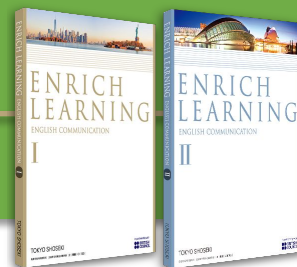


ENRICH LEARNING

ENGLISH COMMUNICATION I・II

私立大学入学試験への対応



? 私立大学入学試験で求められる英語力とは

私立大学入学試験では、**読解問題の比重が高い**傾向が見られます。**内容一致問題、空所補充問題、要約問題**など、出題形式は様々ですが、どの場合も**思考力・判断力・表現力が求められる点**は共通しています。**ENRICH LEARNING**では、**さまざまな形式の読解タスク**を通じて、**生徒の思考力・判断力・表現力を育み、大学入試や外部試験に対応可能な読解力**を着実に伸ばします。

読解タスク例① 解答にエビデンスを示す

解答の際に **エビデンスを示させる指示** を多く設けました。**正解となる根拠を考え、説明する習慣をつける**ことで、本文の理解を深め、生徒の論理的な思考力を高めます。

Answer the questions below. Give evidence for your answers.

1. How do you imagine Emma looks at the start of the conversation?

- a. Wide awake. b.
 c. Sleepy. d.

Evidence: _____

I Unit 2 Reading 1

2. Choose the statement that best reflects the writer's attitude to gap years. Give evidence from the text for your choice.

- a. Gap years are a very valuable experience, and everyone should take one.
 b. Gap years have many advantages, but some students find them unsuitable.
 c. Gap years are a dangerous new trend and are not suitable for Irish young people.

Evidence: _____

II Unit 9 Reading 1

読解タスク例② 本文全体やパラグラフ単位で要約する

本文全体をまとめた要約文の穴埋め問題 や、各パラグラフの主旨を選択する問題 などを通じて、読解の基本である「**要点をつかむ**」練習を繰り返し行います。

Further Reading

Look at the summaries below and match them to the paragraphs.

- Paragraph 1・2 (a)
Paragraph 3 ()
Paragraph 4・5 ()
Paragraph 6 ()
Paragraph 7 ()
Paragraph 8 ()

- a. Something that young people are often told, and the idea behind it.
b. More and more people will have to change jobs in the future. Even now, around a third of jobs are created or destroyed each year.
c. The world of work is changing and many people are taking their place.
d. People will need to be prepared for the future.
e. We can't always predict the future. However, one international company has predicted that in the next hundred of them, in seven years, there will be a million new jobs.
f. More and more people will have to change jobs in the future.

I Unit 4 Reading 1

From the words in the brackets below, choose the correct words to complete the summary of the article.

A long time ago, Hawaiian was spoken by native Hawaiians. Around 1850, about 90% of them could (1) _____ in the language. As Hawaii accepted more (2) _____, English came to be used for (3) _____ among people working on sugar plantations. Hawaiian was (4) _____ in public schools after English was declared the (5) _____ language of instruction in 1896.

In the 1970s, Hawaiians began to (6) _____ the value of their culture. After years of effort by native Hawaiians, Hawaiian became an official language along with English. They opened Pūnana Leo pre-schools and Kaiapuni elementary and secondary schools, and Hawaiian is the language of (7) _____ in these schools. Today, Hawaiian is used at all levels of education including (8) _____. Native Hawaiians are eager to maintain their native language.

[banned / communication / immigrants / instruction / only / read and write / rediscover / university]

II Unit 9 Reading 1

読解タスク例③ 論理構成や時系列を整理する

本文の論理構成や時系列を整理する問題は、**図表などを用いて、視覚的に理解しやすい**よう工夫しています。論理構成を意識して読み、**長い文章であっても論旨を辿って読み進める読解力の習得を目指します。**

Match the ideas in the box to the paragraphs below.

Paragraph 1 (1))

Paragraph 2 (2)) (3))

Paragraph 4 (5)) (6))

Paragraph 5 (7)) (8))

Paragraph 3 (4))

Paragraph 6 (9))

Paragraph 7 (10))

I Unit 1 Reading 1

II Unit 7 Reading 1

Q3. Choose the correct words below to complete the timeline of Harriet Tubman's life.

- a. People cut down many trees to make paper.
- b. The world's population is growing.
- c. We don't need to panic. We can help feed more people.
- d. Some people don't have enough food.
- e. We can help feed more people.
- f. Wild animals are dying.
- g. Trees help us breathe fresh air.
- h. Trees can help keep the world cool.
- i. We can help make more forests.
- j. We waste a lot of food.

- a. Helped slaves move from the south to the north
- b. Moved to Philadelphia
- c. Retired
- d. Worked as a nurse
- e. Worked as a spy

『補充リーディング集』で関連題材の読解も豊富に

Unit 2 What do superstitions mean to you?

次の文章を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Japanese Superstitions

One interesting thing about living in Japan is discovering Japanese superstitions. Some are the same as other countries, but others are unique to Japan. Let's look at some of the more interesting ones.

Some superstitions are ways of making people remember good advice. For example, if you sleep just after a meal, you will turn into a cow! People say this to discourage laziness. Similarly, girls are told that if they put their dolls away late after the Doll's Festival, they will get married late in the future. This encourages them to do it on time. Also, telling children, "Don't play with fire, or you will wet the bed," is a way to discourage dangerous behaviour. Some strange sounding superstitions are also good advice. For example, "Don't whistle at night, or a snake will come to your house." The real reason is probably that whistling might annoy your neighbours. Another one is, "When you hear thunder, cover your belly button." If you do this, it makes you bend lower and that might be safer in a storm!

Food is a popular topic in Japan, so there are superstitions about food. For example, don't eat pickled plums (*umeboshi*) together with eel (*unagi*). Again, there is a good reason for this. Apparently, pickled plums make you want to eat more. Eels are very expensive, so eating pickled plums together with eels makes you spend too much money! Other food superstitions come from funerals. Don't pass food from one person's chopsticks to another person's chopsticks. This is because people pass bones with chopsticks after a funeral. Instead, pass food by putting it on a dish. Also, don't stand chopsticks up in a rice bowl because that's how people serve rice to the dead.

Japan also has other superstitions about funerals and death. For example, don't put your pillow to the north of your bed because dead bodies lie with their head pointing north. Also, don't write a person's name in red ink, because the names on grave markers are red. Two more death superstitions come from words with similar sounds. First, if you see a hearse, hide your thumbs. The Japanese word for thumb means "parent finger", so hiding your thumbs means protecting your parents. The second is that if you cut your nails after dark, you will not be present when your parents die. This is because "youzame" sounds like "cutting your nails at night" but also "making your life shorter".

Words with similar sounds make some numbers unlucky in Japan. The number four is unlucky because "shi" sounds like "death" in Japanese. Gifts of things like plates are in sets of three or five, but never four. Nine is also an unlucky number because "ku" sounds like pain or suffering. That's why combs are rarely given as presents - because the Japanese word "kushi" sounds like nine. And because these numbers are unlucky, many Japanese hotels, hospitals, and apartment buildings don't have room numbers ending in four or nine. Other numbers are lucky in Japan, however. The number seven

is lucky because it is an important number in Buddhism, and eight is a lucky number because of its shape. Eight is often associated with money.

Another superstition about money is that if you have big earlobes, you will be rich. This is because *Daijokuren*, one of Japan's seven gods, has huge earlobes. There are superstitions about other parts of the body too. For example, if someone has cold fingers, their heart is warm, and if you sneeze, it means someone is speaking ill of you. One interesting body superstition is about teeth. When children are growing up, their baby teeth fall out. The superstition is that when upper teeth fall out, you should put them under the veranda. On the other hand, when lower teeth fall out, you should throw them onto the roof. So, the upper teeth go down and the lower teeth go up. It means that you hope your new teeth will grow straight!

Finally, animals and nature can be signs of good or bad luck in Japan. Seeing a spider in the morning is good luck, so don't kill spiders in the morning. However, seeing a spider at night is bad luck, so you can kill it! A crow's "caw" also means something bad will happen, but seeing a double rainbow is good luck. And perhaps the most famous sign of good luck in Japan is a four-leaf clover. Four-leaf clovers are considered lucky around the world. For example, we see them on the green car of trains in Japan, and on the badge of Celtic Football Club in Scotland. This superstition is truly international. Now, do you want to find a four-leaf clover? Good luck!

*hearse 霊柩車 *earlobe 耳たぶ

問1 下線部の **dangerous behaviour** はここでは何を指しているか、次から1つ選びなさい。

- a) talking to children
- b) playing with fire
- c) wetting the bed
- d) believing superstitions

問2 次の各質問に合う答えをそれぞれ1つ選びなさい。

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- a) Japanese superstitions are all good advice.
- b) Japan has a great variety of superstitions.
- c) Many Japanese words sound the same.
- d) Superstitions are the same in every country.

2. What is the common topic in paragraph 3 and 4?

- a) Superstitions about death.
- b) Superstitions about presents.
- c) Superstitions about numbers.
- d) Superstitions about hospitals.

問3 次の各英文が本文の内容に合うように、空所に適切な1語を入れなさい。

指導書付属DVD-ROM『Dマイスター(指導者用デジタルコンテンツ集)』には、各Unitの題材に関連したオリジナル英文と大学入試過去問題データを収録しています。