確認問題
272

大学別・難関大 CHECK TEST

早稲田大学 社会科学部 英語攻略チートシート 確認問題集

早稲田社会科学部型の確認問題22問。記事型長文の空所・語彙言い換え・主旨・TWO型内容一致と、英英の言い換えを本番の形で。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／22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 Maria Lopez returned a stack of overdue picture books to her local library last spring, she prepared herself for a fine. Instead, the librarian simply thanked her. The city had abolished late fees the month before, and Ms. Lopez, who had stopped visiting because she owed more than $40, began bringing her children back every week. [2] Her story is far from unusual. Over the past decade, hundreds of libraries in North America have scrapped overdue fines, a movement spearheaded(ア) by librarians who saw fines as a barrier rather than a tool. Fines, they argue, raise little money while driving away the very people libraries are meant to serve. (1), when fines were removed in several cities, officials reported that many borrowers who had stayed away for years came back, often returning long-overdue books. [3] Not everyone welcomed the change. Some critics decried(イ) it as rewarding irresponsible behavior, warning that without penalties, popular titles would disappear from the shelves. So far, however, such fears appear to have been exaggerated. Most libraries that ended fines report that books are returned at roughly the same rate as before, and some have found that the cost of collecting small fines was close to the amount the fines brought in. [4] Whether the policy succeeds may ultimately (2) on what libraries are for. If they are businesses that rent out books, fines make sense. If they are public spaces meant to give everyone access to knowledge, then a policy that keeps people away, however small the sums involved, may cost far more than it earns.

1 Choose the best word or phrase for (1).

a However　b Indeed　c Instead　d Otherwise

2 Choose the best word for (2).

a reflect　b dwell　c insist　d hinge

3 Which of the following is closest in meaning to (ア) spearheaded?

a started and led　b quietly abandoned　c carefully studied　d strongly resisted

4 Which of the following is closest in meaning to (イ) decried?

a criticized publicly　b praised publicly　c questioned privately　d explained publicly

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

a Libraries should raise fines to protect their most popular books.

b Maria Lopez returned to her library after the city canceled her fine.

c Ending library fines seems to bring people back without the losses critics feared.

d Library fines are an essential source of income for most cities.

6 Which TWO of the following agree with the passage? ① Ms. Lopez had stopped going to the library because of money she owed. ② Most libraries that ended fines found that books came back much later than before. ③ Some libraries found that collecting fines cost almost as much as the fines raised. ④ The writer argues that libraries should be run like businesses. ⑤ Critics argued that the fines were too low to change people's behavior.

a ②と③　b ①と⑤　c ③と④　d ①と③

Ⅱ 次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ

[1] Ten years ago, buying secondhand clothes carried a certain stigma. Today, resale apps let millions of people buy and sell used jackets and sneakers with a few taps, and the resale market is growing faster than the clothing industry as a whole. [2] Supporters say the trend could help curtail(ア) the environmental damage caused by fashion, since every garment that is worn longer means one fewer garment that has to be made. (1), some researchers are skeptical. They note that cheap resale may simply encourage people to buy more, treating clothes as items to be worn a few times and then sold on. If that happens, the total number of clothes produced may not fall at all. [3] The impact of resale, in other words, (2) less on the technology itself than on how consumers use it. An app that helps people keep clothes in use longer could mark a watershed(イ) for the industry; one that merely speeds up the cycle of buying and discarding would change little.

7 Choose the best word or phrase for (1).

a However　b Similarly　c For example　d As a result

8 Choose the best word for (2).

a reflects　b insists　c depends　d consists

9 Which of the following is closest in meaning to (ア) curtail?

a hide　b cut back　c measure　d speed up

10 Which of the following is closest in meaning to (イ) watershed?

a costly failure　b source of water　c turning point
d minor change

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

a Resale could reduce fashion's environmental harm, but only if people keep clothes longer rather than buy more.
b The resale market will soon be larger than the clothing industry.
c Resale apps have removed the stigma of wearing used clothes.
d Researchers have proved that resale apps increase clothing production.

12 Which TWO of the following agree with the passage? ① The resale market is growing more slowly than the clothing industry overall. ② Buying secondhand clothes was once viewed negatively by some people. ③ The writer believes resale apps will certainly reduce clothing production. ④ Some researchers fear that resale may lead people to buy more clothes. ⑤ Resale apps were developed by major fashion brands.

a ④と⑤　b ①と④　c ②と③　d ②と④

◆ Ⅲ 下線部の意味に最も近いものを選べ

13 The decision to raise tuition provoked a fierce <u>backlash</u> from students.

a careful financial review　b sudden fall in numbers
c strong positive reaction　d strong negative reaction

14 Traditional gender roles remain deeply <u>entrenched</u> in some workplaces.

a rapidly changing　b openly rejected　c firmly established
d rarely discussed

15 The committee <u>whittled down</u> the list of fifty candidates to three.

a made public widely　b read through carefully
c added to steadily　d reduced step by step

16 Planting trees along streets can <u>mitigate</u> the effects of extreme heat.

a predict　b measure　c lessen　d worsen

17 The link between the two events is <u>tenuous</u> at best.

a recent and new　b weak and uncertain　c strong and clear
d secret and hidden

18 Reporters will <u>scrutinize</u> every detail of the new budget.

a examine closely　b explain simply　c approve quickly
d ignore completely

19 The town's population has <u>dwindled</u> since the factory closed.

a stayed the same　b grown larger　c become smaller
d moved abroad

20 The new law <u>ushered in</u> a period of rapid change.

a put off　b looked back on　c brought to an end
d brought about

21 Fake news websites <u>proliferated</u> during the election campaign.

a were legally banned　b disappeared suddenly
c spread rapidly　d were closely watched

22 The company is facing an <u>unprecedented</u> crisis.

a easily solved　b caused by outsiders
c never having happened before　d happening every year

1 **b Indeed**
前文「罰金は利用者を遠ざける」を、実例(廃止したら戻ってきた)で裏づける Indeed(実際)。空所は前後1文でなく段落の流れで決め、次の文が前の主張の証拠になっているかを見る。

2 **d hinge**
hinge on ～＝～次第である(＝depend on)。続く「図書館が事業なら…、公共の場なら…」が、成否を左右する条件の説明。insist on は「強く求める・主張する」、dwell on は「長々と論じる・考え込む」で、どちらも文意に合わない。

3 **a started and led**
spearhead＝先頭に立って進める(槍の穂先)。罰金を障壁と見る図書館員が進めた運動。選択肢の形がそろえてあるので、意味で選ぶ。

4 **a criticized publicly**
decry＝公然と非難する。Not everyone welcomed the change と「無責任を助長する」から否定の向き。privately は公の場での批判という点で外れる。

5 **c Ending library fines seems to bring people back without the losses critics feared.**
冒頭のエピソード(Lopez さん)は主張ではなく導入。[2]の一般化と[3]の「懸念は誇張」をまとめたものが主旨。具体例だけを指す選択肢を消す。→ シートの『主旨』

6 **d ①と③**
①は because she owed more than $40、③は the cost of collecting … was close to the amount と一致。②は roughly the same rate と逆、④は条件の片方だけで筆者の立場ではない、⑤は本文にない。

7 **a However**
支持者の「環境被害を減らせる」⇔研究者の懐疑、という対立なので逆接。skeptical(懐疑的な)が次の文で言い換えられている。

8 **c depends**
depend less on A than on B＝AよりBに左右される。in other words で[2]の「使い方しだいで結果が変わる」をまとめた文。consist は of・in をとる。

9 **b cut back**
curtail＝削減する。since 以下「長く着れば作る服が1着減る」が理由になっている。環境被害を「隠す」「測る」ではつながらない。

10 **c turning point**
watershed＝分水嶺→転換点。セミコロン後の would change little(ほとんど変わらない)と対比されるので、大きな変化。字面の water につられない。

11 **a Resale could reduce fashion's environmental harm, but only if people keep clothes longer rather than buy more.**
[2]の賛否と[3]の結論「使い方しだい」を両方含む。stigma の話は導入、「証明された」は may の言い過ぎ、「業界より大きくなる」は本文にない。

12 **d ②と④**
②は carried a certain stigma、④は may simply encourage people to buy more と一致。①は faster と逆、③は certainly が言い過ぎ、⑤は本文にない。2つマークしたか指で数える。

13 **d strong negative reaction**
backlash＝(激しい)反発。provoke(引き起こす)・fierce(激しい)と、学費値上げへの学生の反応から否定の向き。

14 **c firmly established**
entrenched＝根深い・定着した(塹壕 trench に入り込んだ)。deeply・remain と相性がよい。rapidly changing は逆の向き。

15 **d reduced step by step**
whittle down＝少しずつ削る(木を小刀で削る)。50人から3人へ、が根拠。to three(3人まで)の数の変化で向きを決める。

16 **c lessen**
mitigate＝和らげる。木陰は暑さを弱める。worsen は exacerbate(悪化させる)の意味で、対になる語としてセットで覚える。

17 **b weak and uncertain**
tenuous＝薄弱な。at best(よく見ても)は低い評価と組む。「よく見ても弱い」で意味が通る。

18 **a examine closely**
scrutinize＝精査する。every detail(細部まで)と合う。記者の仕事という文脈からも「詳しく調べる」。

19 **c become smaller**
dwindle＝次第に減る。工場が閉鎖して以来(since)減ってきた。仕事がなくなったという因果も自然に読み取れる。人口が「海外へ移った」は人口そのものの変化の説明にならない。

20 **d brought about**
usher in＝到来させる(案内係 usher が中へ通す)。a period of ～(～の時代)を始めるので bring about。to an end は逆の向き。

21 **c spread rapidly**
proliferate＝急増する・広まる。社会科学部の語彙言い換えに出た語。英英の言い換え(spread rapidly)で覚えておくと選択肢が説明文でも迷わない。

22 **c never having happened before**
unprecedented＝前例のない(precedent＝前例)。接頭辞 un-の連想ではなく意味で選ぶ。社会科学部で実際に問われた語。

もっと無料で学ぶなら
原田英語.com
究極の英単語帳(PDF印刷)・共テ単 キョウテタン・共通テスト満点チートシート・英文法大全・英作文超絶採点くん・時事英語ナビ…受験に役立つ無料の英語アプリと、約2,800本の記事。
原田英語.com
ほかのチートシート(全439本・無料)