

- **2** Take a day off during the week before the event to prepare.
- **3** Hand in some forms at least seven days before then.
- **4** Fill out an attendance application and send it to the university.

 ↓ 問題文	の重要なキー	ワードに下約	緑を引きまし	ょう

- (29) What does Stan Finley say he will do on Friday morning?
 - **1** Work with two other employees to prepare for February 24.
 - **2** Give out materials to all the employees in his department.
 - **3** Make a decision about who will attend the event.
 - **4** Send another e-mail to tell the staff who was selected.

 ・● 軽くストーリー(本文)を読んでから、問題文のキーワードに下線を引く
 ^{Grade 2}
 ②キーワードをストーリーから見つけて丸でかこむ。

⑦答えを選んだら、ストーリーの中でヒントにしたところに下線を引く。

タイトルからすると「だれの話かな?」 ↓ Marie Curie

In 1903, Marie Curie became the first woman to receive a Nobel Prize. She got it for the research that she and her husband had carried out in physics. Eight years later, she became the first person ever to win a second Nobel Prize. This time, the prize was for discoveries that she had made in chemistry. Her research has led to the development of technologies such as X-ray machines that have become important parts of our lives.

Marie Curie was born in Warsaw, Poland, in 1867. She was the youngest of five children, and her parents were both teachers. She was a bright child who was good at remembering facts. She did well at school, but she was unable to attend the University of Warsaw. At the time, it only accepted male students. Instead, she took a job as a tutor and carried on studying math, physics, and chemistry in her spare time. However, these private studies would not allow her to achieve her dream of obtaining a university degree.

Marie Curie and her sister worked together so that they could both get university degrees. Marie Curie agreed to give some of the money she earned so that her sister could study medicine. Her sister promised that, after she graduated, she would support Marie Curie's studies. After five years of working for a rich family, Marie Curie was finally able to start studying at a university in Paris, France. Life was hard for her because she had little money, and she suffered health problems because she could not afford good-quality food. However, she was an excellent student, and she got a degree in physics in 1893 and another in math the following year.

Marie Curie first met her husband, Pierre, while she was doing research at the university and he was working there. Pierre could see that her research was more important than his own, so he started working with her. After Pierre was killed in an accident in 1906, Marie Curie was offered her husband's teaching job. She became a professor at the university, and she devoted the rest of her life to scientific research and teaching.

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Grade 2 ポイント ジ問題文全部には線を引かないよ。

大切なところを選んで下線を引いてね

(34) (35)	 ↓ 問題文の重要なキーワードに下線を引きましょう What was one of Marie Curie's achievements? 1 She won the first Nobel Prize for chemistry. 2 She found a new way to choose Nobel Prize winners. 3 She received Nobel Prizes in more than one subject area. 4 She discovered errors in a Nobel Prize winner's research. 問題文の重要なキーワードに下線を引きましょう
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(35)	↓ 問題文の重要なキーワードに下線を引きましょう
	Marie Curie was not able to go to university in Warsaw because
	1 she had to take care of her younger brothers and sisters.
	2 she was asked to go and work at her parents' school.
	3 the scores that she got at school were not good enough.
	4 the university did not allow women to become students.
	↓ 問題文の重要なキーワードに下線を引きましょう
(36)	What was one difficulty faced by Marie Curie when she studied in Paris?
	1 It took five years for her to become good at speaking French.
	2 The food she ate was not good enough for her to stay healthy.
	3 She needed a lot of money to pay for her sister's medicine.
	4 Her university would not let her study for a degree in physics.
(37)	↓ 問題文の重要なキーワードに下線を引きましょう Marie Curie's husband, Pierre,
	1 first met Marie Curie because of an accident that happened in 1906.
	2 looked after the couple's children while Marie Curie taught classes.
	3 worked at the same university where Marie Curie was doing research.
	4 thought that his own research was more important than Marie Curie's.