CLASS

NO.

確認テスト　UNIT 11～15

NAME

100

１ 《UNIT 11》 英文を読んで，下の問いに答えなさい。

Many driving schools don’t have their own practice area. (　①　), people learn to drive on public roads. When a person without a license is driving, he/she must post a sign with a large red ‘L’ on the car. This means “\*learner.” This warns drivers around them that a mistake might be made. People who are practicing might brake suddenly or turn in the wrong direction. Other drivers stay a safe distance behind such cars to avoid an (　②　).

(注) learner　運転練習者

⑴　(　①　)に入れるのに最も適切なものを選び，記号で答えなさい。 (3点)

ア　For example　　イ　Also　　ウ　So　　エ　However (　　　)

⑵　下線部の具体例として本文で挙げられているものを，日本語で２つ書きなさい。

(4点×2)

・(　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　)　・(　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　)

⑶　本文の流れに合うように，(　②　)に適切な語を入れなさい。ただし，aで始まる語とすること。 (3点)

２ 《UNIT 12》 英文を読んで，下の問いに答えなさい。

America (　①　) its independence from Britain in 1776 thanks to the help of the French. France gave arms, ships, money and men to the American colonies. About 100 years later, in 1865, a group of Frenchmen (　②　) up with an idea of celebrating the 100th year of American independence by giving a gift which could become a symbol of human liberty.

Soon (1)the idea became a solid plan. They decided to give a statue titled “Liberty Enlightening the World.” However, the project would be very expensive. So they proposed its costs should be (　③　): France would pay for the statue, while America would pay for the base of the statue. On the French side, they held a \*lottery to attract public attention. They also sold \*clay models of the statue. At the end of 1879, there was enough money to complete the work.

(注) lottery　宝くじ　　clay　粘土

⑴　(　①　)～(　③　)に入れるのに最も適切なものを選び，適切な形になおして答えなさい。 (3点×3)

［　come　　take　　share　　set　　win　］

① ②③

⑵　下線部(1)の具体的な内容を説明する次の文を完成させなさい。 (2点×2)

(　　　　　　　　)となる贈り物をして (　　　　　　　　　　　)を祝うこと。

⑶　像建立の資金を集めるためにフランス側が行ったこととして本文で挙げられているものを，日本語で２つ書きなさい。 (4点×2)

・(　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　)　・(　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　)

３ 《UNIT 13》 英文を読んで，下の問いに答えなさい。

Marie studied hard and graduated in 1894. A year later, she married Pierre Curie. He was also a scientist. They worked together for many years. Their most important discovery was \*radium. Today, doctors use the rays from radium to treat cancer. The Curies won a Nobel Prize for their discovery. This is the highest award for a scientist. Marie Curie was the first woman to receive this award.

When Marie Curie was 39, Pierre died in a road accident. But she continued their work. Curie became the first woman professor in France. In 1911, she won a second Nobel Prize. But years of working with radium ruined her health. She died of cancer in 1934. Her daughter Irene continued Curie’s work.

(注) radium　ラジウム

⑴　下線部の具体的な内容を説明する次の文を完成させなさい。 (2点×2)

(　　　　　　　　　)が (　　　　　　　　　　　　　　)こと。

⑵　マリーが女性で初めて成し遂げたこととして本文で挙げられているものを，日本語で２つ書きなさい。 (4点×2)

・(　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　)　・(　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　)

⑶　マリーの健康を害したものは何か。本文中の英語３語で書きなさい。 (3点)

⑷　次の問いに英語で答えなさい。 (4点×2)

　When did the Curies get married?

They 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　 in 　　　　　.

　　　Who continued Marie’s work?

４ 《UNIT 14》 英文を読んで，下の問いに答えなさい。

In East Asian countries such as Japan, Korea, and Malaysia there are very few \*obese people. In Western countries like the United States there are many more. In addition, Asians don’t suffer much heart disease, \*diabetes, or other illnesses. (1)Those are common to Westerners. One possible explanation is diet. Traditional Asian food contains very little fat ―― about 11%, while the traditional Western diet contains (2)three or four times as much.

The Asian diet is also lower in \*protein than the average Western diet. Recent studies have revealed that even the people of the world’s poorest countries receive enough protein, and (3)the people in wealthy countries too much. Accordingly, experts advise limiting protein \*intake to 15% of the diet. We can mostly get this from fruits and vegetables. (　①　), beans contain 26% protein, \*brown rice 8%, potatoes 11%, and oranges 8%.

(注) obese　（病的な）肥満の　　diabetes　糖尿病　　protein　タンパク質　　intake　摂取量

brown rice　玄米

⑴　下線部(1)が指す内容を，日本語で説明しなさい。 (4点)

(　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　)

⑵　下線部(2)の具体的な内容を説明する次の文を完成させなさい。 （2点×2）

(　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　)の３～４倍の量の (　　　　　　　)。

⑶　下線部(3)に省略されている語を補うとき，　　に適切な語を書きなさい。 (完答3点)

the people in wealthy countries  too much

⑷　(　①　)に入れるのに最も適切なものを選び，記号で答えなさい。 (3点)

ア　In short　　イ　For example　　ウ　Still　　エ　Moreover (　　　)

⑸　タンパク質の摂取量について，専門家はどのように勧めているか。日本語で答えなさい。 (4点)

(　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　)

５ 《UNIT 15》 英文を読んで，下の問いに答えなさい。

Consider the smile. (1)It is one of the most easily recognizable human facial expressions. We can see a smile on someone’s face from hundreds of feet away. But, there is a slight difference between (2)a true smile and a false one. For example, when two old friends meet, they smile with their eyes as well as with their lips. The muscles of the face pull the lips up. And the corners of the eyes look friendly. On the other hand, when a clerk in a grocery store smiles politely, his (　①　) may move up. But often the smile doesn’t necessarily reach his (　②　).

We may be able to read common emotions like joy, sadness, and anger from facial expressions, but that’s not all. Research suggests that we also tend to judge character by the shape of their faces. In her book, *Reading Faces*, Professor Leslie Zebrowitz discusses baby-faced adults, people with large eyes and round cheeks. She shows in her research that such baby-faced adults are often treated like children by other adults. In one study of cases in a Boston \*courtroom, Zebrowitz found that people with “baby faces” were more likely to be successful than people with more older-looking faces.

(注) courtroom　法廷

⑴　下線部(1)について，どのような事実からこのように言えるか。日本語で答えなさい。

(4点)

()

という事実。

⑵　下線部(2)について，a true smileとa false oneの具体例として本文で挙げられているものをそれぞれ説明する次の文を完成させなさい。 （4点×2）

(　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　)ときの笑顔。

(　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　)ときの笑顔。

⑶　(　①　)，(　②　)に入れるのに最も適切な語を，本文からそれぞれ１語ずつ抜き出しなさい。 (3点×2)

① 　　②

⑷　本文の内容と一致するものには〇を，一致しないものには×をつけなさい。 (2点×3)

　私たちは顔の表情からその人の感情と性格を判断しがちである。 (　　　)

　童顔の人は周囲の大人から子供扱いされやすい。 (　　　)

　人の顔とその人の裁判結果の関連性を示す調査がある。 (　　　)