確認問題
268

大学別・難関大 CHECK TEST

早稲田大学 法学部 英語攻略チートシート 確認問題集

早稲田法学部型の確認問題30問。語法設問・誤り指摘(ALL CORRECT つき)・句動詞・図表要約・記述2系統を本番の形で。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　　／30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

[1] When a self-driving car causes an accident, who should pay? For most of the twentieth century, the answer was, by and large(ア), simple: the driver. Courts treated the car as a tool and the person behind the wheel as responsible for how it was used. Cases in which a manufacturer was blamed instead were few and far between(イ), and they usually involved a clear defect such as faulty brakes. [2] Automated vehicles have complicated this picture. If no human is steering, it seems strange to hold a passenger responsible for a decision made by software. Yet blaming the manufacturer for every accident may discourage companies from developing technology that could, on balance, save lives. Some legal scholars argue that a degree of risk is part and parcel(ウ) of any new technology, and that the law should share that risk among manufacturers, owners, and insurers. [3] Lawmakers in several countries have begun to respond, but progress has been slow, and much of it has come through trial and error(エ). One early proposal, which would have made software developers personally liable for accidents, was criticized for placing an impossible burden on individual engineers and was later abandoned. Most recent proposals instead require companies to carry insurance and to keep detailed records of how their systems make decisions, so that courts can examine what went wrong. [4] None of these approaches is perfect. What they share, however, is the recognition that rules built around a human driver cannot simply be applied to machines that make their own choices.

1 Here “by and large” means ＿＿＿.

a with great difficulty　b without any exception　c occasionally　d generally

2 Here “few and far between” means ＿＿＿.

a widely reported　b long and complicated　c common　d rare

3 Here “part and parcel” means ＿＿＿.

a a legal requirement　b a separate issue　c an essential part　d an unimportant detail

4 Here “trial and error” means ＿＿＿.

a court cases and judgments　b long public debates　c trying ideas and learning from failures　d careful planning in advance

5 According to paragraph [1], in the twentieth century courts usually ＿＿＿.

a refused to hear cases involving cars
b blamed manufacturers for most accidents
c held the driver responsible for accidents
d regarded cars as dangerous machines

6 The early proposal mentioned in paragraph [3] was abandoned because ＿＿＿.

a self-driving cars had become much safer
b insurance companies refused to support it
c it was seen as unfair to individual engineers
d it made car owners pay for every accident

7 Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

a Recent proposals require companies to record how their systems decide.
b Some scholars think the risks of new technology should be shared.
c The writer believes the recent proposals have solved the problem.
d Blaming manufacturers for every accident might slow down innovation.

8 Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?

a Software engineers should be personally responsible for accidents.
b Self-driving cars are too dangerous to be allowed on public roads.
c Manufacturers should be blamed for all accidents caused by self-driving cars.
d Laws designed for human drivers must be rethought for machines that decide for themselves.

Ⅱ 下線部のうち誤りを含むものを1つ選べ。誤りがなければ(E)を選べ

9 The council members discussed about(A) the proposal for(B) several hours but failed to(C) reach an agreement(D).

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)　e (E) ALL CORRECT

10 Although(A) the meeting was open to everyone, many residents were reluctant of speaking(B) in front of(C) the mayor and their neighbors(D).

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)　e (E) ALL CORRECT

11 The new online system costs(A) the city practical(B) nothing, yet it has reduced(C) waiting times considerably(D).

a (A) b (B) c (C) d (D) e (E) ALL CORRECT

12 The court building, which located(A) near the station, was built(B) more than(C) a century ago(D).

a (A) b (B) c (C) d (D) e (E) ALL CORRECT

13 Had(A) the witness come forward(B) sooner, the police might have solved(C) the case within(D) days.

a (A) b (B) c (C) d (D) e (E) ALL CORRECT

14 Experts say(A) that there is(B) few(C) chance that the law will be changed(D) before the next election.

a (A) b (B) c (C) d (D) e (E) ALL CORRECT

◆ Ⅲ 空所に入る1語を書け

15 It took me a long time to get my point ＿＿ to the audience.

16 I called her office several times, but I couldn't get ＿＿ to her.

17 As a student, he had to get ＿＿ on very little money.

18 Enough small talk. Let's get ＿＿ to business.

19 Many local businesses got ＿＿ the plan to rebuild the station and offered financial support.

20 The suspect was charged ＿＿ theft after the police found the stolen bag in his car.

21 I'm sorry, but I'm not at ＿＿ to discuss the details of the case.

◆ Ⅳ 次の表の要約文を完成させるのに最も適切なものを選べ

【表】市の英会話講座の受講者数　夜間コース：2022年 400人／2023年 860人／2024年 870人／2025年 793人　昼間コース：毎年 約500人 ／【要約文】Enrollment in the evening courses (1) between 2022 and 2023, rising from 400 to 860. In 2024, the figure (2), with only ten more students than in the previous year. In 2025, there were (3) students than in 2024, a (4) of about nine percent. (5), the number of students in the daytime courses remained at around 500 throughout the period.

22 (1)

a fell sharply b rose slightly c more than doubled d leveled off

23 (2)

a fell sharply b declined slightly c leveled off d more than doubled

24 (3)

a 77 less b fewer 77 c 77 more d 77 fewer

25 (4)

a growth b decline c rise d recovery

26 (5)

a As a result b For example c Likewise d In contrast

◆ Ⅴ 指示に従って英語で書け

27 あなたは大学生で、田中教授に Eメールを書く。次の情報をすべて含めること（60～80語）：①金曜（6月12日）締切のレポートの提出を1週間延ばしてほしい ②先週高熱で4日間作業できなかった ③6月19日（金）までに提出できる ④それで問題ないか確認してほしい。

28 次の議論の論理の誤りを、英語2～3文で説明せよ。"Most people who were injured in car accidents last year were wearing seat belts. Therefore, seat belts do not protect people."

29 次の議論の論理の誤りを、英語2～3文で説明せよ。"All successful lawyers read a lot. Ken reads a lot, so he will become a successful lawyer."

30 Should high school students be required to do volunteer work? 立場を明らかにし、理由を2つ以上挙げて80～100語の英語で書け。

1 **d　generally**
by and large＝概して(＝on the whole)。without any exception は言い過ぎで、直後に「例外的にメーカーが責められた事例」も出てくる。A and B 型の慣用句は意味で選ぶ。

2 **d　rare**
few and far between＝数が少なく間隔が広い→めったにない。基本は運転者の責任、メーカーが責められるのは明白な欠陥がある時だけ、という流れと合う。

3 **c　an essential part**
part and parcel of ～＝～に不可欠な部分。新技術にリスクはつきもの→だからリスクを分担すべき、という論理。unimportant は逆の向き。

4 **c　trying ideas and learning from failures**
trial and error＝試行錯誤。直後に「初期案が批判され撤回された」例が続く。trial＝裁判、と連想させる court cases が形をそろえたダミー。

5 **c　held the driver responsible for accidents**
the person behind the wheel as responsible の言い換え。文完成型は選択肢を設問文につなげて読み、本文の該当箇所と照合する。メーカーの責任は few and far between。

6 **c　it was seen as unfair to individual engineers**
placing an impossible burden on individual engineers の言い換え。保険は「最近の案」の中身で、初期案の撤回理由ではない。段落内の別の情報とのすり替えに注意。

7 **c　The writer believes the recent proposals have solved the problem.**
[4] None of these approaches is perfect に反する。ほかの3つは[2][3]に根拠がある。NOT 型は設問の向きに丸をつけてから選ぶ。→ シートの『複数選択』

8 **d　Laws designed for human drivers must be rethought for machines that decide for themselves.**
最終段落の the recognition that … の言い換え。メーカー全責任・技術者個人の責任は本文で問題点が指摘された案。危険だから禁止は本文にない。

9 **a　(A)**
discuss は他動詞で about は不要(discussed the proposal)。mention・explain・oppose も同じ。法学部の誤り指摘で最初に疑う型。→ シートの『誤り指摘：見る順番』

10 **b　(B)**
be reluctant to do＝～したがらない。形容詞の後ろが to do か前置詞かは語ごとに決まっている。afraid of -ing などと混同させる型。

11 **b　(B)**
nothing(代名詞)を修飾して「ほとんど～ない」とするのは副詞 practically。-ly の有無で品詞をすり替える型。considerably は副詞で正しい。

12 **a　(A)**
locate は「置く」という他動詞なので「位置している」は受動態 is located。関係詞節の中でも同じ。proven なども受動態の欠落が狙われる。

13 **e　(E) ALL CORRECT**
If the witness had come forward の倒置。主節 might have p.p. も過去の仮定として正しい。4点を確認して誤りが言えなければ E を選ぶ。

14 **c　(C)**
few は複数の可算名詞に付くので、単数形の chance とは結び付かない。little chance か a small chance が正しい。数量詞と名詞の一致は誤り指摘の定番。

15 **across／over**
get A across＝(考えを)伝える。across(向こう側へ)届ける。over も同じ意味で使われる(主にイギリス英語)。

16 **through**
get through to 人＝連絡がつく・(人に)わからせる。through(通り抜けて)相手に届く。

17 **by**
get by on ～＝～でなんとかやっていく。get by だけでも「何とか暮らす」。

18 **down**
get down to ～＝～に本腰を入れて取りかかる。get down to business は会議の決まり文句。

19 **behind**
get behind ～＝～を支持する(後ろについて押す)。資金援助を申し出た、が根拠。1つの動詞に前置詞を付け替える形で縦に覚える。

20 **with**
be charged with ～＝～の罪で告発される。charge A with B(AをBで告発する)の受動態。料金の charge と区別。

21 **liberty**
be at liberty to do＝～してよい立場にある。否定で「(立場上)話せない」。freedom には置きかえられない。

22 **c　more than doubled**
400→860 は2倍超。数字は要約文に書いてあるので、増えたか減ったか、程度はどれほどかを決めるだけ。slightly は程度が合わない。

23 **c　leveled off**
860→870、わずか10人増＝横ばい。level off＝横ばいになる(remain stable も可)。declined は向きが逆。

24 **d　77 fewer**
870−793＝77人減。数＋fewer＋複数名詞(students)の語順。less は原則不可算名詞に使う。more は向きが逆。

25 **b　decline**
77÷870≒9%の減少。a decline of ～%の形。growth・rise・recovery はどれも増加側。

26 **d　In contrast**
大きく動いた夜間⇔ほぼ一定の昼間、の対比。Likewise(同様に)は同じ傾向を並べる時。図表要約の空所で狙われる接続語。

27 **Dear Professor Tanaka, I am writing to ask whether I could have one more week for the report that is due on Friday, June 12. Last week I had a high fever and was unable to work for four days. I have already finished most of the report, and I could submit it by Friday, June 19. Could you please confirm whether this would be acceptable? I would be grateful for your understanding. Sincerely, Yuki Sato**
採点の柱は①～④の漏れゼロ。日付と曜日は正確に写す。I am writing to ask whether ～ で用件から入り、Could you please confirm whether ～? で確認。凝った表現より条件の網羅。

28 **The argument ignores how many people wear seat belts in the first place. If most drivers and passengers wear them, most of the injured may be seat-belt users even if seat belts reduce injuries. To judge whether seat belts work, we need to compare the injury rates of people with and without them.**

割合の比べ方の誤り（母数の無視）。①何が無視されているか（そもそも着用者が何人いるか）②正しい比べ方（着用者と非着用者の負傷率）の2点を書けば合格。

29 **The argument wrongly assumes that if all successful lawyers read a lot, then everyone who reads a lot will become a successful lawyer. Reading a lot may be necessary for success, but it is not enough by itself. Many people who read a lot never become lawyers at all.**

「逆も真」と決めつける誤り。「AならばB」から「BならばA」は導けない、を英語で言い、反例（たくさん読むが弁護士でない人）で示す。シートのヘビの例と同じ構造。

30 **I do not think high school students should be required to do volunteer work. There are two reasons. First, volunteering loses its meaning when it is forced. If students help others only because they have to, they may come to see it as a chore rather than something they choose to do. Second, many students already have little free time because of club activities, part-time jobs, or family duties, and compulsory volunteering would put extra pressure on them. For these reasons, schools should encourage volunteer work, not require it.**

立場1文→There are two reasons→First / Second→まとめ、の型。理由2つ以上の条件を守り、箇条書きにせず完全な文で。賛成なら「社会を知る機会」「共感を育てる」などが柱になる。

もっと無料で学ぶなら

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