第1問 务	音・アク	セント問	題	(4)「黙字」に注意! bom <u>b</u> mus <u>c</u> le nei <u>gh</u> bor <u>k</u> neel ca <u>l</u> m cu <u>p</u> board ai <u>s</u> le cas <u>tl</u> e (5)よく似た単語に注意! ※それぞれ声に出して発音してみましょう
A 発音問題を	攻略 ◆学習の際	には必ず実際に只	に出して発音してみること!	southern — southwarm — wormworth — worthyloose — loseadvice — advisewide — width
① 狙われる ② 頻出語リ ※大切な	発音、出る ストを完璧	単語は決 にマスター ^{発音してみること}	まっている。 -せよ!⇒音読へ = 同じ綴りで違う発音!	B アクセント問題 特に「カタカナ語」には注意! ※基本ルールをマスターした後で、頻出語(出るものは決まっている)を徹底的に練習すべし。 【苦手な人はまず母音(a,i,u,e,o)を〇で囲め! → それから一番強い箇所を解答】
(1)いくつもの読る ●注意すべき <u>母音</u> 狙れ â は[ei]/[æ]/[a:]			送発音が狙われるのダ! calm[a:] wander[ɔ]	①代表的な基本 ルールをマスター →②狙われる頻出語へ
&U, &W は[ɔ:]が多い		<u>aw</u> kward, <u>aw</u> ful[ɔ ght, ought /ʑ[ɔ:t]	:] laughter[æ]	リストを完璧にマスターせよ!⇒音読へ 健例外も押さえて! ※大切なことは且に出して発音してみること
6a (t [i:]/[e] 6aľ (t [ə]/[eə]/[ə:] İ (t[i]/[ai]	br <u>ea</u> the[i:] b <u>ear</u> d[iər] wisdom [i]	br <u>ea</u> th[e] b <u>ear</u> [eər] delight [ai]	br <u>ea</u> k, gr <u>ea</u> t, st <u>ea</u> k[ei] <u>ear</u> n[ə:] h <u>ear</u> t [a:]	 C代表的なアクセントルール】 <u>語尾</u>に注目するノダ! 「名前動後」にも注意 「双子」の法則…連続する母音(-ee-, -oo-)の箇所が強い □ 「三味線語」ルール…「ション」(-sion)「シャン」(-cian)で終わる語はその1つ前が強い
0 0 03は99%[ou]オウ	contr <u>o</u> l[ou] w <u>o</u> lf[u]	dengint [a] hot[a]	lost[o] $above, oven[A]$	●「イクイク」ルールic, -ical で終わる語はその1つ前が強い ●「ヤンヤンヤスヤントヤリテエ」の法則ion, -ian, -ious, -ient, -ial, -ity で終わる語は
00 は[u:]/[u]/[A] 0U	appr <u>oa</u> ch[ou] f <u>oo</u> d[u:] d <u>ou</u> bt [au] s <u>ou</u> p[u:]	wood, wool, hoo shoulder[ou]		その1つ前が強い ●「愛の法則」…iの1つ前の母音にアクセント -ic, -ics, -ical, -ian, -ion, -ial, -ity ●「見て見て」ルールmeter で終わる語はその1つ前が強い
OW は [au]/[ou] U	all <u>ow</u> [au] disc <u>u</u> ss[ʌ] b <u>u</u> ry[e]	arr <u>ow</u> [ou] ref <u>u</u> se[ju:] b <u>u</u> sy[i]	kn <u>ow</u> ledge r <u>u</u> de[u:] b <u>u</u> sh[u]	●「洗いから痛え」の法則sive, -ical, -ity で終わる語はその1つ前が強い こ しはは ●「子チビ母チビ」の法則…「子音+ tive」は1つ前 「母音+ tive」は2つ前が強い ●「あぶる朝へと合図」able, -ous, -ate, -ize で終わる語はその2つ前が強い
●注意すべき <mark>子音</mark> ● Ch は[tʃ]/[k]/[ʃ](チク:	狙われるものは随 ショー)	もちれている! atta <u>ch</u> [ţʃ]	stomach[k] machine[ʃ]	 ● 複合名詞(名詞+名詞)は前の名詞の方に強勢がある (出題例) mountain bike, engine trouble, health club
gh Ng は [ŋ]/ [ŋg] S は[s]/[ʒ]/[z] SS は[s]/[ʒ]/〔ʃ]	hei <u>gh</u> t[黙字] si <u>ng[ŋ]</u> [語末] fa <u>s</u> ten [s] mi <u>ss</u> ile [s]	tou <u>gh</u> [f] fi <u>ng</u> er [ŋg] [plea <u>s</u> ure[3] de <u>ss</u> ert [z]	<u>gh</u> ost [g]	 ●「オロジーの上」<u>o</u>logy の上にアクセント ● 最後にアクセントは狙われる… prefer, refer, admire, advise, advice, canal, control, guitar, violin, cigar など ★ジェーン先生の CD を繰り返し聞くべし!
th は[0]/[ð] (2)発音の微妙な違 (3)カタカナ語は初 l <u>a</u> bel ×ラ	われる! <u>o</u> ven		si <u>ng</u> ing[ŋ]— lo <u>ng</u> er[ŋg] e ×オリーブ fr <u>o</u> nt ×フロント カナ発音と異なることが多い	《大原則》読めない単語は覚えられない!音読せ よ!! ▲日頃からーつーつの単語を発音とアクセントも含め正しく覚える他はない!

【実践問題】 1問20秒、3分で!

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。 【1】次の問い(A・B)に答えよ。 (配点 14) 4 間1 A 次の問い(問1~3)において、下線部の発音がほかの三つと異なるもの (1) challenge (2) honest (3) injure (4) perform を、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから一つずつ選べ。 間2 5 問1 1 1) adequate **2** benefit (3) interpret (4) quantity 1 <u>i</u>nput **2** <u>i</u>ron **3** island (d) <u>i</u>tem 問3 6 2 間2 1) anticipate **(2)** influential (4) technology 3 ridiculous 1 management **2** stranger 3 target **(4)** tragedy 問4 7 3 問 3 (1) artificial (2) competition 3 engineering **(4**) phenomenon 1 absor<u>b</u> **2** de<u>b</u>t 3 doubt (4) thum<u>b</u>

(2013年度追試験)

※下線のある単語は



B 次の問い(問1~4)において,第一アクセント(第一強勢)の位置がほかの





難問に時間をとられるな!

【2】次の問い(A~C)に答えよ。

(配点 44)

- 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~@のうちから一つずつ選べ。ただし、 15 ~ 17 については、(A)と(B)に入れるのに最も適当な組合せを選べ。
- 問1 When I looked out of the window last night, I saw a cat 8 into my neighbor's yard.
 - (1) is sneaked (2) sneaking (3) sneaks (4) to sneak
- 問2 Ever since they first met at the sports festival, Pat and Pam 9 each other. ① are emailing 2 emailed
 - (a) have been emailing (b) will email
- 問 4 My wife wanted to have our son 11 dinner for us, but I ordered a pizza instead.
 - (1) cook (2) cooked (3) cooks (4) to cook
- 問7《難》 We were shocked when the cashier added 14 the bill and the total was 20,000 yen.
 - (1) at (2) from (3) off (4) up
- 問 8 The (A) of treatment at the hospital is much lower for (B) who have health insurance. 15
 - A : cost
 B : them
 A : cost
 B : those
 A : fare
 A : fare
 B : them
 A : fare
 B : those
- 問10 《難》 My mother is trying very hard to (A) ends meet, (B) she never lets me buy anything unnecessary. 17

 ③
 A : make
 B : but

 ④
 A : make
 B : so

知らなければできない!深入りするな!

★難問で時間を使い過ぎるのが最も危険

- 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。
- 問1
 - Martha :What do you want to do this afternoon?Ed :Well, how about going to that new movie?Martha :Sure. It starts at three o'clock, doesn't it? I'll be ready.Ed :On the other hand, we haven't played tennis for a long time.Martha :On the other hand, we haven't played tennis for a long time.
 - Martha : Oh, come on! 18 Either is fine with me.
 - Change your mind.
 Mind your manners.
 Make up your mind.
 Open your mind.
- C 次の問い(問1~3)において、それぞれ下の①~⑥の語を並べかえて空所 を補い、最も適当な文を完成させよ。解答は 21 ~ 26 に入れるものの 番号のみを答えよ。
- 間1





(2)英文の冒頭に「テーマ」が示されるので、これを頭にしっかりたたき込んでから英

●これだけ知っておけばOK 「どこを見るか?」(最初 と最後) 「何を見るか?」(次の2つ)

(1)「つなぎ語」…直前と直後の「論理関係」を示す→前と後ろのどちらが重要かを語る言葉→どこに注目するか?

■読	解の際に役立つ つなき語]	その論理関係は?	
逆接	but, however, on the other hand \rightarrow	ひっくり返る→【後ろが重要】	
因果	therefore, for this reason \rightarrow	そのまま → 【後ろが重要】	
並列	also, in addition, moreover, besides \rightarrow	そのまま → 【前後が同じ】	
例示	for example, for instance \rightarrow	そのまま→【前が重要】	

· ②意見表明のシグナル…ここから「主張」をスタートする合図←<u>何を</u>チェックすれば いいか?

く筆者の主張・意見>を導く表現

①should/must/need/have to/ought to/can/強調のdo などの助動詞の後
 ②important/necessary/essential/good/bad などの主観的判断を表す形容詞の後
 ③I think/ I believe/ I'm sure/ I hope[wish]/

In my opinion/ As for me/ As far as I'm concerned など自分の見解を述べる表現の後
④逆接 (but/ however/ yet/ still/ though) の後
⑤in fact/ actually/ indeedなどの副詞(語句) の後
⑥「例えば」(for example)「なぜなら」「第一に」の直前の英文
⑦appear/ seem/ lookの後

※本文中に上記のような単語が出てきたら、○で囲んでおくと、その近辺を後で読めばよい。

_ 注意せよ!

●次のことも知っておくと意外に役に立つ。





次のような極端な修飾語のついた選択肢は ほぼ×

①100%系

all, every, any, always, absolutely, certainly, definitely, without exception $\overleftarrow{c} \mathcal{E}$

②0%系

no, never, none, not...any, few, little $\checkmark \mathcal{E}$

③限定系 only, just, merely, simply, alone など

★本文の内容を言い換えているものが○



【3】次の問い(A~C)に答えよ。

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。

問2

Taxi drivers in Japan have a reputation for being very competent and treating their passengers very well. Salesclerks and waiters show similar consideration for their customers. While eating out or shopping, many visitors to Japan are surprised by service that is more <u>deferential</u> than what they experience at home.

In this situation, <u>deferential</u> means 28. (1) famous (2) honest (3) ordinary (4) respectful

下線部分とヒントの間に位置関係あり!

В

問3 次の問い(問1~3)のパラグラフ(段落)には、まとまりをよくす るために取り除いた方がよい文が一つある。取り除く文として最も適当なも のを、それぞれ下線部①~④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

One of the most important kitchen tools is the simple hand-operated can opener-the manual can opener. ① Can openers are needed to open some canned foods, and nowadays many people have easy-to-use electric ones. ② However, with a manual can opener, even when there is an electric power failure, you can still open cans. In fact, it is one of the first kitchen tools to disappear from supermarkets when a disaster occurs. ③ Another advantage of a manual can opener is that it will last for years without any maintenance. ④ Recently, even some electric can openers with multiple functions have been getting cheaper. In any event, it is always a good idea to have a manual can opener in your kitchen.

仲間ハズレを探す!

(2014年度追試験)

- C 次の英文は、米国イリノイ州のある中学校の教師たちが卒業旅行につい て話し合っ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。
- Steve : Shall we start our meeting about this year's school trip? For the last five years we've been taking students to the state capital, Springfield, by train, and then taking a day trip by bus to St. Louis the next day. We go back to spend another night in Springfield and return home the next morning. Now, our new teacher, Amy Brown, has suggested that we might add another place to visit. Amy?
- Amy: Thank you, Steve. I'd like to add a trip to Hannibal. As you all know, the students have read *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* in my class. Hannibal is where Mark Twain grew up and it's the town he used in his story. It's just a couple of hours' bus ride from St. Louis along the Mississippi River. Hannibal has kept the neighborhood where Twain grew up just as it was in the 1840s. Students can experience what life was like during Tom Sawyer's time.

- 1 both Hannibal and St. Louis are located on the Mississippi River
- 2 it will help students review what they learned in class
- 3 St. Louis is farther away from Springfield than Hannibal
- $(\mathbf{4})$ the town is more beautiful than it was in the 19th century

(2013年度追試験)

司会の発言はパスしても可。最初と最後に注目!



Steve : OK, Amy, you suggest visiting Hannibal because 29



■2種類の設問形式





計算問題 キーワードは1つではない ⇒片っ端から検索

⇒複数箇所の検索

キーワードは各選択肢に1つ

⇒選択肢1つ1つを検索
 (資料内の該当箇所)
 ⇒1つずつ○×を判定

★「同一内容異表現の法則」

VS

-●正解の選択肢 本文と違う表現・語彙で言い換える 選択肢の内容が本文と一致しているもの

-●不正解の選択肢

記述なし 内容が本文とは明らかに異なっていたり、関連性がないもの 本文の内容を越えて(逸脱して)しまっているもの 本文中より明らかな数・量・程度の記述が不明確であったり異なってい るもの 「最も」「唯一の」「必ず」「絶対」「決して~ない」など程度の著しい語 が使われている選択肢は×(極端の法則)

【実践問題】 8分で! 【4】次の問い(A・B)に答えよ。《難》 追試はやはり難しい! (配点 33) A 次の文章とグラフを読み、下の問い(問1~3)に対する答えとして 35 ~[37]に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①~④のうちからー つずつ選べ。

For thousands of years, humans have been fascinated by the planets in our solar system. The ancient Romans identified five of them, naming them after some of their gods: Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, Venus, and Saturn. Uranus and Neptune were not discovered until after the telescope was invented centuries later. More recently, space exploration has helped us answer questions asked in science fiction novels and movies, for example, "Could Mars support human life?" Given the planet's average surface temperature (AST) of -65 °C, it would be close to impossible for people to survive there. We have also learned about various factors contributing to AST.

The most important factor determining a planet's AST is its distance from the Sun. Figure 1 shows the ASTs of our solar system's planets. They are arranged in order of distance from the Sun, with Mercury being the closest. In most cases, the farther from the Sun, the colder the planet. However, AST cannot be predicted only by a planet's distance from the Sun. Other factors must be taken into consideration as well.

One of them is a planet's atmosphere. For example, the atmosphere of Venus is composed primarily of carbon dioxide (CO_2) , which helps the planet retain the heat it receives from the Sun. Mercury's atmosphere, on the other hand, contains no CO_2 . As a result, although Venus is farther from the Sun, its AST is more than double that of Mercury.

In addition to atmosphere, other planetary features influence AST. One of these is the properties of a planet's surface. The four planets closer to the Sun are called terrestrial planets because they are solid and rocky. The four planets farther from the Sun are called gas giants, huge balls of gas which lack solid surfaces. Terrestrial planets tend to retain more of the Sun's heat than gas giants. Other minor aspects include a planet's size, its gravity, and the length of its day.

Since these factors are differently interconnected for each planet, it is difficult for us to describe AST in simple terms. The ancient Romans would be amazed at what we now know about our solar system. However, there are many more mysteries ahead of us that we have only begun to solve.



Figure 1. Average surface temperatures of planets in the solar system. (NASA (2011)の教育用ウェブサイトを参考に作成)

問1 Which of the following combinations most likely represents the ASTs for Mercury (A) and Venus (B)? 35

1	(A)	170 °C	(B)	460 °C
2	(A)	230 °C	(B)	460 °C
3	(A)	290 °C	(B)	560 °C
4	(A)	350 °C	(B)	560 °C

- 問 2 Which combination of factors most strongly influences a planet's AST? 36
 - ① Its distance from the Sun and the length of its day.
 - 2 Its distance from the Sun and the nature of its atmosphere.
 - 3 The nature of its atmosphere and its size.
 - 4 The nature of its surface and the length of its day.
- 問3《難》 Which of the following statements is true? 37
 - (1) All gas-based planets have ASTs lower than $-\overline{150 \text{ °C}}$.
 - 2 The ASTs of different planets influence each other.
 - **③** The atmosphere of Mercury contains more CO_2 than that of Venus.
 - ④ There is only one terrestrial planet with an AST below zero.





【5】 次の文章は、二人の大学 2 年生が心理学科の新入生に向けて、それ ぞれの 1 年次の経験について大学に関する情報共有サイトに書いているもの である。文章を読み、下の問い(問 $1 \sim 5$)の<u>41</u>~<u>45</u>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)

Message from Eri

My experience

Hi! I'm Eri, a second year psychology student. Have you thought about which courses to take yet? Unlike in high school, where your classes and time schedule are mostly decided for you, here you have a lot more flexibility. Also, there are no Saturday classes! The freedom is cool, but you need to plan your schedule carefully. I'll share my experiences and make recommendations so that you might get some ideas about how to create the best schedule for yourself.

My original plan was to take as many courses as possible in my first two years and then have a more open schedule from my third year. Even as a kid, I was someone who liked to finish all of my homework at the beginning of summer so that I'd have plenty of time to have fun during the rest of my vacation. However, this initial plan did not quite work out, and I had to change my schedule for the second year.

At first, I scheduled 14 classes a week. Because <u>I left one day completely open for</u> <u>my part-time job</u>, I had to have four classes in a row on three of the other days. I was used to attending classes all day in high school, but I didn't realize how difficult university lectures would be. By fourth period, I was usually too exhausted to concentrate, and <u>I ended up failing two afternoon classes</u>. What's more, I had no time to review my notes or readings right before class on those full days, and that eventually hurt my test scores as well as my final grades.

My advice

Now that I've told you about my first year, I'd like to give you a couple of recommendations for your weekly schedules. First, don't schedule four classes on one day. You'll get too tired by the end of the day. Also, try to have a break or free period between classes in order to leave time to prepare for your next class. It's best to avoid scheduling two classes in a row. I hope you've gotten some good ideas, and maybe even learned from my mistakes.

Message from Kosuke

My experience

Congratulations and welcome! There's a lot to think about when making your schedules, and maybe my experience and advice will point you in the right direction. Overall, I did pretty well scheduling my first year courses. The best thing I did was to take Professor Sawada's Introductory Psychology right away because the course topics are essential for all the other psychology courses.

One of my concerns was how many classes to take per semester. Because I hate to have too many classes in one year, I chose to balance them out. By taking eight classes per semester, I can earn all the credits I need to graduate in four years. So, here's the routine I've established: work part-time in the mornings, take two afternoon classes, and <u>have Wednesdays off for my club activity</u>. This works for me because I won't be able to keep getting good grades if I take more than eight classes. However, one problem is that I'll have to take the same number of classes in my third and fourth years. I'll also have to start job hunting which will probably affect my daily routine. I may need to quit my club activity or part-time job, which is too bad.

My advice

Maybe my personal routine doesn't work for you, but here's some advice you really need for your first year. <u>Along with Introductory Psychology on Tuesday third</u> period, another good course to take early on is Statistics, which is always held on <u>Thursday during fourth period</u>. You may also want to find out your advisor's office hours and fit that into your schedule so you can visit if necessary. I know it's a lot to think about at first, but it gets easier. Don't worry! Have fun with your first year

of college!

- 問1 Eri describes herself as a person who 41
 - ① doesn't worry about getting high grades
 - (2) is flexible and creative
 - 3 is willing to take risks
 - (4) tries to finish all of her work early
- 問2 After her first year, Eri adjusted her plan because she 42
 - ① couldn't join the club that she liked
 - 2 didn't do well in some of her classes
 - 3 had fun during her summer vacation
 - (4) wanted to take more morning classes
- 問3《難》 Kosuke's description of his experience implies that he 43
 - ① couldn't attend Professor Sawada's Introductory Psychology class
 - 2 has been satisfied with the grades he has gotten so far
 - 3 was used to having classes all day when he was in high school
 - (4) will not change his everyday schedule in his third or fourth year

★<想像力>を必要とするので《難》

- 問4《難》 When planning their first year schedules, Eri and Kosuke 44.
 - 1 chose to have classes four days a week
 - 2 included time for their club activities
 - ③ used recommendations from other students
 - (d) used their high school routines as models
- 問 5 Which of the following shows the best schedule for first year students if they follow both Eri's and Kosuke's advice? 45

		N 4	ana	8 0 0	and and a second se	egena (
		Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
1)	1		Class	Class		
	2	Class			Office Hour	Class
U			L	unch Brea	.k	
	3		Class	Class		
	4	Class			Class	Class
		Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
	1		Class			
(2)	2	Class		Class	Class	Office Hour
Ø			L	unch Brea	.k	
	3	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class
	4					
		Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
		1.1011				0 0 0
	1	Class	Class			
3	1					
3	<u> </u>	Class	Class Office Hour	unch Brea		
3	<u> </u>	Class	Class Office Hour			Class
3	2	Class Class	Class Office Hour L	unch Brea	k	
3	2	Class Class Class Class	Class Office Hour L Class	unch Brea Class	k Class Class	Class Class
3	2	Class Class Class	Class Office Hour L	unch Brea Class Wed	k Class Class Thu	Class Class Fri
	2 3 4	Class Class Class Class	Class Office Hour Class Tue	unch Brea Class	k Class Class	Class Class Fri Class
3	2 3 4 1	Class Class Class Class	Class Office Hour Class Tue Class	unch Brea Class Wed	k Class Class Thu Class	Class Class Fri
	2 3 4 1	Class Class Class Class	Class Office Hour Class Tue Class	unch Brea Class Wed Class	k Class Class Thu Class	Class Class Fri Class
	2 3 4 1 2	Class Class Class Class Moh	Class Office Hour Class Tue Class	unch Brea Class Wed Class Lunch Brea	k Class Class Thu Class	Class Class Fri Class

(2013年度追試験)

《ヒント》

破線部は片方の証言で解答可能

<u>下線部</u>は両方の証言を参照する必要あり

正しいイラストを選ぶ手がかりは、2人の発言の両方に出てくることが多い ので、手がかりには下線を引き、情報を総合して正解のイラストを選択する。



【実践問題】



[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)

23分で!

(1) Chikako has arrived in Australia for the first time to study English. Her host family picks her up from the airport and takes her to their home. When she steps through the front door, she has a strong feeling that she has been in the house before. She sees a white couch against a sky-blue wall and a glass coffee table covered with magazines in front of the couch. She cannot remember when she saw this scene, but she believes that this is not the first time.

The feeling that Chikako has is called déjà vu, which is French for "already (2)seen," and most of us have experienced it at some point in our lives. Some people choose to ignore it because the feeling of recalling a new experience seems unnatural. Déjà vu, however, is not uncommon and has been the subject of scientific studies since the 19th century. Many researchers today are starting to see the value in investigating déjà vu, and more than thirty possible theories have been offered to explain the phenomenon. Of these theories, three promising explanations will be reviewed here.

The first explanation for déjà vu is that we have a strong feeling of familiarity (3) when we have unconsciously seen something a moment earlier. For example, suppose a man enters a museum for the first time, and a giant dinosaur in the center of the main exhibition area draws his attention. There is also a jungle-patterned staircase on his left, which he only sees unconsciously because his attention is on the dinosaur. A few minutes later, when he decides to go and see other exhibitions, his eyes directly catch the staircase. At this moment, he is struck by an unexpected sense that he has seen the same staircase before but cannot remember when and he announces his strange déjà vu experience to his wife.

(4) In another situation, a woman first sees the living room of a friend's new apartment that has a similar arrangement to the one in her parent's house. In this case, she enters a new scene that is like one she has previously encountered. Even though none of the individual elements is familiar, she has experienced an arrangement very similar to this one — a lamp in the corner, a picture on the back wall, a couch in the middle of the room. Thus, the second explanation suggests that if we are in a place where the arrangement of objects is similar to that of a place we have been to before, we might have a feeling of knowing the place and call it déjà vu.

(5) The last explanation for déjà vu has come from studies about how the brain functions. These studies have shown that it can be caused by unusual processing of information in the brain. When something is seen, the visual information is sent to a particular part of the brain through different pathways. The data from these pathways normally reach the destination at the same time to form a whole image, but sometimes there is a slight delay in one of the pathways. As a result, the brain interprets one experience as two and a déjà vu feeling occurs.

(6) Three promising explanations of déjà vu have been presented here. Chikako's experience can be explained by one of the three theories or a combination of them. Learning about déjà vu can help us understand how we perceive the material world around us, and that, in turn, can reveal more about how our brains handle routine information. Although we know more about déjà vu now, questions still remain. For example, why does it occur frequently during everyday activities? Why does it decrease with age? It will be interesting to seek the answers to these questions.

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。

問 1 Paragraph (2) implies that 46

(1)déjà vu is a lot more common in France

- 2 déjà vu is considered a worthy topic for study
- 3 more studies will be done to stop people feeling déjà vu
- **(4**) people who have déjà vu tend to think about their own lives

問 2 The man in paragraph (3) felt déjà vu because he 47

- 1 had seen an object without knowing it
- 2 previously paid close attention to an object
- 3 saw an object that looked like one of his own belongings
- (d) saw an unexpected object in a familiar place

問 3 According to paragraph (4), déjà vu can occur in a room where 48

- 1 the furniture is similar in color to your own
- **(2)** the layout is familiar to you
- 3 there are items you have seen before
- (4) you have been before

問 4 According to the explanation in paragraph (5), the studies of the brain show that 49 can cause déjà vu.

- ① a delay in the processing of information
- 2 data delivered through different pathways
- **③** processing different information at the same time
- $(\mathbf{4})$ sending whole images to the destination
- 問 5 The author argues that 50
- ① Chikako's déjà vu experience doesn't fit any of the explanations
- 2 déjà vu can show how the brain processes the things we see
- ③ research on déjà vu can help people learn how to avoid it
- (d) too little is known about déjà vu for scientific investigation

※指示された段落を読めば、正解が分かる! 本文や設問での語句の言い換えには敏感に!

B 次の表は、本文の段落と内容をまとめたものである。 51 ~ 55 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、下の①~⑤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)	An introduction of déjà vu
(3)	52
(4)	53
(5)	54
(6)	55



- ① A biological reason for déjà vu
- 2 A déjà vu experience
- 3 Being unaware of things in our vision
- (d) Contributions of déjà vu research
- **(5)** Déjà vu and the placement of objects

●時間は定点観測が鉄則(各設問ごとに目標時間を)

●万が一問題形式に変更があった場合も落ち着いて解答すること 《重要》 (傾向が変わった問題は大半が《易》)