

CONTENTS

はじめに

Introduction

Language

Unit 1: Letters and Languages	2
Unit 2: Punctuation	8
Unit 3: Poetry	14
Unit 4: Story	20

Unit 5: Music	26
----------------------------	----

Math

Unit 6: Calculations	32
Unit 7: Measurements	38
Unit 8: Statistics	44
Unit 9: Business Math	50

Unit 10: Health and Nutrition	56
--	----

Social Studies

Unit 11: Geography	62
Unit 12: Meteorology	68
Unit 13: World Issues	74
Unit 14: Forensics	80

Unit 15: Home Economics	86
--------------------------------------	----

巻末付録 : Script

巻末付録 : Homework

Unit 1 Letters and Languages

Pre-Study

次の1～10の語の意味を下から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. represent () | 2. whole () |
| 3. direction () | 4. ancient () |
| 5. borrow () | 6. official () |
| 7. spread () | 8. political () |
| 9. independence () | 10. influential () |

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|
| a. 政治的な | b. 方向 | c. 古代の | d. 広がる |
| e. 全体の | f. 借りる | g. 表す | h. 公式の |
| i. 影響力がある | j. 独立 | | |

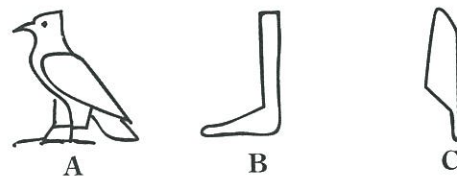
A 次の古代エジプト象形文字についての英文を読み、その内容に合うように後の1～4の空所を記入して英文を完成させなさい。

Notes hieroglyphics: 象形文字 ideogram: 表意文字
phonogram: 表音文字

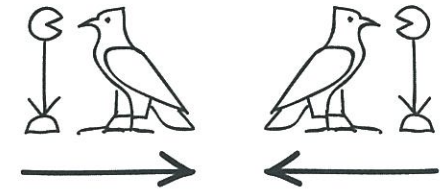
3

The Ancient Egyptians used picture letters to write. This picture letter writing system is called hieroglyphics. They started using hieroglyphics around 4000 B.C. There are thousands of hieroglyphic symbols.

A single picture symbol could represent a whole word, called an ideogram, or it could represent a sound, called a phonogram. For example, a picture of a foot could mean the word "foot" or it could mean the letter "B."



Hieroglyphics could be written in any direction: from left to right, from right to left, from top to bottom. The reader would know which way to read the hieroglyphics by the direction of the symbols. For example, if the pictures of animals or people were facing left, the hieroglyphics would be read from left to right, but if they were facing right, the hieroglyphics would be read from right to left.



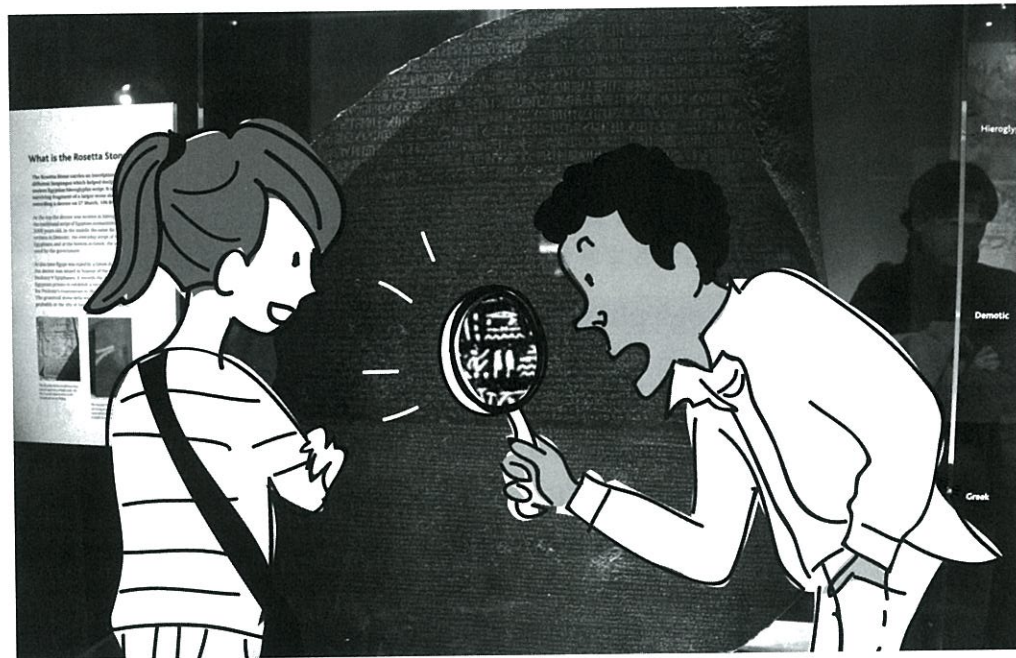
1. Ancient Egyptians used () letters to write hieroglyphics.
2. It is around () that Ancient Egyptians started using hieroglyphics.
3. A picture of () could be used to represent the letter "B."
4. If an animal symbol is facing right, the hieroglyphics should be read from () to ().



B ユキとマニーは象形文字について話しています。二人の会話を音声で聴いて、1～5の英文が内容に合っていればT、合っていなければFを()に記入しなさい。

Notes code: 暗号 evolve: 進化する

- () 1. Yuki says that she read a book about Egyptian pictures.
- () 2. Yuki says that ancient Egyptians used stones to make pens.
- () 3. A French historian could read the hieroglyphics for the first time in 1822.
- () 4. Rosetta Stone has hieroglyphics on it.
- () 5. Yuki will lend a book to Manny.



Break Time!

アナグラムとはアルファベットを並べ替えて別の単語を作る言葉遊びです。波線部の単語のアルファベットを並べ替えて、空所に適切な別の単語を作りましょう。

1. Thank you, dear friend. I have _____ your letter.
2. You can't cross the Pacific _____ by canoe.
3. California is on the west coast of America. They don't need to wear their _____ in summer.
4. I want to _____ to the Christmas song "Silent Night."
5. Teachers will not permit _____ on tests.

C ラテン文字はローマ字とも呼ばれ、多くの言語で使用されています。以下の言語はラテン文字を使います。それぞれの言語を公用語としているすべての国をAから選び () に、その言葉での「ありがとう」をBから選び [] に記入しなさい。

- | | from A | | from B |
|--------------|--------|-----|--------|
| ● English | () | [] | |
| ● Spanish | () | [] | |
| ● Italian | () | [] | |
| ● French | () | [] | |
| ● Swedish | () | [] | |
| ● German | () | [] | |
| ● Vietnamese | () | [] | |
| ● Turkish | () | [] | |
| ● Portuguese | () | [] | |
| ● Swahili | () | [] | |

- A**
- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|----------|---------|
| Spain | Australia | Canada | Uganda |
| Austria | French | Mexico | Germany |
| Vietnam | New Zealand | Portugal | Turkey |
| the U.K. | Peru | Sweden | Italy |
| Argentina | the U.S.A. | Brazil | Kenya |

- B**
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Cám o'n (カムーン) | Teşekkürler (テセキュラ) |
| Merci (メルシー) | Gracious (グラシアス) |
| Obirgada (オブリガーダ) | Asante (アサンテ) |
| Tack (タック) | Grazie (グラツィエ) |
| Thank you (センキュ) | Danke (ダンケ) |

D 次の英文を読み、英語が国際語になった3つの理由を日本語でまとめなさい。

Notes colonize: 植民地にする colony: 植民地
make sense: 意味がわかる、もつともだ lingua franca: 国際語

5

English is the official language of about 60 countries. Why did English spread around the world?

One reason is that the English alphabet has only 26 letters. It was easy to learn to read and write English.

5

There are also political reasons. In the 15th century, the United Kingdom colonized and held power over many countries around the world. Even after gaining independence, countries which used to be colonies of the U.K. continued to use English as their first or official language.

At present, 80 percent of the people in the United States speak English as their first language. In makes sense that people around the world want and need to learn English.

10

These are the reasons English has become the international lingua franca.

1.
2.
3.