確認問題
254

共通テスト CHECK TEST

共通テストの論説文・記事問題（後半の大問）の解き方 確認問題集

論説文・記事の確認問題20問。段落の役割、旧説→新説、意見文の構成、年表・数値の照合を第7・8問型で。

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【第7問型】あなたは「退屈」についての発表を準備している。次の文章を読み、問いに答えよ

[1] Most people try to avoid boredom. When we have nothing to do, we quickly reach for our smartphones. [2] For a long time, boredom was seen as a waste of time, something that children in particular should be protected from. [3] However, some recent studies suggest that boredom can actually be useful. In some experiments, people who were first given a dull task, such as copying long lists of numbers, later produced more creative ideas than people who had not done the task. [4] Why does this happen? When the mind is not busy, it starts to wander. This wandering allows us to connect ideas that seem unrelated, which is an important part of creativity. In other words, boredom gives the brain time to think freely. [5] This does not mean that we should try to be bored all day. But putting down our phones for a few minutes and letting our minds wander may help us find new ideas. Parents, too, might give their children some free time without planned activities.

1 段落 [2] の役割として最も適切なものはどれか。

a 提案　b 新しい考え（新説）　c 以前の考え（旧説）　d 具体例

2 筆者が読み手への提案をしている段落はどれか。

a [2]　b [4]　c [5]　d [3]

3 スライドのタイトル「Boredom: ＿＿＿」に入れるのに最も適切なものはどれか。

a How to Use Smartphones Wisely
b A Complete Waste of Time　c Copying Long Lists of Numbers
d A Hidden Source of Creativity

4 What was found in the experiments described in [3]?

a All the people in the experiments used smartphones.
b People who were not bored had more creative ideas.
c Copying numbers made people too tired to think.
d People who did a dull task first later had more creative ideas.

5 According to [4], why can boredom lead to creativity?

a Bored people sleep longer at night.
b Boredom makes people work harder.
c A wandering mind can link ideas that seem unrelated.
d Bored people use their smartphones less.

6 Which best summarizes the writer's main point?

a Boredom is a waste of time and should be avoided.
b Allowing ourselves some unplanned time can help us find new ideas.
c Children should not be allowed to use smartphones.
d We should try to be bored all day.

Ⅱ【第8問型】「高校は生徒にボランティア活動を義務づけるべきか」という意見文を書く。5人の意見と資料を読み、問いに答えよ。あなたの立場（POSITION）：Schools should require students to do volunteer work.

A（teacher）：Volunteering helps students understand problems in their community. However, if it is required, some students may do it only to follow the rule, without any real interest. ／ B（parent）：I support the idea. My son used to be shy, but after helping at a nursing home, he became more confident talking with adults. ／ C（student）：Students are already busy with club activities and exams. Required volunteer hours would leave us less time to rest. ／ D（city official）：Many local groups need more help. If schools required volunteering, these groups would get support, and students could learn skills that will be useful in their future jobs. ／ E（university professor）：Studies often show that volunteering improves communication skills, but most of the students in those studies chose to volunteer. It is not clear whether the same benefits appear when volunteering is required. ／ Source：In a survey of 400 local groups in the city, 72% said they did not have enough volunteers.

7 あなたの立場（POSITION）を支持する2人の組み合わせはどれか。

a B and E　b B and D　c A and C　d C and D

8 Both A and E mention ＿＿＿.

a a possible problem with making volunteering required
b skills that are useful in future jobs
c a shy student who became more confident
d students' busy schedules

9 Which reason would best support your POSITION?

a Some students may volunteer without real interest.
b Students would have less time to rest.
c It is unclear whether the benefits appear when volunteering is required.
d Local groups that need help could receive support.

10 Source の内容をまとめた文として最も適切なものはどれか。

a 72% of students want to volunteer, so schools should support them.

b Nearly three quarters of the groups have enough volunteers, so required volunteering is not necessary.

c Nearly three quarters of the groups lack volunteers, so required volunteering could help them.

d More than 90% of the groups lack volunteers, so required volunteering could help them.

◆ Ⅲ 段落の役割・論理のサインに注意して、問いに答えよ

11 Many people think that cats are not loyal to their owners. ＿＿＿, a recent study found that cats can form strong bonds with the people who care for them.

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

12 The town planted 5,000 trees, built new bike lanes, and banned cars from its main street. In short, ＿＿＿.

a cars became more popular in the town

b the town planted 5,000 trees　c the town stopped all traffic

d the town worked hard to improve its environment

13 There are several ways to save water at home. First, take shorter showers. Next, fix any leaking taps. Another way is to collect rainwater for the garden. Finally, run the washing machine only when it is full. 本文で挙げられていない方法はどれか。

a Repairing leaking taps　b Watering the garden less often

c Taking shorter showers　d Using rainwater in the garden

14 Some animals use tools. For instance, certain birds use sticks to catch insects hidden in trees. 鳥の例は何を示すために挙げられているか。

a Insects hide from birds.　b Sticks are found in trees.

c Birds mainly eat insects.　d Some animals use tools.

15 Heavy rain fell for three days. As a result, the river flooded. 内容に合うものはどれか。

a The river flooded before the rain began.

b The flood caused the heavy rain.

c It rained because the river was full.

d The rain caused the river to flood.

16 スライドの空欄：Ways to Stay Healthy — ＿＿＿（e.g. walking, cycling, swimming）

a A balanced diet　b Swimming　c Regular exercise

d Enough sleep

◆ Ⅳ【第7問型】町の橋の歴史についての記事を読み、問いに答えよ

The first bridge across the river was a wooden one built in 1890. It was washed away by a flood in 1923, and for the next seven years, people crossed the river by boat. A stone bridge was completed in 1930. As traffic increased, the stone bridge became too narrow, so it was replaced by a wider steel bridge in 1985. Today, about 20,000 vehicles cross the bridge every day, twice as many as in 1990.

17 記事の内容を表す年表として最も適切なものはどれか。

a 1890 木の橋 → 1923 洪水で流失 → 1930 鉄の橋 → 1985 石の橋

b 1890 木の橋 → 1923 洪水で流失 → 1930 石の橋 → 1985 鉄の橋

c 1890 石の橋 → 1923 洪水で流失 → 1930 木の橋 → 1985 鉄の橋

d 1890 木の橋 → 1923 石の橋 → 1930 洪水で流失 → 1985 鉄の橋

18 How long did people cross the river by boat?

a Thirty-three years　b Fifty-five years　c Forty years

d Seven years

19 About how many vehicles crossed the bridge each day in 1990?

a 20,000　b 40,000　c 2,000　d 10,000

20 Why was the stone bridge replaced?

a Boats could not pass under it.

b It was too narrow for the growing traffic.

c It was made of wood.　d It was washed away by a flood.

解答・解説 共通テストの論説文・記事問題(後半の大問)の解き方

1 **c 以前の考え(旧説)**
For a long time, … was seen as(長い間〜と見なされてきた)は旧説の合図。直後の [3] が However で覆す。旧説を筆者の主張として選ばないよう、段落に「旧」とメモする。

2 **c [5]**
[5] の may help us・Parents, too, might give… が提案。[3] は研究の結果、[4] は理由の説明。段落の役割を記号でメモしておけば、設問の行き先がすぐ決まる。

3 **d A Hidden Source of Creativity**
However 以降の主張(退屈は創造性に役立ちうる)をまとめた言い方。Waste of Time は覆された旧説、数字の書き写しは実験の具体例。タイトルは全体を覆う抽象的な言い方を選ぶ。

4 **d People who did a dull task first later had more creative ideas.**
退屈な作業をした人の方が、後で創造的なアイデアを多く出した。比べる2者の向きを逆にした選択肢は比較のすり替え。疲れやスマホの話は実験の結果として書かれていない。

5 **c A wandering mind can link ideas that seem unrelated.**
This wandering allows us to connect ideas that seem unrelated の言い換え(connect→link)。Why does this happen? の問いかけの直後が理由の段落。他の3つは本文に根拠がない。

6 **b Allowing ourselves some unplanned time can help us find new ideas.**
[3]〜[5] の主張をまとめた言い方。旧説(waste of time)は覆されている。all day は [5] の This does not mean… で否定された言い過ぎ。スマホ禁止は述べていない。

7 **b B and D**
B は I support the idea と体験、D は団体への支援と将来の技能を挙げて賛成。A と E は義務化への懸念、C は反対。反対の人を1人でも入れたら×なので、1人ずつ立場と照合する。

8 **a a possible problem with making volunteering required**
A は「義務だと興味なしにやる生徒が出る」、E は「義務の場合に同じ効果が出るかは不明」で、どちらも義務化の問題点。忙しさは C、将来の技能は D、内気な息子は B だけの話。

9 **d Local groups that need help could receive support.**
D の意見で、義務化の利点。残りの3つは C・A・E の義務化への懸念で、反対側の理由。どちらの立場の理由も本文にあるので、POSITION と照合して選ぶ。

10 **c Nearly three quarters of the groups lack volunteers, so required volunteering could help them.**
72%=nearly three quarters(75%弱)で、足りないと答えた団体の割合。逆の向き、生徒の割合へのすり替え、90%超は数字の誤り。データと結論の両方を確かめる。

11 **c However**
前の文は「多くの人の思い込み(旧説)」、後ろは研究で覆す新説なので逆接の However。主張は However の後。In short はまとめ、As a result は因果。

12 **d the town worked hard to improve its environment**
In short の後は、前の具体的な取り組みをまとめた要点。5,000本の植樹は具体例の1つにすぎない。全交通の停止は main street だけの話を広げた言い過ぎ。

13 **b Watering the garden less often**
First・Next・Another・Finally で4つ。庭の水やりを減らすは、garden の語を使った本文にない項目。列挙は番号を振って数え、本文にないものを除く。

14 **d Some animals use tools.**
For instance の前の文が主張で、鳥の例はそれを支える具体例。例そのものの内容(虫を食べる)ではなく、何の例かを押さえる。

15 **d The rain caused the river to flood.**
As a result の前が原因(雨)、後ろが結果(洪水)。原因と結果を逆にした選択肢は因果のすり替えの定番。

16 **c Regular exercise**
walking・cycling・swimming をまとめると exercise(運動)。Swimming は具体例の1つ、食事と睡眠は別の健康法。見出しの空欄は具体→抽象の言い換えが正解になりやすい。

17 **b 1890 木の橋 → 1923 洪水で流失 → 1930 石の橋 → 1985 鉄の橋**
本文の年と出来事を1つずつ年表に置き換えて照合する。誤答は年と出来事の組み合わせ、または橋の材料を入れかえて作られている。

18 **d Seven years**
for the next seven years(1923〜1930)。期間は本文に数字で書かれていることも、年の差から計算させることもある。33年は1890〜1923の木の橋の時代。

19 **d 10,000**
今の20,000台は1990年の twice(2倍)なので、1990年は10,000台。基準は as の後の1990年。2倍をかけて40,000にする誤りに注意。

20 **b It was too narrow for the growing traffic.**
As traffic increased, … became too narrow, so… が理由。洪水で流されたのは木の橋。別の橋の出来事を入れかえた誤答に注意し、主語(the stone bridge)を確認する。

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