確認問題
161

語彙・語法 CHECK TEST

「主張する・示す・考える」の動詞50（筆者の態度を読む） 確認問題集

「主張・示す・考える」動詞29問。動詞から筆者の立場を読む4択・語法の正誤・内容一致・派生語で鍛える。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／ 29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 空所に入る最も適切なものを選べ

1 Some people ＿＿ that reading on a screen is just as effective as reading on paper. However, several recent studies have found the opposite.
a claim　b demonstrate　c confirm　d prove

2 The new data ＿＿ the earlier finding that people sleep less in summer; the result was exactly the same.
a confirmed　b speculated　c refuted　d lamented

3 Although her theory was criticized by many, the professor ＿＿ that it was correct until the end of her life.
a refuted　b doubted　c maintained　d conceded

4 Without any evidence, the reporter ＿＿ that the actor might retire soon.
a demonstrated　b proved　c speculated　d confirmed

5 The author ＿＿ that the plan has some weaknesses, but she still believes it is the best option available.
a denies　b refutes　c acknowledges　d disputes

6 From the look on her face, I ＿＿ that she had not passed the exam.
a insisted　b inferred　c advocated　d implied

7 The government ＿＿ citizens to save electricity during the heat wave.
a insisted　b suggested　c urged　d proposed

8 Critics ＿＿ the new law as a waste of money and refused even to discuss it seriously.
a confirmed　b acknowledged　c demonstrated　d dismissed

9 I ＿＿ that he will keep his promise this time; he has broken it so many times before.
a suspect　b doubt　c assume　d suppose

10 The police ＿＿ that the man had stolen the car, but they did not have any proof yet.
a proved　b doubted　c refuted　d suspected

11 The report ＿＿ the need for more teachers in rural areas, calling it the most urgent issue of all.
a highlights　b denies　c refutes　d doubts

◆ Ⅱ 下線部のうち誤りを含むものを1つ選べ

12 The data suggest(A) that the new medicine be(B) more effective(C) than the old one for(D) older patients.
a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

13 She insisted(A) on(B) pay(C) for dinner although(D) it was my birthday.
a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

14 Many residents objected(A) to(B) build(C) a new airport near(D) the town.
a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

15 The suspect denied(A) to steal(B) the money and said(C) he had been at home all evening(D).
a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

16 The coach criticized(A) the players about(B) not training(C) hard enough(D).
a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

17 The committee proposed(A) that the meeting to be(B) postponed(C) until(D) next month.
a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

18 Many people regard(A) Shakespeare for(B) the greatest writer in(C) the history of(D) English literature.
a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

◆ Ⅲ 英文の内容に最も合うものを選べ

19 A recent study suggests that drinking green tea may lower the risk of heart disease.
a The study claims that heart disease makes people drink more green tea.
b The study proves that green tea prevents heart disease.
c The study shows a possible link between green tea and a lower risk of heart disease.
d The study found no connection between green tea and heart disease.

20 Dr. Lee acknowledges that her method takes more time, but she argues that it produces far better results.
a Dr. Lee admits a weakness of her method but still supports it.
b Dr. Lee has decided to give up her method.
c Dr. Lee denies that her method has any disadvantages.
d Dr. Lee believes her method is faster than the others.

21 Some economists contend that raising taxes will slow down the economy. The author, however, points out that the same prediction was made ten years ago and turned out to be wrong. What is the author's attitude toward the economists' view?

a doubtful　b enthusiastic　c indifferent　d supportive

22 Few scholars now dispute that the climate is changing.

a Many scholars argue that the climate is not changing.

b Scholars have stopped studying climate change.

c Few scholars believe that the climate is changing.

d Most scholars agree that the climate is changing.

◆ Ⅳ( )内の語を適切な形に変えて空所に入れよ

23 His ＿＿＿ that the earth was flat was laughed at by everyone.(assert)

24 Both sides had to make ＿＿＿ to reach an agreement.(concede)

25 There has been much ＿＿＿ about the cause of the accident, but nothing has been confirmed.(speculate)

26 Our teacher places great ＿＿＿ on reading aloud.(emphasize)

27 What ＿＿＿ can we draw from these data?(infer)

28 The minister's ＿＿＿ of the report surprised no one.(deny)

29 After a long discussion, we came to the ＿＿＿ that the plan would not work.(conclude)

解答・解説 「主張する・示す・考える」の動詞50（筆者の態度を読む）

1 **a　claim**
直後に However で反対の研究結果が来る→筆者が距離をとる claim（真偽はともかく主張する）。prove・demonstrate・confirm は筆者が事実と認める動詞。

2 **a　confirmed**
結果がまったく同じ→前からの説が正しいと裏づけた＝confirm。refute は「証拠で誤りを示す」で逆。speculate は about ～ か that 節を取り、名詞を直接目的語にしない。

3 **c　maintained**
批判されても生涯意見を変えない＝maintain（主張し続ける）。Although と組み合わせて「批判されたが曲げなかった」。doubted だと自分の説を疑うことになる。

4 **c　speculated**
Without any evidence＝証拠がないまま推測する speculate。名詞 speculation（憶測）。証拠がある時の demonstrate・prove とは対照的。

5 **c　acknowledges**
弱点を「認める」→but 以下で本音（それでも最善）＝譲歩の acknowledge。deny・refute・dispute では but の前後が対比にならない。

6 **b　inferred**
表情から（聞き手・読み手が）推論する＝infer。imply は話し手が「ほのめかす」側で、向きが逆。infer A from B の形も重要。

7 **c　urged**
urge 人 to do＝人に～するよう強く促す。insist・suggest・propose は「人 to do」の形を取らない（suggest that S (should) 原形 などにする）。

8 **d　dismissed**
dismiss A as B＝AをBとして（取るに足らないと）片付ける。真剣に議論することすら拒んだ、が裏づけ。as B を取れるのもこの語だけ。

9 **b　doubt**
何度も破ってきた→今回も守らないと思う＝doubt that ～（～ではないと思う）。suspect・suppose・assume は「守ると思う」になり理由と合わない。

10 **d　suspected**
証拠はまだないが「盗んだのでは」と思う＝suspect that ～。doubt だと「盗んでいない」と思うことになり、警察の立場と合わない。

11 **a　highlights**
最も緊急の課題と呼んでいる→目立たせて強調する＝highlight（≒emphasize）。doubt・deny・refute はどれも否定的で calling 以下と合わない。

12 **b　(B)**
データ主語の suggest は「示唆する」で直説法→is。(should)原形になるのは人が「提案する」時。data は複数扱いなので suggest で正しい。

13 **c　(C)**
insist on -ing＝～すると言い張る。on は前置詞なので後ろは動名詞 paying。insist that S (should) 原形 の形もある。

14 **c　(C)**
object to -ing の to は前置詞→building。look forward to -ing と同じ「to の後ろに -ing」の頻出パターン。

15 **b　(B)**
deny は -ing か that 節を取り、to 不定詞は取らない→stealing（または having stolen）。admit も同じ型。

16 **b　(B)**
criticize A for B＝BのことでAを批判する。理由の for は blame A for B・praise A for B と同じ。not training は動名詞の否定で正しい。

17 **b　(B)**
「提案する」の propose that の中は（should）原形→be postponed。that 節の中に to 不定詞は置けない。suggest・insist・recommend も同じ。データ主語の「示唆する」suggest（直説法）との違いが要点。

18 **b　(B)**
regard A as B＝AをBとみなす。view・see・think of も A as B の形。take A for B（AをBと思い込む）と混同させる誤り。

19 **c　The study shows a possible link between green tea and a lower risk of heart disease.**
suggest＋may は「可能性がある」程度の弱い確信。proves は強さが本文とずれた典型的な誤答。→ シートの『強さで並べる』

20 **a　Dr. Lee admits a weakness of her method but still supports it.**
acknowledge（弱点を認める）→but＋argue（それでも主張）の譲歩構文。本音は but の後。deny は acknowledge の正反対。

21 **a　doubtful**
however＋「同じ予測が前に外れた」と指摘＝経済学者の主張を疑っている。contend は中立だが、筆者は point out で反証を出している。

22 **d　Most scholars agree that the climate is changing.**
dispute＝異論を唱える。Few（ほとんどいない）が付くと「異論を唱える学者はほとんどいない」＝大半が認めている。否定語＋否定的な動詞の読み違いが狙われる。

23 **assertion**
His の後ろで、that 節が続く名詞＝assertion（断言・主張）。the assertion that ～ は同格の that。claim・argument も同じ型を取る。

24 **concessions**
make concessions＝譲歩する。concede → concession。Both sides で複数の譲歩なので concessions が自然（単数 a concession も可）。

25 **speculation**
much の後ろは数えられない名詞。speculate → speculation（憶測）。but 以下の「何も確認されていない」が意味の裏づけ。

26 **emphasis**
place emphasis on ～＝～を重視する。emphasize の名詞は emphasis（複数 emphases）。put emphasis on ～ も同じ意味。

27 **inference／inferences**
draw an inference from ～＝～から推論を引き出す。infer → inference（複数の推論なら inferences）。draw a conclusion from ～ と同じ型。

28 **denial**
所有格の後ろなので名詞。deny → denial（否定）。-y → -ial の変化は try → trial と同じ。

29 **conclusion**
come to the conclusion that ～＝～という結論に達する。conclude → conclusion。the conclusion that ～ も同格の that。