

Lesson 2 Part 1

Pattern A

【問題】 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

Do animals have emotions? Many scientists have (あ) to answer this question for centuries. In the seventeenth century, René Descartes, a French philosopher, said that only [A] had feelings and consciousness. He thought [B] were like biological machines.

Two hundred years later, Charles Darwin had different ideas from Descartes'. He said that animals had mental abilities similar < C > humans', though theirs (い) more limited. He also (う) that animals had more < D > less the same emotions as humans.

Have you ever (え) any photos of facial expressions of animals? If you haven't, why don't you (お) online and check them out?

(1) (あ)~(お)に入る適切な動詞を次から選び、必要があれば形を変えて()に書きなさい。

be believe go see try

あ() い() う() え() お()

(2) [A], [B]に入る適切な語の組み合わせを次のア~エから選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. animals / animals

イ. animals / humans

ウ. humans / humans

エ. humans / animals ()

(3) < C >, < D >に入る適切な語を答えなさい。

C() D()

(4) 次の各語の最も強く発音する音節を選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. bi-o-log-i-cal () 2. phi-los-o-pher () 3. i-de-a ()
アイウエオ アイウエ アイウ

(5) 次の各組の語の下線部が同じ発音なら○, 異なる発音なら×を()に書きなさい。

1. facial same () 2. limited believed ()
 3. emotion expression ()

(6) 次の各文が本文の内容と一致していれば T, 異なっていれば F を()に書きなさい。

1. René Descartes and Charles Darwin lived in the seventeenth century. ()

2. Charles Darwin thought animals were like biological machines. ()

3. Charles Darwin thought animals had similar emotions as humans. ()

Lesson 2 Part 1

Pattern B

【問題】 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

Do animals have emotions? Many scientists have tried to answer this question for centuries. In the seventeenth century, René Descartes, a French philosopher, said that only humans had feelings and consciousness. He thought animals were like biological machines.

Two hundred years later, Charles Darwin had different ideas from ①Descartes'. He said that animals had mental abilities similar to ②humans', though ③theirs were more limited. ④He also believed that animals had more or less the same emotions as humans.

Have you ever seen any photos of facial expressions of animals? ⑤If you haven't, why don't you go online and check them out?

(1) 下線部①, ②の後に省略されているものを, ①は1語で, ②は2語で答えなさい。
① Descartes' () ②humans' () ()

(2) 下線部③の内容を具体的に表すように, ()に適切な語を入れなさい。
their () ()

(3) 下線部④を日本語に訳しなさい。

(4) 下線部⑤の後に省略されている語句を書きなさい。

If you haven't

(5) 次の文は, 本文中の語(句)について説明したものです。()に入る適切な語を本文から探して答えなさい。

1. A () is a person who thinks deeply about things.

2. An () is a strong feeling such as love, fear or anger.

3. To () () means to use the Internet.

(6) 本文の内容に合うように, 次の各文の()に適切な語を入れなさい。

1. () () thought animals didn't have emotions.

2. Charles Darwin thought animals had almost the () emotions as humans.

Lesson 2 Part 2

Pattern A

【問題】 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

There are a lot of pictures of animal smiles on the Internet. ①Some scientists are not sure if an animal's smile means the same as a human's smile. (あ), many other scientists and pet owners believe that animals smile because they are happy.

②Lots of research shows that animals feel and show emotions, sometimes in ways similar to those of humans and sometimes in ways unique to animals. (い), a dog wags its tail, and a cat purrs, when it is happy.

Studies now show that pet animals have (う) common emotions (え) pleasure and anger, (お) other emotions like grief and gratitude. If you are a pet owner, you are almost sure to agree with that. ③How about wild animals?

(1) (あ)～(お)に入る適切な語句を次の1～5から選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし、同じものを2回以上使わないこと。文頭にくるものも小文字で始めています。

1. but also 2. for example 3. not only 4. on the other hand 5. such as
あ() い() う() え() お()

(2) 下線部①, ②を日本語に訳しなさい。

①

②

(3) 下線部③の内容を具体的に表した文として適切なものを次の1～4から選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. How do you like wild animals?
2. Do you want to keep a wild animal as a pet?
3. Do you think wild animals have emotions like pet animals?
4. How about having wild animals as pets? ()

(4) 次の各組の語の下線部が同じ発音なら○, 異なる発音なら×を()に書きなさい。

1. pleasure pet () 2. unique grief ()
3. owner emotion ()

(5) 次の各文が本文の内容と一致していればT, 異なっていればFを()に書きなさい。

1. All scientists are sure that animals smile because they are happy. ()
2. Lots of research shows that a dog purrs and a cat wags its tail when it is happy. ()
3. If you are a pet owner, you will think pet animals have common emotions. ()

Pattern B

【問題】 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

There are a lot of pictures of animal smiles on the Internet. Some scientists are not sure (あ) an animal's smile means the same as a human's smile. ① [その一方で], many other scientists and pet owners believe that animals smile (い) they are happy.

Lots of research shows that animals feel and show emotions, sometimes in ways similar to

② those of humans and sometimes in ways unique to animals.

Studies now show that pet animals have not only common emotions such as pleasure and anger, (う) also other emotions like grief and gratitude. If you are a pet owner, you are almost sure to agree (え) that. How (お) wild animals?

(1) (あ) ~ (お) に入る適切な語を次の 1~5 から選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし、同じものを 2 回以上使わないこと。

1. about 2. but 3. if 4. with 5. because

あ() い() う() え() お()

(2) [①] の日本語を、4 語の英語で表現しなさい。ただし、大文字で始めること。

(3) 下線部②が指すものを本文から 1 語で抜き出しなさい。 ()

(4) 本文に次の 1 文を入れるとしたら、どこが適切ですか。直前の文の最後の 3 語を抜き出しなさい。

For example, a dog wags its tail, and a cat purrs, when it is happy.

直前の文の最後の 3 語 : () () ()

(5) 次のように定義される語を本文から探して書きなさい。

1. a feeling of being thankful ()
2. a feeling of great sadness, especially when somebody dies ()

(6) 本文の内容に合うように、次の文の()に適切な語を入れなさい。

The ways animals feel and show emotions are sometimes () from humans, but pet owners are almost sure that their pets have () emotions such as pleasure and ().

Lesson 2 Part 3

Pattern B

【問題】 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

Researchers have found that wild animals, such as great apes, dolphins, and even some birds, feel grief at the ① [lose] of loved ones and mourn ② the dead. Elephants also do ③ these things. When a group member dies, the other elephants often stay close to the dead body and keep touching it for many hours, sometimes even days. They actually shed tears and even try to cover the body with branches.

Elephants remember and mourn their loved ones even many years after their death. When they walk past the place of their loved one's death, they stop and stand still for several minutes. ④ It is almost certain that elephants have a concept of death and therefore pay respect to the dead.

(1) ①の [] 内の語を、本文の内容に合うように名詞形に変えなさい。 ()

(2) 下線部②の表す内容として適切なものを次のア～ウから選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. their dead member イ. the dead people ウ. a concept of death

()

(3) 下線部③の具体的な例を2つ、日本語で説明しなさい。

・

・

(4) 下線部④を日本語に訳しなさい。

(5) 本文の内容に合うように、次の文の()に適切な語を入れなさい。

Researchers have found that some wild animals feel () when loved ones die. For example, great apes, (), elephants, and some kinds of birds are some of them. Elephants have a () of death and pay () to the dead.

Lesson 2 Part 4

Pattern A

【問題】 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

One day, a scientist and his friends (あ) across a humpback whale off the coast of California. It was (い) in a fishnet and (う). At first, they thought the whale was already dead, but all of a sudden, it (え) a little. They carefully cut the net off the whale. About half an hour later, they were able to (お) it. Then something incredible happened. The humpback whale did not swim away but started (か) over and over and (き) the surface of the water with its fins. They felt that it was dancing to say "Thank you!" to them.

We probably have a lot more in common with animals than we (く) we did. Our recognition of these similarities will help us to (け) along better with animals. Next time you come across an animal, try (こ) yourself, "What is it feeling now?"

(1) (あ)～(こ)に入る適切な語を次の1～10から選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. asking 2. came 3. caught 4. floating 5. get
6. free 7. jumping 8. moved 9. slapping 10. thought
あ() い() う() え() お()
か() き() く() け() こ()

(2) 次の各語について、説明に合う派生語を書きなさい。

1. recognition の動詞形 : () 2. similarity の形容詞形 : ()
3. carefully の形容詞形 : () 4. dead の動詞形 : ()
5. able の名詞形 : ()

(3) 次の各語の最も強く発音する音節を選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. sim-i-lar-i-ty () 2. in-cred-i-ble () 3. sur-face ()
 アイウエオ アイウエ アイ
4. a-cross () 5. Cal-i-for-nia ()
 アイ アイウエ

(4) 次の各組の語の下線部が同じ発音なら○, 異なる発音なら×を()に書きなさい。

1. whale slap () 2. float coast ()
3. dead incredible ()

(5) 本文の内容に合うように、次の文の()に適切な語を入れなさい。

There are much more () between animals and we humans than we thought.

Lesson 2 Part 4

Pattern B

【問題】 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

One day, a scientist and his friends came across a humpback whale off the coast of California. It was (A) [catch] in a fishnet and floating. ①At first, they thought the whale was already dead, but all of a sudden, it moved a little. They carefully cut the net off the whale. About half an hour later, they were able to free it. Then ②something incredible happened. The humpback whale did not swim away but started jumping over and over and slapping the surface of the water with its fins. They felt that it was (B) [dance] to say “Thank you!” to them.

We probably have a lot more in common with animals than we thought ③we did. Our recognition of these similarities ④ [along / better / get / help / to / us / will] with animals. Next time you come across an animal, try (C) [ask] yourself, “What is it feeling now?”

(1) (A)～(C)の [] 内の語を、本文の内容に合うように適切な形に変えなさい。

(A) () (B) () (C) ()

(2) 下線部①を日本語に訳しなさい。

(3) 下線部②の内容を具体的に日本語で説明しなさい。

(4) 下線部③の内容を具体的に表した次の文の空欄に、本文から 4 語を抜き出して書きなさい。

we had something

(5) ④の [] 内の語を、本文の内容に合うように並べ替えなさい。

(6) 次の各文が本文の内容と一致していれば T, 異なっていれば F を()に書きなさい。

1. The humpback whale a scientist and his friends found was dead. ()
2. The author thinks humans and animals have a lot in common. ()