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16回

完全オリジナル予想問題

■ 試験時間

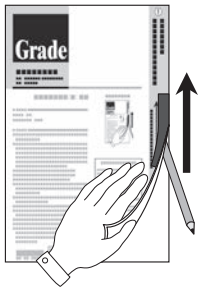
リーディング・ライティングテスト（85分）

※ 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 council will ( ) the old warehouse into a sports center.
1 mislead 2 transform 3 divide 4 borrow

(2) Please ( ) your application before the deadline.
1 pretend 2 replace 3 interrupt 4 submit

(3) The researcher made a ( ) discovery after many attempts.
1 significant 2 temporary 3 ordinary 4 fragile

(4) The team agreed to ( ) information with nearby schools.
1 damage 2 locate 3 exchange 4 ignore

(5) A: Is the museum open today? B: You should ( ) its website.
1 put out 2 carry away 3 check 4 give up

(6) The instructions were so ( ) that beginners had no trouble.

1 distant 2 clear 3 complex 4 rare

(7) The group hopes to ( ) more residents in its cleanup project.

1 avoid 2 compare 3 reduce 4 involve

(8) Many students found the lecture ( ) because it included practical examples.

1 informative 2 harmful 3 accidental 4 silent

(9) The flight was ( ) because of unusually strong winds.

1 recommended 2 created 3 measured 4 delayed

(10) The company must ( ) safety standards at every factory.

1 overlook 2 escape 3 maintain 4 borrow

(11) The teacher asked the class to ( ) the two approaches.

1 publish 2 compare 3 avoid 4 persuade

(12) The new law will come into ( ) next April.

1 effect 2 sight 3 touch 4 fashion

(13) A: Did you finish the report? B: I am ( ) the final details.

1 giving in 2 looking over 3 turning down 4 running out

(14) Rainwater is collected and ( ) for use in the garden.

1 argued 2 persuaded 3 cancelled 4 stored

(15) Her explanation was ( ) by strong scientific evidence.

1 confused 2 disturbed 3 supported 4 ignored

(16) The concert was held ( ) a heavy rainstorm.

1 despite 2 unless 3 within 4 except

(17) Volunteers worked together to ( ) the injured animal.

1 predict 2 rescue 3 repeat 4 prevent

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 New Way to Refill Containers

In many cities, people buy drinks, soap, and cleaning products in plastic containers that they throw away after use. Recycling can reduce some waste, but collecting and processing discarded packaging requires energy and money. A small group of stores in the town of Brookfield began testing a different idea. Customers bring clean reusable bottles and fill them with products at special machines instead of buying (18). The program started with soap and laundry detergent, which can be measured easily. Before introducing the machines, the stores asked regular shoppers about their habits. Many said they kept empty bottles at home but had never found a practical way to reuse them. This helped the team choose products people would actually need.

At first, some residents worried that using the machines would be difficult. The shop owners therefore placed clear instructions beside each station and trained employees to help new customers. They also displayed the price for each amount of liquid, so shoppers could compare costs before filling a bottle. (19), more customers began returning with the same containers every few weeks. Several said they liked seeing exactly how much packaging they avoided.

There have been challenges. Machines must be cleaned regularly, and not every product can be sold safely in this way. Stores also need enough space for the equipment. To understand whether the idea really helps the environment, researchers are comparing the energy used by refill stations with that used to produce and transport single-use packages. Organizers say the project will be successful only if (20) and the products remain convenient to buy.

(18)

1 more recycling trucks 2 larger shopping bags 3 new disposable packages 4 expensive glass windows

(19)

1 For example 2 Nevertheless 3 On the other hand 4 As a result

(20)

1 customers continue to use the service 2 every customer stops shopping 3 all stores use identical machines 4 the town bans every plastic product

Protecting Coastal Sand Dunes

Sand dunes form when wind carries dry sand inland from beaches. Although they may look like simple hills, their grasses and other plants help hold sand in place. Dunes can reduce the force of storms and provide homes for insects and birds. On the coast near Seabury, however, growing numbers of visitors began walking directly across the dunes. Repeated footsteps damaged the plants and left sections of sand exposed to strong winds. Local residents feared that the natural barriers would gradually disappear.

Environmental officers worked with community volunteers to build raised wooden paths leading from parking areas to the beach. Visitors could still enjoy the coast, but the new paths (21). The group also planted native grasses in damaged areas. Volunteers explained to tourists that the plants needed time to establish deep roots before they could protect the sand effectively.

The project was not immediately popular with everyone. A few visitors complained that the designated paths made walks longer. Organizers responded by adding signs that explained why shortcuts could harm the dunes. They also arranged school visits so younger residents could understand the value of the habitat. (22), some local businesses began encouraging customers to use the paths and join weekend planting activities.

After two years, surveys showed that more plants were growing in several restored areas. Researchers cautioned, however, that a single storm could still damage the coast. The team plans to monitor changes over many years, rather than claiming that the dunes have been permanently saved. The experience suggests that protecting a popular natural place requires (23).

(21)

1 increased the number of parking spaces 2 guided people away from sensitive plants 3 prevented all coastal storms 4 removed the need for local volunteers

(22)

1 In contrast 2 At first 3 Meanwhile 4 For instance

(23)

1 a complete ban on visiting beaches 2 building taller hotels near the water 3 moving all native plants indoors 4 careful planning and continued cooperation

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。

An Evening at the Observatory

From: Hannah Cooper <hcooper@northfieldschool.example>
To: Mr. Evans <events@hilltopobservatory.example>
Date: October 9
Subject: School astronomy evening

Dear Mr. Evans,

I teach science at Northfield Secondary School. Our students have recently been studying the moon and the planets, and several asked whether they could see the night sky through a large telescope. I found information about your observatory through the town library and would like to arrange an evening visit. We hope that seeing real observations will help students connect what they have learned in class with the sky above their homes.

We are considering Friday, November 13. Approximately thirty students aged fourteen to sixteen and four teachers would attend. The students would arrive by chartered bus around six in the evening and could stay until nine. We understand that cloudy weather might prevent telescope viewing, so we would also welcome an indoor presentation about how astronomers collect and interpret images. Please let us know whether the observatory offers such an activity.

Could you confirm the maximum group size, the admission cost, and whether there is parking for a bus? Two students have difficulty using stairs, so information about accessible viewing areas would be appreciated. We plan to obtain parental permission by October 23 and must send families a detailed schedule before then. If possible, please reply by the end of next week, and tell us whether a deposit is needed to reserve the date.

Thank you for your assistance.
Sincerely,
Hannah Cooper

(24) Why does Hannah want to visit the observatory?

1 To connect classroom learning with real observations. 2 To train students as professional bus drivers. 3 To photograph a new school building. 4 To hold a competition about libraries.

(25) What does the group want if the sky is cloudy?

1 A refund for the bus fare. 2 A longer visit to the parking area. 3 A different science examination. 4 An indoor talk about astronomical images.

(26) Why does Hannah need a reply soon?

1 The students will graduate next week. 2 Families need a schedule before permission is collected. 3 The library is closing permanently. 4 The school must purchase a telescope immediately.

Saving Energy in Public Buildings

Public buildings such as libraries, sports centers, and town offices often use large amounts of electricity. Many were built before modern energy-saving technology became common. Heating, cooling, and lighting systems may run for long hours even when some rooms are empty. The city of Fairhaven recently began studying how to improve its older facilities. Rather than replacing every building, the city first examined where energy was being used and identified equipment that could be repaired or upgraded.

One library was chosen for a pilot project because its electricity bills had been rising steadily. Engineers installed sensors that recorded indoor temperatures and how frequently different rooms were occupied. The results showed that an upstairs meeting room was heated throughout the morning although it was usually used only in the afternoon. Staff changed the heating schedule and replaced several outdated lamps with efficient models. The library also added clearer notices asking visitors to close windows when the air conditioning was operating.

The city initially expected energy use to fall quickly. However, engineers explained that changes in weather and the number of visitors could make monthly bills difficult to compare. A cold winter might increase heating demand even after equipment had been improved. Researchers therefore compared several years of records and took outdoor temperatures into account. They also asked library staff whether the changes affected visitors’ comfort. Any energy-saving plan would be considered unsuccessful if it made reading rooms too cold or too dark.

Other facilities faced different problems. At a swimming pool, pumps were responsible for much of the electricity use, while lighting was a larger issue in an indoor sports hall. As a result, the city rejected a single plan for all its buildings. Managers were encouraged to monitor their own facilities and share successful approaches with colleagues. Some workers received short training sessions on recognizing equipment problems before they became expensive to repair.

The city has not yet achieved all of its goals, but the first results are encouraging. Officials estimate that several changes have lowered unnecessary consumption without reducing public services. They plan to publish updated figures each year so residents can judge whether the improvements are worthwhile. The project illustrates that saving energy often depends on careful observation, suitable decisions for each building, and cooperation between technical experts and the people who use the spaces every day.

(27) Why did Fairhaven examine old public facilities?

1 To close every library in the city. 2 To build hotels beside sports centers. 3 To find where energy could be saved through improvements. 4 To replace all public buildings immediately.

(28) What did the library sensors reveal?

1 An empty room was being heated unnecessarily. 2 Meeting rooms were always fully occupied. 3 Visitors had stopped using the library. 4 All lights had already been replaced.

(29) Why did researchers compare several years of information?

1 To make winter arrive earlier. 2 To predict the number of new books. 3 To avoid interviewing any library workers. 4 Weather and visitor numbers could affect energy bills.

(30) What did the city conclude about different buildings?

1 Every facility needs exactly the same technology. 2 Each facility requires measures suited to its needs. 3 Swimming pools use no electricity for pumps. 4 Sports halls should remain closed in winter.

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

1 Changing light bulbs can solve all city problems. 2 Public buildings should never be repaired. 3 Energy improvements require evidence, appropriate changes, and cooperation. 4 Saving electricity always means reducing public services.

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 several towns, gardening groups have organized seed exchanges where residents can bring seeds collected from their own plants and receive different kinds in return. The events are often held at libraries or community centers. Volunteers explain how to store seeds and provide labels describing when and where each variety grows best.

These exchanges can help gardeners spend less money and try plants that may be difficult to find in ordinary shops. They also give experienced gardeners opportunities to share knowledge with beginners. In some communities, schools take part so children can learn about local plants and how food is grown.

However, seed exchanges require careful organization. Not every seed will grow successfully, and some plant varieties may spread too quickly in local environments. Organizers therefore provide information about suitable plants and encourage participants to check gardening advice before planting.

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 towns should offer more educational events at public libraries?

POINTS

Learning / Community / Cost

MEMO