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5回

完全オリジナル予想問題

■ 試験時間

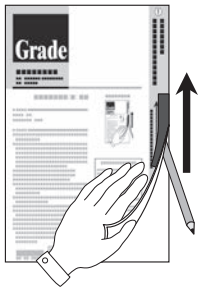
リーディング・ライティングテスト（85分）

※ 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 hikers decided to ( ) their journey because strong winds were expected in the afternoon.

1 exchange　　2 shorten

3 advertise　　4 borrow

(2) The guide gave a ( ) explanation of the rules so that even first-time visitors could understand them.

1 temporary　　2 ancient

3 detailed　　4 wealthy

(3) The company hopes to ( ) its electricity use by installing more efficient equipment.

1 reduce　　2 predict

3 refuse　　4 collect

(4) The town had to ( ) the old bridge after engineers found serious damage.

1 store　　2 purchase

3 close　　4 plant

(5) We cannot ( ) on the weather staying dry, so we should prepare an indoor plan.

1 arrive　　2 rely

3 belong　　4 focus

(6) The volunteers ( ) the riverbank and removed plastic bottles and other rubbish.

1 measured　　2 replaced

3 defended　　4 cleaned

1 短文の語句空所補充

(7) The new map is designed to be ( ) to people who use wheelchairs.

1 expensive　2 crowded
3 foreign　4 accessible

(8) Scientists collected samples to ( ) whether tiny plastic particles were present in the water.

1 insist　2 determine
3 repeat　4 regret

(9) The manager was ( ) that the visitors had arrived earlier than expected.

1 aware　2 accurate
3 likely　4 private

(10) The students were asked to ( ) the main findings of their research in two minutes.

1 remove　2 prevent
3 summarize　4 deliver

(11) Several local shops offered to ( ) materials for the children’s science event.

1 donate　2 separate
3 announce　4 avoid

(12) The instructions warn users not to ( ) the machine while it is still running.

1 create　2 divide
3 touch　4 consider

1 短文の語句空所補充

(13) The researchers made their data ( ) to other scientists for independent study.

1 sensitive　　2 reliable

3 similar　　4 available

(14) The park installed a new ( ) to help visitors cross the stream safely.

1 footbridge　　2 aquarium

3 warehouse　　4 stationery

(15) The class discussed both the advantages and the ( ) of using robots in hospitals.

1 disadvantages　　2 instruments

3 resources　　4 achievements

(16) It was difficult to ( ) the animal because its color was almost the same as the rocks.

1 contribute　　2 construct

3 notice　　4 advertise

(17) The city promised to ( ) public transportation during the festival to reduce traffic.

1 improve　　2 prevent

3 ignore　　4 delay

2 長文の語句空所補充 A

Painting Roofs to Keep Rooms Cooler

During summer, the top floors of older apartment buildings can become very hot. Sunlight warms the roof, and some of this heat moves into the rooms below. In the town of Millbridge, residents of several buildings complained that their apartments remained uncomfortable even after sunset. Engineers suggested an unusual experiment: covering one roof with a light-colored material that reflected more sunlight. The idea was to ( ) without installing a large new cooling system.

Before the experiment, students from a nearby college placed temperature sensors in the buildings. They recorded indoor temperatures at similar times of day and also noted whether windows were open. A group of painters then treated one roof, while another building with a similar shape remained unchanged. ( ), the researchers could compare the two buildings instead of relying only on people's impressions. They also measured the surface temperatures of the roofs during sunny afternoons.

After several weeks, the treated roof was usually cooler, and rooms beneath it were slightly more comfortable. However, the difference was smaller on cloudy days. Some residents had expected the experiment to remove the need for air conditioning completely. Engineers explained that insulation, ventilation, and the condition of the walls also influence indoor heat. They warned that ( ) would be more useful than advertising the new paint as a solution for every building. The town is now studying which types of buildings might benefit most from similar improvements.

(18) What was the aim of the roof experiment?

1 increase electricity consumption
2 reduce heat entering the rooms
3 make buildings taller
4 replace all apartment windows

(19) How did researchers improve the reliability of the experiment?

1 By contrast
2 In this way
3 For instance
4 On the other hand

(20) What did the engineers recommend?

1 painting every roof without a trial
2 studying effects under different building conditions
3 removing all temperature sensors
4 ignoring the condition of the walls

2 長文の語句空所補充 B

Caring for a Popular Walking Path

A forest trail near the town of Hilden became popular after photographs of a waterfall were shared online. More visitors brought money to local cafes, but the narrow path was not designed for such heavy use. In wet weather, people stepped around muddy sections and damaged plants growing beside the trail. Rangers became concerned that the surrounding ground would continue to disappear. They wanted to ( ) while allowing visitors to enjoy the forest.

The first plan was to build a wider path, but conservation volunteers pointed out that this would require removing healthy trees. Instead, the town tested wooden steps at the steepest points and placed small signs asking visitors to remain on the marked route. Rangers also improved drainage so that rainwater would not collect in the same places. ( ), they introduced a reservation system for large walking groups during the busiest weekends. Individual visitors could still enter without booking.

Six months later, the number of damaged plants had decreased near the repaired sections. Local businesses were pleased that visitors continued to arrive, although a few tour companies disliked the new group-booking rules. Rangers emphasized that maintenance would still be necessary after storms and during winter. Their next goal was to ( ), using photographs and measurements taken from the same places each season. By watching how both the path and the surrounding plants change, the town hopes to avoid expensive repairs in the future.

(21) What did rangers want to achieve?

1 close the waterfall permanently
2 replace the forest with cafes
3 remove every tree near the path
4 reduce damage while keeping the trail open

(22) What additional measure was introduced on busy weekends?

1 Nevertheless
2 For example
3 In contrast
4 In addition

(23) How would rangers monitor future changes?

1 stop taking photographs in winter
2 ask every tourist to repair the path
3 monitor trail conditions over time
4 remove all existing trail signs

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: Mia Parker <mia@oakridge.example>
To: Mr. Daniel Brooks <manager@innovationhall.example>
Date: January 14
Subject: Space for the student invention fair

Dear Mr. Brooks,
I am Mia Parker, a teacher at Oakridge Secondary School. Our science department is organizing an invention fair in which students will explain devices they have designed to solve small everyday problems. We would like to invite families and teachers from nearby schools. The event is planned for Saturday, February 21, and we are considering Innovation Hall as the location.

Our usual school hall is too small for the number of models students will display. We expect around sixty visitors and twenty student presenters. The projects include a device that reminds users to water plants and a model of a traffic signal designed for cyclists. The students will bring their own equipment, and none of the projects uses dangerous chemicals. However, we will need ten large tables, electrical outlets, and a space near the entrance where visitors can register.

Would the main room be available from ten in the morning until six in the evening? The fair itself will run from one until four, but students will need time to arrange and remove their exhibits. Please let us know if there is an additional fee for using electrical equipment and whether we must provide insurance documents. We hope to send invitations by January 27, so an early reply would be very helpful.

Thank you for your time. I can send a list of projects if you need further details.
Sincerely,
Mia Parker

3 A 設問（24）～（26）

(24) Why does the school need a different location?

1 The fair must take place outdoors
2 The school has no science teachers
3 The students refuse to work at school
4 The usual hall is too small for the displays

(25) What does the school request from Innovation Hall?

1 A space near the entrance for registration
2 Teachers to operate all projects
3 Bicycles for every visitor
4 Dangerous chemicals for demonstrations

(26) Why would a reply before January 27 be helpful?

1 The fair starts that morning
2 Invitations need to be sent
3 The exhibits will be removed then
4 The hall closes on that date

3 長文の内容一致 B

The Search for Tiny Plastics in Rivers

Plastic waste is often visible as bottles or bags caught along riverbanks. However, researchers are also interested in much smaller pieces, sometimes called microplastics. These particles can come from larger objects that break apart in sunlight and moving water. They may also enter rivers through rainwater from roads or other sources. Because the pieces are so small, it is difficult to understand exactly where they travel and how many are present.

To study the problem, a team of scientists worked with volunteers living along the Ardon River. Instead of collecting water from just one location, they selected sites above and below a town, near farmland, and close to where the river enters a lake. Volunteers used identical containers and recorded the date, weather, and location of every sample. This made it easier for researchers to compare results without confusing differences in collection methods with differences in the water itself.

Back in the laboratory, specialists passed the water through fine filters and examined material caught on them. One challenge was that fibers from clothing or laboratory equipment could accidentally enter the samples. To reduce this problem, workers kept containers covered and tested samples of clean water alongside the river samples. They also used special instruments to distinguish plastic fragments from natural materials that looked similar.

The first results did not point to a single clear source. Some sites contained more particles after heavy rain, suggesting that water flowing off streets might carry plastic into the river. Other differences were harder to explain. Scientists warned that finding particles in water does not automatically show how they affect fish, plants, or people. Those questions require separate studies that examine exposure and possible effects rather than measuring particle numbers alone.

The project has changed the way local residents discuss river pollution. Some volunteers initially expected to discover one factory responsible for the problem. They now understand that many small sources may contribute and that careful testing is necessary before blaming anyone. The researchers hope future surveys will identify which prevention measures are most useful, such as improving waste collection and keeping plastic litter out of drainage systems.

3 B 設問（27）～（31）

(27) Where may tiny plastic particles in rivers come from?

1 Only from large factories
2 Broken larger plastics and rainwater runoff
3 Only from clean laboratory water
4 Only from fish living in lakes

(28) Why did volunteers follow identical collection procedures?

1 To make results easier to compare
2 To avoid writing down the weather
3 To reduce the number of river sites to one
4 To prevent all rainfall

(29) What was one concern during laboratory testing?

1 All samples contained no water
2 The filters were too large for bottles
3 Fibers could enter samples accidentally
4 Scientists refused to use instruments

(30) What did the scientists say about finding particles?

1 It shows every fish is affected equally
2 It identifies the single source of pollution
3 It proves they always harm human health
4 It does not by itself explain their effects on living things

(31) What lesson did local volunteers learn?

1 Testing rivers is never useful
2 A single factory must always be blamed
3 Careful evidence is needed because pollution may have many sources
4 Rainfall has no connection with rivers

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。

Public libraries in some rural areas have started using small buses to deliver books and other educational materials. These mobile libraries visit communities that are far from permanent branches. Residents can borrow books, return previously borrowed items, and sometimes use computers or ask librarians for help finding information.

The service offers several advantages. Families without cars can gain easier access to reading materials, and children may discover books that are not available at their schools. Mobile libraries can also hold short storytelling activities and help older residents who find it difficult to travel to a city library.

However, the buses cannot carry as many items as ordinary libraries. Their routes must be planned carefully because long trips use fuel and staff time. Bad weather can also prevent visits. To make the service reliable, organizers need clear schedules, regular vehicle maintenance, and ways to inform residents when a visit must be canceled.

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 high schools should teach students how to manage personal money?

POINTS

• Future independence

• Curriculum time

• Practical skills

5 英作文 MEMO

MEMO