

p. 76 Part 1

*Ancient Ice Cream*

•  
The history of ice cream

•  
began in ancient times.

•  
At that time

•  
it was more like sherbet  
•  
and eaten as a health food.

•  
There are many myths about its origin,

•  
but most historians agree

•  
that the first ice cream was enjoyed

•  
in China around 200 B.C.

•  
There people put orange or lemon juice on ice

•  
and ate it.

•  
Later, this custom reached Europe.

•  
In Italy, the Roman Emperor Nero enjoyed flavored ice

•  
as a special treat between his violin lessons.

•  
He ordered his servant

•  
to go to nearby mountains to collect some snow

•  
and quickly run back before it melted.

•  
The snow was then mixed

•  
with honey, fruit juices, and nuts.

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p. 78 Part 2

*Marco Polo and a New Era of Ice Cream*

•  
There is a theory  
•  
that ice cream was introduced to Italy  
•  
along the Silk Road.  
•  
We can find  
•  
a description of Chinese iced sweets  
•  
in *The Travels of Marco Polo*.  
•  
Marco Polo spent 24 years  
•  
traveling around Asia  
•  
with his father and uncle.  
•  
While he was traveling,  
•  
he learned  
•  
how to make ice cream from Chinese people  
•  
and brought the idea back to Europe.  
•  
At first  
•  
it became famous in Venice  
•  
and then spread throughout Italy.  
•  
A new era of the history of ice cream began  
•  
in the sixteenth century.  
•  
The fact that  
•  
water stays frozen longer  
•  
when salt is added to it  
•

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•  
was discovered.

•  
Thanks to this discovery,

•  
iced sweets last longer.

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p. 80 Part 3

*To France and America*

•  
At a marriage in 1533  
•  
between the children  
•  
of elite Italian and French families,  
•  
the cooks of Queen Catherine de Medici served  
•  
“Flower of Milk”.  
•  
It was a mixture  
•  
of rich milk, honey, and ice.  
•  
From that time forward,  
•  
various ice cream recipes were served  
•  
to the Italian and French royalty.  
•  
Ice cream probably reached America  
•  
in the early 1700s  
•  
and quickly became a favorite dessert  
•  
of American Presidents.  
•  
George Washington and Thomas Jefferson  
•  
both enjoyed eating it  
•  
and served it to their guests.  
•  
The first newspaper advertisement for ice cream appeared  
•  
in the 1770s,  
•  
and the first ice cream shop opened  
•  
in New York City

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in 1777.

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p. 82 Part 4

*Ice Cream Today*

•  
For a long time,  
•  
ice cream was eaten  
•  
from a small glass,  
•  
or wrapped in paper.  
•  
Later,  
•  
a very important development came:  
•  
the invention of the ice cream cone.  
•  
In 1904,  
•  
at the St. Louis World's Fair,  
•  
Ernest A. Hamwi was selling waffles.  
•  
When the ice cream seller  
•  
next to him  
•  
ran out of dishes,  
•  
Hamwi wrapped the ice cream in waffles,  
•  
and the rest is history.  
•  
Now we can enjoy ice cream  
•  
with an edible cone.  
•  
There are many types of ice cream.  
•  
Have you ever tried  
•  
*wasabi* ice cream?  
•  
It may sound terrible,  
•

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but there are even more unusual kinds

•

of ice cream

•

around the world.

•

When you have ice cream next time,

•

think about its long history.

•

This will add a new flavor

•

to your lovely dessert.

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