# The Case of Mr. Kashihara —Another Case of Substantial Gains in Reading and Listening without Output or Grammar Study—

## Beniko MASON

"Mr. Kashihara" is a 35 year old Japanese man who read 4125 pages of graded readers at home on his own for six months after he took a comprehension-based English class for beginners in an adult education program. At no time did he study English grammar, and at no time did he attempt to speak or write English. He gained 220 points on the TOEIC test in six months. This result is consistent with two previously reported case studies of adults (Mason, 2011; Mason, 2013).

#### Mr. Kashihara

This study is the third in a series of studies that reports on the effects of free voluntary reading on TOEIC gains with individual subjects, all older adults (Mason, 2011, Mason, 2013). I report here on the gains made by a 35-year-old Japanese man who read graded readers on his own and gained 220 points on the TOEIC in 6 months.

Mr. Kashihara is a computer designer who creates websites and CG animations. He entered graduate school at the age of 22 and after finishing a master's program worked at a company until he was 30 years old. Then he went back to school and finished his doctorate when he was 33 years old. Currently he works as a computer designer and also teaches computer courses at a vocational school in Osaka. He reported that he had not studied English for 12 years prior to starting the reading program described here.

To improve his ability to read information in English on the Internet, Mr. Kashihara took a 12-week beginning level English reading course offered by an adult education program at a university in Osaka during the summer in 2011.

The orientation for the reading course included information about second language acquisition theory, focusing on the Comprehension Hypothesis (Krashen, 1985, 2003, 2004, 2006, 2011), and methodology consistent with the theory. Students were told that the methodology was meaning-based, and that there would be no grammar instruction, vocabulary study, and no comprehension questions following listening

and reading. Class-time was devoted to listening to stories told by the instructor, and homework was reading graded readers, beginning with very easy books.

Mr. Kashihara read over 2000 pages during the summer. After finishing the class, he did not take the course again, but continued to read on his own, following the principles he was exposed to in the summer reading class. He checked books out from the university library including Macmillan graded readers, books from the Oxford Bookworm series, Penguin graded readers, other books for young adults and bestsellers (Appendix). Although he worked every day, Mr. Kashihara managed to find time to read: He reported that he carries his books with him everywhere he goes and reads when he finds time.

He took the TOEIC examination just after completing the class, again eleven weeks later, and a third time six months after finishing the class.

He reported that he did not do any special preparation for the TOEIC examination, but said that he looked up unknown words on a computer dictionary and recorded the words on Excel. Mr. Kashihara said that he probably spent about one third of his total time devoted to English doing this. He said that he encountered many unknown words when he first started the reading course.

#### Results

Mr. Kashihara improved quite a bit over the first eleven weeks he spent reading, gaining 175 points, reading 1592 pages, and he improved 45 points over the next sixteen weeks, reading 2533 pages. Note that he improved on both reading and listening subtests. Overall, he averaged about 22 pages of reading per day, and gained an average of .05 points for each page read. Table 1 presents three sets of TOEIC scores. Table 2 compares Mr. Kashihara and readers studied in previous publications (Mr. Tanaka

Table 1. Mr. Kashihara's TOEIC test results

TOEIC	9/11/2011	11/27/2011	3/18/2012	Total gain
Listening score	165	225	245	80
Reading score	55	170	195	140
Total score	220	395	440	220
Pages read		1592	2533	4125
Total gain between tests		175	45	220
Weeks between tests		11 weeks	16 weeks	27 weeks
Pages read/week		144.7	158.3	Average 152.8
Pages read/day		20.6	22.6	
Hours spent/day		1.6	1.9	
Gain per week		15.9	2.8	
Gain per month		58.3	12.8	
Points per page		0.11	0.02	0.05

Table 2. Comparisons to the previous cases

Estimated % of time	Mr. Tanaka	Mr. Nakano	Mr. Kashihara
engaged in reading	(78%)	(92%)	(67%)
Age	42	75	35
	12 months	5 months	6 months
Length of the study	(Jan., 2009 ~	(June, 2011 ~	(Sept., 2011~
	Jan., 2010)	Nov., 2011)	March, 2012
Pages read	6456	2624	4125
TOEIC score gain	655-475=180	580-495=85	440-220=220
Points/month	15	17	36
Points/page	0.03	0.03	0.05

(Mason, 2011) and Mr. Nakano (Mason, 2013).

The similarities among these cases are striking. All three made good progress largely from reading. As noted earlier, Mr. Kashihara included extra vocabulary study (looking up words and listing them). Mr. Tanaka's "study time" was also dedicated to vocabulary (Mason, 2011), while Mr. Nakano spent about 8% of his English study time working through a TOEIC preparation textbook (Mason, 2013). Also, all three made similar progress in terms of points gained on the TOEIC per page read. All three made far better progress than junior college English majors relying on classroom instruction (Mason, 2013). The English majors who spent about 500 hours over four semesters with classroom instruction gained only 135 points in total on the TOEIC (399.3-264.9). The gain scores on the reading section was 59.1 (153.6-94.5), and on the listening section it was 74.6 (246.8-172.2) (Pendergast, 2010).

# **Objections**

Despite these consistent results, critics have raised objections. A frequent reaction to positive results about the effect and efficiency of reading is that the method will not work for "regular" students; those making progress from reading alone are "special," exceptions to the normal route of language and literacy development.

Previous studies that demonstrated similar results of the power of reading on standardized tests used very different analytical approaches and subjects such as multiple regression and structural equation modeling (analytical approaches) as well as international students preparing for study in the US, and students of English as a foreign language in Taiwan (subjects) (Constantino, 1995; Gradman & Hanania, 1991; Constantino, Lee, Cho, & Krashen, 1997; Lee, 2007; Smith, 2006, 2011).

The subject in this study was a normal, un-extraordinary person, as were the subjects in previous studies showing the power of reading. In one study they were reluctant learners of English (Mason & Krashen,

1997). In other studies, the subjects were Health Science majors (Mason, 2007) and vocational students (Lee & Hsu, 2009). The adult participants in previous case histories in this series (Mason, 2011, 2013) worked during the day.

Critics also suggested that those making gains from comprehensible input alone must have gotten supplementary input or instruction from other places. This could not be the case in Mason, Vanata, Jander, Borsch, & Krashen, (2009), a study that demonstrated impressive gains in vocabulary from listening to stories in German. These students had absolutely no contact with German outside of class.

## The real problem: Access

The real problem is making sure those who want to improve in a second language have easy access to a great deal of truly interesting reading. Critics say that students do not read enough to receive sufficient amount of comprehensible input for desired language acquisition; therefore, they need direct teaching (Cobb, 2008).

Students read when they have books. An obvious solution is to provide access to a lot of reading material. It has been suggested that children should have access to vast amount of information on the Internet, because children can teach themselves without supervision or formal teaching if they are motivated and share interests with friends (Sugata Mitra: <a href="http://www.ted.com/speakers/sugata\_mitra.">http://www.ted.com/speakers/sugata\_mitra.</a>
<a href="http://www.ted.com/speakers/sugata\_mitra.">httml</a>). Although computers are becoming less expensive, and reading material is readily available on the Internet, they can not escape from troubles with breakdown, running and repairing expenses. On the other hand, books can be easily maintained and last longer; furthermore, they cost much less.

# The solution to the TOEIC/English problem

TOEIC is now the worldly recognized test for companies in Asia. In Japan the number of TOEIC test takers in 1979 was only 3000, but it increased to 268,000 in 1989, 870,000 in 1999, and 1,680,000 in 2009 (http://www.toeic.or.jp/toeic/data/data.html). Some companies now use TOEIC test scores when making decisions concerning hiring, promoting, and firing their employees. "Soft Bank," a cell phone company in Japan, gives a 10,000 US dollar reward to employees who score over 900 points and 3,000 US dollars for a score of over 800 on the TOEIC.

The total number of Japanese who took the test in 2011 was 2,270,000 (at a cost of more than 124 million US dollars in test taking fees). The number of university students who took the test was 352,635. In 2011 1<sup>st</sup> year Japanese college students' average score on the TOEIC was 421 (Listening = 234; Reading = 187), and 4<sup>th</sup> year average was 512 (Listening = 286, Reading = 226) (TOEIC TEST DATA and ANALYSIS 2011: <a href="http://www.toeic.or.jp/toeic\_en/pdf/data/TOEIC\_DAA2011.pdf">http://www.toeic.or.jp/toeic\_en/pdf/data/TOEIC\_DAA2011.pdf</a>). Thus, Japanese college students in current English programs at university gained an average of 91 points in four years.

The subject in this current study, a 35-year old Japanese man, read 4125 pages (about one million words) in six months and gained 220 points on the TOEIC, far more than college students do in four years. This is another case of substantial gains in reading and listening without output or grammar study. As of the time of this writing (January, 2013), Mr. Kashihara is still reading. He comes to the university library regularly to check out books.

The results presented here are consistent with other studies showing that gains on the TOEIC or TOEFL are related to the amount of reading done. As impressive as these cases are, however, it is imperative that we examine readers and listeners who did no formal study of any kind, who focused only on comprehension.

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### Beniko MASON

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**Appendix**The books Mr. Kashihara read throughout the reading program.

No	理解度	面白さ	Date	Title	Publisher	Level	分	Pages	Sub Total
1			2011.5.18	Billy and the Queen	Penguin	ES	25	5	5
2			2011.5.19	The Wrong man	Penguin	ES	25	5	10
3			2011.5.19	Marcel and the Mona Lisa	Penguin	ES	30	5	15
4			2011.5.20	Tom Cruise	Penguin	ES	20	5	20
5			2011.5.21	The Fireboy	Penguin	ES	20	5	25
6			2011.5.23	Julia Roberts	Penguin	ES	20	5	30
7			2011.5.23	The Mummy	Penguin	2	90	27	57
8			2011.5.24	The Troy Stone	Penguin	ES	15	5	62
9			2011.5.24	The Big Bag Mistake	Penguin	ES	15	5	67
10			2011.5.25	The White Orynx	Penguin	ES	20	5	72
11			2011.5.25	The Song	Penguin	ES	15	5	77
12			2011.5.25	The Last Photo	Penguin	ES	15	5	82
13			2011.5.28	Muhammad Ali	Penguin	1	30	9	91
14			2011.5.31	Ricky Martin	Penguin	1	30	8	99
15			2011.6.1	Hannah and the Hurricane	Penguin	ES	25	5	104
16			2011.6.1	The Leopard and the Lighthouse	Penguin	ES	15	5	109
17			2011.6.1	Leonardo Di Caprio	Penguin	1	30	9	118
18			2011.6.2	A New Zealand	Penguin	ES	15	5	123
19			2011.6.2	Prince William	Penguin	1	30	9	132
20			2011.6.3	Dead Man's river	Penguin	ES	15	5	137
21			2011.6.3	Michael Jordan	Penguin	1	25	9	146
22			2011.6.4	Who wants to be a star?	Penguin	ES	15	5	151
23			2011.6.4	Jennifer Lopez	Penguin	1	25	8	159
24			2011.6.6	Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea	Penguin	1	60	17	176
25			2011.6.8	Little Women	Penguin	1	70	21	197
26			2011.6.8	The Long Tunnel	Macmillan	2	45	13	210
27			2011.6.8	Mother Teresa	Penguin	1	23	9	219
28			2011.6.9	Rich Man, Poor Man	Macmillan	2	35	14	233
29			2011.6.9	Marco	Macmillan	2	25	15	248
30			2011.6.9	Pele	Penguin	1	24	10	258
31			2011.6.10	The Truth Machine	Macmillan	2	31	13	271
32			2011.6.10	Dangerous Journey	Macmillan	2	31	11	282
33			2011.6.11	Anna and the Fighter	Macmillan	2	25	14	296
34			2011.6.12	The House on the Hill	Macmillan	2	31	13	309

# Beniko MASON

35				Brad Pitt	Penguin	2	60	15	324
36			2011.6.15	Picture Puzzle	Macmillan	2	27	14	338
37			2011.6.16	The Elephant Man	Oxford	1	55	27	365
38			2011.6.17	Money for a Motorbike	Macmillan	2	25	11	376
39			2011.6.18	Newspaper Boy	Macmillan	2	22	12	388
40			2011.6.21	Nelson Mandela	Penguin	2	60	20	408
41			2011.6.23	The Wizard of Oz	Oxford	1	55	27	435
42			2011.6.24	David Beckham	Penguin	1	18	8	443
43			2011.6.24	L.A Raid	Macmillan	2	31	13	456
44			2011.6.24	The Lost Ship	Macmillan	1	7	5	461
45			2011.6.25	The President's Murder	Oxford	1	57	26	487
46		0	2011.6.25	The Phantom of the Opera	Oxford	1	72	27	514
47		Δ	2011.6.27	Hulk	Penguin	2	65	18	532
48			2011.6.28	Gandhi	Penguin	2	62	18	550
49			2011.6.29	White Death	Oxford	1	65	29	579
50		0	2011.6.30	The Stranger	Macmillan	3	70	31	610
51			2011.7.1	The Garden	Heinemann	2	27	14	624
52			2011.7.1	The Monkey's Paw	Oxford	1	62	23	647
53		0	2011.7.2	Frankenstein	Macmillan	3	80	29	676
54			2011.7.2	Audrey Hepburn	Penguin	2	59	13	689
55			2011.7.6	A Christmas Carol	Macmillan	3	98	41	730
56			2011.7.6	Gucci	Penguin	2	33	16	746
57			2011.7.7	Apollo 13	Penguin	2	72	32	778
58			2011.7.9	The Lost World	Macmillan	3	110	45	823
59			2011.7.12	The Mark of Zorro	Macmillan	3	110	47	870
60			2011.7.16	Forrest Gump	Penguin	3	100	30	900
61			2011.7.18	Heidi	Penguin	2	90	33	933
62			2011.7.20	Treasure Island	Macmillan	3	100	42	975
63			2011.7.21	The Quest	Macmillan	3	92	41	1016
64			2011.7.23	Star Gate	Penguin	3	85	25	1041
65	0		2011.7.25	Canterville Ghost	Macmillan	3	91	37	1078
66	0		2011.7.25	Titanic	Penguin	3	65	30	1108
67	0	0	2011.7.27	The Black Cat	Macmillan	3	70	30	1138
68	$\triangle$	0	2011.7.28	The Phantom Airman	Macmillan	3	100	45	1183
69	×	Δ	2011.7.30	The Jungle Book	Oxford	2	58	30	1213
70	$\triangle$		2011.8.1	The Hairless Mexican	Heinemann	4	180	58	1271
71	0	0	2011.8.2	The Promise	Macmillan	3	84	35	1306
72	$\triangle$	0	2011.8.7	Gladiator	Penguin	4	230	71	1377
73	0	0	2011.8.8	The Lonely Lady	Heinemann	4	110	36	1413
74	0	$\triangle$	2011.8.10	The King of the Castle	Heinemann	4	110	53	1466

# The Case of Mr. Kashihara

75	$\bigcirc$	$\triangle$	2011.8.11	Return to Earth	Oxford	2	60	25	1491	
10		_	2011.0.11	Alice's Adventure in	OMOTO		00		1101	
76	$\bigcirc$	0	2011.8.12	Wonderland	Oxford	2	57	30	1521	
77	$\bigcirc$	0	2011.8.14		Penguin	4	114	44	1565	
78	0	0	2011.8.16		Heinemann	4	87	28	1593	
79	0	0	2011.8.17	Robinson Crusoe	Oxford	2	62	29	1622	
80	0	0	2011.8.19		Heinemann	4	132	46	1668	
81		0	2011.8.21		Macmillan	5	116	44	1712	
82	0	0	2011.8.22		Oxford	2	51	29	1741	
83	0	0	2011.8.25	Town Like Alice	Macmillan	5	208	63	1804	
84	0	0	2011.8.28		Penguin	4	138	52	1856	
85	$\overline{\bigcirc}$	0	2011.8.30	-	Macmillan	5	121	51	1907	
86	$\frac{\circ}{\circ}$	0	2011.9.1	Two Lives	Cambridge	3	157	59	1966	
87	0	0	2011.9.2		Oxford	2	53	29	1995	
88	0	0	2011.9.4		Macmillan	5	98	40	2035	
89			2011.9.6		Cambridge	3	135	57	2092	
90	$\overline{\bigcirc}$	$\triangle$	2011.9.8		Penguin	4	168	50	2142	
91	0		2011.9.11	The Last of Mohicans	Macmillan	2	62	37	2179	
31			2011.3.11	The Adventure of Tom	Maciillian		02	31	2113	
92	$\bigcirc$	0	2011.9.12	Sawyer	Macmillan	2	78	44	2223	
93	$\bigcirc$	0	2011.9.15	L.A. Movie	Macmillan	6	251	89	2312	
94	0	0	2011.9.16		Macmillan	2	62	37	2349	
95	0	0	2011.9.17		Macmillan	2	65	39	2388	
96	$\triangle$	Δ	2011.9.19		Macmillan	6	191	63	2451	
97	0	0	2011.9.20	<u> </u>	Cambridge	2	90	37	2488	
98	0	0	2011.9.21		Macmillan	2	66	39	2527	
99	0	0	2011.9.22		Macmillan	2	73	41	2568	
100	0	$\triangle$	2011.9.23		Macmillan	2	92	49	2617	
101	0	$\triangle$	2011.9.28		Macmillan	2	67	42	2659	
102	0	0	2011.9.29		Cambridge	2	85	38	2697	
103	0	0	2011.9.30	The Phantom of the Opera	_	2	57	41	2738	
104	0	0	2011.10.2		Macmillan	3	83	46	2784	
105	0	0	2011.10.3		Cambridge	2	71	33	2817	
106	0	0	2011.10.4		Macmillan	3	90	42	2859	
107	0	0	2011.10.8		Cambridge	2	72	36	2895	
108	0	0	2011.10.12		Macmillan	3	100	44	2939	
109	0	0	2011.10.15	Jojo's Story	Cambridge	2	76	32	2971	
				The Legends of Sleepy						
110	$\bigcirc$		© 201	2011.10.20	Hollow and Rip Van Winkle	Macmillan	3	99	48	3019
111	0	0	2011.10.23	The Man from Nowhere	Cambridge	2	69	33	3052	
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# Beniko MASON

112	$\triangle$	×	2011.10.27	The story of the Internet	Penguin	5	155	68	3120
113		$\triangle$	2011.10.27	-		2	61	33	3153
113	$\bigcirc$		2011.10.28		Cambridge Macmillan	3	88	35	3188
	0					2			
115	0	0	2011.11.1	A Picture to Remember	Cambridge		93	36	3224
116	$\bigcirc$	0	2011.11.4	Michael Jackson: The King of Pop	Macmillan	4	164	51	3275
117	0	0	2011.11.8	The Princess Diaries	Macmillan	3	126	46	3321
118	0	0	2011.11.9	Within High Fences	Cambridge	2	63	30	3351
119	0	0	2011.11.11	The Princess Diaries 2	Macmillan	3	110	50	3401
120	0	0	2011.11.14	The Princess Diaries 3	Macmillan	4	136	53	3454
121	0	0	2011.11.16	The Princess Diaries 4	Macmillan	4	142	53	3507
122	0	0	2011.11.18	White Fang	Macmillan	3	130	44	3551
123	0	0	2011.11.21	Robin Hood	Macmillan	4	133	52	3603
124	0	0	2011.11.24	The Secret Garden	Macmillan	4	166	57	3660
125	0	0	2011.11.26	The Treasure of Monte Cristo	Macmillan	4	179	74	3734
126	0	0	2011.11.30	The Wizard of Oz	Macmillan	4	123	54	3788
127	0	0	2011.12.2	Robinson Crusoe	Macmillan	4	168	50	3838
128	0	0	2011.12.6	Nelson Mandela	Macmillan	4	136	45	3883
129	0	0	2011.12.10	Casino Royale	Macmillan	4	123	50	3933
130	$\triangle$	0	2011.12.10	I, Robot	Macmillan	4	155	69	4002
131	0	0	2011.12.12	Heidi	Macmillan	4	118	56	4058
132	0	0	2011.12.15	King Arthur and the	Macmillan	5	160	65	4123
				Knights of the Round Table					
133	0	$\triangle$	2011.12.18	*	Macmillan	4	145	57	4180
134	0	0	2011.12.22	Bristol Murder	Macmillan	5	155	55	4235
135	$\bigcirc$	0	2011.12.24		Cambridge	3	152	56	4291
136	0	0	2011.12.28	Touching the Void	Macmillan	5	158	52	4343
137	$\circ$	0	2011.12.30	Tales of the Supernatural	Cambridge	3	178	55	4398
138	$\bigcirc$	0	2012.1.2	The Tenant of Wildfell Hall	Macmillan	4	161	66	4464
139	$\bigcirc$	0	2012.1.4	A Kiss Before Dying	Macmillan	5	168	68	4532
140	0	$\triangle$	2012.1.6	Owl Creek Bridge and Other Stories	Macmillan	4	134	55	4587
141	0	0	2012.1.8	The Woman Who Disappeared	Macmillan	5	108	49	4636
142	0	0	2012.1.10		Macmillan	5	129	47	4683
143	0	0	2012.1.12	The Space Invaders	Macmillan	5	80	42	4725
144	0	0	2012.1.13		Macmillan	5	92	37	4762
145	0	0	2012.1.14		Cambridge	3	134	51	4813
146	0	0	2012.1.18		Macmillan	5	280	96	4909
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# The Case of Mr. Kashihara

147	$\circ$	0	2012.1.19	The Cut-glass Bowl and Other Stories	Macmillan	6	126	47	4956
148	0	0	2012.1.20	Dawson's Creek: The	Macmillan	3	88	42	4998
149	0	0	2012.1.23	Pride and Prejudice	Macmillan	5	280	76	5074
150	0	0	2012.1.26	L.A. Movie	Macmillan	6	224	81	5155
151	0	0	2012.1.30	David Copperfield	Oxford	5	201	79	5234
152	0	0	2012.2.5	Emma	Macmillan	5	220	94	5328
153	0	0	2012.2.8	Officially Dead	Macmillan	6	180	75	5403
154	0	0	2012.2.11	Far from the Madding Crowd	Macmillan	4	159	68	5471
155	$\circ$	0	2012.2.16	Middlemarch	Macmillan	6	290	114	5585
156	0	0	2012.2.19	Anna Karenina	Macmillan	6	234	91	5676
157	$\bigcirc$	0	2012.2.23	Great Expectations	Macmillan	6	156	66	5742
158	$\bigcirc$	0	2012.2.24	Meet Me in Istanbul	Macmillan	5	81	40	5782
159	0	0	2012.2.27	Rebecca	Macmillan	6	253	101	5883
160	$\bigcirc$	0	2012.3.1	The Smuggler	Macmillan	5	122	57	5940
161	$\bigcirc$	0	2012.3.4	Our Mutual Friend	Macmillan	6	153	82	6022
162	$\bigcirc$	0	2012.3.8	Wuthering Heights	Oxford	5	234	79	6101
163	0	0	2012.3.10	The University Murders	Cambridge	4	180	71	6172
164	0	0	2012.3.15	Jane Eyre	Oxford	6	267	95	6267
165	$\bigcirc$	0	2012.3.19	Death in the Dojo	Cambridge	5	190	74	6341
166	0	0	2012.3.24	Oliver Twist	Oxford	6	231	93	6434
167	$\circ$	0	2012.3.27	High Life Low Life	Cambridge	4	177	69	6503
168	0	0	2012.3.31	The Amsterdam Connection	Cambridge	4	156	66	6569
169	0	0	2012.4.4	Emergency Murder	Cambridge	5	175	82	6651
170	0	0	2012.4.7	In the Shadow of the Mountain	Cambridge	5	203	83	6734
171	$\bigcirc$	0	2012.4.13	The Enemy	Oxford	6	248	98	6832
172	$\triangle$	0	2012.4.16	The Mosquito Coast	Penguin	4	95	45	6877
173	$\circ$	0	2012.4.21	Doctor Zhivago	Penguin	5	199	62	6939
174	0	0	2012.4.23	Silas Marner	Oxford	4	142	58	6997
175	0	0	2012.4.28	King's Ransom	Oxford	5	178	79	7076
176	$\bigcirc$	0	2012.4.29	The Queen of Death	Macmillan	5	98	52	7128
177	$\circ$	0	2012.5.2	The Scarlet Letter	Oxford	4	161	69	7197
178	$\circ$	0	2012.5.6	Far From Madding Crowd	Oxford	5	213	76	7273
179	0	0	2012.5.11	Drippy	Adventure		220	215	7488
180	$\triangle$	0	2012.5.13	The Great Gatsby	Macmillan	5	104	47	7535

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181	$\bigcirc$		2012.5.16	But Was it Murder?	Cambridge	4	232	67	7602
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182	$\cup$	0	2012.5.25	When a Hero Dies	Perfection		212	128	7730
183	$\circ$	0	2012.6.1	The Darkest Secret	Perfection		202	115	7845
184	$\circ$	0	2012.6.6	An Alien Spring	Perfection		162	112	7957
185	$\triangle$	0	2012.6.11	To Slay the Dragon	Perfection		178	105	8062
186	$\triangle$	0	2012.6.17	Sparrow's Treasure	Perfection		132	115	8177
187	0	0	2012.6.22	Running into Darkness	Perfection		180	107	8284
188	0	0	2012.6.29	The Shadow Man	Perfection		175	134	8418
189	0	0	2012.7.5	The Shaking Mark	Perfection		148	109	8527
190	0	0	2012.7.14	Summer of Shame	Perfection		168	110	8637
191	0	0	2012.7.18	Don't Blame the Children	Perfection		143	106	8743
192	$\triangle$	0	2012.7.25	Maitland's Kid	Perfection		156	116	8859
193	0	0	2012.7.30	Bridge to the Moon	Perfection		167	98	8957
194	0	0	2012.8.6	The Price of Friendship	Perfection		192	136	9093
195	0	0	2012.8.9	Please Don't Ask Me to Love You	Perfection		146	115	9208

Note: 面白さ = Interest Level; 理解度 = Comprehension; 分 = Minutes