確認問題 198

英語長文読解ルール100【大原則・論理・設問・テーマの総まとめ】

確認問題集

長文読解ルールの確認問題26問。主張の位置・構文・指示語・設問タイプ・選択肢の切り方を、短い英文と長文で総点検。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／26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 英文を読み、筆者の主張・論理として最も適切なものを選べ

1 It is often said that young people today read less than earlier generations. In fact, they may read more than ever; they simply read on screens rather than on paper.

a Young people read less than earlier generations did.
b Paper books will soon disappear.
c Reading on screens is harmful to young people.
d Young people may not read less; they read in a different way.

2 It is true that robots can now perform many tasks once done by humans. But they still struggle with work that requires understanding people's feelings, such as nursing and teaching.

a Robots should not be used in hospitals or schools.
b Robots can now do every job that humans do.
c Nursing is a more difficult job than teaching.
d Jobs that require understanding feelings are still hard for robots.

3 What makes a good leader is not so much intelligence as the ability to listen.

a Intelligence and listening are equally important.
b Listening matters more than intelligence for a leader.
c Good leaders are not intelligent.
d Intelligence matters more than listening for a leader.

4 Why do some languages disappear? The main reason is not war or disease but the decision of parents to raise their children in a more widely spoken language.

a Parents choose to bring up their children in a more common language.
b Diseases kill their last speakers.
c Governments ban them by law.
d Wars destroy the communities that speak them.

5 The rapid growth of tourism in the region has resulted from cheaper air travel. ／ この文が表す因果関係は？

a 両者は同時に起きただけで因果関係はない
b 観光の成長によって航空会社が減った
c 観光の急成長 → 安い空の旅　d 安い空の旅 → 観光の急成長

Ⅱ 文の意味・下線部の内容として最も適切なものを選べ

6 Little did she realize how much her words had hurt him.

a She realized a little how much her words had hurt him.
b She had no idea how much her words had hurt him.
c She knew very well how much her words had hurt him.
d She did not say anything that hurt him.

7 The last thing he wanted was to disappoint his parents.

a He did not want to disappoint his parents at all.
b He disappointed his parents in the end.
c His final wish was to disappoint his parents.
d He wanted to disappoint his parents later.

8 The two brothers never meet without arguing about money.

a The brothers never argue about money.
b Whenever the brothers meet, they argue about money.
c The brothers never meet each other.
d The brothers argue about money only when they are apart.

9 His explanation was <u>far from</u> clear.

a fairly　b not at all　c almost　d much more

10 The heavy snow prevented the train from arriving on time.

a The heavy snow stopped before the train arrived.
b The train was not late, but the snow was heavy.
c Because of the heavy snow, the train was late.
d The train arrived on time in spite of the heavy snow.

11 What the students <u>found</u>(A) most <u>surprising</u>(B) about the trip <u>was</u>(C) the <u>kindness</u>(D) of strangers. ／ 文全体の述語動詞はどれか。

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

12 Many cities have introduced bike-sharing programs. <u>This</u> has reduced traffic in some areas, but not in others.

a 多くの都市　b 自転車シェアを導入したこと　c 一部の地域
d 交通量

13 Unlike his talkative sister, Ben is rather <u>taciturn</u>.

a cheerful　b quiet　c intelligent　d rude

14 The island's <u>fauna</u> — the animals that live there — includes several species found nowhere else.

a plants　b animals　c climate　d people

15 Some people skip breakfast, but I never do so.

a talk about people　b skip breakfast　c eat breakfast
d get up early

◆ Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ

[1] Many teachers worry that students will use artificial intelligence (AI) to do their homework for them. Some schools have even banned AI tools completely. (A) [2] However, banning AI may not be the best answer. Students will need to use such tools in their future jobs, and a ban simply teaches them to use AI secretly. (B) A more realistic approach is to teach students how to use AI wisely. [3] For example, one teacher asks her students to have an AI write a short essay and then to find the mistakes in it. (C) Through this activity, students learn that AI can sound confident even when it is wrong. They also practice checking facts, a skill that is far from easy. [4] Of course, AI should not replace thinking. If students let a machine write every essay, they will never learn to organize their own ideas. (D) The goal, then, is not to keep AI out of the classroom but to make sure that students remain in control of it.

16 Why does the author think that banning AI may not be the best answer?

a Teachers do not know how to use AI.
b Students will need AI in the future, and a ban only leads to secret use.
c AI tools never make mistakes.
d Most schools have already stopped banning AI.

17 Where does the following sentence best fit? "These students are often surprised by how many errors they find."

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

18 The phrase "far from easy" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ＿＿＿.

a quite simple　b not important　c easy to forget
d very difficult

19 Which best describes the author's attitude toward AI in education?

a Enthusiastic, with no concerns at all
b Uninterested in the topic　c Positive, but aware of its risks
d Completely opposed to it

20 What is the author's main point?

a Teachers should let AI grade students' essays.
b AI can write better essays than students can.
c Students should learn to use AI wisely while still thinking for themselves.
d AI should be banned from all schools.

21 Which is the best title for the passage?

a Why AI Should Be Banned
b Teaching Students to Stay in Control of AI
c How AI Writes Essays　d The History of Artificial Intelligence

◆ Ⅳ 本文に対する選択肢が誤りである理由として、最も適切な型を選べ

22 本文:The new policy may reduce waste. ／ 選択肢:The new policy has reduced waste.

a 比較のすり替え　b 主語のすり替え　c 可能性・予測を事実に
d 本文にない常識

23 本文:Kate visited Kyoto in spring and enjoyed the cherry blossoms. ／ 選択肢:Kate visited Kyoto in spring because she wanted to see the cherry blossoms.

a 比較のすり替え　b 言い過ぎ　c 数字・時のずれ
d 部分正解(後半のずれ)

24 本文:Cities with more parks tend to have healthier residents. ／ 選択肢:Building more parks makes residents healthier.

a 因果のすり替え　b 言い過ぎ　c 可能性・予測を事実に
d 主語のすり替え

◆ Ⅴ 次の設問に答えよ

25 下線部を和訳せよ。The idea that intelligence is fixed at birth has been challenged by recent research.

26 Ⅲの英文について英語で答えよ。According to the author, what will happen if students let a machine write every essay?

1 **d　Young people may not read less; they read in a different way.**
It is often said は一般論を出す表現で、後で否定されることが多い。ここも In fact の後が反対の内容＝主張。第1文を選ぶのは一般論と筆者の混同。画面の害・紙の本の消滅は本文にない。→ シートの『一般論は否定されるために出る』

2 **d　Jobs that require understanding feelings are still hard for robots.**
It is true that ～, But… は譲歩→本音の型で、But の後が主張。every job は言い過ぎ。看護と教育の比較、使うべきでない、はどちらも本文にない。

3 **b　Listening matters more than intelligence for a leader.**
not so much A as B＝AというよりむしろB。重点は後ろの B(聞く力)。知性を否定しているわけではないので「知的でない」は誤り。比較の向きを逆にした選択肢も定番。

4 **a　Parents choose to bring up their children in a more common language.**
筆者の問いの答えが核心。not A but B で、戦争・病気は否定され、親の選択が主な理由。本文の語(war・disease)を残したダミーに注意。

5 **d　安い空の旅 → 観光の急成長**
A result from B＝AはBから生じる(B→A)。A result in B(A→B)と向きが逆。因果は矢印で図にして、取り違えを防ぐ。

6 **b　She had no idea how much her words had hurt him.**
文頭の否定語 Little＋倒置(did she realize)＝全く気づかなかった。little を「少し」と読むと逆になる。She little realized… に戻して読む。

7 **a　He did not want to disappoint his parents at all.**
the last ～＝最も～しそうにない・最も～したくない。not がなくても否定になる表現。「最後の望み」と訳すと意味が逆になる。

8 **b　Whenever the brothers meet, they argue about money.**
never A without B＝Bせずに A することはない＝A すれば必ず B。二重否定は肯定に戻す。never だけ拾うと「口論しない」と逆に読む。

9 **b　not at all**
far from ～＝～から遠い＝少しも～でない。hardly・fail to・anything but などと同じ「not のない否定」。fairly(かなり)と取ると逆。

10 **c　Because of the heavy snow, the train was late.**
無生物主語＋prevent O from doing＝Sのせいでは～できない。「大雪のせいで電車は時間どおりに着けなかった」と因果で読む。

11 **c　(C)**
What ～ the trip までが長い主語(名詞節)。found は節の中の動詞なので、文全体の動詞は時制を持つ次の動詞 was。→ シートの『長い主語は本物の動詞で切る』

12 **b　自転車シェアを導入したこと**
this は直前の名詞1語より、前の文の内容全体を指すことが多い。has reduced(単数)とも合う。当てはめて「導入したことが交通量を減らした」と確かめる。

13 **b　quiet**
Unlike(～と違って)で talkative(おしゃべりな)と対比されているので反対の意味＝無口な。未知語は対比と例示から逆算する。

14 **b　animals**
難語の直後のダッシュは定義・言い換えの合図。the animals that live there がそのまま意味を教えている。植物は flora で、セットで覚える。

15 **b　skip breakfast**
do so は前の動詞句のくり返し。ここでは skip breakfast を受けて「私は決して朝食を抜かない」。but があるので筆者は朝食を食べる側。

16 **b　Students will need AI in the future, and a ban only leads to secret use.**
第2段落の However の直後に理由が2つ(将来の仕事で必要・こっそり使うだけ)。AI は間違えると第3段落にあるので never make mistakes は逆。

17 **c　(C)**
These students は特定の生徒(ある先生の生徒)を、errors they find は「誤りを探す」活動を受ける。両方の受け先があるのは第3段落の例の直後だけ。

18 **d　very difficult**
far from ～＝少しも～でない。far from easy＝全く簡単ではない＝とても難しい。not のない否定表現。quite simple は逆の意味。

19 **c　Positive, but aware of its risks**
賢く使い方を教えるべき(肯定)だが、Of course, AI should not replace thinking.(危険も指摘)。no concerns at all は第4段落と矛盾する。

20 **c　Students should learn to use AI wisely while still thinking for themselves.**
最終文の not A but B(締め出すのではなく、生徒が主導権を持つ)と第2段落の主張の言い換え。第1段落の禁止は否定される一般論。

21 **b　Teaching Students to Stay in Control of AI**
全体(禁止への反論→使い方を教える→考える力は守る)をカバーし、筆者の視点を含む。How AI Writes Essays は第3段落の例だけで狭すぎ、歴史は本文にない。

22 **c　可能性・予測を事実に**
may reduce は「減らすかもしれない」という可能性だけ。has reduced は実際に減らしたと断定している。助動詞と時制で事実と可能性を分けて照合する。

23 **d　部分正解(後半のずれ)**
前半は本文どおりで、because 以下の理由は本文に書かれていない。選択肢は最後の語まで読み、because・and の後を照合する。

24 **a　因果のすり替え**
本文は「公園が多い都市は住民が健康な傾向」という相関だけ。公園が健康の原因だとは言っていない。相関と因果の区別はテーマ問わず頻出。

25 **知能は生まれた時に決まっているという考えは、最近の研究によって疑問視されている。**
採点ポイント：that 以下は The idea の中身(同格)／述語動詞は has been challenged(現在完了の受け身)／challenge＝異議を唱える(「挑戦する」は不可)。

26 **They will never learn to organize their own ideas.／Students will never learn how to organize their own ideas.**
採点ポイント：will＋never learn(質問の未来に合わせる)／organize their own ideas。第4段落の If 節の主節を取り出し、主語を they か students にする。