確認問題
267

大学別・難関大 CHECK TEST

早稲田大学 商学部 英語攻略チートシート 確認問題集

早稲田商学部型の確認問題32問。同僚の会話・記事型長文・条件つき語句整序・抜き出しを本番の形で。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／32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 次の会話を読み、設問に答えよ

(Two coworkers at a marketing company) Mia: Ken, do you have a minute? It's about the presentation for Hartley Foods. ／ Ken: Sure. Is something wrong? ／ Mia: Not exactly, but the client has moved the meeting up to Thursday. (1) ／ Ken: Thursday? That gives us only two days, and we haven't even finished the sales figures. ／ Mia: I know. I was thinking we could split the work(ア). You take the data, and I'll handle the slides. ／ Ken: That works for me. But what about the budget section? Last time, their finance director grilled(イ) us about every single number. ／ Mia: (2) This time, let's prepare a one-page summary of the costs so that he can see everything at a glance. ／ Ken: Good idea. Should we ask Sato for help? He knows their accounts better than anyone. ／ Mia: He's on a business trip until Friday, so (3) ／ Ken: Then we'll have to manage on our own. By the way, are we still recommending the cheaper package? ／ Mia: I think so. They told us cost is their top priority, so the premium package would be a hard sell(ウ). ／ Ken: Fair enough. I'll send you the figures by tomorrow afternoon. ／ Mia: Great. (4) If we run into any problems, we can always stay late on Wednesday. ／ Ken: Let's hope it doesn't come to that.

1 空所(1)に入る最も適切なものを選べ。

a Let's put it off until next month.　b So there's no need to rush.
c I'm afraid we'll have to speed things up.
d I'm glad we have more time now.

2 空所(2)に入る最も適切なものを選べ。

a Tell me about it.　b Not that I know of.　c Help yourself.
d Don't mention it.

3 空所(3)に入る最も適切なものを選べ。

a asking him isn't really an option.
b he'll be back in time to help us.
c he can join the meeting on Thursday.
d he has plenty of free time this week.

4 空所(4)に入る最も適切なものを選べ。

a That'll give me time to put them into the slides.
b Then we'll have nothing left to do.
c So we can present them next week.
d But I've already finished the data myself.

5 下線部(ア) split the work の意味に最も近いものを選べ。

a ask another team to do the work
b finish the work as fast as possible
c divide the tasks between us　d stop working on the project

6 下線部(イ) grilled の意味に最も近いものを選べ。

a completely ignored us　b cooked a meal for us
c praised us warmly　d questioned us intensely

7 下線部(ウ) a hard sell の意味に最も近いものを選べ。

a an aggressive way of selling　b too complicated to explain
c a product that sells very quickly
d difficult to persuade the client to buy

Ⅱ 次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ

[1] When a mid-sized software firm announced that its staff would work four days a week with no cut in pay, many observers predicted disaster. Customers would be left waiting, they warned, and deadlines would slip. A year later, the firm reports that productivity has not fallen. (1), it has risen slightly, and the number of employees who quit has dropped by almost half. [2] Supporters point out that in trials involving dozens of companies, most firms kept the shorter week after the experiment ended. Given(ア) an extra day to rest, they argue, workers return on Monday with more energy and fewer reasons to look for another job. Replacing an employee who leaves can be costly, so lower turnover alone can cover(イ) much of the expense of the new schedule. Managers also report that the change forced teams to rethink how they used their time: long meetings were shortened, and tasks that added little value were dropped. [3] Critics, however, warn against drawing sweeping(ウ) conclusions. Firms that volunteer for such experiments may be better prepared (2) change than the average business. Moreover, a four-day week is far easier to introduce in an office than in a hospital or a factory, where someone must be present at all times. For many workers in such jobs, the nature of the work precludes(エ) a shorter week. [4] Even so, the debate has already changed how many employers think about work. Instead of asking how many hours people spend at their desks, more managers are asking what those hours actually produce.

8 空所(1)に入る最も適切なものを選べ。

a As a result　b Nevertheless　c In fact　d Otherwise

9 空所(2)に入る最も適切なものを選べ。

a at　b for　c with　d of

10 下線部(ア) Given の意味に最も近いものを選べ。

a With　b Without　c Instead of　d Despite

11 下線部(イ) cover の意味に最も近いものを選べ。

a report on　b hide　c protect　d pay for

12 下線部(ウ) sweeping の意味に最も近いものを選べ。

a extremely negative　b carefully tested　c quickly forgotten　d overly broad

13 下線部(エ) precludes の意味に最も近いものを選べ。

a rules out　b describes　c requires　d encourages

14 本文の内容と一致すれば T、一致しなければ F を選べ。According to the firm, fewer employees have left since the change.

a T　b F

15 本文の内容と一致すれば T、一致しなければ F を選べ。In the trials, most companies returned to a five-day week once the experiment was over.

a T　b F

16 本文の内容と一致すれば T、一致しなければ F を選べ。The firm's employees accepted lower pay in return for an extra day off.

a T　b F

17 本文の内容と一致すれば T、一致しなければ F を選べ。Critics suggest that the companies in the trials may not represent typical businesses.

a T　b F

18 本文の内容と一致すれば T、一致しなければ F を選べ。The writer reports that hospitals have found it easy to introduce a four-day week.

a T　b F

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

a How Hospitals Can Cut Working Hours

b The Hidden Cost of Long Meetings

c A Shorter Week: Promising Results, Open Questions

d Why the Four-Day Week Has Failed

Ⅲ 日本語に合うように、【 】の条件に従って( )内の語句を並べかえよ(文頭の語も小文字で示してある)

20 【すべての語を使う】顧客の声を注意深く聞けば聞くほど、よい製品が作れる。(the / more / carefully / you / listen / to) customers, the better products you can make.

21 【不要な語が2つある】オンライン会議のおかげで、海外の同僚と協力しやすくなった。Online meetings (it / made / easier / to / work / with / easy / that) colleagues abroad.

22 【足りない1語を補う】誰でも読めるように、彼女は報告書を平易な英語で書いた。She wrote the report in plain English (anyone / could / so / it / read).

23 【すべての語を使う】その会社は利益だけでなく、地域社会への影響も考えている。The company thinks about (just / not / profits / but / also / its / impact) on the local community.

24 【不要な語が1つある】実際に商品を使ってみて初めて、その価値がわかる。It (is / not / until / when / you / actually / use / a product / that) you understand its value.

25 【不要な語が1つある】彼が会議室に入るとすぐに、電話が鳴った。No sooner (had / he / entered / the / meeting / room / than / when) the phone rang.

Ⅳ 指示に従って空所に1語を入れよ。最後の2問は Ⅱ の英文から指定の語数で抜き出せ

26 Employees here are ＿＿ to strict rules about sharing customer data.(s で始まる1語)

27 While cleaning the storeroom, I came ＿＿ an old photo of the company's founder.(a で始まる1語)

28 Department heads want more control ＿＿ how their budgets are spent.(o で始まる4文字の1語)

29 After six months of searching, she finally ＿＿ a job at a bank.(l で始まる1語)

30 ＿＿ those who tried the new app, about 60 percent said they would use it again.(A で始まる1語)

31 第2段落から、「従業員の入れ替わりが減ること」を表す連続する2語を抜き出せ。

32 第4段落から、多くの経営者が新たに問うようになったことを表す連続する5語を抜き出せ。

1 **c I'm afraid we'll have to speed things up.**
move up＝(予定を)早める。直後の「2日しかない」と合うのは急ぐ必要を述べる文。「急がなくてよい」「時間が増えた」は move up を「延期」と取り違えた誤答。

2 **a Tell me about it.**
Tell me about it.＝(愚痴に対して)本当にそうだよね。直後に「今回は対策しよう」と続くので、前回の苦い経験への共感が入る。Don't mention it. はお礼への返事。

3 **a asking him isn't really an option.**
金曜まで出張→木曜の会議の準備には頼めない。直後の「自分たちでやるしかない」とも合う。「間に合う」「木曜に参加できる」は until Friday と矛盾。

4 **a That'll give me time to put them into the slides.**
役割分担はKenがデータ、Miaがスライド。明日の午後に数字が届けばスライドに入れる時間がある。データを自分で終えた・来週発表は会話の前提と矛盾。

5 **c divide the tasks between us**
直後の You take the data, and I'll handle the slides. が具体的な中身＝仕事を2人で分ける。下線部は前後2文を読んでから選ぶのが商学部の鉄則。

6 **d questioned us intensely**
grill＝焼く、から「厳しく問い詰める」。about every single number と、対策として費用の要約を用意する流れが根拠。基本語の別の意味を問う型。→ シートの『下線部言い換え』

7 **d difficult to persuade the client to buy**
費用が最優先の客に高い商品＝売り込むのが難しい。the hard sell には「強引な売り込み」の意味もあるが、ここでは文脈に合わない。字面の意味のダミーに注意。

8 **c In fact**
「落ちていない」→「それどころか少し上がった」と同じ向きで強める In fact。Nevertheless(それでも)は逆接、As a result(その結果)は因果で、「落ちない」から「上がる」は導けない。

9 **b for**
be prepared for ～＝～に備えができている。前置詞の空所は直前の形容詞・動詞とのコロケーションで決める。→ シートの『空所補充は品詞で型判定』

10 **a With**
Given ～＝～があれば・～を考えると。「休みが1日増えれば、元気に戻ってくる」。「与えられた」と訳して止まらない。商学部で実際に狙われた型。→ シートの『ひっかけ』

11 **d pay for**
主語が「離職の減少(による節約)」、目的語が expense(費用)なので「まかなう」。cover は「覆う・報道する・含む」など多義。目的語との組み合わせで決める。

12 **d overly broad**
sweeping conclusions＝大ざっぱで行き過ぎた結論。直後に「参加企業は平均的でないかもしれない」と一般化の危うさを述べている。sweep(掃く)から「広く一掃する」。

13 **a rules out**
preclude＝不可能にする・妨げる(≒prevent)。常に人がいる必要がある仕事では週4日は無理、という文脈。requires は意味が逆向き。

14 **a T**
the number of employees who quit has dropped by almost half の言い換え。quit＝left。

15 **b F**
most firms kept the shorter week と逆。T/F は「多数派がどちらを選んだか」の向きまで照合する。

16 **b F**
with no cut in pay(減給なし)に反する。「休みと引き換えに減給」は世間的にありそうな話を足したダミー。

17 **a T**
may be better prepared for change than the average business の言い換え。批判の中身(参加企業の偏り)を正確に押さえる。

18 **b F**
病院・工場は「導入しにくい」例として出ている。似た語(introduce・hospital)があるだけで T にしない。→ シートの『T/Fは条件・因果・範囲』

19 **c A Shorter Week: Promising Results, Open Questions**
[1][2]の好結果と[3]の批判、[4]の見通しを両方含む。「失敗した」は逆、病院・会議は一部分だけの話。

20 **The more carefully you listen to customers, the better products you can make.**
the 比較級, the 比較級。carefully を修飾する more を the の直後に置き、the more carefully で1つのかたまりにする。the が2つあればこの構文を疑う。

21 **Online meetings made it easier to work with colleagues abroad.(不要:easy, that)**
make it C to do(it は形式目的語)。比較の意味を出すには easier。easy と that は似た形で置かれたダミー。不要語2つの形式が最頻出のひっかけ。

22 **She wrote the report in plain English so that anyone could read it.(補う語:that)**
目的の so that S can / could V。could が与えられているので「so＋that」で目的と見抜く。補う語は that・to・of などの機能語が多い。

23 **The company thinks about not just profits but also its impact on the local community.**
not just A but also B。A(profits)と B(its impact)がどちらも about の目的語の名詞になるよう but の前後をそろえる。

24 **It is not until you actually use a product that you understand its value.(不要:when)**
It is not until ～ that …＝～して初めて…する。until 節が強調される部分。when は until と同じく時を表すダミー。

25 **No sooner had he entered the meeting room than the phone rang.(不要:when)**
否定語 No sooner が文頭→ had he entered と倒置。than と組む(hardly / scarcely なら when)。when はこの区別を狙うダミー。

26 **subject**
be subject to ～＝～の適用を受ける・～に従う。to は前置詞で後ろは名詞。商学部の空所補充に出たコロケーション。

27 **across**
come across ～＝偶然見つける・出くわす。across(横切って)から「通りがかりに出会う」。

28 **over**
control over ～＝～に対する裁量・支配。over は上から覆うイメージ。have control over の形でも出る。

29 landed

land a job＝(努力の末に)職を得る。着地する→手に入れる。hire(雇う)は会社側の動詞なので主語が合わない。

30 Among

Among those who ～＝～した人のうち。割合を述べる前置きの定番。Of those who ～ も同じ意味だが、指定の文字で決める。

31 lower turnover

turnover＝離職率(売上高の意味もある)。直前の「辞める人の補充は高くつく」から、離職が減る＝lower turnover。語数指定は指で数える。

32 what those hours actually produce

Instead of A, B の B が筆者の言いたい新しい視点。asking の目的語の名詞節を意味の切れ目で切り出す。

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