確認問題
276

大学別・難関大 CHECK TEST

早稲田に出る英単語ズバリ予想60 確認問題集

ズバリ予想60語の確認問題32問。文中の空所・言い換え・紛らわしいペア・派生語で、早稲田レベルの語を使える形に。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／32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語を選べ

1 Many economists argue that ＿＿ measures, such as deep cuts in public spending, have slowed the recovery.
a posterity　b ubiquity　c austerity　d reciprocity

2 Volunteers who help strangers without expecting anything in return show genuine ＿＿.
a coercion　b hegemony　c altruism　d moratorium

3 Security cameras have become so ＿＿ that most city dwellers are recorded many times a day.
a ubiquitous　b prophetic　c innocuous　d parsimonious

4 Talks broke down after weeks of ＿＿, with neither side willing to compromise.
a conjecture　b corollary　c stalemate　d yardstick

5 The government declared a ＿＿ on new nuclear plants until safety checks were completed.
a allusion　b vernacular　c moratorium　d euphemism

6 His manners were ＿＿: he never interrupted anyone and always thanked his hosts.
a precarious　b impeccable　c pernicious　d barbarous

7 Workers on short-term contracts often live in ＿＿ financial conditions, never sure of next month's income.
a salient　b normative　c precarious　d tacit

8 The new rules are designed to stop companies from ＿＿ environmental laws by moving factories abroad.
a abating　b discerning　c circumventing　d plundering

9 With ＿＿, it is easy to see where the company went wrong.
a aversion　b impetus　c contempt　d hindsight

10 The scandal gave fresh ＿＿ to calls for political reform.
a dichotomy　b quagmire　c impetus　d predicament

◆ Ⅱ 下線部の意味に最も近いものを選べ

11 The report used deliberately vague language to <u>obfuscate</u> the company's losses.
a make unclear　b reveal openly　c reduce sharply　d explain simply

12 There was a <u>tacit</u> agreement among the staff not to discuss salaries.
a written　b unspoken　c temporary　d illegal

13 The theory is elegant but ultimately <u>untenable</u>.
a impossible to defend　b widely accepted　c difficult to understand　d easy to prove

14 Her remarks were widely criticized as <u>derogatory</u> toward older workers.
a supportive　b accurate　c unclear　d insulting

15 The storm finally began to <u>abate</u> around midnight.
a change direction　b weaken　c arrive　d intensify

16 The shop was <u>ostensibly</u> closed for repairs, but many suspected financial trouble.
a in secret　b for a short time　c without doubt　d on the surface

17 The data showed no <u>discernible</u> pattern.
a hidden　b complex　c noticeable　d regular

18 Even a seemingly <u>innocuous</u> question can upset someone who is grieving.
a personal　b difficult　c harmless　d rude

◆ Ⅲ 紛らわしい語に注意して、最も適切なものを選べ

19 disinterested が「利害関係のない、公平な」の意味で使われている文を選べ。
a My cat is completely disinterested in her new toy.
b She seemed disinterested in the movie and soon fell asleep.
c The court needs a disinterested expert who has no stake in the outcome.
d The students were disinterested in history until a new teacher arrived.

20 The poem contains an ＿＿ to a famous Greek myth.
a delusion　b allusion　c illusion　d elusion

21 She gave him a ＿＿ look, as if he were beneath her notice.
a contemptuous　b contented　c contemporary　d contemptible

22 Cheating your own friends is ＿＿ behavior.
a contented　b contemporary　c contemptible　d contemptuous

23 After observing hundreds of white swans, she concluded that all swans are white. This is an example of ＿＿＿ reasoning.

a deductive　b parsimonious　c inductive　d normative

24 The class was highly ＿＿＿, with students from more than twenty countries.

a heuristic　b heterogeneous　c homogeneous　d hegemonic

25 In the story, a ＿＿＿ wizard secretly plans to destroy the kingdom.

a benevolent　b malevolent　c egalitarian　d lucid

◆ Ⅳ（ ）内の語を適切な形に変えて、空所に1語を入れよ

26 The new evidence has destroyed his argument; his position is now ＿＿＿. (tenable)

27 Calling someone “old-fashioned” can sound ＿＿＿, even if no offense is intended. (derogation)

28 Residents hope the floodwaters will ＿＿＿ before the weekend. (abatement)

29 When someone does you a favor, you naturally want to ＿＿＿. (reciprocity)

30 The company was accused of ＿＿＿ workers into signing unfair contracts. (coercion)

31 She often has ＿＿＿ dreams in which she knows she is dreaming. (lucidity)

32 The old king was remembered as a kind and ＿＿＿ ruler. (benevolence)

1 **c austerity**
austerity measures＝緊縮策。such as 以下の「公共支出の削減」が中身。posterity(後世)・reciprocity(互恵性)は -ity の形をそろえたダミー。

2 **c altruism**
見返りを求めず他人を助ける＝利他主義。複数の学部にまたがって出た本命語。対義語は egoism。

3 **a ubiquitous**
ubiquitous＝どこにでもある。so ～ that 構文の that 以下「1日に何度も撮られる」が根拠。最も広く学部に散った語。

4 **c stalemate**
stalemate＝膠着状態(＝deadlock / impasse)。「どちらも譲らない」が言い換え。corollary(当然の帰結)は議論の語だが文脈に合わない。

5 **c moratorium**
a moratorium on ～＝～の一時停止。until 以下(点検が終わるまで)が「一時的」の根拠。

6 **b impeccable**
impeccable＝非の打ちどころのない(pecc＝罪 を否定)。コロン以下の具体例がプラス。pernicious・barbarous はマイナスの語。

7 **c precarious**
precarious＝不安定な・危うい。never sure of next month's income が言い換え。precarious employment(不安定雇用)の形で社会系の英文に出る。

8 **c circumventing**
circumvent＝(規制を)回避する(circum＝周り＋vent＝来る)。海外移転で法をすり抜ける文脈。plunder(略奪する)は目的語が laws と合わない。

9 **d hindsight**
with hindsight / in hindsight＝今にして思えば・後知恵で。後から振り返ればどこで間違えたか分かる、という文脈。

10 **c impetus**
give (an) impetus to ～＝～にはずみをつける(≒momentum)。fresh(新たな)と相性がよい。predicament・quagmire は「苦境」。

11 **a make unclear**
obfuscate＝(わざと)わかりにくくする(≒obscure)。deliberately vague language(わざとあいまいな言葉)が根拠。

12 **b unspoken**
tacit＝暗黙の。tacit knowledge(暗黙知)・tacit approval(黙認)。口に出さないが皆が了解している取り決め。

13 **a impossible to defend**
untenable＝支持できない・擁護できない。狙われるのは tenable より反対の untenable。but で elegant(洗練された)と逆の評価が来る。

14 **d insulting**
derogatory＝軽蔑的な(≒pejorative)。widely criticized が根拠。名詞 derogation(おとしめること)から戻せるようにしておく。

15 **b weaken**
abate＝弱まる・和らぐ。嵐が「ようやく収まり始めた」で weaken。intensify(強まる)は逆。名詞 abatement(削減・緩和)でも出る。

16 **d on the surface**
ostensibly＝表向きは。but 以下で「実情は違うかも」と続く典型の形。表の理由と裏の事情の対比をつかむ。

17 **c noticeable**
discernible＝識別できる・見て取れる。no discernible pattern で「はっきりした傾向が見られない」。hidden は逆向き。

18 **c harmless**
innocuous＝無害な(noc＝害 を否定)。seemingly(一見)と Even から「無害に見える質問でさえ」。

19 **c The court needs a disinterested expert who has no stake in the outcome.**
no stake in the outcome(結果に利害がない)が「公平な」の決め手。ほかの3つは「興味がない」の意味。この意味の disinterested も使われるが、入試では uninterested と区別し「公平な」を問うことが多い。

20 **b allusion**
allusion＝ほのめかし・引喩(allude to の名詞)。神話への「言及」。illusion(錯覚)との混同が定番の罠。

21 **a contemptuous**
-uous は軽蔑する側＝contemptuous。見下す視線を向けているのは彼女。contemptible は「軽蔑に値する」で、される側。

22 **c contemptible**
友人をだます行為は「軽蔑に値する」＝contemptible(-ible は「～されうる」)。行為そのものが軽蔑しているわけではない。

23 **c inductive**
個別の例→一般法則＝帰納的(inductive)。deductive(演繹的)は一般原理→個別。黒い白鳥が1羽いれば崩れる、という帰納の弱点も有名。

24 **b heterogeneous**
hetero＝異なる→異質なものが混ざった。20か国以上の学生が根拠。homogeneous(同質の)は逆。

25 **b malevolent**
male＝悪い＋vol＝意志→悪意のある。王国を滅ぼす計画が根拠。bene＝良い の benevolent と対で覚える。

26 **untenable**
「主張が崩れた」→支持できない＝untenable。派生形(反意語)で出るのがこの語の特徴。

27 **derogatory**
名詞 derogation→形容詞 derogatory(軽蔑的な)。sound＋形容詞の形。even if no offense is intended が「悪口に聞こえる」の裏づけ。

28 **abate**
abatement→動詞 abate(弱まる・引く)。will の後なので原形。理工の abatement cost(削減費用)とセットで。

29 **reciprocate**
reciprocity(互恵性)→動詞 reciprocate(お返しする)。want to の後は原形。利他性のテーマで学部をまたいで出ている語。

30 **coercing**
coerce A into -ing＝Aを強制して～させる。前置詞 of の後なので動名詞 coercing。voluntary(自発的な)の対極の語。

31 **lucid**
lucidity→形容詞 lucid。lucid dream＝明晰夢。lux(光)から「明るい・明快な」。

32 **benevolent**
benevolence→形容詞 benevolent(慈悲深い)。kind and ～ で同じプラスの形容詞が並ぶ。