確認問題
274

大学別・難関大 CHECK TEST

早稲田大学 国際教養学部(SILS)英語攻略チートシート 確認問題集

早稲田国際教養学部型の確認問題20問。段落要旨・FOUR型・下線語と、意見・グラフ・日本語要約の3タスクを本番の形で。

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 次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ

[1] When the word “meritocracy” first became popular in the late 1950s, it was meant as a warning rather than an ideal. The writer who made it famous imagined a future society in which people were sorted by intelligence and effort, and in which those at the top came to believe that they fully deserved their position. [2] It must be admitted that the meritocratic ideal has achieved a great deal. Jobs that were once reserved for the children of wealthy families are now open, at least in principle, to anyone with the right qualifications. No one seriously wishes to return to a world in which birth determined destiny. [3] Yet the ideal has a darker side that its supporters rarely acknowledge. Merit is never measured in a vacuum(ア): children of well-educated parents enter school with advantages that have nothing to do with their own efforts. When such children succeed, they, and society, tend to attribute(イ) their success entirely to talent and hard work. The result is a ruling class that is not only privileged but also convinced that it deserves to be, and that looks down on those who have fallen behind. [4] Perhaps the most damaging effect of meritocracy will turn out to be psychological. If success is seen as entirely earned, failure may come to be seen as entirely deserved. A society that thinks this way might gradually lose its sense of shared fate, and with it, the willingness to support those who struggle.

1 In paragraph [1], the writer ＿＿＿.

a argues that a term should no longer be used
b concedes that a term has positive aspects
c predicts how the meaning of a term will change
d explains the original, critical sense of a term

2 In paragraph [2], the writer ＿＿＿.

a proposes a new way of selecting job candidates
b describes a society in which birth determined destiny
c acknowledges the benefits of the meritocratic ideal
d contends that meritocracy is completely unfair

3 In paragraph [3], the writer ＿＿＿.

a concedes that privileged children work harder than others
b illustrates how schools measure talent fairly
c contends that meritocracy disguises inherited advantage as personal merit
d traces the history of the ruling class

4 In paragraph [4], the writer ＿＿＿.

a summarizes evidence that society has lost its sense of shared fate
b describes a survey on attitudes toward failure
c speculates about a possible long-term effect
d recounts an event that changed society

5 Here “in a vacuum” means ＿＿＿.

a in isolation from other influences　b without any cost
c in a completely empty room　d with great accuracy

6 Here “attribute” means ＿＿＿.

a give money to　b regard as resulting from　c add as a feature
d pay respect to

7 Which FOUR of the following do NOT agree with the passage? ① The word “meritocracy” was originally intended as a criticism. ② The writer wants to return to a system based on family background. ③ Children of well-educated parents may start school with advantages. ④ The writer believes meritocracy has achieved nothing of value. ⑤ According to the writer, successful people usually recognize the role of their family background. ⑥ The writer has proved that meritocracy has destroyed social solidarity.

a ②④⑤⑥　b ①②④⑥　c ①③⑤⑥　d ②③④⑤

Ⅱ 下線部の意味に最も近いものを選べ

8 After years of struggle, the party finally gained ascendancy over its rivals.

a a position of power　b a link to an ancestor　c a slow climb
d a formal agreement

9 Smartphones have largely superseded paper maps.

a replaced　b improved　c supervised　d copied

10 In light of the new evidence, his position is no longer tenable.

a widely known　b easy to explain　c available for rent
d possible to defend

11 The study’s findings were counterintuitive: more choice made shoppers less satisfied.

a accepted by most people　b difficult to count
c contrary to what one would expect　d against the law

12 Income alone is a poor yardstick of a country’s well-being.

a unit of distance　b tool for gardening　c reward for work
d standard of measurement

Ⅲ 次の短い英文で筆者がしていることを表す動詞として最も適切なものを選べ

13 The town's first bookstore opened in 1890. Over the following decades, a second shop, a lending library, and finally a small publishing house appeared on the same street.

a traces　b speculates　c qualifies　d concedes

14 It may be that, within a few decades, most translation will be done by machines. If so, people's reasons for learning foreign languages might change.

a concedes　b recounts　c speculates　d contrasts

15 Exercise improves mood. This is true, however, only for moderate exercise; very intense training can actually increase stress in some people.

a traces　b qualifies　c describes　d illustrates

16 Many experts claim that homework improves learning. But is there really evidence for this? Studies of younger children, at least, have found little benefit.

a recounts　b questions　c concedes　d illustrates

17 In cities, people can reach shops and hospitals within minutes. In the countryside, by contrast, a trip to the doctor may take an hour.

a contrasts　b traces　c concedes　d speculates

Ⅳ 指示に従って書け

18 (W1)Should university education focus mainly on preparing students for jobs? 立場を明らかにし、理由を挙げて1パラグラフ(80～100語)の英語で書け。

19 (W2)次のデータが示す傾向を、理由の推測も添えて60～80語の英語で書け。【ある国で週1日以上在宅勤務をする会社員の割合】2019年 10%／2021年 45%／2023年 30%

20 (W3) Ⅰ の英文の内容を、150～200字の日本語で要約せよ。

1 **d　explains the original, critical sense of a term**
1950年代に「警告」として使われた語の由来を述べる段落。譲歩・主張・予測の動作はない。段落要旨は内容と動作の両方を照合する。→ シートの『段落要旨型』

2 **c　acknowledges the benefits of the meritocratic ideal**
It must be admitted that ～ は譲歩(concede)の合図で、[3] の Yet で批判に戻る。「生まれで決まる社会」は段落内に出る語句だが、それを描写する段落ではない。内容が合っても動作が違えば不正解。

3 **c　contends that meritocracy disguises inherited advantage as personal merit**
家庭の有利さを本人の才能と努力の成果と思い込む、という筆者の批判の中心。Yet の後で反対意見を意識して強く主張する＝contend。

4 **c　speculates about a possible long-term effect**
Perhaps・may・might が並ぶ推測の段落。「失われたという証拠をまとめる」は might を事実にすり替えたダミー。

5 **a　in isolation from other influences**
直後のコロン以下「親の学歴による有利さ」＝周りの影響。真空の中のように切り離して測ることはできない、という比喩。字面の empty room は外させるダミー。

6 **b　regard as resulting from**
attribute A to B＝AをBのせいだと考える。成功を才能と努力の結果と見なす。名詞 attribute(特徴)や tribute(賛辞)・contribute の連想で外させる型。

7 **a　②④⑤⑥**
一致するのは①(a warning)と③([3])だけ。②④は[2]、⑤は attribute … entirely to talent と逆、⑥は might の推測を「証明」にした言い過ぎ。do NOT AGREE の向きに丸。

8 **a　a position of power**
gain ascendancy over ～＝～より優位に立つ。ascend(登る)から a slow climb、綴りの似た ancestor を並べて外させる典型。

9 **a　replaced**
supersede＝取って代わる(＝replace)。super- の連想で supervised を選ばせる。largely(大部分)とも相性がよい。

10 **d　possible to defend**
tenable＝(主張が)擁護できる。no longer tenable で「もはや通用しない」。tenant(借家人)の連想で rent を誘うダミー。

11 **c　contrary to what one would expect**
counterintuitive＝直観に反する。コロン以下「選択肢が多いほど満足度が下がる」が意外な中身。count の綴りに引っかけたダミーに注意。

12 **d　standard of measurement**
yardstick＝基準・ものさし(＝criterion)。a poor yardstick of ～＝～を測る基準として不十分。ヤード尺の字義から distance を選ばない。

13 **a　traces**
1890年から数十年の発展を順に追う＝traces。時の表現が並ぶ段落は traces / recounts 系。

14 **c　speculates**
It may be that・If so・might と推測の語が並ぶ。未来の話を事実として語っていない点が決め手。

15 **b　qualifies**
「運動は気分を良くする」に only for moderate exercise と条件をつけて範囲を狭める＝qualifies。主張を否定してはいない。

16 **b　questions**
通説(宿題は学習を高める)に疑問を投げる＝questions / challenges。疑問文と But が合図。

17 **a　contrasts**
都市と田舎を by contrast で比べる＝contrasts。A と B の違いが段落の軸。

18 **I do not think university education should focus mainly on preparing students for jobs. I have two reasons for saying so. First, the job market changes so quickly that specific skills learned today may be useless in ten years, while the ability to think critically will last a lifetime. Second, university is one of the few places where people can explore questions simply because they are interesting. While I acknowledge that graduates need to find work, I believe a broad education will serve them better in the long run.**
立場1文→理由の数を予告→First / Second→譲歩(While I acknowledge ～)→まとめ。1パラグラフで、平易な英語で書く。賛成なら「学費に見合う技能」「卒業後の自立」が柱。

19 **These figures show two important trends. First, the percentage of office workers who worked from home at least once a week rose sharply from 10 percent in 2019 to 45 percent in 2021. Second, the figure then fell to 30 percent in 2023, although it remained three times higher than in 2019. One possible explanation is that many companies introduced remote work during the pandemic and later asked some employees to return to the office.**
傾向を2つ拾う(急増→減少、ただし以前の3倍)。数字は正確に。理由は One possible explanation is that ～ と断定を避けて短く。傾向の正確さが先、理由は補い。

20 **能力主義という語は、もとは努力と知能で人が選別され、上位者が地位を当然と思い込む社会への警告だった。確かにこの理念により、裕福な家庭の子に限られていた仕事が、原則上は誰にでも開かれた。しかし、恵まれた家庭の子は本人の努力と無関係な有利さを持ち、成功を才能と努力だけの結果と考えがちで、他者を見下す支配層が生まれる。さらに失敗が自業自得と見なされれば、社会は連帯と弱者を支える意志を失うかもしれない。(198字)**
採点の柱は①語の本来の意味(警告)②譲歩(功績)③批判の中心(有利さを実力と誤認)④予測(連帯の喪失)。1950年代などの年代は論旨に不要なので落としてよい。訳文の羅列にせず、譲歩と主張の関係を示す。

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