

2024 年度

# 語彙検定

## 【高校生の部】

### 第 1 回

受講についての注意

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題を見てはいけません。
- 2 試験時間は **60 分**です。
- 3 試験用紙は全 **22 頁**です。過不足があれば担当講師に申し出てください。
- 4 試験中に試験用紙の印刷の不鮮明、ページの欠落、乱れおよび汚れなどに気付いた場合は監督者に申し出てください。
- 5 解答は所定の用紙に記入してください。試験用紙以外への解答は一切認めません。
- 6 受験者は、試験用紙の所定の欄に氏名を記入してください。
- 7 解答は全て **HB の黒鉛筆**で記入してください。
- 8 試験時間中の途中退場は認められません。  
  
ただし、気分が悪いなど身体の調子が悪くなった場合は担当講師に申し出てください。
- 9 試験終了の合図があると同時に、解答を終了してください。

受講講座名(英語)

学年

氏名

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【1】 [単語の綴り]

配点(10点)

次の各単語のスペリングに誤りがあれば、その番号を、誤りがなければ⑤を  ~  にそれぞれマークしなさい。

(1)

① democracy

② destination

③ determine

④ disaster

⑤ 間違いなし

(2)

① narrative

② alternative

③ definitive

④ initiative

⑤ 間違いなし

(3)

① sufficient

② convenient

③ magnificent

④ efficient

⑤ 間違いなし

(4)

① inspiration

② international

③ incident

④ instantly

⑤ 間違いなし

(5)

① philosophy

② ecology

③ geology

④ psychology

⑤ 間違いなし

【2】 [発音]

配点(10点)

次の(1)～(5)において、下線部の発音が、ほかの三つの場合と異なるものを、それぞれ一つずつ選び、その記号を  ～  にそれぞれマークしなさい。

- (1)   
① gradual      ② average      ③ inactive      ④ danger
- (2)   
① aid      ② grain      ③ passage      ④ vague
- (3)   
① chemistry      ② chest      ③ chamber      ④ charter
- (4)   
① open      ② oven      ③ vote      ④ noble
- (5)   
① humor      ② lung      ③ double      ④ southern

【3】 [アクセント]

配点(10点)

次の(1)～(5)において、最も強いアクセントのある音節の位置が他と異なるものを、それぞれ一つずつ選び、その記号を  ～  にそれぞれマークしなさい。

(1)

- ① com·fort      ② con·cise      ③ pur·chase      ④ vol·ume

(2)

- ① oc·cur      ② con·trol      ③ re·fer      ④ mod·ern

(3)

- ① re·li·gion      ② gen·u·ine      ③ me·di·um      ④ al·pha·bet

(4)

- ① tra·di·tion      ② pas·sen·ger      ③ ap·par·ent      ④ oc·cur·rence

(5)

- ① e·co·nom·ic      ② el·e·va·tor      ③ sci·en·tif·ic      ④ in·flu·en·tial

【4】 [語の定義]

配点(10点)

次の各単語の定義に最も近い意味をもつ単語を①～④からひとつずつ選び、その記号を

～にそれぞれマークしなさい。

- (1) To resent is to  something.  
① feel bitter or angry about  
② feel sadness or pity about  
③ shout in a loud, high voice about  
④ send again
- (2) If you are suspended, you .
- ① are thought of as a criminal  
② are thought of as being wrong or dishonest  
③ are prevented from doing your job or going to school  
④ are prevented from going abroad
- (3) If you surrender to somebody, you admit that you .
- ① have been deceived                      ② have been defeated  
③ are being surrounded                      ④ are acting strange
- (4) To abolish is to .
- ① make something start again      ② make something continue  
③ do away with a personal habit      ④ do away with a law or a system
- (5) To be a rational person is to have the ability to .
- ① think clearly based on reason      ② feel and respond in an emotional way  
③ behave in an instinctive way      ④ judge morally

【5】 [同義語選択]

配点(10点)

次の各文の下線を引いた単語の文脈上の意味を考え、それにもっとも近い意味で同じ単語が使われているものを①～④から1つ選び、その記号を  ～  にそれぞれマークしなさい。

- (1) You have to be tough in that school.
- ① It's a tough problem, so take your time.
  - ② It's so tough it made my jaws ache.
  - ③ He's tough, but not tough enough.
  - ④ It's tough luck that the play was cancelled.
- (2) If you are short, you can pay the rest later.
- ① It is only a short way to the shops.
  - ② I am 500 yen short.
  - ③ At 100 cm he is short for his age.
  - ④ He was very short with me and it made me angry.
- (3) He ran out of excuses.
- ① He ran out on his wife and left her to look after the kids.
  - ② He flung open the door and ran out of the house.
  - ③ He just ran out the same old arguments.
  - ④ We ran out of sugar again.
- (4) I thought someone called my name.
- ① He felt called to the church.
  - ② I called, but no one heard.
  - ③ She is called by many names.
  - ④ I called, but I had the wrong number.
- (5) The line barely moved at all. I thought we would never get in.
- ① Draw a line from A to B.
  - ② The fifth line has seven words.
  - ③ There is a line of people from the gates right down the street.
  - ④ I do not understand your line of thought.

【6】 [共通語句選択]

配点(20点)

次の各組の英文について、(a), (b)の2つの文のそれぞれの空所に共通して入れることのできる語を、①～④のうちから1つずつ選び、その記号を  ～  にそれぞれマークしなさい。

(1)

(a) You should take the keys just in ( ) I'm out.

(b) This is also the ( ) with him.

① fact

② case

③ time

④ place

(2)

(a) ( ) what may, I will love you until my dying day.

(b) All those freshmen will ( ) of age next year.

① come

② go

③ know

④ become

(3)

(a) I know what you ( ), but I think that our plan should be altered.

(b) I'm terribly sorry, but I didn't ( ) to make you cry.

① admit

② insist

③ mean

④ pretend

(4)

(a) There are a lot of nuclear power ( ) in Japan.

(b) It is clear that air pollution has caused the death of wild ( ).

① generations

② plants

③ reserves

④ systems

(5)

(a) It was too late when I found that I had ( ) James for his twin brother.

(b) Before making a plan you should have ( ) the distance into consideration.

① caught

② done

③ seen

④ taken

(6) 31

(a) At the ceremony the President ( ) a very impressive speech.

(b) I would like this parcel to be ( ) by next Wednesday.

① delivered

② derived

③ deserved

④ developed

(7) 32

(a) We have to find a way to ( ) the damage of the flood.

(b) The new speed ( ) was set so high that there were many accidents.

① limit

② reduce

③ restrict

④ reverse

(8) 33

(a) This is impossible. I ( ) that we try something else.

(b) Mary and I both ( ) on your coming with us now.

① demand

② insist

③ require

④ wish

(9) 34

(a) She didn't clear the ( ) after dinner unless she was told to.

(b) You can see what is written in a book by checking the ( ) of contents.

① room

② stair

③ table

④ unit

(10) 35

(a) Illegal drugs were ( ) in the singer's luggage.

(b) They will ( ) a new general hospital in the town.

① hit

② lay

③ let

④ found





- (9) Soon or later, the political leader of the party will be forced to resign as a result of his electoral .
- ① triumph    ② aspiration  
③ humiliation                                        ④ innovation
- (10) Of the two possibilities, the  seems to be the better choice for our purposes.
- ① initial    ② start  
③ beginning                                         ④ former
- (11) As he stood on the deck of the ship the general could not but help reflect on the train of events that had led up to the signing of the .
- ① treachery                                         ② treaty  
③ treatment                                         ④ treatise
- (12) The chairman of the board has a really bad reputation for  on and on for hours and not making any decisions.
- ① meaning    ② seeming  
③ coming     ④ going
- (13) More  than not, students prefer club activities to academic classes.
- ① often    ② never  
③ rarely    ④ sometimes
- (14) Do you expect me to  the accident caused through your negligence?
- ① look for    ② answer for  
③ stick to    ④ make up
- (15) The firemen worked hard but were not able to  the fire.
- ① go at    ② put out  
③ make with                                        ④ take to

【8】 [同意語句選択問題]

配点(70点)

[A] 単語に関する問題

次の英文(1)～(15)の下線の意味に最も近いものを、それぞれ下の①～④の中から1つ選びなさい、その記号を  ～  にそれぞれマークしなさい。

(1)

Incidentally, what does “UNESCO” stand for?

- ① Of course
- ② In truth
- ③ At last
- ④ By the way

(2)

Practically nobody admits their own errors.

- ① Clearly
- ② Virtually
- ③ Surprisingly
- ④ Interestingly

(3)

They remained on good terms with us.

- ① friendly with
- ② hostile to
- ③ aloof with
- ④ neutral to

(4)

Don't mention this to anyone, above all my father.

- ① besides
- ② except
- ③ of course
- ④ particularly

(5)

He reads periodicals that are pertinent to his profession.

- ① perceptive
- ② apparent
- ③ appropriate
- ④ expedient

(6)

She is involved in taking care of handicapped people.

- ① interested
- ② specialized
- ③ engaged
- ④ stepped

(7) 57

Before Smith went on vacation, he left explicit instructions for the painting of his apartment.

- ① colorful                                    ② clear  
③ verbal                                        ④ written

(8) 58

We will make an allowance of 5% for cash payment.

- ① a reduction                                ② a permission  
③ an assistance                                ④ an option

(9) 59

She can stay here with us providing she works.

- ① as    ② because  
③ though                                        ④ if

(10) 60

Directly he had said it, Jackson realized his mistake.

- ① By the time                                 ② As soon as  
③ Long after                                    ④ Since

(11) 61

The assignment was to write a synopsis of our favorite novel.

- ① evaluation                                   ② critique  
③ dramatization                               ④ summary

(12) 62

It is futile to go shopping when you don't have any money.

- ① idiotic                                        ② useless  
③ challenging                                 ④ brilliant

(13) 63

Tennis wear has become a very lucrative business for both manufacturers and tennis stars.

- ① expansive                                    ② circumstantial  
③ profitable                                      ④ illiterate

(14) 

64
----

The elderly are not excluded from rent raises that all tenants have to pay when the landlord makes a major improvement.

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| ① obliged  | ② eliminated |
| ③ included | ④ excited    |

(15) 

65
----

The American car industry has been rejuvenated by its switch from large to small car production.

- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| ① reinvigorated | ② depressed |
| ③ rewarded      | ④ rejected  |

[B] 動詞を中心としたアイテム

次の各英文の下線部の言い換えとして最も適切なものを①～④から一つ選び、その記号を

～  にそれぞれマークしなさい。

(1)

Sarah tried to carry on a conversation with the new girl in her class.

- ① win
- ② hear
- ③ continue
- ④ stop

(2)

Let's make believe that we know nothing about the matter.

- ① insist
- ② accept
- ③ forget
- ④ pretend

(3)

He couldn't account for the decrease in sales.

- ① learn
- ② explain
- ③ approve
- ④ trust

(4)

I couldn't work out why he was late.

- ① try
- ② exercise
- ③ understand
- ④ draw

(5)

Environmental organizations called for volunteers to clean the beach.

- ① requested
- ② canceled
- ③ planned
- ④ chose

(6)

Most of the tasks were carried out carefully.

- ① given
- ② held
- ③ discussed
- ④ completed

(7)

The company went through a difficult time.

- ① stopped
- ② experienced
- ③ examined
- ④ heard

(8) 73

It is necessary for him to get over his trauma.

- ① overcome    ② analyze  
③ obtain    ④ consult

(9) 74

The other mayors were talked into reducing air pollution.

- ① asked    ② permitted  
③ persuaded    ④ called

(10) 75

The discussion led to several major changes in the company.

- ① resulted in                                        ② looked for  
③ put off    ④ disagreed with

[C] 名詞・形容詞・副詞を中心としたイディオム

次の各英文の下線部の言い換えとして最も適切なものを①～④から一つ選び、その記号を 76 ～ 85 にそれぞれマークしなさい。

(1) 76

She felt ill at ease with her first performance in front of a large audience.

- ① exciting    ② uncomfortable  
③ confident    ④ headache

(2) 77

It was unbelievable that he was doing his homework of his own accord.

- ① voluntarily                                      ② according to her advice  
③ immediately                                    ④ without delay

(3) 78

He is very particular about cleanliness.

- ① afraid of    ② talkative to  
③ careful about                                    ④ peculiar to

(4) 79

The witness reported that the accident happened in the blink of an eye.

- ① in the neighborhood                        ② previously  
③ directly    ④ in a short time





問題は p.19 に続きます。

## 【9】 [長文読解 I]

配点(10点)

次の英文は、言語(language)と方言(dialect)の定義の難しさを述べたものです。(1)～(5)の下線を引いた語句の文脈上の意味を考え、それにもっとも近いものをそれぞれ①～④からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、その記号を 86 ～ 90 にそれぞれマークしなさい。

It is very often useful to regard dialects as <sup>(1)</sup>subdivisions of a particular language. This idea, however, presents us with a number of difficulties. In particular, we are faced with the problem of how we can distinguish between a language and a dialect. One way of looking at this has often been to say that “a language is a collection of mutually intelligible dialects.” This definition has the <sup>(2)</sup>benefit of characterizing dialects as subparts of a language and of providing a criterion for distinguishing between one language and another.

This characterization of “language” and “dialect,” however, is not entirely successful, and it is relatively simple to think of two types of apparent <sup>(3)</sup>counterexample. If we consider, first, the Scandinavian languages, we observe that Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish are usually considered to be different languages. Unfortunately for our definition, though, they are mutually intelligible. Speakers of these three languages can readily understand and communicate with one another. Second, while we would normally consider German to be a single language, there are some types of German that are not intelligible to speakers of other types. Our definition, therefore, would have it that Danish is less than a language, while German is more than a language.

Moreover, mutual intelligibility may not be equal in both <sup>(4)</sup>directions. It is often said, for instance, that Danes understand Norwegians better than Norwegians understand Danes. More interestingly, people may sometimes not understand because, at some level of consciousness, they do not want to. A study carried out in Africa, for example, <sup>(5)</sup>demonstrated that, while one ethnic group A claimed to be able to understand the language of another ethnic group B, ethnic group B claimed *not* to be able to understand the language of A. It then emerged that group A, a larger and more powerful group, wanted to incorporate group B’s territory into their own on the grounds that they were really the same people and spoke the same language. Clearly, group B’s claimed failure to comprehend group A’s language was part of their resistance to this attempted takeover.

(1) 86

- ①small parts making up a whole    ②small visions  
③small territories                      ④small groups of people

(2) 87

- ①profit                                      ②payment to people in need  
③event                                        ④advantage

(3) 88

- ①sample that is passed over the counter  
②example that proves otherwise  
③failure that prevents something from moving  
④discussion that is difficult to follow

(4) 89

- ①instructions to do something  
②the ways toward which something goes  
③progress of something  
④leadership to take

(5) 90

- ①took to the street                      ②tried to comment  
③showed clearly                          ④strongly protested

## 【10】 [長文読解Ⅱ]

配点(20点)

以下の英文を読み、(1)～(10)の下線を引いた語句の文脈上の意味を考え、それにもっとも近いものをそれぞれ①～④からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、その記号を  ～  にそれぞれマークしなさい。なお、\*印のついた語句には、文末に注が与えられている。

A friend died and asked in her (1)will that her ashes be divided between two places. She was French, so one place is in France, under a tree in the field behind a house in a village of the Charente-Maritime. The other is in the United States: a cemetery up a dirt road in Vermont. We who were to do this two-part burial asked the undertaker to give us her ashes in two urns\*, but he said he was not allowed to divide bodies: “Le corps,” he said, “est indivisible\*.” We wondered at this; that a corpse can be divided harmlessly is, after all, one of its defining traits. But the undertaker was (2)adamant, so we said one urn was fine, and to one another said we would do the dividing ourselves.

I (3)looked up the law the undertaker had invoked, which turned out to be a ruling by the court of the city of Lille, which, in 1997, added a (4)provision about ashes to a regulation I already had about bones. The occasion was a (5)suit brought against a widow who had removed her husband’s ashes from the cemetery to her house, making it very hard for his sister, who didn’t get along with the widow, to visit his tomb. The sister claimed the widow had violated the law against removing bodies from their burial places. The judge, observing that an urn wasn’t, like a tomb, a permanent (6)refuge, but a container for ashes whose (7)vocation, as he put it, is to be scattered, ruled the widow could move the urn wherever she wanted. The undertaker had it wrong, or hadn’t kept up with recent rulings: it’s not ashes but bones that you can’t divide. I hadn’t thought before about the opposition between burying a body and burning it: by the first, you (8)fix it forever in place, or mean to. But by the second, you transform it into something that flies off with every breeze. The urn is a way to (9)temporize between the two, I suppose. I know several people who have the ashes of their fathers or their mothers in closets, unsure whether to bury or scatter them. Parents being where you leave from, it’s hard to imagine them more adrift than you. My friend, who had been born on the left (10)bank of the Seine and never considered living anywhere else, imagined herself dead becoming part of the places that alive she would only consider visiting, as if in her life she’d rehearsed leaving and then in death gone and done it.

From *The Best American Essays 2003* (Houghton Mifflin, 2003)

注)

urn: つぼ

“Le corps est indivisible.”: “The corpse is indivisible.” という意味のフランス語。

- (1) 91  
① desire  
② last wishes  
③ determination  
④ fancy
- (2) 92  
① strong-willed  
② strange  
③ selfish  
④ easygoing
- (3) 93  
① respected  
② saw  
③ evaluated  
④ consulted
- (4) 94  
① supply  
② opposition  
③ rule  
④ plan
- (5) 95  
① clothing  
② complaint  
③ public opinion  
④ letter
- (6) 96  
① cottage  
② bed  
③ decision  
④ shelter
- (7) 97  
① function  
② calling  
③ profession  
④ talent
- (8) 98  
① establish  
② cut  
③ repair  
④ focus
- (9) 99  
① distinguish  
② compromise  
③ summarize  
④ measure
- (10) 100  
① savings  
② tip  
③ shore  
④ storehouse