


同志社女子大一般入試対策（英語・ライヴ）

合格五ヶ条

- ① 暗記型の勉強から演習型の勉強に切り替えよう！
- ② 「なぜその答えになるのか？」という解答の根拠を常に意識しよう！
- ③ 「問題を解いて間違えて覚えて」これをひたすら繰り返そう！
- ④ 分かるところと分からないところを必ず分けて意識しよう！
- ⑤ 自分の無限の可能性を信じよう！

●講師のプロフィール●

 **ベリタス・アカデミー 代表 坂木俊信（さかき・としのぶ）**
<https://twitter.com/toshi619>

京都大学を卒業と同時に、代々木ゼミナール英語講師となる。15年間、代ゼミの教壇で教えた経験の中で黒板を使った授業と週1回しか授業ができない予備校のカリキュラムの限界を痛感。

2002年にハワイで出会った電子ホワイトボードに感動し、2003年に電子ホワイトボードを使ったハイテク塾「ベリタス・アカデミー」を創立。2006年に代ゼミを退職すると同時に塾も閉じ、現在のネット配信専門のベリタス・アカデミーの形態へと進化を遂げる。

電子ホワイトボードと毎日いくつでも視聴できるネット配信との組み合わせにより究極に高い効率の学習体系を確立。1ヶ月で偏差値を10上げたり、マーク模試の点数を約1ヶ月で50点以上あげる生徒を続出させた。現在全国1000以上の学習塾がベリタス・アカデミーの映像教材を採用している。

2010年にはiPhoneやiPad向けの配信も開始し、2011年にはiPhone/iPadアプリ「英文音読マスター」「センター英語・第2問満点」もリリース、いつでもどこでも効率のよい授業が受けられる体制を整えた。また2012年10月には、GENIUS英和辞典で有名な大修館書店とのコラボで「GENIUS動画英単語2200」2013年6月には「動画英文法2700」2015年4月には「GENIUS動画英熟語1000」iOSアプリをリリースした。

そして2015年11月には、赤本で有名な教学社から「センター英語 会話・読解 満点のコツ」を出版した。

<http://veritas.bz>



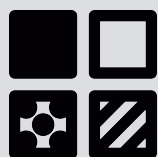
解答にかかる目安時間配分

英語 60分

〔Ⅰ〕 長文内容一致・語彙問題	(10問)	25分
〔Ⅱ〕 長文空欄補充問題	(10問)	25分
〔Ⅲ〕 文法・語法・語彙・熟語問題	(20問)	10分

英語 60分 (国際教養学科・英語英文学科)

〔Ⅰ〕 長文内容一致・語彙問題	(10問)	20分
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〔Ⅲ〕 文法・語法・語彙・熟語問題	(20問)	10分
〔Ⅳ〕 会話空所補充問題	(10問)	10分



問題別タイプ

〔Ⅲ〕

文法語法問題→知識問題（＝時間をかけずに素早く解く、わからない問題は飛ばす）

〔Ⅰ〕 〔Ⅱ〕 〔Ⅳ〕

長文・会話問題→思考問題（＝じっくり読んで解答のヒントを探し出し時間をかけて解く）



長文読解問題対策

段落と問はだいたい対応しているので、該当箇所を素早く探すときの参考にして下さい。

どんな長文も段落で区切れれば全て短文です！長さにビビらずに段落ごとに処理していきましょう！

¶ 1



問 1

問 2

¶ 2



問 3

問 4

¶ 3



問 5

¶ 4



問 6

問 7

- 基本的には1つの段落で作者が言いたいことは1つ。その要旨はほとんどが段落で最初の文です。
- 英語では必ず抽象から具体へという流れがあり、具体部分は抽象部分を具体例を挙げながら言い換えただけ。なので同じ事が繰り返し述べられているだけ!



- 問題を解くときは、解答の根拠 (=なぜその答えになるのか?) を意識して (メモしながら) 解こう。
- 間違った問題は、間違った理由 (=なぜ間違ったのか?) を考えて次に同じ間違いをしないようにしておこう。ほとんどの場合は、本文や選択肢の意味がわからなかったから勝手に勘違いして解釈していたのが原因なのでキチンと調べて書き込んで覚えるようにしましょう!
- なんとなく解釈するのではなく、キチンと文法や構文に基づいて正確に解釈しよう。単語を適当に頭の中でつなげて自分で勝手な日本語に仕上げてはならない!



論理的関係を表す言葉には要注意！

出題者は受験生が論理的に文章を読解できているかを試すために、次の5つの関係に注目して解かせる問題がよく出題されます。これらの言葉の前や後ろが出題されたら、もう一方をヒントにして解いてみてください。

① 逆接関係

<input type="checkbox"/> but	しかし	<input type="checkbox"/> nevertheless	にもかかわらず
<input type="checkbox"/> yet	しかし	<input type="checkbox"/> in spite of this	これにもかかわらず
<input type="checkbox"/> however	しかしながら	<input type="checkbox"/> despite this	これにもかかわらず

② 因果関係

<input type="checkbox"/> so	だから	<input type="checkbox"/> as a result	その結果
<input type="checkbox"/> thus	したがって	<input type="checkbox"/> consequently	その結果
<input type="checkbox"/> therefore	それゆえに	<input type="checkbox"/> as a consequence	その結果
<input type="checkbox"/> so ~ that ...	とても～なので ...	<input type="checkbox"/> such ~ that ...	とても～なので ...

③ 例示関係

<input type="checkbox"/> for exmple	例えば	<input type="checkbox"/> like ~	～のように・～のような
<input type="checkbox"/> for instance	例えば	<input type="checkbox"/> such as ~	～のように・～のような

④ 追加関係

<input type="checkbox"/> also	また	<input type="checkbox"/> furthermore	さらに
<input type="checkbox"/> besides	その上	<input type="checkbox"/> additionally	さらに
<input type="checkbox"/> on top of that	それに加えて	<input type="checkbox"/> in addition	さらに
<input type="checkbox"/> similarly	同様に	<input type="checkbox"/> moreover	さらに
<input type="checkbox"/> likewise	同様に		

⑤ 対比関係

<input type="checkbox"/> on the other hand	その一方で	<input type="checkbox"/> in contrast	それとは対照的に
<input type="checkbox"/> while ~	～の一方で	<input type="checkbox"/> in comparison	それと比べて
<input type="checkbox"/> whereas ~	～の一方で		



長文の問題集や赤本にはこう書き込め！

●文の切れ目にスラッシュを入れ、知らない単語の下に意味を書き込む！

① 不定詞句の前後でスラッシュを入れる

The topic / to be discussed today / is how we should promote our products.

話題は 本日議論される 我々の製品をどう販促するかである

② 動名詞句の前後でスラッシュを入れる

We have finished / reading the novel.

私たちは終えた その小説を読むことを

③ 分詞句の前後でスラッシュを入れる

The man / standing in front of the gate / is my uncle.

男性は 門の前に立っている 私の叔父です

This is a car / made in Germany.

これは車です ドイツで作られた

④ 前置詞句の前後でスラッシュを入れる

We cancelled our trip / because of heavy snow.

私達は旅行を中止した 大雪のため

⑤ 関係詞節の前後でスラッシュを入れる

Show me / what you have in your hand.

私に見せなさい あなたが手に持っているものを

The woman / who I thought was your mother / turned out to be a stranger.

女性は 私があなたの母だと思っていた 他人であるとわかった

The reason / why he committed suicide / is not known.

理由は 彼が自殺した 知られていない

⑥ 従属接続詞節の前後でスラッシュを入れる

The fact / that you studied as hard as you could / is important.

事実が あなたができる限り勉強したという 重要なのである

⑦ 疑問詞節の前後でスラッシュを入れる

I don't know / why he behaved as he did.

私は知らない なぜ彼がそんな風に振る舞ったのか

句と節の表

句と節をひとかたまりとして捉えられるようになろう！

	(名詞)	< 形容詞 >	[副詞]	
句	to V'	to V'	to V'	不定詞
	V'ing			動名詞
		V'ing V'pp	V'ing (分詞構文) V'pp (分詞構文)	分詞
		前置詞＋名詞	前置詞＋名詞	前置詞句
節	what (S') V'	関代 (S') V' 関係副詞 S' V' 前置詞＋関代 S' V'		関係詞節
	that S' V' whether S' V' if S' V'		that S' V' whether S' V' if S' V' その他の従接 S' V'	従属接続詞節
	疑問詞 (S') V'			疑問詞節



S, O, C, 目, 同格



名詞を修飾, C

M



名詞以外を修飾

M

次の英文を読んで以下の問に答えなさい。

Improving your vocabulary in English — or any language — requires commitment. Writing long lists of new words is not really an (a)effective way to do this. The techniques described in this article will help you, but you will need to dedicate yourself to the task.

With that being said, there are many ways to increase your vocabulary. When working to improve it, it's important to know your goals in order to choose the best way to learn. Reading can be a great way to progress. However, it won't be much help if you have a vocabulary test next week. What can you do then? The following methods will help you improve and (b)expand your English vocabulary.

One technique is to create a list of a vocabulary themes and include the word, a definition, and an example sentence for each new item. For example, you can make lists related to household items, body parts, school, the office, or medical conditions. Rather than studying long lists of unrelated words and phrases, theme-centered lists get you prepared for the type of vocabulary you need in a specific situation.

Watching DVDs is a great way to help you understand the native speakers of English. Using subtitles and other helpful functions while watching (c)individual scenes can help turn viewing DVDs into a vocabulary-learning exercise. Other technologies like the internet might also be useful with video-sharing websites offering subtitle functions and free online exercises for specific purposes like TOEIC examinations.

…（以下省略）

本文の内容に合うように空欄に最も適切なものを選びなさい。

(1) Reading is an excellent way to enrich your vocabulary, ()

- ① and you should avoid using other learning methods along with it.
- ② but it works only when you combine it with writing exercises.
- ③ and books on your bookshelf indicate how well-learned you are to other people.
- ④ but it is not useful when you have to memorize specific words in a short time.

(2) Creating lists of related words ()

- ① is an unnecessary process, so you should skip it.
- ② is especially helpful when you know where you will use them.
- ③ complicates your learning even with new technologies.
- ④ takes time but will be much easier with a special notebook.

(3) Watching DVDs ()

- ① shows you how native English speakers use English vocabulary.
- ② helps you to learn how to respond to questions in English.
- ③ helps native speakers of English to understand their situation.
- ④ widens opportunities to interact with people from other cultures.

本文中の下線部の意味に最も近いものを選びなさい。

(a) effective

- ① economic ② useful ③ familiar ④ wide

(b) expand

- ① intend ② expose ③ express ④ increase

(c) individual

- ① personal ② separate ③ indicated ④ minimal

② 空欄に入れるのにもっとも適当なものを①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。

At the age of 17, Maria Tallchief, moved to New York City to pursue her dreams of becoming a dancer. She went from dance company to dance company looking for work. Many of the companies (A) because of her Native American ancestry. Rejection did not stop Tallchief; she continued working towards her goal and (B) became one of America's most popular ballerinas.

Maria Tallchief was born on January 24, 1925 in Fairfax, Oklahoma. Her father was a member of the Osage Nation. Her mother, Ruth Porter, had grown up very poor and was never able to pay for any private lessons for herself when she was young. (C), when Tallchief and her sister Marjorie showed interest in dance, her mother immediately placed them in lessons. Tallchief excelled at dance and music. During her teen years, Tallchief's family moved to Los Angeles, California, in hopes of securing a significant role for her. (D), major opportunities were slow coming. In the meantime, Tallchief explored different genres and was drawn to ballet.

…… (以下省略)

A ① change her mind ② decided to feature her
③ discriminated against her ④ wanted to employ her

B ① eventually ② rarely ③ reluctantly ④ unreliably

C ① For example ② On one hand ③ Otherwise ④ Therefore

D ① So to speak ② Strictly speaking ③ That is ④ Unfortunately



(1) () more than four years since we met last time.

- ① It has been ② It has passed
③ There will have ④ There have been passed

(2) This stew is delicious! I'd like to make it. Could you give me the ()?

- ① cook ② course ③ menu ④ recipe

(3) Probably () you have done will make you rich.

- ① that ② what ③ whether ④ which

(4) The children are looking forward to the circus () to their town.

- ① comes ② coming ③ will come ④ would come

(5) I deeply appreciate your help. It is () for me to thank you enough.

- ① certain ② impossible ③ natural ④ necessary



会話問題対策

【予習用】過去問にチャレンジ！ ～ その4

2020年 一般入試より

次の会話は、留学生のRachelと日本人学生のトモカによるやりとりです。以下の空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものを選びなさい。

Tomoka : I heard that the Japanese government is going to change its laws to allow more workers from abroad to enter the country. What do you think about that?

Rachel : I think it's (A). Japan's aging society and low birthrate are big problems.

Tomoka : Maybe so, but I don't think taking in more workers will solve them.

Rachel : (B)?

Tomoka : The proportion of elderly people in Japan is increasing, but that's just because there was a postwar baby boom. Taking in (C) won't lower the number of elderly people.

Rachel : (D), but Japan needs more workers to support the elderly population. More workers will mean more young people.

…… (以下省略)

A ① a good idea ② nothing important ③ too true ④ unrealistic

B ① Are you ② Do you ③ For what ④ Why not

C ① domestic laborers ② foreign cultures
③ more children ④ more workers

D ① It will ② No ③ Of course, it is ④ Great

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- ○ It is more than four years since we met last time.
 ○ It has been more than four years since we met last time.
 ○ More than four years have passed since we met last time.
 × It has passed more than four years since we met last time.

(2) This stew is delicious! I'd like to make it. Could you give me the ()?

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調理法

(3) Probably () you have done will make you rich.

① that ② what ③ whether ④ which

■ **What matters most** is your effort.

I owe **what I am** to my mother.

We consider **what he did** intolerable.

This is exactly **what I've been looking for** .

That he did a great job is undeniable.

= **It is undeniable that he did a great job.**

Whether he will succeed or not remains to be seen.

Whether you like it or not, you must follow the rules.

(4) The children are looking forward to the circus () to their town.

① comes ② coming ③ will come ④ would come

■ look forward to ~

be/get/become/grow used to ~

be/get/become/grow accustomed to ~

accustom oneself to ~

devote oneself to ~

dedicate oneself to ~

with a view to ~

What do you say to ~ ?

when it comes to ~

(5) I deeply appreciate your help. It is () for me to thank you enough.

① certain ② impossible ③ natural ④ necessary

■ I **cannot** thank you **enough**.

I **cannot** thank you **too** much.

We **cannot** be careful **enough** when driving.

We **cannot** be **too** careful when driving.

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B ① Are you ② Do you ③ For what ④ Why not

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…… (以下省略)

D ① It will ② No ③ Of course, it is ④ Great