確認問題
310

大学別・難関大 CHECK TEST

名古屋大学 英語の特徴と対策 確認問題集

名大型の確認問題21問。英語の設問に英語で答える読解、NOT true の会話文、グラフ英作文と30〜40語の意見を書いて解く。

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。

Ⅰ 次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ

[1] Some people jump out of bed at dawn, full of energy, while others cannot think clearly until noon. Scientists call these natural preferences for morning or evening "chronotypes." For a long time, people who stayed up late and slept late were often regarded as lazy. Research now suggests that this view is unfair: a person's chronotype is shaped partly by genes and partly by age, and it is not simply a matter of willpower. [2] Age plays a surprisingly large role. Young children tend to wake up early, but during the teenage years the body clock shifts later, so that many teenagers do not feel sleepy until late at night. This shift usually reaches its peak around the age of twenty and then gradually reverses. (1), a teenager who struggles to get up for an early class may not be lazy at all; his or her body may simply be running on a different schedule. [3] Problems arise when a person's chronotype does not match the demands of daily life. Many evening types must wake up early for school or work during the week and then sleep much later on weekends. Researchers compare this pattern to flying across several time zones every Friday and back again every Monday, and they have named it "social jet lag." People with large amounts of social jet lag tend to report more tiredness and poorer mood. [4] Some schools have responded by starting classes later in the morning. Early reports suggest that students at these schools sleep longer and are (2) likely to fall asleep in class. Of course, a later start time creates its own difficulties, such as conflicts with parents' work schedules. Still, the research suggests that treating chronotype as a biological fact rather than a personal failing(ア) may benefit both students and teachers.

1 Choose the best word or phrase for (1).

a However　b In contrast　c Therefore　d Otherwise

2 Choose the best word for (2).

a most　b more　c least　d less

3 What does "social jet lag" refer to?

a The difficulty of making friends in a new time zone

b The tiredness people feel after long international flights

c The pattern of keeping different sleep schedules on weekdays and weekends

d The habit of going to bed early on Friday nights

4 Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

a Young children usually prefer to stay up late.

b A person's chronotype is influenced partly by genes.

c The shift toward later sleep usually peaks around the age of twenty.

d Some schools have started classes later in the morning.

Ⅱ Ⅰの英文について、次の問いに答えよ（英語の設問は英語で答える）

5 Why does the author say that viewing late sleepers as lazy is unfair? Answer in English.

6 According to paragraph [4], what is one difficulty of starting school later? Answer in English.

7 Put the words in the correct order. 多くの人は、夜ふかしを弱さのしるしとみなしている。Many people (a / as / late / of / regard / sign / staying / up / weakness).

8 下線部(ア)はどういうことか。40字以内の日本語で説明せよ。

9 Find the one word in paragraph [1] that is closest in meaning to "self-control."

Ⅲ 次の会話文を読み、設問に答えよ

Lisa: Have you decided whether to join the summer program in Australia? Daiki: Not yet. It sounds exciting, but it's quite expensive, and it's only three weeks long. I'm not sure I'd improve my English much in such a short time. Lisa: I know what you mean. But I don't think language is the only thing you'd gain. When I went to Canada for a month, the biggest change was in my confidence. (1) Daiki: Really? You always seem so confident. Lisa: Not before that trip! I used to be terrified of speaking in front of people. Over there, I had no choice but to speak up(イ), even when I wasn't sure my English was correct. Daiki: That makes sense. Still, three weeks of tuition and airfare... I could buy a lot of textbooks with that money. Lisa: True, but would you actually use them? (2) Daiki: Ha, good point. My shelf is full of books I've never opened. Lisa: Why not talk to the international office? They sometimes offer scholarships for short programs. Daiki: I didn't know that. I'll go there tomorrow.

10 Choose the best sentence for (1).

a I spent most of the time alone in my room.
b I decided never to travel abroad again.
c My English got worse during the trip.
d I stopped worrying so much about making mistakes.

11 Choose the best sentence for (2).

a Books are much cheaper online.　b I'll lend you mine.
c Textbooks are the best way to learn.
d Be honest with yourself.

12 Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined part (イ) speak up?

a write things down　b say what I thought clearly
c speak more quietly　d stop talking

13 Which of the following is NOT true about the conversation?

a Lisa has always been confident about speaking in public.
b Daiki is worried about the cost of the program.
c The program in Australia lasts three weeks.
d Daiki plans to visit the international office.

Ⅳ 英語で書け(語数を守り、答案の最後に語数を記入するつもりで)

14 Do you think a short study-abroad program like the one in Ⅲ is worth the cost? Answer in English in 30 to 40 words.

15 次の表(架空の調査)は、週に1回以上趣味で本を読む高校生の割合である。表が示す傾向と、考えられる理由を1つ、40〜50語の英語で書け。2005年 62% ／ 2015年 48% ／ 2025年 35%

16 What could schools do to encourage students to read more books? Answer in English in 30 to 40 words.

Ⅴ グラフ・表を説明する英文の空所に入る最も適切なものを選べ

17 The number of visitors in 2025 was ＿＿ higher than in 2015.

a more　b very　c much　d so

18 Rural areas tend to have lower rates than urban ＿＿.

a them　b it　c one　d ones

19 City A has the highest rate, ＿＿ about 70%.

a at　b on　c in　d by

20 ＿＿ possible reason is that young people have less free time than before.

a Some　b One　c Any　d A one

21 The graph shows that the rate fell ＿＿ 62% to 35% over twenty years.

a by　b at　c from　d for

1 **c Therefore**
10代は体内時計が遅れる(理由)→だから朝起きられない10代は怠けているとは限らない(結論)。However・In contrast は対立、Otherwise は「さもなければ」で、どれもつながらない。

2 **d less**
始業を遅らせた学校では睡眠が長い→授業中に居眠りしにくい。less likely to ～＝～しにくい。比べているのは通常の始業の学校なので比較級。最上級 least は「全体の中で最も」で、ここでは比べる範囲がない。

3 **c The pattern of keeping different sleep schedules on weekdays and weekends**
平日は早起き・週末は遅く寝る生活パターンを、毎週末に時差のある国を往復することにたとえた名前。実際の飛行機の時差ぼけではない。比喩の名前は直前の this pattern を見る。

4 **a Young children usually prefer to stay up late.**
第2段落は Young children tend to wake up early。NOT true を選ぶ問題なので、本文と食い違うこれが正解。設問の NOT に印をつけてから選択肢を読む。

5 **Because a person's chronotype is partly determined by genes and age, not just by willpower.**
採点ポイント:第1段落のコロンの後が根拠。Because で始めて設問に直接答える。本文の文を丸写しせず shaped → determined のように言い換えると in your own words の指示にも対応できる。

6 **It may conflict with parents' work schedules.**
採点ポイント:such as conflicts with parents' work schedules を文の形にする。主語は It(遅い始業)。名詞のかたまりだけでなく、主語＋動詞のある文で答える。

7 **Many people regard staying up late as a sign of weakness.**
regard A as B(AをBとみなす)の型から骨組みを作る。A＝動名詞のかたまり staying up late、B＝a sign of weakness。動詞の語法から組むのが名大の整序の基本。

8 **朝型・夜型を本人の怠けや欠点ではなく、体の仕組みによる事実として受けとめること。**
採点ポイント:① chronotype＝朝型・夜型 ② A rather than B＝BではなくA ③ biological fact＝体の仕組みによる事実(遺伝と年齢で決まる)、personal failing＝本人の欠点。主語と述語を1つにして短くまとめる。

9 **willpower**
not simply a matter of willpower(意志の力だけの問題ではない)。設問の言い換え表現を本文から探す。つづりの写し間違いに注意。

10 **d I stopped worrying so much about making mistakes.**
直前の「一番の変化は自信」の具体化。後の「正しいかわからなくても発言するしかなかった」ともつながる。ほかは自信がついた話と矛盾する。

11 **d Be honest with yourself.**
「本当に使う？自分に正直になって」→ Daiki が「読んでない本で棚がいっぱい」と認める流れ。値段や貸し借りの話では good point の返事とつながらない。

12 **b say what I thought clearly**
speak up＝はっきり意見を言う・大きな声で話す。人前で話すのが怖かった→向こうでは発言するしかなかった、の流れ。speak more quietly は逆。

13 **a Lisa has always been confident about speaking in public.**
Lisa は Not before that trip! I used to be terrified of speaking in front of people. と言っている。NOT true の問題なので食い違うものを選ぶ。

14 **Yes, I think it is worth the cost. Living abroad, even for a few weeks, forces students to use English to solve real problems. This experience builds confidence that is hard to gain from textbooks.**
採点ポイント:① 1文目で答え ② 理由 ③ 結果・具体例の3文構成 ④ 30～40語(この例は35語)。前置き(I will write about)で語数を使わない。No の立場でも理由が明確なら可。

15 **The table shows that the percentage of high school students who read books for pleasure at least once a week fell steadily from 62% in 2005 to 35% in 2025. One possible reason is that smartphones now take up much of the free time students once spent reading.**
採点ポイント:① 1文目で最も目立つ傾向(減り続けた)② 数字は比べる2点(最初と最後)だけ ③ 理由は One possible reason is that で断定しない ④ 40～50語(この例は48語)。fell from A to B の前置詞に注意。

16 **Schools could set aside ten minutes every morning for silent reading. Many students say they are too busy to read, so giving them regular time at school would help them develop a reading habit.**
採点ポイント:① 具体的な提案を1文目で ② 理由(忙しくて読む時間がない)③ 結果(習慣になる)④ 30～40語(この例は34語)。表の理由とつなげると説得力が増す。

17 **c much**
比較級は much・far・even で強める。very higher は誤り。more higher は比較の二重で不可。

18 **d ones**
areas の繰り返しを避ける ones(複数)。urban them とは言えない。形容詞＋ones の形を覚える。

19 **a at**
at＋数値で割合・水準を添える。by は差を表す(rose by 10 percentage points＝10ポイント増えた。rose by 10% は元の値の1割増)。

20 **b One**
One possible reason is that ～＝考えられる理由の1つは～だ。理由を断定しない便利な型。Some possible reason は不自然で、理由の1つを示すなら One が決まった形。

21 **c from**
fall from A to B＝AからBに下がる。fell by 27 percentage points なら差。前置詞1つで意味が変わるので、グラフ英作文の前に確認しておく。

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