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30回

完全オリジナル予想問題

■ 試験時間

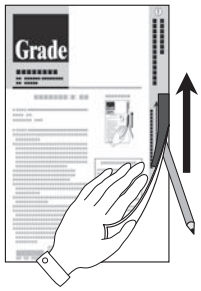
リーディング・ライティングテスト（85分）

※ 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 museum plans to ( ) its collection by accepting photographs from local families.
1 cancel 2 expand 3 interrupt 4 measure

(2) The speaker gave a ( ) explanation that even young children could understand.
1 remote 2 annual 3 private 4 straightforward

(3) The new train schedule will be ( ) next month after public comments are reviewed.
1 announced 2 forgotten 3 delivered 4 pretended

(4) Scientists carefully ( ) the temperature of the lake throughout the year.
1 replace 2 borrow 3 monitor 4 persuade

(5) The restaurant decided to ( ) food waste by offering smaller portions.
1 predict 2 involve 3 reduce 4 protect

(6) I could not ( ) the handwriting on the old postcard.

1 take over 2 make out 3 put off 4 run into

(7) A ( ) number of students volunteered to help clean the beach.

1 distant 2 temporary 3 narrow 4 considerable

(8) Please ( ) the form online before Friday afternoon.

1 submit 2 purchase 3 discover 4 destroy

(9) Mina was ( ) to learn that her idea had won the competition.

1 responsible 2 ordinary 3 separate 4 delighted

(10) The school will ( ) more information about the new program next week.

1 remove 2 refuse 3 provide 4 ignore

(11) The engineers examined the bridge to ( ) whether it was safe.

1 complain 2 determine 3 repeat 4 disappear

(12) We should discuss both the benefits and the ( ) of this plan.

1 drawbacks 2 supplies 3 achievements 4 connections

(13) The volunteer group hopes to ( ) young people to participate in local events.

1 divide 2 encourage 3 interrupt 4 replace

(14) The experiment failed because the equipment was not ( ) correctly.

1 forgotten 2 invited 3 delivered 4 adjusted

(15) It is difficult to ( ) the effects of a policy after only one week.

1 request 2 follow 3 evaluate 4 depend

(16) The festival continued ( ) the sudden change in weather.

1 despite 2 because 3 unless 4 instead

(17) The results will be published in a scientific ( ) next spring.

1 customer 2 journal 3 station 4 device

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。

Turning Food Scraps into Useful Compost

At many school cafeterias, food scraps such as vegetable peels are thrown away every day. A secondary school in Brookvale wanted students to understand what happens to this waste after lunch. Teachers began a composting project in which students collected suitable scraps and mixed them with dry leaves in special containers. They learned that tiny organisms break down the material slowly, turning it into compost that can improve garden soil. Instead of sending all the waste to a disposal site, the school hoped to (18).

The project required more planning than some students expected. Only certain food scraps could be placed in the containers; meat and oily foods were not allowed because they might attract pests. Students also had to mix the contents and check moisture levels regularly. The first group sometimes forgot these jobs, and unpleasant smells developed. (19), teachers introduced a rotating timetable and gave each team clear responsibilities. Students soon noticed that a well-maintained container did not have a strong smell.

After several months, the finished compost was added to the school garden. Plants grew well, although teachers explained that compost alone could not guarantee a successful harvest. The science club recorded how much material the school collected and shared its findings with parents. Some families began composting at home, too. The teachers now want to expand the project, but they know that success depends on (20) rather than simply purchasing more containers. They have invited younger students to observe the process before joining the weekly teams, so everyone understands what is required.

(18)

1 serve larger school lunches 2 stop growing vegetables 3 make some of it useful again 4 buy disposable lunch boxes

(19)

1 In contrast 2 For instance 3 At the same time 4 To solve this problem

(20)

1 consistent care by students 2 having the newest equipment 3 adding meat to the containers 4 avoiding all garden activities

Why Dark Skies Matter to Animals

City lights help people walk safely after sunset, but artificial light can also affect animals. Some birds migrate at night and use natural signals to find their way. Bright buildings may confuse them, especially during cloudy weather. Researchers in several cities have therefore begun to examine where nighttime lighting is strongest and how it relates to bird movements. Their aim is not to make every street dark but to (21).

One study asked volunteers to record birds near tall office buildings during migration season. The volunteers visited the same streets early in the morning and followed strict instructions so that their observations could be compared. The project revealed that some brightly lit buildings were associated with more collisions. (22), the researchers recommended turning off unnecessary indoor lights late at night and adjusting outdoor lamps so they shine downward.

These changes can save electricity as well as protect wildlife. However, managers worry that reducing light could make employees feel unsafe. Experts suggest testing new arrangements and asking workers for feedback rather than switching everything off immediately. Scientists are also careful not to claim that lighting is the only cause of bird collisions. Building design and weather conditions matter, too. Further research will help cities (23) while maintaining safe public spaces. The study has already encouraged building owners to share ideas about window design and lighting schedules, and some schools are inviting students to collect observations of birds in their neighborhoods.

(21)

1 increase the brightness of every building 2 limit unnecessary light where possible 3 move all birds to indoor areas 4 replace parks with office towers

(22)

1 Otherwise 2 Nevertheless 3 As a result 4 In the past

(23)

1 ignore the results of studies 2 remove every window in the city 3 stop people from working at night 4 balance safety and wildlife protection

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 to Host a Student Design Workshop

From: Julia Chen <j.chen@eastfieldschool.org>
To: Marcus Reid <events@harborlibrary.org>
Date: April 8
Subject: Student design workshop

Dear Mr. Reid,

I teach technology at Eastfield Secondary School. My students are preparing a workshop to show younger children how to design simple objects with recycled cardboard. We normally hold the activity in a classroom, but our school hall will be used for examinations next month. I saw that Harbor Library has a multipurpose room, and I am writing to ask whether we could hold our event there on Saturday, May 16.

We expect about twenty-five children and eight student volunteers. We will bring cardboard, scissors with rounded ends, and other basic materials. We will not use power tools or anything that creates loud noises. It would be helpful if the library could provide tables, chairs, and a place where parents can wait. Could you also tell me whether we are allowed to display photographs of completed designs? We would ask parents for permission before taking any pictures.

The workshop is free, and we hope children from several neighborhoods can attend. Our students need to prepare an announcement by April 24, so a reply before then would be very helpful. Please let us know about room charges, application forms, and any safety rules we should follow. Thank you for considering this request. Our student volunteers are particularly excited about showing younger children that useful inventions do not always require expensive materials. I can send a detailed schedule if you need one.

Sincerely,
Julia Chen

(24) Why does Julia want to use Harbor Library?

1 Her school hall will not be available. 2 She needs a place to store power tools. 3 The library has ordered new computers. 4 Her students want to cancel the event.

(25) What does Julia ask the library to provide?

1 Professional designers to teach the workshop. 2 Cardboard and expensive machines. 3 Free meals for all the volunteers. 4 Furniture and an area for parents.

(26) Why does Julia ask for a reply before April 24?

1 The workshop begins on that date. 2 Students must announce the event soon. 3 The library will close permanently. 4 All materials will be delivered that day.

How Museums Protect Sound Recordings

When people think of museum collections, they often imagine paintings, sculptures, or old tools. Yet many museums also preserve sound recordings. These may include interviews, traditional songs, public speeches, or the sounds of daily life in the past. Such recordings reveal information that written documents cannot always capture, including regional accents and the emotions of speakers. However, preserving sound can be surprisingly difficult because the original materials and the equipment needed to play them may become damaged or outdated.

At the fictional Lakeside Heritage Museum, staff discovered boxes of cassette tapes recorded by local residents forty years ago. Some tapes contained interviews with people who had worked at a nearby shipyard. The recordings were valuable, but repeated playback could wear out the magnetic tape. Staff decided to convert the recordings into digital files. Before doing so, they cleaned the tapes, checked their condition, and located a machine that could play them without causing further damage.

Digital copies made the interviews easier to study, but they introduced new responsibilities. Computer files may be lost through equipment failure, software changes, or accidental deletion. The museum therefore stores several copies in different locations and checks them at regular intervals. Workers also record information about who made each interview, when it was recorded, and what subjects were discussed. Without this background, future researchers might misunderstand the voices they hear.

The museum must also consider the people who appear in the recordings. Some speakers discussed private family matters, while others agreed to be interviewed only for a school project. Staff cannot assume that every recording may be published online. They contact families where possible, review the original agreements, and sometimes allow researchers to hear a recording only at the museum. These decisions may slow the project, but they help respect the wishes of participants.

Recently, students helped volunteers write short descriptions of the interviews and identify unfamiliar place names. An exhibition now lets visitors listen to selected recordings while reading explanations of local history. Museum staff emphasize that successful preservation involves more than copying audio onto a computer. It requires technical care, accurate records, and consideration for the people whose stories are being shared. With these efforts, the collection may remain useful for many generations.

(27) What was one risk of playing the old cassette tapes repeatedly?

1 The museum would receive too many visitors. 2 The interviews would become longer. 3 The tapes could become worn out. 4 The shipyard would have to reopen.

(28) Why does the museum keep several digital copies?

1 To reduce the chance of losing recordings. 2 To charge visitors for each version. 3 To replace all written explanations. 4 To avoid identifying the speakers.

(29) What information do workers record about interviews?

1 The price of every cassette player. 2 The names of all museum visitors. 3 The locations of new shopping centers. 4 Their creators, dates, and topics.

(30) Why are some recordings not published online?

1 They have no connection to local history. 2 Privacy or original permissions may restrict access. 3 They are all too noisy to understand. 4 The museum has stopped using computers.

(31) What does the passage suggest about sound preservation?

1 Old recordings are less useful than paintings. 2 Only professional musicians can help. 3 Digital copies alone are not sufficient. 4 Public access should always be unrestricted.

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 neighborhoods have introduced small repair stations where residents can bring bicycles, lamps, and other household items. Volunteers show visitors how to fix common problems, and the stations often provide basic tools for people to use. The goal is to help families avoid throwing away objects that could still be useful.

Supporters say the stations can reduce waste and save money. They also allow people to learn practical skills from experienced volunteers. Because residents work together, the stations may strengthen relationships between neighbors and encourage people to take better care of their belongings.

However, organizing repair stations requires time and resources. Tools must be checked for safety, volunteers need training, and some broken items require professional attention. Organizers must explain which repairs they can offer and find dependable funding. Without careful management, the services may struggle 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 provide more opportunities for students to learn practical life skills?

POINTS

Independence / Time / Future

MEMO