確認問題 173

長文読解 CHECK TEST

入試に出るディスコースマーカーBEST80(例文つき) 確認問題集

ディスコースマーカーの確認問題29問。短い英文の空所・組み合わせ・主張の読み取りで「道路標識」を使いこなす。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／29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 Electric cars produce no exhaust gas. ＿＿＿, they are not completely clean, because the electricity they use is often made by burning fossil fuels.
a As a result　b For example　c Moreover　d However

2 Learning a musical instrument improves concentration. ＿＿＿, it can help children make friends who share the same interest.
a Moreover　b Nevertheless　c Instead　d In contrast

3 Many animals use tools. Crows, ＿＿＿, bend wires into hooks to pick up food.
a for instance　b otherwise　c nevertheless　d in contrast

4 The bridge was old and dangerous. ＿＿＿, the city decided to replace it.
a Therefore　b Instead　c However　d For example

5 Tom didn't go to college after high school. ＿＿＿, he started working at his uncle's restaurant.
a Similarly　b Moreover　c Therefore　d Instead

6 The problem is not that students are lazy. ＿＿＿, they simply have too many things to do.
a Consequently　b Rather　c Moreover　d Likewise

7 I didn't find the movie boring. ＿＿＿, it was one of the most exciting films I've ever seen.
a On the other hand　b In contrast　c On the contrary　d Otherwise

8 In the north, winters are long and snowy. ＿＿＿, the south enjoys mild weather all year round.
a Moreover　b In contrast　c That is　d On the contrary

9 Many young people are moving to big cities. ＿＿＿, small towns are losing their schools and shops.
a Nevertheless　b For example　c As a result　d Instead

10 Keep your password secret; ＿＿＿, someone may get into your account.
a similarly　b moreover　c therefore　d otherwise

11 The hotel was a little far from the station. ＿＿＿, it was clean and comfortable, and we enjoyed our stay.
a In other words　b Therefore　c Instead　d Still

12 Dolphins are mammals; ＿＿＿, they breathe air and feed their babies milk.
a however　b otherwise　c instead　d in other words

13 Don't be too hard on yourself. You're still learning, ＿＿＿.
a at last　b in the end　c after all　d finally

14 Some people enjoy working in teams, ＿＿＿ others prefer to work alone.
a therefore　b whereas　c unless　d despite

15 ＿＿＿ the heavy traffic, we arrived at the airport on time.
a Because of　b Unless　c Although　d Despite

◆ Ⅱ 文法的に正しい文を1つ選べ

16 テーマ:however・although・despite の使い方
a It was raining, however we went out.
b Despite of the rain, we went out.
c It was raining; however, we went out.
d Although it was raining, but we went out.

17 テーマ:in spite of・despite の後ろの形
a In spite of feeling tired, she kept studying.
b In spite she felt tired, she kept studying.
c Despite she felt tired, she kept studying.
d Although feeling tired, but she kept studying.

◆ Ⅲ 英文中の空所(A)(B)に入る語句の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを選べ

18 Many people believe that breakfast is the most important meal of the day. (A), opinions are now more divided. Some experts argue that what we eat matters more than when we eat it. (B), a healthy lunch may do us more good than a sugary breakfast.
a (A) However (B) For example
b (A) Moreover (B) For example
c (A) However (B) On the contrary　d (A) Therefore (B) Instead

19 Smartphones have made our lives more convenient. (A), we can pay for things, read the news and talk to friends with a single device. (B), many people now find it hard to spend even an hour without checking their phones.
a (A) In contrast (B) Therefore
b (A) For instance (B) In other words
c (A) However (B) As a result
d (A) For instance (B) On the other hand

20 Reading on paper and reading on a screen are not the same. (A) we read on paper, we can easily remember where on the page a piece of information was. (B), on a screen the text keeps moving as we scroll, so this kind of memory is weaker.

a (A) Although (B) Similarly　b (A) When (B) By contrast
c (A) Unless (B) Therefore　d (A) When (B) Likewise

21 (A) it is true that playing video games for hours every day is unhealthy, moderate play can actually improve problem-solving skills. (B), video games are not simply a waste of time.

a (A) While (B) In short　b (A) Because (B) In short
c (A) While (B) For example　d (A) Unless (B) Instead

◆ Ⅳ 英文を読んで、問いの答えとして最も適切なものを選べ

22 Many people say that you need talent to become a good writer. It is true that some people seem to write well naturally. However, most good writers say that they improved by writing every day and accepting criticism. Talent may help at first, but practice is what really counts. 問:筆者の主張に最も近いものは。

a よい書き手になるには生まれつきの才能が必要だ
b 才能のある人は練習をしなくてもよい
c 批判を受けると文章は上達しにくい
d 文章の上達には才能よりも日々の練習が大切だ

23 Working from home saves commuting time, and many workers enjoy the freedom it brings. On the other hand, it can be lonely, and some people find it hard to separate work from private life. All in all, working from home suits some people better than others. 問:筆者の考えに最も近いものは。

a 在宅勤務には長所と短所があり、人によって向き不向きがある
b 在宅勤務をすると通勤時間が長くなる
c 在宅勤務は孤独なので、やめるべきだ
d 在宅勤務は誰にとっても理想的な働き方だ

24 Why do so many students stay up late? One reason is that they have a lot of homework. This is not the main problem, however. In a recent survey, most students who go to bed late said that the main reason was the time they spend on their phones. 問:本文によると、夜更かしの主な原因は何か。

a 宿題の多さ　b スマートフォンを使う時間　c 部活動の疲れ
d 朝の授業の早さ

◆ Ⅴ 空所に適切な1語を入れよ

25 He forgot to set his alarm. That is ＿＿ he was late for the exam.

26 Many shops in this town close early. This is ＿＿ most of their customers are elderly and shop in the morning.

27 You can use my laptop, ＿＿ that you don't eat near it.

28 Only one student, ＿＿ Ken, answered all the questions correctly.

29 In ＿＿ to English, she can speak Spanish and Chinese.

1 **d　However**
前は「排ガスゼロ（よい点）」、後ろは「完全にクリーンではない」で逆向き→逆接。Moreover だと同じ向きの追加になってしまう。

2 **a　Moreover**
集中力が上がる＋友達ができる、と同じ向きの長所を積み上げる→追加。In contrast は性質の違う2つを比べるときに使う。

3 **a　for instance**
「道具を使う動物」の具体例としてカラスを出す→例示。for instance は文中に挟める。→ シートの『例示』

4 **a　Therefore**
古くて危険（原因）→架け替えを決定（結果）。因果の矢印が前から後ろへ向くので therefore。

5 **d　Instead**
前の否定（大学に行かなかった）の後に、実際にしたことを出す→instead（その代わりに）。

6 **b　Rather**
not A の後で「むしろ B」と本当の主張に訂正する→rather。前に否定文が来るのが目印。

7 **c　On the contrary**
前の否定（退屈ではない）をさらに強めて正反対を言う→on the contrary（それどころか）。2者の比較ではないので in contrast は不可。

8 **b　In contrast**
北と南の2者を比べている→in contrast（対照的に）。on the contrary は前の内容を打ち消すときだけで、比較には使わない。

9 **c　As a result**
若者が都会へ移る（原因）→町から学校や店が消える（結果）。Nevertheless は予想と逆の結果に使う。

10 **d　otherwise**
otherwise＝さもなければ。前の指示（秘密にせよ）を守らなかった場合の結果が続く。

11 **d　Still**
文頭の Still, は逆接「それでも」。駅から遠い（欠点）→それでも快適だった。「まだ」と訳さない。

12 **d　in other words**
「哺乳類だ」を「空気を吸い、子に乳を与える」と具体的に言い直している→言い換え。前が難しくてもここで取り返せる。

13 **c　after all**
文末の after all＝なにしろ～だから（理由を添える）。finally・at last は「ついに」で文意に合わない。

14 **b　whereas**
whereas は2つの節を対比する接続詞。despite は前置詞で節を続けられない。therefore は副詞でカンマだけでつなげない。

15 **d　Despite**
後ろが名詞なので前置詞。渋滞→間に合った、は逆向きなので譲歩の despite。Although は節を続ける接続詞。

16 **c　It was raining; however, we went out.**
however は副詞なので、セミコロンかピリオドで文を区切る。although と but は二重に使わない。despite に of は付かない。

17 **a　In spite of feeling tired, she kept studying.**
in spite of・despite は前置詞なので、後ろは名詞か動名詞。節を続けるなら although を使い、but は付けない。

18 **a　(A) However (B) For example**
(A) 一般論「朝食が最重要」の後に「意見が分かれる」で逆接。(B)「何を食べるかが大事」の具体例として昼食と朝食を比べている→例示。

19 **d　(A) For instance (B) On the other hand**
(A)「便利になった」の具体例→例示。(B) 便利さとは別の側面（手放せない）を出す→on the other hand。言い換えではないので in other words は不可。

20 **b　(A) When (B) By contrast**
(A)「紙で読むときは」と条件・時を示す。(B) 紙と画面の2者を比べ、違いを強調→by contrast。Similarly・Likewise は同じ向きの例。

21 **a　(A) While (B) In short**
(A) While it is true ～＝確かに～だが（譲歩→主節が主張）。(B) 前の内容をまとめて結論→in short。具体例ではないので For example は不可。

22 **d　文章の上達には才能よりも日々の練習が大切だ**
一般論→It is true（譲歩）→However（主張）の黄金パターン。主張は However と but の後ろ。「才能が必要」は冒頭の一般論で、筆者の考えではない。

23 **a　在宅勤務には長所と短所があり、人によって向き不向きがある**
長所→On the other hand で短所→All in all（全体として）で総合評価。結論は all in all の後ろ。片方だけを取り上げた選択肢は誤り。

24 **b　スマートフォンを使う時間**
宿題は One reason として挙がるが、文中の however で「主な問題ではない」と打ち消される。主な原因はその後ろのスマホ。

25 **why**
That is why＋結果＝だから～なのだ。前の文が理由（目覚ましを忘れた）、後ろが結果（遅刻）。

26 **because**
This is because＋理由＝これは～だからだ。前の文が結果（早く閉まる）、後ろが理由。that is why と向きが逆。

27 **provided／providing／assuming**
provided (that) ～＝～という条件で（as long as に近い）。providing (that) も同じ意味。assuming (that)（～とすれば）も可だが、条件を示すのは provided が定番。

28 **namely**
namely＝すなわち。前の one student の中身（名前）を具体的に示す。

29 **addition**
in addition to＋名詞＝～に加えて。to は前置詞なので、動詞なら -ing（in addition to speaking ～）。

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