確認問題
176

長文読解 CHECK TEST

タイトル・主旨選択問題の解き方 確認問題集

タイトル・主旨選択の確認問題20問。広すぎ・狭すぎ・逆・本文にないを切り、全体＋筆者の視点で選ぶ力をつける。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／20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（[1]～[3] は段落）

[1] For most of human history, people could look up at night and see thousands of stars. Today, however, more than a third of the world's population can no longer see the Milky Way from where they live, because of light from cities. [2] This light pollution is not only a loss for stargazers. It confuses birds that migrate at night, and baby sea turtles may crawl toward city lights instead of the sea. It may also disturb human sleep. [3] The good news is that light pollution is one of the easiest kinds of pollution to fix. Cities can use streetlights that point downward, turn off lights in empty office buildings, and choose warmer, dimmer bulbs. Unlike many other environmental problems, it disappears the moment we switch the lights off.

1 本文のタイトルとして最も適切なものを選べ。

a Light Pollution: A Serious but Easily Solved Problem
b How Light Pollution Affects Sea Turtles
c Environmental Problems Around the World
d Why Cities Need More Streetlights

2 What is the main topic of paragraph [2]?

a The harmful effects of light pollution on living things
b The decreasing number of stargazers
c How birds find their way at night
d Ways to reduce light pollution

3 What is the author's purpose in paragraph [3]?

a To argue that air pollution is a more serious problem
b To explain in detail how light bulbs are made
c To criticize people who enjoy looking at the stars
d To show that light pollution can be reduced with simple measures

4 本文の内容と一致するものを選べ。

a Most people in the world can no longer see any stars at night.
b Light pollution disappears as soon as lights are turned off.
c Light pollution is harder to solve than other kinds of pollution.
d Streetlights should point upward to light the sky.

◆ Ⅱ 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えよ

It is often said that left-brained people are logical while right-brained people are creative. The idea is popular in magazines and personality tests. However, brain scans tell a different story. When researchers examined the brains of more than 1,000 people, they found no evidence that individuals use one side of the brain more than the other. Both sides work together in almost every task, from solving math problems to painting a picture. The "left-brain or right-brain" label, then, says more about our love of simple categories than about how the brain actually works.

5 本文の主旨として最も適切なものを選べ。

a Creative people tend to use the right side of the brain more.
b The idea that people are "left-brained" or "right-brained" is not supported by evidence.
c Brain scans are the best way to test a person's personality.
d Both sides of the brain are needed when we paint a picture.

6 本文のタイトルとして最も適切なものを選べ。

a Why Personality Tests Are Useful　b The Human Brain
c The Myth of Left-Brained and Right-Brained People
d How Artists Use Their Brains

7 What is the author's main purpose?

a To persuade readers to become more creative
b To describe how to take a personality test
c To explain how to paint a picture
d To challenge a popular belief

◆ Ⅲ 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えよ

Should high school students wear uniforms? Supporters say uniforms save families money and reduce pressure to wear expensive clothes. Critics reply that uniforms limit students' freedom to express themselves and can be uncomfortable in hot weather. Both sides make fair points. Perhaps the best solution is to keep uniforms but give students more choices, such as allowing them to choose between trousers and skirts or to wear a lighter version in summer.

8 本文の主旨として最も適切なものを選べ。

a 制服については賛成と反対の両方の意見がある
b 制服は残しつつ、生徒が選べる幅を広げるのがよい
c 制服は自己表現の自由を奪うので廃止すべきだ
d 制服は家計の負担を減らすので、今のまま続けるべきだ

9 本文のタイトルとして最も適切なものを選べ。

a Why Uniforms Should Be Banned
b The Cost of School Uniforms
c School Uniforms: Keep Them, but Offer More Choices
d Fashion Around the World

10 本文で、制服に反対する人の意見として挙げられているものを選べ。

a 家庭の出費が増える　b 自分らしさを表す自由が制限される
c 高価な服を着なければという圧力が強まる
d 冬は寒くて着心地が悪い

◆ Ⅳ 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えよ

11 Many people believe that eating late at night causes weight gain. However, studies suggest that what matters most is how much we eat in total each day, not the time of day we eat. Still, late-night snacks are often high in sugar and fat, so they can easily add extra calories. 問:最も適切なタイトルを選べ。

a Is Late-Night Eating Really the Problem?
b Healthy Recipes for Dinner　c Food and Health
d Why Sugar Is Dangerous

12 Robots are increasingly used in hospitals. Some carry medicine and meals, others help surgeons perform delicate operations, and some even keep patients company. Although robots cannot replace doctors and nurses, they allow medical staff to spend more time with patients. 問:最も適切なタイトルを選べ。

a Robots That Carry Meals　b The History of Robots
c How Robots Are Helping Hospitals
d Robots Will Soon Replace Doctors

13 (A) Some people say that cities should ban cars from their downtown areas. (B) Others worry that shops there will lose customers. (C) In a few European cities, however, car-free streets have actually attracted more shoppers. (D) Ultimately, a car-free downtown may benefit both residents and businesses. 問:筆者の結論が書かれている文を選べ。

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

14 Many hikers get lost in the mountains because they rely only on their phones for directions. Batteries die quickly in cold weather, and signals are often weak. Before you go, always carry a paper map and tell someone your route. 問:What is the author's main purpose?

a To warn hikers about relying only on their phones
b To compare different types of phones
c To describe a famous mountain trail
d To persuade people to stop hiking

15 Have you heard of "forest bathing"? It simply means spending quiet time among trees, paying attention to the sounds, smells and colors around you. The idea was promoted in Japan in the 1980s, and today it is practiced in many countries. 問:What is the author's main purpose?

a To warn people about the dangers of forests
b To compare Japan with other countries
c To explain what forest bathing is
d To argue that forests should be protected by law

16 筆者が電気自動車とガソリン車の長所・短所を、自分の意見を述べずに1つずつ並べている文章がある。What is the author's main purpose?

a To compare two types of cars　b To criticize gasoline cars
c To introduce a newly invented car
d To warn readers about electric cars

17 本文は日本の高校生の睡眠不足の原因と対策を述べている。タイトル Sleep はどの型のダミーか。

a 本文と逆　b 狭すぎ　c 広すぎ　d 本文にない

◆ Ⅴ 次の問いに日本語で答えよ

18 Ⅰの英文の主旨を、40字程度でまとめよ。

19 Ⅱの英文の下線部を和訳せよ。

20 Ⅲの英文は、主旨を1文にする4つの型(「AはBだ」型・「AではなくBだ」型・「問題→解決」型・「利点も欠点も→結論」型)のどれに当たるか。型の名前と、そう判断した理由を答えよ。

解答・解説 タイトル・主旨選択問題の解き方

1 **a　Light Pollution: A Serious but Easily Solved Problem**
害([2])と簡単に解決できる([3])の両方をカバーし、筆者の視点も入る。Sea Turtles は[2]の一例だけの狭すぎ、World は広すぎ、More Streetlights は結論と逆。

2 **a　The harmful effects of light pollution on living things**
主題文 not only a loss for stargazers の後、鳥・ウミガメ・人の睡眠と悪影響が並ぶ。減らし方は[3]。鳥の話は段落の一部だけの狭すぎ。

3 **d　To show that light pollution can be reduced with simple measures**
The good news is that ～ easiest ～ to fix の後に具体策が並ぶ。Unlike many other environmental problems は比較の一言で、大気汚染の方が深刻とは言っていない。

4 **b　Light pollution disappears as soon as lights are turned off.**
最終文 it disappears the moment we switch the lights off の言い換え。Most people は more than a third の言い過ぎ、harder は easiest と逆、upward は downward と逆。

5 **b　The idea that people are "left-brained" or "right-brained" is not supported by evidence.**
It is often said(通説)→ However(否定)の「AではなくB」型。Creative people ～ は否定された通説。painting は具体例の一部だけで狭すぎ。

6 **c　The Myth of Left-Brained and Right-Brained People**
myth(根拠のない通説)が筆者の視点を表す。The Human Brain は広すぎ、Artists は本文にない視点、Personality Tests Are Useful は筆者の評価と逆。

7 **d　To challenge a popular belief**
通説を紹介して研究で否定する文章の目的は challenge(疑問を投げかける)。目的は to＋動詞で答え、本文全体の動きで判断する。

8 **b　制服は残しつつ、生徒が選べる幅を広げるのがよい**
「利点も欠点も→結論」型。主旨は最後の筆者の判断(the best solution is ～)。両論を並べただけの選択肢は×の定番。廃止・現状維持はどちらも片側だけ。

9 **c　School Uniforms: Keep Them, but Offer More Choices**
話題(制服)＋筆者の結論(残して選択肢を)。Cost は賛成側の理由の1つだけの狭すぎ、Fashion は広すぎ、Banned は結論と逆。

10 **b　自分らしさを表す自由が制限される**
Critics reply that 以下が反対意見。limit students' freedom to express themselves の言い換え。出費・圧力は賛成側の理由を逆にしたもの、暑さ(hot weather)を冬にすり替えた選択肢も×。

11 **a　Is Late-Night Eating Really the Problem?**
通説(夜食は太る)に疑問を投げ、本当の問題は総量だとする全体をカバーする。Food and Health は広すぎ、Sugar は最終文の一部だけの狭すぎ、レシピは本文にない。

12 **c　How Robots Are Helping Hospitals**
病院でのロボットの役割と利点が全体の話題。Replace Doctors は cannot replace と逆、History は本文にない、Carry Meals は例の1つだけで狭すぎ。

13 **d　(D)**
Ultimately(結局のところ)は結論のサイン。(A)(B)は Some people / Others の他人の意見、(C)は結論を支える具体例。

14 **a　To warn hikers about relying only on their phones**
危険(電池切れ・電波)の指摘と always carry ～ の注意から warn(警告する)。登山をやめろとは言っていないので persuade は×。

15 **c　To explain what forest bathing is**
It simply means ～ で定義し、起源と広がりを説明する紹介文。目的は explain / introduce。主張(argue)や警告の言葉はない。

16 **a　To compare two types of cars**
意見なしで2つを並べて比べる文章の目的は compare。warn・criticize は筆者の評価(－)が必要。目的を表す動詞は本文の書き方で決まる。

17 **c　広すぎ**
Sleep だけでは、高校生・睡眠不足・対策という本文の範囲よりずっと大きい話題。話題の大きさが本文と同じかどうかで判定する。

18 **光害は生き物や人の睡眠に悪影響を与えるが、照明を工夫すれば簡単に減らせる問題だ。**
採点ポイント:①光害の害 ②簡単に解決できる の2点。星が見えない人の割合や具体策(下向きの街灯など)は細部なので削る。

19 **したがって、「左脳型か右脳型か」という分類は、脳が実際にどう働くかよりも、単純な分類を好む私たちの性質を多く物語っている。**
say more about A than about B＝B よりも A について多くを語る。then＝それなら・したがって(結論)。label＝分類・レッテル。比較の対象(A・B)の取り違えが減点ポイント。

20 **「利点も欠点も→結論」型。賛成側(費用・圧力の軽減)と反対側(自由の制限・暑さ)の両面を述べた後、最後に筆者の判断(制服を残して選択肢を増やす)を示しているから。**
採点ポイント:型の名前＋「両面を並べる」「最後に結論」の2点。Both sides make fair points が両面を受ける合図、Perhaps the best solution 以下が結論。

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