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7回

完全オリジナル予想問題

■ 試験時間

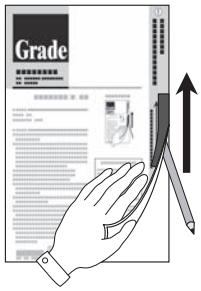
リーディング・ライティングテスト（85分）

※ 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 staff decided to ( ) the exhibition when a rare painting became available for display.

1 expand　　2 refuse

3 measure　　4 hide

(2) The workshop gave students the ( ) to learn basic computer programming from local engineers.

1 difficulty　　2 permission

3 equipment　　4 opportunity

(3) All visitors must ( ) with the safety rules while using the laboratory.

1 recover　　2 belong

3 comply　　4 compare

(4) The newspaper corrected the report after learning that its original information was ( ).

1 inaccurate　　2 inexpensive

3 invisible　　4 independent

(5) After several months of practice, Kai was able to ( ) the complicated piece on the piano.

1 protect　　2 postpone

3 perform　　4 purchase

(6) The city installed signs to make cyclists ( ) of the sharp turn ahead.

1 responsible　　2 certain

3 aware　　4 similar

1 短文の語句空所補充

(7) Many small businesses cannot ( ) the cost of replacing all their computers at once.

1 agree　2 avoid
3 afford　4 allow

(8) The teacher reminded the class that the deadline was ( ) and would not be extended.

1 rare　2 fixed
3 local　4 natural

(9) The researchers found a strong ( ) between regular exercise and better sleep in their survey.

1 competition　2 instruction
3 location　4 relationship

(10) The technician ( ) the damaged cable before the museum reopened.

1 replaced　2 compared
3 delivered　4 explored

(11) The restaurant introduced smaller portions to ( ) the amount of food it threw away.

1 decrease　2 increase
3 celebrate　4 purchase

(12) A: Did you understand the announcement? B: Only ( ), because the station was very noisy.

1 recently　2 partly
3 safely　4 clearly

1 短文の語句空所補充

(13) The science club planned to ( ) its results with another school studying the same river.

1 share　　2 hide

3 blame　　4 admit

(14) The city will ( ) an old warehouse into a center for local artists.

1 recognize　　2 convert

3 inform　　4 prevent

(15) The volunteers worked in ( ) with local experts rather than making decisions alone.

1 attention　　2 advance

3 exchange　　4 cooperation

(16) The officer gave a ( ) warning that the narrow bridge might be dangerous after the storm.

1 wealthy　　2 distant

3 serious　　4 pleasant

(17) The community hopes to ( ) its traditional festival for future generations.

1 cancel　　2 preserve

3 ignore　　4 replace

2 長文の語句空所補充 A

Measuring Weather Close to Home

Weather reports often describe the temperature of an entire city, but conditions can be different from one neighborhood to another. A school in Fairhill noticed that its playground became much warmer than a nearby park during summer afternoons. Science teachers asked students to investigate the difference. Instead of buying expensive laboratory equipment, the school worked with a university to place small weather sensors at several locations. The students wanted to ( ) and understand which features of the neighborhood might explain them.

Each sensor measured air temperature and humidity at regular intervals. Students also recorded whether the area was covered by trees, buildings, or pavement. They were instructed not to place sensors directly in sunlight because doing so could affect the readings. ( ), one group moved a sensor away from a sunny wall after comparing its measurements with those from nearby devices. Teachers used the incident to explain why careful placement is part of scientific research.

When the results were compared, shaded parks were often cooler than streets with large areas of pavement. However, the teachers warned that the data came from only one season and could not answer every question about the local climate. Students presented their findings to the town council and suggested planting more trees near the playground. The council agreed to study the idea but asked for measurements during another summer first. The project showed that ( ) can be more valuable than reaching a dramatic conclusion from a small amount of data.

(18) What did the students want to learn?

1 guess tomorrow’s national forecast
2 avoid studying the town
3 decide which school should close
4 measure temperature differences across local sites

(19) What does the example of moving the sensor illustrate?

1 In contrast
2 For example
3 As a result
4 Nevertheless

(20) What did the project show about scientific decisions?

1 repeated careful measurements
2 one summer of data
3 expensive sensors alone
4 dramatic claims about every city

2 長文の語句空所補充 B

Watching Birds without Disturbing Them

A shallow lake outside the town of Merrow attracts many birds during the winter. For years, visitors walked along the shore to take photographs, often moving closer when a bird seemed difficult to see. Local conservation workers noticed that some birds repeatedly flew away from places where they were feeding. Because the birds need to save energy during cold weather, workers wanted to ( ) while allowing people to enjoy watching them.

The town built a small wooden observation shelter beside an existing path. Visitors could look through openings in the shelter without walking onto the muddy shore. Conservation groups placed information boards showing common species and explaining why the birds should not be approached. ( ), volunteers led short guided walks that demonstrated how to use binoculars and watch birds quietly from a distance.

The plan was not accepted by everyone. Some photographers argued that the new signs limited their freedom, and several residents worried about the cost of maintenance. Workers explained that the shelter used an existing trail and could reduce damage to plants as well as disturbance to birds. They also collected observations before and after the changes. By the end of the season, birds appeared to spend longer periods feeding at some monitored sites. The team cautioned that further study was needed, but it believed that ( ) would be the most responsible way to manage future visitor access.

(21) What was the conservation workers’ main concern?

1 close the lake forever
2 reduce disturbance to feeding birds
3 ban all winter visits
4 allow tourists to walk into nesting areas

(22) What additional activity did volunteers offer?

1 Nevertheless
2 On the contrary
3 At first
4 In addition

(23) What did workers think would be responsible?

1 continually reviewing access using observation data
2 allowing everyone onto the shore without rules
3 removing every observation sign
4 ignoring all visitor feedback

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: Leo Fujita <leo@hillcrestschool.example>
To: Ms. Nora Bell <office@civicarts.example>
Date: July 2
Subject: Community music afternoon

Dear Ms. Bell,
I am Leo Fujita, a member of the music club at Hillcrest High School. Our club would like to organize a community music afternoon in which students and older residents perform short pieces together. Several retired musicians have already offered to take part. We are considering holding the event on Saturday, August 29, and our teacher suggested that the small auditorium at the Civic Arts Center might be suitable.

There will be around eighteen performers and about fifty audience members. We plan to bring violins, guitars, and music stands. However, we would need an electric piano, two microphones, and chairs arranged so that audience members using wheelchairs can sit with their families. We also hope to use a small room for practicing before the performance. None of the music will require unusually loud equipment.

Could you tell us whether the auditorium is available from eleven in the morning until five in the afternoon? We expect the performance itself to last about ninety minutes, starting at two. I would also appreciate information about the rental fee, use of sound equipment, and any requirements for staff supervision. Our club needs to publish the program by July 16, so a reply before that date would give us enough time to make arrangements.

Thank you for considering our request. We would be pleased to discuss the details during a visit.
Sincerely,
Leo Fujita

3 A 設問（24）～（26）

(24) What is unusual about the planned performance?

1 The concert will take place outdoors
2 Students will perform together with older residents
3 No musical instruments will be used
4 Only professional actors will appear

(25) What does the club need to borrow from the center?

1 Guitars and violins
2 An electric piano and microphones
3 An outdoor stage
4 Printed music scores

(26) Why does Leo request a reply before July 16?

1 The old instruments must be returned then
2 The school semester ends that day
3 The program must be published by then
4 The performance begins that day

3 長文の内容一致 B

Building Homes for Marine Life

Along some coastlines, natural reefs provide shelter for fish, crabs, and many other organisms. When these habitats are damaged by storms, pollution, or construction, marine life may lose places to hide and feed. Some coastal communities have begun testing artificial reefs made from carefully selected materials. These structures are placed underwater to create surfaces where organisms can settle and spaces where fish can gather.

Choosing materials is important. Objects that might release harmful substances into the water are not suitable. Engineers usually prefer stable structures that will not break apart easily or move during storms. Researchers also consider the shape of the reef. Small openings may shelter young fish, whereas larger gaps can be useful to different species. As a result, one design may not work equally well in every coastal environment.

In a fishing village called Elmont, researchers proposed installing a small number of reef structures near an area where a damaged natural habitat had once supported many fish. Local fishers initially worried that the new structures would make it harder to use their nets. The research team held meetings, shared maps, and invited the fishers to suggest safer locations. Together they selected a site that allowed boats to pass without approaching the new reef too closely.

After installation, divers and underwater cameras recorded changes at the site. Within months, algae and small animals appeared on the surfaces, and several types of fish were observed nearby. These observations were encouraging, but scientists warned that seeing fish around a structure does not automatically mean that the total fish population has increased. The reef might simply attract animals from another area. To find out more, researchers compared the site with nearby locations and continued monitoring over several years.

Artificial reefs may support conservation or fishing in suitable places, but they cannot undo all damage to a marine ecosystem. Protecting water quality and avoiding unnecessary destruction of natural habitats remain essential. The Elmont project shows that a useful reef requires safe materials, agreement among local users, and careful evidence about its effects rather than only attractive underwater photographs.

3 B 設問（27）～（31）

(27) What is one purpose of an artificial reef?

1 To provide shelter and surfaces for marine organisms
2 To prevent every future storm
3 To make fishing boats travel faster
4 To remove all salt from seawater

(28) Why does reef design vary?

1 Only one species can live near a reef
2 Reef materials never affect water quality
3 Different organisms need different spaces
4 Every coastline has the same conditions

(29) How did researchers respond to fishers' concerns?

1 They removed every fishing net
2 They stopped all monitoring
3 They worked together to choose a safer site
4 They ignored the fishers

(30) Why did scientists avoid claiming fish populations had increased?

1 All fish were too small to count
2 Reefs are never visited by fish
3 No cameras were used
4 Fish may have moved there from other areas

(31) What does the author emphasize in the conclusion?

1 Local cooperation should be avoided
2 Underwater photographs are the only useful data
3 Artificial reefs solve all marine problems
4 Responsible planning and evidence are needed

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。

Some towns have installed public bicycle repair stations near popular cycling routes. These stations usually provide simple tools, a pump for adding air to tires, and information about how to handle common problems. Cyclists can use the equipment without visiting a bicycle shop for every small repair.

Supporters say the stations can make cycling more convenient and encourage people to use bicycles for short trips. Tourists may also feel more confident exploring unfamiliar routes when basic equipment is available. Because the tools are shared, fewer riders need to carry a complete repair kit.

However, public tools can break or disappear, and stations need regular inspections. Not all repairs are safe for beginners, so signs should explain when professional help is necessary. Local governments must choose accessible locations and set aside money for maintenance if the stations are to remain useful over time.

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 schools should use more recycled materials in art classes?

POINTS

• Creativity

• Waste reduction

• Safety

5 英作文 MEMO

MEMO