

資料1 読み物教材リスト

テーマ	日本語タイトル	英語タイトル	Level 1		Level 2	
			語数	レベル	語数	レベル
学校	世界の学校	Compulsory Education Systems	269	7.2	272	6.1
	日本とアメリカの学校	Junior High School Student Life (part1)	254	6	249	4.9
	日本の中学生の放課後の過ごし方	Junior High School Student Life (part2)	223	6.4	218	5.7
食文化	世界の食事作法	The Etiquette of Eating	184	5.2	185	4.4
	ファーストフードとスローフード	Fast Food and Slow Food	190	5.2	205	4.1
	郷土料理	Local Foods	217	6	220	5.4
	各国の食事	World Foods	188	4.7	192	4.1
	和食	Japanese Food	182	7.3	184	6.9
ボランティア	高齢者支援	Aged Society	188	6.5	186	5.9
	障害者支援－盲導犬－	Helping Visually-impaired People —Seeing-eye Dogs—	203	6.6	202	6.1
	開発途上国への支援	Helping Developing Countries	143	8.4	140	7.5
	子どもエコクラブ	Junior Eco Club	243	7.4	216	6.6
	フォスターペアレント	Foster Parenting	245	4.6	238	4.2
	どんぐり銀行	Banks for Acorns	220	5.1	220	4.3
世界平和	核兵器	Nuclear Bombs	251	7	243	5.9
	難民	Refugees	218	6.9	209	5.8
	国連	The United Nations	216	7.8	211	7.4
人権	人種差別	African-American People's Rights	281	6.4	279	5.5
	世界人権宣言と児童の権利に関する条約	Human Rights part 1	214	7.6	205	5.7
		Human Rights part 2	226	5.8	226	5.2
世界の国々・異文化	アメリカ	New York, the USA	187	5.9	174	5
	イギリス	The UK and English Humor	284	5.5	283	4.5
	オーストラリア	Australia	244	6.1	225	5.4
	南アフリカ	South Africa and Nelson Mandela	240	6.3	236	5.9
	ブラジル	Brazil	255	7.4	261	6.1
	トルコ	Turkey	252	6.9	246	5.6
	大韓民国	The Republic of Korea	204	7.8	199	6
	中国	China	218	6.2	206	5.2
環境問題	ゴミ問題	Garbage Problems	256	6.3	231	5.4
	地球温暖化	Global Warming	207	5.7	206	5.2
	オゾン層破壊	The Ozone Layer	260	5.9	257	4.8
	食糧問題	Food Problems	199	6.6	196	5.7
	森林消滅	Disappearing Forests	203	6.3	196	5.3
	人口爆発	World Population and Population Problem	206	7	203	6.3
	生物種の絶滅	Animals in Danger of Extinction	201	7.7	202	6.8
	エネルギー問題	Energy Problems	243	8.3	249	7.1

資料2 読み物教材作成基準

1 テーマと内容	教科書で扱われているテーマで、中学生が背景知識として知っているもの
2 語彙	① 教科書で扱われているもの（既習語彙） ② ①以外の JACET8000 レベル1（未習語彙） ③ ①、②以外のもの（未習語彙） *①と②の合わせた語彙を、英文全体の90%以上とする。 *②と③のうち、意味を推測できる2%以内の未習語彙には側注を付けない。
3 文法	① 中学校学習指導要領（外国語）に示されているもの ② ①の文法事項が重なったもの
4 タスク	正誤問題、多肢選択問題、Q&A、単語・英文抜粋、read and complete の5つのポストリーディング・タスク
5 読みやすさ	内容ごとに、Flesch-Kincaid 式学年レベルテストを用いて、2種類の難易度の読み物を作成する。

Compulsory Education Systems (Level 1)

In the world, there are different compulsory education systems. Each country has its own system.

In Japan, children enter elementary school when they are six years old. They study for six years at elementary school and for three years at junior high school. They have to study for nine years. Many schools have three school terms and three vacations. They have a spring vacation for about two weeks, a summer vacation for about six weeks, and a winter vacation for about two weeks.

In New Zealand, compulsory education starts when children are six years old. However, children can enter elementary school when they are five years old. Many children enter elementary school on the day after their birthdays. So, elementary school does not have an entrance ceremony. The new school year starts in January and it ends in December. School has four school terms and four vacations. Three vacations are two weeks long and one vacation is about five weeks long. Compulsory education ends when students are sixteen years old.

In Brazil, children enter elementary school when children are six years old. As for compulsory education, they study for six years at elementary school and for three years at junior high school. They study only in the morning or only in the afternoon. The new school year starts in February and it ends in December. School has two school terms and two vacations. One is a winter vacation and another is a summer vacation. The winter vacation is three weeks long and the summer vacation is about two months long. Compulsory education ends when students are fourteen years old.
(269 words, level 7.2)

elementary school 小学校

New Zealand ニュージーランド
however しかしながら enter 入学する
entrance ceremony 入学式
end 終わる

Brazil ブラジル
as for ... …について言えば

《確認問題》

英文を読み、次の各国の義務教育制度についての表を完成させましょう。

国名	義務教育期間	特徴
日本	9年	3学期制
(①)	11年	4学期制 (②) 歳で入学できる
ブラジル	(③) 年	(④) 学期制 授業は半日

In the world, there are different compulsory education systems. Each country has its own system.

In Japan, children enter elementary school when they are six years old. They study for six years at elementary school. After that, they study for three years at junior high school. They have to study for nine years. Many schools have three school terms and three vacations. They have a spring vacation for about two weeks. They also have a summer vacation for about six weeks. They have a winter vacation for about two weeks too.

In New Zealand, compulsory education starts when children are six years old. However, children can enter elementary school when they are five years old. Many children enter elementary school on the day after their birthdays. So, elementary school does not have an entrance ceremony. The new school year starts in January and it ends in December. School has four school terms and four vacations. Three vacations are two weeks long. One vacation is about five weeks long. Compulsory education ends when students are sixteen years old.

In Brazil, compulsory education starts when children are six years old. They study for six years at elementary school. They study for three years at junior high school. They study only in the morning or only in the afternoon. The new school year starts in February and it ends in December. School has two school terms. Students have two vacations. One is a winter vacation and another is a summer vacation. The winter vacation is three weeks long. The summer vacation is about two months long. Compulsory education ends when students are fourteen years old.

(272 words, level 6.1)

elementary school 小学校

too = , too

New Zealand ニュージーランド

however しかしながら enter 入学する

entrance ceremony 入学式

end 終わる

Brazil ブラジル

《確認問題》

英文を読み、次の各国の義務教育制度についての表を完成させましょう。

国名	義務教育期間	特徴
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Junior High School Student Life (Level 1)

PART 1

Yumi goes to junior high school in Japan and her father works in the USA. When she went to the USA with her mother to see her father, she made friends with an American boy living near her father's house. His name was Tom. When she talked with him, he told her about school in the USA. She found four interesting differences between school in Japan and school in the USA.

First, school in Japan starts in April, but school in the USA starts in September.

Second, students in Japan have their own classrooms to take lessons. Their teachers usually come to their classrooms when students take lessons. However, students in Japan usually move to other classrooms when they take music, fine arts, and homemaking. Students in the USA do not have their own classrooms. They cannot put their books and bags in their classrooms, so they have lockers in the corridors to do so. They often have to move to other classrooms when they take lessons. Each teacher waits for the students in each classroom.

Third, students in Japan go to school by bike, bus, or walk there, but many students in the USA go to school by school bus. It is usually yellow and black.

Fourth, students in Japan eat lunch in their classrooms, but students in the USA do not eat lunch at their classrooms. They eat their lunch in cafeterias.

Yumi was surprised at the differences and really wanted to use a school bus in the USA in the future.

(254 words, level 6.0)

the USA アメリカ合衆国

take lesson 授業を受ける

however しかしながら

fine arts 美術 homemaking 家庭

locker ロックカー corridor 廊下

cafeteria カフェテリア

《確認問題》

英文を読み、次の問いに英語で答えましょう。

- ① When does school in the USA start?
- ② Do students in the USA have their own classrooms?
- ③ How do many students in the USA go to school?
- ④ Where do students in the USA have lunch?

Junior High School Student Life (Level 2)

Part1

Yumi goes to junior high school in Japan. Her father works in the USA. When she went to the USA to see her father, she made friends with an American boy living near her father's house. His name was Tom. When she talked with him, he told her about school in the USA. She found four interesting differences between school in Japan and school in the USA.

First, school in Japan starts in April, but school in the USA starts in September.

Second, students in Japan have their own classrooms to take lessons. Their teachers usually come to their classrooms when students take lessons. However, students in Japan usually move to other classrooms when they take music, fine arts, and homemaking. In the USA, students do not have their own classrooms. They cannot put their books and bags in their classrooms. So, they have lockers in the corridors to keep them. They often have to move to other classrooms when they take lessons. Each teacher waits for the students in each classroom.

Third, students in Japan go to school by bike, bus, or walk there. In the USA, many students go to school by school bus. It is usually yellow and black.

Fourth, students in Japan eat lunch in their classrooms, but students in the USA do not eat lunch at their classrooms. They eat their lunch in cafeterias.

Yumi was surprised at the differences. She really wanted to use a school bus in the USA in the future.

(249 words, level 4.9)

the USA アメリカ合衆国

take lesson 授業を受ける

however しかしながら

fine arts 美術 homemaking 家庭

locker ロッカー corridor 廊下

cafeteria カフェテリア

《確認問題》

英文を読み、次の問いに英語で答えましょう。

- ① When does school in the USA start?
- ② Do students in the USA have their own classrooms?
- ③ How do many students in the USA go to school?
- ④ Where do students in the USA have lunch?