確認問題
275

大学別・難関大 CHECK TEST

早稲田大学 理工3学部 英語攻略チートシート 確認問題集

早稲田理工3学部型の確認問題21問。名物の数字変換・7語整序・文の整序・2つのテキストの読み比べを本番の形で。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／20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 示された先頭の文字で始まり、(i)(ii)の両方の定義に当てはまる1語を考え、2文字目以降を変換表(1＝a〜g　2＝h〜m　3＝n〜s　4＝t〜z)で数字にしたものを選べ

1 a:(i) to deal with a problem or question （ii) a formal speech given to an audience

a a113133　b a131133　c a113134　d a113313

2 c:(i) to ask an amount of money for a service （ii) to formally accuse someone of a crime

a c21131　b c21321　c c21311　d c12311

3 i:(i) an important topic that people are discussing (ii) a single edition of a magazine

a i3341　b i3342　c i3431　d i4341

4 c:(i) happening or existing now （ii) a flow of water, air, or electricity

a c343134　b c434134　c c433143　d c433134

5 v:(i) the amount of sound produced （ii) one of the books in a series

a v32241　b v32431　c v32421　d v23421

6 o:(i) to watch something carefully （ii) to obey a rule, law, or custom

a o131314　b o133141　c o131341　d o311341

7 y:(i) to produce a crop, profit, or result （ii) to give way under pressure

a y2121　b y1221　c y2112　d y2131

8 r:(i) to find a solution to a problem （ii) to decide firmly to do something

a r133421　b r313241　c r131241　d r133241

9 j:(i) to show that a decision or action is reasonable （ii) to arrange lines of text so that both edges are straight

a j433214　b j434214　c j434241　d j443214

Ⅱ 日本語に合うように( )内の語を並べかえたとき、3番目と5番目に来る語の組み合わせを選べ

10 この方法の限界の1つは、多くの時間を要することだ。One limitation (of / this / approach / is / that / it / requires) a great deal of time.

a is — it　b approach — it　c this — is　d approach — that

11 その結果は、睡眠が記憶に影響を与えうることを示唆している。The results (suggest / that / sleep / may / have / an / effect) on memory.

a that — may　b may — an　c sleep — an　d sleep — have

12 AとBがどの程度関係しているかは、まだわかっていない。The (extent / to / which / A / and / B / are) related remains unclear.

a to — A　b which — B　c A — B　d which — and

13 2つの変数に相関があるからといって、一方が他方の原因であることにはならない。A correlation between two variables (does / not / mean / that / one / causes / the) other.

a that — causes　b not — that　c mean — causes　d mean — one

Ⅲ 最初の文に続けて（A)〜(D）を並べる時、最も適切な順を選べ

14 Imagine a researcher who wants to know what makes a business successful. (A) She therefore concludes that taking big risks leads to success. (B) She interviews the founders of twenty highly profitable companies and finds that most of them took big risks early on. (C) This failure to consider those who did not make it, known as survivorship bias, arises whenever we study only the cases that made it through some selection process. (D) What she has overlooked, however, is the many founders who took similar risks and failed, and who are therefore not available to be interviewed.

a B → D → A → C　b B → A → C → D　c B → A → D → C　d A → B → C → D

15 A key distinction can be drawn between accuracy and precision. (A) Precision, on the other hand, refers to how close repeated measurements are to one another. (B) Accuracy refers to how close a measurement is to the true value. (C) A scale that always reads exactly two kilograms too heavy is one such case: precise but not accurate. (D) Because the two terms describe different things, a set of measurements can have one quality without the other.

a B → A → C → D　b B → A → D → C　c A → B → D → C　d B → D → A → C

Ⅳ 次の2つの英文を読み、設問に答えよ

【Text Ⅰ】Human judgment relies heavily on heuristics: mental shortcuts that allow us to make decisions quickly. In this study, participants who had just read news stories about plane crashes rated air travel as more dangerous than car travel, even though, mile for mile, driving is far riskier. The results suggest that we judge how likely an event is by how easily examples

come to mind. One limitation of human reasoning, then, is that vivid but rare events can distort our sense of risk. The authors conclude that important decisions should rely on statistics rather than intuition. ／【Text Ⅱ】 In contrast to earlier findings that portray heuristics as sources of error, a growing body of research suggests that simple rules often perform surprisingly well. In the real world, information is limited and time is short. Under such conditions, a rule that considers only one or two key factors can make predictions as accurate as those of complex statistical models, which may fit past data closely but fail with new cases. On this view, heuristics are not flaws to be corrected but tools adapted to an uncertain environment. The question is not whether to use them but when.

16 What is the main claim of Text Ⅰ?

a Mental shortcuts can distort people's judgment of risk.
b Statistics are less reliable than intuition.
c Air travel is more dangerous than driving.
d People rarely use mental shortcuts.

17 What is the main claim of Text Ⅱ?

a Simple rules can work well when information and time are limited.
b Heuristics should be replaced by statistics.
c Earlier findings about heuristics were completely false.
d Complex models always make better predictions.

18 How does Text Ⅱ relate to Text Ⅰ?

a It provides further evidence for the conclusion of Text Ⅰ.
b It repeats the experiment described in Text Ⅰ.
c It agrees that decisions should rely only on statistics.
d It challenges the view of heuristics presented in Text Ⅰ.

19 According to Text Ⅱ, complex statistical models may fail because they ＿＿＿.

a are based on vivid but rare events
b fit past data so closely that they handle new cases poorly
c consider only one or two key factors
d require too little information

20 Which statement would the writers of both texts most likely accept?

a Heuristics are always harmful.
b People often make decisions using mental shortcuts.
c Intuition is always more accurate than statistics.
d News stories have no effect on judgment.

1　**a　a113133**
address＝d1 d1 r3 e1 s3 s3。address a problem(問題に取り組む)と「演説」。住所だけで覚えていると(i)が出てこない。

2　**c　c21311**
charge＝h2 a1 r3 g1 e1。料金を請求する／告発する(be charged with ～)。桁数6＝6文字から先に候補を絞る。

3　**a　i3341**
issue＝s3 s3 u4 e1。社会問題・争点と、雑誌の「号」。s が2つ続くので最初の2桁が同じ数字になる。

4　**d　c433134**
current＝u4 r3 r3 e1 n3 t4。現在の／流れ・電流。形容詞と名詞で意味が変わる語が数字変換の本命。

5　**c　v32421**
volume＝o3 l2 u4 m2 e1。音量・量と、全集の「巻」。l と m がどちらも2なので並びに注意。

6　**c　o131341**
observe＝b1 s3 e1 r3 v4 e1。観察する／(規則を)守る。名詞 observance(遵守)と observation(観察)も分かれる。

7　**a　y2121**
yield＝i2 e1 l2 d1。生む・もたらす／屈する(yield to pressure)。思いつかなければ y＋4文字で逆算する。

8　**d　r133241**
resolve＝e1 s3 o3 l2 v4 e1。解決する／決意する(New Year's resolution)。1つ目の定義だけで solve に飛びつかない。

9　**b　j434214**
justify＝u4 s3 t4 i2 f1 y4。正当化する／(文字列を)両端そろえにする。後者は文書作成ソフトの用語として現役。

10　**d　approach — that**
One limitation of this approach is that it requires … 。前置詞＋名詞(of this approach)で主語のかたまりを作り、is that＋節で補語。論文の留保の定型。

11　**d　sleep — have**
The results suggest that sleep may have an effect on memory. have an effect on ～＝～に影響を与える。suggest は控えめな主張で may と相性がよい。

12　**d　which — and**
The extent to which A and B are related remains unclear. the extent to which＋節＝どの程度～か。前置詞＋関係代名詞のかたまりを先に作る。

13　**d　mean — one**
A correlation … does not mean that one causes the other. one ～ the other(一方～他方)の組み合わせが手がかり。理工が好む「相関と因果」の型。

14　**c　B → A → D → C**
調査(B)→ therefore で結論(A)→ however で見落とし(D)→ This failure to consider ～ でまとめ(C)。C は D の「失敗した創業者の見落とし」を受けるので D の後。指示語・接続語で並べる。

15　**b　B → A → D → C**
最初の文の順に accuracy の定義(B)→ on the other hand で precision(A)→ 片方だけ持つことがある(D)→ one such case (その一例)(C)。such は前の文の内容を受ける。

16　**a　Mental shortcuts can distort people's judgment of risk.**
vivid but rare events can distort our sense of risk が結論。「飛行機の方が危険」は参加者の誤った評価で、本文は driving is far riskier。

17　**a　Simple rules can work well when information and time are limited.**
simple rules often perform surprisingly well と、その条件(情報も時間も限られる現実)。completely false は In contrast to … の言い過ぎ。

18　**d　It challenges the view of heuristics presented in Text Ⅰ.**
In contrast to earlier findings that portray heuristics as sources of error が Text Ⅰ の立場への反論の合図。読みながら「賛成か反対か」を一言で決めておく。→ シートの『Ⅰ:賛成か反対かを一言で』

19　**b　fit past data so closely that they handle new cases poorly**
may fit past data closely but fail with new cases の言い換え。1～2の要因だけを見るのは「単純なルール」の側。Text Ⅰ の語句を混ぜたダミーに注意。

20　**b　People often make decisions using mental shortcuts.**
評価は正反対でも、人がヒューリスティックを使うという事実は両者の前提。always を含む選択肢はどちらか一方と必ず矛盾する。

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