

# 入試問題対策演習：慶應大学環境情報学部 語彙問題解法 2016

## ◆ 語彙問題の解法（注意点）

- ① 難易度が高い語彙もあるが、意識過剰になり過ぎない！
- ② 配点は低いので、1問に時間をかけすぎないこと。高配点の内容真偽問題に時間を掛けること。
- ③ 解答に必要な6つの能力
  - 1) 語彙知識 : 語彙の知識量・レベルを問う意図で作成された問題。
  - 2) 文脈 : 知識よりも文脈把握力を試す意図で作成された問題。
  - 3) 背景知識 : スキーマの有無がものを言う問題。
  - 4) 派生語・語源 : 派生語や語源の知識が有効に活用出来る問題。
  - 5) コロケーション・イデオム : 熟語や連語の知識を問う問題。
  - 6) 文法 : 文法力を問う問題。



## 2016 環境情報 No.1 (問題)

To understand why, you have to understand the shape of the technical problems and compare them to market [1](1. caps 2. forces 3. locations).

Sure, we have built machines [2](1. for 2. on 3. with) arms and legs, [3](1. demonstrability 2. integrity 3. dexterity) and reliability of a human.

Anyone who's gotten into an argument with his smartphone can well understand how far we are from having a dependable [4](1. conversation 2. debate 3. lecture) with a machine.

Speaker-independent, open-ended speech [5](1. breakdown 2. recognition 3. recording) with better than 99 percent reliability isn't part of our near future.

The human brain's ability to process information and learn and make decisions is something we can barely understand, [6](1. let alone 2. never to 3. only to) reproduce.

Any one of those three tasks is [7](1. frequently 2. nearly 3. undeniably) impossible.

A humanoid robot would be a multipurpose [8](1. pedestal 2. platform 3. stage) that could do almost anything.

That same humanoid robot could do more useful things like vacuum your house or [9](1. grow 2. replace 3. soothe) your baby or drive your car.

As costs continue to [10](1. increase 2. decline 3. soar) and technology continues to advance, we'll be able to make lots of special-purpose robots to solve real consumer problems.

## 2016 環境情報 No.1 (解答・解説)

To understand why, you have to understand the shape of the technical problems and compare them to market [1](1. caps 2. forces 3. locations).

(1) ①語彙知識 ②文脈・論理 ③背景知識 ④派生語・語源 ⑤コロケーション・イデオム ⑥文法

### ※ マーケットの「力」

Sure, we have built machines [2](1. for 2. on 3. with) arms and legs, [3](1. demonstrability 2. integrity 3. dexterity) and reliability of a human.

(2) ①語彙知識 ②文脈・論理 ③背景知識 ④派生語・語源 ⑤コロケーション・イデオム ⑥文法

### ※ A with B = A which have(has) B : with の用法

(3) ①語彙知識 ②文脈・論理 ③背景知識 ④派生語・語源 ⑤コロケーション・イデオム ⑥文法

※ dext- = ラテン語で「右」(器用) 【反】 sinister- = 「左」(不器用)

※ integrity 「誠実さ・高潔さ」 demonstrability 「論証可能性」 ⇒ 消去法

Anyone who's gotten into an argument with his smartphone can well understand how far we are from having a dependable [4](1. **conversation** 2. debate 3. lecture) with a machine.

(4) ①語彙知識 ②文脈・論理 ③背景知識 ④派生語・語源 ⑤コロケーション・イデオム ⑥文法

※ 電話を使えば dependable 「信頼できる」 + 「会話」 がしにくい

Speaker-independent, open-ended speech [5](1. breakdown 2. **recognition** 3. recording) with better than 99 percent reliability isn't part of our near future.

(5) ①語彙知識 ②文脈・論理 ③背景知識 ④派生語・語源 ⑤コロケーション・イデオム ⑥文法

※ 知識力・思考力ともに基礎

The human brain's ability to process information and learn and make decisions is something we can barely understand, [6](1. **let alone** 2. never to 3. only to) reproduce.

(6) ①語彙知識 ②文脈・論理 ③背景知識 ④派生語・語源 ⑤コロケーション・イデオム ⑥文法

※ let alone = to say nothing of [否定文の後で「ましてや～ない」]

Any one of those three tasks is [7](1. frequently 2. **nearly** 3. undeniably) impossible.

(7) ①語彙知識 ②文脈・論理 ③背景知識 ④派生語・語源 ⑤コロケーション・イデオム ⑥文法

※ 文脈・論理からの判断力が全て

A humanoid robot would be a multipurpose [8](1. pedestal 2. **platform** 3. stage) that could do almost anything.

(8) ①語彙知識 ②文脈・論理 ③背景知識 ④派生語・語源 ⑤コロケーション・イデオム ⑥文法

※ platform : 演壇・土台 ⇒ コンピューター用語

アプリ⇒OS⇒CPUなど : 動くための基盤 (アプリにとってはOS)

That same humanoid robot could do more useful things like vacuum your house or [9](1. grow 2. replace 3. **soothe**) your baby or drive your car.

(9) ①語彙知識 ②文脈・論理 ③背景知識 ④派生語・語源 ⑤コロケーション・イデオム ⑥文法

※ 文脈・論理さえつかめれば、常識で解答出来るレベル。 soothe : 緊張を和らげる

As costs continue to [10](1. increase **2. decline** 3. soar) and technology continues to advance, we'll be able to make lots of special-purpose robots to solve real consumer problems.

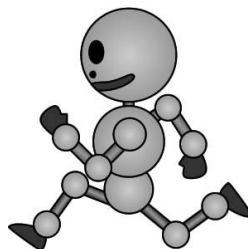
(10) ①語彙知識 ②文脈・論理 ③背景知識 ④派生語・語源 ⑤コロケーション・イデオム ⑥文法

※ 文脈・論理の力が全て

コスト = ( ) + 技術 = 進歩 ゆえに スーパーロボットが可能

	①語彙知識	②文脈・論理	③背景知識	④派生語・語源	⑤連語・熟語	⑥文法
2016. No. 1	2	6	2	1	1	1

- レベルは基礎～標準がほとんど。(3)(8)はやや難しい。目標ラインは8/10!
- テーマそのものについていけない読解力や背景知識では厳しい! 純粋に語彙の知識だけでは解答の判断が出来ない!



A nanoparticle is one billionth of a metre; it might be hard to appreciate how small that is, but Australian virtual nanoscientist Amanda Barnard understands this “invisible” world. So it’s no [16](1. excuse 2. doubt 3. wonder) that today the Foresight Institute announced Amanda as this year’s awardee of the prestigious 2014 Feynman Prize for Nanotechnology Theory — it’s like the Nobel Prize of the nanoscience world.

Amanda’s award winning work required the use of powerful supercomputers to make the [17](1. least 2. most 3. whole) of decades of big data on tiny nanoscience, gaining insights that might one day lead to extraordinary, life-changing products.

Already, her diamond discovery has [18](1. underpinned 2. understood 3. undertaken) the development of a potentially life-saving chemotherapy treatment that targets brain tumours, created by the University of California.

Among her other research highlights, Amanda developed a new technique for investigating the shape of nanomaterials including their size, temperature or potential uses in chemistry. This means we can [19](1. tailor 2. dress 3. sew) them to make custom-made nanoparticles targeted to specific application areas.

Before Amanda [20](1. sends 2. sets 3. stands) off for California next month to pick up her award, she shared with us some more insights about her work at the nanoscale.

I enjoy our current move into big data. Going into big data-sets to identify trends between nano properties and structures is like finding buried treasure. It’s exciting when you can see the forest for the [21](1. birds 2. grass 3. trees) and get a moment of clarity when all the data collects.

Those moments are really interesting and I look forward to having more of them. I also love that science is reinventing itself all the time. It never becomes complacent and will always be exciting as it continually [22](1. devolves 2. evolves 3. revolves). One finding always leads to another question.

I use statistics to determine how well certain tiny material structures will perform under specific conditions. By predicting how imperfections at a molecular level impact on performance, we can design products with less [23](1. adaptability to 2. responsibility for 3. susceptibility to) faults from the outset.

We can also design “molecular machines” that can perform more familiar tasks, like cogs in a watch; they are an [24](1. integral 2. interpreted 3. interested) component that can enhance or improve products.

I don't want to know. I hope I'm not able to predict where science goes, [25](1. nevertheless 2. otherwise 3. rather), I want to be surprised by where it takes us next, and enjoy the ride.



A nanoparticle is one billionth of a metre; it might be hard to appreciate how small that is, but Australian virtual nanoscientist **Amanda Barnard** understands this “invisible” world. **So** it’s no [16](1. excuse 2. doubt **3. wonder**) that today the Foresight Institute announced Amanda as this year’s awardee of the prestigious 2014 Feynman Prize for Nanotechnology Theory — it’s like the Nobel Prize of the nanoscience world.

(16) ①語彙知識 ②文脈・論理 ③背景知識 ④派生語・語源 ⑤コロケーション・イデオム ⑥文法

※ 基礎知識 + 文脈・論理の力

Amanda = 目に見えない世界が理解出来る ゆえに Amanda = 今年を受賞者 = ⑬



Amanda's award winning work required the use of powerful supercomputers to make the [17](1. least 2. **most** 3. whole) of decades of big data on tiny nanoscience, gaining insights that might one day lead to extraordinary, life-changing products.

(17) ①語彙知識 ②文脈・論理 ③背景知識 ④派生語・語源 ⑤コロケーション・イテオム ⑥文法

※ make the most of A : Aを最大限に利用する : 基礎イテオムの問題

Already, her diamond discovery has [18](1. **underpinned** 2. understood 3. undertaken) the development of a potentially life-saving chemotherapy treatment that targets brain tumours, created by the University of California.

(18) ①語彙知識 ②文脈・論理 ③背景知識 ④派生語・語源 ⑤コロケーション・イテオム ⑥文法

※ underpin 「支える」: 正解が厳しくても他が明らかに違うので選べる!

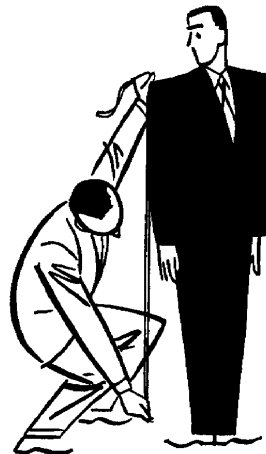
Among her other research highlights, Amanda developed a new technique for investigating the shape of nanomaterials including their size, temperature or potential uses in chemistry. This means we can [19](1. **tailor** 2. dress 3. sew) them to make custom-made nanoparticles targeted to specific application areas.

(19) ①語彙知識 ②文脈・論理 ③背景知識 ④派生語・語源 ⑤コロケーション・イデオム ⑥文法

※ tailor O to V' ~ : OがV' ~になるように合わせる

知識として知っているかどうかではなく、them = nanomaterialsであることを正確に把握して、文脈で判断できるかどうか？

「ナノ材料」をあたえの「ナノ粒子」を作るように「tailor」する。



Before Amanda [20](1. sends **2. sets** 3. stands) off for California next month to pick up her award, she shared with us some more insights about her work at the nanoscale.

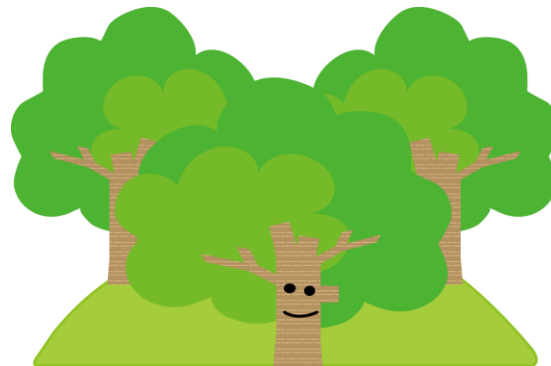
(20) ①語彙知識 ②文脈・論理 ③背景知識 ④派生語・語源 ⑤コロケーション・イデオム ⑥文法

※ set off(out) for A 「A に向かって出発する」: 基本熟語の問題

I enjoy our current move into big data. Going into big data-sets to identify trends between nano properties and structures is like finding buried treasure. It's exciting when you can see the forest for the [21](1. birds 2. grass **3. trees**) and get a moment of clarity when all the data collects.

(21) ①語彙知識 ②文脈・論理 ③背景知識 ④派生語・語源 ⑤コロケーション・イデオム ⑥文法

※ 「何を求めて森を見る」のか? ⇒ 「木」 or 「鳥」 ⇒ buried treasure

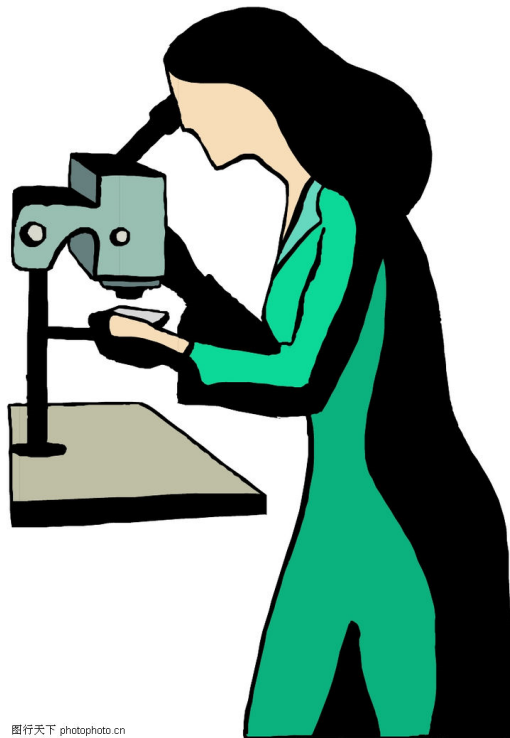


Those moments are really interesting and I look forward to having more of them. I also love that science is reinventing itself all the time. It never becomes complacent and will always be exciting as it continually [22](1. devolves 2. **evolves** 3. revolves). One finding always leads to another question.

(22) ①語彙知識 ②文脈・論理 ③背景知識 ④派生語・語源 ⑤コロケーション・イデオム ⑥文法

※ 科学は決して満足せず (complacent) 常に刺激的である

= まるで常に、「①譲る ②進化する ③回転する」かのように。



I use statistics to determine how well certain tiny material structures will perform under specific conditions. By predicting how imperfections at a molecular level impact on performance, we can design products with less [23](1. adaptability to 2. responsibility for 3. **susceptibility to**) faults from the outset.

(23) ①語彙知識 ②文脈・論理 ③背景知識 ④派生語・語源 ⑤コロケーション・イデオム ⑥文法

※ 「最初から (from the outset) の失敗」に対してより少ない②とともに products を design 出来る。

※ susceptibility: sus = under + cept = take 感じやすい・影響されやすい

■ ceive, cept, cip = take

conceive	(動) [con = wholly] (すっかり取る) 心に抱く
deceive	(動) [de = away] (だまして奪い取る) 欺く
perceive	(動) [per = thoroughly] (完全に取る) 知覚する
receive	(動) [re = back] (取り戻す) 受ける
accept	(動) [ac = to] (自分の方取る) 受け入れる
except	(動) [ex = out] (取り出す) 除外する
intercept	(動) [inter = between] (間で取る) さえぎる
susceptible	(形) [sus = under] (下にあつて取る→こうむる) 感じやすい
anticipate	(動) [anti = before] (前もつて取る) 予期する
participate	(動) [parti = part] (部分を取る) 参加する

We can also design “molecular machines” that can perform more familiar tasks, like cogs in a watch; they are an [24](1. **integral** 2. interpreted 3. interested) component that can enhance or improve products.

(24) ①語彙知識 ②文脈・論理 ③背景知識 ④派生語・語源 ⑤コロケーション・イデオム ⑥文法

※ **integral = basic, fundamental** を知らなくても消去法が楽

I don't want to know. I hope I'm not able to predict where science goes, [25](1. nevertheless 2. otherwise 3. **rather**), I want to be surprised by where it takes us next, and enjoy the ride.

(25) ①語彙知識 ②文脈・論理 ③背景知識 ④派生語・語源 ⑤コロケーション・イデオム ⑥文法

※ **科学の行く先を予見出来ない** ②5 **次はどこへ連れて行ってくれるのかに驚きたい。**

	①語彙知識	②文脈・論理	③背景知識	④派生語・語源	⑤連語・熟語	⑥文法
<b>2016. No. 2</b>	3	7	0	2	3	0

レベルは基礎～標準がほとんど。(18) (19) (23)はやや難しい。目標ラインは7/10!

■ 2016年 SFC(環境情報) 英語語彙問題分析(No.1/No.2)

No.3は著作権で掲載不可

2016. No. 1	①語彙知識	②文脈・論理	③背景知識	④派生語・語源	⑤連語・熟語	⑥文法
	2	6	2	1	1	1

レベルは基礎～標準がほとんど。(3)(8)はやや難しい。目標ラインは8/10!

テーマそのものについていけない読解力や背景知識では厳しい! 純粋に語彙の知識だけでは解答の判断が出来ない!

2016. No. 2	①語彙知識	②文脈・論理	③背景知識	④派生語・語源	⑤連語・熟語	⑥文法
	3	7	0	2	3	0

レベルは基礎～標準がほとんど。(18)(19)(23)はやや難しい。目標ラインは7/10!

2016. 1-2	①語彙知識	②文脈・論理	③背景知識	④派生語・語源	⑤連語・熟語	⑥文法
	5	13	2	3	4	1

文脈・論理で答えられる問題の比率が高い! 広範囲に渡る文脈ではなく周辺・前後までで判断出来る!

目標ラインは70~75%程度だが、配点の高い読解問題の正答率安定が最重要!