CLASS

NO.

確認テスト　UNIT 16～20

NAME

100

１ 《UNIT 16》 英文を読んで，下の問いに答えなさい。

Another potential linguistic difficulty in a mixed marriage centers on determining which parent’s language to use to raise the children. If only one parent’s language is used, the culture of the other parent will be treated as less important. In many cross-cultural marriages, (1)this problem has been solved by using (2)a “one parent, one language” strategy. This involves each parent speaking his or her native language, or another selected language, to the children. (　①　), the children are raised in two languages, becoming bilingual, and the cultures of both parents are recognized and passed (　②　).

⑴　下線部(1)が指す内容を，日本語で説明しなさい。 (5点)

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⑵　下線部(2)の内容を説明する次の文を完成させなさい。 (2点×3)

(　　　　　　　)のそれぞれが自分の(　　　　　　　)，または選んだ言語を(　　　　　　　)に対して使うこと。

⑶　(　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　Also　　イ　Thus　　ウ　Instead　　エ　Yet (　　　)

⑷　(　②　)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　away イ　by ウ　on エ　out (　　　)

２ 《UNIT 17》 英文を読んで，下の問いに答えなさい。

Childcare does not pose the same career challenge as in the U.S. and Western Europe; a strong network of relatives combined with inexpensive domestic help give BRIC women multiple shoulders to lean on. They do not give up their careers after they have children. Another important reason: smart companies facing shortages of skilled workers in emerging markets are designing workplaces and career models conducive to female success. For example, one global business-services firm offers work-from-home, extended maternity leaves and other options for female workers with children. (1)These alternatives help the firm to keep its employees from quitting and going to other companies.

⑴　欧米の女性たちと違い，BRICsの女性たちは子育てをしながらキャリアを形成する際に家でどのような援助に頼れるか。本文から５語以内で２つ抜き出しなさい。

　　・　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(4点×2)

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⑵　BRICsの女性たちのキャリア形成を助ける企業側の工夫を説明する次の文を完成させなさい。 (3点×2)

新興市場で(　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　)に直面する会社が

(　　　　　　　　　　　　　)を支援する職場環境と就労モデルを策定している。

⑶　下線部(1)の具体例を日本語で１つ書きなさい。 (3点)

(　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　)

３ 《UNIT 18》 英文を読んで，下の問いに答えなさい。

Human beings especially need to love and be loved. Like many other animals, we are born unable to look after ourselves. But we must spend a much longer time than other animals do in the care of adults, growing and learning. And it is not enough just to be fed and clothed and sheltered. In order to do well, we must also be loved.

Many studies have shown that love in the first years of life is essential for a child to be healthy and happy and able to learn. When a parent loves a child, the child returns that love completely. (1)( makes / secure / us / and / feel / teaches / love ) us how to love ourselves and others.

⑴　第１段落で述べられている，人間が他の動物よりもはるかに長い時間を費やしていることは何か。日本語で答えなさい。 (5点)

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⑵　第２段落に示されている研究内容を，日本語で説明しなさい。 (5点)

⑶　下線部(1)の(　　)内の語句を並べかえて，英文を完成させなさい。 (4点)

us how to love ourselves and others.

⑷　筆者の主張に最も近いものを選び，記号で答えなさい。 (4点)

ア　Every child must be given food, clothing, and shelter.

イ　It takes time for humans to learn to look after themselves.

ウ　Love is essential for a child to grow.

エ　A parent loves a child no matter what happens. (　　　)

４ 《UNIT 19》 英文を読んで，下の問いに答えなさい。

Hot chocolate soon became all the rage among the Spanish aristocracy and Spain established cocoa plantations in its new colonies. But the Spanish carefully guarded the secrets of *chocolatl* production, and more than a hundred years would pass before the process was revealed by \*monks, whose job it was to work with the raw ingredients.

*Chocolatl* spread throughout Europe and was made fashionably by various kings and queens. The habit of chocolate drinking spread to England, where in 1657, the first of many famous chocolate houses appeared.

Eventually, the traditional methods of making chocolate by hand, used by small shops, (1)gave way to mass production and the use of steam engines to help in the cocoa grinding process. By 1730, chocolate had dropped in price so most people could (　①　) to drink it. The invention of the cocoa press in 1828 reduced the price even further and helped to improve the quality of the beverage by squeezing out part of the cocoa butter, the fat that occurs naturally in cocoa beans. Chocolate tasted much more like what we are now used to.

(注) monk　男子修道士

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　afford　　イ　expect　　ウ　learn　　エ　stand (　　　)

⑵　下線部(1)の意味に最も近いものを選び，記号で答えなさい。 (3点)

ア　were more popular than　　イ　turned into

ウ　were replaced by　　　　　 エ　failed in (　　　)

⑶　カカオ豆の圧搾機が発明されたことで，どのような変化が起きたか。日本語で２つ書きなさい。 (4点×2)

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・()

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

　Spain established cocoa plantations as chocolate became popular among ordinary people. (　　　)

　The secrets of making *chocolatl* had been guarded by monks for over a hundred years. (　　　)

　The first chocolate house appeared in England in the mid-seventeenth century. (　　　)

５ 《UNIT 20》 英文を読んで，下の問いに答えなさい。

Our expectations often affect how we feel about waiting in a line. Uncertainty magnifies the stress of waiting, while feedback in the form of expected wait times and explanations for delays tends to improve the experience. And beating expectations improves our mood. That is why Disney, the acknowledged master of human (　①　), (1)overestimates wait times for rides, so that guests are pleasantly surprised when they get on a popular attraction ahead of schedule.

Perhaps the biggest influence on our feelings about lines has to do with our perception of fairness. Usually, the first in line should get to go first. At the same time, fairness also dictates that the length of a line should be commensurate with the value of the product or service sought. (2)The more valuable it is, ( is presumably / the / willing / one / wait / longer / to ). (　②　), the express line in a supermarket exists on the assumption that no reasonable person would agree a child buying a single candy should wait behind a couple buying groceries for the next two weeks.

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　biology　　イ　psychology　　ウ　economics　　エ　anthropology (　　　)

⑵　下線部(1)をすることによって客はどのように感じるか。日本語で答えなさい。 (5点)

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⑶　下線部(2)の(　　)内の語句を並べかえて，英文を完成させなさい。 (4点)

The more valuable it is,

　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　.

⑷　(　②　)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　However　　イ　Additionally　　ウ　Instead　　エ　Hence (　　　)

⑸　不確実性が列に並んでいる人のストレスを強めるのに対して，ストレスを軽減させるものは何か。本文から抜き出し，始めと終わりの１語を書きなさい。 (完答4点)

始めの１語　　　　　　　　　　終わりの１語

⑹　スーパーのエクスプレス・ラインはどのような前提のもとに存在するか。説明する次の文を完成させなさい。 （3点×2）

分別がある人なら，(　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　)が

(　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　)の後ろに

並ぶべきだと言い張ることはしない，という前提。