Lesson 1・Education & Academia

教育と学問 ｜ 文法:名詞構文の読解(the extent to which ～)

英検1級 Worksheet

Name: Date: Score: / 68

1 Vocabulary — 意味を書こう

英語 → 日本語(1点×12)

1. instructive
2. treatise
3. doctorate
4. prodigy
5. adjunct
6. peruse
7. puberty
8. pedantic
9. inculcate
10. gist
11. satchel
12. rub off

2 Fill in — 下の語から選び、必要なら形を変えて入れよう

(1点×10・2語は使わない)

annotate　collegiate　cursory　emeritus　expulsion　impart　pedagogy　rigor　rubric　semester　seminary　varsity

1. Students who fail a required course must retake it the following (　　).
2. A good teacher does more than (　　) knowledge; she inspires curiosity.
3. The program is famous for its academic (　　) and heavy reading load.
4. (　　) sports attract huge crowds in the United States.
5. He studied theology at a (　　) before becoming a teacher.
6. She was the captain of the (　　) tennis team.
7. A (　　) glance at the essay revealed several spelling mistakes.
8. The professor (　　) still gives a guest lecture every spring.
9. Students are asked to (　　) the text with their own questions.
10. The teacher shared the grading (　　) so that students knew what was expected.

3 Choose — 正しいものを選ぼう

A～Dから1つ(1点×4)

1. The university takes (　　) very seriously. Any student who copies another person's work without credit may fail the course or even be expelled.

A pedagogy　B accreditation　C immersion　D plagiarism

2. The doctor's handwriting was so (　　) that the pharmacist had to call him to check the name of the medicine.

A precocious　B instructive　C illegible　D emeritus

3. A degree in chemistry is a (　　) for the position, so applicants without one will not be considered.

A prerequisite　B rubric　C satchel　D gist

4. Ms. Lee encourages her students to be (　　). She believes that asking questions is the first step toward real understanding.

A illegible　B inquisitive　C pedantic　D indulgent

Lesson 1・Grammar

名詞構文の読解(the extent to which ～)

英検1級 Worksheet

💡 名詞構文の読解(the extent to which ～)

【名詞構文】1級の英文では、文で書ける内容を「名詞のかたまり」にまとめることが多い。He refused to help. → his refusal to help(彼が手伝いを拒んだこと)。【the extent to which ～】「～がどの程度…か」:The extent to which schools adopt the model depends on the results.(学校がそのモデルをどの程度採用するかは結果次第だ)。to which の which は the extent を受ける(adopt the model to the extent)。

例:The extent to which children benefit from homework depends on their age.(子どもが宿題からどの程度利益を得るかは年齢による)

例:The rapid growth of online courses has changed the way in which knowledge is imparted.(オンライン講座の急速な成長が、知識の伝え方を変えた)

例:Her refusal to accept the rules led to her expulsion.(規則を受け入れることを拒んだため、彼女は退学になった)

4 Word Order — 並べかえて文を書こう

文頭も小文字にしてあります(2点×5)

1. 学生がどの程度講義に没頭するかは、教授の熱意による。

a lecture / the professor's enthusiasm / students become / to which / engrossed in / depends on / the extent

.

---

2. 知識の伝え方は、この50年で劇的に変化した。

in which / dramatically / knowledge / is imparted / in the past fifty years / has changed / the way

.

---

3. 彼が論文の盗用を認めたことが、彼の除名につながった。

to / of / his expulsion / from the program / led / plagiarism / his admission .

---

4. 数学の学位は、その職の前提条件だ。

a prerequisite / in mathematics / the position / for / is / a degree .

---

5. 親が子どもを甘やかす程度は、文化によって大きく異なる。

parents / coddle / their children / varies greatly / from culture to culture / to which / the degree

.

★ Challenge — 今回の文法を使って、自分のことについて1文書こう

(採点なし)

例:The extent to which children benefit from homework depends on their age.(子どもが宿題からどの程度利益を得るかは年齢による)

Lesson 1・Summary

要約(90〜110語)— 英文の要点を自分の言葉でまとめよう

英検1級 Worksheet

5 Summary — 英文を要約しよう　90〜110語(16点)

In many countries, homework has long been considered an essential part of education. Teachers assign exercises so that students can practice what they have learned in class, and parents often judge the quality of a school by the amount of homework it gives. Recently, however, several schools have decided to abolish homework for younger children altogether, and the idea is attracting attention around the world. In Finland, for example, which is often praised for the quality of its schools, students receive relatively little homework compared with those in many other countries.

Supporters of the change point to research suggesting that homework does little to improve the academic performance of elementary school students. Instead, they argue, long evenings spent on worksheets can damage children's attitude toward learning and leave them too tired to read for pleasure, play outside, or spend time with their families. Some teachers say that, freed from checking homework, they can spend more time preparing engaging lessons. Others note that much homework is actually completed by parents, which makes it a poor measure of what children can do on their own.

Opponents, however, warn that removing homework may widen the gap between students. Children whose parents read with them and take them to museums will continue to learn at home, while those from less advantaged families may receive little support outside school. They also argue that homework teaches skills such as time management and self-discipline, which will become increasingly important as children move on to secondary school and university. Without regular practice at home, they say, students may also forget what they learned in class more quickly.

🖍 多くの国で宿題は教育に欠かせないとされてきたが、最近、低学年の宿題を廃止する学校が出てきた。賛成派は宿題が小学生の学力をほとんど伸ばさず、学ぶ意欲を損なうと主張する。反対派は家庭による格差の拡大と、時間管理などの能力が身につかないことを心配している。

💡 本文の表現をそのまま写さず、言いかえ(paraphrase)を使おう。具体例や数字は省いてOK。

語数:　　words(90〜110)　　言いかえた表現:　　個

☐ 各段落の要点を入れた　☐ 本文をそのまま写していない　☐ 具体例は省いた　☐ つなぎ言葉(However など)を使った

内容	構成	語彙	文法	合計
/ 4	/ 4	/ 4	/ 4	/ 16

Lesson 1・Essay Writing

英作文(200〜240語)— 理由を3つ挙げて意見を書こう

英検1級 Worksheet

TOPIC

Agree or disagree: Standardized testing does more harm than good in education

賛成か反対か:標準テストは教育において益よりも害が大きい

💡 アイデアのヒント(使わなくてもOK):学習の幅が狭まる(テストに出る内容だけを教える) ／ 生徒のストレス・創造性の低下 ／ 公平で客観的な比較ができる(反対の立場の理由) ／ 学校の弱点を見つけて資源を配分できる(反対の立場の理由)

① 意見 Introduction	② 理由1 First, …	③ 理由2 Second, …	④ 理由3 Finally, …	⑤ 結論 In conclusion, …

6 My Essay （16点）

語数:　　words(200〜240)　　使えたレッスンの単語:　　個

☐ 意見を最初にはっきり書いた　☐ 理由を3つ挙げた　☐ 理由ごとに具体例　☐ 今回の文法を使った

☐ 結論で意見を繰り返した

内容	構成	語彙	文法	合計
/ 4	/ 4	/ 4	/ 4	/ 16

Answer Key・Lesson 1

解答(先生用)

英検1級 Worksheet

1 Vocabulary

1. 有益な 2. 論文 3. 博士号 4. 天才 5. 付属物 6. 熟読する 7. 思春期 8. 学者ぶった 9. 教え込む 10. 要旨 11. 学生かばん 12. こすり落とす

2 Fill in

1. semester 2. impart 3. rigor 4. Collegiate 5. seminary 6. varsity 7. cursory 8. emeritus 9. annotate 10. rubric(使わない語:expulsion, pedagogy)

3 Choose

1. D(plagiarism) 2. C(illegible) 3. A(prerequisite) 4. B(inquisitive)

4 Word Order

1. The extent to which students become engrossed in a lecture depends on the professor's enthusiasm.
2. The way in which knowledge is imparted has changed dramatically in the past fifty years.
3. His admission of plagiarism led to his expulsion from the program.
4. A degree in mathematics is a prerequisite for the position.
5. The degree to which parents coddle their children varies greatly from culture to culture.

5 Summary(解答例・100語)

Although homework has traditionally been regarded as vital to education, some schools have recently stopped assigning it to young children. Those in favor of this policy argue that homework hardly improves the achievement of elementary school pupils and may instead reduce their enthusiasm for learning and the time they have for other valuable activities. It also allows teachers to focus on improving their lessons. On the other hand, critics fear that abolishing homework could increase inequality, since children from supportive families will keep learning at home while others may not. Moreover, they believe homework develops important skills such as self-discipline.

要点:話題:宿題は不可欠とされてきたが、低学年の宿題を廃止する学校が増えている ／ 賛成側:学力向上の効果が小さく、学習意欲や遊び・家族の時間を損なう。教師は授業準備に時間を使える ／ 反対側:家庭環境による格差が広がり、時間管理や自己管理の力が育たない

6 Essay(解答例・215語)

Standardized tests are used in many countries to measure students' progress and compare schools. While they offer a convenient way to collect data, I firmly believe that they do more harm than good in education. First, standardized testing narrows what is taught. When schools are judged by test results, teachers feel pressure to concentrate their time on the limited range of skills that appear on the exam. Subjects such as art and music, as well as interdisciplinary projects, are often reduced or abandoned. As a result, students may leave school with high scores but little ability to apply their knowledge. Second, high-stakes tests damage students' attitude toward learning. Children who are constantly preparing for exams learn to value correct answers rather than curiosity. Inquisitive students who enjoy exploring difficult questions may come to see learning as a stressful competition. Finally, the tests are less fair than they appear. Wealthy families can pay for cram schools and private tutors who teach test-taking techniques, so scores often reflect a family's income as much as a student's ability. Students who cannot afford such help start at a clear disadvantage. In conclusion, although standardized tests provide useful statistics, they narrow the curriculum, weaken students' motivation, and reinforce inequality. Schools should therefore rely on a wider range of assessment methods.

採点の目安(各4点)

内容:要点・理由が的確か ／ 構成:意見→理由(3つ)→結論、つなぎ言葉 ／ 語彙:言いかえ・レッスンの語 ／ 文法:時制・一致・今回の文法の正確さ。語数が指定より大きく外れる場合は減点。

日本語訳(3 Choose)

1. 大学は盗用を非常に重く見ている。(plagiarism＝盗用・剽窃)
2. 医師の字は判読できなかった。(illegible＝判読不能な)
3. 化学の学位はその職の前提条件だ。(prerequisite＝前提条件・必須条件)
4. 生徒に好奇心旺盛であるよう勧める。(inquisitive＝知りたがりの・探究心のある)