確認問題
363

英検(2級・準1級・1級) CHECK TEST

英検2級 リーディング超絶チートシート(大問別の解き方・時間配分)

確認問題集

英検2級リーディングの確認問題29問。語彙・長文の空所・Eメール・説明文を大問の形で解く。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／ 29問

表で解いて、裏で答え合わせ。まちがえた所は元のシートへ。

Ⅰ【大問1型】空所に入る最も適切なものを選べ(1問35秒が目安)

1 After months of discussion, the two companies finally ＿＿ an agreement to work together on the project.
a reached　b solved　c raised　d caught

2 Although the restaurant is small and hard to find, it is always ＿＿ with customers on weekends.
a crowded　b quiet　c empty　d familiar

3 The city ＿＿ drivers to park on this street only on Sundays, so you will get a ticket if you leave your car here on a weekday.
a admits　b avoids　c permits　d prevents

4 Ken's car broke ＿＿ on the highway, so he had to call for help.
a down　b up　c out　d off

5 Many young people have moved to big cities, and the ＿＿ of the village has fallen to fewer than 500.
a population　b generation　c location　d condition

6 Ms. Ito is extremely ＿＿ in her work. She checks every report several times before she sends it to her clients.
a thorough　b hostile　c casual　d temporary

7 The new smartphone app allows users to ＿＿ their daily spending, so they can see exactly where their money goes.
a keep track of　b run out of　c make fun of　d catch up with

8 The police are still trying to find out the ＿＿ of the fire. Some people believe it started in the kitchen.
a result　b cause　c purpose　d effect

9 The two brothers look very ＿＿, but their personalities are completely different.
a alone　b alive　c alike　d awake

10 The company decided to ＿＿ its old factory and build a modern one in its place.
a turn up　b hand in　c show off　d tear down

11 Thanks to the new medicine, the patient made a quick ＿＿ and was able to leave the hospital in a week.
a discovery　b recovery　c delivery　d victory

12 Sarah ＿＿ her success to the support of her family and friends.
a attributes　b distributes　c contributes　d describes

Ⅱ【大問2型】英文を読み、(1)～(3)に入る最も適切なものを選べ

Rooftop Farms ／ In many large cities, empty rooftops are being turned into vegetable gardens. These rooftop farms are often run by local volunteers, and the vegetables they grow are sold at nearby markets or given to schools. Supporters say that such farms (1). Because the vegetables are grown so close to where people live, they do not need to be carried long distances by truck, and they can be eaten while they are still fresh. ／ Rooftop farms also benefit the buildings themselves. Soil and plants absorb heat from the sun, so the rooms below stay cooler in summer. (2), building owners can spend less money on air conditioning. ／ However, building a farm on a roof is not always possible. Soil becomes very heavy when it is wet, and many older buildings were not designed to support so much weight. Before a rooftop farm can be created, engineers must check whether the roof is strong enough. Such checks can be expensive, so many owners give up on the idea. (3), some cities have started offering money to help building owners pay for these checks.

13 (1)
a make vegetables more expensive
b require large amounts of land　c attract tourists from abroad
d reduce the cost of transporting food

14 (2)
a Instead　b For example　c However　d As a result

15 (3)
a Otherwise　b Similarly　c In other words
d To deal with this issue

Ⅲ【大問3A型】Eメールを読み、質問の答えとして最も適切なものを選べ

From: Emily Clark ／ To: Takumi Sato ／ Subject: Volunteer guides for the science festival ／ Dear Takumi, ／ Thank you for helping at our museum's science festival last year. Many visitors told us how much they enjoyed your talk about robots. This year's festival will be held on Saturday, October 18, and we are looking for volunteer guides again. ／ This time, we are planning something new. In addition to the usual exhibits, we will open a special room where children can build simple machines with recycled materials. Since

you study engineering at university, we think you would be the perfect person to help the children with their projects. ／ The festival starts at 10 a.m., but volunteers need to arrive by 9 a.m. for a short meeting. Lunch will be provided, and all volunteers will receive a free one-year pass to the museum. If you are interested, I was wondering if you could reply by September 30. Also, if any of your classmates would like to join, please feel free to bring them along. We still need about five more volunteers. ／ Best wishes, ／ Emily Clark ／ Event Coordinator, Riverside Science Museum

16 What did Emily say about last year's festival?

a Fewer people came than the museum expected.
b It was held at a different museum.
c Takumi helped children build machines.
d Many visitors liked a talk that Takumi gave.

17 Why does Emily think Takumi is suitable for the new room?

a Because he gave a talk about recycling last year.
b Because he collects recycled materials.
c Because he has taught children before.
d Because of what he is studying at university.

18 What is one thing Emily asks Takumi to do?

a Bring lunch for the other volunteers.
b Let her know by the end of September whether he can help.
c Find five classmates who can work as guides.
d Arrive at the museum by 10 a.m. on the day of the festival.

◆ Ⅳ【大問3B型】説明文を読み、質問の答えとして最も適切なものを選べ

Repair Cafés ／ [1] When a toaster or a lamp stops working, many people simply throw it away and buy a new one. Repairing it often seems too difficult, and in many cases a new product costs less than a professional repair. As a result, huge amounts of electronic waste are produced every year. In recent years, however, events called repair cafés have been spreading to many countries as a way to change this habit. ／ [2] At a repair café, people bring broken items such as clothes, bicycles, and small electrical appliances. Volunteers with repair skills then fix the items for free while the owners watch and help. The goal is not only to repair things but also to teach people how to do it themselves. Many visitors say that after watching a volunteer fix their item, they feel confident enough to try simple repairs at home. ／ [3] Repair cafés also bring people together. Volunteers are often retired people who spent their careers as electricians or tailors, and the events give them a chance to use their skills and meet younger people. For some elderly volunteers, the café is one of the few places where they feel needed. ／ [4] However, repair cafés face difficulties. Many modern products are designed in ways that make them hard to open, and replacement parts can be difficult to find. Some volunteers say that the number of items they cannot fix is increasing. For this reason, supporters of repair cafés are calling on manufacturers to make products that last longer and can be repaired more easily.

19 Why do many people throw away broken items?

a Most products are designed to last only one year.
b Repair shops refuse to fix old products.
c They want to reduce the amount of electronic waste.
d Getting them fixed can cost more than buying new ones.

20 What is one aim of repair cafés?

a To collect broken items and recycle their parts.
b To train volunteers to become professional repairers.
c To sell second-hand items at low prices.
d To help visitors learn how to repair things on their own.

21 According to the passage, some elderly volunteers

a learned their repair skills at repair cafés.
b are paid for each item that they repair.
c prefer to work only with people of their own age.
d value the events because the events make them feel useful.

22 What problem do repair cafés face?

a Volunteers are leaving because they are not paid.
b Not enough people bring broken items to the events.
c Manufacturers have asked them to stop repairing products.
d An increasing number of items brought to them cannot be fixed.

23 Which of the following statements is true?

a Supporters of repair cafés want companies to change the way they design products.
b Only electrical appliances can be repaired at repair cafés.
c Repair cafés started because professional repairers lost their jobs.
d Repair cafés charge a small fee for each repair.

◆ Ⅴ 上下の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、与えられた文字で始まる1語を空所に入れよ

24 The meeting was put off until Friday. = The meeting was p＿＿＿ until Friday.

25 The store is short of staff. = The store does not have e＿＿＿ workers.

26 You can enter the museum free of charge. = You can enter the museum without p＿＿＿.

27 Please get in touch with us by e-mail. = Please c ＿＿＿ us by e-mail.

28 The rumor turned out to be false. = The rumor was f＿＿＿ to be false.

29 Smoking is not allowed in this building. = Smoking is p＿＿＿ in this building.

1 **a reached**
reach an agreement＝合意に達する。相性(コロケーション)で決まる。solve は a problem、raise は a question / money と組む。→ シートの『前後の語との相性も見る』。

2 **a crowded**
Although の前は「小さくて見つけにくい」というマイナス。後ろは予想に反するプラスなので、客で混んでいる。be crowded with ～＝～で混雑している。

3 **c permits**
permit 人 to do＝人が～するのを許可する。prevent は 人 from doing、avoid と admit は doing をとり、人＋to do の形をとらない。形が決め手。

4 **a down**
break down＝(機械が)故障する。down＝止まる・下がる。break out は戦争・火事が起こる、break up は別れる・解散する。

5 **a population**
fewer than 500 という数で減るのは人口。the population of ～ has fallen は大問3の説明文でも定番の言い方。

6 **a thorough**
後ろの文(何度も見直す)が空所の言い換え。thorough＝徹底した・念入りな。casual(気楽な)は逆、temporary は一時的な、hostile は敵意のある。

7 **a keep track of**
keep track of ～＝～の記録をつける・把握する。so 以下(お金の行き先がわかる)が結果。run out of は使い果たす、catch up with は追いつく。

8 **b cause**
後ろの文の「台所から出火した」は火事の原因の説明。effect と result は結果、purpose は目的で、火事には合わない。

9 **c alike**
but の後が「性格は全然違う」なので、前は「見た目はよく似ている」。alike＝似ている(補語で使う)。alive は生きている、awake は目が覚めている。

10 **d tear down**
tear down＝(建物を)取り壊す。down＝下へ。新しい工場をその場所に建てるので古い方は壊す。hand in は提出する、show off は見せびらかす。

11 **b recovery**
make a recovery＝回復する。退院できたことが手がかり。discovery(発見)・delivery(配達)は形が似ているだけのひっかけ。

12 **a attributes**
attribute A to B＝A を B のおかげ[せい]と考える。contribute A to B は「A を B に提供・寄付する」で、成功を家族に寄付するのでは意味が通らない。distribute は配る、describe は描写する。

13 **d reduce the cost of transporting food**
根拠は直後の文。トラックで遠くまで運ばなくてよい＝輸送の費用が減る。空所の中身を次の文が具体的に説明する型。高くなる・土地が要るは逆の内容。

14 **d As a result**
前「部屋が涼しくなる」が原因、後ろ「冷房代が減る」が結果なので因果。For example は後ろが前の具体例の時、However は反対の内容の時。

15 **d To deal with this issue**
前は「検査が高くてあきらめる」という問題、後ろは「市が費用を出す」という対策。問題→対策の関係。Otherwise は「そうしないと」、In other words は言い換え。

16 **d Many visitors liked a talk that Takumi gave.**
enjoyed your talk about robots の言い換え。機械づくりの部屋は今年の新しい企画で、時期をずらしたダミー。来場者が少なかった・別の博物館は本文にない。

17 **d Because of what he is studying at university.**
Since you study engineering at university が理由。具体(engineering)を抽象(大学で学んでいること)に言い換えた正解。去年の話は robots で、recycling にすり替えている。

18 **b Let her know by the end of September whether he can help.**
依頼の文 I was wondering if you could reply by September 30 が答えの場所。集合は 9 a.m.(数字のずれ)、昼食は出る(逆)。友人は feel free(任意)で、5人集めては言い過ぎ。

19 **d Getting them fixed can cost more than buying new ones.**
a new product costs less than a professional repair を、比べる向きを変えて言い換えた正解。ごみを減らしたいは結果と逆、修理店が断る・1年しかもたないは本文にない。

20 **d To help visitors learn how to repair things on their own.**
not only A but also B の B(teach people how to do it themselves)が答え。not only ～ but also の後ろは筆者が強調したい所で、設問になりやすい。ほかの3つは本文にない。

21 **d value the events because the events make them feel useful.**
one of the few places where they feel needed の言い換え。meet younger people に反する同年代とだけ、for free に反する報酬は逆。技術は仕事(careers)で身につけた。

22 **d An increasing number of items brought to them cannot be fixed.**
However の後の段落が問題点。the number of items they cannot fix is increasing の言い換え。メーカーに求めているのは支援者の側で、主語と向きを入れかえたダミーに注意。

23 **a Supporters of repair cafés want companies to change the way they design products.**
最後の文(長持ちし直しやすい製品をメーカーに求める)の抽象化。for free に反する有料は逆、clothes, bicycles に反する Only は言い過ぎ、始まった理由は本文にない。

24 **postponed**
put off＝postpone(延期する)。大問3では本文の put off が選択肢で postponed になる。call off＝cancel(中止する)と区別する。

25 **enough**
be short of ～＝～が不足している＝not have enough ～。staff→workers の言い換えも同時に起きている。

26 **paying**
free of charge＝無料で＝without paying / for free。前置詞 without の後なので動名詞 paying。

27 **contact**
get in touch with ～＝contact ～(連絡する)。contact は他動詞なので contact with us としない。英作文でもよく出る誤り。

28 **found**

turn out to be ～＝～だとわかる＝be found to be ～。find O to be C の受け身。シートの言い換え変換表の定番。

29 **prohibited**

not allowed＝prohibited(禁止されている)。banned / forbidden も同じ意味。否定語 not が選択肢では1語の動詞に変わる型。

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