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12回

完全オリジナル予想問題

■ 試験時間

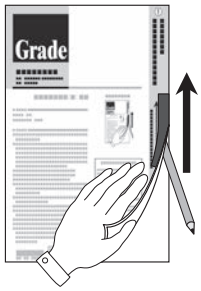
リーディング・ライティングテスト（85分）

※ 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)の空所に最も適切な語句を1〜4から選びなさい。

(1) The committee decided to ( ) the meeting until more information was available.
1 postpone 2 decorate 3 rescue 4 consume

(2) Residents were ( ) to learn that the historic bridge would be repaired.
1 distant 2 relieved 3 ordinary 4 sensitive

(3) The library offers free classes to help adults improve their ( ) skills.
1 remote 2 narrow 3 digital 4 fragile

(4) A: Did the experiment succeed? B: Yes, it ( ) exactly as we expected.
1 turned out 2 gave away 3 looked after 4 broke down

(5) The city will ( ) a survey to find out how residents use public parks.
1 conduct 2 interrupt 3 borrow 4 admire

(6) The new bicycle path is designed to ( ) accidents near the station.

1 permit 2 translate 3 prevent 4 memorize

(7) Maria carefully ( ) the instructions before assembling the desk.

1 located 2 raised 3 reviewed 4 admitted

(8) The volunteers managed to ( ) enough money to buy new musical instruments.

1 reduce 2 escape 3 exchange 4 raise

(9) Since the weather was ( ), the outdoor performance was moved inside.

1 unpredictable 2 generous 3 visible 4 independent

(10) A: Can you ( ) the parcel for me? B: Sure. I will be home all afternoon.

1 put off 2 sign for 3 take after 4 run into

(11) The guide gave a ( ) explanation of the rules, so everyone knew what to do.
1 silent 2 private 3 clear 4 severe

(12) The organization aims to ( ) access to healthy meals for older residents.
1 repeat 2 complain 3 invent 4 improve

(13) The museum has ( ) several rare photographs from local families.
1 collected 2 refused 3 surrounded 4 impressed

(14) Workers must wear helmets in order to ( ) themselves from falling objects.
1 introduce 2 protect 3 compare 4 operate

(15) A: I am sorry I missed your call. B: Do not worry. It was not ( ).
1 annual 2 patient 3 urgent 4 familiar

(16) The students tried to ( ) the causes of the sudden change in water quality.

1 pretend 2 advertise 3 refuse 4 identify

(17) The town hopes the festival will ( ) more visitors during the winter.

1 attract 2 divide 3 destroy 4 owe

2 長文の語句空所補充

次の英文を読み、(18)から(23)に当てはまる語句を選びなさい。

A Repair Café for Everyone

On the first Saturday of each month, a small hall in Brookfield becomes unusually busy. Residents arrive carrying broken lamps, torn jackets, and bicycles that no longer work properly. Instead of throwing these objects away, they meet volunteers at a repair café. The volunteers help visitors investigate the problem and, whenever possible, repair the item together. Participants are not charged for the service, although they may make a small donation to cover materials. This approach allows visitors to learn practical skills rather than simply (18).

The café was started by two neighbors who noticed how quickly usable things were being discarded. At first, only a few people attended, but local teachers soon began recommending the sessions to their students. Now some young volunteers work alongside retired engineers and experienced dressmakers. (19), visitors often leave with both a repaired object and a better understanding of how it works. A man who brought a damaged toaster said he had never realized that a simple loose connection could cause such a problem.

The project has limitations. Volunteers cannot safely fix every type of appliance, and replacement parts are sometimes difficult to find. The organizers therefore ask visitors to describe the problem in advance. They also remind everyone that electrical equipment must be inspected carefully before reuse. Recently, the café has begun offering short lessons about choosing durable products. The organizers hope these lessons will (20), even for people who cannot attend a repair session.

(18)

1 buying a replacement immediately 2 bringing tools to school 3 selling unwanted objects online 4 meeting the original manufacturer

(19)

1 For this reason 2 In contrast 3 At the same time 4 Nevertheless

(20)

1 encourage people to waste less 2 require everyone to become an engineer 3 eliminate the need for safety checks 4 make every product inexpensive

Why Cities Are Saving Rainwater

Heavy rain can cause serious problems in towns where streets and roofs are covered with hard materials. Water flows rapidly over these surfaces instead of soaking into the ground. When drainage pipes become full, streets may flood even if a nearby river does not overflow. Some cities are trying a different approach: collecting rainwater close to where it falls. At schools, parks, and public buildings, large containers can store water that would otherwise (21).

One advantage of these systems is that the collected water can be used later. For example, school gardens may be watered during dry weeks without using as much drinking water. Some facilities also use stored rainwater to clean outdoor walkways. (22), reducing the amount of water entering drains during a storm may make flooding less likely. The benefit depends on the size of the storage system and how much rainfall occurs.

However, collecting rainwater requires maintenance. Leaves can block filters, and containers must be covered to prevent insects from entering. Water intended for drinking needs much more extensive treatment than water used in gardens. City officials therefore explain clearly what each supply is safe for. Engineers are also studying how storage containers can be connected with small green spaces that absorb water naturally. These combined systems may (23) when unusually heavy rain occurs.

(21)

1 enter the drainage system 2 increase electricity production 3 improve road lighting 4 move underground by itself

(22)

1 More importantly 2 On the contrary 3 For example 4 Previously

(23)

1 reduce the pressure on drains 2 make storm warnings unnecessary 3 turn rainwater into drinking water automatically 4 stop every storm from reaching a city

3 長文の内容一致

英文を読み、(24)から(31)の質問に対する最も適切な答えを選びなさい。

A Request for a Community Exhibition

From: Elena Morris <elena.morris@example.org>
To: Community Arts Office <events@example.org>
Subject: Exhibition space for student photographs

Dear Events Coordinator,

I am a teacher at Lakeside Secondary School, where students have been taking photographs of changes in our neighborhood. Some images show recently planted trees and new walking paths, while others record older shops that are closing. We would like to share this work with local residents, and I am writing to ask whether we could use the small exhibition room at the community center in November.

Our preferred dates are November 14 and 15, but we could also hold the exhibition on the following weekend. We expect approximately 80 visitors across the two days. The photographs will be mounted on lightweight boards, so we will not need to attach anything to the walls. We would, however, appreciate access to six display stands and a table near the entrance.

Students will welcome visitors, but at least two teachers will supervise throughout the event. We plan to offer a short discussion about the photographs at 3 p.m. on Saturday. Before we announce the event, could you confirm whether the room is available, whether we may use the stands, and what the rental fee would be? We need a reply by October 28 to finish the school newsletter.

Thank you for considering our request.
Sincerely,
Elena Morris

(24) Why does Elena want to use the community center?

1 To sell photography equipment. 2 To display students' work to residents. 3 To teach professional photographers. 4 To replace the school library.

(25) What does Elena ask the center to provide?

1 A room, stands, and an entrance table. 2 A camera for each student. 3 Teachers for the discussion session. 4 Permission to paint the walls.

(26) Why does Elena request a reply by October 28?

1 The exhibition will finish then. 2 Visitors must pay in advance. 3 The school needs to complete its newsletter. 4 The photographs must be returned that day.

When Former Factories Become Public Spaces

In many cities, buildings that once supported local industries have stood empty for years. Large warehouses and factories may be expensive to demolish, and some contain equipment or materials that require careful treatment. Yet these buildings can also offer valuable opportunities. Their wide rooms and strong structures make them suitable for uses that their original designers could not have imagined.

One example is a former textile factory in the fictional town of Northbridge. After the factory closed, local officials considered removing it to make space for a parking area. However, residents pointed out that the building had been important to several generations of families. A group of architects suggested converting it into a public center with art studios, a library, and spaces where small businesses could hold events.

The conversion was not simple. Workers had to test the soil and remove certain old building materials before visitors could enter safely. Installing heating and improving access for wheelchair users also increased the cost. To reduce expenses, the town decided to renovate the site in stages. The first stage opened a reading room and a large hall, while workshops and offices were added later.

Today the center attracts people of different ages. Former factory workers sometimes lead historical tours, and students interview them about their experiences. Artists can rent rooms at affordable prices, while local organizations arrange concerts and weekend markets. Supporters argue that the project did more than save a building: it created a place where the history of work and the town’s present-day activities can meet.

Not everyone believes that converting old factories is the best solution. Some sites are too damaged to repair, and renovated buildings may cost more to operate than new ones. City planners therefore need to consider safety, long-term funding, and local demand before making a decision. The Northbridge example suggests that reuse can be successful when residents are involved and the building has a practical new purpose.

(27) What is one reason old industrial buildings may be suitable for new uses?

1 They were designed as libraries. 2 Their large spaces and strong structures are useful. 3 They require no repairs before opening. 4 They are always cheaper to operate than new buildings.

(28) Why did some residents oppose removing the Northbridge factory?

1 They wanted the factory to resume production. 2 They believed parking spaces were dangerous. 3 The building was part of their community’s history. 4 The building contained a new school.

(29) How did Northbridge manage the cost of conversion?

1 By renovating the building in stages. 2 By refusing to improve accessibility. 3 By asking every visitor to pay a large fee. 4 By closing all public spaces nearby.

(30) What do former factory employees sometimes do at the center?

1 Sell industrial machinery. 2 Lead tours about the site’s past. 3 Teach all the art classes. 4 Supervise the parking area.

(31) What does the final paragraph suggest about reusing factories?

1 Reuse is always the cheapest choice. 2 Every old building should become a museum. 3 Safety inspections are unnecessary. 4 The decision depends on conditions and community needs.

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 some towns, schools have begun lending sports equipment to families during weekends. Instead of asking every household to buy expensive items, the schools allow students to borrow balls, rackets, and protective gear for short periods. Parents can reserve the items through the school office and return them on Monday.

Supporters say these lending programs make physical activities more accessible, especially for children whose families have limited budgets or storage space. Trying several kinds of equipment can also help young people discover new interests before joining a sports club.

However, schools must consider how to maintain the equipment and ensure that it is returned on time. Items can break, and staff members need time to inspect and clean them. Some schools ask families to sign an agreement and limit the number of items that can be borrowed at once.

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語の英語で書きなさい。

TOPIC

Do you think public libraries should offer more free workshops for adults?

POINTS

Learning new skills / Community connections / Costs

MEMO