

Reading 日系人 TRACK 26

1 かつて海外に渡った人びとの子孫である日系人の中には、日本で働く人もいます。

① If you visit Oizumi in Gunma, you might feel as if you were suddenly in a foreign country — stores put up signboards in Portuguese. These stores are for Japanese Brazilians who work in nearby factories. Brazilian towns are also found in other prefectures.

Japan has not accepted many immigrants, but one major exception is Nikkeis, children or grandchildren of Japanese citizens who went to live in a foreign country. Since 1989, hundreds of thousands of Nikkeis have come to work in Japan. Many do not intend to live here long; they visit Japan to see their grandparents' hometown or to send money to their family. Unfortunately, many Nikkeis ② (had / their home country / to / of / return / have / because / to) the economic depression.

10 However, the number of Japanese Brazilians who like Japan and decide to live here permanently has been increasing. This leads to the issue of their children's education. They usually attend Japanese schools, but some of them cannot ③ keep () () classes due to language problems and drop out. Then, they ④ are () to commit crimes, and this has become an important social issue. There are Brazilian schools in Brazilian towns, but if they 15 study there, their Japanese may not be fully developed, and later on ⑤ (might / to / a living / difficult / it / make / be) in Japan. ⑥ So special attention needs to be given to their education so that they are successful in Japanese society.

Parents of Japanese Brazilians went to Brazil in pursuit of a dream, and Japanese Brazilians also come back to Japan in pursuit of a dream. They are a symbol of the history 20 of friendship between the two countries. ⑦ It would be great if all Japanese Brazilians were able to lead a satisfying life in Japan.

Words and Expressions

- put up ~ ~を掲げる
- signboard [sáinbò:rd] 看板
- Portuguese [pò:r'tʃu:giz] ポルトガル語
- Japanese Brazilian 日系ブラジル人
- prefecture [pri:fektʃə] 県
- immigrant [imigr(ə)nt] 移民
- exception [iksépʃ(ə)n] 例外
- intend to ~ ~するつもりだ
- unfortunately [ʌnfɔ:rtʃ(ə)nətli] あいにく
- economic depression 経済不況
- permanently [pə:rm(ə)nəntli] 永久に
- issue [ifʊ:] 問題(点)
- drop out 退学する
- commit a crime 犯罪を犯す
- later on のちに
- in pursuit of ~ ~を追って

Reading	Listening	Grammar	Pronunciation	Expression	合計
/33	/10	/37	/10	/10	/100

(1) 下線部①、⑥、⑦を訳しなさい。(各5点)

- ① _____
- ⑥ _____
- ⑦ _____

(2) ②、⑤の()内の語句を並べかえて、それぞれ、②「~が原因で母国に帰らなければならなくなった」、⑤「生計を立てるのは難しいかもしれない」という意味の英語にしなさい。(各4点)

- ② _____
- ⑤ _____

(3) 下線部③、④がそれぞれ、③「~についていく」、④「~する可能性がある、~しそうだ」という意味になるよう、()に適語を入れなさい。(各2点)

- ③ keep () () ~
- ④ are () to ~

(4) 本文の内容に一致するものを2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。(各3点)

- a Japan does not accept many immigrants except Nikkeis.
- b Many Nikkeis come to Japan to see their grandparents.
- c Few children of Japanese Brazilians attend Japanese schools.
- d Parents of Japanese Brazilians went to Brazil to follow their dreams.

Listening センター試験第3問形式の問題② TRACK 27

2 対話を聞いて、以下の質問に対する最も適切な答えを選び、記号で答えなさい。(各5点)

(1) When did the woman start taking lessons?

- a Six month ago.
- b One year ago.
- c Two years ago.
- d Three years ago.

(2) What does the man want to do?

- a Go to a concert.
- b Sing a song.
- c Join a party.
- d Have a concert.

重要表現を確認しよう

- grandchild [græntʃáild]
- grandparent [grændpèə(ə)nt]
- hometown [háumtəwn]
- successful [səksésf(ə)l]
- friendship [frén(d)ʃip]