確認問題
172

長文読解 CHECK TEST

長文読解テクニック集50 確認問題集

読解テクニックの確認問題22問。英問英答・NOT問題・選択肢の切り方・図表・文挿入・整序を入試形式で。

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 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えよ

When Mika moved from Osaka to a small town in Nagano, she could not speak to her new neighbors without feeling nervous. Her classmate Yuto suggested that she join the town's volunteer cleanup group, which met every Sunday morning. At first, Mika only picked up trash quietly, but the older members kept asking her about life in Osaka, and soon she was chatting with everyone. Six months later, the group asked Mika to design a poster for the town festival. The poster was so popular that the town now uses it on its website. Mika says that the cleanup group taught her that the easiest way to make friends is to work side by side toward the same goal.

1 Why did Mika join the volunteer cleanup group?

a Because her parents were members of it.
b Because she wanted to design a poster.
c To earn money for the town festival.
d Because Yuto suggested it to her.

2 How did Mika become friends with the older members?

a By teaching them how to use the town's website.
b By talking with them about Osaka while cleaning together.
c By designing a poster for each of them.
d By inviting them to visit Osaka.

3 Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

a Mika felt nervous about talking to her neighbors at first.
b Yuto designed a poster for the town festival.
c The town uses Mika's poster on its website.
d The cleanup group met on Sunday mornings.

4 本文の内容と一致するものを選べ。

a Mika learned that working together is an easy way to make friends.
b Mika talked with everyone in the group from her very first day.
c Mika moved to Nagano because she wanted to join a volunteer group.
d Mika's poster became so popular that it was used all over Japan.

◆ Ⅱ 本文の内容と一致するものを1つ選べ

5 本文:The museum may open a new wing next spring.

a The museum opened a new wing last spring.
b It is possible that the museum will open a new wing next spring.
c The museum will definitely open a new wing next spring.
d The museum has already opened a new wing.

6 本文:Online shopping has grown quickly because more people own smartphones.

a The spread of smartphones has helped online shopping grow.
b Online shopping has made more people buy smartphones.
c Online shopping has grown more slowly than expected.
d Everyone now shops online with a smartphone.

7 本文:During rush hour, trains in this city are less crowded than buses.

a At night, trains are more crowded than buses.
b During rush hour, buses are less crowded than trains.
c Trains in this city are never crowded.
d During rush hour, buses are more crowded than trains.

8 本文:The library does not allow food inside.

a Eating is not permitted in the library.
b Visitors may eat in the library if they are quiet.
c Drinks are not allowed in the library.
d The library sells food to its visitors.

9 本文:Ms. Ito taught Kenji how to play the piano.

a Kenji and Ms. Ito played the piano together at a concert.
b Ms. Ito learned to play the piano from Kenji.
c Kenji taught Ms. Ito how to play the piano.
d Kenji was taught how to play the piano by Ms. Ito.

10 本文:Green tea contains caffeine, although less than coffee does.

a Coffee contains more caffeine than green tea.
b Green tea contains more caffeine than coffee.
c Green tea contains no caffeine.
d Green tea is healthier than coffee.

◆ Ⅲ 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えよ

A high school asked 200 first-year students how they usually get to school. Forty-five percent said they ride a bicycle, 30 percent take the train, 15 percent walk, and the rest come by bus. Among the students who take the train, about half said they read or study during the trip. The school is planning to build a larger bicycle parking area next year.

11 How many of the 200 students come to school by bus?

a 20　b 10　c 40　d 30

12 About how many students read or study on the train?

a 100　b 15　c 30　d 60

13 本文の内容と一致するものを選べ。

a The school has already built a larger bicycle parking area.

b More students walk to school than take the train.

c All the students who take the train study during the trip.

d Fewer than half of the students ride a bicycle to school.

◆ Ⅳ 次の問いに答えよ

14 次の文を入れるのに最も適切な位置を選べ。These changes, however, came at a cost. ／ During the twentieth century, farming changed dramatically. (A) Farmers began using large machines, chemical fertilizers and new types of seeds. (B) As a result, the amount of food produced on each farm rose sharply. (C) In many areas, the soil has become less fertile, and some rivers have been polluted by chemicals. (D)

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

15 次の文に続く(a)～(c)を正しい順に並べたものを選べ。A researcher wanted to know whether music helps plants grow. ／ (a) The experiment showed that the plants exposed to music grew slightly taller. (b) She carried out an experiment: she played music to one group of plants and kept another group in silence. (c) However, she warned that more studies were needed before drawing any firm conclusions.

a (c)→(b)→(a)　b (b)→(c)→(a)　c (a)→(b)→(c)

d (b)→(a)→(c)

16 太字の語の意味に最も近いものを選べ。The speaker's argument was **cogent**; even people who had disagreed at first were convinced.

a convincing　b rude　c boring　d confusing

17 太字の語の意味に最も近いものを選べ。The island is home to many **endemic** species, or species found nowhere else in the world.

a found only in one place　b very large in size

c brought from other countries　d in danger of dying out

18 Not until she got home did she notice that she had lost her wallet. の意味として最も適切なものを選べ。

a 彼女は財布をなくさずに家に着いた

b 彼女は家に着く前から、財布をなくしたことに気づいていた

c 彼女は家に着いて初めて、財布をなくしたことに気づいた

d 彼女は家に着いた後で財布をなくした

19 The number of people who visit the old temple in winter has been increasing. 動詞 has been increasing の主語の中心となる語を選べ。

a people　b winter　c temple　d number

◆ Ⅴ 次の問いに答えよ

20 Ⅰの英文について、次の問いに英語で答えよ。What did Mika learn from the cleanup group?

21 次の英文を和訳せよ。What surprised me most was how quickly the children learned the rules.

22 Ⅳの文挿入の英文(農業の話)の要旨を、50字程度の日本語でまとめよ。

1 **d　Because Yuto suggested it to her.**
Why → because / to do の形を探す。根拠は Yuto suggested that she join ～。ポスターの依頼は6か月後の話で、参加の理由ではない。

2 **b　By talking with them about Osaka while cleaning together.**
How(方法)→ By ～ing。根拠は kept asking her about life in Osaka, and soon she was chatting with everyone。他は本文にない行動。

3 **b　Yuto designed a poster for the town festival.**
NOT問題は本文と一致するものを消していく。ポスターを作ったのは Mika で、Yuto は参加を勧めた人。人物が2人出る文章の定番「主語のすり替え」。

4 **a　Mika learned that working together is an easy way to make friends.**
最終文 work side by side toward the same goal の言い換え。移住の理由は本文にない(半分だけ正しい)。初日からは At first, quietly と矛盾。all over Japan は言い過ぎ。

5 **b　It is possible that the museum will open a new wing next spring.**
may(～かもしれない)を It is possible that で言い換えた正解。has already opened は予測を事実にした時制のずれ、definitely は言い過ぎ。

6 **a　The spread of smartphones has helped online shopping grow.**
スマホの普及→ネット通販の成長、の矢印。「ネット通販がスマホを買わせた」は因果の逆転。Everyone は言い過ぎ、slowly は quickly と逆。

7 **d　During rush hour, buses are more crowded than trains.**
A is less ～ than B＝B is more ～ than A。主語と比較の向きを両方入れかえた正解。buses are less crowded は向きだけ変えたすり替え、never は言い過ぎ、night は本文にない時間帯。

8 **a　Eating is not permitted in the library.**
allow → permit、food → eating の品詞の転換による言い換え。Drinks は本文に書かれていない(ありそうな常識で選ばない)。

9 **d　Kenji was taught how to play the piano by Ms. Ito.**
A taught B＝B was taught by A(受け身で視点を反転)。learned to play にすると「弾けるようになった」まで言ってしまう。教えた人と習った人を入れかえた選択肢は主語のすり替え。コンサートは本文にない。

10 **a　Coffee contains more caffeine than green tea.**
less than coffee を比較の向きを逆にして言い換えた正解。「緑茶のほうが健康的」はありそうでも本文にない常識。no caffeine は前半と矛盾。

11 **a　20**
バスは残り＝100−45−30−15＝10%。ただし問いは「人数」。200人の10%で20人。%と人数の取り違えが図表問題の典型的なひっかけ。

12 **c　30**
電車通学は200人の30%＝60人、その約半分で約30人。60は電車通学の全員の数。数字は「何の数か」を確認してから選ぶ。

13 **d　Fewer than half of the students ride a bicycle to school.**
45% を Fewer than half と言い換えた正解。徒歩15%＜電車30%なので比較が逆。駐輪場は is planning(予定)で、has already built は時制のずれ。All は言い過ぎ。

14 **c　(C)**
These changes は前に複数の変化(機械・肥料・種子)があることを、however は前のプラス(増産)と後ろのマイナスの転換を示す。(C)なら直後の土壌・川の被害が cost の中身になる。

15 **d　(b)→(a)→(c)**
an experiment で導入する(b)が先、The experiment で受ける(a)が後。結果に対し However で慎重な姿勢を示す(c)が最後。冠詞 a → the が整序の手がかり。

16 **a　convincing**
セミコロンの後「最初は反対だった人さえ納得した」から、プラスの意味で「説得力のある」。未知語は品詞と＋−、直後の説明で読む。

17 **a　found only in one place**
言い換えの or の後 found nowhere else in the world が答え。「絶滅危惧」は語の雰囲気で選んだ誤り。or・that is・ダッシュの後を探すのが鉄則。

18 **c　彼女は家に着いて初めて、財布をなくしたことに気づいた**
否定語 Not until が文頭に出たので倒置(did she notice)。She did not notice … until she got home に戻すと「家に着くまで気づかなかった」＝着いて初めて気づいた。

19 **d　number**
who visit ～ winter は people を説明する関係詞節。カッコでくくると The number has been increasing が骨格。has(単数)とも一致する。

20 **She learned that the easiest way to make friends is to work side by side toward the same goal.**
最終文が根拠。主語を She にし、says that を learned that に整える。「一緒に同じ目標に向かって働くことが友達を作るいちばん簡単な方法だ」の内容があれば可。

21 **私が最も驚いたのは、子どもたちがいかに速くそのルールを覚えたかということだった。**
What surprised me most＝私を最も驚かせたもの(主語)、was が動詞、how quickly ～ が補語。構造が見える訳になっているかが採点ポイント。

22 **20世紀に農業は機械や化学肥料などにより生産量を大きく伸ばしたが、土壌の劣化や川の汚染という代償も生んだ。**
採点ポイント:①変化と増産 ②代償(土壌・川)の2点を However でつなぐ。機械・肥料・種子の列挙は「機械や化学肥料など」とまとめ、細部は削る。

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