

6

「死」からの生還

手引き

人は必ず死ぬもの。しかし、どうにかして死から逃れたいと思うのは不可能な願望でしょうか。ここでの話はフロリダで起こった実際の話です。信じられますか。読んでみてください。

- (A) Doctors in Miami, Florida, are amazed by what happened at Miami General Hospital recently. Marcus Gent, age 13, was officially "dead" for almost 7 hours, but doctors were able to bring him back to life.
- 5 (B) He was taken to Miami General Hospital where doctors tried to revive him. Doctors continued to try for such a long time because he was a young boy. They thought that because he had a strong body, he might be able to survive.
- (C) Marcus was swimming at the beach with some friends when he was pulled out by the sea currents. He couldn't swim very well and soon went under the water. His friends searched for him; lifeguards at the beach found his body about 20 minutes later.
- (D) They were right. This is the first time that anyone was listed as "dead" for so many hours and came back to life. Marcus is in 15 good condition, and doctors expect him to have only slight problems from this event.

amaze
驚かす

revive
(人)を生き返らせる

survive
生き残る

lifeguard
監視員
be listed as ~
~と考えられている

slight
わずかな

(大妻女子大)

□1. 上の文を読み、各問いに答えなさい。

(1) 上のパラグラフ(A)~(D)を意味が通るように並べかえ、その順番を書きなさい。

(→ → →)

(2) 次の質問に対する答えを完成しなさい。

① Was Marcus a good swimmer?

— (), he ().

② According to the passage, how long was Marcus "dead"?

— About () ().

③ Have doctors ever had a lot of events like this?

— (), they ().

□2. 次の各文の意味が通るように、()内から適語を選びなさい。

- ① The girls were all amazed (by, for) the news.
- ② Is the old woman (at, in) good condition?
- ③ The old woman went (below, under) the water, but they saved her.
- ④ They took the old woman (at, to) the hospital.
- ⑤ Did the old woman come (back, over) to life?

□3. 次の各問いの日本語を参考に、()内に適語を1語ずつ入れなさい。

① その兵士は生きていたと考えられていた。

The soldier () listed () "()."

② 彼らはその兵士を探し続けた。

They () () search () the soldier.

③ 彼らはその兵士を森で見つけることができた。

They () () () find the soldier in the woods.

④ 彼らが森で見つけたものは小さな家でした。

() () () in the woods was a small house.

□4. 次の英文を日本語に訳しなさい。

① Our ignorance, of course, has always been with us, and always will be. What is new is our awareness of it. (千葉大)

② Her nods and expressions of agreement indicate that he is not alone in his opinion and that therefore he is not merely self-centered. Rather, he is stating a truth, since at least one person agrees with what he says. (東京大)

単語集

physician 内科医 surgeon 外科医 nurse 看護師 patient 患者 operation 手術
medical care 医療 medicine 薬 physical examination 健康診断

B**A Home from Home?**

Probably many of us, when we look up at the night sky, wonder whether there might be somewhere another planet that is just like ours. Now, for the first time, scientists have discovered a planet which makes such an idea much more likely. At first sight, the planet they have found seems very different from the Earth. Yet, closer study has shown it to be the most similar to the Earth of any planet yet discovered.

The planet circles a star that is relatively close to our own sun. The star is called Gliese 581 and lies in the constellation Libra. The planet is one of three that circle the star and has been named Gliese 581c. It is about 1.5 times the size of the Earth and much closer to its star than the Earth is to the Sun. In fact, one year on the planet only lasts 13 days. One might think that it is therefore much hotter than the Earth, but the star has only about half the temperature of the Sun. As a result, temperatures on the planet remain between 0 and 40 degrees centigrade.

It is these conditions that make the planet suitable for life. Scientists have realized for a long time that life could only develop on a planet in what is called the "habitable zone." This means the area that is neither so close to a star that any water on it evaporates*, nor so far away that it is permanently frozen. In fact, this planet was discovered by searching this "habitable zone" among nearby stars.

Scientists say that only a planet like Gliese 581c could have life in a similar way to the Earth. Moreover, they say that the discovery of this planet makes it likely that there are many more such planets to be found. Last year, the European Space Agency launched a space telescope which they will use to look for other planets that may support life. They hope to find up to 40 such planets. It may be possible that creatures like us on Gliese 581c are looking up at the sky and wondering whether there are any planets just like their own.

*evaporate : 蒸発する

- (30) What have scientists recently discovered?
- 1 A new method for searching space.
 - 2 An undiscovered star very near our own sun.
 - 3 A way to examine carefully the night sky.
 - 4 A planet that is similar to the Earth.
- (31) Which of the following is true of Gliese 581c?
- 1 It has a longer year than the Earth.
 - 2 The temperatures on it are similar to those on the Earth.
 - 3 The star it circles is much hotter than the Sun.
 - 4 There are three other planets located near it.
- (32) Why are planets far from a star unsuitable for life?
- 1 They are very difficult to be discovered.
 - 2 Any water on them is absorbed by the air.
 - 3 There are no nearby stars to explore.
 - 4 It is too cold on them for life to develop.
- (33) What do scientists believe about Gliese 581c?
- 1 That people living on it are watching us.
 - 2 That it would make a good site for a telescope.
 - 3 That there are many other planets like it.
 - 4 That it is much hotter than the Earth.

1st
day2nd
day3rd
day4th
day5th
day6th
day7th
day

- (8) He sent Mary a gift by special () so it would be in time for her birthday.
 1 mailing 2 transfer 3 sending 4 delivery
- (9) One of my cousins always complains that she cannot () to buy a car with her small salary.
 1 afford 2 allow 3 count 4 regard
- (10) A: John, have you found a new job?
 B: No, not yet. I've e-mailed () to seven different companies, though.
 1 positions 2 careers 3 records 4 applications
- (11) Jane was in hospital for two weeks, so she had to work hard to () up with all the class work she missed at school.
 1 catch 2 send 3 push 4 try
- (12) The family was well () because both of the parents were working and earned good salaries.
 1 in 2 off 3 down 4 over
- (13) Lost in the mountains for a week, the party was gradually () short of food supplies.
 1 moving 2 leaving 3 running 4 turning
- (14) It was () to impossible to go out in the terrible weather, so we decided to kill time by watching TV.
 1 free 2 far 3 next 4 similar
- (15) David is still in his early teens, but he has already decided to () in chemistry when he attends university.
 1 major 2 deal 3 participate 4 result
- (16) A: Hi. How was your day? You look tired.
 B: I am. I've been on the () ever since I left the house this morning. I just want to sit down and relax.
 1 go 2 come 3 wake 4 step

- (17) All of John's friends were waiting at the station. John gave the excuse that the train was late because he did not want to () face.
 1 call 2 shove 3 bake 4 lose
- (18) A: Did you go to the movie last night?
 B: No. I would (), but I had too much homework to do.
 1 go 2 gone 3 have gone 4 had gone
- (19) Never () away from home, the new students will probably get homesick.
 1 being lived 2 had lived 3 having lived 4 to be lived
- (20) A: Do you know if Aunt Jill is planning to come and stay with us at Christmas this year?
 B: As () as I know, she's coming, but I haven't actually asked her. I'll write to her tomorrow.
 1 long 2 soon 3 far 4 more

- 1st
day
- 2nd
day
- 3rd
day
- 4th
day
- 5th
day
- 6th
day
- 7th
day

都市の変化

手引き

人は年齢によって変化していきます。都市は、時代とともに変化していくものもあれば、変化しないものもあります。アメリカの都市はどうでしょうか。確認してみましょう。

American cities changed in many ways after World War II. Many people moved out of the city. They moved to the suburbs, the areas around a city. Most of the people who moved were rich. Poor people usually did not have enough money to move. They stayed in the cities.

suburb
郊外

(A) But money was only a part of the problem. Many people believed that American cities were dying. They had good reason to believe this. City streets were sadly empty. Many neighborhoods and parks were dirty and dangerous. In some places buildings were falling down. And nobody seemed to care. This was the real problem. Most of the people and businesses with money were in the suburbs. They did not care what happened to the cities.

empty
人通りのない
neighborhood
地域、区域

(B) During the 1950s there was another important change in American cities. Businesses began to leave the city, too. They left because the people in the city were poorer. Poor people do not have much money to buy things. So many shops and restaurants moved out to the suburbs. People in the suburbs had much money to spend.

(C) Cities began to have many serious problems. The rich people and the businesses did not pay city taxes any more. The poor people could not pay much money in taxes. So cities had less money for schools and housing. Sometimes they could not pay their police officers or firefighters. And they could not take good care of their streets and parks.

serious
深刻な

firefighter
消防士

(大妻女子大)

1. 上の文を読み、各問いに答えなさい。

(1) 上のパラグラフ(A)~(C)を意味が通るように並べかえ、その順番を書きなさい。

(→ →)

(2) 下線部 this の内容として正しいものを①~④から1つ選びなさい。 ()

① 都市の問題ではお金が重要であるということ。

② アメリカの都市が死にかけているということ。

③ アメリカの都市の通りは人通りがないということ。

2. 次の各問いの()内の語を、意味が通るように並べかえなさい。

① The girl (good, of, care, took) her mother.

② Does the city (less, for, have, money) street children this year?

③ (seems, help, nobody, to) the injured dog.

3. 次の各問いの日本語を参考に、()内に適語を1語ずつ入れなさい。

① その少年は本を買うお金が十分なかった。

The boy didn't have () () () buy a book.

② 少年は町を出て行った。

The boy () () () the town.

③ 私には父親を誇る十分な理由がある。

I () () () to be proud of my father.

④ その古い城には何が起こったのですか。

() () () the old castle?

4. 次の英文を日本語に訳しなさい。

① Japanese and American mothers seem to spend almost the same amount of time in caretaking activities when their babies are awake. (桜美林大)

② It seems that psychologists have cured millions of people of depression, but not necessarily made them happy — an important difference. (中央大)

単語対訳

city hall 市役所 máyor 市長 city planning 都市計画 construction 建設
infrastructure 基礎となる施設、インフラ inhabitant 住民

4

- 以下のTOPICについて、あなたの意見とその理由を2つ書きなさい。
- POINTSは理由を書く際の参考となる観点を示したものです。ただし、これら以外の観点から理由を書いてかまいません。
- 語数の目安は80語~100語です。

TOPIC

In some Japanese university programs, students must study abroad for one year. Do you think university students should study abroad?

POINTS

- Cost
- Work
- Communication

MEMO



3

次の英文 A, B, C の内容に関して、(27) から (38) までの質問に対して最も適切なもの、または文を完成させるのに最も適切なものを 1, 2, 3, 4 の中から一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークしなさい。

A

From: David Jones <djones@spotmail.com>
To: Joan Smith <joansmith@spotmail.com>
Date: March 5, 2015
Subject: Private and confidential

Director Smith,

Thank you so much for your message about the possibility of going to China as the head of a new Shanghai office. I discussed the matter with my family last night and their reaction was very positive. Actually, my wife studied Chinese at university and spent one year in Beijing, so she was very excited at the idea of revisiting the country. She wants to brush up her Chinese. My two sons were naturally worried about leaving their friends, but they were also excited by the chance to go abroad.

For me, although I am interested in China, I am even more interested in the job itself. As you know, I have been looking for a chance to take on more responsibility and this seems an ideal opportunity. Also, the question of how to provide advertising that works in a different culture is an increasingly important one. If I go, I would miss all my colleagues here, but I feel that it is time for me to take on a new challenge. So, I would like very much to be considered for the job.

Lastly, I have a few questions. I realize that my salary would increase, but would there also be an allowance for living abroad? Would the rent for housing in Shanghai (which I hear is very expensive) be paid by the company? In addition, would the company cover the children's school fees and also air fares for holidays back home? Although I am very excited about the possibility of moving to China, I am sure that you understand that there are many practical questions that I must also consider. Lastly, though, I would like to express my thanks to everybody for considering me for such an exciting opportunity.

With best wishes,
David

(27) What is David's family positive about?

- 1 Learning a new language.
- 2 The possibility of a holiday.
- 3 Having a family discussion.
- 4 The chance to live in China.

(28) Why is David interested in the new job?

- 1 He hopes to learn Chinese.
- 2 He wants more responsibility.
- 3 He needs a change from advertising.
- 4 He would like different colleagues.

(29) One thing that David is concerned about is

- 1 who will pay for his children's school.
- 2 where he will be sent in China.
- 3 when the new job will start.
- 4 whether or not he can take his family.

1st
day2nd
day3rd
day4th
day5th
day6th
day7th
day

(第1段落)→「本論」→「結論」(最終段落)の流れです。各段落の構成は、特に「本論」の段落では、最初の文で要旨を述べ、残りの文で具体的に説明するパターンとなっています。

● 本文を先に読むか、設問を先に読むか

まず本文をざっと読んで全体の主旨や流れをとらえ、それから質問と選択肢に目を通し、正解を探すためにもう一度本文をじっくり読むというのが1つの方法です。ただし、これでは時間が足りない、いきなり長文を読んでも全体を把握するのがまだ難しいという人には、まず質問や選択肢にざっと目を通して全体的な流れや読み取りのポイントのヒントを得て、それから長文に当たるやり方もあります。

● 読み返さずに読み下す

日本語の語順にあわせ、視線を右往左往させて訳しながら読むことは、時間がかかるだけではなく、読み落とし、誤解の原因にもなります。文を意味のまとまりごとに区切り、その区切りごとに頭から順に意味をとらえる「読み下し」を普段から心がけましょう。そうすることで日本語に訳さず直接英語が理解できる「直解力」や「速解力」の養成になります。

4 英作文問題のポイント

● 時間配分は?

試験時間85分の約4分の1にあたる20分をかけるようにしましょう。

● 試験の内容をつかもう

- ・与えられたTOPICについて自分の意見とその理由を2つ書く。
- ・TOPICとともに、理由を書く際の参考となるPOINTSも提示されるが、これらのPOINTS以外の観点から理由を書いてもよい。
- ・語数の目安は80語~100語。

● 解答文のパターンを知ろう

①最初にTOPICについての自分の意見を明確にする。「あなたは…だと思いますか」という質問に対して、YesまたはNoの立場を明らかにする。

②上の①の意見に対する1つ目の理由、2つ目の理由を提示する。解答文は改行することは求められていないので、つなぎ言葉を用いるなどして論理的に書く。

③最後にTOPICについての意見を再度記す。この際、TOPICの英文や冒頭で書いた文と異なる言い回しを使うとよい。

● 観点別採点とは?

英作文問題では、以下の4つの観点で採点されます。

【内容】: 課題で求められている内容が含まれているか。

【構成】: 英文の構成や流れがわかりやすく論理的であるか。

【語彙】: 課題にふさわしい語彙を正しく使えているか。

【文法】: 文構造にバリエーションがあり、それらを正しく使えているか。

1st day 筆記試験(1)

1

次の(1)から(20)までの()に入れるのに最も適切なものを1,2,3,4の中から一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークしなさい。

- (1) A: Have you seen Dave and Lisa lately? It seems like they're spending a lot of time together.
B: I heard a () that they are dating, but I don't know if that's true or not.
1 proposal 2 question 3 rumor 4 thought
- (2) The recipe called for butter, but I () low-fat margarine because I'm on a diet.
1 replaced 2 substituted 3 criticized 4 shifted
- (3) Bill's grandmother is a very () person. She always gives Bill and his brothers very expensive presents on their birthdays.
1 considerate 2 generous 3 eccentric 4 positive
- (4) A: The school's baseball team is so good. How did you guys get so good?
B: I think one () is the coaching we have. The coaches have helped us so much.
1 factor 2 position 3 objective 4 compliment
- (5) A: Hi, Bob. Can you () a minute this afternoon? I'd like to have a word with you.
B: Yes, of course.
1 gain 2 lose 3 spare 4 consume
- (6) A: How was my science report, Mr. Harris?
B: It was good, Jane. But there were a lot of spelling mistakes. You have to type more ().
1 neatly 2 accurately 3 rapidly 4 impressively
- (7) Roger's history teacher is not popular because he always () a lot of homework, especially on weekends.
1 expresses 2 defines 3 implies 4 assigns

7

ボランティア活動

手引き

ボランティア活動にはさまざまな活動があります。ここでは「私」が昨年の夏に行った活動を紹介しています。homeless という単語から分かるように、帰る家のない人たちのために働いたようです。

Last summer I was a volunteer at a shelter for the homeless, a place for homeless people to sleep at night. I wasn't working that summer. I was taking only two classes in summer school, so I had some free time.

shelter
避難所

5 Three nights a week, I helped in the kitchen of the shelter. With four other volunteers, I planned and cooked a hot dinner for 45 people. We cooked meals with vegetables, chicken, fish and fruit. The homeless people needed this good food because many of them usually didn't eat well.

vegetable
野菜

10 I enjoyed this volunteer work. The other volunteers in the kitchen were interesting people. We became friends. One was a very nice elderly housewife. One was a movie actor. Another was a young teacher. And the other was a college student, like me.

I talked to a lot of homeless people at the shelter. Some of them told me about their lives. Some had problems with alcohol or drugs. But others only had bad luck. One woman worked for almost 20 years for a small company. Then she lost her job. She looked and looked for a new job, but she couldn't find one. She was too old. She needed money for food, so she sold her furniture—sofas, chairs, and tables. The woman still couldn't find a job. She had no money for her apartment. She had to sleep in her car. Then she had to sell her car. She was alone, afraid, and homeless. Finally, she came to the shelter. (城西大)

drug
麻薬
company
会社

furniture
家具

□1. 上の文を読み、各問いに答えなさい。

(1) 次の文の中で本文の内容と一致するものを1つ選び、()内にTを書きなさい。

- ⑦ () There were five volunteers at the shelter for the homeless.
⑧ () The writer did not find this work very interesting.
⑨ () The woman was so old that she didn't try to find a new job.

(2) 次の質問に対する答えを完成しなさい。

- ① How many times did the writer work at the shelter for the homeless?
— He or she worked () times () week.

- ② Did the writer work in the morning at the shelter for the homeless?
— () , he or she () .

□2. 次の各文の意味が通るように、()内から適語を選びなさい。

- ① The woman bought some (furniture, furnitures) at this department store.
② I have to do some (homework, homeworks) after school today.
③ The artist painted a lot of (work, works) of art here when he was young.
④ Hurry up! There (are few times, is little time) left. The last train is about to leave.
⑤ I've lost my pen. I have to buy (one, it).

□3. 次の各問いの日本語を参考に、()内に適語を1語ずつ入れなさい。

- ① 私には兄が2人いて、1人は長崎に、もう1人は東京に住んでいます。
I have two brothers: () lives in Nagasaki and ()
() lives in Tokyo.
② 私には姉が3人いて、1人はロンドンに、もう2人はシカゴに住んでいます。
I have three sisters: () lives in London and ()
() live in Chicago.
③ 生徒の中にはその計画に賛成する者もいれば、賛成しない者もいる。
() students agree with the plan, but () don't agree with it.
④ このネクタイは気に入らない。別のものを見せてください。
I don't like this tie. Please show me. () one.
⑤ その女性は年をとりすぎていて働くことができませんでした。
The woman was () old () work.

□4. 次の英文を日本語に訳しなさい。

- ① Some birds limit the amount of space used for nests, while some insects eat their own eggs when crowding becomes too great. (和洋女子短大)

- ② At that time, my sister and I were too young to understand exactly what my father meant. (文京女子短大)

単語対訳

quit a job 仕事をやめる jobless 失業中の job sharing 分担労働 employ 雇う
employee 従業員 employer 雇い主 social service 社会福祉

C

Eyes and Memory

Scientists have recently been finding out many different ways to improve memory. In fact, various drugs have now been developed that help people who are suffering from memory problems. Although doctors do not recommend that healthy people use these drugs, there is much evidence that they are doing so. In the U.S., for example, many students are said to use drugs that help improve concentration. Now, however, a British scientist has found evidence of a much simpler way to boost your memory.

Dr. Andrew Parker of Manchester Metropolitan University decided to test the effect of moving the eyes on the memory. Parker designed an experiment that would test two different types of memory: recall memory and recognition memory. Recall memory means simply the ability to bring to mind something that you have experienced in the past. Recognition memory, on the other hand, means the ability to recognize exactly where you encountered something. Recognition memory often fails. For example, you might think that you heard a certain word in conversation, when really you read it in the newspaper.

In his experiment, Parker had 102 students listen to a male voice reading out groups of 15 words. He then gave the students lists of words and asked them to mark the ones that had been read out. The lists contained a number of "lure" words—words that had not been read out but were suggested by the ones that had. He then divided the students into three different groups. The first group was told to move their eyes from side to side before listening to the words. The second group was told to move their eyes up and down. The third group was not told to do anything.

The results were impressive. The first group's results for recall memory were on average 10 percent better and their results for recognition memory were on average 15 percent better. This meant that they were much less likely to be fooled by the "lure" words in the lists. Dr. Parker says that he hopes his research will lead to more results with a practical benefit for people who want to improve their memories.

- (34) What are many people in the U.S. doing against doctors' advice?
- 1 Looking for new ways to improve the memory.
 - 2 Finding simpler ways to cure their illnesses.
 - 3 Using drugs to help them study more effectively.
 - 4 Concentrating hard to pass memory tests at school.
- (35) "Recognition memory" is the ability to remember
- 1 words that you hear in conversation.
 - 2 where you came across something.
 - 3 the content of what you have read.
 - 4 why you experienced something before.
- (36) What did all the students in the experiment have to do?
- 1 Mark the words that they had just heard.
 - 2 Read out three different lists of words.
 - 3 Move their eyes in different directions.
 - 4 Suggest words that had not been read out.
- (37) What was one of the groups 10 percent better at?
- 1 Finding practical ways to use the new technique.
 - 2 The correct way of moving their eyes.
 - 3 Remembering which words had been read out.
 - 4 Recalling exactly where they first heard a word.
- (38) What is one of the benefits of Dr. Parker's research?
- 1 It helps people to improve their vocabulary.
 - 2 His method is more effective than earlier ones.
 - 3 Students are less likely to be fooled by false information.
 - 4 People can boost their memories without using drugs.

day

day

3rd

day

4th

day

5th

day

6th

day

7th

day

2

次の英文 A, B を読み、その文意にそって(21)から(26)までの () に入れるのに最も適切なものを 1, 2, 3, 4 の中から一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークしなさい。

A The Nicest Day on the Calendar

Nobody seems to know for sure who Saint Valentine was or when exactly he lived, and yet we celebrate Valentine's Day in countries as far apart as the U.S. and Japan.

It seems clear that a person by the name of Valentine lived and that (21) because he was a Christian. The most popular story may be that he was a priest and secretly married Christian couples in ancient Rome. In less well-known stories, he signed his letters from prison "Your Valentine" or "I love you." But in all the legends, he was killed for his beliefs.

In an ancient Roman festival, unmarried girls' names were put into a box and unmarried boys picked them out. The couple was supposed to be together for a year. It is believed that Valentine's Day cards, a big part of the Western celebration, (22) that those ancient sweethearts wrote to each other.

In America, children celebrate Valentine's Day by exchanging cards and heart-shaped candies. Adults use it as (23) romantic affection. Common gifts, usually given by a man to a woman, include flowers and chocolates. And every year February 14 is one of the most popular days to get married.

No matter who Saint Valentine may have been, the day named after him is the nicest day on the calendar. What other day do we have that is devoted to love?

- | | | |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (21) | 1 people were impressed | 2 he was killed |
| | 3 it was natural | 4 he was unfaithful |
| (22) | 1 resulted in a change | 2 published the books |
| | 3 evolved from the letters | 4 denied the facts |
| (23) | 1 an opportunity to show | 2 a reference to determine |
| | 3 a tool to accept | 4 a reason to avoid |

B

"Lonesome George"

"Lonesome George" is the name of the world's rarest living animal, a giant tortoise found in 1971 on an island near South America. Why is he so unusual? Because he is the last living member of his particular group of tortoises. When he dies, this group (24). In order to prevent this, scientists are searching for a female tortoise like him so that he can pass on his genes.

Lonesome George was found on one of the Galapagos Islands, a group of islands about 800 miles off the coast of Ecuador. For a long time, each island in the group had no contact with any of the others and (25) the animals on each island developed independently. The islands are famous because Charles Darwin visited them in 1835 and by studying the animals there got the idea for his theory of evolution. Like the other animals, the tortoises on each island gradually developed their own special characteristics. It is said that the shell of each group has a unique shape.

Unfortunately, since Darwin's time, the islands have been (26) human activity. Fishermen hunted the tortoises for food and introduced other animals, such as goats, to the islands. These animals ate the plants the tortoises depended on. Three of the original 14 different groups of tortoises have already died out. On his island, Lonesome George was the only remaining member of his subspecies.

Now a group of scientists has begun searching for the female on the other islands with the closest genes to George's. To their surprise, they have discovered that those most similar to him do not live nearby. In fact, they live on the islands furthest away. By analyzing the DNA of these tortoises, they hope soon to locate a suitable female and to persuade Lonesome George to have some children before it's too late.

- | | | |
|------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (24) | 1 will develop a strategy | 2 may evolve into different species |
| | 3 will become extinct | 4 can move to other places |
| (25) | 1 as a result | 2 even though |
| | 3 by the way | 4 in short |
| (26) | 1 fully protected from | 2 carefully restored by |
| | 3 less associated with | 4 greatly damaged by |

- 1st day
- 2nd day
- 3rd day
- 4th day
- 5th day
- 6th day
- 7th day

1st day

筆記試験の攻略法

限られた時間内でどうすれば効率的に解答できるのかを知れば、得点力もぐんとアップします。
また、効率的な学習方法を知ること、短期間に、より大きく力を伸ばすことが可能となります。

① 時間配分のシミュレーションと反復学習を

● まず時間配分のシミュレーションをしよう

筆記試験は、問題1～3の38問と英作文問題1問を85分で解答しなければなりません。問題2と3では合計5つの長文を読まなければならない、これらの読解問題とこれに続く英作文問題は受験者のそのまゝの実力が反映されやすい部分なので、解答時間をしっかり確保できるよう、時間配分に注意することが大切です。後に続く各問題の攻略法に書かれた時間配分例を参考に、自分なりの時間配分を決めましょう。

● 模擬練習と調べ学習を交互に。繰り返し問題を解こう

問題集に取り組むときも、漫然と解答するのではなく、決めた時間配分をもとにリズムと集中力を持って解答する訓練をしておきましょう。一通り解答が終わったら、日本語訳や解説、また辞書や参考書なども利用して、わからないところがないようにきっちり調べるようにしましょう。そして少し時間をおいてからもう一度問題を解いてみましょう。何回も問題に取り組むことで、扱われている語彙や文法項目も定着し、いつの間にか2級合格レベルの実力に達していることでしょう。

② 短文の語句空所補充問題の攻略法

● 時間配分は？

20問を12分、できれば10分(1問30秒)のペースで解答しましょう。

● 知らないものは考えるだけ時間の無駄

試験の最初に取り組む問題なので考え込んでしまう受験者も多いでしょうが、知らない単語や熟語はいくら考えてもわかりません。あまり時間をかけすぎると後の長文読解のための時間がなくなってしまいますので、正解がわからない場合は勘を頼りに適当に答えを選んで次の問題に移りましょう。

● 文脈を頼りに答えを導こう

選択肢を見る前に、前後の文脈から空所に入る語の意味を予想できるのが望ましいです。その

意味でも、選択肢の語だけでなく、問題文全体を理解するための読解力を養う必要があります。

● 単語の問題は、空所の前後もチェック

単語の問題では動詞・名詞の割合が多いですが、動詞が取る文型、動詞と目的語の組み合わせ、形容詞と修飾される名詞との組み合わせ、動詞と前置詞との組み合わせなど、空所の前後の語との組み合わせも、重要な着目ポイントです。

● 熟語(句動詞)の問題は、動詞と副詞のイメージの組み合わせで

熟語の問題で必ず出題される句動詞は、日本語訳よりも、動詞と副詞のイメージの組み合わせのほうが覚えやすいです。詳細は3rd dayを参照してください。

● 文法問題の対策としては、いろいろな動詞の形をマスターしよう

文法問題は、同じ動詞のいろいろな形が並んだ選択肢から正しい形を選ぶ問題が定番です。時制、仮定法、不定詞、分詞構文、分詞の形容詞的用法など、問題を解いて間違った項目は、しっかり研究してマスターしておきたいものです。

③ 長文の語句空所補充問題の攻略法

● 時間配分は？

[A]、[B]の2つの長文で18分を目安に解答するようにしましょう。

● 空所を含む文の前後の文にも注目

正解を得る鍵はあくまでも文脈です。空所を含む文だけを読んで正解を特定することは難しいことが多いので、特にその前後の文に注目する必要があります。前文に対する具体例か、別の例か、逆接か、結論かなど、前文を受けて次の文がどう展開するのかをしっかりと把握するようにしましょう。

● 論理展開を表すつなぎ表現を覚えよう

論理展開を表す「つなぎ表現」そのものを問う問題も、よく出題されます。接続詞、接続詞的な副詞、接続詞的に使われる熟語などの知識を増やすように心がけましょう。

④ 長文の内容一致選択問題の攻略法

● 時間配分は？

[A]はEメールで、ほかの2つよりも短く内容も簡潔なので、10分以内の解答を目指しましょう。[B]、[C]は主に社会的・科学的な話題に関する記事です。この2つで25分以内の解答を目指しましょう。

● [A]はまずレターヘッドに注目

Eメールは何らかの用件があって書かれており、その用件はレターヘッドのSubjectの部分からある程度推測できます。また、差出人・受取人のメールアドレスの@の後から、所属する団体の種類がわかる場合がありますし、最後の差出人の名前の後に肩書きがついていることもあります。こうした情報が、文章全体の主旨や流れを把握するためのヒントになるのです。

● 文章の構造を把握しよう

[A]のEメールは第1段落:「状況説明と用件」→第2段落:「具体的な説明」→第3段落「求められる行動」の構成であることが多いです。[B]、[C]は段落数はより多いものの、多くは「序論」

1st day
2nd day
3rd day
4th day
5th day
6th day
7th day