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26回

完全オリジナル予想問題

■ 試験時間

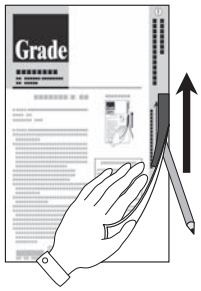
リーディング・ライティングテスト（85分）

※ 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 laboratory must ( ) its equipment regularly to ensure accurate results.

1 pretend 2 inspect 3 borrow 4 scatter

(2) The mayor announced a plan to ( ) traffic congestion near the station.

1 preserve 2 decorate 3 repeat 4 reduce

(3) The documentary provided a ( ) account of the rescue operation.

1 detailed 2 temporary 3 ordinary 4 silent

(4) I cannot ( ) the instructions because several pages are missing.

1 carry out 2 turn off 3 make sense of 4 look down on

(5) The company apologized for the ( ) in delivering the books.

1 reward 2 balance 3 delay 4 supply

(6) Her coach encouraged her to remain ( ) despite the disappointing result.

1 ancient 2 confident 3 empty 4 private

(7) Visitors may enter the garden only with the owner’s ( ).

1 collection 2 agreement 3 pressure 4 permission

(8) The new railway service will ( ) residents in remote communities.

1 benefit 2 replace 3 interrupt 4 warn

(9) Before making a decision, the committee considered several ( ).

1 distances 2 machines 3 memories 4 alternatives

(10) The temperature dropped ( ) after sunset, surprising the campers.

1 politely 2 normally 3 sharply 4 barely

(11) A small mistake may have serious ( ) for the entire project.

1 instruments 2 consequences 3 celebrations 4 locations

(12) The author decided to ( ) the final chapter after receiving feedback.

1 revise 2 take after 3 give away 4 bring about

(13) The volunteers showed great ( ) when working in difficult conditions.

1 permission 2 determination 3 evidence 4 distance

(14) The exhibit is ( ) to people with visual impairments through audio descriptions.

1 similar 2 familiar 3 temporary 4 accessible

(15) Researchers must ( ) their findings before drawing conclusions.

1 ignore 2 confuse 3 verify 4 divide

(16) The festival was canceled ( ) an unexpected storm warning.

1 due to 2 according to 3 instead of 4 apart from

(17) The school hopes to ( ) stronger connections with local businesses.

1 damage 2 establish 3 remove 4 replace

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。

Learning Together at a Repair Café

When a toaster or desk lamp stops working, many people immediately replace it. In Mapleford, however, a group of retired engineers and college students wanted to offer another option. They opened a monthly repair café in the local community center. Visitors bring broken household items, and volunteers help them identify possible problems. The organizers emphasize that they do not promise to repair everything. Instead, they hope participants will (18) by watching and taking part in a repair process. Every visitor signs a simple safety agreement before working with tools.

At the first event, the volunteers discovered that people had very different levels of experience. Some could use a screwdriver confidently, while others had never opened a broken object. The team therefore created several tables for different tasks. (19), an experienced volunteer at the clothing table demonstrated how to replace a zipper, while another group explained basic electrical safety. Participants worked alongside volunteers rather than handing over their items and waiting. Many reported that they felt more confident about attempting small repairs at home.

The café also faces difficulties. Replacement parts are not always available, some products are too dangerous to open, and volunteers must avoid giving the impression that an old device is safe without testing it. Organizers now clearly identify jobs they cannot accept and invite qualified technicians for certain activities. They also record which items are brought in, but not visitors' personal information. In the future, the group wants to (20) and show that learning useful skills can matter just as much as saving money. They are planning workshops for teenagers and hope local shops will donate suitable tools.

(18)

1 avoid all contact with unfamiliar tools 2 purchase a new product at every meeting 3 learn practical skills rather than simply receive a service 4 earn professional engineering qualifications immediately

(19)

1 Nevertheless 2 In contrast 3 Otherwise 4 For example

(20)

1 expand opportunities for hands-on learning 2 stop involving local residents 3 guarantee that every device can be fixed 4 remove all safety restrictions

Listening to the Sound of a City

People often notice traffic noise, but they may not realize how different sounds affect daily life. A university team in Grayport recently invited residents to help make a neighborhood sound map. Participants carried small recording devices on ordinary walks and wrote notes about the locations they visited. Researchers were particularly interested in places where sound levels changed unexpectedly. The goal was not to (21) but to understand when and where people experienced uncomfortable noise.

Participants quickly found that measuring sound was more complicated than counting vehicles. A quiet street could become noisy when construction started, while a busy square might feel pleasant because visitors expected lively conversation. Researchers therefore combined measurements with short surveys asking residents how they felt. (22), the team discovered that complaints were especially common near a hospital at night, even though measurements there were not always the highest. The results suggested that the timing and meaning of a sound could be as important as its volume.

The project raised questions about privacy because recordings might accidentally capture private conversations. To reduce this risk, participants were instructed not to record identifiable speech, and the university stored only measurements and general location data for public use. The researchers also warned that a single week could not represent the whole year. Rain, festivals, and changing traffic patterns would affect the results. The city plans to use the findings to consider quieter road surfaces and delivery schedules, while continuing to (23) before deciding which changes will be effective.

(21)

1 remove music from every public place 2 collect complaints without examining conditions 3 punish people who enjoyed crowded streets 4 prove that busy areas were always harmful

(22)

1 On the contrary 2 At first 3 As a result 4 Similarly

(23)

1 ignore local opinions 2 record all private conversations 3 close the hospital permanently 4 gather evidence over a longer period

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 Request for a Science Museum Display

From: Olivia Chen <olivia.chen@riverbend.example>
To: Mr. Patel <education@cityscience.example>
Date: March 8
Subject: Display for the Student Innovation Weekend

Dear Mr. Patel,

I teach science at Riverbend Secondary School. Our students have developed small devices that measure how much electricity is used by classroom appliances. A parent told us that the City Science Museum will hold a Student Innovation Weekend in May. I am writing to ask whether one group could present its work at the event. We would like visitors to understand how simple measurements can encourage thoughtful energy use.

We plan to bring six students and two teachers. The group can demonstrate a working model, but the device must be connected to an electrical outlet. Could you confirm whether display tables have power available? We would also like to know whether the students may show a short video during their presentation. We can send photographs and a safety description in advance, and our teachers will supervise the equipment throughout the event. The students are especially interested in speaking with visitors about how their project changed their own habits.

Our school can attend on Saturday after eleven o’clock, but several students have competitions on Sunday. Please tell us whether Saturday presentations are still being accepted. One student uses a wheelchair, so we would appreciate details about access to the exhibition area. We must obtain permission from families by March 22, and an answer before then would help us finalize the visit. Thank you for considering our application.

Sincerely,
Olivia Chen

(24) Why does Olivia want to participate in the event?

1 Her students wish to explain a project about measuring electricity use. 2 The students want to sell new electrical appliances. 3 The museum has asked them to repair its equipment. 4 Her school plans to cancel its science lessons.

(25) What does Olivia need to know about the display area?

1 Whether the students may stay overnight in the museum. 2 Whether the museum will provide new computers for everyone. 3 Whether visitors must pay to see only her school’s display. 4 Whether outlets and video presentation facilities are available.

(26) Why does Olivia hope to receive a reply before March 22?

1 The exhibition closes permanently on that date. 2 Families must give permission for the trip. 3 The students will graduate on that date. 4 The school bus is being sold that week.

Keeping Handwritten Records Alive

Long before messages could be saved on computers, people recorded everyday events in notebooks, letters, and official documents. Such handwritten materials provide important information about community life, yet they are often difficult to preserve. Paper becomes weak with age, ink may fade, and documents can be lost when families move. At the Oakfield Archive, staff members are working with residents to protect historical records and make selected materials available for research.

The first step is to examine the documents without causing further damage. Staff wear clean gloves when appropriate, remove harmful metal clips, and store fragile papers in suitable folders. They record where each document came from and ask owners about its history. A letter may seem unimportant on its own, but its date and relationship to other records can reveal how a neighborhood changed over time. The archive does not accept every donation automatically; it considers the condition and historical value of the material.

Digital scanning offers new possibilities. High-quality images allow researchers to read documents without repeatedly touching the originals. However, scanning is not the same as understanding. Handwriting styles have changed, and words may have meanings that are unfamiliar today. Volunteers are trained to create searchable text, but staff check their work against the scanned pages. When a word is unclear, they mark the uncertainty instead of inventing a confident answer. This helps future researchers distinguish evidence from interpretation.

Privacy is another important concern. A family diary could contain personal information about people who are still alive. For that reason, the archive discusses access restrictions with donors before publishing documents online. Some records are available only to approved researchers, and others are not shown until a later date. These decisions can be frustrating to people who want immediate access, but the staff believe public learning must be balanced with respect for individuals.

The archive also organizes workshops where students compare old photographs and letters with modern maps. Participants learn that history is not simply a collection of famous dates; it can be discovered through everyday objects and different perspectives. Because computers and file formats change, the digital collection needs regular maintenance, while the original documents still require physical protection. The project therefore depends on long-term planning, careful documentation, and cooperation between specialists and residents. Its purpose is to preserve not just images of old writing but the knowledge needed to understand them.

(27) Why can handwritten records be difficult to preserve?

1 They always contain incorrect historical dates. 2 Computer files automatically destroy original letters. 3 Paper and ink can deteriorate, and documents can be lost. 4 All residents refuse to donate documents.

(28) What do archivists do when they receive a document?

1 They examine its condition and record its background. 2 They immediately publish every page online. 3 They remove all information about its previous owner. 4 They throw away the original after taking a photograph.

(29) Why are unclear handwritten words marked as uncertain?

1 To make the searchable text shorter. 2 To prevent students from reading historical documents. 3 To show that every volunteer is careless. 4 To avoid presenting guesses as established facts.

(30) Why might access to a family diary be restricted?

1 Old diaries cannot be displayed on modern screens. 2 The diary may contain sensitive information about living people. 3 Only famous people are allowed to write diaries. 4 The archive has no interest in personal histories.

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

1 Scanning documents makes physical preservation unnecessary. 2 Historical research should focus only on well-known events. 3 Preserving records requires care for both materials and their meaning. 4 All old documents should become publicly available immediately.

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 schools have introduced short outdoor reading sessions during the school day. Teachers take small groups to quiet gardens or shaded areas and encourage students to read books of their choice. These sessions are intended to offer a change from ordinary classroom routines without replacing regular lessons.

Supporters say that outdoor reading can help students concentrate, especially when they have spent long periods looking at screens. It may also make reading feel more enjoyable, and discussions afterward give students opportunities to share ideas. Some schools report that students who rarely choose books have become more willing to read.

However, outdoor reading requires careful planning. Rain and strong wind may interrupt activities, and not every school has a safe, quiet space. Teachers must also consider allergies, accessibility, and the storage of books. Schools therefore need flexible schedules and suitable alternatives if they want to continue these programs.

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 interactive activities for teenagers?

POINTS

Learning / Cost / Interest

MEMO