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本書の構成と使い方

この冊子は、次の3つの問題で構成されています。また、全設問の全文訳と解答・解説が別に用意されています。

▶ 練習問題 1

主に 2021 年度の共通テストを土台に作成した練習用の問題（1 回分）です。標準的レベルです。

▶ 練習問題 2

主に 2017 年度のプレテスト（試行調査）を土台に作成した練習用の問題（1 回分）です。やや複雑でハイレベルです。

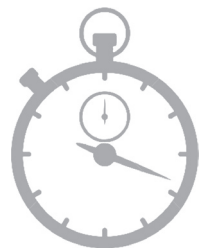
▶ 練習問題 3

主に 2022 年度の共通テストと 2018 年度のプレテスト（試行調査）を土台に作成した練習用の問題（1 回分）です。やや複雑でハイレベルです。

問題は大設問（一つの素材を用いて作成された連続する問題群）ごとに分かれています。模擬試験的に使うことも可能です。

▷ 時間設定について

各大設問の最初のページの上部に「目標時間」が表示されています。練習の目安にしてください。練習時にミスをして、復習して「直す」ことはとても重要な行為です。ただし、試験本番における独特の緊張が無い状態では、ミスを犯さずにすんでしまうこともしばしばです。そのため「制限時間」を設定し、ある種の緊張を感じながら問題を解くことには意味があります。ただし、時間制限を設けたために起こる問題もあります。次の項目以下をよく読んでください。



▷ 時間設定の注意点

共通テストの学習に慣れていない状態では、この時間に縛られすぎないように注意してください。選択形式問題の場合、時間が足りなければ「運頼みでとにかく解答する」のが試験当日の鉄則です。しかし、同じ方法を問題練習の時点で行うのはすすめられません。それで答え合わせをしても得るものが無いからです。

▷ 制限時間と復習・チェック時のポイント

「練習」の目的は、全力を傾けて解き、その上でどこに記憶の漏れや、誤解、判断ミスがあったのかをチェックし、次に「正答」できるようにすることです。この後で説明しますが、共通テストでは、知識の大小が有用になる問題は多くなく、読んで考え、判断することを重視します。誤答の多くは、英語の文法・語句などの知識不足だけでなく、読み方が雑だったり、じっくり推理せずに雑に解答してしまったことに起因します。限られた時間内に「しっかり読んで、よく考えることができたかどうか」がしばしば課題になります。時間にこだわるより、読解や推理判断が正しくできたかどうかにかかわって学習してください。

★なお、目標時間を合計すると、実際の試験時間より長くなっていることがあります。これは上記の事情によります。

共通テスト・問題の特徴

以下の内容は、2021年、2022年の共通テストと2回実施されたプレテスト（試行調査）を分析した結果によります。

■英語：リーディング問題の特徴

センター試験などを含めた他のと比較すると、次の4点が大きな特徴です。

- ▶ 1 読解力重視
- ▶ 2 複線型読解の多用
- ▶ 3 推理推論重視
- ▶ 4 非パターン化

reading



▶ 1 読解力重視

英語の語句知識や文法知識以上に読解力を重視します。わかりやすい事実は、センター試験では最初にある「発音・文法問題」が無くなり、全て読解問題となったことです。

共通テストは、文章内容も語彙レベルもセンター試験に比べて平易なものです。その代わりと言ってよいか微妙ですが、読解力に大きな負荷がかかるように設計されています。

端的に言うなら「すみずみまで気を抜かずにちゃんと読め」というメッセージがこめられた問題です。

全体の通読や要約を求めるような問題が多く見られます。局所的な記述内容より、文章の流れをつかむことが重視されています。

また、英文以外の多種多様な資料の読み取りが重要な意味を持っています。「読解力」といってもそれは、単に英文を訳す力を意味するのではなく、データや地図など、様々な情報を含めた「情報を読み取ってその意味を正しく解釈する力」と理解すべきものなのです。

▶ 2 複線型読解の多用

耳慣れない言葉でしょう。「複線型読解」とは、本書独自のネーミングです。読解力重視の中身はというと、多くの設問が「複線型」になっていることです。これまでの英文読解はほぼ「単線型」でした。そもそも単線・複線とは、鉄道用語です。線路が1本だけの路線を単線、2本のを複線と呼びます。

単線型読解は、一つの文章をはじめから終わりまで一直線に読みます。

複線型読解では複数の文章や資料（イラストや図表、地図などの文章以外の非連続型テキストもしばしば加わります）を並行して読むことが求められます。だから複線型です。

文字数が同じでも、単線型に比べ、視線や意識を移動させる必要があるため、時間がかかったり何度も読み返さないと混乱したりします。共通テストで用いられる英文は内容、語彙ともに比較的平易なのですが、複線化によって難易度が上がっています。

下の表は、「複線型読解」を求める問題の割合を、センター試験と共通テストで比較したものです（主に文系科目：設問数の割合で集計）。

不慣れな受験生が多いためか、差がつくポイントになっています。

複線型読解の比率	英語リーディング	数学IA	数学II B	国語	世界史B	日本史B	地理B	現代社会
2020 センター	19%	5%	0%	0%	6%	17%	80%	14%
2021 共通テスト	59%	17%	6%	32%	41%	47%	94%	37%
2022 共通テスト	73%	6%	0%	29%	47%	50%	94%	37%

共通テスト・問題の特徴

▶ 3 推理・推論重視

推理とは、そこにある情報をもとに、そこにはないものを想像することです。推論とは、すでに確認できていることから、そのまま確実に言えることを導くことです。

似ているのですが、微妙に異なります。

推理は、「東京ではこれまで、夏至の日は春分の日よりすべて最高気温が高かった。したがって、来年の夏至もそうなるだろう」のようなものです。絶対確実とは言えませんが、意味のある予測です。

推論は、「夏至は1年で最も昼が長い日のことである。したがって、春分の日より夜が短い」です。こちらは確実です。もし、そうでなかったら、その日は「夏至」ではありません。

もちろん、共通点もあります。それは「そこにあることから、そこに無いことを導く」ことです。

設問を解く際に、選択肢の正誤を判断するのですが、判断の根拠になる箇所が、文章中に明示されているとは限りません。

たとえば、ある映画館が「日曜と祝日にだけ深夜上映を行う」としていたら、「春分の日夜遅くに映画を観る」とはできますが「夏至の日の夜遅くに観る」のは難しいことでしょう（春分は祝日ですが夏至は違います。ただし、日曜日の可能性はあります）。日本語で書けば自然な推理・推論ですが、英語の文章を読んで、慣れないテストの状況下でスムーズにできるかどうかとなると、個人差があるでしょう。

このタイプの設問も、共通テストでは差がつくポイントです。

まずは、意識して慣れることです。



▶ 4 非パターン化～今年の問題は去年の類題ではない!?

2022年度の共通テストで明らかになった、もっとも重要なことが「非パターン化」です。下の表を見てください。英語リーディングの2021年と22年の大問ごとの内容・形式の比較です。右端の列に「相似」とあるのは「お互いに類題と言える」関係にあるもの、「変化」とあるのは類題とはいえない難しいものです。

ぜひ、この2年間の問題を見比べてください。最初の第1問Aがすでにずいぶん異なったものになっています（22年の追試験はまた異なったものになっています）。

これまでの多くの試験でそうだったような、過去問に示されたパターンを覚え込むことを優先する学習法をある意味否定しています。「最初はこう、次はこう……重要な情報はこのあたりにあって……」こういった思い込みから一度頭脳を解放して、冷静に読んで考えることを重視すべきです。

	2021年 内容と素材	2022年 内容と素材	比較
第1問A	USB忘れ eメール	ブラジルの果物の調理 図表	変化
第1問B	ファンクラブ加入 資料集	キリンの赤ちゃんの名募集 資料集	相似
第2問A	バンド大会 表+コメント	図書館の使用法案内 資料集	変化
第2問B	学校の方針変更 往復eメール	ペットを飼う 文章(記事)	変化
第3問A	ホテル選びとアクセス 文章+図	日本祭のブログ 文章+図	変化
第3問B	ボランティア募集記事 文章	英国の3つの山頂チャレンジ 文章+地図	変化
第4問	イベント企画 eメール+時刻表+グラフなど	家電購入 メッセージ+価格表など	変化
第5問	牛と飼い主 長文+ストーリーボード	発明家の伝記 長文+ストーリーボード	相似
第6問A	アイスホッケー 長文+ポスター(表)	朝型の人と夜型の人 長文+要約	相似
第6問B	甘味料の功罪 長文	プラスチック分類 長文+要約(ポスター)	変化

共通テスト・学習のポイント

以上の特徴にしたがい、学習のポイントを整理します。次の3点です。

- ▶ 1 すみずみまで気を抜かずにていねいに読む
- ▶ 2 情報の関係を「書いて」可視化する
- ▶ 3 復習は「読解・判断・知識」の3観点で

くわしく説明します。

▶ 1 すみずみまで気を抜かずにていねいに読む

あまりにあたり前のことですが、あえて記します。もちろん、設問を解くために英文を読むのですが、選択肢の正誤を表面的な語句の意味でとらえるだけでは正解は困難です。文章全体の意味の流れをつかみながら「そこに書かれたことを用いて書かれていないことを推理・推論する」つもりで読まなくてははいけません。

すでに書いたように、主観と客観（意見と事実）や、賛成と反対などにも注目すべきです。

また、複線型読解は時間がかかりがちです。速さとていねいさの両立も忘れてはいけません。

▶ 2 情報の関係を「書いて」可視化する

複線型読解は、あちこちに分散している情報を整理統合して読むことが必要です。複数の文章・資料の間の共通点や相違点を目で見えるようにしながら進めないと、少し先に進んだらもうわからなくなってしまい、同じところを何回も見直すことになってしまいます。

ポイントは「情報の可視化」（見える化）です。

方法はシンプルです。筆記用具を使い、メモを書き込み、目印をつけます。関係のある情報どうしは、線で結びつけてやります。

このような「書いて見て考える」習慣がたいへん有効です。

▶ 3 復習は「読解・判断・知識」の3観点で

問題を解いたら答え合わせ……早く正解を知りたいことですが、注意してください。正解を知っても、それだけでは役に立たないことがあります。

まず「なぜ誤ったか」を考えてください。そして、例えば次の3種に分類します。

- 1 **読解** ▷ よく読んでいなかった・雑だった
- 2 **判断** ▷ 情報の組み合わせ方や判断を誤った
- 3 **知識** ▷ 語彙や文法上の知識が不足して誤読した

誤り方によって対策は異なります。読解重視の共通テスト対策では、特に1と2に注意が必要です。「どう読むか」「どう判断するか」を解説を熟読して考えることです。

大切なのは「自分はその時どう考えたのだろうか……もしかしたら、こんな思い違いをしたのではないだろうか!？」といった、自分自身に対する想像力かもしれません。



英語 練習問題 2

第 1 問 A

You bought a product. You are reading its user's manual.

TO BEGIN WITH

- * Remove the battery compartment door on the back of the unit by sliding it out.
- * Insert one 9V battery (not included) into the battery compartment to work the CLOCK.
- * Slide the battery compartment door back into position.

SETTING THE CLOCK

1. The clock setting buttons are located at the bottom face of the unit.
2. Press HOUR button until the correct "hour" appears on the display.
3. Press MIN button until the correct "minute" appears on the display.

WALL MOUNTING USING THE HOOK

1. Move the Bath Clock Radio to different positions on the wall to find a suitable location.
2. Secure the provided hook to the wall with the screw provided.
3. Hang the Bath Clock Radio onto the hook.

⚠ ATTENTION

Do not get the Bath Clock Radio wet. It is moisture resistant, not waterproof!

SETTING THE RADIO

1 What do you need to do to get the clock running?

- ① Check the 9V battery, the screws, and the hook are in the package.
- ② Make sure that batteries and screwdrivers are included.
- ③ Remove a nine-volt battery in the battery compartment.
- ④ Prepare the stated battery.

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2 What is likely to be true about the Bath Clock Radio?

- ① Until you hung it on the hook, the radio does not work.
- ② Time cannot be adjusted without lifting.
- ③ HOUR and MIN buttons are on the back.
- ④ Even if water gets inside, it works fine.

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英語 練習問題 2

第 1 問 B - 1

You have found a poster about an interesting event.

2013 YOUTH ENGLISH SPEECH CONTEST

Date , Time and Places

Date	December 14th, 2013
Time to report	3:00pm
Contest start time	3:30pm
Place	First round - SCH Building 1F, classroom number 113 and 158
	Final round - SCH Building 1F, classroom number 106

Participant Group

Group A: Grade 1 & 2 Group B: Grade 3 & 4 Group C: Grade 5 & 6
 Group D: Grade 7 & 8 Group E: Grade 9 Group F: Grade 10 & 11
 Group G: Grade 12

Note

Contest group might get combined with lower grade groups according to the actual registration by grade.

Speech Length Requirement

First Round: Prepared speech (Length: as follows)

Group A: 1-2 minutes Group B: 2-3 minutes Group C: 3-4 minutes
 Group D: 4-5 minutes Group E: 5-6 minutes Group F: 6-7 minutes
 Group G: 7-8 minutes

Final Round: Impromptu speech (Length: 2 minutes)

Speech Topic

Create your own topic for First Round. Contestants must prepare their own speeches, which must be ORIGINAL. If you cannot think of a topic for your speech, you may choose one from the list below.

1. My favorite (person, animal, food, trip, class, TV program, etc.)
2. I wish I could (fly, have more spending money, drive, speak better Chinese...etc.)
3. Why do I have to learn (Chinese, English, Spanish, etc.)
4. My dream
5. My most rewarding (course, activity, or work) experience

Note

As for final round, your topic will be provided when you mount the platform.

Qualification

Students who have neither lived in any English-speaking country for more than one year after the age of four, nor studied in an English language curriculum school for more than two years.

Registration

For registration, please contact Patrick Wu (ext.3388) or go to the Winkle's Cafe in the Language Center, SCH Building 1F before December 8th.

Prizes

1st Place: USD200.00 2nd Place: USD100.00 3rd Place: USD50.00

Note

Given to each Group by sponsors.

英語 練習問題 2

第 1 問 B - 2

Judging Guidelines

Effectiveness	(15%)	Achievement of purpose, interest, and reception
Speech Value	(15%)	Ideas, logic, and original thought
Development	(20%)	Structure, organization, and support material
Language	(20%)	Appropriateness - to speech, purpose and audience Correctness - grammar, pronunciation, and word selection
Delivery	(30%)	Physical - appearance, eye contact, and body language Voice - dynamics and volume projection Manner - directness, assurance, and enthusiasm

1 might happen.

- ① Dividing Group G into two parts
- ② Changing the required speech length
- ③ Decreasing judging guidelines
- ④ Adding a bonus to prizes by sponsors

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2 A student who cannot participate in this contest.

- ① has English-speaking parents
- ② graduated from elementary school in the U.K.
- ③ lived in the U.S. throughout his/her junior high school life
- ④ has studied English at home for more than two years

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3 Participants must .

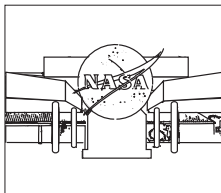
- ① choose one from five topics which were provided in advance
- ② contact Patrick for registration
- ③ practice a speech on unexpected topics
- ④ prepare for audience's questions

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英語 練習問題 2

第 2 問 A-1

You are traveling abroad and trying to find places to visit on the Internet. The following are reviews of some museums written by people who have visited them.

NASA Kennedy Space Center Visitor Complex


by Erie

●●●●○ yesterday

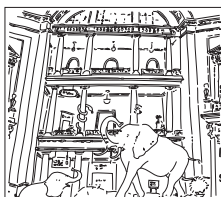
OAPs and students can get a discount at the gate. Like other daytrip places, they now charge for parking.

Victoria and Albert Museum


by JMW

●●●●● 8 days ago

Access is free — small donation is not obligatory. Great artwork, and furniture. Beautiful courtyard outside.

Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History


by Jack

●●●●● 3 hours ago

Our kids had a great time checking out all the exhibitions. They loved dinosaurs and insects exhibit the best. This museum is very wheelchair friendly.

by CY

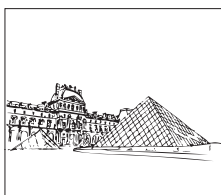
●●●●● 2 days ago

Perfect for families and young curious minds.

by ZC

●●●●● 2 days ago

Many floors. Animals, gems, the ocean, mummies, bones and live insects. There are hands for the kids to try things out.

Louvre Museum


by Ruby

●●●○○ 2 hours ago

Beautiful building, incredible display and collection. But always so crowded, hard to see or enjoy anything. Disappointed.

The Art Institute of Chicago


by Juno

●●●●○ 2 days ago

My favorite is the collection of Impressionists. Modern Arts are not so good.

by Megan

●●●○○ 3 days ago

A companion can always get in with me for free since I became a member. You also should become a one.

英語 練習問題 2

第 2 問 A-2

- 1 You would most likely visit Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History if you .
- ① want your child to have fun ② are planning a tour with a handicapped person
③ want to see live dinosaurs ④ have never been there
- []
- 2 You would most unlikely visit Louvre Museum if you .
- ① like cloud ② are interested in beautiful buildings
③ want to be disappointed ④ mind many people
- []
- 3 The opinions about the Art Institute of Chicago were all .
- ① subjective ② neutral ③ negative ④ positive
- []
- 4 Based on the reviews, which of the following are false, not guess? (Choose two options. The order does not matter.)
- ① Many daytrip places need to charge for parking.
② NASA Kennedy Space Center Visitor Complex has parking.
③ The Art Institute of Chicago prepares no benefit for its members.
④ Wheelchair users feel free to go to Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History.
⑤ Some donate to Victoria and Albert Museum, and others do not.
⑥ Louvre Museum is not so popular.
- [.]

英語 練習問題 2

第 3 問 B

You found the following column written in a newspaper.

How many people can the Earth sustain? There are crucial factors to consider in answering that question, such as food, water, energy and land. In 2009 the United Nations estimated the world population to be about 6.8 billion and to increase up to 9.5 billion by 2050 when 80% of the population will live in cities. Assuming that each person consumes 1,500 calories per day (actually, an average person would lose five pounds in a month by eating that amount of calories), we'll need additional space the size of Brazil to feed the population if current farming practices continue. But that much new land suitable for farming doesn't exist on this planet. Even if it were to exist, how much more water and energy would be required for it to be cultivated?

Dickson Despommier, Professor of Public Health in Environmental Health Sciences at Columbia University, has proposed that abandoned urban skyscrapers be converted into food production centers. He thinks a thirty-story skyscraper

could cultivate as many plants as a ten-square-kilometer conventional farm, if it were rich enough to grow crops. He believes this "vertical farming method" has a lot of potential. It would allow year-round food production without crop failures due to droughts, floods, or pests; reduce the use of pesticides and herbicides; convert sewage and waste water into drinking water; dramatically reduce fossil fuel use; and create an environment that encourages sustainable urban life. Accomplishing all of this may sound too good to be true, but Despommier insists that, given further development of a couple of new technologies, the vertical farming method is realistic and achievable.

You might be skeptical of his idea, but you should know it's time we came up with a good idea of farming in the future. Otherwise, in another 50 years, the next 3 billion people will surely go hungry.

1 Necessary factors in realizing the vertical farming are listed in the following order of time:

- ① further development of a couple of new technologies → abandoned urban skyscrapers → land
- ② further development of a couple of new technologies → land → abandoned urban skyscrapers
- ③ abandoned urban skyscrapers → land → further development of a couple of new technologies
- ④ abandoned urban skyscrapers → further development of a couple of new technologies → land
- ⑤ land → abandoned urban skyscrapers → further development of a couple of new technologies
- ⑥ land → further development of a couple of new technologies → abandoned urban skyscrapers

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2 In 2050, .

- ① the world population might be about 6.8 billion
- ② the population of Columbia will be about 5.44 billion
- ③ about 7.6 billion people could live in cities all over the world
- ④ about 9.5 billion people should live in places defined as cities by the United Nations

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3 Professor Dickson Despommier thinks that .

- ① Columbia University should be converted into food production centers
- ② deserted skyscrapers can be regarded as farms
- ③ some of us might be skeptical of the vertical farming method
- ④ we could not cultivate enough crops without droughts, floods, or pests

{ }

英語 練習問題 2

第 4 問 - 1

Your teacher has asked you to read two articles about complex sentences. You will discuss what you learned in your next class.

What is important when speaking to children?

Agatha Brain

Teacher, ABC Elementary School

What should we pay attention to when speaking to children by means of complex sentences? Let's take a look at the following four cases:

1. Mary laughed, as the clock struck three.
2. As the clock struck three, Mary laughed.
3. The clock struck three, as Mary laughed.
4. As Mary laughed, the clock struck three.

How would children take these sentences? Do all of these sentences have the same meaning? Or don't they? Aside from minute differences in emphasis, we as adults understand that there is no difference in meaning among these sentences. Children have to be able to comprehend such sentences by themselves in quite a short period of time.

In reality, children learn to comprehend these sentences during the preschool years, but not at the same time. For children, sentence 1 seems easier to understand than 2, and 3 seems easier than 4. Therefore, they begin using sentences 1 and 3 first. Why? This is because children prefer to have key elements stated first. In sentences 1 and 2, the key element is "Mary laughed" (known as the "main clause" in grammar). In 3 and 4, the key element is "the clock struck." Placing an element that is less important in the beginning of a sentence (known as "subordinate clause," which always begins with a conjunction) is not something children would do.

What makes complex sentences difficult for children?

Chris Davidson

Professor, Lakeland University

I have tested the children's understanding against Ms. Brain's four sentences before. Since all of them have the same meaning, they did not present much of a problem. However, it becomes more difficult to identify the time relation when conjunctions that represent time, especially words such as "before" and "after," are used. Let's begin with the word "before." This word is pretty straightforward.

Mary laughed before the clock struck three.

Before the clock struck three, Mary laughed.

No complications up to this point. Based on the principle stated above, we can guess that children learn to use the first sentence before the second one.

Now, let's move on to the word "after."

Mary laughed, after the clock struck three.

After the clock struck three, Mary laughed.

This is where it becomes a little complicated. We assume that children will find no difficulty in understanding the first sentence, because the phrase "Mary laughed" comes first, and since that is the main clause. However, children do find this difficult to understand.

To indicate the problem, you can try an experiment on preschool children. Ask children to follow your instructions. Start with a simple combination of words.

"Touch your nose and then touch your tummy."

Try 2 or 3 of similar sentences to familiarize the children with instructions. Then start using "after."

"Touch your nose after you touch your tummy."

This sentence asks children to touch the stomach first, but what happens is that children will touch their nose first.

This is the problem with the word "after" when used in the latter part of the sentence. What happens later is said

英語 練習問題 2

第 4 問 - 2

actually first. It is not surprising, but children do not favor this type of sentence.

Now, let's look at sentences that are in reverse order.

"After you touch your tummy, touch your nose."

This is much easier for children to understand. However, they will notice that the "main clause" is not stated first. For this reason, some children may find this a little hard to understand as well.

1 Brain believes that .

- ① children have a tendency to talk with main clauses first
- ② complex sentences cannot be understood
- ③ subordinate clauses are not necessary
- ④ we should use sentences without conjunctions

{ }

2 In the article by Davidson, he discusses in total.

- ① four complex sentences
- ② seven example sentences
- ③ eight complex sentences
- ④ eleven example sentences

{ }

3 Brain united two clauses with a word meaning " " to make a complex sentence, and, Davidson did that with two words which cause " " in order to give a deeper study. (Choose the best one for each box from options ①~⑥.)

- ① a long period
- ② a short period
- ③ a time difference
- ④ the same time
- ⑤ the reason
- ⑥ the result

3(a) { } 3(b) { }

4 Both writers agree that is helpful for children to understand complex sentences.

- ① experimental learning
- ② having proper rest
- ③ long-term attention
- ④ word order

{ }

5 Which additional information would be the best to further support Davidson's argument for complex sentences?

- ① Preschool children tend to believe that what is said first happens first.
- ② The brain of preschool children cannot understand complex sentences.
- ③ The conjunction "after" should be used rather than "before."
- ④ The conjunction "before" should be used for the first clause.

{ }

英語 練習問題 2

第 5 問 A

You are the editor of your school newspaper. You have been asked to provide comments on an article about wasabi written by an American exchange student named Leila.

Wasabi

[1] The wasabi plant is also known as Japanese Horseradish and Namida. As its first another name says, the wasabi is grown in Japan in natural environments with open bodies of water; the second another name means tears in Japanese. It can reach heights of 30 centimeters, and its leaves, which are dark green, can grow to 15 centimeters long by 15 centimeters wide.

[2] Because the wasabi needs an ideal and naturally occurring environment in which to grow, it is a rare plant which grows up only in certain areas of Japan. The demand for natural wasabi is very high, and this has caused the Japanese to create environments where it can be artificially cultivated and also to rely on imports from China. Genuine wasabi is rarely found in the United States or Canada.

[3] Every part of the wasabi plant is used to promote health and well-being. Its leaves and stems are ground into antibacterial medicines, which aid in the treatment of breathing problems like a cough or cold. The wasabi can also be used to stimulate the appetite and remove toxins from the body. Wasabi is well-known for its strong antioxidant and can be used to promote health status.

[4] Wasabi is known for its strong taste and hotness when used as a condiment for favorite food dishes. It can be found most frequently in horseradish, mustard and chili peppers. The Japanese frequently eat their sushi and sashimi with wasabi. It is also used as a flavor enhancer with noodles, soup, rice, fish and meats that have been barbecued. Since its spicy taste and temperature are quite strong, it is not recommended to use more than a little bit of it on food, especially if someone tastes wasabi for the first time.

[5] Only a few restaurant owners in the United States have been able to obtain naturally grown wasabi. Since it is very costly for them to buy, the price must be passed down to the customer. People in North America who love the taste of wasabi usually have to settle for a less-expensive alternative which is created by mixing horseradish and mustard for flavor and green food coloring for the visual appeal.

[6] In addition to adding flavor to food and being used as ingredients in medicine, the wasabi plant can be ground and added to toothpaste. Since it loses flavor and effect quickly, it is usually sold in smaller, travel sized tubes of toothpaste.

1 Leila's article mainly expresses .

- ① what wasabi is used for in our life
- ② the way people take care of wasabi in some foreign countries
- ③ where the ideal environment for wasabi is
- ④ why we need to obtain the benefit of naturally grown wasabi

[]

2 Leila's article intention in Paragraphs [4] and [5] is probably to .

- ① tell us importance of wasabi in Asia
- ② introduce uses of wasabi in food field
- ③ distinguish wasabi from horseradish
- ④ explain the high price of wasabi all over the world

[]

3 You found additional information related to this topic and want to suggest that Leila add the sentence below to her article. Where would the sentence best fit among the four locations marked , , , and in Paragraph [2]?

So far only the state of North Carolina and the province of British Columbia has been able to recreate the ideal growing environment for wasabi.

- ①
- ②
- ③
- ④

[]

英語 練習問題 2

第 5 問 B - 1

Your English teacher asked you to find an article on pets and present it in the next class, using notes. You found a relative article in the internet.

Are You a Dog Person or a Cat Person?

Jeffery Parkinson

Our findings revealed plenty of interesting animal-specific trends. Example: Roughly speaking, Southern states are more dog-friendly than Northern states, which tend to be the cat's meow.

Massachusetts is the biggest cat-friendly state with nearly 2 times more cats than dogs. Arkansas ranks No. 1 in ratio of dogs to cats.

Nationwide, however, cats outrank dogs 74 million to 70 million. Dog owners are a larger number than cat owners — due to multiple cat ownership by household.

The world is divided into cat people and dog people. Having a certain preference has been known to strain or even break up relationships. As more than half of American households own a pet and spent an estimated \$69 billion on them in 2017, the debate between cats and dogs is one that will likely continue until the end of time.

Now let's compare their characteristics. While you can play with some cats, nothing measures up to the sheer infectious joy your dog shows for playtime. Inside or outside, dogs are always eager to join any game and will happily play with kids and adults for hours on end. And, unlike cats, dogs can play interactively; they'll catch a ball and bring it back to you. Not only can dogs be easily trained to play and do tricks, they can also be trained to do actual jobs that make a real difference in society. It helps that dogs are scientifically proven to be as smart as 2-year-old kids.

While both dogs and cats prefer routine and don't like uncertainty, dogs are much more adaptable than cats. This is because dogs usually bond with their owner rather than with a specific place. So, unlike cats, dogs are more likely to be happy wherever their owner is and will therefore better handle relocating to new places. You can even take your dog on vacation and know that he'll enjoy it rather than being stressed.

No matter the dog breed, all dogs feel protective and defensive of their owners. Whereas cats will typically run off and hide at the first sense of danger, dogs will stay around out of duty and loyalty, protecting and defending you against any threats to your safety. Moreover, a dog's sense of smell can also save lives.

Cats' independence is the virtue they have. It's especially useful when you're busy and visitors are expected. Dogs try to excite their owners and visitors by barking and jumping up and down. Cats, on the other hand, will leave the area and hide when the doorbell rings. At some time later, they'll appear and may bring their noses and bodies close to the visitor, but they rarely jump up and down or step on the visitor's foot.

There will be cases where you leave your pets at home and go out. In this case, the cats, unlike dogs, don't break apart your belongings. More importantly, cats don't depend on you when they're toileting. It's true that cat toilets smell if they're not cleaned regularly, but you can do that at your convenience. In contrast, dogs don't care if it's raining, snowing, or in extreme heat outside. When they want a walk, you cannot avoid it. The same goes for picking up their toilet wastes, in and out of your house. Even dog lovers will notice a strong smell remains on clothes, furniture and cars after their furry friends are gone. Moreover, cats groom themselves and don't smell bad.

Dogs frequently inform us of their moods with their barks, while they're awake, but cats rarely express their moods aloud. And even when they do protest, their meows and hisses aren't as loud as dogs' and aren't audible to the neighboring house. Cats purr when they are in a good mood. This low-pitched sound has been shown to reduce our stress levels and blood pressure.

Which type of furry companions you prefer to live with?

英語 練習問題 2

第 5 問 B-2

Your notes:

Are You a Dog Person or a Cat Person?

About the author (Jeffery Parkinson)
• Wrote an article about dogs and cats

Dogs and cats as pets in America
• Cats are .
• Dogs are .

The plot: Comparison of dogs and cats
 → → →

Common points between dogs and cats
• Prefer routine and don't like uncertainty.
•

What we can learn from this article
•
•

1 Choose the best option for .

- ① less common than dogs as you go north ② more common than dogs as you go north
③ nearly 2 times more than dogs ④ only half as many as dogs

[]

2 Choose the best option for .

- ① about twice as many as cats ② only half as many as cats
③ owned by more owners than cats ④ owned by fewer owners than cats

[]

3 Choose **four** out of the five options (①~⑤) and rearrange them in the order they appear in the article.

→ → →

- ① Cats' superior characteristics ② Distribution trends in America
③ Dogs' superior characteristics ④ Numbers in America
⑤ Numbers in the world

3 [] 4 [] 5 [] 6 []

4 Choose the best option for .

- ① Express emotions with their tails.
② Have the potential to contribute to human life or health.
③ Run away and hide when visitors come.
④ The fur gives off a distinctive smell.

[]

英語 練習問題 2

第 5 問 B - 3

5 Choose the best two options for and . (The order does not matter.)

- ① A dog or cat is owned by more than half of households around the world.
- ② Dogs have stronger bonds with their owners.
- ③ Having a cat is less time and effort than having a dog.
- ④ Some dogs don't need help when toileting.
- ⑤ The debate about pets has continued since 2017.

[.]

英語 練習問題 2

第 6 問 - 1

You are writing an outline of the story, "Charles Dickens" in class.

Charles Dickens as a writer of English literature

Charles Dickens was an extraordinary person. Overcoming difficulties he had to face in his childhood, he became one of the best novelists of his time. Today, he is considered to be among the greatest writers in the history of English Literature, after Shakespeare.

He wrote a number of long novels. Dickens was more than just a writer. He was an excellent amateur actor who liked composing and producing theatrical performances. He also edited a magazine of his own for 20 years. He played a major role in various kinds of charitable work. He was renowned for after-dinner speeches and well known for his public readings of plays. In addition, he was a busy family man, and "was the most cheerful person of his time."

Dickens was the son of a clerk and was the second of eight brothers and sisters. He had a happy childhood until money problems destroyed his family life. When Dickens was just 12 years old, his father was in prison for not paying his debts. Dickens himself quit school and had to work in a factory for a long time under bad conditions and at a very low wage.

His father was released after only three months, but this experience had a huge impact on young Dickens. The themes of character's childhood struggles, prison life of character's father, and unpleasant working conditions play a major role in his works.

In the semi-autobiographical novel "David Copperfield," Dickens describes events similar to those in his childhood. The gentle Micawber, who is modeled on Dickens' father, is totally hopeless in money matters and in the end is thrown into prison.

Dickens left school when he was 15 years old, and in the beginning worked as a clerk in a law firm, but later became a journalist and began writing short stories. These were praised by a certain publishing company and Dickens was asked to write longer stories.

At that time, novels were divided into sections and published month by month. This meant that authors had to write so that readers would want to buy the next issue. Dickens was a wonderful story writer who was suited to these kinds of publications.

His first attempt was his work "The Pickwick Papers." When this novel began, Dickens was only one of the many promising young writers. But, when the final issue came out 20 months later, Dickens was the most popular writer in Britain. It was a great success. Only 400 copies of the first issue were printed, but the number increased to 40,000 in the fifteenth issue.

The success of "The Pickwick Papers" began in the fifth episode with the appearance of the cheerful and energetic Londoner Sam Weller. Dickens had a rare talent for portraying characters and Weller is a good example of this. Weller was clever and gentle and had a unique way of speaking. He not only had a strong London accent but pronounced V as W. Let us see the way Weller greeted people. It was a way of expression that was much more cheerful than the usual greeting "I am pleased to see you today."

"(a)Wery glad to see you indeed, and hope our acquaintance may be a long 'un, as the gen'm'n said to the (b)fi' pun' note."

Dickens was only 25 years old but he had already become famous. It is difficult for a writer to live up to the expectations of subsequent readers after the success of their first book. Dickens not only wrote books that were greater than "The Pickwick Papers" but also came up with bestsellers one after another for 30 years. Almost all of them are still popular today and include some of the most beloved characters in English literature.

英語 練習問題 2

第 6 問 - 2

Complete the review by filling in to .

Story Review			Title: Charles Dickens as a writer of English literature
Outline			
<i>Beginning</i>	→	<i>Middle</i>	→
Charles Dickens had painful experiences in his childhood but <input type="text" value="1(a)"/> .		Dickens wrote short stories, <input type="text" value="1(b)"/> . So, he got a chance to write a long one. It was his avenue to success <input type="text" value="1(c)"/> .	Dickens had already become famous when he was 25, <input type="text" value="1(d)"/> .
Characters in his novels			
Micawber: Modeled on Dickens' father, and thrown into prison. Sam Weller: Clever and gentle, and speaks a strong London dialect.			

1

- | | |
|---|---|
| ① he was just under the wrong impression | ② they were not painful memories for him then |
| ③ his brothers and sisters saved him from any trouble | ④ they helped him to become a great writer |

[]

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| ① and they were not so bad | ② but he was not good at short stories |
| ③ which were admirable | ④ then he found writing was fun |

[]

- ① but it was ended because of a bad reputation
- ② and the number of copies became 100 times within one-and-a-half year
- ③ but he could not make use of it through the 20 months
- ④ and the work was praised by a certain publishing company

[]

- | | |
|--|--|
| ① and kept writing bestsellers till he became 55 years old | ② and kept writing bestsellers till he became 30 years old |
| ③ but quit writing before he was 30 years old | ④ but quit writing before he was 55 years old |

[]

2 The meaning of "pun' " is "pound(s)." That of (a)Wery and (b)fi' is as follows:

Wery

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|-------------|
| ① Truly | ② Anxiety | ③ Merry | ④ Willingly |
|---------|-----------|---------|-------------|

[]

fi'

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| ① fight | ② five | ③ fine | ④ fixed |
|---------|--------|--------|---------|

[]