

The background is a collage of three images. The top image shows cherry blossoms in pink and white. The middle image shows a traditional Japanese pagoda with a multi-tiered roof and a spire. The bottom image shows a narrow, cobblestone street in Kyoto, lined with traditional wooden buildings and a wooden fence. A person is walking down the street.

Lesson 5: Kyoto: The Heart of Japan















Worksheet Keyword



- **prostitution**: the work of someone who have sex to get money.
- **poise**: calm confidence in a person's way of behaving, or a quality of gracefulness
- **embody**: to represent a quality or an idea
- **apprentice**: someone who has agreed to work for a skilled person for a particular period of time and often for low payment, in order to learn that person's skills
- **apprenticeship**: a period of time working as an apprentice



- **full-fledged**: completely developed or trained
- **embroidery**:
- **clog**:



The Makanai

Cooking for the Maiko House



The background image is a composite of two photographs. The top half shows a traditional Japanese pagoda with multiple tiers and a spire, set against a clear blue sky. To the left of the pagoda, there are cherry blossom branches with pink flowers. The bottom half shows a narrow, cobblestone street in a traditional Japanese town, lined with wooden buildings. A person is walking down the street in the distance. The text "Worksheet Part A" is overlaid in the center of the image.

Worksheet Part A



 C

1. Which of the following is TRUE about the training process of a geisha?

- (A) Trainees are required to master the art of singing, music, drinking, and conversation.
- (B) Trainees don't start their training until graduation from senior high school.
- (C) Trainees first serve as maikos before they advance to become geishas.
- (D) Trainees build their own clients after they become a full geisha.



 B 2. What changes take place in a woman's outfit after she becomes a full geisha?

- (A) Red collar, tall okobo, heavy makeup.
- (B) White collar, zori sandals, light makeup.
- (C) Red collar, wooden clogs, elaborate hairstyle.
- (D) Wig, white makeup, wide obi.

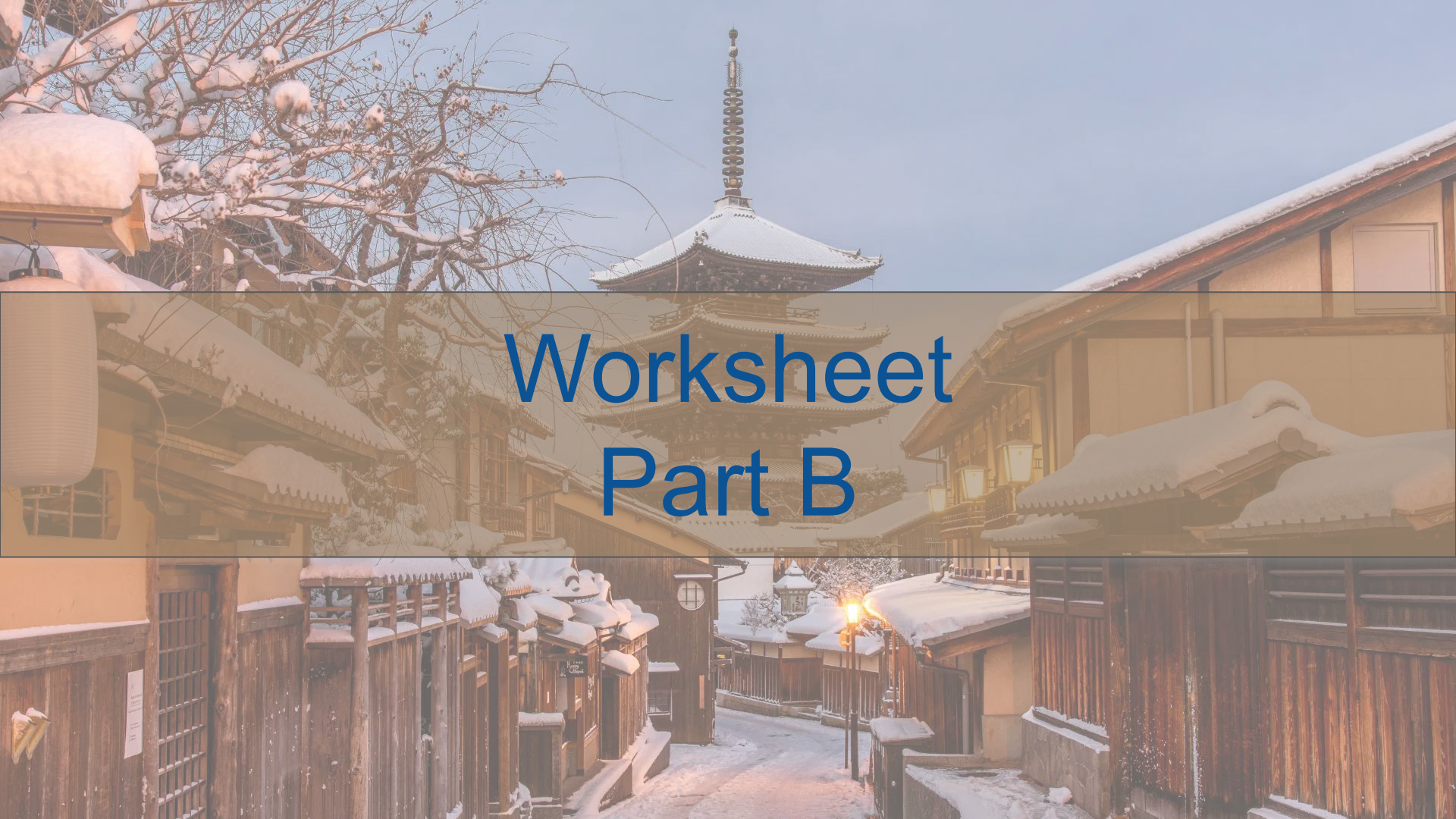


 B 3. Which is not true about geishas?

- (A) Geishas were initially men before the profession became mostly women.
- (B) Being a geisha involves using female perfection to create illusions for men.
- (C) Geisha's work is challenging and requires dedication and perseverance.
- (D) Geishas have tight and strong connections with the society behind them.



rigorous 4. Which word in the second paragraph carries the meaning of “strict, intensive, and hard”?

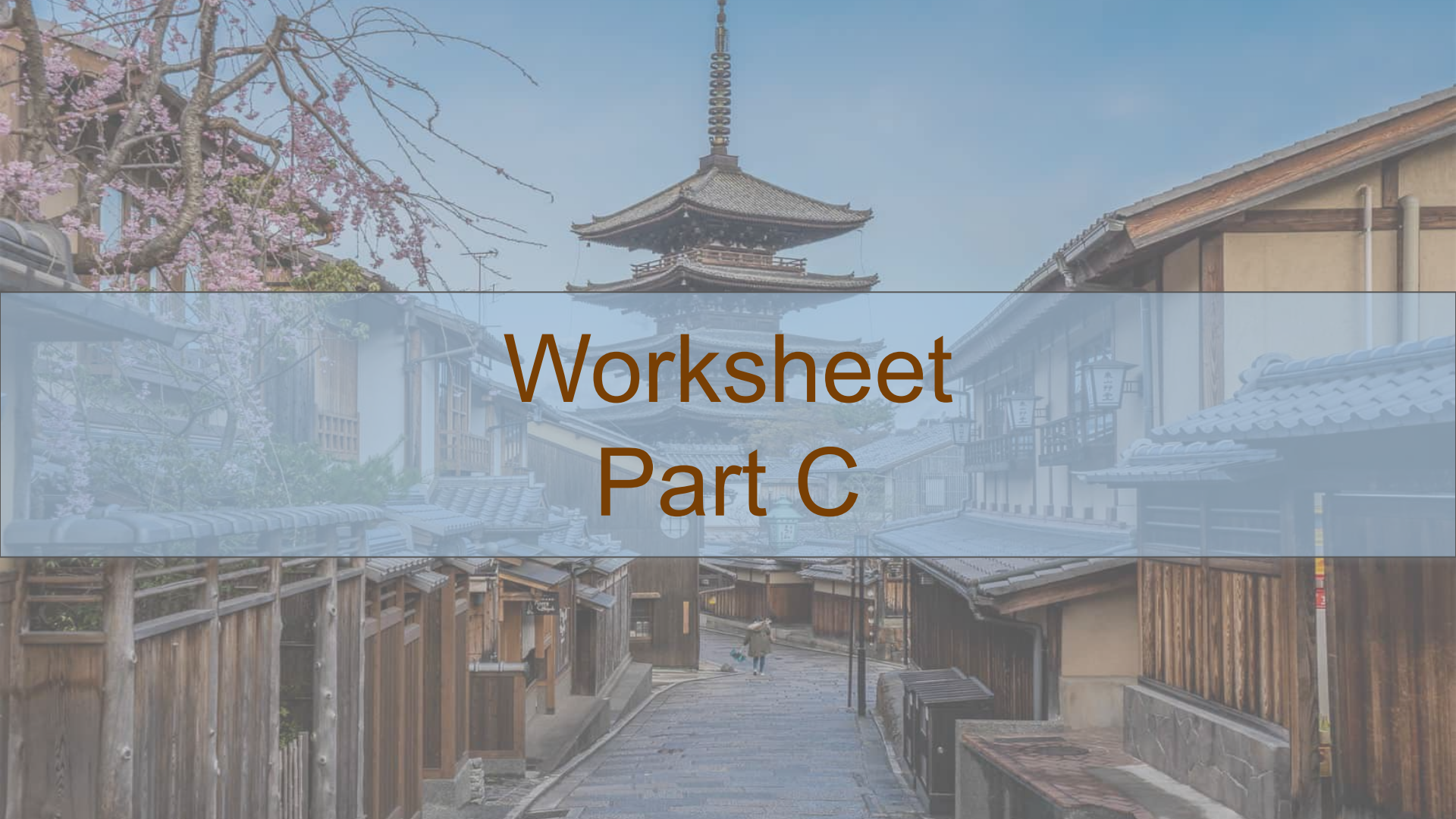


Worksheet Part B



Differences Between Maiko and Geisha

	Maiko	Geisha
Makeup	1. Traditional <u>white</u> makeup 2. Red lipstick on the <u>lower</u> lip	<u>lighter</u> makeup
Kimono	1. A kimono that shows the <u>neckline</u> 2. <u>Red</u> collar 3. <u>Long</u> sleeves	1. A kimono that shows the <u>neckline</u> 2. <u>White</u> collar
Obi	<u>Elaborate</u> and wide	More narrow ones
Clogs	<u>Okobo</u> , which is tall and wooden	<u>Zori</u> , shorter
Hairstyles	1. Uses her own <u>hair</u> 2. At least <u>five</u> different styles	Uses a <u>wig</u> instead of real hair

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Worksheet Part C



Performer A: Wearing Brown

White
Collar

Simple
Kimono

Shorter
Obi

Simple
Makeup

Geisha



Performer B: Wearing Yellow

Red
Collar

Colorful
Long
Sleeves
Kimono

Long and
Wide Obi

Red
Lipstick
on the
Lower
Lip

Maiko



Comprehension Practice



B

1. What does the first paragraph mainly describe?

- (A) The geishas in colorful kimonos.
- (B) The seasonal **splendors** of Kyoto.
- (C) Must-see tourist attractions in Kyoto.
- (D) The graceful, flowing motions of kyomai.



 A

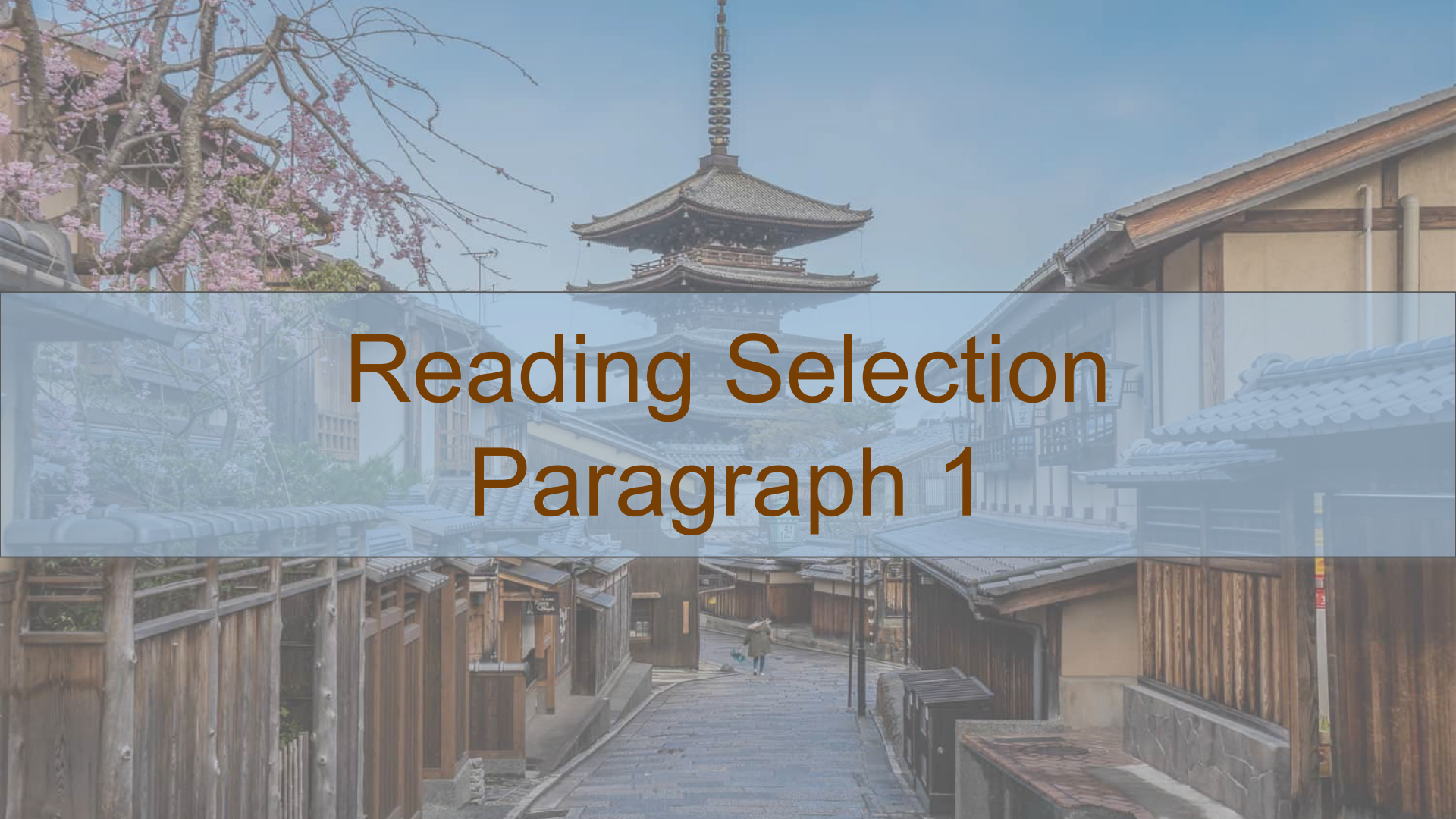
2. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the Golden Pavilion Temple?

- (A) It is surrounded by a dry landscape.
- (B) It is covered in sparkling gold leaf.
- (C) It is one of the Kyoto's most photographed landmarks.
- (D) It is a three-story pavilion with a pond in front of it.



 B 3. What can be inferred about Kyoto?

- (A) The city sees most of its visitors in summer.
- (B) Photos of it look very different depending on the season.
- (C) Tours there are quite expensive because there are few of them.
- (D) Most of the famous buildings there were built in modern times.

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Reading Selection Paragraph 1



Kyoto, like a beauty in a bright and colorful kimono, delights

tourists throughout the year. In spring, romance is in the air as the

in+ season

when

city is filled with a sea of pink cherry blossoms.

be packed/ bursting with



In summer, green leaves can be heard rustling in the wind and
seen sparkling in the sunshine. Maple leaves in autumn set the
landscape on fire with orange and red colors.
using



Then, **when winter comes**, white snow **turns** the whole city **into** a
turn A into B
magic, silver kingdom.

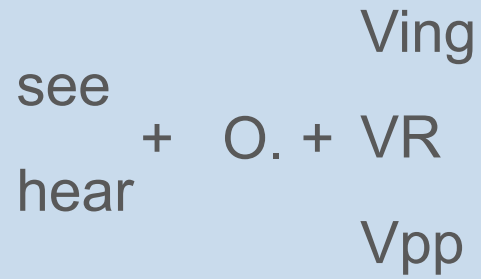


I ate the cake.

S. V. O.

The cake was eaten.

O. -> S. V. (BeV+Vpp)



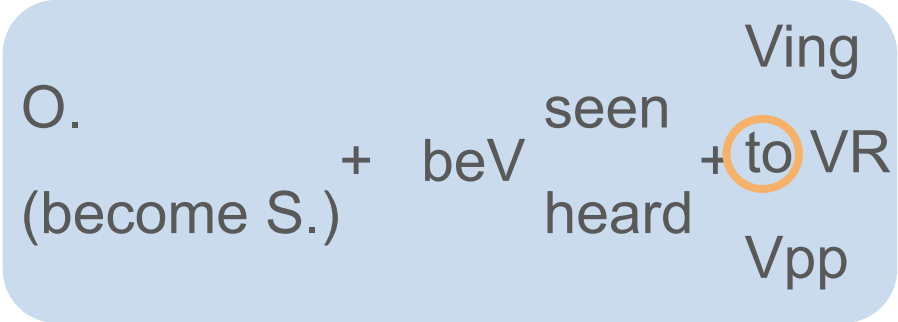
O. + beV + to VR

(become S.) seen heard Vpp



see + O. + VR
hear Vpp

- We can **hear** the green leaves **rustling** in the wind and **see** them **sparkling** in the sunshine.
- Everybody **heard** John **sing** a love song to his wife.
- I **saw** Kevin **scolded** by the teacher.



- Green leaves can be heard rustling in the wind and seen sparkling in the sunshine.
- John was heard to sing a love song to his wife.
- Kevin was seen scolded by the teacher.



2. A baby was crying in the house. Some people heard it.

Some people heard a baby crying in the house.

A baby was heard crying in the house.

3. The engine made a strange noise. Somebody heard it.

Somebody heard the engine make a strange noise.

The engine was heard **to** make a strange noise.



4. A fat bald man was sneaking in through the back door.
Someone saw him.

Someone saw a fat bald man sneaking in through the
back door.

A fat bald man was seen sneaking in through the back
door.



5. The old man did one hundred push-ups without taking a break. People saw this.

People saw the old man did one hundred push-ups without taking a break.

The old man was seen to do one hundred push-ups without taking a break.



6. The missing boy was playing on a swing in the park this morning. Someone saw him there.

Someone saw the missing boy playing on a swing in the park this morning.

The missing boy was seen playing on a swing in the park this morning.



2. A girl dressed in red was seen standing/ to stand at the foot of the bed.

She just stood there staring at people when they were a sleep.

3. Hundreds of soldiers were heard marching and chanting/ to march and chant in the hallway.

They were rumored to have been buried under the ground of the hotel.



4. One chair was seen rocking/ to rock back and forth on its own.

It then moved across the floor and crashed into the mirror with a big bang.

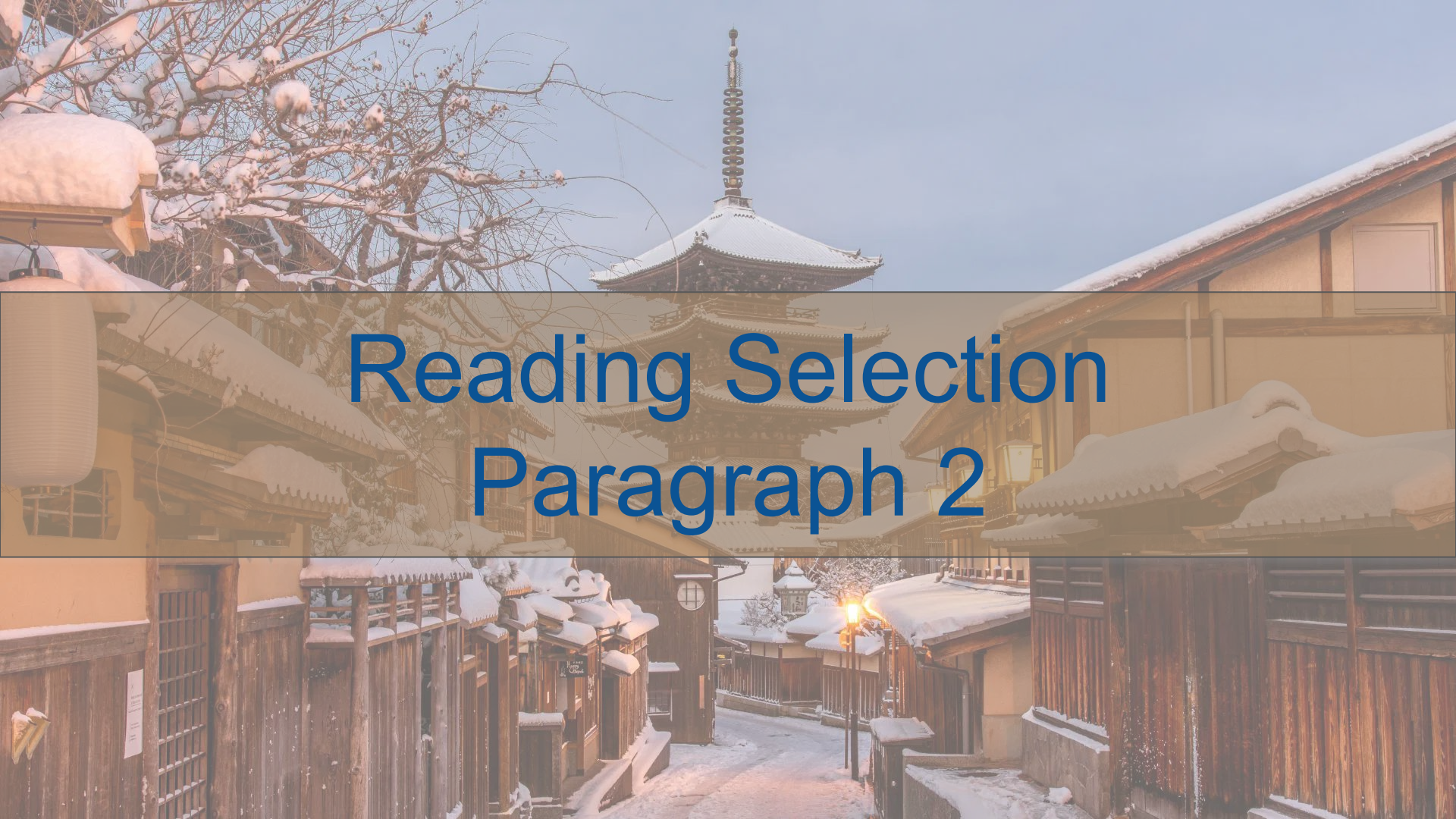
5. Some kids were heard giggling and whispering/ to giggle and whisper some unknowing words.

They stopped laughing and talking when people woke up.



6. A little boy was seen to open the fridge, take out a pudding, and disappear into thin air.

No one knew how the boy got into and out of the room.



Reading Selection Paragraph 2



Apart from its natural splendor, Kyoto has so much more to
= aside from/ besides/ in addition to
feast one's eyes on. Having previously been the capital of Japan
~~Because the city~~ had previously been
for over a thousand years, the city boasts a large number of
for+ time= how long the , the city boasts
thing last
historic shrines and temples.



No visit to Kyoto would be complete without seeing one of the most photographed landmarks: the Kinkaku-ji, or the Golden Pavilion Temple in English.

複合Adj.

Adj./ Adv.-Ving/Vpp



With giant, leafy maple trees leading up to its main entrance,

what comes into view is this magnificent three-story pavilion.



S+V with +O. + OC. { 介系詞片語
Adj.
Ving
Vpp

With引導出附帶的動作、狀態或原因
(KUSO Grammar p.212 Part 11 point 4)



S+V with +O. + 介.

He is sleeping on the sofa, **with** the television **on**.



S+V with +O. + Adj.

I don't like to sleep with the window open.



S+V with +O. + Ving

Sam is talking to Mr. Chen, **with** his legs **trembling**.



S+V with +O. + Vpp

With the window broken, he was able to unlock and open the door.



S+V with +O. + OC. { 介系詞片語
Adj.
Ving
Vpp

With引導出附帶的動作、狀態或原因
(KUSO Grammar p.212 Part 11 point 4)



With giant, leafy maple trees leading up to its main entrance,

what comes into view is this magnificent three-story pavilion.



Rising up behind a crystal-clear pond, it is covered in sparkling
rises up , and it is covered in
gold leaf and crowned with a large bronze phoenix on its
shimmering roof. The reflection of the pavilion on the glassy
surface of the pond is a breathtaking sight.



Visitors can take a **leisurely** walk through the surrounding
unhurried
gardens and enjoy many stunning views of this beautiful
structure.



否定詞... without +
N
Ving

副詞：
never
barely
hardly

否定助動詞：
cannot
will not
do/ does/ did not



否定詞... without +
N
Ving

You cannot enter this building without a face mask.
key element

He never goes out without his camera.
key element



否定詞... without +
N
Ving

主詞:
no+ N.
nobody
none
nothing



否定詞... without +
N
Ving

No visit to Kyoto would be complete without seeing
key element
one of the most photographed landmarks.



Use no/ not/ never... without... to rewrite the sentences below.

1. Sophia always washes her hands before she eats.
2. Every time I watch a movie, I eat popcorn.
3. You must have a password to get access to this account.
4. Tony always thinks twice before he makes an important decision.
5. Before Cecilia starts her work, she always makes a plan in advance.



1. Sophia always washes her hands before she eats.
Sophia **never** eats **without** washing her hands.
2. Every time I watch a movie, I eat popcorn.
I **never** watch a movie **without** eating popcorn.
3. You must have a password to get access to this account.
You **cannot** get access to this account **without** having a password.

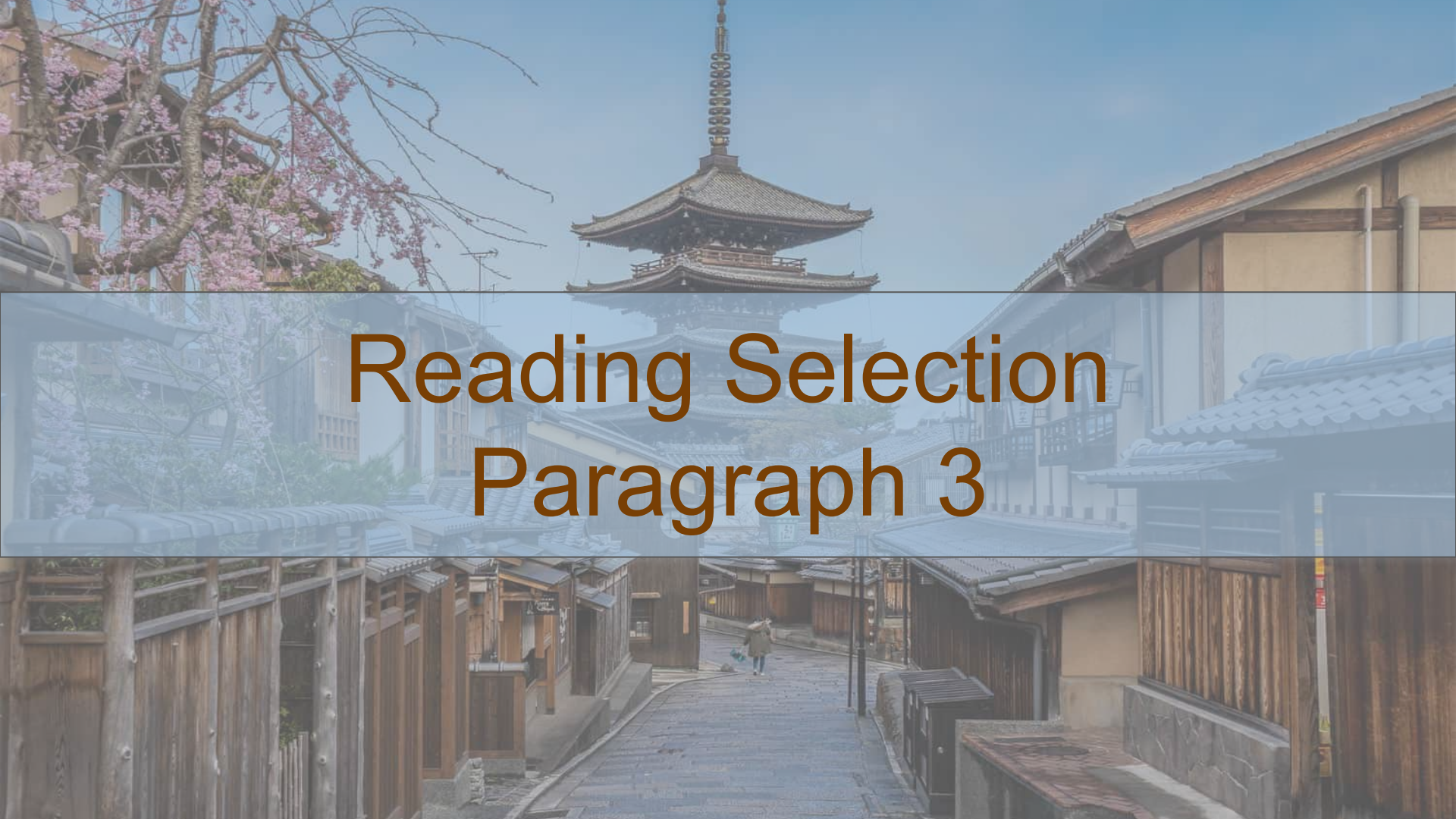


4. Tony always thinks twice before he makes an important decision.

Tony **never** makes an important decision **without** thinking twice.

5. Before Cecilia starts her work, she always makes a plan in advance.

Cecilia **doesn't start/ never starts** her work **without** making a plan in advance.

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Reading Selection Paragraph 3



Another unforgettable experience Kyoto sight involves coming
includes
face to face with one of the old capital's very special "persons of
art," or geishas. These are women dressed in delicate kimonos
who are dressed in
with silk sleeves.



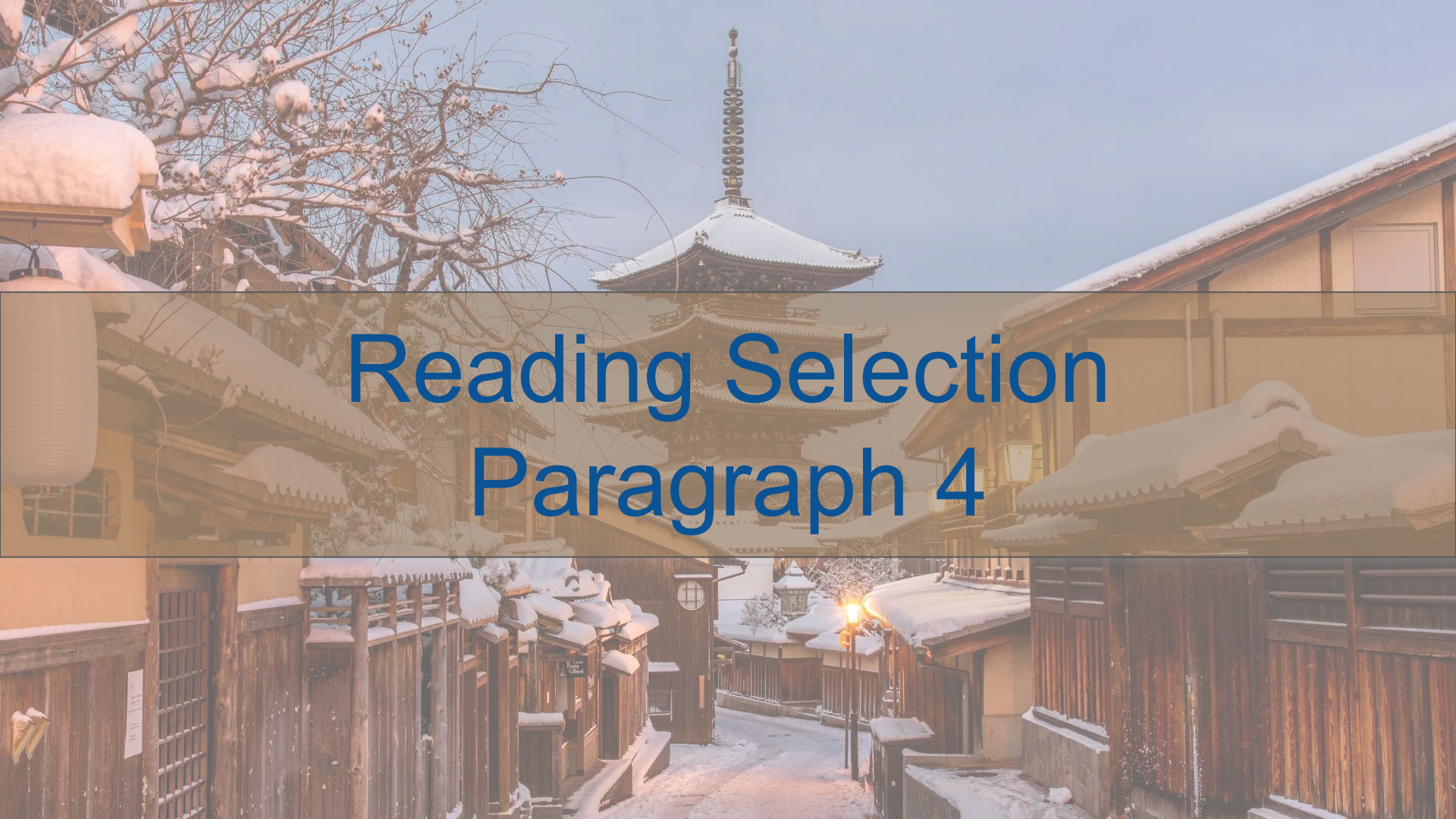
Their **distinctive** white makeup, bright red lipstick, and elegant **unique** hairpins also make them easy to recognize. And **it's** not just their unique appearance **that** makes geishas **stand out** from the crowd.



These highly skilled entertainers spend years mastering different musical instruments, songs, and literature. Of course, no “person of art” could be a true geisha without being able to perform the traditional kyomai dance.



This ancient art combines slow music with very deliberate
combine A with/ and B
movements and often expresses very deep emotions.

The background image is a collage of three winter scenes in Japan. The top section shows snow-laden tree branches on the left and a traditional Japanese pagoda with a tall spire in the center against a clear blue sky. The bottom section shows a narrow, snow-covered street between traditional wooden buildings, with a warm street lamp glowing in the distance. The text 'Reading Selection Paragraph 4' is centered over the middle of the collage in a blue, sans-serif font.

Reading Selection Paragraph 4



In Kyoto, culture and natural beauty flow together like the
blend smoothly
graceful motions of kyomai. Regardless of the season, the city is
a must-see destination for tourists seeking an authentic local
who seek
experience.



Those who visit are likely to end up **falling in love with** the heart
of Japan.

end up:

+Ving end up losing one's money

+N end up a criminal

+介係詞片語 end up in prison

+Adj. end up penniless



Vocabulary



1. blossom (n.)

b. When cherry trees are **in blossom** across Japan, tourists flock to the country's parks and temples.

be in blossom= flowers are growing



7. boast (vt.)

- a. Our new community sports center boasts six indoor basketball courts, an Olympic-size swimming pool, and four tennis courts.



7. boast (vt.)-> boast (vi.)

Parents enjoys **boasting about** their children's achievements at school.

boast of/ about= brag about



15. distinctive (ad.) -> distinction (n.)

b. Scholars often draw a distinction between “history,” as recorded by historians, and “the past,” as it actually happened.

draw/ make a distinction between A and B= to show or understand a difference between two similar things



15. distinctive (adj.) vs. distinct (adj.)

- a. Due to their **distinctive** sun-like shape and purple coloring, passion flowers in blossom are eas to recognize.
- b. Although she had asked for a non-smoking room, Jane noticed the **distinct** smell of cigarette smoke as she entered her hotel room.



15. distinctive (adj.) vs. distinct (adj.)

distinctive (adj.)
unique
characteristic

distinct (adj.)
separate
clearly different