確認問題
269

大学別・難関大 CHECK TEST

早稲田大学 文化構想学部 英語攻略チートシート 確認問題集

早稲田文化構想学部型の確認問題23問。語尾違いの4択・内容一致・脱文補充・会話の熟語・4～10語要約を本番の形で。

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 次の英文の空所に入る最も適切な語を選べ

When the word “nostalgia” was first used in the late 1600s, it described not a pleasant feeling but a medical condition, and some physicians even believed it could be (1). Today, psychologists take a very different view. Far from being harmful, nostalgia appears to (2) loneliness: when we recall shared memories, we feel more connected to others. Researchers have also found that people who feel anxious about the future are more likely to (3) happy moments from their past. Critics, however, are (4) to celebrate nostalgia too quickly. They warn that politicians and advertisers can exploit it by presenting an (5) past that never really existed. In their view, the line between comfort and manipulation is a fine one, and crossing that (6) can have serious consequences.

1 (1)

a literal　b lenient　c legitimate　d lethal

2 (2)

a contrast　b counteract　c contradict　d contract

3 (3)

a revoke　b revisit　c revise　d reveal

4 (4)

a resilient　b reluctant　c redundant　d relevant

5 (5)

a idealized　b identical　c idiomatic　d ideological

6 (6)

a threshold　b thread　c threat　d thrust

Ⅱ 次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ

[1] Most of us own things we never use: a bread maker that has not been switched on for years, a stack of magazines we plan to read “someday,” clothes that no longer fit. When asked why they keep such items, people often say they might need them in the future. Yet when researchers follow up, they find that these objects are rarely used again. [2] Some psychologists argue that the real reason lies elsewhere. Once we own something, we tend to value it more highly than we did before it was ours. Giving it away feels like a loss, and losses, it seems, weigh more heavily on the mind than equal gains. Others point out that objects can serve as anchors for memory. An old concert ticket is worth almost nothing, but throwing it away can feel like throwing away the evening itself. [3] Neither explanation suggests that keeping things is foolish. The problem arises only when possessions begin to take up the space, time, and attention we need for the life we actually live. The question worth asking, then, is not “Might I need this?” but “Does this help me now?”

7 According to paragraph [1], people often explain that they keep unused items because ＿＿＿.

a they think the items may be useful later

b the items were gifts from friends　c they plan to sell the items

d the items were very expensive

8 Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a reason for keeping things?

a Objects may be sold for more money later.

b Objects can remind us of past experiences.

c Owning something makes us value it more.

d Losing something feels worse than gaining something of equal value.

9 What does the writer mean by saying that throwing away a ticket “can feel like throwing away the evening itself”?

a The ticket is tied to the memory of the experience.

b People usually regret going to concerts.

c The concert was too expensive to forget.

d The ticket can be used again for another concert.

10 Which statement would the writer most likely agree with?

a People should throw away anything they have not used for a year.

b Keeping objects becomes a problem when it interferes with present life.

c Keeping souvenirs is a sign of foolishness.

d Most unused objects will eventually be needed.

11 Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

a Why We Hold On to Things We Don't Use

b The History of Concert Tickets

c How to Sell Old Belongings Online

d Why Memory Fails as We Age

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

Civility is often confused with mere politeness. (A) Politeness is about following social rules, such as saying “please” and “thank you.” Civility goes further: it is the willingness to treat people with respect even when we strongly disagree with them. (B) In recent years, many observers have warned that civility is declining, especially online. When people communicate through screens, they cannot see the hurt their words

may cause. (C) Some writers, however, argue that the concern is exaggerated. They note that complaints about bad manners can be found in almost every period of history. (D) Whether or not it is truly declining, civility remains essential to any society in which people must live and work alongside those who think differently.

12 Without such cues, it becomes easier to say things they would never say face to face.
a (A) b (B) c (C) d (D)

13 Etiquette books written two hundred years ago, for example, also complained that manners were getting worse.
a (A) b (B) c (C) d (D)

14 A person can therefore be perfectly polite and yet deeply uncivil, using courteous words to dismiss or humiliate others.
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

Aoi: You look exhausted, Ben. What's wrong? ／ Ben: I've got too much (1) my plate this week: two reports and my part-time job. ／ Aoi: That sounds tough. Is your roommate still playing loud music at night? ／ Ben: Yes, and it's driving me up the (2). ／ Aoi: Have you talked to him about it? ／ Ben: Not yet. We've always gotten along, and I don't want to rock the (3). ／ Aoi: But you can't keep losing sleep. ／ Ben: You're right. On top of everything, I've been feeling a bit under the (4). ／ Aoi: Then take it easy tonight. And let me know if I can give you a (5) with the reports. ／ Ben: Really? Thanks, that's a (6) off my mind.

15 (1)
a under b at c in d on

16 (2)
a wall b roof c plate d road

17 (3)
a car b ship c house d boat

18 (4)
a rain b cloud c weather d storm

19 (5)
a arm b finger c hand d head

20 (6)
a block b pile c load d stone

◆ 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)

21 Ⅱ の英文について。The passage explains that we keep things we never use because ＿＿＿.

22 Ⅲ の英文について。The difference between politeness and civility is that ＿＿＿.

23 次の英文を読んで答えよ。For centuries, maps were things we studied before a journey. We unfolded them, traced routes with our fingers, and formed a mental picture of the land. Today, most of us simply follow the blue dot on our phones, turning left or right when told to. The convenience is undeniable, but some researchers worry that we no longer build an understanding of the places we pass through. ／ 書き出し:Navigation technology has begun to ＿＿＿.

1 **d　lethal**
病気とされた文脈で even（～さえ）とあるので強いマイナス＝致命的な。lenient（寛大な）・legitimate（正当な）はプラス寄り、literal（文字どおりの）は無関係。le- の4択の定番。

2 **b　counteract**
Far from being harmful（有害どころか）→プラスの働き＝孤独を打ち消す。contract は「（病気に）かかる」で、病気の話題に引っかけたマイナス側のダミー。

3 **b　revisit**
不安な人ほど過去の幸せな瞬間を「思い返す」。revoke（取り消す）・revise（修正する）は目的語の「思い出」と合わない。目的語との相性で決めるコロケーション型。

4 **b　reluctant**
be reluctant to do＝～したがらない。however で前文の肯定的な評価と対立する批判者の態度。redundant（余分な）とは語幹が別。

5 **a　idealized**
never really existed（実在しなかった）過去＝美化された過去。ideological（思想的な）は政治の連想を誘うダミーで、「実在しない」と結びつかない。

6 **a　threshold**
直前の the line（境界線）を言い換えた語＝境界・閾。cross a threshold で「一線を越える」。thread（糸）・threat（脅威）は綴りの似たダミー。

7 **a　they think the items may be useful later**
they might need them in the future の言い換え。高価・贈り物・売るつもりは、世間的にありそうな理由を足した常識型のダミー。本文に書いてあるかだけで判断する。

8 **a　Objects may be sold for more money later.**
[2]で挙がる理由は「所有すると価値を高く見る」「損失は同じ額の得より重い」「記憶のよりどころ」の3つ。値上がりは書かれていない。

9 **a　The ticket is tied to the memory of the experience.**
直前の objects can serve as anchors for memory を比喩で言い換えた部分。比喩の言い換えを問う設問は、直前の一般論が答えになる。

10 **b　Keeping objects becomes a problem when it interferes with present life.**
[3] The problem arises only when … の言い換え。「1年使わなければ捨てる」は本文にない言い過ぎ、「愚か」は Neither explanation suggests … foolish と逆。

11 **a　Why We Hold On to Things We Don't Use**
[1]現象→[2]理由→[3]評価、の全体を覆うもの。チケットは[2]の一例にすぎない。タイトルは最初と最後の段落を両方カバーするものを選ぶ。

12 **c　(C)**
such cues（そのような手がかり）が指すのは直前の「相手の傷つく様子が見えない」こと。指示語の such が糊。画面越しの会話の話題の中に置く。→ シートの『Ⅲ：内容ではなく糊で入れる』

13 **d　(D)**
for example が直前の「どの時代にも行儀の悪さへの不満がある」の具体例になる。also も「今と同じく昔も」とつながる合図。

14 **b　(B)**
therefore は politeness と civility の違いの説明を受けた結論。(A) ではまだ違いが示されていないので therefore が浮く。接続語は前に必要な内容があるかで位置を決める。

15 **d　on**
have a lot on one's plate＝やることが山ほどある。皿の上に料理が載っているイメージ。熟語の一部は直前・直後の形で即決する。

16 **a　wall**
drive 人 up the wall＝（人を）いらいらさせる。壁をよじ登るほど追い詰める。plate のように別の熟語（on one's plate）の部品もダミーに並ぶ。

17 **d　boat**
rock the boat＝波風を立てる。直前の「ずっと仲よくやってきた」が根拠。ship では熟語にならない。

18 **c　weather**
under the weather＝体調がすぐれない。直後の take it easy（無理しないで）とも合う。under a cloud は「疑いをかけられて」で別の意味。

19 **c　hand**
give 人 a hand with ～＝～を手伝う。lend a hand も同じ。直後の Thanks がお礼なので申し出の表現。

20 **c　load**
That's a load off my mind.＝肩の荷が下りた、ほっとした。a weight off my mind も同じ意味。手伝いの申し出への安堵。

21 **owning them makes them seem precious and full of memories（10語）**
[2]の2つの理由（所有による価値の上乗せ・記憶）を両方入れる。because の後なので主語＋動詞の節。value it more highly など本文の3語連続は避け、precious・memories で言い換える。

22 **politeness concerns manners, while civility means respecting people who disagree（10語）**
that の後は節。A は～、B は～と対比を while でまとめる。本文の following social rules は manners で言い換える。立場の違う相手を尊重する点が civility の核。

23 **weaken our sense of where we are（7語）**
has begun to の後は動詞の原形から。便利さは譲歩で、中心は「場所の理解を失いつつある」。別解：make us less aware of our surroundings。本文の build an understanding などの借用は不可。

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