

p. 31 Part 1

1 / In Japan, / it is said / that giving a gift is like wrapping one's heart. // A gift should be wrapped tenderly and conscientiously. // So, every last detail is important, / right down to the ribbon. //

2 / "Tsutsumu" is the word for wrapping in Japanese. // Its *kanji* character (包) / is derived from a Chinese pictogram / of a pregnant woman with a baby inside her. // Therefore, / the word "tsutsumu" carries a sense of tenderness / that comes with motherhood. //

3 / When you think of "tsutsumu," / you may also think of *washi*, / traditional Japanese paper. // It may also bring to mind *furoshiki*, / a cloth used for wrapping things. // Those two items, / in fact, / have quite different historical origins. // However, / they have both helped the Japanese / to develop a rich wrapping culture. //

<訳例>

フレーズの訳例が入ります。

p. 32~33 Part 2

4 / During the seventh century, / papermaking techniques came to Japan / from China via Korea. // As paper production increased, / the quality of the paper also improved. // The quality of *washi*. //

5 / Around the thirteenth century, / *washi* was used to wrap gifts. // They established special ways of folding paper / in order to wrap a gift. // The purpose of protecting the gift from impurities, / and unmarked white paper was a symbol of purity. //

6 / When *washi* became widely available in the Edo Period, / using the paper to wrap presents / became popular among ordinary people. // The mid-nineteenth century, / moreover, / saw the introduction of colored paper / with patterns and designs. // Then countless new forms of wrapping appeared. //

7 / Some of the traditional ways of folding paper / still remain today. // For example, / people wrap gift money for

フレーズリーディングをするときに活用する、
スラッシュを入れた本文と訳例を収録しています。

フレーズリーディング用本文・訳例