確認問題
191

長文読解 CHECK TEST

# 筆者の主張を探す5つのシグナル 確認問題集

主張のシグナルの確認問題22問。逆接・強調・should・言い換え・結論表現と前振りを見分け、主旨をつかむ。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／22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 筆者の主張の中心となる文を(1)～(4)から選べ

**1** (1) Many people believe that talent is the key to success in sports. (2) Talented athletes certainly have an advantage at first. (3) However, what really decides success is the ability to keep practicing after failure. (4) Many top players say that their early failures taught them the most.

a (1)　b (2)　c (3)　d (4)

**2** (1) It is often said that cities are bad for wildlife. (2) Building roads and houses certainly destroys natural habitats. (3) Yet many birds, insects, and even foxes now live in city parks and gardens. (4) In short, cities can be homes for wildlife as well as a threat to it.

a (1)　b (2)　c (3)　d (4)

**3** (1) Some people say that handwriting is no longer necessary because we type almost everything. (2) Typing is indeed faster. (3) But studies suggest that writing by hand helps us remember what we learn. (4) Schools should therefore continue to teach handwriting.

a (1)　b (2)　c (3)　d (4)

**4** (1) Traditionally, breakfast has been called the most important meal of the day. (2) Recent research, however, gives a more complicated picture. (3) What matters most is not when we eat but what and how much we eat over the whole day. (4) A large breakfast of sweet bread, for example, may do more harm than good.

a (1)　b (2)　c (3)　d (4)

## Ⅱ 下線部が示すシグナルの種類として最も適切なものを選べ

**5** The new stadium will be expensive. Nevertheless, it will bring visitors and jobs to the city.

a ②強調　b ⑤結論　c ④言い換え　d ①逆接

**6** It is patience, not speed, that makes a good researcher.

a ①逆接　b ⑤結論　c ②強調　d ③義務・提案

**7** It is time to rethink the way we use water.

a ④言い換え　b ⑤結論　c ③義務・提案　d ②強調

**8** Many drivers ignore the speed limit on this road. That is, the limit exists only on paper.

a ④言い換え　b ⑤結論　c ①逆接　d ③義務・提案

**9** To sum up, a good night's sleep is the simplest way to improve your memory.

a ④言い換え　b ②強調　c ⑤結論　d ③義務・提案

**10** Above all, students need time to think for themselves.

a ②強調　b ⑤結論　c ④言い換え　d ①逆接

## Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、問いに答えよ

It is often said that young people today have short attention spans because they grew up with smartphones. Many teachers complain that students cannot concentrate on a book for more than a few minutes. Some psychologists even argue that schools should ban phones completely. It is true that constant notifications make it hard to focus. However, the same students who cannot finish a short story will spend hours on a complex video game or watch a two-hour documentary about a topic they love. The problem, then, is not that young people cannot concentrate. What matters is whether they find a task meaningful. Therefore, instead of simply banning phones, schools need to design lessons that give students a reason to care. In short, attention follows interest.

**11** 第1文 It is often said that ～ の内容の役割として最も適切なものは。

a 全体の結論　b 筆者が後で否定する一般論　c 筆者の主張　d 主張を支える具体例

**12** 筆者の主張に最も近いものは。

a Young people cannot concentrate because they grew up with smartphones.

b Young people can concentrate when they find what they are doing meaningful.

c Schools should ban phones completely.

d Video games are more educational than books.

**13** 下線部 Some psychologists even argue that schools should ban phones completely. の should について正しいものは。

a 他人の意見の紹介で、筆者の主張ではない

b 筆者自身の主張を表している　c 本文全体の結論を表している

d 推量の「～はずだ」の意味である

**14** 本文で「譲歩」にあたる文は。

a It is true that constant notifications make it hard to focus.

b What matters is whether they find a task meaningful.

c However, the same students who cannot finish a short story will spend hours on a complex video game.

d In short, attention follows interest.

**15** シグナルが2つ重なっていて、主張の中心に最も近い文は。

a It is often said that young people today have short attention spans.

b Many teachers complain that students cannot concentrate on a book for more than a few minutes.

c Therefore, instead of simply banning phones, schools need to design lessons that give students a reason to care.

d However, the same students who cannot finish a short story will spend hours on a complex video game.

**16** 下線部 attention follows interest の意味として最も適切なものは。

a 興味は長く続かない　b 注意力と興味には関係がない

c 注意を向ければ自然と興味がわいてくる

d 人は興味を持てることには集中できる

## ◆ Ⅳ 次の英文を読み、問いに答えよ

Every year, millions of tons of clothing end up in landfills. Much of this waste comes from cheap garments that are designed to be worn only a few times. These items are produced quickly, sold at low prices, and thrown away as soon as fashions change. Such throwaway fashion uses large amounts of water and energy, and many of the workers who make these clothes are poorly paid. Of course, low prices allow more people to enjoy fashion. Nevertheless, consumers ought to buy fewer clothes and wear them longer. Ultimately, the most sustainable garment is the one already in your closet.

**17** 本文で別の語に言い換えながら繰り返し取り上げられている話題は。

a 安く作られ、短期間で捨てられる服　b 流行の歴史

c 古着の売買　d 衣料品工場のある国

**18** 下線部 Such throwaway fashion と同じものを指していない表現は。

a These items　b cheap garments　c these clothes

d the one already in your closet

**19** 筆者の主張に最も近いものは。

a 消費者は買う服の量を減らし、長く着るべきだ

b 安い服のおかげで多くの人がおしゃれを楽しめるのは良いことだ

c 衣料品工場の賃金を上げる法律を作るべきだ

d 着なくなった服はすべてリサイクルに出すべきだ

**20** 最後の文 Ultimately, the most sustainable garment is the one already in your closet. の意味として最も適切なものは。

a 新しく買うより、今持っている服を着るのが最も環境にやさしい

b クローゼットにある服は早めに処分したほうがよい

c 高い服ほど長持ちする　d 環境にやさしい素材の服を買うべきだ

## ◆ Ⅴ 次の英文を読み、シグナルを根拠にして筆者の主張を日本語で書け

**21** Many people assume that learning a foreign language is easier for children than for adults. Children do tend to acquire pronunciation more naturally. Adults, however, have important advantages: they can use grammar rules, study strategies, and their knowledge of the world. The point is that it is never too late to start learning a language.

**22** At first glance, working fewer hours might seem to reduce a company's output. In fact, several companies that introduced a four-day week found that their employees were just as productive. Above all, they made fewer mistakes because they were less tired. We should therefore reconsider the idea that longer hours mean more work done.

## 解答・解説　筆者の主張を探す5つのシグナル

**1** **c　(3)**
(1) は一般論、(2) は certainly の譲歩で、どちらも前振り。(3) は However(逆接)+what really decides(強調)の二重シグナル。(4) は主張を支える具体例。

**2** **d　(4)**
(3) は Yet の後だが、鳥や虫やキツネという具体的な事実。それを In short(結論)で一般化した (4) が主張。具体例の文より、例をまとめた抽象的な文を選ぶ。

**3** **d　(4)**
(1) は他人の意見、(2) は譲歩。(3) は But の後の根拠(研究結果)で、そこから should+therefore の重なる (4) が導かれる。主張は筆者の価値判断の文。

**4** **c　(3)**
Traditionally(昔の常識)は前振り。(2) の however で転換を予告し、(3) で What matters most(強調)+not A but B で核心を言う。(4) は for example の具体例。

**5** **d　①逆接**
Nevertheless＝それでもなお。費用がかかる(認める点)→それでも利益がある(本音)。逆接の後が主張になりやすい。

**6** **c　②強調**
It is A that ～ の強調構文。A(patience)が焦点で、not speed との対比も含む。書き手が重みを置いた所なので主張の中身になる。

**7** **c　③義務・提案**
It is time to ～＝もう～すべき時だ。should・need to と同じく筆者の提案・価値判断を表す。

**8** **a　④言い換え**
That is＝つまり。前の内容(制限速度を守らない人が多い)を「制限は紙の上だけのもの」と言い直している。言い換えの後は前の内容の分かりやすい版。

**9** **c　⑤結論**
To sum up＝まとめると。最終段落の定番で、全体の要約が続く。第1段落の問題提起への答えになっていることが多い。

**10** **a　②強調**
Above all＝何よりも。いくつかの項目の中で最も重要なものを示す強調。この文は need(必要)も重なっており、主張の候補として線を引く。

**11** **b　筆者が後で否定する一般論**
It is often said は前振りのサイン。後の The problem, then, is not that young people cannot concentrate で否定される。冒頭の一般論を主張と取るのが最大のミス。

**12** **b　Young people can concentrate when they find what they are doing meaningful.**
What matters is whether they find a task meaningful と In short, attention follows interest の言い換え。スマホのせいで集中できないは否定される一般論、禁止は心理学者の意見、ゲームと本の優劣は本文にない。

**13** **a　他人の意見の紹介で、筆者の主張ではない**
should は主張のシグナルだが、ここの主語は Some psychologists。筆者は後で instead of simply banning phones と、この意見に反対している。誰の発言かを先に確かめる。

**14** **a　It is true that constant notifications make it hard to focus.**
It is true that ～ で反対側の言い分(通知は集中を妨げる)を一度認め、However で本論へ戻る。譲歩の後の逆接を待つのが読み方の基本。

**15** **c　Therefore, instead of simply banning phones, schools need to design lessons that give students a reason to care.**
Therefore(結論)+need to(必要)の重なり。However の文は逆接1つで、内容も主張を支える事実。教師の不満と It is often said は前振り。

**16** **d　人は興味を持てることには集中できる**
follow＝～の後についていく。興味が先で、集中がそれに続く。向きを逆にした「注意すれば興味がわく」がダミー。直前の What matters is ～ meaningful の言い換え。

**17** **a　安く作られ、短期間で捨てられる服**
cheap garments → These items → Such throwaway fashion → these clothes と、同じものが言い換えの連鎖でつながる。繰り返される内容がテーマで、それへの評価が主張になる。

**18** **d　the one already in your closet**
the one は garment(服)を受けるが、指すのは「すでに持っている服」で、使い捨ての安い服とは別物。対比として最後に出され、主張を締めくくっている。

**19** **a　消費者は買う服の量を減らし、長く着るべきだ**
Of course(譲歩)の後の Nevertheless+ought to(逆接+義務)が二重シグナル。安い服の利点は譲歩で、主張ではない。法律・リサイクルは本文にない。

**20** **a　新しく買うより、今持っている服を着るのが最も環境にやさしい**
Ultimately(結局のところ)は結論のシグナル。sustainable＝持続可能な・環境に負担の少ない。直前の buy fewer clothes and wear them longer を印象的に言い換えた締めの一文。

**21** **外国語の学習を始めるのに、遅すぎるということはない。**
採点ポイント：The point is(強調)の後を主張として取る。Many people assume は一般論、Children do tend to ～ は譲歩、however の後は大人の利点という根拠。「子どもの方が有利」と書けば誤り。

**22** **長く働くほど多くの仕事ができるという考えを見直すべきだ。**
採点ポイント：should+therefore の重なる最終文を主張として取る。At first glance ～ might seem は見かけの前振り、In fact・Above all の後は根拠。「週4日制にすべきだ」は本文の言い過ぎ。


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