確認問題 170

同義語シソーラスBEST100グループ（important＝crucial・vital・essential…） 確認問題集

同義語の使い分け31問。組む語・強さ・硬さで選ぶ4択、言い換え、強さの判定、頭文字つきの書きかえで語彙を一段上げる。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／31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ものを選べ

1 The company will ＿＿ its new smartphone in Europe next month.
a commence　b initiate　c terminate　d launch

2 The company decided to ＿＿ his contract because he had broken the rules several times.
a refine　b launch　c assemble　d terminate

3 The old stadium will be ＿＿ next year to make room for a new one.
a ruined　b demolished　c broken　d damaged

4 After the scandal, the company's stock price ＿＿ by 40 percent in a single day.
a surged　b plummeted　c boosted　d soared

5 His health ＿＿ steadily after he stopped taking the medicine.
a enhanced　b upgraded　c deteriorated　d refined

6 The magician waved his hand, and the coin ＿＿ into thin air.
a faded　b circulated　c vanished　d died out

7 My host mother ＿＿ me on my Japanese cooking.
a complimented　b appreciated　c admired　d applauded

8 It can be hard for young children to ＿＿ the stress of moving to a new school.
a cope with　b figure out　c look into　d opt for

9 There are no ＿＿ for believing that the rumor is true.
a outcomes　b grounds　c motives　d objectives

10 She faced a ＿＿: if she told the truth, her friend would get into trouble, but if she didn't, she would feel guilty.
a merit　b notion　c dilemma　d routine

11 There is not enough ＿＿ to prove that he committed the crime.
a evidences　b an evidence　c evidence　d the evidences

12 It is ＿＿ likely that the event will be canceled because of the typhoon.
a deeply　b highly　c strongly　d heavily

13 We had ＿＿ rain last night, and some roads were flooded.
a big　b heavy　c thick　d strong

14 The success of the project was ＿＿ due to the hard work of the volunteers.
a largely　b widely　c deeply　d highly

Ⅱ 下線部の意味に最も近いものを選べ

15 Your support is <u>crucial</u> to the success of this project.
a hard to explain　b slightly helpful　c extremely important　d not necessary

16 The instructions for the new printer are quite <u>straightforward</u>.
a easy to understand and follow　b full of mistakes　c written in English　d long and boring

17 We need <u>precise</u> measurements for this experiment.
a roughly correct　b made quickly　c exact in every detail　d very large

18 The volunteers made sure there was an <u>ample</u> supply of water at the shelter.
a barely enough　b more than enough　c dirty　d expensive

19 This type of computer is now <u>obsolete</u>.
a no longer used　b hard to find　c brand-new　d very popular

20 The new advertising campaign <u>boosted</u> sales of the drink.
a measured　b reduced　c stopped　d increased

Ⅲ 意味の強さに注意して、問いに答えよ

21 It was absolutely ＿＿ outside, so we stayed inside by the heater.
a cold　b chilly　c freezing　d cool

22 I was absolutely ＿＿ to hear that I had won first prize.
a astonished　b interested　c disappointed　d worried

23 The food at that new restaurant was absolutely ＿＿.
a tasty　b excellent　c good　d nice

24 Which shows the words in order from weakest to strongest?
a annoyed → furious → angry　b annoyed → angry → furious
c furious → angry → annoyed　d angry → furious → annoyed

25 I don't just like chocolate; I ＿＿＿ it.

a prefer　b adore　c dislike　d detest

Ⅳ 2文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、与えられた文字で始まる1語を空所に入れよ

26 The price of oil rose very quickly and sharply last month. = The price of oil s＿＿＿ last month.

27 The number of honeybees has fallen suddenly and sharply. = The number of honeybees has p＿＿＿.

28 We need to change the plan a little. = We need to m＿＿＿ the plan.

29 Could you make the meaning of this sentence clearer? = Could you c＿＿＿ the meaning of this sentence?

30 The rules do not allow smoking in this building. = Smoking is p＿＿＿ in this building.

31 The ceremony will start at ten o'clock. = The ceremony will c＿＿＿ at ten o'clock.

解答・解説 同義語シソーラスBEST100グループ(important＝crucial・vital・essential…)

1 d launch
製品や事業を「立ち上げる・発売する」は launch。commence・initiate は「(活動を)始める」で、製品を目的語にしない。terminate は「打ち切る」。

2 d terminate
契約を「打ち切る」＝terminate。end・finish の硬い仲間で、契約・雇用・計画に使う。規則違反が理由なので終わらせる方向。

3 b demolished
建物を計画的に「取り壊す」＝demolish。damage は一部の損傷、ruin は「台無しにする」で、新しく建てるための解体には使わない。

4 b plummeted
不祥事の後に1日で4割＝急落 plummet。soar・surge は急上昇で方向が逆。boost は他動詞(押し上げる)で目的語が要る。

5 c deteriorated
薬をやめた後に徐々に悪化した＝deteriorate(自動詞、書き言葉)。enhance・upgrade・refine は「良くする」側の他動詞。

6 c vanished
突然完全に消える＝vanish(vanish into thin air で「跡形もなく消える」)。fade は「徐々に薄れる」、die out は「絶滅する・廃れる」。

7 a complimented
compliment 人 on 事＝本人に直接ほめ言葉を言う。admire は心の中で感心する、で on ～ を取らない。前置詞 on が決め手。

8 a cope with
ストレスを「何とか乗り切る」＝cope with(≒ deal with, handle)。figure out は「解き明かす」、look into は「調べる」、opt for は「選ぶ」。

9 b grounds
grounds＝正当な根拠(ふつう複数形)。grounds for believing ～。motive は「(行動の)動機」で、信じる根拠には使わない。

10 c dilemma
どちらを選んでも困る板ばさみ＝dilemma。コロンの後が「本当のことを言っても言わなくても困る」という具体例になっている。

11 c evidence
evidence(証拠)は不可算名詞なので a も -s も付かない。数えたい時は a piece of evidence。proof(決定的な証明)と使い分ける。

12 b highly
likely を強めるのは highly(highly likely)。強調の副詞は組む語が決まっていて、strongly recommend・deeply moved・heavily dependent のように使い分ける。

13 b heavy
大雨は heavy rain。strong rain とは言わない(strong wind は可)。意味が同じでも組む語を変えると不自然になる典型。

14 a largely
largely due to ～＝主に～のおかげで(≒ mainly, mostly)。widely は「広く」(widely known)で due to と組まない。

15 c extremely important
crucial＝成否を分けるほど決定的に重要な。important より強い。vital・essential と並ぶ「重要な」グループの上位語。

16 a easy to understand and follow
straightforward＝(手順が)明快な・わかりやすい。人について使うと「率直な」。simple は構造が単純、で少し視点が違う。

17 c exact in every detail
precise＝細部まで厳密な。roughly correct(だいたい正しい)は反対。accurate(事実に忠実)よりさらに細かさを強調する。

18 b more than enough
ample＝有り余るほど十分な。sufficient(十分な)・adequate(まあ足りる)より量が多い。barely enough は「ぎりぎり」で逆。

19 a no longer used
obsolete＝廃れた・時代遅れで使われない。outdated(時代遅れの)より「もう使われない」度合いが強い。brand-new は正反対。

20 d increased
boost＝押し上げる・増やす(報道で多い)。raise・increase と同じグループ。reduce は反対。

21 c freezing
absolutely は極端な意味の形容詞(freezing・exhausted・furious など)と特に相性がよく、ここでは absolutely freezing が最も自然。cool・cold・chilly はふつう very で強める。

22 a astonished
surprised → amazed → astonished の順に強い。優勝を知った強い驚き＝absolutely astonished。interested・worried・disappointed は優勝の知らせへの反応として合わない。

23 b excellent
good → great → excellent の順。料理を強くほめるこの文では absolutely excellent が最も自然。absolutely は「これ以上ない」意味の語を強めるのが基本で、good・nice・tasty とは組みにくい。

24 b annoyed → angry → furious
annoyed(イラッ)< angry(怒った)< furious(激怒)。心情問題や言い換え問題では、＋／－に加えて強さが合うかを確かめる。

25 b adore
not just like～(好きなだけではない)→もっと強い「大好き」＝adore。like → love → adore。detest は hate より強い「嫌悪」。

26 soared／surged／skyrocketed／spiked
急上昇は soar(舞い上がる)・surge(一気に押し寄せる)・skyrocket(急騰する)。過去形で入れる。rise・increase より変化の速さと大きさが伝わる。

27 plummeted／plunged
急落は plummet・plunge。has の後ろなので過去分詞。drop・fall より激しい減少を表し、報道やグラフ問題に多い。

28 modify
一部を修正する＝modify。alter も小さな変更に使えるが、頭文字 m から modify。transform は「一変させる」で a little と合わない。

29 clarify
あいまいな点をはっきりさせる＝clarify(clear＋-ify)。explain より「わかりにくい所を明確にする」の意味が強い。

30 prohibited
法や規則で禁止する＝prohibit(受け身で be prohibited)。prohibit 人 from -ing の形も。forbid は親・権威者が禁じる場合にも使う。

31 commence
start＜begin＜commence の順に硬くなる。式典の案内などで使う最も硬い語。英作文では文体に合わせて選ぶ。