



2026 年度

英語 春期講習会確認テスト

# 中 3 英語総合 S+

講習会確認テスト [試験時間 80 分]

(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 100 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) お客様の 80%は中国人の旅行者でした。

Eighty percent of the ( ) were Chinese tourists.

- ① thieves ② patients ③ customers ④ pupils

2) その船は海に沈み始めた。

The ship began to ( ) into the ocean.

- ① sink ② lift ③ spread ④ reach

3) 船にはだれも乗っていなかった。

There was nobody on ( ) the ship.

- ① traffic ② board ③ aboard ④ accident

4) その工場は多くの石油を燃やしている。

The factory ( ) a lot of oil.

- ① burns ② hires ③ prays ④ feeds

5) 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

6) 彼は飛行機に乗るのが怖い。

He has a ( ) of flying.

- ① wish ② fear ③ tear ④ wonder

7) 試合に負けるとは思わなかった。

I didn't ( ) to lose the game.

- ① wish ② wonder ③ cheer ④ expect

8) 彼女に何が起こったのだろうか。

I ( ) what happened to her.

- ① imagine ② wish ③ trust ④ wonder

9) 私は狭い道路に車を止めた。

I parked the car on a ( ) road.

- ① rough ② sharp ③ wide ④ narrow

10) 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

11) 彼らは広範囲の音楽を演奏する。

They play a ( ) range of music.

- ① thin ② broad ③ flat ④ thick

12) 母は毎日薬を飲みます。

Mother takes ( ) every day.

- ① claim ② exercise ③ medicine ④ pain

13) 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

14) 彼女は旅仲間だ。

She is my traveling ( ).

- ① companion ② neighbor ③ firm ④ department

15) 人間は自然の一部である。

( ) beings are part of nature.

- ① Social ② Local ③ Human ④ Modern

16) 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

17) 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

18) 現代社会では女性の役割は変化した。

The role of women has changed in modern ( ).

- ① prize ② society ③ duty ④ information

19) 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

20) 私はちょうど今忙しい。

I am busy at the ( ).

- ① future ② past ③ moment ④ period

21) 母は大きな誕生日ケーキをふるまった。

My mother ( ) a big birthday cake.

- ① belonged ② supported ③ depended ④ served

22) マイケルはありふれた名前だ。

Michael is a ( ) name.

- ① general ② public ③ common ④ private

- 23) 我々はさらに5マイル進んだ。  
We went five miles ( ).  
① nearly ② rather ③ further ④ quite
- 24) 彼女は減給を経験した。  
She ( ) a fall in income.  
① failed ② hurt ③ missed ④ suffered
- 25) 日本の鉄道はおそらく世界一時間に正確である。  
Japanese railways are ( ) the most punctual in the world.  
① certainly ② maybe ③ probably ④ perhaps
- 26) 紅茶はひよっとしたら世界一人気のある飲み物かもしれません。  
Tea is ( ) the most popular drink in the world.  
① surely ② probably ③ certainly ④ perhaps
- 27) 私たちは年賀状を送る習慣があります。  
We have a ( ) of sending New Year's postcards.  
① habit ② culture ③ charge ④ custom
- 28) 彼女は旅行の準備をしている。  
She is ( ) for the trip.  
① managing ② preparing ③ arranging ④ removing
- 29) 医者はそのイヌをベッドに寝かせた。  
The doctor ( ) the dog on the bed.  
① laid ② raised ③ lifted ④ spread
- 30) トムは力もちで優しい。  
Tom is strong and ( ).  
① wise ② fair ③ gentle ④ active
- 31) 鈴木先生は生徒の人数を数えた。  
Mr. Suzuki ( ) the number of students.  
① collected ② caused ③ counted ④ added
- 32) 彼は星の位置を確認した。  
He checked the ( ) of the stars.  
① branch ② degree ③ grade ④ position
- 33) 広告の費用は商品の価格に含まれている。  
The cost of advertising is ( ) in the price of the goods.  
① collected ② included ③ created ④ produced

34) 主な問題はお金だ.

The ( ) problem is money.

- ① chief ② certain ③ usual ④ aware

35) そのレースは自然の力との戦いだ.

The race is a battle against the ( ) of nature.

- ① forces ② damages ③ includes ④ attacks

36) 彼は疲れていると思う.

I ( ) he's tired.

- ① allow ② judge ③ guess ④ discover

37) 本を表紙で判断してはいけない.

Never ( ) a book by its cover.

- ① prove ② judge ③ guess ④ allow

38) 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

39) 韓国語の文法は日本語の文法にとってもよく似ている.

Korean grammar is very ( ) to Japanese grammar.

- ① basic ② direct ③ proper ④ similar

40) その湖は泳ぐには危険だ.

The lake is ( ) to swim in.

- ① necessary ② similar ③ dangerous ④ direct

41) このフレーズの意味は何ですか.

What's the ( ) of this phrase?

- ① difficulty ② value ③ balance ④ meaning

42) 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

43) 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

44) ケイトは話しかけられないかぎり決して話さなかった.

Kate never spoke ( ) she was spoken to.

- ① neither ② unless ③ nor ④ whether

45) 少年は彼女の名前を叫んだ.

The boy called ( ) her name.

- ① on ② back ③ out ④ for

46) サムはもうじきやって来ます.

Sam is coming ( ) soon.

- ① across ② out ③ along ④ about

47) 私はカルチャーショックを経験した.

I went ( ) culture shock.

- ① about ② on ③ along ④ through

48) 私はネコの世話をする必要がある.

I have to look ( ) my cats.

- ① from ② with ③ along ④ after

49) 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

50) 私たちは父を尊敬しています.

We look ( ) to our father.

- ① up ② for ③ along ④ with

2. 英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.

51) The President of the United States visited Japan.

合衆国( )が訪日した.

- ① 警察官 ② 依頼人 ③ 大統領 ④ 旅行者

52) I like the smell of roses.

私はバラの( )が好きだ.

- ① 色 ② 種類 ③ 香り ④ 見た目

53) You have to come to court next Monday.

来週の月曜日に( )に来なさい.

- ① 教室 ② 実験室 ③ 屋上 ④ 法廷

54) The baby pulled the dog's tail.

赤ん坊がイヌの( )を引っばった.

- ① 足 ② 頭 ③ 鼻 ④ しっぽ

55) They left early to avoid the heavy traffic.

彼らは( )が多くなるのを避けて早めに出発した.

- ① 雨 ② 交通量 ③ 交通事故 ④ 人

56) I can't imagine living in a foreign country.

外国に住むなんて( )ない.

- ① 信じられ ② 思え ③ 想像でき ④ 期待して

57) The cost of living is high in a big city.

大都市では( )が高い.

- ① 生活費 ② 税金 ③ 薬 ④ 勘定

58) The factory used up all its raw materials.

その工場は( )を使い果たしてしまった.

- ① 利益 ② 経費 ③ 製品 ④ 原料

59) They have respect for their parents.

彼らは親を( )している.

- ① 信頼 ② 理解 ③ 尊敬 ④ 心配

60) They dug a hole in the street.

彼らは道に穴( ).

- ① を掘った ② を隠した ③ を埋めた ④ を探した

61) How thin and light this smartphone is!

このスマートフォンはなんて( )軽いんだろう.

- ① 大きくて ② 綺麗で ③ 持ちやすくて ④ 薄くて

62) You should wear a thick coat.

( )コートを着るべきだ.

- ① きれいな ② 薄い ③ 長い ④ 厚い

63) Music has a powerful effect on our lives.

音楽は人生に強い( )を与える.

- ① 影響 ② 安らぎ ③ 楽しみ ④ 喜び

64) The neighbors helped Ms. Smith.

( )はスミスさんを助けた.

- ① 同僚たち ② 仲間たち ③ 隣人たち ④ 親戚たち

65) My sister works in the personnel department in this company.

姉はこの会社の人事( )で働いている.

- ① 機関 ② 委員会 ③ 部 ④ 課

66) My sweater is cheaper than hers.

私のセーターは彼女のより( ).

- ① 暖かい ② 高い ③ 質が良い ④ 安い

67) Jack wants to be a professional tennis player.

ジャックは( )テニス選手になりたいと思っている.

- ① プロの ② 地元の ③ 兼業の ④ 海外の

68) I was living in Hawaii for a short period of time.

私は( )ハワイに住んでいた.

- ① 以前 ② 短期間 ③ 長い間 ④ おととし

69) No smoking is becoming a general rule.

禁煙は( )規則になりつつある.

- ① 模範的な ② 一般的な ③ 批判的な ④ 公的な

70) You can't smoke in public places.

( )場ではタバコを吸ってはいけません.

- ① 公共の ② 私的な ③ 運動 ④ 一般的な

71) Monica achieved success in business.

モニカはビジネスで( )を収めた.

- ① 利益 ② 成功 ③ 失敗 ④ 成果

72) Nearly all the students in this class are doing volunteer work.

このクラスの( )すべての生徒がボランティア活動をしている.

- ① およそ ② おそらく ③ ほとんど ④ もしかしたら

73) They arranged a time for the next meeting.

彼らは次回の会議のための時間( ).

- ① を割いた ② を利用した ③ を考慮した ④ を決めた

74) I managed to get a good job.

私は( )いい職を得た.

- ① すぐに ② 何とか ③ とにかく ④ 続けて

75) His name was removed from the list.

彼の名前はリストから( ).

- ① 追記された ② 削除された ③ 探し当てた ④ 漏れていた

76) I have no interest in baseball.

私は野球には( )がない.

- ① 才能 ② 思い出 ③ 面白味 ④ 興味

77) Jack found in her a great sense of humor.

ジャックは彼女に優れたユーモアの( )を感じた.

- ① 才覚 ② 感覚 [センス] ③ 才能 ④ 見方

78) The demand for water is growing.

水の( )は増している.

- ① 需要 ② 供給 ③ 量 ④ 利益

79) Life is not always fair.

人生はいつも( )とはかぎらない.

- ① だめ ② 意味がある ③ 公平 ④ 思うとおりになる

80) I'm proud of my father.

私は父を( ).

- ① 賢明だと思っている ② 誇りに思っている ③ 正直だと思っている ④

公正だと思っている

81) It is a matter of common sense.

それは良識の( )だ.

- ① 真実 ② 場合 ③ 見方 ④ 問題

82) Some languages are in danger of disappearing.

消滅の( )言語もある.

- ① 運命にある ② 運命を逃れた ③ 危機にあった ④ 危機に瀕している

83) The soldiers moved forward.

兵隊は( )した.

- ① 後進 ② 全速前進 ③ 行進 ④ 前進

84) Jeff collected as much information as he could.

ジェフはできるだけ多くの情報( ).

- ① を調べた ② を集めた ③ を使用した ④ を報告した

85) I love music from the bottom of my heart.

私は心の( )から音楽が好きです.

- ① 底 ② 中 ③ 奥 ④ 表

86) It is possible for her to come early.

彼女は早く来ることが( ).

- ① できない ② 嫌いだ ③ 好きだ ④ 可能だ

87) I spent a certain amount of money on books.

私は本に( )額のお金を使った.

- ① たくさんの ② ある程度の ③ 少しの ④ すべての

88) He promised to buy a bicycle for his son.

彼は息子に自転車を買うと( )。

- ① 伝えた ② 主張した ③ 申し出た ④ 約束した

89) He suffered a heart attack.

彼は( )を起こした。

- ① 心臓発作 ② 脳卒中 ③ 心臓病 ④ けいれん

90) How can you prove that it's your money?

どうやってそれが君のお金だと( )ことができるのか。

- ① 主張する ② 伝える ③ 証明する ④ 言う

91) What is the main purpose of your visit?

あなたの訪問の主な( )は何ですか。

- ① 原因 ② 問題 ③ 場所 ④ 目的

92) I had difficulty sleeping last night.

昨晚寝るのに( )。

- ① 躊躇した ② 苦勞した ③ 緊張した ④ 苦勞しなかった

93) He had a conversation with Meg.

彼はメグと( )をした。

- ① 料理 ② 話 ③ 電話 ④ デート

94) I couldn't catch up with him.

私は彼( )ことができなかった。

- ① に追いつく ② について行く ③ にやめさせる ④ に会う

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

彼女はとても速く走ったので、私は彼女( )なかった。

- ① に追いつけ ② に会え ③ に質問でき ④ についていけ

96) The company gave in to the workers' demands.

その会社は従業員の要求に( )。

- ① 驚いた ② あきらめた ③ 応じた ④ 応じなかった

97) This cloud looks like a face.

この雲は顔の( )。

- ① つもりである ② 形である ③ ように見えない ④ ように見える

98) How did you put out the fire?

どうやって火( )のですか。

- ① をつけた ② を写した ③ を消した ④ を出した

99) He set out on a journey for China.

彼は中国への旅行に( ).

- ① 懂れた ② 出発した ③ 離陸した ④ 備えた

100) We set out to find another way.

我々は別な方法を見つけ( ).

- ① た ② なかった ③ ようとした ④ ることができなかった

**[2] • [文法] NEXTSTAGE PART1 第1-3章《客観式：4択》[配点40点]**

[A] 次の各文の下線部に最も近い意味を持つ語句を，下の①～④から選びなさい。

(1) We don't have to move this bookshelf.

- ①must not ②don't must ③needn't ④can't 〈日本工大〉

[B] 空所に入れるのに最も適切な語句を，下の①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。

(2) I suppose this is where an old church ( ) be.

- ①used to ②would often ③was used to ④was kept 〈学習院大〉

(3) 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〉

(4) I hurt my back. I ( ) that heavy box up two flights of stairs.

- ①should not have carried ②should have carried  
③should be carrying ④should carry 〈京都橘大〉

(5) "Why don't you come along with me?" "I ( ) rather stay here."

- ①would ②will ③must ④could 〈東京家政大〉

(6) 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〉

(7) He will be glad to see you when he ( ) home.

- ①will come ②comes ③had come ④came 〈流通科学大〉

(8) I ( ) the movie, but I don't remember whether I have.

- ①need not have seen ②may have seen  
③should not have seen ④cannot have seen 〈千葉工大〉

(9) She ( ) not give up smoking, although I told her to many times.

- ①need ②would ③should ④must 〈西南学院大〉

(10) We ( ) for nearly thirty minutes when the train arrived.

- ①will have waited ②have waited  
③have been waiting ④had been waiting 〈獨協大〉

- (11) He ( ) be over thirty; he must still be in his twenties.  
 ①can't ②oughtn't ③may ④must 〈東北工大〉
- (12) The thief ( ) through this window. It's much too small.  
 ①mustn't escape ②can't have escaped  
 ③should have escaped ④must have escaped 〈京都橘大〉
- (13) 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〉
- (14) I ( ) an e-mail from Jane in the morning but it hasn't come yet.  
 ①could have received ②ought to have received  
 ③may have received ④must have received 〈東邦大〉
- (15) We ( ) bother Father now. He seems to be very busy.  
 ①had better not ②don't have better  
 ③had not better ④had no better 〈京都産大〉
- (16) 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〉
- (17) Ken ( ) in England for two years when the war broke out.  
 ①had been ②will have been ③has been ④would be 〈東京経大〉
- (18) 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〉
- (19) Glen and Wilma usually ( ) their washing on weekends.  
 ①have been doing ②have done ③are done ④do 〈近畿大〉
- (20) Everyone ( ) it.  
 ①knows ②are knowing ③is knowing ④know 〈千葉商大〉
- (21) When I was in the station, my wallet ( ).  
 ①stole ②was stolen ③steals ④steal 〈同志社大〉
- (22) When Tom came home, Mary ( ) a book in the living room.  
 ①reads ②was reading ③is reading ④has read 〈京都産大〉
- (23) We ( ) call him "Sir."  
 ①don't need ②needn't ③need not to ④not need 〈龍谷大〉
- (24) "Have you seen Jim?" "No, but he ( ) be at his desk."  
 ①ought ②may ③can't ④must not 〈桃山学院大〉
- (25) Last year I gave him a book for his birthday, but at the party next week I ( )  
 him a CD.  
 ①will have given ②give  
 ③am going to give ④have given 〈京都産大〉

- (26) 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〉
- (27) You ( ) me for a ride. I was going to drive to school anyway.  
 ①were possible to ask ②should have asked  
 ③would rather ask ④might be asking 〈東京電機大〉
- (28) 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〉
- (29) 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〉
- (30) 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〉
- (31) Mary is absent today. She ( ) to Hokkaido.  
 ①has gone ②comes  
 ③has been ④has arrived 〈上智大〉
- (32) I don't know if he ( ) back next spring.  
 ①comes ②had come ③will come ④came 〈流通経大〉
- (33) You ( ) leave your heavy clothing here as it is warmer there.  
 ①has to ②should ③won't ④don't have to 〈京都学園大〉
- (34) I couldn't go out with my friends last night because I ( ) finish my homework.  
 ①must ②had to ③might ④must have 〈京都産大〉
- (35) 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〉
- (36) On his way home, Taro was ( ) a stranger.  
 ①spoken at ②spoken by  
 ③spoken with by ④spoken to by 〈千葉工大〉
- (37) The boy solved the problem faster than anybody else. He ( ) be very intelligent.  
 ①had better ②ought ③must ④can't 〈京都産大〉
- (38) Hurry! The meeting starts at seven. We ( ) be late.  
 ①don't have to ②needn't ③mustn't ④have to 〈聖学院大〉
- (39) "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〉

(40) How dare you ( ) to me like that!

①speaking ②speak ③to speak ④spoken 〈北海学園大〉

【3】 ● [整序英作文] NEXTSTAGE PART1 第1章－第3章 [配点 20 点]

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) 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〉

(2) あんな寒い夜に彼女を待たせておくべきではなかった。

You ( to / not / kept / have / ought ) her waiting on such a cold night. 〈明海大〉

(3) 彼女は出て行かざるをえなかった。(1語不要)

She ( not / should / could / but ) leave. 〈関西大〉

(4) 学校から帰る途中で激しい雨にあった。

I ( a rainstorm / from / home / in / my / on / caught / way / was ) school. 〈大阪国際大〉

(5) 彼はアラスカへ行ったまま、連絡がありません。

He has never ( been / for / from / he / heard / left / since ) Alaska. 〈北海学園大〉

【4】 ● [英文解釈] 復習 [配点 25 点]

(1) Since 2004, Australia has been **holding** its largest study of children's health ever. This project, "Growing Up in Australia," is tracking two groups of children from early childhood until they become adults. The project is being funded by the Australian government and involves hundreds of researchers visiting the homes of 10,000 children. Researchers hope to find a relationship between the children's future behavior and their health, education, and family environments.

(2) When the study began, the first group of children was aged 0-1, while the second group was aged 4-5. In order to make sure that children from every kind of environment and background were chosen, the study found volunteers from each region. Some of these locations are in the countryside, where there are **relatively** few people, while others are in big cities. The volunteers for both groups were chosen from a variety of different social and ethnic backgrounds to **represent** the **diversity** of Australia.

(3) Finland, a country in northern Europe, has been **ranked** as having the highest quality of life in the world. **In particular**, Finland has been **attracting** attention for the success of its schools. Since 2000, the country often **appears** near the top of an international survey of educational standards called PISA. This **survey measures** the academic level of 15-year-olds around the world in science, math, and reading once every three years.

(4) What surprises many people about Finland's success is that the country is so different from the others that come at the top of the survey. Those countries' schools generally **emphasize** competition between students and between schools, and they often have long hours of study, much homework, and frequent tests.

(5) The Finnish government **requires** no standard textbooks or tests. Rather, teachers are allowed to plan lessons using whatever materials they think will be best for their students. Moreover, students are not required to do much homework. In fact, the average 15-year-old studies less than 30 minutes outside of school each day. A student's academic performance does not **affect** which classes or schools that student attends, and the country has almost no private schools. ③ All these policies are the **opposite** of those being **adopted** by other countries. The aim of this system is to **promote** equality between students **instead of** focusing on high scores.

【5】 ● [読解] 実力問題 [配点 15]

次の文章の□1～□3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?

□1 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. □2 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. □3 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

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