

2025 年度

# 語彙検定

## 【高校生の部】

### 第 2 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 19 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)

①variation

②superstition

③explanation

④communication

⑤ 間違いなし

(2)

①contemporary

②communicater

③reluctant

④particular

⑤ 間違いなし

(3)

①primitive

②remote

③ancestor

④intellect

⑤ 間違いなし

(4)

①precede

②proceed

③succeede

④concede

⑤ 間違いなし

(5)

①Tuesday

②Wendseday

③Saturday

④Friday

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)  ①former      ②warn      ③horn      ④parcel
- (2)  ①threaten      ②receipt      ③perceive      ④stream
- (3)  ①invasion      ②persuade      ③revision      ④pleasure
- (4)  ①waist      ②male      ③said      ④age
- (5)  ①chemical      ②chapter      ③scheme      ④scholar

【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□11～□15にそれぞれマークしなさい。

- (1) □11  
①el-bow            ②con-cise            ③help-ful            ④south-ern
- (2) □12  
①be-stow            ②pat-tern            ③com-fort            ④bal-ance
- (3) □13  
①in-di-cate            ②al-co-hol            ③en-gi-neer            ④cal-en-dar
- (4) □14  
①fan-tas-tic            ②ad-van-tage            ③ma-jes-tic            ④nar-ra-tive
- (5) □15  
①oc-cur            ②de-stroy            ③ca-reer            ④pur-chase



【5】 [同義語選択]

配点(10点)

次の各英文の下線部と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の中から1つ選び、その記号を  ～  にそれぞれマークしなさい。なお、単数、複数、時制などは無視してよい。

- (1) They agreed to try to settle their dispute by negotiation.
- ① I settled the bill for my coffee and his two glasses of wine.
  - ② This was one of the first areas to be settled by Europeans.
  - ③ Both sides are looking for ways to settle their differences.
  - ④ She settled herself into the chair with a small sigh of relief.
- (2) Please print your name at the top.
- ① Could you print the address clearly?
  - ② The name was printed on her heart.
  - ③ You want to print your new story, don't you?
  - ④ Please print this scene on your memory.
- (3) This machine is in good working order.
- ① He gave an order that the unit should be dispatched.
  - ② The car is out of order again.
  - ③ The problem was the first order of business with the commission.
  - ④ The police kept order during the big fire.
- (4) My house is the last one in the row; you can't miss it.
- ① I missed my umbrella from the stand.
  - ② I shall miss our pleasant talks when you leave.
  - ③ Don't miss my name out of your list.
  - ④ Her keen eyes missed nothing.
- (5) He is a man of varied interests.
- ① Those directors acted in the best interests of their club.
  - ② We have an interest in that firm.
  - ③ They displayed a strong interest in collecting books.
  - ④ The West has an interest in promoting democratic forces in Eastern Europe.









③supported

④defended

(18) The presentation was  by scientists from major universities all over the nation.

①astonished

②attended

③attached

④amazed

(19) A sales manager must  market developments in his field.

①lose sight of

②keep track of

③make light of

④run short of

(20) Please walk more slowly. I can't  you.

①fall out with

②do away with

③keep up with

④stand up for

(21) After the party, they left .

①by fits and starts

②by example

③by leaps and bounds

④by twos and threes

(22) Many ancient cultures have been destroyed  progress.

①in the act of

②in the habit of

③in the name of

④in the presence of

(23) This is my first trip abroad, so I'm going to  it.

①make sense of

②make the most of

③make off with

④make way for

(24) Helen asked him to  the office while she was away.

①take charge of

②take notice of

③take pride in

④take the place of

(25) Police are warning the public to be  for suspicious packages.

①on the air

②on the alert

③on the sly

④on the spot



①insistence

②acceptance

③expectation

④consideration

(10) This is a no smoking area. Please extinguish your cigarette immediately. 70

①light up

②turn off

③throw in

④put out

(11) Maria defeated all of her opponents in the election. 71

①criticized

②debated

③beat

④praised

(12) Now that Judy is well off, she definitely won't be working at the hamburger shop.

72

①secure financially

②unhealthy

③employed

④aware of her ability

(13) Thousands of people marched in order to register their anger over rising taxes.

73

①forget about

②express

③reduce

④cut off

(14) George's behavior was absolutely disgraceful. 74

①typical

②understandable

③brilliant

④shameful

(15) Young people are especially prone to this disease. 75

①liable to

②crucial to

③essential to

④related to

(16) We asked John to come at 2:00 p.m. and he was there on the dot. 76

①to the full

②to the minute

③to the point

④to the contrary

(17) Susan will go in for the Wimbledon tennis tournament next week. 77

①cancel out

②live up to

③take part in

④win through



※問題は P16 に続きます。

## 【9】 [長文読解]

配点(10点)

本文中の下線部(1)～(5)と文中での意味が最も近い単語を①～④の中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。

Before the 18th century, coal mining was just one of many rural activities, often only seasonal, and its production was used almost entirely for domestic heating. Distribution by cart or packhorse remained local except from those mines near navigable rivers or on the coast. Where there were no coal mines in the locality, rich and poor alike had to use wood or \*peat for heating.

The coal industry's development in the latter 18th century was <sup>(1)</sup>triggered by several factors. Landowners, becoming more commercially minded, sought to exploit the coal under their land at a time when <sup>(2)</sup>depletion of the country's forests for charcoal was pushing up the price of timber. Developing industries, such as salt evaporation, glass making and brick production all needed coal. Simultaneously, the rapid growth of towns increased competition for domestic coal. Before long, vast quantities would be needed to power steam engines for the new factories, and later for railways and steamships. Improved pumping machines led to the opening of deeper, more productive mines. This called for an ever larger labour force, much of which had to be <sup>(3)</sup>poached from other industries. All these factors tended to keep miners' wages relatively high. That was the bright side of the coin.

The other side was long hours of hard labour in <sup>(4)</sup>appalling conditions below ground, and the employment of women and children, some as young as six years of age, working in \*Stygian gloom for 12 and more hours a day. An 1841 census reported that there were still 1,185 women over 20 and 1,165 girls under that age working underground. Public outcry led to a bill being passed the following year prohibiting the employment of women and girls in mines, but still permitting the use of boys over 10.

A partial answer to increasing demand was more people working longer hours, but the method of winding — getting the coal to the surface — was the bottleneck. Coal was either carried manually up flights of ladders, or hauled up in baskets on ropes. Workers descended and ascended the same way. It was a <sup>(5)</sup>hazardous environment. A shaft cage running between guides was introduced in some mines from 1835, followed in 1840 by much safer wire cables. Steam engines developed by James Watt and others replaced the horse gin to power the winding gears, and in some big mines small steam haulage engines replaced little boys hauling tubs underground. But work at the coal mine remained cramped, grimy and sweaty with the ever-present risk of roof collapse or gas explosion.

Technically, the latter danger had been reduced after 1815 by \*Sir Humphry Davy's safety lamp. The light was surrounded by fine wire gauze which absorbed the heat of the flame before it could ignite the gas. Even so, between 1835 and 1850 there were 643 explosions with severe loss of life. Coal, the fuel of the Industrial Revolution, was won by great hardship and death.

<注>

\*peat = a brown, soil-like material consisting partly of decomposed vegetable matter

\*Stygian = very dark

\*Sir Humphry Davy (1778-1829)英国の科学者; Davy lamp を発明。

- (1) triggered   
①integrated      ②caused      ③prevented      ④succeeded
- (2) depletion   
①demand      ②felling      ③extinction      ④shortage
- (3) poached   
①applied      ②compensated      ③ignored      ④taken
- (4) appalling   
①appropriate      ②desirable      ③intolerable      ④reassuring
- (5) hazardous   
①deplorable      ②risky      ③stable      ④whimsical

【10】 [長文読解]

配点(20点)

本文中の下線部( 1 )～( 10 )と文中での意味が最も近い単語を①～④の中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。

Shibuya's 'loyal dog Hachiko' (1)vanishes

A team of daring thieves, disguised as a cleaning crew, (2)made off with one of Tokyo's most famous landmarks in the early hours of Saturday.

The statue of "loyal dog Hachiko," a popular meeting spot on the north side of Shibuya Station since 1934, was reported missing shortly after dawn, when a newspaper delivery truck driver spotted the bare pedestal and (3)notified policemen at the nearby "koban."

While police have yet to (4)issue an official statement concerning the statue's disappearance, *The Japan Times* has learned the entire scene was recorded by NHK's 24-hour monitor camera (5)affixed to the Shibuya Station building.

A network technician described what clearly happened. "Five men in work clothes, wearing hats, safety glasses and face masks, (6)moved in about 1:43 a.m., after the trains had (7)stopped running," said the man, who (8)declined to give his name.

They set up 'Men Working' signs, and then raised several blue vinyl work sheets around the statue. It took them about 10 minutes to get it off the pedestal.

While (9)motives for the theft are uncertain, speculation has focused on the (10)soaring prices for copper and other metals, spurred by the construction boom in China.

《出典》 2007年4月1日付 The Japan Times 掲載 "Shibuya's 'loyal dog Hachiko' vanishes overnight" by Kyrsten Reilly

(1)

- ①dies                      ②disappears                      ③transforms                      ④relocates

(2)

- ①caught                      ②destroyed                      ③remade                      ④stole

(3)

- ①informed                      ②argued                      ③placed                      ④retold

(4)

- ①conduct                      ②relate                      ③consider                      ④release

(5)

- ①affirmed                      ②attached                      ③suspended                      ④established

(6)

- ①transferred                      ②departed                      ③arrived                      ④set up

(7)

- ①gave in                      ②ceased                      ③yielded                      ④gave up

(8)

- ①refused                      ②decreased                      ③lessened                      ④forgot

(9)

- ①actions                      ②reasons                      ③results                      ④searches

(10)

- ①dwindling                      ②hopeful                      ③inspiring                      ④increasing