確認問題
239

英作文 CHECK TEST

慶應経済 自由英作文の攻略チートシート 確認問題集

慶應経済の自由英作文型の確認問題21問。引用の書き方・言い換え・批判・具体例・注意点つき答案で、条件を全部守る練習。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／21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 問いに対する最も適切なものを選べ（著者名・出版年・原文はすべて架空）

1 文中で出典を示す書き方として最も適切なものは？

a Sato points out that young workers change jobs more often than before (2024).

b Mr. Sato (2024) points out that young workers change jobs more often than before.

c Sato, 2024 points out that young workers change jobs more often than before.

d Sato (2024) points out that young workers change jobs more often than before.

2 Remote work can reduce traffic in big cities ＿＿＿.

a (Mr. Ito, 2025)　b (Ito's 2025)　c (2025, Ito)　d (Ito, 2025)

3 原文：“Generous childcare support may encourage young couples to have more children.” (Mori, 2023) の言い換えとして最も適切なものは？

a Mori (2023) suggests that generous childcare help may encourage young pairs to have more children.

b Mori (2023) says that generous childcare support may encourage young couples to have more children.

c Mori (2023) proves that young couples will certainly have more children.

d Mori (2023) suggests that more help with raising children may lead young couples to have larger families.

4 Kato (2025) の原文 “AI is a shortcut that can become a trap.” の一部を、直接引用で示す書き方として最も適切なものは？

a Kato (2025) describes AI as a shortcut that can become a trap.

b “Kato (2025)” describes AI as a shortcut that can become a trap.

c Kato describes AI as “a shortcut that can become a trap.”

d Kato (2025) describes AI as “a shortcut that can become a trap.”

5 Some argue that schools should ban smartphones completely (Ito, 2025). ＿＿＿

a Therefore, schools should allow smartphones.

b However, I do not think so.

c Ito also discusses many other problems at school.

d However, this argument overlooks the fact that students may need their phones to contact their families in an emergency.

6 However, this view assumes that all workers can afford to move to big cities, which is not realistic. この批判の切り口は？

a 代案で解決する　b 短期と長期を分ける　c 前提を疑う　d 比べて上回る

7 This may be true in the short term, but ＿＿＿, it will weaken the economy.

a in long time　b at the long time　c in the long run　d for a long term

8 Even if the policy is costly, its benefits far ＿＿＿ the costs.

a outlive　b overcome　c overlook　d outweigh

9 問：How should the Japanese government deal with the shortage of workers? 答案の1文目として最も適切なものは？

a The Japanese government should deal with the shortage of workers in two ways.

b I agree that the shortage of workers is a serious problem.

c There are both advantages and disadvantages to this idea.

d The shortage of workers is a problem all over the world.

10 Second, free university education would help students from low-income families. ＿＿＿ 具体例として最も適切なものは？

a For example, education is very important for everyone.

b For example, a high school student whose parents cannot pay tuition could study economics without taking out a large loan.

c For example, universities around the world are very different.

d For example, about 80 percent of students want free tuition.

Ⅱ 下線部のうち、誤りを含むものを1つ選べ

11 As(A) Sato (2024) points out(B), children who spend(C) hours online tend to comparing(D) themselves with others.

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

12 Some argue(A) that school fees should not raise(B) (Ito, 2025). However(C), this argument overlooks(D) the rising cost of running schools.

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

13 Although the policy is costly(A), but(B) its benefits far outweigh(C) its(D) costs.

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

14 In conclusion, the Japanese government should(A) provide(B) more support to(C) young parents to raising(D) the birth rate.

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

Ⅲ 次の原文(架空)を、語と構文を変えて言い換え、著者名と出版年を添えた英文1文にせよ

15 “Working from home allows parents to spend more time with their children.” (Hayashi, 2024)

16 “Tourism brings money to rural areas, but it can also damage the daily lives of local residents.” (Ueda, 2025)

17 “Online classes cannot replace the experience of learning together in a classroom.” (Kimura, 2023)

Ⅳ 次の異なる見解(架空)を、指定の切り口で批判する英文を1〜2文で書け

18 Some argue that the government should not limit children’s smartphone use because it is the parents’ job (Ito, 2025). 切り口:前提を疑う

19 Some argue that a tax on sugary drinks is unfair to people who enjoy them (Mori, 2024). 切り口:比べて上回る

20 Some argue that a four-day workweek would reduce companies’ productivity (Sato, 2025). 切り口:短期と長期を分ける

Ⅴ 次の設問に、注意点を守って英語で答えよ(語数の指定はないが150〜180語程度)

21 How should the Japanese government encourage more people to live in rural areas? 注意点:①次の見解(架空)を最低1つ言い換えて取り上げ、著者名と出版年を添える ②異なる見解に言及し、批判する ③具体例を挙げる。見解A:“Many young people leave rural areas because they cannot find attractive jobs there.” (Tanaka, 2024) 見解B:“Rural decline is a natural result of market forces, and the government should not try to stop it.” (Ono, 2025)

1 **d　Sato (2024) points out that young workers change jobs more often than before.**
文中なら「名字＋(出版年)」を主語の位置に。年だけを文末に離すと何の年かわからない。Mr. などの敬称は付けない。カンマ区切りの Sato, 2024 は (Sato, 2024) のように( )の中で、出典を示す主張の直後に置く形。

2 **d　(Ito, 2025)**
文末に出典をまとめる時は(名字, 出版年)の順で、名字の後にカンマ。年と名字を逆にしない、敬称を付けない、所有格にしない。ピリオドは( )の後に打つ。

3 **d　Mori (2023) suggests that more help with raising children may lead young couples to have larger families.**
語・構文を変え(encourage A to V→lead A to V、more children→larger families)、may の弱さも残したものが言い換え。原文を引用符なしで写すのは丸写し、1〜2語を替えただけも丸写しに近い。proves・certainly は原文の主張を強めすぎで、意味が変わる。

4 **d　Kato (2025) describes AI as "a shortcut that can become a trap."**
原文の語句をそのまま使うなら引用符で囲み、名字と出版年を添える。年が抜けると条件違反、引用符がないと丸写し。引用符で囲むのは著者名ではなく原文の語句。

5 **d　However, this argument overlooks the fact that students may need their phones to contact their families in an emergency.**
批判は相手の論の弱点を言葉にすること。「そうは思わない」は意見の表明で批判ではない。別の話題への言及は批判になっていない。Therefore は「だから」で、前の見解と論理がつながらない。

6 **c　前提を疑う**
assumes that 〜, which is not realistic は、相手が当然視している前提(誰でも都会へ移れる)が成り立たないと示す型。代案・損得の比較・時間軸の区別はどれも書かれていない。→ シートの『批判を作る5つの切り口』

7 **c　in the long run**
in the short term と対になるのは in the long run(長い目で見れば)。in the long term も可だが選択肢にない。ほかの3つは成句として存在しない形。

8 **d　outweigh**
A outweigh B＝AがBを上回る。「欠点を認めて利点の大きさで勝つ」切り口の決め語。overcome は困難を克服する、overlook は見落とす、outlive は〜より長生きする。

9 **a　The Japanese government should deal with the shortage of workers in two ways.**
How型は賛否ではなく方策を問う。設問の主語(日本政府)と語句を使い「2つの方法で」と予告する。賛成表明・両論併記は問いの型に合わず、世界の話にすると日本政府に絞った設問からずれる。

10 **b　For example, a high school student whose parents cannot pay tuition could study economics without taking out a large loan.**
具体例は「誰が・何をして・どうなるか」。教育は大切だ、は一般論で例ではない。問題文にない統計を作ると減点の対象になる。世界の大学の違いは理由と無関係。

11 **d　(D)**
tend to＋原形＝〜しがちだ。この to は不定詞なので compare。As 〜 points out は「〜が指摘するように」の定番。

12 **b　(B)**
学費は「上げられる」側なので受け身の should not be raised。raise は他動詞で目的語が必要。自動詞の rise なら should not rise も成り立つが、下線は raise。

13 **b　(B)**
Although と but は一緒に使わない(接続詞が2つになる)。下線のある but を消す。Although を使わないなら The policy is costly, but 〜 の形。its costs の its は policy を指して正しい。

14 **d　(D)**
目的を表す不定詞は to＋原形で to raise。provide support to 〜(〜に支援を与える)は正しい。結論の文は主張を言い換え、目的を添えて締める。

15 **Hayashi (2024) points out that when parents do their jobs at home, they can be with their children longer.**
採点ポイント:allow A to V を when 〜 can に、spend more time を be with 〜 longer に変えた。別解:According to Hayashi (2024), parents who work at home have more time for their children.

16 **According to Ueda (2025), although tourists help rural economies, they may also make life harder for the people who live there.**
採点ポイント:but→although、主語を tourists に、damage を make life harder に。利点と欠点の両方を残す。別解:Ueda (2025) argues that tourism helps rural economies but may disturb local life.

17 **Kimura (2023) argues that studying with classmates in person offers something that online lessons cannot provide.**
採点ポイント:主語を「対面で学ぶこと」に入れかえ、cannot replace を構文ごと変えた。別解:Kimura (2023) claims that online lessons cannot fully take the place of classroom learning.

18 **However, this view assumes that all parents have enough time and knowledge to manage their children's phone use, which is not realistic.**
採点ポイント:However で切りかえ、assumes that 〜 で相手の前提を示し、which is not realistic で崩す。別解:However, many parents work long hours and cannot check their children's phones all day.

19 **However, even if such a tax is a burden on some consumers, its benefits for public health far outweigh this cost.**
採点ポイント:even if 〜 で欠点を認め、outweigh で利点の方が大きいと示す。別解:However, although the tax may be unfair to some, it could reduce disease and lower medical costs.

20 **This may be true in the short term, but in the long run, well-rested employees will work more efficiently and will be less likely to quit.**
採点ポイント:in the short term と in the long run を対にし、一部を認めてから逆転させる。別解:Productivity may fall at first. However, over time, well-rested employees will make fewer mistakes.

21 **The Japanese government should encourage more people to live in rural areas in two ways. First, it should help create attractive jobs outside big cities. As Tanaka (2024) points out, many young people move away from the countryside because there is little work there that interests them. The government could give tax benefits to companies that open offices in rural towns. Second, the government should improve high-speed internet in rural areas. For example, a young designer who works online could live near the sea and still serve clients in Tokyo. Some argue that the decline of rural areas is simply the result of the market, so the government should not interfere (Ono, 2025). However, this argument overlooks the cost of doing nothing. If rural towns disappear, Japan will lose its farmland and the people who produce its food. In conclusion, the government should support rural jobs and internet access to make the countryside a place where people want to live. (160語)**

合格条件：How型なので1文目で方策を2つと予告／見解Aを言い換え＋名字・年／見解Bに言及し However で弱点を示す（紹介だけは不可）／誰が何をしてどうなるかの具体例／問題文にない統計を作らない／日本政府に絞る。

もっと無料で学ぶなら

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