

★リーディングセクション



- ✓ 科学や歴史など、アカデミックな内容
- ✓ パッセージは3～5つ
- ✓ 合計36～70問を60～100分で解答

20分
1パッセージ

40分
2パッセージ

40分
2パッセージ



★ リーディングセクション



ポイント

- ✓ パラグラフリーディングで順に解く
- ✓ 時間配分を的確に
- ✓ 効率よくメモを取る
- ✓ 目薬は必需品
備え付けのイヤーマフで集中力アップ



★リーディングセクション



設問例① 同義語選択問題

※画面はサンプルです。
実際の表示は異なることがあります。

Title	Question	Time	Testing Tools			
Reading	3 of 12	17:20	Review	Help	Back	Next

The word **considerable** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- dense
- substantial
- gravitational
- powerful

The Mystery of Black Holes

The term “black hole” was coined in 1969 by John Wheeler although the concept to which it refers was first described by John Mitchell two centuries beforehand. Mitchell suggested that a dense star of substantial size would have a gravitational field so powerful that all light particles emitted would be dragged back thus creating a **considerable** void in space from which no light could be released. Although this elementary idea has been somewhat refined since it was first put forward in 1783, it remains a very basic definition of what Wheeler later designated a black hole.

Work done in the field of astrophysics during the twentieth century led to the conclusion that a black hole is actually an area of space-time from which light cannot escape. Albert Einstein’s theory of relativity tells us that nothing travels faster than light thus if light cannot escape from the region, nothing can. The boundary of this area is defined as the event horizon rather than as the area of the star it contains.

★リーディングセクション



設問例① 同義語選択問題

※画面はサンプルです。
実際の表示は異なることがあります。

Title

Reading

Question

3 of 12

Time

17:20

Testing Tools

Review

Help

Back

Next

The word **considerable** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- dense
- substantial
- gravitational
- powerful

The Mystery of Black Holes

The term “black hole” was coined in 1969 by John Wheeler, although the concept to which it refers was first described by John Mitchell two centuries beforehand. Mitchell suggested that a dense star of substantial size would have a gravitational field so powerful that all light particles emitted would be dragged back thus creating a **considerable void** in space from which no light could be released. Although this elementary idea has been somewhat refined since it was first put forward in 1783, it remains a very basic definition of what Wheeler later designated a black hole.

Work done in the field of astrophysics during the twentieth century led to the conclusion that a black hole is actually an area of space-time from which light cannot escape. Albert Einstein’s theory of relativity tells us that nothing travels faster than light, thus if light cannot escape from the region, nothing can. The boundary of this area is defined as the event horizon rather than as the area of the star it contains.

★リーディングセクション



設問例② 文章挿入問題

※画面はサンプルです。
実際の表示は異なることがあります。

Title	Question	Time	Testing Tools	
Reading	11 of 12	04:20	Review	Help
			Back	Next

Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage in Paragraph 3.

There are **two ways** in which the gravitational force of a star can be checked and whichever one of these a given star is using at a given time depends on the age and size of the star.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow(→).

from the region, nothing can. The boundary of this area is defined as the event horizon rather than as the area of the star it contains.

→ ■ A black hole is formed when there is no longer anything to balance a star's gravitational attraction, or when the attraction becomes so strong that an equilibrium between forces cannot be maintained. ■ Heat from hydrogen is one balancing force, but every star eventually runs out of fuel. ■ The repulsion caused by the exclusion principle is another way gravitational attraction may be countered after the star finishes its fuel supply, however this only works for stars with a relatively small density. ■

The detection of black holes has been a key concern of researchers in the field. Black holes still exert a gravitational force on surrounding objects and this has proved a vital tool in their discovery up to now. However, it has also been proposed that black holes are not actually black but rather glowing bodies in space. This new development could make it a lot easier to locate black holes.

★ リーディングセクション



設問例③ パッセージ要約問題

※画面はサンプルです。
実際の表示は異なることがあります。

Title	Question	Time	Testing Tools		
Reading	12 of 12	03:20	View Text	Review	Help Back Next

Directions: The following introductory statement is a summary of the passage. Complete the summary by choosing THREE answer choices that mention the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not fit with the summary because they pose ideas that are not mentioned in the passage or are not main ideas in the passage. **This question is worth 2 points.**

Drag your choices to the places where they best belong. In order to remove a choice, click on it.
In order to review the whole passage, click **View Text** icon.

Scientists are eager to discover the processes involved in black holes.

- There is a high probability that scientists can discover black holes by examining heat from dark regions.
-
-

Answer Choices

- There is a high probability that scientists can discover black holes by examining heat from dark regions.
- After a star with a large mass uses up its fuel, a gravitational attraction can be balanced by the repulsion principle.
- Only after a black hole has been created can it exert a gravitational pull.
- In the 18th century, John Mitchell proposed the idea of a strong gravitational field that prohibits light from being emitted.
- A new theory indicates that a radiant body with strong gravitation exists as a black hole.
- Because no light can be released from a black hole, nothing in it can be observable.

★リーディングセクション おすすめ学習法

✓ 速読能力を養おう!

⇒パラグラフリーディングを習得しよう

⇒いろいろな分野の英文を読もう

✓ 要約問題を徹底攻略

⇒3分以上の時間をかける

⇒各設問への時間配分に注意

