確認問題
336

ことわざ・教養・背景知識 CHECK TEST

英語圏の文化・習慣チートシート（長文の背景知識） 確認問題集

英語圏の文化・習慣の確認問題22問。祝日・学校・チップの短文読解と、会話・語句で背景知識を使う練習。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／22問

表で解いて、裏で答え合わせ。まちがえた所は元のシートへ。

◆ Ⅰ 次の英文を読み、問いに答えよ

Every November, airports and highways across the United States become extremely crowded. The reason is Thanksgiving, which falls on the fourth Thursday of the month. For many Americans, it is the most important family holiday of the year, and people travel long distances to share a large meal, usually with roast turkey, with their relatives. The next day, known as Black Friday, many stores offer big discounts, and some shoppers line up before dawn. Canada also celebrates Thanksgiving, but there it comes earlier, in October.

1 Why do airports in the United States become crowded in November?

a Because many people fly abroad to go shopping
b Because airlines offer big discounts on Black Friday
c Because many people travel to spend Thanksgiving with their families
d Because many Canadians visit the United States

2 下線部 falls on の意味に最も近いものを選べ。

a drops onto　b takes place on　c is canceled on
d is decided on

3 Which of the following agrees with the passage?

a Most Americans eat at restaurants on Thanksgiving.
b Thanksgiving in Canada comes before Thanksgiving in the United States.
c Thanksgiving is always held on November 4.
d Black Friday is the day before Thanksgiving.

◆ Ⅱ 次の英文を読み、問いに答えよ

In Britain, the term "public school" can confuse visitors. Although the name suggests a school run by the government, it usually refers to an old and expensive private school, such as Eton. Schools funded by the government are called state schools. Students in England usually take exams called GCSEs at around the age of sixteen, and many go on to study for A levels, which universities use when deciding whom to admit.

4 According to the passage, what does "public school" usually mean in Britain?

a A school run by the government
b An expensive private school with a long history
c A school that anyone can attend for free
d A university open to the public

5 下線部 whom to admit の意味に最も近いものを選べ。

a which students to accept　b how much money to charge
c what mistakes to confess　d which teachers to hire

6 Which of the following agrees with the passage?

a Universities in Britain do not use exam results.
b British state schools are paid for by the government.
c Students in England take A levels before GCSEs.
d Eton is a typical state school.

◆ Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、問いに答えよ

When Japanese tourists visit the United States, two things often surprise them at the cash register. First, the price on the tag is usually not the final price, because sales tax is added when you pay, and the tax rate differs from state to state. Second, at restaurants, customers are expected to leave a tip of around 15 to 20 percent. This is not simply a reward for excellent service; for many servers, tips make up a large part of their income. In Britain, by contrast, a service charge is often included in the bill.

7 What is the first thing that surprises Japanese tourists at the cash register?

a They do not have to pay any tax.
b They may have to pay more than the price on the tag.
c They must pay in cash.
d The prices are the same in every state.

8 下線部 make up の意味に最も近いものを選べ。

a decorate　b apologize for　c form　d invent

9 Which of the following agrees with the passage?

a Servers in the United States earn little money from tips.
b Sales tax in the United States is already included in the price tag.
c Tips in the United States are given only for excellent service.
d A service charge is often part of the restaurant bill in Britain.

◆ Ⅳ 会話・場面に合うものとして最も適切なものを選べ

10 A: Achoo! / B: ＿＿＿ / A: Thank you.

a Help yourself.　b Excuse me.　c Bless you.　d Good for you.

11 A: I haven't missed a single day of school this year. ＿＿＿ / B: That's amazing!

a Speak of the devil.　b Bless you.　c Knock on wood.
d Cheers.

12 A: My job interview is tomorrow. / B: Good luck! I'll keep my ＿＿＿ crossed.

a arms　b fingers　c hands　d legs

13 A: Can I bring anything to the party on Saturday? / B: Sure. It's a potluck, so ＿＿＿

a please bring a dish to share.
b you don't need to bring anything.　c please wear a costume.
d it will start at midnight.

14 パーティーの招待状に RSVP by May 10 とある。どうすればよいか。

a 5月10日までに会費を払う　b 5月10日以降に贈り物を送る
c 5月10日に会場に来る　d 5月10日までに出欠の返事をする

15 英国の友人からのメールに、パーティーの日付が 03/04 とある。パーティーはいつか。

a 3月14日　b 4月3日　c 3月4日　d 4月30日

16 英語圏で、手のひらを下に向けて手招きをすると、どう受け取られることがあるか。

a「わからない」という合図　b「あっちへ行け」という合図
c「幸運を祈る」という合図　d「お金を払って」という合図

◆ V 空所に入る最も適切なものを選べ

17 After high school, Emma took a ＿＿＿ year and worked as a volunteer in Kenya before starting university.

a free　b break　c gap　d leave

18 Our neighbors are having a ＿＿＿ sale this weekend to get rid of their old furniture.

a garage　b office　c kitchen　d station

19 Lucy was nervous because she had not yet found a partner to go to the ＿＿＿ with.

a baby shower　b potluck　c prom　d sleepover

20 We didn't want to discuss anything serious, so we just made ＿＿＿ about the weather.

a short talk　b big talk　c small talk　d low talk

21 On October 31, children in costumes knocked on our door and shouted, "＿＿＿!"

a Trick or treat　b Cheers　c Bless you　d Happy New Year

◆ VI 日本語を英語に直せ

22 多くの英語圏の国では、プレゼントをもらったらその場で開けるのが一般的だ。

1 **c Because many people travel to spend Thanksgiving with their families**
The reason is Thanksgiving と travel long distances … with their relatives をまとめた言い換え。「空港が混む＝帰省ラッシュ」と行間を読む。割引は店の話。

2 **b takes place on**
fall on＋日付＝（行事・祝日が）～に当たる。My birthday falls on a Sunday this year. のように使う。「落ちる」と直訳させる誤答に注意。

3 **b Thanksgiving in Canada comes before Thanksgiving in the United States.**
カナダは10月、米国は11月なので一致。the fourth Thursday（第4木曜）を「4日」にした数字のずれ、The next day を「前日」にした時のずれが誤答。

4 **b An expensive private school with a long history**
Although the name suggests ～, it usually refers to …（名前は～を思わせるが、実は…）の譲歩→主張。old and expensive private school の言い換え。公立は state school。

5 **a which students to accept**
admit には「認める」のほか「入学・入場を許可する」の意味がある。大学が A levels を使って決めること＝合格者。confess（白状する）は「認める」の別の意味を使った誤答。

6 **b British state schools are paid for by the government.**
funded by the government＝paid for by the government。Eton は public school の例、GCSE（16歳ごろ）の後に A levels（go on to）なので順序が逆。

7 **b They may have to pay more than the price on the tag.**
the price on the tag is usually not the final price（税が後から加わる）の言い換え。税率は州ごとに違う（differs from state to state）ので「どの州でも同じ」は逆。

8 **c form**
make up＝（全体の一部を）構成する。tips make up a large part of their income＝チップが収入の大部分を占める。「でっち上げる」「埋め合わせる」の意味もある多義語。

9 **d A service charge is often part of the restaurant bill in Britain.**
is often included in the bill の言い換え。not simply a reward for excellent service を「よいサービスの時だけ」にした誤答、large part を little にした逆の誤答。

10 **c Bless you.**
くしゃみをした人に「お大事に」と言うのが Bless you.、言われたら Thank you. と返す。Excuse me. はくしゃみをした本人が言う言葉。

11 **c Knock on wood.**
良いことを口にした後に「この調子が続きますように」と木をたたく厄よけ。英国では Touch wood. と言う。

12 **b fingers**
keep one's fingers crossed＝幸運を祈る。人差し指と中指を交差させるジェスチャーから。後ろ手でやると「今のはうそ」の合図にもなる。

13 **a please bring a dish to share.**
potluck＝参加者が料理を持ち寄るパーティー。「何も持って来なくてよい」は potluck と矛盾する。大学や地域の集まりの定番。

14 **d 5月10日までに出欠の返事をする**
RSVP はフランス語 répondez s'il vous plaît（お返事ください）の略。by は「～までに」（期限）で、until（～までずっと）と区別する。

15 **b 4月3日**
英国は日/月の順なので4月3日。米国は月/日の順なので同じ表記が3月4日になる。どちらの国の人が書いたかに注意。

16 **b 「あっちへ行け」という合図**
英語圏の手招きは手のひらを上に向けて指を動かす。日本式の手招きは逆の意味に見えることがある。「わからない」は肩をすくめる shrug。

17 **c gap**
a gap year＝入学前などに取る1年の休み。旅・仕事・ボランティアに使い、英国で特に一般的。before starting university がヒント。

18 **a garage**
a garage sale（a yard sale）＝自宅のガレージや庭先での不用品セール。引っ越しや片付けの時に開く。get rid of（処分する）と合う。

19 **c prom**
the prom＝米国の高校の学年末の正装ダンスパーティー。相手（partner）を誘って参加するのが一般的で、物語の定番の場面。

20 **c small talk**
small talk＝天気などの世間話。初対面やエレベーターでの短い雑談で、英国では天気の話が定番。make small talk の形で覚える。

21 **a Trick or treat**
Halloween（10月31日）に仮装した子どもが「お菓子をくれないといたずらするぞ」と家々を回る決まり文句。

22 **In many English-speaking countries, it is common to open a present as soon as you receive it.**
it is common to ～（～するのが一般的だ）。「その場で」は as soon as you receive it／right away など。In many ～ と書き、すべての国に一般化しすぎないのが採点の要。

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