確認問題
273

大学別・難関大 CHECK TEST

早稲田大学 人間科学部 英語攻略チートシート 確認問題集

早稲田人間科学部型の確認問題25問。科学ニュースの短文読解・NO WORD つき前置詞・NO ERROR つき正誤を本番の形で。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　　／25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

【A】Many people assume that the best way to remember new information is to review it again and again. A new study suggests that testing yourself may be more effective. Researchers asked two groups of students to learn a list of unfamiliar words. One group reread the list four times; the other read it once and then tried three times to recall the words without looking. A week later, the second group remembered about 50 percent more words. The researchers believe that the effort of pulling information out of memory strengthens it. However, it remains unclear whether the same effect applies to complex skills, such as solving math problems. ／【B】Living near green spaces is linked to lower stress, according to a survey of several thousand adults in five cities. Those who lived within a ten-minute walk of a park reported feeling stressed less often than those who did not. The researchers caution, however, that the survey does not show that parks cause lower stress. People who are already healthier and wealthier may be more likely to live in neighborhoods with parks, and these factors could account for part of the difference. Even so, the authors argue that the findings support investing in urban parks, which offer other benefits such as cooler streets and cleaner air. ／【C】Contrary to popular belief, bats are not blind. All bat species have working eyes, and many large fruit bats do not use echolocation at all; they find food mainly by sight and smell. Echolocation, the ability to locate objects by sending out sounds and listening for the echoes, is used mostly by smaller bats that hunt insects in the dark. Even these bats, however, may use their eyes for some tasks, such as finding their way over long distances.

1 【A】What did the study find?

a Students who practiced recalling the words remembered more of them.
b Rereading the list was the most effective way to learn.
c Both groups remembered the same number of words.
d Neither group remembered any words after a week.

2 【A】According to the passage, what is still unknown?

a Whether rereading helps people remember words
b How many words the students learned
c Whether self-testing also helps with complex skills
d Why the students forgot some words

3 【B】Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?

a Parks have been proven to reduce people's stress.
b The survey found an association between living near parks and lower stress.
c Living near a park makes people wealthier.
d Wealthy people tend to avoid living near parks.

4 【B】Why do the researchers mention health and wealth?

a To point out that other factors might explain the results
b To explain why the survey covered five cities
c To show that parks make people healthier and richer
d To argue that parks should be built only in rich areas

5 【B】The underlined phrase account for is closest in meaning to ＿＿＿.

a report　b explain　c occupy　d count

6 【C】Which of the following best describes the main point?

a Bats can see, and not all of them depend on echolocation.
b Most bats are blind and rely only on sound.
c Fruit bats hunt insects using echolocation.
d Bats see better than any other animal.

7 【C】According to the passage, which of the following is true?

a Echolocation is used mainly by small bats that hunt insects.
b Echolocation works by detecting light in the dark.
c Large fruit bats find food mainly by echolocation.
d Bats that use echolocation never use their eyes.

Ⅱ 空所に入る最も適切なものを選べ。何も入れる必要がない場合は NO WORD を選べ（文頭に来る語も小文字で示してある）

8 We need to discuss ＿＿＿ the budget before Friday's meeting.

a about　b NO WORD　c on　d over

9 Please attend ＿＿＿ the customers who are waiting in line first.

a to　b NO WORD　c on　d for

10 The police searched ＿＿＿ the missing child all night.

a for　b NO WORD　c at　d about

11 Our company plans to enter ＿＿＿ the Asian market next year.

a NO WORD　b in　c to　d into

12 ＿＿＿ spite of the heavy rain, the game continued.
a with b NO WORD c in d on

13 When it comes ＿＿＿ saving energy, small changes add up.
a to b with c for d on

14 He strongly resembles ＿＿＿ his grandfather.
a with b to c NO WORD d like

15 She reached ＿＿＿ the salt, but it was too far away.
a at b NO WORD c for d to

16 Rice accounts ＿＿＿ nearly half of the country's farm output.
a to b NO WORD c for d with

Ⅲ 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

17 The teacher gave us some(A) useful advices(B) before(C) the exam began(D).
a (A) b (B) c (C) d (D) e (E) NO ERROR

18 Every(A) student and teacher in the school are(B) invited to the ceremony, which(C) will be held next(D) Friday.
a (A) b (B) c (C) d (D) e (E) NO ERROR

19 It is(A) no point in(B) arguing(C) with him once(D) he has made up his mind.
a (A) b (B) c (C) d (D) e (E) NO ERROR

20 The number of tourists visiting(A) the island have(B) risen sharply(C) over(D) the past decade.
a (A) b (B) c (C) d (D) e (E) NO ERROR

21 She has lived(A) in Osaka since(B) she has been(C) a child, so she knows the city well(D).
a (A) b (B) c (C) d (D) e (E) NO ERROR

22 Neither(A) of the two proposals was(B) accepted, mainly(C) because both were too(D) expensive.
a (A) b (B) c (C) d (D) e (E) NO ERROR

23 We need(A) to collect more woods(B) for the campfire before(C) it gets(D) dark.
a (A) b (B) c (C) d (D) e (E) NO ERROR

24 Hardly(A) had the meeting started when(B) the fire alarm went off(C), and everyone had to(D) leave the building.
a (A) b (B) c (C) d (D) e (E) NO ERROR

25 Each(A) of the participants were(B) asked to complete(C) a short survey after(D) the experiment.
a (A) b (B) c (C) d (D) e (E) NO ERROR

1 **a Students who practiced recalling the words remembered more of them.**
the second group(思い出す練習をした群)が約50%多く覚えていた。科学ニュースは「常識(何度も見直す)→意外な発見」の順。逆接の後に主題が来る。

2 **c Whether self-testing also helps with complex skills**
it remains unclear whether ～＝～かどうかはまだわかっていない。未解決の点を問う設問は、この表現の直後が答え。数学の問題は complex skills の例。

3 **b The survey found an association between living near parks and lower stress.**
be linked to＝関連がある(相関)。研究者自身が does not show that parks cause … と因果を否定している。proven は言い過ぎの典型。

4 **a To point out that other factors might explain the results**
健康で裕福な人ほど公園の近くに住むかもしれない＝第3の要因。相関を因果と取り違えない、という科学ニュースの定番の留保。

5 **b explain**
account for ～＝～を説明する／～を占める。ここは「差の一部を説明しうる」。account for 30% of のように数字が続けば「占める」。

6 **a Bats can see, and not all of them depend on echolocation.**
Contrary to popular belief の直後が主題(目は見える)。大型のフルーツコウモリは反響定位を使わない、と続く。「どの動物よりよく見える」は本文にない比較。

7 **a Echolocation is used mainly by small bats that hunt insects.**
is used mostly by smaller bats that hunt insects の言い換え。never は may use their eyes と矛盾、反響定位は光ではなく音。

8 **b NO WORD**
discuss は他動詞。直前の動詞が他動詞(discuss・mention・enter など)なら NO WORD を疑う。

9 **a to**
attend to ～＝～に応対する・対処する。attend the meeting(出席する)なら NO WORD。前置詞の有無で意味が変わる動詞。

10 **a for**
search for＋探す物・人。search＋場所(search the room＝部屋を捜索する)。search the child だと「子どもの身体検査をする」になる。

11 **a NO WORD**
enter＋場所・市場は他動詞で NO WORD。enter into は agreement・discussion など「(契約・交渉に)入る」。

12 **c in**
in spite of ～＝～にもかかわらず。文頭でも選択肢は小文字のまま(大文字とみなす指示)。文頭の空所に前置詞が来る出題に備える。

13 **a to**
when it comes to＋名詞・動名詞＝～のことになると。to は前置詞なので saving と -ing 形が続く。

14 **c NO WORD**
resemble は他動詞で「～に似ている」。日本語の「～に」につられて to・with を入れる誤りが定番。

15 **c for**
reach for ～＝～に手を伸ばす(動作の向き)。reach the salt(届く)だと「遠すぎた」と矛盾する。

16 **c for**
account for＋割合＝～を占める。科学・経済ニュースで数字とセットで出る。

17 **b (B)**
advice は不可算で複数形にしない(some advice / a piece of advice)。information・furniture・equipment も同じ。4点チェックの①。

18 **b (B)**
every は and でつないでも単数扱い→ is invited。主語と動詞の一致(4点チェックの②)。

19 **a (A)**
There is no point in -ing が基本形。It is no use -ing との混同を狙う。once(いったん～すると)は接続詞で正しい。

20 **b (B)**
主語は The number(数)なので単数→ has risen。a number of ＋複数名詞(多くの～)なら複数扱い。

21 **c (C)**
since の後は過去の起点なので過去形 was。主節が現在完了、since 節は過去形が基本。時制(4点チェックの④)。

22 **e (E) NO ERROR**
neither of＋複数名詞は単数扱いが正式で was は正しい(口語では were も)。どのルール違反か言えないなら E。

23 **b (B)**
木材・薪の wood は不可算。woods は「森」。時の副詞節 before ～の中は現在形 gets で正しい。

24 **e (E) NO ERROR**
Hardly had S p.p. when …(～するとすぐ…)の倒置で正しい。no sooner なら than。誤りの根拠が言えないので E。

25 **b (B)**
each of＋複数名詞は単数扱い→ was asked。participants(複数)に引きずられた一致の誤り。

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