確認問題
177

長文読解 CHECK TEST

長文の空所補充問題の解き方 確認問題集

長文の空所補充の確認問題23問。論理・＋－・言い換え・品詞と語法で、予想してから選ぶ解き方を体で覚える。

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 英文を読んで、空所(1)～(5)に入る最も適切なものを選べ

Many people feel guilty about taking a nap during the day. They think that sleeping in the afternoon is a sign of laziness. (1), a growing body of research suggests that a short nap can make us more productive. In one experiment, workers who napped for about twenty minutes made fewer mistakes in the afternoon than those who did not. (2), naps seem to improve mood and reduce stress. However, the length of a nap is (3). Naps longer than thirty minutes can leave people feeling heavy and confused, a state known as "sleep inertia." (4) this problem, experts recommend keeping naps short and taking them before 3 p.m. so that they do not interfere with sleep at night. (5), a nap is not a sign of laziness but a smart way to recharge.

1 (1)
a Moreover　b Therefore　c For example　d However

2 (2)
a In contrast　b In addition　c Otherwise　d Instead

3 (3)
a unusual　b unlimited　c important　d unimportant

4 (4)
a Despite　b To avoid　c Because　d Although

5 (5)
a For instance　b In short　c Nevertheless　d On the other hand

Ⅱ 空所に入る最も適切な語を選べ(前後の文脈が手がかり)

6 The new manager was very ＿＿＿; she listened carefully to every worker's opinion before making a decision.
a considerate　b careless　c impatient　d arrogant

7 Unlike her ＿＿＿ older brother, who spends all his money as soon as he gets it, Emi saves part of her allowance every month.
a honest　b patient　c careful　d wasteful

8 Some plants can survive with very little water. This ＿＿＿ allows them to live in deserts where rain falls only a few times a year.
a ability　b weakness　c custom　d problem

9 The museum's new exhibition was a great ＿＿＿; more than 10,000 people visited it in the first week.
a secret　b mistake　c success　d failure

10 The purpose of the meeting was not to blame anyone but to ＿＿＿ a solution together.
a avoid　b forget　c find　d hide

11 Kenta is a very ＿＿＿ person. Even after failing the entrance exam twice, he kept studying and finally passed on his third try.
a shy　b determined　c lazy　d lucky

Ⅲ 空所に入る最も適切なものを選べ(品詞・語法で絞る)

12 ＿＿＿ his busy schedule, he volunteers at the hospital every weekend.
a Since　b Unless　c Despite　d Although

13 The test was very difficult; ＿＿＿, most students passed it.
a nevertheless　b despite　c although　d because

14 Our teacher ＿＿＿ us to read at least one English book a month.
a suggested　b encouraged　c insisted　d made

15 There is ＿＿＿ evidence that the new medicine works; more research is needed.
a little　b a few　c few　d many

16 We had a long discussion, but in the end we could not ＿＿＿ a decision.
a do　b make　c give　d have

Ⅳ 英文を読んで、空所(1)(2)に入る最も適切なものを選べ

(1) In Finland, for example, children usually do not start formal school until they are seven. In many schools in Britain, students wear uniforms, while in most American public schools they do not. And in many schools in Japan, students clean their own classrooms instead of leaving the job to cleaning staff. These differences show that (2).

17 (1)
a Cleaning classrooms is good for students' health.
b Children should start school as early as possible.
c Schools around the world differ greatly in how they educate children.
d Finland has the best schools in the world.

18 (2)
a all countries should follow the Finnish system
b students should not wear school uniforms
c Japanese schools are better than those in other countries
d there is no single "right" way to run a school

V 空所に入る適切な1語を書け（頭文字があればその文字で始まる語）

19 Some students find it hard to concentrate when their phones are nearby. This lack of c_____ can lower their grades.

20 Many young people chose to leave the village and move to the city. Their c_____ caused the population of the village to fall sharply.

21 He said he was sorry for being late, but his a_____ did not sound sincere.

22 Electric cars are very quiet. _____ is more, they produce no exhaust gas.

23 Many people think that the more choices we have, the happier we are. However, research suggests that having too many choices can actually make us _____ happy. When faced with dozens of options, people often feel stressed and worry that they have made the wrong decision.

解答・解説　長文の空所補充問題の解き方

1　d　However
前は一般論「昼寝は怠け」(−)、後は研究「生産性が上がる」(＋)で逆向き→逆接。一般論→However→主張の黄金パターン。

2　b　In addition
ミスが減る(利点1)＋気分がよくなる(利点2)で同じ向きの追加。In contrast は性質の違う2つを比べるときに使う。

3　c　important
直後に「30分を超えるとぼんやりする」と長さで結果が変わる説明が続く→長さは重要。However で利点の話から注意点へ切り替えている。

4　b　To avoid
後ろは名詞 this problem なので接続詞 Because・Although は不可。「その問題を避けるために短くせよ」と目的を表す to 不定詞が合う。Despite では意味が通らない。

5　b　In short
文章の最後で冒頭の「怠けの印」を否定し、主張をまとめる→要約の In short。空所が文章の最後にあれば、まとめ・結論を予想する。

6　a　considerate
セミコロンの後「全員の意見を注意深く聞いた」はプラスの説明→思いやりのある。他の3つはすべてマイナスの語。空所の形容詞は前後の＋−で方向を決める。

7　d　wasteful
Unlike は対比の合図。兄は「もらったらすぐ全部使う」、恵美は貯金する→兄は浪費家。who 以下の説明が空所の言い換えになっている。

8　a　ability
This＋名詞は前の文(少ない水で生きられる)をまとめて受ける。砂漠で生きられるのはプラスなので ability(能力)。

9　c　success
1週間で1万人超が来館＝プラスの結果。great と組む名詞のうち、内容に合うのは success。

10　c　find
not A but B の B は A(誰かを責める)と対になる前向きな目的。a solution と組んで意味が通るのは find だけ。

11　b　determined
次の文「2回落ちても勉強を続けて合格」が空所の具体的な説明→意志の強い。lucky は努力の話と合わない。答えは本文の言い換えの中にある。

12　c　Despite
後ろは名詞(his busy schedule)なので前置詞。忙しい⇔ボランティアをする、は逆向きなので譲歩の Despite。Although・Since・Unless は接続詞で節が必要。

13　a　nevertheless
セミコロン＋カンマの間に入るのは副詞。難しい⇔合格した、の逆接。although・because は接続詞、despite は前置詞で、この位置に入らない。

14　b　encouraged
人＋to do をとるのは encourage。suggest・insist は人＋to do をとらず(that 節を使う)、make は人＋原形(to なし)。

15　a　little
evidence は数えられない名詞なので few・many・a few は不可。後半「さらに研究が必要」から否定的な little(ほとんどない)。

16　b　make
make a decision(決定する)はコロケーション。but の後なので「結局決められなかった」で論理も合う。

17　c　Schools around the world differ greatly in how they educate children.
段落の1文目の空所は主題文。後ろのフィンランド・英米・日本の例に共通する点(国による違い)を抽象的に言う文が入る。他は例の一部か本文にない主張。

18　d　there is no single "right" way to run a school
These differences(例の違い)から導く結論。文章の最後の空所はまとめ。本文は違いを並べただけで、どの国がよいとも言っていないので、優劣を述べる選択肢は×。

19　concentration
前の文の動詞 concentrate を名詞にして受け直す。lack of の後は名詞。頭文字 c がないと focus・attention も入る。前の内容を名詞1語で受ける形は空所補充の頻出パターン。

20　choice
chose to leave(離れることを選んだ)を名詞でまとめて受ける。choose の名詞形 choice。Their の後なので名詞。頭文字がなければ decision・departure も入る。

21　apology
said he was sorry(謝った)を名詞で受ける。apologize の名詞形 apology。his の後・did の前なので主語になる名詞。

22　What
What is more＝さらに(追加)。静か＋排ガスゼロ、と同じ向きの長所を足している。Moreover と同じ働き。

23　less
However の後なので一般論(選択肢が多いほど幸せ)と逆向き→less happy(かえって幸せでなくなる)。次の文の「ストレス・後悔」がその説明。the happier と対になる比較の語を入れる。

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