確認問題 142

語彙・語法 CHECK TEST

長文に出る言い換え(パラフレーズ)BEST100 確認問題集

言い換えの確認問題30問。同義語・内容一致・書きかえで、本文と選択肢の言い換えを見抜く。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　　／30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 下線部の意味に最も近いものを選べ

1 Regular exercise is <u>essential</u> for good health.
a indispensable　b optional　c harmful　d expensive

2 The instructions were <u>straightforward</u>, so everyone finished quickly.
a easy to understand　b written in English　c complicated　d very long

3 There has been a <u>slight</u> change in the schedule.
a major　b small　c welcome　d sudden

4 The engineers concluded that the plan was not <u>feasible</u>.
a practical　b popular　c legal　d expensive

5 Smartphones are now <u>prevalent</u> among teenagers.
a expensive　b widespread　c banned　d unpopular

6 Our school <u>launched</u> a new reading program last month.
a started　b ended　c delayed　d criticized

7 The company had to <u>alter</u> its plans because of the storm.
a announce　b change　c follow　d cancel

8 It took me a long time to <u>grasp</u> the main idea of the article.
a forget　b write　c understand　d translate

9 The study <u>revealed</u> that sleep improves memory.
a denied　b hoped　c required　d showed

10 One <u>drawback</u> of living in a big city is the noise.
a disadvantage　b benefit　c reason　d feature

11 She <u>deliberately</u> left the door open to let in fresh air.
a by accident　b quietly　c quickly　d on purpose

12 After many failures, the project was <u>eventually</u> completed.
a never　b immediately　c partly　d in the end

◆ Ⅱ 本文の内容に最も合うものを選べ

13 本文:Most of the students in the survey said they used social media every day.
a All the students in the survey used social media every day.
b Fewer than half of the students used social media daily.
c A majority of the students surveyed reported using social media daily.
d The students said they should stop using social media.

14 本文:Eating too much sugar may increase the risk of heart disease.
a Sugar has no effect on heart disease.
b Heart disease makes people eat more sugar.
c Too much sugar will definitely cause heart disease.
d Too much sugar could raise the chance of heart disease.

15 本文:Lack of sleep can lead to poor concentration.
a A lack of sleep can result from poor concentration.
b Sleep has nothing to do with concentration.
c Poor concentration leads to a lack of sleep.
d Poor concentration can result from a lack of sleep.

16 本文:It is not uncommon for students to feel nervous before exams.
a All students feel nervous before exams.
b Students never feel nervous after exams.
c Feeling nervous before exams is fairly common among students.
d Students rarely feel nervous before exams.

17 本文:Ken is the last person to break a promise.
a Ken was the last one to break a promise.
b Ken often breaks his promises.
c Ken broke his promise at last.
d Ken is the least likely person to break a promise.

18 本文:Online classes are not always effective.
a Online classes are never effective.
b Online classes are sometimes not effective.
c Online classes are always effective.
d Online classes are more effective than regular classes.

19 本文:The museum attracts visitors from countries such as China, India and Brazil.
a People from China, India and Brazil built the museum.
b The museum is visited by people from various countries.
c The museum has exhibitions about China, India and Brazil.
d The museum is visited only by people from Asia.

20 本文:Hardly any of the participants completed the course.
a Most participants found the course hard.
b The participants completed the course with difficulty.
c Almost all participants completed the course.
d Very few participants completed the course.

◆ Ⅲ ほぼ同じ意味になるように空所に適語を1語入れよ

21 The meeting was put off because of the typhoon. = The meeting was put off ＿＿ to the typhoon.

22 They decided to move to Osaka. = Their ＿＿＿ was to move to Osaka.

23 Very few people came to the event. = ＿＿＿ any people came to the event.

24 This problem has not been solved yet. = This problem still ＿＿＿ unsolved.

25 Despite the rain, the game continued. = In ＿＿＿ of the rain, the game continued.

26 This medicine will enable you to sleep well. = This medicine will ＿＿＿ it possible for you to sleep well.

27 He broke the window on purpose. = He broke the window ＿＿＿.

◆ Ⅳ 下線部を( )内の語を使って言い換え、全文を書け

28 Smoking causes many health problems. (lead)

29 The new law had a big impact on small businesses. (affect)

30 The city needs better buses and trains. (transportation)

1 **a indispensable**
essential＝欠かせない＝indispensable(不可欠な)。crucial・vital も近い。optional は「任意の」で反対。

2 **a easy to understand**
straightforward＝わかりやすい・簡単な(＝simple)。so everyone finished quickly が根拠。

3 **b small**
slight＝わずかな(＝minor・small)。程度の言い換え。major は「大きな」で反対。

4 **a practical**
feasible＝実現可能な(＝achievable・practical)。possible の「実行できる」の意味の言い換え。

5 **b widespread**
prevalent＝広く行き渡った(＝widespread・common)。長文では common の言い換えとして出る。

6 **a started**
launch＝(計画・事業を)開始する・立ち上げる(＝start・initiate)。「(ロケットを)打ち上げる」「(船を)進水させる」の意味もある。

7 **b change**
alter＝変える(＝change・modify)。cancel(取りやめる)とは違う。transform は「一変させる」でさらに強い。

8 **c understand**
grasp＝つかむ→理解する(＝comprehend・figure out)。手でつかむイメージから。

9 **d showed**
reveal＝明らかにする(＝show・indicate・demonstrate)。研究結果の「示す」は言い換えの定番。

10 **a disadvantage**
drawback＝欠点(＝disadvantage・downside)。benefit・merit は反対の「利点」。

11 **d on purpose**
deliberately＝わざと(＝intentionally・on purpose)。to let in fresh air(目的)が根拠。by accident は反対。

12 **d in the end**
eventually＝(時間や過程を経て)最終的に・やがて(＝finally・in the end)。After many failures と合う。漠然とした「いつか」ではない点に注意。

13 **c A majority of the students surveyed reported using social media daily.**
most＝a majority、every day＝daily の言い換え。all にすり替えた選択肢は程度のずらしで誤り。

14 **d Too much sugar could raise the chance of heart disease.**
may＝could、increase＝raise、risk＝chance。will definitely は確信度を強めたずらし。因果を逆にしたものも誤り。

15 **d Poor concentration can result from a lack of sleep.**
A leads to B＝B results from A。主語を入れかえたら動詞も変える。A lack of sleep can result from ～ と Poor concentration leads to ～ は因果の向きが逆。

16 **c Feeling nervous before exams is fairly common among students.**
not uncommon＝fairly common(二重否定は控えめな肯定)。rarely は逆、All は言いすぎ。after exams は本文にない。

17 **d Ken is the least likely person to break a promise.**
the last person to do＝最も～しそうにない人。「最後に約束を破った人」と読むのが典型的な誤り。

18 **b Online classes are sometimes not effective.**
not always は部分否定＝「効果がないこともある」。never にすり替えた全否定の選択肢が定番の誤答。

19 **b The museum is visited by people from various countries.**
具体例(China, India and Brazil)を various countries というまとめ語で言い換えている。Brazil は Asia ではないので only ～ Asia は誤り。

20 **d Very few participants completed the course.**
hardly any＝very few(ほとんど～ない)。hardly を hard(難しい)と結びつけた選択肢がひっかけ。

21 **due／owing**
because of＝due to＝owing to(後ろは名詞)。on account of も同じ意味。

22 **decision**
品詞転換の言い換え。動詞 decide→名詞 decision。Their の後ろなので名詞。

23 **Hardly／Scarcely**
very few＝hardly any。hardly は否定語なので not と一緒に使わない。

24 **remains**
remain＋否定の形容詞(unsolved・unknown)＝まだ～されていない。主語が単数なので remains。

25 **spite**
despite＝in spite of。despite of とは言わない。後ろは名詞。

26 **make**
enable O to do＝make it possible for O to do。it は形式目的語で to sleep 以下を指す。

27 **deliberately／intentionally**
on purpose＝deliberately＝intentionally(わざと)。反対は by accident・accidentally。

28 **Smoking leads to many health problems.**
cause＝lead to。lead の後ろの to を落とさない。3人称単数の -s も採点ポイント。result in・bring about も同じ意味だが、本問は指定語 lead を使う。

29 **The new law greatly affected small businesses.**
have an impact on＝affect。名詞 impact を動詞 affect にして、big は副詞 greatly(significantly)に変える。

30 **The city needs better public transportation.**
バス・電車などの公共の乗り物をまとめて public transportation(英 public transport)。具体例をまとめ語で言い換える型。不可算なので -s を付けない。