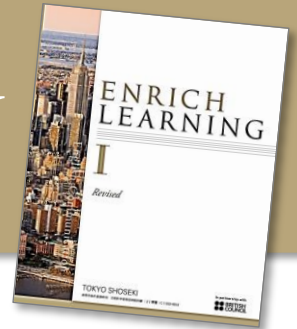


## ENRICH LEARNING

English Communication I Revised



## 指導を広げる充実のDマイスターコンテンツ

(指導者用デジタルコンテンツ集)

指導者用デジタルブック  
からも再生できます！

## ①題材に引き込む 導入動画

Unitの題材を導入するための  
1分間前後の短い動画です。  
スキーマの活性化に最適！動画の再生中に  
字幕のON / OFFを  
自由に切り替え可能！

## ②読解力を育てる 補充リーディング

## Unit 2 What do superstitions mean to you?

次の文章を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

## Japanese Superstitions

One interesting thing about living in Japan is discovering Japanese superstitions. Some are the same as other countries, but others are unique to Japan. Let's look at some of the more interesting ones.

Some superstitions are ways of making people remember good advice. For example, if you sleep just after a meal, you will turn into a cow! People say this to discourage laziness. Similarly, girls are told that if they put their dolls away late after the Doll's Festival, they will get married late in the future. This encourages them to do it on time. Also, telling children, "Don't play with fire, or you will wet the bed," is a way to discourage dangerous behaviour. Some strange sounding superstitions are also good advice. For example, "Don't whistle at night, or a snake will come to your house." The real reason is probably that whistling might annoy your neighbours. Another one is, "When you hear thunder, cover your belly button." If you do this, it makes you bend lower and that might be safer in a storm!

Food is a popular topic in Japan, so there are superstitions about food. For example, don't eat pickled plums (*umeboshi*) together with *rei* (*unagi*). Again, there is a good reason for this. Apparently, pickled plums make you want to eat more. Eels are very expensive, so eating pickled plums together with eels makes you spend too much money! Other food superstitions come from funerals. Don't pass food from one person's chopsticks to another person's chopsticks. This is because people pass bones with chopsticks after a funeral. Instead, pass food by putting it on a dish. Also, don't stand chopsticks up in a rice bowl because that's how people serve rice to the dead.

Japan also has other superstitions about funerals and death. For example, don't put your pillow to the north of your bed because dead bodies lie with their head pointing north. Also, don't write a person's name in red ink, because the names on grave markers are red. Two more death superstitions come from words with similar sounds. First, if you see a *hearse*, hide your thumbs. The Japanese word for thumb means "parent finger", so hiding your thumbs means protecting your parents. The second is that if you cut your nails after dark, you will not be present when your parents die. This is because "yuzume" sounds like "cutting your nails at night" but also "making your life shorter".

Words with similar sounds make some numbers unlucky in Japan. The number four is unlucky because "shi" sounds like "death" in Japanese. Gifts of things like plates are in sets of three or five, but never four. Nine is also an unlucky number because "ku" sounds like pain or suffering. That's why combs are rarely given as presents - because the Japanese word "kushi" sounds like nine. And because these numbers are unlucky, many Japanese hotels, hospitals, and apartment buildings don't have room numbers ending in four or nine. Other numbers are lucky in Japan, however. The number seven

is lucky because it is an important number in Buddhism, and eight is a lucky number because of its shape. Eight is often associated with money.

Another superstition about money is that if you have big earlobes\*, you will be rich. This is because *Daiokuten*, one of Japan's seven gods, has huge earlobes. There are superstitions about other parts of the body too. For example, if someone has cold fingers, their heart is warm, and if you sneeze, it means someone is speaking ill of you. One interesting body superstition is about teeth. When children are growing up, their baby teeth fall out. The superstition is that when upper teeth fall out, you should put them under the veranda. On the other hand, when lower teeth fall out, you should throw them onto the roof. So, the upper teeth go down and the lower teeth go up. It means that you hope your new teeth will grow straight!

Finally, animals and nature can be signs of good or bad luck in Japan. Seeing a spider in the morning is good luck, so don't kill spiders in the morning. However, seeing a spider at night is bad luck, so you can kill it! A crow's "caw" also means something bad will happen, but seeing a double rainbow is good luck. And perhaps the most famous sign of good luck in Japan is a four-leaf clover. Four-leaf clovers are considered lucky around the world. For example, we see them on the green car of trains in Japan, and on the badge of Celtic Football Club in Scotland. This superstition is truly international. Now, do you want to find a four-leaf clover? Good luck!

\*hearse 霊柩車 \*earlobes 耳たぶ

問1 下線のdangerous behaviourはどこでは何を指しているか。次から1つ選びなさい。

- a) talking to children
- b) playing with fire
- c) wetting the bed
- d) believing superstitions

問2 次の各質問に合う答えをそれぞれ1つ選びなさい。

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
  - a) Japanese superstitions are all good advice.
  - b) Japan has a great variety of superstitions.
  - c) Many Japanese words sound the same.
  - d) Superstitions are the same in every country.
2. What is the common topic in paragraph 3 and 4?
  - a) Superstitions about death.
  - b) Superstitions about presents.
  - c) Superstitions about numbers.
  - d) Superstitions about hospitals.

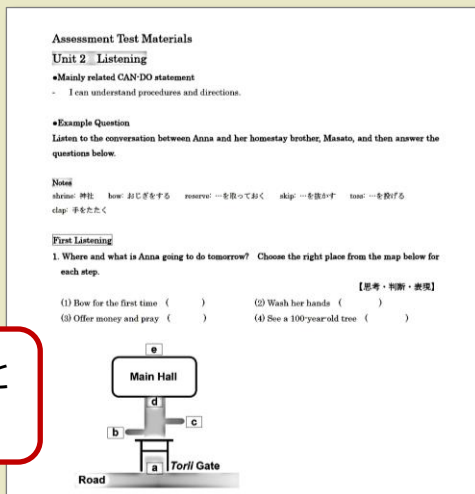
問3 次の各英文が本文の内容に合うように、空所に適切な1語を入れなさい。

各Unitに1本ずつ、  
類似のトピックの  
600～700語程度の  
オリジナル長文を用意。大学入試の出題形式を  
意識した設問！

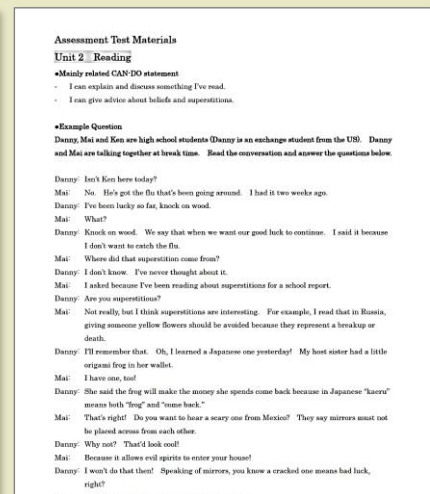
### ③多角的に力を測る 評価問題

#### ●評価問題素材集 教科書で学んだスキルを 初見の英文で測る問題

リスニング(音声つき)と  
リーディングの2種類！

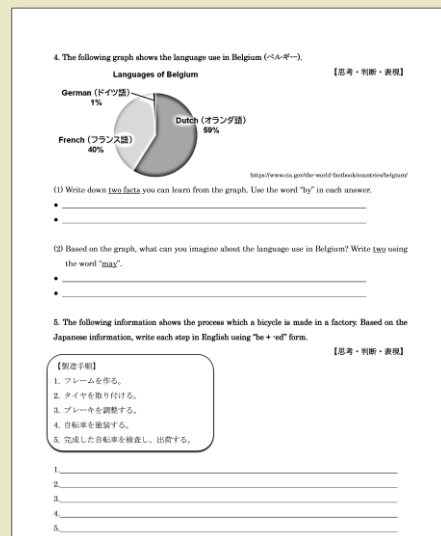
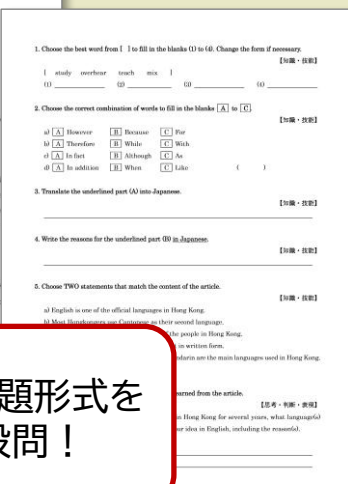
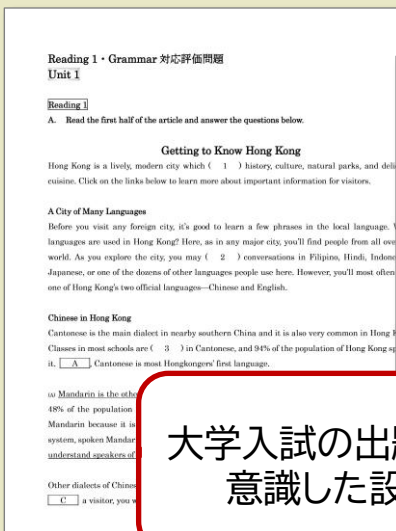


すべての問題に  
「知識・技能」、「思考・判断・表現」の  
観点を明示！



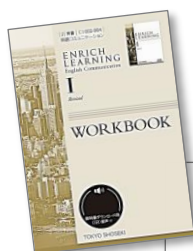
#### ●Reading 1 対応評価問題 教科書本文に完全対応した総合問題

#### ●Grammar 対応評価問題 教科書の文法の理解を確認する問題



大学入試の出題形式を  
意識した設問！

### 準拠教材「WORKBOOK」掲載の大学入試問題も Dマイスターからデータを使用できます！



各Unitに「長文問題」1題、  
「英作文問題」1～2題の  
合計22題！

#### 掲載している主な大学

同志社大学、津田塾大学、  
福島大学、宮崎大学、富山大学、  
琉球大学、一橋大学、熊本大学、  
九州大学 など（掲載順）