確認問題
306

大学別・難関大 CHECK TEST

# 関西学院大学 英語の特徴と対策 確認問題集

関学型の確認問題27問。読解の総合問題・文法語彙の空所・並べ替え（2番目と6番目）・会話文で、基本を1問も落とさない練習。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／27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 次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ

[1] Nobody enjoys waiting in line, but research on the psychology of waiting suggests that how long we wait matters less than how the wait feels. A ten-minute wait can seem endless in one situation and pass quickly in another. Businesses that understand this difference can make their customers happier without actually ( 1 ) the time they spend waiting. [2] One key factor is whether people have something to do. Time spent doing nothing feels longer than time spent occupied. This is why some hotels put mirrors near their elevators: guests who can check their appearance complain less about(ア) slow elevators. Similarly, theme parks often design their lines so that visitors can watch videos or look at decorations while they wait. [3] Uncertainty also makes waiting harder. When people do not know how long they will have to wait, they tend to imagine the worst. ( 2 ), many train stations and restaurants now display estimated waiting times. Interestingly, some businesses deliberately give estimates that are slightly longer than the real wait, so that customers feel pleased when they are served earlier than expected. [4] Finally, people care deeply about fairness. Most of us will wait patiently as long as we believe everyone is being treated equally. ( 3 ) someone cuts in line, however, even a short delay can make us angry. A single line that feeds several counters is often seen as fairer than separate lines for each counter, because no one can end up in a slow line by bad luck. [5] It goes without saying that the best solution is to reduce waiting times.(イ) When that is impossible, though, paying attention to how waiting feels may be the next best thing.

**1** 空所( 1 )に入る最も適切なものを選べ。
a reduce　b to reduce　c reduced　d reducing

**2** 空所( 2 )に入る最も適切なものを選べ。
a For this reason　b In contrast　c Even so
d On the other hand

**3** 空所( 3 )に入る最も適切なものを選べ。
a Unless　b If　c Although　d Until

**4** 下線部(ア)の意味に最も近いものを選べ。
a care less about their looks than
b are less likely to be unhappy with　c are more likely to avoid
d talk more often about

**5** 下線部(イ)の意味に最も近いものを選べ。
a Nobody has ever said that waiting times should be reduced.
b People rarely talk about the best way to reduce waiting.
c Obviously, the best solution is to make people wait less.
d It is hard to say whether waiting times can be reduced.

**6** According to paragraph [3], why do some businesses give estimates that are longer than the real wait?
a So that customers will be pleased when they are served sooner.
b Because customers prefer to wait as long as possible.
c So that customers will choose to come back another day.
d Because they do not know how long the real wait will be.

**7** Which of the following agrees with the passage?
a Theme parks show videos in order to shorten the actual waiting time.
b A single line for several counters can seem fairer than separate lines.
c Hotels put mirrors near elevators to make the elevators faster.
d Most people are unwilling to wait even when they are treated fairly.

**8** Which is the best title for the passage?
a Why Theme Parks Are Popular　b The Psychology of Waiting
c How to Build Faster Elevators
d The History of Train Stations

## ◆ Ⅱ 空所に入る最も適切なものを選べ

**9** I watched the children ＿＿ in the park for a while.
a to have played　b played　c play　d to play

**10** It won't be long ＿＿ the new library opens.
a when　b before　c after　d since

**11** Your essay is ＿＿ but perfect; there are many spelling mistakes.
a anything　b everything　c nothing　d something

**12** She is not so much a singer ＿＿ a poet.
a like　b as　c but　d than

**13** We had a ＿＿ escape when a large tree fell just behind our car.
a thin　b small　c narrow　d little

**14** Because of the typhoon, there is only a ＿＿ chance that the game will be played tomorrow.
a slim　b thin　c few　d light

**15** No sooner had I sat down ＿＿ the phone rang.
a that　b when　c then　d than

**16** You cannot be ＿＿ careful when you drive on icy roads.
a too　b so　c enough　d very

17 The man ＿＿＿ I thought was a doctor turned out to be a lawyer.

a what　b whom　c who　d which

## ◆ Ⅲ 日本語に合うように( )内の語を並べかえ、2番目と6番目に来る語を答えよ

18 その新しい橋が完成するまでに、そう長くはかからないだろう。It ( be / before / bridge / long / new / the / won't ) is completed.

19 健康が何より大切なのは言うまでもない。It ( goes / health / is / saying / that / without ) the most important thing.

20 彼がいつ戻ってくるかはわからない。There ( he / is / no / telling / when / will ) come back.

21 彼は教師というより、むしろ友人のような存在だった。He was ( a / a / as / friend / much / not / so / teacher ).

22 正直だと私が思っていた少年が、私にうそをついた。The ( boy / honest / I / thought / was / who ) lied to me.

## ◆ Ⅳ 次の会話文の空所(1)～(5)に入る最も適切なものを選べ

(At a station) A: Excuse me. Could you tell me how to get to the city museum? B: Sure. ( 1 ) A: I'd rather walk. I need some exercise. B: Then go straight down this street and turn right at the second traffic light. It takes about fifteen minutes. A: Fifteen minutes? ( 2 ) B: Not really. And it's a nice walk along the river. A: Great. Do you know what time the museum closes? B: ( 3 ) But I think most museums around here close at five. A: Then I'd better hurry. ( 4 ) B: You're welcome. ( 5 )

23 空所( 1 )

a Here's your ticket.　b I'm a stranger here myself.
c It's on the other side of the world.
d Would you like to walk or take the bus?

24 空所( 2 )

a Shall we go together?　b Could you say that again?
c Isn't that a bit far?　d What time is it now?

25 空所( 3 )

a Since last year.　b Yes, it does.　c I'm not sure.
d It's free on Sundays.

26 空所( 4 )

a Same to you.　b Never mind.　c I'm afraid I can't.
d Thanks for your help.

27 空所( 5 )

a I'm glad to hear that.　b Here you are.　c Enjoy the museum.
d Yes, please.

**1** **d reducing**
without は前置詞なので後ろは動名詞。without actually reducing the time＝実際に時間を減らさずに。総合問題の文法設問は読みながら即答する。

**2** **a For this reason**
待ち時間がわからないと最悪を想像する(理由)→だから待ち時間の目安を表示する(結果)。On the other hand・In contrast は対比、Even so は譲歩。

**3** **b If**
「公平なら我慢する」⇔「割り込みがあれば短い遅れでも怒る」。however は文の対比を示し、空所は条件の If。Unless では「割り込まなければ怒る」と逆になる。

**4** **b are less likely to be unhappy with**
鏡で身だしなみを確認できる客は、遅いエレベーターへの不満が少ない。complain＝不満を言う≒be unhappy with。鏡＝することがある、という段落の要点とも合う。

**5** **c Obviously, the best solution is to make people wait less.**
It goes without saying that ～＝～は言うまでもない≒Obviously。without saying を「誰も言わない」と字面で読むと誤る。定型表現は丸ごと覚える。

**6** **a So that customers will be pleased when they are served sooner.**
so that customers feel pleased when they are served earlier than expected の言い換え。deliberately(わざと)とあるので「本当の待ち時間がわからないから」は誤り。

**7** **b A single line for several counters can seem fairer than separate lines.**
第4段落の言い換え。鏡や動画は「感じ方」を変えるもので、実際の速さや時間は変えない。公平なら多くの人は辛抱強く待つので「公平でも待とうとしない」は逆。

**8** **b The Psychology of Waiting**
「待ち時間の長さより感じ方」という主題を、することの有無・不確かさ・公平さの3点で説明した文章。ほかは例の一部だけを取り出した題。

**9** **c play**
知覚動詞 watch＋O＋原形＝Oが～するのを見る。動作の途中なら playing も可だが選択肢にない。to 不定詞は能動態では使わない。

**10** **b before**
It won't be long before ～＝まもなく～する。before 節の中は未来でも現在形(opens)。定型表現は形ごと覚える。

**11** **a anything**
anything but＝決して～ではない。後半の「つづりの誤りが多い」から完璧からほど遠い。nothing but perfect では「完璧そのもの」と逆の意味。

**12** **b as**
not so much A as B＝AというよりむしろB。than と混同しやすいが、so ～ as の形を崩さない。

**13** **c narrow**
narrow escape＝九死に一生。木が車のすぐ後ろに倒れた→間一髪。small escape とは言わない。意味は通じても組み合わせが不自然な語を切る。

**14** **a slim**
slim chance＝わずかな見込み。thin chance とは普通言わない。few は数えられる名詞の複数形に使うので a few chance は誤り。

**15** **d than**
No sooner had S p.p. than ～＝～するとすぐに。sooner が比較級なので than。Hardly had S p.p. なら when と組む。

**16** **a too**
cannot ～ too …＝いくら…してもしすぎることはない。凍った道ではどれだけ注意してもよい。

**17** **c who**
I thought を外すと The man who was a doctor。関係詞は was の主語なので主格 who。I thought に引かれて whom を選ぶのが定番の罠。

**18** **2番目 be・6番目 new(It won't be long before the new bridge is completed.)**
It won't be long before ～ の型に当てはめ、残りの the new bridge を主語の塊にする。構文の型を知っていれば一瞬で決まる。全部並べてから1語目から数え直す。

**19** **2番目 without・6番目 is(It goes without saying that health is the most important thing.)**
It goes without saying that ～ の型。that 節の中は health is ～ と主語＋動詞。goes と is の2つの動詞の役割(主節・that 節)を先に分ける。

**20** **2番目 no・6番目 will(There is no telling when he will come back.)**
There is no telling＋疑問詞節＝～はわからない。疑問詞節の中は when he will と平叙文の語順。will を he の前に出さない。

**21** **2番目 so・6番目 as(He was not so much a teacher as a friend.)**
not so much A as B(AというよりむしろB)。日本語の「むしろ」の側(友人)が B で後ろ。A と B に a teacher・a friend の塊を入れる。

**22** **2番目 who・6番目 honest(The boy who I thought was honest lied to me.)**
述語動詞は lied。主語 The boy を関係詞節が修飾し、節の中に I thought が挟まる形(who was honest＋I thought)。動詞が3つあれば役割を1つずつ決める。

**23** **d Would you like to walk or take the bus?**
直後の「歩くほうがいい」は、歩くかバスかを聞かれた答え。I'm a stranger here myself.(私もこの辺りは不案内)は Sure. と後の道案内に矛盾する。

**24** **c Isn't that a bit far?**
15分と聞いて「少し遠くない？」→「そうでもない(Not really)」。聞き返しには Not really とは答えない。応答として自然か(直前)と、次の発言につながるか(直後)の両方で確かめる。

**25** **c I'm not sure.**
But I think ～(でもたぶん～)と推測が続くので、その前は「よくわからない」。what time の疑問詞疑問文に Yes で答えることはできない。

**26** **d Thanks for your help.**
B が You're welcome. と返しているので、その前はお礼。Same to you.(あなたもね)は相手の挨拶や祝福を返す表現。

**27** **c Enjoy the museum.**
道を教えた最後の一言として「美術館を楽しんで」。Here you are. は物を手渡す時の表現。会話の締めくくりは場面(道案内)に合わせる。