

# 昭和女子大 一般選抜対策講座(英語)

## ①試験の概要

### ・問題構成：

1. 文法語法問題
2. 会話問題
3. 長文読解（空所補充）
4. 長文読解（要約・空所補充）
5. 長文読解（内容一致）

### ・試験時間：60 分

・難易度：英文・設問・語彙のレベルはいずれも入試標準の難易度で、共通テストや英検 2 級とおおよそ同等のレベル。

## ②各大問の特徴・解説

1. 文法語法問題：文法・語法の知識が問われている問題が中心だが、一部純粋に単語の意味を問う問題も含まれる。

### ★実際の問題

(A 日程)

11. The Jim Crow laws ( 11 ) in the Southern United States in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries to enforce racial segregation.

- A. to introduce                      B. introduced                      C. were introduced                      D. would introduce

(A 日程)

14. Confucianism is a belief system based on the ideas of the Chinese thinker Confucius, who lived ( 14 ) a time of warfare and disorder in China.

- A. when                      B. since                      C. during                      D. on

(A 日程)

15. Nancy Hanks Lincoln is best known as Abraham Lincoln's mother. ( 15 ) she had no formal education, Nancy stressed the importance of learning and reading.

- A. However                      B. But                      C. Despite                      D. Although

(A 日程)

6. If you buy something online that turns out to be faulty, you have the same rights ( 6 ) you had bought it in a shop.

- A. when                      B. that                      C. as if                      D. even though

(A 日程)

7. With New Year's being the most important holiday in Japan, many spend the last few days of the year ( 7 ) for the celebrations.

- A. prepare                      B. preparing                      C. which is prepared                      D. that they prepare

2. 会話問題：会話の流れを理解していることが問われている。会話特有の表現の知識が問われているわけではない。

3. 長文読解（空所補充）：文脈に合うように適切な語句を入れる。文法的に選ぶ問題ではなく、あくまで内容に基づいて選ぶ問題。

★実際の問題（A 日程）

Interest in the paranormal has a long history. Present-day fascination with things like UFOs and haunted houses can perhaps be traced back to ancient beliefs in such beings as spirits and fairies. Fairies have ( 22 ) in art and fiction. The most famous fairy in popular culture today is probably Tinkerbell from the Disney film *Peter Pan*, based upon the play and novel by J.M. Barrie.

- A. not existed                      B. long been popular                      C. been banned                      D. strong beliefs

Arthur Conan Doyle, as a successful writer of fiction, must have had a very active imagination. Perhaps that is part of the reason he was so eager to believe in things such as fairies, but he also had ( 27 ) He had studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh and was a licensed physician. His most famous fictional character, Sherlock Holmes, was well known for refusing to believe in supernatural explanations for mysteries. So why was Conan Doyle fooled by those photos? It seems to be a contradiction, and a question perhaps better left to biographers of the famous author.

- A. an unhappy childhood.    B. a scientific background.    C. an unusual hobby.                      D. a successful project.

＊他の設問：

(23) technology（科学技術）が the supernatural（超自然現象）の何を prove（証明する）するかと言えば、existence（存在）しか考えられない。3行下に photographs supposedly proving the existence of fairies とあるのもヒントになる。

(24) which had also ( 24 ) Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes stories は「それはまたコナンドイルのシャーロックホームズも...した」という意味。which の先行詞（＝修飾している名詞）は a ... magazine（雑誌）なので、雑誌が何をするかと考えれば published（掲載した）しか考えられない。

(25) 前段落（第 3 段落）ではコナンドイルが妖精らしきものの写真を記事に掲載した、と書かれているので、コナンドイルが妖精の存在に肯定的であることが分かる。これについては、第 2 段落の最後の一文にも support for the fairies' existence came from none other than the British author Aurther Conan Doyle（妖精の存在は、イギリスの作家である、かの有名なアーサーコナンドイルにも支持された）とあることから読み取れる。以上から、in favor of ...（...に賛成して）が正しいと分かる。なお、argue in favor of ...は「...を擁護する主張をする」という意味の決まり文句。

(26) コナンドイルはここまでの流れから妖精の存在を信じていたことが分かるので、「(自分が掲載した写真の) 妖精は本物である」という内容が正しいと分かる。

4. 長文読解（要約・空所補充）：本文の内容に合うように要約文に適切な語を選択する。

●解き方： \_\_\_\_\_

★実際の問題

(A 日程)

A famous and very violent (28) in American history is the conflict between the Hatfield and McCoy families of West Virginia and Kentucky. While it is (29) believed that the feud began in 1878 due to a dispute over the ownership of a pig, its actual starting point is not clearly understood. Violence between the two (30), including murder, continued for decades. For example, in 1908, *The New York Times* reported the (31) of Tom Hatfield by members of the McCoy family. The violence started to (32) in the 1920s, though the feud has become a part of American popular culture, including depictions of the feud in TV dramas. In the McCoy family, a rare genetic condition that can (33) anger may have made the feud even worse.

A. families	B. prevented	C. horrible	D. feud	E. agreement
F. commonly	G. interests	H. revival	I. strangely	J. cause
K. extremely	L. decline	M. committed	N. killing	O. novels

(B 日程)

Judith Elaine Blakemore did research into toys and gender. She found that the toys that boys and girls are encouraged to play with are different and may promote outdated stereotypes of how girls and boys should be. Stores that sell toys often reinforce these (28) by putting toys intended for girls and toys intended for boys in separate aisles. Cristina Garcia and Evan Low, members of the California State Assembly, were worried about this, so they proposed a law (29) large stores selling toys to have a “gender-neutral” aisle. The law went into effect in California on January 1, 2024. Some big (30) and brands have also worked to reduce stereotypes. Target no longer has gendered aisles. Hasbro and Lego have also promised to work to (31) gender bias in their products. Some people do not think the law is a good idea. Nicholas Goldberg feels that gender stereotypes will (32) naturally, so the law is unnecessary. Christina Hoff Sommers believes that boys and girls (33) different toys for innate, biological reasons. If that is true, then a “gender-neutral” aisle would have little effect. And, of course, even now, in places that don’t have “gender-neutral” aisles, boys and girls are free to shop in whichever aisle they choose.

A. disappear	B. toys	C. games	D. order	E. stereotypes
F. arresting	G. play	H. succeed	I. aggressive	J. requiring
K. pretend	L. prefer	M. neutral	N. eliminate	O. retailers

5. 長文読解（内容一致）：本文の内容に合うように質問の答えを選ぶ。

●解き方： \_\_\_\_\_

★実際の問題

(A 日程)

37. The United States Senate ( 37 )

- A. took no action after Fredric Wertham's testimony.
- B. asked Fredric Wertham to become a senator.
- C. came out against voluntary guidelines.
- D. asked publishers to make rules themselves.

(3 段落目) Wertham argued at the Senate hearings that the government should pass laws which would make it illegal to display or sell comics to children younger than fifteen years old. In the end, this effort failed. The Senate passed no such laws, but they did ask the major comic book publishers to regulate themselves. The major publishers formed a group called the Association of Comics Magazine Publishers, which came up with a code that included voluntary guidelines such as the following: ...

(B 日程)

34. A transit of Venus ( 34 )

- A. is the distance from Venus to the sun.
- B. occurs every 100 years.
- C. can happen eight years after another one.
- D. is planned by the French Academy of Sciences.

(2 段落目) In order to fully understand Le Gentil's story, it is necessary to understand the significance of "the transit of Venus." This event occurs when the planet Venus passes directly between Earth and the sun. The timing of the event follows a regular pattern. There is a transit of Venus, and then there is another one eight years later. After that, the next transit is more than 100 years later. Then, the pattern is repeated.

③今後の学習方針

- ・まず何より、語彙学習を徹底する。受験の基本レベルの単語帳 (『システム英単語』『ターゲット』『LEAP』など) にしっかりと取り組む。英単語を見てすぐに意味が分かる (≒訳語が思い浮かぶ) レベルまで仕上げる。
- ・英文法の基礎知識を身に着ける。細かいことはあまり問われないので、学校で配布されているものなど、基礎レベルの参考書や問題集に取り組めばよい。特に以下の文法事項を優先的に学習する。  
→ 品詞／文型／関係詞／(受動) 態／準動詞 (=不定詞、動名詞、分詞) ／動詞の語法／接続詞
- ・大きな単位の学習を心がける。→ (例) A 日程 9、A 日程 25
- ・読解問題に取り組むときは、雰囲気で解くのではなく、明確な「根拠」を持つように意識する。
- ・過去問に「きちんと」取り組む。
- ・ChatGPT を「適切に」使う。