

第5問 物語文の解き方

設問の「キーワード」を発見 ⇒ 設問本文シーンの特定 ⇒ 直前・直後に答えアリ!
 (名詞・動詞) (「言い換え」含む) (対照性アリ)

(出典：2016年度センター本試験・第5問)

【例題1】 次の物語を読み、下の問い(問1～5)の 42 ～ 46 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。

★キーワードの近辺に答えアリ!

(配点 30)

“No one thought I would amount to much,” Uncle John said, as he stood in the kitchen, showing me how he put together an award-winning four-course dinner. I had just graduated from university, and this dinner was his gift to me. It felt great to have a well-known chef cooking for me. (訳：賞をもらった4品のコースディナーをどのように作るか私に見せてくれた。私は大学を卒業したばかりで、この食事は彼の私への贈り物だった。有名シェフが私のために料理をしてくれているというのは素晴らしい気分だった) On top of this, I was excited because in a few days he was going to compete in *The Big-Time Cook Off*, a nationwide TV cooking contest.

対照性アリ 冒頭を探せ! ジョンおじさん

問1 At the beginning of the story, Uncle John was 42 .

- ① cooking for *The Big-Time Cook Off* 『ザビッグタイムオフ』のために料理をしていた
- ② **making a special meal for Mike** マイクのために特別な食事を作っていた [正解] 74.4%
- ③ training Mike for the contest コンテストのためにマイクを訓練していた
- ④ trying to improve his recipes 彼のレシピを改良しようと努めていた



When Uncle John was young, his family lived in the countryside. His mother taught at a local school, but when John was 10, she had to quit to take care of her elderly mother. Until then, his father had been kind and had had enough time to play with John and his two younger sisters. But **as bills kept piling up, the family got into trouble. John's father finally had to take a job in a city far away,** (訳：請求書が積み続けるにつれて、家族は困難に陥った。ジョンの父親は、結局遠く離れた都会で仕事に就かねばならなかった) so he could only come home on the weekends.

対照性アリ 都会で働く work in the city = take a job in a city このように「言い換え」を発見

問2 Uncle John's father began working in the city because 43 .

- ① he was tired of living in the countryside 彼が田舎で暮らすのに飽きていた
- ② it was easier to spend time with his family 家族と一緒に過ごす方がより容易だった
- ③ **the family needed more money for living** 一家は生活のためのお金をもっと必要とした [正解] 84.4%
- ④ Uncle John's mother had become sick ジョンおじさんの母親が病気になってしまった

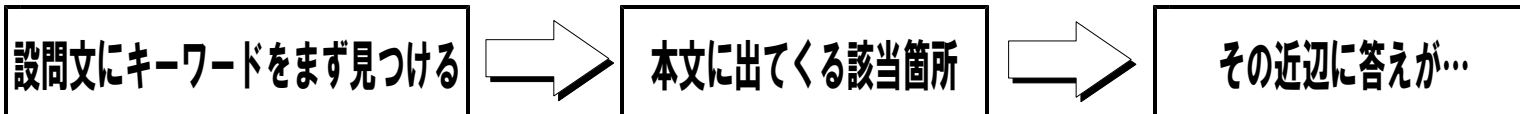
Gradually, because of his busy work schedule, John's father began looking tired whenever he came home. To tell the truth, he had changed from being good-humored to being in a bad mood all the time. When he was home, he just wanted to rest. He often scolded John for small things. Wanting to be accepted by his father, John tried to do his best but never felt he was good enough. Eventually, he started avoiding his father. **He began hanging out at the shopping mall with friends, sometimes skipping his classes. Little by little John's grades got worse. His parents and teachers were worried about his future.** (訳：彼は友達とショッピングモールにたむろするようになり、時々授業をさぼるようになった。少しずつ、ジョンの成績は悪くなっていった。彼の両親と先生は彼の将来のことを心配した)

対照性アリ 彼の将来について心配した

問3 Why were Uncle John's parents and teachers worried about his future? 44

- ① He just wanted to rest at home. 彼が家で住みたがるだけだったから
- ② **He lost interest in studying.** 彼が勉強に対する興味を失ったから [正解] 65.6%
- ③ He stopped avoiding his father. 彼が父親を避けるのをやめたから
- ④ He was no longer good-humored. 彼はもはや上機嫌ではなかったから

worried about his future = were worried about his future そのまんま!



重要

●本文に書いてあることと選択肢に述べられている内容と関連する部分どうしを結び合わせて比較対照 = 「同一内容異表現の法則」

対照

One Sunday morning, while John's mom was out taking care of her own mother, his father was napping in the TV room. John's sisters were hungry, so John started to cook something for them. He was not sure how to cook, but he did not want to bother his father.

Suddenly, the kitchen door opened, and his father was standing there. "Dad, I'm sorry if I woke you up. Chelsea and Jessica are hungry, and I was trying to cook them some eggs." His dad looked at him seriously for a moment. "Eggs? Eggs aren't good for lunch on a beautiful Sunday like today. Let's grill some steaks in the backyard." "Are you sure? You must be tired." "It's OK. I like cooking. It reminds me of my college days when I worked part-time as a cook. I'll show you how to prepare delicious steaks."

To John's surprise, his father became energetic when he started cooking. He took John aside and explained to him in detail that cooking was, in a way, like a science project. "You need to measure the ingredients precisely and know which items go together. If you master this, you can provide pleasure for a great many people." **John felt close to his father for the first time in a long time. From then on, John spent more time at home. He started cooking for his family regularly, and then later for his friends at college. John always felt happy when he cooked, and this happiness spilled over into other areas of his life.**

(訳：ジョンは久しぶりに父親に親近感を覚えた。その時からずっと、ジョンが家で過ごす時間が増えた。彼は定期的に家族のため、その後は大学の友人のために料理をするようになった。ジョンは料理をするときはいつも幸せだと感じ、そしてこの幸せが彼の人生の他の分野に波及していった)

対照性アリ ジョンおじさんの人生を最も変えた

change Uncle John's life the most = made all the difference in my lifeと「言い換え」

問4 What helped to change Uncle John's life the most? 45

- ① Eating an award-winning dinner with his friends 賞を勝ち取ったディナーを友達と一緒に食べること
- ② Entering cooking contests such as *The Big-Time Cook Off* 『ザビッグタイムクックオフ』のような料理コンテストに出場すること
- ③ **Making a connection with his father through cooking** 料理を通して父親との結びつきを持つこと
[正解] **85.5%**
- ④ Spending time talking with Mike in the kitchen 台所でマイクと話して過ごすこと



対照性アリ

●最終段落に「それが私の人生をすっかり変えた」「それは直前文の「父が昔夏のある晴れた日に、ジョンにしてくれたこと」=父親が自ら料理をし調理法をジョンに教えてくれたこと→父親に親近感→家で過ごす時間が増え、家族のために料理をするようになった

Uncle John worked his way through college with jobs in restaurants, and eventually he became a chef at a famous restaurant. He really liked the job and worked hard developing his own special techniques. He was finally able to open his own restaurant serving his unique style of food. He won several awards and cooked for the rich and famous.

This brings us back to the contest. Uncle John and I were excited about his being selected. Yet, **he shared something really touching with me there in the kitchen.** "You know, Mike," Uncle John said, "I'm thrilled to be able to go

(訳：その台所で、彼は本当に心を動かすものを私と共有したのだった)

on TV as part of *The Big-Time Cook Off*. But what makes me the happiest is to stand here with you, one of the

(訳：私を最も幸せにしてくれることは、私が大事に思う一人であるお前と一緒にここに立っていること、そしてお前と二人だけで話すことだ)

people I care about, and talk — just you and me. It's exactly like what my dad did for me one fine day in summer, so many years ago. And that made all the difference in my life." (訳：ずっと昔、夏のある晴れた日に父が私にしてくれたのとちょうど同じだ。そして、それが私の人生をすっかり変えてくれたんだ)

対照性アリ 最もやりがいがあると思う **対照性アリ**

問5 What does Uncle John find most rewarding? 46

find most rewarding = makes me the happiest と「言い換え」

- ① Developing unique four-course dinners for famous people 有名人のために四品料理のディナーを開発すること
- ② **Having meaningful relationships with people close to him** 彼と親しい人々と意味のある関係を持つこと [正解] **62.7%**
- ③ Making people happy through cooking on TV shows テレビショー番組の料理を通して人々を幸せにすること
- ④ Serving many people delicious meals in his restaurant 彼のレストランで多くの人々に美味しい料理を出すこと



★たとえ傾向が変わっても《易》 慌てる必要なし!
★問題が配られたら変更点がないかどうかザッと目を通す習慣を!



★センター試験の各大問の「解き方」「勉強の仕方」については、山下りょうとく先生(河合塾)のHP (<http://ryoutoku.jimdo.com/>)の「動画講義ギャラリー」の「2016年センター英語本試験徹底解説講義」(全4回)を参考にしたい。9割GETしたけりゃこれを見て! 現在利用できる最高の講義だ! 『2017進研[センター試験]対策英語重要問題演習英語(筆記)』(ラーンズ、2016年)のナビゲータ冊子も参考になる。📖📖📖

第6問 評論文の解き方

指定された段落内を全体検索 ⇒ 本文と選択肢を照合・対照
 要旨を余白に1行メモ ⇒ 要旨(テーマ)を発見するには?

テーマ発見の極意

- ① 最初と最後
- ② 「しかし」の後
- ③ 疑問文(問題提起)

重要

(出典：2016年度センター本試験・第6問)

【例題2】 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)はパラグラフ(段落)の番号を表している。 (配点 36)

★オペラとは?

※こうやって余白に1行メモを残しておくとい

(後でBをやるときに有効!)

(1) Opera is an art form that celebrates the human voice at its highest level of expression. No other art form creates excitement and moves the heart in the way that opera does, especially when performed by a great singer. Such singers are trained to present some of the greatest and most challenging music that has ever been composed for the human voice.

★オペラの発祥と発展

(2) Opera is an important part of the Western classical music tradition. It uses music, words, and actions to bring a dramatic story to life. Opera started in Italy at the end of the 16th century and later became popular throughout Europe. **Over the years, it has responded to various musical and theatrical developments around the world and continues to do so.** (訳：長年にわたり、オペラは世界中の様々な音楽や演劇の発展に対応してきたし、今もそう続けている) In recent decades, much wider audiences have been introduced to opera through modern recording technology. Some singers have become celebrities thanks to performing on radio, on television, and in the cinema.

対照性アリ

問1 Which of these statements is true according to paragraph (2)? 47

- ① **Opera develops by adapting to new conditions.** オペラは新たな状況に適応することで発展する [正解] 72.6%
- ② Opera fans thank celebrities for performing. オペラファンは上演に関して有名人に感謝している
- ③ Opera singers avoid singing on TV and in films. オペラ歌手はTVや映画で歌うのを避ける
- ④ Opera singers' life stories are dramatic. オペラ歌手の人生の物語は劇的である

段落ごとに問いに解答

読みながら、解きながら

★オペラの抱える問題点

(3) However, in recent years, opera has been facing serious challenges. The causes of some of these are beyond its control. One current challenge to opera is economic. **The current world economic slowdown has meant that less money is available for cultural institutions and artists. This shortage of money raises the broader question of how much should be paid to support opera singers and other artists. Society seems to accept the large salaries paid to business managers and the multi-million-dollar contracts given to sports athletes.** (訳：現代の世界的な景気後退は、文化団体や芸術家に対して使うことのできる資金が少なくなるということを意味するようになった。この資金不足は、オペラ歌手やその他の芸術家を支援するのにどのくらいのお金が支払われるべきかという、より幅広い問題を提起する。企業経営者に支払われる多額の給料や、運動選手に対してなされる数百万ドルという契約金を、社会は受け入れているようだ) **But what about opera singers?** Somehow, people have the idea that artists can be creative only if they suffer in poverty, but this is unrealistic: If artists, including opera singers, lack the support they need, valuable talent is wasted.

対照性アリ

オペラ歌手はどうだろう?

問2 In paragraph (3), what is another way of asking the question "But what about opera singers?" 48

- ① How do opera singers prepare? オペラ歌手はどのように準備するのか?
- ② How should we use opera singers? 我々はオペラ歌手をどのように利用すべきか?
- ③ **What are opera singers worth?** オペラ歌手にはどれくらいの価値があるのか? [正解] 44.1%
- ④ What sums do opera singers pay? オペラ歌手は総額でいくら支払うか? ←★最も多い誤答

設問の順序とストーリー展開は一致!

★資金不足・運用方法が困窮に

- (4) **Not only the shortage of money, but also the way money is managed in the opera world has led to hardships.** (訳：資金不足だけでなく、オペラ界における資金の運用法もまた困難を引き起こしてきた) Principal singers are generally paid performance fees once they complete a show. They typically receive nothing during the many weeks of rehearsal before a show starts. To prepare for a role, they must pay the costs of lessons and coaching sessions. If they become ill or cancel their performance, they lose their performance fee. **The insecurity of this system puts the future of opera at risk.** (訳：この仕組みの不安定さが、オペラの将来を危機にさらしている)

対照性アリ

対照性アリ

問3 According to paragraphs (3) and (4), which statement is true? 49

- ① **Opera singers are financially unstable.** オペラ歌手は収入が不安定である [正解] **73.3%**
 ② Opera singers ask only the wealthy to attend. オペラ歌手がオペラを見に来てくれと頼むのは裕福な人だけである
 ③ Opera singers get paid before the show. オペラ歌手は公演の前に出演料をもらう
 ④ Opera singers perform better if they are poor. オペラ歌手は貧しければいっそううまく演じる

★大衆文化の影響で外見重視

- (5) **Another problem faced by opera is how to meet the demands of audiences who are influenced by popular entertainment. Pop singers are often judged as much on the basis of how they look as how they sound. Therefore, opera singers, performing to audiences influenced by this popular culture, are now expected to be “models who sing.”** (訳：オペラが直面するもう一つの問題は、大衆娯楽の影響を受けた聴衆の要望にどのように応えるかということである。流行歌手は、その音楽と同様にその外見で評価されることが多い。したがって、この大衆文化の影響を受けた聴衆に対して演じるオペラ歌手は、今や「歌うモデル」になることを期待されている) These demands may be unrealistic and possibly harmful. Opera singers simply cannot make a sound big enough to fill a large theater or concert hall without a microphone if their body weight is too low. **Emphasizing physical appearance over singing ability may cause audiences to miss out on the human voice at its best.** (訳：歌唱力以上に肉体的な外見を強調すれば、聴衆は最高の状態の人間の肉声を聞き逃してしまうことになるかもしれない)

対照性アリ

対照性アリ

問4 Which statement best expresses the author's opinion in paragraph (5)? 50

- ① Audiences know best how opera should be performed. オペラがどのように上演されるべきかは聴衆が一番よく知っている
 ② Microphones should be used to make opera more enjoyable. オペラをもっと楽しくするためにマイクが使用されるべきだ
 ③ **Opera singers' voices should be valued more than their looks.** オペラ歌手の肉声は外見よりも高く評価されるべきだ [正解] **68.6%**
 ④ Popular culture has had a positive influence on opera. 大衆文化はオペラによい影響を及ぼしてきた

★オペラの将来

- (6) **There are no easy solutions to opera's problems and there are many different opinions about the value of opera.** (訳：オペラの問題には容易な解決策はないし、オペラの価値については多くの異なる意見がある) However, every year many young people register for music courses with hopes and dreams of developing their talents in this special art form. The fact that opera has survived many obstacles and continues to attract the rising generation demonstrates that it remains a respected art form full of value.

対照性アリ 最もふさわしい表題は？

問5 What would be the best title for this passage? 51 新課程的な設問

- ① How to Make Money in Opera オペラで金を儲ける方法
 ② Opera as a Part of Popular Culture 大衆文化の一部としてのオペラ
 ③ **The Difficulties Facing Opera** オペラが直面している問題 [正解] **66.3%**
 ④ The Historical Context of Opera オペラの歴史的背景

※第3段落以降は、オペラの問題点（財政・給与・大衆の価値観）が述べられている。西洋クラシック音楽の伝統において重要な一部であるオペラが難しい局面にあることを伝えようとしている。

対照性を見抜くのがコツなんだ！

B 次の表は、本文のパラグラフ(段落)ごとの内容をまとめたものである。52～55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。

【56.8%】 新課程的な設問

Paragraph	Content
(1)	Introducing opera
(2)	52
(3)	53
(4)	54
(5)	55
(6)	Prospects for opera

- オペラの紹介 (表のあらかじめ埋まっている段落はヒントに)
- ③ 過去から現在までのオペラ ←オペラの歴史(16世紀末～現代)
 - ① 世界財政のオペラへの影響 ←景気後退による経済的問題
 - ④ お金の運用における問題 ←資金運用法の問題
 - ② 大衆文化のオペラに対する影響 ←現代大衆文化がオペラに与えた影響
- オペラの将来の見込み



- ① Effect of world finance on opera
- ② Impact of popular culture on opera
- ③ Opera from the past to the present
- ④ Problems in money management

★「一行メモ」と「問1～5の正解選択肢」に該当する選択肢はどれだ？

★「一行メモ」と「問1～問5の正解選択肢」をヒントに利用してこの「段落要旨問題」を解く！「消去法」も活用！

《第6問の解き方》

1. 設問文をザッと先読み、本文全体のテーマに関する情報を仕込む。 ※選択肢は読む必要なし！（3つは誤り）
2. 設問中の「キーワード」(名詞・動詞・場所・時間)を本文中に見つけて、その前後を読む。 **重要!**
3. 各段落のテーマは、最初か最後に来ることが多い。段落ごとに「言いたいこと」の中心を把握。余白に「一行メモ」も。
★「日本語に訳す力」ではなく「英語を前から英語として読み、内容を理解する力」
4. 明確な根拠となる英文を探し、正しい選択肢を選ぶ(言い換え)。1問ずつこれを繰り返す。「消去法」も有効。

※本文と問を往復しながら(「読みながら、解きながら」)、問題は上から順番に解いていく(設問は段落順) 「原文典拠の法則」に忠実に！

- 内容真偽パターン 各選択肢 → 本文該当箇所 「同一内容異表現の法則」
全ての選択肢を本文と照合しながら
- 内容一致パターン 設問文の情報 → 本文一致箇所
- A問 → B (メモ) → A問 → B (メモ) → A問… (以下繰り返し)

要確認

■ 【第5問】と【第6問】の違いはココ

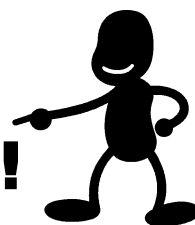


第5問 <物語文 + 内容一致問題>

設問パターン：設問文の本文該当箇所を特定 ⇒ 直前直後を検索
【例題1】 問 Uncle John's father began working in the city because ?



★ココ(観察範囲)が違う!



第6問 <評論文 + 内容一致問題>

設問パターン：指定された段落内を全体検索
【例題2】 問 Which statement best express the author's opinion in paragraph (5)?

(出典：2015年度センター本試験・第6問)

【例題3】 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)

Catching Bees and Counting Fish: How “Citizen Science” Works

★市民科学

(1) It’s a sunny afternoon here in Texas, and my wife Barbara is at the park again, counting and recording the number of eggs laid by monarch butterflies. After collecting her data, **she’ll share it with the professional scientist who recruited her.** (訳：彼女を採用した専門の科学者とデータを共有するのだ) In another state, our friend Antonio listens for frogs by visiting 12 different sites, four times a year. **He has been submitting his findings to scientists for almost 20 years now.** (訳：今ではもう20年間、彼は科学者に自分の調査結果を提出し続けている) And on the other side of the country, our niece Emily is catching native bees, putting tiny tags on them, and **handing in weekly reports to the biology department at a local university.** (訳：地元の大学の生物学部に週間報告を提出している) Nobody is paying Barbara, Antonio, or Emily for their efforts, but all three consider themselves lucky to be “citizen scientists.”

対照性アリ

対照性アリ

対照性アリ

問1 The citizen scientists in Paragraph (1) 47.

- ① compare their data with that of other volunteers 自分たちのデータを他のボランティアのものと比較する
- ② earn some money for the information they gather 自分たちが収集する情報でお金を稼ぐ
- ③ monitor the life cycles of insects in laboratories 実験室昆虫のライフサイクルをモニターする

① **report on their results or activities to professionals** 専門家の人々に結果や活動を報告する [正解]

73.0%

★どの選択肢のどの部分が本文のどの部分に関係しているか、を比較対照

★市民科学とは～定義と歴史

(2) When volunteers participate as assistants in activities like these, they are engaging in citizen science, a valuable research technique that invites the public to assist in gathering information. Some of them are science teachers or students, but most are simply amateurs who enjoy spending time in nature. They also take pride in aiding scientists and indirectly helping to protect the environment. The movement they are involved in is not a new one. In fact, its roots go back over a hundred years. One of the earliest projects of this type is the Christmas Bird Count, started by the National Audubon Society in 1900. However, citizen science projects are burgeoning more than ever: **over 60 of them were mentioned at a meeting of the Ecological Society of America not long ago.** (訳：60以上のプロジェクトが先頃米国生態学会の会議で言及された) →数が多い！

対照性アリ

文脈は例示・追加・逆接・因果のどれか

問2 The word burgeoning in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to 48.

- ① causing arguments 議論を引き起こしている
- ② **increasing rapidly** 急激に増加して [正解] 47.1%
- ③ losing popularity 人気を失っている ←★最も多い誤答
- ④ receiving awards 賞を受けている

★市民科学の客観性への懸念

(3) In formal studies, professional scientists and other experts need to maintain the highest possible standards. For research to be accepted as valid, it must not only be thorough, but also objective and accurate. Some might argue that citizen scientists cannot maintain the necessary attention to detail, or that amateurs will misunderstand the context of the investigation and make mistakes when collecting and organizing information. In other words, **can citizen science be considered truly reliable?** (訳：市民科学は本当に信頼できるのだろうか?)

★市民科学の信頼性

(4) **Two recent studies show that it can.** (訳：2つの最近の研究は、それが信頼できることを示している) The first focused on volunteer knowledge and skills. In this study, a scientist asked volunteers to identify types of crabs along the Atlantic coast of the US. He found that almost all adult volunteers could perform the task and even third graders in elementary school had an 80% success rate. The second study compared professional and nonprofessional methods. Following a strict traditional procedure, a group of 12 scuba divers identified 106 species of fish in the Caribbean. Using a procedure designed by professionals to be more relaxed and enjoyable for volunteers, a second group of 12 divers spent the same amount of time in the same waters. Surprisingly, the second method was even more successful: this group identified a total of 137 species. **Results like these suggest that research assisted by amateurs can be trusted when scientists organize it.** (訳：このような結果が示唆しているのは、アマチュアが手伝った調査は科学者が組織すれば信頼できるものになる、ということである)

対照性アリ

対照性アリ

第4段落で、筆者はなぜ80%の成功率を強調しているのか?

問3 Why does the author emphasize an 80% success rate in Paragraph (4)? 49

- ① To contrast negatively with the adults’ success rate 大人の成功率と否定的な対比をするため
- ② **To demonstrate the high quality of the overall results** 全体的な結果の質の高さを証明するため [正解] 57.8%
- ③ To emphasize how many types of crabs there are いかに多くの種類のカニがいるかを強調するため
- ④ To reveal the elementary students’ lack of skills 小学生の技能不足を明らかにするため

- 信頼できる — 2つの研究 —
- 1) ボランティアの知識と技能 → 大人のボランティアは仕事を果たし小学3年でさえ成功率80%
 - 2) 専門家と専門家でない人たちの方法を比較 → 専門家 < 非専門家

★市民科学が科学者と一般人に利益

(5) **The best citizen science projects are win-win situations.** (訳：最良の市民科学プロジェクトは、お互いが得をする状況である) On the one hand, the scientific community gains access to far more data than they would otherwise have, while spending less money. On the other hand, citizen science is good for the general public: it gets people out into the natural world and involved in scientific processes. Additionally, when people take part in a well-designed study that includes training to use equipment, collect data, and share their findings, they have the satisfaction of learning about new ideas and technologies.

★将来への希望

対照性アリ

(6) I find it encouraging that the list of scientific studies using citizen scientists is quickly getting longer. **Still, we're just beginning to realize the potential of citizen science. More scientists need to recognize how much volunteers can contribute to professional research.** (訳：それでも、私たちは市民科学の可能性を認識し始めたばかりである。ボランティアが専門の研究にいかにも多く寄与しうるかを、もっと多くの科学者が理解する必要がある) As I see it, it's time for us to expand the old, conservative view of "science for people" to include a more democratic one of "science by people." **対照性アリ**

問4 What personal view is expressed in Paragraph (6)? 50

- ① Eventually, scientific knowledge will come mainly from amateurs. 結局のところ、科学的知識は主にアマチュアから出てくるだろう
- ② **Not enough scientists appreciate the advantages of citizen science.** 市民科学の利点を認めている科学者はまだ十分ではない [正解] **44.1%**
- ③ The recent shift toward relying on volunteer data is disappointing. ボランティアのデータに頼る最近の変化にはがっかりする
- ④ Too many studies using citizen science are now being conducted. 市民科学を用いた研究が現在行われすぎています ←★最も多い誤答

問5 What is the author's main message in this article? 51 **新課程的な設問**

- ① **Citizen science benefits volunteers, professionals, and society.** 市民科学は、ボランティア、専門家、そして社会のためになる [正解] **63.3%**
- ② Scientific research should be left in the hands of specialists. 科学的な調査は専門家に任されるべきである
- ③ There is a long history of volunteers identifying fish species. 魚の種を特定するボランティアには長い歴史がある
- ④ Traditional science has been replaced by citizen science. 伝統的な科学は市民科学に取って代わられた ←★最も多い誤答

B 次の表は、本文の段落構成と内容をまとめたものである。 52 ~ 55 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。 **新課程的な設問 48.5%**

Paragraph	Content
(1)	Introduction: Author's personal example
(2)	52
(3)	53
(4)	54
(5)	55
(6)	Conclusion: Author's hope for the future

市民科学の実践者

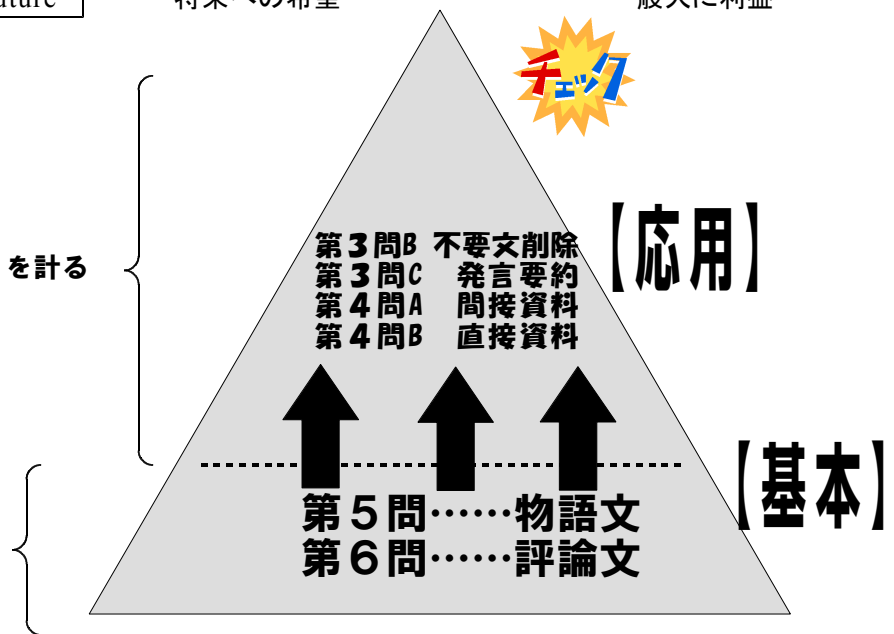
- ③ 説明：定義と歴史 ←市民科学とは～定義と歴史
- ① 懸念：ボランティアの技能と知識 ←市民科学の客観性への懸念
- ② 証拠：成功したボランティアの努力 ←市民科学の信頼性
- ④ 意見：全ての関係者にとっての利点 ←市民科学が科学系と一般人に利益

- ① Concerns: Volunteer skills and knowledge
- ② Evidence: Successful volunteer efforts
- ③ Explanation: Definition and history
- ④ Opinion: Merits for everyone involved

情報処理問題...「求められる情報を素早く拾う力」を計る

コノ順に!

英文読解問題...「英語の文を読む力」を計る



第4問 図表・グラフ問題の解き方

●なぜ4Aが難しいのか? ⇒ (1)語彙の抽象度高し! ★『重要』ナビゲータpp.19-20
 (2)文字情報→グラフ情報に転換

要確認

【例題4】 次の問い(A・B)に答えよ。 (出典: 2016年度センター本試験・第4問A)

(配点 35)

A 次の文章はある説明文の一部である。この文章とグラフを読み、下の問い(問1~4)の ~ 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。

★出だしの数行読んだだけでも抽象度の高い語彙のオンパレード! ...⇒ 《難》

US consumers have benefited from an increased volume and variety of fresh-fruit imports, particularly since the 1990s. The fruit and vegetable section in today's grocery store often has dozens of different fresh fruits on display all year around, which come from all corners of the globe as additions to domestic fresh fruit.

The rapid growth of fresh-fruit imports has affected many aspects of the US fresh-fruit market. For example, while oranges are the US's leading domestically grown fruit, the volume of US orange imports has grown steadily since the 1990s, with occasional sudden increases when the US crop experienced freezing weather (see Figure 1).

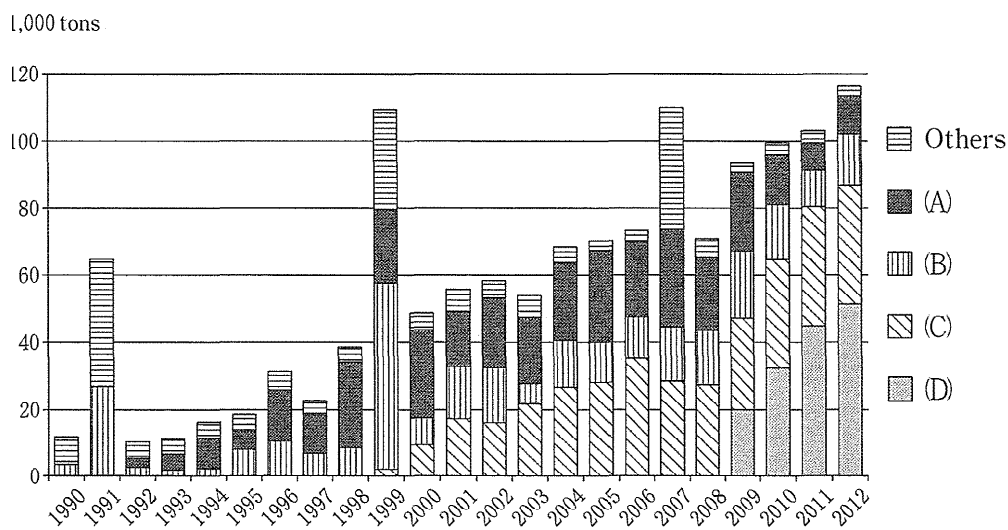


Figure 1. US fresh-orange imports by country.

グラフはサポートにすぎない!

主役はあくまで本文!

ココがグラフの説明部分!
●国名に注目すると楽チン

▶中盤以降にグラフ情報が...

The US domestic market receives orange imports from various countries and regions. Among the major suppliers, **Mexico is a longtime source.** (訳: 主な供給国の中で、メキシコは長期にわたる輸入元である) However, due to the strong US demand for fresh oranges throughout the year, **the Southern Hemisphere countries have also become major suppliers, especially during the summer months when domestic navel oranges are not available.** **Australia was the first such country, starting in the early 1990s** (訳: 特に国産のネーブルオレンジが手に入らない夏の数か月間では、南半球の国々も主要な供給国になっている。オーストラリアはそのような国の一番手で、1990年代初期に輸出を開始した) after it obtained permission from the US government to export its navel oranges there. **Australia was followed by South Africa in the late 1990s, and most recently by Chile as well.** (訳: オーストラリアに続いて、1990年代後半は、南アフリカが、そしてごく最近チリも加わった)

- 問1 In Figure 1, which of the following do (A), (B), (C), and (D) refer to? それぞれの国について何が述べられている?
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ① (A) Australia | (B) Chile |
| (C) Mexico | (D) South Africa |
| ② (A) Australia | (B) Mexico |
| (C) South Africa | (D) Chile [正解] 65.8% |
| ③ (A) South Africa | (B) Chile |
| (C) Australia | (D) Mexico |
| ④ (A) South Africa | (B) Mexico |
| (C) Australia | (D) Chile |

- メキシコは長い間の供給源 → (B)
- オーストラリアも1990年代初期に仲間入り → (A)
- 1990年代後期に南アフリカ → (C)
- 最近チリが加わる → (D)

前半・後半に分けて2分割で読む/解く!

In the US, two main types of oranges are produced domestically: “navel oranges” and “Valencia oranges.” **Navel oranges — virtually without seeds**, (訳：ネーブルオレンジはほぼ種がなく) with flesh that separates easily and is firm rather than watery — are the most popular oranges for eating fresh. The navel orange share of US production of fresh-market oranges was 76 percent during the years 2010-2012. In comparison, **Valencia oranges — with thin skins, containing occasional seeds**, (訳：バレンシアオレンジは皮が薄く種が入っていることもある) and with juicy and sweet flesh — accounted for 24 percent during the same period. As the US’s top supplier of fresh-market oranges, California produced 87 percent of fresh-market navel oranges and more than 81 percent of fresh-market Valencia oranges.



対照性アリ

ネーブルオレンジとバレンシアオレンジの差は？

対照性アリ

問2 According to the passage, which of the following correctly describes one difference between navel oranges and Valencia oranges?

- ① **Navel oranges contain fewer seeds than Valencia oranges do.** ネーブルオレンジはバレンシアオレンジよりも種が少ない [正解] **51.5%** ※ネーブルオレンジ < バレンシアオレンジ
- ② Navel oranges contain more juice than Valencia oranges do. ネーブルオレンジはバレンシアオレンジより果汁が多い
- ③ Valencia oranges are more popular than navel oranges in the winter. バレンシアオレンジは、冬にネーブルオレンジより人気がある
- ④ Valencia oranges are more suitable for eating fresh than navel oranges. バレンシアオレンジは、ネーブルオレンジより生で食べるのに適している

The main harvest period for domestic fresh-market oranges is from November through May, a time when California’s navel oranges are in season. However, the amount of oranges produced and shipped domestically falls significantly from June through October. In earlier years, when fresh-orange imports still accounted for only a small portion of domestic use, Valencia oranges were a popular variety when navel oranges were out of season. As seen in Figure 2, however, navel orange imports from the Southern Hemisphere countries have come to dominate the US in the summer season.

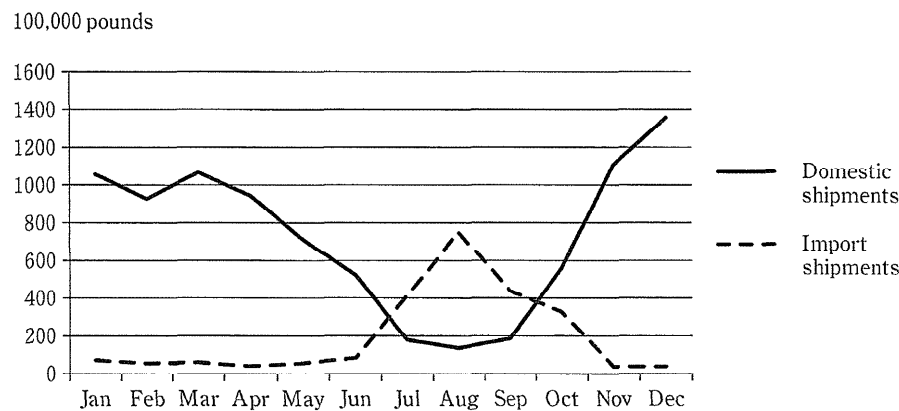


Figure 2. Seasonal relationship between imported and domestic oranges (2010-2012 average).

本文の主目的は？

問3 What is the main purpose of this passage?

新課程的な設問

- ① To account for the seasonal changes in the US production of oranges 合衆国のオレンジ生産の季節による変化を説明すること ※第5段落のみ 季節の要因は輸入の一因にすぎない×
- ② To explain the differences between navel oranges and Valencia oranges ネーブルオレンジとバレンシアオレンジの違いを説明すること ※第4段落・第5段落のみ×
- ③ **To illustrate the relation between US production and imports of oranges** 合衆国のオレンジの生産と輸入の関係を説明すること [正解] **59.9%**
- ④ To improve the quality of the navel oranges produced in the US 合衆国で生産されるネーブルオレンジの品質を改良すること ※本文に記述なし×

第1段落	生鮮果物の輸入量と多様性の増加→恩恵
第2段落	輸入果物のうちオレンジ
第3段落	オレンジの具体的輸入元
第4段落	国産の2種類のオレンジ
第5段落	オレンジの生産時期
第6段落	その詳細

★図表・グラフのタイトルからテーマをつかめ！

- グラフ1 「合衆国の国別新鮮オレンジ輸入」
- グラフ2 「輸入オレンジと国内オレンジの季節の関係」

Because of seasonal production patterns, **the majority of Mexico's oranges arrive in the US market from December through June, when US supplies are relatively high. In contrast, the season for imports from the Southern Hemisphere countries is mainly from July through October, when US supplies are relatively low. This trend is similar to that seen with many other fruits as well.**



「この傾向は同様に他の果物にも見られる」 ⇒ **例えば他の果物では？**

抽象

具体

(Sophia Wu Huang (2013) *Imports Contribute to Year-Round Fresh Fruit Availability* を参考に作成)

●メキシコからはアメリカで流通量の多い12月から6月にオレンジがやってくる。それに対して、南半球からの輸入は流通量の少ない7月から10月にかけて。この傾向は他の果物にも見られる、と結んでいるので、そのことについて書かれるはず。正解は②。

最終段落に続く話題は？

問 4 What topic is most likely to follow the last paragraph? 38 **新課程的な設問**

- ① Export rates of other fruits from the US to the Southern Hemisphere 合衆国から南半球への他の果物の輸出比率
- ② **Statistics showing the seasonal changes in imports of other fruits** 他の果物の輸入における季節による変化を示す統計 [正解] **70.7%** ★先の展開を予測しながら論理的に読む力を試す《新傾向》
- ③ The shipping methods of navel oranges from the Southern Hemisphere 南半球からのネーブルオレンジの出荷方法
- ④ The variety of fruits commonly grown in the US and Mexico 合衆国とメキシコで一般的に栽培されている果物の種類



●「最初」と「最後」に注目すると、この後に何が続くかの大きなヒントが…
＜苦手な人多し＞

- ①最終段落 (or他の段落) の最初のA and Bに注目 Aが述べられれば当然後にはBが続くはず
- ②最終段落の最後の内容を吟味→必然的に続く話題は？

要確認

重要

《解法のプロセス》 _____ **必要な情報を探しやすいように整理整頓してやる**



1. 表・グラフのタイトル・項目名を見て、その内容をおおまかにつかむ (テーマの把握)。→何についての調査か？
※図表・グラフはあくまでも本文のサポートに過ぎない。本文に集中せよ！
2. 設問文を先読みし、何が問われているかを確認する。→ **「キーワード」の確認→本文中に探す→その近辺に答が!**
※どのような情報が出てくる？ 問われている情報は？ 選択肢は読む必要はない
3. 本文冒頭に注意する (実験・調査の目的、方法)。 ★ココがよく問われる 「何についての文章が展開されるのか？」
4. 本文を読み進み、そこに書かれている情報を図表と対応させながら設問の答え (言い換え) を探す。

※正解の根拠を図表から見つけるか、本文から見つけるかの見極め グラフは後回しも可
無関係な選択肢は消去し、他の選択肢の判別へ 「図表だけで解けるのか？」 「本文を読んでから解くのか？」

**注意
事項**

★図表・グラフ問題に特有の語彙に強くなる！ (苦手な人が多い理由)

・数量表現 ・数量の変化・程度・割合・差を表す表現 ・数量の比較表現 ・調査・分析の表現

★本文後半には前半より多くの設問・選択肢の内容が現れる = 慎重・正確な読解作業

本文の後半は前半以上に慎重に読むべし！

要確認

《練習問題》

【例題 5】 次の文章を読み、下の問い(問 1～5)の ～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)

My brother, Kimo, is calling my name, “Keilani! Keilani!” as we stand outside the dark cave, but I’m not really listening. I’m focused on the very old wooden box in the mud at my feet. For a moment, I imagine running to my grandfather’s house to show him this incredible discovery. But then I remember that he passed away just last month. I feel sad as I realize he missed the chance to achieve his lifelong goal of finding the lost treasure of Captain James.

Grandfather was a genuinely kind and extremely charming person. He loved spending time outdoors, reading books, and telling stories. He would often take us on hikes around the enormous volcano at the center of our island and teach us about the different kinds of plants and animals we would see. However, more than anything else, he loved telling us stories about the adventures of Captain James, the legendary British explorer.

Grandfather’s favorite story was the one about how Captain James found an amazing treasure on his last journey. He buried it on an unknown island to hide it from pirates, but died without telling anyone the exact location. However, there was an old, well-known sailor’s song that supposedly contained clues to its location: a large volcano and a lion that held the treasure deep in its mouth. Most people didn’t believe the story, but Grandfather thought the treasure was real and buried on our island. In a quest for the treasure, he spent much of his life exploring the jungle, rocks, and caves that covered the volcano.

I could not understand why he was so interested in those old legends. Lost treasure, pirates, and hidden clues? How could someone who knew so much about the natural world believe such silly stories? I always politely listened when he talked about these things but could never let him know what I really thought.

Things changed when the largest storm in 200 years hit our island. Heavy rain poured for five straight days, causing landslides down the slopes of the volcano. When the weather cleared, the volcano looked very different. Many parts of it that had been hidden by the jungle were revealed, including an area of large, strangely-shaped rocks that, from a distance, did indeed look like the shape of a lion. For the first time, I thought that maybe my grandfather’s story was true.

Although there was still the risk of more landslides, Kimo and I decided to go this morning and look closely at the lion-shaped rock formation. It took us four hours to reach the lion’s head, where we found an opening to a cave. When covered by the jungle, no one would have ever known it was there. Using my flashlight, I was able to find a large wooden box covered in mud at the back of the cave. Together, Kimo and I were able to drag the heavy box outside and into the light.

I’m still staring at the box when Kimo yells again, “Keilani, look!” and this time I hear him. Far above us, I can see the start of a landslide bringing down rocks and mud. Kimo grabs my arm and pulls me into the cave. I look back and see the wooden box, sitting in the sun. A moment later it’s gone. With a thunderous sound, the landslide crashes down past the cave entrance taking everything with it — trees, rocks, and the wooden box.

When the rocks have finally stopped falling, we crawl out of the cave. Whatever is left of the box and its secret contents are buried deep underneath rocks and mud somewhere down below us and will be very difficult to find. Strangely, I’m not frustrated. Instead, a feeling of determination builds inside me. I know the legend is true. I know that my grandfather was right all along. And I know I will never stop searching until I find the lost treasure of Captain James.

問 1 Keilani briefly forgot that her grandfather had died because she was .

- ① listening to Kimo call her name ② so excited to find the lost treasure
③ trying to help Captain James ④ worried about the falling rocks

問 2 What did Grandfather most enjoy doing with Keilani and Kimo?

- ① Collecting interesting rocks and plants
② Listening to the history of English pirates
③ Studying rainstorms and landslides
④ Telling stories about a well-known explorer

問 3 What did Keilani hesitate to tell her grandfather?

- ① She felt bored hearing about plants and animals.
② She knew more about nature than he did.
③ The legend of the treasure was not true.
④ The pirates in his story were too scary.

問 4 What is most likely true about the time Captain James visited the island?

- ① He did not have any secret treasure.
② He met Grandfather for the first time.
③ The island’s volcano had not yet formed.
④ The lion-shaped rock formation was visible.

問 5 Which statement expresses a change in Keilani by the end of the story?

- ① She came to have the same goal as her grandfather.
② She decided to sell the treasure to make a lot of money.
③ She learned that the treasure did not exist.
④ She no longer cared about finding the treasure.

(出典：2015年度センター追試験・第5問)

第1問題 発音・アクセント問題 準備・対策していない人多し!

★唯一確実に満点を狙える箇所! (出典: 2015年度センター本試験・第1問)

【例題6】 次の問い(A・B)に答えよ。

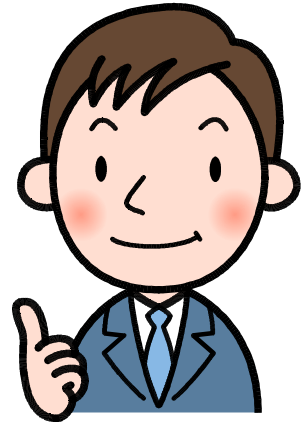
発音問題 (『重要』pp. 34-36の狙われやすい発音リスト参照) (配点 14)

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を、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

「問われやすい音」がある! = いくつかの読み方のある綴りに注意!

- 問1 **1** 【81.2%】 《易》 正解② [子音]
- ① illegal ② logical ③ tiger ④ vague
イリーガル ロジカル タイガー ヴェイグ
- 問2 **2** 【76.4%】 正解④ [母音]
- ① bounded ② founded ③ surrounded ④ wounded
バウンディド ファウンディド サラウンディド ウーディド
- 問3 **3** 【81.7%】 《易》 正解② [母音]
- ① church ② curious ③ curtain ④ occur
チャーチ キュリアス カーテン オカニ

知っているか、知らないか、それだけ! 無駄な時間浪費は避けよ! ここは速攻で (2分以内) **重要**



①狙われる発音、出る単語は決まっている。
②「頻出語リスト」を完璧にマスターせよ! ⇒ CDを音読

※大切なことは口に出して発音してみる! 同じ綴りで違う発音!

※知らない語が出てきても、他の3語が分かれば「消去法」で正解可能
※模試等で間違えた発音問題を「やりっ放し」にしないことが重要! 見直せ!

重要



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。

アクセント問題 ★比較的長い単語(3音節・4音節)が狙われる!

- 問1 **4** 【54.7%】 正解③ 《2音節語》
- ① civil ② purchase ③ unite ④ valid
- 問2 **5** 【73.2%】 正解③ 《3音節語》 ★法則から例外へ注意
- ① abandon ② decision ③ politics ④ potential
「イクイクルール」の例外
- 問3 **6** 【58.9%】 正解④ 《3音節語》
- ① charity ② continent ③ demonstrate ④ opponent
※最も多い誤答
- 問4 **7** 【82.8%】 《易》 正解① 《4音節語》
- ① agriculture ② discovery ③ material ④ philosophy

《基本ルールは大きな武器》

- 「三味線語ルール」 ⇒ decision
- 「イクイクルール」例外 ⇒ politics
- 「4alの法則」 ⇒ potential, material
- 「渋いから痛えの法則」 ⇒ charity
- 「8(イト)の法則」 ⇒ demonstrate

★カタカナ語にも要注意!

④今年度は tiger, curtain, charity のみ。かつては大量に出題されていたが、近年減少傾向。

◎「基本ルール」を知っているとこんなに楽!!

- ①未知の単語に出会っても怖くない!
- ②迷った時に威力を発揮!
- ③ルールで絞り込んで「消去法」が効果的!



①基本ルールをマスター
②狙われる頻出語がある! カタカナ語も要注意!
▶「頻出語リスト」を完璧にマスターせよ! ⇒ CD音読へ

※大切なことは実際に口に出して発音してみる! 読めない単語は覚えられない!

重要

④八幡の「センター対策本」頻出語リストにある語が17/28出題(61%)的中率高し! 最新・切尔西先生のCD「切尔西先生、お願いします!」(2枚組)で繰り返し音読すること。

◎過去に出題された語の再出題多し! (例えばアクセント問題613語中263語が再出題→過去問の総チェックを!)