

【英検®2級+】長文読解 2/10 〈後期〉

Name: _____ / Date: _____ Score: ____/8 ⌚ 6 min

A

From:

Michael Grant <m_grant@eastwoodmuseum.com>

To:

Sarah Collins <s_collins@eastwoodmuseum.com>

Date: November 4

Subject: Weekend photography event

Hi Sarah,

Thank you for helping us organize next weekend's photography event. We originally expected about thirty participants, but nearly fifty people have registered. Since the main exhibition room cannot accommodate such a large group comfortably, we have decided to divide the participants into two groups.

One group will attend a short lecture by a professional photographer, while the other will explore the museum and take photographs. After forty minutes, the groups will exchange activities. Participants may use their phones or cameras, but flash photography will be prohibited because some objects on display are sensitive to strong light.

Could you prepare two signs explaining where each group should meet? We also need someone to confirm that the cameras in the lecture room are functioning properly. If possible, please check them on Friday afternoon so that we have enough time to resolve any technical problems.

Best wishes,

Michael Grant

Events Manager

Eastwood Museum

[語注]

- ① register[動]登録する ② accommodate[動]～を収容する ③ divide[動]～を分ける ④ participant[名]参加者
⑤ professional[形・名]専門的な／専門家 ⑥ exchange[動]～を交換する、交代する ⑦ prohibit[動]～を禁止する ⑧
sensitive[形]影響を受けやすい ⑨ confirm[動]～を確認する ⑩ function[動]機能する、作動する

(1) Why will participants be divided into two groups?

1. The photographer prefers to teach smaller groups of beginners.
Some participants will arrive considerably later than the others.
2. The exhibition room is not large enough for everyone to gather comfortably.

The museum wants participants to attend the event on different days.

(2) Why is flash photography prohibited?

1. Strong light may affect some of the objects being exhibited.
2. Participants are expected to use only their phones during the event.
3. Flash photography may interrupt the professional photographer's lecture.
4. The museum does not permit visitors to photograph its exhibitions.

(3) What does Michael ask Sarah to do?

1. Inform participants that they need to bring their own cameras.
2. Prepare signs and make sure some equipment is working correctly.
3. Ask the professional photographer to change the lecture schedule.
4. Decide which participants should join each of the two groups.

B

Why Libraries Are Lending More Than Books

Public libraries have traditionally provided books, newspapers, and other sources of information. Recently, however, some libraries have begun lending unexpected items, including tools, musical instruments, and even cooking equipment. These programs are sometimes called “libraries of things.” Their purpose is to give residents temporary access to useful objects without requiring them to purchase everything themselves.

The idea is particularly practical for objects that people need only occasionally. A person may require a drill for a single home repair or a large cooking pot for a family celebration. Purchasing such items can be expensive, and afterward they may remain unused for years. Borrowing allows people to obtain what they need while avoiding unnecessary purchases.

These programs may also have environmental advantages. Manufacturing consumer products requires raw materials and energy, while discarded objects contribute to waste. If several households can share the same item, fewer products may need to be manufactured. Some libraries also offer workshops that teach residents how to use or repair the objects they borrow.

However, lending physical objects creates challenges that ordinary books do not. Equipment must be inspected regularly, and damaged items may be expensive to replace. Libraries must also determine which objects can be lent safely. As a result, successful programs usually begin with a limited collection and expand only after staff members understand what their communities actually need.

[語注]

- ① traditionally[副]伝統的に ② temporary[形]一時的な ③ access[名]利用する機会、接近 ④ occasionally[副]時折、たまに ⑤ purchase[動・名]～を購入する／購入 ⑥ manufacture[動]～を製造する ⑦ raw material[名]原材料 ⑧ contribute to ～[熟語]～の一因となる ⑨ inspect[動]～を点検する ⑩ expand[動]～を拡大する

(4) What is the main purpose of “libraries of things”?

1. To provide temporary access to useful objects people may not buy.
2. To encourage residents to replace old possessions more frequently.
3. To sell equipment that libraries no longer require.
4. To persuade people to spend more time reading about skills.

(5) Why is borrowing especially useful for certain objects?

1. Such objects are often impossible to purchase in ordinary stores.
2. People may need them only for a short period or occasion.
3. Libraries can provide them at a lower cost than manufacturers.
4. Most households lack enough knowledge to use these objects.

(6) How might these programs benefit the environment?

1. They can eliminate the need to manufacture new products.
2. They encourage manufacturers to use only recycled materials.
3. Sharing objects may reduce the number of products needed.
4. They prevent households from throwing away their possessions.

(7) What challenge do libraries face when lending physical objects?

1. They must examine equipment and consider whether it is safe to lend.
2. They have difficulty convincing residents to return borrowed books.
3. They must provide professional repair services to every borrower.
4. They must replace borrowed equipment after it has been used once.

(8) Which of the following is true?

1. Libraries of things are intended mainly for objects used every day.
2. Libraries should build large collections before discovering what residents need.
3. Lending useful objects can offer economic and environmental benefits.
4. Physical objects are generally easier for libraries to manage than books.