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入試対策講座

英語(公募・一般)

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Read the passage and answer the question that follow.

Something is deeply wrong with the way we plan our cities. For the past century, at least, it has usually been a process of making the landscape flat, burying waterways*, and creating road systems based on easy (1) for cars. Our cities are like pieces that have been placed next to the landscape without really belonging.

Designing a city should be more (2)like gardening. Designers should (3)take care of living things and make room for people, but never allow them to lose sight of their dependence upon the natural world. Rather than erasing large areas and "improving," we need to remember the process of gentle and gradual change. Cities planned in this way, like Edo** was, can still support a large population and its complex economic activity and transportation systems.

While Edo was the only city (4) the planet with more than one million people during the middle of the eighteenth century, and there were only a handful a century ago, today there are over four hundred. In addition, over twenty urban areas have populations of ten million or more. The fact that many people (5) in cities requires collecting massive quantities of food, water, energy, and materials, and taking care of subsequent waste.

Increasingly, the need to source (6)these things at a great distance, even across continents and

oceans, separates people in cities from the natural ecological system in which they live, and from a sense of connection to and responsibility for their natural areas.

Cities that, like Edo, have been carefully placed into their local ecological systems enjoy clear benefits for both the environment and the residents. Such cities are more easily warmed up and cooled down by nature, have a larger variety of trees and bushes, better support food production within the city limits, and have better and more reliable water sources. It is important that humans understand how to (7)form a harmonious whole with natural systems and leave nature alone wherever possible. The process is, in fact, a lot like gardening.

* waterways: rivers or canals used for transporting people and goods

** Edo: the old name of Tokyo

A. Choose the best answer for each question and mark ①, ②, ③ or ④

(1) Which of the following is the best word for (1) ?

① access 接近方法	② impression 印象
③ purchase 購入	④ resistance 抵抗

(2) Which of the following usages of “like” is most similar to (2) like?

- ① Driving is not like riding a bicycle.
- ② I would like you to drive me to school.
- ③ They like driving cars more than trucks.
- ④ You can do many things, like drive a car.

(3) Which of the following is closest in meaning to (3) take care of ?

① give up あきらめる	② look after ~の世話をする
③ make out ~を作成する	④ wait for ~を待つ

(4) Which of the following is the best word for (4) ?

① at	② in
③ on	④ with

(5) Which of the following is the best choice for (5) ?

① live	② lived
③ living	④ to live

(6) What does (6) these things refer to?

- ① continents and oceans
- ② food, water, energy, and materials
- ③ subsequent waste
- ④ urban area

(7) Which of the following CANNOT replace (7) form?

① construct ~を組み立てる	② establish ~を設立する
③ make ~を作る	④ ruin ~を破滅させる

～略～

(12) According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true about cities carefully placed into their local ecological systems compared to other cities ?

他の都市と比べて、地域の生態系の中に置かれた都市について当てはまらないものを選びなさい。

- ① They are more easily warmed up and cooled down by nature.
それらは自然によってより簡単に温められたり、冷やされたりする
- ② They better support food production within the city limits .
それらは都市の制限の中で食糧生産をより支えている。
- ③ They have fewer types of trees and bushes.
それらには、高木と低木の種類がほとんどない
- ④ They have superior water resources. それらにはより優れた水資源がある。

<解説編>

～各々のカッコについて～

[]

←名詞節・句 (文中でSO C 又は 前置詞の目的語になる句、や節)

()

←形容詞節・句 (文中で前の名詞を修飾する句や節)

< >

←副詞節・句 (上記2つの働きをしない句や節) 表わしています。

[1] 長文読解問題

- 問題形式：
- 1 同義語選択問題
 - 2 空所補充問題 ① 文脈型 ② 品詞選択型
 - 3 同じ用法のものを選ぶ問題
 - 4 指示語問題
 - 5 本文に内容が一致するもの、または一致しないものを選ぶ問題

※ 本文を読む前に問題文を読み、どのような問題が出題されているのかをチェックしておこう。

ではいま解いてもらった問題をもう一度確認していきましょう！

(1) Which of the following is the best word for (1) ?

☆空所補充問題の解き方☆

問題を含む一文を丁寧に読む。

→ 主語/ 述語のチェック (構造のチェック) をして一文の意味を考える

※選択肢に含まれる単語は、単語の本を使って頑張って覚えよう！

<本文>

<For the past century>, at least,

it has usually been a process(of making the landscape flat,
S V C

burying waterways*,

and creating road systems based on easy (1) for cars)

① access 接近方法	② impression 印象
③ purchase 購入	④ resistance 抵抗

(2) Which of the following usages of “like” is most similar to (2) like?

☆同じ用法のものを選ぶ問題の解き方☆

重要なのは意味ではない！ 品詞と用法！

本文の構造チェックと問題文の構造チェックを怠らないこと！
意味から考えてはダメ！！

<本文>

[Designing a city] should be more (2)like gardening.
S V

<選択肢>

- ① Driving is not like riding a bicycle.
- ② I would like you to drive me to school.
- ③ They like driving cars more than trucks.
- ④ You can do many things, like drive a car.

(3) Which of the following is closest in meaning to (3) take care of ?

☆同義語選択問題の特徴☆

1 単語の知識だけで解くことができないかどうか確認



解けない場合

2 問題を含む一文を丁寧に読む。

→主語/ 述語のチェック、指示語のチェックを行う

① give up あきらめる	② look after ~の世話をする
③ make out ~を作成する	④ wait for ~を待つ

(4) Which of the following is the best word for (4) ?

<While Edo was the only city <(4)> the planet > with more than one million people
 S' V' C'
 during the middle of the eighteenth century,> ~

① at	② in
③ on	④ with

(5) Which of the following is the best choice for (5) ?

The fact **that** many people (5) in cities
 S

requires collecting massive quantities of food, water, energy, and materials,
 V O
 and taking care of subsequent waste.
 O

① live	② lived
③ living	④ to live

☆that S' V' ~をとる that の判別

(1) 接続詞 that (+ 完全文) ※関係代名詞 that と区別して!

① that S' V' ~ 「S'がV'~すること」

例1) My opinion is [that he is right.] 私の意見は彼は正しいということだ。
 S V C S' V' C'

② 名詞 that S' V' ~ 「 S' が V'~するという 名詞 」

例2) He has the idea [that he makes them study hard.]
 S V O S' V' O' do

(彼は彼らに熱心に勉強させる という 考えを持っている。)

同格 that をとる名詞

belief 考え、claim 主張、conclusion 結論、demand 要求、hope 希望
 order 命令、proposal 提案、recognition 認識、report 報告、request 提案
 rumor 噂、suggestion 提案、chance 見込み、evidence 証拠、fact 事実、
 idea 考え、impression 印象、news 知らせ、opinion 意見、possibility 可能性

(2) 関係代名詞： that (+ 不完全文)

名詞 that S' V' ~ (+不完全文) 「 S' が V' ~する 名詞 」

例3) I have a dog (that runs faster .)

S V O V'

(私は 早く走る犬を飼っている)

例題 1) 2023 年 一般前期 B 日程 (5)

<本文>

that the young man dig away the hill (5) that blocks the view from the king's window in eight days.

(5) Which of the following usage of "that" is most similar to (5) that ?

- ① I did not realize that he was angry.
- ② That is the pen I was looking for.
- ③ Where is the letter that came from Jane this morning ?
- ④ William is the best student that I have ever taught.

※品詞に関する問題はよく出題されています。

例題 2) 2023 年 一般前期 A 日程 (7)

(7) Which of the following is the best choice for (7) ?

- ① satisfaction
- ② satisfied
- ③ satisfy
- ④ satisfying

<本文>

What (7) you about that imagined life? What was not satisfying about it?

(6) What does (6) these things refer to?

☆指示語問題の解き方☆

まずは直前の単数または複数名詞を探す

指示語の中に代入して意味を確認する。

The fact that many people (5)live in cities
S

requires collecting massive quantities of food, water, energy, and materials,
V O

and taking care of subsequent waste.
O

Increasingly,

the need to source (6)these things at a great distance, even across continents and oceans,

separates people in cities from the natural ecological system ~

- ① continents and oceans
- ② food, water, energy, and materials
- ③ subsequent waste
- ④ urban areas

例題 3) 2023 年 一般前期 A 日程 (11)

(11) What does (11) they refer to ?

A few years ago, a group of cancer patients climbed Mt. Fuji. They had the goal of climbing Mt. Fuji. They trained. Then, along with volunteers, (11) they succeeded in climbing to the top of the mountain.

- ① cancer patients
- ② old people
- ③ purposes
- ④ volunteers

(7) Which of the following CANNOT replace (7) form ?

- ① construct
- ② establish
- ③ make
- ④ ruin

(12) According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true about cities carefully placed into their local ecological systems compared to other cities ?

☆内容一致問題の解き方☆

- 1 問題の順番は長文の順番
各段落を読む前に、設問の問題文を読んでおこう
- 2 設問文に含まれるキーワードを本文中に探し、対応箇所を見つける。

- ① They are more easily warmed up and cooled down by nature.
- ② They better support food production within the city limits.
- ③ They have fewer types of trees and bushes.
- ④ They have superior water resources.

< 第 4 段落 >

Cities that, like Edo, have been carefully placed into their local ecological systems enjoy clear benefits for both the environment and the residents. Such cities are more easily warmed up and cooled down by nature, have a larger variety of trees and bushes, better support food production within the city limits, and have better and more reliable water sources