確認問題
199

長文読解 CHECK TEST

長文読解 直前チェックリスト50 確認問題集

長文読解の直前チェック問題23問。論理・選択肢の×の型・長文・構文を、本番形式でひととおり確かめる。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／23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 The plan sounded good on paper. ＿＿＿, it proved almost impossible to carry out.

a Moreover　b Therefore　c For instance　d However

2 Bees are essential to farming. ＿＿＿, many fruits and vegetables could not grow without them.

a However　b In fact　c Otherwise　d Instead

3 Some birds fly thousands of kilometers every year, ＿＿＿ others spend their whole lives in one small area.

a so that　b whereas　c because　d unless

4 Most of the participants did not enjoy the program at first. ＿＿＿, several later said that it had changed their lives.

a Nevertheless　b In other words　c Therefore　d For example

5 The museum is not a place to simply look at old objects; ＿＿＿, it is a place where visitors can make things themselves.

a otherwise　b similarly　c rather　d consequently

◆ Ⅱ 本文の内容と一致するものを1つ選べ

6 Some studies suggest that listening to music while studying may help certain students concentrate.

a Students who concentrate well tend to listen to music.

b Music may help some students focus while studying.

c Studies have proved that music improves concentration.

d Music helps all students concentrate.

7 In the survey, cities with more bicycle lanes had fewer traffic accidents.

a Bicycle lanes have no relation to accidents.

b Bicycle lanes were proved to reduce accidents.

c The survey found a connection between bike lanes and fewer accidents.

d Cities with fewer accidents built more bicycle lanes.

8 Train tickets in the country are cheaper than bus tickets, but buses run more often.

a Buses run more often than trains but cost more.

b Trains are cheaper and run more often than buses.

c Trains and buses run equally often.

d Bus tickets are cheaper than train tickets.

9 The village could become a popular tourist spot if a new station is built.

a The village has become a popular tourist spot.

b A new station might make the village popular with tourists.

c A new station has already been built in the village.

d Tourists stopped visiting after the station was built.

10 Hardly any of the students had heard of the writer before the class.

a Most students already knew the writer.

b Almost none of the students knew of the writer before the class.

c None of the students liked the writer.

d The writer visited the class.

◆ Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ

[1] Not long ago, most students took notes by hand. Today, many bring laptops to class and type almost every word their teachers say. It might seem obvious that typing is better: it is faster, and the notes are easier to read later. [2] Yet some studies have suggested that students who write by hand often understand lectures better. Because handwriting is slower, students cannot write down everything. Instead, they have to listen, decide what is important and put it into their own words. Typing, by contrast, makes it easy to copy down what the teacher says without really thinking about it. [3] This does not mean that laptops should be banned. Laptops allow students to search for information, share notes and organize them easily. For students who have difficulty writing by hand, they can be essential. [4] What matters, in the end, is not the tool but how it is used. A student who types thoughtfully, summarizing rather than copying, may learn just as well as one who writes with a pen.

11 According to paragraph 2, why do students who write by hand often understand lectures better?

a They can write down every word the teacher says.

b They have to choose the main points and express them in their own words.

c They spend more time reviewing their notes.

d Their notes are easier to read later.

12 Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an advantage of laptops?

a Searching for information　b Organizing notes

c Helping students remember lectures　d Sharing notes

13 In paragraph 2, "by contrast" shows that ＿＿＿.

a typing is an example of handwriting
b typing is a result of handwriting
c typing is the same as handwriting
d typing is being compared with handwriting

14 What is the role of paragraph 3?

a To admit the benefits of laptops before the conclusion
b To report the results of a new experiment
c To give another reason why laptops should be banned
d To introduce a topic unrelated to note-taking

15 Which of the following would the author most likely agree with?

a A student who summarizes while typing can learn as well as one who writes by hand.
b All students should stop using laptops in class.
c The faster students take notes, the more they learn.
d Handwriting is always better than typing.

16 Which best summarizes the passage?

a How students take notes matters more than whether they use a pen or a laptop.
b Laptops are faster than pens.
c Teachers should speak more slowly in class.
d Students today take more notes than before.

◆ Ⅳ 英文の意味として最も適切なものを選べ

17 Only after she moved abroad did she realize how much she loved her hometown.

a She never moved away from her hometown.
b She did not realize how much she loved her hometown until she moved abroad.
c She moved abroad because she loved her hometown.
d She realized her love for her hometown before moving abroad.

18 Seldom have I seen such a beautiful sunset.

a I have never seen a sunset.
b I have often seen such beautiful sunsets.
c I have rarely seen such a beautiful sunset.
d I saw a beautiful sunset only once.

19 He failed to notice the warning sign.

a He noticed the sign but ignored it.
b He tried hard to notice the warning sign.
c He did not notice the warning sign.
d He put up the warning sign.

20 The flood resulted in the closure of several roads.

a Several roads were closed before the flood.
b The flood happened because several roads were closed.
c Several roads were closed because of the flood.
d The flood had nothing to do with the roads.

21 The book I borrowed from the library last week was more interesting than I expected. ／ 省略されている語を補うとすれば、どこに何が入るか。

a than の後に that　b week の後に and
c book の後に that（which）　d borrowed の後に it

◆ Ⅴ Ⅲの英文について、英語で答えよ

22 According to the passage, what is one problem with typing notes?

23 How can a student who types notes learn as well as one who writes by hand?

1 **d　However**
「紙の上ではよさそう」→「実行はほぼ不可能」は逆向き→逆接。主張は However の後で、ここで減速する。Therefore は前が原因の時。

2 **b　In fact**
「農業に不可欠」を「ハチがいないと育たない作物が多い」と具体的に強めている→In fact(実際)。同じ向きなので逆接の However は不可。

3 **b　whereas**
長距離を渡る鳥と一か所で暮らす鳥の対比→whereas。対比は「何と何を、どの点で」比べているかを確認(ここは移動の範囲)。

4 **a　Nevertheless**
楽しめなかった→それでも人生が変わったと言う人がいた、で予想と逆→Nevertheless。In other words は同じ内容の言い換えで、向きが変わらない。

5 **c　rather**
not A; rather B＝Aではなくむしろ B。前の否定を訂正して本当の主張を出す。not A but B と同じく重点は後ろ。otherwise は「さもなければ」。

6 **b　Music may help some students focus while studying.**
suggest・may・certain のぼかしを保った正解。all は言い過ぎ、have proved はぼかしの断定化、Students who concentrate well … は因果の向きを逆にしたすり替え。

7 **c　The survey found a connection between bike lanes and fewer accidents.**
本文は「～な都市は…だった」という相関だけ。proved to reduce は相関→因果のすり替え。事故が少ないから作った、も本文にない因果。

8 **a　Buses run more often than trains but cost more.**
値段(電車が安い)と本数(バスが多い)の2つの軸を両方そろえた正解。他は比較の向きか軸をすり替えている。than の前後と more / less を1つずつ照合。

9 **b　A new station might make the village popular with tourists.**
could become＋if 節は「条件つきの可能性」。has become・has already been built は可能性→事実のずれ。Tourists stopped visiting … は本文にない話。

10 **b　Almost none of the students knew of the writer before the class.**
hardly any＝ほとんど～ない(隠れた否定語)。Most は逆。liked は「知っていた」を「好き」にすり替えている。

11 **b　They have to choose the main points and express them in their own words.**
Because… Instead, they have to… の部分の言い換え。全部書けるのは逆、読みやすいはタイピングの長所、復習時間は本文にない。理由は because の前後を探す。

12 **c　Helping students remember lectures**
第3段落の search・share・organize は書かれている。講義をよく覚えられるとは書かれておらず、第2段落ではむしろ手書きの利点。NOT に印をつけて消去法。

13 **d　typing is being compared with handwriting**
by contrast＝対照的に。手書き(考えて選ぶ)とタイピング(考えずに写せる)を対比している。例示・因果・言い換えの合図ではない。

14 **a　To admit the benefits of laptops before the conclusion**
This does not mean that… で極端な結論(禁止)を退け、ノートPCの長所を認める段落。その後の第4段落で結論を述べる。段落頭の表現で役割を判定する。

15 **a　A student who summarizes while typing can learn as well as one who writes by hand.**
最終文の言い換え。All・always は言い過ぎで、第3段落(禁止すべきではない)とも矛盾。速いほど学べる、は第2段落と逆。

16 **a　How students take notes matters more than whether they use a pen or a laptop.**
最終段落の not the tool but how it is used が主旨。第1段落の昔⇔今の対比から入り、最後に結論で答える型。速さの比較は一部の細部で狭すぎる。

17 **b　She did not realize how much she loved her hometown until she moved abroad.**
Only after ～＋倒置(did she realize)＝～して初めて気づいた。not ～ until… と同じ意味。普通の語順 She realized… only after she moved abroad に戻して読む。

18 **c　I have rarely seen such a beautiful sunset.**
seldom＝めったに～ない(not のない否定語)が文頭に出て倒置。「一度だけ」「一度もない」はどちらも程度のずれ。

19 **c　He did not notice the warning sign.**
fail to do＝～しない・～できない。「失敗した」と訳すと意味がぼやける。not なしで否定を作る表現の代表。

20 **c　Several roads were closed because of the flood.**
A result in B＝AがBという結果になる(A→B)。洪水が原因、道路の閉鎖が結果。result from なら向きが逆になる。

21 **c　book の後に that(which)**
The book I borrowed は名詞の直後に S＋V が続く形で、borrowed の目的語がない→目的格の関係代名詞の省略。骨格は The book [I borrowed…] was…。than I expected は比較の節。

22 **It makes it easy to copy the teacher's words without really thinking about them.**
採点ポイント:It(Typing)makes it easy to copy…／without thinking。第2段落の by contrast の文を、what the teacher says → the teacher's words と答案向けに短くまとめてよい。

23 **By typing thoughtfully and summarizing the lecture instead of copying it word for word.**
採点ポイント:How(方法)→ By ～ing／summarizing rather than copying の2点。Because で答えると方法ではなく理由になり減点。

もっと無料で学ぶなら
原田英語.com
究極の英単語帳(PDF印刷)・共テ単 キョウテタン・共通テスト満点チートシート・英文法大全・英作文超絶採点くん・時事英語ナビ…
受験に役立つ無料の英語アプリと、約2,800本の記事。
原田英語.com
ほかのチートシート
(全439本・無料)