

英検2級対策プリント 第10回

Reading Practice - Session 10

発展読解

目安時間：50分 | 問題数：27問

長文空所補充と説明文読解を通して、段落の論理と重要情報の読み取りを確認します。

問題文・選択肢・解答・解説は、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 2 長文の語句空所補充（9問）

次の英文を読み、各設問に答えなさい。

Volunteer Translation Projects

Online volunteer groups translate public health guides and emergency information into many languages. [A] Their work can help newcomers understand important services. Coordinators usually ask experienced volunteers to review translations before publication. [B] Still, volunteer availability can change suddenly, and specialized terms may be difficult to translate accurately. [C] Groups often cooperate with professionals for high-risk documents.

(1) 次の英文「Volunteer Translation Projects」の[A]に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. As a result, medical terms become unnecessary.
2. For example, a guide about evacuation routes must be understood quickly.
3. Therefore, all information should remain in one language.
4. However, reviewers are not allowed to read translations.

(2) 次の英文「Volunteer Translation Projects」の[B]に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. Technical terms are never used in public documents.
2. Only entertainment guides need careful translation.
3. This extra check is especially important when the information concerns health or safety.
4. Volunteers should publish every first draft without review.

(3) 次の英文「Volunteer Translation Projects」の[C]に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. Volunteers should publish every draft immediately.
2. Emergency information is less important than entertainment.
3. Only professional translators can explain basic services.
4. Translation projects improve access but need careful quality control.

Night Trains

Several countries are considering new night-train routes between major cities. Passengers can travel while sleeping and arrive in the morning without taking a short flight. [A] This may be attractive on routes with busy airports. [B] However, night trains need suitable tracks, stations open at late hours, and enough passengers to cover operating costs. [C] Services must also balance quiet sleeping areas with the needs of travelers who board or leave during the night.

(4) 次の英文「Night Trains」の[A]に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. In addition, travelers may save daytime hours for work or sightseeing.
2. For this reason, every train should stop at every small town.
3. Nevertheless, tickets never need to be reserved.
4. In contrast, airports cannot operate in the morning.

(5) 次の英文「Night Trains」の[B]に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. Busy airports make all rail travel impossible.
2. For some journeys, it may also reduce the need to pay for a hotel room.
3. Passengers never need to consider ticket prices.
4. Night trains can operate without tracks or stations.

(6) 次の英文「Night Trains」の[C]に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. They need no staff after passengers board.
2. Their main purpose is to replace all local buses.
3. Night trains offer advantages, but reliable operation and demand are essential.
4. They are always cheaper than every other form of travel.

School Gardens

School gardens allow students to grow vegetables, flowers, or native plants on school grounds. [A] Teachers can connect gardening with science, food, and mathematics lessons. Students may measure growth, observe insects, and plan how much water plants need. [B] Gardens can fail when care is limited to one enthusiastic teacher or when holidays leave plants without water. [C] Successful programs share responsibilities among staff, families, and students.

(7) 次の英文「School Gardens」の[A]に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. Therefore, gardens should be used only after school.
2. However, plants never need sunlight.
3. As a result, lessons no longer need teachers.
4. They also give students a chance to see how weather affects living things.

(8) 次の英文「School Gardens」の[B]に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. These activities can make classroom ideas more concrete for students.
2. Gardens do not need regular watering during holidays.
3. Only one teacher should be responsible for the garden.
4. Science lessons cannot include outdoor observation.

(9) 次の英文「School Gardens」の[C]に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. Holidays make watering unnecessary.
2. School gardens work best when learning goals and long-term care are planned together.
3. Gardens should be managed by one person alone.
4. Students learn nothing from observing plants.

Part 3 説明文読解 (18問)

Community Solar Projects

Community solar projects allow households to receive benefits from a shared solar installation without placing panels on their own roofs. Participants usually buy or subscribe to part of the project and receive credits on their electricity bills. This can help renters and people whose roofs are shaded. However, contract terms vary, and participants should understand fees, expected savings, and what happens if they move. Programs differ by region, so savings are not guaranteed and should not be assumed from advertising alone.

(10) Why can community solar make solar energy available to some people without suitable roofs?

1. They can participate in a shared installation.
2. They receive panels free of charge.
3. Their electricity use is unlimited.
4. They no longer need contracts.

(11) Why should advertised savings not be treated as certain?

1. Panels stop producing energy in winter.
2. Programs have different terms and conditions by region.
3. Electricity bills are never reduced.
4. Only homeowners can participate.

(12) What is the author's advice to potential participants?

1. Avoid all programs that charge fees.
2. Move to a sunnier neighborhood.
3. Examine the contract before making a commitment.
4. Buy solar panels for their own roof first.

Food-Waste Measurement

Restaurants often want to reduce food waste but cannot improve what they do not measure. Some kitchens separate waste into categories such as preparation scraps, spoiled ingredients, and food left by customers. After weighing these categories for several weeks, managers may notice patterns. For example, a dish that is frequently left unfinished may have portions that are too large. Measuring takes staff time, but it can guide changes in purchasing and menu design. Managers can test smaller portions or adjust purchasing after they identify the largest sources of waste.

(13) What is the practical value of measuring food waste by category?

1. It guarantees that no food will be wasted.
2. It eliminates the need for kitchen staff.
3. It makes every dish smaller.
4. It identifies where changes are most likely to help.

(14) What would be a reasonable response to frequently unfinished dishes?

1. Test whether smaller portions reduce leftovers.
2. Stop measuring waste for several weeks.
3. Serve the same dish more often.
4. Discard all unused ingredients immediately.

(15) Why might a restaurant still decide to measure waste despite the extra work?

1. It removes all staff costs.
2. The information can improve purchasing and menu decisions.
3. It makes food preparation unnecessary.
4. It prevents customers from leaving food.

Citizen Science and Birds

Birdwatchers can contribute to science by recording the birds they see, where they see them, and how long they observe. Large collections of these records can reveal changes in migration timing or population distribution. Yet the data are not perfect: popular parks may receive many reports while remote areas receive few. Researchers account for this by comparing records over time and using other surveys when possible. A record from one popular park therefore does not necessarily represent conditions across an entire region.

(16) Why do researchers use information besides birdwatchers' records?

1. Birds appear only in popular parks.
2. Observation time is never recorded.
3. Volunteer reports may not cover locations evenly.
4. Birdwatchers cannot recognize birds.

(17) What should researchers avoid assuming about a popular park's records?

1. They contain information about migration.
2. They were collected by volunteers.
3. They can be compared over time.
4. They represent an entire region without further evidence.

(18) What is the main limitation of citizen-science data mentioned here?

1. The places observed are not equally distributed.
2. The data cannot reveal migration patterns.
3. Researchers cannot compare older records.
4. Remote areas receive too many reports.

Flexible Workspaces

Flexible workspaces rent desks and meeting rooms to individuals and small companies for short periods. They can be useful for freelancers who do not want a long office lease and for teams meeting in different cities. Members often share equipment and common areas. However, a busy shared space may be noisy, and companies handling confidential information must check privacy arrangements before using it. Some spaces offer private rooms, but these may need to be booked separately and can cost more than an open desk.

(19) Why might a freelancer choose a flexible workspace rather than a traditional office?

1. It requires no Internet connection.
2. It avoids a long-term lease commitment.
3. It guarantees a private room.
4. It provides free housing.

(20) What trade-off does the passage describe about private rooms?

1. They are always noisier than common areas.
2. They cannot be reserved in advance.
3. They may improve privacy but cost extra.
4. They are included with every open desk.

(21) What should a company do before handling confidential information in a shared workspace?

1. Avoid booking any meeting room.
2. Share its documents with all members.
3. Use only an open desk.
4. Confirm that its privacy needs can be met.

Restoring Urban Streams

Many urban streams were once placed in concrete channels or covered entirely to make room for roads and buildings. Some cities are now restoring parts of these waterways by adding natural banks, plants, and spaces where water can spread during heavy rain. These projects can improve habitats and reduce flood risk. They are expensive, however, and planners must consider nearby homes, traffic, and long-term maintenance. Projects are usually planned over several years because restoring a stream can affect drainage across a wide area.

(22) Why do stream-restoration projects often take several years?

1. They can affect a large area's drainage and infrastructure.
2. Plants cannot grow near a stream.
3. Cities need to cover the stream again.
4. Roads are never near waterways.

(23) Which paired benefit is associated with restoring urban streams?

1. Less drainage and more concrete
2. Improved habitat and lower flood risk
3. Lower rent and faster train service
4. More roads and fewer plants

(24) What does the passage imply about planning a restoration project?

1. Only traffic conditions matter.
2. Nearby homes should be removed.
3. It requires balancing environmental aims with local practical concerns.
4. It can be completed without maintenance.

Learning a Second Language

Learning a second language involves more than memorizing word lists. Students need repeated chances to understand and use language in meaningful situations. Short, regular practice can be more effective than rare long sessions because it helps learners return to words and patterns over time. Mistakes are also useful when students receive clear feedback and try again. Motivation may grow when learners connect the language to their own interests. Learners can choose podcasts, games, or topics they care about, which may make regular practice easier to continue.

(25) What learning approach does the passage support?

1. Memorizing all words before speaking
2. Avoiding mistakes during practice
3. Studying in rare, long sessions only
4. Using language repeatedly in meaningful situations

(26) Why can learner-selected topics support regular practice?

1. Personal interest can make practice easier to continue.
2. They remove the need for feedback.
3. They guarantee perfect grammar.
4. They make all sessions shorter.

(27) How does the passage characterize mistakes?

1. They are more useful than practice.
2. They can support learning when followed by feedback.
3. They show that a learner should stop trying.
4. They should be hidden from teachers.

解答・解説

Answer Key & Explanations

正解と日本語解説

- (1) 正解：2. For example, a guide about evacuation routes must be understood quickly.
前後の内容をつなぐ具体例・補足を選ぶ。
- (2) 正解：3. This extra check is especially important when the information concerns health or safety.
空所前の内容を受け、直後の課題・対比へ自然につながる文を選ぶ。
- (3) 正解：4. Translation projects improve access but need careful quality control.
本文の結論・要点を述べる文を選ぶ。
- (4) 正解：1. In addition, travelers may save daytime hours for work or sightseeing.
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- (5) 正解：2. For some journeys, it may also reduce the need to pay for a hotel room.
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- (10) 正解：1. They can participate in a shared installation.
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- (25) 正解：4. Using language repeatedly in meaningful situations
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