

立命館大学 英語ファイナルセミナー

問題構成

立命館大学の英語の問題は、大問 5 題で構成されています。試験時間は 80 分です。

- [I] 長文読解
- [II] 長文読解
- [III] 会話完成問題([I]と[2]の二題)
- [IV] 空所補充問題 (文法)
- [V] [1] 空所補充問題 (語彙)、[2] 下線部言い換え問題 (語彙)

※本講座で扱っている問題は全て、2020 年度 2 月 2 日実施問題より抜粋したものです。

大問 I 内容一致問題

[2] 本文の内容と一致するものには 1 の番号を、一致しないものには 2 の番号を、また本文の内容からだけではどちらとも判断しかねるものには 3 の番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- (1) Expanding cycling infrastructure is not helpful in reducing traffic congestion in cold weather.
- (2) Italian researchers found that most of their research subjects would use the subway if it was cheaper than driving.
- (3) In one city, it was suggested that if a small proportion of people stopped driving, a lot more people would benefit.
- (4) By the year 2030, cars will be AVs.
- (5) For the time being, we cannot rely on AVs to provide a solution to traffic congestion.

・「本文の内容からだけではどちらとも判断しかねるもの」の選択が非常に難しく、長文の内容を隅々までしっかりと読み込み、選択肢と本文の内容を丁寧に照合させることが求められます。

(1) Expanding cycling infrastructure is not helpful in reducing traffic congestion in cold weather.

→第 5 段落 1 文目～2 文目

One argument against expanding cycling infrastructure in Canada though is that the country is simply too cold for bikes to be part of any congestion-reduction strategy. But Copenhagen, considered the gold standard of cycling cities, is hardly tropical. (×=2)

(2) Italian researchers found that most of their research subjects would use the subway if it was cheaper than driving.

→第 3 段落 5 文目～6 文目

But while the cost of riding the subway was fixed, the cost of driving a car changed according to random variables: weather, accidents, and road work. Even when the average cost of using a car was 50 percent more than the alternative, test participants chose it by a two-to-one proportion. (×=2)

(3) In one city, it was suggested that if a small proportion of people stopped driving, a lot more people would benefit.

→第6段落 1文目～2文目

If even one percent of car-driving commuters switched to bikes, the effect could be substantial. A study in Boston predicted that such a shift during peak periods would produce an 18 percent drop in commuting time for drivers. (○=1)

(4) By the year 2030, cars will be AVs.

→第9段落 3文目

The vehicles — which are expected to be common by the late 2020s, according to the report — will reduce congestion by moving at the most appropriate speeds and by determining the best route. (△=3)

(5) For the time being, we cannot rely on AVs to provide a solution to traffic congestion.

→第10段落 2文目

Until driverless cars can provide a remedy, real change will have to come from drivers' own behavioural shifts, a willingness to accept higher gas taxes and charges, more cycling and walking, and an increase in telecommuting. (○=1)

大問 II 長文中の空所補充問題

例 1) For a long time, the theory behind childhood amnesia rested on the assumption that the memory-making parts of babies' brains were undeveloped and that around age 3, children's memory capabilities rapidly developed to adult levels. , psychologists have recently discovered that children as young as 3 months old and 6 months old can form long-term memories.

(A) (1) Consequently (2) Evidently (3) However (4) Moreover

例 2) ～, indicating that their encoding ability must develop instead of in one significant burst around 3 years old.

- (C) (1) as fast as possible (2) as soon as they are born
(3) before they are 3 months old (4) gradually with time

大問 IV 空所補充問題 (文法)

<動詞の語法>

- (D) The review made me () to go and see that movie.
(1) to want (2) want (3) wanted (4) wanting
- (G) You shouldn't avoid () the problem even though it may be very difficult to solve.
(1) being faced (2) face (3) facing (4) to face

<関係詞・仮定法>

- (C) She ordered the model train, a picture of () she had seen in the catalog.
(1) that (2) what (3) which (4) whose
- (H) If I had not lost my file, I () the job on time.
(1) had finished (2) have finished (3) finished (4) would have finished

大問 V 空所補充問題 (語彙・パラフレーズ問題)

以下の点を意識しながら学習していくことが重要です。

- ・単語帳などを用いて継続的に努力すること
- ・動詞は語法も併せて覚えていくこと
- ・対義語・同意表現も併せて覚えていくこと
- ・選択肢から学ぶこと

- [1] (A) The beautiful mountains around the city () many visitors.
(1) adopt (2) attract (3) desire (4) detect
- [2] (A) We cannot accept this kind of behavior.
(1) abolish (2) allow (3) assume (4) avoid
- (D) She intended to demolish the wall.
(1) decorate (2) destroy (3) mend (4) transform