

オリジナル受験対策特別講座 神田外語大学一般入試編

担当：肘井学

・英語の試験時間90分

【読解力テスト】 60分

大問構成

READING COMPREHENSION

READING No. 1 ~No. 3 ⇒ 内容一致問題・語彙問題

GRAMMAR AND USAGE

SECTION 1 ⇒ 空所補充問題

SECTION 2 ⇒ 選択問題

【リスニングテスト】 30分

PART 1 : CONVERSATIONS

LONG CONVERSATIONS

PART 2 : MONOLOGUES

## READING COMPREHENSION 対策

(2018 年度 2 月 3 日実施)

Which expression is closest in meaning to **collaborate** in paragraph 6?

- a) look around      b) ask for      c) work together      d) take out

(2018 年度 2 月 6 日実施)

Which word is closest in meaning to **crucial** in paragraph 1?

- a) dangerous      b) attractive      c) important      d) official

(2019 年度 2 月 4 日実施)

Which word is closest in meaning to **inspire** in the last paragraph?

- a) motivate   b) require   c) allow   d) remind

(2019 年度 2 月 6 日実施)

Which word is closest in meaning to **remarkable** in paragraph 6?

- a) imported   b) impressive   c) impractical   d) improper

## GRAMMAR AND USAGE 対策

### SECTION 1

(2020 年度 A 日程)

Japan is one of the most industrialized ( ) in the world, ~.

- a) nation    b) nations    c) national    d) nationally

(2019 年度 2 月 4 日実施)

During that period, one of the typical seasonal ( ) people engage in is digging for clams on the beach.

- a) activity    b) activities    c) active    d) actively

(2020 年度 A 日程)

Japan's territory comprises about 7,000 islands, ( ) Hokkaido, Shikoku, and Kyusyu.

- a) include    b) includes    c) including    d) included

(2020 年度 C 日程)

And eventually heavy industry ( ) the shipbuilding and steel industries also developed from the 1900s.

- a) in contrast    b) in fact    c) so that    d) such as



(2019 年度 2 月 5 日実施)

Miyuki's Spanish improved ( ) while studying in Mexico.

- a) great    b) greatly    c) greatness    d) greater

(2019 年度 2 月 4 日実施)

The new tablet computer is ( ) smaller than the previous model.

- a) slight    b) slighter    c) slightly    d) more slightly

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION 対策 CONVERSATIONS

### **Short conversation** 対策

**(2019 年度 2月4日実施 46)**

Which one of the statements is correct?

- a) The man is planning to go to Canada.
- b) The woman wants to know the man's age.
- c) The man spent the whole summer working in Canada.
- d) The woman is looking for a new job.

**(2020 年度 A 日程 2月3日実施 46)**

Which one of the statements is correct?

- a) The woman took a Spanish test last week.
- b) The man thought the Spanish test was easy.
- c) The woman is taking a lower level Spanish course.
- d) The man is trying to take an upper level Spanish course.

## **Long conversation 対策**

(2020 年度 C 日程 2月6日実施)

51 Which one of the statements is correct?

- a) The man came to return two DVDs.
- b) The woman will borrow money for the man.
- c) The man owes exactly 250 yen to the store.
- d) The man and the woman are in a hurry.

52 According to the conversation, what will the man probably do?

- a) Put his DVDs in the box near the entrance
- b) Pay the late fee now
- c) Pay the late fee later
- d) Look for his wallet in the store

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION 対策 CONVERSATIONS 解答

### Short conversation 対策

(2019 年度 2 月 4 日実施 46)

W: Hi Takashi. I haven't seen you in ages. How have you been?

M: I've been working two jobs for the whole summer.

W: How come?

M: I'm saving up money for my trip to Canada.

W: Oh, you are always up to something.

**Question46** Which one of the statements is correct?

● 「久しぶり」の表現

- ① Long time no see.
- ② It's been a long time.
- ③ It's been a while.
- ④ I haven't seen you in ages.

● 「最近どう？」の表現

- How are you? ⇔ How have you been?
- What's up?
- What's new?
- How's it going?

● 「なぜ？」の表現

- How come SV?

How come you are sad? 「どうして悲しんでいるオン？」

- What ~ for?

What did you say that for? 「なんでそんなことを言ったの？」

**(2020 年度 A 日程 2月3日実施)**

W: How did you do on your Spanish test last week?

M: Oh, it was a piece of cake.

W: Really? John said that it was one of the hardest tests he'd ever taken.

M: Well, I guess it's because he's taking an upper level course. I'm taking the beginning level course.

**Question 46** Which one of the statements is correct?

## Long conversation 対策

(2020 年度 C 日程 2月6日実施)

M: Hi, I would like to return two DVDs.

W: Okay, you may **leave them** here or you can **put them in the** box near the store entrance.

M: Thank you. Actually, I think they might be overdue.

W: **In that** case, **let me take them** here.

M: **Here you go.**

W: Hmm, yes, these are both overdue. The late fee is 250 yen per DVD.

M: I'm sorry, but I don't have my wallet with me today.

W: Okay, but you will need to pay the fee before borrowing any new items.

Question **51** Which one of the statements is correct?

Question **52** According to the conversation, what will the man probably do?

● them ⇒ em

- I **saw them** yesterday. 私は昨日彼らにあった。
- I **told them** to leave. 私は彼らに出発するように言った。
- Have you ever **met them** before? あなたは以前彼らに会ったことがありますか?

● サイレントT

- in + th

Every house **in this** area is large. この地域の家はみな大きい。

My parent are both **in their** seventies. 私の両親は両方とも70代です。

● let me / give me

- Can you **give me** something cold to drink?

冷たい飲み物をいただけますか。

- **Let me** talk to you for a minute.

少しお話をさせてください。

● hereを使った会話表現

- ① Here you are. = **Here you go.** (Here it is.)

(相手にものを差し出して)はい、どうぞ。

- ② Here we are.

(わたしたちが探していたものが)ここにあった。

- ③ Here we go.

さあ始めよう。