

英語 (リーディング)

第2問B 問3

記事に反対の立場を支持する「意見」を読み取る問題で、各学力層で差がついた

B Your English teacher gave you this article on junk food to help you prepare for a debate in the next class. Following the article is a comment regarding the article.

No Junk Food in Schools

By Giles Metcalf
25 January 2019 · 7:34PM

Many scientific studies are showing that junk food is bad for children. Now the government wants schools to stop serving it in cafeterias and selling it in vending machines. The government has decided that schools must be places where children can eat only healthy food. So, next month, schools are going to offer children nutritious meals in cafeterias and healthy snacks in vending machines. Students love junk food and will miss it, but this must be done to avoid a public health crisis.

One scientific study shows that 60 percent of the children who eat junk food all the time have less energy than children who do not eat junk food. The study also shows that more students who eat a lot of junk food are overweight compared to children who have healthy diets. Also, 70 percent of children who eat junk food every day have lower test scores and grades than children who do not.

According to another study, junk food has 30 percent more salt and sugar than the food recommended for children. Most healthy food does not taste as sweet or salty as junk food does. The powerful flavors in junk food make children want to eat it all the time. It is a pity that most children eat junk food too often just because they don't know that it is harmful.

Adults do know how harmful junk food is for children. That is why the government wants to stop schools from serving junk food in their cafeterias and selling it in their vending machines. Drastic times call for drastic measures.

19 Comments

Newest

Robert Rice 29 January 2019 · 9:08PM

The government is correct in taking junk food out of schools. Parents shouldn't have to worry about their children eating junk food at school. Schools should be places where students eat only healthy food and snacks.

問3 The other team will oppose the statement. In the article, one opinion (not a fact) helpful for the team is that .

- ① it's not only students but adults who like junk food
- ② powerful flavors make students want to eat junk food
- ③ scientists should make healthy junk food for students
- ④ students will miss eating junk food at school

第2問B 問3

正解率	36.7%
SS70~75	93.0%
SS65~70	80.2%
SS60~65	63.1%
SS55~60	47.1%
SS50~55	34.2%

2020年度第1回ベネッセ・駿台 大学入学共通テスト模試 「英語(リーディング)」

受験者数: 392,433人
平均点: 50.8点
標準偏差: 21.7

英語 (リーディング)

第2問B 問3

記事に反対の立場を支持する「意見」を読み取る問題で、各学力層で差がついた

結果分析

第2問B問3は、記事に反対の立場を支持する「意見」を読み取る問題で、各学力層で差がつかしました。

第2問Bでは、記事を読み、その概要や要点を捉える力や、書き手の意見を把握する力が問われます。特に、本文や選択肢の内容が「事実」なのか「意見」なのかを判断するのは共通テストでも出題が予想される特徴的な形式です。

今回の結果からも、生徒は選択肢が「事実」なのか「意見」なのかを判断することに苦戦したことが推測されます。

指導のご提案

第2問Bでは「事実」ではなく「意見」を選ぶ問題の問2・3をしっかりと対策しておく必要があります。これらの問題では、設問で指示される立場を押さえることが求められます。さらに、記事の内容、選択肢の内容が「事実」なのか「意見」なのかを見極めることも求められます。

● 事実…客観的な記述(真偽を問えるもの)であること

● 意見…主観的な価値判断を表す記述(真偽を問えないもの)であること

これらの特徴を確実に押さえさせることがポイントとなってきます。例文や類題を使って、具体例を示すとよりわかりやすくなるでしょう。

これからの3か月で確実に「事実」と「意見」を区別できるようになるには、上記の特徴を意識しながら問題に取り組むことがポイントです。「意見」の目印は、主観を表すのに使われることが多い「形容詞」と「助動詞」であることに注目させるとよいでしょう。

[実戦形式の類題演習のご提案ページへ](#)