



2026 年度

英語 春期講習会確認テスト

# 高 2 英語総合 SA

講習会確認テスト [試験時間 60 分]

学校・学年: \_\_\_\_\_ 高 \_\_\_\_\_ 年

氏名: \_\_\_\_\_

(注意)

※制限時間は **60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 1-600 《客観式：4択》 [配点 40 点]**

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。

(1) The doctor took her blood pressure.

医者は彼女の( )を測った。

- ① 血液 ② 身長 ③ 脳波 ④ 血圧

(2) Electricity flows through the wire.

電気は電線を( )。

- ① 運ぶ ② 好む ③ 流れる ④ 避ける

(3) 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

(4) 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

(5) Mr. Moore can speak three foreign languages.

ムーア氏は3つの( )が話せる。

- ① 方言 ② 現地語 ③ 意見 ④ 外国語

(6) Human beings are part of nature.

( )は自然の一部である。

- ① 人間 ② 死 ③ 生物 ④ 人生

(7) 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

(8) The role of women has changed in modern society.

現代( )では女性の役割は変化した。

- ① 教育 ② 史 ③ 美術 ④ 社会

(9) He spent the rest of his life here.

彼は( )の人生をここで過ごした。

- ① 多く ② 残り ③ 半分 ④ 大半

(10) Beth didn't pay attention to what George said.

ベスはジョージが言ったことに( )なかった。

- ① 興味が ② 深く考え ③ 注意を払わ ④ 敬意を払わ

(11) 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

(12) You have a very good memory.

君は( )がとてもいいね.

- ① 感覚 ② 見方 ③ 注意力 ④ 記憶力

(13) It is wise to be careful when you drive.

運転するときは注意深いのが( ).

- ① 当然だ ② 愚かだ ③ 常識だ ④ 賢明だ

(14) He was sitting on the edge of the road.

彼は道の( )に座っていた.

- ① 真ん中 ② 端 ③ 上 ④ 奥

(15) Write five short sentences in English.

短い( )を5つ英語で書きなさい.

- ① 単語 ② フレーズ ③ 文 ④ 説明

(16) The boy called out her name.

少年は彼女の名前( ).

- ① を尋ねた ② を叫んだ ③ を教えた ④ を知らなかった

(17) I came up with the idea while taking a bath.

私は入浴中にそのアイディア( ).

- ① を思いついた ② を却下した ③ を検討した ④ を熟考した

(18) I went through culture shock.

私はカルチャーショック( ).

- ① を経験した ② を無視した ③ を伝えた ④ を克服した

(19) We look up to our father.

私たちは父( ).

- ① を尊敬しています ② を探している ③ を呼んでいる ④ を軽蔑している

(20) We've run out of gas.

私たちはガソリン( ).

- ① を給油した ② を買った ③ を残した ④ を使い果たした

(21) He doesn't like to do physical labor.

彼は肉体( )をするのが好きではない.

- ① 改造 ② 行使 ③ 労働 ④ 実験

(22) Jane poured water into her glass.

ジェーンは水をグラスに( ).

- ① 注いだ ② 移した ③ 戻した ④ 捨てた

(23) He is a very noble person.

彼はとても( )人です.

- ① 勇敢な ② 気高い ③ 愚かな ④ 自尊心のある

(24) The flood caused serious damage to the city.

( )のせいでその町は深刻な被害を受けた.

- ① 土砂崩れ ② 地盤沈下 ③ 洪水 ④ 津波

(25) The clerk didn't give me my change.

( )は私にお釣りをくれなかった.

- ① 秘書 ② 弁護士 ③ 店員 ④ 看護師

(26) The group took care of soldiers injured in war.

そのグループは戦争中に負傷した( )の世話をした.

- ① 孤児 ② 子ども ③ 現地の人 ④ 兵士

(27) They stuck to their traditional ways.

彼らは伝統的な方法に( ).

- ① こだわった ② 取り組んだ ③ 変化を加えた ④ 挑んだ

(28) She nodded her head.

彼女は( ).

- ① 断った ② 頭を抱えた ③ 頭を叩いた ④ うなずいた

(29) He sailed across the Pacific to Japan.

彼は太平洋を横断し日本まで( ).

- ① 旅行した ② 泳いだ ③ 航海した ④ 調査した

(30) She walked silently on the tips of her toes.

彼女は静かに( )歩いた.

- ① つま先で ② 話しながら ③ すばやく ④ 少しずつ

(31) Wolves used to exist in Japan.

オオカミはかつて日本に( ).

- ① 住んでいた ② 来た ③ いなかった ④ 存在した

(32) They found themselves in a difficult situation.

彼らは自分たちが困難な( )にいることに気づいた.

- ① 場所 ② 状況 ③ 国 ④ 時

(33) The Internet can do us harm.

インターネットは私たちに( )を与えることがある.

- ① 衝撃 ② 教訓 ③ 罰 ④ 害

(34) They behaved in a natural way.

彼らは自然に( )。

- ① ふるまった ② 話した ③ 作った ④ 走った

(35) Some scientists argue that animals have minds similar to ours.

科学者の中には動物が人間と似た心を持つ( )者もいる。

- ① と研究する ② と主張する ③ と証明する ④ と疑う

(36) Bill is a very pleasant person.

ビルはとても( )人だ。

- ① 楽しい ② 賢い ③ すばらしい ④ 正直な

(37) He decided to go on an adventure.

彼は( )に出ることにした。

- ① 競技 ② 旅行 ③ 大会 ④ 冒険の旅

(38) Nobody except Jane could answer the question.

ジェーン( )だれも質問に答えることができなかった。

- ① を除いて ② を含め ③ を気にして ④ を欠いて

(39) At last we sought out the old letter.

ついに我々は古い手紙( )。

- ① を解析した ② を処分した ③ を探し出した ④ を発掘した

(40) He isn't satisfied with the answer.

彼はその答えに( )いない。

- ① 喜んで ② 驚いて ③ 満足して ④ 困って

**[2] • [イテム] NEXTSTAGE PART3 第21章(813~918)※旧版(793~891) [配点20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) I often refer to the dictionary in order to check my spelling.

- ①consult ②draw ③dependent on ④look at 〈亜細亜大〉

(2) Tom stands by me whenever I am in trouble.

- ①objects to ②stands next to  
③supports ④is against 〈日本工大〉

(3) I'll call you up when I arrive in London tomorrow.

- ①ask you ②check you ③visit you ④telephone you 〈拓殖大〉

(4) The plan looks good on paper, but I don't think we can carry it out.

- ①accept it ②perform it ③receive it ④surrender it 〈千葉工大〉

- (5) He went out to see to the chickens.  
 ①collect ②exercise ③look for ④attend to 〈立命館大〉
- (6) Is it possible for a young lady to care for a man old enough to be her father?  
 ①undertake ②substitute ③like ④tease 〈東京国際大〉
- (7) The snow added to the beauty of the ancient temple.  
 ①covered ②increased ③blew ④decorated 〈上智大〉
- (8) All the students doing psychology must turn in their essays on dreams.  
 ①submit ②exchange ③complete ④improve 〈青山学院大〉

[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。

- (9) The United Kingdom consists (①in ②of ③for ④on) Great Britain and Northern Ireland. 〈東京薬大〉
- (10) The match resulted (①in ②from ③to ④with) a goalless draw after extra time. 〈上智大〉
- (11) The teacher pointed (①out ②with ③for ④in) a few mistakes that the student had not corrected. 〈早稲田大〉
- (12) I hated to (①part with ②break in ③clear up ④take over) my car, but I had to sell it because I needed money. 〈センター試験〉
- (13) John was able to hold (①on ②up ③back ④out) his anger and avoid a fight. 〈明海大〉
- (14) I'll (①see ②run ③drive ④bear) you off when you leave Matsuyama. 〈松山大〉
- (15) The company had to (①make ②try ③reduce ④cut) down its personnel. 〈千葉商大〉
- (16) Christmas Day (①falls ②gets ③goes ④takes) on Thursday this year. 〈中央大〉
- (17) I need Johnny. Please (①get out ②send up ③get on ④send for) him. 〈明星大〉
- (18) The government has ruled (①out ②in ③over ④off) any further support for the industry because of the cost. 〈西南学院大〉
- (19) We didn't pay the bill so they (①got off ②took off ③cut off ④went off) our electricity. 〈鹿児島経大〉
- (20) If we can't afford a car, we'll have to do (①without ②with ③within ④off) one. 〈大阪大谷大〉

**[3] • [文法] NEXTSTAGE PART1 第1章-第4章《客観式：4択》[配点20点]**

[A] 次の(a)と(b)の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、下の①～④から適切なものを選び、空所に入れなさい。

- (1) (a) To see us walking together, they would take you for my sister.  
(b) If ( ) us walking together, they would take you for my sister.  
①they would see ②they have seen  
③they saw ④they will see 〈中央大〉

[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 ( ) 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〉
- (3) If ( ) there were forty-eight hours in every day!  
①greatly ②little ③only ④merely 〈九州産大〉
- (4) He will be glad to see you when he ( ) home.  
①will come ②comes ③had come ④came 〈流通科学大〉
- (5) A better bridge could have been built ( ).  
①had it been not for their help ②if they didn't assist us  
③had they offered assistance ④having had them help us 〈東海大〉
- (6) The boy solved the problem faster than anybody else. He ( ) be very intelligent.  
①had better ②ought ③must ④can't 〈京都産大〉
- (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 ( ) 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〉
- (9) “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〉
- (10) Tom would answer the phone himself if he ( ) at home.  
①is ②would have been ③were ④would be 〈摂南大〉
- (11) I suppose this is where an old church ( ) be.  
①used to ②would often ③was used to ④was kept 〈学習院大〉

- (12) Tom ( ) there yesterday, but we didn't see him.  
①might have been ②must be  
③may not have been ④should be 〈國學院大〉
- (13) “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〉
- (14) Listen! I ( ) a funny noise outside.  
①am hearing ②had heard  
③hear ④had been hearing 〈高崎経大〉
- (15) 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〉
- (16) If I ( ) a computer last year, I'd still be using my old typewriter.  
①shouldn't buy ②hadn't bought  
③wouldn't buy ④haven't bought 〈センター試験〉
- (17) The street is all wet; it ( ) during the night.  
①may rain ②cannot have rained  
③should rain ④must have rained 〈立命館大〉
- (18) We ( ) each other since we entered this college.  
①are knowing ②have known  
③would know ④knew 〈東北学院大〉
- (19) Hurry! The meeting starts at seven. We ( ) be late.  
①don't have to ②needn't ③mustn't ④have to 〈聖学院大〉
- (20) ( ) he read my letter then, he would have understood me.  
①Were ②Had ③If ④Did 〈実践女子大〉

【4】 ● [英文解釈] No.1～No.4 [配点 60]

(1)～(4)の下線部を和訳しなさい。なお、選択した番号を解答用紙に記入すること。

(1) No.1

I'm sitting in Small World Coffee, a coffee shop near Princeton University. I'm here because my editor has ordered up a story on the question of whether caffeine makes you smarter. And without three espressos today instead of the regular two, I wouldn't feel equal to the task. But experience tells me that as soon as the strong dose of caffeine takes effect, I immediately become more alert, focused, quick-witted, clever. As far as I'm concerned, the case is already closed.

(注) caffeine[kæfi:n] 「カフェイン」 espresso[esprésoʊ] 「エスプレッソコーヒー」

(2) No.2

Climate is the product of so many variables — rising and falling carbon dioxide (CO2) levels, the shifts of continents, solar activity - that it is as difficult to comprehend the events of the past as it is to predict those of the future. Much is simply beyond us. Take Antarctica. For at least twenty million years after it settled over the South Pole Antarctica remained covered in plants and free of ice. That simply shouldn't have been possible.

(注) a variable [vériəbl] 「可変要素」 Antarctica[æntɑ:ˈrktikə] 「南極大陸」

(3) No.3

Information on the Internet is temporary. This is an advantage, in that you can reasonably expect that it is up to date, but it's also a disadvantage, in that it may have disappeared by the next day, or even sooner. If you find something useful, either print it out or make notes from the screen immediately, as you may never get a second chance.

(4) No.4

In 1905 Albert Einstein published three revolutionary papers — those that proved the existence of the atom, showed the validity\* of quantum physics and, of course, introduced the world to his theory of special relativity. This was a great achievement for a young scientist.

“It's not that I'm so smart,” Einstein once said, “It's just that I stay with problems longer.” Whatever the reason for his greatness, there is no doubt that this determination allowed him to invent new physics and explore areas that nobody else had dared to investigate.

(注) validity[və'lɪdətɪ]「妥当性」 quantum physics\*「量子力学」 theory of special relativity  
「特殊相対性理論」

**【5】 ● [読解] 実力問題 [配点 40]**

次の設問(A)(B)に答えなさい。

(A) 次の(1)～(4)の文章は一連のものである。各文章を読み、その内容に最もよく合っているものを、それぞれ以下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

(1) In a hurry, people often make use of what are called “fast foods” such as instant noodles, curry, and packaged soup, which are quick and easy to prepare.

問1

- ① You can easily buy fast foods at any supermarket.
- ② You can make various meals in a short time using fast foods.
- ③ You can use fast foods in a variety of ways.
- ④ You can save time shopping because fast foods are already packaged.

(2) Convenience is their great advantage. On the other hand, they often contain lots of added chemicals and are lacking in things essential to good health, which only fresh food can provide.

問2

- ① Convenience is not the only quality that food should have.
- ② Some chemicals are essential for good health.
- ③ Although fresh food has some advantages, fast foods have more.
- ④ Chemicals added to food can help to keep it fresh.

(3) No one wants to spend more time than necessary working in the kitchen. Yet it is reasonable to say that eating is one of the most important activities in life.

問3

- ① It is good advice to spend as much time as possible eating.
- ② We should always be careful to keep kitchens clean and tidy.
- ③ It is important to allow enough time for proper meals.
- ④ After working hard, it is a good idea to eat well.

(4) Food and health are closely connected. It does not make sense to save time by spoiling our health and perhaps shortening our lives.

問4

- ① Keeping healthy is the best way to avoid wasting time.
- ② Good health and length of life depend upon the amount we eat.
- ③ By eating the right kind of food we can be sure of a long life.
- ④ It is a mistake to save time at the risk of doing ourselves harm.

(B) 次の文章を読み、問い(問1～4)の空欄( 1 ～ 4 )に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ以下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Nearly all of us now and then wish that we had made better use of our time. Instead of starting his homework, the schoolboy watches television; the housewife interrupts her shopping to have a talk. Afterwards they may regret it. But being sorry is no use at all. Sometimes we feel that if only we could organize our days efficiently we could achieve much more.

Some people are good at organizing. Hajime, who is a university student, is an example. You can tell his habits by looking at his room: everything is in its proper place, all his books and papers neatly arranged. He has fixed hours for sleep and meals, for working, and even for leisure. Each Sunday he makes a detailed list in a notebook of what he wants to get done during the week. Not surprisingly, he's doing well at university.

His classmate, Kenji, is just the opposite. If *he* ever makes a plan, it's on a piece of paper which he immediately loses. The clock beside his bed (which is seldom made) has been broken since he hit it angrily one morning. Books and papers are scattered everywhere. Perhaps you'll be surprised to hear that Kenji's doing well at university too.

Compared with Hajime, Kenji is careless about time. But — and this is important — Kenji works hard at anything he suddenly decides to do, at any hour of day or night, and keeps on till it's finished. The two of them have completely different attitudes. Which is right? Though we'd all agree that time should not be wasted, is it possible to make a universal rule about the best method of using it?

問1 According to the first paragraph, 1.

- ① few people feel completely satisfied about the way they use their time
- ② schoolboys and housewives waste more time than anyone else
- ③ most people do not worry about the time they waste
- ④ most people wish they had more time to do everything they want

問2 The second paragraph shows that 2.

- ① Hajime likes to give his visitors a good impression
- ② Hajime is doing well at university because he reads and writes a lot
- ③ Hajime spends as little time as possible on sleeping, eating and enjoyment
- ④ Hajime's careful habits help him to succeed in his studies

問3 According to the third paragraph, .

- ① Kenji spends a lot of his time sleeping
- ② Kenji dislikes being reminded that time is passing
- ③ Kenji's habits might give the impression that he is poor at studying
- ④ Kenji makes a lot of plans but never carries them out

問4 The writer suggests that .

- ① the secret of Kenji's success is that he works at night
- ② the ways of using time that suit some people do not suit others
- ③ Kenji has a better method of using time than Hajime has
- ④ it is better to make rules for using time than to waste it

■熟語・構文

now and then 「たまに, 時々」 make better use of one's time 「もっと時間を有効に使う」 instead of A 「Aの代わりに, ~せずに」 no use 「無駄な」 at all 「少しも, 全然」 work at 「~に取り組む」 keep on Ving 「Vし続ける」 universal rule 「一般法則, 普遍的規則」
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