確認問題
389

TOEIC・IELTS・TOEFL CHECK TEST

IELTS Writing Task 2（エッセイ）の型と表現 確認問題集

IELTS Writing Task 2 の確認問題26問。構成・つなぎ語・語彙・誤りの訂正を解き、最後に250語のエッセイを書く。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／ 26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 エッセイの構成として最も適切なものを選べ

1 設問が Discuss both views and give your own opinion. のとき、本論の組み方として最も適切なものはどれか。

a 本論1でA説、本論2でB説と自分の立場を書く
b 本論1・2とも、自分が賛成する説の理由だけを書く
c 本論1で原因、本論2で解決策を書く
d 両方の説を紹介し、自分の意見は書かない

2 設問 Do the advantages of this trend outweigh the disadvantages? に対する序論の立場の文として最も適切なものはどれか。

a Although this trend has some drawbacks, I believe its benefits are far more significant.
b In my opinion, I think that this trend has some advantages.
c This essay will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this trend.
d There are many advantages and many disadvantages, so it depends on the situation.

3 次の段落の空所に入る主題文として最も適切なものはどれか。

＿＿＿ When everyone wears the same clothes, students from poorer families are less likely to feel embarrassed, and fewer students are teased about their appearance.

a One major advantage of school uniforms is that they reduce visible differences between students from different backgrounds.
b In conclusion, uniforms should be banned in all schools.
c However, uniforms can be expensive for some families.
d Many schools around the world require students to wear uniforms.

4 序論・本論で「対面授業の方が効果的だ」と主張してきたエッセイの結論として最も適切なものはどれか。

a In conclusion, another important point is that remote learning reduces traffic.
b In conclusion, it depends on the student, so I cannot decide which is better.
c In conclusion, although remote learning offers flexibility, I believe face-to-face classes remain more effective for most students.
d In conclusion, remote learning has good points and bad points.

◆ Ⅱ 空所に入る最も適切なもの、または最も適切な文を選べ

5 Many young people now shop online. ＿＿＿, small local shops are struggling to survive.

a For instance　b As a result　c Nevertheless　d In contrast

6 Public transport is cheaper than driving. ＿＿＿, it produces far less pollution per passenger.

a Moreover　b In conclusion　c Otherwise　d However

7 Admittedly, online courses are convenient. ＿＿＿, they cannot fully replace face-to-face teaching.

a Therefore　b Similarly　c For example　d However

8 Task 2 にふさわしい文体の文として最も適切なものはどれか。

a It's obvious that kids don't get enough exercise.
b It is clear that many children do not get enough exercise.
c Everyone knows that kids never exercise these days.
d Kids, like, don't really exercise a lot.

9 Spending too much time on screens can have a ＿＿＿ effect on children's sleep.

a detriment　b beneficial　c detrimentally　d detrimental

10 Working part-time allows students to ＿＿＿ valuable experience.

a gain　b take　c make　d do

11 Governments spend ＿＿＿ money on healthcare every year.

a a few　b a large number of　c a great deal of　d many

◆ Ⅲ 下線部のうち誤りを含むものを1つ選べ

12 There is(A) growing(B) evidence that a sedentary(C) lifestyle increase(D) the risk of heart disease.

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

13 Despite(A) the government has introduced new laws, the number of(B) traffic accidents has(C) not fallen significantly(D).

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

14 Governments should provide more(A) funding for scientific(B) research, as(C) it can leads(D) to new medical treatments.

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

15 A large number of(A) students is(B) now choosing to study abroad(C) in order to(D) improve their language skills.

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

16 Advertising has(A) a significant(B) influence to(C) what children want to buy(D).

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

17 Since 2015, the cost of housing rose(A) dramatically(B) in many(C) large cities, making(D) it difficult for young people to buy homes.

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

◆ Ⅳ 下線部をシートの「格上げ」の語で言い換えるとき、空所に入る1語を書け（最初の文字で始める）

18 Regular exercise is good for mental health. = Regular exercise is b_____ to mental health.

19 The new policy will have a big impact on the economy. = The new policy will have a s_____ impact on the economy.

20 It is very important that children learn to swim. = It is c_____ that children learn to swim.

21 Research shows that sleep affects memory. = Research d_____ that sleep affects memory.

22 Air pollution is a serious problem in many cities. = Air pollution is a serious i_____ in many cities.

◆ Ⅴ 書いて答えよ

23 次の設問の序論を2文（背景＋立場）で書け。Some people believe that university education should be free for all students. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

24 次の主題文に続けて、説明と具体例で段落を完成させよ（3〜4文）。One reason why cities should build more cycling lanes is that they encourage healthier lifestyles.

25 設問「子ども向けのジャンクフードの広告を禁止すべきか」に賛成の立場で、反対意見を認めてから押し返す1文を書け。

26 次の設問に250語以上で答えよ。In many countries, young people are spending more and more time on their smartphones. Why is this happening? Is it a positive or negative development?

1 **a　本論1でA説、本論2でB説と自分の立場を書く**
両論型はA説・B説・自分の意見の3つがそろって初めて答えになる。片方の説だけでは問いの主要部分が欠け、意見の書き忘れは致命傷。原因と解決策は別の設問タイプ。

2 **a　Although this trend has some drawbacks, I believe its benefits are far more significant.**
問いは「どちらが上か」なので、比べた結論を序論で言い切る。利点・欠点を論じると予告するだけ、it depends で逃げる文は立場がない。In my opinion, I think は前置きの重複。

3 **a　One major advantage of school uniforms is that they reduce visible differences between students from different backgrounds.**
主題文は段落の中心の主張。後ろの「貧しい家庭の生徒が恥ずかしい思いをしにくい」を一般化している。事実の紹介だけの文は主張にならず、費用の話は後ろと逆、結論は段落の頭に来ない。

4 **c　In conclusion, although remote learning offers flexibility, I believe face-to-face classes remain more effective for most students.**
結論は譲歩＋同じ立場の再確認。新しい論点(交通)を足すのは結論の役割ではなく、it depends は立場の変更。「良い点も悪い点もある」は立場がぼやける。→ シートの『明確な立場を示し、展開する』

5 **b　As a result**
ネット通販が増えた→地元の店が苦しい、は因果関係。Nevertheless は前と逆の結論、In contrast は2つの対比、For instance は具体例を導く。

6 **a　Moreover**
「安い」に「汚染が少ない」という同じ向きの利点を追加している。However は逆接、Otherwise は「さもなければ」、In conclusion は結論を導く表現で、別の利点を足すこの位置には合わない。

7 **d　However**
Admittedly(確かに)で相手の意見を認め、However で押し返すのが譲歩の型。Therefore は結果、Similarly は同様の追加、For example は具体例で、反論につながらない。

8 **b　It is clear that many children do not get enough exercise.**
短縮形を避け、kids→children、many で範囲を限った中立の文体。短縮形と kids は口語的、Everyone・never は言い過ぎ、like は話し言葉のつなぎ。

9 **d　detrimental**
have a detrimental effect on ～＝～に悪影響を与える。名詞の前には形容詞。detriment は名詞、detrimentally は副詞。beneficial は「有益な」で too much と意味が合わない。

10 **a　gain**
gain experience が自然なコロケーション(語の組み合わせ)。make・do・take は experience と組まない。get の格上げとして gain を使う。→ シートの『語彙の格上げ』

11 **c　a great deal of**
money は不可算名詞なので a great deal of。a large number of・many・a few は可算名詞の複数形に使う。a lot of の格上げは可算・不可算で使い分ける。

12 **d　(D)**
that 節の主語 a sedentary lifestyle は三人称単数なので increases。evidence は不可算で There is は正しい。sedentary は「座りがちな」。

13 **a　(A)**
despite は前置詞なので、後ろに S V の文を直接置けない。接続詞 Although にする。accidents は可算で the number of は正しく、単数扱いで has も合っている。

14 **d　(D)**
助動詞 can の後は動詞の原形なので lead。理由の接続詞 as(～なので)、funding・research(ともに不可算)の使い方は正しい。

15 **b　(B)**
a large number of ～ は複数扱いなので are。the number of ～(～の数)なら単数扱い。abroad は副詞なので前置詞を付けない。

16 **c　(C)**
have an influence on ～＝～に影響を与える。effect・impact も on をとる。advertising は不可算で has は正しい。

17 **a　(A)**
since 2015(2015年から今まで)は今につながる変化なので現在完了 has risen にする。making it difficult for ～ to do は結果を表す分詞構文で正しい。

18 **beneficial**
be beneficial to／for ～＝～にとって有益だ。advantageous も「有利な」の意味で使えるが、健康には beneficial が自然。

19 **significant／substantial**
a significant／substantial impact。big は口語的で幅が広い。どちらも s で始まるので両方正解。量の多さには substantial、重要さには significant が向く。

20 **crucial**
It is crucial that S (should) V＝～は極めて重要だ。crucial は very important の意味を1語で持つので、very は付けない。essential も同じ形で使える。

21 **demonstrates**
demonstrate＝証拠で示す・実証する。主語が Research(三人称単数)なので -s が要る。より控えめに言うなら indicates／suggests。

22 **issue**
a serious issue＝深刻な問題。難題の意味なら challenge(face a challenge)。problem を繰り返さないための言い換えとしても使う。

23 **In many countries, the cost of a university degree has risen sharply, and many students graduate with large debts. I strongly agree that higher education should be free, because it gives every talented young person an equal chance to succeed.**
採点ポイント:1文目は話題の背景を設問の言い換えで(university education→higher education など)。2文目で立場を言い切る。一般論の前置きを長くしない。反対・部分賛成の立場でも可。

24 **When safe cycling routes are available, many people choose to ride to work or school instead of driving. This builds regular exercise into their daily routines without requiring extra time. For example, a student who cycles to school for twenty minutes each way gets more than three hours of exercise a week. As a result, the wider use of bicycles could help reduce problems such as obesity.**
採点ポイント:説明→具体例→段落のまとめの順。例は数字や場面で具体的に(20分×往復×5日で3時間超)。主題文から話をそらさない。For example の後は完全な文。

25 **While it is true that parents are mainly responsible for what their children eat, advertising makes it much harder for them to say no.**

採点ポイント：While it is true that ～, … か Admittedly, ～. However, … の譲歩の型。認める内容（親の責任）と押し返す内容（広告の影響）が対になっている。

26 **In recent years, smartphones have become an essential part of young people's lives, and many teenagers now spend several hours a day looking at their screens. This essay will explain why this is happening and argue that, on balance, it is a negative development. ／ The main reason for this trend is that smartphones now combine almost every activity that young people enjoy. A single device allows them to chat with friends, watch videos, play games and keep up with the news. In addition, many apps are designed to hold users' attention for as long as possible, for example by recommending one short video after another. As a result, a teenager who intends to check a message for a minute can easily end up scrolling for an hour. ／ Although smartphones have some clear benefits, such as giving students instant access to information, I believe that heavy use does more harm than good. Firstly, time spent on screens often replaces activities that are vital for healthy development, such as sleep, exercise and face-to-face conversation. A student who uses a phone in bed late at night is likely to feel tired and find it harder to concentrate in class the next day. Secondly, constant comparison with others on social media can damage young people's self-confidence, since the images they see are often carefully edited. ／ In conclusion, young people spend so much time on smartphones mainly because these devices offer endless entertainment and are designed to be hard to put down. While they can be useful tools, I believe excessive use is a negative development because it harms young people's health and well-being.（269語）**

採点ポイント：問いが2つなので、本論1で理由、本論2で評価と1段落ずつ答える。2つ目の答え（negative）は序論でも示す。Although で利点を認めてから押し返す。結論は新しい論点を入れずに言い換える。

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