

CD 英検準2級

予想問題 ドリル

新訂版

7

日間完成

旺文社 英検

S T E P

文部科学省認定



Obunsha

1

st day

予想問題ドリル

65

分

50

点

得点合計

点

1

次の 1) から 25) までの () 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, その番号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークしなさい。

- 1) Ideally, a living room should () the southeast.
1 look at 2 face 3 pull 4 draw
- 2) I couldn't talk to her on the phone because the line was ().
1 over 2 busy 3 up 4 out
- 3) The medicine I took is starting to take (). I feel a little better already.
1 cause 2 effect 3 handle 4 ability
- 4) A : Could you () me a few minutes?
B : I'm sorry, I can't. I'm busy right now.
1 spend 2 leave 3 borrow 4 spare
- 5) If you () me at least thirty dollars, I'll be happy to sell my CD player to you.
1 receive 2 catch 3 offer 4 hold
- 6) I heard our city is planning to build a new bridge. Do you know how much it will ()?
1 cost 2 count 3 hold 4 take
- 7) The weather forecast () it's going to snow tonight.
1 tells 2 says 3 talks 4 speaks
- 8) A : Mike, what would you like to have for dinner?
B : () will do, honey.
1 Anything 2 Everything 3 All things 4 Something

-
- 9) Mr. Thompson has a wide () of activities and is always rushing about on business all over the world.
1 place 2 measure 3 country 4 range
- 10) Our class () the matter for a long time, but we didn't come to a conclusion.
1 discussed about 2 agreed
3 talked to 4 discussed
- 11) A : How often does the ice hockey team practice?
B : That (), but usually about three times a week.
1 changes 2 turns 3 depends 4 differs
- 12) We feel that these customs should be done away ().
1 by 2 from 3 in 4 with
- 13) We () out of coal, and had to burn the wood instead.
1 used 2 saved 3 ran 4 cut
- 14) You should keep a close () on small children playing outdoors.
1 tie 2 eye 3 value 4 map
- 15) A : Are you getting () all right with him?
B : So far so good.
1 along 2 through 3 well 4 out
- 16) All drivers are () to carry their driver's licenses with them.
1 set 2 obliged 3 taken 4 caught
- 17) Susie showed up half an hour late () usual.
1 as 2 than 3 like 4 in
- 18) Thanks to her parents, Jane was brought up free () all worries.
1 from 2 with 3 on 4 in
- 19) How many graduates has this school turned out () far?
1 as 2 so 3 by 4 to
-

-
- 20)** John allowed his daughter to go out () condition that she would come back before dark.
1 on 2 of 3 for 4 in
- 21)** A : You're good at skating.
B : I should be. I () since I was five years old.
1 skated 2 had skated
3 was skating 4 have been skating
- 22)** This lake is so polluted that fish can () longer live in it.
1 any 2 no 3 so 4 much
- 23)** I can hardly speak English, much () write it.
1 more 2 less 3 better 4 little
- 24)** There were many who listened to her, but very () who offered to help her.
1 little 2 lots of 3 few 4 much
- 25)** You are not good at swimming and () am I.
1 neither 2 either 3 also 4 so

2

次の **26)** から **30)** までの会話について、() 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、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークしなさい。

- 26)** A : I lost my wallet.
B : That's too bad. When did that happen?
A : I think it was on the train this morning.
B : ()
1 How should I know?
2 I need a new wallet.
3 You should go to the Lost and Found.
4 Would you like me to show you my new wallet?
-

-
- 27)** A : What did you do with that old tape recorder?
B : I threw it away. I thought you didn't want it any more.
A : That's too bad. ()
B : Well, it's too late to worry about it now.
1 It might have been useful.
2 It was too old to use.
3 I want some more.
4 I thought you didn't either.
- 28)** A : Oh, are you going out?
B : Yes, I'm going for a walk. ()
A : Yes, as a matter of fact, I need some notebooks.
B : Okay, then. I'll drop in at a stationery shop for you on my way back.
1 Aren't you going shopping?
2 Shall I come back in about half an hour?
3 Would you like to come with me?
4 Can I pick up anything for you?
- 29)** A : Have you read 'If Tomorrow Never Comes'?
B : The best seller? Yes, I've read it. Have you?
A : Not yet. ()
B : Not really. I don't understand why so many people like it.
1 Isn't it a best seller?
2 Will you lend me a copy of it?
3 Didn't you read it?
4 Do you think it's worth reading?

30) A : Hello. May I talk with Mr. White?

B : He is not at his desk right now.

A : ()

B : Sure. Go ahead.

1 When will he back?

2 Can I leave a message?

3 I'll call back him later.

4 Do you know where he is?

3

次の 3 つの英文がそれぞれ完成した文章になるように、その文意にそって **31)** から **35)** までの **1** から **7** を並べ替えなさい。そして 3 番目と 5 番目にくる最も適切なものを一つずつ選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークしなさい。ただし、() の中では文頭にくる語も小文字で示してあります。

There are very few people today (**31**) the elderly. This is probably due to the fact that the economy is not doing so well. People are so worried about how they themselves (**32**) think about those who are less fortunate.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|--------|----------|
| 31) | 1 are | 2 help | 3 to | 4 and |
| | 5 willing | 6 the poor | 7 who | |
| 32) | 1 that | 2 live | 3 to | 4 unable |
| | 5 are | 6 will | 7 they | |

The earth is always moving. It spins like a top and also travels around the sun at the same time. We use (**33**) of days and years—one day is (**34**) once, and one year is the time it takes the earth to travel once around the sun.

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------|
| 33) | 1 motions | 2 the earth | 3 measure | 4 of |
| | 5 the length | 6 these | 7 to | |
| 34) | 1 takes | 2 around | 3 the time | 4 it |
| | 5 spin | 6 to | 7 the earth | |

Dogs can hear better than men can. At a certain university, they developed a hearing test. Dogs can hear the ticking of a watch held forty feet away. Men can hear it only four feet away. This means that dogs (**35**) can.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 35) | 1 as far | 2 hear | 3 men | 4 can |
| | 5 times | 6 as | 7 ten | |

4

次の英文を読み、その文意にそって **36)** から **40)** までの () 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、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークしなさい。

The Problem of Supermarket Packaging

Patterns of shopping for consumer goods have changed a lot in the last 50 years. People used to go to several shops to buy their daily necessities. These days, however, people usually do all their shopping at a supermarket, (**36**) they can buy everything they need under the same roof.

In the name of convenience, nearly everything in a supermarket is prepackaged. But as the environmental costs of this type of convenience have become clearer, consumers have begun to (**37**) its true value. The packaging used by supermarkets creates a variety of environmental problems. The (**38**) for paper for wrapping encourages the cutting down of forests around the world. Making plastic shopping bags requires huge amounts of oil. The precious natural resources used to make packaging are generally wasted (**39**) we consumers merely throw the packaging away. We are then faced with the enormous problem of disposing of all the packaging we throw away.

The problems of supermarket packaging may seem impossible to solve, but there are things consumers can do. First, we can try to buy products with as little packaging as possible. Second, we can (**40**) the extra bags and packaging supermarkets offer consumers. Finally, we can bring our own bags to the supermarket and reuse any plastic bags or containers we bring home.

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|----------|------------|--------------|
| 36) | 1 if | 2 when | 3 which | 4 where |
| 37) | 1 neglect | 2 regard | 3 question | 4 appreciate |
| 38) | 1 addition | 2 supply | 3 demand | 4 stock |
| 39) | 1 because | 2 that | 3 though | 4 but |
| 40) | 1 require | 2 refuse | 3 offer | 4 send |
-

5 次の英文を読み、**41)** から **50)** までの質問に対して最も適切なものを **1, 2, 3, 4** の中から一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークしなさい。

[A]

The Importance of Clothes

Have you ever really thought about your clothes? Why do people wear clothes? There are four important reasons for wearing clothes.

The first reason is to cover our bodies. You can do this very easily. Then why do people usually cover most of their bodies? People of different times and places have different ideas about right and wrong clothes. Ask how much of the body they should cover. You'll get different answers. In some parts of India and North Africa, women cover their faces. For a long time, people in China thought it was wrong to show their feet, and not long ago, people in Europe and North America didn't show any parts of their legs.

The next reason for wearing clothes is to protect our bodies. Clothes protect us from heat and cold, snow and rain. Heavy clothes and strong boots protect people who work outside from bees, sharp stones, and dangerous animals. Other workers wear strong gloves and hard hats to protect themselves when they use machines.

The third reason for wearing clothes is utility; for example, to carry things. Years ago, everybody carried a bag or something to hold food, money, and other useful things. Today, most of clothes have pockets. Some suits have more than ten.

The last, and probably the most important reason for wearing clothes is vanity. People want to look better. They want to look the same as other people, but they also want to look different from other people. One man's dark suit can look like every other dark suit, but he can wear a bright tie or shirt to show individuality.

- 41)** According to the passage, one reason that people wear clothes is
- 1 to cover their bodies.
 - 2 because of a traditional habit.
 - 3 because it's important to have clothes.
 - 4 to show some parts of their bodies.
- 42)** In European countries it was considered wrong
- 1 for women to show their faces.
 - 2 to show their feet.
 - 3 for people to show their bodies.
 - 4 to show their legs.
- 43)** Clothes are useful partly because
- 1 they give people a sense of identity.
 - 2 they are a kind of uniform.
 - 3 people don't want to carry bags these days.
 - 4 people can easily carry things in their pockets.
- 44)** According to the passage, what is the most important reason for wearing clothes?
- 1 People enjoy buying clothes.
 - 2 People don't need to carry a bag.
 - 3 People care about their appearance.
 - 4 People want to be more fashionable than everyone else.

45) Which of the following statements is not true?

- 1 People who use machines should wear protective clothes.
- 2 Clothes can protect us from bad weather.
- 3 Different cultures have different styles of clothing.
- 4 All men should wear dark suits.

[B]

Equality for Women

“Equal pay for equal work” is a phrase used by the American women who complain about what they feel is unjust treatment by society. Clearly it is unfair, they say, for women to be paid less than men for the same work.

People who hold the opposite view (mainly men) have an answer to this. They say that men have more responsibilities than women : a married man is expected to earn money to support his family and to make the important family decisions, and therefore it is right for men to be paid more. There are some people who hold even stronger views than this and are against married women working at all. When wives go out to work, they say, the home and children are neglected. If women are encouraged by equal pay to take full-time jobs, they will be unable to do the things they are best at doing : making a comfortable home and bringing up children. They will have to give up their traditional position in society.

This is exactly what they want to give up, the women who disagree say. They want to escape from the limited place which society expects them to fill, and to have freedom to choose between a career or home life, or a mixture of the two. Women have the right not only to equal pay but also to equal opportunities.

These women have expressed their opinion forcefully by using the famous statement about human rights made in the American Declaration of Independence in 1776; “all men are created equal.”

They point out that the meaning of this sentence was “all human beings are created equal.”

- 46)** The women use the phrase “equal pay for equal work” to make an appeal that
- 1** men should be paid less than women.
 - 2** women’s work should not be harder than men’s.
 - 3** women’s rates of pay should not differ from men’s.
 - 4** men should be kinder to women at work.
- 47)** Some people are against married women working at all because they say that
- 1** women are only suited to working at home.
 - 2** men cannot take care of children.
 - 3** women will not take good care of their homes and children .
 - 4** all men will lose their traditional role in society.
- 48)** People who disagree with “equal pay for equal work” believe that
- 1** men have to do more in the home than women.
 - 2** men have to work much harder than women.
 - 3** men can earn money more easily than women.
 - 4** men’s responsibilities are different from women’s.
- 49)** The women who disagree say that
- 1** women need opportunities to get out of the house more often.
 - 2** women want more freedom in deciding the kind of lives they lead.
 - 3** women are no longer interested in taking care of their homes.
 - 4** if women are given equal pay, their opportunities will be greater.

50) The women use the statement “all men are created equal” to show that

1 a basic principle of American society is that men and women are equal.

2 the position of women has improved a little in modern times.

3 men and women had equal power in early American society.

4 governments always consider men’s rights more important than women’s.

1

次の 1) から 25) までの () 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, その番号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークしなさい。

- 1) She made him angry, because she () to keep her promise.
1 failed 2 fell 3 forced 4 took
- 2) She wasn't exactly a stranger. I'd met her once ().
1 old 2 before 3 ago 4 past
- 3) A : It's really hot in here. Do you () if I open a window?
B : No, go ahead. We need some fresh air.
1 agree 2 call 3 mind 4 regret
- 4) A : Will you () me with Mr. Johnson?
B : I'm sorry, sir, his line is busy. Can you wait a minute?
1 exchange 2 send 3 connect 4 phone
- 5) A : When did you come back from America?
B : Three days ago, but I'm still () from jet lag.
1 recovering 2 suffering 3 escaping 4 hurting
- 6) Jim needs to () some money in order to be able to go on a trip to California during his summer vacation.
1 create 2 catch 3 earn 4 pay
- 7) A : Do you think that I can make it?
B : It all () on your efforts.
1 leads 2 spends 3 depends 4 gives
- 8) His daughter () to him why she was late getting home.
1 suggested 2 explained 3 taught 4 advised
- 9) Seen from a (), the mountain looks like a horse's back.
1 destination 2 distance 3 difference 4 direction

-
- 10)** A : Wasn't his () of experience one of the causes of the accident?
B : That's possible.
1 none 2 empty 3 lack 4 fault
- 11)** Linda moved to Italy just a few months ago, so she isn't used () Italian yet.
1 speak 2 spoken 3 speaking 4 to speaking
- 12)** I have to make up () the time I've wasted.
1 for 2 in 3 on 4 from
- 13)** () to the paper, there was an earthquake in San Francisco.
1 According 2 Looking 3 As 4 Regarding
- 14)** Make () that the doors and windows are locked before going out.
1 many 2 lot 3 believe 4 sure
- 15)** Mrs. Brown had a good reason to turn () the offer.
1 away 2 against 3 down 4 over
- 16)** She couldn't () up her mind as to what to wear for her date.
1 choose 2 set 3 make 4 get
- 17)** Takeo wishes to go to New York () the purpose of studying music.
1 for 2 at 3 with 4 in
- 18)** I will return your album tomorrow () fail.
1 out of 2 none of 3 with 4 without
- 19)** Dick was absorbed () playing a video game last night, so he failed to do his homework.
1 of 2 with 3 in 4 to
- 20)** You cannot be () careful in driving a car.
1 enough 2 so 3 too 4 very
-

-
- 21)** Look! There's a cat in the house. Someone must have left the door ().
1 be opened 2 opening 3 open 4 to open
- 22)** I read every page of my English textbook aloud again and again. This is () I'm studying English.
1 when 2 the reason 3 why 4 how
- 23)** A : I'm very sorry for having kept you () so long.
B : That's quite all right.
1 wait 2 waited 3 to wait 4 waiting
- 24)** Some parts of Northern Canada are so remote that in winter they can only () by plane.
1 having reached 2 reach
3 be reached 4 to reach
- 25)** He will leave Japan () the morning of September 7th.
1 at 2 in 3 on 4 from
-

2

次の **26)** から **30)** までの会話文を完成させるのに最も適切なものを **1, 2, 3, 4** の中から一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークしなさい。

- 26)** A : Let's stop here for a cup of coffee.
B : Sounds great, but to tell the truth, I didn't bring any money.
A : () I did.
B : Thanks. Next time it's my turn.
1 No problem.
2 Certainly.
3 Oh, how unlucky you are!
4 You cannot bring any money.
-

27) A : Where do you get your ties? You always wear elegant ones.

B : My wife buys them for me.

A : The one you're wearing is really nice. ()

B : Yes, she certainly does.

1 She has decided on a tie.

2 She dresses warmly when going out.

3 She has very good taste.

4 She prefers my ties to yours.

28) A : What shall we do for dinner tonight?

B : How about trying that new Italian restaurant?

A : () Let's have Chinese.

B : Again? You always want Chinese noodles!

1 I don't know how to make Italian food.

2 I already had dinner.

3 I don't feel like Italian food.

4 I want to eat spaghetti.

29) A : You're thirty minutes late!

B : I'm sorry. I overslept.

A : ()

B : I won't. I promise.

1 No problem. Why do you think so?

2 Well, don't let it happen again.

3 It's O.K. I'll forget about it.

4 What time did you get up?

30) A : Hello, this is Bill speaking. Who is this, please?

B : This is Nancy.

A : ()

B : I have a slight cold. That's why.

1 Your voice sounds different today.

2 How are you getting along?

3 You seem to be very busy today.

4 Really? I've heard you are out.

3

次の 3 つの英文がそれぞれ完成した文章になるように、その文意にそって **31)** から **35)** までの **1** から **7** を並べ替えなさい。そして 3 番目と 5 番目にくる最も適切なものを一つずつ選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークしなさい。ただし、() の中では文頭にくる語も小文字で示してあります。

Culture has (**31**) and other living things do not have. Each one of us belongs to a culture. The food we eat, the clothes we wear, the language we speak, the tools we use, what we think of as right and wrong : (**32**) our culture.

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 31) | 1 explained | 2 something | 3 humans | 4 as |
| | 5 have | 6 been | 7 that | |
| 32) | 1 parts | 2 are | 3 and | 4 these |
| | 5 of | 6 more | 7 all | |

Education involves both learning and teaching. Generally speaking, we sometimes learn by teaching ourselves but (**33**) of others. For children parents are the first and most important teachers. They teach children attitudes, habits and (**34**) throughout their lives.

- | | | | | |
|------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 33) | 1 help | 2 learn with | 3 the time | 4 most |
| | 5 we | 6 of | 7 the | |
| 34) | 1 characters | 2 which | 3 remain | 4 values |
| | 5 their | 6 and | 7 form | |

Tomatoes are one of the best foods. Farmers usually plant the seeds in a greenhouse. When the plants are one inch or more tall, they are moved outdoors. Farmers (**35**). At harvesting time, hundreds of trucks full of tomatoes line up at the canning factory.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 35) | 1 of | 2 always | 3 them | 4 are |
| | 5 taking | 6 busy | 7 care | |