

はじめに

本書は、「日東駒専」＝日本大学・東洋大学・駒澤大学・専修大学、及び「産近甲龍」＝京都産業大学・近畿大学・甲南大学・龍谷大学を目指す受験生を対象とした英語の受験対策問題集です。

■ 編集の趣旨

志望する大学の個別の学部・学科の過去問題に取り組む前に、各大学の入試問題の特色や傾向を体感することを希図して編集しました。もちろん入試本番を意識し、詳細な解説を付した問題演習になっています。

■ 特色と利用法

1. 〈日東駒専&産近甲龍〉8大学の最近の入試問題の中から、各大学の入試レベルや出題分析を踏まえた典型的・特徴的と思われる問題を大問単位で精選し、可能な限り入試そのままの形で掲載しました。
2. 各大学にUnitを2つずつ割り当て、Unitごとに長文読解総合問題を中心に各種問題を収録しました。
3. 各大学の問題の冒頭には【出題分析】【対策】として、その大学の入試問題のレベルや特徴と留意点、並びに対策を簡潔に示し、受験勉強の指針となるよう配慮しました。
4. 大問ごとに★印により難易度を3段階で表示しました。
 - ★ 易（標準より易しい）
 - ★★ 標準（日東駒専&産近甲龍の標準レベル）
 - ★★★ 難（標準より難しい）
5. 受験時に費やせる解答時間の目安を示しました。本番を想定してできる限り時間内に解くことを心がけてください。
6. 詳しく分かり易い解説を施した別冊「解答解説編」を付しました。チャートや図解などを用いたり、解法の極意をコラム形式にまとめるなど工夫を凝らしています。単なる答え合わせに終始せず、解説を熟読し、誤答の原因を突き止め、正解へと至る道筋を理解し、疑問が残らないように努めてください。

Amat victoria curam.（勝利は、苦勞する人々を好む〈ラテン語格言〉）

本書が志望校合格への一助となることを願っています。

目次

◆日本大学

出題分析・対策	7
Unit 1 日本大学 I	8
[1] 読解総合 [生産工]	
[2] 内容把握 [歯]	
[3] 文法・語法 [歯]	
[4] 会話 [文理]	
[5] 語彙 [国際関係]	
[6] 語句整序 [商]	
Unit 2 日本大学 II	15
[1] 読解総合 [経済]	
[2] 内容把握 [法]	
[3] 空所補充 [医]	
[4] 英文挿入 [生物資源科学]	
[5] 英文整序 [生物資源科学]	
[6] 会話 [工]	

◆東洋大学

出題分析・対策	25
Unit 3 東洋大学 I	26
[1] 読解総合 [文・経営・法 他]	
[2] 会話 [文・経営・法 他]	
[3] 文法・語法 [文・経営・法 他]	
[4] 文法・語法 [文・社会]	
[5] 文法・語法 [文・社会]	
[6] 語句整序 [文・社会]	
Unit 4 東洋大学 II	35
[1] 読解総合 [理工・生命科学 他]	
[2] 読解総合 [文・経営・法 他]	
[3] 会話 [文・経営・法 他]	
[4] 会話 [文・経営・法 他]	
[5] 文法・語法 [文・経営・法 他]	

◆駒澤大学

出題分析・対策	45
Unit 5 駒澤大学 I	46
[1] 読解総合 [全]	
[2] 内容把握 [グローバル]	
[3] 会話 [文]	
[4] 文法・語法 [仏教・文・法・経済]	
[5] 語彙 [仏教・文・法・経済]	
[6] 発音 [全]	
[7] 発音 [全]	
Unit 6 駒澤大学 II	53
[1] 読解総合 [文]	
[2] 内容把握 [グローバル]	
[3] 空所補充 [仏教・文・法・経済]	
[4] 会話 [仏教・文・法・経済]	
[5] 語彙 [全]	
[6] 語句整序 [全]	

◆専修大学

出題分析・対策	61
Unit 7 専修大学 I	62
[1] 読解総合 [全]	
[2] 空所補充 [文・経済・経営 他]	
[3] 語彙 [文・法・経済 他]	
[4] 文法・語法 [文・法・経済 他]	
Unit 8 専修大学 II	68
[1] 読解総合 [文・法・経営 他]	
[2] 文法・語法 [文・経済・経営 他]	
[3] 語句整序 [文・経済・経営 他]	

◆京都産業大学

出題分析・対策	75
Unit 9 京都産業大学 I	76
[1] 空所補充 [経済・経営・外国語 他]	
[2] 読解総合 [経済・経営・外国語 他]	
[3] 会話 [経済・経営・外国語 他]	
[4] 発音 [経済・経営・外国語 他]	
Unit 10 京都産業大学 II	83
[1] 読解総合 [経済・経営・外国語 他]	
[2] 内容把握 [経済・経営・外国語 他]	
[3] 空所補充 [経済・経営・外国語 他]	
[4] 英文整序 [経済・経営・外国語 他]	
[5] 文法・語法 [経済・経営・外国語 他]	

◆近畿大学

出題分析・対策	91
Unit 11 近畿大学 I	92
[1] 会話 [経済・理工・農 他]	
[2] 語彙 [法・経済・経営 他]	
[3] 語句整序 [法・経済・経営 他]	
[4] 読解総合 [法・経済・経営 他]	
Unit 12 近畿大学 II	99
[1] 文法・語法 [医]	
[2] 文法・語法 [経済・理工・農 他]	
[3] 空所補充 [医]	
[4] 読解総合 [法・経済・経営 他]	

◆甲南大学

出題分析・対策	107
Unit 13 甲南大学 I	108
[1] 読解総合 [文・法・経済 他]	
[2] 内容把握 [全]	
[3] 会話 [全]	
Unit 14 甲南大学 II	117
[1] 読解総合 [全]	
[2] 読解総合 [文・法・経済 他]	
[3] 文法・語法 [文・法・経済 他]	

◆龍谷大学

出題分析・対策	127
Unit 15 龍谷大学 I	128
[1] 読解総合 [文・経済・経営 他]	
[2] 会話 [文・経済・経営 他]	
[3] 会話 [文・経済・経営 他]	
[4] 語句整序 [文・経済・経営 他]	
Unit 16 龍谷大学 II	134
[1] 読解総合 [文・経済・経営 他]	
[2] 会話 [文・経済・経営 他]	
[3] 語句整序 [文・経済・経営 他]	

出題分析

大問数、出題形式とも、各学部によって異なっている。また、同じ学部内においても年度別の変化がある。例えば、医学部の場合、大問数が変わったり、全問マークシート方式に変更されたりした年があった。学部ごとの情報を必ず事前に確認しておく必要がある。

各学部とも、語彙、文法・語法、単文空所補充、会話文補充・読解、長文読解などがバランスよく配置された設問構成となっている。

長文読解問題では、各学部特有のテーマを扱った英文が多く出題されており、特に医学部、歯学部、理工系の学部において、この傾向が強い。

文法問題は、空所補充、語順整序問題の他、文法的に間違っている箇所を選ぶ問題も出題されている。

語彙問題は、句動詞などの熟語の知識を問うものが多く、長文の中に出てくる語句の意味を文脈に即して判断させる形式も見られる。

なお、文理学部、法学部、歯学部などの多くの学部では、設問もすべて英語で書かれている。

対策

【長文読解】

長文の内容を把握して答える問題が主で、小問の形式としては、①英語の質問に対する適切な英語の答えを選ぶ、②英文の前半部分に続けるのにふさわしい後半部分を選ぶ、③英文全体の題（タイトル）を選ぶ、といった形が中心。設問は段落ごとに対応している場合が多いので、1段落読むごとに、対応する設問に答えていくと効率的である。英語の正解選択肢は、本文と同じ内容が別の表現で言い換えられているのがふつうである。そうした同意表現をすばやく見抜く力も必要である。

【文法】

高校で学習した文法事項を繰り返し復習しておきたい。特に、使役動詞 (have, make, get, let) や知覚動詞 (see, hear, feel など)、不定詞、動名詞、分詞、関係代名詞、助動詞、仮定法などは、確実に正解できるよう、例文の中で基本的な用法を理解しておこう。

【会話文】

会話文の多くは2往復で完結する短いもので、応答から予想される質問や発言を選ぶタイプが大多数を占める。空港、店での買い物など、場面や状況ごとに、よく使われる語彙をまとめて覚えておくのも効果的である。

問題形式について

1 読解総合問題

英文を読み、様々な形式の設問に答える。速読・精読力が問われる総合的な問題。

2 内容把握問題

英文の内容に関する理解を問う問題。英文の情報を正確に読みとる力が問われる。

3 語彙問題

単語やイディオムに関する知識を問われる問題。形式は同義語の選択や、定義から類推するものなど様々ある。

4 会話文問題

会話の内容が正確に理解できるかを問う問題。口語表現も頻出。

5 整序問題

語句や文を正しい順番に並べかえる問題。語句整序では語法や文法の知識を使い、文整序では文脈把握の力が必要となる。

6 空所補充問題

空所に補う語句を、前後の文脈や展開から推測する問題。

7 英文挿入問題

指定の1文を挿入する適切な場所を英文中で見つける問題。読解力は必須。

8 文法・語法問題

語彙や語法、文法や構文の知識を用いて正しい答えを導く問題。

9 発音問題

単語の発音やアクセントの知識を問う問題。

【1】生産工 ★★★ [18分]

●次の英文を読んで、**1**～**7**にあてはまるもっとも適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④から一つずつ選びなさい（*のついている語句は注を参照しなさい）。

Researchers haven't given much thought to the effect of noise and noise pollution on plants. But that could be about to change. In northwest New Mexico, twisted juniper trees and desert pines fill a landscape of high hills and rough sandstone cliffs. Scattered among the trees are thousands of natural gas wells. About one-third of the wells are controlled by *ear-splitting *compressors. "The compressors run 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, except for the days when they are being cleaned and repaired, so they are going all the time," says Clinton Francis, a biologist from the University of New Mexico. Since 2005, he's been studying how birds react to the compressors' non-stop noise. One type of desert hummingbird is drawn to noisy sites near natural gas well compressors, possibly to avoid *scrub jays, which eat eggs and baby birds. "These hummingbirds prefer really noisy landscapes, and scrub jays usually avoid noisy areas," Francis says. So the noise in the canyon is changing the way the birds behave.

This got Francis wondering if the birds' new behavior was having an effect on the plants they interact with. Take desert pines and scrub jays, for example. "We know that the jays are really important seed *dispersers for the pines," he says. The jays bury the seeds to snack on later, but always some seeds get forgotten and grow into new trees. Francis already knew there were fewer young pine trees at noisy sites. Was that because the noise was keeping the jays away from their pine nuts? Francis set up special cameras at both noisy and quiet sites, put out some pine seeds, and waited. As he predicted, jays avoided the noisy sites, not hiding any nuts there. "We only found them removing seeds on the quiet sites," he says.

But that wasn't the only thing the cameras saw. At the noisy sites, mice were also taking the seeds, leaving nothing behind to sprout. "We're just not getting as many seeds going into the ground in noisy areas, and the ones that do might be eaten by the mice that are there." But Francis says the effects of the noise on the canyon's plants weren't all bad. A flower to which the hummingbirds bring *pollen does better near the compressors. Remember, hummingbirds seem to like the noise—probably, Francis says, because it drives away the scrub jays that would otherwise eat the hummingbirds' eggs and young.

University of California researcher Gail Peters also studies how gas drilling noise affects birds. She says, as far as she knows, Francis' work is the first to show how noise affects plants. "You kind of hit yourself on the forehead and go, why didn't I think of that?" Peters says. Even while working at a remote field site in the state of Wyoming, Peters hears plenty of noise. "We hear airplanes, we hear cars traveling on roads, you know, way off in the distance," she says. "Sound travels much, much further than other things. And so it's an enormous land area that's affected by the noise, and we know very little about what that it does to the plants and animals."

* ear-splitting = loud enough to cause pain

* compressor(s) = a type of machine that works by pressure

* scrub jay(s) = a kind of desert bird that eats not only seeds but other birds' eggs and young as well

* disperser(s) = anything that scatters something widely

* pollen = a kind of powder that comes from plants, often in the spring

問1 What is making big, unpleasant sounds in northwestern New Mexico? **1**

① natural gas

② desert birds

③ well compressors

④ landscapes with rough cliffs

問2 Some birds like loud places because [2].

- ① it is safer there ② there is more food there
- ③ very few people are around ④ their babies like the noise

問3 The constant, powerful noise affects [3].

- ① only the birds
- ② only the plants
- ③ both the plants and the birds
- ④ neither the plants nor the birds

問4 There are fewer pine nuts found near the wells because [4].

- ① they are very well hidden
- ② of the noise and the mice
- ③ the researchers seem to take them
- ④ of the cameras and the mice

問5 We can say that the mice [5].

- ① also seem to dislike the noise
- ② have a good effect on the birds
- ③ are necessary for the flowers
- ④ have a bad effect on the desert pines

問6 The main reason that noise pollution is a problem even in deep country areas is that [6].

- ① there are so many people ② animals and plants are sensitive
- ③ noise goes very, very far ④ there are too many machines

問7 Select the best title for the above story. [7]

- ① Desert Animals and the Effects of Noise Pollution
- ② How Researchers Study Noise Pollution
- ③ Plant Life and Noise Pollution in the Desert
- ④ Some Effects of Noise Pollution on Plants and Animals

[2] 歯 ★☆☆ [7分]

●Read the text and answer questions 1) ~ 5) by choosing one answer from a) ~ d).

City Metro Lost & Found

Where to go in case you lost your belongings

Day of loss: Please contact the nearest station office.

After day of loss: Please contact or go directly to the City Metro Lost & Found Center in Central Station. 5

Lost items are kept at the Central Station Lost & Found Center for 3-4 days.

Unclaimed items are turned over to the Metropolitan Police Lost & Found Center, located near East Station.

Coming directly to the Lost & Found Center in Central Station offers 10 the best chance of getting your items back.

Please come directly to the Central Station Lost & Found Center for lost umbrellas, gloves, and scarfs.

You need to show your ID (driver's license, passport, or insurance card) when claiming your belongings. 15

1) What type of text is this?

- a) test schedule notice
- b) notice about lost articles
- c) real estate agency advertisement
- d) emergency evacuation information

2) Where would you probably see this?

- a) flower shop b) supermarket entrance
- c) train station d) stationery store

3) Where can you get your belongings back?

- a) the Lost and Found Center b) at East Station
- c) after day of loss d) 4:00 PM

4) What do you need to show to claim your belongings?

- a) member's card b) identification card
- c) business card d) bank card

5) What should you do right after you lost your belongings?

- a) purchase umbrellas and gloves

- b) check with the Information Desk
- c) ask at the nearest station office
- d) give your passport to an official

[3] 歯 ★★★ [5分]

●Complete the sentence pairs a) ~ e) with the same English word.

- a) { () far is your home from Tokyo Skytree?
() she persuaded her father was not mentioned in her letter.
- b) { The prefectural government plans to build a bridge at () price.
You were sick last week. Are you feeling () better now?
- c) { When the war was (), there remained only a burnt landscape.
She tossed the key () the table and it landed on the sofa.
- d) { He said a prayer while he was walking. Now, I wonder what that was ().
She mistook me () her husband and kissed me!
- e) { I heard you are organizing a party. Please count me ().
Can you see that tall lady () red? That's Jenny.

[4] 文理 ★★★ [5分]

●Read the following conversation, and for each of the numbered spaces (1) - (5), choose the most suitable sentence from those given below (1 - 8). Use each number only one time.

Bill: Do you know of a good place to get shoes repaired?

Julie: (1)

Bill: Do you mean the one on the north side?

Julie: (2)

5 Bill: Oh, I've seen that shop. It doesn't look very nice. I never see anyone in there.

Julie: Don't let that fool you. The owner is an old man with lots of experience, and his rates are very reasonable.

Bill: (3)

Julie: Of course he does both. But why do you want to know about women's shoes? 10

Bill: Oh, it's nothing. I'm just making sure.

Julie: I see. (4) Or does it mean that you have taken to wearing women's shoes?

Bill: (5) It's none of your business! 15

Julie: Oh, it's nothing. I'm just making sure.

1. Does he do both men's and women's shoes?
2. Yes, there's a shoe shop near the station.
3. Do you mean the shoe shop on the north side of the station?
4. Does this mean that you have a girlfriend?
5. Is it on the south or north side of the station?
6. Yes, I need new shoes.
7. Why are you asking?
8. No, I mean the one on the opposite side.

[5] 国際関係 ★★★ [5分]

●次の下線部の意味に最も近い意味の語句を下の1~4より一つ選び、その番号で答えなさい。

- (1) He chose her as the senior partner in his law firm.
1 fellow 2 colleague 3 superior 4 immature
- (2) We should put the books back in their proper places.
1 correct 2 feasible 3 reasonable 4 plausible
- (3) This company has been a dominant power in the market for almost thirty years.
1 relative 2 severe 3 wide 4 ruling
- (4) She has some trauma to get over.
1 overturn 2 overcome 3 suppress 4 suffice
- (5) The appearance of the teenage idol put the audience into rapture.
1 great noise 2 great tears 3 great joy 4 great sound

- (6) The child soiled her apron when she played with the ink cartridge.
 1 dropped 2 painted 3 dirtied 4 washed
- (7) Don't ruin your reputation by making promises you can't keep.
 1 swear 2 rot 3 decay 4 destroy
- (8) A sales clerk will demonstrate how to use the new microwave.
 1 explain 2 introduce 3 disclose 4 identify
- (9) They abandoned their plan to open a bakery near their house.
 1 added up 2 made up 3 gave up 4 started up
- (10) The site of the new store will be announced in August.
 1 location 2 map 3 guide 4 point

[6] 商 ★★☆☆ [7分]

●次の(1)~(5)の英文の空所 () ~ () に、下の【 】内に与えられている語①~⑦を並べ替えて入れなさい。その中で 3番目と6番目にくるものを、それぞれ 1つずつ 選びなさい。

(は3番目, は6番目)

(1) I hate to mention this, but () yesterday?

【① gave ② I ③ is ④ money ⑤ the ⑥ where ⑦ you】

(は3番目, は6番目)

(2) My () slump.

【① a ② after ③ is ④ making ⑤ money ⑥ shop ⑦ short】

(は3番目, は6番目)

(3) This () purposes.

【① be ② can ③ for ④ many ⑤ paper ⑥ thin ⑦ used】

(は3番目, は6番目)

(4) He is fully () the environment.

【① committed ② company ③ friendly ④ his ⑤ making
 ⑥ to ⑦ toward】

(は3番目, は6番目)

(5) He () here.

【① before ② coming ③ for ④ government ⑤ local ⑥ the
 ⑦ worked】