

【英検®2級+】長文読解 4/10 〈後期〉

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

A

From: Emily Parker <e_parker@greenfieldcenter.org>
To: Daniel Harris <d_harris@greenfieldcenter.org>
Date: November 18 Subject: Community garden workshop

Hi Daniel,

Thank you for agreeing to assist with our community garden workshop next Saturday. We initially planned to hold the entire event outdoors, but the weather forecast predicts heavy rain in the afternoon. We have therefore decided to move the second half of the workshop into the community center.

During the morning session, participants will learn how to prepare soil and select vegetables suitable for the local climate. An experienced gardener will demonstrate several techniques before participants practice them in small groups. In the afternoon, we will discuss ways to reduce water consumption and maintain healthy plants without relying heavily on chemical products.

Could you arrange the tables in the meeting room on Friday? We also need you to check whether the projector is functioning properly. Since several participants have requested printed instructions, please prepare thirty copies of the workshop materials. The gardener will bring all the necessary tools.

5 Best wishes,
Emily Parker Greenfield Community Center

[語注]

① initially[副]当初は ② forecast[名]予報 ③ predict[動]～を予測する ④ suitable[形]適した ⑤ climate[名]気候 ⑥ demonstrate[動]～を実演する ⑦ technique[名]技術、方法 ⑧ consumption[名]消費 ⑨ maintain[動]～を維持する ⑩ rely on ~[熟語]～に頼る

(1) Why was the workshop schedule changed?

1. The gardener cannot attend the afternoon session.
2. More participants registered than originally expected.
3. Heavy rain is expected later in the day.
4. The outdoor garden is being repaired.

(2) What will participants learn in the afternoon?

1. How to grow plants with less water and fewer chemicals.
2. How to select vegetables for different climates.
3. How to prepare soil using professional equipment.
4. How to construct a garden inside the center.

(3) What does Emily ask Daniel to do?

1. Purchase tools and prepare the outdoor garden.
2. Contact the gardener and change the program.
3. Select vegetables and distribute them to participants.
4. Arrange tables, check equipment, and print materials.

B

Why Repairing Everyday Products Matters

Modern consumers frequently replace products that have stopped working, even when the damage is relatively minor. A broken button or a weak battery may lead someone to purchase an entirely new device.

5 Although replacement is often convenient, this habit has significant economic and environmental consequences.

Manufacturing electronic devices requires valuable resources, including metals that must be extracted from the earth. The process also consumes considerable energy. When products are discarded after only
10 a short period of use, these resources are wasted. Repairing existing devices can extend their useful lives and reduce the demand for new products.

However, repairing modern equipment is not always straightforward. Some manufacturers design products with components that are difficult
15 to remove or replace. Specialized tools may be required, and replacement parts are sometimes unavailable. Consequently, even skilled technicians may find certain repairs too expensive or complicated to perform.

In response, some governments have introduced policies intended to
20 make repairs easier. These measures may require manufacturers to provide replacement parts and repair instructions. Supporters argue that such policies can reduce waste and give consumers greater control over the products they own. Nevertheless, effective repair programs also depend on reasonable costs and access to trained technicians.

[語注]

① relatively[副]比較的 ② minor[形]小さな、軽微な ③ consequence[名]結果、影響 ④ extract[動]～を取り出す、採掘する ⑤ discard[動]～を捨てる ⑥ extend[動]～を延長する ⑦ straightforward[形]簡単な、わかりやすい ⑧ component[名]部品、構成要素 ⑨ technician[名]技術者 ⑩ measure[名]対策、措置

- (4) Why can replacing products frequently harm the environment?
1. New products usually contain fewer valuable materials.
 2. Manufacturing requires resources and considerable energy.
 3. Repairing devices always produces additional waste.
 4. Consumers must transport old devices to manufacturers.
- (5) What is one advantage of repairing existing devices?
1. It makes all electronic products easier to operate.
 2. It eliminates the need for specialized technicians.
 3. It allows manufacturers to avoid using valuable metals.
 4. It may reduce demand for newly manufactured products.
- (6) Why are some modern products difficult to repair?
1. Their parts may be inaccessible or difficult to replace.
 2. Consumers generally refuse to purchase replacement parts.
 3. Most technicians lack basic knowledge of electronic devices.
 4. Manufacturers are prohibited from providing repair instructions.
- (7) What is the purpose of the government policies mentioned?
1. To prevent consumers from purchasing new electronic products.
 2. To require manufacturers to repair every damaged device.
 3. To improve access to parts and repair information.
 4. To reduce the number of technicians working independently.
- (8) Which of the following is true?
1. Repairing products is always cheaper than replacing them.
 2. Successful repair programs require more than government policies.
 3. Manufacturers have already made all products easy to repair.
 4. Repair policies mainly aim to increase product sales.