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19回

完全オリジナル予想問題

■ 試験時間

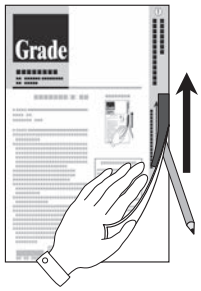
リーディング・ライティングテスト（85分）

※ 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 volunteers were asked to ( ) the equipment before the event began.
1 borrow 2 inspect 3 forget 4 replace

(2) The new bus route has made the hospital more ( ) to elderly residents.
1 temporary 2 expensive 3 distant 4 accessible

(3) Please ( ) the form carefully before submitting your application.
1 complete 2 destroy 3 predict 4 deliver

(4) The guide gave us a ( ) explanation of the museum’s safety rules.
1 crowded 2 ancient 3 clear 4 silent

(5) Scientists are trying to ( ) why the lake’s water level is falling.
1 put off 2 turn down 3 find out 4 give away

(6) The club decided to ( ) its annual meeting until the hall was repaired.

1 decorate 2 postpone 3 involve 4 describe

(7) She was ( ) to discover that her lost wallet had been returned.

1 ordinary 2 narrow 3 formal 4 relieved

(8) The report must be based on ( ) evidence rather than rumors.

1 reliable 2 distant 3 expensive 4 fragile

(9) Our teacher encouraged us to ( ) different solutions to the problem.

1 repeat 2 protect 3 cancel 4 explore

(10) The museum will ( ) a special exhibition next month.

1 refuse 2 remove 3 launch 4 ignore

(11) The town is working to ( ) noise from heavy traffic near schools.
1 expect 2 reduce 3 borrow 4 measure

(12) A: Have you read the instructions? B: Yes, but one part is still ( ).
1 confusing 2 confident 3 generous 4 eager

(13) Students must ( ) their sources when they write research essays.
1 injure 2 cite 3 divide 4 escape

(14) The storm ( ) several outdoor activities planned for Saturday.
1 carried out 2 looked after 3 turned into 4 interfered with

(15) The committee made a ( ) decision after reviewing several proposals.
1 familiar 2 temporary 3 careful 4 nervous

(16) The hikers carried extra water in case the trip took longer than ( ).

1 expected 2 announced 3 protected 4 required

(17) The city hopes the project will ( ) more people to use public parks.

1 delay 2 encourage 3 confuse 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 Library for Local Seeds

In the farming village of Willowford, a public library has started offering something unusual alongside books: small packets of seeds. Residents may borrow seeds for vegetables and flowers, plant them at home, and later return some seeds collected from the plants. The project began when local gardeners noticed that several traditional plant varieties were becoming difficult to find in stores. They wanted a way to (18) while introducing more neighbors to gardening. Each packet includes instructions about sunlight, soil, and the season in which the seeds should be planted. The library also keeps simple records of which varieties are borrowed most often.

Although the seed library has attracted experienced gardeners, its organizers especially welcome beginners. On Saturday mornings, volunteers demonstrate how to prepare soil and collect seeds safely. Some seeds cannot be saved reliably because the next generation may differ from the original plant. The volunteers explain this limitation rather than promising that every packet will produce identical plants. (19), borrowers learn that growing food involves experimentation as well as patience. Families have started sharing photographs of their gardens, and a nearby school has borrowed seeds for a science project.

The project faces practical challenges. Seeds stored in warm or damp conditions may lose their ability to grow, and varieties must be clearly labeled to prevent mistakes. The library therefore uses sealed containers and asks trained gardeners to check the collection regularly. It also reminds borrowers that returning seeds is encouraged but not required, since some plants fail to grow. Organizers believe the project will succeed if it remains a friendly educational resource rather than becoming a strict exchange system. They hope residents will continue to (20) and develop an interest in the plants that have been grown in the area for generations.

(18)

1 replace every grocery store 2 stop families from gardening 3 protect local plant varieties 4 sell seeds at high prices

(19)

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

(20)

1 exchange knowledge and practical skills 2 depend entirely on imported flowers 3 avoid sharing information 4 grow plants without using water

Safe Crossings for Wild Animals

New roads can make travel easier for people, but they may divide the natural areas where animals live. In the fictional region of Pinebridge, a busy highway runs between a forest and a river. Deer and smaller mammals once moved freely between these places to find food and water. After the highway opened, drivers reported more collisions with animals, particularly at dawn and in the evening. Wildlife specialists began considering how to (21) without closing an important road.

One option was to construct a broad bridge covered with soil and native plants. Unlike an ordinary bridge for vehicles, this crossing would be designed for wildlife. Engineers studied tracks in the ground and used cameras to identify where animals already tried to cross. They also consulted local residents, whose observations helped reveal seasonal patterns. The first design included fences along the highway that would guide animals toward the bridge rather than allowing them to enter the road at other points.

Building a crossing was expensive, so the regional government began with a trial near a narrow section of the forest. For two years, researchers recorded animal movements and compared the number of road accidents before and after construction. The cameras showed that deer approached the bridge slowly at first, while some smaller animals began using it almost immediately. (22), the number of reported collisions declined in that section of the highway, although weather and traffic changes could also have influenced the results.

The project taught planners that a bridge by itself is not enough. Wildlife needs suitable habitat on both sides, and fences must be maintained after storms. Some animals require tunnels instead of open bridges, while others avoid noisy locations. The team now shares its research with neighboring regions and recommends testing several possible routes before building. Their work suggests that safer roads and healthy ecosystems can coexist when decisions are based on (23) rather than on appearance alone.

(21)

1 increase traffic near the river 2 help animals cross more safely 3 move the entire forest 4 keep animals away from all water

(22)

1 For example 2 On the contrary 3 Over the same period 4 Before long ago

(23)

1 the size of advertisements 2 the cheapest fence material 3 the opinions of drivers alone 4 careful evidence and long-term maintenance

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 Student Documentary Evening

From: Maya Evans <maya@brookfield.example>
To: Mr. Lopez <programs@townarts.example>
Date: June 8
Subject: Request to use the screening room

Dear Mr. Lopez,

I am a teacher at Brookfield High School. This spring, my students made short documentary films about people who support our town, including bus drivers, shop owners, and volunteers. The students interviewed participants with their permission and edited the footage during media studies lessons. We would like to invite the participants and their families to watch the finished films together. I understand that your arts center has a small screening room that local groups can reserve.

Could we use the room on Friday evening, July 24? We expect around forty guests. Our films are about five minutes long each, and the complete program should last no more than an hour. We will bring a laptop with the files, but we need to know whether the projector can connect to it. We would also appreciate access to a microphone for students who will introduce their work. Two teachers will supervise the event and help clean the room afterwards.

We plan to offer free admission and will not sell any food or drinks. Some interviewees have asked us not to post their films online, so the event will be for invited guests only. Please tell us whether this arrangement meets the center’s rules and if there is a fee for evening use. We need an answer by June 19 so we can send invitations in time. If July 24 is unavailable, the following Friday would also work.

Thank you for considering our request.
Sincerely,
Maya Evans

(24) What is Maya hoping to organize?

1 A screening of student-made documentaries. 2 A competition for professional filmmakers. 3 A series of paid acting classes. 4 A public sale of video equipment.

(25) What equipment does Maya ask about?

1 Cameras for outdoor interviews. 2 New computers for every guest. 3 Equipment for preparing food. 4 A projector connection and a microphone.

(26) Why does Maya need a reply by June 19?

1 The school term ends on that day. 2 She must invite guests in time. 3 The films will be deleted then. 4 The center will close permanently.

New Lives for Old Buildings

An old railway warehouse stood empty for many years in the town of Stonehaven. The building had thick brick walls and large windows, but its roof leaked and its heating system no longer worked. Some residents wanted the town to demolish it and use the land for parking. Others argued that the warehouse was part of the area’s history and could serve a new purpose. Instead of making a quick decision, local officials asked architects and engineers to examine whether the structure was safe enough to be repaired.

The inspection found that much of the main frame remained strong. The roof needed major work, but the walls could be preserved. After several public meetings, the town decided to turn the warehouse into a shared workshop and exhibition space. Young artists would be able to rent small studios, and community groups could use a central hall for events. Designers planned to keep some original wooden beams visible so that visitors could understand the building’s former function.

Funding presented an early obstacle. Renovating an old structure may cost more than constructing a simple modern building because unexpected problems can be discovered during repairs. The project team applied for regional grants and invited local businesses to sponsor equipment. It also reduced costs by dividing the work into stages. First, the roof and electrical systems were repaired. Public rooms opened only after inspectors confirmed that they met current safety requirements.

Accessibility was another concern. The old entrance had several steps and narrow doors. Architects added a level entrance and improved the paths inside without covering every historic feature. They also installed better insulation to reduce energy use. Some preservation groups questioned these changes, but the team explained that a building must be usable by people with different physical needs if it is to have a successful future.

When the center finally opened, it attracted visitors who had rarely spent time in that part of town. Workshops in furniture repair and photography became especially popular. The project did not solve all local economic problems, and maintenance costs remained significant. Nevertheless, Stonehaven demonstrated that preserving history and supporting new activities need not be competing goals. Careful planning, public discussion, and realistic budgets allowed a neglected building to become a place that residents could use again.

(27) Why did officials investigate the warehouse before deciding its future?

1 To measure the demand for new parking spaces only. 2 To choose a new location for the railway. 3 To find out whether it could be repaired safely. 4 To sell every old brick separately.

(28) What was one reason for keeping some original beams?

1 They helped visitors understand the building’s history. 2 They were cheaper than any replacement. 3 They could be sold to visiting artists. 4 They made heating unnecessary.

(29) How did the town manage renovation costs?

1 It refused to inspect the building. 2 It stopped all community activities. 3 It asked artists to pay the entire cost in advance. 4 It sought grants and completed the work in stages.

(30) What change was made to improve accessibility?

1 The windows were permanently covered. 2 A level entrance and better internal paths were added. 3 The public entrance was locked. 4 All historical features were removed.

(31) What does the Stonehaven project suggest?

1 Every abandoned building should become a museum. 2 Repairing old buildings is always cheaper than new construction. 3 Historic buildings can gain new uses with careful planning. 4 Community discussions usually prevent progress.

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。

Many towns have introduced small repair cafés where residents bring broken household items and learn how to fix them with guidance from volunteers. The events are usually held in community centers, and participants can borrow basic tools while they work. Organizers hope to reduce the number of useful objects that are thrown away.

These events can save money and reduce waste. They also give people practical skills and opportunities to meet neighbors with different experiences. Some participants return later to help others, allowing knowledge to spread through the community.

However, not every object can be repaired safely. Volunteers must understand their limits, and organizers need space, tools, and money to operate the events. Clear safety rules and reliable support are necessary if repair cafés are to continue.

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 opportunities to work with local community groups?

POINTS

Skills / Time / Community

MEMO