



**ベリタスアカデミー**

## はじめに

ページ数が多いので、右下に記載されているページ番号の5～21ページまでの問題と解答だけ印刷しても構いません。

22ページから48ページは授業用のページなので、動画の解説の中で使用しています。必要に応じて印刷して下さい。

# 近大必勝塾（英語）

## 合格五ヶ条

- ① 暗記型の勉強から演習型の勉強に切り替えよう！
- ② 「なぜその答えになるのか？」という解答の根拠を常に意識しよう！
- ③ 「問題を解いて間違っ覚えて」これをひたすら繰り返そう！
- ④ 分かるところと分からないところを必ず分けて意識しよう！
- ⑤ 自分で自分の限界を決めず、無限の可能性を信じよう！

### ●講師のプロフィール●

ベリタスアカデミー 代表 坂木俊信（さかき・としのぶ）



<https://twitter.com/toshi619>

京都大学を卒業と同時に、代々木ゼミナール英語講師となる。15年間、代ゼミの教壇で教えた経験の中で黒板を使った授業と週1回しか授業ができない予備校のカリキュラムの限界を痛感。

2002年にハワイで出会った電子ホワイトボードに感動し、2003年に電子ホワイトボードを使ったハイテク塾「ベリタスアカデミー」を創立。2006年に代ゼミを退職すると同時に塾も閉じ、現在のネット配信専門のベリタス・アカデミーの形態へと進化を遂げる。

電子ホワイトボードと毎日いくつでも視聴できるネット配信との組み合わせにより究極に高い効率の学習体系を確立。1ヶ月で偏差値を10上げたり、マーク模試の点数を約1ヶ月で50点以上あげる生徒を続出させた。現在全国5500以上の学習塾がベリタスアカデミーの映像教材を採用している。

2010年にはiPhoneやiPad向けの配信も開始し、2012年10月には、GENIUS英和辞典で有名な大修館書店とのコラボで「GENIUS 動画英単語2200」2013年6月には「動画英文法2700」2015年4月には「GENIUS動画英熟語1000」iOSアプリをリリースした。

また2021年、京都・東山に通塾でも通塾なしのオンラインでも学べる動画自立型の「ベリタスアカデミー」直営塾VALをオープンした。

<http://veritas.bz>

## 設問別・近大英語の攻略法

- ① 〔I〕の会話問題では、代名詞や指示語が何を指すのかに注意すること、AとBどちらの発言なのかを取り違えないようにすること、消去法（選択肢の意味がわからなくても、正解の1つを選ぶのではなく3つの間違いを選び出せば、自動的に答えを1つに絞れる）を活用することが大切です。
- ② 〔II〕の空所補充問題では、①品詞→②意味 という順序で絞り込んで行こう。
- ③ 〔III〕の文法問題は、本番までに文法知識を増やし、本番では瞬間的に解けるようにしてここで時間を稼ごう。英文法は英語学習の基礎なので、一番大切です。1ヶ月で偏差値10伸ばすことも可能な方法ですが、まず英文法の問題集を3冊用意します。そして、各単元毎に横断的に解きます。例えば、1冊目の「時制」という単元をやり、答え合わせをして間違ったところは理解し直したり覚えたりして2冊目の「時制」の単元をやり、そして同じように間違ったところは理解し直したり覚えたりして3冊目の「時制」の単元をやり、そうすると正解率はかなり上がるはず。これをすべての単元でやってください。（iOSアプリ「動画英文法2700」は2700問にすべて動画解説がついているのでお勧めです）
- ④ 〔IV〕の言い換え問題では、1つの熟語が鍵を握る事がほとんどです。普段から熟語を覚えるように心がけましょう。熟語を覚えるコツは、put off～＝「～を延期する」と覚えるのではなく、put off～→「～を離れたところに（off）置く（put）」→「～を延期する」というように間に直訳を入れて「なぜそういう意味になるのか」を理解しておけば丸暗記する必要がなくなります。
- ⑤ 〔V〕の単語定義問題は、普段から語彙力の増強に努めることが重要ですが、単語は単語帳で覚えるよりも長文の問題集をたくさん解く中で覚えていく方が覚えやすくなります。1つの単語を覚えるには、その単語が様々な英文の中で使われているのを見るのが一番いいので、是非、「長文を読む」ということに重点を置いて単語を覚えていくようにしましょう。
- ⑥ 〔VI〕の整序英作文は、文法、語法、熟語、構文の4つがしっかりできていれば解きやすくなります。整序英作文の問題集をこなしながら、「この問題のポイントは、prevent O from ~ingというpreventの語法だな」とか「この問題のポイントは、think it natural for him to get angryという形式目的語構文だな」など意識しながら進めるといいです。
- ⑦ 〔VII〕の長文読解問題は、段落毎に問題が作られている場合が多いので、長さにはびびらずに「段落毎に読んで、段落毎に問題を解けばいいんだ」という気楽な気持ちで挑んでください。

## 『英語』の出題内容と目安の解答時間

試験時間は60分			
〔Ⅰ〕	会話文を素材にした空所補充問題	6問	目安解答時間 8分
〔Ⅱ〕	英文を素材にした空所補充問題	6問	目安解答時間 7分
〔Ⅲ〕	文法・語法問題	8問	目安解答時間 3分
〔Ⅳ〕	言い換え問題	4問	目安解答時間 5分
〔Ⅴ〕	単語定義問題	5問	目安解答時間 3分
〔Ⅵ〕	整序英作文問題	4問	目安解答時間 8分
〔Ⅶ〕	長文読解問題	7問	目安解答時間 20分

\* 〔Ⅲ〕 〔Ⅳ〕 〔Ⅴ〕の問題をできるだけ早く解くことが大切。→それ以外の問題にたっぷり時間をかけられません。

\* 目安解答時間は合計で54分になっています。残りの6分で見直したり、わからなくて飛ばしていた問題を再度考える時間に充てて下さい。

## この講座の利用法

- ① 目安解答時間を参考に、まずは自分の力で問題を解いてみて下さい。21ページ目に解答があるので、答え合わせをし、間違ったところを中心に動画解説を見て下さい。大問毎に進めても、一通り全て解いてから動画解説を見ても構いません。
- ② 問題には答えが一つに決まる解答の根拠が必ず存在します。〔Ⅰ〕 〔Ⅱ〕 〔Ⅶ〕では特に「なぜその答えになるのか」という解答の根拠を探しながら解いてみて下さい。
- ③ 間違った原因は、本文や選択肢に意味がわからない箇所があったか、勝手に解釈して間違った意味に理解していたかのどちらかです。動画解説を見て、意味がわからなかったところには意味を書き込み、間違っただけで解釈していたところはなぜ間違っただけで解釈してしまったのかをしっかりと分析して下さい。



2022年

2月11日実施

**英語**

経済学部・理工学部・総合社会学部・国際学部・農学部・産業理工学部・短期大学部

【目安解答時間】8分

I 次の対話文の空所に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれア～エから一つ選べ。

[A]

A: Well, it's April 1st. Are you ready to start the new school year?

B: I suppose so. But what I'm really looking forward to is celebrating my 20th birthday with my family in a couple of weeks.

A: Oh, that's right! You must be excited. \_\_\_\_\_ 1

B: Yeah. And on top of that, my parents already told me that they are going to make it extra memorable by buying me a new car!

A: Wow! Your folks are so generous! Do you know what kind they're going to get you?

B: I do, actually. \_\_\_\_\_ 2

A: Nice choice! It's really sensible of you to be environmentally friendly. Wait, correct me if I'm wrong, but you don't have your driver's license yet, right?

B: You're definitely not wrong!

A: What? I'm confused now.

B: You see, I'm taking my driver's test at the end of this week. I'm pretty nervous. If I don't pass, though, \_\_\_\_\_ 3 .

A: Oh, really? I guess that takes the pressure off then.

B: A bit. Anyway, let's go on a road trip someday soon. Remember, the car will never need gasoline, which means I'll never ask you for any gas money!

1. ア. I hope you'll buy your parents a present to say thank you, won't you?
  - イ. I'm sure you'll get an unforgettable birthday dinner and cake, right?
  - ウ. You said you wanted the gift they got you to be a surprise, correct?
  - エ. You said you're going to get the car of your dreams, didn't you?
  
2. ア. I told them I'm going green and want an all-electric car.
  - イ. It's going to be that awesome red 350-Z sports car with fuel-injection.
  - ウ. I've chosen to get one of those hi-tech hybrid cars.
  - エ. They've decided to get me one of those gas-efficient compact cars.
  
3. ア. I'll have a stressful and long commute by train every day to school
  - イ. my father would be pretty upset and cancel the purchase
  - ウ. my parents won't get me any gifts until Christmas
  - エ. the new car will still be there waiting for me until I do

[B]

A: Hey, Ryuta. Do you know of any part-time job openings right now?

B: Why do you ask, Jeff? I thought you had one already.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_

B: It's too bad my restaurant has no openings. I'd love it if we could work together.

A: Yeah. Yours is so close to campus. I'm quitting mine because the pay is horrible, and it takes me an hour to get there by train.

B: I hate to say this, but my restaurant pays a lot. I get ¥2,000 an hour!

A: Now, that's the kind of job I'm looking for. How did you find it?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ It has quite a few part-time job listings near campus.

A: That's a good idea. I think I'll go over there now and see what's listed.

B: I'm going that way, too. I'll walk with you and then get my bike and go to work.

A: That'd be great. Maybe you can help me decide on which job to apply for.

B: I'd be glad to. I hope you don't mind me asking, but \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

A: A little less than half of what you do. It's a terrible job!

4. ア. Actually, I'm trying to find my first job now.

イ. Luckily, I didn't take that job because of the pay.

ウ. Recently, I've decided to look for a new job.

エ. Unfortunately, I didn't get offered that job.

5. ア. I checked the campus website for part-time jobs.  
イ. I think you should go there and apply for a job anyway.  
ウ. I was told about the job from a friend who was leaving.  
エ. I went to the Career Center and looked for part-time jobs there.
6. ア. how long have you worked at the job you have now  
イ. how long will you work at your next part-time job  
ウ. how much are you earning at the job you have now  
エ. how much do you want to earn at your next part-time job

【目安解答時間】7分

Ⅱ 次の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適当な語を、ア～クから選べ。ただし、同じものを繰り返し用いてはならない。

It can be hard to know what newborns want. They can't talk, walk, or even point at what they're thinking about. Yet babies begin to develop language skills long ( 7 ) they begin speaking, according to recent research. And, ( 8 ) to adults, they develop these skills quickly. People have a tough time learning new languages as they grow older, but infants have the ability to learn any language, even ( 9 ) ones, easily.

For a long time scientists have ( 10 ) to explain how such young children can learn the complicated grammatical rules and sounds required to communicate in words. Now, researchers are getting a better idea of what's happening in the ( 11 ) of society's tiniest language learners. The insights might eventually help kids with learning ( 12 ) as well as adults who want to learn new languages. The work might even help scientists who are trying to design computers that can communicate like people do.

ア. before

イ. brains

ウ. compared

エ. disabilities

オ. experienced

カ. fake

キ. since

ク. struggled

【目安解答時間】 3分

Ⅲ 次の各英文の空所に入れるのに最も適当な語句を、ア～エから一つ選べ。

13. Mary purchased some flowers she would like ( ) to her grandmother.

ア. deliver      イ. delivered      ウ. delivering      エ. delivery

14. Jack did not consider ( ) to report his failure to his boss.

ア. it necessary      イ. necessary  
ウ. to be necessary      エ. was necessary

15. The organizers of the event were glad to know ( ) 300 people would join it.

ア. any more than      イ. as many as  
ウ. most of      エ. so much as

16. Ms. Smith's methods of teaching English are quite different from ( ) of her predecessors.

ア. much      イ. ones      ウ. others      エ. those

17. The tour guide knows the souvenir shop opens at nine o'clock but does not know ( ) it is open.

ア. at which time      イ. by when  
ウ. how late      エ. what it takes

18. My father told me to do ( ) was right under the circumstances.

ア. I thought that      イ. I thought what  
ウ. that I thought      エ. what I thought

19. Leon was frustrated because he was made (        ) for over two hours before seeing the doctor.

ア. have waited

イ. to wait

ウ. wait

エ. waited

20. The sales manager says that the new product has been selling well, but this survey suggests (        ).

ア. altogether

イ. nevertheless

ウ. otherwise

エ. therefore

(次ページに続く)

【目安解答時間】5分

Ⅳ 次の各英文の意味に最も近いものを，ア～エから一つ選べ。

21. I had to come to grips with my dream of playing professional golf being over.

ア. I had to make sacrifices to achieve my dream of playing professional golf.

イ. I had to practice more to achieve my dream of playing golf professionally.

ウ. I had to realize my dream of playing professional golf was impossible.

エ. I had to recommit to my dream of playing golf professionally.

22. Alisha told Jenna to keep her mind open to the proposal given to her.

ア. Alisha informed Jenna to ignore the proposal she received.

イ. Alisha notified Jenna to remember the proposal she received.

ウ. Jenna was told by Alisha to consider the proposal she was given.

エ. Jenna was told by Alisha to finalize the proposal she was given.

23. The meeting yesterday ran over.

ア. The meeting held yesterday continued beyond the expected end time.

イ. The meeting held yesterday finished earlier than the expected end time.

ウ. Yesterday's meeting was conducted as scheduled.

エ. Yesterday's meeting was postponed to a later date.



24. The future of our company is at stake because of the government's ruling.

ア. As a result of the government's verdict, our company's future is questionable.

イ. Due to the government's decision, our company's future is hopeful.

ウ. Our company's future is clear due to the government's decision.

エ. Our company's future is exciting as a result of the government's verdict.

(次ページに続く)



【目安解答時間】 8分

29. (a) to put something beneath the ground, often to hide it

(b) In the newest urban development plan, they decided to (        )  
electric cables under the streets.

ア. bury

イ. demolish

ウ. pack

エ. retrieve

(次ページに続く)

【目安解答時間】 8分

Ⅵ 次の [A]～[D] の日本文に合うように、空所にそれぞれア～カの適切な語句を入れ、英文を完成させよ。解答は番号で指定された空所に入れるもののみをマークせよ。なお、文頭に来る語も小文字にしてある。

[A] 大学の奨学金がもらえると知って、ジャックはますます勉強するようになった。

Jack (        )( 30 )(        )(        )( 31 )(        ) that he could get a scholarship to a university.

- |          |               |            |
|----------|---------------|------------|
| ア. all   | イ. came       | ウ. knowing |
| エ. study | オ. the harder | カ. to      |

[B] 運転者は渋滞に巻き込まれたままではいる以外になかった。

There was (        )( 32 )(        )(        )( 33 )(        ) in traffic.

- |             |           |               |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| ア. could do | イ. else   | ウ. except     |
| エ. nothing  | オ. remain | カ. the driver |

[C] 今の経済状況では、大きな投資をして利益を出すのは難しいでしょう。

( 34 )(        )(        )( 35 )(        )(        ), it would be difficult to make a profit from a major investment.

- |       |                |         |
|-------|----------------|---------|
| ア. as | イ. being       | ウ. is   |
| エ. it | オ. the economy | カ. with |

[D] そのプログラムは、自分たちの学びが実生活にどう関係しているかに大学生が気付くよう設計されている。

The program is designed to encourage college students to realize  
(     )( 36 )(     )(     )(     )( 37 ) their real life.

ア. how

イ. learn

ウ. relates

エ. they

オ. to

カ. what

(次ページに続く)

VII 次の英文を読み、あとの問いに答えよ。

About 4,000 years ago, ancient Egyptians developed a 12-hour time system. They divided the day into 12 hours. The earliest clocks used sun shadows to show the hours of the day. A long piece of wood was marked into hours. A short piece of wood was put at one end of the long piece of wood. As the sun shifted across the sky, the short piece of wood created shadows on the long piece. These shadows showed the hours. This method of showing time was useful, but not very accurate. Later, round sundials were developed. They used sun shadows, too, but they were more accurate than the wood clocks. Sundials could measure time on sunny days. However, they did not work at night or when the sun was hidden by clouds. Also, people were confused to see the time on sundials vary with the seasons.<sup>(39)</sup>

Over many years, different kinds of clocks were created to measure time during the day and at night. Candle clocks were used in ancient China, Japan, and Iraq. A candle holder was divided by marks into hours. As the candle burned, the marks showed how many hours had passed. Greeks used water clocks made of two glass bowls. The bowls were connected by a small hole. The top bowl was filled with water. The water slowly ran into the bottom bowl through the hole. The bottom bowl was marked into hours that measured time. Hourglasses worked in a similar way. The difference was that sand shifted from the top bowl into the bottom bowl. Water clocks and hourglasses functioned very well to measure time.

Soon clocks developed into wonderful art objects. Clocks were put into beautiful wooden boxes. The boxes were painted with flowers and birds. About 1,000 years ago, an Arab engineer added mechanical

features to water clocks. He used the falling water to turn gears that opened doors and rang bells. These mechanical features gave later engineers the idea to develop mechanical clocks.

Mechanical clocks first appeared in China about 800 years ago. The idea spread to other places. A mechanical clock had to be wound with a tool every day. It had a complex system of springs and gears inside. The gears turned a dial on the front of the clock. The earliest mechanical clocks had one dial that showed only the hour. Later another dial was added to show minutes.

Most modern clocks are powered by batteries or electricity. They show hours, minutes, and seconds. Knowing the exact time is important in our complex world.

問1 本文の第1段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。(38)

- ア. Egyptians had yet to create a means of time telling around 4,000 years in the past.
- イ. Marking the progression of hours in daylight was a feature missing from the earliest clocks.
- ウ. Shadow clocks displayed time in a precise and helpful manner.
- エ. Shadow clocks relied on the interplay of beams of light from the sun in motion and the placement of wood of different sizes.

問2 下線部(39)の内容として最も適当なものを, ア～エから一つ選べ。

- ア. People could comprehend time on sundials throughout the seasons of the year to a high degree of certainty.
- イ. Regardless of the season, people faced hardly any issues in terms of deducing the time presented on sundials.
- ウ. The fact that time on sundials was displayed differently throughout the year as a result of seasonal changes was perplexing to people.
- エ. Time appearing on the sundials over the course of the year was consistent.

問3 本文の第2段落の内容に合わないものを, ア～エから一つ選べ。(40)

- ア. Both hourglasses and clocks employing water estimated the passage of time quite satisfactorily.
- イ. Clocks comprised of a combination of water and a pair of bowls made of glass were utilized by the Greeks.
- ウ. Passing hours could be accounted for through the comparison of a burning candle with the marks on its supporting structure.
- エ. The device meant to keep the candle standing and upright was sectioned off into two-hour increments for telling the time.



問4 本文の第3段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。(41)

ア. Approximately 1,000 years in the past, an Arab individual was responsible for removing mechanization from water clocks.

イ. Clocks arrived at a point at which they were aesthetically pleasing to the eye.

ウ. The clock designed by an Arab engineer relied upon a system of doors and bells which were used to power the gears of the clock.

エ. The outer casings of the clocks lacked even simple decorative representations of nature.

問5 本文の第4段落の内容に合わないものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。(42)

ア. Around eight centuries ago, clocks employing mechanization were first seen in China.

イ. Mechanical clocks were comprised of an elaborate arrangement of gears and springs.

ウ. The first mechanical clocks displayed both hours and minutes via two dials.

エ. The technology, on which mechanical clocks were based, made its way to locations beyond China.

問6 下線部(43)の内容として最も適当なものを, ア~エから一つ選べ。

- ア. Each day, someone needed to deactivate the mechanical clock with a special tool.
- イ. Mechanical clocks were able to operate day to day completely independent from human intervention.
- ウ. Multiple tools were required in the daily servicing of each mechanical clock.
- エ. Tools were utilized on a daily basis to keep mechanical clocks functioning.

問7 本文の内容と合わないものを, ア～キから二つ選び, (44)と(45)に一つずつマークせよ。ただし, マークする記号(ア, イ, ウ,...)の順序は問わない。

ア. Round sundials were a more precise form of clock relying on the use of shadows than the original ones consisting of two pieces of wood.

イ. One key issue with sundials was that telling time on cloudy days was problematic.

ウ. The water in water clocks rose through the tiny gap in one bowl and into a second one.

エ. Water clocks and hourglasses functioned in a similar manner, differing primarily in the material flowing from one portion of the clock to another.

オ. An Arab engineer's ideas led to subsequent innovations related to mechanical clocks.

カ. Dials on the faces of mechanical clocks were powered by mechanization inside.

キ. Electricity and batteries are the exclusive sources of energy for clocks in this present age.

(以下余白)

令和4年度 一般入試 前期A日程 [1月29日実施問題]解答と配点

英語「1/29」(法学部・経済学部・経営学部・理工学部・建築学部・薬学部・文芸学部・総合社会学部・国際学部・情報学部・農学部・生物理工学部・工学部・産業理工学部・短期大学部)

問題番号	I					II					III					IV					V					VI					VII														
解答番号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
正解	イ	ア	エ	ウ	エ	ウ	ア	ウ	カ	ク	イ	エ	イ	ア	イ	エ	ウ	エ	イ	ウ	ウ	ウ	ア	ア	ウ	イ	イ	ア	ア	カ	オ	イ	ウ	カ	ア	カ	オ	エ	ウ	エ	イ	ウ	エ	ウ	キ
配点	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4

※44,45は順不同

I 【会話問題】

次の対話文の空所に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれア～エから一つ選べ。

[A]

A: Well, it's April 1st. Are you ready to start the new school year?

B: I suppose so. But what I'm really looking forward to is celebrating my 20th birthday with my family in a couple of weeks.

A: Oh, that's right! You must be excited. \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_

B: Yeah. And **on top of that, my parents already told me that they are going to make it extra memorable by buying me a new car!**

A: Wow! Your folks are so generous! Do you know what kind they're going to get you?

.....

1.

ア. I hope you'll buy your parents a present to say thank you, won't you?

あなたは感謝を示すために両親にプレゼントを買うことを私は願ってます。買うんですよね。

イ. I'm sure you'll get an unforgettable birthday dinner and cake, right?

きっと忘れられない誕生日のディナーとケーキが食べられるんでしょうね。

ウ. You said you wanted the gift they got you to be a surprise, correct?

彼らがあなたに買ってあげた贈り物がサプライズであって欲しいと、あなたは言ってたよね。

エ. You said you're going to get the car of your dreams, didn't you?

夢にまで見た車を買ってもらえるって言ってたよね。

出題者は受験生が論理的に文章を読解できているかを試すために、次の5つの関係に注目して解かせる問題がよく出題されます。これらの言葉の前や後ろが出題されたら、もう一方をヒントにして解いてみてください。

### ① 逆接関係

<input type="checkbox"/> but	しかし	<input type="checkbox"/> nevertheless	にもかかわらず
<input type="checkbox"/> yet	しかし	<input type="checkbox"/> in spite of this	これにもかかわらず
<input type="checkbox"/> however	しかしながら	<input type="checkbox"/> despite this	これにもかかわらず

### ② 因果関係

<input type="checkbox"/> so	だから	<input type="checkbox"/> as a result	その結果
<input type="checkbox"/> thus	したがって	<input type="checkbox"/> consequently	その結果
<input type="checkbox"/> therefore	それゆえに	<input type="checkbox"/> as a consequence	その結果
<input type="checkbox"/> so ~ that ...	とても~なので...	<input type="checkbox"/> such ~ that ...	とても~なので...

### ③ 例示関係

<input type="checkbox"/> for example	例えば	<input type="checkbox"/> like ~	~のように・~のような
<input type="checkbox"/> for instance	例えば	<input type="checkbox"/> such as ~	~のように・~のような

### ④ 追加関係

<input type="checkbox"/> also	また	<input type="checkbox"/> furthermore	さらに
<input type="checkbox"/> besides	その上	<input type="checkbox"/> additionally	さらに
<input type="checkbox"/> on top of that	それに加えて	<input type="checkbox"/> in addition	さらに
<input type="checkbox"/> similarly	同様に	<input type="checkbox"/> moreover	さらに
<input type="checkbox"/> likewise	同様に		

### ⑤ 対比関係

<input type="checkbox"/> on the other hand	その一方で	<input type="checkbox"/> in contrast	それとは対照的に
<input type="checkbox"/> while ~	~の一方で	<input type="checkbox"/> in comparison	それと比べて
<input type="checkbox"/> whereas ~	~の一方で		

.....

A: Wow! Your folks are so generous! Do you know what kind they're going to get you?

B: I do, actually. \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_

A: Nice choice! It's really sensible of you **to be environmentally friendly**. Wait, correct me if I'm wrong, but you don't have your driver's license yet, right?

.....

B: A bit. Anyway, let's go on a road trip someday soon. **Remember, the car will never need gasoline**, which means I'll never ask you for any gas money!

2.

ア. I told them I'm going green and want an all-electric car.

環境に優しくありたいから完全な電気自動車が欲しいと伝えたよ。

イ. It's going to be that awesome red 350-Z sports car with fuel-injection.

燃料噴射式のあのカッコいい赤の350-Zというスポーツカーだよ。

ウ. I've chosen to get one of those hi-tech hybrid cars.

ハイテクなハイブリッド車の1つを買ってもらうことにしたよ。

エ. They've decided to get me one of those gas-efficient compact cars.

彼らは私に燃料効率の良いコンパクトカーを買うことに決めたんだよ。

.....

B: You're definitely not wrong!

A: What? I'm confused now.

B: You see, I'm taking my driver's test at the end of this week. I'm pretty nervous. If I don't pass, though, \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ .

A: Oh, really? **I guess that takes the pressure off then.**

B: A bit. Anyway, let's go on a road trip someday soon. Remember, the car will never need gasoline, which means I'll never ask you for any gas money!

3.

ア. I'll have a stressful and long commute by train every day to school  
毎日ストレスの溜まる長い電車通学になるよ。

イ. my father would be pretty upset and cancel the purchase  
父親はかなり腹を立てて購入をキャンセルするだろう。

ウ. my parents won't get me any gifts until Christmas  
クリスマスまで自分にはプレゼントを買ってもらえないよ。

エ. the new car will still be there waiting for me until I do  
免許を取るまで新車は家で自分を待っていてくれるよ。



[B]

A: Hey, Ryuta. Do you know of any part-time job openings right now?

B: Why do you ask, Jeff? I thought you had one already.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_

B: It's too bad my restaurant has no openings. I'd love it if we could work together.

A: Yeah. Yours is so close to campus. **I'm quitting mine because the pay is horrible, and it takes me an hour to get there by train.**

.....

4.

ア. Actually, I'm trying to find my first job now.

実は今最初の仕事を見つけようとしているんだ。

イ. Luckily, I didn't take that job because of the pay.

幸運にも給料が理由でその仕事は引き受けなかったんだ。

ウ. Recently, I've decided to look for a new job.

最近新しい仕事を探すことにしたんだ。

エ. Unfortunately, I didn't get offered that job.

不運にもその仕事はもらえなかったんだ。

.....

A: Yeah. Yours is so close to campus. I'm quitting mine because the pay is horrible, and it takes me an hour to get there by train.

B: I hate to say this, but my restaurant pays a lot. I get ¥2,000 an hour!

A: Now, that's the kind of job I'm looking for. How did you find it?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ It has quite a few part-time job listings near campus.

A: That's a good idea. **I think I'll go over there now and see what's listed.**

**B: I'm going that way, too. I'll walk with you and then get my bike and go to work.**

.....

5.

ア. I checked the campus website for part-time jobs.

アルバイト探しのために大学のウェブサイトをチェックしたよ。

イ. I think you should go there and apply for a job anyway.

とにかくそこへ行って仕事の応募をするべきだと思うよ。

ウ. I was told about the job from a friend who was leaving.

辞める友達からその仕事について教えてもらったんだ。

エ. I went to the Career Center and looked for part-time jobs there.

キャリアセンターへ行ってそこでアルバイトを探したんだ。

.....

B: I'm going that way, too. I'll walk with you and then get my bike and go to work.

A: That'd be great. Maybe you can help me decide on which job to apply for.

B: I'd be glad to. I hope you don't mind me asking, but \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_?

A: **A little less than half of what you do. It's a terrible job!**

6.

ア. how long have you worked at the job you have now

今の仕事でどれくらい長く働いてるの？

イ. how long will you work at your next part-time job

次のバイトではどれくらい長く働くつもり？

ウ. how much are you earning at the job you have now

今の仕事ではどれくらい稼いでるの？

エ. how much do you want to earn at your next part-time job

次のアルバイトではどれくらい稼ぎたいの？

II 【空所補充問題】

次の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適切な語を、ア~クから選べ。ただし、同じものを繰り返し用いてはならない。

It can be hard to know what newborns want. They can't talk, walk, or even point at what they're thinking about. Yet babies begin to develop language skills long ( 7 ) they begin speaking, according to recent research. And,( 8 ) to adults, they develop these skills quickly. People have a tough time learning new languages as they grow older, but infants have the ability to learn any language, even ( 9 ) ones, easily.

.....

ア. before (前 or 接: ~の前に)

イ. brains (名: 脳)

ウ. compared

エ. disabilities (名: 障害)

オ. experienced

カ. fake (形: にせの)

キ. since (前 or 接: ~以来)

ク. struggled

.....

For a long time scientists have ( 10 ) to explain how such young children can learn the complicated grammatical rules and sounds required to communicate in words. Now, researchers are getting a better idea of what's happening in the ( 11 ) of society's tiniest language learners. The insights might eventually help kids with learning ( 12 ) as well as adults who want to learn new languages. The work might even help scientists who are trying to design computers that can communicate like people do.

ア. before (前 or 接: ~の前に)

イ. brains (名: 脳)

ウ. compared

エ. disabilities (名: 障害)

オ. experienced

カ. fake (形: にせの)

キ. since (前 or 接: ~以来)

ク. struggled

### III 【文法・語法問題】

次の各英文の空所に入れるのに最も適当な語句を、ア~エから一つ選べ。

13. Mary purchased some flowers ( which ) she would like ( ) to her grandmother.

☞ 関係代名詞の省略+分詞

ア. deliver    イ. delivered    ウ. delivering    エ. delivery

14. Jack did not consider ( ) to report his failure to his boss.

☞ 不定詞（形式目的語）

ア. it necessary    イ. necessary  
ウ. to be necessary    エ. was necessary

15. The organizers of the event were glad to know ( ) 300 people would join it.

☞ 比較

ア. any more than    イ. as many as  
ウ. most of    エ. so much as

16. Ms. Smith's methods of teaching English are quite different from ( ) of her predecessors. ☞ 代名詞

ア. much    イ. ones    ウ. others    エ. those

17. The tour guide knows the souvenir shop opens at nine o'clock but does not know

(        ) it is open. 📖 **疑問詞+untilとbyの違い**

ア. at which time

イ. by when

ウ. how late

エ. what it takes

18. My father told me to do (        ) was right under the circumstances. 📖 **関係詞**

ア. I thought that

イ. I thought what

ウ. that I thought

エ. what I thought

My father told me to do the thing (which) I thought (that)    was right under the circumstances.

The woman (        ) I thought                      was your mother turned out to be a stranger.

19. Leon was frustrated because he was made (        ) for over two hours before seeing the

doctor. 📖 **受動態 (使役動詞)**

ア. have waited

イ. to wait

ウ. wait

エ. waited

【能動】 They    made    him    wait.

【受動】 He    was made                      to wait.

20. The sales manager says that the new product has been selling well, but this survey

suggests (        ). 📖 **副詞**

ア. altogether

イ. nevertheless

ウ. otherwise

エ. therefore

#### IV 【言い換え問題】

次の各英文の意味に最も近いものを，ア～エから一つ選べ。

21. I had to **come to grips with** my dream of playing professional golf **being over**.

ア. I had to **make sacrifices to achieve** my dream of playing professional golf.

イ. I had to **practice more to achieve** my dream of playing golf professionally.

ウ. I had to **realize** my dream of playing professional golf **was impossible**.

エ. I had to **recommit to** my dream of playing golf professionally.

22. Alisha told Jenna **to keep her mind open to** the proposal given to her.

ア. Alisha informed Jenna **to ignore** the proposal she received.

イ. Alisha notified Jenna **to remember** the proposal she received.

ウ. Jenna was told by Alisha **to consider** the proposal she was given.

エ. Jenna was told by Alisha **to finalize** the proposal she was given.



23. The meeting yesterday **ran over**.

ア. The meeting held yesterday **continued beyond the expected end time**.

イ. The meeting held yesterday **finished earlier than the expected end time**.

ウ. Yesterday's meeting **was conducted as scheduled**.

エ. Yesterday's meeting **was postponed to a later date**.

24. The future of our company is **at stake** because of the government's ruling.

ア. **As a result of the government's verdict**, our company's future is **questionable**.

イ. **Due to the government's decision**, our company's future is **hopeful**.

ウ. Our company's future is **clear** due to the government's decision.

エ. Our company's future is **exciting** as a result of the government's verdict.

V 【単語定義問題】

次の(a)に示される意味を持ち、かつ(b)の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適した語を、それぞれア~エから一つ選べ。

25. (a) **unjust treatment** of a **particular** person or group in society

不公平な 扱い 特定の

(b) There have long been **issues** of **racial** ( ) in countries around the world.

問題 人種的な

ア. **disagreement**

意見の不一致

イ. **disappointment**

落胆

ウ. **discrimination**

差別

エ. **distinction**

区別

26. (a) **developed** and **balanced** in their **personality** and **emotional behavior**

成長した バランスの取れた 性格 感情的な 行動

(b) The new students became much more ( ) after studying one year at the university.

ア. **mandatory**

強制的な

イ. **mature**

成熟した

ウ. **municipal**

地方自治の

エ. **mutual**

相互の

27. (a) a way of communicating information and news to people

(b) Twitter, a **prominent** example, is now a popular ( ) for **advertisers**.

目立った

広告業者

ア. **equipment**

機器

イ. **medium**

媒体

ウ. **simulation**

模擬実験

エ. **structure**

構造

28. (a) to stop doing something completely **due to** problems

~のせいで

(b) They had to ( ) **construction** on the building because they did not have enough money.

建設

ア. **abandon**    イ. evacuate    ウ. penetrate    エ. **restrict**  
放棄する      避難する      貫通する      制限する

29. (a) to put something **beneath** the ground, often to hide it

~の下に

(b) In the newest **urban development** plan, they decided to ( ) electric cables under

都市の      開発

the streets.

ア. **bury**      イ. demolish      ウ. **pack**      エ. retrieve  
埋める      解体する      荷作りする      回収する

VI 【整序英作文問題】

次の[A]~[D]の日本語に合うように、空所にそれぞれア~カの適切な語句を入れ、英文を完成させよ。

解答は番号で指定された空所に入れるもののみをマークせよ。なお、文頭に来る語も小文字にしてあ  
る。

[A] 大学の奨学金がもらえると知って、ジャックはますます勉強するようになった。

Jack (      ) ( 30 ) (      ) (      ) ( 31 ) (      ) that he could get a scholarship to  
**came to study all the harder knowing**  
a university.

ア. all      イ. came      ウ. knowing      エ. study      オ. the harder      カ. to

**ポイント** all the 比較級 + 理由 「~なのでますます比較級」

[B] 運転者は渋滞に巻き込まれたままではい以外になかった。

There was (      ) ( 32 ) (      ) (      ) ( 33 ) (      ) in traffic.  
**nothing else the driver could do except remain**

ア. could do      イ. else      ウ. except      エ. nothing      オ. remain      カ. the driver

**ポイント** There is nothing else S' can do but/except V' ... 「V'以外にS'は何もできない」

[C] 今の経済状況では、大きな投資をして利益を出すのは難しいでしょう。

(      ) ( 34 ) (      ) (      ) ( 35 ) (      ) (      ), it would be difficult to make  
**With the economy being as it is**  
a profit from a major investment.

ア. as      イ. being      ウ. is      エ. it      オ. the economy      カ. with

**ポイント** With S' being as/what it is 「S'が現状のままだと」

[D] そのプログラムは、**自分たちの学びが実生活にどう関係しているか**に大学生が気付くよう設計されている。

The program is designed to encourage college students to realize (        ) ( 36 ) (        )  
**how        what        they**

(        ) (        ) ( 37 ) their real life.

**learn    relates    to**

ア. how                    イ. learn            ウ. relates            エ. they            オ. to            カ. what

ポイント

**how A relates to B** 「どのようにAがBと関係しているか」

VII 【長文読解問題】

次の英文を読み、あとの問いに答えよ。

¶ 1 **About 4,000 years ago, ancient Egyptians developed a 12-hour time system.** They divided the

↳ ア

day into 12 hours: **The earliest clocks used sun shadows to show the hours of the day. A long piece**

↳ エ

**of wood was marked into hours. A short piece of wood was put at one end of the long piece of**

**wood. As the sun shifted across the sky, the short piece of wood created shadows on the long**

↳ イ

**piece. These shadows showed the hours. This method of showing time was useful, but not very**

↳ ウ

**accurate.** Later, round sundials were developed. They used sun shadows, too, but they were more

accurate than the wood clocks. Sundials could measure time on sunny days. However, they did not

work at night or when the sun was hidden by clouds. Also, (39)people were confused to see the time

on sundials vary with the seasons.

問1 本文の第1段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。(38)

ア. Egyptians **had yet to** create a means of time telling around 4,000 years in the past.

まだ～していなかった 手段 時間を告げること

イ. Marking the progression of hours in daylight was a feature missing from the earliest clocks.

示すこと 進行 昼間、日中 特徴 欠けている

ウ. Shadow clocks displayed time in a precise and helpful manner.

示した 正確な 役立つ 方法

エ. Shadow clocks relied on the interplay of beams of light from the sun in motion and the

相互作用 光 動いている

placement of wood of different sizes.

置くこと

¶ 1 About 4,000 years ago,………… Also, (39)people were confused to see the time on sundials vary with the seasons.

問2 下線部(39)の内容として最も適当なものを, ア～エから一つ選べ。

ア. People could comprehend time on sundials throughout the seasons of the year to a high degree of certainty.  
理解する 日時計  
程度 確かさ

イ. **Regardless of** the season, people faced **hardly any** issues **in terms of** deducing the time presented on sundials.  
～には関係なく ほとんど～ない ～の観点では 推定する  
表示される

ウ. The fact that time on sundials was displayed differently throughout the year **as a result of** seasonal changes was perplexing to people.  
～の結果として  
当惑させるような

エ. Time appearing on the sundials over the course of the year was consistent.  
一貫して

¶ 2 Over many years, different kinds of clocks were created to measure time during the day and at night. Candle clocks were used in ancient China, Japan, and Iraq. **A candle holder was divided by marks into hours. As the candle burned, the marks showed how many hours had passed. Greeks used water clocks made of two glass bowls. The bowls were connected by a small hole. The top bowl was filled with water. The water slowly ran into the bottom bowl through the hole.** The bottom bowl was marked into hours that measured time. Hourglasses worked in a similar way. The difference was that sand shifted from the top bowl into the bottom bowl. **Water clocks and hourglasses functioned very well to measure time.**

問3 本文の第2段落の内容に**合わないもの**を，ア～エから一つ選べ。(40)

- ア. Both hourglasses and clocks employing water estimated the passage of time quite satisfactorily.  
砂時計                      利用する                      推定する                      全く 満足いく形で
- イ. Clocks **comprised of** a combination of water and a pair of bowls made of glass were utilized by the Greeks.  
～から成る                      ~から                      容器                      利用する
- ウ. Passing hours could be **accounted for** through the comparison of a burning candle with the marks on its supporting structure.  
説明する                      比較                      構造
- エ. The device meant to keep the candle standing and upright was sectioned off into two-hour increments for telling the time.  
直立した                      区切る                      (増加) 単位

**ポイント**

**消去法を利用しよう！**

この選択肢エの意味は難しいです。でも、エが本文の内容に合わないとわからなくても、ア、イ、ウが本文の内容に合っていることがわかればエを正解として選ぶことができます。



¶ 3 Soon clocks developed into wonderful art objects. Clocks were put into beautiful wooden boxes. The boxes were painted with flowers and birds. About 1,000 years ago, an Arab engineer added mechanical features to water clocks. He used the falling water to turn gears that opened doors and rang bells. These mechanical features gave later engineers the idea to develop mechanical clocks.

↳ イ

↳ エ

↳ ア

↳ ウ

問4 本文の第3段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものを，ア～エから一つ選べ。(41)

ア. Approximately 1,000 years in the past, an Arab individual was responsible for removing mechanization from water clocks.

約

取り除く

機械化

イ. Clocks arrived at a point at which they were aesthetically pleasing to the eye.

美的に 心地よい

ウ. The clock designed by an Arab engineer relied upon a system of doors and bells which were used to power the gears of the clock.

～に動力を与える

エ. The outer casings of the clocks lacked even simple decorative representations of nature.

包装

～を欠いていた

装飾的な

表現

¶ 4 Mechanical clocks first appeared in China about 800 years ago. The idea spread to other places. (43) A mechanical clock had to be wound with a tool every day. It had a complex system of springs and gears inside. The gears turned a dial on the front of the clock. The earliest mechanical clocks had one dial that showed only the hour. Later another dial was added to show minutes.

問5 本文の第4段落の内容に合わないものを，ア～エから一つ選べ。(42)

ア. Around eight centuries ago, clocks employing mechanization were first seen in China.  
 利用している 機械化

イ. Mechanical clocks were comprised of an elaborate arrangement of gears and springs.  
 ～から成っていた 手の込んだ 配置

ウ. The first mechanical clocks displayed both hours and minutes via two dials.  
 ～によって

エ. The technology, on which mechanical clocks were based, made its way to locations beyond China.  
 進んだ

¶ 4 Mechanical clocks first appeared in China about 800 years ago. The idea spread to other places. (43) A mechanical clock had to be wound with a tool every day. ……

問6 下線部(43)の内容として最も適切なものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。

ア. Each day, someone needed to deactivate the mechanical clock with a special tool.

～を動作しないようにする

イ. Mechanical clocks were able to operate day to day completely independent from human

動く

独立して

intervention.

介入

ウ. Multiple tools were required in the daily servicing of each mechanical clock.

複数の

～を必要とする

手入れ

エ. Tools were utilized on a daily basis to keep mechanical clocks functioning.

～を利用する

毎日

機能している

## VII 【長文読解問題】

次の英文を読み、あとの問いに答えよ。

¶ 1 About 4,000 years ago, ancient Egyptians developed a 12-hour time system. They divided the day into 12 hours. The earliest clocks used sun shadows to show the hours of the day. A long piece of wood was marked into hours. A short piece of wood was put at one end of the long piece of wood. As the sun shifted across the sky, the short piece of wood created shadows on the long piece. These shadows showed the hours. This method of showing time was useful, but not very accurate. **Later, round sundials were developed. They used sun shadows, too, but they were**  
↳ ア  
**more accurate than the wood clocks. Sundials could measure time on sunny days. However,**  
↳ イ  
**they did not work at night or when the sun was hidden by clouds.** Also, (39)people were confused to see the time on sundials vary with the seasons.

問7 本文の内容と合わないものを、ア～キから二つ選び、(44)と(45)に一つずつマークせよ。

ただし、マークする記号(ア, イ, ウ, . . . )の順序は問わない。

ア. Round sundials were a more precise form of clock relying on the use of shadows than the

original ones consisting of two pieces of wood.

～から成っている

イ. One key issue with sundials was that telling time on cloudy days was problematic.

問題

問題のある

¶ 2 Over many years, different kinds of clocks were created to measure time during the day and at night. Candle clocks were used in ancient China, Japan, and Iraq. A candle holder was divided by marks into hours. As the candle burned, the marks showed how many hours had passed. Greeks used water clocks made of two glass bowls. The bowls were connected by a small hole. **The top bowl was filled with water. The water slowly ran into the bottom bowl through the hole.** ↳ ウ The bottom bowl was marked into hours that measured time. **Hourglasses worked in a similar way. The difference was that sand shifted from the top bowl into the bottom bowl.** ↳ エ Water clocks and hourglasses functioned very well to measure time.

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ウ. The water in water clocks rose through the tiny gap in one bowl and into a second one.

上昇した

エ. Water clocks and hourglasses functioned in a similar manner, differing primarily in the

主に

material flowing from one portion of the clock to another.

素材

部分

¶ 3 Soon clocks developed into wonderful art objects. Clocks were put into beautiful wooden boxes. The boxes were painted with flowers and birds. About 1,000 years ago, an Arab engineer added mechanical features to water clocks. He used the falling water to turn gears that opened doors and rang bells. **These mechanical features gave later engineers the idea to develop mechanical clocks.**

↳ オ

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オ. An Arab engineer's ideas led to subsequent innovations related to mechanical clocks.

後続く 革新

¶ 4 Mechanical clocks first appeared in China about 800 years ago. The idea spread to other places. (43) A mechanical clock had to be wound with a tool every day. **It had a complex system of springs and gears inside. The gears turned a dial on the front of the clock.** The earliest mechanical clocks had one dial that showed only the hour. Later another dial was added to show minutes.

↳ カ

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カ. Dials on the faces of mechanical clocks were powered by mechanization inside.

¶ 5 **Most modern clocks are powered by batteries or electricity.** They show hours, minutes,  
↳ キ  
and seconds. Knowing the exact time is important in our complex world.

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キ. Electricity and batteries are the exclusive sources of energy for clocks in this present age.

独占的な、唯一の