確認問題
301

大学別・難関大 CHECK TEST

法政大学 英語の特徴と対策 確認問題集

法政型の確認問題24問。コロケーション・品詞・発音の基礎知識と、長文の空所・言い換え・不一致、戯曲の会話文を解く。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／24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 空所に入る最も適切な語を選べ（コロケーション）

1 The doctor advised him to ＿＿ more attention to his diet.
a make　b take　c pay　d do

2 After hours of discussion, the committee finally ＿＿ a conclusion.
a made　b did　c reached　d got

3 Smartphones ＿＿ an important role in our daily lives.
a do　b take　c play　d make

4 The factory increased production to ＿＿ the growing demand.
a take　b meet　c hold　d keep

5 There was ＿＿ traffic on the highway, so we arrived late.
a many　b big　c strong　d heavy

6 Some experts warn that the new rule may do more ＿＿ than good.
a harm　b hurt　c bad　d wrong

Ⅱ 空所に入る最も適切な語を選べ（品詞）

7 She explained the problem ＿＿, so everyone understood it in the end.
a patience　b patiently　c patient　d impatient

8 His ＿＿ in business surprised his whole family.
a successful　b successfully　c succeed　d success

9 The ＿＿ of the data took several weeks.
a analyze　b analyzed　c analytic　d analysis

10 The ending of the movie was very ＿＿. Nobody expected it.
a surprise　b surprising　c surprised　d surprisingly

11 Prices have ＿＿ sharply this year.
a raising　b risen　c raised　d rose

Ⅲ 発音・アクセント

12 最も強く発音する位置が他と異なるものを選べ。
a interview　b guarantee　c engineer　d volunteer

13 最も強く発音する位置が他と異なるものを選べ。
a alcohol　b calendar　c energy　d delicious

14 下線部の発音が他と異なるものを選べ。
a nice　b advice　c advise　d price

15 下線部の発音が他と異なるものを選べ。
a breath　b tooth　c think　d breathe

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 geniuses possess. (1), research on creative people suggests a more ordinary picture. What distinguishes them is often not a special kind of intelligence but a willingness to produce a large number of ideas, most of which turn out to be useless. Some great composers, for example, wrote hundreds of works, many of which are rarely performed today. (A)Creative people, in other words, do not fail less often than others; they simply try more often. This view has practical (2)implications. If creativity depends largely on the number of attempts, then the fear of failure is one of its greatest enemies. Schools that punish every mistake may (3) students' creativity without meaning to. (4), a classroom where unusual answers are welcomed may encourage students to take risks and, eventually, to produce something truly original.

16 空所(1)に入る最も適切なものを選べ。
a Therefore　b Similarly　c For example　d However

17 下線部(2)に最も近い意味のものを選べ。
a consequences　b examples　c difficulties　d origins

18 空所(3)に入る最も適切なものを選べ。
a increase　b measure　c reward　d weaken

19 空所(4)に入る最も適切なものを選べ。
a For instance　b In addition　c In contrast　d As a result

20 下線部(A)の内容に最も近いものを選べ。
a Creative people make fewer mistakes than others because they are more careful.
b Creative people fail more often because they have less talent.
c Creative people succeed because they make more attempts, not because they make fewer mistakes.
d Creative people try only when they are sure they will succeed.

21 本文の内容と一致しないものを1つ選べ。
a Creative people fail less often than other people.
b Creative people often produce many ideas that are not useful.
c The fear of failure can keep people from being creative.
d Welcoming unusual answers may help students become more creative.

Ⅴ 次の戯曲の一節を読み、設問に答えよ

[A small kitchen, late in the evening. MARTHA, an elderly woman, is drying dishes. Her grandson LEO, a

university student, comes in carrying a suitcase.] LEO: I'm off, Grandma. The bus leaves in twenty minutes. ／ MARTHA: (without turning around) Did you pack your warm sweater? ／ LEO: Yes, Grandma. You've asked me that twice already. ／ MARTHA: And you'll call when you arrive. ／ LEO: I always do. ／ MARTHA: (putting down the towel at last) Your grandfather used to say that, too. "I always do." And he always did. ／ LEO: (softly) Then you know I will. ／ MARTHA: (turning to face him) Go on, then. Before I find something else to remind you about.

22 Why does Martha keep drying the dishes without turning around at first?

a She is angry with Leo for leaving so late at night.

b She is trying not to show how sad she feels about Leo leaving.

c She wants Leo to help her with the dishes.

d She does not hear Leo come into the kitchen.

23 Leo says, "Then you know I will." What does he mean?

a His grandfather often forgot to call home.

b He is tired of her questions and will not call her.

c He knows the bus will leave without him.

d He will call her, just as his grandfather always kept his word.

24 Martha's last line shows that she ＿＿＿.

a finds it hard to let him go but accepts it with a little humor

b wants him to stay home for one more night

c is annoyed that he is leaving

d has forgotten what she wanted to tell him

1 **c pay**
pay attention to ～＝～に注意を払う。pay more / close attention の形も多い。「注意を取る・作る」は言わない。→ シートの『コロケーション』

2 **c reached**
reach a conclusion＝結論に達する(come to a conclusion も可)。日本語の「結論を出す」につられて made を選ぶと誤り。

3 **c play**
play a role in ～＝～で役割を果たす。play an important / a key role の形が多い。

4 **b meet**
meet the demand＝需要に応える。meet＝(必要・要求を)満たす。meet the needs / meet the deadline も同じ使い方。

5 **d heavy**
heavy traffic＝交通量が多い・渋滞。traffic は不可算名詞なので many は不可。反対は light traffic。

6 **a harm**
do more harm than good＝益より害が大きい。do harm to ～(～に害を与える)の harm。bad は形容詞なので do の目的語にならない。

7 **b patiently**
動詞 explained を修飾するのは副詞。名詞 patience、形容詞 patient は動詞を修飾できない。

8 **d success**
所有格 His の後で、文の主語なので名詞。successful は形容詞、succeed は動詞。

9 **d analysis**
The ＿＿＿ of ～ は名詞の位置。analyze(動詞)→ analysis(名詞)。-ize の動詞の名詞形はつづりが変わるので要注意。

10 **b surprising**
結末は人を驚かせる側なので -ing。驚いた人を主語にすれば The audience was surprised。

11 **b risen**
目的語がないので自動詞 rise(上がる)の過去分詞 risen。raise は他動詞(～を上げる)で目的語が必要。rose は過去形で have の後に置けない。

12 **a interview**
interview は前。ほかは最後:volunteer・engineer・guarantee。-eer・-ee で終わる語は語尾に強勢。

13 **d delicious**
delicious は2番目。ほかは前:alcohol・calendar・energy。カタカナ語(アルコール・エネルギー)の感覚で選ぶと外れる。

14 **c advise**
動詞 advise の s は z の音。名詞 advice・price・nice の c は s の音。名詞と動詞で音が変わる組(advice / advise)は定番。→ シートの『発音・アクセント』

15 **d breathe**
動詞 breathe の th は濁る音(ð)。名詞 breath・tooth・think は濁らない音(θ)。breathe は母音も長い。

16 **d However**
「創造性は一部の天才の才能」という一般の考え⇔研究が示す「もっと普通の姿」で逆接。空所の前後を逆接・因果・例示・追加のどれでつなぐかを先に決める。

17 **a consequences**
直後に「それなら失敗への恐れが最大の敵になる」「学校は～しかねない」と、この考え方から導かれる結果が続く。implication＝含意・影響。

18 **d weaken**
失敗への恐れが創造性の敵→ミスを罰する学校は創造性を「弱める」。without meaning to(意図せずに)もマイナスの結果を示す。

19 **c In contrast**
「ミスを罰する学校」⇔「変わった答えを歓迎する教室」の対比。As a result では罰する学校の結果が歓迎する教室になり、論理が通らない。

20 **c Creative people succeed because they make more attempts, not because they make fewer mistakes.**
do not fail less often(失敗が少ないわけではない)＋try more often(挑戦が多い)の言い換え。fewer mistakes は否定された側。「才能が少ない」は本文にない。

21 **a Creative people fail less often than other people.**
下線部(A)の do not fail less often に反する。ほかの3つは most of which turn out to be useless、fear of failure … greatest enemies、最終文の言い換えで一致。

22 **b She is trying not to show how sad she feels about Leo leaving.**
同じ確認を繰り返す・やっとタオルを置く・「ほかに言うことを思いつく前に行きなさい」から、別れがつらい気持ち。返事をしているので聞こえていないは誤り。ト書きは人物の気持ちの手がかり。

23 **d He will call her, just as his grandfather always kept his word.**
直前の「おじいさんも I always do と言い、本当にいつもそうした」を受けて「だから僕もそうするとわかるでしょう」。祖父と自分を重ねて安心させる発言。

24 **a finds it hard to let him go but accepts it with a little humor**
Go on, then(さあ行きなさい)で送り出しつつ、「また何か言い出す前に」と冗談めかしている。stay home は Go on と矛盾し、annoyed は本文の温かい調子と合わない。

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