確認問題
350

時事英語 CHECK TEST

試験に出る時事英語BEST100【2027年度入試対策】 確認問題集

時事英語BEST100の確認問題34問。ニュース英文の空所・言い換え・内容一致で入試の読み方を体験する。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　　／34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 空所に入る最も適切なものを選べ

1 As food and energy prices kept rising, the central bank raised interest rates to ＿＿ inflation.
a curb　b welcome　c cause　d boost

2 Experts warn that AI-generated videos showing politicians saying things they never said, known as ＿＿, could mislead voters.
a algorithms　b deepfakes　c chatbots　d echo chambers

3 Because the number of young workers is shrinking, many companies in the care and delivery industries are facing a serious labor ＿＿.
a market　b surplus　c shortage　d union

4 As the typhoon approached, the city ＿＿ an evacuation order for all coastal areas.
a held　b issued　c lifted　d cut

5 Some countries have ＿＿ tariffs on imported steel to protect their own industries.
a elected　b agreed　c issued　d imposed

6 Japan's ＿＿ population means that there will be fewer workers to support each retired person.
a booming　b aging　c growing　d rising

7 Aid groups called for a ＿＿ so that food and medicine could safely reach civilians in the war zone.
a ceasefire　b referendum　c landslide　d recession

8 Only 45 percent of eligible voters went to the polls, so the ＿＿ was the lowest in the town's history.
a referendum　b landslide　c coalition　d turnout

9 Many historic cities now suffer from ＿＿: huge numbers of tourists crowd the streets and push up rents for local residents.
a decarbonization　b overtourism　c inbound tourism　d protectionism

10 Scientists say that extreme weather events such as heatwaves and ＿＿ rain are becoming more frequent.
a torrential　b light　c moderate　d gentle

11 Some companies make their products look eco-friendly in advertisements without actually reducing their environmental impact. This practice is called ＿＿.
a greenwashing　b automation　c fact-checking　d decarbonization

◆ Ⅱ 下線部の意味に最も近いものを選べ

12 The government plans to <u>phase out</u> fossil fuels by 2040.
a suddenly ban　b import more　c gradually stop using　d increase the use of

13 Many families are worried about <u>the cost of living</u>.
a the length of people's lives　b the price of luxury goods　c the money needed for basics such as food and housing　d the cost of medical treatment

14 The ruling party won the election <u>by a landslide</u>.
a by a narrow margin　b by a very large margin　c with the help of a coalition　d after a recount

15 The minister stressed the importance of <u>multilateralism</u> in solving global problems.
a reliance on military power
b competition between two rival nations
c cooperation among many countries
d decisions made by one powerful country

16 Experts fear that social media can trap users in <u>echo chambers</u>.
a tools for checking whether news is true
b places where people argue loudly with strangers
c spaces where people hear only views similar to their own
d rooms used for recording music

17 The new program aims to close the <u>digital divide</u> between urban and rural areas.
a the difference in population size　b the gap in average income　c the border between two regions　d the gap in access to the internet and digital technology

18 The country fell into a <u>recession</u> last year.
a a serious shortage of workers　b a sudden rise in prices　c a period of economic decline　d a large natural disaster

◆ Ⅲ 次の架空のニュース英文を読み、設問に答えよ

After a strong earthquake hit the coastal city of Port Alden last week, false posts spread quickly on social media. One widely shared video claimed that a dam had collapsed, but it was later found to be a (1) made with AI. City officials say that most people who shared such posts were not trying to deceive anyone; they simply wanted to warn their friends. In other words, much of what spread was <u>misinformation</u>(ア) rather than disinformation. Even so, the false reports caused confusion, and some residents ignored the official evacuation (2). The city now plans to work with local

newspapers to strengthen fact-checking and to teach residents to check the source of information before sharing it.

19 空所(1)に入る最も適切なものを選べ。
a chatbot　b data breach　c deepfake　d summit

20 空所(2)に入る最も適切なものを選べ。
a order　b tariff　c ceasefire　d turnout

21 下線部(ア)の misinformation が、この文脈で指すものとして最も適切なものを選べ。
a accurate information released by city officials
b false information spread on purpose to deceive people
c false information spread without any intention to deceive
d personal information stolen in a cyberattack

22 本文の内容と一致するものを1つ選べ。
a The city has already finished teaching residents how to check sources.
b City officials believe most of the posts were spread to deceive people.
c A dam in Port Alden collapsed after the earthquake.
d Most people who shared the false posts wanted to warn others.

23 本文によれば、偽の投稿がもたらした影響として正しいものを1つ選べ。
a Some residents did not follow the instructions to leave.
b The city decided to shut down social media.
c Many residents moved away from Port Alden.
d Local newspapers stopped reporting on the earthquake.

◆ Ⅳ 日本語に合うように空所に適語を入れよ

24 中央銀行は金利を引き下げた。The central bank ＿＿＿ interest rates.

25 円はドルに対して下落した(円安になった)。The yen ＿＿＿ against the dollar.

26 日本は少子化に直面している。Japan is facing a ＿＿＿ birthrate.

27 その地震の後、何度も余震があった。There were several ＿＿＿ after the earthquake.

28 日本の平均寿命は世界でも最も長い部類に入る。Life ＿＿＿ in Japan is among the highest in the world.

29 国連は戦争の被害を受けた人々に人道支援を行った。The UN provided ＿＿＿ aid to people affected by the war.

30 外交交渉は数か月続いた。(diplomacy を適切な形にして)
＿＿＿ talks continued for months.

◆ Ⅴ 下線部のうち誤りを含むものを1つ選べ

31 The number of(A) children are(B) steadily(C) decreasing in(D) Japan.
a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

32 The typhoon caused(A) many damages(B) to(C) houses along(D) the coast.
a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

33 Food prices(A) are(B) so expensive(C) that many families are struggling(D).
a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

34 Several countries imposed(A) sanctions to(B) the country because(C) it had violated international(D) law.
a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

1 **a curb**
curb inflation＝インフレを抑える。金利を上げるのは物価上昇を抑えるため。boost(押し上げる)は目的と逆。→ シートの『動詞とセットで覚える』。

2 **b deepfakes**
AIで作った偽の映像・音声＝deepfake。chatbot は対話型AI、algorithm は計算手順、echo chamber は似た意見だけが響き合う空間。

3 **c shortage**
labor shortage＝人手不足。the number of young workers is shrinking が根拠。surplus(余剰)は逆の意味。

4 **b issued**
issue an evacuation order＝避難指示を出す。lift は「解除する」で、台風が近づいている状況と合わない。

5 **d imposed**
impose tariffs on ～＝～に関税を課す。impose sanctions on(制裁を科す)と同じ動詞。自国産業を守る＝保護主義 protectionism。

6 **b aging**
aging population＝高齢化する人口。fewer workers to support each retired person が根拠。growing・booming・rising は人口が増える意味で矛盾する。

7 **a ceasefire**
ceasefire＝停戦。戦闘地域に物資を安全に届けるために求めるもの。recession は景気後退、referendum は国民投票、landslide は圧勝。

8 **d turnout**
voter turnout＝投票率。有権者の45%しか投票に行かなかった＝投票率が低い。go to the polls＝投票に行く。

9 **b overtourism**
overtourism＝観光公害。コロンの後が定義になっている。inbound tourism(訪日観光)は観光客の流入そのもので、問題の意味は含まない。

10 **a torrential**
torrential rain＝豪雨。extreme weather の例なので激しい雨。light・gentle・moderate はどれも弱い～中程度の雨。

11 **a greenwashing**
greenwashing＝見せかけの環境配慮(whitewash＝ごまかす＋green)。実際は減らしていない、が決め手。decarbonization は本当の脱炭素化。

12 **c gradually stop using**
phase out＝段階的に廃止する。phase(段階)を踏んで減らすので suddenly ban は誤り。phase in(段階的に導入する)が反対。

13 **c the money needed for basics such as food and housing**
cost of living＝生活費(食費・住居費など暮らしに必要なお金)。living を「寿命」と取ると life expectancy の意味と混同する。

14 **b by a very large margin**
win by a landslide＝圧勝する(landslide は本来「地すべり」)。by a narrow margin(僅差で)は逆。

15 **c cooperation among many countries**
multilateralism＝多国間主義(multi 多く＋lateral 側の)。一国で決める unilateralism(単独行動主義)が対になる。

16 **c spaces where people hear only views similar to their own**
echo chamber＝似た意見だけが反響し合う空間。algorithm のおすすめ機能とセットで、分断 polarization の原因として出る。

17 **d the gap in access to the internet and digital technology**
digital divide＝情報格差(ネットやIT機器を使える人と使えない人の差)。所得格差は income inequality。

18 **c a period of economic decline**
recession＝景気後退。fall into a recession の形で出る。物価の急上昇は inflation、人手不足は labor shortage。

19 **c deepfake**
made with AI で、ダムが崩れたという偽の映像＝deepfake。data breach は情報漏えいで、映像を作ることではない。

20 **a order**
evacuation order＝避難指示。地震の後、偽情報の混乱で一部の住民が避難指示に従わなかった、という流れ。

21 **c false information spread without any intention to deceive**
直前の「だますつもりはなく、友人に警告したかった」を In other words でまとめた語。わざと流すのは disinformation。→ シートの『紛らわしい時事語』。

22 **d Most people who shared the false posts wanted to warn others.**
simply wanted to warn their friends の言い換え。ダム崩壊は偽情報の中身、deceive は本文と逆、has already finished は plans(予定)を完了にした時のずれ。

23 **a Some residents did not follow the instructions to leave.**
some residents ignored the official evacuation order の言い換え(ignore→did not follow、evacuation→leave)。ほかの3つは本文に書かれていない。

24 **cut／lowered／reduced**
金利を下げる＝cut[lower]interest rates。上げるは raise。cut は過去形も cut。

25 **weakened／fell／dropped**
円安＝the yen weakens against the dollar。The yen became cheap. は不自然。→ シートの『英作文で落とす！時事語のミス』。

26 **declining／falling**
少子化＝declining birthrate(低下する出生率)。reducing は「(何かを)減らしている」の意味になるので不可。

27 **aftershocks**
aftershock＝余震(after＋shock)。several の後なので複数形。本震は main shock。

28 **expectancy**
life expectancy＝平均寿命(expect＝予期する)。「健康寿命」は healthy life expectancy。

29 **humanitarian**
humanitarian aid＝人道支援。human(人間)→humanitarian(人道的な)。provide とセットで覚える。

30 **Diplomatic**
名詞 talks を修飾するので形容詞 diplomatic(外交の)。diplomacy(外交)、diplomat(外交官)とアクセントの位置がそれぞれ違う。

31 **b　(B)**

主語は The number(数)なので単数扱いの is。「子どもが減る」を Children are decreasing とするのも誤り。a number of ～(多くの～)は複数扱い。

32 **b　(B)**

damage(損害)は不可算名詞で many・複数形は不可。caused serious damage to にする。damages は「損害賠償金」の意味になる。

33 **c　(C)**

price は high／low で表す。expensive は物(food など)が主語のとき。Food is so expensive that ～ なら正しい。

34 **b　(B)**

impose sanctions on ～＝～に制裁を科す。前置詞は on。impose A on B(B に A を課す)の型は tariffs・taxes でも同じ。

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