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22回

完全オリジナル予想問題

■ 試験時間

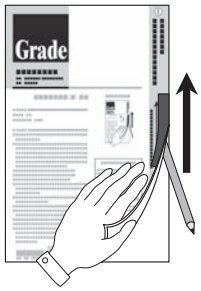
リーディング・ライティングテスト（85分）

※ 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 old playground after listening to local families.
1 predict 2 renovate 3 borrow 4 refuse

(2) The journalist tried to find ( ) sources before publishing the story.
1 temporary 2 crowded 3 empty 4 reliable

(3) Visitors are asked to ( ) their voices in the reading room.
1 lower 2 raise 3 compare 4 exchange

(4) The school trip was ( ) because the mountain road was closed.
1 invented 2 repaired 3 postponed 4 encouraged

(5) The survey ( ) that most residents wanted longer library hours.
1 prevented 2 injured 3 revealed 4 removed

(6) Every applicant must ( ) the online form before Friday.

1 ignore 2 complete 3 avoid 4 replace

(7) The scientists used a camera to ( ) changes in the forest.

1 celebrate 2 persuade 3 deny 4 monitor

(8) The recipe is simple enough for ( ) cooks to follow.

1 inexperienced 2 distant 3 ancient 4 silent

(9) I had to ( ) my appointment when my train was canceled.

1 take after 2 put on 3 break down 4 reschedule

(10) The company will ( ) a new system for reducing packaging waste.

1 refuse 2 damage 3 introduce 4 hide

(11) The two speakers had different opinions, but their discussion remained ( ).

1 harmful 2 respectful 3 secret 4 unequal

(12) We need to ( ) the cause of the problem before offering a solution.

1 identify 2 ignore 3 borrow 4 repeat

(13) The information desk can ( ) visitors with maps of the building.

1 prevent 2 provide 3 divide 4 suffer

(14) The new bridge made the island more ( ) to people using wheelchairs.

1 distant 2 ordinary 3 similar 4 accessible

(15) Please keep the receipt as ( ) that you purchased the ticket.

1 direction 2 location 3 proof 4 feature

(16) The volunteers agreed to ( ) the equipment after the event.

1 put away 2 look up 3 come across 4 get over

(17) The number of participants ( ) increased over the past five years.

1 rarely 2 steadily 3 hardly 4 suddenly

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。

When Museums Invite Questions

Museums usually explain objects through labels written by experts. These labels can be helpful, but visitors sometimes leave with questions that the labels do not answer. At a small science museum in Bellford, staff noticed that children were especially interested in knowing why particular machines had been invented and whether people still used them. Instead of adding more facts to every label, the museum introduced a question wall. Visitors could write their questions on cards and place them next to displays. Staff then selected some of the cards to (18). The aim was to make visitors feel that their curiosity mattered.

The project quickly produced unexpected results. Several questions were about how inventions affected ordinary workers rather than how the machines operated. One visitor asked whether early factory workers found the equipment frightening. Museum staff could not answer this from their existing collection, so they contacted a local history group. (19), the museum began using diaries and recorded interviews alongside technical information. Students who visited later said these personal stories made the exhibits easier to understand.

The question wall also created difficulties. Some cards asked about subjects unrelated to the museum, and staff did not have time to research every question. They now organize the cards into themes and explain why certain questions cannot yet be answered. Every month, a volunteer team chooses a few questions for a public discussion. The museum has learned that it is better to (20) than to pretend experts already know everything. By inviting questions, the museum has turned visitors into active participants in learning.

(18)

1 sell to local businesses 2 remove without reading 3 answer in short online articles 4 use as admission tickets

(19)

1 However 2 For instance 3 In contrast 4 As a result

(20)

1 admit uncertainty and investigate carefully 2 close the question wall permanently 3 stop speaking with visitors 4 replace all objects with screens

Why Some Farms Welcome Insects

Farmers often worry that insects will damage their crops. However, not every insect is harmful. Many species carry pollen between flowers, while others eat pests that would otherwise destroy leaves and fruit. On a farm near Glenmoor, the owner decided to leave narrow strips of wildflowers beside several fields. She hoped that the flowers would provide food and shelter for helpful insects. The experiment did not require complicated machines, but it did mean (21) that could have been planted with vegetables.

At first, the results were hard to measure. Some flowers grew poorly, and the number of insects changed with the weather. The farmer worked with a local college to record which species visited the fields. Students visited once a week and used photographs rather than collecting insects whenever possible. (22), the research team could compare observations made in different months. Over time, they noticed more bees and certain insects that feed on plant pests near the flower strips.

The farmer is careful not to claim that the strips alone produced a larger harvest. Rainfall, soil conditions, and farming methods also influence crops. Some insects attracted by wildflowers can even cause problems. The next step is to test different kinds of plants and measure the results over several seasons. Other farmers are interested, but they want evidence before changing their own fields. The project illustrates how agriculture can (23) while still considering the practical needs of food production. Small changes may help, provided they are observed and adjusted rather than treated as perfect solutions.

(21)

1 buying much larger machines 2 using some land for flowers 3 removing every useful insect 4 stopping all food production

(22)

1 On the other hand 2 Even so 3 In this way 4 By accident

(23)

1 ignore what researchers discover 2 eliminate weather differences 3 avoid all experiments 4 support useful wildlife

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。

Request for a Local History Interview

From: Emi Tanaka <emi.tanaka@oakridge.example>
To: Mr. Allen <office@heritagecenter.example>
Date: April 14
Subject: Request for an interview at the heritage center

Dear Mr. Allen,

My classmates and I are preparing a short documentary about how our town has changed since the railway station opened. We plan to show the film at our school festival in June. Our teacher suggested that we contact the Oakridge Heritage Center because it has collected photographs, maps, and personal stories about the station for many years. We would like to interview someone who knows about the center’s collection.

We are hoping to visit on Wednesday, May 6, after school. There will be four students and one teacher in our group. We will bring a small video camera and a microphone, but we do not need the center to provide any recording equipment. The interview should take about forty minutes. We would especially like to ask how the opening of the railway changed local shops and where passengers used to wait before the station building was expanded.

Could you tell us whether a staff member would be available that afternoon? We would also appreciate information about permission to film inside the building. If recording is not allowed, we could take notes instead and use photographs only after receiving permission. Our group must submit a draft of the documentary plan by April 24, so a reply before then would be very helpful. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
Emi Tanaka

(24) Why is Emi contacting the heritage center?

1 To arrange an interview for a school documentary. 2 To buy a railway ticket. 3 To ask the center to organize the school festival. 4 To cancel a teacher’s appointment.

(25) What equipment will the students bring?

1 A projector and a large screen. 2 A complete lighting system. 3 Maps from the local library. 4 A video camera and a microphone.

(26) What will the students do if filming is not permitted?

1 Change the festival date. 2 Take notes instead. 3 Invite a different school. 4 Stop studying the railway.

Learning to Repair a City ’ s Water Pipes

Beneath most city streets is a network of water pipes that residents rarely see. These pipes carry treated water to homes, schools, and shops, but many were installed decades ago. As they become older, small cracks can develop and water may escape before it reaches users. This loss wastes water and increases the energy needed to pump and treat it. City officials therefore need ways to discover damaged pipes before a major break interrupts daily life.

In the city of Northhaven, maintenance workers once relied mainly on reports from residents. A wet road or an unexpected drop in water pressure sometimes showed where a pipe was broken. Unfortunately, leaks often remained hidden for months. The city recently introduced listening devices that can detect unusual sounds made by water escaping under pressure. Workers place the devices at several points along a street and compare the recordings. The technique helps them decide where to investigate, although traffic and construction noise can make the results difficult to interpret.

Northhaven has also started keeping more detailed records of pipe materials and repair dates. A computer map shows which sections are old and where problems have occurred before. Officials can then prioritize inspections instead of digging up entire streets at random. However, a pipe’s age alone does not prove that it is unsafe. Soil conditions, heavy vehicles, and previous repairs can all affect its condition. Engineers still need to examine the evidence carefully before deciding whether a pipe should be repaired or replaced.

The work involves trade-offs. Replacing every old pipe at once would be extremely expensive and would cause traffic delays. Repairing only obvious leaks might be cheaper immediately, but it could allow more serious damage to develop. Northhaven now combines regular inspections with a long-term replacement plan. The city explains upcoming projects to residents and tries to schedule construction during periods when fewer people use the roads.

The experience shows that useful infrastructure is not always visible. Reliable water service depends on workers who collect information, evaluate risks, and make decisions with limited budgets. New technology helps them find problems, but good planning and communication remain just as important.

(27) Why can aging pipes be a problem?

1 They make streets wider. 2 They produce electricity for homes. 3 They may leak treated water before it reaches users. 4 They prevent all vehicles from entering cities.

(28) What can listening devices help workers do?

1 Identify possible locations of leaks. 2 Repair pipes without opening a street. 3 Remove all traffic noise from recordings. 4 Determine the exact age of every pipe.

(29) Why does Northhaven keep a computer map?

1 To advertise shops near repair sites. 2 To replace engineers with students. 3 To measure the temperature in houses. 4 To decide which pipes should be inspected first.

(30) What is mentioned about replacing all old pipes immediately?

1 It would eliminate the need for inspections. 2 It would be expensive and disrupt traffic. 3 It would make water treatment free. 4 It would cause no disruption.

(31) What is the passage mainly about?

1 Why cities should stop supplying treated water. 2 Why all old pipes are equally dangerous. 3 How technology and planning can improve water-pipe maintenance. 4 How tourists can explore underground tunnels.

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 some cities, unused spaces in public buildings are being turned into quiet study rooms. Students can reserve a desk for a few hours and work without needing to buy anything. The rooms are often located near bus stops, making them convenient for people who cannot study comfortably at home.

These spaces provide several benefits. They give learners reliable places to concentrate, and staff can sometimes help visitors find educational materials. Shared rooms also allow cities to use existing buildings more effectively instead of constructing entirely new facilities.

However, managing study rooms requires money and clear rules. Seats may be difficult to obtain during examination periods, and noise can become a problem when groups and individual learners share an area. Organizers need fair reservation systems and regular maintenance to keep the spaces useful.

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 public museums should offer more free activities for teenagers?

POINTS

Education / Cost / Community

MEMO