

第1問題 発音・アクセント問題

知識問題 知っているか知らないか?速攻問題だ!

実践編

※ () 内の数字は正答率 (ベネッセ調べ)

～ムダに悩むな!

【1】 次の問い(A・B)に答えよ。(配点 14)

★問われるのは(タイ71)母音の発音、(タイ72)子音の発音、(タイ73)黙字、の3種類だ!

A 次の問い(問1～4)において、下線部の発音が、ほかの三つと異なるものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。★知らない単語が出てきても他の3つが分かれば正解可能!

知っているれば秒殺の問題! = << 勉強の指針 >>

問1

母音の発音 (59.4%)

① amuse [ju:]

② cute [ju:]

③ future [ju:]

④ rude [u:] ※正解は④

満点を狙う

問2

母音の発音 (67.5%)

① feather [e]

② federal [e]

③ gender [e]

④ gene [i:] ※正解は④

問3

発音しない文字(黙字)を含む単語の発音 (79.2%)

① enough [f]

② laughter [f]

③ mighty 黙字 ※正解は③

④ rough [f]

★2語しか分からない場合は自分の「直感」を信じて勝負をかけよう!

問4

子音の発音 (77.8%)

① acccuse [k]

② circumstance [k]

③ deccay [k]

④ faccility [s] ※正解は④

※2008年以降音節の区切りを示さない。見出し語が与えられ、同じ位置にある語を選ぶ形式に復活。

B 次の問い(問1～3)において、与えられた語と第一アクセント(第一強勢)の位置が同じ語を、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

母音【ア、イ、ウ、エ、オ】に下線。下線の数だけ音節がある。語末の-eは下線不要(発音しない)



問1 modern

☞ 第1音節を選べ (40%)

① athlete

② career

③ fatigue

④ sincere ※①が正解

★「双子の法則」

★基本アクセントルールを押さえておくと絞り込みやすい!

※「 」内の法則で分かるゾ!

問2 religion

☞ 第2音節を選べ (72.3%)

★「ヤンヤンヤスヤントヤリテエ」の法則

① calculate

② entertain

③ ignorant

④ musician ※④が正解

★「あぶる朝へと合図」

★「三味線語」

★カタカナ語(網掛け語)には要注意!

modern, athlete, career, musician はカタカナ語

問3 identity

☞ 第2音節を選べ (67.2%)

※④が正解

★「渋いから痛え」

① automobile

② disagreement

③ electronics

④ geography

★「双子の法則」

★「イクイク」ルール

★「グラフとグラフィ」

2分

★発音問題 : 出題頻度が高い発音の単語を徹底して覚えよ!

★アクセント問題 : 過去に出題された単語をまず覚えよ!

出題される語は決まっているノダ!

★頻出語学習の際には必ず実際に口に出して発音してみること! (音読)

第2問題

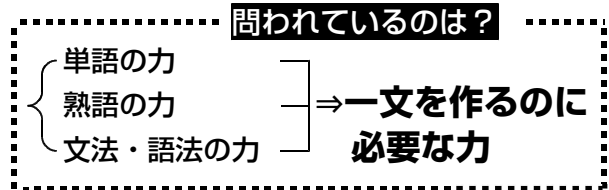
文法・語法・語彙 会話 語句整序問題

実践編

A 文法・語法・語彙問題

ワンポイント知識問題
これも知っているか知らないか?

重要



■文法を問う問題 狙われるのは絶対に基本事項ばかり!

4分

【2】 次の問い(A~C)に答えよ。(配点 41)

A 次の問い(問1~10)の 8 ~ 17 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

知らなければ次へ!

文法問3 Ms. Bell is stuck in a traffic jam. The important meeting will have finished by the time she 10.
① arrives ② may arrive ③ will arrive ④ will have arrived

★時を表す「副詞節」ルール = 未来のことも現在形 頻出!
(75.1%)

文法問4 We had the microwave, the toaster and the heater all 11 at the same time, and the circuit breaker switched off. (1) (2) (3)



① in ② on ③ up ④ with なぜブレーカーが落ちたのか?

★S+V+O+Cの文型(O=C) (37.3%)

ここが難しかった!

{ the microwave
the toaster
the heater } = 全部onに
have と on の間の目的語が長い!
さらに all があるため気づきにくい

文法問7 "I heard Daiki's sisters are twins. Have you met them?"
"No, I haven't met 14 of them yet." 「どちらにも会ったことがない」

① each ② either ③ every ④ neither

★全部否定「どちらも~ない」= not~either
部分否定のeveryではない (55.8%)

文法問8 You should not let your personal emotions 15 in the way of making that important decision.
① stand ② standing ③ to be stood ④ to stand

★使役動詞let + O + V (原形) (55.9%)

文法問9 "Which girl is Shiori?"
"The one 16 had a chat with a moment ago." 関係代名詞が入るのか、省略か? 主語も目的語もな



① I ② myself ③ that ④ who

ここが難しかった! ★I had a chat with the one the oneが前に出てwhoの省略
=girl (39.5%)

狙われるのは次の12項目だ!

※1990年~2012年本試験出題
全285問の分析より

- ①動詞の語法
- ②形容詞・副詞
- ③名詞・代名詞
- ④前置詞
- ⑤時制
- ⑥不定詞

- ⑦仮定法
- ⑧関係代名詞・関係副詞
- ⑨受動態
- ⑩動名詞
- ⑪接続詞
- ⑫助動詞

復習もこの順で!

■語彙を問う問題

近年は語彙・語法問題の比率高し！

★単語力・熟語力が問われる。知っていれば秒殺の問題

語彙問 1 Some companies have a new policy of using English as the official in-house language.
 ① absorbed ② accompanied ③ **adopted** ④ appointed
 ★adopt 「採用する」 (65.2%) 「新しい方針を…」
 cf. adapt 「適応させる」と混同しないこと

語彙問 2 Could you show me how to make my mobile phone ring differently, who's calling me?
 ① **depending on** ② in spite of ③ on behalf of ④ relying on
 ★depend on～ 「～による」 (39.5%) ⇒分詞構文に！
 着信音をどのように変えたいのか？

語彙問 5 Mr. Brown looked over the cliff and found he was standing at the edge of a drop.
 ① circular ② cubic ③ horizontal ④ **vertical**
 崖の形状は？ ★vertical「垂直な」 (26.1%) ※③ horizontal が多い間違い (水平の)

語彙問 6 You can apply for this overseas program on the that you have a letter of recommendation from your teacher.
 ① **condition** ② limitation ③ requirement ④ treatment
 ★on the condition that～ 「～という条件で」 =if (36.5%)

語彙問 10 After he joined the travel agency, he worked hard to improve his English in order to carry his duties more effectively.
 ① away ② back ③ off ④ **out**
 ★carry out「実行する」 (80.3%) **質より量!**

★単語力・熟語力を鍛えよ!

ここは磨くしかない!

こんな所が狙われるんだ!

- ①基本動詞を用いた熟語
- ②前置詞を用いた熟語
- ③意味が似た単語の区別
- ④形が似た単語の区別

重要



特に注意!

重要

※分からない問題は捨てる！ 深入りしないこと!

文法・語法・語彙問題の対策は知識の量がモノを言う!



誰が何と言おうと語彙(単語・熟語)の知識!

《勉強の指針》

知識の広さ



理解の深さ

語彙力



文法力

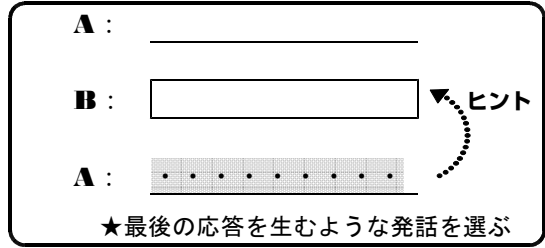
B 会話文問題

空所の直後にヒントあり!



3分

★空所の前で「場面設定」を把握



B 次の問い(問1～3)の会話の [18] ～ [20] に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

★意味が分かって始めて解ける問題だ!

問1

状況把握型

・・・対話の流れに注目 (89.1%)

Hotel clerk: (Answers the telephone) Good evening. May I help you?

Guest: Hello. There's a problem with my shower. No water's coming out.

Hotel clerk: My apologies for the inconvenience. I'll send someone to repair it. [18]

なぜNoと応答?

Guest: No. Actually, I need to take a shower now. Can I move to another room? **直後の発言!**

- ① Are you caught in a shower?
- ② Could you explain the problem?
- ③ **Could you wait for about an hour?** ↑ 今、必要だ
- ④ Would you like to change rooms? (1時間待つて)

会話文問題は
①状況把握型
②会話表現型

問2

状況把握型

(69.9%)

Maria: Kathy's late. Didn't you tell her how to get to our house?

遅れている。道を教えなかったのか?

James: No, you were supposed to tell her.

Maria: Oh, I forgot all about it.

教えていない **直前の発言!**

James: Then, [19].

- ① it's no wonder she could be on time
- ② **she might be lost and wandering around** ← 迷ってうろうろしているかも
- ③ she must have found herself lost in thought
- ④ you'll locate her house without any problem

解答したら、空所の前後が
うまくつながるかどうかの
チェック(検算)も忘れず
に!違和感はないか?

問3

状況把握型

(67.1%)

Anna: Will you be able to come to the party on Sunday?

Stephen: I'm not sure because I have a biology report to hand in on Monday.

Anna: I see. So, I guess you can't make it then.

Ⓢ make itはここでは「来る」の意味

Stephen: [20] 土曜の夜まで待てる

Anna: I can wait till Saturday night.

今回答する必要があるか? **直後の発言!**

- ① Can you wait till Monday?
- ② **Do you need my answer now?**
- ③ How long will the party last?
- ④ What time do we have to come?

(注) ①もよさそうだがパーティーが日曜日なので不適切

★空所の前後の文脈から空所の内容を推測する習慣を!
★会話文特有の表現を覚えてしまおう!

対話のテーマを確認



□の直前・直後ヒントにして選択肢を絞る

→ 空所に選択肢を選択肢を代入して会話として違和感のないものを選ぶ

C 語句整序問題

複数のポイントを聞いている!

苦手な人多し! 選択肢が6個から5個になり大幅易化!
問われているポイントを見抜け!

★ 1問1分で解答が目標

3分

C 次の問い(問1~3)において、それぞれ下の語句を並べかえて空所を補い、文を完成させよ。
解答は 21 ~ 26 に入れるものの番号のみを答えよ。

問1 “Did you install that computer software you bought last week?”
“Yes. And _____ 21 _____ _____ 22 use.”

- ① easy ② finding ③ I'm ④ it ⑤ to

ポイント1 現在進行形 be + -ing
ポイント2 S+V+O+C → I'm finding it easy to V
ポイント3 仮目的語it (=to以下)

正解: I'm finding it easy to
(81.1%) ← it と to をどう並べるか

空所の前後に
ヒントが落ち
ていることが
多い!

問2 The entertainer was happily _____ 23 _____ _____ 24 up in the air.

- ① arms ② her ③ raised ④ singing ⑤ with

ポイント1 現在進行形 be + V-ing was (happily) singing
ポイント2 付帯状況のwith A+B(A=B) **頻出!** ← with をどう使うか?

→ with her arms raised
A B

正解: singing with her arms raised (68.5%)

問3 Because he came down with the flu, _____ 25 _____ _____ 26 for a week.

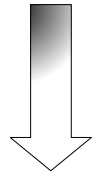
- ① forced ② he ③ stay at home ④ to ⑤ was

ポイント1 be forced to V 「~せざるを得ない」

正解: he was forced to stay at home (91.9%)

(注) 解答作成の時には番号ではなく、実際に英文を書いてみることに!

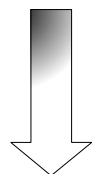
ステップ1 動詞の数をチェック ⇒ 意味の予測



- 動詞が2つ以上ある場合
 - ① 節→接続詞 (and, that, if)・関係詞・疑問詞
 - ② S+V+O+C (原形・to V・分詞)
 - ③ 分詞構文

- 注意すべきは次の二つ
 - (1) S+V+O+C
 - (2) 名詞の後置修飾

ステップ2 小さなかたまりを作る ⇒ 選択肢の数を減らそう (選択肢減らしの術)



- ① 名詞+動詞 (S+V)
- ② one's (所有格)+名詞
- ③ a/an/the (冠詞)+名詞
- ④ 前置詞+名詞
- ⑤ 前置詞+V-ing (動名詞)
- ⑥ 助動詞+動詞の原形
- ⑦ to+動詞の原形
- ⑧ 接続詞・関係詞+S+V

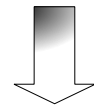
かたまりのを見つけ方

特に重要

小さくつないで
大きくまとめる!

ステップ3 文型・文法を使い並べて全体を完成する

語と語のつながり・組み合わせで文を作る



ステップ4 日本語に訳してみても意味を確認

日本語に訳してオカシければ絶対に間違っている!



★空所の前後と与えられた選択肢から文の内容を推測して並べ替えなさい!

第3問題 語句類推・発言要約・文補充

A 語句類推 文章(=段落)の理解を問う

20分

実践編

★下線部は空所と考えよ! 語と句が1題ずつ出題

【3】 次の問い(A~C)に答えよ。(配点 46)

A 次の問い(問1・問2)の英文を読み、下線部の語句の意味をそれぞれの文章から推測し、
27・28に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

※語数は昨年より増加傾向 問1 44語→107語 問2 59語→74語

問1 ★松本さんがどんな人なのかを追っていき! ⇒授業の最初に必ず冗談を言う英語の先生

Mr. Matsumoto is an English teacher who believes English classes should start with a joke. He always tries hard to create funny jokes. Some of his students have complained about his jokes being a waste of time. His colleagues also have advised him not to spend so much time writing jokes. However, Mr. Matsumoto is such an obstinate person that he will not listen to them and continues to spend a lot of time making up jokes for his classes.

ココに注目!

In this situation, an obstinate person means a person who is 27.

- ① flexible about ideas ② generous to his students
③ unable to reject criticism ④ **unwilling to change his mind** ※④が正解 (82.1%)

↑ 考えを変えたがらない

ポイントは?

周囲の人の不平や助言に全く耳を傾けない

授業はジョークで始まるべき⇒生徒は時間の無駄と考える

⇒同僚も忠告⇒ However ⇒ ?

●必ず次のような文脈でテキスト中にヒントが提示される

- (1) 言い換え
(2) 具体例
(3) 対比
(4) 因果関係

ヒントは必ず本文にあり!

問2 ★エリナは事故でどうなったのか?を追え!⇒ポールとジョンの話

Paul: Have you heard about Erina's accident? On a rainy day last month, she was hurt when she slipped and fell on her knees.

John: I know. She had to see a doctor regularly for a month.

Paul: Yeah. Her doctor said she's fine now. I've heard she has already started taking dance classes again.

John: Oh, good. She's right as rain then.

ココに注目!

In this situation, right as rain means 28.

- ① **fully recovered** ② quite helpful ③ really careful ④ very dependent

↑ 完全に回復 ※①が正解 (86.0%)

医者はまだ大丈夫だと言い、ダンスもできる

★下線部と解答情報には決まった位置関係あり!

重要

■下線部が冒頭

↓

段落の最後

■下線部が中央

↓

下線部の直後
段落の最後

■下線部が最後

↓

下線部の直前

位置の特定から

B 発言要約

★選択肢は本文とは異なった英語表現を用いて言い換える！

重要
ココに注目！

日本語で書かれたこの部分(テーマ)をきっちり押さえる！

B 次の英文は、昼休みに行われた英会話クラブの活動で、4人の高校生がテレビの子どもへの影響について議論している場面の一部である。29～31に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

【主張】 ★話者の主張を見抜け！

Kenji : I think watching television too much is harmful to young children. I've read that it can delay their speech development. I believe face-to-face communication is essential for young children to develop their speech. I know some parents use TV as a babysitter. Maybe they're very busy, but they should try to make time for their children rather than just let them watch television. Oh, here comes Hiroshi. Hi, Hiroshi.

Hiroshi : Sorry I'm late.

Miki : Hi, Hiroshi. We've just started. We're talking about the effects of television on young children.

Kenji thinks 29.

ココに注目！

- ① parents should talk to their young children about television programs unless they're busy
- ② watching television is good because it enables young children to develop their speech
- ③ watching television is harmful for parents because it robs them of precious time
- ④ young children who watch television a lot may not learn to talk as early as they should ※④が正解

↑
言葉の発達を遅れさせる可能性がある (77.4%)

Takako : I can understand your point, Kenji. But have you ever thought how busy parents are? They have to take care of the house and kids! Sometimes it is very convenient to let their young children watch TV. I think it's OK, as long as the viewing time is limited and the contents of the programs are checked. Besides, there are educational TV programs. For example, by watching English TV programs for young kids, children can get used to the sounds of English.

Kenji : OK, your point is 30.

ココに注目！

- ① busy parents can teach their children the sounds of English by watching TV programs
- ② parents should be encouraged to watch educational TV programs with their young children
- ③ the best way to learn English while we are very young is to watch English TV programs
- ④ watching TV programs can be good for the education of children if it is carefully monitored ※④が正解 (49.0%)



↑
教育的テレビ番組も

↑ ※④が正解 (49.0%)
視聴時間を制限して番組の内容を調べてあげれば

Hiroshi : You must be talking about the effect on very young children. But I was thinking about children who are a little bit older, like four, five, or six years old. When I was that age, I often watched action hero stories. In such stories, the hero eventually defeats the bad character in the end. Although TV hero stories are far from reality, that kind of program demonstrates the difference between things you should and should not do. In real-life situations, we don't always have opportunities to learn this. Watching TV programs can be one way to learn right from wrong.

ココに注目！

Miki : OK, you seem to be 31.

↑
すべきこととすべきでないことの区別
善悪の区別

ココに注目！

- ① against watching television because programs are different from reality
- ② against watching television because right or wrong can be learned through experience
- ③ for watching television because it can teach valuable lessons in life ※③が正解 (71.1%)
- ④ for watching television because programs are the same as reality

Takako : Oh! We have to go. Class is about to start. Let's talk about this again later.

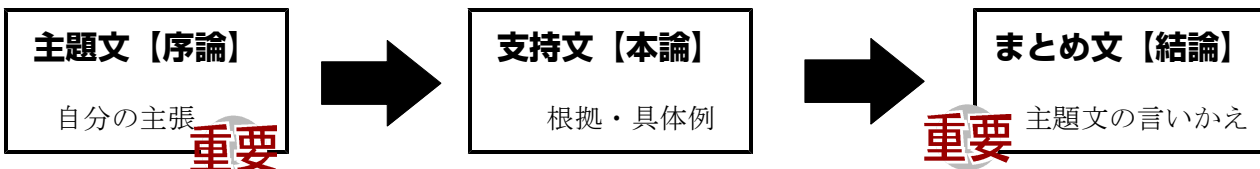
Kenji : OK, good idea.

Hiroshi : I agree. See you after class. ★正解の選択肢は本文中の表現そのままではなく同意表現を用いる

★発言の「冒頭」と「最後」に注目せよ!

話者の主張を見抜け!

【パラグラフの構造】



C 文補充

段落内部の観察力が問われる!

苦手な人多し!

C 次の文章の 32 ~ 34 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから一つずつ選べ。(18点)

「つなぎ語」に注意

【主題】アーモンドとピーナツの違い

Do you like eating “mixed nuts” while watching TV and movies at home? Since both almonds and peanuts can be found in the mixed nuts sold at grocery stores in Japan, you might assume that they are similar types of food. Indeed, 32. For instance, they are both nutritious as sources of minerals and vitamins. At the same time, however, some people can have allergic reactions to them. According to recent research, many children suffer from peanut and almond allergies.

Despite these similarities, however, almonds and peanuts are quite different. First, although they are both called nuts, they are classified differently in plant science. The almond is considered a drupe. This kind of plant bears fruit, inside of which is a hard shell with a seed. Other examples of drupes are peaches and plums, but with almonds, the seed is the part we eat. In contrast, the peanut is classified as a legume, a type of bean. The peanut grows underground, while the almond grows on trees. Moreover, each peanut shell contains from one to three peanuts as seeds, while the almond fruit has only one seed.

Second, almonds and peanuts 33. Almonds came from the Middle East. Gradually, they spread to northern Africa and southern Europe along the shores of the Mediterranean, and later to other parts of the world. Peanuts, however, were first grown in South America, and later they were introduced to other parts of the world.

In conclusion, the product that we know as mixed nuts actually 34. Almonds and peanuts are plants which differ greatly, despite their notable similarities. 【ココが結論】

32 類似点か相違点か?

- ① it may be difficult to find some similarities between them
- ② many consumers know about differences between them
- ③ there is a wide variety in each package of mixed nuts
- ④ they share some interesting characteristics with each other

※④が正解 (53.0%)

それらは互いに興味深い特徴を共有している

↑
滋養に富む + アレルギー源にもなる

33 この段落の主題は何か?

- ① are produced in different countries today
- ② are similar in that both are grown as crops
- ③ differ in terms of their place of origin 原産地という点で異なる
- ④ originated in the same part of Africa

※③が正解 (72.4%)

↑
アーモンドー中東
ピーナツー南米

よく似ているが大変違った植物だ

34 この文書の結論

- ① consists of foods with distinct characteristics 全く異なる特徴を持った食品でできている
- ② contains foods having several similar qualities
- ③ includes different foods that may harm human health
- ④ offers good examples of plants defined as true nuts

※①が正解 (60.5%)

正解根拠は客観的に論理的に!

(1)段落「全体」に注目! 一言で言えばこの段落の言っていることは?
(2)段落「細部」(=直前・直後)に注目!

- ① One Paragraph, One Idea (1つのパラグラフで言いたいことは1つ)
- ② テーマは 抽象 → 具体
- ③ 最終文の働き…「テーマの繰り返し」または「次のパラグラフの予告・橋渡し」

第4問題 図表・グラフ 資料読解問題

A 図表・グラフ問題 = 「間接資料」利用問題

主役はあくまでも本文だ！ということをお忘れずに！

10分

実践編

【4】 次の問い(A・B)に答えよ。(配点 33)

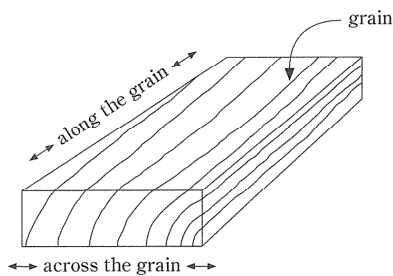
A 次の文章と図およびグラフを読み、下の問い(問1～3)に対する答えとして ～ に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Wood used in the construction of homes must be stable. That is, it must not change size too much. But wood from a tree that has just been cut down will shrink considerably over time. This shrinkage is caused by moisture (water) within the wood escaping into the atmosphere. The drying process of wood is known as “seasoning.” There are actually two ways to season wood. One way is to allow the natural drying process to occur. The other is to put it in a special oven called a kiln. Kiln drying is much faster than the natural method.

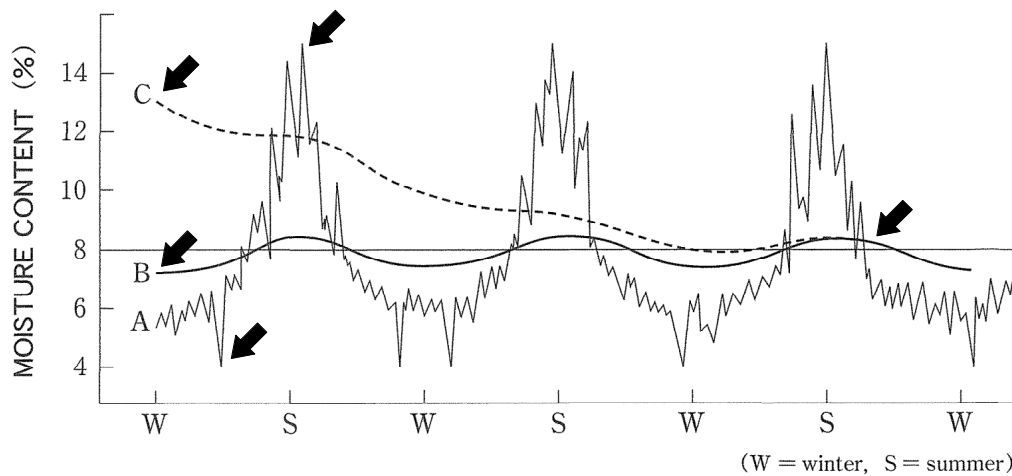
During the seasoning process, water is removed from the wood until the moisture content of the wood is approximately equal to the humidity of the air around it. These changes in size due to shrinkage are not uniform because changes depend on the kinds of trees, the way trees are cut, and the surrounding conditions.

It is also important to note that even after seasoning, there will always be some small changes in size due to changes in the humidity of the surrounding air. For example, last year, I used a 230 mm wide piece of eastern white pine wood to make a cabinet door. It changed in width across the grain (Figure 1), shrinking by 2 mm from the original in the winter and expanding by 3 mm from the original in the summer.

The moisture content of wood changes according to the seasons even when it is kept indoors. Wood is often painted to prevent sharp changes in moisture content, which cause expansion and shrinkage. However, no paint can completely block the passage of moisture. Paint only acts to slow down the transfer of moisture to or from the wood. As illustrated in the graph (Figure 2), the moisture content of unpainted wood inside a house may change according to the seasons from 4% to about 14%, while the moisture content of a painted piece of kiln-dried wood in the same house will only vary around the 8% line. Wood that has been naturally dried to around 13% moisture content and then painted will continue to dry gradually until it reaches about the same percentage of moisture as painted kiln-dried wood.



グラフは最大値と最小値に注目する習慣を！！



- 塗装を施したキルン乾燥木材8% = Bが該当
- 自然乾燥後塗装 13%→8% = Cが該当
- 無塗装は4～14% = Aが該当

Figure 2 Seasonal changes in the moisture content of interior wood

(Location: Northern United States)

Understanding Wood: A Craftsman's Guide to Wood Technology

R.B. Hoadley (2000) を参考に作成

全ての構成要素を特定すると後が楽！

問1 Between the winter and summer, what was the difference in width across the grain of the wood used in the cabinet door? 35

- ① 2 mm ② 3 mm ③ **5 mm** ④ 8 mm ※正解は③ (80.4%)
 冬は2mm縮み
 夏は3mm膨らんだ ⇒ 2+3=5

問2 Which of the lines in the graph (Figure 2) represent painted wood? 36

- ① A and B ② A and C ③ A, B, and C ④ **B and C** ※正解は④ (72.2%)
 無塗装はA → したがって塗装はBとC



問3 Which of the following statements is true? 37

※正解は② (53.1%)

- ① Kiln-dried wood does not later change size due to the humidity in the air.
 ② **Oven-dried and naturally dried wood are both influenced by the surrounding air.**
 ③ The moisture content of painted wood does not change.
 ④ Wood can be “seasoned” by painting it. ↑
 塗装を施しても湿気は完全には防げない

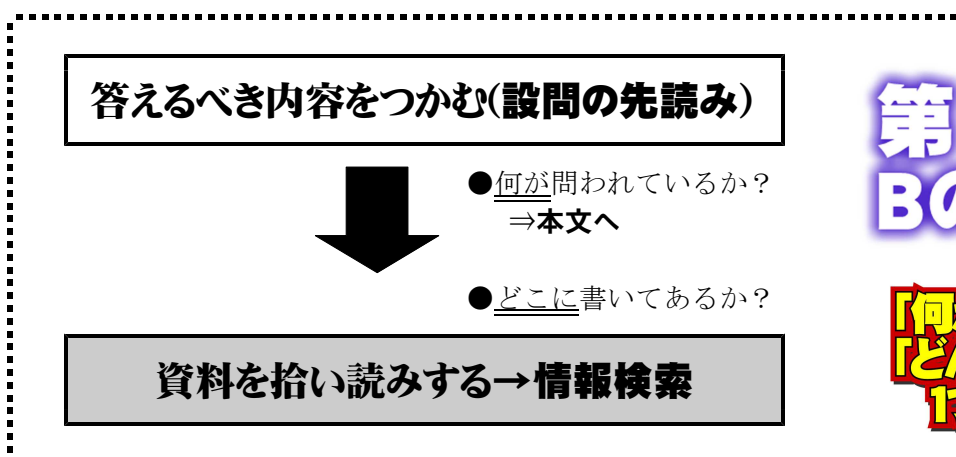
①資料は無視して本文をしっかり読む! ②資料アクセス グラフ・設問・選択肢を 入念に比較



●ココに注目せよ!

- (1) グラフ・図表のタイトルを確認
- (2) 設問を先読み
- (3) グラフ・図表だけで解ける問題はないか?
- (4) 比較表現は何と何を比較しているのか?
- (5) 順序は何についての順序なのか?
- (6) 段落を1つ読んだ時点で解ける問題はないか?
- (7) 数字を見たら計算と思え

★キーワードをヒントに、本文・グラフ・図表から必要な情報を探せ!



第4問題A, Bの鉄則

「何が」「どこに」
「どんなふう」を
1つずつチェック



B 資料読解問題 = 「直接資料」利用問題
★設問を先読みして「探し物」を確認せよ！

B 次のコンサートに関する広告を読み、以下の問い(問1～3)の 38 ～ 40 に入れるのに最も
 適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Acton City Stadium <http://www.actoncitystadium.us>

Acton City Stadium proudly presents
the legendary Seven Funky Rangers
 Aug. 18th

The world-famous pop group *Seven Funky Rangers* will play at the Acton City Stadium, Saturday, August 18th. Famous for their number one hits *Don't Cry No More* and *Too Busy Living Life To The Full*, *Seven Funky Rangers* will only perform once this year, so don't miss this chance. Also appearing, *Hip Hop Heroes*. Doors open at 6:00 pm.

Ticketing
 Advanced purchase strongly recommended.
 Non-reserved tickets available on the day at the door.

Ticket type	Price (advanced sales only)	Status
VIP seating	A: \$ 300	Sold out
	B: \$ 200	Available
Standard seating	A: \$ 80	Available
	B: \$ 60	Available
Stage front (standing only)	\$ 50	Sold out

*Add \$20 to the advertised prices above for on-the-day ticket sales.
 *Young people (ages 10-18, proof of age required) receive 50% off the above prices (advanced purchases only).
 *No one under 16 allowed in the stage front section.
 *No children under 10 allowed.
 *A maximum of five tickets can be purchased at one time.
 *Senior citizens (ages 65 and over) receive 10% off advanced sales prices.
 *VIP seating includes food and drinks and a back stage tour.

Click to Buy

We accept all major credit cards.

タイトル・項目名・見出しから書かれている情報をおおざっぱに予想せよ！

問1の正解の根拠はココ

問2の正解の根拠はココ

問3の正解の根拠はココ

全訳・熟読してはダメ！

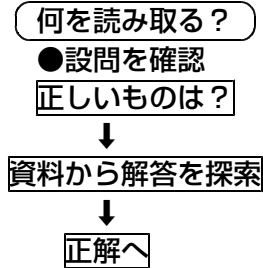
★全部を読むのではなく資料中の「ありそうな部分だけ」を追え！

●まず設問を先に見て、それに答えるのに必要な情報だけを広告から素早く的確に見つけ出す！

- (1)何が問われているか?
- (2)答えを出すのに必要な情報は何か?

問 1 Which of the following statements is true? ★まず設問から先に読み「探し物」をつかめ!

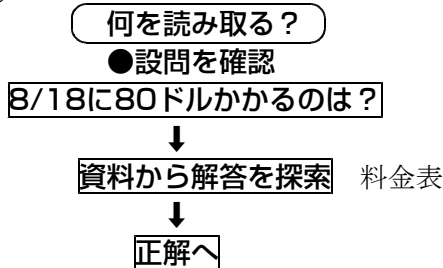
- ① Acton City Stadium will host *Seven Funky Rangers*' spring concert. ×夏のコンサート
- ② ***Seven Funky Rangers* are famous for their two top-selling songs.** (正解) (75.1%)
- ③ *Seven Funky Rangers* will perform several times this year. ×今年は一回限りの公演
- ④ The legendary *Hip Hop Heroes* are the main attraction. ×メインではなく前座



設問文→広告 の順で追いかける!
 ★必要な広告部分を○で囲め!

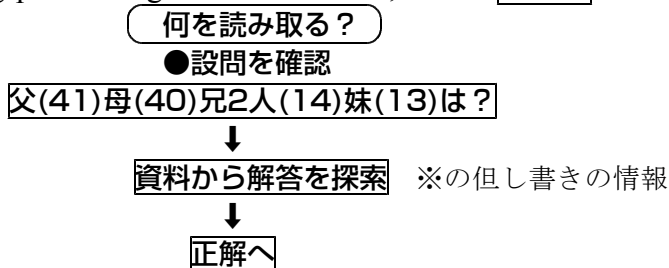
問 2 Which of the following costs \$80 if bought on August 18th?

- ① One class A standard seat.
- ② **One class B standard seat.** (正解) 60ドル標準B席が当日20ドル増で80ドルになる (60.6%)
- ③ One class B VIP seat.
- ④ One stage front ticket.



センター試験で唯一設問文が先に提示されている理由は???
 ⇒求める情報を検索し、その該当箇所のみを重点的に読め!ということ

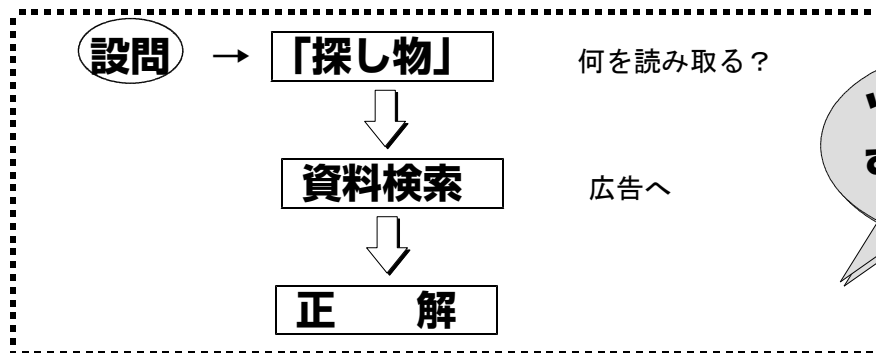
問 3 A family consisting of a father aged 41, a mother aged 40, two boys aged 14, and a girl aged 13, providing proof of age for the children, would ★「全ての条件」を過不足なく理解!



一度に1問ずつターゲット検索を!

- ① all be allowed to enter the stage front section ×16歳未満はステージ前には上がれない
- ② exceed the maximum number of tickets that can be bought at one time ×最大5枚まで 5人家族
- ③ **receive a 50% discount on three tickets when purchasing in advance** (正解) (72.7%)
10~18歳は50%引き(前売り)
- ④ receive a 10% discount when purchasing five tickets at one time ×10%は65歳以上の高齢者

★常に次のプロセスを繰り返す!「情報検索能力」を問う!



ツマミ食いする/ダ!

★関係ない部分は必ずしも読む必要はない!

第5問題 ビジュアル問題

10分

実践編

【5】 次の文章は、留学プログラムの説明会の中で、バンクーバーの大学に3か月間留学した二人の学生が、それぞれの体験を語っているものである。文章を読み、下の問い(問1～5)の□41～□45に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。(配点 30)

Koji's speech

My name is Takeda Koji, and today I will talk about my study-abroad experience in the English Language Program at North Pacific University in Vancouver last year. First of all, I really liked the intensive English classes every weekday. My English has improved a lot. All the teachers were friendly and enthusiastic, and they sometimes stayed late to help us with our projects. I'm truly grateful to Ms. Lee, my advisor, who always responded to my problems promptly.

問 1

Also, I enjoyed exploring the city. It has many good ethnic restaurants and a wonderful park near the ocean where interesting events were held every weekend. I took many weekend trips offered by the program including a visit to the Native Canadian Art Museum and boat trips to several beautiful islands.

On top of that, I totally enjoyed the student life at NPU and attended many student-organized events on campus. My most precious memory is of preparing a big exhibit to introduce Japanese culture for the International Fair. However, there was one problem, that is, computer access. The computer rooms in the Writing Center were always crowded, especially when students were writing midterm or final papers, and it was frustrating to wait so long.

I have one regret, and it's about my host family. Though my host parents and their 10-year-old son were nice people, they were so busy all the time. Both parents worked late, and the boy belonged to the local hockey team. So I often had to eat alone and didn't have much time to interact with them. I felt envious of Yuka, who will speak after me, when I went to a barbecue at her host family's. Now I think I should have consulted the program coordinator about this problem at an early stage.

問 5

Finally, I'd like to say that this program is very good for improving your English and expanding your knowledge about different cultures.

Yuka's speech

My name is Imai Yuka. I was in the same program as Koji at North Pacific University, though my experience was slightly different from his. First, I wasn't so satisfied with the courses offered, though the teachers were all wonderful. There were too many language classes, but only two courses that covered the history and culture of Canada. I mean, I wish I had learned more about Canada as well as studied English. Then the benefits would have been double.

問 3

Also, I had mixed feelings about the campus life at NPU. I loved the spacious lawns and nice facilities, but the campus events didn't seem so interesting to me. I know Koji had a great time at the International Fair, but I wanted to go to a concert with my host family instead. However, I was impressed by the wonderful Writing Center with its academic support. Even though it was sometimes crowded, it was worth the wait. I went there almost every weekend and learned how to write a good paper.

問 1

And I almost forgot to say that it was such fun to go around the city, especially to street fairs and some really great ethnic restaurants. On the other hand, I didn't take so many trips because there were lots of things going on with my host family.

問 4

Actually, what made my stay most exciting and unforgettable was my host family. My host father is an agricultural engineer and he has worked on projects in several different countries. Just talking with him was stimulating, and he, as well as my host mother, always helped me whenever I had problems with homework, friends, and school activities. My host mother is a violinist with the local philharmonic, and so we were able to go to the concerts every month for free. She opened my eyes to classical music, and I promised her that I would start piano lessons when I came back to Japan. They also have lots of friends. I met so many people at all the barbecues they had.

問 5

In my case, the rich cultural experience my host family provided and the host family themselves were the best part of my stay. 問 4

★「誰が」「何を」「どう評価」しているかに注目!

★設問のキーワード(下線部)を手がかりに必要な情報のある箇所を素早く探し出せ!

問 1 Both Koji and Yuka enjoyed 41. コウジとユカが楽しんだのは? ※正解は① (75.3%)

- ① city exploration 町の探索 ② class projects
③ English language courses ④ the International Fair

問 2 What did Koji complain about? 42. コウジの不満は? ※正解は② (85.7%)

- ① His advisor was often out of reach when he needed help.
② His host family had little time to spend with him. ホストファミリーと過ごす時間がない
③ The computer rooms didn't have helpful staff.
④ The language classes were not so interesting.

問 3 What was Yuka's criticism? 43. ユカの批判は? ※正解は④ (68.1%)

- ① She couldn't attend the International Fair.
② She couldn't take weekend trips to beautiful islands.
③ The Writing Center was always crowded.
④ There were not many classes about Canadian culture. カナダ文化の講座が少ない

問 4 Which of the following statements is true? 44. 正しいものは? ※正解は④ (78.0%)

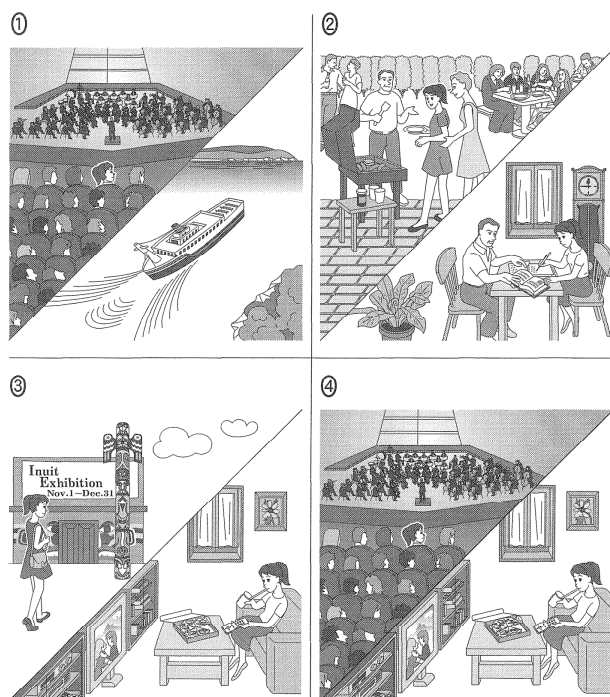
- ① Koji has a good impression of the school facilities.
② Koji thinks that his English should have improved more.
③ Yuka has a negative impression of the amount of homework.
④ Yuka has a positive feeling toward her host parents.
ホストファミリーに対する肯定的な気持ち

★それぞれの発言から、ある事項に対する考え方を丁寧に拾い上げる力が問われている。

問 5 Which of the following pairs of pictures best represents two experiences Yuka described in her speech?

45

※正解は② (69.4%)



イラストに含まれる、コンサート、船旅、バーベキュー、ホストファーザーと宿題、イヌイット展、1人きりの食事、を吟味

- 一人での食事はコウジ → ③④は×
- 旅行には行かなかった → ①は×
- バーベキューパーティ → ②が正解
- 宿題の手助け → ②が正解

●それぞれのイラストのどの部分が違うか把握 ⇒

1ヶ所でも異なる点があれば候補から外す(「消去法」)

↑
第6問題に同じ!
↓

第6問題 評論文読解問題

実践編

問の先読み ⇒ 段落ごとに設問に解答 (文の理解を問う)

★1問ごとに「原文典拠の法則」を！

23分

【6】 次の文章を読み、下の問い(A・B)に答えよ。なお、文章の左にある(1)～(6)は段落の番号を表している。(配点 36)

(1) A high school student has a science test on Monday but spends most of the weekend playing video games and does not start studying until late Sunday night. This kind of avoiding or delaying of work that needs to be done is called procrastination. It has been estimated that up to 95% of people procrastinate at least sometimes, and about 20% of them do it too much. Traditionally, people who procrastinate have been considered lazy, but research tells us that this is not true. Learning about the roots of procrastination can help us understand why most people do it to some extent and also help us decrease our own procrastination. Although researchers do not agree on all the reasons behind procrastination, there is general agreement about some factors that can explain it. 【テーマの提示段落】 すべきことを避けたり遅れさせたりすること

(2) The first factor is how pleasant or unpleasant people find a task. Research shows that people will put off tasks they find unpleasant. Many high school students may delay cleaning their rooms or doing their homework. However, many might not delay doing such tasks as responding to a friend's email. It is important to remember that whether or not a task is pleasant depends on the individual. For example, someone who loves bicycles might not delay fixing a punctured tire while someone who does not may put it off.

A 次の問い(問1～5)の [46] ～ [50] に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

ココに注目！

★設問は段落順となっている！
上から順に解いていけ！

問1 According to paragraph (2), [46]

第2段落の内容は？

- ① people do not forget unpleasant tasks ×楽しくないと先延ばし
- ② people who love bicycles learn to fix tires fast ×修理時間が短いのではない
- ③ **people will find different tasks pleasing** ※③が正解 (52.6%)
- ④ people will put off tasks to write emails ×すぐやる

★「見た目は違えど意味は同じ」が正解！

解答は常に根拠を明確にして(「原文典拠の法則」)、「消去法」で
正解は必ず本文にある！←設問と同じ内容を含む(言い換え)文をつかまえる！

(3) In addition to how people feel about the job at hand, the amount of confidence they have in their ability to do a task is also related to procrastination. For instance, those who have low expectations of success are more likely to postpone starting a particular job. Conversely, those who believe that they can perform well are more likely to take on challenging tasks rather than avoid them. It should be noted, though, that some counselors argue that too much confidence can also lead to procrastination: some people overestimate how easily they can do a particular task and start too late.

ココに注目！

問2 Paragraph (3) implies that [47]

第3段落の示唆するところは？

- ① people with low confidence in their ability will start a job earlier ×先送りする
- ② **people with reasonable confidence in their ability procrastinate less** ※②が正解 (57.4%)
- ③ people's confidence to do a task is not associated with procrastination ×関係がある
- ④ some counselors overestimate the confidence of their clients ×記述なし

★まずはこの内容一致問題
が解けることが基本だ！

★2つの選択肢で迷ったらとりあえず△をしておき、後で両者を比較して「違い」を明確にする

(4) **Another factor** is whether or not people can exercise self-control. Those who have less self-control can easily be drawn away from their work. Accepting an invitation to sing karaoke on a night when you planned to start working on a presentation could be one example. Self-control, or the ability to resist temptation and stick to a plan, is something many of us struggle with. Interestingly, age is said to be associated with self-control. Research shows that the older people become, the less likely they are to delay doing their work until the last minute.

ココに注目!

★解答のある箇所を発見したら、ストップ。その問いを解いたら、次の設問を読む。これを1問ずつ繰り返す。

問3 According to paragraph (4), .

第4段落の内容は?

- ① older people tend to demonstrate more self-control ※①が正解 (52.4%)
- ② people usually exercise self-control without struggle ×苦勞する
- ③ self-control is the eagerness to accept invitations ×全く逆
- ④ younger people are willing to resist temptations ×年齢が上がるほど自己抑制が利く

★選択肢が本文のどの部分に該当するのかを比較・対照する力

(5) **Lastly**, there is a link between procrastination and how long people must wait before they see the reward for an effort. For instance, studying hard in school might not give high school students any immediate rewards; what they learn might not seem useful to the present. However, studying can provide them with rewards in the future like the knowledge or skills necessary to pursue their dreams. Sometimes, it is hard to see the benefit of making an effort when the reward is too far away. This can explain why many people do not start saving money for their old age when they are young.



ココに注目!

問4 Paragraph (5) argues that many people start saving for old age late because .

老後の蓄え始めるのが遅れる理由は?

- ① old age seems too distant in time 老いはずっと先のことのように思われる ※①が正解 (42.1%)
- ② the length of time to old age varies ×老齡への時間の長さがさまざま
- ③ there are other things to worry about ×他に心配事がある
- ④ there will be little benefit ×ほとんど利益はない

(6) What are the roots of your procrastination? Because the behaviors described here seem common to most people, you do not need to completely change your habits if you only procrastinate once in a while. On the other hand, if you feel that your procrastination is a problem, the first step to reducing it is identifying the reasons behind it. Self-help books and websites give numerous techniques for overcoming procrastination, but it is only by understanding the roots of the problem that you can choose the appropriate method for yourself.

【ココが結論】

ココに注目!

問5 The author's main argument is that .

筆者の主張は?

- ① many people agree about the four explanations of procrastination ×先送りの4つの説明に多くが賛同
- ② people who procrastinate are no longer thought of as lazy ×先送りする人はもはや怠け者とは考えられない
- ③ procrastination has become problematic in our society ×先送りは社会で問題となっている
- ④ we can manage our procrastination by understanding its sources ※④が正解 (66.3%)
原因を理解することで先送りにうまく対処することができる

★この内容一致問題がBの段落テーマ問題の大きなヒントに!

新傾向

※段落構成を問う問題が、段落の要旨を順に並べ替える問題に変更

B 次の表は、本文の段落と内容を表すものである。□51～□54に入れるのに最も適当なものを下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選び、表を完成させよ。ただし、同じものを繰り返し選んではいけない。

Paragraph	Content
(1)	□51
(2)	□52
(3)	The belief in your abilities
(4)	The ability to keep to a task
(5)	□53
(6)	□54

(2) 先送りという現象

(1) 仕事の持つ魅力

(3) 将来の利益に気づく時期

(4) 先送りの解決法

4つある空欄の3つまで特定できればOKだ!

- | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------|
| ① The appeal of a task | 「仕事の持つ魅力」(テーマ) | → (2) |
| ② The phenomenon of procrastination | 「先送りという現象」 | → (1) |
| ③ The timing of realizing future gains | 「将来の見返りに気づくタイミング」 | → (5) |
| ④ The way to deal with procrastination | 「先送りに対処する方法」(結論) | → (6) |
- (64.3%)

問1の正解根拠を再チェックせよ! ⇒ これをうまく利用するのだ!

段落テーマ問題は内容一致問題から特定できる!

- the first~ ⇒ in addition to~ ⇒ another~ ⇒ lastly に注目せよ!
(各段落の先頭がテーマ)

★「つなぎ語」に注目せよ!

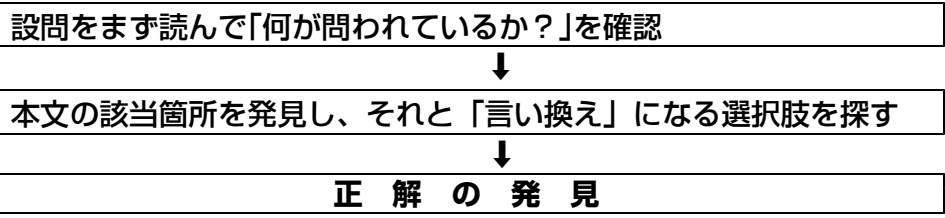
重要

■第6問題の解答に必要な力

- (1) 正確に英文を読み解く力 ⇒ 3節文までをキチンと読める力
- (2) 本文と選択肢を比較する力 ⇒ 該当箇所を発見する力
- (3) 根気強く上の2つを続ける集中力 ⇒ 分量に惑わされない!

★正解の選択肢は本文で使われていない単語・熟語・表現で言い換えられるので「語彙力」がモノを言うのだ!

●Aを1問ずつ解く



●Bに解答する

