確認問題
270

大学別・難関大 CHECK TEST

早稲田大学 文学部 英語攻略チートシート 確認問題集

早稲田文学部型の確認問題24問。熟語の4択・文完成型の内容一致・時の手がかりの脱文補充・会話・要約を本番の形で。

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。

Ⅰ 次の英文の空所に入る最も適切なものを選べ

If you are looking for a hobby that keeps your mind active, you could do (1) than learning a new language. Contrary to popular belief, adults are (2) no means poor language learners. Children may pick up pronunciation more easily, but adults have advantages of their own: they can study grammar systematically and draw on what they already know. (3) all their efforts, of course, few adult learners ever sound exactly like native speakers. Yet this matters less than many assume. An adult learner's command of a language is valuable in its own (4), not merely as an imperfect copy of a native speaker's. Some teachers object to strict pronunciation drills (5) the grounds that they make learners anxious about speaking. Indeed, some learners worry about mistakes (6) the extent that they stop speaking altogether. Too much focus on accent, these teachers argue, often comes at the (7) of fluency and confidence.

1 (1)
a better　b worse　c more　d less

2 (2)
a for　b in　c by　d at

3 (3)
a On　b For　c At　d By

4 (4)
a light　b sight　c right　d might

5 (5)
a in　b at　c on　d for

6 (6)
a in　b at　c by　d to

7 (7)
a fee　b expense　c charge　d bill

Ⅱ 次の英文を読み、文を完成させるのに最も適切なものを選べ

[1] Book reviewers are often accused of unkindness. A harsh review can damage a writer's reputation, and readers sometimes wonder why critics do not simply recommend the books they enjoy and ignore the rest. [2] Defenders of criticism reply that praise means little if it is given to everything. A reviewer who never finds fault is like a thermometer that always shows the same temperature: it may be pleasant to look at, but it tells you nothing. Only a critic who is willing to say that a book fails can be trusted when she says that another succeeds. [3] This does not mean that cruelty is a virtue. The best critics, their defenders say, judge a book by what it is trying to do rather than by what they wish it had done. A quiet novel about family life should not be condemned for lacking the excitement of a thriller. [4] There is also a less obvious benefit. Serious criticism treats a book as worth arguing about. In that sense, even a negative review can be a form of respect, since it assumes that the writer's work deserves careful attention.

8 According to paragraph [1], some readers wonder why critics ＿＿＿.
a write reviews that are too long　b refuse to review new writers
c praise every book they read
d do not write only about books they like

9 The writer compares a reviewer who never finds fault to a thermometer in order to show that ＿＿＿.
a reviewers should judge books more scientifically
b such a reviewer's opinions give readers no useful information
c critics change their opinions too often
d readers prefer reviewers who are always positive

10 According to paragraph [3], the best critics ＿＿＿.
a judge a book by its own aims
b judge a book by what they wish it had done
c prefer thrillers to quiet novels
d avoid writing negative reviews

11 In paragraph [4], the writer suggests that a negative review can be a form of respect because ＿＿＿.
a it is usually written by the writer's friends
b it helps the writer sell more copies
c it encourages readers to ignore the book
d it treats the work as deserving serious attention

12 The main point of the passage is that ＿＿＿.
a fair criticism, even when negative, benefits readers and writers alike
b readers should stop paying attention to reviews
c negative reviews should be avoided because they damage careers
d critics should always be kind to writers

Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、各問の文が入る最も適切な位置を(A)～(D) から選べ

In many towns, the first libraries were not public at all. (A) They belonged to private clubs whose members paid a yearly fee to borrow books. Ordinary workers, who could not afford such fees, had little access to reading material. (B) Over the following decades, however,

reformers began to argue that books should be available to everyone, regardless of income. Their campaign was slow to succeed. (C) By the early twentieth century, free public libraries had become common in many countries, and they were increasingly seen as a basic public service rather than a charity. Today, libraries face a new question: in an age when information is available online, what are they for? (D)

13 At first, many local governments resisted the campaign, arguing that reading was a private matter.

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

14 Some of them responded by pooling their money to create small reading rooms of their own.

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

15 Many are answering by becoming community centers that offer classes, internet access, and quiet places to study.

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

◆ Ⅳ 次の会話の空所に入る最も適切な語を選べ

Sara: How's your linguistics class going? ／ Tom: Honestly, I still can't wrap my (1) around some of the theories. ／ Sara: Have you tried asking the professor? She has office hours on Fridays. ／ Tom: I keep meaning to, but something always comes (2). ／ Sara: Well, the exam is just around the (3). ／ Tom: I know. I'll have to burn the midnight (4) this week. ／ Sara: If you like, you could do (5) than joining our study group. We meet at the library every evening. ／ Tom: That would be great. Count me (6).

16 (1)

a nose b neck c hand d head

17 (2)

a up b over c out d off

18 (3)

a side b turn c edge d corner

19 (4)

a lamp b fire c oil d candle

20 (5)

a less b better c worse d more

21 (6)

a in b up c out d on

◆ Ⅴ 書き出しに続けて、本文の要旨を4〜10語の英語で完成させよ(本文の3語以上の連続をそのまま使わないこと)

22 Ⅱ の英文について。A fair critic's negative review is not an act of cruelty but ＿＿＿.

23 次の英文を読んで答えよ。Many parents rush to fill every spare moment of their children's day with lessons, games, or screens, fearing that boredom is a waste of time. Yet a growing number of educators believe that empty time has value. When children have nothing to do, they are forced to invent their own activities: they make up stories, build things out of whatever is at hand, and discover what truly interests them. ／ 書き出し:Children who are allowed to be bored ＿＿＿.

24 Ⅲ の英文(挿入した文も含める)について。The role of the public library seems to be ＿＿＿.

1 **b worse**
you could do worse than ～＝～するのも悪くない(控えめな推薦)。勧める文脈だからと better を選ぶと外れる。熟語は推理より知識。→ シートの『ひっかけ』

2 **c by**
by no means＝決して～ない。直後で大人の強みを述べるので「大人は決して下手な学習者ではない」。by all means(ぜひどうぞ)と逆の意味。

3 **b For**
for all ～＝～にもかかわらず(＝despite)。努力しても母語話者そっくりにはならない、という譲歩。for all I know(よく知らないが)と区別。

4 **c right**
in its own right＝それ自体で・独立して。not merely as an imperfect copy(不完全なコピーとしてではなく)と対比。in its own way(それなりに)と1語違い。

5 **c on**
on the grounds that ～＝～という理由で。後ろは that 節。object to ～ on the grounds that … は反対理由を述べる硬い定型。

6 **d to**
to the extent that ～＝～という程度まで。間違いを気にするあまり話すのをやめてしまうほど、という程度の意味。

7 **b expense**
at the expense of ～＝～を犠牲にして。お金の語が並ぶが、熟語として成り立つのは expense だけ。前置詞と冠詞が見えたら熟語を疑う。

8 **d do not write only about books they like**
recommend the books they enjoy and ignore the rest の言い換え。選択肢を設問文につないで読み、本文の該当箇所と照合する。→ シートの『Ⅱ:文完成型は主語だけ先読み』

9 **b such a reviewer's opinions give readers no useful information**
it tells you nothing が比喩の核心。いつも同じ温度を示す温度計＝何でもほめる評者。「意見が変わりすぎる」は比喩の向きと逆。

10 **a judge a book by its own aims**
what it is trying to do＝その本自身の狙い。judge a book by what they wish it had done は rather than の後ろ(否定される側)を取り出したすり替え。

11 **d it treats the work as deserving serious attention**
since 以下 assumes that the writer's work deserves careful attention の言い換え。売上・友人は本文にない。

12 **a fair criticism, even when negative, benefits readers and writers alike**
[2]読者にとっての信頼性と、[4]書き手への敬意の両方を含む。[1]の「批判は不親切」という通説に答える構成。

13 **c (C)**
the campaign は直前の Their campaign を受けるので、運動が出る前の (B) には入らない。At first(最初は)が「なかなか実らなかった」の中身になり、By the early twentieth century(やがて普及)へ時系列でつながる。

14 **b (B)**
them＝直前の Ordinary workers。会費を払えない労働者が資金を出し合った、と続く。(A) に入れると後ろの They belonged … の They が指すものが崩れる。

15 **d (D)**
answering は直前の問い what are they for? への答え。現在進行形が Today と合う。問いかけの直後は答えの文が入る定位置。

16 **d head**
wrap one's head around ～＝～を理解する(頭で包み込む)。理論が理解できない、という文脈。直前の wrap my で即決できる熟語。

17 **a up**
come up＝(用事・問題が)持ち上がる。行こうと思うたびに何か用事ができる。come out(出版される・明らかになる)と区別。

18 **d corner**
around the corner＝すぐそこに・間近に。時間的な近さにも使う。

19 **c oil**
burn the midnight oil＝夜遅くまで勉強・仕事をする。ランプの油を夜中まで燃やす。burn the candle at both ends(無理をする)と混同しない。

20 **c worse**
you could do worse than ～＝～するのも悪くない。勉強会への控えめな誘い。直後の That would be great. も勧誘への返事。

21 **a in**
Count me in.＝私も入れて・参加する。逆は Count me out.(私は抜けておく)。誘いに乗る返事。

22 **a sign that the book deserves serious thought(8語)**
is not A but の後なので名詞句(または名詞節)で続ける。[4]の「敬意」を中心に。deserves careful attention をそのまま写すと3語連続になる。別解:a way of taking the book seriously。

23 **tend to become more creative and independent(7語)**
主語だけで切れているので動詞から始める。Yet 以下が筆者側の主張で、自分で遊びを作る＝創造的・自立的。別解:learn to entertain themselves with their imagination。

24 **shifting from lending books to serving local communities(8語)**
seems to be の後は補語(分詞句・形容詞句など)。時系列の論説は「何が何に変わったか」をまとめる。become community centers を写さず serving communities と形を変える。

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