確認問題
206

問題形式別 CHECK TEST

文挿入・段落整序問題の解き方 確認問題集

文挿入・空所補充・整序の確認問題22問。指示語・冠詞・つなぎ語を糸にして、位置と順番を根拠で決める。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／22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【 】内の文が入る最も適切な位置を（A）～（D）から選べ

1 【This change, however, created a new problem.】In the past, most people in the town worked on farms. (A) In the 1960s, several large factories were built near the river. (B) Many young people left farming and took jobs in the factories. (C) The river became so polluted that fish could no longer live in it. (D) Today, the town is working hard to clean it up.

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

2 【The device was so small that it could fit in a pocket.】Before the late 1970s, people usually listened to recorded music at home. (A) Then a Japanese company introduced a new device for playing cassette tapes. (B) Thanks to its size, people could enjoy music while walking or riding a train. (C) Soon, similar products were made by other companies around the world. (D)

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

3 【Another reason is that they are often cheaper than new ones.】Second-hand clothes are becoming popular among young people. (A) One reason is that buying used clothes is good for the environment. (B) Making new clothes uses a lot of water and energy. (C) For students with little money, this is a big advantage. (D) Some shops now sell only used clothing.

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

4 【Why do they do this?】Many birds fly thousands of kilometers every year. (A) In autumn, they leave cold northern areas and fly south. (B) The main reason is food. (C) In winter, it is hard for them to find insects and seeds in the north. (D) In spring, they return to have their young.

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

5 【For example, some hotels now use robots to carry bags to guests' rooms.】Robots are no longer found only in factories. (A) They are also starting to work in places where they serve people directly. (B) Restaurants, too, use them to bring food to tables. (C) Some experts, however, worry that robots will take away jobs from people. (D)

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

6 【This trend is expected to continue for the next twenty years.】Japan's population is getting older. (A) In 1990, about one in eight people was 65 or over. (B) Today, the figure is nearly one in three. (C) As a result, the country will need many more care workers in the future. (D)

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

7 【Emma, a high school student in Canada, decided to find out for her science project.】Do plants react to music? (A) She played music to some tomato plants every day and kept others in silence. (B) After two months, she found that the plants with music had grown slightly taller. (C) She says, however, that one small experiment is not enough to prove anything. (D)

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

8 【However, recent studies suggest that this is not true.】Many people believe that we use only ten percent of our brains. (A) Brain scans show that almost all parts of the brain are active at some point during the day. (B) Even during sleep, many areas continue to work. (C) The ten percent idea, then, is just a popular myth. (D)

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

9 【Instead, they mainly use it to keep in touch with friends.】A recent survey asked teenagers how they use social media. (A) Most of them said that they rarely post their own photos or messages. (B) Many also said that they had made new friends online. (C) Some, however, worried about spending too much time on their phones. (D)

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

◆ Ⅱ 空所に入る最も適切な文を選べ

10 Our school started a "no-phone lunch" rule last month. ——— Instead, they talk with their friends or read books. Many students say that lunch has become more enjoyable.

a This rule was canceled after only one week.

b Students are not allowed to use their phones during lunch.

c Students must bring their phones to every lunch.

d For example, students can use phones to read e-books.

11 There are two ways to get to the island. ＿＿ The other is to take a small plane, which is faster but much more expensive.

a One is to take a ferry, which takes about three hours.
b The first plane leaves at seven in the morning.
c Both of them are very cheap.　d Another is to swim across.

12 Learning a language with an app has many advantages. You can study anywhere, and many apps are free. ＿＿ For instance, it is difficult to practice real conversation with an app alone.

a For example, many apps are free.
b There are some disadvantages, however.
c In addition, apps help you practice conversation.
d Therefore, apps are the only way to learn a language.

13 Honeybees play an important role in farming. ＿＿ Without them, many fruits and vegetables would not grow. That is why scientists are worried about the recent decrease in the number of bees.

a However, they can be dangerous when they sting.
b They are not important for most farmers.
c They carry pollen from flower to flower.
d These animals are larger than most insects.

14 Many cities are building new bike lanes. ＿＿ It also helps reduce air pollution in city centers.

a They also make the streets more crowded with cars.
b This makes cycling safer for people who ride to work.
c These lanes are dangerous for cyclists.
d For example, cars are faster than bikes.

15 Mr. Tanaka retired from his job last year. ＿＿ He now spends his mornings working in his garden and his afternoons reading at the library.

a As a result, he has no time for hobbies.
b Before that, he had never worked.
c Since then, he has had much more free time.
d He still works at the office every day.

◆ Ⅲ 最初の文に続けて（A）～（C）((D))を並べる時、最も適切な順を選べ

16 Paper was invented in China about 2,000 years ago. (A) From there, it spread to Europe several centuries later. (B) Over time, the technique traveled west along trade routes to the Middle East. (C) At first, the method of making it was kept secret.

a C-B-A　b B-C-A　c C-A-B　d A-B-C

17 Last weekend, I tried to bake bread for the first time. (A) Instead, it came out hard and flat. (B) I followed a recipe I found online. (C) I expected it to be soft and light.

a B-A-C　b C-B-A　c B-C-A　d A-B-C

18 Some people think that failure is always bad. (A) In fact, many successful inventors failed hundreds of times before they succeeded. (B) This view, however, ignores what we can learn from our mistakes. (C) Each failure showed them what did not work and brought them closer to the answer.

a B-A-C　b A-B-C　c C-A-B　d B-C-A

19 Japan has a long history of earthquakes. (A) For this reason, buildings in Japan must follow strict safety rules. (B) These rules have helped many buildings survive strong earthquakes. (C) The country lies where several plates of the earth's surface meet.

a C-B-A　b A-B-C　c C-A-B　d A-C-B

20 Many students find it hard to remember new English words. (A) Then they should test themselves again a few days later. (B) A better method is to cover the meanings and try to recall them. (C) One reason is that they usually just read word lists again and again. (D) Students who study this way remember words for much longer.

a C-A-B-D　b C-B-A-D　c B-A-C-D　d B-C-A-D

◆ Ⅳ 問いに日本語で答えよ

21 【Both words are now used every day by English speakers around the world.】が入る位置を（A）～（D）から選び、決め手を説明せよ。Many Japanese words have come into English. (A) Sushi and karaoke are good examples. (B) Not all of them keep their original meaning, however. (C) In English, for instance, "futon" often means a kind of sofa bed. (D)

22 次の3文を正しく並べかえ、そう判断した手がかりを答えよ。(A) She soon realized that she had left her wallet at home. (B) When she got to the station, she tried to buy a ticket. (C) Yesterday Lisa planned to visit her grandmother in Nagoya.

解答・解説 文挿入・段落整序問題の解き方

1 **c (C)**
This change は「農業から工場の仕事へ」の変化をまとめて受ける。however の後の new problem が、直後の川の汚染につながる。前後両方とつながるのは (C) だけ。

2 **b (B)**
The device は直前の a new device を受ける(a→the)。後ろの Thanks to its size も「小さい」という挿入文の内容を受ける。→ シートの『冠詞 a → the』

3 **c (C)**
Another reason は1つ目の One reason とその説明の後。後ろの this is a big advantage の this が「安い」を受けるので (C)。(B) だと環境の説明が切れる。

4 **b (B)**
this は「秋に南へ渡る」行動全体を指す。問いの後には答えが続くので、The main reason is food の直前。→ シートの『問いと答え』

5 **b (B)**
For example は「人に直接サービスする場所」という主張の後。Restaurants, too(レストランも)は1つ目の例(ホテル)が先に出ている合図。一般→具体の順。

6 **c (C)**
This trend は「8人に1人→3人に1人」という変化を受けるので、2つの数字の後。結果の As a result(介護職が必要)はその後に来る。

7 **a (A)**
後ろの She が指す人物が、挿入文で初めて名前と説明つきで登場する。find out(確かめる)は直前の問い Do plants react to music? を受ける。固有名詞で人物を紹介してから代名詞 She で受ける流れ。

8 **a (A)**
this は「脳の10%しか使わない」という考えを指し、However で否定する。直後の脳スキャンの話がその根拠。一般論→But / However→筆者の主張、の型。

9 **b (B)**
Instead(その代わりに)は否定の後に来る。rarely post(ほとんど投稿しない)の後に「代わりに友達との連絡に使う」。Many also は前に別の回答があることを示す。

10 **b Students are not allowed to use their phones during lunch.**
後ろの Instead は否定の後に来る→「使えない」の文。they も students を受ける。中止された、は後ろの「楽しくなった」と合わない。→ シートの『前後の両方とつなぐ』

11 **a One is to take a ferry, which takes about three hours.**
two ways と The other(2つのうちのもう一方)の間には One(一方)が入る。Both are cheap は much more expensive と矛盾。

12 **b There are some disadvantages, however.**
後ろが For instance で始まる具体例(会話の練習が難しい)なので、空所はそれをまとめる主張。利点→however→欠点の流れ。→ シートの『抽象度をそろえる』

13 **c They carry pollen from flower to flower.**
前の「農業で重要」を具体化し、後ろの「いなければ実らない」につながるのは花粉を運ぶ話。However で始まる文は後ろの文と流れが合わない。

14 **b This makes cycling safer for people who ride to work.**
後ろの It also helps ～ は1つ目の利点の後に来る。This＝自転車レーンを作ること。危険・渋滞はマイナスで、also(～も)の追加と合わない。

15 **c Since then, he has had much more free time.**
Since then(それ以来)は前の retired(去年)を受け、後ろの庭仕事・読書の具体例につながる。毎日出勤・趣味の時間がない、は後ろと矛盾する。

16 **a C-B-A**
時系列の型。At first(最初は)→Over time(時がたつと)→From there(そこから)。From there は中東を受けるので B の直後。→ シートの『時系列』

17 **c B-C-A**
Instead(ところが代わりに)は「期待」の直後に来る→C-A の確実なペアを先に作る。残る B を前に置いて B-C-A。

18 **a B-A-C**
This view は最初の文の考えを受け、however で否定する。In fact の例(発明家)が続き、C の them は inventors を指す。一般論→反論→例→説明。

19 **c C-A-B**
These rules は A の strict safety rules を受ける→A-B のペア。For this reason の this は地震が多い原因(C)を受ける。原因→対策→効果の順。

20 **b C-B-A-D**
問題→原因(C)→よりよい方法(B、A better は C の読むだけの方法と比べている)→Then(A)→効果(D、this way がまとめて受ける)。

21 **(B)。Both words が直前の2語 sushi と karaoke を受け、後ろの however(ただし、元の意味を保たない語もある)が「定着している」に留保を加える流れになるから。**
採点ポイント:①Both words が受ける2語を挙げる(Both は2つの物が前に必要なので (A) には入らない)②後ろの however との関係(定着している→ただし意味が変わる語もある)に触れる。片方だけなら半分。

22 **C-B-A。Lisa という名前が出る C が最初(B・A の she は前に人物が必要)。切符を買おうとして(B)財布を忘れたことに気づく(A)、という時の流れ。**
採点ポイント:①代名詞 she で始まる文は先頭になれない ②時系列(駅に着く→気づく)。had left(過去完了)は家を出る前のこと、と言えれば十分。

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