

## Navigator 1 Task 1

### Activity 2 (サンプル)

《全体》	➡	何の写真か <i>a lunch meeting</i> 誰がいるか <i>6 people 3 men 3 women</i> どんな様子か <i>they are dressed casually</i> <i>a lot of work documents on the table</i>
《細部》	➡	他に何かあるか <i>sandwiches &amp; croissants</i> 何をしているのか <i>man on the right: computer</i> <i>woman bottom right corner: passing a croissant → a smiling man</i> <i>they have informal discussion about project</i>

### Activity 4 (サンプル)

1. *This is a picture of a lunch meeting.*
2. *Six people, three men and three women, are sitting around a table.*
3. *Everyone is dressed casually.*
4. *There are many work papers on the table.*
5. *There are also sandwiches and croissants on the table.*
6. *The man on the right is opening a computer.*
7. *The woman in the lower right corner is handing a croissant to the man who is smiling.*
8. *They are probably having a casual meeting about a project.*

## Navigator 1 Task 2

### Activity 2 (サンプル)

《全体》	➡	<p>場所と時間  <i>Japanese pub evening</i></p> <p>どんな場所か  <i>a small but busy pub</i></p> <p>目立つ人  <i>man in the center: cooking chicken on the grill</i></p> <p>目立つ物  <i>a large pot filled with tare → sauce</i></p>
《細部》	➡	<p>他の人物・位置関係・何があるか  <i>one person behind the cook: serving the dishes</i>  <i>four customers on the left: eating yakitori</i></p> <p>└ <i>three men and one woman young</i></p> <p>何をしているのか  <i>talking and drinking beer</i></p> <p>雰囲気  <i>having fun</i></p>

### Activity 4 (サンプル)

1. *This is a Japanese-style pub in the evening.*
2. *The pub looks small but lively.*
3. *Most of the seats are occupied.*
4. *The man in the middle of the photo is cooking on the grill.*
5. *He is grilling chicken*
6. *There is a large pot next to the grill. It is a kind of sauce called "tare".*
7. *Behind the cook, there is another person serving food.*
8. *On the left, you can see four customers eating yakitori.*
9. *Three of them are men and one is a woman. They all look young.*
10. *On their plates, there are a lot of yakitori.*
11. *They are drinking beer and talking.*
12. *They seem to be having a good time after work.*

## Navigator 1 Task 3

### Activity 2 (サンプル)

全体の様子 (人数・場所)	➡	<i>more than 10 people stand around a large grill and table</i>
季節はいつ頃か	➡	<i>nice, warm day in spring</i>
人々は何をしているか	➡	<i>having a barbeque party</i>
中心に見える人物	➡	<i>the man at the grill →the host: handing out food</i>
さらに描写する	➡	<i>man on the far left &amp; woman on the far right : drinking</i>
全体的な雰囲気	➡	<i>smiling, relaxing and having a good time</i>

### Activity 4 (サンプル)

1. *More than ten people are standing around a large grill or table.*
2. *It must be a pleasant warm spring day because the trees are in bloom.*
3. *People are wearing light clothes.*
4. *They are having a barbecue party under a big tree.*
5. *The man at the grill seems to be the host and is handing out food.*
6. *There is a lot of food on the table.*
7. *The man at the left end and the woman at the right end are drinking from open bottles.*
8. *They are laughing, relaxing and having a good time.*

## Navigator 2 Task 1

### Activity 2 (サンプル)

注意の喚起	➡	<i>Hey, Janis, do you have a minute?</i>
本題	➡	<i>about reports</i>
問題点の指摘	➡	<i>late with your reports for past two months</i>
具体例を挙げる	➡	<i>the latest report was due three days ago but I haven't got it</i>
相手を立てる	➡	<i>I know you're busy but you have to submit on time</i>
解決の提案	➡	<i>tell me if I can help you manage your workload better</i>

### Activity 4 (サンプル)

1. *Janice, do you have a minute?*
2. *I have something I want to talk to you about.*
3. *I want to talk to you about the report you submitted.*
4. *In case you haven't noticed, you have been late in submitting your reports for the past two months.*
5. *The latest report was due three days ago, but I haven't received it yet.*
6. *I know you are busy and a lot of unexpected things happen, but I want you to submit your reports on time.*
7. *Your report is important to all of us, and if you don't meet the deadline, it will disrupt the schedules of other people on the team.*
8. *If there is anything I can do to help you do your job well, please feel free to let me know.*
9. *It helps all of us if don't fall behind.*

## Navigator 2 Task 2

### Activity 2 (サンプル)

注意の喚起	➡	<i>John, can I talk to you a minute?</i>
本題	➡	<i>about job performance</i>
相手を立てる	➡	<i>I know you only joined us a few weeks ago it takes time to get used to working you are trying your best</i>
具体的な問題点	➡	<i>Bill told me you are not cooperative and don't listen to what he says</i>
解決の提案	➡	<i>Bill is sometimes bossy but very nice and kindhearted actually he believes you have potential suggestion: listen to what Bill says, not how he says</i>

### Activity 4 (サンプル)

1. *John, can I talk to you for a minute?*
2. *It's about your recent work.*
3. *I know you joined the company a couple of weeks ago.*
4. *And that it takes time to get used to working for our company.*
5. *I also understand that you are trying your best to be a good member of the team.*
6. *However, the other day, your boss, Bill, came to see me.*
7. *He complained that you were not cooperating and not listening to what he was saying.*
8. *Bill may be bossy at times, but he is really a nice guy with a good heart.*
9. *He is also good at his job.*
10. *Bill is not trying to hurt your feelings.*
11. *He wants you to be a good coworker because he believes you have a lot of potential.*
12. *My suggestion is that you pay attention to what Bill says, not how he says it.*
13. *If you do that, I'm sure you will find that he is a boss you can count on.*

## Navigator 2 Task 3

### Activity 2 (サンプル)

注意の喚起	➡	<i>Mr. Sato, do you have some time?</i>
本題に入る	➡	<i>about the report you gave me yesterday</i>
相手を立てる	➡	<i>it's great you summited it in time</i>
問題点を指摘	➡	<i>quite a few imperfections</i>
具体例を挙げる	➡	<i>typographical errors      the numbers did not match discrepancies in description</i>
解決の提案	➡	<i>don't assume something is finished without checking work passed on others still your work make sure it's accurate, complete, and ready to submit</i>

### Activity 4 (サンプル)

1. *Mr. Sato, I have something I want to talk to you about.*
2. *I want to talk about the report you handed in yesterday.*
3. *It is wonderful that you submitted your report within the specified deadline.*
4. *However, I noticed that there are quite a few imperfections in your report.*
5. *First of all, you left the part of summarizing the questionnaire to Ms. Yamai, a part-time worker, didn't you?*
6. *Did you check Ms. Yamai's work? Unfortunately, I found some misspellings and some numbers that did not match.*
7. *Also, the customer needs analysis you wrote based on the questionnaire, when I fact-checked it, I found some discrepancies in some of your descriptions.*
8. *I would like to give you some advice when you need to do a task next time.*
9. *Never assume that the work done by others or by yourself is finished without checking the details of the work.*
10. *The work you entrusted to Mr. Yamai is also part of your own work. Make sure it is accurate, complete, and ready for submission.*

## Navigator 3 Task 1

### Activity 2 (サンプル)

説明の対象	➡	<i>an onigiri → Japanese rice ball</i>
第一に	➡	<i>sprinkle a small amount of salt on your hands</i>
次に	➡	<i>put warm rice in your left hand shape it into a small ball or a triangle</i>
そして	➡	<i>make a small indentation in the center put umeboshi (pickled plum) or grilled salmon cover them with rice</i>
おわりに	➡	<i>wrap a strip of nori (seaweed paper) around</i>

### Activity 4 (サンプル)

1. *I will explain how to make a rice ball.*
2. *First, sprinkle a small amount of salt on both hands.*
3. *Next, hold the warm rice in your left hand (if you are right-handed) and form a small ball or triangle with both hands.*
4. *Make a small dent in the center of the rice with your thumb.*
5. *This is where you will put the stuffing.*
6. *Typically, the ingredients for the stuffing are pickled plums or grilled salmon.*
7. *Don't forget to lightly pad the rice to cover the stuffing.*
8. *Finally, wrap a slice of nori around the rice ball. Now you are ready to eat!*

## Navigator 3 Task 2

### Activity 2 (サンプル)

説明の対象	➡	<i>a Japanese-style bath → Furoba: bath place In a typical home bathroom, there's an area for washing yourself. unspoken rules</i>
第一に	➡	<i>rinse or wash your body outside the bathtub rinse off the soap completely</i>
そして	➡	<i>get in the tub and soak in the hot water finished → put the cover on the tub if no shower → use a bucket to scoop out water</i>
おわりに	➡	<i>be considerate of the next person don't stay too long keep the space clean</i>

### Activity 4 (サンプル)

1. *Now, I'd like to explain how to take a bath in the Japanese style.*
2. *First of all, Japanese houses usually have a furoba.*
3. *"Furoba" literally means "bath place".*
4. *In a typical home bath, you can see a place to wash yourself next to the bathtub.*
5. *There are unspoken rules when using a bathtub.*
6. *First, wash yourself outside the bathtub, and then get into the bathtub.*
7. *Wash your body so that the bath water will not get dirty. This is because other people will use the same water later.*
8. *After washing your body, rinse off the soap.*
9. *Then, get into the bathtub and soak in the hot water.*
10. *After washing, put a cover on the bathtub so the water doesn't get cold.*
11. *If there is no shower, you can scoop water from the bathtub with a bucket and pour it over your body.*
12. *Finally, it is important to consider the next person who will use the bathtub.*
13. *Try not to stay in the bathtub too long and keep the bathroom clean.*



## Navigator 3 Task 3

### Activity 2 (サンプル)

説明の対象	➡	<i>Mt. Fuji climbing tours if don't like tours the easiest way is to reserve a bus ticket from Shinjuku Expressway Bus Terminal to Fuji Subaru Line 5th Station various other ways too</i>
第一に	➡	<i>take the Chuo Line from Shinjuku station → Otsuki Station → the Fujikyu Line</i>
次に	➡	<i>arrive at Mt. Fuji Station → walk to a bus station</i>
それから	➡	<i>take the Fujikyu Bus → Fuji Subaru Line 5th Station</i>
いよいよ	➡	<i>begin climbing Mt. Fuji</i>
補足説明	➡	<i>it's called the Yoshida Trail (most used) you can check information on the Internet</i>

### Activity 4 (サンプル)

1. *From Shinjuku, there are many Mt. Fuji climbing tours you can choose from.*
2. *If you do not like tours, the easiest way is to reserve a bus directly from Shinjuku Expressway Bus Terminal to Fuji Subaru Line 5th Station.*
3. *There are many other ways to get there if this bus isn't operating or you cannot make a reservation.*
4. *You can also go from Shinjuku Station to Fujiyama Station via Otsuki Station.*
5. *Fuji via Otsuki Station from Shinjuku Station.*
6. *In that case, first take the Chuo Main Line from Shinjuku Station to Otsuki Station, and then change to the Fujikyu Line.*
7. *After you arrive at Mt. Fuji Station, you have to walk to a bus station.*
8. *Then, you can take the Fujikyu bus to the 5th station of the Fuji Subaru Line.*
9. *From there, you can finally start climbing Mt. Fuji.*
10. *It is called the Yoshida Trail. There are multiple routes to climb Mt. Fuji, but the Yoshida Trail is used by most climbers.*
11. *There is a lot of information on the Internet, so please check it and prepare accordingly.*

## Navigator 4 Task 1

### Activity 2 (サンプル)

比較の対象	⇒	<i>dogs and cats</i>
比較の観点		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>the way they sound</i></li> <li>2. <i>the way they give warning signals</i></li> <li>3. <i>their claws</i></li> <li>4. <i>their behavior</i></li> </ol>
第1の観点	⇒	<i>sound :</i> <i>dog barks, growls, howls</i> <i>cat meows</i>
第2の観点	⇒	<i>warning signals :</i> <i>dog staring and baring their teeth</i> <i>cat arch their backs, and raise their hair on their tails</i>
第3の観点	⇒	<i>claws</i> <i>dog less sharp stick out</i> <i>cat sharp latch on to things</i>
第4の観点	⇒	<i>behavior</i> <i>dog obedient follow orders</i> <i>active during the day</i> <i>cat independent not obedient</i> <i>sleep in the day and playful in the evening</i>
まとめ	⇒	<i>both are the greatest pets great companions</i>

### Activity 4 (サンプル)

1. *I'd like to compare dogs and cats from four different perspectives: the way they sound, the way they give warning signals, their claws, and their behavior.*
2. *The first major difference is the way they sound.*
3. *Dogs bark, growl, and howl. Cats, on the other hand, meow.*
4. *Second, dogs and cats are also different in the way they give warning signals.*
5. *Dogs usually warn by staring or baring their teeth.*

6. *On the other hand, cats arch their backs and raise the hair on their tails.*
7. *Third, if you take a close look at their claws, you will notice obvious differences.*
8. *Dogs' claws are less sharp than cats', probably because their nails are out and worn down by walking on the ground.*
9. *Cats' claws are sharp and they use them to latch on to things.*
10. *Finally, in terms of their behavior, dogs are obedient and willingly follow their masters' commands, whereas cats are independent and do not have the same obedience.*
11. *Dogs are active during the day.*
12. *Cats, on the other hand, sleep most of the daytime and play more in the evening.*
13. *Some people prefer dog people, while others prefer cat people.*
14. *Both dogs and cats are great pets.*
15. *They are our best companions.*

## Navigator 4 Task 2

### Activity 2 (サンプル)

比較の対象	➡	<i>rugby and soccer</i>
比較の観点		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>the origin</i></li> <li>2. <i>game format</i></li> <li>3. <i>player population</i></li> </ol>
起源	➡	<i>the birthplace :</i> <i>rugby Rugby, England</i> <i>soccer played since ancient times</i> <i>but current form in the 19th century</i>
ゲームの仕方	➡	<i>formats :</i> <i>rugby two teams of 15 players each</i> <i>also 10 and 7 player formats</i> <i>score an oval ball into the opponent 's goal</i> <i>kick the ball into the upper part of the H-shaped goal</i> <i>soccer 11-player format</i> <i>a round ball</i> <i>hands not allowed (The goalkeeper can) → receive a foul</i>
競技人口	➡	<i>player population</i> <i>rugby 10 to 20 million</i> <i>soccer 260 million</i>
まとめ	➡	<i>soccer much larger sport</i> <i>meeting a soccer fan anywhere is very high</i> <i>Rugby is brave hand-to-hand combat</i> <i>I love watching it</i>

### Activity 4 (サンプル)

1. *I would like to compare rugby and soccer.*
2. *I will compare the origin, game format, and player population of each sport.*
3. *First, I would like to compare the birthplace of the sports.*
4. *The birthplace of rugby is Rugby School in Rugby, England.*

5. *Soccer is thought to have been played since ancient times, but it was not until the 19th century that the game took its current form.*
6. *Next, I would like to compare the format of the sports.*
7. *Rugby is played by two teams of 15 players (or 10 or 7 players).*
8. *The two teams compete by scoring an oval ball into the opponents' goal.*
9. *Players can also score by kicking into the upper part of the H-shaped goal.*
10. *Players are allowed to play with their whole body but are not allowed to throw the ball forward.*
11. *Soccer follows an 11-player format. Two teams compete for the round ball and score points.*
12. *Hands are not allowed in soccer. You have to kick the ball into the opponent's goal to score points, which is defended by a goalkeeper.*
13. *Only the goalkeeper is allowed to use his hands; any other player using his hands is a foul.*
14. *Finally, I'll compare the player population of each sport. About 10-20 million people play rugby, and about 260 million play soccer.*
15. *In terms of player population and fan base, soccer is a much larger sport than rugby.*
16. *There is no superiority or inferiority in sports, but the probability of meeting a soccer fan anywhere in the world is extremely high.*
17. *Rugby uses the entire body, and it's like a brave hand-to-hand combat. That's why I love to watch rugby even I can't do it myself.*

## Navigator 4 Task 3

### Activity 2 (サンプル)

比較の観点	⇒	<i>tourism and food culture</i>
第1の観点		<p><i>tourism:</i>  <i>Italy ranked top World Heritage Sites      China 2nd</i>  <i>Spain 3rd</i>  <i>Italy &amp; Spain top 5</i>  <i>World Heritage Sites = sightseeing attractions → popular among tourists</i></p>
統計に基づく説明1	⇒	<p><i>75,350,000 → Spain in 2016</i>              └ <i>doubled between 1995 and 2016</i>  <i>Italy → 31,372,000 in 1995</i>              └ <i>rose to 52,372,000 in 2016</i>  <i>Spain is more popular than Italy but both among the most popular countries</i></p>
第2の観点	⇒	<p><i>food :</i>  <i>Spain croquettes, paella and gazpacho</i>  <i>Italy pizza, lasagna and risotto</i>  <i>unlike Japanese, Spanish croquettes made with fish and prosciutto</i>  <i>Italians love paella Spanish people love pizza too</i>  <i>similarities between the two countries</i>  <i>both eat vegetables, fruit, beans, bread, pasta, seafood, meat, cheese and yogurt</i>  <i>often cook with olive oil and garlic</i></p>
統計に基づく説明2	⇒	<p><i>food culture differences</i>  <i>Italy food is very important      take food seriously]</i>              <i>“slow food” movement ↔ worldwide fast food trend</i>              <i>two hours per day eating and drinking</i>  <i>Spain an hour per day eating and drinking = U.S. “fast food country.”</i></p>
結論	⇒	<p><i>both attractive countries</i>  <i>both countries have well known &amp; cuisine similar ingredients</i>  <i>Italian spend much more time eating than Spanish</i></p>

#### Activity 4 (サンプル)

1. *Now, I would like to compare the two countries from two perspectives: tourism and food culture.*
2. *Let's take a brief look at tourism first.*
3. *As you can see in the table below, Italy is ranked at the top in terms of the number of World Heritage sites, along with China. Spain comes next.*
4. *Both Italy and Spain are among the top 5 countries in terms of the number of World Heritage sites.*
5. *World Heritage sites are major tourist attractions.*
6. *And this makes both countries popular destinations for tourists.*
7. *Let's take a look at Table 3: 75,315,000 people visited Spain in 2016.*
8. *The number of travelers to Spain almost doubled between 1995 and 2016.*
9. *Italy jumped from 32,971,000 in 1995 to 52,372,000 in 2016.*
10. *Spain is more popular than Italy in terms of the number of tourists, but both countries are very popular.*
11. *The second point of comparison is food. As can be seen in Figure 1, Spain is famous for dishes such as croquettes, paella, and gazpacho.*
12. *On the other hand, Italy is famous for dishes such as pizza, lasagna, and risotto. Although it is not certain, Japanese croquettes seem to have originated in Spain.*
13. *The Italian people always eat pizza and the Spaniards always eat paella.*
14. *In fact, most of the Italians like Paella and most of the Spaniards also like Pizza.*
15. *Actually, there are similarities between the two countries in terms of food.*
16. *Both the Italians and Spaniards eat a lot of vegetables, fruits, beans, bread, pasta, seafood, meat, cheese, yogurt, and use olive oil and garlic in their cooking.*
17. *What are some of the differences between Italy and Spain in terms of food culture? For Italians, food is very important.*
18. *They sometimes say, "What is life without food?"*
19. *They take food very seriously.*
20. *The slow food movement actually started in Italy, in response to the worldwide trend toward fast food.*
21. *On average, Italians spend about two hours a day eating.*
22. *What about Spain?*
23. *You would think that Spain would be part of the slow food movement.*
24. *But surprisingly, as Table 4 shows, Spaniards spend only about an hour a day on their meals on average.*

25. *This is similar to the United States, a fast food country.*
26. *I have made a brief comparison between Italy and Spain from the two perspectives.*
27. *We can summarize the results as follows.*
28. *Both Italy and Spain are attractive countries to visit, and both countries have many world heritage sites and tourism is increasing.*
29. *Both countries are known for food made from similar ingredients.*
30. *Personally, I found it interesting that Italians spend more time eating than Spanish people.*



## Navigator 5 Task 1

### Activity 2 (サンプル)

基本的に賛成	⇒	<i>agree tasty food is likely to be bad for your health</i>
2つの理由	⇒	<i>two main reasons</i>
最初の理由と具体的説明	⇒	<i>processed food artificial flavors chemicals could harm people's health worst case cancer</i>
2つ目の理由と具体的説明	⇒	<i>healthy organic foods not flavorful vegetables are not so tasty without oil, butter or salt oil and butter increase bad cholesterol →heart disease</i>
結論	⇒	<i>I agree with the statement</i>

### Activity 4 (サンプル)

1. *I basically agree with the statement that good food is likely to be bad for your health.*
2. *There are two major reasons why I think so.*
3. *The first reason is this.*
4. *Food companies make a lot of processed foods that contain artificial flavors to improve the taste.*
5. *However, those flavors made of chemicals may be harmful to health, and in the worst case, may lead to cancer.*
6. *The second reason is related to the fact that healthy organic food does not taste very good by itself.*
7. *Vegetables are healthy on their own, but not so tasty when cooked without oil, butter, or salt.*
8. *Oil and butter may improve the taste, but they increase the levels of bad cholesterol, which may cause heart disease.*
9. *For these reasons, I agree with the statement.*

## Navigator 5 Task 2

### Activity 2 (サンプル)

問いに対する意見	⇒	<i>difficult to 100% replace fossil fuels with renewable energy</i>
理由 1 可能な場合の条件	⇒	<i>generate renewable energy depends on geographical and climatic condition some countries meet the conditions</i>
理由 2 不可能な場合の条件	⇒	<i>but some countries do not meet the conditions fossil fuels are needed to produce renewable energy</i>
最終的な意見	⇒	<i>In the future, low-cost renewable energy is possible. until then, it is necessary to reduce CO2 emissions</i>

### Activity 4 (サンプル)

- 1. I think it will be very difficult to completely replace fossil fuels with renewable energy in the near future.*
- 2. The ability to generate renewable energy depends on geographical and climatic conditions in most cases.*
- 3. I think it is possible to replace fossil fuels with renewable energies in countries where these conditions are met.*
- 4. However, there are many countries that do not have such conditions and cannot switch to renewable energy.*
- 5. Also, fossil fuels are needed to manufacture the equipment to produce renewable energy.*
- 6. In the future, countries will probably compete with each other to develop the technologies of low-cost renewable energy.*
- 7. Until then, however, I think it is necessary to develop technologies to reduce carbon dioxide emissions.*

## Navigator 5 Task 3

### Activity 2 (サンプル)

問題の所在	→	<i>climate change</i>
問題に取り組みにあたって考慮すべきこと	→	<i>there is a dividing line between developed countries and developing countries about wealth and fairness Developed countries: richer because they can freely use natural resources</i>
問題解決の A 案	→	<i>but some countries do not meet the conditions fossil fuels are needed to produce renewable energy</i>
問題解決の実効性	→	<i>can developed countries solve the problem alone while developing countries emit CO2 freely? No. If developing countries = developed countries → cannot change for better If developing countries ≠ developed countries → it's not fair</i>
どうすべきか? 問題解決の B 案	→	<i>it should be solved globally developed countries should help developing countries we need new industries it will change how we think about development and happiness</i>

### Activity 4 (サンプル)

1. *Climate change is a global issue that transcends national borders.*
2. *This means that citizens around the world must work together to tackle this issue in order to save the earth.*
3. *However, in reality, there is a dividing line between developing countries and developing countries in terms of wealth and fairness.*
4. *Developed countries are in an economically better position (i.e., richer) than developing countries, because they have been freely using natural resources for their own economic development.*
5. *In general, people in developed countries are economically better off than those in developing countries.*
6. *Today, climate change has become a major problem affecting the earth.*

7. *Who is responsible for it?*
8. *Obviously, developed countries should take responsibility and make efforts to mitigate the ongoing climate change problem.*
9. *Some people say it is not fair to ask developing countries to join in (the task of solving the problem) and slow down their economic development.*
10. *Personally, I can understand this point to a certain extent.*
11. *All countries should have equal opportunities to grow their economies and make their people happier.*
12. *However, the question is, can developing countries alone solve the problem while developing countries are allowed to freely emit CO2 to achieve economic development?*
13. *The answer is probably no.*
14. *If developing countries do the same thing that developing countries did in the past, the situation will not get better.*
15. *If one country has to sacrifice for another country, then it's not fair.*
16. *In my opinion, global problems should be solved globally.*
17. *To do this, developed countries should help developing countries progress in an environmentally friendly way.*
18. *This gear shift will create new industries.*
19. *Saving the planet from climate change is a challenging task, but it could change the way people think about development and happiness.*

## Navigator 6 Task 1

### Activity 2 (サンプル)

内容の記述	→	<i>A couple days ago, a colleague and I went to Kokura on business my former student helped find the best Japanese restaurant in town we reserved a private room for three We arrived around 6 p.m. ordered the chef's special seven different dishes (5 were fish) + a fruit dessert</i>
印象	→	<i>great skill beautiful and delicious</i>
評価	→	<i>thoroughly enjoyed it price was reasonable service was excellent I'd like to go each season.</i>

### Activity 4 (サンプル)

1. *A few days ago, I went to Kokura on a business trip with a colleague.*
2. *One of my former students is a teacher at a university there and I asked him to help me find the best Japanese restaurant in town.*
3. *Fortunately, I was able to reserve a very comfortable private room for three people.*
4. *We arrived at the restaurant around 6:00 p.m. and were shown to the private room.*
5. *I ordered the chefs special.*
6. *There were seven dishes in total, including a fruit dessert.*
7. *Five of the dishes were fish dishes.*
8. *The fish is caught from the sea fresh and brought to the restaurant every day.*
9. *All the dishes were beautifully prepared and delicious.*
10. *We completely enjoyed the food.*
11. *The price was reasonable and the service was excellent.*
12. *I would like to go there every season.*

## Navigator 6 Task 2

### Activity 2 (サンプル)

解釈	⇒	<i>the message has something to do with crisis control</i>
解釈の説明	⇒	<i>People are lazy and be satisfied as long as they are happy we turn a blind eye to what is ahead We must take the message seriously, especially the climate crisis we must take measures against global warming but we pretend that nothing serious will happen in the next 10 or 20 years</i>
結論	⇒	<i>must behave like the Ant and prepare for what might happen</i>

### Activity 4 (サンプル)

1. *I think this message is related to "crisis control".*
2. *People tend to be lazy and satisfied if the present is good enough.*
3. *They are not interested in the future.*
4. *Because they are more interested in the here and now.*
5. *I think we need to take this message more seriously, especially when dealing with climate crisis.*
6. *Everyone should realize that the crisis will get worse and worse unless we take drastic measures against global warming.*
7. *But like the grasshopper, we pretend nothing serious will happen in the next 10 or 20 years.*
8. *We should behave like ants and prepare for the future.*

## Navigator 6 Task 3

### Activity 2 (サンプル)

内容の記述	→	<i>Chinese TV dramas: historical dramas about mythical times common theme: the imperial world coexisting with witchcraft</i>
印象	→	<i>flowers and trees looks artificial but image quality is improving due to CG and etc. flying and fighting action scenes are exhilarating</i>
個人的解釈 (評価)	→	<i>it is interesting: charming characters are evil &amp; unreasonable characters are good Chinese historical dramas is interesting because it is unlike the fantasy world in Japanese TV dramas</i>

### Activity 4 (サンプル)

1. *Recently, I often stream Chinese TV dramas.*
2. *It is a historical drama of mythical times.*
3. *The common theme is that the imperial world and the witchcraft world coexist and fight for supremacy.*
4. *I used to think that the flowers and trees planted in the garden looked fake, but as CG and other technologies have advanced, the images have improved.*
5. *The flashy actions of flying and fighting are exhilarating.*
6. *What I found most interesting was that instead of gods being virtuous and the demons being evil, a common theme these days is having charming characters on the evil side and unreasonable characters on the virtuous side.*
7. *I saw a lot of dramas that portray both worlds without drawing a clear line between good and evil.*
8. *I think Chinese historical dramas are very interesting because they show a type of fantasy world that cannot be seen in Japanese TV dramas.*

## Navigator 7 Task 1

### Activity 2 (サンプル)

問題は何か	➡	<i>Only a thousand giant pandas are left in the world</i>
何ができるか	➡	<i>How can we save them? two ways</i>
解決策 1	➡	<i>stop hunting them for their fur for a profit</i>
解決策 2	➡	<i>protect the bamboo forests because bamboo is the only thing they eat</i>

### Activity 4 (サンプル)

- 1. There are only 1,000 pandas left in the world.*
- 2. What can we do to save this endangered species?*
- 3. I would like to propose two ways.*
- 4. First, we should stop hunting pandas for their fur for profit.*
- 5. Second, we should protect the bamboo forests where they live because pandas eat nothing but bamboo.*



## Navigator 7 Task 2

### Activity 2 (サンプル)

問題の設定	⇒	<i>bullying is everywhere It's a social evil</i>
現状	⇒	<i>there is no bullying in our company now but humans make comparisons and comparing lead to prejudice and → the act of bullying</i>
提案	⇒	<i>We will never bully others for any reason</i>
提案への支持 を求める	⇒	<i>create an atmosphere where we can work with security minimizing the possibility of bullying</i>

### Activity 4 (サンプル)

1. *As you know, bullying is everywhere.*
2. *There are people who suffer as a result of bullying. It is a social evil.*
3. *I don't think there are currently any cases of bullying in our company.*
4. *However, bullying can happen anytime and anywhere.*
5. *Humans are comparative creatures.*
6. *And with comparison comes a sense of superiority or inferiority. This leads to prejudice, which eventually leads to bullying.*
7. *Let us declare that we will never bully others for any reason.*
8. *I repeat, "We will never bully others for any reason."*
9. *Will you all say it with me? We will never bully for any reason.*
10. *Once verbalized, it'll will remain in our minds.*
11. *And it becomes an item on our mental checklist to monitor our behavior.*
12. *I want to create an atmosphere where everyone can work with a sense of security.*
13. *A workplace where bullying can happen does not guarantee safety and comfort.*
14. *How do you feel about my idea to make the following words an official declaration?*
15. *"We will never bully anyone for any reason."*
16. *Thank you for your support in minimizing the possibility of bullying in our company.*

## Navigator 7 Task 3

### Activity 2 (サンプル)

注意を喚起する	→	<i>safe at home?</i> <i>Is your home really a safe place to live in?</i>
問題の所在	→	<i>our well-being is at stake &amp;</i> <i>the well-being of our families is at stake</i>
問題の具体的な説明	→	<i>two additional questions</i> <i>1. How many accidents occur in the home?</i> <i>2. How serious are these?</i> <i>1st Q: NSC statistics: 2 million disabling injuries in 2018</i> <i>2nd Q: 37,500 deaths due to home accidents</i> <i>falls →15,000 deaths</i> <i>burns, suffocation, and poison</i>
結論	→	<i>cannot simply assume that our home is a safe place</i> <i>We have to take measures</i>

### Activity 4 (サンプル)

1. *How many of you have heard of the expression "safe at home"?*
2. *I think it is a familiar expression to most of you.*
3. *Your home is supposed to be the safest place in the world.*
4. *Because it is your territory.*
5. *However, please think about this expression for a moment.*
6. *Is your home really a safe place to live?*
7. *I am asking you this because I think it is a truly important question for each of us.*
8. *We must take it seriously.*
9. *Because our well-being is at stake.*
10. *And the well-being of our families is at stake.*
11. *To be more specific, let's consider the following two questions.*
12. *How many accidents occur at home?*
13. *How serious are these accidents?*
14. *If you are going to think carefully about safety at home, you need to answer these questions.*

15. *Regarding the first question, I'll refer to the statistics from the National Security Council (NSC).*
16. *According to their report, in 2018, accidents at home were responsible for 2 million disabling injuries.*
17. *That's 2 million in just one year.*
18. *These numbers are terrifying.*
19. *As for the second question, according to the statistics, there were 37,500 deaths due to household accidents.*
20. *More specifically, falls were the cause of 15,000 deaths.*
21. *Other major causes of death include burns, suffocation, and poisoning.*
22. *In other words, we cannot simply assume that the home is a safe place.*
23. *We need to take measures to make it safer.*