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21回

完全オリジナル予想問題

■ 試験時間

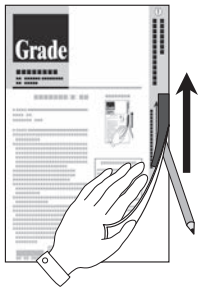
リーディング・ライティングテスト（85分）

※ 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 manager asked us to ( ) the updated timetable before leaving.

1 ignore 2 review 3 borrow 4 invent

(2) The local museum hopes to ( ) more young visitors through its new exhibits.

1 prevent 2 refuse 3 remove 4 attract

(3) I was ( ) by how carefully the students had prepared their presentation.

1 impressed 2 delayed 3 replaced 4 reduced

(4) Some residents ( ) the plan because it would make the street safer.

1 forgot 2 borrowed 3 supported 4 hid

(5) The instructor gave us ( ) directions, so nobody got lost.

1 distant 2 temporary 3 clear 4 equal

(6) The university will ( ) the results of its research next month.

1 avoid 2 announce 3 protect 4 damage

(7) We must ( ) the equipment carefully before using it.

1 celebrate 2 compare 3 invite 4 inspect

(8) The trip was ( ) because several roads were closed by snow.

1 postponed 2 improved 3 accepted 4 divided

(9) A number of families ( ) on the community center for after-school programs.

1 agree 2 turn 3 carry 4 depend

(10) My grandfather gave me some ( ) advice about choosing a career.

1 crowded 2 silent 3 valuable 4 artificial

(11) The shop agreed to ( ) the damaged bicycle without charging a fee.
1 reduce 2 repair 3 follow 4 publish

(12) The teacher encouraged students to ( ) their opinions politely.
1 express 2 escape 3 consume 4 predict

(13) The new rule will ( ) to all visitors, including volunteers.
1 belong 2 apply 3 lead 4 reply

(14) The audience listened ( ) while the scientist explained her discovery.
1 hardly 2 rarely 3 nearly 4 carefully

(15) The group reached an ( ) after discussing several different proposals.
1 amount 2 accident 3 agreement 4 absence

(16) There is a small fee to ( ) the cost of maintaining the equipment.

1 cover 2 hide 3 invent 4 divide

(17) A sudden rise in demand created a ( ) of trained staff.

1 feature 2 shortage 3 direction 4 chance

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。

Giving a Building Its Own Voice

Visitors to the Eastmere City Museum often enjoy the exhibits but sometimes find it difficult to understand the building itself. The museum occupies a former railway office, and several rooms still contain unusual doors, signs, and machines. Until recently, staff offered only a printed guide. People who wanted to hear the stories behind these features had to join a scheduled tour. To make the museum easier to explore independently, a group of local students proposed creating short audio guides. These recordings would explain the rooms in ordinary language instead of (18).

The students interviewed retired railway workers and examined photographs kept by the city library. They learned that some details in the old guide were inaccurate. For example, a small room described as a ticket office had actually been used to store records. (19), the students checked every script with the museum curator before recording it. They also invited people with different accents and speaking speeds to read sample passages. This helped the team make the guides more comfortable for a wide range of listeners.

Visitors can now scan a code beside a display to hear an explanation on their phones. The museum also lends simple players to people without smartphones. However, producing the recordings is not the end of the project. Files need updating when exhibits move, and background music must not make the words difficult to hear. Volunteers have therefore agreed to review the recordings each year so that (20). The project shows that a small technology idea can make local history more accessible when its creators pay attention to accuracy and inclusion.

(18)

1 closing rooms before the afternoon 2 removing the historical objects 3 requiring everyone to attend a guided tour 4 selling all the museum photographs

(19)

1 In contrast 2 At first 3 On the other hand 4 For this reason

(20)

1 the information remains correct and useful 2 all visitors buy a smartphone 3 every exhibit stays in the same place 4 students never need help

A Second Life for Old Fabric

Many clothes are thrown away even though the material is still in good condition. Some items no longer fit their owners, while others have small stains that make them difficult to sell. A workshop in Brookdale collects such clothing and turns useful pieces of fabric into shopping bags and covers for notebooks. The workshop does not simply cut every item into small squares. Workers first examine each piece to find areas that (21). This reduces waste and helps them decide what kinds of products can be made.

The workshop also works with a nearby school. Students learn basic sewing skills by making simple items from donated shirts. The instructor explains that using old fabric is not always cheaper than buying new material because preparing it takes time. (22), the program gives students experience in repairing items and thinking about the resources needed to produce clothing. Participants also learn why some fabrics are harder to recycle than others, especially when several kinds of fibers have been mixed together.

There are limits to this approach. The workshop cannot accept clothing that is dangerously dirty, and some materials wear out too quickly for repeated use. Its organizers do not claim that sewing bags will solve the problem of textile waste. Instead, they encourage people to buy fewer unnecessary items, maintain the clothing they already own, and repair small damage when possible. For garments that cannot be reused, specialist recycling programs may be needed. By combining these actions, communities can (23) rather than relying on a single solution.

(21)

1 must immediately be thrown into a river 2 can be reused without weakening the final product 3 are made of electronic components 4 cannot be touched by students

(22)

1 For example 2 As a result of the cost 3 Nevertheless 4 In the beginning of the century

(23)

1 avoid discussing the problem 2 make all fabrics identical 3 stop all clothing production 4 reduce waste in several practical ways

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 Concert Proposal

From: Rina Sato <rina.sato@hillview.example>
To: Ms. Carter <events@harborhall.example>
Date: May 8
Subject: Proposal for a student music afternoon

Dear Ms. Carter,

I am a member of the music club at Hillview High School. Our club performs at school events, but we would like to play for a wider audience this summer. Last month I attended a concert at Harbor Hall and learned that your organization sometimes offers its smaller room to community groups. I am writing to ask whether we could organize a short student performance there.

We hope to hold the event on Saturday, July 18, from two to four in the afternoon. Around fifteen students would perform in small groups, including a string quartet and a jazz ensemble. We would bring our own instruments and music stands, but we would need chairs, a microphone, and access to a piano. Our teacher would supervise rehearsals and the event. We plan to offer free admission, although visitors could make optional donations to a local children’s charity.

Before announcing the concert, we need to know whether the room is available and what costs we would have to cover. Could you also tell us if amplified instruments are allowed and whether we can use the hall for a one-hour rehearsal that morning? The school needs our final plan by May 29. If the proposed Saturday is unavailable, we could consider the following Sunday. Thank you for considering our request.

Sincerely,
Rina Sato

(24) Why is Rina writing to Harbor Hall?

1 To ask about holding a student concert. 2 To report that a piano was stolen. 3 To apply for a professional music job. 4 To cancel a school examination.

(25) Which item does Rina say the students will bring?

1 A grand piano. 2 All the chairs. 3 A complete sound system. 4 Their own instruments.

(26) Why does the school need an answer before May 29?

1 The school will close permanently. 2 It needs to finalize the event plan. 3 The charity donations must be returned. 4 The hall opens that morning.

How Traveling Libraries Reach Rural Readers

For people living in remote villages, visiting a large public library may require a long journey. Some families do not have a car, and public buses may run only a few times a day. To address this problem, several regions operate mobile libraries: vehicles that carry books, magazines, and other materials to neighborhoods without a permanent branch. Although the idea is not new, modern services have changed the way they select books and communicate with readers. Their purpose is to make borrowing materials possible for people who might otherwise have limited access.

A mobile library in the fictional Northvale district visits twelve communities on a regular schedule. Its staff ask residents which books they would like to borrow and use the answers when choosing items for the following month. Children often request illustrated stories, while older residents may prefer large-print books. The vehicle also carries a small collection of audiobooks. People can reserve titles online, but staff still accept requests on paper because not everyone has reliable internet access.

The service is more complicated than simply driving a van full of books. Staff must plan safe parking locations and make sure visitors can enter the vehicle or reach a table outside. Winter storms sometimes prevent the van from traveling, so residents receive updates through village noticeboards and telephone calls. The staff also cooperate with schools and health centers to identify places where a stop would be useful. These partnerships help the service reach people who do not normally ask for assistance.

Mobile libraries cannot provide every service found in a large building. They have less space, and the choice of books available on a particular day is limited. However, a vehicle can respond to changing community needs more easily than a permanent building. For example, after a new housing area opened in Northvale, the library added a stop nearby without constructing another branch. Staff later adjusted the visiting time when parents explained that children were still at school during the original stop.

The experience suggests that providing access to reading materials is not only a question of how many books a library owns. It also depends on opening hours, transportation, and the ways users can request help. Mobile services work best when residents help shape routes and collections. By treating the library as a service that can travel to people, rather than only a place that people must visit, rural communities can support reading and learning in practical ways.

(27) Why do some regions operate mobile libraries?

1 To replace every teacher with a computer. 2 To stop people from borrowing books. 3 To make materials available in places without nearby branches. 4 To transport only expensive new books.

(28) How does Northvale decide which books to carry?

1 It asks residents about their interests. 2 Only the driver chooses them. 3 It purchases the same books every year. 4 It accepts only online requests.

(29) What may happen during severe winter weather?

1 All villages lose their books permanently. 2 Residents are required to buy new cars. 3 Schools must close for the entire year. 4 The vehicle may be unable to travel.

(30) Why did Northvale change one visiting time?

1 The van was sold to another region. 2 Parents said children were still in class. 3 A health center became a school. 4 All residents moved to a new village.

(31) What is the passage mainly suggesting?

1 Large libraries should never lend books. 2 Mobile libraries need no staff or planning. 3 Access depends on adapting services to users’ lives. 4 Online reservations are suitable for everyone.

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 towns have begun opening shared kitchens where residents can prepare food for community events or try small food businesses. Instead of buying expensive cooking equipment, users reserve a space with suitable ovens, refrigerators, and work surfaces.

These kitchens can lower the cost of testing new ideas and allow neighbors to organize cooking classes. They may also help small producers learn about food safety before opening their own businesses. Because several groups use the same space, equipment is used more efficiently.

However, shared kitchens require strict cleaning rules, regular inspections, and careful scheduling. Users may disagree about storage space, and trained managers are needed to prevent safety problems. Without clear responsibilities and enough funding, the facilities can become difficult to operate.

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 provide more opportunities for students to learn practical skills outside classrooms?

POINTS

Experience / Time / Community

MEMO