I’ve learned never to say ‘Never’.

〜 公募推薦 Web 模試 解答・解説〜

Seiji Shimamura Profile

大学受験業界でその名前を知らないものがいない超一流講師。1999年度インターネットの全国予備校講師ランキング3位、関西英語講師ランキング1位。

河合塾をはじめとする大手予備校で英語を担当し、年間全ての講習会で300名の定員の講座を全て締め切るという快挙を達成した。唯一の講師。河合塾、駿台、代ゼミ、ECCなどの講師の多くがその講義、情熱、生き方に憧れ、共感する。

1999年、大手予備校を退職。大学受験の理想を目指し、自ら大学受験予備校Filioを設立。教壇で受験生と対決するかたわら、多数の出版物を世に送り出す。多くの大学のオープンキャンパスを担当し、京都外国語大学のオープンキャンパスの担当はおよそ30年にわたる。更に、高校内部での受験指導、教員指導、高校再生プロジェクトもプロデュース。多くの高校で成功を収め、生徒の保護者や高校関係者からの信頼も厚い。

大手予備校をはるかに越える合格率！

現卒合計50名限定のホンモノの予備校

大学受験予備校 フィリオ
[1] 解答・解説

【第1パラグラフ】

① Ryan Nicodemus was in his 20s, and very successful. ② He had everything he was supposed to have: an impressive job, a high salary, and a large house that had lots of stuff in it.

● 英文①と②の論理的関係は【抽象→具体】で⇒
〇 Reading Clues はsuccessful
【Basic Reading①②】
「Ryan Nicodemusは成功していた」

① Ryan Nicodemus was in his 20s, and very successful. ② He had everything he was supposed to have: an impressive job, a high salary, and a large house that had lots of stuff in it. ③ (ア) despite all his wealth, he felt increased stress and frustration and became very unhappy.

● 英文①②と③の論理的関係は【逆接】で⇔
【Basic Reading③】
「Ryan Nicodemusは不幸だった」

問A 1. (ア) a. As b. But c. If d. So

【正解】b. But
(ア) despite all his wealth, he felt increased stress and frustration and became very unhappy. (イ) To cheer himself up, he kept buying more and more expensive stuff: a big car, new electronics, fancy clothes, and beautiful things for the house that he rarely used. (ウ) In other words, he tried to buy his way to happiness.

● 英文(ア)と(イ)の論理的関係は【結果→原因】
○ Reading Clues はunhappyとIn other words
【Basic Reading(ア)(イ)】
「不幸の原因は、幸せになる方法を金で買おうとした（からだ）」

(イ) In other words, he tried to buy his way to happiness. (ウ) All this stuff did not make things better, however; instead, it made things worse.

● 英文(ウ)と(ウ)の論理的関係は【逆接】で⇔
○ Reading Clues はtried to doとhoweverとセミコロンと instead
【Basic Reading(ウ)(ウ)】
「しかし金では買えず、それどころかもっと不幸になった」

(ウ) it made things worse. (エ) Ryan paid for these things with his credit cards, which caused him to go into debt, and (イ) this went on for years.

● 英文(ウ)と(エ)の論理的関係は【抽象→具体】で⇒
○ Reading Clues はworseとand とthis
【Basic Reading(ウ)(エ)】
「金で買っておうとして不幸になっていった」
問B 4.
a. 欲しい物を手に入れるために休みを取りらず働き続けていた。
b. 最新の車や電化製品を購入し生活の利便性を追求し続けていた。
c. 20代から始めた高額商品販売のビジネスが成功し続けていた。
d. 幸福感を満たすために借金をしながら買い物をし続けていた。

【正解】d.

⑦Ryan paid for these things with his credit cards, which caused him to go into debt, and (1) this went on for years. ⑧It seemed as if he was living for his material things, and he couldn't do what he really wanted to do. ⑨He had no time to think about his health, relationships or passions.

● 英文⑦と⑧⑨の論理的関係は【抽象→具体】で≒
○ Reading Clues はIt seemed as if とand さらに±のイメージ
【Basic Reading⑧⑨】
「金で買おうとして不幸になっていった」

⑨He had no time to think about his health, relationships or passions. ⑩In the end, he became miserable, which led Ryan to speak to his also successful best friend, Joshua Millburn, who seemed truly happy.

● 英文⑨と⑩の論理的関係は【抽象→具体】で≒
○ Reading Clues はIt seemed as if とand さらに±のイメージ
【Basic Reading⑧⑨】
「ますます不幸になって、Joshua Millburnと話しをした」
「Joshua も成功していたが幸せそうだった」
● 最終文は次のパラグラフへのBridge (happy)
おそらくJoshuaが幸せな原因・理由が第2パラグラフに述べられる
【第2 パラグラフ】

(1) Joshua told Ryan about a new movement called (2) minimalism.

● 英文①と第1パラ最終文の論理的関係は【結果→原因】
○ Reading Clues は第1パラの happy
【Basic Reading①】
「Joshua が幸せな原因・理由はminimalism.」

問C 下線部（2）の内容として当てはまらないものをa〜dの中から一つ選びなさい。 (4 点)

5. a. To create the newest fashions and technology.
   b. To focus on personal growth.
   c. To keep fewer possessions.
   d. To spend less time on decorating a house.

【正解】a.

② "Everything I owned wasn’t making me happy, and worse, it was distracting* me from the very things that brought me happiness," Joshua said.
③ To move beyond this materialism, he decided to set a few clear, simple goals for himself and created a life with real purpose.

● 英文①と②③の論理的関係は【抽象→具体】で△
○ Reading Clues は "～" (ダブルクオーテーションマーク) と decide
【Basic Reading②③】
「Joshua はminimalismをやってみる決心をした」
4. Changing to a minimalist lifestyle was difficult at first. He found it especially hard to separate himself from his belongings. He got rid of one item a day for a month and soon realized that he didn't need thousands of possessions to feel happy.

- 英文④と⑤の論理的関係は【抽象→具体】で

○ Reading Clues は difficult と especially と hard

- 英文⑤と⑥の論理的関係は【抽象→具体】で

○ Reading Clues は hard

○ minimalism = separate himself from his belongings = got rid of

【Basic Reading④⑤⑥】
「最初はminimalism は難しかった」

4. Changing to a minimalist lifestyle was difficult at first. Gradually, it became easier to give things up. He got rid of over 90 percent of everything he owned, and he became more grateful for the few items that remained.

- 英文④と⑦の論理的関係は【逆接】

○ Reading Clues は at first

- 英文⑦と⑧の論理的関係は【抽象→具体】で

○ Reading Clues は over 90 percent

○ minimalism = separate A from B = got rid of = give A up

○ happy = grateful

【Basic Reading④〜⑦】
「最初はminimalism は難しかったが徐々にできるようになった」


【正解】b. Eventually
【第3パラグラフ】

① The philosophy of minimalism states that having fewer things is more meaningful. ② With fewer possessions, we spend less time and energy cleaning and organizing all our needless clutter*. ③ We have less stress, fewer distractions and frustrations. ④ When we make space for things that are important to us, we gain more: more time, more meaningful relationships, more experiences, more personal growth, more opportunities to follow our passions.

・英文①と②③④の論理的関係は【抽象→具体】で∥
〇 Reading Clues はWhen と英文が現在形に変わっていること
【Basic Reading①〜④】
「minimalism = 持ち物は少なければ少ないほどよい」
【第5パラグラフの最終文】
this is what minimalists mean by “(3).”
・最終文はテーマの繰り返し

問D 6.

a. few is fewer
b. less is less
c. less is more
d. many is more

【正解】c. less is more
① Joshua and Ryan are perhaps the most famous minimalists. ② There is no correct way to be a minimalist. ③ It's **not** about getting **rid of** everything you own, **but** about simplifying your life and becoming free from the cycle of always buying the newest fashions, styles, and technology. ④ **The truth** of the matter is that spending **less money** allows for **greater wealth**. ⑤ We usually do not realize the amount of time, energy, and cost that is needed to take care of a big house, fancy clothes, and all the other items that we buy. ⑥ Minimalism is most appealing to those in their 20s and 30s, perhaps because they want to be different from their parents, or perhaps because it's the opposite of (ウ) society encourages. ⑦ **But** minimalism also appeals to retired people—they get rid of their "stuff" so that they can travel and do other exciting things.

● 英文①～⑦の論理的関係は【抽象→具体】で込

○ Reading Clues は単語の繰り返しと英文が現在形に変わっていること
【Basic Reading①～⑦】
「minimalism = 持ち物は少なければ少ないほどよい」
「若者だけでなく退職した人にもminimalism は有益」

問A 3. (ウ) a. what  b. which  c. who  d. why

【正解】 a. what
① Minimalism may have as much to do with decluttering your mind as it does with decluttering your life! ② After you toss away the things you do not need, your emotions, mind, and spirit also get cleaned by getting rid of the old and making room for the new. ③ Your life becomes fuller, and this is what minimalists mean by “(3).”

● 英文①～⑦の論理的関係は【抽象→具体】で＝
○ minimalism = separate A from B = got rid of = give A up = toss away

【Basic Reading①～⑦】
「minimalism は人生を豊かにしてくれる」

問E 7.
a. 20～30代は購買意欲が高まるが、60代で退職するとその購買意欲は弱まり晩年心が穏やかになる。
b. 所有物を処分すると一時的に気持ちは晴れるが、長期的にはその気持ちは続かない。
c. 高価な装飾品や車を購入することで自尊心が満たされ安定して充実した人生になる。
d. 所有物を必要最小限にすることで心のゆとりが生まれ人生がより豊かになる。

【正解】 d.

問D 6.
a. few is fewer
b. less is less
c. less is more
d. many is more

【正解】 c. less is more
8. Tom is so ( ). He lacks the courage to take any risks.
   a. cruel    b. fearful    c. brave    d. bold

【正解】 b. fearful

【Point in Check】
● 形容詞の意味と語法
● fearful 「恐ろしい」「恐がりの」「おびえた」
【訳例】
「トムはとても恐がりだ、彼には危険をおくす勇気がない。」

9. Mike is usually pretty calm before he plays tennis, but for some reason he is really ( ) about this match, and he feels a lot of stress.
   a. anxious    b. happy    c. relaxed    d. positive

【正解】 a. anxious

【Point in Check】
● 形容詞の意味と語法
● anxious for ( about ) A 「(A を)心配している」「不安な」
   anxious to do 「doすることを切望する」
【訳例】
「テニスをする前、マイクは普段はとても落ち着いているが、ある理由で、この試合のことは本当に不安に思っていて、とてもストレスを感じている。」
10. About 30% of high school graduates quit their first jobs within three years, according to the results of a survey (  ) last year.
a. replaced  b. realized  c. related  d. released

【正解】d. released

【Point in Check】
● 動詞の意味と語法
● release [他]「公開する、公表する」
【訳例】
「昨年公表された調査の結果によると、高卒者の葉0％は3年以内に最初に就いた仕事を辞めてしまうということだ．」

11. Linda is (  ) about spending money. She always thinks very carefully before she buys something.
a. considerable  b. cautious  c. courageous  d. curious

【正解】b. cautious

【Point in Check】
● 形容詞の意味と語法
● cautious 「用心深い、慎重である」
【訳例】
「リンダはお金を使うことには慎重だ．何かを買う前にはいつもとても注意深く考える．」
12. It was ( ) of me to think that Emily was perfect. She actually makes a lot of mistakes.
   a. graceful    b. clever    c. reasonable    d. stupid

【正解】d. stupid

【Point in Check】
● 形容詞の意味と語法
● stupid 「愚かな、バカな」
● 形式主語It is 形容詞for A to do で意味上の主語を表すのに、for A ではなく、of A を用いる場合は、その形容詞が「人主語で用いることができる、人の性格や性質を表す形容詞」の場合。

【訳例】
「エミリーが完璧な人間だなどと考えたのは愚かなことだった。彼女は実際にとてもミスが多い。」

13. I was very surprised to see Margaret at the party because I wasn’t ( ) her to be there.
   a. watching    b. finding    c. inspecting    d. expecting

【正解】d. expecting

【Point in Check】
● 動詞の意味と語法
● expect + O + todo 「Oがdoするのを期待する、予期する」[他]

【訳例】
「私はマーガレットがパーティーにいるとは予期していなかったので、彼女を見かけてとても驚いた。」
14. The newspaper ( ) public opinion polls to determine what people thought about important national issues.
   a. conducted  b. convinced  c. controlled  d. contacted

【正解】a. conducted

【Point in Check】
● 動詞の意味と語法
● conduct[他]「～を行う、実施する」
【訳例】
「国の重要ないくつかの問題を国民がどう考えているのかを知るために、その新聞は世論調査を行った。」

15. Kate’s idea was a bit ( ) to my way of thinking. I couldn’t understand what she meant.
   a. identical    b. similar    c. perfect    d. alien

【正解】d. alien

【Point in Check】
● 形容詞の意味と語法
● alien「相容れない、対立した」
【訳例】
「ケイトの考えは私の考え方とちょっと相容れないものだった。彼女が何を意味しているのか私には理解できなかった。」
16. Kyoto is one of the most beautiful cities in Japan, and it is ( ) by mountains on three sides.
   a. surrounded  b. pictured  c. extended  d. arranged

【正解】a. surrounded

【Point in Check】
● 動詞の意味と語法
● surround[他]「～を取り囲む」
【訳例】
「京都は日本で最も美しい街のひとつで、三方を山に囲まれている」

17. The concert was ( ), so Henry completely forgot everything he had been worried about.
   a. boring  b. marvelous  c. irrelevant  d. terrible

【正解】b. marvelous

【Point in Check】
● 形容詞の意味と語法
● marvelous 「驚くべき、不思議な」「素晴らしい、優秀な」
【訳例】
「そのコンサートは素晴らしい、ヘンリーは心配事を全て、すっかり忘れてしまった」
[ 3 ] 解答・解説

18. John always arrives **lately** for his chemistry class even though (a) (b) (c) he leaves his dormitory **in plenty of time.** (d)  

【正解】 (a) lately  
【訳例】「ジョンはたとえ時間たっぷりで寮を出ても、いつも化学の授業に遅れて着く。」  
【修正】 lately ⇔ late  
【Point in Check】  
① lately は「最近」の意味の副詞で、現在完了及び過去形と共に用いる【語法】  
② lateは「遅い（く）」「遅れた（て）」の意味の形容詞、副詞。  
● 類似のポイントにhighlyとhighがあり、入試頻出。highlyは「高度に」、highは副詞で用いられると「空高く」。
  The birds are flying high [ highly ×] in the sky.  
  「鳥が空高く飛んでいる」  
  Japan is one of the highly [ high ×] industrialized countries.  
  「日本は高度に工業化された国の一つだ」

19. "We can fix anything" **said** a sign on the repair shop door, but (a)  
  **written below** was the words, "Please knock. The doorbell’s **broken.**" (b) (c) (d)  

【正解】 (c) was
【訳例】
「リペアショップのドアの張り紙には「何でも修理できます」と書いてあったが、その下には「ノックして下さい。呼び鈴が壊れています」という言葉が書かれていた。」
【修正】were
【Point in Check】
① 倒置構造
The words were written belowの《倒置形》に気づくことができるかが全て。本来の構造は以下のようなになっている。

the words “Please knock. The doorbell’s broken.” was written below.

S V p.p M

“Please knock. The doorbell’s broken.”は一種の同格表現で、後ろからthe wordsを修飾している。「ノックして下さい。呼び鈴が壊れています」という言葉。
この倒置は主語が長く大きいためと、方向や場所を表す副詞（ここではbelow）が主語の前に出るとV+Sの倒置が起きるという文法ルールによって起きたもの。
また倒置に気が付かないまでも、written below[S] was[V] the words[C]の文はwrittenが過去分詞であることから、あり得ないと分かるはずである。

② 主語と動詞の一致
上記で述べた倒置構造に気が付けば、

the words was written below ⇐ the words were written belowが正しいことがわかる。

20. Not until some 200 years ago did the world population
   (a) (b)
   began increasing at a rapid rate.
   (c) (d)

【正解】 (c) began increasing
【訳例】およそ200年になってはじめて、世界の人口は急激な比率で増加し始めた。
【修正】began ⇔ begin
【Point in Check】
① 倒置構造
英文のルールに、『否定副詞を文頭に出すと後続の英文は疑問文語順の倒置を起こす』というのがある。この問題ではNot until some 200 years agoが否定の副詞句であり、その前置に伴って、he world population began increasing at a rapid rate.の元の英文が疑問文の語順の倒置を起こし、
did he world population begin increasing at a rapid rate.となる。

21. Improvement of technology consists of a series of changes, each link (a)
      of which form a necessary part of the total operation.
      (b) (c) (d)

【正解】 (c) form
【訳例】
「科学技術の増進は、一連の変化で構成されている。その変化のそれぞれの経びつきが、全体的な運営の不可欠な部分を形成している。」
【修正】form ⇔ forms
【Point in Check】
① 主語と動詞の一致
関係代名詞whichの先行詞はchangesで、先行詞を関係代名詞に部分に代入した、
each link of changes form a necessary part of the total operation.
S V O
の第3文型が元の形。主語はchangesではなく、単数形のeach linkであるため、動詞には三単現のSが必要で、formsが正しい形。
22. During her first week at college, Jane had to buy her textbooks, meet her
(a) ____________________________ (b) ____________________________
professors, and trying hard not to miss any classes.
(c) ____________________________ (d) ____________________________

【正解】 (c) trying hard

【訳例】
「大学での最初の1週間、ジェーンはテキストを購入したり、担当の教授に会ったり、そして授業に出席し忘れないように努めなければならない。」

【修正】trying  ⇔ try

【Point in Check】
① 等位接続詞がつなぐもの
(c) の直前の and は buy ～, meet ～, and で3つの動詞を並列にないでいるため, trying は try でないといけない。
[A] The internet and the web are not exactly the same thing? No, actually. The internet has been around since the early 1970s, twenty years longer than the web. It is basically a huge network made up of smaller networks of computers. The World Wide Web is built on top of the internet. It’s a way of sharing information in the form of webpages, using a kind of computer language called HTTP. That’s why URLs often start http://www—because http is the language and www means World Wide Web. By the way, no one knows why web addresses use //. Even the web’s inventor, Tim Berners-Lee, says these “forward slashes*” are not really necessary and if he could go back in time thirty years and invent the World Wide Web again, he would take them out.

問A 23. "Forward slashes" in web addresses
a. are an essential part of computer language for the web.
b. are no longer used because Berners-Lee took them out.
c. have a necessary role in the creation of webpages.
d. have no specific purpose as far as the inventor is concerned.

【正解】 d.
【該当箇所】
Even the web’s inventor, Tim Berners-Lee, says these “forward slashes*” are not really necessary
[B] In 1989, when British scientist Tim Berners-Lee invented the web, he was working at CERN in Switzerland. They had computers, of course, and email already existed (Queen Elizabeth II sent an email in 1976). The idea of domain names-web addresses showing the name of the organization they belong to (like "britishcouncil.org")-also existed. They used hypertext to jump from one document to another, but none of these things worked together so they weren't very useful.

[C] Berners-Lee was frustrated at CERN because all the scientists had different kinds of computers that couldn't "speak" to each other. If you wanted information you had to remember exactly which computer that information was on and know how to use the specific programs for that computer. Berners-Lee had an idea for an "imaginary information system which everyone can read." He wrote a report that suggested a way of putting the internet, domain names and hypertext together into one system. His idea was so abstract that his boss called it "vague but exciting." Two years later, in 1991, the world's first website was built at CERN, http://info.cern.ch (the site you can see now is a copy made in 1992).

24. Tim Berners-Lee invented the web
   a. because CERN’s scientists were not good at speaking to each other.
   b. because he wanted to make a system for sharing information.
   c. so that communities around the world could build webpages.
   d. so that developed countries could use hypertext more easily.

【正解】 b.
【該当箇所】
[B] none of these things worked together so they weren't very useful.
[C] Berners-Lee was frustrated at CERN because all the scientists had different kinds of computers that couldn't "speak" to each other.
Today, thirty years later, that idea is no longer vague and is part of many people's everyday reality. The web connects about 55 percent of the world's population to the rest of the world via the internet. But because only half the world is connected, there is a "digital divide" between communities with regular internet access and those without. In North America, 95 percent of people have internet access and so do 85 percent of Europeans. Compare this with Asia, where only half the population has internet access, and Africa, at 36 percent. In some of the least developed countries, young people are three times more likely to be online than older adults.
The United Nations says the world's least developed countries will have universal internet access **by 2020**. They expect to achieve this with the help of low-cost cell phone services which include internet. This is the key to ending the digital divide. **When the web is available to everyone, just like Tim Berners-Lee imagined**, people everywhere can enjoy the social, educational, and economic advantages it brings.

25. According to the passage, the United Nations would like to improve access to the web,
   a. and this aim was also the hope of Tim Berners-Lee.
   b. as well as educational tools for developing countries.
   c. but it does not expect to achieve this at a low cost.
   d. so people will provide a free universal phone service.

【正解】 a.
【該当箇所】
When the web is available to everyone, just like Tim Berners-Lee imagined,

26. The best title for this passage would be
   a. Berners-Lee’s Divisive Invention.
   b. CERN and the Origins of the Web.
   c. The Past, Present, and Future of the Web.
   d. The World’s Very First Email.

【正解】 c.
京都外国語大学　合格への最短距離　Web模試

[5] 以下の対話を読んでBの内容を英語で応答しなさい。解答する際は、解答用紙の( )内にYesかNoを書き、becauseの後ろを20〜30語で完成させなさい。2文以上になっても構いません。ただしAの表現をそのまま引用してはいけません。（8点）

A：Do you think it would be better to study for a test with a friend？

【解答例】
(Yes), because I like studying with my friends. This is because we can help each other in studying and if I’m alone, I’m tempted to read comics or use my smartphone.

(No), because I want to be independent and free. I want to study according to my own schedule. With my friends, I will waste much time chatting with friends or teaching each other.
京都外国語大学公募推薦入試のための合格 Project をスタートします！

京都外大の受験者は必見！20年間98%の合格率を誇るフィリオの「京都外大英語 公募推薦対策講座」を10/25、11/1(日)に開催します。推薦入試の英語で頻出の問題を扱い、公募推薦入試の合格のコツをお教えします！

日時：2020年10/25、11/1(日) 18：20～21：20 料金：22,000円

お問合わせは、大学受験予備校フィリオまで☎06-4305-6375（日・月除く14時～20時）

合格へ向けての勉強法や使うべき参考書・問題集、それらのやるべき時期、順番などを受験生一人一人に、無料でアドバイスします！！

フィリオのHP右上にある「スタディレシピ」から、もしくは下のQRコードからお申込み頂けます。

スタディレシピのQRコードはこちら。

島村先生のYouTubeも少しずつですが、upしていきますので、受験勉強の参考にしてください。

島村先生の「YouTubeのQRコードはこちら」