確認問題
290

大学別・難関大 CHECK TEST

GMARCH 英語の共通点と大学別の特徴 確認問題集

GMARCH共通の土台を確かめる26問。文法4択・正誤・語句整序・長文で、標準問題を落とさない。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／26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ものを選べ

1 I'll call you as soon as he ＿＿ at the station.
a arrives　b arrived　c will arrive　d has been arriving

2 The documentary was so ＿＿ that I watched it twice.
a interestingly　b interested　c interesting　d interest

3 This old photo always reminds me ＿＿ my grandfather.
a of　b from　c with　d at

4 Not until I got home ＿＿ that I had left my umbrella on the train.
a did I realize　b realized I　c I realized　d I did realize

5 The new law prevents companies ＿＿ collecting personal data without permission.
a from　b against　c to　d of

6 It is no use ＿＿ about the past. Let's think about what to do next.
a worries　b worried　c worry　d worrying

7 I would rather walk to school than ＿＿ a crowded bus.
a took　b take　c taking　d to take

8 This is the house ＿＿ my father was born in.
a whose　b which　c where　d what

9 Before the interview, my teacher gave me ＿＿.
a some useful advice　b a useful advice　c many useful advices　d useful advices

Ⅱ 下線部のうち誤りを含むものを1つ選べ。誤りがなければ(E)を選べ

10 We discussed about(A) the new rules at(B) the meeting, but nobody could(C) agree on how(D) to apply them.
a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)　e (E) 誤りなし

11 The accident was happened(A) late at night, when(B) most of the passengers were(C) asleep(D).
a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)　e (E) 誤りなし

12 Our teacher gave us a lot of(A) useful informations(B) about studying abroad before(C) the summer vacation(D).
a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)　e (E) 誤りなし

13 If you have(A) any questions, please feel free(B) to contact(C) me at any time(D).
a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)　e (E) 誤りなし

14 The number of people who work(A) from home have(B) increased sharply(C) since(D) 2020.
a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)　e (E) 誤りなし

15 This town, where(A) my mother grew up(B), has changed(C) a lot over(D) the past ten years.
a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)　e (E) 誤りなし

16 He bought a pair of sensibly(A) shoes for(B) the hike, which(C) turned out to be very(D) long.
a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)　e (E) 誤りなし

Ⅲ 日本語に合うように( )内の語句を並べかえよ

17 雨のせいで、私たちは予定どおりに出発できなかった。The rain (as / from / leaving / planned / prevented / us).

18 この本は何度も読む価値がある。This book (and / is / over / over / reading / worth).

19 彼女は人前で話すことに慣れている。She (in / is / speaking / to / used) public.

20 その歌を聞くと、いつも中学時代を思い出す。The song always (junior high / me / my / of / reminds / school days).

21 その学校は全生徒にノートパソコンを支給している。The school (all / laptops / provides / students / with).

Ⅳ 次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ

[1] Teenagers are often criticized for staying up late and sleeping in on weekends. Scientists who study sleep, however, point out that this pattern is not simply a matter of laziness. During adolescence, the body's internal clock shifts, so that many teenagers do not feel sleepy until late at night. (1), most schools start early in the morning, so many teenagers have to wake up before their bodies are ready. [2] Some schools have responded by starting classes later. Reports from such schools suggest that students tend to sleep longer, feel less sleepy during lessons, and arrive late less often. (2), later start times are not easy to introduce. They can

affect bus schedules, after-school activities, and the working hours of parents and teachers. [3] Experts also stress that school schedules are only part of the solution. Using a smartphone in bed, for example, can make it even harder to fall asleep, because the light from the screen may delay the release of melatonin, a hormone that helps us sleep. Teenagers themselves can therefore improve their sleep by keeping a regular bedtime and putting their phones away an hour before it.

22 （ 1 ）

a Similarly　b However　c For example　d Therefore

23 （ 2 ）

a In other words　b Even so　c Therefore　d For instance

24 According to [1], why do many teenagers stay up late?

a They are lazier than adults.

b Their internal clock changes during adolescence.

c Their schools start late in the morning.

d They have too much homework.

25 Which of the following agrees with the passage?

a All schools have already changed their start times.

b Later school start times can cause practical problems for families and schools.

c Melatonin is a hormone that keeps people awake.

d Teenagers who use smartphones never sleep well.

26 What does the author suggest teenagers do?

a Use their phones as alarm clocks.

b Go to bed at the same time every night and put their phones away before bed.

c Sleep as long as possible on weekends.

d Ask their schools to start lessons in the afternoon.

1 **a　arrives**
as soon as ～ は時の副詞節なので、未来のことでも現在形。will arrive は最頻出のひっかけ。選択肢に時制が並んだら「時制の問題」と判定する。

2 **c　interesting**
番組は人に興味を抱かせる側なので -ing。人が主語なら I was interested。感情の分詞は「させる側か、させられる側か」で決める。

3 **a　of**
remind A of B＝AにBを思い出させる。inform A of B・rob A of B と同じ of の型。写真が主語の無生物主語構文も確認。

4 **a　did I realize**
Not until ～ が文頭に出ると、主節は疑問文の語順（倒置）になる。「家に着いて初めて気づいた」。強調構文 It was not until ～ that I realized でも言い換えられる。

5 **a　from**
prevent A from -ing＝Aが～するのを妨げる。stop・keep も同じ形。from は「行為から引き離す」。

6 **d　worrying**
It is no use -ing＝～しても無駄だ。動名詞の慣用表現。There is no point (in) -ing も同じ意味。

7 **b　take**
would rather A than B では、A・Bとも動詞の原形。walk と形をそろえて take。prefer -ing to -ing と混同しない。

8 **b　which**
文末に in が残っているので、in の目的語になる関係代名詞 which。where を使うなら in は不要（the house where my father was born）。

9 **a　some useful advice**
advice は不可算名詞なので a も複数の s もつかない。数えるなら a piece of advice。information・furniture・baggage も同じ。

10 **a　(A)**
discuss は他動詞なので discussed the new rules。agree on ～（～について合意する）、how to do は正しい。→ シートの『正誤問題で狙われる形』

11 **a　(A)**
happen は自動詞なので受け身にできない：The accident happened。when は非制限用法の関係副詞で正しい。asleep は補語に使う形容詞。

12 **b　(B)**
information は不可算名詞なので複数形にしない。a lot of は可算・不可算のどちらにも使えるので正しい。

13 **e　(E) 誤りなし**
条件節の現在形 have、feel free to do（遠慮なく～する）、contact は他動詞で me を直接とる、at any time も正しい。誤りなしの形式は全部を点検してから決める。

14 **b　(B)**
主語は The number（数）で単数なので has increased。who work の work は先行詞 people（複数）に合わせていて正しい。since＋起点と現在完了も正しい。

15 **e　(E) 誤りなし**
grew up の後に前置詞がないので関係副詞 where で正しい（which なら in which）。over the past ten years と現在完了も合う。

16 **a　(A)**
名詞 shoes を修飾するのは形容詞 sensible（実用的な）。which は the hike を指す非制限用法で正しい。品詞の取り違えも定番の誤り。

17 **The rain prevented us from leaving as planned.**
無生物主語＋prevent A from -ing。「雨が私たちを出発から妨げた」と組み立てる。as planned＝予定どおりに、を最後に置く。

18 **This book is worth reading over and over.**
be worth -ing＝～する価値がある。主語の This book が reading の目的語の役なので、it を足さない。over and over＝何度も。

19 **She is used to speaking in public.**
be used to -ing＝～に慣れている。to は前置詞なので speaking。used to do（以前は～した）と区別する。

20 **The song always reminds me of my junior high school days.**
remind A of B。主語は The song（無生物主語）なので「歌が私に思い出させる」と組む。三単現の reminds も確認。

21 **The school provides all students with laptops.**
provide A with B＝AにBを与える（＝provide B for A）。人が先、物が with の後。with を物の前に置くのがポイント。

22 **b　However**
体内時計は「夜遅くまで眠くならない」のに、学校は「朝早く始まる」という対立。逆接の However。論理の向きを決めてから選ぶ。

23 **b　Even so**
始業を遅らせた良い効果を述べた後で「それでも導入は簡単ではない」と譲歩→逆転。Therefore では良い効果から導入が難しい、がつながらない。

24 **b　Their internal clock changes during adolescence.**
the body's internal clock shifts の言い換え（shift→change）。not simply a matter of laziness と本文が否定している理由を選ばない。

25 **b　Later school start times can cause practical problems for families and schools.**
[2] 後半（バスの時刻・部活・親や教師の勤務時間に影響）の言い換え。All は Some schools の言い過ぎ、never は can make it harder の言い過ぎ、melatonin は眠りを助けるので逆。

26 **b　Go to bed at the same time every night and put their phones away before bed.**
最終文 keeping a regular bedtime and putting their phones away の言い換え。他の3つは本文に書かれていない。

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