

Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. 次の会話文を読んで、Lesson 1 で登場する表現を用いて①～⑥の ( ) に当てはまる語をそれぞれ書きなさい。

**知** 【各 5 点 × 6 = 30 点】

Aki: Thank you for inviting me to your new home! The ceiling is extremely high! I also like how the walls have ①( ) painted in beautiful colors.

Jane: Thanks. Actually, the ceiling just appears to ②( ) high. The designer used a technique called the Fick ③( ) to make the room look more spacious.

Aki : Wow! I'll definitely keep that in ④( ) when I buy my own house in the future. Do you have other suggestions?

Jane : Yes, for ⑤( ), another important factor to think about is the ⑥( ) you install your living room windows. I recommend them facing the south to get a lot of sunlight into the room.

Aki : I see! Thank you for the great suggestions!

2. 次の英文は京都の龍安寺に関する記事である。これを読んで、①, ②の ( ) 内の語を意味が通じるようにそれぞれ並び替えなさい。

**知** 【各 10 点 × 2 = 20 点】

### The Optical Illusion at the Zen temple Ryōanji

Optical illusions have been used in different ways around the world. First, one example is ①( have / which / historically / in / the manner / they ) been incorporated into structural designs. The *karensansui* (dry landscape) garden at the Zen temple Ryōanji in Kyoto illustrates such a use. Its surface may look completely level, but actually, it inclines towards the garden's south-east corner. Also the west-side earthen wall is slightly higher at its northern end. These factors create an optical illusion that makes this surface look deeper.

Of course, the power of optical illusions is limited. It cannot make ②( it / can / larger, / nor / the garden / make ) the surface deeper. Nonetheless, it is interesting that these techniques were applied in the 15th century.

① …one example is \_\_\_\_\_ been ….

② It cannot make \_\_\_\_\_ the surface deeper.

3. 次の英文を読んで、後の設問に答えなさい。

【各 10 点 × 5 = 50 点】

<1> ( ① ) Another technique employed recently is to create on a two-dimensional surface, the appearance of a three-dimensional object. ( ② ) In one train station, for instance, people are frequently unable to find an elevator located in a blind spot. ( ③ ) To assist them, a sign that appears to be three-dimensional is painted on the floor. ( ④ )

Q1. Where do you put the following sentence in the passage? Choose the appropriate part from ①~④.

The sign is of significant help in sending people in the right direction.

( )

Q2. According to the passage above, what is true about the technique used in the train station?

- a. It is used to help people build three-dimensional objects.
- b. It is used to help people reach a certain location that is difficult to find.
- c. It is used in blind spots, which are three-dimensional.
- d. It is used to build an elevator for people to use in the station.

( )

<2> Optical illusions can be used at an intersection with no traffic lights. Crosswalk designs that look three-dimensional have been painted on some roads to prevent traffic accidents. From the viewpoint of approaching drivers, it looks like large concrete blocks are in the road. ( ), drivers will slow down when they see them, before nearing the crosswalk. Although drivers will come to realize over time that it is just an illusion, it should be possible to find an even wider variety of useful applications in the future.

Q1. Choose the appropriate word for the blank.

- a. Closely
- b. Hopefully
- c. Nonetheless
- d. Unfortunately

( )

Q2. What is true about optical illusions used in crosswalks?

- a. Drivers who have spent a lot of time driving are more likely to slow down.
- b. They can replace traffic lights in an intersection.
- c. It takes a lot of time for the illusions to come to effect.
- d. The drivers will realize eventually that the concrete blocks are illusions.

( )

Q3. Have you ever experienced any optical illusions in your daily life?

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