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11回

完全オリジナル予想問題

■ 試験時間

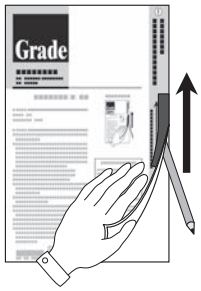
リーディング・ライティングテスト（85分）

※ 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)までの空所に入る最も適切な語句を1〜4から選びなさい。

(1) The town decided to ( ) the old bridge after engineers reported serious damage.

1 refuse 2 repair 3 measure 4 borrow

(2) Visitors must obtain ( ) before entering the research laboratory.

1 distance 2 tradition 3 permission 4 furniture

(3) Our teacher asked us to ( ) the main idea of the article in one sentence.

1 prevent 2 decorate 3 exchange 4 summarize

(4) The speaker gave a ( ) explanation that even young students could understand.

1 clear 2 distant 3 narrow 4 temporary

(5) The restaurant uses local ingredients ( ) they are available.

1 whenever 2 unless 3 despite 4 although

1 短文の語句空所補充（続き）

(6) The new policy is expected to ( ) the amount of plastic thrown away.

1 permit 2 reduce 3 admit 4 divide

(7) A: Did the exhibition meet your expectations? B: Yes, it really ( ) them.

1 caught up with 2 looked down on 3 lived up to 4 ran away from

(8) The storm forced the outdoor concert to be ( ) until the following weekend.

1 observed 2 delivered 3 postponed 4 established

(9) The two schools agreed to ( ) information about their recycling programs.

1 injure 2 remove 3 assume 4 exchange

(10) The manager was ( ) for organizing the volunteers at the event.

1 responsible 2 familiar 3 similar 4 available

1 短文の語句空所補充（続き）

(11) The device is useful, but its high price is a major ( ) for smaller schools.

1 request 2 advantage 3 obstacle 4 achievement

(12) Please ( ) the form carefully before submitting it online.

1 contain 2 review 3 escape 4 replace

(13) A: Is this chair still available? B: No, somebody has already ( ) it.

1 produced 2 regarded 3 reserved 4 invented

(14) The scientist ( ) that the unusual results might have been caused by temperature.

1 pretended 2 refused 3 ignored 4 suggested

(15) Small businesses often ( ) on recommendations from satisfied customers.

1 depend 2 insist 3 apply 4 belong

1 短文の語句空所補充（続き）

(16) Mika was nervous, but she managed to ( ) her message to the audience.

1 get across 2 turn down 3 take off 4 give away

(17) Students are encouraged to consider different ( ) before making a decision.

1 supplies 2 perspectives 3 instruments 4 surfaces

2 長文の語句空所補充

次の英文A・Bを読み、(18)〜(23)の空所に最も適切な語句を選びなさい。

A A Library of Things

Many households own equipment that is useful but rarely needed. A carpet cleaner, for example, may be used only once a year. Purchasing such items costs money and takes up storage space. A group of residents in Meadowfield began discussing a different approach after noticing that several neighbors owned the same tools. They decided to establish a small lending library where people could borrow household equipment instead of ((18)). The service started in an unused room at the community center. Several families offered equipment during the first month, and a retired electrician helped the volunteers prepare a safe storage area for everything.

The organizers collected donations and asked volunteers to check each item before lending it. Members could borrow tools for up to five days, but they had to attend a short introduction before using electrical equipment. The volunteers also offered free demonstrations. ((19)), new members learned how to handle unfamiliar machines safely, and experienced neighbors shared useful repair techniques. The library gradually became a place where residents could meet people they had not previously known.

Running the service was not without difficulties. Some items needed expensive repairs, while others were returned late. The group introduced a modest membership fee to pay for maintenance. It also created a simple online calendar so members could see when equipment was available. Organizers say the most important lesson was that ((20)). After two years, the library still lends tools, but its greatest success may be the stronger relationships among neighbors.

(18) 1 studying at the center 2 repairing all the equipment 3 buying every item themselves 4 moving to another neighborhood

(19) 1 In contrast 2 For this reason alone 3 At first sight 4 As a result

(20) 1 every member needs the same tools 2 all repairs should be free 3 borrowing prevents people from meeting 4 clear rules make sharing easier

2 長文の語句空所補充（続き）

B A Different Kind of School Garden

At Eastwood Middle School, students once saw the courtyard as a place to walk through on their way to class. It contained several benches and a large area of concrete. During warm months the surface became uncomfortable, and few students stayed outside. When teachers asked for suggestions, a group of students proposed turning part of the space into a garden. They wanted an area that would attract birds and insects while giving students a quieter place to spend lunch breaks.

The plan required more than planting flowers. Students measured how sunlight moved across the courtyard and asked a local environmental group for advice. The group recommended plants that could survive with relatively little water. Students also collected rainwater from a nearby roof. By using this water, the school hoped to ((21)). Several classes worked together to build raised beds and make signs explaining the plants.

The project produced results the students had not expected. In science lessons, they counted insects and compared the soil beneath plants with the soil near the remaining concrete. Art classes used the garden as a place for drawing. ((22)), the courtyard became part of different school subjects rather than simply a pleasant outdoor space. Teachers noticed that more students spent time there during breaks.

Keeping the garden healthy still takes work. A student committee now organizes watering during holidays, and new students are taught how to care for the beds. The head teacher believes that the project is valuable because it gives students a chance to ((23)). The garden remains small, but its influence on school life has been surprisingly wide.

(21) 1 reduce the use of tap water 2 remove all the benches 3 avoid outdoor lessons 4 make the soil completely dry

(22) 1 By comparison 2 In this way 3 Instead 4 Even so

(23) 1 avoid responsibility for school facilities 2 replace scientific observations with guesses 3 see how their actions improve a shared space 4 finish every lesson outside

3 長文の内容一致

次の英文A・Bを読み、(24)～(31)の質問に対する最も適切な答えを選びなさい。

A A Community Film Workshop

From: Olivia Marsh <olivia@harborarts.example>
To: Peter Chen <peter@northhall.example>
Date: April 9
Subject: Question about the weekend film workshop

Dear Mr. Chen,

I help organize activities for teenagers at Harbor Arts Club. We are planning a one-day workshop in which participants will make short documentary films about places that matter to them. The workshop was originally going to be held in our clubroom. Unfortunately, the building will be unavailable in May because workers are replacing its electrical system. A teacher suggested that North Hall might have a suitable meeting room, so I am writing to ask about your facilities.

We expect 24 students between the ages of 13 and 16, together with four adults. The students will work in groups, interview one another, and edit short video clips on laptops. We will bring all cameras and computers ourselves. However, we need six tables, enough chairs, and reliable wireless Internet. Because the students will record interviews, we would also appreciate a room away from loud public events. We do not need a professional recording studio.

We hope to hold the workshop on Saturday, May 16, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Our club is a nonprofit organization, and students will attend without paying a fee. Could you let me know whether the hall is available and how much it would cost? If a reservation form is required, please send the link. We need to confirm the location by April 20 so that families have time to arrange transportation.

Thank you for your help.
Sincerely,
Olivia Marsh

3 A 設問

(24) Why does Olivia need to find a different location?

1 Her group no longer has any cameras.

2 The workshop has been canceled.

3 The clubroom will be under repair.

4 The students asked to visit a professional studio.

(25) What does Olivia want North Hall to provide?

1 Cameras and laptops for every group.

2 Tables, chairs, and wireless Internet.

3 Free transportation for students.

4 Trained film editors.

(26) Why does she need a reply by April 20?

1 The students must complete a film by then.

2 Families need time to plan how to travel.

3 The club needs to buy new equipment.

4 The event begins the next morning.

3 B The Hidden Value of Urban Streams

In many growing cities, small streams were once treated as obstacles. Engineers directed them through concrete channels or buried them beneath roads so that more land could be used for buildings. At the time, this approach seemed practical. Water could be moved quickly through the city, and streets could be built above it. Yet many planners now recognize that these decisions also removed important natural spaces.

A healthy stream does more than carry water. Plants along its banks provide shelter for insects and birds, while shallow pools support fish and other animals. Soil beside the water can absorb some rain during storms. In contrast, a concrete channel sends water downstream rapidly, sometimes increasing flooding in areas farther away. Natural streams may also offer residents pleasant routes for walking, although protecting sensitive habitats requires careful planning.

Some cities have begun projects to restore streams that were previously hidden. Such work can involve removing sections of concrete, creating gently sloping banks, and planting native vegetation. Scientists measure the water quality before and after changes are made. They also study whether birds and insects return. These measurements are important because an attractive-looking stream is not necessarily a healthy ecosystem.

Restoration projects can face opposition. Nearby residents may worry about insects, construction noise, or the loss of parking spaces. Maintaining new plants and removing waste also cost money. Successful project teams therefore hold public meetings before construction begins. They explain the possible benefits, but they also listen to concerns and adjust plans when necessary.

One neighborhood in the fictional city of Alderport restored a short section of stream beside a school. During the first year, volunteers collected litter and helped care for young trees. Researchers reported an increase in several insect species, and teachers started using the site for outdoor science lessons. The stream did not solve the city’s entire flooding problem. Nevertheless, the project showed that a carefully restored natural area could support wildlife, education, and public life at the same time.

3 B 設問

(27) What happened to many small urban streams in the past?

1 They became deeper through natural processes.

2 They were made into public beaches.

3 They were covered or changed to allow development.

4 They were protected by new wildlife laws.

(28) According to the passage, how can natural stream banks reduce flood risks?

1 By replacing the need for city drains.

2 By holding some rainfall in the surrounding soil.

3 By preventing every heavy storm.

4 By sending all water downstream immediately.

(29) Why do scientists monitor a restored stream?

1 To learn whether ecological conditions improve.

2 To remove all insects from the area.

3 To make it look like a concrete channel.

4 To calculate the price of nearby houses.

(30) What concern is mentioned about restoration projects?

1 Residents may lose some parking spaces.

2 Native plants can never grow beside streets.

3 Schools must close during construction.

4 New streams always stop public transport.

(31) What did the Alderport project demonstrate?

1 A local stream could benefit wildlife and education.

2 Urban flooding could be eliminated completely.

3 Concrete channels were cheaper in every situation.

4 Volunteer work was unnecessary after construction.

4 ライティング（英文要約）

次の英文を読み、その内容を45〜55語の英語で要約しなさい。

In many cities, volunteers have started repair cafes where people can bring broken household objects. Instead of throwing away a lamp or a small radio, visitors work with experienced volunteers to see whether it can be fixed. The events often take place in libraries or community centers and are usually free.

These cafes help reduce waste and allow residents to learn practical skills. They also bring people together, as visitors discuss how objects were made and how to care for them. However, volunteers cannot repair every item, and some replacement parts are expensive or difficult to find. Organizers therefore remind visitors that successful repairs are not guaranteed.

4 MEMO

5 ライティング（英作文）

次のTOPICについて、あなたの意見と理由を2つ、80〜100語を目安に書きなさい。

TOPIC

Do you think cities should provide more public spaces for teenagers?

POINTS

- Safety
- Community
- Cost

5 MEMO