確認問題
361

時事英語 CHECK TEST

入試長文で狙われやすい時事テーマ20と論点 確認問題集

時事テーマ20の確認問題25問。架空の論説文で「利点→懸念→条件つき結論」の型と筆者の主張をつかむ。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／25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 次の英文を読み、問いの答えとして最も適切なものを選べ

1 Many schools now allow students to use generative AI. It can explain difficult ideas in simple language and give quick feedback. However, if students let AI write their essays, they will never learn to organize their own thoughts. Schools should therefore teach students to use AI as a tool for thinking, not as a replacement for it. ／ 問:筆者の主張に最も近いものはどれか。

a Schools should ban the use of AI completely.
b Feedback from AI is usually wrong.
c Students should use AI to support their own thinking, not to replace it.
d AI writes better essays than students do.

2 Many supermarkets now charge for plastic bags, and many shoppers bring their own bags. This is a good start. Still, plastic bags make up only a small part of all plastic waste. Unless companies reduce plastic packaging and governments improve recycling systems, the problem will not be solved by individual efforts alone. ／ 問:筆者の主張に最も近いものはどれか。

a Current recycling systems are good enough.
b Changes by companies and governments are also necessary.
c Shoppers should stop bringing their own bags.
d Charging for plastic bags has solved the problem.

3 Solar and wind power produce little carbon dioxide, but their output depends on the weather. Nuclear power can supply electricity steadily, but it raises concerns about safety and waste. Because every energy source has weaknesses, countries need to combine several sources rather than depend on just one. ／ 問:筆者の主張に最も近いものはどれか。

a Nuclear power has no serious problems.
b Wind power produces a lot of carbon dioxide.
c Countries should depend only on solar power.
d Countries should use a mix of energy sources.

4 Supporters of space exploration say it leads to new technology and inspires young people to study science. Critics, on the other hand, argue that the huge sums spent on it could be used instead to solve problems on Earth, such as poverty. Both sides agree, however, that space debris is a growing problem that must be addressed. ／ 問:賛成派と批判派が一致している点はどれか。

a Poverty is more important than science.
b Space exploration inspires young people.
c Space debris needs to be dealt with.
d Space exploration costs too much.

5 In some workplaces, employees hesitate to talk about mental health problems because they fear being seen as weak. This stigma prevents many people from getting help early. Companies can change this by training managers to listen and by making counseling easy to use. ／ 問:本文によれば、早い段階で助けを求めない人がいるのはなぜか。

a They worry that others will think they are weak.
b Counseling is too expensive for them.
c They do not have any health problems.
d Their managers are always too busy.

6 A small island has become very popular with tourists, and local shops are earning more than ever. At the same time, residents complain about crowded buses and rising rents. The island now plans to introduce a tourist tax and use the money to improve public transportation. ／ 問:本文の内容と一致するものはどれか。

a The island plans to spend tax money on public transportation.
b Residents are pleased with the crowded buses.
c The island has already stopped accepting tourists.
d Local shops are earning less because of tourists.

◆ Ⅱ 空所に入る最も適切なものを選べ

7 _____ the one hand, social media helps people stay connected. On the other hand, it can make them feel lonely.

a By　b On　c In　d At

8 A new airport would create many jobs. _____, it would destroy the habitats of many birds.

a On the other hand　b As a result　c In other words
d For example

9 The new rules may be costly at first, but ＿＿＿ they will save money.
a in the first place b in the long run c by chance d at once

10 Whether AI helps or harms students ＿＿＿ on how they use it.
a depends b consists c results d decides

11 Who should ＿＿＿ the cost of reducing emissions: rich countries or poor countries?
a save b earn c bear d raise

12 Some people believe that individual effort is enough to protect the environment. ＿＿＿, many experts argue that changes in laws are also needed.
a For instance b Similarly c However d Therefore

◆ Ⅲ 下線部の意味に最も近いものを選べ

13 Submitting an essay written by AI as your own work goes against <u>academic integrity</u>.
a honesty in study and research b the ability to get high grades
c the rules of grammar d the freedom to choose a school

14 Fear of <u>stigma</u> stops some people from seeking help.
a a serious illness b negative judgment from others
c high medical costs d a lack of free time

15 The city offers free language classes to support the <u>integration</u> of immigrants.
a staying separate from local people b finding cheaper housing
c returning to their home countries
d becoming part of the local society

16 <u>Habitat destruction</u> is the biggest threat to many species.
a the spread of disease among animals
b damage to the places where animals and plants live
c changes in animals' behavior d hunting animals for food

17 The café has stopped using <u>single-use plastics</u> such as straws.
a plastic items that are thrown away after one use
b recycled plastic c plastic that can be used many times
d plastic made from plants

18 The company set a <u>quota</u> for women in management positions.
a a limit on working hours
b a fixed share that must be reached c a training program
d a special bonus

◆ Ⅳ 次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ

Since remote work became common, some workers have left big cities for rural towns, where housing is cheaper and nature is close at hand. Supporters say this trend could slow depopulation in the countryside. Critics point out, however, that only certain jobs can be done from home, so the trend may benefit office workers more than others. Some cities are trying a different approach: the "15-minute city," in which people can reach shops, schools and clinics within about 15 minutes on foot or by bicycle. Whether such ideas succeed (1) on careful planning, but they show that the way we live and work is changing.

19 空所(1)に入る最も適切なものを選べ。
a depends b consists c results d insists

20 批判する人々が指摘している点として最も適切なものを選べ。
a Remote work makes office workers less productive.
b Housing in rural towns is too expensive.
c Rural towns do not want new residents.
d Not everyone can benefit, because only some jobs can be done from home.

21 本文の「15-minute city」の説明として最も適切なものを選べ。
a a city where everyday services are within about 15 minutes on foot or by bike
b a city built within 15 years
c a city where people work only 15 minutes from home
d a city that can be crossed by car in 15 minutes

22 本文の内容と一致するものを1つ選べ。
a Housing is more expensive in rural towns than in big cities.
b The 15-minute city requires everyone to own a car.
c Supporters think remote work may help rural areas keep their populations.
d All workers can now work from home.

23 最終文から読み取れる筆者の考えとして最も適切なものを選べ。
a People should return to big cities.
b These ideas have already failed.
c These ideas can work only if they are planned carefully.
d The way people live will never change.

◆ Ⅴ 次の問いに英語で答えよ

24 日本語を英語に直せ：AIは生徒の思考を支えるべきで、代わりになるべきではない。

25 Should high school students be allowed to use generative AI for homework? 理由を1つ以上挙げ、30語程度で答えよ。

1 **c Students should use AI to support their own thinking, not to replace it.**
利点→However で懸念→therefore で結論、の型。主張は最後の文。全面禁止は「道具として使え」と矛盾し、AI の作文の優劣は本文にない。→ シートの『生成AIと教育』。

2 **b Changes by companies and governments are also necessary.**
Still(それでも)の後が主張。Unless ～(～しない限り)で企業・政府の変化が必要と述べる。「解決した」は a good start の言い過ぎ。

3 **d Countries should use a mix of energy sources.**
それぞれの長所と短所を並べ、Because 以下で結論。combine several sources rather than depend on just one の言い換え。特定の電源だけを推す選択肢は本文と矛盾する。

4 **c Space debris needs to be dealt with.**
Both sides agree の後が一致点(must be addressed＝対処されなければならない)。費用の多さは批判派だけ、若者への刺激は賛成派だけの意見。

5 **a They worry that others will think they are weak.**
fear being seen as weak の言い換え。This stigma(このような偏見)が直前の内容をまとめている。費用や上司の忙しさは本文にない。

6 **a The island plans to spend tax money on public transportation.**
use the money to improve public transportation の言い換え。shops は earning more(逆)、住民は不満(逆)、観光客の受け入れ停止は本文にない。

7 **b On**
On the one hand, ～. On the other hand, ～.＝一方では～、他方では～。両論を並べる定番の型で、前置詞は on。

8 **a On the other hand**
雇用(利点)と生息地の破壊(懸念)の対比なので On the other hand。As a result は因果、In other words は言い換え。

9 **b in the long run**
in the long run＝長い目で見れば。at first(最初は)との対比で、短期の損と長期の得を比べる型。in the first place は「そもそも」。

10 **a depends**
depend on ～＝～次第である。条件つき結論の定番(It depends on how we use it.)。consist of・result in と前置詞で区別する。

11 **c bear**
bear the cost＝費用を負担する(bear＝重荷を負う)。気候変動の費用負担(climate justice)の論点で出る。raise は「上げる」。

12 **c However**
「個人の努力で十分」と「法律の変化も必要」は対立するので逆接。筆者の主張は However の後に出やすい。→ シートの『型で読む』。

13 **a honesty in study and research**
academic integrity＝学問上の誠実さ(integrity＝誠実さ・高潔さ)。AI 作文を自分の物として出す不正の文脈で出る。

14 **b negative judgment from others**
stigma＝偏見・汚名(周囲からの否定的な見方)。stop A from ～ing＝Aが～するのを妨げる。メンタルヘルスの論点の頻出語。

15 **d becoming part of the local society**
integration＝(社会への)統合(integrate＝まとめて一つにする)。語学支援で地域社会になじむこと。separate は逆。

16 **b damage to the places where animals and plants live**
habitat destruction＝生息地の破壊(habitat＝生息地)。biodiversity loss(生物多様性の喪失)の主な原因として出る。

17 **a plastic items that are thrown away after one use**
single-use plastics＝使い捨てプラスチック(1回使って捨てる)。such as straws が具体例。reusable(再利用できる)が対になる語。

18 **b a fixed share that must be reached**
quota＝割り当て(一定の割合・数)。女性管理職などの割合を義務づける制度がクオータ制で、ジェンダー平等の論点で出る。

19 **a depends**
Whether ～ depends on …＝～かどうかは…次第だ。条件つきの結論の型。consist of・result in・insist on はどれも意味が合わない。

20 **d Not everyone can benefit, because only some jobs can be done from home.**
only certain jobs can be done from home, so … benefit office workers more than others の言い換え。地方の住宅は cheaper なので最後の選択肢は逆。

21 **a a city where everyday services are within about 15 minutes on foot or by bike**
in which 以下が定義:店・学校・診療所に徒歩か自転車で約15分。車では移動の手段が違い、仕事場だけの話でもない。

22 **c Supporters think remote work may help rural areas keep their populations.**
could slow depopulation(過疎化を遅らせうる)の言い換え。All workers は only certain jobs と矛盾、住宅費は逆、車は on foot or by bicycle と矛盾。

23 **c These ideas can work only if they are planned carefully.**
succeed … depends on careful planning＝計画次第で成功する。but 以下の「暮らし方は変わりつつある」とも合う。賛否を断定せず条件をつける型。

24 **AI should support students' thinking, not replace it.**
採点ポイント:support と replace の対比／not replace it で「代わりにならない」。AI should help students think, not think for them. も可。

25 **Yes, but with limits. AI can explain difficult ideas and give quick feedback. However, students should write their own answers, because homework is meant to develop their own thinking.**
採点ポイント:立場を最初に示す／利点→However で懸念→条件つき結論の型／because で理由。No の立場でも、理由が明確なら同等に評価する。