

Short Reading

Class :

Number :

Name :

<食 1 > 310 words

英文を読んで後の問いに答えなさい。

Hello, everyone. Today, I'd like to talk about Japanese green tea. What kind of Japanese green tea do you like? There are many kinds of Japanese green tea, for example, *Sencha*, *Bancha*, and *Houjicha*.

What kind of Japanese green tea is drunk often? Please look at this *table. This table shows the kinds of Japanese green tea people drink most often. The *percentage of people who drink *Sencha* the most often is the highest of the three kinds. I thought *Houjicha*, my grandmother's favorite kind of Japanese green tea, is drunk most often by many people. But, it is the third and *Bancha* is the second.

Now I'll tell you an interesting thing I learned in Kyoto. Do you know that there is a nice shop for Japanese green tea in Kyoto and people can make tea there? I heard that from my father. We went to the shop during the winter vacation. A woman working there told us about *Gyokuro*, a kind of Japanese green tea. We learned how to make *Gyokuro* from her. She said, "To enjoy the *mild taste of *Gyokuro*, please use water of about 50°C." My father and I made the tea with water of about 50°C and drank it. I was surprised because the tea had a very mild taste. I said, "I have never drunk tea like this." The woman said, "This is a way to enjoy the mild taste of *Gyokuro*."

The temperature of water is different *depending on the kind of Japanese green tea. I learned that after visiting the shop in Kyoto. Now I make *Sencha* with water of about 70°C. It is a good temperature for *Sencha*. I make *Sencha* and enjoy the taste of it with my family after dinner every day. I want you to enjoy drinking Japanese green tea. Thank you.

In 2008, Japan imported fruits from these countries.



table 表 percentage 率・割合 mild まろやかな depending on~ ~次第で

Question: 次の文のうち、本文の内容とあっていれば○を、間違っていれば×を () に書きなさい。

1. The table shows that *Houjicha* is drunk most often by many people.
2. The writer's father told the writer that there is a nice Japanese green tea shop in Kyoto where people can make tea.
3. The writer visited a nice Japanese green tea shop during the winter vacation with his friends.
4. The writer was surprised to find that the tea the woman working at the tea shop made was very mild.
5. The writer learned the temperature of water is different depending on the kind of tea and now enjoys tea with his family every day.

1. () 2. () 3. () 4. () 5. ()

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<食2> 355 words

英文を読んで後の問いに答えなさい。

If you hear the word “salt,” what do you think of? Maybe some of you think of the salt which you use at the kitchen table, and others think of sea water. We can buy salt at food shops or supermarkets and use it every day. We know salt is important for our body like air and water, but many people don’t know how it is used in our lives.

Have you ever heard how salt is used in Japan? Salt is also used in the food *industry to make *miso*, *shoyu*, *processed food, *and so on. The *amount of salt used at home and in the food industry was about 1 million tons in 2007. But this is not all the salt used in Japan. We use about 9 million tons a year! How can people use so much salt?

We can find the answer in the *chemical industry. When salt is *broken down, we can get other *substances. By using these, many kinds of things are made in factories. For example, glass, paper, medicine, CDs, and parts of computers. The chemical industry uses over 7 million tons of salt in a year to make a lot of things we use in our lives. The salt for the chemical industry usually comes from foreign countries. So, we can also understand that our lives are supported by foreign countries through the salt.

Salt is also used for traffic *safety. In some places, salt is put on the roads when it is very cold. Why? Because the salt can *de-ice the road. Then we can walk, ride a bike, and drive a car on the road more safely. The amount of salt used for this purpose is about 600 thousand tons in a year.

We have found that there are many uses for salt in our lives. What happens if we don’t have enough salt? Maybe we will see some changes in our lives. Salt is important and useful for our lives. When you use salt at home next time, please remember this and try to learn more about the things which are made from salt.

industry 産業 processed food 加工食品 ~and so on ~等 amount 量 chemical 化学

break down 分解する substance 物質 safety 安全 de-ice 氷を解かす

Question: 次の文のうち、本文の内容とあっていれば○を、間違っていれば×を () に書きなさい。

1. People are very familiar with salt and many of them are not sure about the way they are used in our everyday lives.
2. Most of the salt used in Japan in a year is used at home and in the food industry to make *miso*, *shoyu*, processed food, and so on.
3. Much foreign salt used in Japan is broken down and used to make glass, paper, medicine, CDs and parts of computers.
4. When it is very cold, we put salt on the roads and melt the ice so that we can walk, ride a bike, and drive a car more safely.
5. The writer wants us to be more interested, in our lives, in the things which are made from salt.

1. () 2. () 3. () 4. () 5. ()

Short Reading

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<食3>403 words

次の英文は、高校生の佐知子（Sachiko）がスピーチコンテストに出場した時の原稿です。よく読んで、後の設問に答えなさい。

Have you ever eaten whale meat? Last year many students in Wakayama ate whale meat at school. I ate it at school, too. That was my first time, and it was delicious. Then our teacher said, “When I was young, whale meat was eaten by many people.” I was surprised to hear that. So I started to learn about whales.

About 400 years ago, people in Wakayama started to catch whales in their own way. After that, many people in other parts of Japan used the same way to catch whales. I am very proud of that. In those days, it wasn't easy for Japanese people to get other kinds of meat, so they cooked whale meat in many different ways and ate many parts of a whale. In 1832, an interesting book was written. It was about many different ways of cooking 68 parts of the whale. The whale was a very important animal to the people for a long time.

However after World War II, the Japanese way of life changed a lot. More people started to eat different kinds of meat. About 20 years ago, the IWC wanted many countries to stop catching whales. As a result, in Japan, there aren't many people who eat whale meat now. I think people in Wakayama feel a little sad about that.

Why are many students in Wakayama able to eat whale meat at school? In Japan, people catch some kinds of whales to do some research. After the research, the whales are also used in some useful ways. For example, in Wakayama the meat of the whales is used for school lunches. Now, in some places like Tokyo and Osaka, many people are interested in it. They are going to give the students some chances to eat whale meat for school lunch. I think that is good news to people in Wakayama.

I learned a lot about whales — the ways of cooking whale meat, the history of catching whales, and so on. Whale meat is an important part of our traditional food, and we are losing it. But it is not the only food we are losing. In Wakayama, there are some other kinds of traditional food we should try to keep for a long time. I think traditional food is a great part of the food culture. We should learn about our traditional food and keep it for the future.

Question: 次の文のうち、本文の内容とあっていれば○を、間違っていれば×を（ ）に書きなさい。

1. Last year, Sachiko ate whale meat at school for the first time.
2. About 400 years ago, it was easy for people in Wakayama to enjoy not only whale meat but also other kinds of meat.
3. After World War II, many Japanese people asked the IWC to stop catching whales.
4. In Wakayama, some of the whales caught for the research are used for school lunches after the research is done.
5. Sachiko learned that whale meat is a great part of the food culture because it is the only food they are losing.

1. () 2. () 3. () 4. () 5. ()

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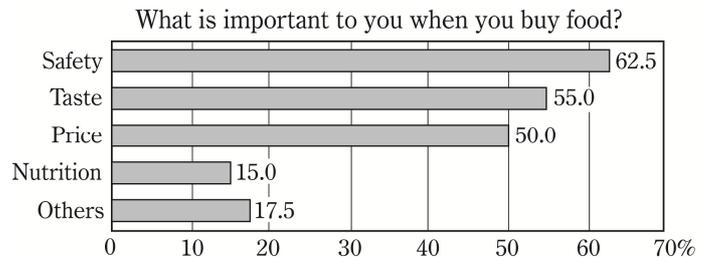
Number :

Name :

<食4>425 words

鈴木先生 (Mr. Suzuki) とジョーンズ先生 (Ms. Jones) が、授業の中で生徒の家族を対象としたアンケートの結果を見せながら、生徒たちと話をしています。その会話を読んで、(1)~(5)の問いに答えなさい。

Mr. Suzuki: What's important to you when you buy food? Today I'll show you the result of a survey. Look at this graph. Safety comes first. Taste comes next. What's important to your family, Taro?



Taro: Price. My mother buys cheaper food.

Mr. Suzuki: I see. 50% of the families answered "price." How about your family, Yumi?

Yumi: My mother is very interested in safety. I often go to the supermarket with her. We buy safer food.

Ms. Jones: How do you know the food is safer, Yumi?

Yumi: Well, for example, when we buy vegetables, we can see where they are from. At some supermarkets there are pictures of the people who grow vegetables. That *reassures us. So, we buy those vegetables, *even if they are a little expensive.

Ken: I'm happy to hear that. My father grows vegetables, and you can see his picture when you buy them.

Yumi: Oh, really? Where can I buy them?

Ken: At the supermarket in front of the City Library.

Yumi: OK. I'll go and buy your father's vegetables next time.

Ken: Thank you, Yumi. My father tries to grow safer vegetables for the people who eat them.

Ms. Jones: How nice! When I was in America, I never saw vegetables with pictures of the people who grew them. So in Japan when I see those vegetables, I often buy them. They reassure me. What do you think, Mr. Suzuki?

Mr. Suzuki: I think so, too. I often buy those vegetables. They are delicious.

Taro: I agree with you, and I think eating vegetables is good for our health, but I like meat better.

Ms. Jones: I know many young Japanese people eat a lot of meat. They eat too much *fat. It's a really big problem.

Mr. Suzuki: That's right. We should think about the food we eat and the *amount of food we eat. When I buy food, I think about these things. Look at the *graph again. Only 15% of the families answered "*nutrition."

Ms. Jones: I can't believe it. We should know what's in food and eat a *well-balanced diet.

Mr. Suzuki: You're right. It's important.

Naoko: Yes. My mother cares about nutrition. She often tells me to eat more vegetables and other healthy foods.

Mr. Suzuki: That's good. We're very interested in the *safety of food. That's very important. But if we want

to be healthy, it's not enough. We should have a well-balanced diet, too. I want you to understand this, and I hope all of you live a healthy life.

reassure 安心させる even if~ たとえ~でも fat 脂肪分 amount 量 nutrition 栄養分
well-balanced diet バランスのとれた食品 safety 安全性

Question: 次の文のうち、本文の内容とあっていれば○を、間違っていれば×を（ ）に書きなさい。

1. Mr. Suzuki and Mr. Jones are talking about what's important when they buy foods with their students, using the result of a survey.
2. As Yumi's mother cares about the safety of food, she tries to buy cheaper food at the supermarket.
3. Yumi is going to buy Ken's father's vegetables with a picture which shows that he grew those vegetables.
4. The two teachers advise Taro to have vegetables for his health, but Taro likes meat so much that he is getting very fat.
5. Mr. Suzuki believes that, in order to stay healthy, we have to be interested not only in the safety of food, but also in its nutrition.

1. () 2. () 3. () 4. () 5. ()