

Answers to Everyday Questions 2

<Pre-Intermediate>

身近な不思議を英語で学ぶ

<準中級>

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Nun'un-do

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に思う、素朴な疑問を学びます。例えば「なぜバイキングと言うの？」「コカコーラの由来は？」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[文法の基礎](#)をしっかり固め、主体的に英語に向き合い、「考える」英語力を身に付けることを目的とした、[準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、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. [200語](#)程度のエッセイをスキミングとスキヤニングで、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し、表現力を定着
5. 文法問題を解くことで、文法力をアップ
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、心の中に「なぜ？」という好奇心を呼び起こし、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。

2022年1月
著者一同

本書の構成と使い方

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

英文が本文の内容と一致する場合は T (True)、一致しない場合は F (False) を選びます。

B Skimming and Scanning

本文の内容について、質問に対する最も適切な答えを (A) ~ (C) から選びます。

3 Conversation

会話を聞いて内容を理解します。

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。

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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)～(j) で答えなさい。

(a) deal	(b) holiday	(c) opportunity	(d) personal	(e) popular
(f) profitable	(g) receipt	(h) shrank	(i) sold	(j) traffic

- When you buy a new product, it is always a good idea to keep the ____ in case the product doesn't work.
- I can't believe it! When I put my sweater in the dryer, it ____! Now it is too small for me.
- In many countries, Christmas is a national _____. There is no school, and most workplaces are closed.
- I really wanted to get tickets for the concert, but they were already ____ out.
- Joe's new company is so ____ that he has hired ten new employees.
- There was an accident on the highway this morning. It caused a big ____ jam.
- Look at this great ____! The store is giving 50% off on all items until Thursday!
- When you meet someone for the first time, you shouldn't ask ____ questions.
- That teacher is really ____ with the students. They say his classes are very interesting.
- A homestay in Australia is a great ____ to improve your English.

2 Reading



Have you ever heard of Black Friday? In the U.S., Thanksgiving Day is a national holiday that is celebrated annually on the fourth Thursday of November. Most people don't go to work the next day (Friday), which gives them a long weekend. It soon became the custom for people to go shopping during this time. They thought that it was a great opportunity to buy Christmas presents before the items sold out or the prices went up.

Eventually, the Friday after Thanksgiving became one of the most profitable days for department stores and malls. But there were so many shoppers that the areas around shopping centers became more and more crowded. This caused many traffic jams. Once inside the stores, shoppers also fought over the items they wanted to buy. Because of all these problems, police began calling this day "Black Friday."

Many people still shop for bargains on Black Friday. There are also still many problems with large crowds and angry shoppers. That's why these days, many companies offer good deals to customers online so shoppers can avoid these problems. These usually start on the Monday after the weekend. This day is now called "Cyber Monday."

Notes **Black Friday** 「ブラックフライデー」感謝祭の翌日の金曜日 **traffic jam** 「交通渋滞」
fight over 「奪い合う」 **good deal** 「お買い得品」 **Cyber Monday** 「サイバーマンデー」感謝祭の翌週の月曜日

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. Black Friday is a national holiday in the U.S. [T F]
2. Black Friday is not a good business day for department stores. [T F]
3. Black Friday attracts large crowds of shoppers and can cause traffic jams. [T F]

B Skimming and Scanning

本文の内容について、質問に対する最も適切な答えを (A) ~ (C) から選びなさい。

1. When is Black Friday?
(A) On the second Friday of November
(B) On the third Friday of November
(C) On the fourth Friday of November

2. Who came up with the name "Black Friday"?
(A) Department stores (B) Police officers (C) Shoppers
3. Why have companies created "Cyber Monday"?
(A) To attract smarter shoppers
(B) To help police deal with angry customers
(C) To offer bargains to customers who do not go to a store on Black Friday



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 can I do for you?
M: I bought a sweater here last week, but it is too ¹().
W: Do you have the ²()?
M: Yes, I do. Here it is.
W: Thank you. What size do you ³()?
M: I ⁴() a medium.
W: Oh! Ummm ... but the sweater you bought was a medium.
M: Yes. Well, when I ⁵() the sweater in the dryer, it shrank.
W: Then I'm afraid I can't help you, sir.

Notes **Here it is.** 「はい、どうぞ」 **medium** 「M サイズ」 **dryer** 「乾燥機」

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. Why is the man () () ()?
(A) He wants to buy a new sweater.
(B) He wants to complain about his new dryer.
(C) He wants to return a sweater.
2. () () () the sweater?
(A) It became a different color.
(B) It shrank.
(C) It was the wrong style.

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。

A few years ago, not many people 1 to buy items online. They had heard many stories about credit-card numbers and personal information being stolen. Nowadays, online shopping 2 extremely popular. Better security protects customers' information; ordering is as easy as clicking a button; delivery can be as fast as one day! Most importantly, 3.

1. (A) want (B) wants (C) wanted
2. (A) are (B) is (C) was
3. (A) items online are usually cheaper than those found in stores
(B) items online are usually more expensive than those found in stores
(C) items online are usually not as good as those found in stores

5 Grammar

A 空所内の最も適切な単語を選び、英文を完成しなさい。

1. I love chocolate because it always (put / puts / putting) me in a good mood.
2. Barbara (come / comes / came) to Japan a few months ago from New York.
3. Please don't (talk / talks / talked) to me while I'm studying. I need to concentrate.
4. It was my birthday, and my boyfriend (pick / picks / picked) me up at my house in the morning.
5. A good way to stay healthy (be / is / were) to eat balanced meals and exercise regularly.
6. As fast food (contain / contains / contained) high levels of sugar and salt, it's not good for the health.
7. On Saturday, Emma and I (see / sees / saw) a really good movie, and on Sunday we went skateboarding. So it was a fun weekend.
8. Daniel and I (work / works / worked) at a grocery store last summer.
9. My internship was a good experience, and the people I worked with (is / was / were) great.
10. Liz wanted to learn some new skills, so she (join / joins / joined) a computer-training course last year.

B 空所に入れる最も適切な単語を語群より選び、現在形の英文にしなさい。ただし必要に応じて適切な形にしなさい。

be handle make organize say speak think work

1. Beth is very shy. She doesn't _____ much in class.
2. Susan is very patient. She can _____ difficult situations without getting angry.
3. Charles is very funny. He _____ everyone laugh with his jokes and stories.
4. Julia is very considerate. She always _____ about other people.
5. David is very efficient. He can _____ things quickly and skillfully.
6. Richard is very loyal. He will always _____ there for you.
7. James is very industrious. He _____ really hard at his job.
8. Emily is very polite. She always _____ "please" and "thank you" and "you're welcome."

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. The police used the term "Black Friday" to describe the heavy traffic that (as / clog / headed / shoppers / the streets / to / would) the stores.
買い物客が店へ向かうときに通りをふさぐ交通渋滞を述べるのに、警察は「ブラックフライデー」という言葉を使いました。
.....
2. Black Friday is the name given to the shopping day when (a profit / and / from / go / many shops / start to / turn) "in the red" to "in the black."
ブラックフライデーは、多くの店が利益を出し始め「赤字」から「黒字」になる買い物の日に付けられた名前です。
.....

B 次の質問に、与えられた語句を使って答えなさい。

1. Do you usually wait for deals to shop for items? Why?
(I have noticed / a really big sale / the prices)
.....
2. These days, more and more people are shopping at secondhand stores. How about you? Do you like to shop at secondhand shops?
(enjoy shopping / interesting to see / different items)
.....

Grammar Check

1 現在時制

Monica **works** in a clothing store. (現在の動作)

I **like** to take photos of flowers. (現在の状態)

Catherine **goes** shopping every weekend. (現在の習慣的な動作)

The sun **rises** in the east. (不変の真理・事実)

We will walk to the shopping mall if it **is** a nice day tomorrow.
(時や条件を表す副詞節)

・ when, if に導かれる節では、未来のことも現在形で表します。

2 過去時制

Mary **bought** a lot of items on Black Friday. (過去の動作)

There **was** a traffic jam in the city center. (過去の状態)

Michael **went** to school by bike at that time. (過去の習慣的な動作)

3 be 動詞

be 動詞の現在形は「人・物は～です」、過去形は「人・物は～でした」と、主語の様子や状態を表します。

be 動詞の形

主語		be 動詞			
		現在形	否定形・短縮形	過去形	否定形・短縮形
単数	I	am	am not	was	was not / wasn't
	You	are	are not / aren't	were	were not / weren't
	He / She / It	is	is not / isn't	was	was not / wasn't
複数	We / You / They	are	are not / aren't	were	were not / weren't

・ 主語と be 動詞の短縮形: I'm, You're, He's, She's, It's, We're, They're

・ 主語と短縮できるのは現在形のみで過去形はありません。

・ am not の短縮形はありません。

Unit 2

What is a "leap year"?

▶ future tense / progressive forms

FEBRUARY

29

4年に1回の「うるう年」は、1年が1日多く366日です。古代ローマ暦では2月が1年の終わりだったので、2月は29日になります。英語で“leap”は「ジャンプする」という意味ですが、なぜ「うるう年」を“leap year”と言うのでしょうか。

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)～(j)で答えなさい。

(a) attend (b) based (c) benefits (d) create (e) culture
(f) extra (g) facilities (h) leap (i) measure (j) orbit

- “What university will you ____ next year?” — “I’m going to State University.”
- Many foreigners are fascinated with various aspects of Japanese ____ like local festivals and food.
- Do you have a ruler? I need to ____ this piece of wood.
- The path by which the earth moves around the sun is called the earth’s ____.
- Frogs have strong muscles in their legs so they can ____ far and high.
- The sports center offers all kinds of ____ for young and old alike to exercise on.
- Kevin has to get a part-time job to earn some ____ money.
- It can be hard to ____ a balance between work and family.
- In this city, there are many financial ____ to owning your own home.
- The story of the new film is ____ on real-life events.

2 Reading



Every culture has a way of measuring time, but nowadays, most people around the world use the Gregorian Calendar. One year is divided into 365 days and 12 months. This calendar is based on the earth's orbit around the sun. It takes 365 days and six hours for the earth to travel around the sun. This means that every four years, we get an extra 24 hours. What happens to this extra day?

In 46 B.C., the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar decided to add one day every four years. (At the same time, he also decided to name one month after himself!) In 1582, this extra day was included in the Gregorian Calendar. Thus, every four years, one day is added to February. Adding an extra day is called "intercalation." So actually, a "leap year" should be known as an "intercalary year."

This is not easy to say. So instead, we call it a "leap year," a name based on the fact that the days leap over each other. For example, two years ago, Christmas was on a Tuesday, last year Christmas was on a Wednesday, and this year (a leap year) Christmas will leap over Thursday and come on Friday.

Notes Gregorian Calendar 「グレゴリオ暦」 intercalation 「インターカレーション」 暦に1日を加えること intercalary year 「うるう年」 be known as 「～として知られる」 leap over 「跳び越す」

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. The most common calendar in the world is the Gregorian Calendar. [T F]
2. Julius Caesar named one month of the year after himself. [T F]
3. Every other year, we add one day to the calendar to make what is known as a "leap year." [T F]

B Skimming and Scanning

本文の内容について、質問に対する最も適切な答えを(A)～(C)から選びなさい。

1. How long does it take the earth to travel around the sun?
(A) 365 days
(B) 365 days and 6 hours
(C) 365 days and 12 hours

2. Based on the information in the reading, what month was most likely named after a Roman emperor?
(A) February
(B) July
(C) October
3. Last year, Christmas was on a Wednesday. This year is a leap year. What day is Christmas on this year?
(A) Wednesday
(B) Thursday
(C) Friday

3 Conversation

A Listen and Write



次の会話を聞いて、()に単語を書きなさい。

- M: You look so happy. ¹() going on?
W: It's my birthday tomorrow.
M: Happy birthday! Do you have any special ²()?
W: Some friends and I are going to a ³() after school today.
M: That sounds like fun! Would it be all right if I ⁴(), too?
W: Of course. That's why I ⁵() it! I'm sure we'll have a wonderful time!

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 woman ()?
(A) Her birthday is tomorrow.
(B) She doesn't have school today.
(C) She has a date with her boyfriend tomorrow.
2. ()() the woman ()() with after school today?
(A) By herself
(B) Her family
(C) Some friends

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。

More and more cities around the globe are 1 new facilities now. These days, events such as world championships, expositions, and the Olympics provide many social, economic, and cultural benefits. In the short term, preparing for such events 2 create many new jobs. During the event, many visitors come, which leads to an increase in spending. Moreover, cities hope these events will have long-term benefits, too. Successful events help raise global awareness of a city. As more people become interested in the city, 3.

- (A) construct
(B) constructed
(C) constructing
- (A) do
(B) is
(C) will
- (A) more tourists will visit it, and more companies are willing to invest in it
(B) serious problems such as crime and pollution will also increase, keeping visitors away
(C) the city must host bigger and better events to keep the people happy

Notes world championship 「世界選手権大会」 in the short term 「短期的には」 long-term benefit 「長期の恩恵」 global awareness 「世界的な知名度」

5 Grammar

A 次の空所に入れる最も適切な単語を語群より選び、will か be going to を使って英文を完成しなさい。

bite drive help meet miss rain pay

- It's cold outside. I _____ you to the station.
- Be careful. That dog looks like it _____ you if you get too close to it.
- Thank you for paying for dinner. I _____ you back tomorrow.
- If we don't hurry, we _____ the train.
- The weather forecast says it _____ this afternoon.
- That suitcase looks heavy. I _____ you with it.
- I _____ my friends at 6 o'clock tonight.

B 空所に入れる最も適切な単語を語群より選び、現在進行形か過去進行形の英文にしなさい。

eat drive have knock read sit talk wear

- Nick's mouth is full because he _____ a big bacon and cheese burger with lettuce and tomato.
- Isabella _____ a detective novel yesterday evening.
- While we _____ a picnic in the countryside, it started to rain.
- I can't talk right now. I _____ to the supermarket.
- Yesterday at this time, Sophia _____ at her desk at work.
- It's cold today, so I _____ a pullover.
- When I walked into the office, some people _____ on smart phones.
- "Somebody _____ at the door. Can you see who it is?"

6 Writing

A 日本語に合うように、() 内の語句を並べ替えなさい。

- We use the term "leap year" because each date on the calendar during a leap year (ahead / days / instead / leaps / of / one / two).
うるう年には、カレンダーのそれぞれの曜日が1日ではなく2日先に跳び越すので、「跳ぶ年」という言葉を使います。
.....
- Our calendar years are made up of 365 days, but every four years, we add (a day / as / is / known / make / to / what) a "leap year."
私たちの暦年(れきねん)は365日で構成されますが、4年ごとに「うるう年」として知られているものを作るために1日を加えます。
.....

B 次の質問に、与えられた語句を使って答えなさい。

- Do you use a scheduler or day timer? Why?
(organize my time better / keep track of / information)
.....
- Most countries use the Gregorian Calendar. However, some countries also use their own unique way of measuring time. Do you think all countries should use only one calendar? Why or why not?
(Countries should [not] use / it is better [worse] / unique culture)
.....

Grammar Check

◆ 未来形

1 will の使い方

今決めたこと、不確実な未来の予測 < will + 動詞の原形 >

I **will** do my best to be a journalist. (主語の意思)

It **will** be warm this weekend. (意思を含まない未来、予想)

2 be going to の使い方

すでに決まっている予定、確実な未来 < be going to + 動詞の原形 >

Beth **is going to** arrive at the airport at 9:00 a.m.

Look at that black cloud. It **is going to** rain. (客観的な未来)

• It **will** rain soon. (主観的な推測)

◆ 進行形

1 現在・過去・完了・未来の進行している動作 < be 動詞 + -ing >

Ava **is watching** a movie on TV now. (現在進行形)

When I called him, Robert **was having** dinner. (過去進行形)

Maria **has been studying** since this morning. (現在完了進行形)

Dave **will be waiting** for me at 2 p.m. (未来進行形)

2 進行形で近い未来を表す

The train **is departing** in half an hour.



Unit 3 Why do big ceremonies have a “red carpet”?

▶ perfect forms

レッドカーペットは公式行事や要人を歓迎するため伝統的に使用される、文字通り「赤いカーペット」です。アカデミー賞の授賞式でハリウッドスターたちが華々しく「赤いカーペット」をゆっくり歩く姿は印象的です。なぜ「赤いカーペット」を敷くようになったのでしょうか。

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)～(j)で答えなさい。

(a) afford	(b) awards	(c) flamboyant	(d) gather	(e) hallmarks
(f) journalist	(g) nobility	(h) premiere	(i) standard	(j) treatment

- Peter has won many ____ for his masterful performance in the film.
- She went into her garden to ____ different kinds of flowers for a bouquet.
- Tom works as a ____ for a famous London newspaper.
- Like the King and Queen of England, Japan's Imperial Family are members of the ____.
- I don't have much money right now; so I can't ____ to travel overseas.
- The ____ of customers in Japan is wonderful. All the shop workers are so polite.
- Hey! I won two tickets to the movie _____. It's being held on Sunday. Do you want to come with me?
- It is ____ practice in the U.K. to close pubs at eleven p.m.
- He had the ____ of a great baseball player. He was strong, quick on his feet, and had a great arm.
- Many rock-and-roll singers are _____. They often wear brightly colored, crazy fashions.