

東京経済大学

一般選抜対策講座

【 英語 】

【問題は2022年度一般選抜過去問題集から、複数の実施日程より抜粋されています】

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問題Ⅱ 次の英文を読んで、後に続く各問の答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれの

①～④の中から一つずつ選び、マークして答えなさい

Have you ever played a game on your phone while watching TV or YouTube? Have you checked social media during an online class? If so, you're not alone. Screens are a major part of our lives. Today, many people use multiple screens at once. One report found that the average young person
5 (ages 8 to 18) spends seven hours and 38 minutes on screens each day. But that's only part of the picture. Many of these kids use two devices at once for more than three of those hours.

[Psychologists suspected that using multiple forms of media at once could lead to problems with attention and memory. But they weren't sure the two
10 were related. So, Kevin Madore and Anthony Wagner decided to put this idea to the test.] Both are psychologists at Stanford University in California. Their team recruited 80 young adults, who were 18 to 26 years old. All came into the lab where they answered questions about their everyday attention, mind-wandering experiences, and media multitasking. They also performed a
15 memory task.

The first step of that task required them to classify images. They were asked to rate some of them as pleasant or unpleasant. They were also asked to rate some as big or small. After a 10-minute break, they viewed another set of images. Some of these had been in the first set. ([Participants had to
20 recall whether each image had been in the first set or not. For some, they also had to remember whether they had rated it as pleasant or unpleasant the first time (or big versus small).])

The researchers also recorded brain activity in the participants as they paid attention to what each was shown. For this, the researchers used an
25 electroencephalogram (EEG), which collected data through a net of sensors placed on the head. The researchers were especially interested in activity in the brain areas involved with attention and memory. The team was looking for specific brainwaves in these areas. Some of them, called alpha waves, decrease when we pay close attention to something. Then they'll increase as our mind
30 wanders. The researchers also used an eye tracker to record changes in pupil dilation. With close attention, our pupils become bigger and smaller over and over. But as we lose concentration, our pupils become smaller.

People who reported more media multitasking in their lives were more likely to forget images from the first set of pictures they'd seen. The EEG and
35 pupil-dilation recordings showed that these people also had a harder time paying attention during the task.

The researchers then examined these data during the single second before someone classified an image in the second part of the testing. That's when the brain should be paying attention as we try to remember something. Pupils
40 became smaller and alpha waves increased right before someone incorrectly classified images. (People who used multitasking less, however, showed no such brain and eye changes. They also performed better on the memory task.)

The researchers say that it's important to note that media multitasking and gaps in attention or memory correlated^(注8) here. That means they appeared
45 to be related. It does not, however, mean that one caused the other. They point out that we shouldn't confuse the two.

[Adapted from <https://www.sciencenewsforstudents.org/> (一部省略)]

【出典】Source: Alison Pearce Stevens, Science News for Students, December 14, 2020. Adapted with permission.

- (注1) mind-wandering experience = (心や考えが) 散漫になる経験 (注5) alpha wave = アルファ波
(注2) multitasking = 二つの作業を同時に行なうこと (注6) eye tracker = 視線計測器
(注3) electroencephalogram (EEG) = 脳波図 (注7) pupil dilation = 瞳孔の拡張
(注4) brainwave = 脳波 (注8) correlate = 相互に関連する

8-11 (1) Which of the following best describes Madore and Wagner's study? 5

- ① It studied young adults over 18 years of age who had problems with attention and memory.
- ② It tested the idea that media multitasking improves academic performance among young adults.
- ③ It examined whether media multitasking is related to problems with attention and memory.
- ④ It focused on how problems with attention and memory are associated with screen time.

(2) Which of the following is **not** true about how Madore and Wagner's study was conducted? 6

- 19-22 ① The participants tried to spot the differences between the images in the first and second sets.
- 19-20 ② The participants recalled if the images in the second set had been shown in the first set.
- 20-22 ③ The participants rated some images as pleasant or unpleasant, and others as big or small.
- 23-24 ④ The participants' brain activity was recorded while they classified images.

41-42 (3) Which of the following best describes the participants whose performance on the memory task was good in Madore and Wagner's study? 7

- ① They rated the images as pleasant more often.
- ② Their average daily screen time was relatively long.
- ③ They reported more media multitasking in their lives.
- ④ They used media multitasking less in their lives.

43-44 (4) Which of the following is the best title for the passage? 8

- ① Use Multitasking If You Want to Be More Efficient in Your Work
- ② Your Eyes and Brainwaves Show a Lot About Your Memory and Attention
- ③ Practice Memorizing Pictures to Expand Your Memory and Attention
- ④ If You Can't Remember, You May Be Multitasking Too Much

問題Ⅲ 次の(1)～(2)の文中の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれの①～④の中から一つずつ選び、マークして答えなさい。

(1) 9 think it would cost to build a 'cat tower' in our living room?

- ① What else you ② How much do you
③ How much you ④ What for you

(2) It is 10 challenging as it is refreshing to go swimming.

- ① without so much ② not much of a
③ as much as ④ not so much

(3) 11 to afford a car, my brother bought a motorcycle.

- ① Become able ② Being unable
③ Be able ④ Because unable

(4) 12 it is so expensive?

- ① How many ② How about ③ How come ④ How much

問題Ⅳ 次の(1)～(6)の日本語の意味を表すように、それぞれ下の①～⑦の語を並べかえて空所を補い英文を完成しなさい。ただし、語群では文頭に来るべき語句も小文字で示してある。解答は 21 ～ 32 に入るべきものをマークして答えなさい。

- (1) 苦しい生活環境にもかかわらず、メアリーは陽気だった。

_____ 21 _____ 22 _____, Mary was cheerful.

- ① her ② in ③ of ④ difficult
⑤ spite ⑥ conditions ⑦ living

- (2) 何度観ても、この映画を観るたびに私は泣いてしまう。

No matter how many times I _____ 23 _____, _____ 24 _____ make me cry.

- ① this ② fails ③ never ④ to
⑤ movie ⑥ it ⑦ watch

- (3) プライバシーを守ることは、このソーシャルネットワークの時代には難しい。

Privacy is _____ 25 _____ 26 _____ this age of social networking.

- ① to ② is ③ protect ④ that
⑤ something ⑥ in ⑦ difficult

- (4) サンドラの2人の姉はどちらも既婚者である。

Sandra _____ 27 _____, _____ 28 _____ married.

- ① has ② sisters ③ whom ④ of
⑤ both ⑥ are ⑦ two

- (5) このスマートフォンがなければ、その試合の最高の瞬間を逃すところだった。

If _____ 29 _____ 30 _____, I would have missed the best moment of the game.

- ① had ② smartphone ③ it ④ been
⑤ not ⑥ for ⑦ this

- (6) 新しい環境に適応できる人は孤独になりにくい。

People who can _____ 31 _____ 32
_____ likely to become lonely.

- ① to ② a ③ new ④ adapt
⑤ are ⑥ less ⑦ environment

問題V 次の(1)～(5)に与えられた定義に最も合う語句を、それぞれの①～④の中から一つずつ選び、マークして答えなさい。

- (1) very interested, and wanting to learn or know more 33

- ① suspicious ② curious ③ impressive ④ confident

- (2) doing something in a way that achieves or produces the intended result
34

- ① naturally ② safely ③ effectively ④ eventually

- (3) an area where many people live that is just beyond the edge of a large town or a city 35

- ① a suburb ② a division ③ a district ④ a neighborhood

- (4) to connect or to join 36

- ① to dispose ② to replace ③ to multiply ④ to unite

- (5) positive, certain and sure 37

- ① appropriate ② likely ③ definite ④ comfortable

問題Ⅵ 次の英文を読んで、 ～ に入れるのに最も適切なものを、
それぞれの①～④の中から一つずつ選び、マークして答えなさい。

One sunny Sunday in Chicago, several former classmates who had been good friends in school gathered for lunch, having attended their high school reunion the night before. They wanted to hear more about what was happening in each other's lives. After a good deal of joking and a satisfying meal, they settled into an interesting .

Angela, who had been one of the most popular students in the class, said, "Life sure out differently than I thought it would when we were in school. A lot has changed."

"It has," Nathan echoed. The others knew he had gone into his family's business, which had been a part of the local community for as long as they could . So, they were surprised when he seemed concerned. He asked, "But, have you noticed how people resist changing with the times?"

Carlos said, "I guess we change because we're afraid of it."

"Carlos, you were Captain of the football team," Jessica said. "I never thought I'd hear you talk about being afraid!"

They all laughed as they realized that although they had gone off in different —from working at home to managing companies—they were all experiencing similar feelings. Everyone was trying to with the unexpected changes that had been happening to them in recent years. And most admitted that they did not know how to handle them.

Then Michael said, "I used to be afraid of change. When a big change came along in our business, we didn't know what to do. So, we didn't and we almost went out of business. That is, until I heard a funny little story that changed everything."

"How so?" Nathan asked.

"Well, the story changed the I looked at change—from losing something to gaining something—and it showed me how to do it. After that, things quickly improved—at work and in my life. At first, I was annoyed with the obvious simplicity of the story because it sounded like something we might have been told in school. Then I realized I was really annoyed with myself for not seeing the and doing what works when things change. When I realized the four characters in the story the various parts of myself, I decided who I wanted to act like, and I changed."

"Later I passed the story on to some people in our company, and they passed it on to others, and soon our did much better because most of us adapted to change better. , there were a few people who said they

got nothing out of it. They either knew the lessons and were already living them, or, more commonly, they thought they already knew everything and didn't want to learn. They couldn't see why so many others were 51

40 from it."

"When one of our senior executives, who was having difficulty adapting, said the story was a 52 of time, other people made fun of him, saying they knew which character he was in the story—meaning the one who learned nothing new and did not change."

45 "What's the story?" Angela asked.

"It's called, *Who Moved My Cheese?*"

The group laughed. "I think I like it already," Carlos said. "Would you tell us the story? Maybe we can get something from it."

"Sure," Michael replied. "I'd be happy to—it doesn't take long."

【出典】Who Moved My Cheese? by Spencer Johnson, Copyright (c) 1998, 2002 by Spencer Johnson, M.D.

(注1) reunion = 同窓会

(1) 38

- ① continent ② occupation ③ resident ④ conversation

(2) 39

- ① got ② turned ③ kept ④ proved

(3) 40

- ① hardly ② particularly
③ certainly ④ exceptionally

(4) 41

- ① remember ② expand ③ think ④ settle

(5) 42

- ① resist ② prefer ③ try ④ consider

(6) 43

① impressions

② directions

③ cares

④ sites

(7) 44

① surprise

② conflict

③ dispose

④ cope

(8) 45

① differ

② exist

③ adjust

④ deserve

(9) 46

① system

② role

③ way

④ reason

(10) 47

① obvious

② similar

③ regular

④ actual

(11) 48

① impressed

② represented

③ annoyed

④ examined

(12) 49

① lessons

② education

③ condition

④ business

(13) 50

① Therefore

② Besides

③ However

④ Consequently

(14) 51

① preventing

② benefiting

③ recovering

④ separating

(15) 52

① message

② meaning

③ value

④ waste

[II] (1) 3	[III] (1) 2	(7) 4	[IV] (1) 3 / 7
(2) 1	(2) 4	(8) 1	(2) 5 / 2
(3) 4	(3) 2	(9) 4	(3) 2 / 3
(4) 4	(4) 3	(10) 2	(4) 2 / 3
	(5) 4	(11) 1	(5) 5 / 7
	(6) 4	(12) 1	(6) 2 / 5
[V] (1) 2	[VI] (1) 4	(6) 2	(11) 2
(2) 3	(2) 2	(7) 4	(12) 4
(3) 1	(3) 3	(8) 3	(13) 3
(4) 4	(4) 1	(9) 3	(14) 2
(5) 3	(5) 1	(10) 1	(15) 4

[IV]

- (1) In spite of [Despite] her difficult living conditions,
- (2) No matter how [However] many times I watch this movie, it never fails to make me cry.
- ≠ I never[cannot] watch this movie without crying.
- (3) Privacy is [something (that is) difficult to protect]/in
- (4) Sandra has [two sisters, both of whom are married].
- (5) If it had not been for [Had it not been for] this smartphone, I would have missed
- (6) [People who can adapt[adjust] (themselves) to a new environment] are less likely to become lonely.

傾向

1. レベル : センター・レベル(5回)
2. 時間／点数 : 60分／100点
3. 傾向 : 10か年同一('19より2題減)
4. 時間配分 : 60 - 5 = **55分**

I 長文	(4)	}	28~30分	(3点 × 8 = 24点)
II "	(4)			
III 選	(12)	}	15分	(2点 × 38 = 76点)
IV 並	(6)			
V 語(定義)	(5)			
VI 長文(語・選)	(15)		10~12分	
5. 目標点数 : **点** ~

対策

1. 長文
 - ①新規多読

5~7題
 ×8~9週(1月まで)

 40~63題 ⇒ 50題
 - ②既習再(々)読
2. 文法 : 英語頻出問題集…基本の徹底
 動詞(の語法)／準動詞(不定詞、動名詞、分詞(構文))／時制／
 関係詞／仮定法／比較
 <50題×14日=700題>
 1題 — 20~30秒
 → 50題 — 17~25分 ⇒ 1日 **50題 — 30分**

{	即答	(○) → 実力(合格)
	たまたま正解	(×)
	時間がかかった	(△)
	できなかった	(×)

} 答えの根拠を知り理解
 ↓

口頭秒速反復練習
3. 単熟語 : 口頭秒速反復練習

W: E → J (1語 — 1秒)
 I: J → E (1語句 — 2~3秒)

1~5 → (6~10 →) 1~10 → (11~15
 →) 1~15 → (16~20 →) 1~20 → ……

	E	J	
1.	instinct	本能	<div style="display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 100px; border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; position: relative;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: 0; right: 0;">(5~10回~)</div> <div style="position: absolute; bottom: 0; right: 0;">↓</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 0; left: 0;">↑</div> </div>
2.	embarrass	恥ずかしい思いをさせる	
3.	complex	複雑な	
4.	sensible	分別のある	
5.	talented	才能のある	
4. 時間の使い方

{

短い時間(1~15分) <机以外>
 …… **覚える** (単語・熟語・文法事項)、速読
 まとまった時間(15分~) <机>
 …… (長文)問題、精読、まとめ

1. Words

- (1)『基本英単語・熟語ターゲット1100』 (旺文社)
...W (867) , I (233)
(2)『英単語ターゲット1400』 (旺文社)
(3)『英単語ターゲット1900』 (旺文社)
... (~1500まで)
(4)『英単語2001』 (河合出版)
(5)『CORPUS入試頻出4500』 (文英堂)
...W (1161) + 語源説明

2. Idioms

- (1)『英熟語ターゲット1000』 (旺文社)
(2)『英熟語Always1001』 (河合出版)

3.(文法)参考書

- (1)『<チャート式>デュアルスコープ総合英語』 (教研出版)
(2)『総合英語Forest』 (桐原書店)

4.Grammar + 問題集

- (1)『UPGRADE英文法・語法問題』 (教研出版)
...G (500) / 語法(210) / W (87) / I (340)
会話(60) / 発・ア(17ページ)
(2)『Next Stage英文法・語法問題』 (桐原書店)

5.長文問題集

- (1)『基礎英語長文問題精講』 (旺文社)
... <80題>
(2)『英語長文問題精講』 (旺文社)
... <60題 + 短40題>
(3)『毎年出る頻出(やさしめ)英語長文』 (日栄社)
...4~5種(以上) <20~30題>

ナポレオン・ヒル『成功哲学』

もしあなたが負けると思えるなら、あなたは負ける。
もしあなたがもうダメだと思えるなら、あなたはダメになる。
もしあなたが勝りたいと思う心の片隅でムリだと考えるなら、あなたは絶対に勝てない。
もしあなたが失敗すると思えるなら、あなたは失敗する。
世の中を見てみろ、最後まで成功を願いつづけた人だけが成功してゐるではないか。
すべては「人の心」が決めるのだ。
もしあなたが勝てると思えるなら、あなたは勝つ。
「向上したい」「自信をもちたい」と、もしあなたがそう願うなら、あなたはそれとおりの人になる。
さあ、再出発だ。
強い人が勝つとは限らない。すばしい人が勝つとも限らない。
「私はできる」そう考えている人が結局は勝つのだ！