確認問題 367

英検準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

英検準1級リーディングの確認問題29問。語彙・長文の空所・内容一致と、具体→抽象の言い換えを解く。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　　／29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33秒が目安)

1 The company's decision to close the factory ＿＿ widespread anger among local workers.
a prolonged　b provoked　c presumed　d perceived

2 Despite the doctor's ＿＿ warnings, he continued to smoke heavily.
a stern　b humble　c vacant　d fragile

3 After weeks of negotiations, the two sides finally managed to ＿＿ out their differences and sign the contract.
a single　b iron　c weed　d phase

4 The professor was ＿＿ for his ability to explain complex theories in simple terms; students came from all over the country to attend his lectures.
a obsolete　b deprived　c exempt　d renowned

5 Since the new software was ＿＿ with older computers, many employees had to buy new ones.
a incessant　b incompatible　c indispensable　d inevitable

6 The heavy rain ＿＿ the search for the missing hikers, so rescue teams had to wait until the next morning.
a hampered　b enhanced　c fostered　d accelerated

7 Many people were ＿＿ of the politician's promise to cut taxes, as he had broken similar promises before.
a skeptical　b ashamed　c fond　d envious

8 Rather than making a hasty decision, the committee chose to ＿＿ the matter for another month.
a stave off　b own up to　c mull over　d pan out

9 The government took emergency measures to ＿＿ off an economic crisis.
a drag　b chip　c pan　d stave

10 The tiny island's ＿＿ location made it difficult to deliver food and medical supplies.
a abundant　b fertile　c lucid　d remote

11 He finally ＿＿ up to breaking the vase after his mother found the pieces under the sofa.
a brushed　b weeded　c followed　d owned

12 The scientist's findings ＿＿ the widely held belief that the disease was caused by poor diet.
a prolonged　b subordinated　c contradicted　d exempted

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

The Value of Boredom ／ For most people, boredom is an unpleasant feeling to be avoided. Today, with smartphones always within reach, people rarely have to experience it; a few seconds of waiting in line are enough to make many people check their messages. Some psychologists, however, argue that this habit may come at a cost. (1), boredom may play a useful role in people's lives. ／ In one type of experiment, participants are first given a dull task, such as copying numbers from a list, and are then asked to think of creative uses for an everyday object. Researchers have found that people who have just completed the boring task often come up with more ideas than those who skipped it. One explanation is that boredom (2). When the mind has nothing interesting to focus on, it begins to wander, and this mental wandering can lead to unexpected connections between ideas. ／ Not all researchers are convinced, however. Critics point out that many of these studies involved small groups of participants in laboratory settings, so it is unclear whether the results apply to everyday life. (3), even supporters of the idea do not recommend that people deliberately make themselves bored. Instead, they suggest that people resist the urge to fill every quiet moment with their phones.

13 (1)
a Even so　b As a result　c Similarly　d According to them

14 (2)
a is caused by a lack of sleep
b causes people to give up on creative work
c makes people concentrate harder on the task in front of them
d gives the mind a chance to explore freely

15 (3)
a In other words　b Even so　c On the contrary
d Perhaps for this reason

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

Rebuilding Oyster Reefs ／ [1] For centuries, oyster reefs were a common feature of coastal waters in many parts of the world. Built up over generations as young oysters attached themselves to the shells of older ones, these reefs provided shelter for fish and crabs. Oysters also feed by filtering tiny particles out of the water, so large reefs helped keep coastal waters clean. By the early twentieth century, however, many reefs had disappeared. Oysters were harvested in enormous numbers, and pollution from growing cities killed many of those that remained. ／ [2] In recent decades, scientists and environmental groups have been working to bring the reefs back. Because young oysters need a hard surface to settle on, one common

method is to place old oyster shells on the seabed. Some projects collect shells from seafood restaurants that would otherwise throw them away. This not only provides material for new reefs but also reduces the amount of waste sent to landfills. ／ [3] Supporters say that restored reefs can also protect coastlines. Reefs reduce the force of waves before they reach the shore, which can slow erosion. Some engineers believe that, in certain places, reefs could be a cheaper alternative to concrete sea walls, which are expensive to build and can harm marine life. ／ [4] Yet restoration is far from simple. Restored reefs can be wiped out by disease or by sudden changes in water conditions, and it may take years before it is clear whether a project has succeeded. Some scientists also warn that rebuilding reefs does little good if the pollution that destroyed them in the first place continues. In their view, restoration must go hand in hand with efforts to improve water quality.

16 According to the passage, why did many oyster reefs disappear?

a They were damaged by overharvesting and the effects of urban growth.

b Rising sea levels made the water too deep for oysters.

c They were removed to make room for concrete sea walls.

d Fish and crabs living in the reefs ate most of the young oysters.

17 What is one benefit of using shells from seafood restaurants?

a It is the only way to give young oysters a hard surface.

b It makes oysters from new reefs safer to eat.

c It allows restaurants to sell more oysters.

d It supplies material for reefs while reducing waste.

18 What do some engineers believe about oyster reefs?

a They grow faster when sea walls block the waves.

b In some places, they could protect coastlines more cheaply than concrete walls built along the shore.

c They should be built in front of every sea wall.

d They are less effective than concrete sea walls in every location.

19 What do some scientists warn about?

a Restoration projects should be stopped because they take too long.

b Improving water quality is less important than rebuilding reefs.

c Disease was the main reason that reefs disappeared in the past.

d Rebuilding reefs will achieve little unless the pollution that helped destroy them is also dealt with.

20 Which of the following statements is true?

a It may be years before people know whether a restoration project has worked.

b Most coastal cities have already replaced their sea walls with reefs.

c Oyster reefs were first created by humans to protect fish.

d Oysters clean the water by producing special chemicals.

Ⅳ 英文の内容を最も適切にまとめたもの(具体→抽象の言い換え)を選べ

21 Shops on the main street closed one after another, and young people moved to big cities to look for work.

a The town experienced an economic decline.

b The town's population grew rapidly.

c The town attracted many new businesses.

d Young people opened shops in the town.

22 The new drug turned out to cost three times as much to produce as the company had predicted.

a The drug proved more expensive to make than anticipated.

b The company predicted that the drug would fail.

c The drug was sold at three times its original price.

d The drug was cheaper to make than expected.

23 Many scientists refused to accept the results until other teams had obtained the same data.

a The findings were initially met with skepticism.

b Other teams failed to obtain the same data.

c The findings were immediately accepted.

d The scientists refused to share their data.

24 After a new law aimed at reducing traffic accidents came into force, the number of accidents hardly changed.

a Accidents increased because of the law.

b The law was revised several times.

c The law led to a sharp drop in accidents.

d The law was largely ineffective in reducing accidents.

25 People living near the planned airport held meetings and wrote letters to the government to stop the project.

a The government asked residents for advice.

b Local residents demanded a larger airport.

c Local residents objected to the project.

d The airport project was canceled.

Ⅴ 語根の意味をヒントに、与えられた文字で始まる1語を空所に入れよ

26 A fallen tree o＿＿＿ the road, so we had to take a different route.(ob-＝逆らって)

27 Doctors hope the new treatment will p＿＿＿ the lives of patients by several years.(pro-＝前へ)

28 Students with excellent grades are exe＿＿＿ from paying tuition.(ex-＝外へ)

29 The witness's story was not c＿＿＿, so the police did not believe him.(cred＝信じる)

1 **b provoked**
provoke anger＝怒りを引き起こす。コロケーションで決める。pro- で始まる語を並べたひっかけで、prolong は長引かせる、presume は推定する、perceive は知覚する。

2 **a stern**
Despite は予想に反する関係。強い警告にもかかわらず吸い続けた。stern＝厳しい。fragile(壊れやすい)、vacant(空いている)は warnings と組まない。

3 **b iron**
iron out＝(問題・意見の違いを)解決する。しわを伸ばすイメージ。weed out は不要な物を取り除く、phase out は段階的に廃止する、single out は選び出す。

4 **d renowned**
be renowned for ～＝～で有名だ。後半の「全国から学生が来た」が根拠。deprived は奪われた、exempt は免除された、obsolete は時代遅れの。

5 **b incompatible**
be incompatible with ～＝～と互換性がない。新しいパソコンを買うはめになった理由。in- で始まる語をそろえたひっかけ。indispensable は不可欠な。

6 **a hampered**
so 以下(翌朝まで待つしかなかった)が結果なので、雨は捜索を妨げた。hamper＝妨げる。enhance・foster・accelerate はどれも促進する向きで逆。

7 **a skeptical**
as 以下(前にも約束を破った)が理由なので、約束を疑った。be skeptical of ～＝～を疑っている。fond of は好き、envious of はうらやむ。

8 **c mull over**
Rather than(急いで決めるより)と対比になるのは「じっくり考える」。mull over＝熟考する。pan out はうまくいく(目的語をとらない)、own up to は非を認める。

9 **d stave**
stave off＝(危険・危機を)食い止める。off＝離す・防ぐ。緊急の対策の目的として自然。drag on(長引く)・chip in(出し合う)は off と組まない。

10 **d remote**
届けるのが難しいのは遠く離れているから。remote＝人里離れた。fertile は肥沃な、lucid は明快な、abundant は豊富な。

11 **d owned**
own up to ～＝(非を)認める。to の後は動名詞 breaking。brush up on は磨き直す、follow through on はやり遂げる。粒子の組み合わせまで覚える。

12 **c contradicted**
contra(反対に)＋dict(言う)＝矛盾する・反論する。新しい発見が通説をくつがえす、準1級の長文の定番の流れ。→ シートの『語根で割る』。

13 **d According to them**
them＝Some psychologists。前文の「この習慣には代償があると主張する」の中身を、後ろで心理学者の考えとして述べている。Even so は逆接、As a result は因果で、関係が合わない。

14 **d gives the mind a chance to explore freely**
直後の文(心がさまよい、思わぬ結びつきが生まれる)を一言にまとめた抽象化が正解。目の前の作業に集中するは「さまよう」と逆、創造をあきらめるは実験結果と逆。

15 **d Perhaps for this reason**
前の「日常に当てはまるか不明」が原因で、後ろの「支持者もわざと退屈することは勧めない」が結果。On the contrary は前の否定、In other words は言い換え。

16 **a They were damaged by overharvesting and the effects of urban growth.**
harvested in enormous numbers→overharvesting、pollution from growing cities→the effects of urban growth と抽象化した正解。魚やカニは礁に守られる側で、役割の逆転。

17 **d It supplies material for reefs while reducing waste.**
not only A but also B の A と B を1文にまとめた正解。the only way は one common method(よくある方法の1つ)の言い過ぎ。販売や食の安全は本文にない。

18 **b In some places, they could protect coastlines more cheaply than concrete walls built along the shore.**
in certain places→In some places、concrete sea walls→concrete walls built along the shore、cheaper alternative→more cheaply と言い換え。every を使った2つは in certain places を広げた言い過ぎ。

19 **d Rebuilding reefs will achieve little unless the pollution that helped destroy them is also dealt with.**
does little good if the pollution … continues(汚染が続けば効果が薄い)を unless(～しない限り)で裏返した正解。病気は今の再生礁の危険で、過去の消滅の原因ではない(時のすり替え)。水質の方が軽いは逆。

20 **a It may be years before people know whether a restoration project has worked.**
it may take years before it is clear whether a project has succeeded の言い換え。礁はカキが世代を重ねて作った。ほかの都市の話は本文になく、浄化はろ過によるもの。

21 **a The town experienced an economic decline.**
店の閉店と若者の流出という具体的な出来事を economic decline(経済の衰退)の一言にまとめた。2級は類義語の置きかえ、準1級は抽象度を上げる言い換えが増える。

22 **a The drug proved more expensive to make than anticipated.**
turned out→proved、predicted→anticipated。three times は製造費の数字で、販売価格にすり替えたダミーに注意。数字は「何の数字か」で照らす。

23 **a The findings were initially met with skepticism.**
until ～(～までは受け入れなかった)＝最初は疑われた。initially は「当初は」で、until 以下からその後に受け入れられたことがわかる。ほかのチームは同じデータを得たので failed は逆。

24 **d The law was largely ineffective in reducing accidents.**
hardly changed(ほとんど変わらなかった)＝had little effect＝largely ineffective。否定語 hardly を見落とすと逆の選択肢を選ぶ。増えたも本文と合わない。

25 **c Local residents objected to the project.**
people living near→local residents、集会と手紙で止めようとした→objected。計画が中止されたかは書かれておらず、結果を足した選択肢は誤り。

26 **obstructed**
ob(逆らって)＋struct(積む・建てる)＝道に積み上げて妨げる→obstruct。過去の話なので obstructed。

27 **prolong**
pro(前へ)＋long(長い)＝前へ長く伸ばす→延ばす・長引かせる。by several years(数年だけ)が延ばす幅を表す。助動詞 will の後なので原形。

28 **exempt／exempted**
be exempt from ～＝～を免除されている。ex(外へ)＋empt(取る)＝義務の外に取り出す。形容詞 exempt でも、動詞の受け身 exempted でもよい。

29 **credible**

cred(信じる)＋-ible(できる)＝信用できる。credit・incredible も同じ語根。so 以下(警察は信じなかった)が根拠。

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