【注意】問題によっては、部分点を可とする。

問題番号		番号	正答[例]	採点上の注意	配	点
		No.1	A B C D			Ţ.
. 1		No.2	A B © D			
		No.3	A B C D		各 5	,
		No.4	A B C D		×	3 0
		No.5	A B C D	Ti-	6	
		No.6	A B C D			
		A	The speaker defines it as a set of learned beliefs, values, and behaviors generally shared by the members of a society.	内容を正しくとらえ ていれば, 表現は異な っていてもよい。	各 5 × 4	2 0
	В	No.1	They can get a good chance to practice a foreign language.			
2		No.2	It is that they have not improved much on objective measures, especially with respect to accuracy.			
		No.3	By planning systematically for a continuum of practice from basic classroom instruction to pre-departure training, on-site observation and guidance, and courses for students returning home.			
3			The problem is that she is trying to improve students' writing by carefully scrutinizing a finished product even though she is planning to use the process writing approach. In order to improve her lesson, she should help her students whenever problems occur at each stage, because teaching writing as a process should be an ongoing activity. For example, at the drafting stage she can advise them to rethink what to write or to explore other ideas and feelings. Then, the students can go back and forth from one stage to another as the writing progresses and they gradually improve their writing ability.	問いを正しくとらえ ていれば,内容は異な っていてよい。	3	0
	1	(1)	(①) *		44	
			(②) エ	2	各 5 × 4	
			(③) =			
			(⑤) T			
4		(2)	which the group goal is perceived as learning or performance is related			
		(3)	ウ	順序は問わない。	各	
			工		5 × 2	90
	2	(1)	(①) T	E (24°)	各 5	
			(②) I			
			(3)		×	14
			((()) /		4	
		(2)	The author compares the teacher to a good parent, one who must play many different roles — nurturing, informing, facilitating, correcting, and so on.	内容を正しくとらえ ていれば, 表現は異な っていてもよい。	1 0	

【注意】問題によっては、部分点を可とする。

門是	題番号	正 答 [例]	採点上の注意	配点
4	3	The relationship between instruction and individual learner factors is an interactive and dynamic one. There are two lessons to be learned from this view. The first is that it may be a mistake to emphasize the initial abilities and states of learners. There is always the potential of the instruction to modify what learners bring to the classroom. The second is that the interplay between individual learner factors and instruction is a highly complex one. Different learners benefit from different kinds of instruction. This raises the question of how to ensure an appropriate match between learner and instruction. One possible answer is to adapt the instruction to the learner. What teachers can do is to get to know the individual learners in their classroom and to experiment with varied types of instructional activities and observe how learners respond to them. The other is to adapt the learner to the instruction by belief modification and strategy training, although we need much firmer evidence of their effectiveness.	内容を正しくとらえ ていれば,表現は異な っていてもよい。	2 5
	5	授業を英語で行うことには、生徒が、授業の中で、英語に触れたり 英語でコミュニケーションを行ったりする機会を充実するとともに、 生徒が英語を英語のまま理解したり表現したりすることに慣れるような指導の充実を図るという意義がある。例えば、授業において、英 語を英語のまま理解させるためには、簡単な指示のみを英語で行うのではなく、簡単な英文で言い換えるなどにより、生徒が行う言語活動の指示や手本の提示を行う。また、生徒が、読んだ英文を英語で要約したり、推敲を繰り返しながら文章を書いたりする言語活動をできるだけ多く取り入れる。このように、英語による言語活動を行うことを 授業の中心とすることが重要である。	問いを正しくとらえ ていれば, 内容は異な っていてよい。	1 2
	6	学習活動	問いを正しくとらえ ていれば,内容は異な っていてよい。	18