

英検2級対策プリント 第5回

Reading & Writing Practice - Session 5

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) Reliable public transportation can () a reduction in urban emissions by making car travel less necessary.

1. facilitate
2. estimate
3. oppose
4. restrict

(2) The device can () minute changes in temperature that ordinary household sensors may miss.

1. generate
2. register
3. ignore
4. compensate

(3) A reliable supply of clean drinking water is () to public health and economic stability.

1. convenient
2. related
3. indispensable
4. temporary

(4) The hospital plans to () aging equipment as more energy-efficient machines become available.

1. inspect
2. repair
3. retain
4. phase out

(5) There is increasing () for employees who can evaluate data critically rather than simply produce reports.

1. demand
2. permission
3. exposure
4. ownership

(6) The train was () delayed by a signal problem, although no official announcement was made.

1. equally
2. apparently
3. politely
4. regularly

(7) The primary () of the meeting is to determine which projects should receive funding first.

1. outcome
2. benefit
3. objective
4. estimate

(8) The survey may () differences between what customers say and what they actually do.

1. borrow
2. survive
3. permit
4. reveal

(9) This course is () for beginners who need practical experience before studying advanced programming theory.

1. intended
2. required
3. derived
4. opposed

(10) The restaurant is () regarded by local chefs, although it receives little attention from tourists.

1. narrowly
2. highly
3. temporarily
4. formally

(11) More than five hundred people () the charity walk last Sunday.

1. took care of
2. took over from
3. took part in
4. took place at

(12) Whether the outdoor class is held will () the weather.

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

(13) The company plans to () a small office in Singapore next year.

1. set up
2. put off
3. give back
4. break into

(14) The old trees were protected () future generations.

1. at the end of
2. for the sake of
3. in comparison with
4. by the time of

(15) There () be a small bookstore here, but it closed several years ago.

1. was supposed to
2. might still
3. used to
4. had to

(16) You may use the meeting room () you leave it clean afterward.

1. as though
2. even before
3. rather than
4. provided that

(17) A: Can I exchange this shirt? B: Certainly, () you have the receipt.

1. as long as
2. as soon as
3. as far as
4. as much as

Part 2 長文の語句空所補充 (6問)

Reusing School Uniforms

School uniforms can be expensive, and children may outgrow jackets or trousers while the clothes are still in good condition. Some schools have created exchange programs in which families donate clean items they no longer need and other families take them for free or for a small fee. [A] The programs can also reduce textile waste, since usable clothing is less likely to be thrown away after only one student has worn it.

Organizers inspect each item for stains, damaged fasteners, and excessive wear before sorting clothes by type and size. Clear measurements are important because sizes from different manufacturers may not match. [B] An online list can be especially useful before the new school year, although organizers must update it frequently so that families do not travel to collect an item that is no longer available.

Some students worry that used clothing will identify their family as unable to afford new uniforms. Programs can reduce this concern by opening the exchange to everyone and presenting reuse as a normal environmental and community activity. Donor and user information should not be displayed. [C] When managed respectfully, an exchange can lower costs while making reuse an ordinary part of school life.

(18) セット5「Reusing School Uniforms」の空所 [A] に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. The program requires families to return each item to its original owner
2. This arrangement keeps useful clothing in circulation for more than one student
3. The exchange is intended mainly to increase sales of new uniforms
4. Families may donate only clothes that have never been worn

(19) セット5「Reusing School Uniforms」の空所 [B] に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. Programs usually hide all information about size until a family arrives
2. Each manufacturer is required to use an identical size system
3. Many exchanges publish current stock so families can check before visiting
4. For this reason, damaged clothing is listed online before inspection

(20) セット5「Reusing School Uniforms」の空所 [C] に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. Therefore, only families receiving financial assistance should be allowed to participate
2. Nevertheless, the names of donors should be printed on every item
3. As a result, students should be told who previously owned their uniform
4. Protecting privacy and avoiding labels of financial need are equally important

Quiet Cars on Trains

Some railway companies provide “quiet cars” where passengers are asked to keep conversations brief, silence electronic devices, and avoid phone calls. The cars are not intended to be completely silent; normal sounds such as announcements, opening doors, or a child speaking quietly are expected. [A] Passengers who prefer conversation can use another car, while those who need to rest, read, or work have a more predictable environment.

Rules differ among railway systems. Quiet periods may apply only during early morning travel, or one car may be designated throughout the day. Clear signs and announcements are essential because visitors may not know the custom and because expectations about acceptable noise differ. [B] Staff members are generally encouraged to explain the rule politely before treating a passenger’s behavior as deliberate refusal.

The policy can still create disagreement. A parent with a young child may have limited seating choices, a traveler may need to answer an urgent call, and a passenger with a disability may make sounds that cannot easily be controlled. [C] A reasonable policy therefore describes the purpose clearly, offers ordinary cars as alternatives, and allows staff to consider unusual circumstances rather than enforcing silence mechanically.

(21) セット5「Quiet Cars on Trains」の空所 [A] に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. The arrangement offers different environments without imposing one rule on the whole train
2. The quiet car guarantees that passengers will hear no human sound during the journey
3. The policy is designed mainly to reduce the number of seats available
4. Passengers must reserve a quiet seat whenever they plan to use a phone

(22) セット5「Quiet Cars on Trains」の空所 [B] に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. For this reason, any passenger making a sound should immediately be removed
2. The purpose is to gain cooperation, not to punish accidental mistakes
3. As a result, announcements about the rule are usually unnecessary
4. The rule works best when staff members avoid speaking to passengers

(23) セット5「Quiet Cars on Trains」の空所 [C] に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. Therefore, families with children should never be allowed to use quiet cars
2. In contrast, emergency calls should be treated as ordinary conversation
3. A workable system needs flexibility for needs that the general rule cannot cover
4. Consequently, staff should apply exactly the same response in every case

Part 3 長文の内容一致選択 (8問)**Conference Travel Reimbursement**

From: Research Office <grants@westlake-univ.edu>
To: Graduate Conference Presenters
Subject: Travel reimbursement procedures

Dear presenters,

The university can reimburse approved travel costs for graduate students presenting at academic conferences. Before booking, submit the travel request form with the conference program page showing your name and presentation title. Requests must be approved by both your department chair and the Research Office. Approval of a presentation does not automatically mean that every expense will be covered.

Economy train or airfare is eligible. Travelers may choose a more expensive ticket for personal convenience, but reimbursement will be limited to the lowest reasonable fare available when the request was approved. Hotel costs are covered up to 14,000 yen per night for a maximum of three nights. Meals are not reimbursed because students receive a daily allowance instead. Conference registration fees can be paid directly by the university if documents are submitted at least three weeks before the deadline.

Within ten days after returning, upload receipts, proof of attendance, and a short report describing what you learned. Digital receipts are acceptable if they show the date, amount, and service. Credit-card statements alone are not sufficient. If a trip is canceled, inform the Research Office immediately; cancellation fees may be covered only when the reason was outside the student's control.

Please keep copies of all documents until payment appears in your account.

Best regards,
Research Office

(24) What must happen before a student makes a travel reservation under the reimbursement program?

1. The student must personally pay the conference registration fee.
2. The student must select a refundable ticket regardless of price.
3. The hotel must confirm a three-night stay.
4. A travel request must receive approval from both specified offices.

(25) Why are meals not reimbursed with receipts?

1. A daily allowance is provided instead.
2. Meals are included in every hotel price.
3. Students must cook during conferences.
4. Only department chairs may claim meal costs.

(26) Which document would be insufficient by itself after the trip?

1. A digital hotel receipt showing the amount
2. A credit-card statement listing the charge
3. A short report on what the student learned
4. Proof that the student attended the conference

Restoring Wetlands

Wetlands are areas where water covers the ground or remains close to the surface for part of the year. Marshes, swamps, and coastal tidal areas are all examples. In the past, many wetlands were drained to create farmland, roads, or buildings. Today, communities are restoring some of them because scientists better understand the services they provide.

Wetlands can hold large amounts of water after heavy rain and release it slowly. This may reduce flooding downstream. Plants and soil can trap some pollutants before water reaches rivers or the sea. Wetlands also provide breeding and feeding areas for fish, birds, insects, and amphibians. Coastal wetlands may reduce the energy of waves and protect land during storms.

Restoration is not as simple as digging a pond. The original flow of water may have been blocked by roads or pipes, and nearby landowners may depend on the current drainage system. Engineers and ecologists study water levels, soil, and historical maps before changing channels or removing barriers. If too much water is introduced, nearby homes or farms could be affected.

Plants and animals do not always return immediately. Invasive species may spread faster than native ones, and polluted soil may remain a problem. Some projects plant native vegetation, while others wait to see what returns naturally. Monitoring is needed to determine whether the wetland is storing water, improving water quality, and supporting wildlife as intended.

Restored wetlands cannot prevent every flood or replace all other water-management systems. Their benefits also vary by location and size. However, when restoration is planned with local communities and evaluated over time, wetlands can provide several benefits at once. This makes them different from structures designed for only one purpose, such as a concrete flood wall.

(27) Why can a restored wetland reduce the height of flooding farther downstream?

1. It removes water from the river system permanently.
2. It forces rainfall to occur in a different region.
3. It stores part of the water temporarily and releases it more gradually.
4. It replaces natural channels with concrete walls.

(28) Why do experts study historical maps?

1. To find the names of every local bird
2. To decide where new houses should be advertised
3. To prove that wetlands never changed
4. To understand earlier water flows and landscape conditions

(29) What may happen after water conditions are restored?

1. Invasive species may spread quickly.
2. Native species always return immediately.
3. Polluted soil disappears in one day.
4. Monitoring is no longer needed.

(30) Why are restored wetlands compared with concrete flood walls?

1. To show that both are made from the same materials
2. To emphasize that wetlands can provide several kinds of benefits
3. To argue that flood walls always improve wildlife habitat
4. To explain why wetlands have only one purpose

(31) Which statement best summarizes the passage?

1. Wetland restoration is easy wherever there is unused land.
2. Wetlands can replace every other form of flood protection.
3. Wetland restoration can provide multiple benefits but requires careful study, community coordination, and monitoring.
4. The main goal of restoration is to create farmland.

Part 4 ライティング（英文要約）

以下の英文「Artificial Intelligence in Customer Service」を45～55語の英語で要約しなさい。

Artificial Intelligence in Customer Service

Companies use artificial intelligence to answer common customer questions through chat systems. These tools can operate at any time, respond quickly, and handle many requests at once. They may also help human workers focus on complicated problems.

AI systems can misunderstand unusual questions or give confident but incorrect information. Customers may become frustrated when they cannot reach a person, especially for urgent or emotional issues. Companies must also protect the personal information collected during conversations.

A useful system clearly explains that customers are communicating with AI, provides an easy way to contact a human, and regularly checks answers for mistakes. AI can improve service, but it works best as part of a system that includes trained people and strong privacy rules.

解答（45～55語）

Part 5 ライティング (英作文)

Some museums are being asked to return cultural objects to the countries or communities they came from. Should they do so?

POINTS: History / Ownership / Education

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. facilitate
正解は `facilitate` です。「促進する、容易にする」。公共交通が排出削減を後押しする文脈です。
- (2) 正解：2. register
正解は `register` です。機器が変化を「検知・記録する」という意味。minute changes が手掛かりです。
- (3) 正解：3. indispensable
正解は `indispensable` です。「不可欠な」。健康と経済の安定に欠かせないという意味です。
- (4) 正解：4. phase out
正解は `phase out` です。「段階的に廃止する」。新しい機器の導入に伴い古い設備を徐々に置き換える文脈です。
- (5) 正解：1. demand
正解は `demand` です。demand for ... で「☐への需要」。データを批判的に評価できる人材への需要です。
- (6) 正解：2. apparently
正解は `apparently` です。apparently は「どうやら」。公式発表はないが状況から判断。
- (7) 正解：3. objective
正解は `objective` です。「目的、目標」。会議で達成すべきことを示します。
- (8) 正解：4. reveal
正解は `reveal` です。reveal は「明らかにする」。differences を示す。
- (9) 正解：1. intended
正解は `intended` です。be intended for ... で「☐向けに作られている」。
- (10) 正解：2. highly
正解は `highly` です。be highly regarded で「高く評価されている」という定型表現です。
- (11) 正解：3. took part in
正解は `took part in` です。take part in は「☐に参加する」。
- (12) 正解：4. depend on
正解は `depend on` です。depend on は「☐次第である」。
- (13) 正解：1. set up
正解は `set up` です。set up an office で「事務所を設立する」。
- (14) 正解：2. for the sake of
正解は `for the sake of` です。for the sake of は「☐のために」。future generations を守る目的。
- (15) 正解：3. used to
正解は `used to` です。used to + 動詞で「以前は☐だった」。後半の closed several years ago と対応する。
- (16) 正解：4. provided that
正解は `provided that` です。provided that は「☐という条件で」。
- (17) 正解：1. as long as
正解は `as long as` です。as long as は条件「☐である限り」。receipt が条件。
- (18) 正解：2. This arrangement keeps useful clothing in circulation for more than one student
複数の家庭で制服を再利用する仕組みと、廃棄削減の説明をつなぐ文です。
- (19) 正解：3. Many exchanges publish current stock so families can check before visiting
サイズ別に整理した後、家庭が在庫を事前確認できるオンライン一覧へ続きます。
- (20) 正解：4. Protecting privacy and avoiding labels of financial need are equally important
再利用への心理的抵抗と氏名非表示の説明をまとめる文です。
- (21) 正解：1. The arrangement offers different environments without imposing one rule on the whole train
会話したい人と静かに過ごしたい人が別の車両を選べる利点をまとめます。
- (22) 正解：2. The purpose is to gain cooperation, not to punish accidental mistakes
旅行者が規則を知らない可能性を受け、まず丁寧に説明する目的を示します。
- (23) 正解：3. A workable system needs flexibility for needs that the general rule cannot cover
子ども・緊急電話・障害など例外的事情があるため、柔軟性が必要です。
- (24) 正解：4. A travel request must receive approval from both specified offices.
予約前に申請書を出し、学科長とResearch Officeの両方の承認を得る必要があります。

(25) 正解：1. A daily allowance is provided instead.

食費は領収書精算ではなく日当で支給される。

(26) 正解：2. A credit-card statement listing the charge

カード明細だけでは日付・サービス等の証明として不十分。

(27) 正解：3. It stores part of the water temporarily and releases it more gradually.

湿地が水を一時的にためてゆっくり放出するため、下流へ一度に流れる水量を減らせます。

(28) 正解：4. To understand earlier water flows and landscape conditions

元の水の流れや地形を把握する。

(29) 正解：1. Invasive species may spread quickly.

外来種が先に広がる可能性。

(30) 正解：2. To emphasize that wetlands can provide several kinds of benefits

湿地は洪水対策だけでなく水質・生態系等の多面的利点。

(31) 正解：3. Wetland restoration can provide multiple benefits but requires careful study, community coordination, and monitoring.

多面的利点と慎重な計画・監視をまとめる。

ライティング 模範解答

(32) 英文要約

AI chat systems can answer common questions quickly at any time and let human staff handle harder cases. Still, they may misunderstand unusual requests, provide incorrect information, frustrate customers who need people, and collect sensitive data. Effective services identify AI clearly, allow human contact, check accuracy, and protect privacy.

(33) 意見論述

I think museums should return some cultural objects when there is strong evidence that they were taken unfairly. First, returning important objects can correct past injustice and help communities reconnect with their history. Second, museums can still educate the public through loans, digital displays, and cooperation with institutions in the object's home region. However, each case should be examined carefully because ownership records may be unclear. Museums and communities should share research and negotiate openly rather than follow one automatic rule for every object.