

河合塾

**神戸女学院大学
入試対策講座**

英語(公募・一般)

**河合塾 英語科講師
清水 雅子**

神戸女学院大学 オープンキャンパス 入試問題解説 —英語—

担当講師： 河合塾 清水雅子

演習問題 1)	2025 年	学校推薦型 (公募制)	長文読解問題
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< 第 1 段落 >

Vernacular language refers to the language used in daily conversations with friends and family members. It is the language used with your lover and your pet dog.

< 第 2 段落 >

The opposite of vernacular language is standard language. Standard language refers to the language used by people such as news announcers and sales clerks. It is the language used with (1)strangers and in formal situations such as business meetings. It is also the language learned in foreign language classes.

< 第 3 段落 >

How ~~oes~~ vernacular language differ from standard language? This question can be difficult to answer, (2)as even native speakers cannot easily explain it. The reason is that our decisions about vernacular language—the language you use when chatting away with friends— (3) _____ place below the conscious level. Compare talking to friends to writing an essay. When you write an essay, you think about word choice, sentence voice and paragraph organization. When you write an essay, you deliberately choose your language. In contrast, who thinks about such a thing when talking to friends? You just say what needs to be said, and it all works out in the end. When talking with friends, you choose your language without thinking. Because vernacular language (4) _____ without

conscious effort, it is not so easy to understand fully what it is.

<第 4 段落>

Vernacular language has several important characteristics. Let us begin with an example from English: the future tense marker *be going to*. Here is a list of the full range of variations for a single sentence using the future tense marker *be going to*. At the top is the standard, written form. As you move down the list the form becomes more and more vernacular.

I am going to go now.

I'm going to go now.

I'm goin' to go now.

I'm gonna go now.

<第 5 段落>

Looking at this list, you can see that the more vernacular sentences are shorter. This is the first important characteristic of vernacular language: It is shorter than standard language.

<第 6 段落>

Now look at the list again, but this time focus on the words that (6)stay the same from one line to the next. There are three of them: *I*, *go*, and *now*. In fact, these three words (7)contain the entire meaning of the sentence, and although it is not correct grammar, the sentence, *I go now*, has the same meaning as the sentences in the list. Even though the example sentences vary from standard to vernacular, the meaning does not change. In other words, all the changes that take

place are in the structural parts of the sentence. This is the second important characteristic of vernacular language: Almost all the differences between standard language and vernacular language take place in the structural parts of the sentence.

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

(1) Which of the following can best replace (1) strangers

- ① dangerous persons
- ② important persons
- ③ suspicious persons
- ④ unknown persons

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

- ① As a lover of cinema, she was happy the old film could be saved.
- ② As strong as he was, he could not lift the heavy stone.
- ③ He did not attend the meeting as he had a bad cold.
- ④ My sister was almost as tall as my brother.

(3) Which of the following is the best choice for (3) ?

- ① take
- ② taken
- ③ taking
- ④ took

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

- ① is used
- ② is using
- ③ used
- ④ uses

(6) Which of the following can best replace (6) stay ?

- ① distribute
- ② remain
- ③ shape
- ④ transform

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

- ① carry
- ② constitute
- ③ ignore
- ④ ~~included~~
include

<解説編>

黒板で使う記号

S V など → 主節の文構造を示す

S' V' など → 従属節内の文構造要素を示す

⇒関係詞・接続詞・疑問詞がついた文

(S) (V) など → 準動詞の文構造を示す

⇒不定詞・動名詞・分詞

SV△ → △の部分に名詞が欠落 (O が不足など)

△ → 等位接続詞を示す (A and B)
① ②

○ → 文構造を把握するうえで重要な語句

▷ → 文章の論理展開を考えるうえで重要な語句

～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 語法
 - 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 closest in meaning to (1) strangers ?

☆同義語選択問題の解き方☆

- 1 単語の知識だけで解くことができないかどうか確認 (本文を読む前にチェックしておく)

※必ず本文に代入して意味を確認すること！



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 dangerous persons	② important persons
③ suspicious persons	④ unknown persons

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

- ① As a lover of cinema, she was happy the old film could be saved.
- ② As strong as he was, he could not lift the heavy stone.
- ③ He did not attend the meeting as he had a bad cold.
- ④ My sister was almost as tall as my brother.

☆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>

This question can be difficult to answer, (2)as even native speakers cannot easily explain it.

☆as の品詞と 意味

(1) 前置詞 as as 名詞 「名詞として」

(2) 接続詞 as as S' V' ~

1 「～けれども」 : X as S' V' ~ 本来は S' V' X と書くべきなのに 倒置！

2 「～つれて」 : S V ... as S' V' ~ 増減、変化、比較級

3 「～ように」 : as S' V' ~ 代動詞、または不完全

4 「～時」

5 「～ので」

<練習問題> 次の英文を as の品詞と意味に注意して as を訳しなさい。

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1) I cannot go out, as it is raining hard. | ⇒ 時 |
| 2) Rich as she is , she is not content. | ⇒けれども |
| 3) She attended the meeting as an observer. | ⇒ 前置詞：として |
| 4) As I began to speak, there was knock on the door. | ⇒ ので |
| 5) Try to see things as they are. | ⇒ように |
| 6) Prices go up as the demand increases. | ⇒ つれて |

例題 1) 2024 年 公募推薦 (A 日程) (5)

(4) Which of the following usage of “that “ is most similar to (4) that ?

<本文>

One argument for why AI-produced art is not real art is (4)that it is simply a product of calculations and mathematical formulas.

- ① I saved money so that I could take a trip this summer.
- ② Is that the man who owns the ice cream shop ?
- ③ That machine is so old and broken it cannot be repaired.
- ④ The reason for the team's failure was that it did believe it could win.

☆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！

①that 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。)

③ イディオムを作る 接続詞 that

☆so 形容詞 (a 名詞) / 副詞 that S' V' ... 「とても～なので… / …するほど～」

He was so kind that he showed me around London.

(彼は親切なのでロンドンを案内してくれた)

(彼はロンドンを案内してくれるほど、親切だった)

☆S V ... so that S ' V' ~ 「S ' が V' ~するために S は V...する」

☆S V... 、 so that S ' V' ~ 「S は V...する。その結果 S ' は V' ~する。」

I was in a hurry so that I could catch the last train.

(私は 最終電車に乗るために 急いだ。)

I was in a hurry, so that I caught the train.

(私は急いだ。 その結果 私はその電車に乗った。)

☆such (a・an) + (形容詞) + 名詞 that S' V' ~ 「とても～なので… / …するほど～」

He is **such a nice guy** that he is liked by everyone.

(彼はいいやつなのでみんなに好かれている/ 彼はみんなに好かれるほどいいやつだ)

(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」

I have a dog (that runs faster.) (私は 早く走る犬を飼っている)

S V O V'

例題 2) 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.

※ block 動詞 ～をふさぐ ～をさえぎる

(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.

(3) Which of the following is the best choice for (3) ?

- ① take
- ② taken
- ③ taking
- ④ took

☆適当な形をえらぶ(品詞に関する)問題の解き方☆

- ①下線部を含む一文の構造をチェックする。
- ②下線部に入る品詞を決定する。
(動詞の場合、時制、3単元のSの有無を考えること)

<本文>

The reason is [that our decisions about vernacular language
S V C S'

—the language you use when chatting away with friends—

_____ (3) _____ place below the conscious level.]
V'

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

- ① is used
- ② is using
- ③ used
- ④ uses

<本文>

<Because vernacular language $\frac{(4)}{V'}$ without conscious effort, >

it is not so easy to understand fully what it is.

(6) Which of the following can best replace (6) stay ?

- ① distribute
- ② remain
- ③ shape
- ④ transform

<本文>

Now look at the list again,

but this time focus on the words that (6)stay the same from one line to the next.

＜その他の頻出の問題形式＞

☆指示語問題☆

(10) What does (10) it refer to ?

- ① a grammar mistake in vernacular Japanese
- ② a mistake on your Japanese homework
- ③ the correct way of speaking standard Japanese
- ④ the slightly different concept

☆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。

<本文>

The correct way of speaking standard Japanese is very clear to all native speakers.

Most Japanese speakers learned (10)it as a child.

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



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受付時間

[大阪校、上本町校、天王寺校、京都校、神戸三宮校] [各教室]

11:30～19:30 (日曜・祝日は11:30～17:00)

15:00～19:30 (日曜は受付を行いません)

動画で
校舎を
見学！



無料
個別相談



河合塾