2) Logan insisted that he had not driven the car for two days. T / F
- 3) Larry Appleson plays with Claire, one of his playmates. T / F
- 4) Mrs. Logan is often taken for a man because she acts like one. T / F
- 5) The car that caused the hit-and-run noiselessly drove away. T / F

## Comprehension Questions

- 1) What does Mrs. Logan look like?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) What did Haledjian notice about the muffler on Logan's car?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Summary Dictation



Inspector Winters came to see Mr. Logan, a huge man, to take him down to ( ). Thanks to the witness of the ( ) boy's friend, Logan's car was ( ) as the car which ran away from the accident site this morning. However, Logan denied it, saying that he had not driven the very same car in two days. Laughing genially, he insisted that it must be a mistake, telling the inspector that it was his petite wife who drove the car that morning. Logan got in the car, which ( )( ), unlike the hit-and-run car. Still, Winters knew Logan was lying.

## Questions for Discussion

- 1) Why did Mr. Logan insist that his wife had driven his car?
- 2) What kind of ideas about women do you think Mr. Logan has?

## Further Study

- 1) 謎解きの鍵と思う場面を取り上げ、絵に描いてみましょう。
- 2) 絵にもとづいて、英語で謎解きを話し合ってみましょう。

## Solving the Mystery

話し合った内容と絵をもとに、ミステリーの謎解きを英語で書いてみましょう。



## Grammar Focus : Be 動詞

● be動詞の原型はbe, 現在形はam / are / is, 過去形はwas / wereとなる。

- 1) 現在形: 主語がIの場合am, youの場合are, I / you以外の単数はis, 複数はare。  
I **am** in Kyoto now.                      He **is** my brother.  
Jane and her sister **are** very good at playing tennis.
- 2) 過去形: 主語がIの場合was, youの場合were, I / you以外の単数はwas, 複数はwere。  
The only person who drove the car this morning **was** my wife.  
All the boys **were** tired yesterday.
- 3) be動詞の疑問文では, be動詞は主語の前。  
**Was** the champion happy when he won the tournament?
- 4) be動詞の否定文では, be動詞の後にnot。  
I **was not** at home yesterday. It **is not** cold at all today.  
Those shops **were not** open last Sunday.
- 5) There is / are / was / wereの文: ~がある / あったという意味。後に来る名詞が単数か複数かでbe動詞を決める。疑問文と否定文の作り方は, 他のbe動詞を使う文と同じ。  
**There is** a book on the desk. **There were not** any girls in the classroom.  
**There has been** a mistake.

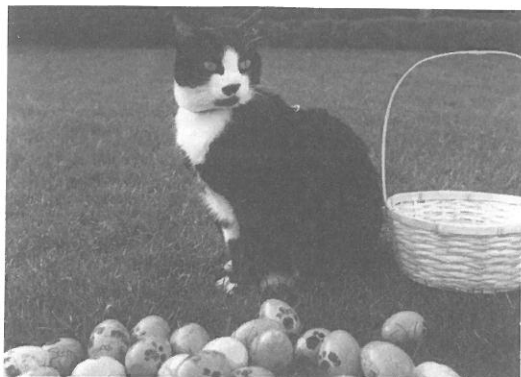
**Exercise** 日本語の意味に合うように並べ替えましょう。文頭に来る語も小文字にしてあります。

- 1) その男性たちの一人は, 薬剤師です。  
One of ( a / men / is / pharmacist / the ).  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) あなたの両親は昨年の夏, カナダにいましたか。  
( Canada / parents / were / your / in ) last summer?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) そのドアの近くにいる女性は, 田中さんです。  
( is / the / near / door / woman / the ) Miss Tanaka.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) その空港の近くにいいレストランはありますか。  
( restaurant / the / a / there / near / good / is ) airport?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) みんな彼のことをアメリカ人と思っているが, 彼は日本人です。  
Everyone thinks that he is an American, ( is / he / but / Japanese ).  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 2

# The Case of the Spinning Eggs

### Warm-up



**Easter Games** :「卵回し」(Spinning egg game) は、キリストの復活を祝うイースター (Easter) のゲームとしても楽しめます。人数分の卵を用意し、誰の卵かを見分けるためにステッカーを貼り、一人ずつテールで卵を回します。一番長く卵を回した人が勝者となり、キャンディ・エッグなどをもらいます。他にも、卵を転がす「エッグ・ローリング」(Easter egg roll) や、卵をスプーンに載せて卵を割らずにゴールする早さを競う「エッグレース」(Easter Egg and Spoon Race) などもあります。

### Key Vocabulary 語句の意味を下のリストから選びましょう。

- 1) deserted ( )    2) engross ( )    3) twirl ( )    4) grin ( )  
 5) dismay ( )    6) occurrence ( )    7) foul ( )    8) doctor (v.) ( )  
 9) in quest of ( )    10) crack ( )

- |           |               |          |           |             |
|-----------|---------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| a) 解明する   | b) 改ざんする      | c) ~を求めて | d) 出来事    | e) くるくる回る   |
| f) ひとけのない | g) (歯を見せた) 笑い | h) 反則の   | i) 落胆, 失望 | j) ~を夢中にさせる |

### Vocabulary Exercise Key Vocabularyの中から適当な語句を選びましょう。必要なら形を変えて、完成文を訳しましょう。

- 1) To my (            ), the baseball game was stopped because of heavy rain.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Last year, the police officers illegally (            ) a videotape that showed the incident.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Imagine yourself on a (            ) island, where you must hunt for food and build your own shelter.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) My younger sister was (            ) in reading mystery stories.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Instead of winning by (            ) play, you must try to win by fair play.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

The soda fountain was deserted except for Dr. Haledjian and a red-headed youngster engrossed in spinning an egg.

Suddenly the egg twirled off the counter and dropped out of Haledjian's sight. There was a small crash, and the boy's grin turned to a look of dismay.

The counterman, to whom broken eggs were a regular occurrence, passed him a dustpan and broom.

At this point Haledjian paid for his sundae and departed. The incident was forgotten until that evening, when it was recalled by a visit from two boys in quest of a detective.

"We spin eggs," explained Glenn Stewart. "Whoever egg spins the longest wins."

"Red Mason's won everything. Bikes, skates, footballs. He never loses," moaned Larry Appleson. "You've just got to help us discover how he does it!"

"You suspect foul play?" asked Haledjian, frowning. "Suppose you tell me where the eggs come from."

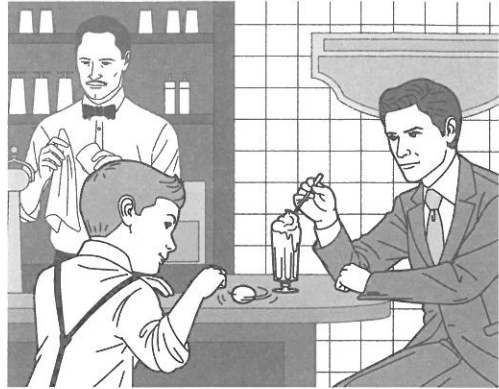
"We get them fresh from the farm," said Glenn. "Each boy chooses his egg and lets his opponent mark it with a pencil. On the day of the match, the eggs are examined. That way we can tell if it's the same egg, and if it's been doctored up."

"A difficult case," muttered Haledjian.

The next afternoon he witnessed an egg-spinning contest. The champion, Red Mason, turned out to be the boy he had seen practicing on the drugstore counter.

Red's egg easily spun the longest. Grinning smugly, he walked off with his opponent's baseball glove.

"That will be his last victory," Haledjian announced. "I've cracked this case!"



## HOW?

5 **out of one's sight** ~の見えないところに

7 **turn to** ~に変化する

10 **dustpan** ちりとり

10 **broom** ほうき

17 **suppose (that) S+V** ~してはどうですか

19 **let** +(人)+動詞の原形 (人)~に... させてあげる

24 **turn out to be** ~と判明する

25 **smugly** うぬぼれて

## True or False

- 1) The drugstore counter was crowded with a lot of young kids. T / F
- 2) The counter man was used to seeing broken eggs. T / F
- 3) Dr. Haledjian left the soda fountain without paying for his sundae. T / F
- 4) Red Mason has never lost an egg-spinning competition. T / F
- 5) Dr. Haledjian had never seen Red Mason before the contest. T / F

## Comprehension Questions

- 1) Where did Red Mason practice for the egg-spinning contest?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Why does each boy mark his opponent's egg with a pencil?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Summary Dictation



At the soda fountain, Dr. Haledjian saw Red Mason ( ) in spinning an egg. In the evening of the same day, two boys, who are expected to participate in the upcoming egg-spinning contest, visited Haledjian. They ( ) that Mason had won everything by ( ) play, because he has won every competition. They explained to Haledjian that each boy chose his egg for the contest and let his ( ) put a mark on it with a pencil. Each egg is supposed to be examined to see if it is the same egg. It was a complicated problem, but Haledjian was able to ( ) the case.

## Questions for Discussion

- 1) Why did Haledjian frown when he asked the boys if they suspected Red of foul play?
- 2) Why do you think Red wanted to cheat to win?

## Further Study

- 1) 謎解きの鍵と思う場面を取り上げ、絵に描いてみましょう。
- 2) 絵にもとづいて、英語で謎解きを話し合ってみましょう。

## Solving the Mystery

話し合った内容と絵をもとに、ミステリーの謎解きを英語で書いてみましょう。

## Grammar Focus : 一般動詞 (自動詞と他動詞)

- be動詞以外の動詞のことを一般動詞と言う。一般動詞には目的語をとるものととらないものがある。目的語を取らないものを自動詞、目的語をとるものを他動詞と言う。多くの動詞は自動詞と他動詞の両方の役割を果たす。

- 1) 完全自動詞:目的語や補語なしでも文として成立する動詞である。副詞句などの要素が加わることもある。完全自動詞の後に名詞などを続ける場合は、前置詞が必要。

I **arrived** in Kyoto yesterday.

The student **apologized** to the professor for his lack of punctuality.

Haledjian **paid** for his sundae and **departed**.

My father **was** here last night.

- 2) 不完全自動詞:be動詞は完全自動詞になる一方で、補語をとる不完全自動詞にもなる。

The boy **is** kind.      The soda fountain **was** deserted except for Dr. Haledjian.

- 3) 完全他動詞:目的語をとり、補語を必要としない動詞。名詞や代名詞が目的語となる。

We **spin** eggs.

Each boy **chooses** his egg.

I **saw** him last night.

I **sent** him a letter.

- 4) 不完全他動詞:目的語に加えて、補語がある場合。

I **made** my daughter a doctor.

I **found** her to be honest.

### Exercise 日本語の意味に合うように並べ替えましょう。

- 1) 私の母は、先月、パリにいる姪を訪れました。  
My ( Paris / on / her / mother / called / in / niece ) last month.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) この種の植物は熱帯地方でのみ育ちます。  
This ( grows / in / regions / kind / only / tropical / plant / of ).  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) 私は、冬に室内で野菜を育てることを考えています。  
I am ( indoors / growing / about / vegetables / thinking ) in winter.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) その作家の最新作は30万部以上売れました。  
The author's ( three / more / thousand / has / novel / than / hundred / sold / latest ) copies.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) 私の両親は私を薬剤師にしたかった。  
My ( me / pharmacist / wanted / a / parents / make / to ).  
\_\_\_\_\_

# The Case of the Missing Model

## Warm-up



**vaccination** : 予防接種。ワクチン接種によって病気を予防する方法は、「種痘法」と呼ばれ、英国の医師エドワード・ジェンナー (1749-1823) によって初めて試みられました。ジェンナーは、当時たびたび流行し高い致死率で恐れられていた天然痘を予防しようと研究を続け、「種痘をされると牛になる」との偏見や、伝統と権威を重んずる医学界の反発に苦労しながらも、牛が感染する牛痘を用いた安全な種痘法を開発しました。世界中で接種が進んだ天然痘は1980年に根絶が宣言されています。現在では様々な予防接種によって、多くの病気が予防され多くの人命が救われています。フランス語由来の英語 **vaccine** (ワクチン) は、ラテン語 **vacca** (雌牛) に由来しています。

## Key Vocabulary 語句の意味を下のリストから選びましょう。

- 1) pack (v.) ( )    2) plan on ( )    3) appointment ( )    4) overhear ( )  
 5) pull away ( )    6) protest (v.) ( )    7) hurt (v.) ( )    8) brood ( )  
 9) fellow ( )    10) purse (v.) ( )

- a) 男, やつ    b) ~する計画である    c) 引き離す    d) 抗議する    e) ケガをする  
 f) (口を)すぼめる    g) 立ち聞きする    h) (荷物を)詰める    i) 予約, 約束    j) くよくよ考える

## Vocabulary Exercise Key Vocabularyの中から適当な語句を選びましょう。必要なら形を変えて、完成文を訳しましょう。

- 1) All my bags are (            ). I'm ready to go.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Tom was badly (            ) in a traffic accident.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) I've known him since childhood. He is a nice (            ).  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) She (            ) her lips when she sees something she doesn't like.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Students were (            ) the government's oppression of free speech.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

“Jane left the house at three o'clock yesterday for the doctor's office,” said her father. “She never came home. Her valise is still upstairs in her room, fully packed.”  
 5 “She had planned on a trip?” asked Haledjian.

“To Mexico. Jane's a fashion model. She was to take part in a big fashion show in Mexico tomorrow. Her appointment with the doctor was for a vaccination.”

“Did she keep it?”

“Well, I don't rightly know what doctor she went to, but she must have seen one.”

“How can you be sure of that?”

“Charles Motley says so. I mean, he overheard Jane make a remark to that effect. Charlie lives next door, and about five o'clock as he was returning from work, he saw Jane and a man arguing near the bus stop on Weaver street. The man gripped Jane's arm. She pulled away, protesting, ‘Don't, Ramon, I've just been vaccinated there. Stop it, you're hurting me!’”

“Didn't Charlie assist her?”

20 The father shifted uncomfortably. “Jane broke off her engagement with Charlie last month. I suppose he was still brooding. He saw this man and Jane enter a car and drive off. He didn't think it important till he learned Jane had vanished. Now he won't forgive himself for not helping her.”

“Can Charlie describe the man with Jane?”

25 “A slight man with a waxed mustache. Wore a dark gray overcoat that fitted too tight. Charlie thinks he's seen the fellow with Jane before.”

Haledjian pursed his lips and reached for the telephone. “Inspector Winters will want to have a long, long talk with Mr. Charlie Motley!”



### WHY DID HALEDJIAN DOUBT THE EX-FIANCÉ'S STORY?

3 **valise** 小型のスーツケース

14 **make a remark** 言う

14 **to that effect** そのような主旨の

20 **shift** もじもじする

20 **break off** 別れる

25 **slight** やせた

25 **a waxed mustache** ワックス(蠟)で固められた(手入れよく整えられた) ひげ



## True or False

- 1) It was Jane's father who saw her last. T / F
- 2) Jane packed her valise so that she could go on vacation the next day. T / F
- 3) Jane and Charles Motley had been in a relationship. T / F
- 4) Haledjian suspects Ramon has something to do with the girl's disappearance. T / F
- 5) According to Charlie, the man who drove off with Jane was a thin man. T / F

## Comprehension Questions

- 1) Why was Jane getting ready for a trip?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) When Haledjian reached for the telephone, who did he want to call and what would he tell him/her?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Summary Dictation



Jane's father was worried. After she went to the doctor's office for a vaccination, she went ( ). Her ex-fiancé, Charlie, told her father that he had seen her ( ) with a man at a bus stop the day before. The man's name was Ramon. He was hurting her, holding her by the ( ). Haledjian learned that Jane and Charlie had recently ( ) off their engagement. On hearing the story, the detective decided to call Inspector Winters and ask him to ( ) Charlie.

## Questions for Discussion

- 1) Is Jane's father suspicious of Charlie? Why or why not?
- 2) Some people oppose the idea of forced vaccination. Should vaccination be mandated or should it be voluntary? What do you think?

## Further Study

- 1) 謎解きの鍵と思う場面を取り上げ、絵に描いてみましょう。
- 2) 絵にもとづいて、英語で謎解きを話し合ってみましょう。

## Solving the Mystery

話し合った内容と絵をもとに、ミステリーの謎解きを英語で書いてみましょう。

## Grammar Focus : 否定表現 (not, no, hardly など)

- 英語では、動詞や助動詞などにnotをつけて否定表現を作ります。また、hardlyやnoやfewなど、否定を表す形容詞や副詞を用いて否定を表すこともあります。

1) not (～でない) を使った表現

My brother **is not/isn't** a college student.

**Didn't** Harvey wear a red hunting cap?

Tom **cannot/can't/could not/couldn't** swim very fast.

I **have not/haven't** had breakfast yet today.

2) hardly, rarely, never (ほとんど～ない, めったに～ない, けっして～ない) を使った表現

I **hardly** know him. We **rarely** have rainfall this time of the year.

She **never** breaks rules.

3) no, little, few (まったく～ない, ほとんど～ない) を使った表現

I have **no** money with me right now.

There are **no** people in the park.

I have **little** money with me right now.

There are **few** people in the park.

### Exercise 日本語の意味に合うように並べ替えましょう。文頭に来る語も小文字にしています。

- 1) 昨日は雨が降りませんでした。  
(didn't / it / rain / yesterday).

- 2) 昨夜はほとんど眠れなかった。  
(could / hardly / I / last / night / sleep).

- 3) 私たちはめったに外国旅行はしません。  
(a / abroad / seldom / take / trip / we).

- 4) ネイティブスピーカーと同様に外国語を流ちょうに話せる人はほとんどいない。  
(as / can / few / foreign / fluently / languages / people / speak) as native speakers.

- 5) 誰もその瓶を開けることはできなかった。  
(able / bottle / no / one / open / the / to / was).