確認問題
311

大学別・難関大 CHECK TEST

九州大学 英語の特徴と対策 確認問題集

九大型の確認問題21問。科学の長文で前置詞・和訳・字数指定の説明・抜き出し・30語の英語要約、約100語の英作文と図表要約。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／21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。

◆〔1〕次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ

[1] When most people imagine a scientist, they picture someone in a white coat working in a laboratory. Yet some of the most valuable scientific data today are collected by ordinary people with no formal training. Birdwatchers count the species they see in their gardens, hikers photograph wildflowers, and students measure rainfall at their schools. This kind of public participation, known as "citizen science," has grown rapidly (1) the spread of smartphones and the internet. [2] The main advantage of citizen science is scale. A small research team can visit only a limited number of places, but thousands of volunteers spread across a country can observe far more. For example, changes in the timing of spring flowering or in the range of a particular butterfly species can be detected only by watching many locations over many years. Such long-term, wide-ranging records would be almost impossible to obtain if scientists had to rely on their own observations alone.(A) [3] Critics, however, have raised doubts about the quality of the data. Volunteers may misidentify(ア) species, record observations carelessly, or report only what they find interesting. To deal with this problem, many projects ask participants to submit photographs, which experts or computer programs can check. Others compare volunteers' reports with those of trained researchers (2) order to estimate how reliable they are. Studies of this kind have found that, with clear instructions and simple tasks, volunteers can produce data that are nearly as accurate as those of professionals. [4] Perhaps the most important benefit, though, is not the data at all. People who take part in such projects often say that they have begun to notice things around them that they had never paid attention to before.(B) A volunteer who has spent a year recording the birds in a local park is likely to care about what happens to that park. In this way, citizen science contributes (3) public understanding of science and may encourage people to protect the environment.

1 空所(1)に入る最も適切なものを選べ。

a to　b with　c of　d at

2 空所(2)に入る最も適切なものを選べ。

a by　b in　c for　d on

3 空所(3)に入る最も適切なものを選べ。

a with　b on　c for　d to

4 下線部(ア) misidentify species の意味として最も適切なものを選べ。

a mistake one species for another　b discover a new species
c refuse to record rare species　d count species too slowly

5 本文の内容と一致しないものを1つ選べ。

a Volunteers' reports are sometimes compared with those of trained researchers.
b Some projects ask volunteers to send photographs so that their reports can be checked.
c Critics believe that volunteers' data are generally more accurate than those of professionals.
d The spread of smartphones has helped citizen science grow.

◆〔2〕〔1〕の英文について、次の問いに答えよ

6 下線部(A)を日本語に訳せ。

7 下線部(B)を日本語に訳せ。

8 第3段落の内容に基づいて、データの質に対する批判と、それへの対策を70字以内の日本語で説明せよ。

9 第4段落で筆者が the most important benefit と呼ぶものは何か。40字以内の日本語で説明せよ。

10 第2段落から、「無償で活動に参加する人」を意味する1語を抜き出し、単数形で書け。

11 筆者の主張を約30語の英語でまとめよ。

◆〔3〕英語で書け

12 What are three things high school students should do to stay healthy? Give three things and explain each, using about 100 words in total.

13 次の表(架空の調査)は、20代がニュースを得る主な手段の割合である。表の内容を約80語の英語で要約せよ。2010年:テレビ60%・新聞25%・インターネット15% ／ 2025年:テレビ30%・新聞5%・インターネット65%

◆〔4〕空所に入る最も適切なものを選べ

14 The heavy rain resulted ＿＿ the cancellation of the festival.
a of　b from　c in　d to

15 Her success resulted ＿＿ years of hard work.
a to　b in　c from　d of

16 The committee consists ＿＿ ten members from different countries.
a with　b from　c in　d of

17 The noise from the construction site prevented me ＿＿ sleeping.
a to　b from　c for　d against

18 Whether the event is held outdoors will depend ＿＿ the weather.
a to　b at　c on　d in

19 She gave a speech ＿＿ behalf of all the graduating students.
a on　b for　c at　d in

20 In ＿＿ of cost, traveling by train is cheaper than flying.
a spite　b case　c terms　d place

21 The ＿＿ of smartphone owners among teenagers reached 90% last year.
a amount　b number　c sum　d proportion

1 **b　with**
grow with ～＝～とともに伸びる。スマホとネットの普及につれて市民科学が広がった。前置詞は前後の動詞・名詞とのセットで決める。

2 **b　in**
in order to do＝～するために。ボランティアの記録を研究者の記録と比べるのは、信頼性を見積もるため。order とセットになる前置詞は in だけ。

3 **d　to**
contribute to ～＝～に貢献する・～の一因となる。to の後は名詞(public understanding)。→ シートの『前置詞とセットで覚える』

4 **a　mistake one species for another**
mis-(誤って)＋identify(特定する)＝見誤る。写真を提出させて専門家が確認する、という対策とも対応する。接頭辞で意味を組み立てる。

5 **c　Critics believe that volunteers' data are generally more accurate than those of professionals.**
批判者はデータの質を疑っている。研究で分かったのも「ほぼ同じくらい正確(nearly as accurate as)」で、「より正確」ではない。主語と比較の向きの二重のすり替え。

6 **そのような長期にわたる広範囲の記録は、もし科学者が自分たち自身の観察だけに頼らなければならないとしたら、ほとんど手に入れることができないだろう。**
採点ポイント:① Such long-term, wide-ranging records の修飾 ② would be … if S had to は仮定法過去(現実はボランティアがいる)③ almost impossible to obtain＝ほとんど入手不可能 ④ alone＝～だけ。

7 **そのような活動に参加する人々は、以前には一度も注意を払ったことのなかった身の回りの物事に気づき始めたと、よく口にする。**
採点ポイント:① 主語は People who take part in such projects ② that 節の中の have begun to notice ③ things around them を that 以下が修飾(attention to の to が残る形) ④ had never ～ before の過去完了。

8 **ボランティアは種を見誤ったり記録が雑だったりするという批判に対し、写真を提出させて確認し、研究者の記録と比べて信頼性を確かめている。**
採点ポイント:① 批判＝見誤り・記録が雑・興味のあるものだけ報告(1～2点でよい)② 対策＝写真の提出と確認 ③ 研究者の記録との比較。指定段落から要素を拾い、字数内に過不足なく。

9 **参加者が身の回りの自然に目を向け、科学への理解や環境を守る意識が高まること。**
採点ポイント:① 身の回りに気づくようになる ② 場所や自然を大切に思う→環境保護 ③ 科学の理解。not the data at all(データではない)なので、データの量や正確さを書くと誤り。

10 **volunteer**
本文は thousands of volunteers と複数形。指定どおり単数形に直す。形の指示も採点対象なので、volunteers のまま書くと減点。

11 **The author argues that citizen science not only provides large amounts of fairly reliable data that scientists could hardly collect alone but also can help people care more about science and nature.**
採点ポイント:① The author argues that で始める ② 2つの利点(データの規模・信頼性／人々の関心)を not only A but also B で ③ 具体例(鳥・蝶)は省く ④ 約30語(この例は32語)。本文の控えめな言い方(may など)も残す。

12 **There are three things high school students should do to stay healthy. First, they should get enough sleep. Many students stay up late studying or using their phones, but without sleep they cannot concentrate in class. Second, they should eat breakfast every day. A good breakfast gives them the energy they need for morning lessons. Third, they should exercise regularly, even for a short time. For example, walking or cycling to school is an easy way to stay active. If students keep these three habits, they will be able to enjoy both their studies and their school life.**
採点ポイント:① 3つ必ず挙げる ② First / Second / Third で区切る ③ 各項目に理由か例を1文 ④ 導入とまとめ ⑤ 約100語(この例は98語)。2つだけ詳しく書くのは条件違反。

13 **The table compares the main ways in which people in their twenties got news in 2010 and 2025. In 2010, television was the most common source, used by 60% of them, followed by newspapers at 25%. By 2025, however, the internet had become the main source, rising sharply from 15% to 65%. By contrast, the proportion relying on television fell by half, and newspapers dropped to only 5%. Overall, the data show a major shift toward online news.**
採点ポイント:① 何と何を比べた表か ② 最大の変化(ネット15→65%)③ 対比(テレビ半減・新聞5%)④ まとめ ⑤ 約80語(この例は78語)。原因の推測や意見は書かない。

14 **c　in**
原因 result in 結果。大雨(原因)→中止(結果)。result from は向きが逆(結果 result from 原因)。

15 **c　from**
結果 result from 原因。成功(結果)は長年の努力(原因)から生じた。in と from は主語が原因か結果かで決める。

16 **d　of**
consist of＝～から成る(≒be made up of)。consist in は「～にある(本質)」で別の意味。

17 **b　from**
prevent A from doing＝Aが～するのを妨げる。keep / stop A from ～ も同じ形。

18 **c　on**
depend on＝～次第だ。rely on・count on も同じ on。

19 **a　on**
on behalf of ～＝～を代表して。卒業生全員を代表してスピーチした。

20 **c　terms**
in terms of＝～の観点から。in case of(～の場合)・in spite of(～にもかかわらず)・in place of(～の代わりに)も in ～ of の形なので、意味で決める。

21 **d　proportion**
90%＝割合なので proportion。number は「数」で、The number … was 90% とは言えない。図表要約で頻出の取り違え。