確認問題
298

大学別・難関大 CHECK TEST

明治大学 英語の特徴と対策 確認問題集

明治型の確認問題25問。文法4択・同じつづりの1語・会話文・長文の言い換えと内容一致・多義語を短時間で解き切る。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／25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（文法・語法4択）

1 Almost ＿＿ the participants agreed with the plan.
a all　b every　c most　d of

2 My friend suggested ＿＿ to the beach on Saturday.
a going　b to go　c me to go　d that go

3 Could you explain ＿＿ ? I don't understand it.
a me the rule　b for me the rule　c me about the rule　d the rule to me

4 The water in the lake was warm ＿＿ for us to swim in.
a enough　b such　c so　d very

5 I have known her ＿＿ we were in elementary school.
a since　b from　c during　d for

6 Each of the rooms in this hotel ＿＿ its own bathroom.
a having　b are having　c have　d has

◆ Ⅱ 3つの文の空所に共通して入る1語を書け

7 Can you ＿＿ me a few minutes? ／ I always carry a ＿＿ key in my bag. ／ Please ＿＿ me the details and tell me the result.

8 The concert will ＿＿ about two hours. ／ This is the ＿＿ time I'll ask you. ／ He was the ＿＿ person I expected to see there.

9 He had to pay a ＿＿ for speeding. ／ The beach is covered with ＿＿ white sand. ／ I'm feeling ＿＿ today, thanks.

10 It doesn't ＿＿ to me what others think. ／ What's the ＿＿ with you? You look pale. ／ This is a ＿＿ of life and death.

11 I can't ＿＿ out how this machine works. ／ She is a well-known ＿＿ in the music world. ／ The ＿＿ on page 10 shows the population of each country.

12 Her parents ＿＿ a small hotel by the sea. ／ In the long ＿＿, this decision will pay off. ／ We've ＿＿ out of sugar, so I'll buy some.

◆ Ⅲ 会話文の空所(1)～(4)に入る最も適切なものを選べ

Clerk: Good afternoon. (1) ／ Customer: Yes. I bought this jacket here last week, but it's too small for me. ／ Clerk: I see. (2) ／ Customer: Yes, here it is. ／ Clerk: Thank you. Would you like to exchange it for a larger size, or would you prefer a refund? ／ Customer: (3) Do you have it in a medium? ／ Clerk: Let me check... I'm sorry, we're out of mediums at the moment. We could order one for you, though. It would take about a week. ／ Customer: (4) I'm not in a hurry.

13 (1)
a Take care.　b Here you go.　c It's on me.　d May I help you?

14 (2)
a Do you have time this afternoon?
b Is it a present for someone?　c Could you try it on again?
d Do you have the receipt with you?

15 (3)
a I'd rather exchange it.　b I'd like a refund, please.
c I'll take both, then.　d It fits me perfectly.

16 (4)
a That's too bad. I need it today.
b No, thanks. I'll take a refund instead.
c Sorry, I didn't catch that.　d That's fine with me.

◆ Ⅳ 次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ

For most of their history, public libraries were quiet places where people came mainly to borrow books. Today, many libraries are reinventing themselves. Alongside shelves of books, visitors may find 3D printers, recording studios, and rooms where local groups can meet free of charge. Some libraries even lend out tools, musical instruments, and fishing rods. Critics argue that such services (1)stray from the library's original mission. Supporters, however, point out that the mission was never simply to store books; it was to give everyone equal access to knowledge and opportunity. From this point of view, a teenager learning to edit videos in a library studio is doing exactly what earlier generations did when they borrowed books on science or history. The change has also helped libraries survive. As more people began to read on screens, visits to some libraries were (2)dwindling. By offering services that people cannot easily find elsewhere, libraries have given residents new reasons to walk through their doors.

17 下線部(1)に最も近い意味のものを選べ。
a make up for　b return to　c depend on　d move away from

18 下線部(2)に最も近い意味のものを選べ。

a gradually decreasing　b changing every year
c rapidly increasing　d staying the same

19 Which of the following is true according to the passage?

a Critics believe that libraries should stop lending books.
b Library visits increased because more people read on screens.
c Supporters believe that the new services fit the library's original purpose.
d Local groups must pay to use the library's meeting rooms.

20 What does the example of "a teenager learning to edit videos" show?

a Young people no longer read books at all.
b New services can serve the same purpose that lending books once did.
c Libraries should provide services only for teenagers.
d Video editing is more important than science or history.

21 According to the passage, how have the new services helped libraries?

a They have reduced the number of people who borrow books.
b They have made books cheaper for libraries to buy.
c They have allowed libraries to replace all their books with screens.
d They have given people reasons to visit that they cannot easily find elsewhere.

◆ V 下線部の語の意味として最も適切なものを選べ(多義語)

22 The insurance will <u>cover</u> the cost of the repairs.

a 表紙をつける　b 取材する　c (費用を)まかなう　d 覆い隠す

23 I can't <u>bear</u> the noise from the construction site any longer.

a 運ぶ　b 耐える　c 心に留める　d (子を)産む

24 Despite the argument, the two brothers are still on good <u>terms</u>.

a 用語　b 間柄　c 学期　d 期限

25 Several parents <u>objected</u> to the new school rules.

a 物を置いた　b 反対した　c 観察した　d 目的とした

1 **a all**
almost は副詞なので名詞を直接修飾できず、almost all (the) ～の形にする。every は the＋複数名詞の前に置けない。選択肢から「数量の問題」と先に決める。

2 **a going**
suggest は動名詞を目的語にとる(suggest doing)。to do も O＋to do もとらない。that 節なら suggested that we (should) go。

3 **d the rule to me**
explain は「人」を直接目的語にとらない。explain＋物＋to＋人。give のような SVOO の形にできない動詞の代表。

4 **a enough**
形容詞＋enough for A to do＝Aが～できるほど…。enough は形容詞の後ろに置く。so は so ～ that の形で使う。

5 **a since**
後ろが S＋V(we were …)で、起点を表すので接続詞 since。for・during は前置詞で期間に使う。from は現在完了の起点としては使わない。

6 **d has**
Each of＋複数名詞が主語なら単数扱い。its own とも一致する。of の後の rooms につられて have を選ぶのが典型的な罠。

7 **spare**
spare＝(時間を)割く／予備の／(面倒を)省く。spare me the details＝細かい話は省いてくれ。動詞・形容詞の両方の意味を思い浮かべる。

8 **last**
last＝続く(動詞)／最後の／最も～しそうにない。the last person I expected＝まさか会うとは思わなかった人。

9 **fine**
fine＝罰金／細かい／元気な。罰金の意味は be fined(罰金を科される)の形でも出る。

10 **matter**
matter＝重要である(動詞)／問題・事柄(名詞)。What's the matter with ～?＝～はどうしたの。It doesn't matter＝どうでもいい。

11 **figure**
figure out＝理解する／人物／図。数字・姿の意味もある。論説文では「図」、伝記では「人物」と文脈で切りかえる。

12 **run**
run＝経営する／in the long run(長い目で見れば)／run out of (使い果たす)の過去分詞。過去分詞も run のままである点にも注意。

13 **d May I help you?**
店員の最初の一言で、客が Yes と用件を話し始める。Here you go は物を渡すとき、It's on me は「おごるよ」。

14 **d Do you have the receipt with you?**
直後の Yes, here it is.(はい、これです)は物を差し出す返事。返品・交換で求めるのはレシート。

15 **a I'd rather exchange it.**
続けて Do you have it in a medium?(Mはあるか)と聞くので交換を選んだ。返金なら別のサイズは聞かない。fits perfectly は too small と矛盾。

16 **d That's fine with me.**
直後の「急いでいない」とつながるのは取り寄せを受け入れる返事。I need it today も返金も急いでいない話と合わない。使った選択肢を消しながら、確実な空所から埋める。

17 **d move away from**
批判する人の意見で、直後に However で支持者が「本来の使命から外れていない」と反論する流れ。stray＝はぐれる・それる。

18 **a gradually decreasing**
画面で読む人が増えた→来館者が減っていた→新サービスで来る理由を与えた、の流れでマイナスの方向。知らない語は意味の方向から絞る。→ シートの『下線部の言い換え』

19 **c Supporters believe that the new services fit the library's original purpose.**
使命は「誰にでも知識と機会を平等に」で、新サービスもそれに沿う、が支持者の主張。部屋は free of charge、画面で読む人が増えて来館者は減っていた。

20 **b New services can serve the same purpose that lending books once did.**
doing exactly what earlier generations did(かつての世代が本を借りてしたのと同じこと)が根拠。本を読まなくなった・10代だけ、は本文にない言い過ぎ。

21 **d They have given people reasons to visit that they cannot easily find elsewhere.**
最終文の言い換え。本の値段や全面的な電子化は本文にない。本文の語(screens・books)を使った選択肢ほど細部がずれている。

22 **c (費用を)まかなう**
目的語が the cost(費用)なので「まかなう」。news を目的語にすれば「取材する」。目的語との組み合わせで意味を決める。

23 **b 耐える**
can't bear＋名詞＝～に耐えられない(＝can't stand)。心に留めるは bear in mind の形のとき。

24 **b 間柄**
be on good terms (with ～)＝(～と)仲がよい。複数形 terms には「間柄・条件」の意味がある。Despite the argument(口論にもかかわらず)とも合う。

25 **b 反対した**
object to ～＝～に反対する(動詞は後ろを強く読む object)。名詞の object(物体・目的)と区別する。

もっと無料で学ぶなら
原田英語.com
究極の英単語帳(PDF印刷)・共テ単 キョウテタン・共通テスト満点チートシート・英文法大全・英作文超絶採点くん・時事英語ナビ…
受験に役立つ無料の英語アプリと、約2,800本の記事。
原田英語.com
ほかのチートシート
(全439本・無料)