

WiLLies English

ウィリーズ英語塾

EIKEN TRIAL LEVEL 1 **(FIRST STAGE)**



英検コース（１級）体験用教材

- 体験レッスン１回目はDay 1 を、２回目はDay 2 を予習下さい
- 自己紹介のあと以下の流れでレッスンを行います

<1. GCC: Grammar, Composition, Communication>

- 50分レッスンの場合は前半がGCCです。講師がチャットで日本語のセンテンスを示すので、生徒は口頭で英訳していきます。
- 英検の文法問題は穴埋めや並べ替えがありますが、当校では文法問題をフルセンテンスで英訳するトレーニングを行います
- 文法力だけでなく、スピーキング力や英作文の力を同時に身につけます。
- 暗記する必要はありませんが、毎日10分でいいので英語センテンスを音読して下さい。レッスン効果が格段に上がります。

<2. RLC: Reading, Listening, Comprehension>

- 50分レッスンの場合は後半がRLCです。リピーティングやシャドウイングといった当校の音読トレーニングを実施します。
- 英検のリーディング問題やリスニングのスク립トを使って音読を行います。速読力だけでなくリスニング強化に大変効果があるトレーニングです。英語を英語のまま理解するための英語脳を作ります。
- また、「Comprehension Questions」ではこの文章を使って講師とQ&Aをしますので、ぜひ自分の意見を英語で述べて下さい。英検二次対策にも効果があります。

<3. Speaking Activity>

- テーマについて英語で自分の意見を述べる練習です。スピーキング力向上に効果があります。英検の二次試験でも必須です。もちろん事前に辞書などで調べて頂いて構いません。この繰り返しで英語力を伸ばします。

Eiken Course Trial *Level 1*

DAY 1

*Welcome to
WiLLies English!*





**Let me tell you
three things
about myself.**

I am_____ .

I'm from_____ .

I love_____ .



IT'S YOUR TURN!

I am _____ .

I'm from _____ .

I love _____ .



DAY 1

GRAMMAR, COMPOSITION, COMMUNICATION

INSTRUCTION: TRANSLATE THE JAPANESE SENTENCES INTO ENGLISH.

JAPANESE SENTENCE:

1. 日本では、熱波が原因で少なくとも80人が亡くなり、熱波を自然災害と宣言しています。
2. ベルギーの医師は、完全菜食主義で子供を育てるのは「非倫理的」であり、犯罪であるべきだと述べています。
3. ピアソン氏によると、このモデルは40年以上にわたって業界を支配しており、現在は賞味期限を過ぎていると言いました。
4. 我々がネットゼロ社会に進むほど、化石燃料産業における仕事は失われ、低カーボン産業では仕事が創出されます。
5. 植樹祭に参加したアビ・アフメド首相は、記録にかかわったすべての人の努力と地球のために一生懸命取り組んだことを祝福しました。

ENGLISH SENTENCE:

1. Japan has declared its heatwave a natural disaster as at least 80 people have died from heat-related conditions.
2. Doctors in Belgium have stated that raising children on a vegan diet is "unethical" and should be a criminal offense.
3. Pearson said this model has dominated the industry for over four decades and is now past its use-by date.
4. As we move towards net zero, jobs will be lost in fossil fuel industries and created in low-carbon industries.
5. Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed, who participated in the tree planting festivities, congratulated everyone involved in the record for their efforts and for doing their bit for the planet.

DAY 1

GRAMMAR, COMPOSITION, COMMUNICATION

INSTRUCTION: TRANSLATE THE JAPANESE SENTENCES INTO ENGLISH.

JAPANESE SENTENCE:

6. 彼は、クマが最高品質で最も高価な蜂蜜を好むことを発見しました。
7. ランナーは、現在の研究の証拠とは対照的に、ランニングの怪我のリスク、怪我の防止、パフォーマンスに関する特定の信念を持っています。
8. より地球を助けることになるライフスタイルを導こうと、多くの人々が菜食主義者になっています。
9. 私は、政治指導者たちに、これらの武器が国内および国際安全保障に対する現在の脅威から私たちを保護できないことを忘れないよう問う。
10. 研究者は、この状態は医療専門家によって病気として認識されるべきであり、単に様々な「インパルス制御（衝動制御）」障害の1つとして分類されるべきではないと言います。

ENGLISH SENTENCE:

6. He has discovered that the bears have a particular penchant for the best quality, most expensive honey.
7. Runners have certain beliefs around running injury risks, injury prevention, and performances that are in contrast to current research evidence.
8. Many people are becoming vegans in an attempt to lead a lifestyle that is more conducive to helping the planet.
9. I ask political leaders not to forget that these weapons cannot protect us from current threats to national and international security.
10. The researchers say this condition should be recognized by the medical profession as an illness and should not simply be classed as one of various "impulse control" disorders.

DAY 1

READING, LISTENING, COMPREHENSION

INSTRUCTIONS: READ THE PASSAGE WITH YOUR TEACHER.
DO THE LISTENING&REPEATING AS WELL AS THE SHADOWING.
THEN, ANSWER FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT THE PASSAGE.



Climate change: Oceans running out of oxygen as temperatures rise

SOURCE: <https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-50690995>

Climate change and nutrient pollution are driving the oxygen from our oceans, and threatening many species of fish.

That's the conclusion of the biggest study of its kind, undertaken by conservation group IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature). While nutrient run-off has been known for decades, researchers say that climate change is making the lack of oxygen worse. Around 700 ocean sites are now suffering from low oxygen, compared with 45 in the 1960s.

Researchers say the depletion is threatening species including tuna, marlin, and sharks. The threat to oceans from the nutrient run-off of chemicals such as nitrogen and phosphorus from farms and industry has long been known to impact the levels of oxygen in the sea waters and still remains the primary factor, especially closer to coasts. However, in recent years the threat from climate change has increased.

As more carbon dioxide is released enhancing the greenhouse effect, much of the heat is absorbed by the oceans. In turn, this warmer water can hold less oxygen.

DAY 1

READING, LISTENING, COMPREHENSION

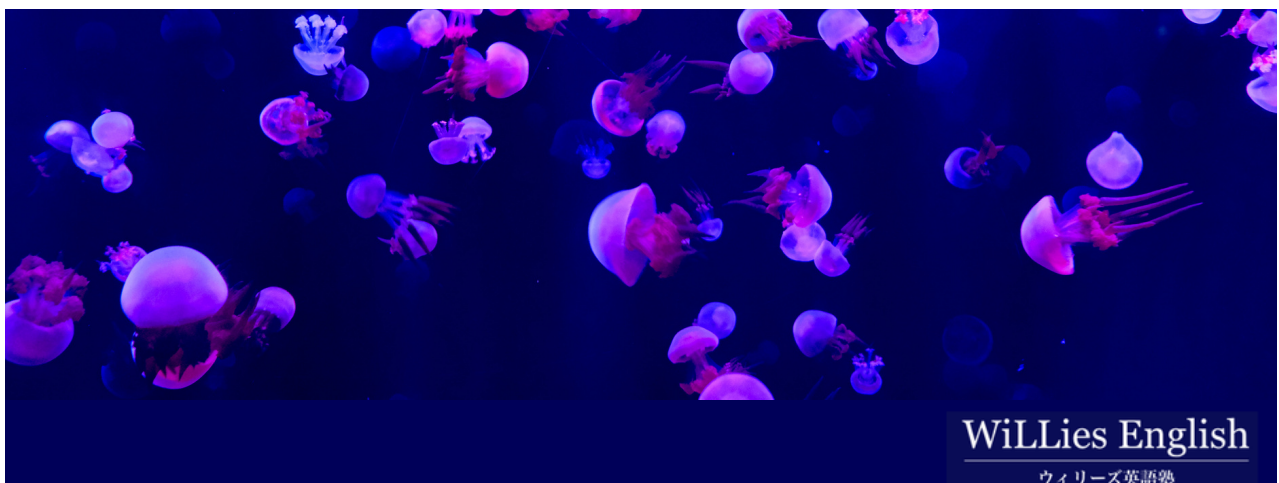
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Climate change: Oceans running out of oxygen as temperatures rise

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Scientists estimate that between 1960 and 2010, the amount of gas dissolved in the oceans declined by 2%. That may not seem like much as it is a global average, but in some tropical locations, the loss can range up to 40%.

Even small changes can impact marine life in a significant way. So waters with less oxygen favour species such as jellyfish, but not so good for bigger, fast-swimming species like tuna. "We have known about de-oxygenation but we haven't known the linkages to climate change and this is really worrying," said Minna Epps from IUCN. "Not only has the decline of oxygen quadrupled in the past 50 years but even in the best-case emissions scenario, oxygen is still going to decline in the oceans."



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

INSTRUCTIONS: CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM AMONG THE THREE CHOICES FOR EACH QUESTION.

1. What do researchers say about climate change?

- a. Climate change is the defining issue of our time and we are at a defining moment.
- b. Climate change is making the lack of oxygen worse and it is threatening species including tuna, marlin, and sharks.
- c. Climate change is slowly drying out a forest and is disrupting natural systems.

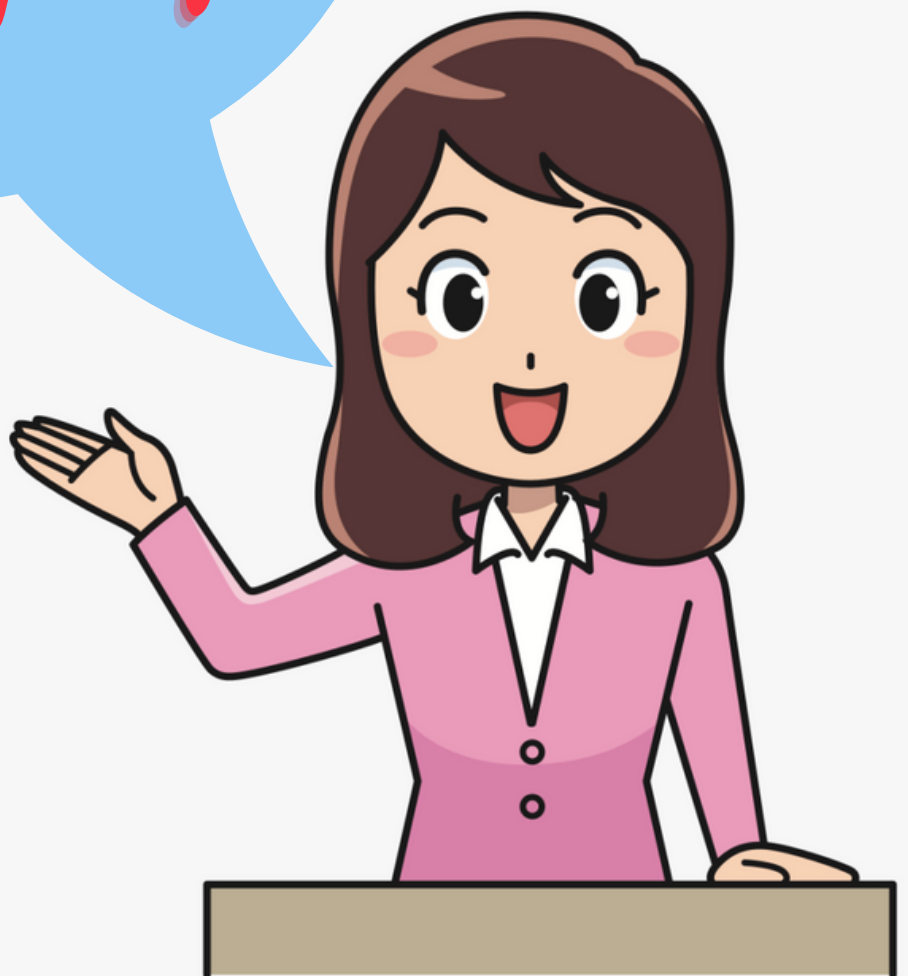
2. According to the passage, what happened when more carbon dioxide is released?

- a. It played an enormous role in the development and sustainability of life. Carbon emissions helped the plants to survive.
- b. Carbon created more pollutants and became contaminants that could make the environment dirty or impure.
- c. The gas enhanced the greenhouse effect and could lead to warmer water since much of the heat is absorbed by the oceans.

3. This passage suggests that waters with less oxygen

- a. is a threat to big species in the ocean and could be the cause of the depletion of marine life.
- b. is favorable to a lot of sea creatures including jellyfish.
- c. upsets the balance and causes instability or discomfort to an ecosystem.

Let's
talk!



SPEAKING ACTIVITY

INSTRUCTIONS: EXPRESS YOUR OPINION ABOUT THE TOPIC. TAKE A FEW MOMENTS TO THINK BEFORE YOU START TALKING. YOU WILL BE GIVEN ENOUGH TIME TO PREPARE YOUR RESPONSE. THEN YOU WILL BE GIVEN ANOTHER TIME TO SPEAK ABOUT IT.

**AGREE OR DISAGREE:
CLIMATE CHANGE IS THE
GREATEST THREAT IN HUMAN
HISTORY.**

Eiken Course Trial *Level 1*

DAY 2

DAY 2

GRAMMAR, COMPOSITION, COMMUNICATION

INSTRUCTION: TRANSLATE THE JAPANESE SENTENCES INTO ENGLISH.

JAPANESE SENTENCE:

1. 近頃では、町を歩くと必ず人がゴミを捨てるところを見かけます。
2. これらの図式は求職に関する様々なアプローチを示している。
3. 研究者は、ほとんどの親が、子孫が家を出て、自分の道を歩み始めた後、より人生に満足していることを発見した。
4. 青年はテレビをつけてニュースを見るよりもむしろ、YouTubeビデオ、ソーシャルメディアやゲームのようなオンライン上の娯楽を選択しています。
5. カモメはしばしば攻撃的であり、人間から食物をとることを好んでいると見られているため、我々のテスト中にほとんどが近づかないという発見は興味深いことでした。

ENGLISH SENTENCE:

1. These days you can't walk down the street without seeing people dropping litter.
2. These diagrams demonstrate different possible approaches to job seeking.
3. The researchers discovered that most parents were happier with life after their offspring had left home and started making their own way in life.
4. Youth are opting for online distractions like YouTube videos, social media, and games rather than switching on a TV and watching a news program.
5. Gulls are often seen as aggressive and willing to take food from humans, so it was interesting to find that most wouldn't even come near during our tests.

DAY 2

GRAMMAR, COMPOSITION, COMMUNICATION

INSTRUCTION: TRANSLATE THE JAPANESE SENTENCES INTO ENGLISH.

JAPANESE SENTENCE:

6. 研究者は、試験日の暑い気候と学年を通じて平均気温よりも高かったことが成績低下の結果を招いたことを報告した。
7. 調査で1,733羽の死んだ海鳥を検査して、その4分の1以上がプラスチックを食べたことに起因していることが明らかになりました。
8. 今度の総選挙で民社党は議席を 20 から 30 に増やした。
9. 現在、スペインはヨーロッパのどこよりも政府トップの地位にある女性の割合が高くなっています。
10. 宇宙愛好家は、間もなく宇宙探査の歴史の一部を購入する機会があります。

ENGLISH SENTENCE:

6. Researchers reported that hot weather on test days, and higher than average temperatures throughout the school year, resulted in poorer grades.
7. The study examined 1,733 dead seabirds and found that more than a quarter of the deaths were attributed to eating plastic.
8. The Democratic Socialist Party increased their representative in the House from 20 to 30 at the last general election.
9. Spain now has the highest proportion of women in top government positions than anywhere else in Europe.
10. Space enthusiasts will soon have the chance to purchase a piece of space exploration history.

DAY 2

READING, LISTENING, COMPREHENSION

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Climate change: Oceans running out of oxygen as temperatures rise

SOURCE: <https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-50690995>

For species like tuna, marlin, and some sharks that are particularly sensitive to lack of oxygen - this is bad news. Bigger fish like these have greater energy needs. According to the authors, these animals are starting to move to the (1) of the seas where there is more of the gas dissolved. However, this makes the species much more vulnerable to over-fishing. If countries continue with a business-as-usual approach to emissions, the world's oceans are expected to lose 3-4% of their oxygen by the year 2100. This is likely to be worse in the tropical regions of the world. Much of the loss is expected in the top 1,000m of the water column, which is the richest in biodiversity. Low levels of oxygen are also bad for basic processes like the cycling of elements crucial for life on Earth, including nitrogen and phosphorous.

"If we run out of oxygen it will mean (2) and a slippery slope down to slime and more jellyfish," said Minna Epps.

"It will also change the energy and the biochemical cycling in the oceans and we don't know what these biological and chemical shifts in the oceans can actually do."

DAY 2

READING, LISTENING, COMPREHENSION

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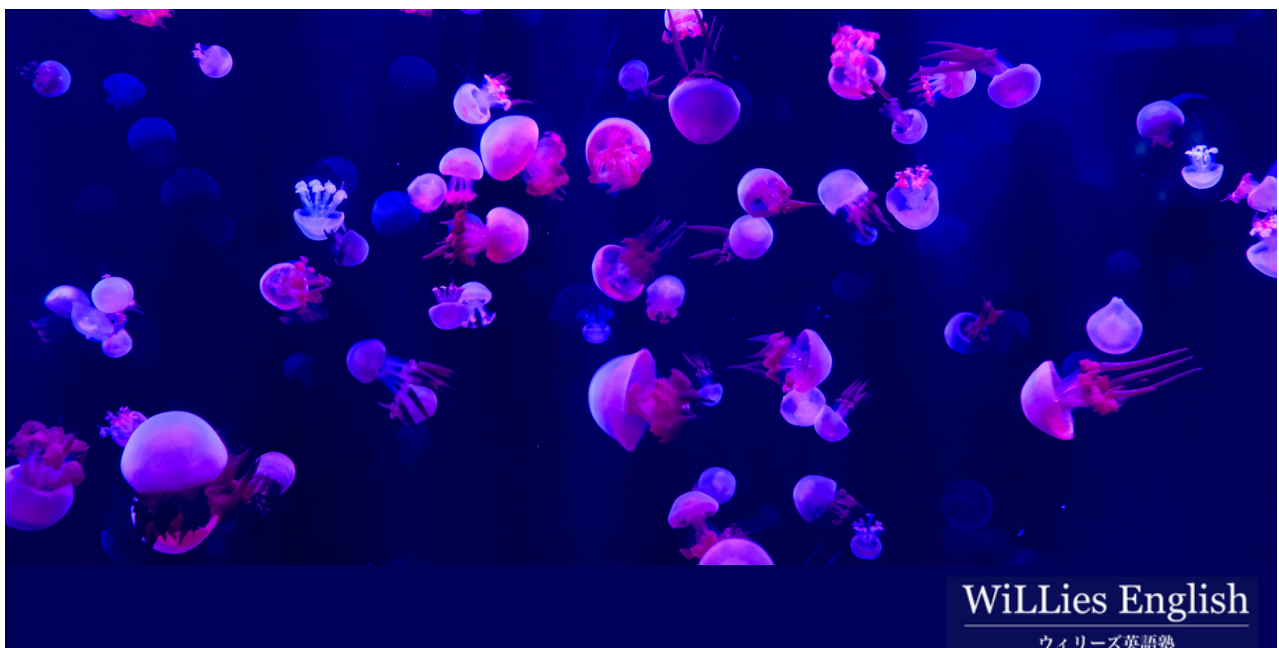
Climate change: Oceans running out of oxygen as temperatures rise

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Changing the outcomes for the oceans is down to the world's political leaders which is why the report has been launched here at COP25.

"Ocean oxygen depletion is menacing marine ecosystems already under stress from ocean warming and acidification," said Dan Laffoley, also from IUCN and the report's co-editor.

"To stop the worrying expansion of oxygen-poor areas, we need to (3) greenhouse gas emissions as well as nutrient pollution from agriculture and other sources."



FILL IN THE BLANKS:

INSTRUCTIONS: CHOOSE THE BEST WORD OR PHRASE FROM AMONG THE THREE CHOICES FOR EACH BLANK.

(1)

- a. shallow surface layers**
- b. coastline sheds**
- c. seafloor sediments**

(2)

- a. an increase of acidification**
- b. habitat loss and biodiversity loss**
- c. a decrease of greenhouse gases**

(3)

- a. aggressively enforce**
- b. completely encourage**
- c. decisively curb**

Let's
talk!



SPEAKING ACTIVITY

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**WHICH IS MORE IMPORTANT,
INCREASING PEOPLE'S
STANDARD OF LIVING, OR
PROTECTING THE
ENVIRONMENT?**

*Thank you
for your
time!* 



WiLLies English

ウィリーズ英語塾