確認問題
299

大学別・難関大 CHECK TEST

立教大学 英語の特徴と対策 確認問題集

立教(2月11日・文学部型)の確認問題23問。読解・和訳・正誤・会話・1語記述の5つの大問を、本番の順に体験する。

元のチートシートへ

月 日 名前 ／ 23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(読解・選択式)

Most people think of procrastination as a problem of laziness or poor time management. Psychologists, however, increasingly see it (1) a problem of managing emotions. When a task makes us feel anxious, bored, or insecure, putting it off offers immediate relief. The relief, of course, is temporary. The task remains, and now there is less time to do it, which makes the bad feelings even stronger. In this way, procrastination can become a cycle that is hard to (2)break. If this view is correct, then making detailed schedules may not be enough. A more effective approach may be to deal directly with the feelings a task produces. For example, people can divide a large task into small steps so that starting feels less threatening, or remind themselves that a first draft does not have to be perfect. (3) the problem lies in our emotions rather than in our calendars, the solution must begin there as well.

1 空所(1)に入る最も適切な語を選べ。

a as b with c to d by

2 下線部(2)に最も近い意味のものを選べ。

a begin b explain c repair d escape from

3 空所(3)に入る最も適切な語を選べ。

a Unless b Until c Since d Although

4 本文の内容と一致するものを1つ選べ。

a Psychologists agree that procrastination is caused by laziness.

b Putting off a task can make a person feel better for a short time.

c Detailed schedules are the most effective way to stop procrastinating.

d A first draft should be as perfect as possible.

5 大きな課題を小さな手順に分けることが役立つ理由として本文が示すものを選べ。

a 課題の締め切りを延ばせるから

b 取りかかることへの不安が小さくなるから

c 他人に手伝ってもらいやすくなるから

d スケジュールを細かく立てられるから

◆ Ⅱ 次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ(読解＋英文和訳)

When the first photographs were taken in the nineteenth century, many painters feared that their art would soon disappear. Why would anyone pay for a portrait when a camera could produce a more accurate (1)likeness in minutes? What actually happened was quite different. (ア)Freed from the duty of recording the world exactly as it appears, painters began to explore what a camera could not capture: emotion, movement, and the personal vision of the artist. In this sense, a new technology did not destroy an old art; it pushed that art in a new direction. Today, some people worry that artificial intelligence will replace human creativity. History suggests that the outcome may be less simple than they fear.

6 下線部(1)に最も近い意味のものを選べ。

a a high price b a picture that resembles someone

c a kind of camera d a feeling of affection

7 筆者の考えに最も近いものを選べ。

a Painters were glad when photography was invented.

b Painting disappeared soon after photography was invented.

c New technologies can change the direction of older arts instead of ending them.

d Artificial intelligence will certainly replace human creativity.

◆ Ⅱ(続き)

8 下線部(ア)を和訳せよ。

◆ Ⅲ 下線部のうち、誤りを含むものを1つ選べ(正誤)

9 My grandmother has visited(A) Paris when(B) she was twenty(C), and she still talks about(D) the trip.

a (A) b (B) c (C) d (D)

10 The number of tourists visiting the island has(A) grown so rapid(B) that the local government is(C) considering limiting(D) access.

a (A) b (B) c (C) d (D)

11 Each(A) of the volunteers were given(B) a T-shirt and a(C) map of the area on(D) arrival.

a (A) b (B) c (C) d (D)

12 We had so(A) a wonderful time at the festival that(B) we decided to go(C) there again next(D) year.

a (A) b (B) c (C) d (D)

13 There was(A) very few(B) information about the event on(C) the website, so(D) I called the office.

a (A) b (B) c (C) d (D)

◆ Ⅳ 会話の空所に入る最も適切なものを選べ

14 A: Would you mind if I opened the window? ／ B: ＿＿＿ It's a little hot in here.

a Not at all. Go ahead. b I'm afraid you can't.
c That's very kind of you. d Yes, I'd rather you didn't.

15 A: I'm sorry I'm late. The train was delayed. ／ B: ＿＿＿ We haven't started yet.

a Me neither. b Don't worry about it. c You'd better hurry.
d That's a good idea.

16 A: How about going to see a movie tonight? ／ B: ＿＿＿ I have to finish my report.

a That sounds great. Let's go. b I'd love to, but I can't.
c Here's your ticket. d Sure, why not?

17 A: Could you tell me how to get to the station? ／ B: ＿＿＿ I'm a stranger here myself.

a You're welcome. b Sure, it's right over there.
c Sorry, I'm not sure. d Turn left at the next corner.

◆ Ⅴ 空所に入る最も適切な1語を書け（作文）

18 I haven't finished my homework ＿＿＿. Please wait a few more minutes.（まだ終わっていない）

19 This is the house ＿＿＿ my father was born.

20 I'd rather walk ＿＿＿ take a taxi.

21 She has lived in Tokyo ＿＿＿ 2016.

22 It is ＿＿＿ cold to swim in the sea today.

23 The more you practice, ＿＿＿ better you will become.

1 **a　as**
see A as B＝AをBとみなす。冒頭の think of A as B と同じ形の言い換え。regard / view A as B も同じ型。

2 **d　escape from**
break a cycle＝悪循環を断ち切る。直前で「嫌な気持ちがさらに強まる」とループを説明しているので「抜け出しにくい」。repair(直す)は break の反対の意味で罠。

3 **c　Since**
「問題が感情にあるのだから、解決もそこから始めねばならない」で理由の Since(＝Because)。Although では前後が逆接にならず、Unless・Until は意味が通らない。

4 **b　Putting off a task can make a person feel better for a short time.**
putting it off offers immediate relief と The relief … is temporary の言い換え。怠け説は一般の人の見方、スケジュールは may not be enough、下書きは完璧でなくてよい。

5 **b　取りかかることへの不安が小さくなるから**
so that starting feels less threatening(始めることが怖く感じにくくなるように)が根拠。感情に直接働きかける方法の例で、スケジュールの工夫ではない。

6 **b　a picture that resembles someone**
like(似ている)＋-ness で「似姿・肖像」。portrait(肖像画)の言い換えで、カメラが「より正確に」作れるもの。affection(好意)は like の「好き」の意味に引きずられた罠。

7 **c　New technologies can change the direction of older arts instead of ending them.**
did not destroy … ; it pushed that art in a new direction の言い換え。画家は feared(恐れた)ので glad は逆。AI は「思うほど単純ではない」で、certainly は言い過ぎ。

8 **世界を見えるとおりに正確に記録するという務めから解放されたので、画家たちはカメラには捉えられないもの、つまり感情や動き、そして芸術家個人のものの見方を探求し始めた。**
採点ポイント：①分詞構文 Freed from ～(～から解放されて) ②exactly as it appears(見えるとおりに正確に)③what a camera could not capture(カメラが捉えられないもの)④コロン以下は what の中身の列挙。主語と動詞(painters began)を先に確定する。

9 **a　(A)**
when she was twenty は過去の一点なので現在完了と使えない。visited が正しい。ago・yesterday・when 節は過去形のサイン。→シートの『Ⅲ正誤で狙われる形』

10 **b　(B)**
動詞 grown を修飾するので副詞 rapidly。The number が主語なので has は正しい。consider doing(動名詞)も正しい形。

11 **b　(B)**
Each of＋複数名詞が主語なら単数扱いなので was given。on arrival＝到着するとすぐ、は正しい表現。

12 **a　(A)**
後ろが a＋形容詞＋名詞なので such a wonderful time。so は so wonderful のように形容詞・副詞の前(so wonderful a time の語順なら可)。

13 **b　(B)**
information は不可算名詞なので little。few は可算名詞の複数に。不可算名詞なので There was は正しい。

14 **a　Not at all. Go ahead.**
Would you mind if ～?(～したら嫌ですか)への許可は「嫌ではない」＝Not at all / Of course not。Yes で答えると「嫌だ」の意味になり、Yes, I'd rather you didn't. は断り。直後の「暑い」とも合わない。

15 **b　Don't worry about it.**
謝罪への返事で、直後の「まだ始めていない」が気にしなくてよい理由になる。急げは後ろと合わず、Me neither は否定文への同意。

16 **b　I'd love to, but I can't.**
直後の「レポートを終わらせないと」は断る理由。誘いを受ける2つは後ろとつながらない。I'd love to, but ～ は丁寧な断りの定番。

17 **c　Sorry, I'm not sure.**
I'm a stranger here myself＝私もこの辺りは不案内だ。道を教える2つはこの発言と矛盾する。会話は直後の発言とのつながりで決める。

18 **yet**
否定文の「まだ(～していない)」は yet。疑問文の yet は「もう」、肯定文の「もう」は already。

19 **where**
空所の後が完全な文(my father was born)で、場所が先行詞なので関係副詞 where。in which でも同じ意味だが1語なら where。

20 **than**
would rather A than B＝BよりむしろAしたい。A・B はどちらも原形。比較の相手は than。

21 **since**
現在完了の継続で、2016 は起点なので since。期間なら for(for ten years)。

22 **too**
too ～ to do＝～すぎて…できない。so cold that we can't swim と書きかえられる。

23 **the**
the＋比較級 ～, the＋比較級 …＝～すればするほど…。後半の the も落とさない。機能語1語で決まる典型。→ シートの『Ⅴ 1語記述の練習』

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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。
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