

Type B 日本語訳なし スマホの方は横にご覧下さい。

2[A] – The “^{反転 (はんでん) した}Inverted Jenny” eTOC G1 Chobun TypeB

G1 12-1

1. William T. Robey was the first in line at his local post office on the morning of
2. May 14, 1918. At Robey’s request, the clerk brought out the newly issued
3. red-and-blue 24-cent U.S. postage stamp depicting the Curtiss JN-4 “Jenny”
4. biplane. This stamp was to be used for the airmail service slated to begin on
5. May 15; the Jenny, a plane flown in World War I, would carry the mail.
6. Airmail was a new venture for the post office, and at 24 cents it was
7. pricy—stamps for ground delivery cost a mere 3 cents. The clerk was therefore
8. (26) when Robey pulled out \$24 to buy an entire sheet of 100
9. stamps. Being unfamiliar with airplanes, he failed to recognize the error Robey
10. had spotted instantly: the Jenny on all the stamps on that sheet had been
11. printed upside down.



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tremendously. Within days, he sold the sheet to a stamp dealer for \$10,000.

24. The next buyer, an American millionaire, broke up the sheet to sell the stamps
25. individually.

26. (27) 1 the cause of legal problems 2 not completely unexpected
27. 3 dismissed by officials 4 more common than he thought

Further Questions

28. 3) Why wasn’t Robey surprised that the stamps had a mistake?

29. *There had been a rush for the stamps to be ready for the debut of airmail
30. service and the two-color printing process increased the likelihood of errors.*

31. 4) Why did Robey go to the post office so early?

32. *He was hoping to spot just such an irregularity on the new stamps*

33. 5) Why did Robey want to find a stamp with an irregularity?

34. *Even a tiny anomaly can increase a stamp’s rarity and value tremendously.*

35. These “Inverted Jenny” stamps have consistently increased in value over the

36. years. While most have remained in the hands of collectors, some of them have
37. been stolen; those that were later recovered were found to have been tampered
38. with. This has led to (28).

39. For stamps with a known and documented history, like the Inverted Jenny
40. stamps, the perforations—holes punches around the edges of the stamps to
41. make them easily separable—serve as “fingerprints.” Unfortunately, because
42. the perforations on the still-missing stamps have also probably been altered, it
43. is almost impossible for amateur collectors to verify the authenticity of any
44. Inverted Jenny stamps they may come across, making them easy prey for
45. forgers.

46. (28) 1 changes in the printing process 2 the stamps becoming worthless
47. 3 an advantage for amateur collectors 4 opportunities for deception

Further Questions



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