

Answers to Everyday Questions 3

<Intermediate>

身近な不思議を英語で学ぶ

<中級>

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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、普段は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。例えば「Tシャツ大流行のきっかけは？」「スニーカーの由来は？」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。

本書は基本英文法を再確認し、知識や技能だけでなく、「考える」英語力を身に付けることを目的とした、中級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

1. 単語の意味をチェックすることで、語彙力を増強
2. 240語程度のエッセイを読むことで、リーディング力を強化
3. 60語程度の会話を聴くことで、リスニング力をアップ
4. 80語程度の空所補充問題をこなすことで、表現力を定着
5. 文法問題を解くことで、文法力を向上
6. 英文を書くことで、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。

2023年1月
著者一同

本書の構成と使い方

Warm-up

質問に英語で答えます。

1 Vocabulary



各ユニット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

What Did People Use Before Erasers?

▶ present tense / past tense

なぜ消しゴムでこすると、鉛筆で紙に書いた字がきれいに消えるのでしょうか。それは消すというよりも、鉛筆の黒鉛をゴムに吸い付けることで取り除いているからです。消しゴムが生まれるまで、人々はどのようにして消していたのか考えてみましょう。

Warm-up

次の質問に英語で答えなさい。

1. Do you still use erasers to correct your mistakes? Why or why not?
2. When you make a mistake on a test, how does it make you feel?

1 Vocabulary

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

(A) ancient	(B) correct	(C) discovery	(D) durable	(E) fall
(F) fix	(G) improve	(H) mistake	(I) moist	(J) rub

1. Oh no! Sally made a () on the history test. She wrote 2001 but the right answer is 2011!
2. I really want to () my English speaking ability; so, I'm taking a conversation class.
3. Something is wrong with our TV. Would you call the store and ask if they can () it?
4. That is ()! You're right. The capital of Australia is Canberra.
5. The () Greeks invented many things that we still use today.
6. After the rain last night, the leaves and grass are still a little ().
7. If you () the magic lamp, a genie comes out and gives you three wishes.
8. This computer is so (). I've been using it for nearly ten years.
9. The () of penicillin by Alexander Fleming in 1928 has saved millions of lives around the world.
10. Make sure you hold this sandwich carefully, or it will () apart.

2 Reading



Mistakes happen. No one likes to make mistakes. But making mistakes is an important part of learning. When you make a mistake, you can see what you did wrong and how you can improve. When you write your answers in ink, you can use erasable pens or corrective fluid to fix your mistakes. When you write in pencil, you can use erasers to correct your errors. Erasers have been around for a long time. What did people use before erasers were invented?

In 1770, a British engineer named Edward Nairne picked up a piece of rubber and used it to rub pencil markings off a sheet of paper. This “accident” gave us the first “eraser.” Before then, people used different items to correct their writing mistakes. Some ancient people used sandstone or pumice, and other people used moist pieces of bread. Although Nairne’s eraser was much better than what was used before, it still had some problems. The rubber erasers often fell apart and they smelled bad, too.

The modern eraser didn’t arrive until 1839. That’s when Charles Goodyear discovered a way to make rubber more durable. His invention was called vulcanization. It not only made erasers popular, but it also made rubber tires possible.

Notes corrective fluid 「修正液」 be around for a long time 「長い間存在する」 Edward Nairne 「エドワード・ネアン」(1726-1806) pick up 「手に取る」 rub ... off 「～をこすり落とす」 fall apart 「ロボロになる」 vulcanization 「加硫」

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。

1. We cannot learn from our mistakes. [T F]
2. Before erasers were invented, people used bread to correct writing mistakes. [T F]
3. The invention that made erasers possible is also used to make tires. [T F]

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) から選びなさい。

1. Who used the first eraser made of rubber?
(A) Billy Pumice (B) Charles Goodyear (C) Edward Nairne
2. One of the problems with the first rubber erasers was that they _____.
(A) smelled bad (B) were too hard (C) were too wet
3. What is the name of the invention that made rubber more durable?
(A) Modernization (B) Rubberization (C) Vulcanization

3 Conversation

A Listen and Write



次の会話を聞いて、() に単語を書きなさい。

- W: What is it that you are doing?
M: I’m doing a crossword ¹(). By the way, how do you spell “sandwich”?
W: S-A-N-D-W-I-C-H
M: I knew I had spelled it ²(). I added an extra H after the W.
W: Do you need some whiteout to ³() your mistake?
M: No, thanks. I’m ⁴() an erasable pen.

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。

1. The man () () write “sandwich.” () () did he actually write?
(A) Sandwich (B) Shandwich (C) Sandwichh
2. () () the man () whiteout?
(A) Because he already has some corrective fluid.
(B) Because he is using a pencil with an eraser.
(C) Because he is using an erasable pen.

Notes by the way 「ところで」 whiteout 「修正液」 erasable pen 「消せるボールペン」

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。

Do you know how an eraser works? The lead of pencils 1 made from graphite, clay, and water. When you write on paper with a pencil, small pieces of graphite 2 to the paper. Erasers do not actually rub the marks off the paper. Erasers are very sticky. When you rub an eraser on the paper, the graphite sticks to the eraser. This is because the material that the eraser is made of 3.

1. (A) are (B) is (C) were
2. (A) stick (B) sticks (C) stuck
3. (A) is made from paper
(B) is stickier than the paper
(C) is whiter than the paper

5 Grammar

A ()内の適切な動詞を選び、英文を完成しなさい。

1. One in four children (are / is) addicted to his or her smartphone.
2. Our team (are / is) winning the game now.
3. The committee (has / have) decided to discuss the issue with the president.
4. Once a month, the students in the English class (go / goes) on a field trip to the public library.
5. Only 30% of American university students (graduate / graduates).
6. Every year, a pod of whales (swim / swims) along the coast.

B ()内の最も適切な動詞を選び、英文を完成しなさい。

1. A pack of dogs (run / running / runs) on the beach every morning.
2. A group of carolers (sing / sings / sang) a Christmas carol last night.
3. The police department (has / have / had) its annual Christmas party yesterday.
4. Nearly 50% of the students (attend / attends / attended) the football game yesterday afternoon.
5. The plane does not arrive at 10 a.m. It (arrive / arrives / arrived) at 10 p.m.
6. The doctors at that hospital (work / works / worked) as volunteers during last month's emergency.
7. The baby stopped crying when his mom (pick / picks / picked) him up.
8. The next train (leave / leaves / left) this evening at 18:00.

C 語群から適切な動詞を選び、過去形にして英文を完成しなさい。

carry clap close cook cry

1. Mom _____ a delicious dinner last night.
2. The novel was so sad. Pamela _____ after reading it.
3. The audience _____ loudly at the end of the rock concert.
4. Karen's husband _____ a shopping basket for her at the supermarket.
5. The little girl _____ her eyes and immediately fell asleep.

D 前半に続く後半を (a) ~ (d) から選び、英文を完成しなさい。

1. Moist bread was used to erase pencil marks ____.
2. The important thing is to erase mistakes ____.
3. There is a flock of geese flying over us. I wonder ____.
4. On the field, there are some boys ____.

- (a) as soon as possible once you spot them
(b) before rubber erasers came into use
(c) who are playing with a soccer ball
(d) where they are headed

6 Writing

A 日本語に合うように、()内の語句を並べ替えなさい。

1. Making mistakes can be good (for / from / if / learn / them / us / we).
間違いをすることは、私たちがそれらから学ぶのであれば、私たちにとって良いこととなります。

2. In 1770, an English engineer named Edward Nairne accidentally (a piece of / and / discovered / instead of / picked up / rubber / some bread) that rubber would rub out pencil marks.

1770年にエドワード・ネアンという名のイギリスの技術者が、偶然パンの代わりに一片のゴムを取り、ゴムが鉛筆の跡を消せることを発見しました。

B 次の質問に、()内の語句を使って答えなさい。

1. Which do you prefer to use, traditional pencils or mechanical pencils? Why?
(like to use [prefer to use] / run out of lead / lead replacements)

2. Some teachers say that writing with a pen is better than writing with a pencil because it helps students build more self-confidence. Do you agree or disagree?
(write in ink / have more self-confidence)

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 every weekend.

Robert often **travels** by air.

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

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

2. 現在の状態

Bella **lives** in the suburbs of Los Angeles.

Clark **likes** to take photos of flowers as a hobby.

3. 一般的な事実、ことわざ

Water **boils** at 100 degrees Celsius.

There **is** no royal road to learning.

▶ 過去時制

過去の動作や状態、事実等を表すとき、動詞の「過去形」を使います。

1. 過去の動作

Robert **hiked** through the countryside yesterday.

It **rained** hard last night.

2. 過去の反復動作

When he was a student, Justin **went** to school by train.

3. 過去の状態

At that time, Jennifer **lived** in Spain.

I **felt** cold because of the wind.

He **was** very humble.

4. 過去の事実

Donald Trump **was** the 45th President of the United States.

Unit 2

Who Is Barbie?

▶ modal verbs

あなたは幼いころ何で遊びましたか。楽しい遊びは想像力を育て、将来の夢や可能性を伸ばします。アメリカで生まれ、今も世代を超えて世界中の子どもたちに愛されている、着せ替え人形「バービー」の誕生秘話について考えてみましょう。

Warm-up

次の質問に英語で答えなさい。

1. What was your favorite toy as a child?
2. What is your hobby?

1 Vocabulary

英文の () に入れる最も適切な単語を語群より選び、(A) ~ (J) で答えなさい。文頭に来る語も小文字にしています。

(A) astronaut	(B) doll	(C) enduring	(D) famous	(E) gender
(F) icon	(G) image	(H) notice	(I) separate	(J) unfortunately

1. Michael Jackson is an () of pop music, because he had such a big influence on the music world.
2. *Emma* is an () classic of literature. It will be read forever.
3. Did you () Sam's new haircut? He looks really different.
4. Neil Armstrong's dream was to become an (). He always wanted to travel to the moon.
5. It is important to () your work life from your private life.
6. Japan still does not have () equality. There are many more men than women in management positions.
7. Some celebrities are () in their own country, but no one knows them when they travel overseas.
8. That singer has an excellent (). His fans believe he loves his family and is very kind.
9. The little girl's favorite toy is a stuffed cloth () named Annie.
10. (), we had to cancel the play because of the COVID-19 pandemic.