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17回

完全オリジナル予想問題

■ 試験時間

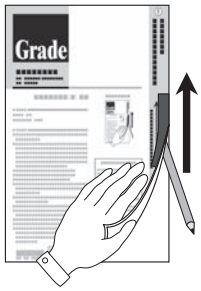
リーディング・ライティングテスト（85分）

※ 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 outdoor concert because of the storm.

1 express 2 postpone 3 collect 4 maintain

(2) The scientist carefully ( ) the results before publishing her report.

1 escaped 2 borrowed 3 persuaded 4 examined

(3) The town has introduced a ( ) bus service for elderly residents.

1 convenient 2 fragile 3 distant 4 ancient

(4) Our club relies on donations to ( ) its free activities.

1 refuse 2 predict 3 support 4 disturb

(5) A: Is this information correct? B: Please ( ) it with the director.

1 turn down 2 run into 3 confirm 4 give away

(6) The children were ( ) when the magician made a coin disappear.
1 responsible 2 amazed 3 separate 4 available

(7) The restaurant plans to ( ) locally grown vegetables in its meals.
1 avoid 2 damage 3 ignore 4 include

(8) The workers took several breaks to ( ) their concentration.
1 maintain 2 forget 3 replace 4 divide

(9) The instructions are ( ), so most customers can assemble the chair.
1 temporary 2 harmful 3 silent 4 straightforward

(10) Please ( ) your ticket until the end of the performance.
1 cancel 2 overlook 3 keep 4 produce

(11) The student was asked to ( ) the two opinions in her essay.

1 forget 2 contrast 3 borrow 4 complain

(12) A small mistake can have a serious ( ) on the final calculation.

1 effect 2 sight 3 supply 4 method

(13) The organizer will ( ) the volunteers to different locations.

1 apologize 2 assign 3 imagine 4 invent

(14) The mountain path was closed ( ) visitors could avoid falling rocks.

1 although 2 unless 3 despite 4 so that

(15) The company offered a ( ) explanation of its new policy.

1 narrow 2 distant 3 detailed 4 rare

(16) The team will carry ( ) more research before making a decision.

1 out 2 over 3 off 4 away

(17) The museum hopes the exhibition will ( ) interest in local history.

1 prevent 2 encourage 3 remove 4 divide

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。

The Repair Classroom

In the town of Elmbridge, many families throw away clothes when a button falls off or a small hole appears. Replacing a shirt may seem easier than repairing it, especially for people who have never learned to sew. A group of retired clothing workers decided to open a weekly classroom at a community center. Instead of asking participants to bring expensive equipment, the volunteers provide needles, thread, and practice fabric. Their main goal is to show residents how to (18). During the first month, the volunteers expected only a few visitors, but more than forty people signed up. Some came because new clothes were costly, while others wanted to waste fewer materials.

The classes begin with simple tasks, such as replacing buttons and fixing loose seams. Participants then work in small groups so that experienced learners can assist beginners. The organizers deliberately avoid doing all the repairs themselves. They believe that people gain confidence by solving problems with their own hands. (19), several students have begun repairing their family members’ clothing at home. A local school has also asked whether the volunteers can offer a short demonstration for teenagers.

Running the classroom is not entirely easy. Some donated sewing machines are difficult to maintain, and volunteers cannot teach every type of repair safely. The group now limits the number of participants and posts clear descriptions of each session. Organizers hope local businesses will donate spare materials, but they do not want the project to depend on a single sponsor. They say it can continue only if (20) and the sessions remain useful to the people who attend.

(18)

1 purchase more expensive uniforms 2 open their own clothing stores 3 extend the life of everyday clothing 4 collect tickets for a performance

(19)

1 Nevertheless 2 For example 3 In contrast 4 As a result

(20)

1 enough volunteers remain involved 2 all stores stop selling clothes 3 only professionals attend each class 4 the center purchases every new machine

Gardens That Collect Rain

Heavy rain can cause problems in neighborhoods covered by roads, sidewalks, and parking areas. Water cannot easily enter the ground, so it flows quickly into drainage pipes. When too much water arrives at once, streets may flood. To address this issue, planners in the city of Mapleford have introduced small rain gardens beside several public buildings. A rain garden is a shallow area filled with soil and carefully chosen plants. It is designed to (21) rather than allow all the water to enter a pipe immediately.

The first garden was built near a library. Workers redirected water from part of the roof toward a planted area instead of the street. Scientists measured how quickly water disappeared into the soil and observed which plants survived periods of both rain and dry weather. They learned that native flowers with deep roots worked particularly well. The garden also attracted butterflies, giving teachers an opportunity to use it for nature lessons. Some residents, however, initially thought the garden looked untidy.

To respond to these concerns, staff put up a sign describing how the garden works and arranged monthly maintenance days. (22), local residents began helping remove litter and learning why plants should not be cut too short. The city stressed that the gardens would not eliminate flooding during every severe storm. Existing drains would still be necessary, and each site required careful study of its soil and location.

After the trial, planners suggested placing additional rain gardens near schools and shopping streets. They cautioned that copying one successful design everywhere might fail because rainfall and ground conditions vary. The project showed that useful environmental improvements often depend on (23) as much as on the plants themselves.

(21)

1 send all rainfall directly into traffic 2 store water briefly and let it enter the soil 3 keep surrounding soil permanently dry 4 remove the need for plants entirely

(22)

1 Otherwise 2 In contrast 3 As a result 4 At first

(23)

1 building more parking spaces 2 avoiding all public involvement 3 using only plants brought from distant countries 4 choosing sites and providing continued care

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 Weekend at the Heritage Center

From: Olivia Reed <olivia@willowacademy.example>
To: Mr. Patel <visits@harborheritage.example>
Date: March 6
Subject: Student volunteer visit

Dear Mr. Patel,

I am a teacher at Willow Academy. Our students are preparing a project about how local businesses changed during the last century. They have interviewed older residents and would now like to learn how objects and photographs are preserved. Your heritage center seems particularly suitable because its website describes a collection of old shop signs and family photographs. We hope the visit will help students compare written memories with physical evidence.

We would like to visit on Saturday, April 18, with twenty-four students and three teachers. Several students have expressed interest in helping staff organize materials, rather than taking a guided tour only. Could your center offer a short volunteer activity, such as labeling storage boxes or preparing copies of photographs? We understand that original objects may be too delicate for students to handle. We are happy to follow any safety instructions you provide.

Please tell us whether our group can attend on that date, how long an activity would last, and whether there is a fee. One student uses a wheelchair, so we also need to know whether the workroom is accessible. We must send information to parents by March 20 and would appreciate a response before then. If the activity is possible, I can send a list of participants and arrange for adult supervision.

Thank you for considering our request.
Sincerely,
Olivia Reed

(24) Why does Olivia want students to visit the center?

1 To compare interviews with objects from local history. 2 To sell their own photographs at the center. 3 To learn how to open a new shopping mall. 4 To replace the center’s older employees.

(25) What kind of activity does Olivia request?

1 Repairing broken buses outside the center. 2 Taking valuable original objects home. 3 Painting the museum walls without supervision. 4 Helping staff with suitable collection tasks.

(26) Why is a reply needed before March 20?

1 The center will close permanently. 2 Parents need details about the planned visit. 3 Students must finish their exams that day. 4 The teachers are moving to another country.

When Citizens Help Study the Sea

Scientists studying marine life often need information from many locations over long periods. A small research team cannot visit every beach each week, especially when changes occur after storms or during busy tourist seasons. To overcome this limitation, a coastal university began a citizen-science project. Volunteers record observations of shells, seaweed, and small animals along selected beaches. The program does not ask people to identify rare species without help. Instead, it supplies a simple guide and encourages volunteers to photograph anything they cannot recognize.

Before joining, participants attend an introductory workshop on safety and observation methods. They learn where to walk without damaging habitats, how to note the date and location, and why collecting living creatures is discouraged. Each observation is uploaded to an online form. Researchers review the records and sometimes contact volunteers when a photograph is unclear. This process is important because an incorrect identification could create a misleading impression of how a species is spreading.

The project soon revealed a problem: popular beaches produced many reports, while remote stretches of coast produced almost none. The researchers therefore organized group visits to less accessible locations and arranged transportation for participants who could not travel easily. They also compared volunteer records with surveys made by trained scientists. When the two sets of observations disagreed, the team investigated the reasons instead of simply accepting the larger number of reports.

Some volunteers initially expected their photographs to be used immediately in published research. The university explained that checking information could take months. Staff provided regular updates showing which records had been confirmed and what questions remained. As a result, participants began to understand that research involves uncertainty, not just collecting exciting pictures. Teachers later used the project to introduce students to scientific methods and responsible data sharing.

Although the program has not answered every question about changes in marine habitats, it has expanded the amount of useful information available to scientists. Its value comes from combining local curiosity with careful training and review. The researchers hope that volunteers will continue participating, but they stress that good evidence matters more than a large collection of unverified reports.

(27) Why did the university invite volunteers?

1 It wanted to stop all visitors from using the beaches. 2 Scientists no longer needed accurate observations. 3 A research team could not observe every location regularly. 4 Only tourists were permitted to study marine life.

(28) What are volunteers asked to do when they cannot recognize something?

1 Photograph it for researchers to examine. 2 Take it home for later study. 3 Invent a name and submit it immediately. 4 Ignore the date and location of their visit.

(29) Why were visits to remote beaches arranged?

1 To make the most popular beaches even busier. 2 To replace all trained scientific surveys. 3 To prevent students from taking part in workshops. 4 To collect information from underreported areas.

(30) What did researchers do when two sets of records disagreed?

1 They deleted every volunteer report. 2 They examined why the results were different. 3 They accepted whichever set was larger. 4 They stopped all observation work.

(31) What does the project suggest about scientific evidence?

1 Photographs should always be published without review. 2 Local volunteers cannot help any scientific research. 3 Careful checking is more valuable than the number of reports alone. 4 Every observation will produce a definite conclusion.

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。

Some communities have started neighborhood walking groups that meet several times a week. These groups invite residents of different ages to walk along safe routes together. Volunteers choose meeting places near bus stops and plan shorter paths for beginners. Members do not need expensive equipment, and most activities are free.

The groups offer several benefits. Regular walking can help people become more active, and meeting others may reduce feelings of loneliness. Participants also learn more about their neighborhoods, including parks and small shops they had not visited before. Some groups organize occasional talks about traffic safety.

However, organizers face challenges. Bad weather can reduce participation, and volunteers must check routes for construction or dangerous crossings. Leaders also need to consider participants who walk slowly or use mobility aids. Clear schedules and accessible routes help more people take part safely.

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 schools should give students more chances to work on projects with local organizations?

POINTS

Practical experience / Community / Time

MEMO