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6回

完全オリジナル予想問題

■ 試験時間

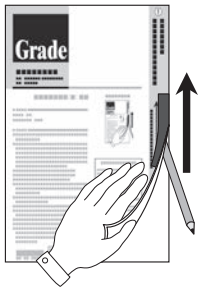
リーディング・ライティングテスト（85分）

※ 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 town invited engineers to ( ) the cause of repeated power failures at the library.

1 investigate　　2 borrow

3 decorate　　4 postpone

(2) The teachers found that the new timetable was more ( ) for students who traveled by train.

1 rare　　2 convenient

3 ancient　　4 harmful

(3) The report includes a ( ) of all the costs involved in renovating the building.

1 competition　　2 reaction

3 location　　4 breakdown

(4) Visitors should follow the marked route to ( ) disturbing animals near their nests.

1 consider　　2 achieve

3 avoid　　4 invent

(5) The committee reached an ( ) after several hours of discussion.

1 agreement　　2 occasion

3 invention　　4 experiment

(6) The students were asked to ( ) evidence for their claims rather than repeat rumors.

1 repair　　2 escape

3 provide　　4 deliver

1 短文の語句空所補充

(7) The company offered a ( ) when the product failed to work as described.

1 refund　　2 prediction

3 permit　　4 resource

(8) The city has ( ) strict rules to reduce noise during the night.

1 forgotten　　2 ignored

3 collected　　4 introduced

(9) A: Is the theater near the station? B: Yes, it is ( ) across from the south entrance.

1 slowly　　2 directly

3 rarely　　4 hardly

(10) The volunteers were ( ) for repairing the garden fence before the festival.

1 ordinary　　2 responsible

3 similar　　4 unaware

(11) The researcher did not ( ) the result until she had repeated the experiment.

1 divide　　2 withdraw

3 borrow　　4 announce

(12) The health center handed out ( ) information about keeping food safe during summer.

1 practical　　2 ancient

3 private　　4 distant

1 短文の語句空所補充

(13) The museum is ( ) to visitors who cannot climb stairs because it has an elevator.

1 accessible　　2 unlikely

3 temporary　　4 exclusive

(14) The local government hopes to ( ) more residents in disaster-preparation exercises.

1 resist　　2 involve

3 ignore　　4 obtain

(15) The school is looking for a safe way to ( ) old batteries before they cause pollution.

1 look after　　2 depend on

3 run into　　4 dispose of

(16) The scientist gave a ( ) explanation of the experiment’s limitations.

1 wealthy　　2 crowded

3 realistic　　4 ordinary

(17) The workers checked the bridge ( ) after a period of unusually heavy rain.

1 silently　　2 suddenly

3 occasionally　　4 carefully

2 長文の語句空所補充 A

A Community Map of Flood Memories

After a severe storm damaged several neighborhoods in Hartley, many residents said they had not expected the water to reach their homes. The town had official flood maps, but those maps were based mainly on measurements taken at a few points along the river. A local university suggested collecting residents' memories as an additional source of information. Volunteers interviewed people who had lived in the area for decades and asked them to ( ) so that planners could compare past events with recent records.

The project began with workshops about interviewing skills. Students practiced asking neutral questions and marking approximate locations on a map. Some older residents remembered where water had entered shops during a storm thirty years earlier. Others described roads that became impossible to use after heavy rain. ( ), the students checked these accounts against photographs and newspaper records when they were available. They did not assume that every memory was completely accurate, especially when people disagreed about the timing of events.

Once the information had been collected, researchers created an online map with different layers. One showed official measurements, while another presented residents' stories. Personal addresses were removed from public descriptions unless the owners had given permission. Officials used the combined information to choose places for further investigation, not to declare that every location was dangerous. The researchers said that ( ) was essential because stories can identify questions that instruments alone may not answer. They hope the method will help the town prepare more effectively for future storms.

(18) What were residents asked to describe?

1 describe where and when earlier flooding occurred
2 estimate the cost of buying a sensor
3 record the number of visitors to the river
4 list their favorite outdoor activities

(19) How did students treat the memories they collected?

1 By contrast
2 For example
3 Meanwhile
4 Therefore

(20) What was important in making use of the information?

1 publishing private addresses without permission
2 combining memories with measurements carefully
3 removing all official measurements
4 ignoring accounts that raised new questions

2 長文の語句空所補充 B

Rainwater for the School Garden

A primary school in Lenton created a small vegetable garden behind its classrooms. At first, teachers used drinking water from outdoor taps to water the plants. During an unusually dry summer, the school wanted to reduce its use of treated water. A parent suggested collecting rainwater from the roof in covered containers. The teachers hoped this would ( ) while giving children a practical way to learn about the water cycle.

Before installing the system, the school consulted a local engineer. She explained that roof water could contain dust and other material, and that storage containers needed secure lids. The collected water would be used only for the garden, not for drinking or washing hands. ( ), the teachers installed a filter near the entrance to the tank and taught pupils to keep the collection area clean. They also placed the tank where adults could inspect it without entering the children’s play area.

The system worked well in spring, but long dry periods showed that a tank cannot provide unlimited water. Teachers continued to check soil moisture and used watering cans rather than leaving hoses running. Pupils kept a chart of rainfall and recorded how much water they used each week. The school learned that ( ) mattered more than simply purchasing the largest possible tank. The garden now serves as a place to study plants as well as the decisions involved in using resources responsibly.

(21) What was one expected benefit of collecting roof water?

1 reduce the use of treated tap water
2 make vegetables grow without sunlight
3 eliminate all need for rainfall
4 provide drinking water for every child

(22) Why was a filter installed near the tank entrance?

1 To heat water during the winter
2 To help keep unwanted material out of collected water
3 To allow children to climb onto the roof
4 To make the tank suitable for drinking

(23) What did the school learn was most important?

1 buying the largest tank available
2 measuring water and using it carefully
3 watering plants without checking the soil
4 replacing all taps with hoses

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: Nia Patel <nia@westportschool.example>
To: Mrs. Ellen Hart <hart@communitycenter.example>
Date: August 5
Subject: Request for an international reading club

Dear Mrs. Hart,
I am Nia Patel, a teacher at Westport School. Several students at our school speak more than one language at home, and we would like to organize an international reading club for younger children. During the event, student volunteers would read short stories in English and other languages, then explain the stories through simple activities. We hope parents can join and share stories from their own families.

Our school library is undergoing repairs, so we are looking for another location. We expect about thirty children and twenty adult family members. We would like to hold the club on Saturday, September 19, from ten in the morning until noon. Volunteers will bring books and drawing materials. We need a room with enough space for small groups to sit on the floor, as well as some tables for drawing. We will clean the room afterwards.

Could you let us know whether the community center has an available room on that date? We would also appreciate information about whether food is allowed, since some parents may bring snacks for their children. If there are rules about photographs, please tell us in advance because we want to protect the children’s privacy. We need to confirm the location by August 21 before sending invitations to families.

Thank you for considering the idea. I look forward to your reply.
Sincerely,
Nia Patel

3 A 設問（24）～（26）

(24) What is one purpose of the reading club?

1 To prepare children for an athletics contest
2 To sell rare books to local museums
3 To encourage families to share stories in different languages
4 To replace all school language classes

(25) Why is the school looking for another location?

1 Its students refuse to read at school
2 The reading club needs a swimming pool
3 The school has canceled the event
4 Its library is being repaired

(26) Why does Nia ask about photography rules?

1 There are no adults at the event
2 The club wants to make advertisements for a shop
3 The organizers want to protect children’s privacy
4 Students must use cameras for homework

3 長文の内容一致 B

A New Direction for Reusable Packaging

Many products are delivered in boxes, bags, or protective containers that are used only once. After a customer opens a package, its materials may be thrown away even when they are still strong. Some businesses are therefore testing reusable packaging for deliveries within a city. In these systems, customers receive goods in durable containers, return the empty containers, and allow them to be cleaned and used again.

Supporters believe that the approach could reduce waste, but the benefits are not automatic. A strong reusable box may require more material to manufacture than a disposable one. It can provide an environmental benefit only when it is used enough times and transported efficiently. Researchers compare the resources used to manufacture, clean, and move both types of packaging rather than simply counting the number of boxes thrown away.

A local food company tested the idea with deliveries to offices. At first, the company asked workers to return empty containers to the driver the following day. Many workers forgot, especially when they were away from the office. The company later placed collection stations near building entrances and sent short reminders by email. Return rates improved, and staff spent less time visiting individual desks. However, the company still had to decide how many containers to keep in circulation during periods of high demand.

Cleaning creates another challenge. Containers used for food must be washed safely, and transportation to a distant cleaning facility may use significant energy. The company therefore worked with a nearby service that could wash the containers to the required standard. The managers measured water use, transport distances, and the average number of times each box was returned. They also collected feedback from employees about whether the return process was convenient.

The experiment did not prove that reusable packaging is best in every situation. Deliveries over very long distances or to places with no return system might be less suitable. Nevertheless, the company found that a simple collection method and reliable cleaning arrangements made reuse practical for regular customers. Its experience suggests that changing packaging requires a whole system, not just a stronger box.

3 B 設問（27）～（31）

(27) What is one requirement for reusable packaging to benefit the environment?

1 It must be used enough times and transported efficiently
2 It must always be heavier than disposable packaging
3 It must be thrown away after the first use
4 It must be made only from paper

(28) What problem appeared during the first office delivery trial?

1 The boxes were too small for meals
2 Workers frequently forgot to return containers
3 No one wanted the products
4 The company could not send any email

(29) How did the company improve container returns?

1 By sending drivers to every desk each hour
2 By charging every employee for a new box
3 By adding collection stations and reminders
4 By making containers impossible to open

(30) Why did the company work with a nearby cleaning service?

1 To avoid measuring transport distances
2 To use only long-distance trucks
3 To clean food containers safely without unnecessary transport
4 To eliminate the need for hygiene standards

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

1 Customer convenience is unrelated to environmental results
2 Stronger boxes are automatically best for every delivery
3 Reusable packaging requires a practical return and cleaning system
4 All disposable materials are unsafe for food

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。

During extremely hot weather, some cities open public spaces where residents can rest in air-conditioned rooms. These cooling centers are often located in libraries, community buildings, or sports facilities. People who have difficulty keeping their homes cool can visit without paying an admission fee.

Supporters say the centers can protect people who are especially sensitive to heat, such as older residents. Visitors may also receive drinking water and information about staying safe during hot weather. In some cities, staff provide seats where people can rest and charge their phones.

However, the centers must be easy to reach, particularly for residents who do not drive. Operating them requires staff, electricity, and clear information about opening hours. Some people may not know the centers exist. Local governments therefore need good public announcements and transportation plans if they want the service to reach those who need it most.

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 public transportation should be free for people under eighteen?

POINTS

• Equal opportunities

• Public costs

• Traffic

5 英作文 MEMO

MEMO