

英検2級対策プリント 第3回

Reading & Writing Practice - Session 3

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) Improved insulation can () heat loss in winter and reduce the amount of energy a home requires.

1. estimate
2. justify
3. curb
4. record

(2) The guide tried to () the hikers by explaining that the damaged bridge had already been inspected.

1. distract
2. urge
3. inform
4. reassure

(3) The new website makes government information more () to people with visual disabilities.

1. accessible
2. acceptable
3. portable
4. ordinary

(4) Subscriptions to the printed edition continued to () as readers increasingly chose the digital version.

1. fluctuate
2. decline
3. recover
4. level off

(5) The proposal appears financially (), since it can be introduced without hiring additional staff.

1. ambitious
2. temporary
3. feasible
4. symbolic

(6) The long-() factory has been converted into studios and a public exhibition space.

1. profitable
2. portable
3. temporary
4. abandoned

(7) Only a few crops can () prolonged drought without irrigation or specially developed seeds.

1. withstand
2. encourage
3. interpret
4. retain

(8) Do not () to ask questions if any part of the instructions is unclear.

1. recognize
2. hesitate
3. damage
4. arrange

(9) Consumers are becoming more () of the environmental consequences of frequent home deliveries.

1. tolerant
2. certain
3. conscious
4. independent

(10) The findings were () cited in later studies, although some researchers questioned the original method.

1. briefly
2. loosely
3. rarely
4. widely

(11) Students should () the free tutoring service offered by the school.

1. take advantage of
2. take care of
3. take pride in
4. take place in

(12) Poor communication can () delays and unnecessary costs.

1. belong to
2. result in
3. agree with
4. depend on

(13) It is difficult for small stores to () rapid changes in payment technology.

1. look forward to
2. get away with
3. keep up with
4. make room for

(14) The program teaches cooking skills () basic nutrition.

1. in spite of
2. in exchange for
3. in front of
4. in addition to

(15) The instructions were rewritten () first-time users could understand them easily.

1. so that
2. even if
3. as soon as
4. rather than

(16) () the heavy rain, the outdoor market attracted many visitors.

1. Unless
2. Despite
3. During
4. Beyond

(17) A: Would you mind opening the window? B: (). It is rather warm in here.

1. You had better not
2. I am afraid so
3. Not at all
4. That is impossible to know

Part 2 長文の語句空所補充 (6問)

Reusable Takeout Containers

Takeout meals create large amounts of packaging that is used for only a short time. In response, some cities and companies have introduced reusable-container services. Customers receive food in a durable container and may pay a small deposit through an application. [A] After collection, the containers are inspected, washed in a central facility, and sent back to participating restaurants. Damaged containers are removed before they return to use.

The service can be convenient when customers are not required to return a container to the exact restaurant where it was received. Someone might buy lunch near an office and return the container near a train station later that day. [B] Restaurants may also reduce purchases of single-use packaging, although they normally pay a service fee for collection, washing, and replacement of lost containers.

Reuse is not automatically better for the environment. Durable containers require more material to manufacture, collection vehicles produce emissions, and washing uses water and energy. If many containers disappear or are returned only once or twice, the environmental cost of producing them may never be recovered. [C] Successful programs therefore monitor return rates, transport distance, cleaning efficiency, and the number of times each container is used.

(18) セット3「Reusable Takeout Containers」の空所 [A] に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. The customer keeps the container until the restaurant requests it months later
2. The deposit is used to purchase another meal from the same restaurant
3. Customers are expected to wash and certify the container at home
4. After eating, the customer returns it to an approved collection point

(19) セット3「Reusable Takeout Containers」の空所 [B] に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. A broad return network lowers the effort required to participate
2. This arrangement prevents customers from returning containers during a commute
3. As a result, restaurants can avoid paying any service or cleaning costs
4. The system works only when every meal is purchased near a train station

(20) セット3「Reusable Takeout Containers」の空所 [C] に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. Therefore, the heaviest possible container always has the smallest environmental impact
2. A container must be reused enough times to offset production and operating costs
3. In contrast, transport and washing have no effect once a container is labeled reusable
4. For example, programs should increase collection distance to reach more restaurants

Interpreters in Hospitals

Clear communication is especially important in hospitals, where a misunderstanding can affect diagnosis, consent, or the safe use of medicine. Patients who do not speak the local language well may ask a relative to interpret. This can feel comfortable, but relatives may not know medical vocabulary, may summarize instead of translating, or may avoid sensitive information. [A]

Professional medical interpreters are trained to translate accurately, remain neutral, and protect confidentiality. They may work in the room, by telephone, or through video. [B] Video can be useful when facial expressions, gestures, or written instructions matter, while telephone services may connect a hospital with an interpreter for a less common language at any hour. The choice may also depend on privacy and urgency.

Using an interpreter requires additional time. Doctors must pause after short sections rather than speaking for several minutes, and staff need to address the patient directly instead of talking only to the interpreter. Hospitals also need private spaces, reliable equipment, and procedures for urgent cases. [C] When staff members receive training and interpreters are available at the right time, patients are more likely to understand their choices and follow treatment instructions correctly.

(21) セット3「Interpreters in Hospitals」の空所 [A] に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. Therefore, relatives should be asked to decide which details a patient is allowed to hear
2. As a result, hospitals discourage patients from asking questions through an interpreter
3. These risks are why many hospitals prefer trained interpreters for important discussions
4. In fact, family members generally translate technical information more accurately than professionals

(22) セット3「Interpreters in Hospitals」の空所 [B] に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. Every method is equally suitable regardless of urgency, privacy, or language
2. Telephone support is necessarily more accurate than an interpreter in the room
3. Hospitals choose a method mainly according to the patient's age
4. The best method depends on the communication needs and available resources

(23) セット3「Interpreters in Hospitals」の空所 [C] に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. These difficulties can be reduced through staff training and careful procedures
2. For this reason, interpreters should make final treatment decisions for patients
3. Nevertheless, translation should be limited to life-threatening emergencies
4. As a result, doctors no longer need to communicate directly with patients

Part 3 長文の内容一致選択 (8問)**Science Fair Project Rules**

From: Science Department <sciencefair@northview.edu>

To: Grade 11 Students

Subject: Final rules for the regional science fair

Dear students,

The regional science fair will be held at Northview University on October 3. Each project team may include up to three students. Teams must submit a project title and a 150-word summary by September 4. The summary should explain the question being studied, the method, and the expected value of the project. Results do not need to be complete at that time.

Projects involving people, animals, or potentially dangerous materials require approval before experiments begin. Download the correct safety form from the school website and give it to Ms. Ortega. Do not begin collecting data while approval is pending. Projects based only on published data or safe classroom materials do not require this additional form.

On the fair day, each team will receive a table and a board measuring 90 by 120 centimeters. Electricity is limited. If your project requires power, request it on the registration form; bringing an extension cord does not guarantee access. Open flames, live animals, and food samples are not allowed in the exhibition area.

A practice presentation will be held after school on September 25. It is optional, but teams that attend will receive feedback from two teachers. Students who want feedback but cannot attend may upload a five-minute video by September 23.

Please contact the science department before August 28 if you are uncertain about safety approval.

Best regards,
Science Department

(24) At the September 4 stage, what does the science department expect teams to demonstrate?

1. That all experiments and statistical analysis have been completed
2. That the project has a clear question, method, and reason for being useful
3. That two university judges have agreed to evaluate the project
4. That the team can give a five-minute presentation without notes

(25) Which team needs special approval before collecting data?

1. A team comparing information from published reports
2. A team using ordinary classroom paper and water
3. A team surveying students about their sleep habits
4. A team making a poster about famous scientists

(26) What can a team do if it cannot attend the practice presentation?

1. Ask the university to delay the fair
2. Bring a larger display board on fair day
3. Skip the September 4 summary
4. Upload a five-minute video by September 23

Wildlife Crossings

Roads allow people and goods to move efficiently, but they can divide forests and other habitats. Animals may need to cross roads to find food, water, seasonal shelter, or mates. When they attempt to cross, they may be hit by vehicles. Collisions can also injure drivers and damage cars. Wildlife crossings are structures designed to help animals move safely over or under roads.

Crossings take several forms. Wide bridges covered with soil and plants can serve deer, bears, and other large animals. Tunnels and pipes may be used by smaller mammals, reptiles, or amphibians. Fences often guide animals toward the crossing and prevent them from entering the road elsewhere. The design must match the target species; a dark narrow tunnel that works for one animal may be avoided by another.

Before construction, researchers study tracks, roadkill records, cameras, and local knowledge to identify common movement routes. Building a crossing in the wrong place can waste money. After construction, cameras and footprints show whether animals are using it. Researchers may compare collision numbers before and after the project, but results can take years because animals need time to become familiar with a new structure.

Crossings are most effective as part of a larger plan. A safe bridge is less useful if development destroys the habitat on both sides. Fences also require maintenance, since a small hole may allow animals onto the road but prevent them from returning. Climate change may shift migration routes, making long-term monitoring important.

Wildlife crossings can be expensive, especially when added to an existing highway. Yet planners may reduce costs by including them when a new road is first designed. The benefits include fewer collisions, better connections between animal populations, and safer travel for people. Careful location, species-specific design, and continued maintenance determine whether the structures achieve these goals.

(27) How do fences contribute to the effectiveness of a wildlife crossing?

1. They guide animals away from dangerous road sections and toward the crossing.
2. They provide permanent nesting sites beside the road.
3. They reduce the amount of light inside every tunnel.
4. They prevent drivers from seeing animals near the crossing.

(28) Why do designers study the target species?

1. Every animal uses the same type of tunnel.
2. Different animals prefer different structures.
3. Large animals never cross roads.
4. Local people are not allowed to report animals.

(29) Why can it take years to evaluate a new crossing?

1. Cameras cannot be used near roads.
2. Roadkill records are destroyed after construction.
3. Animals may need time to become familiar with it.
4. Fences are installed only after ten years.

(30) Why does the passage mention habitat on both sides of a crossing?

1. To argue that crossings should be built only in cities
2. To explain why animals prefer roads to forests
3. To prove that maintenance is unnecessary
4. To show that a crossing must connect places where animals can actually live

(31) Which statement best expresses the author's view?

1. Wildlife crossings can improve safety and habitat connections when location, design, and maintenance are carefully planned.
2. Wildlife crossings always succeed once they are built.
3. The cheapest crossing is suitable for every species.
4. New roads should be built without considering animal movement.

Part 4 ライティング（英文要約）

以下の英文「Four-Day School Weeks」を45～55語の英語で要約しなさい。

Four-Day School Weeks

Some school districts have changed from five school days to four longer days each week. They hope to reduce transportation and building costs, and some districts believe the schedule makes it easier to recruit teachers.

Families may enjoy an extra weekday for appointments or activities. However, younger students can become tired during longer school days, and parents may need childcare on the day without classes. Research on academic results has produced mixed findings, partly because programs differ in lesson time and support.

A four-day week is therefore not a simple solution. Districts must consider student age, total teaching hours, transportation savings, childcare, and access to meals or special services before deciding whether the schedule fits their community.

解答（45～55語）

Part 5 ライティング (英作文)

Some people think high school students should be required to do community service. Do you agree?

POINTS: Experience / Responsibility / Time

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：3. curb
正解は `curb` です。curb は「抑制する」。断熱によって熱損失を抑える文脈です。
- (2) 正解：4. reassure
正解は `reassure` です。「安心させる」。安全確認済みと説明する目的を表します。
- (3) 正解：1. accessible
正解は `accessible` です。accessible は「利用しやすい」。to people with ... と合う。
- (4) 正解：2. decline
正解は `decline` です。digital version へ移行したため紙版の購読数が減少し続けたと分かります。
- (5) 正解：3. feasible
正解は `feasible` です。「実行可能な」。追加雇用なしで導入できることが根拠です。
- (6) 正解：4. abandoned
正解は `abandoned` です。long-abandoned factory で「長年使われていなかった工場」。converted into と対応します。
- (7) 正解：1. withstand
正解は `withstand` です。「耐える」。prolonged drought を目的語に取る自然な語です。
- (8) 正解：2. hesitate
正解は `hesitate` です。do not hesitate to ask で「遠慮なく質問する」。
- (9) 正解：3. conscious
正解は `conscious` です。be conscious of ... で「☐を意識している」。環境への影響を意識する文脈です。
- (10) 正解：4. widely
正解は `widely` です。widely cited で「広く引用された」。later studies が手掛かりです。
- (11) 正解：1. take advantage of
正解は `take advantage of` です。take advantage of は「☐を活用する」。
- (12) 正解：2. result in
正解は `result in` です。result in は「☐という結果になる」。
- (13) 正解：3. keep up with
正解は `keep up with` です。keep up with は「☐についていく」。rapid changes と合う。
- (14) 正解：4. in addition to
正解は `in addition to` です。in addition to は「☐に加えて」。
- (15) 正解：1. so that
正解は `so that` です。so that S can/could で目的「☐できるように」。
- (16) 正解：2. Despite
正解は `Despite` です。Despite + 名詞で「☐にもかかわらず」。
- (17) 正解：3. Not at all
正解は `Not at all` です。Would you mind ...? への承諾は Not at all. が自然。
- (18) 正解：4. After eating, the customer returns it to an approved collection point
デポジット制の次の段階として、利用後に指定場所へ返却する流れが適切です。
- (19) 正解：1. A broad return network lowers the effort required to participate
購入場所と返却場所が異なってもよい例から、返却負担が下がる利点をまとめます。
- (20) 正解：2. A container must be reused enough times to offset production and operating costs
製造・回収・洗浄の負荷を上回るには、十分な回数の再使用が必要です。
- (21) 正解：3. These risks are why many hospitals prefer trained interpreters for important discussions
家族通訳の語彙・中立性・機密性の問題を受け、専門通訳の利用へ論理がつながります。
- (22) 正解：4. The best method depends on the communication needs and available resources
対面・電話・映像それぞれの利点が状況で異なることを導入します。
- (23) 正解：1. These difficulties can be reduced through staff training and careful procedures
時間・話し方・設備という課題を受け、研修と手順で軽減できるというまとめです。
- (24) 正解：2. That the project has a clear question, method, and reason for being useful
締切時点では結果完成は不要ですが、研究課題・方法・期待される価値を150語で示す必要があります。

(25) 正解：3. A team surveying students about their sleep habits

人を対象にした調査は事前承認が必要。

(26) 正解：4. Upload a five-minute video by September 23

参加できない場合は5分動画を9月23日までに提出。

(27) 正解：1. They guide animals away from dangerous road sections and toward the crossing.

フェンスは動物を道路へ出にくくし、安全な横断施設へ誘導する役割を持ちます。

(28) 正解：2. Different animals prefer different structures.

種によって受け入れる構造が異なる。

(29) 正解：3. Animals may need time to become familiar with it.

新施設に慣れるまで時間がかかる。

(30) 正解：4. To show that a crossing must connect places where animals can actually live

両側の生息地が失われれば横断施設だけでは意味が薄い。

(31) 正解：1. Wildlife crossings can improve safety and habitat connections when location, design, and maintenance are carefully planned.

効果は適切な場所・設計・維持に依存。

ライティング 模範解答

(32) 英文要約

Four-day school weeks use longer days and may lower transportation and building costs or help recruit teachers. Families can gain a free weekday, but long days may tire children and create childcare problems, while academic results are mixed. Districts must evaluate teaching time, savings, student services, and local family needs.

(33) 意見論述

I agree that high school students should do some community service. First, volunteering gives them experience outside the classroom. By helping at a local event or supporting older people, students can learn how different members of society live. Second, community service develops responsibility because students must arrive on time and cooperate with others. The requirement should not be too large, since students also need time for study and family. Schools could offer several choices and allow students to complete a reasonable number of hours during the year.