確認問題
289

大学別・難関大 CHECK TEST

青山学院大学 英語の特徴と対策（会話文・正誤） 確認問題集

青学全学部日程型の30問。正誤・文法の空所・対話のイディオム・長文の論理を、落とさず取る練習。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／30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 下線部のうち誤りを含むものを1つ選べ

1 Each of(A) the volunteers have(B) to attend(C) a short training session before(D) the event.
a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

2 Our school is about(A) a fifteen-minutes(B) walk from(C) the nearest station, which(D) is very convenient.
a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

3 Mr. Sato is one of(A) the most experienced teacher(B) at(C) our school, and students often ask(D) him for advice.
a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

4 When I got(A) on the bus, I was spoken(B) by an old man who wanted(C) to know where(D) the museum was.
a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

5 You had better(A) to finish(B) your report tonight(C) if you want to hand it in(D) on time.
a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

6 The town has changed a lot. In another words(A), it is no longer(B) the quiet place where(C) I grew up(D).
a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

7 Despite(A) the heavy rain, the festival was held(B) as planned, and much(C) people enjoyed(D) the fireworks.
a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

8 I'm looking forward to hear(A) from you soon(B) and hope that(C) everything is going(D) well.
a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

Ⅱ 空所に入る最も適切なものを選べ

9 I'd rather you ＿＿ anyone about this plan yet.
a didn't tell　b won't tell　c not to tell　d don't tell

10 ＿＿ the bad weather, the game was not canceled.
a Even　b In spite of　c Although　d Because of

11 This is the café ＿＿ I first met my best friend.
a which　b whose　c what　d where

12 Hardly ＿＿ the station when the train left.
a we had reached　b we reached　c had we reached　d did we reach

13 My sister is used to ＿＿ up early because she works at a bakery in the mornings.
a have gotten　b get　c getting　d got

14 The number of students who walk to school ＿＿ been decreasing.
a is　b has　c are　d have

15 The meeting room is too small to ＿＿ thirty people.
a be held　b holding　c hold　d held

Ⅲ 対話文の下線部で、話し手が言いたいこととして最も適切なものを選べ

16 A: This term I signed up for three clubs, a part-time job, and an online course. / B: Wow. Don't you think you've bitten off more than you can chew?
a You've made a lot of new friends.
b You've taken on more than you can handle.
c You've eaten too much food.
d You've chosen activities you don't like.

17 A: My plans for the trip keep changing because of the weather. / B: That's travel. You just have to roll with the punches.
a fight against every problem　b adapt calmly to difficulties
c give up the trip　d travel by yourself

18 A: I can't decide what to major in. Could you steer me in the right direction?
a give me some advice　b drive me to the university
c make the decision for me　d show me the way to the office

19 A: I passed the advanced English test! A year ago, I couldn't even introduce myself in English. / B: You've come a long way.
a You live far from school.　b You have improved a lot.
c You have traveled far to get here.
d You still have a lot to learn.

20 A: Did Mom find out about her surprise party? / B: Yes. My little brother let the cat out of the bag.
a told the secret　b forgot about the party
c bought the present　d lost the family cat

21 A: You're moving to Antarctica? / B: No, no. I'm just pulling your leg.
a trying to stop you　b joking with you
c complaining about you　d asking for your help

22 A: Our festival booth has to be ready by noon, and there's still so much to do. / B: Don't worry. If we all pitch in, we'll finish in time.

a leave early　b help out together　c ask the teacher　d take a break

23 A: Have you decided whether to join the soccer club or the drama club? / B: Not yet. I'm still on the fence.

a undecided　b injured　c excited　d disappointed

24 A: I was late almost every day last term, but from now on I'm going to get up at six. / B: So you're turning over a new leaf.

a changing your mind again　b moving to a new house　c reading a new book　d making a fresh start

◆ Ⅳ 次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ

Many people believe that creativity is a rare gift that only a few people are born with. (1), research on creative thinking suggests that it is more like a skill that can be developed. One common technique is to set a strict limit, such as writing a story in exactly fifty words. It might seem that limits would make creative work harder. (2), they often have the opposite effect: when we cannot do everything, we are forced to look for unusual solutions. Another technique is to take a break. When people step away from a difficult problem and do something simple, such as taking a walk, the answer sometimes comes to them suddenly. (3), creativity is not only about working hard but also about knowing when to stop. Of course, these techniques do not guarantee success. (4), they show that creativity is something everyone can practice, not a mysterious talent reserved for geniuses.

25 (1)

a Similarly　b However　c For example　d Therefore

26 (2)

a For instance　b In fact　c As a result　d In addition

27 (3)

a For example　b On the other hand　c Nevertheless　d In other words

28 (4)

a Even so　b Therefore　c In addition　d For example

29 According to the passage, why can limits help people be creative?

a They force people to look for unusual solutions.
b They make tasks easier to finish.
c They reduce the number of mistakes.
d They give people more time to think.

30 Which of the following agrees with the passage?

a Creative techniques always lead to success.
b Only geniuses can become truly creative.
c Taking a break from a problem can sometimes help people solve it.
d Writing long stories is the best way to become creative.

1 **b (B)**
Each of ～ が主語なら単数扱いで has。the volunteers(複数)に引っぱられない。have to attend の attend は原形で正しい。→ シートの『数の一致』

2 **b (B)**
名詞 walk を修飾する「数詞＋名詞」はハイフンでつなぎ単数形:a fifteen-minute walk。which は前の内容を受ける非制限用法で正しい。

3 **b (B)**
one of the＋最上級＋複数名詞なので teachers。ask 人 for ～(人に～を求める)は正しい。

4 **b (B)**
speak to ～ の受け身は be spoken to by ～。群動詞の前置詞は受け身でも残す。where the museum was は間接疑問の語順で正しい。

5 **b (B)**
had better の後は動詞の原形:had better finish。hand it in は代名詞を間に挟む句動詞の正しい語順(hand in it は誤り)。

6 **a (A)**
決まった形は In other words(言い換えれば)。another は原則単数名詞の前で、words(複数)とは使わない。the place where I grew up は正しい。

7 **c (C)**
people は複数扱いの可算名詞なので many people。much は不可算名詞に使う。Despite＋名詞、受け身 was held は正しい。

8 **a (A)**
look forward to の to は前置詞なので to hearing。手紙・メールの結びの定番で、正誤問題の常連。hope that ～ is going well は正しい。

9 **a didn't tell**
would rather＋S＋過去形(仮定法過去)＝Sに～してほしい。現在・未来のことでも過去形を使う。would rather の後に to は付かないので not to tell は不可。

10 **b In spite of**
後ろが名詞(the bad weather)なので前置詞句。悪天候なのに中止されなかった→逆接の In spite of。Although は接続詞で節が必要、Because of は意味が逆。

11 **d where**
空所の後が完全な文(I first met my best friend)なので関係副詞 where。which だと met の目的語などが欠けている必要がある。

12 **c had we reached**
Hardly had S＋過去分詞 when ～＝SがVするとすぐに～(否定語が文頭→倒置)。電車が出たのより前なので過去完了。

13 **c getting**
be used to -ing＝～に慣れている(to は前置詞)。used to do(以前は～したものだ)と区別。is があるので「慣れている」の方。

14 **b has**
The number of ～(～の数)は単数扱い。been decreasing と続くので現在完了進行形の has。A number of ～(多くの～)なら複数扱い。

15 **c hold**
too ～ to do の後は動詞の原形。hold＝(人数を)収容する。部屋が主語でも「部屋が30人を収容する」と能動になるので be held は不可。

16 **b You've taken on more than you can handle.**
かめる以上にかじり取る→手に負えないほど引き受ける。3つの部活＋バイト＋講座という予定の多さが根拠。字面どおりの「食べすぎ」はダミー。

17 **b adapt calmly to difficulties**
パンチの勢いに合わせて体を動かす→困難に柔軟に対応する。天気で予定が変わるのは旅の常、という流れ。fight against は逆の発想。

18 **a give me some advice**
steer(かじを取る)→正しい方向へ導く＝助言する。専攻に迷っている文脈。運転・道案内は字面に引っかけたダミー、決定の代行は「導く」より強すぎる。

19 **b You have improved a lot.**
成長の文脈では「ずいぶん進歩した」。1年前は自己紹介もできなかった、との対比が根拠。文字どおりの「遠くから来た」はダミー。

20 **a told the secret**
袋から猫を出す→(うっかり)秘密を漏らす。お母さんにばれた、という結果と合う。spill the beans と同じ意味。

21 **b joking with you**
pull one's leg＝からかう。No, no で否定し、冗談だったと明かしている。日本語の「足を引っ張る(邪魔する)」とは意味が違う。

22 **b help out together**
pitch in＝みんなで協力する、手を貸す。If we all と we'll finish in time(間に合う)が協力の意味を支える。

23 **a undecided**
塀の上でどちら側にも降りていない→決めかねている。Not yet が言い換えの手がかり。

24 **d making a fresh start**
leaf＝本のページ。新しいページをめくる→心を入れ替える。これからは6時に起きる、という決意への反応。

25 **b However**
「生まれつきの才能」という一般の考え→「伸ばせる技能」という研究の見方へ逆転。一般論の後の However は筆者の主張の合図。

26 **b In fact**
It might seem ～(～と思えるかもしれない)の後で「実際は逆の効果がある」と打ち消す In fact。As a result(結果として)では因果の関係がない。

27 **d In other words**
休憩すると答えが浮かぶ→つまり創造性は「やめ時を知ること」でもある、と言い換えてまとめている。Nevertheless は逆接で前と対立しない。

28 **a Even so**
「成功を保証するわけではない」と譲歩した後、「それでも誰でも練習できるものだと示している」と主張に戻る。Therefore では保証がない→示している、がつながらない。

29 **a They force people to look for unusual solutions.**
コロンの後の we are forced to look for unusual solutions の言い換え。easier は It might seem ～ harder の部分と逆で、本文にない。

30 **c Taking a break from a problem can sometimes help people solve it.**
休憩すると答えが浮かぶことがある、の言い換え。only geniuses は最終文と逆、always は do not guarantee success と矛盾、long stories は「50語」の例と逆。