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15回

完全オリジナル予想問題

■ 試験時間

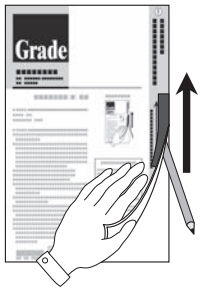
リーディング・ライティングテスト（85分）

※ 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 town decided to ( ) the old station into a public art center.
1 confuse 2 convert 3 compare 4 collect

(2) Our coach ( ) us to practice regularly before the final match.
1 ignored 2 prevented 3 refused 4 encouraged

(3) The results were not ( ), so the team repeated the experiment.
1 reliable 2 generous 3 available 4 narrow

(4) Visitors must get ( ) before taking pictures inside this gallery.
1 attention 2 pollution 3 permission 4 direction

(5) The repair took longer than we had originally ( ).
1 avoided 2 accepted 3 expected 4 borrowed

(6) A: Can you help me move these boxes? B: Of course. I will ( ) a hand.

1 bring 2 give 3 make 4 hold

(7) The school is making an effort to ( ) unnecessary paper use.

1 increase 2 deliver 3 exchange 4 reduce

(8) The engineer gave a ( ) explanation that everyone could understand.

1 clear 2 temporary 3 foreign 4 minor

(9) As the weather changed, the hikers decided to ( ) their route.

1 repeat 2 attract 3 divide 4 adjust

(10) The company is ( ) for collecting used batteries at local stores.

1 suitable 2 famous 3 responsible 4 distant

(11) It is important to ( ) the source before sharing news online.
1 observe 2 verify 3 invade 4 relieve

(12) Mika ( ) the chance to join a summer research project.
1 took advantage of 2 turned down 3 looked after 4 got rid of

(13) The guide spoke slowly to make the instructions ( ) to everyone.
1 ordinary 2 accessible 3 fragile 4 accidental

(14) Parents were asked to ( ) the school if their child would be absent.
1 recover 2 preserve 3 produce 4 inform

(15) New rules will come into ( ) at the beginning of November.
1 fashion 2 contact 3 effect 4 sight

(16) The volunteers worked ( ) to finish preparing the hall on time.

1 together 2 rarely 3 otherwise 4 hardly

(17) A: Did you ( ) the broken printer? B: Yes, the technician fixed it.

1 get over 2 deal with 3 put aside 4 run out

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。

Borrowing More Than Books

Most public libraries lend books, magazines, and films. Recently, however, a few have begun offering equipment that residents do not need every day. The library in Millbrook now lends sewing machines, small cameras, and basic repair tools. Its director noticed that many people were buying expensive items for a single project and then leaving them unused in a cupboard. She suggested that the library could reduce this problem by (18). Before opening the service, staff asked local residents which items would be useful and worked with technicians to check whether they could be borrowed safely. The first collection was small, but requests increased steadily during the first six months.

Borrowers attend a short orientation before using some machines. Staff members demonstrate the equipment, explain basic safety rules, and show users where to find written instructions. (19), anyone borrowing a sewing machine must learn how to replace a needle and switch the power off safely. Library volunteers also offer occasional workshops where residents share ideas for simple household projects. These sessions have become popular with adults who want to learn practical skills without paying for an expensive course.

The program is not without challenges. Equipment must be inspected after each return, replacement parts cost money, and popular items may have waiting lists. The library introduced an online booking system and uses donations to cover some expenses. Managers also track which items are borrowed most frequently so they can (20) rather than purchasing machines nobody uses. They believe the project succeeds because borrowing equipment gives people access to useful resources while encouraging them to learn from one another.

(18)

1 charging more money for library books 2 closing the library on weekends 3 sharing useful equipment among residents 4 selling all donated machines

(19)

1 Nevertheless 2 In contrast 3 Meanwhile 4 For example

(20)

1 plan future purchases more wisely 2 stop inspecting borrowed items 3 remove every borrowing rule 4 avoid recording service use

Making Windows Safer for Birds

Each spring and autumn, millions of birds travel long distances between their breeding and wintering areas. In cities, some birds collide with glass windows because the glass reflects trees or sky. To a flying bird, the reflection may appear to be an open space. A university in Eastport began investigating the problem when students found several injured birds near a new science building. The campus team decided to (21) before considering expensive changes to the building.

Volunteers recorded where collisions happened and watched how birds approached the walls. They found that the largest windows facing a garden were associated with many incidents. Researchers suggested placing closely spaced patterns on the outside of the glass so that birds could recognize the surface. (22), they recommended turning off unnecessary lights at night during the main migration periods. The university tested both measures on one section of the building and compared the results with earlier observations. Students from different departments helped collect and organize the information.

After several months, fewer collisions were reported in the treated area. The team warned that the numbers were too small to prove that every type of building would show the same improvement. Some people also complained that the patterns might spoil the appearance of the windows. The university therefore invited architects and students to explore designs that were visible to birds but still attractive to people. The project demonstrated that collecting evidence can help institutions (23) while considering practical concerns. The team plans to continue monitoring the windows for another migration season.

(21)

1 replace all windows immediately 2 collect evidence about where collisions occurred 3 keep students away from the garden 4 move every bird to another city

(22)

1 On the contrary 2 For instance 3 In addition 4 As a result

(23)

1 guarantee that no birds will ever be injured 2 avoid consulting building designers 3 remove every reflective surface in a city 4 make informed decisions about wildlife protection

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。

Planning the School Science Fair

From: Daniel Wright <daniel.wright@example.org>
To: Ms. Patel <events@riversidecenter.example>
Subject: Request for space for a student science fair

Dear Ms. Patel,

I coordinate science activities at Greenhill High School. Each year, our students prepare demonstrations to explain ideas they have explored in class. This year, our school hall will be used for major repairs during the event period. We are therefore looking for another place where families and younger students can see the projects. Several parents suggested the Riverside Community Center because it is easy to reach by bus and has held similar educational events.

We would like to use the center on Saturday, November 21, between nine in the morning and three in the afternoon. Around forty student exhibitors and six teachers would attend. Visitors would be welcome to enter free of charge. The displays will include small models of bridges, demonstrations of water filters, and posters explaining local weather data. None of the activities will require dangerous chemicals, but we would need approximately twelve tables and access to electricity for several computers.

Could you tell me whether both meeting rooms are available that day? We may also need a quiet corner where students can rehearse short presentations. One student uses a wheelchair, so information about step-free entrances would be helpful. We hope to send invitations to nearby schools before October 30. Please let me know the cost, the booking procedure, and whether we may place signs near the entrance. I would be grateful for a reply by the middle of next week.

Thank you for considering our request.
Sincerely,
Daniel Wright

(24) Why is Daniel seeking another location for the fair?

1 The school hall will be under repair. 2 The students want to cancel the event. 3 The school has stopped teaching science. 4 The community center requested new exhibits.

(25) What does Daniel say about the planned activities?

1 They will use dangerous chemicals. 2 Every visitor must pay an entrance fee. 3 All exhibits will be outside the building. 4 They require tables and some electricity.

(26) Why does Daniel ask for a reply soon?

1 Teachers plan to travel abroad. 2 Invitations need to be sent before October 30. 3 Computers must be purchased tomorrow. 4 The center will close permanently next week.

Farming with Less Water

In many regions, agriculture accounts for a large share of water use. Farmers must provide crops with enough moisture to grow, but giving plants more water than they need can waste resources and sometimes damage the soil. As periods of drought become more frequent in some areas, researchers and growers are exploring ways to use water more efficiently. One approach involves placing small sensors in the soil. These devices measure moisture and send information to a computer or mobile phone, allowing farmers to judge when irrigation may be necessary.

Traditionally, some farms watered fields on a fixed schedule. This method was convenient, yet it could result in irrigation shortly after heavy rainfall. Farmers using moisture sensors can make decisions based on conditions in different parts of a field. In one agricultural district, researchers worked with vegetable growers to compare a traditional schedule with a system guided by sensor readings. They collected information about water use, crop growth, and the time workers spent checking the fields.

The results suggested that farmers could reduce unnecessary watering without lowering the quality of some crops. However, the benefits varied depending on soil type, temperature, and the plants being grown. Sensors also require careful installation and maintenance. If a device is placed too close to the surface, its readings may not represent conditions near deeper roots. Technicians therefore visited participating farms to explain how the equipment should be used and how to interpret unusual measurements.

Another useful method is drip irrigation, which carries small amounts of water through pipes directly to plant roots. This approach can reduce the amount lost through evaporation or runoff, especially when the system is maintained correctly. Nevertheless, installing pipes can be expensive, and small farmers may find the initial investment difficult. Some regional organizations now offer shared training sessions and financial support so that growers can test the equipment before deciding whether to buy it.

Experts emphasize that technology alone will not solve every water shortage. Good planning also involves choosing suitable crops, protecting soil health, and understanding local weather patterns. Farmers need practical advice that matches their own circumstances rather than a single solution promoted for everyone. The broader lesson is that careful observation and cooperation between scientists and growers can make agriculture more resilient while protecting water supplies for other members of the community.

(27) What do soil sensors help farmers decide?

1 Which new roads should be built. 2 How many workers should retire. 3 When crops may need irrigation. 4 Whether to close all nearby farms.

(28) What was a disadvantage of watering on a fixed schedule?

1 Water could be used soon after rainfall. 2 It always killed vegetable crops. 3 It required expensive digital sensors. 4 Farmers could not grow any roots.

(29) Why must moisture sensors be installed carefully?

1 They are illegal in most regions. 2 They can attract harmful insects. 3 They cannot operate near vegetables. 4 Poor placement may give misleading readings.

(30) What is noted about drip irrigation?

1 It requires no regular maintenance. 2 Its initial cost may be difficult for small farms. 3 It is suitable only for rice fields. 4 It makes every crop grow twice as quickly.

(31) What is the main message of the passage?

1 Technology can completely eliminate drought. 2 All farmers should grow only one kind of plant. 3 Water management needs locally appropriate planning and cooperation. 4 Scientific observation is less useful than fixed schedules.

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, community groups have begun organizing bicycle repair workshops. Residents bring bikes with minor problems, and volunteers show them how to repair tires, adjust brakes, or replace damaged lights. Most sessions take place on weekends at schools or community centers, and participants usually pay only for any necessary replacement parts.

These workshops offer several benefits. People can save money by learning to handle simple repairs themselves, and working bicycles may encourage more residents to travel without using cars. The events also provide opportunities for neighbors of different ages to work together and share practical knowledge.

However, organizing the workshops requires careful preparation. Volunteers must have sufficient experience, and some repairs are too difficult to complete safely in a short session. Organizers therefore check bicycles before starting work and advise owners to visit professional mechanics when a problem requires specialized tools.

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 local communities should offer more free workshops for learning practical skills?

POINTS

Cost / Community / Safety

MEMO