2026 ORIGINAL

Grade 2

ライティングテストの出題は 2 題です。
忘れずに，2 つの問題に解答してください。

英検2級 完全オリジナル予想問題
学校法人早稲田学園
WISH×AI 英検LAB

2 級

第1回

完全オリジナル予想問題

■ 試験時間

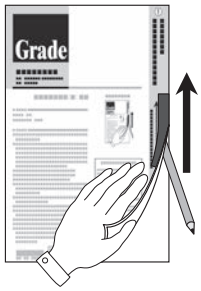
リーディング・ライティングテスト（85分）

※ リスニングテストは収録していません。

■ 注意事項

1. この問題冊子は英検2級の形式を参考にした独自の予想問題です。公式の試験冊子ではありません。
2. **試験開始まで，この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。**
3. 解答は，HB の黒鉛筆かシャープペンシルを使用して解答用紙（マークシート）に記入してください。解答用紙以外に記入した解答は，すべて無効となります。問題冊子にはメモをしてもかまいませんが，後で解答用紙に解答を書き写す時間はありません。
4. 問題内容に関する質問は一切受けつけません。
5. 不正行為をした場合は，答案は無効となります。
6. 他の受験者に迷惑をかける行為を禁じます。
7. この問題冊子にはリスニングテストを収録していません。リーディングとライティングの問題に解答してください。
8. 携帯電話などは必ず電源を切ってカバンにしまい，絶対に使用しないでください。
9. 電子機器（ウェアラブル端末を含む）の使用を禁じます。
10. 携帯電話などの着信音・バイブ音，その他試験を妨げる音を発生させた場合は，失格とすることがあります。
11. 試験終了後，問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。
12. 正答・解説は別冊PDFを参照してください。
13. 本教材を無断で複製・再配布・販売することを禁止します。学習・授業の範囲で利用してください。本教材は公式の英検問題ではありません。

問題冊子の開け方



＊学習用です。必要に応じて記入してください。

受験番号 | | | | | | | | |　氏名

非公式の予想問題です
英検2級の形式を参考

問題冊子を開く前に確認

WISH×AI 英検LAB
非公式教材

リーディング・ライティングテストは

次のページから始まります。

1 短文の語句空所補充

次の(1)から(17)までの（　　）に入る最も適切なものを、
1、2、3、4の中から一つ選びなさい。

(1) After the storm, volunteers worked to ( ) the damaged footpath so hikers could use it again.

1 restore　　**2** compare
3 announce　　**4** prevent

(2) Because the museum has limited space, visitors are asked to ( ) their tickets online before arrival.

1 reserve　　**2** survive
3 admit　　**4** consume

(3) The scientist repeated the experiment to ( ) whether the first result was accurate.

1 replace　　**2** confirm
3 ignore　　**4** interrupt

(4) A: Why did you leave the lecture early? B: I felt completely ( ) after working all night.

1 generous　　**2** reliable
3 curious　　**4** exhausted

(5) People who share an apartment should ( ) responsibility for keeping the common areas clean.

1 take　　**2** spend
3 reach　　**4** borrow

1

(6) This software is ( ) with older computers, so users do not need to buy a new machine.

1 sensitive **2** independent
3 familiar **4** compatible

(7) The town hopes to ( ) traffic near the elementary school by encouraging families to walk.

1 publish **2** reduce
3 detect **4** exchange

(8) Before publishing the news report, the editor checked every ( ) to avoid giving readers false information.

1 custom **2** distance
3 permission **4** fact

(9) The outdoor performance was ( ) until Sunday because the weather forecast predicted heavy rain.

1 postponed **2** repaired
3 explored **4** impressed

(10) The manager reminded everyone to ( ) the updated safety instructions when using the machines.

1 damage **2** follow
3 avoid **4** create

1

(11) A: Are you going to buy that expensive camera today? B: No, I'll ( ) until the price comes down.

1 run out **2** turn in
3 hold off **4** put up

(12) Students may use the science equipment only under the ( ) of a trained instructor.

1 supervision **2** imagination
3 invention **4** tradition

(13) It took several weeks for the new employee to ( ) to the unfamiliar working hours.

1 adjust **2** object
3 refer **4** consist

(14) The desert plant can ( ) long periods without rain because its roots reach deep underground.

1 produce **2** recommend
3 withstand **4** investigate

(15) The company promised to ( ) its customers' personal information confidential.

1 take **2** keep
3 raise **4** send

1

(16) A: Is it safe to swim here today? B: No, strong currents ( ) a serious risk even to good swimmers.

1 prove **2** earn
3 pose **4** lend

(17) Since the two research teams share similar goals, they agreed to ( ) on the new project.

1 compete **2** hesitate
3 complain **4** collaborate

2 長文の語句空所補充

次の英文A、Bを読み、文意に合うよう(18)から(23)に入る
最も適切なものを、1、2、3、4の中から一つ選びなさい。

A Voices from the Harbor

In a small coastal town, visitors once learned about its fishing history mainly from signs in a local museum. Many of the signs described dates and events, but they could not capture how people felt about their work. A group of high school students proposed a different way to introduce the town: they would interview retired fishers and create short audio recordings. The students hoped to (18), including stories that had never been written down. Before starting, they practiced asking open questions and learned how to listen without interrupting people who were speaking.

With support from the museum, the students placed listening stations near the harbor. Each station had a simple button and a speaker powered by a small solar panel. Tourists could hear how people had prepared their boats, checked the weather, and helped one another during difficult seasons. (19), some recordings were made available in several languages so that more visitors could understand them. The project encouraged conversations between older residents and young people, too.

However, making the recordings public required care. Some interviews included personal information or stories about relatives who had not agreed to appear in the project. Students therefore allowed each speaker to review the edited recording before it was published. They also created a process for removing any recording later if necessary. These rules were important because (20). The group continues to add new stories, but it now spends as much time discussing permission and accuracy as it does operating the equipment.

(18)
1 encourage residents to buy fishing boats
2 replace every exhibit with new signs
3 collect memories that might otherwise disappear
4 teach visitors how to catch large fish

(19)
1 Nevertheless, for this reason
2 In addition
3 For example, without electricity
4 On the contrary

(20)
1 the museum had already closed for repairs
2 the speakers' privacy needed to be respected
3 all recorded stories had to be completely fictional
4 only the students could understand the interviews

2

B

What Lies Under a City Garden

When a city changes an empty parking lot into a public garden, people may focus on what should be planted there. Yet the condition of the soil can be just as important as the plants themselves. Soil contains tiny spaces between its particles. Those spaces help roots grow and allow rainwater to move below the surface. Healthy soil can also reduce flooding by (21) rather than allowing all the water to flow across streets.

In many city locations, the ground has been covered by concrete for decades. Heavy vehicles may have pressed the soil into a hard layer that water cannot enter easily. In addition, some former industrial areas contain chemicals that should not come into contact with food crops. (22), an attractive empty space is not automatically a safe place to grow vegetables. Planners need to understand what happened on the land before changing how it is used.

A university research team invited neighborhood volunteers to help study several possible garden sites. The volunteers learned to collect soil samples from different depths and to record exactly where each sample came from. Researchers then tested the samples for pollution and examined how quickly water could pass through them. Some sites could be improved by mixing in natural materials, while others were better suited to flowers or walking paths. The team advised planners to (23) instead of choosing plants based only on appearance. The project showed that work beneath the ground can shape the success of a green space above it.

(21)

1 removing all minerals from the ground
2 creating more paved surfaces
3 preventing plant roots from spreading
4 absorbing and holding some rainfall

(22)

1 By comparison
2 At first
3 For this reason
4 In the meantime

(23)

1 build identical gardens at every site
2 test the conditions of each location first
3 stop collecting information once plants grow
4 avoid asking local people for help

3 長文の内容一致

次の英文A、Bについて、(24)から(31)の質問に対する最も適切な答えを、1、2、3、4から一つ選びなさい。

A

From: Olivia Chen <olivia@northlakeclub.org>
To: Martin Ellis <martin@ridgeviewcenter.org>
Date: April 9
Subject: Request to use the rooftop for a science event

Dear Mr. Ellis,

My name is Olivia Chen, and I coordinate a science club for teenagers in Northlake. Our members are planning a public event next month where families can observe the night sky through small telescopes. We usually meet in a school playground, but a new lighting system has made it difficult to see faint stars there. I heard that Ridgeview Community Center has a rooftop area and would like to ask whether we could use it on Saturday, May 16.

We expect about 25 students and 15 family members. Our volunteers will bring four telescopes and the equipment needed to operate them. Since the observations will take place after sunset, we would need permission to remain on the rooftop until 9:30 p.m. We also need a safe indoor room where participants can wait if the weather becomes cloudy. We will provide our own chairs, and we will not serve food.

Could you tell me whether the rooftop is accessible by elevator and whether a staff member would need to stay with us? We are happy to follow any safety rules and pay a reasonable rental fee. We have already prepared a flyer, but we cannot print it until the location is confirmed. If the rooftop cannot be used, we must contact another venue, so I would appreciate a reply by next Tuesday.

Thank you for considering our request.

Sincerely,
Olivia Chen
Northlake Science Club

(24) Why is Olivia looking for a new place for the event?

1 The school has removed the club's telescopes.
2 The school playground will be under construction.
3 The school's new lights make night observations difficult.
4 The club wants to avoid inviting family members.

(25) Which of the following does Olivia ask the community center to provide?

1 Four telescopes for the club's volunteers.
2 Printed flyers advertising the event.
3 An indoor space to use if the sky becomes cloudy.
4 Meals for the students and their families.

(26) Why does Olivia hope to receive an answer by next Tuesday?

1 Her volunteers must return their telescopes that day.
2 A staff member will leave the center for a month.
3 The event itself will take place on that Tuesday.
4 She needs to decide where to hold the event before printing flyers.

3

B

Crossing Roads, Connecting Habitats

Roads help people travel, but they can make movement dangerous for wild animals. A road may separate the places where an animal finds food from the areas where it raises its young. If animals attempt to cross busy traffic, they can be injured, and drivers may be put at risk as well. To address this problem, some countries have built wildlife crossings: bridges covered with plants or tunnels that allow animals to pass under roads.

The idea seems simple, but a crossing must match the needs of the animals that may use it. Deer generally prefer open routes where they can see ahead, while smaller animals often need narrow, sheltered passages. In dry regions, a tunnel may attract animals looking for shade. Near wetlands, however, designers must consider how rising water could block a passage. Engineers therefore work with wildlife specialists before selecting a location and deciding what type of structure to build.

Building a crossing does not guarantee that animals will find it. Fences along the road can guide animals toward the safer route, but the fences must be checked after storms. Vegetation also matters. When a bridge has unfamiliar surfaces or little cover, certain species may avoid it. For several years after construction, researchers often install cameras and examine tracks to learn which animals actually use the structure. They compare the evidence with data collected before the crossing was built.

Even the number of recorded crossings can be misleading. A camera may photograph the same animal many times, so a high total does not necessarily mean that a large population has benefited. Researchers also examine changes in traffic accidents and whether animal groups on opposite sides of the road are becoming connected. These broader measurements help determine whether a project is meeting its purpose.

Wildlife crossings can be expensive, and not every dangerous road can receive one. In some areas, lowering vehicle speeds during particular seasons or protecting nearby habitats may be more practical. The best solution depends on local conditions. What is important is recognizing that a road changes more than human travel: it can also change the routes on which other living things depend.

3
B

(27) Why might a road create problems for wild animals?

1 It can divide areas animals need for different activities.
2 It makes all nearby habitats completely dry.
3 It prevents drivers from seeing road signs.
4 It always causes animals to lose interest in food.

(28) What do wildlife specialists consider when designing a crossing?

1 How much the project will increase ordinary road traffic.
2 Whether every species can be trained to use the same route.
3 Whether the crossing can be seen clearly from a city center.
4 The behavior of local animals and the surrounding environment.

(29) According to the passage, fences along roads are useful because they

1 prevent all plants from growing near the road.
2 remove the need to inspect a crossing after construction.
3 direct animals toward places where they can cross more safely.
4 provide food for animals during winter.

(30) Why are camera records alone sometimes insufficient for evaluating a crossing?

1 Repeated images of one animal may make usage seem greater than it is.
2 Researchers cannot compare new information with older records.
3 Cameras cannot take photographs after sunset.
4 Animals never return to the same place twice.

(31) Which of the following best expresses the writer's main point?

1 Wildlife crossings always cost less than other safety measures.
2 Solutions should be selected and evaluated according to local wildlife needs.
3 Road designers should use identical structures in every region.
4 Drivers should avoid all roads close to natural areas.

リーディングテストはこれで終わりです。続けてライティングテストに解答してください。

4 ライティング（英文要約）

ライティングテストは2題あります。両方の問題に解答してください。

● 次の英文を読み、45〜55語の英語で内容を要約しなさい。

● 本文の重要な情報を選び、自分の英文で簡潔にまとめなさい。

Some schools have begun using mobile laboratories that travel between towns. These vehicles carry microscopes, computers, and other science equipment. They visit schools that do not have enough money or space to maintain their own laboratories, allowing students to carry out experiments rather than only read about them.

The mobile laboratories offer several benefits. Students can use modern equipment under the guidance of trained instructors, and teachers can introduce practical lessons without buying expensive tools. The visits may also encourage children to consider careers in science.

However, the programs face difficulties. The vehicles are expensive to maintain, and long journeys can limit the number of schools they visit. Furthermore, experiments must be planned carefully because space inside a vehicle is limited. Schools and organizers therefore need to work together to make each visit worthwhile. Some groups raise funds from local businesses, but steady financial support is still needed.

4 英文要約：MEMO

MEMO

5 ライティング（英作文）

ライティングテストは2題あります。両方の問題に解答してください。

- **次のTOPICに対するあなたの意見と、その理由を2つ書きなさい。**
- **POINTSは参考です。別の観点から理由を書いてもかまいません。**
- **語数の目安は80〜100語です。**

TOPIC

Do you think local governments should replace most printed public notices with digital notices?

POINTS

- Accessibility
- Cost
- Environment

5 英作文：MEMO

MEMO