

英検2級対策プリント 第1回

Reading & Writing Practice - Session 1

一次試験（リーディング・ライティング）実戦演習

目安時間：85分 | 問題数：33問（選択問題31問・ライティング2題）

問題文・選択肢・解答・解説・模範解答は、原本「05_英検2級_問題原本_350問.xlsx」から内容を変更せず掲載しています。

Part 1 短文の語句空所補充（17問）

次の（ ）に入れるのに最も適切なものを、1、2、3、4の中から一つ選びなさい。

(1) The archive plans to () the interviews in digital form so that researchers can use them for decades.

1. retain
2. revise
3. suspend
4. distribute

(2) Working with international clients helped Mina () the confidence needed to negotiate in English.

1. withdraw
2. cultivate
3. estimate
4. restrict

(3) The new railway had a () impact on the regional economy, attracting companies as well as creating jobs.

1. temporary
2. marginal
3. substantial
4. identical

(4) Before approving the renovation, the council asked an engineer to () the building's maintenance costs over the next ten years.

1. conceal
2. transfer
3. oppose
4. project

(5) Ken was () to join the debate because he was worried about speaking in front of a large audience.

1. reluctant
2. eager
3. capable
4. grateful

(6) The supplier failed to deliver a key component on time. (), production had to be suspended for two days.

1. Likewise
2. Consequently
3. Otherwise
4. Meanwhile

(7) After an unusually dry winter, the region faced a serious water (), forcing officials to limit agricultural use.

1. allocation
2. conservation
3. shortage
4. inspection

(8) The manager publicly () that the company had made a mistake and promised to correct it.

1. prevented
2. surrounded
3. performed
4. acknowledged

(9) After changing its training method, the team achieved () improvement rather than a brief rise in performance.

1. measurable
2. temporary
3. limited
4. unrelated

(10) The automated reservation system is more (), since it prevents duplicate bookings and reduces staff workload.

1. flexible
2. efficient
3. accessible
4. conventional

(11) When planning the event, we must () the needs of people with disabilities.

1. make fun of
2. lose sight of
3. take into account
4. get rid of

(12) The scientists will () several experiments before announcing their conclusion.

1. look over
2. turn into
3. give away
4. carry out

(13) While cleaning the attic, I () a box of letters written by my grandfather.

1. came across
2. put aside
3. broke down
4. took after

(14) The school changed its lunch menu () requests from students and parents.

1. in place of
2. in response to
3. in favor of
4. in addition to

(15) I () take the train than drive in heavy traffic.

1. had better
2. used to
3. would rather
4. am likely to

(16) A: I heard the outdoor concert was canceled. B: Yes. I wish the weather () better yesterday.

1. is
2. will be
3. has been
4. had been

(17) You () leave your passport in the hotel room, or you may not be allowed to board the plane.

1. had better not
2. would have to
3. are supposed to
4. might as well

Part 2 長文の語句空所補充 (6問)

Community Seed Libraries

Community seed libraries are collections of seeds that residents can borrow at little or no cost. They are often kept in public libraries, community centers, or schools, but they do not operate exactly like ordinary book-lending services. [A] Gardeners take a few packets home, grow the plants, and, when possible, collect seeds from healthy plants at the end of the season.

Most seed libraries ask users to record where the seeds were planted, how well the plants grew, and whether pests or unusual weather caused problems. [B] A tomato that performs well in a cool coastal town, for example, may be less suitable for a hotter inland area. Some libraries also offer workshops because seeds from certain modern hybrid plants may not produce the same qualities in the next generation.

The system still has weaknesses. Not everyone returns seeds, labels may be incomplete, and poor-quality donations can be difficult to identify before planting. Experienced volunteers may therefore test donated seeds and separate varieties that are easy to save from those requiring special knowledge. [C] Over time, a well-run library can protect locally adapted plants, lower the cost of gardening, and create opportunities for neighbors to exchange knowledge as well as seeds.

(18) セット1「Community Seed Libraries」の空所 [A] に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. the packets are lent only to professional farmers who can guarantee a harvest
2. the aim is for the seeds to circulate and eventually produce new donations
3. users are expected to return the same unused seeds within a fixed period
4. the collection is replaced each year with seeds purchased from large companies

(19) セット1「Community Seed Libraries」の空所 [B] に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. Such records mainly help libraries calculate how much each gardener should pay
2. The information proves that one variety can grow equally well in every climate
3. Together, these reports create practical knowledge about local growing conditions
4. For that reason, libraries discourage users from comparing results with others

(20) セット1「Community Seed Libraries」の空所 [C] に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. As a result, successful libraries avoid accepting seeds from local residents
2. Even with these checks, every donated seed can be guaranteed to grow successfully
3. Consequently, libraries should focus on increasing the number of packets rather than quality
4. With clear guidance and quality control, however, these risks can be reduced

Digital Labels in Museums

Traditional museum labels must be short enough to fit beside an object, so curators often have to omit background information, competing interpretations, or details about recent research. Some museums are now adding QR codes, touch screens, or small electronic displays. [A] A visitor making a quick tour can read a brief explanation, while someone studying the object closely can open maps, interviews, restoration photographs, or links to related items.

Digital labels can also improve access. Visitors may enlarge the text, listen to an audio version, or switch languages without requiring the museum to print several large panels. [B] Digital pages can also be corrected quickly when researchers revise a date, identify a former owner, or discover that an older explanation was misleading.

Technology, however, does not solve every problem. Some visitors do not carry smartphones, batteries run out, and weak connections can make pages slow to load. Museums must also avoid presenting so much material that visitors spend more time looking at screens than at the objects themselves. [C] The strongest systems therefore keep essential information visible beside the object while treating digital content as an optional second layer rather than a complete replacement.

(21) セット1「Digital Labels in Museums」の空所 [A] に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. The extra layer lets visitors select a level of detail that suits their purpose
2. The equipment makes it unnecessary for curators to decide what information is reliable
3. The same digital material must be viewed for a fixed period by every visitor
4. The tools are mainly intended to prevent visitors from photographing the collection

(22) セット1「Digital Labels in Museums」の空所 [B] に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. This requires visitors with disabilities to bring their own equipment
2. These options make the same exhibition usable by people with different needs
3. As a result, museums can remove every printed sign from the building
4. The change is useful only when all visitors speak the same language

(23) セット1「Digital Labels in Museums」の空所 [C] に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. For this reason, museums should provide as much digital information as technically possible
2. In contrast, original objects are becoming less important than their online images
3. Effective design must balance added convenience with attention to the physical collection
4. Therefore, museums should require visitors to download material before entering

Part 3 長文の内容一致選択 (8問)**Internship Orientation Update**

From: Career Center <career@eastbay-college.edu>
To: Summer Internship Students
Subject: Change to orientation schedule

Dear students,

Thank you for registering for the summer internship program. The orientation was originally scheduled for Friday, June 12, from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. Because the main lecture hall will be used for an emergency faculty meeting, the orientation will now take place on Thursday, June 11, in Room B204. It will begin at 2:00 p.m. and finish at 5:00 p.m.

Please bring a laptop or tablet because you will complete two online forms during the session. We will provide printed copies only to students who contact us by June 8 and explain why they cannot use a device. You should also bring the contact information for your internship supervisor. Business clothes are not required for the orientation, although each host organization may have its own dress rules once the internship begins.

Students who have a class on Thursday may attend a shorter online session on Saturday morning. The online session will cover the same safety and workplace communication topics, but it will not include the small-group practice interviews. Students choosing Saturday must complete a recorded practice interview by June 15.

Please reply by June 7 to confirm which session you will attend. If we do not receive a reply, we will keep you in the Thursday group.

Sincerely,
Career Center

(24) What directly caused the Career Center to change the original orientation plan?

1. The internship supervisors requested a weekend meeting.
2. The students needed more time to complete the online forms.
3. The center decided that business clothing should be discussed first.
4. The room reserved for Friday became unavailable because of another meeting.

(25) What should a student do to receive printed forms?

1. Contact the center by June 8 and give a reason.
2. Bring the supervisor's contact information.
3. Wear business clothes to the orientation.
4. Attend both the Thursday and Saturday sessions.

(26) What is true about the Saturday session?

1. It includes longer practice interviews than Thursday.
2. Students must submit a recorded interview afterward.
3. It is only for students whose internships have started.
4. Students must visit Room B204 after the online session.

Repair Cafés

Many household products are thrown away when they stop working, even when the problem is small. A loose wire, a worn button, or a broken zipper may be enough to send an object to the trash. Repair cafés are community events that try to change this pattern. Visitors bring damaged items and meet volunteers who have experience repairing electronics, clothing, bicycles, furniture, and other products.

The word “café” describes the friendly atmosphere rather than a business model. Repairs are usually free, although visitors may be asked to pay for replacement parts or make a small donation. The goal is not simply to provide a free repair service. Volunteers often work beside the owner and explain how the object was made, how to identify the problem, and how to use tools safely. This gives people knowledge that they can use later.

Repair cafés can reduce waste and help people save money, but they also have limits. Volunteers cannot guarantee every repair, and some modern products are difficult to open without special equipment. Batteries, high-voltage devices, or products that affect safety may require a professional technician. Organizers therefore inspect items before work begins and may refuse projects that create unacceptable risks.

The events also produce useful information. If many visitors bring the same model with the same weakness, organizers can report the pattern to consumer groups or manufacturers. Some cafés record how long products have been used and why repairs fail. Such records can support arguments for products that are easier to repair and for access to spare parts and instructions.

A successful repair café depends on more than skilled volunteers. It needs a clear system for safety, tools, waiting times, and responsibility. When these conditions are met, the event can turn repair from an unusual expert activity into a normal community habit.

(27) Why are owners expected to work beside volunteers at a repair café?

1. To determine how much a professional repair would normally cost
2. To prevent volunteers from using unfamiliar tools
3. To gain skills that may help them deal with similar problems later
4. To prove that the item was purchased in the local area

(28) Why might organizers refuse to repair an item?

1. It is more than one year old.
2. The owner cannot name the manufacturer.
3. Replacement parts are available in local stores.
4. It may create an unacceptable safety risk.

(29) What can repeated problems with the same product show?

1. The model may have a common weakness.
2. The product is always being used incorrectly.
3. Volunteers should charge for all repairs.
4. The café needs to sell that product.

(30) According to the passage, what may repair records support?

1. Rules requiring every product to be repaired for free
2. Arguments for easier repair and access to spare parts
3. Plans to replace volunteers with factory workers
4. Advertising campaigns for products that cannot be opened

(31) Which statement best summarizes the passage?

1. Repair cafés are ordinary shops that guarantee inexpensive repairs.
2. Modern products can be repaired safely without special knowledge.
3. Repair cafés combine practical help, learning, and waste reduction, but require careful organization.
4. Manufacturers operate repair cafés mainly to sell replacement products.

Part 4 ライティング（英文要約）

以下の英文「Later School Start Times」を45～55語の英語で要約しなさい。

Later School Start Times

Many teenagers do not get enough sleep. Their body clocks tend to make them feel sleepy later at night, yet some schools begin early in the morning. For this reason, several schools have moved their starting time to a later hour.

Supporters say that students who sleep longer may arrive more alert, miss fewer classes, and concentrate better. A later start can also reduce the number of teenagers driving while extremely tired.

However, changing the schedule creates problems. Sports practices may finish later, parents may have difficulty with work schedules, and bus companies may need to reorganize routes for several schools. Communities therefore need to compare possible health and learning benefits with transportation and family needs before making a decision.

解答（45～55語）

Part 5 ライティング（英作文）

Some people say public libraries should stay open later in the evening. Do you agree?

POINTS: Access / Cost / Community

解答（80～100語）

解答・解説

Answer Key & Explanations

選択問題 正解と日本語解説

- (1) 正解：1. retain
正解は `retain` です。retain は「保持する、保存しておく」。for decades と researchers can use them が手掛かりです。
- (2) 正解：2. cultivate
正解は `cultivate` です。cultivate confidence で「自信を育てる」。実務経験を通して身につけたという文脈です。
- (3) 正解：3. substantial
正解は `substantial`
です。「かなり大きな、相当な」。企業誘致と雇用創出の両方が起きたことから影響の大きさが分かります。
- (4) 正解：4. project
正解は `project` です。動詞の project は「将来の数値を予測する」。over the next ten years が手掛かりです。
- (5) 正解：1. reluctant
正解は `reluctant` です。reluctant は「気が進まない」。worried about speaking が理由。
- (6) 正解：2. Consequently
正解は `Consequently` です。部品の未着が原因で生産停止という結果が生じたため、「その結果」が適切です。
- (7) 正解：3. shortage
正解は `shortage` です。water shortage は「水不足」。limit agricultural use が結果を示しています。
- (8) 正解：4. acknowledged
正解は `acknowledged` です。acknowledge は「認める」。mistake を認めたという文脈。
- (9) 正解：1. measurable
正解は `measurable` です。「測定できる、明確に確認できる改善」。rather than a brief rise が対比の手掛かりです。
- (10) 正解：2. efficient
正解は `efficient` です。重複予約を防ぎ業務量を減らすため、「効率的な」が最も適切です。
- (11) 正解：3. take into account
正解は `take into account` です。take ... into account は「☐を考慮に入れる」。needs を考える文脈。
- (12) 正解：4. carry out
正解は `carry out` です。carry out experiments で「実験を実施する」。
- (13) 正解：1. came across
正解は `came across` です。come across は「偶然見つける」。attic の片付け中に発見した。
- (14) 正解：2. in response to
正解は `in response to` です。in response to は「☐に応じて」。requests が変更のきっかけ。
- (15) 正解：3. would rather
正解は `would rather` です。would rather A than B で「BよりAしたい」。
- (16) 正解：4. had been
正解は `had been` です。過去の事実への後悔なので wish + 過去完了 had been。
- (17) 正解：1. had better not
正解は `had better not` です。had better not + 動詞で「☐しない方がよい」。後半の不利益が判断の手掛かり。
- (18) 正解：2. the aim is for the seeds to circulate and eventually produce new donations
直後に栽培し、可能なら採種して返す流れが説明されるため、種が地域内を循環するという文が適切です。
- (19) 正解：3. Together, these reports create practical knowledge about local growing conditions
栽培場所や生育状況の記録が、地域条件に合う品種選びの知識として蓄積される流れです。
- (20) 正解：4. With clear guidance and quality control, however, these risks can be reduced
直前の問題点に対して、研修・検査・分類でリスクを軽減できるという逆接が適切です。
- (21) 正解：1. The extra layer lets visitors select a level of detail that suits their purpose
直後に短時間の来館者と詳しく調べたい人の違いが示されるため、情報量を選べるという文が適切です。
- (22) 正解：2. These options make the same exhibition usable by people with different needs
文字拡大・音声・多言語化をまとめる文として、異なるニーズへの対応が適切です。
- (23) 正解：3. Effective design must balance added convenience with attention to the physical collection
画面への集中が実物鑑賞を妨げる問題から、利便性と実物への注意のバランスが結論になります。

(24) 正解：4. The room reserved for Friday became unavailable because of another meeting.

金曜日に予定していた講堂が緊急の教員会議に使われるため、日時と会場が変更されました。

(25) 正解：1. Contact the center by June 8 and give a reason.

端末を使えない理由を添えて6月8日までに連絡する。

(26) 正解：2. Students must submit a recorded interview afterward.

土曜参加者は6月15日までに録画面接を提出する。

(27) 正解：3. To gain skills that may help them deal with similar problems later

所有者が作業に参加する目的は、修理方法を学び、今後の問題にも対応できるようになることです。

(28) 正解：4. It may create an unacceptable safety risk.

高電圧等で安全上の危険がある場合は断る。

(29) 正解：1. The model may have a common weakness.

同じ機種と同じ故障は共通の弱点を示す。

(30) 正解：2. Arguments for easier repair and access to spare parts

修理しやすい設計や部品・説明書へのアクセスを求める根拠。

(31) 正解：3. Repair cafés combine practical help, learning, and waste reduction, but require careful organization.

利点と安全・運営条件の両方をまとめる選択肢。

ライティング 模範解答

(32) 英文要約

Some schools start later because teenagers often lack sleep and naturally become tired late at night. Supporters expect students to be more alert, attend more regularly, and drive more safely. However, later schedules can complicate sports, parents' work plans, and bus routes, so communities must balance benefits and practical difficulties.

(33) 意見論述

I agree that public libraries should stay open later in the evening. First, many students and workers cannot visit during ordinary daytime hours. Longer opening hours would give them a quiet place to study, use computers, or borrow books. Second, libraries can serve as safe community spaces. Evening programs, such as language classes or homework support, could help people who feel isolated. Although longer hours cost money, libraries could begin with only a few evenings each week and adjust the schedule after studying local demand.