

英検2級対策プリント 第4回

Reading & Writing Practice - Session 4

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) Regular inspections help () the structural integrity of older buildings by identifying damage early.

1. estimate
2. preserve
3. replace
4. permit

(2) Researchers used satellite images to () the areas at greatest risk of losing forest cover.

1. restore
2. monitor
3. pinpoint
4. expand

(3) The storm caused () damage to farms along the coast, affecting roads, storage buildings, and irrigation systems.

1. gradual
2. limited
3. temporary
4. extensive

(4) Aid groups will () food and blankets according to the number of displaced residents in each district.

1. allocate
2. retain
3. estimate
4. withdraw

(5) One useful () of the application is its ability to store maps for use without an Internet connection.

1. outcome
2. capability
3. restriction
4. obligation

(6) The town's population has increased () over the past decade, without the sudden growth seen in nearby cities.

1. unexpectedly
2. temporarily
3. steadily
4. similarly

(7) There is growing () that plastic pollution must be addressed throughout a product's entire life cycle.

1. evidence
2. permission
3. demand
4. recognition

(8) The local economy took several years to () after its largest employer closed the factory.

1. rebound
2. decline
3. relocate
4. interfere

(9) The review was written by an () expert who had no connection to the company.

1. available
2. independent
3. traditional
4. comfortable

(10) This bird is () seen in cities because it prefers quiet mountain forests.

1. exactly
2. fairly
3. rarely
4. nearly

(11) The old heating system () during the coldest night of the year.

1. gave in
2. showed up
3. turned around
4. broke down

(12) The new law may () major changes in the way companies handle waste.

1. bring about
2. look after
3. put aside
4. come across

(13) Please () any personal information from the document before sharing it online.

1. make room for
2. get rid of
3. keep track of
4. take pride in

(14) Without immediate repairs, the bridge is () collapsing during an earthquake.

1. in favor of
2. on top of
3. at risk of
4. by way of

(15) You () the file before deleting it; now we have no copy.

1. must save
2. would save
3. had saved
4. should have saved

(16) Neither the teacher nor the students () satisfied with the new schedule.

1. were
2. was
3. be
4. has been

(17) A: You look exhausted. B: I am. I () until two in the morning to finish the report.

1. set out
2. stayed up
3. turned up
4. gave up

Part 2 長文の語句空所補充 (6問)

Weather Diaries from the Past

Modern instruments provide detailed weather data, but researchers studying climate before such instruments were common must use indirect sources. Diaries, ship logs, newspapers, and farming records may describe frozen rivers, failed harvests, delayed travel, or unusually early flowers. [A] One document cannot establish a regional pattern, but many independent reports can show whether an unusual condition was widespread or limited to one place. Researchers may also examine how often similar descriptions appear.

The language in historical documents must be interpreted carefully. A writer who called a winter “terrible” may have meant that roads were blocked rather than that temperatures were exceptionally low. Place names may have changed, dates may follow an older calendar, and writers may exaggerate memorable events. [B] Researchers also compare written descriptions with tree rings, lake sediments, ice records, and early measurements whenever these sources are available.

Historical documents rarely reveal the exact temperature of a particular afternoon. They can, however, show how weather affected food prices, transportation, public health, and decisions made by communities. [C] Combining human records with evidence from the natural world allows scientists to build a fuller, though still incomplete, picture of past climate.

(18) セット4「Weather Diaries from the Past」の空所 [A] に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. The writers generally recorded weather with instruments identical to those used today
2. Personal records are useful only when they contain no opinions or emotional language
3. Such observations can provide indirect evidence about past weather conditions
4. Historical climate can be reconstructed without knowing when or where an event occurred

(19) セット4「Weather Diaries from the Past」の空所 [B] に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. Therefore, researchers translate every emotional description into an exact temperature
2. Most studies reject documents that mention travel, farming, or public health
3. As a result, a single dramatic expression is enough to establish a climate trend
4. To limit misinterpretation, researchers compare accounts from the same time and region

(20) セット4「Weather Diaries from the Past」の空所 [C] に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. They also reveal how people understood and responded to difficult conditions
2. In contrast, weather had little influence on social life before modern instruments
3. For example, such documents are used mainly to predict tomorrow’s individual storms
4. Therefore, natural evidence becomes unnecessary once written records are found

Real-Time Bus Applications

Printed bus schedules show when a bus is expected to arrive, but traffic, weather, and passenger demand can cause delays. Many transportation companies now use GPS devices to follow vehicles and send their locations to mobile applications. [A] This is particularly useful at stops where buses come only once or twice an hour, since passengers can decide whether to leave home immediately or wait indoors.

The information is not perfectly exact. A bus may appear close on a map while remaining stuck behind traffic, GPS signals can weaken near tall buildings, and the system may update slowly when a route begins. [B] Some applications therefore display a range, such as “five to eight minutes,” or label an arrival as scheduled rather than tracked when live data are unavailable.

Real-time information can also help planners. Repeated delays on the same route may reveal an unrealistic timetable, a crowded boarding point, or a location where a bus lane would be useful. Data about individual vehicle movements, however, must be stored and shared responsibly. [C] The technology is most valuable when it improves daily decisions for passengers and supports long-term service design without creating unnecessary privacy risks.

(21) セット4「Real-Time Bus Applications」の空所 [A] に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. Passengers can use the application to request that a bus avoid crowded streets
2. Passengers can view an estimated wait before deciding when to reach the stop
3. The system eliminates the need for printed schedules, routes, and bus stops
4. GPS automatically prevents weather and traffic from delaying a vehicle

(22) セット4「Real-Time Bus Applications」の空所 [B] に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. For that reason, services should hide delays until a vehicle reaches the stop
2. In contrast, a single exact number is always more reliable than a range
3. Responsible applications communicate uncertainty instead of promising false precision
4. As a result, live information is useful only on routes without tall buildings

(23) セット4「Real-Time Bus Applications」の空所 [C] に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. Consequently, the public should be able to identify each driver on the map
2. For example, planners should delete all records after the first delayed trip
3. In fact, location data can be used freely because buses operate in public
4. Clear rules are needed for how detailed location data are kept and used

Part 3 長文の内容一致選択 (8問)

Workshop Cancellation and Alternatives

From: City Arts Center <classes@cityarts.org>
 To: Ceramic Workshop Participants
 Subject: Change to Saturday ceramic workshop

Dear participants,

We regret to inform you that the beginner ceramic workshop scheduled for this Saturday has been canceled because the instructor has become ill. We cannot simply use another instructor because the class was designed around a special hand-building method that only Ms. Park teaches at our center.

You may choose one of three options. First, you may transfer your registration to the replacement workshop on August 22. It will have the same instructor, content, and fee. Second, you may receive a full refund. Refunds to credit cards usually take five to seven business days; cash payments must be collected at the center office with identification. Third, you may use your payment as credit toward any arts class beginning before December 31. If the new class costs more, you will pay the difference. If it costs less, the remaining credit will stay on your account.

Please complete the choice form linked below by Friday at noon. Participants who do not respond will automatically be transferred to August 22. If that date is also canceled, everyone will receive a full refund rather than another automatic transfer.

The free tour of the pottery exhibition will still take place this Saturday at 11:00 a.m. Workshop participants are welcome to join, but the tour is not a replacement class and no materials will be provided.

Sincerely,
 City Arts Center

(24) Why does the arts center say that replacing Ms. Park with another instructor is not practical?

1. The workshop depends on a technique that other instructors at the center do not teach.
2. The exhibition room has already been reserved for another class.
3. Participants requested that the class include several different art forms.
4. All available instructors are required to lead the free tour.

(25) What happens if a participant chooses a cheaper future class?

1. The participant receives cash immediately.
2. The unused amount remains as credit.
3. The class must begin after December 31.
4. The original workshop fee is increased.

(26) What will happen to someone who does not submit the form?

1. The person's registration will be canceled without a refund.
2. The person must attend the exhibition tour.
3. The person will be moved to the August 22 workshop.
4. The person will receive credit for any future class.

Buildings Covered with Plants

Some architects are adding large numbers of trees and other plants to balconies and walls. These projects are sometimes called vertical forests. The idea is to include living vegetation in tall buildings rather than limiting gardens to the ground. Such buildings attract attention because their appearance changes with seasons and because they suggest a closer relationship between urban life and nature.

Plants can shade windows and walls, which may reduce indoor heat during summer. Leaves can catch some dust, and vegetation can provide resting places for insects and birds. Residents may also value the view of plants from their homes. However, claims that one building can clean the air of an entire neighborhood are usually exaggerated. The effect depends on the number and health of the plants, local wind, and the pollution source.

Designing a vertical forest is difficult. Trees become much heavier when wet, and roots need enough soil and space. Strong wind at higher floors can break branches or dry plants quickly. Engineers must calculate additional weight, and gardeners need safe access for pruning, watering, and replacing plants. Irrigation systems may collect rainwater, but pumps still use energy.

Plant choice is especially important. Species must survive local temperatures, wind, sunlight, and limited soil. A tree that grows well on the third floor may fail on the thirtieth. Native species can support local wildlife, but they are not automatically suitable for every balcony. Designers often test plants and adjust locations before construction is complete.

Vertical forests can provide useful shade and create appealing living spaces, but they are not simple decorations. Their long-term environmental value depends on maintenance, water use, plant survival, and the building's overall energy performance. A less dramatic building with good insulation and well-placed ground-level trees may sometimes have greater benefits. Green architecture should therefore be judged by measured results, not only by photographs.

(27) What process allows plant-covered walls to reduce the amount of heat entering a building?

1. The plants increase the weight and thickness of every wall.
2. The leaves produce pollution that blocks sunlight.
3. The plants prevent any air movement near windows.
4. The plants shade building surfaces and some windows from direct sunlight.

(28) Why are some air-cleaning claims exaggerated?

1. The effect depends on several local conditions.
2. Plants never catch dust.
3. Residents cannot see plants from indoors.
4. Pollution comes only from inside buildings.

(29) What is a challenge on higher floors?

1. Plants receive too much soil.
2. Strong wind can damage or dry plants.
3. Buildings become shorter over time.
4. Gardeners cannot use any irrigation.

(30) Why does the author mention a tree that succeeds on the third floor?

1. To show that all floors have identical conditions
2. To recommend using only very tall trees
3. To explain that plant suitability can change with height
4. To argue against testing plants

(31) What is the main message of the final paragraph?

1. Vertical forests should be judged mainly by their appearance.
2. Ground-level trees have no environmental value.
3. Every tall building needs the same number of plants.
4. The value of green buildings should be evaluated through long-term performance and maintenance.

Part 4 ライティング（英文要約）

以下の英文「Cashless Payments at Small Shops」を45～55語の英語で要約しなさい。

Cashless Payments at Small Shops

Small shops are increasingly accepting cards and phone payments. Cashless systems can make checkout faster, reduce the need to count money, and allow customers to buy something even when they carry little cash. Digital records may also simplify accounting.

However, shops usually pay transaction fees and need reliable equipment and Internet access. Older customers or visitors may prefer cash, and a technical failure can stop sales. Digital payments also create concerns about personal data and fraud.

Some businesses respond by accepting both cash and cashless methods, setting a minimum amount for certain payments, and training staff to recognize suspicious transactions. The best choice depends on customer habits, fees, and the shop's ability to manage technology securely.

解答（45～55語）

Part 5 ライティング (英作文)

Some popular tourist areas limit the number of visitors each day. Do you think this is a good policy?

POINTS: Environment / Local people / Business

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：2. preserve
正解は `preserve` です。「維持する、保つ」。損傷の早期発見により建物の健全性を保つという文脈です。
- (2) 正解：3. pinpoint
正解は `pinpoint` です。「正確に特定する」。areas at greatest risk を絞り込むことを表します。
- (3) 正解：4. extensive
正解は `extensive` です。「広範囲に及ぶ」。複数の施設が被害を受けたことが手掛かりです。
- (4) 正解：1. allocate
正解は `allocate` です。「割り当てる、配分する」。地域ごとの人数に応じて物資を配る文脈です。
- (5) 正解：2. capability
正解は `capability` です。「機能、能力」。オフラインで地図を保存できる能力を指します。
- (6) 正解：3. steadily
正解は `steadily` です。「着実に」。without the sudden growth と対比されています。
- (7) 正解：4. recognition
正解は `recognition` です。growing recognition that ... で「☐という認識の高まり」。
- (8) 正解：1. rebound
正解は `rebound` です。「回復する、立ち直る」。工場閉鎖後の経済回復を表します。
- (9) 正解：2. independent
正解は `independent` です。independent は「独立した」。no connection to the company が説明。
- (10) 正解：3. rarely
正解は `rarely` です。rarely は「めったに☐ない」。mountain forests を好む。
- (11) 正解：4. broke down
正解は `broke down` です。break down は機械が「故障する」。
- (12) 正解：1. bring about
正解は `bring about` です。bring about は「引き起こす」。major changes と合う。
- (13) 正解：2. get rid of
正解は `get rid of` です。get rid of は「取り除く」。personal information を削除。
- (14) 正解：3. at risk of
正解は `at risk of` です。at risk of + -ing で「☐する危険がある」。
- (15) 正解：4. should have saved
正解は `should have saved` です。should have + 過去分詞は「☐すべきだった」。過去への後悔。
- (16) 正解：1. were
正解は `were` です。neither A nor B は近い主語 students に一致し were。
- (17) 正解：2. stayed up
正解は `stayed up` です。stay up は「夜更かしする」。until two in the morning が手掛かり。
- (18) 正解：3. Such observations can provide indirect evidence about past weather conditions
凍結・不作・開花時期などの記述を、過去の気象を示す間接的証拠として扱う流れです。
- (19) 正解：4. To limit misinterpretation, researchers compare accounts from the same time and region
表現・地名・暦・誇張の問題を減らすため、同時期・同地域の複数資料を照合します。
- (20) 正解：1. They also reveal how people understood and responded to difficult conditions
食料価格や交通などへの影響に加え、人々の対応も分かるという社会的情報へ続きます。
- (21) 正解：2. Passengers can view an estimated wait before deciding when to reach the stop
GPS位置情報により、停留所へ向かう時刻を判断できるという利点が続きます。
- (22) 正解：3. Responsible applications communicate uncertainty instead of promising false precision
GPSや更新の誤差があるため、幅やデータ種別を示して不確実性を伝える流れです。
- (23) 正解：4. Clear rules are needed for how detailed location data are kept and used
運行改善への活用と同時に、位置データの保存・利用ルールが必要だと続きます。
- (24) 正解：1. The workshop depends on a technique that other instructors at the center do not teach.
講座はMs. Parkだけがセンターで教える特別な手びねり技法を中心に設計されているためです。

(25) 正解：2. The unused amount remains as credit.

差額はアカウントのクレジットとして残る。

(26) 正解：3. The person will be moved to the August 22 workshop.

期限までに回答がなければ8月22日に自動振替。

(27) 正解：4. The plants shade building surfaces and some windows from direct sunlight.

植物が壁や窓を日射から遮ることで、建物に入る熱を減らします。

(28) 正解：1. The effect depends on several local conditions.

植物量・健康状態・風・汚染源に左右される。

(29) 正解：2. Strong wind can damage or dry plants.

高層階の強風が枝や乾燥に影響。

(30) 正解：3. To explain that plant suitability can change with height

高さにより風・日照等が違い適性が変わる。

(31) 正解：4. The value of green buildings should be evaluated through long-term performance and maintenance.

写真映えではなく長期性能で評価する。

ライティング 模範解答

(32) 英文要約

Cashless payments can speed checkout, reduce cash handling, and create useful digital records for small shops. However, transaction fees, equipment failures, customer preferences, data concerns, and fraud create difficulties. Many stores accept both cash and digital methods and choose policies based on costs, customers, and their ability to operate technology safely.

(33) 意見論述

I think limiting daily visitors can be a good policy in very crowded tourist areas. First, too many people may damage natural paths, historic buildings, or local wildlife. A limit can protect these places for the future. Second, residents may suffer from noise, traffic, and crowded public transportation. Better management can improve their daily lives. Local businesses might worry about losing customers, so authorities should set limits based on research and review them regularly. Reservations and different prices by season could spread visitors more evenly instead of simply rejecting them.