第3回ベネッセ・駿台 大学入学共通テスト模試

実施結果を踏まえた共通テスト対策指導のご提案



英語(リスニング)

第5問 問30·31

音声とワークシートの内容を総合して判断する問題で、各学力層で差がついた

 ❖ General Information • African Humid Periods repeat about every 20,000 years, due to 27. • The most recent one lasted from 11,000 years ago to 5,000 years ago. ❖ Characteristics of Humid Periods Hotter summers cause more rainfall, which results in: higher levels of 28 which lead to lower levels of 29 a reduced amount of 30 carried away from 31 		Green Sahara	
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⑤ river oxygen	(d)	dust in the air 30	
	(t)	dust in the air 30 nearby areas	

放送文

Today, the Sahara Desert in North Africa is a hot, dry place with little plant or animal life. However, between 11,000 and 5,000 years ago, the region enjoyed heavy summer monsoon rains and supported abundant plant and animal life.

Interestingly, scientists found that the conditions that created this "Green Sahara" have returned roughly every 20,000 years for the last 9 million years. Scientists call these greener and wetter intervals "African Humid Periods." The periods are caused by a shift in the earth's orbit every 20,000 years that causes North Africa to pass closest to the sun during the summer rather than the wintertime.

This small change gives the area 7% more sunlight in the summer. This brings hotter summers and cooler, drier winters. During the summers, hotter temperatures on land bring 50% more rainfall from cooler oceans. The rains create deep lakes in areas that are dry today. In addition to supporting plant and animal life, these changes increase freshwater runoff from the Nile, Niger, and other North African rivers. This heavy water flow lowers salt and oxygen levels in ocean areas. It also leaves rich deposits of dark, organic matter. Heavier rainfall during these periods also reduces the amount of dust blown away from the Sahara to nearby regions.

Unfortunately, because this happens every 20,000 years, you won't be able to experience a Green Sahara for yourself. However, you can see rock paintings and carvings throughout the Sahara that show elephants, giraffes, hippos, and other animals from the most recent humid period.

Next, let's talk about climate history in other regions of Africa. Each group will give a report to the class.

第5問 問30・31

正解率 21.9% SS65~70 40.1% SS60~65 33.4% SS55~60 29.4% SS50~55 24.3% SS45~50 19.3%

2023年度第3回ベネッセ・駿台 大学入学共通テスト模試 「英語(リスニング)」

受験者数: 260,139人 平均点: 49.5点 標準偏差: 18.2

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結果分析

第5問の問30·31は、<u>音声(講義の内容)とワークシートの内容を総合して、</u> 講義の要点を把握する問題で、各学力層で差がつきました。

問30・3 Lは、ワークシートの空所に入る選択肢を選ぶ問題です。第5問の音声は「講義」形式のやや骨のある内容で、L回しか流れません。今回の問30・3 Lの解答には、音声の第3パラグラフ(約110語)の内容を把握し、ワークシートに書かれている英文の内容と総合して判断する必要があり、正解を導くのに苦労したと考えられます。

指導のご提案

共通テストの第5問では、音声が始まる前の約55秒の「<u>状況,ワークシート,問い及び図表を読む時間</u>」の使い方が重要です。問27~32のワークシートと選択肢、問33のグラフと選択肢のキーワードを確認しておき、音声が始まったら、必要な情報をメモに取りながら聞く演習が効果的です。

<u>ワークシートを埋める、音声と図表を総合して判断するといった一連の流れに、</u> 類題演習を通して慣れておくことが大切です。