確認問題 371

英検1級 リーディング超絶チートシート（大問別の解き方・時間配分）

確認問題集

英検1級リーディングの確認問題25問。語彙・長文の空所・内容一致と、1語で反転する読みを試す。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／25問

表で解いて、裏で答え合わせ。まちがえた所は元のシートへ。

Ⅰ【大問1型】空所に入る最も適切なものを選べ（1問27秒が目安）

1 After the scandal broke, the CEO issued a public apology in an attempt to ＿＿ angry shareholders.
a placate　b emulate　c exacerbate　d vilify

2 The once-thriving fishing town is now ＿＿, with most young people having left to find work in the cities.
a pristine　b burgeoning　c opulent　d moribund

3 The new DNA evidence ＿＿ the man, who had spent ten years in prison for a crime he did not commit.
a exonerated　b incriminated　c indicted　d extradited

4 The professor has a ＿＿ appetite for knowledge; she reads several books a week on subjects ranging from astronomy to zoology.
a voracious　b latent　c meager　d tepid

5 The minister gave an ＿＿ answer when asked whether taxes would rise, leaving reporters unsure of what she really meant.
a equivocal　b unequivocal　c candid　d emphatic

6 Investigators found that the company had used a legal loophole to ＿＿ environmental regulations.
a ratify　b uphold　c circumvent　d enforce

7 Although he was ＿＿ as a boy, often getting into fights at school, he grew into a calm and gentle man.
a affable　b reticent　c docile　d pugnacious

8 The witness's account was so full of contradictions that the jury began to doubt its ＿＿.
a opacity　b solemnity　c brevity　d veracity

9 The author's argument is ＿＿; she supports every claim with carefully documented evidence.
a spurious　b specious　c tenuous　d cogent

10 When the factory closed, many families could only ＿＿ a living by taking part-time jobs.
a eke out　b fend off　c gloss over　d churn out

11 The government stepped in with emergency loans to ＿＿ the struggling airline.
a simmer down　b bow out　c prop up　d peter out

12 In his speech, the mayor ＿＿ the city's budget problems, focusing instead on its new parks and festivals.
a glossed over　b snapped up　c mulled over　d pored over

13 The movement began with great enthusiasm, but support for it gradually ＿＿ after its leader resigned.
a raked in　b petered out　c fended off　d tided over

Ⅱ【大問2型】英文を読み、（１）～（３）に入る最も適切なものを選べ

Honest Placebos ／ For decades, doctors assumed that a placebo—a pill containing no active ingredients—could work only if patients were deceived. The logic seemed simple: if people knew their pill was fake, they would not expect it to help, and without that expectation, no improvement would occur. For this reason, placebos were largely confined to clinical trials, where they served as a standard against which new drugs could be compared. Using them in everyday treatment, on the other hand, was regarded as（１）, since it would require doctors to mislead their patients. ／ In recent years, however, a number of studies have challenged this assumption. In these experiments, patients with long-term conditions such as back pain were given pills and told plainly that the pills contained no medicine at all. Surprisingly, many of these patients reported feeling better than those who received no treatment. Such findings suggest that（２）. ／ Researchers are still debating why honest placebos have any effect. One explanation is that the ritual of treatment itself—visiting a doctor, receiving a prescription, and taking pills at regular times—may trigger the body's own pain-relief responses.（３）, critics caution that most of these studies have been small and that improvements reported by patients themselves may partly reflect a desire to please researchers. Until larger trials are conducted, the jury is still out on how widely the approach should be used.

14（１）
a scientifically proven　b medically essential
c financially rewarding　d ethically unacceptable

15（２）
a honest placebos are more effective than real painkillers
b doctors should stop telling patients the truth
c patients can easily tell real pills from fake ones
d deception may not be necessary for a placebo to work

16（３）
a By the same token　b That said　c Consequently
d In other words

Ⅲ【大問3型】英文を読み、質問の答えとして最も適切なものを選べ

Rethinking the "Dark Ages" ／ [1] For centuries, the period that followed the collapse of the Western Roman Empire in the fifth century was commonly referred to as the "Dark

Ages." The idea, which can be traced back to some Renaissance writers, reflected a belief that classical learning had all but vanished from Europe and that society had sunk into ignorance until its revival roughly a thousand years later. Conventional wisdom held that little of cultural value had been produced in the intervening centuries. ／ [2] Over the past century, however, historians have increasingly challenged this view. They point out that monasteries across Europe copied and preserved large numbers of ancient texts, many of which would otherwise have been lost. In the late eighth and early ninth centuries, the court of Charlemagne actively promoted education and the copying of manuscripts, an effort that some scholars describe as a renaissance in its own right. Moreover, far from being isolated, early medieval Europe was linked by trade to the Islamic world, where scholars were translating and building on Greek works in mathematics, medicine, and astronomy. ／ [3] The reassessment is not without its critics. Some archaeologists argue that in parts of Western Europe, the material evidence points to a genuine and severe decline after Roman rule ended: towns shrank, the production of high-quality pottery fell sharply, and long-distance trade appears to have decreased. In their view, emphasizing the achievements of a small educated elite risks obscuring the hardships faced by ordinary people. ／ [4] Most historians today avoid the term "Dark Ages," preferring the more neutral "early Middle Ages." Yet the debate has not simply replaced one story with another. Instead, it has encouraged scholars to ask whose experience a label describes. A period may have been one of decline for city dwellers in one region and of intellectual vitality for monks in another.

17 According to the passage, the term "Dark Ages" originally reflected the belief that

a the Western Roman Empire collapsed because of a lack of education.

b European society had no contact at all with the Islamic world.

c Renaissance writers had destroyed many ancient texts.

d learning from the classical world had almost disappeared from Europe for centuries.

18 What is one reason historians have challenged the traditional view?

a Islamic scholars depended on European monks to translate Greek works.

b Religious communities helped to ensure that many classical writings survived.

c Trade with the Islamic world caused a decline in European learning.

d Charlemagne's court discouraged the copying of ancient manuscripts.

19 The archaeologists mentioned in the third paragraph believe that

a historians have proved that long-distance trade stopped completely.

b towns in Western Europe grew rapidly after the end of Roman rule.

c focusing on the elite may hide how difficult life became for most people.

d no part of Europe experienced a decline after Roman rule ended.

20 What can be inferred about the author's view of the debate?

a The archaeologists' evidence has been shown to be false.

b A single label is unlikely to capture the varied experiences of the period.

c Ordinary people benefited most from the achievements of monks.

d The term "Dark Ages" accurately describes the period after all.

◆ Ⅳ 英文と同じ内容を表すものを選べ（否定・限定の1語に注意）

21 The drug's long-term safety has yet to be established.

a The drug has been proven safe for long-term use.

b The drug was found to be unsafe in the long term.

c It is not yet known whether the drug is safe over long periods.

d Nobody has tried to study the drug's long-term safety.

22 Only after the bridge collapsed did the city begin inspecting its other bridges.

a The city did not start inspecting its other bridges until the bridge collapsed.

b The city inspected only the bridge that later collapsed.

c The city inspected its other bridges, and then one of them collapsed.

d The bridge collapsed even though the city had inspected it carefully.

23 Far from reducing traffic, the new road attracted even more cars to the area.

a Traffic decreased because drivers avoided the new road.

b The new road led to an increase in traffic.

c The new road was built far from the busiest area.

d The new road reduced traffic slightly.

24 The policy was not so much a failure as a missed opportunity.

a The policy is better described as a missed opportunity than as a failure.

b The policy was a complete failure.

c The policy was both a total failure and a great success.

d The policy succeeded because it made use of an opportunity.

25 The proposal was met with skepticism by many economists.

a Many economists doubted the proposal.

b Many economists ignored the proposal.

c Many economists welcomed the proposal.

d Many economists made the proposal.

1 **a placate**
placate＝なだめる(語根 plac＝なだめる)。怒った株主に謝罪する目的。vilify は「中傷する」、emulate は「見習う」、exacerbate は「悪化させる」で、人を目的語にして謝罪の目的にならない。

2 **d moribund**
moribund＝瀕死の・衰退しかけた(mor＝死)。once-thriving(かつて栄えた)と若者の流出が根拠。burgeoning は「急成長する」、opulent は「豪華な」で逆向き、pristine は「手つかずの」。

3 **a exonerated**
exonerate＝潔白を証明する(ex-＋onus 重荷)。a crime he did not commit が根拠。incriminate は「罪を負わせる」、indict は「起訴する」で逆向き、extradite は「(国外へ)引き渡す」。

4 **a voracious**
voracious＝貪欲な(vor＝食べる)。週に何冊も読むことがセミコロンの後で説明されている。meager は「乏しい」、tepid は「気乗りしない」で逆、latent は「潜在的な」で行動に表れている文脈に合わない。

5 **a equivocal**
equivocal＝どちらとも取れる(equi＋voc 等しい声)。leaving reporters unsure が根拠。unequivocal は「明確な」、emphatic は「きっぱりした」、candid は「率直な」で、記者が迷う結果と逆になる。

6 **c circumvent**
circumvent＝(規則を)回避する・すり抜ける(circum-＝周りを)。loophole(抜け穴)と組む。enforce は「施行する」、ratify は「批准する」、uphold は「支持する・守る」で、抜け穴を使う目的と逆。

7 **d pugnacious**
pugnacious＝けんか好きな(語根 pugn＝戦う)。often getting into fights が言い換え。Although で後半の calm and gentle と対比。docile は「従順な」、affable は「愛想のよい」、reticent は「無口な」。

8 **d veracity**
veracity＝真実性(ver＝真実)。矛盾だらけ→本当かどうか疑う、の因果。brevity は「簡潔さ」、solemnity は「厳粛さ」、opacity は「不透明さ」で、doubt の目的語として意味が通らない。

9 **d cogent**
cogent＝説得力のある。後半(すべての主張を丁寧な証拠で裏づける)が言い換え。specious は「もっともらしいが誤った」、tenuous は「根拠の薄い」、spurious は「偽の」で、すべてマイナス。

10 **a eke out**
eke out a living＝なんとか生計を立てる(少しずつ引き延ばす)。churn out は「大量に作る」、fend off は「撃退する」、gloss over は「取り繕う」で a living と組まない。

11 **c prop up**
prop up＝支える・てこ入れする(つっかい棒)。緊急融資で経営難の航空会社を支える。peter out・bow out・simmer down はどれも目的語をとらない自動詞の句動詞で、the airline を続けられない。

12 **a glossed over**
gloss over＝(問題を)取り繕う・さらっと流す。focusing instead on(代わりに～を強調)が根拠。pore over は「熟読する」、mull over は「じっくり考える」で instead と逆、snap up は「飛びついて買う」。

13 **b petered out**
peter out＝次第に消える。gradually と but(熱意の逆)が根拠で、目的語のない自動詞の位置。rake in(大金を稼ぐ)・tide over・fend off は目的語が必要。

14 **d ethically unacceptable**
since 以下(医師が患者を欺く必要がある)が理由。欺く→倫理的に許されない。医学的に不可欠・利益になる・科学的に証明済みは、since 以下の理由とつながらない。

15 **d deception may not be necessary for a placebo to work**
第1段落の通説(欺かないと効かない)を、正直に伝えても改善した実験が覆す。suggest に合わせて may で控えめ。本物の鎮痛剤より効くは本文にない言い過ぎ、最後は逆の結論。

16 **b That said**
前は効く理由の説明、後ろは批判者の慎重論。前を認めつつ逆の向きへ転じる That said(とはいえ)。Consequently は因果、By the same token は同じ論理、In other words は言い換えで、向きが合わない。

17 **d learning from the classical world had almost disappeared from Europe for centuries.**
第1段落 classical learning had all but vanished の言い換え(all but＝ほとんど)。ルネサンスの書き手は「呼び名の起源」で、文献を壊したとは書いていない。ローマ崩壊の原因は本文にない。

18 **b Religious communities helped to ensure that many classical writings survived.**
monasteries(修道院)→ Religious communities、copied and preserved ancient texts → ensure that classical writings survived の言い換え。シャルルマーニュは奨励した側で逆。翻訳したのはイスラム世界の学者で、主語のすり替え。

19 **c focusing on the elite may hide how difficult life became for most people.**
risks obscuring the hardships faced by ordinary people の言い換え。2つ目と3つ目は towns shrank と逆。最後は appears to have decreased(減ったようだ)を stopped completely と言い切った言い過ぎ。

20 **b A single label is unlikely to capture the varied experiences of the period.**
第4段落「誰の経験を表す呼び名か」「地域や立場で衰退にも活気にもなりうる」から1歩進めた推論。2つ目は多くの歴史家が使わない語で逆、3つ目は本文にない、最後は2歩以上の飛躍。

21 **c It is not yet known whether the drug is safe over long periods.**
has yet to be＝まだ～されていない(安全とも危険とも決まっていない)。証明済み・危険と判明はどちらも断定のし過ぎ。研究されていないとまでは言っていない。→ シートの『1級の正誤は「1語」で反転する』。

22 **a The city did not start inspecting its other bridges until the bridge collapsed.**
Only after A did B＝Aして初めてBした(not B until A)。倒置の only に注目。点検→崩落の順は逆、only を「その橋だけ」と読むのは誤読、念入りに点検したとは書かれていない。

23 **b The new road led to an increase in traffic.**
Far from ～ing＝～するどころか(逆の事実が続く)。渋滞は減らず、車が増えた。far を距離と読むのは誤り。減ったとする2つは Far from を読み落とした誤答。

24 **a The policy is better described as a missed opportunity than as a failure.**
not so much A as B＝AというよりむしろB。重点は B(機会を逃した)。完全な失敗は A を強めた誤読、成功したは「逃した」と逆。

25 **a Many economists doubted the proposal.**
be met with skepticism＝疑いの目で見られる。made the proposal は提案した側になり、提案を受けた側(met with)と立場が逆。無視したは反応がないことで別物、歓迎は逆。→ シートの『言い換え変換表』。