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【長文問題】 & 【ReadingReview】

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※語数は別冊 Reading Review の英文をもとにカウントしてあります。

はじめに

皆さんもご存じのように、いわゆる難関高校と言われる学校の英語の長文問題には、文法項目として見てみると中学の学習範囲を超えたものが含まれていたり、文法項目としては中学の学習範囲内であっても、高度な内容を扱い、複雑な構文が連なる英文が出題されることは珍しくありません。しかし、限られた時間の中で、そのような長文を読み、その内容を正確に把握し、正解を導き出すことは決して容易なことではありません。

ところが、最近の入試では、断片的な文法知識の有無を問う問題が減る傾向にあり、比較的長めの、まとまった内容をもつ英文を提示し、その内容を正確に把握できているかどうかを問うような問題の出題比率が増える傾向にあるというより、むしろそれが主流になっています。

以上のようなことを見てくると、英語で合格点を取れるかどうかは、長文の《読解力》の有無で決まると言っても過言ではありません。

ところが一口に長文の《読解力》と言っても、その実態は語彙力であり、構文を把握する力であり、またそれらが複雑に絡み合ったものであったりするので、それを一朝一夕に身につけることは不可能です。そもそも、《読解力》というものは「ここまでやれば十分」という枠を設けることができないものです。なぜならば、それは皆さんがこれから英語を学習していく中で、たくさんの語彙を知り、様々な構文に関する知識を増やしながらかつ徐々に向上していくものだからです。

そうは言っても、「入試」の準備をただ漠然とやっていたらよいというものではありません。相手(入試)を知り、限られた時間の中で、必要かつ十分な準備を行わなければならないのは言うまでもありません。

本書は、最近の入試の長文を十分に分析した上で、取り扱う語彙や構文を「入試」というバーを越えるために必要とされるものに限定して編集してあります。また、そうすることによって、効率のよい受験準備を行いながら、あわせて、自力で糸口を探しながら英文を読む基礎的な訓練ができるように工夫して編集してあります。

多くの受験生の方々が本書を有効に活用して《読解力》を向上させ、それぞれの目標を達成されんことを願ってやみません。

● 本書の構成と使い方 ●

◎重要構文の攻略

精選した入試長文から、内容読解のポイントになる重要構文や成句を抽出して、見出しを付けて示してあります。頻出構文・成句を完全にマスターすることができるように、UNITが変われば、同じ構文・成句であっても文例を変えて繰り返し扱っています。

また、紛らわしい構文・成句、類似した表現などは cf. (「比較しなさい」の意) や = (「同義」の意) で示してあります。

◎練成問題

《重要構文の攻略》で扱った構文・成句などを別の内容の簡潔な文例で示してあります。ここでは、一つの文例からできるだけ多くの知識を得ることができるように語彙、構文にはとくに配慮してあります。

◎実戦問題

《重要構文の攻略》、《練成問題》で扱った構文・成句の知識を利用して実際の入試問題にチャレンジできますから、単なる過去問の演習とは違い、重要構文や成句をより鮮明な記憶として残すことができます。

◎重要文例集

本文の巻末に各 UNIT の《重要構文の攻略》の見出しをアルファベット順に再整理したものと、文法項目別に分類したものを文例付で収録してあります。重要構文・文法項目の総整理に利用できます。

◎別冊・長文集

実戦問題の文章を、別冊で収録してあります。文中にブランクや問題の指示などが入っていませんから、実戦問題終了後にあらためて全文を通読することにより、重要構文・成句を文脈の中で確認することができます。また、UNIT 終了後、時間を置いてサイドリーダーとして読解演習に利用できます。(全訳付)

◎詳細な解答解説集

練成問題・実戦問題の詳細な【解説】が付いていますから、自学自習が可能です。(全訳付)

重要構文の攻略 !!

- **1** [try to do 「…しようと試みる[努力する]」]
- I *tried* to climb the mountain, but I couldn't.
cf. I tried *climbing* the mountain and found it hard for me.
- **2** [think O (to be) C 「O を C と思う, みなす」]
- She *thinks* herself *to be* pretty. (=She thinks that she is pretty.)
- **3** [angry at/about] ~ 「(物事に)腹を立てた」]
- She got *angry at* being insulted. * insult 「侮辱する」
cf. I got *angry with[at]* him because he insulted me.
- **4** [関係代名詞 that]
- Milton is one of the greatest poets *that* ever lived.
 - This is all (*that*) I have.
- **5** [decide to do 「…しようと決心する」]
- He *decided* to go abroad. (=He decided that he would go abroad.)
- **6** [in order to do [《目的》を表して] 「…する目的で, …するように」]
- She went to England *in order to* improve her English.
 * improve 「改良する, 改善する」
 - You had better leave now *in order* not to be late.
- **7** [接続詞 though 「(…である)けれども, にもかかわらず」 (=although)]
- Though* I still had a little fever, I went to school.
 - Young *though* he is, he has written a lot of novels.
- **8** [in this way 「このようにして」]
- Do it (*in*) *this way*.

練 成 問 題

- ① He tried to solve the problem in many ways, but he could not.
()
- ② We thought him to be a brave man.
()
- ③ He will be angry at being kept waiting so long.
()
- ④ He is the man that lives next door to us.
()
- ⑤ This is the very book that I have been looking for.
()
- ⑥ Why did you decide to be a lawyer?
()
- ⑦ What should I do in order to improve this situation?
()
- ⑧ Though it was very cold, he went out without an overcoat.
()
- ⑨ She saved her child from the wild dog in this way.
()

●次の文章を読んであとの問いに答えなさい。

(関西大学第一)

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries Western-European countries tried hard to get land in America. England, France, Spain and Holland could make their colonies there. (a) many years their colonies were in America. (a)Therefore the people who lived in them did not think themselves to be Americans. They thought themselves to be English, French, Spanish and Dutch.

5

The English people in the northern part of America were angry (b) the heavy taxes (1)that their king took from them. Finally in 1775 they decided (2)to fight the English army in order to become independent. (c) a lot of battles, they were able to win the war at last.

In 1783, the thirteen colonies became the thirteen states of a new country (3)that was called the United States of America. The English people were the strongest (d) all the different nations in the United States. So new laws were written in English. (4)Public affairs were done in English, too. Though people spoke other languages in many places, the official language was English.

10

(b)In this way it has been the language that is spoken by the greater part of the people in the whole country since then.

15

【注】 colony 植民地 therefore それ故に Dutch オランダの, オランダ人の tax 税金
 finally=at last army 軍隊 independent 独立した battle 戦闘 public affairs 公務
 official 公の, 公式の the greater part of ~ ~の大部分

問1 本文中の(a)~(d)に入る適切な前置詞をそれぞれ答えなさい。

a b c d

問2 下線部(a), (b)を(a)では them, (b)では it の意味を明らかにして日本語に直しなさい。

(a) ())

(b) ())

問3 下線部①, ③と同じ用法の that を含む文を次からそれぞれ1つずつ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

① [] ③ []

- ア Do you know that tall boy?
- イ Do you know that she is over sixty?
- ウ Do you know the girl that is among the boys?
- エ Do you know the book that she read yesterday?

問4 下線部②と同じ用法の不定詞を含む文を次から1つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

[]

- ア I am going to read the book.
- イ He wants to go to New York.
- ウ I need something to drink.
- エ She studied hard to pass the test.

問5 下線部④の態をかえなさい。

問6 本文の内容と一致するものを次から2つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

[] []

- ア Western-European countries tried hard to make their colonies more than five hundred years ago.
- イ All the people who lived in the colonies of America thought that they were Americans.
- ウ The English king took heavy taxes from the English people in the northern part of America.
- エ When the United States became a new country in 1783, it had thirteen states.
- オ New laws were written in different languages.
- カ People used many languages as the official language.

問7 本文に題を付けるとしたら, 次のどれが最も適切か。記号で答えなさい。

[]

- ア Western-European countries in America
- イ The history of northern part of America
- ウ Why are the thirteen states in America?
- エ Why is English an American language?

重要構文の攻略 !!

- **1** 〔belong to … 「〈人・物が〉 … 〈団体・組織など〉に所属している〕
 They *belong to* the Liberal Democratic Party.
 (= They are members of the Liberal Democratic Party.)
 * the Liberal Democratic Party 「自由民主党」
- **2** 〔want O to do 「O に…してもらいたい」〕
 They *wanted me to go* there.
cf. They *wanted to go* there.
- **3** 〔関係代名詞 主格 which〕
 I'll give you a book *which* tells you a lot about Japanese culture.
- **4** 〔関係代名詞 目的格 that (省略可能)〕
 There was one thing (that) he did not understand.
- **5** 〔stop doing 「…するのをやめる」〕
 She *stopped picking* the beautiful flower.
cf. She *stopped to pick* the beautiful flower.
- **6** 〔order O to do 「O に…するように命じる」〕
 The doctor *ordered him to stay* in bed for a few days.
cf. He was *ordered to stay* in bed for a few days by the doctor.
- **7** 〔not only A but (also) B [Bを強調して] 「AだけでなくBも」〕
 (A, Bには、同じ働きをする語(句)が入る)
 She is *not only* beautiful *but (also)* intelligent.
- **8** 〔whether A or not 「…かどうか」〕
 I don't know *whether* he will come *or not*.
- **9** 〔had better do 「…した方がよい」〕
 You look pale. You'd *better go* to bed early.

練 成 問 題

- ① What club do you belong to?
()
- ② I want you to tell the truth.
()
- ③ The building which stands on the hill is our school.
()
- ④ This is all the money (that) I have now.
()
- ⑤ Let's wait until it stops raining.
()
- ⑥ Our teacher ordered us to stay in the classroom.
()
- ⑦ Not only you but also I am guilty.
()
- ⑧ He asked me whether I liked the house (or not).
()
- ⑨ You had better not eat the fish caught in the river.
()

●次の文章を読んであとの問いに答えなさい。

(大阪教育大付属平野)

Bob Temple is a very good professional baseball player. He belonged to an American team for (①) years. At the end of the season, he got a letter from his friend in Japan. His friend said that a Japanese baseball team wanted him to play in Japan for half a million dollars a year. (ア) he finished reading the letter, he called his friend and told him that he would play his thirteenth year of baseball in Japan. 5

In Japan he found that there were many things which were strange to him, (イ) they were natural to Japanese. Among them there was one thing that he would never forget all his life. ② He made a big mistake about it.

It happened during a game about a month after he began to play in Japan. ③ A Japanese pitcher threw a ball. It hit his left ear. He fell down and stayed there for about a minute. But he stood up and looked at the pitcher. The pitcher took off his cap but he said nothing. When he was walking to the first base, he cried out in English, "Be careful next time." The pitcher smiled. Bob got very angry and cried, "(④)" The pitcher was still smiling. Bob picked up his bat and threw it at the pitcher. The pitcher stopped smiling and ran toward him. Every player of both teams ran out of the benches and began to fight one another. About five minutes later Bob was ordered to leave the game. 10 15

When he was in his room alone that night, his Japanese friend called him. Bob was still angry, "⑤ あのばか者は、おれがうまく歩けない時に、何も言わないでうれしそうに笑っていたんだよ。" 20

His friend said, "Of course, he was not happy. A Japanese smiles not only when he feels happy or hears funny stories, (ウ) when he doesn't know what to do. For example, when someone is asked a private question and doesn't want to answer it, he may say nothing, but just smile. If someone has done something wrong ⑥ as that boy did to you, he may smile (エ) he doesn't know what to do. If you see a Japanese smile, you should know whether his smile is a happy one or not. I think you had better call the pitcher and tell him you are sorry." 25

"Must I do that now?"

"No, you (⑦) do it if you don't want, of course, but think about my advice."

"All right. Thank you." An hour later Bob called the pitcher. 30

Four months after the accident, Bob was running on the road. There was a pond along the road. He could see some boats there. "Bob Temple! You've played well here too," someone in a boat cried. He looked toward the boat. A foreign lady in the boat was smiling at him. ⑧ Bob was so glad to hear American English in Japan spoken by a

beautiful lady perhaps from his own country, that he cried out, "Thank you. Where are you from?" Just then he hit a bicycle. A girl of about ten years old was riding on it. The girl was thrown about two meters away, and she fell down on her face. She didn't get up for a while. "Oh, I'm sorry. Are you all right?" Bob said. The girl got up slowly and looked at him. She was smiling and said nothing.

【注】 professional プロの natural 当たり前の pitcher 投手 toward ~の方を private 内密の
on her face うつぶせに

問1 (①)に入る数字を英語で答えなさい。

問2 本文中のア～エの()に入る最も適切な語または語句を次からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. though 2. because 3. however 4. as soon as 5. but also

ア [] イ [] ウ [] エ []

問3 下線部②の内容を具体的に述べている文を次から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

[]

1. He was in Japan, but he cried out in English, "Be careful next time."
2. He was not careful when he was running, so he hit a girl.
3. The pitcher took off his cap, but Bob said nothing to him.
4. He did not listen to the advice of his friend.
5. He thought that the pitcher was smiling because he was happy.

問4 下線部③を関係代名詞を使って1文に書きかえなさい。

問5 ④の()に入る最も適切な文を次から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

[]

1. It's all right.
2. Are you sorry?
3. I'm sorry.
4. Why are you so happy?
5. Why are you so sorry?

問6 下線部⑤の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

UNIT 2

問7 下線部⑥の具体的な内容を15字以内の日本語で書きなさい。

()

問8 ⑦の()に入る最も適当な英語3語を答えなさい。

問9 下線部⑧を日本語に直しなさい。

()

問10 本文の表題として最も適当なものを次から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

[]

1. A Japanese smile
2. A Japanese girl
3. A Japanese pitcher
4. A baseball player
5. A fight

NOTE

A series of horizontal dashed lines for writing notes.

CAMP