確認問題
288

大学別・難関大 CHECK TEST

上智大学 英語の特徴と対策 確認問題集

上智で問われる英語力の模擬21問。TEAP型の語彙・掲示・長文と、要約・資料エッセイを体験する。

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（TEAP Reading 型）空所に入る最も適切なものを選べ

1 Students must ＿＿ for the seminar online before April 10.
a admit　b record　c join　d register

2 The professor asked us to ＿＿ our sources at the end of the essay.
a cite　b site　c sight　d seat

3 The library has extended its opening hours ＿＿ the exam period.
a during　b between　c while　d among

4 The number of international students on campus has ＿＿ by 20 percent since 2020.
a raised　b arisen　c rose　d risen

5 Neither the lecturer nor the students ＿＿ aware that the room had been changed.
a were　b was　c being　d been

6 The results of the survey ＿＿ that most students study less than two hours a day.
a to indicate　b indicate　c indicating　d indicates

7 It is essential that every participant ＿＿ the consent form before the experiment begins.
a will sign　b sign　c signed　d signs

8 Please ＿＿ yourself with the safety rules before using the laboratory.
a realize　b memorize　c recognize　d familiarize

9 Because of the typhoon, the deadline for the essay has been ＿＿ until next Monday.
a extracted　b exceeded　c expanded　d extended

◆ Ⅱ（TEAP Reading 型）次のメールを読み、設問に答えよ

To: All first-year students / From: Student Support Office / Subject: Peer Tutoring Program | Starting next month, the university will offer free peer tutoring in academic writing. The tutors are senior students who have completed a special training course. Sessions last 40 minutes and are held in Room 302 of the Library on weekdays from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. To book a session, please use the online system at least two days in advance. Bring a printed copy of your draft, as tutors will not read drafts on laptops or phones. Tutors will help you organize your ideas and make your writing clearer, but they will not correct every grammar mistake for you. Students who miss two booked sessions without notice will not be able to make further bookings that semester.

10 Who are the tutors?
a Professors from the English department
b First-year students who write well
c Senior students who have received training
d Professional writers from outside the university

11 What must students do to use the service?
a Visit Room 302 at any time without a reservation
b Email their draft to a tutor　c Pay a small fee at the Library
d Make a reservation online at least two days beforehand

12 Which of the following is true about the sessions?
a Each session lasts one hour.
b Sessions are held on weekends.
c Tutors correct every grammar error in the draft.
d Students should bring a paper copy of their writing.

13 What will happen to a student who misses two booked sessions without notice?
a They will be asked to become a tutor.
b They must take a training course.
c They cannot make any more bookings that semester.
d They must pay a fine.

◆ Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ

[1] When we read on a screen, many of us skim. Our eyes jump from heading to heading, picking up key words, and we often feel that we have understood the text. Several studies, however, have found that readers tend to understand long texts better when they read them on paper. One explanation is that paper gives readers a physical sense of where information is located: near the top of a left-hand page, or about two-thirds of the way through a book. These “landmarks” help the mind build a map of the text. [2] This does not mean that screens are the enemy of deep reading. The difference seems to depend less on the device than on the reader’s habits. When people are told to read carefully and are given enough time, the gap between paper and screen tends to become smaller. The problem is that screens are usually associated with quick activities such as checking messages, and readers carry those habits into longer texts. [3] The practical lesson is simple. For short, easy texts, the medium hardly matters. For long or difficult texts, however, readers should either print them out or deliberately slow down on the screen, treating the text as something to study rather than scan.

14 What does the word “landmarks” in [1] refer to?

a Key words that readers pick up while skimming

b Famous buildings described in a book

c Headings printed in large letters

d Physical clues about where information appears in a text

15 According to [2], why do people tend to read less carefully on screens?

a Screens do not show page numbers.

b Screens damage readers' eyesight.

c Texts on screens are always shorter.

d They bring habits from quick activities such as checking messages.

16 Which statement best reflects the author’s view?

a Screens should never be used for studying.

b Skimming is the best way to read long texts.

c The reader's habits matter more than the device itself.

d Paper is always better for every kind of text.

17 According to [3], what should readers do with a long, difficult text on a screen?

a Skim it quickly before reading the headings.

b Avoid reading it at all.

c Read only the first and last paragraphs.

d Read it slowly and treat it as material to study.

18 Which is the best title for the passage?

a Paper or Screen? It Depends on How We Read

b Why Screens Damage Our Memory

c How to Skim Faster on a Smartphone

d The End of Printed Books

Ⅳ(TEAP Writing 型・英文学科型)各問の指示に従って英語で書け

19 Ⅲの英文を70語程度の英語で要約せよ。自分の意見は入れないこと。

20 次の資料(架空の調査)を参考に、「大学は授業の資料を紙で配るべきか」について自分の考えを100語程度の英語で書け。資料1:学生300人に聞くと、長い資料は紙の方が理解しやすいと答えた学生が68%。資料2:紙の資料の印刷費は、ある学部で1学期に約200万円。

21 次の日本語を英語に直せ。「グラフによると、図書館の利用者数は2020年から2024年の間に急増した。」

1 **d　register**
register for ～＝～に登録する。履修・イベントの案内の定番。join は他動詞なので for を続けない(join the seminar)。admit は「入学・入場を認める」側の動詞。

2 **a　cite**
cite＝引用する、出典として挙げる。cite・sight・site は同じ発音の別語。レポートの決まり(出典を示す)の場面で問われる。

3 **a　during**
during＋名詞(期間)。while は接続詞なので後ろに節(S＋V)が来る。the exam period という名詞1つなので during。

4 **d　risen**
has＋過去分詞で、自動詞 rise の過去分詞 risen。raise は他動詞(～を上げる)で目的語が必要。rose は過去形。by 20 percent の by は「差」。

5 **a　were**
neither A nor B の動詞は近い方の B(the students＝複数)に合わせて were。either A or B、not only A but also B も同じルール。

6 **b　indicate**
主語は The results(複数)。of the survey にだまされて三単現の s をつけない。主語と動詞の間の前置詞句は飛ばして一致を確かめる。

7 **b　sign**
It is essential that ～ の that 節は、主語に関係なく動詞の原形(仮定法現在)。英では should sign も使う。every participant につられて signs にしない。

8 **d　familiarize**
familiarize oneself with ～＝～に慣れ親しむ、～をよく知っておく。oneself with の形をとれるのはこの語だけ。memorize は目的語を直接とる。

9 **d　extended**
extend the deadline＝締め切りを延ばす。expand は「(規模を)広げる」、exceed は「超える」。ex- の4択はコロケーションで決める。

10 **c　Senior students who have received training**
senior students who have completed a special training course の言い換え。completed a training course → received training。

11 **d　Make a reservation online at least two days beforehand**
book → make a reservation、in advance → beforehand の言い換え。free(無料)とあるので料金の選択肢は誤り。

12 **d　Students should bring a paper copy of their writing.**
a printed copy of your draft の言い換え。will not correct every grammar mistake、weekdays、40 minutes とそれぞれ矛盾する。

13 **c　They cannot make any more bookings that semester.**
will not be able to make further bookings that semester の言い換え。training course は本文に出る語だが、チューターの条件として出てきたもので、罰則ではない。

14 **d　Physical clues about where information appears in a text**
直前の文の「左ページの上の方」「本の3分の2あたり」という位置の感覚を指す。key words は画面で拾い読みする時の話で、紙の利点ではない。

15 **d　They bring habits from quick activities such as checking messages.**
The problem is that 以下の言い換え。carry those habits into longer texts → bring habits from quick activities。他の選択肢は本文にない。

16 **c　The reader's habits matter more than the device itself.**
depend less on the device than on the reader's habits の言い換え。[2] 冒頭で画面は敵ではないと述べ、[3] で短い文章ならどちらでもよいとするので、never・always は言い過ぎ。

17 **d　Read it slowly and treat it as material to study.**
deliberately slow down ～ treating the text as something to study の言い換え。scan(ざっと見る)は筆者が避けるべきとしている読み方。

18 **a　Paper or Screen? It Depends on How We Read**
紙の利点を認めつつ、結論は「読み方の習慣しだい」。The End of Printed Books は本文と無関係、Why Screens Damage ～ は [2] の「画面は敵ではない」と矛盾する。

19 **The passage argues that people often understand long texts better on paper, partly because paper gives physical clues that help them remember where information is. However, the author says the device matters less than reading habits: people tend to skim on screens because they associate screens with quick activities. Therefore, for long or difficult texts, readers should either print them out or read slowly on the screen.**
採点ポイント:①紙の利点と理由 ②However で「機器より習慣」という主張 ③結論の提案、の3点。具体例(左ページの上など)は捨てる。本文の文をつなぎ合わせず、自分の英語で言い換える。約70語。

20 **I believe universities should provide long and difficult materials on paper, but short ones online. According to the survey, 68 percent of students said that long materials are easier to understand on paper. This suggests that paper copies can improve learning in courses that require careful reading. On the other hand, printing costs about two million yen per semester for a single department, and some of this money is probably spent on short handouts that students could easily read on a screen. A possible solution would be to print only long readings and share everything else online. On balance, this approach supports learning while reducing costs.**
採点ポイント:①立場を最初に示す ②資料1・2の数字を両方根拠に使う(According to the survey ～／This suggests that ～)③反対側の事情にも触れて結論。自分の体験談より資料の情報を優先する。約105語。

21 **According to the graph, the number of library users rose sharply between 2020 and 2024.**
採点ポイント:①the number of＋複数名詞は単数扱い ②rise(自動詞)の過去形 rose。increased sharply も可 ③between A and B。raised は他動詞なので誤り。