09 読解問題得点アップのポイント③

大問3も読解問題です。

300～650語の長文問題が3つ出るよ!

| 形式	内容一致問題	内容一致問題	内容一致問題
設問番号	32～34	35～37	38～41
長さ	300語程度	400語程度	650語程度
設問数	3	3	4

●大問3の概要

大問3では300～650語程度の長文問題が3つ出題されます。最初の2つの長文は3段落構成で,設問が3問あります。最後の1つは4段落構成で,4つの設問があります。大問2よりも文章が長くなり,選択肢も文になり長くなるので,より多くの英文を読んでいると感じるかもしれません。

設問は内容一致問題で,長文の内容に合う選択肢を選びます。多くの場合,1つの段落ごとに1問ずつ出題されるので,各段落の要点を押さえながら長文を読んでいくと,解答しやすくなります。

パラグラフは最大で4つ!

第1パラグラフ → 第1問
第2パラグラフ → 第2問
第3パラグラフ → 第3問
第4パラグラフ → 第4問

ほとんどの場合各設問がそれぞれのパラグラフに対応しているよ
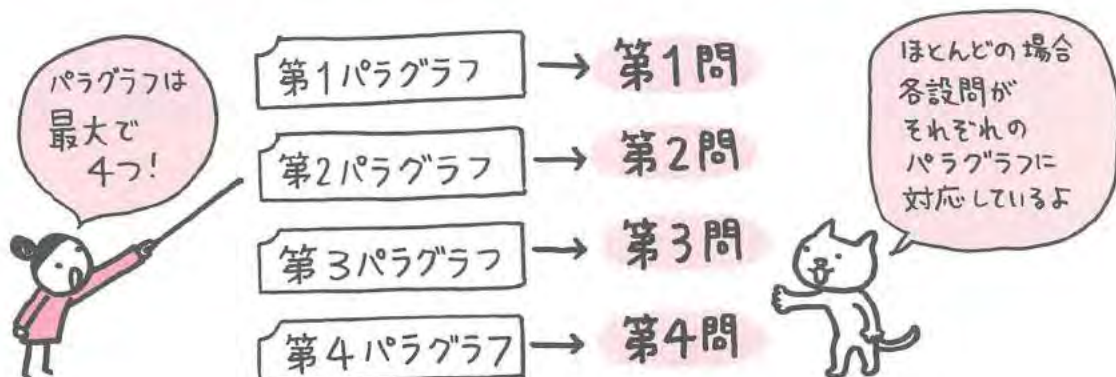
●大問3の攻略ポイント

[1] 設問からキーワードを拾ってから長文を読む!

内容をあらかじめ予想し,ポイントを絞りやすくするために,設問は先に見ておくことをお勧めします。設問文の疑問詞に注目して何が問われているのかを意識したり,固有名詞などに注目したりすることで,長文中でよく読むべき場所を特定することができます。ただし選択肢は先読みせず,正解を選ぶ際に読めばOKです。

[2] 段落を意識しつつも,1文1文をしっかり理解する!

論理展開がわかればだいたいは正解できる大問2に比べ,大問3の問いは選択肢も紛らわしく,各段

落の詳細を理解することが求められます。タイトルやつなぎ言葉などをヒントにしつつも，各文をていねいに理解するように努めましょう。

[3] わからない語句や文に出くわしても最後まで読み通す！

大問2の長文よりも内容は専門性が高く，時事的な内容も多いため，わからない語句や文に出くわすことも多いかと思います。しかし，そうした場合でもわからない語句や文に印をつけるなどして，先に読み進めましょう。あとの展開を把握することで，改めて前半の意味がわかることも多々あります。また，難しい表現や抽象的な文には，たいてい直後に言い換え表現や補足説明が続きますので，そうした表現にも注意するようにしましょう。

[4] 段落の後半に要注意！

大問3では，段落の第1文だけで要点を判断すると失敗することがあります。段落の後半部分に要点が述べられることも多く，特に but や however などの「逆接」の接続表現のあとには大切な内容が述べられることがよくあります。

[5] 言い換え表現に気をつけて選択肢を選ぶ！

正解の選択肢であっても，本文中の表現がそのまま用いられるのではなく，別の表現に言い換えられているのがふつうです。長文中の単語や表現と一致しているかどうかではなく，あくまでも同じことを言い表しているかどうかで正解を判断しましょう。

大問3の解答の流れ

① 設問からキーワードをつかもう

② キーワードを意識して英文を読もう

③ 言い換えに注意して正解を選ぼう！

ポイントを意識して次ページの練習問題を解いてみよう！

■ 次の英文の内容に関して，(1) ～ (3) までの質問に対して最も適切なもの，または文を完成させ
るのに最も適切なものを **1**，**2**，**3**，**4** の中から一つ選びなさい。

Privacy in a Digital Age

The modern world is an interconnected place. Depending on how we access the Internet, whether it is via computer, smart phone or other devices, people leave a digital footprint which creates the potential for someone to track where we have been and what we have done. Many Internet sites use tracking software to collect data about our search history, age, location, interests, friends, and shopping habits. This data may be sold to other companies, often without the knowledge or permission of the user. There is no certain answer regarding the number of companies which trade in data, but it's in the thousands and includes research firms, Internet companies, advertisers, and online shops.

Governments are also increasingly interested in analyzing Internet traffic and phone conversations to ensure national security. Privacy groups are concerned that governments may be using this information for reasons other than national security, such as silencing dissent, unfairly reducing the liberty of certain groups of people or winning elections. These concerns lead people to question the extent to which a government should be allowed to spy on its citizens and how much personal privacy we are entitled to. Microsoft commissioned a survey to understand how people defined privacy. The results showed that there remain great differences concerning what privacy actually means. The largest differences occurred between people in different countries. The survey also asked respondents who they felt was most responsible for ensuring their privacy. The survey found that 45 percent said that we are responsible for our own privacy, 30 percent indicated that companies should ensure our privacy, and the remainder indicated the government should be responsible.

Privacy groups argue that the country's privacy laws need to be updated to reflect the changing technology, and that mass consumer surveillance needs to be regulated. Many advertising companies are willing to pay for information about their consumers in order to target consumers more effectively. However, at the moment there is little legal protection in place for the consumer to prevent this from happening. Every year the number of data breaches increases, and hackers are gaining access to private and secure information. It is time the people started considering the impact their online actions are having on their own personal privacy.

(1) What is true of many Internet sites today?

   1 Many sites aim to collect passwords from smartphones and computers in order to track the location of users.

   2 They record many different aspects of a consumer's online behavior, combine this data, and sell it to third party companies.

   3 They are required to register their holding company and any affiliated research firms which trade in consumer data.

   4 Tracking software is used to identify the behavior of sites which are collecting consumer data in order to protect customer privacy.

(2) The survey completed by Microsoft indicated that

   1 government agencies use sophisticated software programs to monitor consumer behavior to gain an understanding of voting preferences.

   2 the majority of respondents understood that the government is mainly responsible for maintaining the privacy of their Internet usage.

   3 consumer understanding of online privacy, in terms of definition, practice, and responsibility, is not consistent.

   4 most citizens understand the implications of their Internet usage, and are well equipped to protect their right to privacy.

(3) Why are privacy groups concerned about the current privacy laws?

   1 They do not account for the large number of data breaches that have occurred in recent years.

   2 They provide an alternative set of laws and regulations that are difficult to interpret.

   3 They do not provide adequate protection for consumers and have not adapted to the changes in technology.

   4 They have been written to favor large corporations and government agencies, mainly because of the large increase in data breaches.