確認問題
215

問題形式別 CHECK TEST

長文総合問題の解く順番テンプレート 確認問題集

長文総合の確認問題20問。段落ごとに読んで解き、全体の設問は最後に。表で解いて、裏で答え合わせ。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／ 20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 次の英文(第1・2段落)を読み、設問に答えよ

＊この長文は段落ごとに区切ってある。段落を読むたびにその範囲の設問を解き、本文全体の設問(Ⅴ)は最後に解くこと。[1] On a hot summer afternoon, the difference between a street with trees and a street without them is easy to feel. Under the leaves, the air is cooler, and the pavement does not burn your feet. For a long time, city planners treated trees mainly as decoration, something to be added after the roads and buildings were finished(ア). (1), many cities now see them as an essential part of their infrastructure, just like water pipes or bus lines. [2] The most obvious(イ) benefit of urban trees is shade. Concrete and asphalt absorb heat during the day and release it at night, (2) makes cities warmer than the surrounding countryside. Trees reduce this effect(ウ) in two ways. Their leaves block sunlight before it reaches the ground, and they release water into the air, which cools the area around them. As summers become hotter, this natural cooling is becoming more valuable.

1 What does the underlined part (ア) suggest about trees in the past?

a They were considered less important than roads and buildings.
b They were the most expensive part of city planning.
c They were planted before any roads were built.
d They were cut down to make room for buildings.

2 Choose the best word or phrase for (1).

a As a result　b In addition　c However　d For example

3 The underlined word (イ) is closest in meaning to ＿＿＿.

a hidden　b minor　c clear　d surprising

4 Choose the best word for (2).

a it　b which　c that　d what

5 下線部(ウ) this effect の内容として最も適切なものを選べ。

a 夏が年々暑くなること
b 都市が周りの田園地帯より暖かくなること
c 木の葉が日光をさえぎること　d 木が空気中に水を放出すること

6 According to paragraph [2], how do trees cool the area around them?

a By blocking sunlight and releasing water into the air.
b By replacing the concrete and asphalt on the streets.
c By making cities warmer than the countryside.
d By absorbing heat during the day and releasing it at night.

◆ Ⅱ 続き(第3段落)を読み、設問に答えよ

[3] Trees also seem to benefit people's minds. Several studies have suggested that people who can see green spaces from their windows tend to feel less stressed. One study even found that hospital patients with a view of trees recovered somewhat(エ) faster than those who faced a wall. However, researchers are careful to point out that these studies show a connection, not necessarily a cause. People who live near parks may also have (3) incomes or healthier lifestyles.

7 Choose the best word for (3).

a smaller　b lower　c fewer　d higher

8 The underlined word (エ) is closest in meaning to ＿＿＿.

a always　b slightly　c never　d much

9 Which of the following is true according to paragraph [3]?

a People who live near parks always have healthier lifestyles.
b A link between green views and lower stress has been found, but trees may not be the direct cause.
c Studies have proven that trees directly reduce people's stress.
d Every hospital patient with a view of trees recovered faster.

◆ Ⅲ 続き(第4段落)を読み、設問に答えよ

[4] Planting trees is not as simple as it sounds. A young tree needs regular watering for several years, and its roots can damage sidewalks and underground pipes if it is planted in the wrong place. It is not the number of trees planted but the number that survive that matters.(オ) In some cities, a large share(カ) of newly planted trees die within a few years because nobody takes care of them.

10 下線部(オ)を和訳せよ。

11 下線部(カ) share に最も近い意味の英語1語を、次から選んで書け:part ／ price ／ kind ／ opinion

12 第4段落で筆者が挙げている、木を植える際の問題点を2つ、日本語で説明せよ。

◆ Ⅳ 続き(第5段落)を読み、設問に答えよ

[5] There is also a question of fairness. In many cities, wealthy neighborhoods have far more trees than poorer ones, so the people who most need cool, green streets

are often the least likely to have them. (A) Some cities have started to give priority to(キ) neighborhoods with few trees. (B) Others ask local residents to help choose where trees should go and to water them during their first years. (C) Trees, it seems, grow best when a community decides to look after(ク) them together. (D)

13 次の1文を入れるのに最も適切な位置を(A)～(D)から選べ。
Fortunately, this situation is beginning to change.
a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

14 下線部(キ)の意味として最も適切なものを選べ。
a ～に費用を負担させる　b ～を後回しにする　c ～を優先する
d ～から木を移す

15 下線部(ク) look after に最も近い意味のものを選べ。
a look up to　b take after　c search for　d take care of

◆ V 本文全体について、最も適切なものを選べ(全段落を読み終えてから解く)

16 Which of the following agrees with the passage?
a Poorer neighborhoods usually have more trees than wealthy ones.
b Trees help cool cities, but growing them successfully takes long-term care.
c Planting trees is the only way to make cities cooler.
d City planners have always seen trees as being as important as water pipes.

17 Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a benefit of urban trees?
a They provide shade on hot days.
b They raise the value of nearby houses.
c They may help people feel less stressed.
d They make the air around them cooler.

18 Which would be the best title for the passage?
a The Long History of Cities Around the World
b How to Plant a Tree in Your Own Garden
c Urban Trees: Their Benefits and the Challenges of Growing Them
d Hospital Patients and the View from Their Windows

19 The author's attitude toward urban trees is best described as ＿＿＿.
a interested only in the history of city planning
b convinced that trees can solve every urban problem
c strongly opposed to planting more trees
d supportive, but realistic about the difficulties

20 What does the author suggest in the last paragraph?
a Trees are more likely to do well when local people help care for them.
b Cities should stop planting trees in poorer neighborhoods.
c Residents should not be involved in choosing where trees go.
d Wealthy residents should pay for all the trees in a city.

解答・解説 長文総合問題の解く順番テンプレート

1 **a　They were considered less important than roads and buildings.**
道路や建物が「終わった後に付け足す物」＝おまけ扱い。直前の mainly as decoration の言い換え。下線部の言い換えは、その段落を読んだ時に前後の文脈で解く。→ シートの『設問の種類→いつ解く→手がかり』

2 **c　However**
For a long time（昔は）飾り扱い⇔ many cities now（今は）不可欠、という対比なので逆接。つなぎ語の空所は前後の文の論理（逆接・因果・追加）で決める。

3 **c　clear**
obvious＝明らかな＝clear。第1段落の「木陰は涼しいと誰でも感じる」とも合う。hidden（隠れた）は反対の意味。

4 **b　which**
前の内容全体（熱を吸収して夜に放出すること）を受ける，which。コンマの後に that は使えず、it では接続詞がなく文がつながらない。文法の空所は出てきた時にその場で解く。

5 **b　都市が周りの田園地帯より暖かくなること**
指示語は直前の文を見る。木が「減らす（reduce）」ものなので、直前の makes cities warmer の内容。葉や水の働きは減らす「方法」の側。

6 **a　By blocking sunlight and releasing water into the air.**
熱を吸収・放出するのはコンクリートとアスファルト。本文の語句をそのまま使って主語をすり替えた典型的な誤答。→ シートの『最後に解く設問の選択肢の切り方』主語・対象のすり替え

7 **d　higher**
直前の「関連はあっても原因とは限らない」の具体例。緑の近くに住む人は、そもそも収入が高く健康的な生活を送っている可能性がある、という別の説明。or healthier と同じ向きの語が入る。

8 **b　slightly**
somewhat＝いくぶん・やや＝slightly。much faster だと程度が強くなりすぎる。程度を表す語は内容一致でも狙われる。

9 **b　A link between green views and lower stress has been found, but trees may not be the direct cause.**
本文は connection, not necessarily a cause。proven・directly は因果のすり替え、Every・always は言い過ぎ。本文の suggested・tend to・may と比べる。

10 **重要なのは植えられた木の数ではなく、生き残る木の数である。**
It is not A but B that ～ の強調構文（～なのは A ではなく B だ）。A＝the number of trees planted、B＝the number that survive。that matters を「重要だ」と訳し、It を「それ」と訳さない。

11 **part**
a large share of ～＝～の大きな割合・かなりの部分。share は「分け合う」のほかに名詞で「割合・分け前」。新しく植えた木のかなりの部分が枯れる、という文脈で決める。

12 **若い木は数年間、定期的に水をやる必要があること。植える場所を誤ると、根が歩道や地下の管を傷めること。**
regular watering for several years と roots can damage ～ if planted in the wrong place の2点。「水やり」「根の被害」と要素をメモしてから清書する。文末は「～こと。」でそろえる。

13 **a　(A)**
this situation が指す「豊かな地域ほど木が多い不公平」の直後で、変化の具体例（Some cities ～／Others ～）の前。文挿入は指示語とつなぎ語を手がかりに、段落を読み終えてから解く。

14 **c　～を優先する**
give priority to ～＝～を優先する。木の少ない地域を優先して植える、という流れで、直前の不公平を正す動きと合う。

15 **d　take care of**
look after＝世話をする＝take care of。前文の water them（水をやる）とも合う。look up to は「尊敬する」、take after は「似ている」。

16 **b　Trees help cool cities, but growing them successfully takes long-term care.**
[2] と [4] の内容。always は「昔は飾り扱い」と時がずれる、Poorer ～ は [5] と逆、the only way は本文に書いていない言い過ぎ。選択肢ごとに本文に戻って照合する。

17 **b　They raise the value of nearby houses.**
日陰・冷却は [2]、ストレスは [3]。家の値段の話は本文にない。NOT の問題は設問の NOT に印を付け、本文にある3つを消していく。

18 **c　Urban Trees: Their Benefits and the Challenges of Growing Them**
利点（[2][3]）と課題（[4][5]）の両方をカバーする。病院の話は [3] の一部だけで狭すぎ、都市の歴史は広すぎ。→ シートの『最後に解く設問の選択肢の切り方』主旨は広すぎず狭すぎず

19 **d　supportive, but realistic about the difficulties**
利点を認めつつ、[3] では因果の断定を避け、[4] では植樹の難しさを指摘している。every urban problem は言い過ぎ。

20 **a　Trees are more likely to do well when local people help care for them.**
最後の文 grow best when a community decides to look after them together の言い換え。正解は本文の語句をそのまま使わず言い換えていることが多い。ほかは本文にないか逆の内容。

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