



2024 年度

英語 春期講習会確認テスト

# 高 1 英語総合 SA+

講習会確認テスト [試験時間 80 分]

年 月 日( ) 開始時刻 [ : ]

学校・学年: 高 年

氏名: \_\_\_\_\_

(注意)

※制限時間は 80 分です

※開始の指示があるまで問題冊子を開かないでください

※乱丁・落丁などがあれば申し出てください

【1】 ● [語彙] Value1700 1-300 《客観式：4択》 [配点75点]

1. 日本語の意味に合うように、( )に入れるのに最も適切なものを選びなさい。

1) 私たちはその事故を調査した。

We looked ( ) the accident.

① of ② after ③ into ④ for

2) 彼女は一晩中勉強し続けた。

She kept ( ) studying all through the night.

① up ② on ③ across ④ in

3) お会いできるのを楽しみにしています。

I'm looking forward ( ) seeing you.

① on ② up ③ of ④ to

4) 私の息子は5年生です。

My son is in the fifth ( ).

① position ② grade ③ bottom ④ branch

5) 私は彼とその問題について議論した。

I ( ) the problem with him.

① discussed ② offered ③ claimed ④ explained

6) 私は野球には興味がない。

I have no ( ) in baseball.

① sense ② interest ③ sight ④ attention

7) トムは彼女の感情を傷つけた。

Tom ( ) her feelings.

① missed ② hurt ③ suffered ④ failed

8) 彼は私生活を秘密にし続けた。

He kept his ( ) life hidden.

① public ② general ③ common ④ private

9) 隣人たちはスミスさんを助けた。

The ( ) helped Ms. Smith.

① neighbors ② companions ③ firms ④ departments

- 10) 彼らが何をしようとしているか探してみよう。  
I'll find ( ) what they are going to do.  
① on ② out ③ to ④ with
- 11) 琵琶湖では外来の魚が問題を生んでいる。  
Foreign fish are ( ) problems in Lake Biwa.  
① creating ② counting ③ adding ④ collecting
- 12) 地元の人々は新しい法律に反対した。  
The ( ) people were against the new law.  
① local ② modern ③ foreign ④ social
- 13) 君の未来は君次第だ。  
Your future ( ) on you.  
① belongs ② shares ③ supports ④ depends
- 14) そのビンはほとんどからだった。  
The bottle was almost ( ).  
① serious ② alive ③ empty ④ terrible
- 15) 私は心の底から音楽が好きです。  
I love music from the ( ) of my heart.  
① bottom ② branch ③ degree ④ position
- 16) 彼女をからかってははいけません。  
You shouldn't make ( ) of her.  
① dream ② shock ③ fun ④ forward
- 17) 異なる文化では異なるボディランゲージを使う。  
Different ( ) use different body language.  
① charges ② cultures ③ customs ④ habits
- 18) 彼はその時計の価値を知っていた。  
He knew the ( ) of the watch.  
① detail ② image ③ value ④ meaning
- 19) このレポートを仕上げる時間はたくさんある。  
I have ( ) of time to finish this report.

① choice ② method ③ state ④ plenty

20) 私は会議を延期してもらおうよう彼女にお願いした。

I asked her to put ( ) the meeting.

① off ② out ③ with ④ on

21) 彼は太陽が地球の周りを回っていると主張した。

He ( ) the sun went around the earth.

① offered ② explained ③ claimed ④ discussed

22) 彼には起き上がる力さえ残っていなかった。

He didn't even have the ( ) to get up.

① damage ② judge ③ attack ④ strength

23) 我々は別な方法を見つけようとした。

We set ( ) to find another way.

① at ② for ③ up ④ out

24) 音楽は私たちの生活に好ましい効果がある。

Music has ( ) effects on our lives.

① positive ② wise ③ fair ④ gentle

25) 私はショウガの味が好きではない。

I don't like the ( ) of ginger.

① smell ② court ③ address ④ taste

26) 私は留学したい。

I want to study ( ).

① forward ② nation ③ backward ④ abroad

27) 彼女は病気のようにだ。

She ( ) to be sick.

① trusts ② expects ③ seems ④ cheers

28) 個人情報自分たちで守らないといけない。

We have to protect our ( ) information by ourselves.

① normal ② personal ③ public ④ common

29) かさを適切な場所に置きなさい。

Put your umbrella in the ( ) place.

- ① equal ② necessary ③ proper ④ basic

30) その2国間にはとても多くの違いがある。

There are so many ( ) between the two countries.

- ① conditions ② mistakes ③ differences ④ subjects

31) 走るより歩くほうが好きだ。

I ( ) to walk rather than run.

- ① prefer ② hate ③ like ④ depend

32) 彼は体調がよくなかった。

He was not in good ( ).

- ① difference ② condition ③ mistake ④ subject

33) 大都市では生活費が高い。

The ( ) of living is high in a big city.

- ① profit ② tax ③ trade ④ cost

34) 彼女は速く泳ぐためにとても努力した。

She made a great ( ) to swim fast.

- ① effect ② movement ③ result ④ effort

35) 自転車を修理してくれてありがとう。

Thank you for ( ) my bike.

- ① hiring ② feeding ③ praying ④ fixing

36) 君の家を見つけるのには苦労した。

I had ( ) finding your house.

- ① waste ② duty ③ prize ④ trouble

37) 彼は私が言ったことが理解できなかった。

He ( ) to understand what I said.

- ① failed ② lay ③ missed ④ suffered

38) 私が通り過ぎるとき、彼は私をじっと見ていた。

He was staring at me as I passed ( ).

① forward ② by ③ up ④ in

39) 私は子どもの世話をした。

I took care ( ) my children.

① off ② in ③ of ④ for

40) その工場は原料を使い果たしてしまった。

The factory used up all its raw ( ).

① products ② materials ③ profits ④ costs

41) 私たちは似た方法でその問題を解いた。

We solved the problem in a similar ( ).

① choice ② plenty ③ rest ④ manner

42) 彼らは月に到着した。

They ( ) the moon.

① reached ② flowed ③ spread ④ lifted

43) ジャックは重要な役割を果たした。

Jack played an important ( ).

① role ② case ③ danger ④ difference

44) 彼女は私を嫌っていると思う。

I think she ( ) me.

① likes ② prefers ③ supports ④ hates

45) あなたは将来何をしたいですか。

What do you want to do in the ( )?

① future ② period ③ past ④ moment

46) トムは悲しそうに首を横に振った。

Tom ( ) his head sadly.

① blew ② rolled ③ shook ④ hid

47) 外国に住むなんて想像できない。

I can't ( ) living in a foreign country.

① imagine ② trust ③ cheer ④ wish

48) 現代世界ではよいマナーは失われている。

Good manners are dead in the ( ) world.

- ① local ② foreign ③ social ④ modern

49) 小林氏はノーベル賞を受賞した。

Mr. Kobayashi won a Nobel ( ).

- ① Prize ② Duty ③ Information ④ Society

50) コンピュータを使おうとしたとき、2, 3の問題が起こった。

When I tried to use the computer, a few problems came ( ).

- ① across ② with ③ about ④ along

51) 彼らは荒れた天候の中出発した。

They left in the ( ) weather.

- ① rough ② square ③ narrow ④ sharp

52) 彼女は自分の意見を表現した。

She ( ) her opinion.

- ① contained ② suggested ③ expressed ④ discussed

53) その帽子は本当に君に似合っているね。

The hat really ( ) you.

- ① arranges ② receives ③ prepares ④ suits

54) 彼は残りの人生をここで過ごした。

He spent the ( ) of his life here.

- ① rest ② state ③ sort ④ plenty

55) 私は父を誇りに思っている。

I'm ( ) of my father.

- ① wise ② fair ③ proud ④ gentle

56) たぶん彼はそのギターがほしいのだろう。

( ) he wants that guitar.

- ① Perhaps ② Surely ③ Maybe ④ Certainly

57) 彼は重要な依頼人と会った。

He met an important ( ).

① client ② thief ③ customer ④ president

58) サラは会話を続けようとした。

Sarah tried to carry ( ) a conversation.

① on ② out ③ up ④ for

59) このクラスには 20 人の生徒がいます。

There are twenty ( ) in this class.

① clients ② pupils ③ customers ④ patients

60) 彼は事実に気づいていなかった。

He wasn't ( ) of the fact.

① chief ② possible ③ certain ④ aware

61) 彼女は早く来ることが可能だ。

It is ( ) for her to come early.

① chief ② possible ③ certain ④ usual

62) 人間は自然の一部である。

( ) beings are part of nature.

① Social ② Local ③ Human ④ Modern

63) 私は明日就職の面接がある。

I have a job ( ) tomorrow.

① conversation ② sentence ③ education ④ interview

64) 私はこの意見を違う観点から考えた。

I thought about this opinion from a different point of ( ).

① view ② memory ③ attention ④ sense

65) トムは近所の人と車を共用している。

Tom ( ) the car with his neighbors.

① depends ② shares ③ supports ④ serves

66) 私はバラの香りが好きだ。

I like the ( ) of roses.

① taste ② address ③ court ④ smell



67) それはとても長いお話でした。

That was ( ) a long story.

- ① nearly ② rather ③ further ④ quite

68) 私はゴードン氏のことを聞いたことがない。

I've never heard ( ) Mr. Gordon.

- ① from ② after ③ of ④ through

69) 私たちはガソリンを使い果たした。

We've run ( ) of gas.

- ① out ② to ③ on ④ for

70) 壁に絵が掛かっている。

There is a picture ( ) on the wall.

- ① reaching ② hanging ③ lifting ④ flowing

71) 彼女はとても速く走ったので、私は彼女についていけなかった。

She ran so fast that I couldn't keep ( ) with her.

- ① on ② about ③ up ④ in

72) 私は交通事故の詳細を説明した。

I explained the ( ) of the traffic accident.

- ① details ② importances ③ values ④ balances

73) 私たちは学校で基本的なコンピュータの技術を学んだ。

We learned ( ) computer skills at school.

- ① necessary ② proper ③ correct ④ basic

74) 私は何とかいい職を得た。

I ( ) to get a good job.

- ① prepared ② removed ③ managed ④ received

75) コンピュータが人間の生活を制御し始めるかもしれない。

Computers would start to ( ) humans' lives.

- ① remain ② control ③ limit ④ remove

**【2】 ● [文法] NEXTSTAGE PART1 第 1~2 章 《客観式：4 択》 [配点 25 点]**

- (1) I am interested ( ) the story.  
①to ②by ③at ④in 〈新潟国際情報大〉
- (2) On his way home, Taro was ( ) a stranger.  
①spoken at ②spoken by  
③spoken with by ④spoken to by 〈千葉工大〉
- (3) Ken ( ) in England for two years when the war broke out.  
①had been ②will have been ③has been ④would be 〈東京経大〉
- (4) “Are John and Mary still living in New York?” “No, they ( ) to Dallas.”  
①will just move ②have just moved  
③had just moved ④are just moved 〈センター試験〉
- (5) We ( ) each other since we entered this college.  
①are knowing ②have known  
③would know ④knew 〈東北学院大〉
- (6) Everyone ( ) it.  
①knows ②are knowing ③is knowing ④know 〈千葉商大〉
- (7) I have to find a policeman as soon as possible because my bag ( ).  
①has been stolen ②was being stolen  
③has been stealing ④has stolen 〈京都産大〉
- (8) When I went back to the town I ( ) eight years before, everything was different.  
①had left ②have left ③was leaving ④was left 〈大阪大谷大〉
- (9) Sandy ( ) in the library when I saw her two hours ago.  
①was studying ②is studying  
③has been studying ④has studied 〈北里大〉
- (10) The music at the dance was very loud and ( ) from far away.  
①can have heard ②could be heard  
③could be hearing ④can hear 〈九州産大〉
- (11) I'll be at home watching TV until ( ).  
①you will be back ②you will have been back  
③you be back ④you come back 〈拓殖大〉
- (12) When I ( ) a thousand English words, will I be able to read an English newspaper?  
①have learned ②will learn  
③will have learned ④am learning 〈東北学院大〉
- (13) I don't know if he ( ) back next spring.  
①comes ②had come ③will come ④came 〈流通経大〉

- (14) When Tom came home, Mary ( ) a book in the living room.  
①reads ②was reading ③is reading ④has read 〈京都産大〉
- (15) I ( ) for a present for my teacher since last week, but I can't find one yet.  
①am looking ②had been looking  
③was looking ④have been looking 〈関東学院大〉
- (16) “What did you do last night?” “I watched TV, practiced the piano, and ( ) my homework.”  
①do ②did ③have done ④would do 〈桃山学院大〉
- (17) Mary is absent today. She ( ) to Hokkaido.  
①has gone ②comes  
③has been ④has arrived 〈上智大〉
- (18) If you turn left and go straight, you ( ) the station on your right.  
①found ②will find ③have found ④are found 〈大阪国際大〉
- (19) Listen! I ( ) a funny noise outside.  
①am hearing ②had heard  
③hear ④had been hearing 〈高崎経大〉
- (20) Mr. Tanaka is out now, and I don't know when he ( ) in the office.  
①is back ②is being back  
③will be back ④be back 〈愛知大〉
- (21) He will be glad to see you when he ( ) home.  
①will come ②comes ③had come ④came 〈流通科学大〉
- (22) Glen and Wilma usually ( ) their washing on weekends.  
①have been doing ②have done ③are done ④do 〈近畿大〉
- (23) When I was in the station, my wallet ( ).  
①stole ②was stolen ③steals ④steal 〈同志社大〉
- (24) I am sure you will feel a lot better if ( ) a good night's sleep.  
①to have ②having ③you will have ④you have 〈京都産大〉
- (25) I ( ) for a trading company in Tokyo at this time next year.  
①have been working ②have worked  
③will be working ④was working 〈名城大〉

**【3】 ● [整序英作文] NEXTSTAGE PART1 第 1 章-第 3 章 [配点 40 点]**

**[A] 日本語とほぼ同じ意味になるように ( ) 内の語句を並べかえなさい。**

- (1) 明日の今ごろは汽車の旅に出かけていることでしょう。

At ( be traveling / time / the train / this / on / tomorrow / we will ). 〈早稲田大〉

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

- (2) 私たちが訪ねたとき、彼は兄さんに英語を教えてもらっているところであった。(1 語句不要)

He was ( studying / taught / when we / being / by his brother / called on / him / English ). 〈愛知工大〉

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

- (3) 水はここでは無料ではない。

( for / cannot / water / be / had ) nothing here. 〈四天王寺国際仏教大〉

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

- (4) 遠くまで行かないうちに雨が降りだした。

I ( it / had / far / began / gone / before / to rain / not ). 〈関西大〉

(4) \_\_\_\_\_

- (5) 家に帰る途中でにわか雨にあった。(1 語句不要)

We ( met / a shower / in / caught / on / were ) our way home. 〈千葉工大〉

(5) \_\_\_\_\_

- (6) ここに引っ越してから 3 年以上になる。

( three / it / years / has / over / been ) since I moved here. 〈城西大〉

(6) \_\_\_\_\_

- (7) 今週になって和歌山沖で巨大な鯨の群が 2 回見つかっている。

A group of giant whales has ( Wakayama / been / the / seen / off / of / coast ) twice this week. 〈近畿大〉

(7) \_\_\_\_\_

- (8) 本格的な休暇をとって 3 年になる。

It's ( a / had / I / real / since / three / vacation / years ). 〈中部大〉

(8) \_\_\_\_\_

- (9) そういふわけで彼は重んじられた。

He ( was / on / that account / made much / of ). 〈関西大〉

(9) \_\_\_\_\_

**[B] 次の英文の意味がとおるように、( ) 内の語句を並べかえなさい。**

- (10) We ( about / leave / to / were / when ) it started to rain. 〈近畿大〉

(10) \_\_\_\_\_

**【4】[英文解釈] 実力問題 [配点 45 点]**

以下の英文を和訳しなさい。

- (1) A few months ago I went to Princeton University to see what the young people who are going to be running our country in a few decades are like. (岡山大)
  
- (2) They had been at the party, too, and we were going to drop them off at the same hotel. In front, beside me, sat my mother. Our combined age in the car was close to 400 years. (京都府立医科大)
  
- (3) Sometimes parents are surprised to realize that teenagers don't seem to understand the connection between hard work and success. (山梨大)
  
- (4) A common trick is to point to a friend's shoe and say 'Your shoelace is untied.' When they look down, they are laughed at. (熊本県立大)
  
- (5) In many cultures, death is viewed as a natural occurrence, and no attempt is made to separate it from everyday life. (鳥取大)

**【5】[読解] 実力問題 [配点 15 点]**

次の文章の  ～  に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Vinegar is a very familiar household product, which has long played an extremely important part in cooking all over the world. But what exactly is vinegar and what are its uses besides cooking?

In Japan, rice is used to make vinegar, which is a necessary ingredient in making some traditional Japanese dishes. In Korea, they use another native crop, persimmons; in the U.S., apples; and in the Philippines, sugar cane. It is clear that there is a variety of vinegars worldwide.

Regarding the process of making vinegar, it is made by allowing air to react with alcohol of some type. This means that the process always begins with a raw material, such as grapes, rice, or barley, that has been converted into alcohol.  The former, allowing it to age naturally, can take weeks or months, or even in an extreme case, as long as 100 years, as in expensive Italian balsamic vinegars. The latter process can take as little as 20 hours. This is made possible by adding air and bacteria to the source liquid.

The uses of vinegar are as extensive as its source materials. Before refrigerators became common, vinegar was vitally important in preserving food in the form of pickles. Vinegar has also long been important in cleaning and for medical purposes.  to polish surfaces and reduce the pain of insect bites. Clearly, vinegar was an important discovery for ancient civilizations which remains useful even today.

(注) vinegar 「酢」 besides 「～に加えて」 ingredient 「成分」 crop 「作物」 persimmons 「柿」 Regarding～ 「～に関して」 react with～ 「～に反応する」 a raw material 「原料」 barley 「大麦」 convert 「変える」 former 「以前の」 extreme 「極端な」 add 「加える」 extensive 「広い」 preserve 「保存する」 polish 「磨く」

1

- ① Local vinegar is an unimportant element in traditional dishes.
- ② People in different places make vinegar out of their local products.
- ③ Rice vinegar has been made and used by people for a long time.
- ④ The word “vinegar” is from an old French word meaning “sour wine.”

2

- ① It takes an extremely long time to make genuine vinegar.
- ② Many crops and recipes are connected to vinegar.
- ③ There have traditionally been several ways to make vinegar.
- ④ Vinegar can be produced either by a slow or fast process.

3

- ①It could have been used
- ②It has been commonly used
- ③It is rarely used
- ④It will not be used