

頻出単語をマスターしよう!

大問1の空所補充問題はもちろん、読解問題でも、使われている単語の意味をどれだけ多く理解しているかが、正解率に大きく関わります。ここで挙げる頻出単語をマスターして、確実に得点しましょう!

7 動詞

文を組み立てる上で最も重要となる品詞が動詞です。意味を覚えるだけではなく、それぞれの使い方もあわせて覚えるようにしましょう。

▶ 主に他動詞として使われる動詞

他動詞とは目的語をとり、「それをどうするか」を表す動詞です。

☐ absorb	～を吸収する	☐ obtain	～を手に入れる
☐ accept	～を受け入れる	☐ offer	～を提供する
☐ admit	～を認める、 ～に入ることを許す	☐ operate	～を操作する、運営する
☐ adopt	～を採用する	☐ oppose	～に反対する
☐ allow	～を許す	☐ perform	～を演じる、行う
☐ attract	～を引きつける	☐ permit	～を許可する
☐ avoid	～を避ける	☐ persuade	～を説得する
☐ concern	～に関係する、関心を持つ	☐ predict	～を予測する
☐ consider	～を熟考する	☐ preserve	～を保つ
☐ contribute	～を寄付する	☐ prevent	～を妨げる、防ぐ
☐ declare	～を宣言する	☐ promote	～を促進する
☐ decline	～を断る	☐ protect	～を保護する、守る
☐ demand	～を要求する	☐ prove	～を証明する、 ～であるとわかる
☐ deprive	～を奪う	☐ provide	～を与える
☐ describe	～を表現する、描写する	☐ raise	～を上げる、育てる
☐ earn	～を得る、稼ぐ	☐ recommend	～を推薦する、奨励する
☐ encourage	～を勇気づける	☐ regard	～をみなす
☐ establish	～を設立する	☐ remind	～に思い出させる
☐ estimate	～を見積もる、推定する	☐ remove	～を取り除く
☐ inform	～に知らせる	☐ request	～を頼む
☐ insist	～を強く要求する	☐ separate	～を分ける
☐ maintain	～を維持する	☐ suggest	～を提案する

▶ 主に自動詞として使われる動詞

自動詞は「主語がどうするか」を表す動詞です。頻繁に組み合わせられる前置詞などはあわせて覚えるようにしましょう。自動詞と他動詞、両方の用法がある動詞もありますが、意味が異なる場合もあるので注意して覚えましょう。

☐ apply <for>	〈～に〉申し込む	☐ long <for>	〈～を〉切望する、 〈～に〉あこがれる
☐ complain <about [of]>	〈～について〉不満をもち す	☐ operate	作動する、手術する
☐ contribute <to>	〈～に〉寄付する、 〈～の〉一因となる	☐ respond <to>	〈～に〉答える、 〈～に〉反応する
☐ decrease	減少する	☐ separate	別れる、別居する
		☐ survive	生き残る

2 名詞

大問1の空所補充問題で、動詞とともに出題数が多いのが名詞です。

☐ advantage	有利な点、好都合	☐ figure	人の姿、数字、形状
☐ aid	援助	☐ improvement	改良
☐ allergy	アレルギー	☐ individual	個人
☐ applicant	応募者	☐ injury	けが
☐ article	記事	☐ majority	大多数
☐ aspect	様子、局面	☐ manufacture	製造
☐ attitude	態度	☐ movement	運動、動き
☐ audience	聴衆、観客	☐ nerve	神経
☐ behavior	ふるまい、行動	☐ opportunity	機会
☐ construction	建設	☐ pollution	汚染
☐ consumer	消費者	☐ project	計画、事業
☐ deal	取引、商売	☐ proposal	申し込み、計画、提案
☐ decision	解決、決定	☐ rainforest	熱帯雨林
☐ development	発達、開発	☐ release	解放
☐ employee	従業員	☐ respect	尊敬
☐ experiment	実験	☐ security	安全、防衛
☐ expert	専門家	☐ source	源、原因
☐ factor	要因、要素	☐ substance	物質、材料
☐ fatigue	疲労	☐ surface	表面
☐ favor	親切な行為、好意	☐ survey	調査

3 形容詞

名詞を修飾する形容詞は、特に読解問題において、内容を正確に読み取るために重要です。

☐ additional	追加の、付加された
☐ ancient	古代の、大昔の
☐ available	利用できる、入手できる
☐ beneficial	有益な、有利な
☐ capable	能力がある
☐ characteristic	特有の、特徴的な
☐ chemical	化学の
☐ delicate	微妙な、繊細な
☐ distinct	別個の、はっきりした
☐ due	～する予定である、当然の
☐ effective	効果的な

☐ harmful	有害な
☐ industrial	産業の、工業の
☐ intellectual	知的な
☐ likely	ありそうな、～しそうな
☐ mental	心の、精神の
☐ psychological	心理学的、心理的な
☐ significant	重要な
☐ successful	成功した
☐ unfortunate	不幸な、残念な
☐ valuable	貴重な、価値のある
☐ wealthy	裕福な

4 副詞

副詞は、大問1の空所補充問題では毎回欠かさず出題されています。また読解問題において、特に接続・論理展開を表す副詞は文章の流れを把握するために重要です。

▶ 様態を表す副詞

☐ badly	まずく、とても、ひどく
☐ politely	丁寧に、礼儀正しく

☐ seriously	まじめに、本気で
☐ well	十分に、上手に

▶ 場所・時を表す副詞

☐ immediately	すぐに
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☐ upstairs	上階へ
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▶ 頻度・程度を表す副詞

☐ annually	毎年
☐ completely	完全に、すっかり
☐ exactly	正確に、まさしく
☐ frequently	しばしば、頻繁に

☐ hardly	ほとんど～ない
☐ increasingly	ますます、だんだんと
☐ occasionally	ときどき
☐ rarely	めったに～しない、まれに

▶ 接続・論理展開を表す副詞

☐ actually	実際は
☐ besides	その上
☐ furthermore	さらに
☐ generally	一般に
☐ hence	それゆえ
☐ however	しかしながら

☐ moreover	さらに
☐ naturally	当然
☐ nevertheless	それにもかかわらず
☐ otherwise	さもなければ
☐ therefore	従って
☐ thus	ゆえに

Day 1

Day 2

Day 3

Day 4

Day 5

Day 6

Day 7

筆記試験&リスニングテスト

試験時間 筆記 85分 リスニング 約 25分

I

次の(1)から(17)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: I heard Tom lost his match yesterday. I thought he would win as he was the defending champion and nobody was as strong as him.
B: His () was a newcomer but really strong.
1 candidate 2 spectator 3 opponent 4 explorer
- (2) The airplane was forced to make a different () to the runway than normal in response to the strong wind and freezing weather conditions.
1 reaction 2 approach 3 appearance 4 basis
- (3) Thanks to recent innovations in technology, some of the newest laptop computers () 30 percent less electricity than older models.
1 prove 2 consume 3 purchase 4 develop
- (4) As society becomes more highly information-centered, the important points when it comes to the media are the () of information and the speed of communication.
1 accuracy 2 exception 3 consumption 4 delivery
- (5) A: I have just read the article about that famous movie star, Andy. He () donated 100,000 dollars to charity for the disaster victims.
B: That is really good of him.
1 frequently 2 generously 3 locally 4 vaguely
- (6) Despite the fact that the ace pitcher is injured, the baseball team () its biggest rival by a score of 11 to 2 in the game last night.
1 offended 2 defeated 3 struck 4 betrayed

- (7) Ms. Cook was asked to attend a formal party but had nothing () to wear. Luckily, a friend lent her a dress.
1 suspicious 2 suitable 3 serious 4 affective
- (8) A: Excuse me. What time do you () breakfast in this restaurant?
B: We start from eight on weekends.
1 serve 2 save 3 restrict 4 accept
- (9) Coal-fired power plants don't appeal to those who want to () the environment, because they are afraid of environmental pollution.
1 preserve 2 obey 3 disturb 4 renew
- (10) Timothy had to wait three hours at the airport before his flight could leave. The () in the flight's departure was because of a strong wind in the area.
1 preparation 2 delay 3 schedule 4 cause
- (11) Although this community center is open to any citizen, nobody is allowed to use it without saying () what they are going to use it for.
1 on purpose 2 in advance 3 in return 4 by chance
- (12) Many people now realize the importance of working in a global society, and participation () this student-exchange program has increased to almost 100,000 people.
1 in 2 to 3 for 4 with
- (13) Harry's son is not good at getting along with people. (), Harry's daughter is very sociable and outgoing.
1 In general 2 At most 3 After all 4 In contrast
- (14) A: Bob, you said you asked Mary to go out for dinner on Sunday. How was it?
B: Oh, she canceled the date at the last moment. I () eating pizza alone at my house.
1 felt like 2 refrained from 3 ended up 4 burst out

- (15) A: Elena, you fell asleep during the lecture, didn't you?
B: Yes. I'm very sleepy because I () up to finish the report that's due today.
1 stayed 2 looked 3 turned 4 picked
- (16) The couple decided to put () their wedding for a couple of months after the bride's father suddenly went into hospital for an operation.
1 up 2 out 3 off 4 to
- (17) If you take () of the fact that Daisy has been in Japan only for a month, she knows a lot about our way of life.
1 account 2 care 3 charge 4 hold

次の英文[A], [B]を読み、その文意にそって(18)から(23)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。

Baby Colic and Gripe Water

Baby colic is the name of a condition in which babies cry an excessive amount. Most babies cry regularly, but according to the definition, babies suffering from colic cry for more than three hours at a time. The cause of this is not known, and it is not a sign of any other health concern. Babies with colic do not develop any sicknesses more than other babies. The main problem caused by colic is the worry felt by parents. They can lose sleep, experience stress, and even become depressed. Parents might think they are (18) when colic may simply be the natural way their baby acts.

Since colic has been around for so long there have been many treatments. One of the most common medicines was called gripe water. It was mostly made from alcohol and sugar and given to babies in small amounts. The mixture did cause babies to calm down, but was (19). Before governments regulated medicine, these harmful treatments were common. Eventually, these medicines were outlawed and replaced with formulas that were made from herbs.

The newer medicines are still called gripe water, but unfortunately, there is no evidence that they treat colic. (20), they might even cause some harm. A study in India looked into how babies reacted when given gripe water. The babies who took it cried just as much as the other babies and had more stomach problems. It might be tempting for parents to use some kind of treatment if they have a baby with colic, but there may not be a better method than just waiting.

- | | | |
|------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| (18) | 1 getting along with babies | 2 doing something wrong |
| | 3 going to bed early | 4 strict in discipline |
| (19) | 1 not used by many people | 2 not sweet enough |
| | 3 bad for their health | 4 too expensive to be bought |
| (20) | 1 At first | 2 Rather |
| | 3 For instance | 4 Since then |

Money

Every day we use money for almost everything such as buying food and spending on our homes. We always have it with us and we enjoy receiving it. Money is such an important factor that it determines which countries control the world. (21), it would be difficult for the world to run without it.

In very ancient cultures before the concept of money existed in society, people would take the goods that they had produced or grown to a marketplace and trade them for the goods of others. If a fisherman needed bread, he would use his fish to "buy" it. Even in those times a rough version of economics (22). If fish were plentiful and it had been a bad season for farming, it would take more fish to purchase vegetables.

Those days are far behind us. We can see income as a symbol of the value society places on a particular skill. The larger the perceived contribution to society, the more money society is willing to give in exchange for those skills. For example, doctors get higher incomes because their medical skills are considered to be rarer and more important than those of house painters. However, if there is just one house painter in a town and many houses to be painted, the income would be changed. The painter's skills would (23) and he or she could charge more. Instead of trading goods for goods, we trade our time and skills for money, which gives us the power to purchase the goods that we need or want.

- | | | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (21) | 1 On the other hand | 2 Despite this |
| | 3 In short | 4 Fortunately |
| (22) | 1 was hardly seen | 2 was soon diminished |
| | 3 gradually came apart | 4 was at work |
| (23) | 1 be in greater demand | 2 be lost forever |
| | 3 promote a relationship | 4 remove the basic needs |

次の英文 **A**, **B** の内容に関して、(24) から (31) 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。

From: Nautilus Appliances <customerservice@nautilusappliances.com>
To: Riley Baumstein <r.baum@topmail.com>
Date: March 12
Subject: New Dishwasher

Dear Ms. Baumstein,

Thank you for asking about our new product, the Whisper Wash dishwasher. Let me answer your questions. First, you asked about the detailed features of the product. The Whisper Wash uses the latest technology to reduce noise while staying strong enough to clean your dirty dishes. It works so quietly that you would hardly notice it running even when you are in the kitchen. You will be amazed how silent it is.

Second, with regard to customer support, we are confident in our new dishwasher with its lifetime guarantee. If your dishwasher ever breaks, we will fix it for free. If we are unable to fix it, we will replace it with a new one at no cost. Just contact our repair department with the phone number found in the user guide on our website.

We also offer yearly maintenance for your dishwasher free of charge. The best way to prevent your dishwasher from breaking is to have regular maintenance checkups before it breaks down. Please call the same phone number for assistance. You can schedule an appointment with an official Nautilus staff member who will come to clean your dishwasher. Our staff will make sure everything is working correctly. You are able to use this service once a year. If you have any further questions, please feel free to contact us.

Sincerely,
Nautilus Appliances

- (24) The Whisper Wash dishwasher
- 1 is a new product that makes use of new technology.
 - 2 has a self-cleaning function and needs no maintenance.
 - 3 has been reduced in size to fit in any kitchen.
 - 4 runs extremely quietly by using less water.
- (25) What should Ms. Baumstein do first if the dishwasher breaks?
- 1 Send an e-mail to schedule an appointment for repair.
 - 2 Visit the company website to have regular maintenance.
 - 3 Receive a replacement dishwasher from the store.
 - 4 Dial the phone number listed in the manual.
- (26) What is true about the regular maintenance for the dishwasher?
- 1 It includes a free repair and cleaning lecture.
 - 2 It reduces the chance of the dishwasher breaking.
 - 3 Ms. Baumstein can get it for free for one year.
 - 4 Official staff members clean the dishes free of charge.

4 ライティング（英文要約）

- 以下の英文を読んで、その内容を45～55語の英語で要約し、解答欄に記入しなさい。
- 解答は、解答用紙の裏面にある英文要約解答欄に書きなさい。なお、解答欄の外に書かれたものは採点されません。
- 解答が英文の要約になっていないと判断された場合は、0点と採点されることがあります。英文をよく読んでから答えてください。

Usually, university students go to their campus and take their classes there in person. Some of them may also visit other universities and join their programs. There are other options to take lessons, too. These days, online classes are available at many universities.

When students belong to an online program, they can have the opportunity to access their classes in two main ways. They can attend them live or view the recordings of them afterward by streaming or downloading them whenever they want over the Internet. Also, students do not have to commute to school, so they do not have to pay for things like bus or train tickets.

On the other hand, studying online can cause some students to become lonely because they do not meet their other classmates. On top of that, it can take time for them to build their relationships with their professors due to a lack of face-to-face interactions.

5 ライティング（英作文）

- 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もかまいません。
- 語数の目安は80語～100語です。
- 解答は、解答用紙の裏面にある英作文解答欄に書きなさい。なお、解答欄の外に書かれたものは採点されません。
- 解答がTOPICに示された問いの答えになっていない場合や、TOPICからずれていると判断された場合は、0点と採点されることがあります。TOPICの内容をよく読んでから答えてください。

TOPIC

Some people say that it is important for university students to take gym classes. Do you agree with this opinion?

POINTS

- Choice
- Health
- Future