あなたの英検語彙力診断[上級(9千~1.2万語語彙レベル)]

acumen, adamant, ascetic, atrocious, amputate, arable, attrition, banal, brawl, circumspect, circumvent, crass, curt, concoct, contingency, collusion, consummate, culminate, devout, defunct, discrepancy, eclectic, enervate, enlist, epitome, esoteric, expedite, flagrant, flamboyant, forestall, foreclose, fraught, ferocious, haphazard, hilarious, incipient, indigenous, insinuate, indigent, inept, inscrutable, insatiable, instigate, insurgent, irrevocable, inexplicable, jubilation, penitent, prodigious, preclude, propagate, quandary, quagmire, retribution, reprimand, retaliate, resilient, relentless, relinquish, reprisal, sporadic, squabble, unscrupulous, thwart

これらも時事英語で頻出の語彙ばかりで、このレベルがわかれば時事英語誌の英文リーディングがかなり楽になります。このレベルに達すれば、英検1級の語彙問題では楽に20点以上は取れるでしょう。英検1級の試験は、受験者がこのレベルに達することを意図して作られていると思われます。そして一般語彙ではほとんど未知語はないぐらいにクリアに洋書・洋雑誌を読めるようになりたい人は次の「最上級レベル」、つまりGRE(米国の大学院入試)のバーバルセクションで高得点を取れるレベルまで語彙力をパワー UPさせる必要があります。例を挙げると次のようなものがあります。

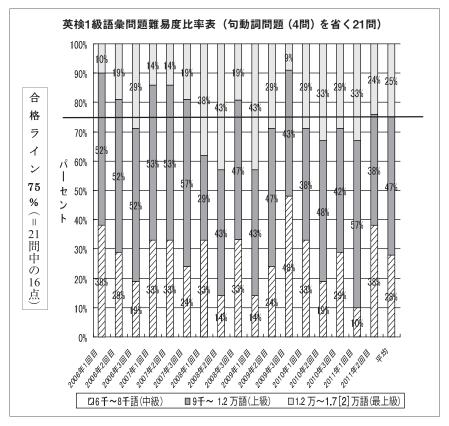
あなたの英検語彙力診断[最上級(1.2万~1.7 [2]万語語彙レベル)]

adulation, adage, assuage, ancillary, anathema, aberration, alacrity, altercation, antics, besiege, bigoted, blandishment, canny, cantankerous, chimerical, cloister, cloying, chicanery, castigate, effigy, ebullient, equanimity, evanescent, flaunt, desiccate, decrepit, depravity, didactic, effrontery, egregious, gingerly, ignominious, spurious, umbrage, welter, venial, deleterious, excoriate, feral, jaundiced, lassitude, mien, milieu, nefarious, obstreperous, obsequious, opprobrious, mollify, parsimonious, pernicious,

platitude, recalcitrant, surreptitious, supercilious, subterfuge, salubrious, sacrosanct, sanctimonious, sequester, truculent, temerity, tawdry, unremitting, vitiate

いかがでしたか、クラッときましたか? このレベルの語彙になってくるとネイティブでも認識語彙(文章の中で意味がわかるレベルの語彙)ですらない人がいますが、『タイム』や語彙の豊富な洋書には出てくる、つまり語彙の豊富なネイティブの「運用語彙」と言えます。1級の語彙問題で常に満点を狙う人や、GREのバーバルセクションで640点以上のハイスコアを狙う人は、ぜひこのレベルを目指してください。

さて、皆さんのレベルチェックをしていただいたところで、今度は英検の過去 の問題の語彙レベルを見ていきましょう。



22 23

"open admission to university"

(私の記憶が正しければ)
□ In retrospect(振り返って考えてみると)
// T. (L. O T. T. D.)
《要約の表現》
□ To put it simply [briefly] / In short [brief] / To make a long story short (簡単に言うと)
□ in short(一言で言えば・極端に言うと)
□ To sum up / in sum (要約すると) / In conclusion (結論として)
□ Basically / Fundamentally / Essentially (基本的に・本質的に)
\square I have come to the conclusion that \sim $(\sim$ という結論に達した)
《時に関する表現》
□ In the process (そのうち・その過程で)
□ Eventually / Sooner or later (最終的に)
\square As the time goes by / In the course of time (% $\mathfrak{h}^{\mathfrak{z}} \mathcal{T}$)
□ In the past (かつては) / At present (目下は) / In the future (将来は)
\Box for the present / for the moment (目下のところ) / At this moment in
time(現時点では)/ At this stage(現段階では)/At the moment(現場
点では)
□ Since then / Ever since (それ以来)
《その他の表現》
□ Against the backdrop(この背景には)
\square It is high time that \sim / The time is ripe for \sim to V / Now is the
time for ~ to V (今こそ~する時だ)

さて皆さん、いかがでしたか? ためになったでしょうか? こういった表現をプレゼンやディスカッションなどでどんどん使って、わかりやすくて説得力のあるアーギュメントをしましょう。さてそれでは、次は実際の英検の過去のエッセイライティング問題を用いて、添削指導を通じて論理的英文ライティング力をUPしていただきましょう。他山の石にしてください。

例題1

Agree or disagree: A college education is necessary for everyone.
(2011年度1回)
☐ Costs ☐ Economic growth ☐ Employment opportunities
\square High school curriculums \square On-the-job training \square Personal goals
添削例 1
It is said that in Japan we are in an era of universal admission to

university: ① Therefore, whether a college education is necessary or 全入制なら"open"を用い、universalは違った意味になる not for everyone is highly controversial. Personally, I disagree that a college education is necessary for everyone for the following three reasons.

First, ② college education isn't always conducive to enjoying nowadays college education does not always help increase employment opportunities. ③ College degrees used to be helpful to get employment opportunity very helpful in good jobs, ④ but many college students today feel difficulty in job job hunting have difficulty finding a job hunting because of economic slowdown. Therefore, they have to accept and they often end up settling for

humdrum jobs that even high-school graduates can do.

undesirable low-skilled jobs

Second, ^⑤ personal goal achievement is not necessarily related to academic qualification does not necessarily lead to achievement academic qualification. If pupils already decided their goals which