



2026 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]

(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] Value1400 1-600 《客観式：4択》 [配点 80 点]

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) 私は朝食を7時に食べる。

I eat () at seven.

- ① lunch ② supper ③ breakfast ④ dinner

2) 私たちの学校は市の中央にあります。

Our school is in the middle of the ().

- ① city ② country ③ dream ④ world

3) 今日は満月を見ることができます。

We can see the full () today.

- ① sun ② moon ③ earth ④ west

4) この橋はとても長い。

This bridge is very ().

- ① big ② long ③ short ④ tall

5) 私の父は身長が約6フィート(180cm)あります。

My father is about six feet ().

- ① large ② short ③ tall ④ low

6) ホールさんはお金持ちです。

Ms. Hall is ().

- ① good ② poor ③ happy ④ rich

7) 彼女は学校の近くに住んでいる。

She () near the school.

- ① plays ② lives ③ cuts ④ visits

8) 私たちはいっしょに夕食を作った。

We () dinner together.

- ① bought ② cooked ③ visited ④ drank

9) 私は昨日ゴードンさんを訪問した。

I () Mr. Gordon yesterday.

- ① visited ② welcomed ③ drank ④ played

10) 少年は母のところに走っていった。

The boy () to his mother.

- ① ran ② went ③ came ④ walked

11) 私たちはジムを待っていた。

We were () for Jim.

- ① walking ② waiting ③ turning ④ moving

12) 私の姉が車を運転した.

My sister () the car.

- ① arrived ② brought ③ drove ④ flew

13) 私の母はフランス語を話します.

My mother () French.

- ① speaks ② asks ③ talks ④ shows

14) 母はいつも忙しい.

Mother is () busy.

- ① often ② sometimes ③ always ④ never

15) 私はときどき彼女から電子メールをもらった.

I () got e-mails from her.

- ① never ② usually ③ sometimes ④ always

16) バスは10分遅れた.

The bus was 10 () late.

- ① hours ② months ③ minutes ④ seconds

17) その本は一度読んだことがある.

I've () read the book.

- ① once ② again ③ ever ④ soon

18) また電話をください.

Please call me ().

- ① ago ② soon ③ already ④ again

19) 部屋には生徒が数人いた.

There were () students in the room.

- ① few ② some ③ many ④ any

20) 彼女は新しいぼうしをかぶっていた.

She had a () hat on.

- ① new ② cold ③ old ④ hot

21) この部屋は涼しいです.

It's () in this room.

- ① cool ② warm ③ cold ④ hot

22) マイクは野球を愛している.

Mike () baseball.

- ① wants ② knows ③ needs ④ loves

23) パンがほしい。

I () some bread.

- ① need ② want ③ love ④ eat

24) 私は彼女の電話番号を知っている。

I () her phone number.

- ① need ② know ③ like ④ thank

25) 私には夢があります。

I () a dream.

- ① die ② give ③ become ④ have

26) 彼らは私を安全に保ってくれた。

They () me safe.

- ① died ② kept ③ gave ④ built

27) その映画はほんとうによかった。

The movie was () good.

- ① well ② then ③ either ④ really

28) 私はドアを強く押した。

I () the door hard.

- ① pulled ② pushed ③ threw ④ touched

29) 少年は彼女の腕を引っぱった。

The boy () her arm.

- ① pulled ② threw ③ touched ④ pushed

30) 私は8時に目を覚ました。

I () up at eight.

- ① dressed ② woke ③ wore ④ rang

31) トムにメッセージを送りたい。

I want to () a message to Tom.

- ① pay ② send ③ spend ④ receive

32) あなたは将来何になりたいですか。

What do you want to be in the ()?

- ① date ② past ③ future ④ holiday

33) 我々の世界は20世紀に大きく変化した。

Our world changed very much in the 20th ().

- ① century ② date ③ future ④ vacation

34) 心の中ではそれが誤りだとわかっていた。

In my () I knew it was wrong.

- ① tear ② heart ③ house ④ place

35) 私たちは駅に着いた。

We () the station.

- ① passed ② reached ③ hurried ④ returned

36) 彼は雑誌を買いに、書店に入って行った。

He went into a bookstore to buy a ().

- ① gesture ② film ③ festival ④ magazine

37) 我々は身ぶりで意思の疎通ができる。

We can communicate by ().

- ① festivals ② arts ③ gestures ④ magazines

38) 私はその店で 50 ドル使った。

I spent fifty () at the store.

- ① bills ② dollars ③ prices ④ sales

39) これは携帯電話がいかにかに役立つかのいい例だ。

This is a good () of how cell phones are useful.

- ① example ② question ③ problem ④ reason

40) 血液型は何型ですか。

What's your () type?

- ① fat ② drug ③ pain ④ blood

41) 私は自転車で学校へ行く。

I ride my () to school.

- ① bike ② mail ③ flight ④ traffic

42) 私はその男をすばやく見た。

I took a () look at the man.

- ① quiet ② dirty ③ quick ④ simple

43) ジャングルには野生の動物がたくさんいる。

The jungle is rich in () animals.

- ① wild ② simple ③ quiet ④ dirty

44) 本を買うのに十分なお金を持っている。

I have () money to buy a book.

- ① enough ② several ③ all ④ total

45) 彼らは数年間待った.

They waited for () years.

- ① total ② several ③ enough ④ clear

46) この地区の人の総数は 120 です.

The () number of people in this area is 120.

- ① enough ② several ③ total ④ another

47) 彼は現在のところよくやっている.

He is doing well at the () time.

- ① present ② last ③ such ④ certain

48) 風は太陽に引き起こされる.

Wind is () by the sun.

- ① let ② led ③ given ④ caused

49) 試合の規則に従いなさい.

Follow the () of the game.

- ① systems ② rules ③ orders ④ courses

50) 彼はいつもおかしいことばかりしている.

He is always doing () things.

- ① important ② special ③ strange ④ difficult

51) 私の時計は彼のより安かった.

My watch was () than his.

- ① lower ② cheaper ③ smaller ④ larger

52) 彼女に会う機会はなかった.

I had no () to see her.

- ① chance ② plan ③ trouble ④ mistake

53) 屋根は雪に覆われていた.

The roof was () with snow.

- ① stored ② filled ③ covered ④ tied

54) そのネコは車にはねられた.

The cat was () by a car.

- ① broken ② hit ③ killed ④ tied

55) それは法律に違反している.

It's against the ().

- ① job ② law ③ company ④ office

- 56) 地球が太陽の周りを回っているという事実はだれでも知っている。
Everyone knows the () that the earth goes around the sun.
① matter ② case ③ fact ④ event
- 57) 彼は歴史的な出来事についての本を読んだ。
He read books about historical ().
① facts ② events ③ matters ④ cases
- 58) ストレスは私たちの社会の大きな問題です
Stress is a big problem in our ().
① village ② waste ③ society ④ peace
- 59) サムは小さな村で生まれた。
Sam was born in a small ().
① society ② prize ③ war ④ village
- 60) 彼らは食用に植物を育てる。
They grow () for food.
① plants ② storms ③ rocks ④ woods
- 61) これらの家は木でできている。
These houses are made of ().
① air ② wood ③ nature ④ rock
- 62) 太陽はエネルギー源である。
The sun is a source of ().
① air ② nature ③ fire ④ energy
- 63) 岩が道路をふさいだ。
The () blocked the road.
① wood ② fire ③ rock ④ plant
- 64) 父は低い声で話す。
Father speaks in a low ().
① message ② note ③ sign ④ voice
- 65) 彼はひとりで住んでいる。
He lives ().
① still ② else ③ alone ④ exactly
- 66) 彼は突然話すのをやめた。
He () stopped talking.
① still ② almost ③ suddenly ④ else

67) 君の助けなしで問題は解決できない。

We can't solve the problem () your help.

- ① inside ② without ③ outside ④ until

68) テーブルの下にネコがいた。

There was a cat () the table.

- ① through ② under ③ across ④ above

69) 私たちはたき火を囲んで立った。

We stood () the fire.

- ① (a)round ② into ③ above ④ through

70) あとでかけ直してくれますか。

Will you call me () later?

- ① for ② back ③ out ④ on

71) 私は彼女に追いつけなかった。

I couldn't catch () with her.

- ① out ② up ③ on ④ for

72) 私は彼についていけなかった。

I couldn't keep () with him.

- ① out ② up ③ back ④ off

73) 彼をからかってははいけません。

You shouldn't make () of him.

- ① through ② fun ③ out ④ up

74) 彼らは3月までパーティーを延期した。

They put () the party until March.

- ① forward ② up ③ off ④ on

75) 私たちは火を消した。

We put () the fire.

- ① off ② out ③ on ④ up

76) 彼らは新しいクラブを設立した。

They set () a new club.

- ① like ② into ③ up ④ out

77) そのイヌは近所の人々のペットだ。

The dog is my () pet.

- ① couple's ② neighbor's ③ pair's ④ patient's

78) どうやって車を修理したのですか。

How did you () your car?

- ① mix ② lock ③ fix ④ pack

79) お金をいくらか貸してもらえませんか。

Could you () me some money?

- ① hire ② lend ③ borrow ④ burn

80) 彼は入場料を払った。

He paid the entrance ().

- ① fare ② tax ③ cash ④ fee

【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 25 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 40 点]

- (1) 《新潟大》
More and more, people are realizing how much we can learn from nature. Maybe what works in nature will work for us, too. These ideas lie at the heart of biomimicry — “bios” means life and “mimicry” means imitating.

Biomimicry is a way of thinking that encourages scientists, inventors and ordinary people to study nature and use its solutions to solve our problems. By applying nature’s principles, maybe we can find a way for all species to thrive on this planet.

(2)

London provides a good example of the problems facing many major urban centres. It was the world's first megacity — the first with a population of a million people. Its expansion was made possible by the invention of the steam engine, which, among other things, powered the world's first underground railway.

(注) among other things 「とりわけ」

(3) 《新潟大》

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(4) 《九州大》

At 5:30 the sun has not yet risen. Trees and bushes are shadows, mist lies on the fields and the grass is wet underfoot. All around me, though, is an extraordinary web of sound, up and down the scales. Some of it must be coming from near me, the sweet, high notes almost at arm's reach; some comes from far off and I must strain to hear it. As the light grows stronger, I make out shapes: small, brown birds with their chests swollen and their throats opened, singing their hearts out from rooftops and branches.

【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