


佛教大学必勝講座（英語）

2019年12月22日（日） 実施

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 「問題を解いて間違っ覚えて」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>



お願い

講義中に解答する時間がないので、できるかぎり予習をして授業に臨んで下さい。

また、予習時には、わからない単語や箇所に線を引きながら解答し、
答えを選ぶ際には「なぜその答えを選んだのか？」という解答の根拠をメモしておいて下さい。



講義終了5～10分後に、講師の板書はPDF形式で閲覧できるようにいたします。従って、授業中は
講師が書き込む板書を写し取る必要はありません。できるだけ話に集中して授業を受けて下さい。

＊PDFデータは授業終了後、すぐにデータ共有サイトにアップロードし、
そのリンクをチャット画面にてお知らせいたします。

正しい勉強法

- ① 必ず解答の根拠・ヒントを探すように心がけ、メモしておく。（答え合わせの時に役立つ）例えば、内容一致の問題であれば、第何段落の何行目から判断して○なのか×なのかをメモしておく。
- ② 英文を読むとき、「わかる箇所」と「わからない箇所」、「わかる単語」と「わからない単語」をはっきりと分ける。例えば、「わからない箇所」や「わからない単語」には、下線を引く癖をつける。そうすれば復習の際に、その下に訳や意味を書き込むことができ、復習の際に役立つ。
- ③ 「なんとなく答えを選ぶ」のをやめる。何となくしか答えを選べないのは本文や選択肢の意味がわからないから。そのわからない箇所に②の要領で下線を引き、しっかり後で復習できるようにする。
- ④ 答え合わせの際には、「自分がなぜ間違ったのか」「何がわかっていなかったから間違ったのか」「何を誤って解釈していたから間違ったのか」「どの単語の意味がわからなかったから間違ったのか」など「間違った原因」をきちんと理解するように復習する。そうすれば二度と同じ形式の問題で間違わなくなる。これを怠ると何度も同じ形式の問題で間違うから伸びない。
- ⑤ ①②③④を心がけながら数をこなす。合格点の7割・8割を安定して正解できるまでただひたすら数をこなせば必ず合格できる。

知っておくと得する豆知識

- ① 本文や下線部の内容と一致するものを選ぶ問題では、正解の選択肢は、正解であることがばれないように、なるべく本文の単語をそのまま使わず、意味は同じで違う単語を使って作られる。逆に引っかけの選択肢は本文と一致しているという錯覚を起こさせるため、同じ単語をそのまま使って見た目が本文と一致している雰囲気を持たせる。
- ② 本番で焦る受験生に間違いさせるため、肯定と否定を勘違いさせて引っかける事がよくある。few, little, hardly, scarcely, seldom, rarelyなど一見したところ否定語に見えないの否定語には特に注意しよう。
- ③ 代名詞が何を指すか、必ず考える。これを考えれば、問題が解きやすくなることが多い。
- ④ all, every, always, neverなど意味が強すぎる言葉を含む選択肢は間違いであることが多い。
- ⑤ 誰が/何が→どうした/どうだ という主語と動詞のつながりを見失わないようにして英文を読んでいこう！

【予習用】

【 1 】 2019年2月3日実施 一般入試A日程より

次の英文を読んで後の問に答えよ。

Who is more productive at work — the employee who stays late at the office every evening and also comes in on Saturdays and Sundays, or the one who leaves regularly at 6:00 p.m. and rarely shows up on weekends? Many managers would say that the person who works more hours will get more work done.

But they would be wrong. Productivity is not just about counting up hours; it's what's accomplished during those hours that matters. And since workers are humans, not machines, they get tired if they stay on the job too long. They become less efficient, and they make mistakes.

Henry Ford recognized (1)this fact in the early twentieth century when he reduced working hours in his factories. The work day was cut back from nine hours to eight, and the week from six days to five. Other industrialists at the time were shocked by these changes. They thought he was just accepting the demands of workers and unions. But they soon changed their minds and (ア) the hours in their factories, too, when they realized how much companies could gain that way.

In 1937 the country adopted the 40-hour week as the standard for all workers who were paid by the hour. There was solid evidence by then in industrial research to prove that workers are more careful, healthy, productive, and safe in the short and the long run if they work no more than that.

But this standard has never been applied for "knowledge workers," people in business, research, law, academics, and other professions. Since they work with their heads rather than their hands, it was and still is believed that they don't get tired like factory workers. In certain professions, such as law and medicine, long hours have traditionally been part of the job. Over the past few decades, the practice has also spread to many other professions, perhaps imitating the approach to work that seemed so successful in *Silicon Valley. In companies like HP and Apple, bosses and employees alike regarded working only 40 hours a week as old-fashioned. Everyone was expected to fit the pattern set by the early technology "*geeks" of the 1980s, like those at Macintosh who wore T-shirts that said: "Working (40) hours a week and loving it!"

Additional pressure has been felt by employees in many sectors due to the economic downturn in recent years. (2)With the fear of losing their jobs ever present in their minds, they're afraid to say no to requests to stay late, work Saturdays, or skip vacations. Whatever the cost to their health, their relationships, or their families, they tend not to refuse or complain.

And the cost is considerable, first of all to health. In 2011 a large study of 22,000 participants in seven developed countries showed that working more than eight hours a day led to stress, higher blood pressure, and unhealthy eating. This combination could cause serious health problems, including a 40 to 80 percent greater chance of heart disease.

Perhaps it's time to rethink the way we work and the idea that more hours worked equals more work done. A growing body of research suggests that, as Tony Schwarz writes, "The best way to get more done may be to spend more time doing less." Schwarz recommends taking time for "strategic renewal," by which he means time away from the office, not only physically but also mentally. This would involve taking breaks during the day for exercise at the gym or naps; sleeping more at night; taking longer, more frequent vacations; and, (ウ), turning off devices so the office cannot reach you. These are the ways to raise productivity, increase creativity, and maintain health.

(Linda Jeffries & Beatrice S. Mikulecky, *Advanced Reading Power 4*)

(注) Silicon Valley シリコンバレー (ベンチャー企業の中心地)

geek マニア、おたく

問1 文中の空所（ア）～（ウ）に入れるのに最も適当なものをそれぞれ①～④の中から1つずつ選べ。

（ア）

- ① stopped ② reduced ③ increased ④ counted

（イ）

- ① 10 ② 30 ③ 40 ④ 90

（ウ）

- ① therefore ② instead ③ above all ④ after all

問2 下線部（1）（2）の内容に最も近いものをそれぞれ①～④の中から1つずつ選べ。

（1）

- ① Unlike machines, humans make few mistakes.
② What is important is when to make people work.
③ Working longer hours might decrease productivity.
④ Human workers are superior to machines in productivity.

（2）

- ① though they have never lost their jobs
② because they have lost their jobs many times
③ as they are always missing their previous jobs
④ since they are always worried about getting fired

問3 次の問の答えとして最も適当なものをそれぞれ①～④の中から1つずつ選べ。

(a) Why was the 40-hour week adopted in 1937?

- ① Companies wanted to cut labor costs.
- ② Reliable evidence supported the decision to do so.
- ③ Workers didn't want to work without extra pay.
- ④ Henry Ford pressured the government to do so.

(b) Which of the following states the author's main point?

- ① The shorter hours people work, the higher their productivity becomes.
- ② Companies in Silicon Valley should be a good model for our work and life.
- ③ It is a pity that our working time has become longer since the last century.
- ④ We should rethink the connection between labor hours and productivity.

問4 本文の内容に一致するものを①～④の中から1つ選べ。

- ① Managers usually want to stop their employees from working overtime.
- ② Henry Ford did not want to fight with his workers and unions.
- ③ Generally speaking, economic recession can make working hours shorter.
- ④ Turning off your cellphone can help you raise your productivity at work.

問5 次の各文が本文の内容と一致するように空所に入れるのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ①～④の中から1つずつ選べ。

(a) Even after 1937, the 40-hour week ().

- ① applied to all workers
- ② did not apply to doctors
- ③ gradually spread to “knowledge workers”
- ④ was supported by technology companies

(b) People working more than eight hours a day are more likely to ().

- ① be factory workers
- ② lack exercise
- ③ develop heart disease
- ④ consider efficiency at work

【授業用】

【1】2019年2月3日実施 一般入試A日程より

次の英文を読んで後の問に答えよ。

¶ 1 Who is more productive at work — the employee who stays late at the office every evening and also comes in on Saturdays and Sundays or the one who leaves regularly at 6:00 p.m. and rarely shows up on weekends? Many managers would say that the person who works more hours will get more work done.

Handwritten notes and corrections:

- Who is more productive [at work] — the employee who stays late [at the office] every evening and also comes in on Saturdays and Sundays or the one who leaves regularly [at 6:00 p.m.] and rarely shows up on weekends?
- Many managers would say (that the person who works more hours will get more work done.)
- Handwritten corrections: "turn up" for "shows up", "seldom" for "rarely", "hardly ever" for "rarely", "scarcely ever" for "rarely".
- Handwritten annotations: "S", "V", "C", "S-V'", "S-V'", "S", "V", "O", "S-V'", "A", "B", "1/2", "7-12", "hardly ever", "scarcely ever".

前記 ↓ 主張 大切 (掛) ⇒ (目)
 ¶ 2 But they would be wrong. Productivity is not just about counting up hours; it's what's accomplished during those hours that matters. And since workers are humans, not machines, they get tired if they stay on the job too long. They become less efficient, and they make mistakes.

S V C S V S' S' C' S' V' S V C S V
 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

(接触) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

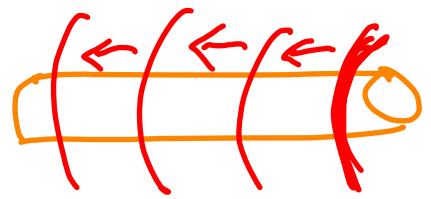
¶ 3 Henry Ford recognized (1) this fact in the early twentieth century when he reduced working hours in his factories.

V like ↔ dislike
 like ↔ unlike
 問2 下線部 (1) (2) の内容に最も近いものをそれぞれ①～④の中から1つずつ選べ。

答は 考案・解答
 little water beer ...
 like

- (1)
- ① Unlike machines, humans make few mistakes.
 - ② What is important is when to make people work.
 - ③ Working longer hours might decrease productivity.
 - ④ Human workers are superior to machines in productivity.

inferior



¶ 3 Henry Ford recognized (1) this fact in the early twentieth century when he reduced

working hours in his factories. The work day was cut back from nine hours to eight, and the

week from six days to five. Other industrialists at the time were shocked by these changes.

They thought (he was just accepting the demands of workers and unions) But they soon

changed their minds (and (ア) the hours in their factories, too, when they realized (how

much companies could gain that way.)

much companies could gain that way.)

問1 文中の空所 (ア) ~ (ウ) に入れるのに最も適当なものをそれぞれ①~④の中から1つずつ選べ。

(ア)

① stopped

② reduced ^{75%}
? 3.1.

③ increased

④ counted

¶ 4 [In 1937] the country adopted the 40-hour week as the standard for all workers who were paid by the hour. There was solid evidence by then in industrial research to prove that workers are more careful, healthy, productive, and safe in the short and the long run if they work no more than that.

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② Solid evidence supported the decision to do so.

③ Workers didn't want to work without extra pay.

④ Henry Ford pressured the government to do so.

solid
reliable @

81%

¶ 5 But this standard has never been applied for "knowledge workers," people in business, research, law, academics, and other professions. Since they work with their heads rather than their hands, it was and still is believed that they don't get tired like factory workers. In certain professions, such as law and medicine, long hours have traditionally been part of the job. Over the past few decades, the practice has also spread to many other professions, perhaps imitating the approach to work that seemed so successful in *Silicon Valley. In companies like HP and Apple, bosses and employees alike regarded working only 40 hours a week as old-fashioned. Everyone was expected to fit the pattern set by the early technology "geeks" of the 1980s, like those at Macintosh who wore T-shirts that said: "Working 90 hours a week and loving it!"

問1 文中の空所 (ア) ~ (ウ) に入れるのに最も適当なものをそれぞれ①~④の中から1つずつ選べ。

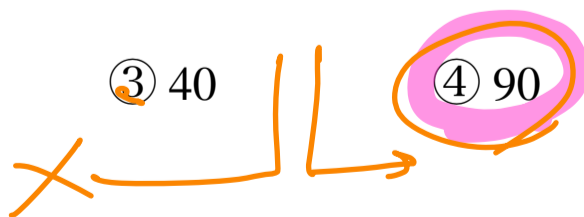
(イ)

① 10

② 30

③ 40

④ 90



Ver → ~する人
ee → ~される人

¶ 6 Additional pressure has been felt by employees in many sectors due to the economic downturn in recent years. (2) With the fear of losing their jobs ever present in their minds, they're afraid to say no to requests to stay late, work Saturdays, or skip vacations. Whatever

the cost to their health, their relationships, or their families, they tend not to refuse or complain.

- because of
- owing to
- on account of
- thanks to

問2 下線部 (1) (2) の内容に最も近いものをそれぞれ①～④の中から1つずつ選べ。

Don't speak with your mouth full.

- (2)
- ① though they have never lost their jobs
 - ② because they have lost their jobs many times
 - ③ as they are always missing their previous jobs
 - ④ since they are always worried about getting fired
- (using their jobs)
言い方
45%

抽 → 抽

¶ 7 And the cost is considerable, first of all to health In 2011 a large study of 22,000 participants in seven developed countries showed that working more than eight hours a day led to stress, higher blood pressure and unhealthy eating. This combination could cause serious health problems, including a 40 to 80 percent greater chance of heart disease

- lead to
- bring about
- result in

主張 抽
 ¶ 8 Perhaps it's time to rethink the way we work and the idea that more hours worked equals more work done. A growing body of research suggests that, [as Tony Schwarz writes, "The best way to get more done may be to spend more time doing less."] Schwarz recommends taking time for "strategic renewal," by which he means time away from the office, not only physically but also mentally. This would involve taking breaks during the day for exercise at the gym or naps; sleeping more at night; taking longer, more frequent vacations and, (ウ), turning off devices so the office cannot reach you. These are the ways to raise productivity, increase creativity, and maintain health.

問1 文中の空所 (ア) ~ (ウ) に入れるのに最も適当なものをそれぞれ①~④の中から1つずつ選べ。

(ウ)

① therefore

因 結果

② instead

代わりに

③ above all

とにかく

④ after all

結局

45%

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① The shorter hours people work, the higher their productivity becomes.

② Companies in Silicon Valley should be a good model for our work and life.

③ It is a pity that our working time has become longer since the last century.

④ We should rethink the connection between labor hours and productivity.

¶ 8 主張

問4 本文の内容に一致するものを①～④の中から1つ選べ。

✕① Managers usually want to stop their employees from working overtime.
S V O' O'
☞ 1

✕② Henry Ford did not want to fight with his workers and unions.
S V O
☞ 3

✕③ Generally speaking, economic recession can make working hours shorter.
S V O C
☞ 6

④ (Turning off your cellphone) can help you (raise your productivity at work.)
S V O C
☞ 8

問5 次の各文が本文の内容と一致するように空所に入れるのに最も適当なものをそれぞれ①～④の中から1つずつ選べ。

(a) Even after 1937, the 40-hour week (). 5

~~①~~ applied to all workers

② did not apply to doctors law, medicine

~~③~~ gradually spread to “knowledge workers”

~~④~~ was supported by technology companies

(b) People working more than eight hours a day are more likely to (). 7

① be factory workers

② lack exercise

③ develop heart disease

④ consider efficiency at work

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 | | |



単語、熟語、文法 iOSアプリのご紹介



動画英単語2200



動画英熟語1000



動画英文法2700

Androidの方は「ベリトレ」でほぼ同じ学習ができます。



あの“高評価アプリ”と同じ演習を、誰でも！

ベリタス **Web** トレーニング

 YouTube



無料体験



ベリタス・アカデミー

結果ダス、ベリタス。オンラインで学べる45,000本の動画



ベリタス・アカデミー



ログイン



アカウント

アカウントを8文字以上の半角英数字で入力して下さい。



パスワード

パスワードを半角英数字で入力します。

ログイン

新規アカウント登録

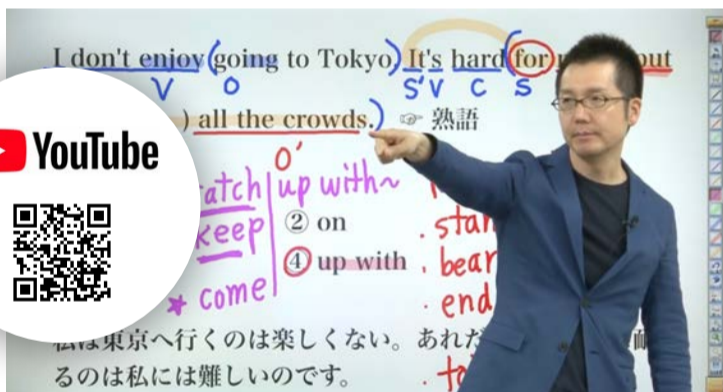
パスワードを忘れた方はこちら

無料体験

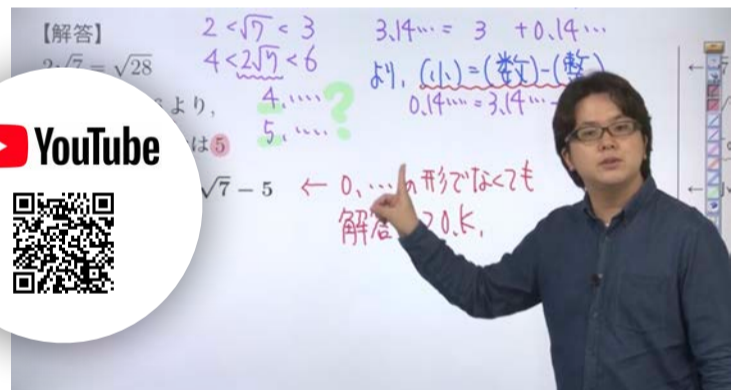


<https://online.veritas-academy.jp>

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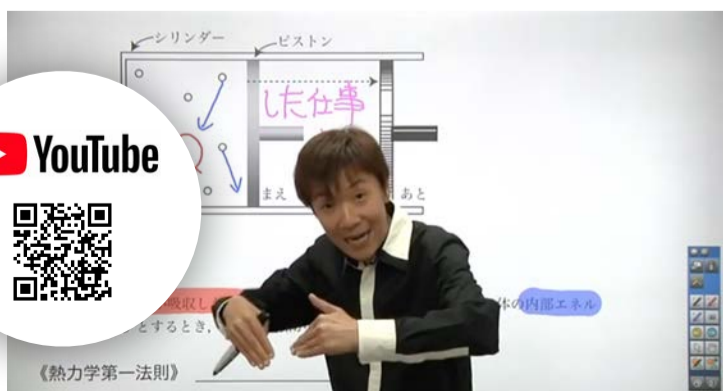
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