

Answers to Everyday Questions 1

<Basic>

身近な不思議を英語で学ぶ

<初級>

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NAN'UN-DO

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はじめに

私たちの身の回りには不思議なことが溢れています。不思議な事象について、「なぜ？」と疑問を抱くことがあるでしょう。そこから不思議の扉が開き、思いがけない楽しい知識の冒険が始まるのです。ふと生じる「なぜ？」に耳を傾け、身近にある不思議な事象を楽しみながら考えてみましょう。

「なぜ？」と問う好奇心を持つことで、普段気づかないことに気づくことができます。好奇心は、学びたいという欲求の源泉で、知りたいと思うことの原動力なのです。それは勉強の楽しさを育むワクワクする芽で、大事に育てたいものです。

本書では、私たちの日常の暮らしの中で不思議と思う、素朴な疑問を学びます。たとえば、「曜日の名前の由来は？」「日常会話で使われる野球用語は？」「赤色で気持ちはハッピー」「爆発的に語彙を増やした劇作家」などなど、身近にある不思議に目を向けて考えることは、知的好奇心を刺激し、さらに、様々な社会的・文化的事象に目を向けるきっかけになります。身近な不思議は意外とたくさんあります。そこで、学生にとって、できるだけ興味深く、おもしろい15のトピックを選びました。

本書は英語の基本をしっかり固め、知識や技能だけでなく、「考える」英語力を身につけることを目的とした、基礎レベルの英語総合教材です。「考える」英語力を養うため、主体性や思考力などを多面的に問う効果的に配置された練習問題を解くことで、リーディング、リスニング、ライティングの力を無理なく、バランスよく伸ばすことができます。

本書の特長

- 語彙をチェックすることで、語彙力を増強
- 180語程度のエッセイをスキミング、スキヤニングして、リーディング力を強化
- 50語程度の会話を聞くことで、リスニング力をアップ
- 60語程度の空所補充問題をこなし、表現力を定着
- 文法問題を解くことで、文法力をマスター
- 英作文を書くことで、ライティング力を習得

本書を通じて、「なぜ？」という好奇心を呼び起こしつつ、英語力の涵養に役立てば、筆者にとってこれに勝る喜びはありません。

2024年1月
著者一同

本書の構成と使い方

Warm-up Questions

質問に英語で答えます。

1 Vocabulary

各ユニットの Reading に出てくる単語を、空所に入れて英文を完成します。

2 Reading

エッセイを読んで、内容を理解します。

A True or False

英文が本文の内容に合っていれば T (True)、間違っていれば F (False) を選びます。

B Skimming and Scanning

本文の内容について、最も適切な答えや語句を (A) ~ (C) から選びます。

3 Conversation

A Listen and Write



会話を聞いて空所に単語を書きます。

B Listen and Choose



質問を聞いて空所に単語を書き、最も適切な答えを (A) ~ (C) から選びます。

4 Text Completion

文章を完成するため、空所に入れる最も適切な語句や文を (A) ~ (C) から選びます。

5 Grammar

指示に従って文法問題を解きます。

6 Composition

A 日本語に合うように () 内の語句を正しく並べ替えます。

B 質問に対する応答文を () 内の語句を使って自由に書きます。

Grammar Spotlight

各ユニットの文法・語法を確認します。

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Unit 1**On What Day Does the Week Start?**

▶ present tense / past tense

カレンダーでは何曜日から週が始まるのでしょうか。日曜日、月曜日、それとも…。実は国によって異なるのです。アメリカや日本は日曜日を始まりとしています。ビジネスのグローバル化が進むにつれ、世界で統一した週の始まりが必要かもしれません。

Warm-up Questions

次の質問に英語で答えなさい。

1. What did you do yesterday?
2. What is your favorite day of the week? Why?

1 Vocabulary

英文の空所に入れる最も適切な単語を語群より選び、(A) ~ (G) で答えなさい。

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|
| (A) common | (B) established | (C) globalization | (D) however |
| (E) include | (F) surprised | (G) weekends | |

1. The oldest university in the world is the University of Bologna. It was ____ in 1088.
2. In most western countries, it is ____ for people to use a fork or spoon when they eat.
3. Many textbooks now ____ extra audio CDs or online learning materials.
4. Thanks to ____, we can now order products from all over the world.
5. English is a popular language for people to learn; ____, many people also study other languages.
6. I go to school on weekdays and work at my part-time job on ____.
7. We were ____ to hear that Mr. Owens, our history teacher, was leaving. We thought he would be teaching us next year.

2 Reading



In Japan, Canada, and the United States, as well as in many South American countries, Sunday is the first day of the week. These countries all use an old calendar, known as the Gregorian calendar. Many years ago, however, because of increasing globalization, many companies wanted to standardize the way they did business. And one way they did this was to create a common five-day work week. 5

So in 1971, the ISO (International Organization for Standardization) established Monday as the first day of the week. People worked five days, starting on Monday and finishing on Friday. These five days are called weekdays. Saturdays and Sundays were days of rest. These two days are called the weekend. Countries that follow the ISO calendar include Russia, New Zealand, and most European countries. 10

But if you travel to the Middle East, you might be surprised to find that in many countries there, the first day of the week is not Sunday or Monday. It's Saturday! 15

Notes Gregorian calendar 「グレゴリオ暦」 standardize 「統一する」 ISO 「国際標準化機構」 the Middle East 「中東」

Reading Comprehension

A True or False

次の英文が本文の内容と一致する場合は T、一致しない場合は F を選びなさい。

- In the United States, the first day of the week is Sunday. [T F]
- In many European countries, the first day of the week is Sunday. [T F]
- In every country in the world, the week starts on either Sunday or Monday. [T F]

B Skimming and Scanning

本文の内容について、空所に入れる最も適切なものを (A) ~ (C) から選びなさい。

- The letters ISO stand for _____.
(A) International Office of Standards
(B) International Organization for Standardization
(C) International Standardization Office
- The ISO made changes to the calendar in _____.
(A) 1910 (B) 1971 (C) 2001
- The reason why some countries changed their calendar was because _____.
(A) companies wanted a common schedule for all workers
(B) those countries disliked the old calendar
(C) workers wanted more days off from work

3 Conversation

A Listen and Write



次の会話を聞いて、() に単語を書きなさい。

- M: What a long week!
W: It sure was! I ¹() believe how much work we had to do.
M: Well, it took us all week, but we managed to ²() everything. So TGIF!
W: TGIF? I'm sorry, but what does that mean?
M: It stands for Thank God It's Friday! It means that the weekend is here, and we can finally ³().
W: Oh, did you forget? We ⁴() to come in to work tomorrow, too.

Notes it sure was 「そうだよね」 TGIF 「神様ありがとうございます。金曜日だ」 stand for 「～を表す」

B Listen and Choose



質問を聞いて、() に単語を書き、最も適切な応答を (A) ~ (C) から選びなさい。

- () () the man () ?
(A) Because he finished all of the work they had to do
(B) Because he is almost finished working today
(C) Because tomorrow is the weekend
- () () the man and woman probably () ?
(A) Thursday afternoon (B) Friday evening (C) Saturday morning

4 Text Completion

次の文章を読んで、空所に入れる最も適切なものを (A) ~ (C) から選びなさい。

Many schools around the world 1 a five-day schedule. Classes 2 on Monday and finish on Friday. This may soon change, however, as many countries want to extend the school week to Saturdays. Most schools still want to reduce the hours students spend at school each day. But they want to add an extra day so that 3.

- (A) use (B) used (C) using
- (A) begin (B) begins (C) began
- (A) students can hang out more with their friends
(B) students can spend more time with their families
(C) students can still learn everything they need to learn

5 Grammar Check

A ()内の動詞を過去形にして、文章を完成しなさい。

Dear diary,
Last week our class (do) ¹ _____ group projects. First, we (choose) ² _____ our topic. Then, we (go) ³ _____ to the library and (get) ⁴ _____ some information. We (find) ⁵ _____ a lot of interesting articles and (see) ⁶ _____ some great photos in many different magazines. We (speak) ⁷ _____ to the librarian about using the photos. She (say) ⁸ _____ that we could. In the afternoon, we all (meet) ⁹ _____ in the cafeteria to work on our projects. It (be) ¹⁰ _____ a really busy day for us.

B 空所に入れる動詞を語群より選び、適切な現在形にして英文を完成しなさい。

be go live pick study

- The school bus always _____ up the children here at 7 a.m.
- Every morning, Charles wakes up early and _____ for a walk.
- Jimmy _____ in his new apartment.
- My mother _____ from Germany. She was born in Berlin.
- Sophia goes to the library every day and _____ American history.

C ()内の最も適切な単語を選び、英文を完成しなさい。

- Brian (watch / watches / watched) a very funny movie on TV last night.
- On weekends, Jennifer usually (go / goes / going) shopping at the supermarket.
- We won't go camping unless it (stop / stops / stopped) raining.
- Liz and Kevin (are / was / were) not at work yesterday.
- My teacher always says that there (is / was / were) no royal road to learning. What does that mean?
- Let's start as soon as Meg (get / gets / got) here.
- My daughter (eat / eats / ate) her lunch and then went to the playground.

6 Composition

A 日本語を参考にして、()内の単語を正しく並べ替え、また [] ア～ウに単語を書いて、文章を完成しなさい。

Do you like to ^ア[] at home on Sundays? Is ¹(difficult / for / it / to / you) go to school on Mondays? Do you ²(forward / hanging / look / out / to) with your friends on Saturday? Many ³(plan / people / schedules / their / weekly) starting on Sunday, the ⁴[] day of the week. But did you know that in some parts of the world, the week ^ウ[] on Monday, or even Saturday?

日曜日に家で、くつろぐのは好きですか。月曜日に通学するのはつらいですか。土曜日に友達と一緒に過ごすのを楽しみにしていますか。多くの人は、週の最初の日である日曜日から毎週のスケジュールを計画します。しかし、世界のいくつかの地域では、週が月曜日、あるいは土曜日に始まることさえあるのを知っていましたか。

Word Order:

-
-
-

B 次の質問に、()内の語句を使って答えなさい。

- What did you do last weekend?
(went to / we played)

.....
.....
.....
.....

- Write about what you did yesterday. Use **Grammar Check A** (p.10) as an example.

(Dear diary, / Yesterday was ... / First, ... / Then, ... / Next, ... / After that, ...)

.....
.....
.....
.....

Grammar Spotlight

▶ 現在時制


現在の動作や状態、一般的な事実等を表すとき、動詞の「現在形」を使います。

1. 現在の動作

We **play** soccer on Sundays.

Susan always **goes** to school by bicycle.

Nick often **travels** on business.

 always, often, usually, sometimes など、頻度の副詞をよく伴います。

2. 現在の状態

Liz **lives** in the suburbs of Seattle.

I **like** to take landscape photos as a hobby.

3. 一般的な事実、ことわざ

Water **freezes** at zero degrees Celsius.

The early bird **catches** the worm.

▶ 過去時制

過去の動作や状態、事実について表すとき、動詞の「過去形」を使います。

1. 過去の動作

We **hiked** through the forest last Saturday.

Lucas **went** sightseeing in Cairo yesterday.

When he was a student, James **rode** a motorcycle to school.

2. 過去の状態

After college, Ryan **became** an IT manager.

At that time, Pamela **lived** in Italy.

3. 過去の事実

George Washington **was** the first President of the United States.

Unit 2

Why Does a Week Have Seven Days?

▶ progressive forms / future tense

なぜ1週間は7日なのでしょう。不思議に思ったことはありませんか。世界では1週間が5日や6日の国もあります。キリスト教では天地創造（神は6日間で天地を創造し、7日目に休息したこと）から、1週間を7日としています。

Warm-up Questions

次の質問に英語で答えなさい。

1. What do you usually do in your free time?
2. What are you planning to do this weekend?

1 Vocabulary

英文の空所に入れる最も適切な単語を語群より選び、(A)～(G)で答えなさい。

(A) attempt	(B) century	(C) cultural	(D) experiments
(E) islands	(F) represents	(G) traditional	

1. The Statue of Liberty in New York City ____ freedom for people everywhere.
2. Bowing instead of shaking hands is one ____ difference between Japan and most other countries.
3. In high school, my favorite subject was science because I liked doing ____.
4. Hawaii is made of eight major ____ and lots of smaller ones.
5. The American inventor Thomas Alva Edison tried many times to make a light bulb before his final ____ succeeded.
6. It makes me sad that ____ Japanese customs like wearing kimonos are slowly disappearing.
7. In English, ten years is called a decade, and one hundred years is known as a ____.