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2回

完全オリジナル予想問題

■ 試験時間

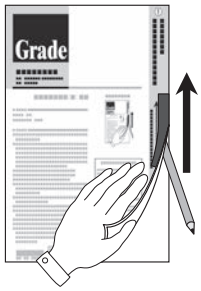
リーディング・ライティングテスト（85分）

※ 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)〜(17)の空所に入れる最も適切な語句を、1〜4から一つ選びなさい。

(1) The museum decided to ( ) its weekend opening hours after receiving requests from local families.

1 hide　　2 extend

3 replace　　4 forget

(2) Although the road was closed, the delivery driver found an ( ) route through a nearby village.

1 alternative　　2 official

3 empty　　4 ordinary

(3) The scientist carefully ( ) the temperature of the water every ten minutes.

1 measured　　2 divided

3 borrowed　　4 suggested

(4) Emma felt ( ) when she heard that her lost wallet had been returned to the station.

1 jealous　　2 disappointed

3 relieved　　4 careless

(5) The committee could not reach a final ( ) because several important facts were missing.

1 habit　　2 decision

3 promise　　4 resource

(6) The coach asked the players to ( ) on improving their passing instead of worrying about the score.

1 depend　　2 escape

3 focus　　4 complain

1 短文の語句空所補充

(7) The new health center is within walking ( ) of the main railway station.

1 purpose　　2 distance

3 attention　　4 control

(8) The company will ( ) the old machines with safer models next spring.

1 deliver　　2 protect

3 replace　　4 identify

(9) A: Are these photographs yours? B: No, they ( ) to the city archive.

1 depend　　2 occur

3 belong　　4 refer

(10) It is important to ( ) accurate records when several people work on the same project.

1 interrupt　　2 prevent

3 maintain　　4 survive

(11) The teacher ( ) the students to check their sources before making a presentation.

1 collected　　2 concluded

3 imagined　　4 encouraged

(12) The outdoor concert was ( ) until the following weekend because of the approaching storm.

1 invented　　2 postponed

3 admitted　　4 achieved

1 短文の語句空所補充

(13) The new bicycle lane will ( ) people who travel to work without using a car.

1 benefit　　2 restrict

3 puzzle　　4 regret

(14) Several volunteers ( ) to carrying heavy boxes into the community hall.

1 reacted　　2 contributed

3 objected　　4 agreed

(15) The librarian gave us ( ) instructions about how to borrow digital books.

1 precise　　2 temporary

3 distant　　4 familiar

(16) The writer used interviews to ( ) how the neighborhood had changed over twenty years.

1 ignore　　2 illustrate

3 delay　　4 forgive

(17) The team hopes to ( ) enough money to restore the historic wooden bridge.

1 raise　　2 waste

3 remove　　4 refuse

2 長文の語句空所補充 A

The Town’s Library of Things

When people hear the word library, they usually imagine shelves of books. However, a small town called Bellford has created a library where residents can borrow useful objects instead. Members can take home items such as sewing machines, camping equipment, and tools for simple household repairs. The idea began when a group of neighbors noticed that many families owned expensive equipment that they rarely used. They argued that sharing these objects would allow residents to ( ) while making better use of what the community already had.

The library operates from a former shop near the station. Before an object can be borrowed, volunteers check that it works and explain how to use it safely. Some members are unfamiliar with electrical tools, so the library also holds short demonstrations on Saturday mornings. ( ), a retired carpenter has taught visitors how to repair a loose chair leg rather than throw away the whole chair. These lessons have turned the space into a meeting place where people from different generations can exchange practical knowledge.

Running the service has not been completely easy. Objects sometimes come back damaged, and volunteers must spend time checking each item. The town therefore introduced a small membership fee to cover routine repairs. Borrowers must also agree to return equipment on time and report problems immediately. Organizers believe that ( ) is more important than owning a large collection of items. They plan to expand slowly, selecting objects only when local residents have shown that they will use them.

(18) What could sharing equipment allow residents to do?

1 avoid buying some expensive items　　2 stop repairing old objects

3 sell their belongings to tourists　　4 receive payments from nearby shops

(19) Which expression best introduces the example about the carpenter?

1 Nevertheless　　2 As a consequence

3 In contrast　　4 For example

(20) What do the organizers consider most important?

1 opening new branches quickly　　2 buying advanced machines

3 keeping every item forever　　4 building trust among users

2 長文の語句空所補充 B

Protecting the Night Sky

In many cities, people can hardly see more than a few stars at night. Streetlights, signs, and office buildings send light in every direction, making the sky appear brighter than it naturally is. This is sometimes called light pollution. A mountain village named Arlen decided to study the problem after residents noticed that visitors were having trouble seeing the Milky Way. The village depended partly on tourism, and clear views of the night sky had long been one of its attractions. Officials wanted to ( ) without leaving roads and public spaces unsafe.

A group of engineers examined the lights around the village. They discovered that many lamps sent a large amount of light upward, where it did little to help people walking below. Replacing them with lights directed toward the ground could improve visibility while reducing wasted electricity. Some shops were concerned that dimmer signs would make them less noticeable. ( ), the village arranged a trial in which businesses could test different lamps and compare how easily customers could find their entrances.

The trial lasted several months. Visitors reported that they could see more stars, while most residents said walking at night was still comfortable. Electricity bills for some public buildings also fell. However, the engineers warned that one successful trial did not prove the same design would work everywhere. Busy crossings and hospital entrances, for example, might need stronger lighting. The village therefore decided to ( ) before changing every lamp. Its experience shows that environmental improvements often require careful measurement rather than simply turning equipment off.

(21) What did officials want to accomplish?

1 remove all lights from the village
2 close mountain roads at night
3 attract visitors with brighter signs
4 reduce unnecessary light safely

(22) Why did the village arrange a trial for businesses?

1 To address concerns about visibility
2 To close shops earlier
3 To stop tourists from entering
4 To increase electricity prices

(23) What did officials decide to do next?

1 ban all signs near hospitals
2 check the needs of individual locations
3 change every lamp immediately
4 cancel the lighting project

3 長文の内容一致 A

以下のEメールを読んで、設問に答えなさい。

From: Hannah Reed <hannah.reed@mapleclub.example>
To: Mr. Oliver Price <events@brookhall.example>
Subject: Request for a community repair fair
Date: May 8

Dear Mr. Price,
I am writing on behalf of the Maple Student Club, which organizes practical workshops for families in our town. We would like to hold a community repair fair on Saturday, June 20. Local volunteers will show visitors how to mend clothes, fix simple bicycle problems, and care for small household objects. We hope the event will encourage people to keep useful things rather than throw them away.

We had planned to use our school gym, but construction work on the roof will begin earlier than expected. A teacher suggested Brook Hall because it has a large room close to public transportation. We expect around forty visitors during the afternoon, although they will not all arrive at the same time. Volunteers will bring their own sewing equipment and repair tools. However, we would need six tables, enough chairs, and access to a sink.

Could you tell us whether the main room is free between noon and five o’clock? We would also appreciate information about the rental fee and whether the hall has rules about using electrical equipment. We will be responsible for cleaning the room and taking away all waste. If Brook Hall is available, we would like to announce the location by May 18 so that volunteers have time to prepare. Thank you for considering our request.
Sincerely,
Hannah Reed

3 A 設問（24）～（26）

(24) Why can the club no longer use the school gym?

1 The gym has no bicycle storage
2 The club expects too many guests
3 Roof repairs will start sooner than planned
4 The building was sold

(25) What does Hannah say the volunteers will provide?

1 Tables and chairs
2 A hall manager
3 A new water supply
4 Repair equipment

(26) Why does the club want confirmation by May 18?

1 Because the fair will occur that day
2 Because the rental fee increases later
3 So volunteers can prepare in time
4 So the roof can be fixed first

3 長文の内容一致 B

Farming in the Sea

When people think of farming, they usually picture fields of vegetables or animals on land. Yet some coastal communities are discovering new ways to grow food in the ocean. Seaweed farming involves attaching young seaweed to ropes and placing the ropes in suitable areas of seawater. Over several months, the plants grow by taking in sunlight and nutrients from the water. Farmers eventually collect the seaweed and sell it for food or other products.

Supporters say the activity has several advantages. Unlike many crops grown on land, seaweed generally does not require freshwater or ordinary farmland. Some species can also absorb nutrients that have entered coastal waters from human activities. Scientists are studying whether carefully managed farms could improve water quality in certain places. However, they emphasize that such benefits depend on the species, location, and size of the farm. It would be misleading to claim that any seaweed farm automatically solves pollution problems.

Choosing a location can be difficult. Fishing boats need safe routes, and some coastal areas support sensitive natural habitats. In one community, farmers first proposed placing ropes near a popular fishing ground. Local fishers objected because the ropes might interfere with their equipment. Instead of going ahead with the original plan, the two groups joined researchers to examine water depth, currents, and the routes used by boats. They eventually selected a smaller site where farming and fishing could take place without serious conflict.

Running a farm also creates practical challenges. Storms can damage ropes, and unusually warm water may slow the growth of certain species. Before harvesting, workers must test the seaweed to make sure it is safe for its intended use. Some farmers therefore begin with small experimental areas rather than investing immediately in large facilities. By keeping records over several seasons, they can learn which conditions lead to reliable harvests.

Seaweed farming is unlikely to replace fishing or agriculture on land. Nevertheless, it may provide an additional source of income for coastal communities, particularly when local businesses can process the harvest nearby. Its future will depend not just on growing more plants but on cooperation among farmers, fishers, scientists, and residents who use the same stretch of coastline.

3 B 設問（27）～（31）

(27) According to the passage, how is seaweed commonly grown?

1 In soil beside fishing ports
2 On ropes placed in seawater
3 Under plastic sheets on beaches
4 In freshwater tanks on farms

(28) Why do scientists avoid making broad claims about water quality?

1 Seaweed is always harmful to fish
2 Benefits depend on local conditions
3 Farmers cannot measure nutrients
4 All coastal water is already clean

(29) What happened after the fishers objected to the first plan?

1 The fishers stopped working permanently
2 The farmers bought fishing boats
3 The town banned all seaweed farms
4 Researchers helped find another site

(30) Why do some farmers use small experimental areas first?

1 Because seaweed never grows quickly
2 To avoid all safety testing
3 To learn about reliable conditions before expanding
4 To replace fishing communities

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

1 Cooperation and careful planning matter in seaweed farming
2 Fishing is no longer important for coastal towns
3 Seaweed farms will replace all land agriculture
4 Seaweed is useful only when grown far from shore

4 ライティング（英文要約）

以下の英文を読み、45〜55語の英語で要約しなさい。

Some cities have begun creating small gardens on the roofs of public buildings. These spaces are usually maintained by volunteers and may include flowers or vegetables. Because the land is already occupied by a building, rooftop gardens offer a way to add plants in crowded areas without purchasing new land.

Supporters argue that gardens can make roofs more attractive and provide opportunities for residents to learn about growing food. Plants and soil may also reduce the amount of heat reaching the roof during sunny weather. Schools sometimes invite children to help water plants and observe insects that visit the flowers.

However, rooftop gardens are not suitable for every building. The roof must be strong enough to hold the added weight of wet soil and equipment. Volunteers need a safe way to reach the space, and plants may require frequent watering. Cities therefore have to check the condition of each building and plan for maintenance before starting a project.

4 英文要約 MEMO

MEMO

5 ライティング（英作文）

次のTOPICについて、理由を2つ挙げて80〜100語で意見を書きなさい。

TOPIC

Do you think local museums should offer free admission to all students?

POINTS

• Educational opportunities

• Operating costs

• Community participation

5 英作文 MEMO

MEMO