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2回

完全オリジナル予想問題

■ 試験時間

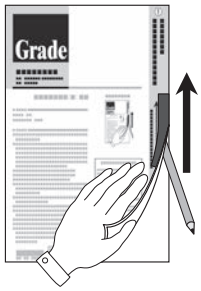
リーディング・ライティングテスト（９０分）

※ リスニングテストは収録していません。

■ 注意事項

1. この問題冊子は英検準1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 alarm sounded when the water rose above a specified (　　).

1 threshold　　2 inventory
3 tribute　　4 consensus

(2) The teacher used a contrasting example to (　　) the difference between the two ideas.

1 conceal　　2 imitate
3 discard　　4 emphasize

(3) The court could (　　) the company to release records it had refused to provide.

1 deter　　2 imitate
3 compel　　4 conceal

(4) The committee agreed to (　　) the wording while retaining the basic policy.

1 conceal　　2 amend
3 imitate　　4 discard

(5) The new barriers were intended to (　　) the effects of noise on nearby homes.

1 aggravate　　2 mitigate
3 imitate　　4 conceal

(6) The dates are (　　) and may change once the venue confirms its availability.

1 provisional　　2 permanent
3 hostile　　4 edible

(7) As a (　　) against data loss, the team kept copies in a separate building.

1 prediction　　2 tribute
3 conflict　　4 precaution

(8) The committee would not (　　) the proposal until its financial assumptions had been checked.

1 oppose　　2 imitate
3 endorse　　4 conceal

1

(9) The photograph helped to ( ) the witness's account of where the entrance had been.

1 contradict　　2 imitate
3 corroborate　　4 conceal

(10) The arrangement depended on ( ) trust; neither side could succeed without cooperation from the other.

1 isolated　　2 mutual
3 edible　　4 obsolete

(11) The repair required technical ( ) beyond the abilities of an inexperienced volunteer.

1 expertise　　2 ignorance
3 shortage　　4 conflict

(12) The editor contacted the original source to ( ) the quotation before publication.

1 conceal　　2 distort
3 postpone　　4 verify

(13) Applicants complained that the decisions appeared ( ), with no clear criteria explaining the differences.

1 systematic　　2 mandatory
3 cooperative　　4 arbitrary

(14) The documents would ( ) rapidly if they remained in damp storage.

1 improve　　2 imitate
3 deteriorate　　4 commence

(15) The vague wording could ( ) several different interpretations.

1 make up for　　2 give rise to
3 do away with　　4 come down with

(16) It would be unfair to ( ) one employee for a mistake caused by the wider procedure.

1 single out　　2 put up with
3 run out of　　4 look after

1

(17) The smaller organizations would (　　) the proposal only if they retained a voice in decisions.

1 go along with　　2 break away from
3 look down on　　4 run out of

(18) The committee voted to (　　) the outdated requirement entirely.

1 put up with　　2 look up to
3 catch up on　　4 do away with

2

Seed Banks in the Neighborhood

A community garden in Bellmere began collecting vegetable seeds from its members. The first question was what a successful service should make possible. A simple idea could attract agreement while leaving important details unresolved. The organizers wanted to (19). Volunteers initially stored every packet in identical envelopes on an open shelf. This approach was understandable: a common procedure would be easier to explain and supervise. However, agreement about a goal did not establish that the first method would achieve it.

Several packets became damp, while their labels no longer matched the planting notes. A long list of variety names could conceal the fact that some seeds would no longer germinate. This did not mean that the original aim had become worthless. Rather, it raised a question about whether the method matched the conditions in which it would operate. (20), those responsible reconsidered the original arrangement rather than treating the difficulty as irrelevant to the project.

The garden introduced dry storage and small planting trials before distributing each season's seeds. The change was deliberately limited. The group did not claim that it had removed every difficulty or found a rule suitable for all settings. It wanted the next decision to be informed by the problem that had actually appeared. The wider lesson was that (21). This conclusion connected the change to its original purpose without suggesting that the same procedure would necessarily work everywhere.

(19)

1 preserve varieties that were disappearing from local gardens
2 increase the number of envelopes distributed without testing their contents
3 replace planting trials with a catalogue of variety names
4 preserve only the most recently introduced crops

(20)

1 Consequently
2 Similarly
3 Nevertheless
4 For example

(21)

1 the largest seed collection necessarily provides the most usable seeds
2 preservation requires checking whether a collection can still be used
3 a named variety remains preserved whenever its label survives
4 planting trials are unnecessary when storage envelopes look identical

2

When Exhibitions Go Dark

A small art gallery considered turning off some display lights between visits. The initiative had a clear practical ambition: to (19). At the planning stage, a straightforward arrangement seemed more useful than a complicated set of exceptions. Its first plan relied on motion sensors that activated lights as soon as someone entered. That arrangement provided a starting point, but its simplicity was not in itself evidence of success. The experience of using it would matter as much as the ease of introducing it.

People studying a painting without moving sometimes found themselves standing in darkness. The sensors recorded movement rather than the continuing presence of an interested visitor. The difficulty was important because it concerned the purpose of the project, rather than a preference unrelated to its operation. Repeating the initial procedure would not answer it. (23), those responsible reconsidered the original arrangement rather than treating the difficulty as irrelevant to the project.

Staff added longer delays and gave visitors a clearly marked switch near each display. The revised arrangement retained the basic purpose while changing how people could pursue it. Those responsible were careful to distinguish a necessary adjustment from a claim that every practical issue had now been solved. The wider lesson was that (24). This conclusion connected the change to its original purpose without suggesting that the same procedure would necessarily work everywhere.

(22)

1 reduce electricity use without preventing visitors from viewing delicate objects
2 make display rooms permanently darker regardless of visitors
3 replace visitors' choices with a shorter fixed exhibition route
4 measure interest solely by how quickly people cross a room

(23)

1 Similarly
2 Nevertheless
3 For example
4 Consequently

(24)

1 lighting should depend only on the original sensor reading
2 technical measurements must correspond to what people actually need
3 movement and continued attention are equivalent measures
4 manual controls prevent a gallery from making any energy savings

3

Sharing the Shade

The parks department in the fictional town of Marston had funds for a limited number of trees. The aim was to make summer walking routes more comfortable for residents with few alternatives. An early map ranked streets only by the number of people already walking along them. This was an attempt to improve an existing situation, not simply to introduce something new for its own sake. The people responsible had to decide what evidence would show that the proposal was useful. A convenient rule offered a clear beginning, but the effects of following it had not yet been fully examined.

Residents pointed out that several exposed streets were avoided precisely because they lacked shade. The observation mattered because it revealed a difference between an administrative description and the experience of the people affected. Treating the original arrangement as neutral would have left that difference unexplained. The team therefore asked what the apparent result depended on, rather than assuming that every recorded outcome had the same meaning. One neighborhood had a small park but no shaded route leading to it. Residents who could drive could avoid the exposed walk, whereas people going to the clinic on foot had fewer alternatives. The interviews therefore asked not only where people walked, but which journeys they postponed, shortened, or avoided. This changed the meaning of a quiet street on the map. The survey team also separated the shade already available from the shade that a young tree might provide in later years. Residents needed to understand when benefits could realistically appear. A planting map was therefore accompanied by information about growth and maintenance, rather than presented as an immediate solution to every uncomfortable journey.

Existing pedestrian counts could undervalue places where uncomfortable conditions suppressed demand. The criticism was not that a project should satisfy every possible preference. It was that the evaluation needed to remain connected to its stated aim. A difficulty relevant to that aim could not be dismissed merely because it was less convenient to measure or lay outside the first set of categories.

Planners combined temperature surveys with interviews about journeys people wished they could make. This was a revision of the method rather than abandonment of the purpose. Its success would still need to be checked in practice. The important change was that a practical difficulty had become evidence for improving the arrangement, instead of being treated as an exception that the report could ignore. The central lesson was that public investment should consider unmet needs as well as recorded use.

3

(25) Why did some residents question the original planting map?

1 It could overlook routes people avoided because they were uncomfortable.

2 It assumed that all residents preferred walking to driving.

3 It gave equal priority to every street regardless of use.

4 It excluded every street leading to an existing park.

(26) What distinction did the survey team make when describing the trees' benefits?

1 Residents were asked to choose maintenance instead of additional shade.

2 Growth rates could be ignored once a street had been selected.

3 Trees would provide no benefits until every planting site was complete.

4 The shade already available differed from what young trees might provide later.

(27) Which change best reflected the planners' revised approach?

1 They treated every quiet street as evidence that shade was unnecessary.

2 They considered desired journeys alongside temperatures and existing pedestrian counts.

3 They restricted planting to streets where walking was already common.

4 They replaced interviews with measurements of traffic speed.

3

A Beach Without a Single Owner

The fictional coastal village of Dunwick discussed restricting vehicles on a popular beach. The aim was to protect nesting areas while preserving essential access for the local community. The first proposal prohibited all vehicles throughout the year and relied on simple warning signs. A proposal could look persuasive when expressed as a single target. In practice, however, the target would have to be interpreted through decisions about who used the service and what conditions they encountered. The initial plan made those decisions manageable without yet establishing that it made them appropriate.

Rescue workers and fishing crews explained that some trips could not be replaced by walking. This was not simply an unexpected complaint to add at the end of a successful project. It showed why the unit chosen for an evaluation could affect the conclusion. The same arrangement might appear satisfactory from one perspective while leaving a central practical problem unresolved from another.

A rule designed around recreational traffic did not distinguish activities with different purposes. The organizers distinguished this issue from a demand for unlimited resources. They needed a way to compare actual effects with the intended purpose. Neither keeping the first rule unchanged nor assuming that every objection deserved an identical response would provide a convincing basis for that comparison.

Fishing crews did not request permission to drive anywhere at any time. They proposed a narrow route that could be moved when nesting areas changed. Conservation volunteers also wanted a clear method for reviewing permits, so that exceptions would not gradually turn into unrestricted recreational use. Agreement depended on maintaining the distinction between essential access and personal convenience. The permit arrangements included a review date. Village representatives did not want a decision made under one set of conditions to continue indefinitely without inspection. A route suitable during one season might later pass close to a new nesting area. Equally, a restriction that had lost its original purpose should not remain simply because it was easy to enforce. The council asked permit holders and conservation volunteers to record relevant changes and raise disagreements before the next busy period. These records would not eliminate conflict, but they created a common basis for discussing it. The policy's authority would depend partly on showing that exceptions and restrictions were both connected to current conditions rather than personal influence.

The council introduced seasonal protected zones, designated access points, and permits for essential work. The adjustment did not promise a final solution to every uncertainty. Instead, it made the basis for decisions clearer and created a way to examine whether the project was helping in the circumstances that mattered. Further evidence could still lead to changes without making the entire initiative pointless. The central lesson was that environmental rules can remain effective when they distinguish necessary uses.

3

(28) Why did the beach council reconsider a year-round vehicle ban?

1 Conservation volunteers believed nesting areas should remain unmarked.

2 The proposed signs would have prevented visitors from reaching the village.

3 Fishing crews wanted recreational vehicles to have the same rights as rescue services.

4 Some essential activities required access that could not readily be replaced by walking.

(29) What did fishing crews propose?

1 A separate road built through every protected nesting area.

2 A limited access route that could change when nesting locations changed.

3 A permanent route available to all vehicles throughout the year.

4 A system in which only local residents could visit the beach.

(30) Why was a permit review date important?

1 The council wanted to replace recorded evidence with annual popularity votes.

2 Access needs and conservation conditions could change after an initial decision.

3 A permit would become unrestricted unless the holder paid another fee.

4 All permits were intended to expire before any essential work began.

(31) What principle guided the revised policy?

1 Recreational traffic should determine the boundaries of protected zones.

2 Exceptions were acceptable whenever a permit holder had lived locally for many years.

3 Both restrictions and exceptions should be justified by current conditions.

4 The simplest rule was preferable even when it prevented essential work.

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.

Some communities are considering shared food fridges in neighborhood centers. Under such a system, residents could leave suitable surplus food for others to collect. The idea is intended to change how an existing service or resource is used, rather than simply add another option without examining its purpose. Before introducing it widely, organizers would need to decide how the scheme could operate in everyday circumstances and who would be responsible for keeping it available.

Supporters argue that the approach could reduce avoidable food waste. They believe this would make a meaningful difference to people who face difficulties with current arrangements. Another potential advantage is that it could help households obtain basic items at no charge. From this perspective, the value of the proposal extends beyond the immediate transaction and includes the opportunities created when people can use the system successfully.

Critics, however, point out that maintaining hygiene would require regular checks. They also warn that the supply could be too irregular for people to depend on. These issues would not necessarily be solved simply by attracting more participants. Unless organizers address both the resources required to maintain the scheme and the circumstances in which people would use it, the expected benefits might not be shared as widely or as reliably as supporters hope.

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 public libraries lend equipment as well as books?

POINTS

• Access

• Costs

• Learning

• Responsibility

Remember to complete both the summary and the essay.