2026 ORIGINAL

Grade Pre-1

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。

英検準1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

準1級

第1回

完全オリジナル予想問題

■ 試験時間

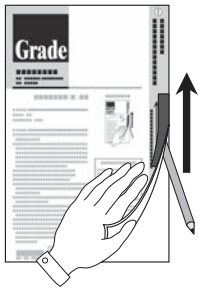
リーディング・ライティングテスト（９０分）

※ リスニングテストは収録していません。

■ 注意事項

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6. 他の受験者に迷惑をかける行為を禁じます。
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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。
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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
英検準1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

Start from the next page.

リーディング・ライティング：90分

問題は次のページから始まります。

リスニングは収録していません。解答は別紙に記入してください。

1

Choose the best word or phrase to complete each sentence.

(1) The witness gave a remarkably (　　) account of the incident, describing even the color of the delivery van and the exact time it left.

1 hostile　　2 modest
3 vivid　　4 fragile

(2) The laboratory has introduced strict procedures to prevent the accidental (　　) of water samples by chemicals stored nearby.

1 contamination　　2 reconciliation
3 compensation　　4 circulation

(3) Although the charity welcomed suggestions, it rejected the proposal because the construction costs would (　　) its entire annual budget.

1 conceal　　2 inherit
3 restore　　4 exceed

(4) A: Can we publish these interview recordings on our website?
B: Only if each participant gives explicit (　　) for that particular use.

1 remedy　　2 consent
3 instinct　　4 prestige

(5) The minister's explanation was so (　　) that reporters left the briefing unsure whether the proposed tax would actually be introduced.

1 durable　　2 obedient
3 solemn　　4 vague

(6) After several unsuccessful trials, the engineers identified the (　　) cause of the repeated failures rather than simply replacing damaged parts.

1 underlying　　2 reluctant
3 temporary　　4 portable

(7) The historian compared several independent accounts to (　　) the sailor's claim that the ship had reached the island before winter.

1 obstruct　　2 verify
3 disperse　　4 postpone

(8) The grant is intended to (　　) cooperation between universities and local businesses by paying for projects they conduct together.

1 resemble　　2 withdraw
3 foster　　4 undergo

1

(9) Because the bridge was badly damaged, the inspector said that reopening it without major repairs would be (　　).

1 reckless　　2 impartial
3 fluent　　4 barren

(10) The company faced an unexpected (　　) when its only supplier announced that it would stop producing a crucial component.

1 tribute　　2 surplus
3 ritual　　4 setback

(11) A: Will the museum sell the original letters to raise money?
B: No. Its director is (　　) that the collection must remain intact.

1 casual　　2 adamant
3 edible　　4 vacant

(12) The two organizations agreed to (　　) their resources so that they could afford equipment neither could purchase independently.

1 scrape　　2 drain
3 pool　　4 bury

(13) Having inspected every line of the contract, the lawyer found a minor (　　) between the payment amount stated on the first page and the total on the last.

1 inheritance　　2 dedication
3 residence　　4 discrepancy

(14) The rescue team carried enough food for several days as a (　　) against delays caused by worsening weather.

1 rivalry　　2 precaution
3 subsidy　　4 verdict

(15) The extra paperwork (　　) a considerable amount of the small firm's profits, leaving little money for investment.

1 ate into　　2 looked after
3 stood by　　4 broke out

(16) Before confirming the delivery date, we need to (　　) the possibility of delays at the port.

1 brush off　　2 hand over
3 factor in　　4 wear out

1

(17) A: The printing company has canceled our order.
B: Then we will have to (　　) another supplier before Friday.

1 come down with　　2 fall back on
3 get away with　　4 look up to

(18) The neighborhood association decided to (　　) the planned parking restrictions, arguing that they would damage local businesses.

1 take up with　　2 catch up on
3 live up to　　4 push back against

2

The Cost of Easy Repairs

When a household appliance stops working, replacing it can appear easier than repairing it. A single broken switch may be inexpensive, but finding someone who can replace it often takes time. At a product design workshop, a group of engineers argued that this problem was not simply the result of consumers losing interest in repair. Instead, they suggested that many appliances (19). Even experienced technicians could struggle when instructions were unavailable or components were permanently fixed together.

To explore the issue, the group developed a small fan that users could open with an ordinary screwdriver. Each component was numbered, and a printed guide explained how to identify common faults. The prototype performed well in demonstrations, but a trial revealed an unexpected difficulty: few owners kept spare parts at home. Some postponed repairs for weeks while waiting for replacements. (20), the group began designing a distribution system alongside the product itself, allowing local shops to stock a limited range of shared components.

The trial also changed the engineers' view of success. Initially, they had planned to measure how quickly a damaged fan could be repaired. Yet a fast repair meant little if a replacement component failed soon afterward. They therefore started recording how long repaired fans remained useful and whether owners felt confident enough to attempt another repair. Their conclusion was that a repairable product requires more than accessible screws. Its design must (21), from obtaining reliable components to understanding what to do when a different problem occurs.

(19)

1 were built in ways that discouraged maintenance
2 required owners to use them less frequently
3 had become too reliable to justify specialist training
4 were cheaper to produce in small local workshops

(20)

1 By contrast
2 Nevertheless
3 Consequently
4 For instance

(21)

1 make professional training unnecessary
2 support the entire process of keeping it in use
3 prevent consumers from ordering parts locally
4 prioritize the speed of the initial purchase

2

Reading What Is Missing

A city archive began publishing digital copies of its old neighborhood newspapers. Researchers welcomed the project because it allowed them to search decades of local reporting without visiting the reading room. Soon, however, a student noticed that searches for one district returned surprisingly few results. She initially assumed that the district had produced little news. An archivist offered another explanation: the newspapers from that area had been printed on unusually thin paper, and many surviving copies were badly damaged. The collection therefore (22).

This observation prompted the archive to examine its scanning priorities. Staff had begun with newspapers that were complete and easy to handle, hoping to make useful material available quickly. This was a practical decision, not a deliberate attempt to favor certain communities. (23), it had consequences. Researchers using only the online collection could mistake the ease with which a newspaper had been preserved for the importance of the events it described. A technically successful project could thus encourage an incomplete account of the city's past.

The archive could not immediately digitize every damaged page. Instead, it added a public list showing which newspapers existed, which had been scanned, and which were too fragile to process. Search results also began displaying notices about gaps in coverage. Staff stressed that such measures did not recover missing stories or eliminate the need for further preservation work. Their immediate purpose was to (24). The student subsequently revised her project, treating the absence of searchable material as a question to investigate rather than proof that nothing noteworthy had happened.

(22)

1 contained more recent material than staff expected
2 had been organized according to newspaper popularity
3 was no longer useful for studying local communities
4 reflected differences in what had physically survived

(23)

1 Even so
2 In other words
3 Similarly
4 For this purpose

(24)

1 ensure that online searches replaced archival visits
2 show that preservation problems had already been solved
3 help users recognize the limits of the available evidence
4 persuade researchers to avoid studying damaged newspapers

3

A Ticket That Lasts Long Enough

The transit authority in the fictional city of Westhaven wanted to make its buses more useful without immediately buying additional vehicles. Its existing tickets allowed one journey on one bus. Passengers who needed to change buses had to pay again, even when their destinations were only a short distance away. Transport planners suspected that this rule discouraged travel between neighborhoods that lacked a direct connection. They proposed replacing the old ticket with one that permitted unlimited transfers during a ninety-minute period. The aim was not simply to reduce fares, but to make the existing network function more like a single service.

Initially, the authority evaluated the proposal by calculating the revenue it might lose when passengers stopped buying separate tickets. This calculation worried the finance department. However, a planning officer pointed out that it assumed travel behavior would remain unchanged. If transferring became less expensive, some residents might make journeys they had previously avoided. Others might choose buses instead of cars. The officer did not claim that these changes would necessarily cover all lost revenue. Rather, she argued that a forecast based only on existing passengers would overlook an important part of the proposal's possible effects.

A six-month trial produced a more complicated picture than either supporters or opponents had expected. Transfers increased on weekdays, particularly among passengers traveling to medical appointments or training courses. At weekends, however, the number of journeys barely changed. Interviews suggested that some residents still found the buses too infrequent to be useful. A cheaper transfer offered little advantage when the next bus required a lengthy wait. The authority concluded that the ticket could remove one barrier to travel while leaving another largely untouched. It would need to examine service frequency separately rather than judge the entire network by ticket sales alone.

The trial also exposed a difficulty with the ninety-minute limit. Passengers on the outer routes sometimes missed the deadline because of delays beyond their control. Some had to buy another ticket just before completing a journey that would normally have qualified. In response, the authority allowed drivers to issue extensions when a recorded service disruption caused the delay. It also published instructions explaining how the rule worked. Officials retained the basic time limit, but acknowledged that applying it without considering actual operating conditions would undermine the ticket's purpose. They planned to assess the revised system using both financial records and reports of journeys passengers could now complete.

3

(25) What was the main purpose of the proposed ticket?

1 To encourage passengers to travel only on routes with direct connections.

2 To make journeys involving different buses work as part of one connected network.

3 To collect enough additional revenue to purchase a new fleet immediately.

4 To limit bus use to passengers whose destinations were close to the city center.

(26) What was the planning officer's criticism of the initial financial forecast?

1 It failed to include the cost of replacing all existing tickets with electronic cards.

2 It wrongly assumed that reduced fares would certainly recover every loss.

3 It ignored journeys that residents might begin making under the new system.

4 It overestimated the number of buses that operated during the trial period.

(27) What did the authority learn from the trial and its subsequent adjustment?

1 The ticket could help, but waiting times and disruption-related penalties also needed attention.

2 Weekend passengers benefited most because buses ran more frequently during the trial.

3 Abolishing every time restriction was the only practical way to increase transfers.

4 Financial records alone were sufficient to determine whether the network served residents well.

3

The Marks Above the Door

In the fictional riverside town of Alderwick, narrow lines cut into old doorframes had long been treated as minor decorative details. When a former schoolteacher began photographing them, she noticed that several were accompanied by dates. Town records suggested that the lines marked the heights reached by floods. Yet their usefulness was uncertain. Some buildings had been raised during later renovations, and a number of stones had been moved from their original locations. Simply comparing the lines with the modern pavement could therefore produce a misleading picture of past water levels. The teacher asked a local historical society to investigate before the marks were used in a proposed walking tour.

The society brought together building surveyors, residents, and volunteers who could read old handwritten records. Each group supplied information that the others lacked. Surveyors checked whether doorframes remained in their original positions. Residents identified family photographs showing streets before they had been rebuilt. Volunteers searched letters and repair accounts for descriptions of particular floods. Not every mark could be explained, and conflicting evidence was retained in the project notes rather than quietly removed. The society's aim was to distinguish well-supported interpretations from plausible ones, making clear why some conclusions were more secure than others.

As the project attracted attention, a business association proposed highlighting only the most dramatic marks. Its members believed that a striking story about the town's struggle against the river would attract visitors. The society agreed that the marks could support a public exhibition, but objected to presenting isolated water heights without context. A high mark might reflect an exceptional obstruction upstream rather than a flood typical of the period. Conversely, an area with few surviving marks might simply have lost its older buildings. Selecting the most impressive examples would make the exhibition memorable, but might encourage visitors to draw conclusions that the evidence did not support.

A planning official then suggested using the project to help residents discuss future flood preparations. The society welcomed this possibility with a qualification. Historical marks could illustrate that flooding had affected daily life in different parts of town, but they could not by themselves predict where the next flood would reach. Changes to river channels, buildings, and drainage systems meant that the modern town was not identical to the one described in old letters. The official therefore arranged meetings at which the historical material was shown alongside current planning maps. Participants were encouraged to ask how conditions had changed, rather than treat the old marks as ready-made forecasts.

The resulting exhibition included photographs of confirmed marks, explanations of uncertain examples, and accounts from residents whose homes no longer stood. It was less visually dramatic than the business association had originally imagined. Nevertheless, visitors could follow how claims had been checked and why some questions remained open. For the teacher who began the project, this was its greatest achievement. The marks had become more than reminders of remarkable disasters: they provided a way for residents to examine evidence together. Their value depended not on offering a simple lesson from the past, but on helping the town discuss present decisions with a clearer understanding of what history could and could not establish.

3

(28) Why did the schoolteacher seek help before the walking tour was developed?

1 She believed that all of the dates had been added recently to attract tourists.

2 She wanted surveyors to remove marks that could damage the appearance of buildings.

3 She had discovered that the town records contained no references to flooding.

4 She realized that changes to buildings could make the marks difficult to interpret correctly.

(29) What was a notable feature of the historical society's investigation?

1 It gave surveyors sole responsibility for deciding which personal accounts could be used.

2 It combined different kinds of evidence and preserved disagreements in its records.

3 It excluded photographs whenever the people who owned them were not trained historians.

4 It treated every proposed explanation as equally reliable to avoid offending local families.

(30) Why did the society object to the business association's proposal?

1 The selected marks might give an inaccurate impression if their circumstances were not explained.

2 The proposal would require the removal of all uncertain marks from private homes.

3 The exhibition would focus too heavily on places where no old buildings remained.

4 The association wanted to replace the historical records with predictions of future floods.

(31) What does the author suggest about the final exhibition?

1 Its primary success was proving that historical evidence was more useful than current planning maps.

2 It established a precise relationship between every past flood and future damage to the town.

3 It helped residents evaluate evidence while recognizing the limits of historical conclusions.

4 It attracted support by replacing uncertain interpretations with one clear account of events.

This is the end of the Reading Test. Continue to the Writing Test.

4

English Summary

• Read the article below and summarize it in your own words as far as possible in English.

• Write between 60 and 70 words.

• Write your summary on a separate answer sheet.

Complete both writing tasks within the 90-minute time limit.

In many towns, residents own tools that they use only occasionally, such as electric drills or equipment for cleaning outdoor spaces. To make better use of these items, some community centers are considering tool libraries. Instead of purchasing a tool, members would borrow one for a limited period and return it when their work was finished. The centers would charge a small membership fee to help cover basic operating expenses.

Supporters argue that tool libraries could reduce the financial burden on households, especially when residents need an expensive item for a single project. Sharing equipment could also reduce the number of products that have to be manufactured and eventually thrown away. In addition, supporters believe that workshops offered alongside the lending service could help residents learn practical skills and meet neighbors who have experience with repairs.

Critics, however, point out that maintaining a useful collection would require more than collecting donated tools. Equipment would need regular inspections, and damaged items might require costly repairs or replacement. There is also the question of availability. When many people want the same tool at the same time, borrowers may have to postpone their projects. Unless these practical issues are addressed, some residents could decide that owning their own equipment remains the more reliable option.

5

English Composition

• Write an essay on the topic below.

• Use TWO of the points to support your answer.

• Organize your essay with an introduction, a main body, and a conclusion.

• Suggested length: 120-150 words.

• Write your essay on a separate answer sheet.

TOPIC

Should local governments provide financial support for small independent shops?

POINTS

• Employment

• Public spending

• Local identity

• Consumer choice

Remember to complete both the summary and the essay.