確認問題
314

大学別・難関大 CHECK TEST

東京外国語大学 英語の特徴と対策 確認問題集

東京外大型の確認問題24問。長文の日本語記述、語群からの空所補充、講義の聞き取り(原稿で代用)、150語の要約と200語の意見文。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／24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。

◆〔1〕次の英文を読み、設問に日本語で答えよ

[1] Imagine walking into a classroom with a large stain on your shirt. You would probably feel that everyone was staring at you. Psychologists call this feeling the "spotlight effect": the tendency to believe that other people notice our appearance and behavior far more than they actually do. [2] In one well-known type of experiment, students were asked to wear a T-shirt with an embarrassing picture on it and then enter a room full of other students. Afterward, the wearers were asked to guess how many people had noticed the shirt. Their guesses were consistently much higher than the actual number. The reason, researchers suggest, is that we experience the world from the inside. We are constantly aware of our own appearance, so we assume that others must be aware of it too. [3] The spotlight effect applies to mistakes as well. A speaker who stumbles over a word may spend the rest of the talk worrying about it, while most of the audience has already forgotten it. This is partly because each person in the audience is busy with his or her own concerns. [4] Understanding this effect can be freeing. Many people avoid trying new things, such as speaking up in class, joining a club, or learning to dance, because they fear being judged. But if others are paying less attention than we think, the cost of making a mistake is smaller than it feels. The audience, in other words, is mostly busy worrying about its own spotlight.

1 「スポットライト効果」とはどのような傾向か。30字程度で説明せよ。

2 第2段落によれば、この効果が生じるのはなぜか。50字程度で説明せよ。

3 第3段落の話し手の例は、どのようなことを示しているか。50字程度で説明せよ。

4 筆者が、この効果を理解すると気が楽になる(freeing)と述べるのはなぜか。60字程度で説明せよ。

5 下線部はどういうことか。40字程度で説明せよ。

◆〔2〕次の語群から最も適切な語を選び、必要なら形を変えて空所に補え(各語1回)

語群:afford ／ apply ／ lay ／ raise ／ recognize ／ rely ／ rise ／ suit

6 Most students cannot ＿＿ to buy a new laptop every year.

7 She has ＿＿ for a scholarship to study in Canada.

8 Many elderly people in the village ＿＿ on the bus to get to the hospital.

9 The staff ＿＿ the table for dinner before the guests arrived.

10 Food prices have ＿＿ sharply since last spring.

11 The government decided to ＿＿ the tax on cigarettes.

12 That blue jacket really ＿＿ you. You should buy it.

13 The idea was so new that few people ＿＿ its value at first.

◆〔3〕次は講義の原稿である(本番は放送を聞いて解く)。内容について最も適切なものを選べ

Today I'd like to talk about vertical farming, which means growing crops indoors in stacked layers, often in the middle of a city. Let's start with the background. By the middle of this century, most of the world's population is expected to live in cities, and feeding them will be a major challenge. At the same time, farmland is being lost to development, and extreme weather is making harvests less predictable. Vertical farms offer several advantages. First, because the crops are grown indoors under controlled conditions, they are not affected by droughts, floods, or pests, so harvests are stable throughout the year. Second, these farms use far less water than traditional farms, since the water is recycled. Another point is location. Because vertical farms can be built inside cities, vegetables can reach shops within hours of being harvested, which reduces transport costs and keeps food fresh. On the other hand, vertical farming has serious problems. The biggest is energy. Plants need light, and in a vertical farm, all of that light comes from electric lamps. Take a single head of lettuce, for example. Growing it indoors can require many times more electricity than growing it

outdoors, where sunlight is free. As a result, many vertical farms have struggled to make a profit, and some have closed. There is also the question of what can be grown. At present, vertical farms mostly produce leafy vegetables and herbs. Staple crops such as rice and wheat need too much space and light to be grown this way at a reasonable cost. To sum up, vertical farming is not a replacement for traditional agriculture. What this means is that it should be seen as one tool among many, useful for certain crops in certain places, especially where cheap renewable energy is available.

14 According to the lecture, why are harvests in vertical farms stable?

a The farms are built on large areas of farmland.
b The crops are protected from bad weather and pests.
c The crops receive natural sunlight all day.
d The farms grow only rice and wheat.

15 What does the lecturer say is the biggest problem with vertical farming?

a The lack of interest from consumers
b The shortage of water in cities
c The time it takes to transport vegetables
d The large amount of electricity needed for light

16 Why does the lecturer mention a head of lettuce?

a To compare the prices of vegetables in different cities
b To explain why lettuce is the most popular vegetable
c To show that lettuce cannot be grown indoors
d To show how much more electricity indoor growing can require

17 Which crops do vertical farms mainly produce at present?

a Potatoes and other root vegetables　b Fruit trees
c Rice and wheat　d Leafy vegetables and herbs

18 What does the lecturer conclude?

a Vertical farming will soon replace traditional agriculture.
b Vertical farming is useful only for growing rice.
c Vertical farming is a useful tool in some situations, but it cannot replace traditional farming.
d Vertical farming should be stopped because of its high costs.

◆〔4〕〔3〕の講義について、英語で書け

19 講義の内容を150語程度の英語で要約せよ（自分の意見は書かない）。

20 Should cities spend public money to support vertical farms? Write your opinion in about 200 words, referring to the lecture.

◆〔5〕講義で次の表現が聞こえた。その後に続く内容として最も適切なものを選べ

21 What this means is ～

a 直前の内容の言い換え・要点　b 質問の受け付け
c 反対の立場の紹介　d 新しい具体例

22 On the other hand, ～

a 同じ方向の情報の追加　b それまでと対照的な側面
c 直前の内容の具体例　d 講義全体の結論

23 Another point is ～

a それまでの内容の否定　b 講義全体の結論
c 同じテーマについての別の論点　d 講義のテーマの提示

24 講義の要約の1文目として最も適切なものを選べ。

a The lecture explains both the benefits and the problems of vertical farming.
b I think vertical farming is a wonderful idea.
c Lettuce needs a lot of electricity when it is grown indoors.
d Most people will live in cities by the middle of this century.

1 **自分の外見や行動が、実際よりもずっと他人に注目されていると思い込む傾向。**
採点ポイント:① 自分の外見・行動 ② 他人が気づいている ③ 実際よりはるかに多く(far more than they actually do)。比較の「実際より」を落とすと定義にならない。

2 **人は世界を内側から経験し、自分の外見を常に意識しているので、他人も同じように意識しているはずだと思い込むから。**
採点ポイント:① 世界を内側から経験する ② 自分の外見を常に意識 ③ 他人も意識していると思い込む。実験の手順を書くのではなく、The reason 以下の説明をまとめる。文末は「〜から。」

3 **失敗した本人はずっと気にするが、聞き手の多くは自分の関心事に気をとられ、すでにその失敗を忘れているということ。**
採点ポイント:① 話し手は残りの時間ずっと気にする ② 聞き手はもう忘れている ③ 理由=聞き手も自分のことで忙しい。while の対比の両側を書く。

4 **他人は思うほど自分に注目していないとわかれば、失敗の代償は感じるより小さいと考えられ、人の目を恐れずに新しいことに挑戦できるから。**
採点ポイント:① 他人の注目は思うより少ない ② 失敗の代償は感じるより小さい ③ 新しいことを避けずに済む。第4段落の if 以下の論理をそのまま理由にする。

5 **聞き手の多くも、自分がどう見られているかを気にするのに忙しく、他人にはそれほど注意を払っていないということ。**
採点ポイント:its own spotlight=聞き手自身に当たっているスポットライト=自分がどう見られるかという意識。比喩を中身に言い換える。in other words は前の内容の言い換えの合図。

6 **afford**
can't afford to do=〜する余裕がない。cannot の後なので原形のまま。

7 **applied**
apply for 〜=〜に応募する・申し込む。has の後なので過去分詞。apply to 〜 なら「〜に当てはまる・〜(機関)に出願する」。

8 **rely**
rely on 〜=〜に頼る。主語が複数で現在の習慣なので原形と同じ形。on と結びつく語を語群から探す。

9 **laid／had laid**
lay the table=食卓の用意をする。lay(他動詞・置く)は lay-laid-laid。lie(横になる)の過去形 lay と混同しない。客が来る前の動作なので had laid も可。

10 **risen**
目的語がないので自動詞 rise(上がる)。rise-rose-risen。raise は他動詞で目的語が必要。語法(自動詞か他動詞か)で決める典型。

11 **raise**
the tax という目的語があるので他動詞 raise(上げる)。to の後なので原形。rise との区別は目的語の有無で。

12 **suits**
suit+人=(服などが)人に似合う。主語は三人称単数の jacket で現在形なので suits。fit は「サイズが合う」で、語群にない。

13 **recognized**
recognize=(価値などを)認める。at first(最初は)と過去の文脈なので過去形。so 〜 that few people … =とても新しかったので認める人はほとんどいなかった。

14 **b The crops are protected from bad weather and pests.**
not affected by droughts, floods, or pests の言い換え。光は電灯なので natural sunlight は逆。放送前に選択肢の違い(天候・土地・光・作物)を拾って聞きどころを絞る。

15 **d The large amount of electricity needed for light**
The biggest is energy. の直後に「光はすべて電灯から」。On the other hand(逆しるべ)で問題点の列に切り替えてメモする。水は利点の側(再利用で少なくて済む)。

16 **d To show how much more electricity indoor growing can require**
Take 〜, for example. は直前の論点(エネルギー)の具体例の合図。例は1語(lettuce)だけメモし、何を示す例かを押さえる。

17 **d Leafy vegetables and herbs**
At present, vertical farms mostly produce leafy vegetables and herbs. 米・小麦は「場所と光が要りすぎる」と否定された作物。否定された情報を選ばせるのが定番のわな。

18 **c Vertical farming is a useful tool in some situations, but it cannot replace traditional farming.**
To sum up と What this means is の2文が結論。not a replacement+one tool among many をまとめた選択肢。「やめるべき」は講義にない極端な結論。

19 **The lecture discusses vertical farming, which means growing crops indoors in stacked layers, often in cities. The lecturer first explains the background: most people will live in cities, while farmland is being lost and extreme weather is making harvests less reliable. According to the lecturer, vertical farms have three main advantages. Because crops are grown under controlled conditions, harvests are stable all year. The farms also use much less water because it is recycled, and since they can be built in cities, vegetables reach shops quickly and stay fresh. However, the lecturer also points out serious problems. The biggest is the large amount of electricity needed for lighting, which has made it hard for many farms to make a profit. In addition, they mainly grow leafy vegetables and herbs, since staple crops like rice and wheat are too costly. In sum, the lecturer concludes that vertical farming is not a replacement for traditional agriculture but one useful tool among many.**
採点ポイント:① 背景→利点→問題点→結論の展開を再現 ② According to the lecturer など講義の内容と明示 ③ 例(レタス)は省いてよい ④ 意見を混ぜない ⑤ 150語程度(この例は160語)。

20 **I believe cities should spend some public money on vertical farms, as long as the support is carefully targeted. First, vertical farms can make a city's food supply more secure. As the lecture explains, extreme weather is making harvests less predictable. If a typhoon or a drought damages farms in the countryside, a city with indoor farms would still have a steady supply of fresh vegetables. Second, vertical farms can be used for education. Schools could organize visits so that children who have never seen a farm can learn how food is grown. This would help young people understand the value of food and waste less of it. Some may argue that vertical farms use too much electricity and that public money should not support businesses that cannot make a profit. This is a fair concern. However, cities could solve part of this problem by supporting only farms that use renewable energy, such as solar panels on their roofs. In this way, public money would encourage both local food production and clean energy. For these reasons, I think limited and well-planned support for vertical farms would benefit city residents in the long run.**

採点ポイント:① 立場を1文目で ② 理由2つ(食料の安定・教育)③ 反論(電力・採算)への応答 ④ 講義に触れつつ講義にない論点(教育)を足す ⑤ 200語程度(この例は193語)。

21 **a　直前の内容の言い換え・要点**

What this means is ～＝つまり～ということだ。講義の要点を言い直す重要文で、要約にそのまま使える。メモでは印をつけておく。

22 **b　それまでと対照的な側面**

on the other hand＝一方で。利点→問題点のような切り替えの合図。メモは列を分けて書く。追加なら Another point is ～ が使われる。

23 **c　同じテーマについての別の論点**

Another point is ～＝もう1つの点は～。論点の追加なので、メモに②③と番号を立てる。テーマの提示は Today I'd like to talk about ～。

24 **a　The lecture explains both the benefits and the problems of vertical farming.**

要約の1文目は講義の全体像を1文で。I think ～ は意見なので要約に書かない。レタスや人口の話は細部で、1文目には向かない。

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