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4回

完全オリジナル予想問題

■ 試験時間

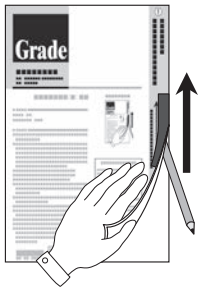
リーディング・ライティングテスト（９０分）

※ 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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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。
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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 tutor encouraged interest in learning for its (　　) value rather than only for prizes.

1 external　　2 temporary
3 intrinsic　　4 accidental

(2) Attendance was (　　); every employee was required to complete the training.

1 optional　　2 compulsory
3 profitable　　4 portable

(3) The chair planned to (　　) an emergency meeting to discuss the new evidence.

1 convene　　2 disperse
3 imitate　　4 conceal

(4) The team needed to (　　) the building's condition before deciding on repairs.

1 conceal　　2 imitate
3 abandon　　4 assess

(5) The inspection was (　　), covering every part of the building rather than a few selected rooms.

1 partial　　2 accidental
3 temporary　　4 comprehensive

(6) The small transport service could not cover its costs without a government (　　).

1 penalty　　2 shortage
3 subsidy　　4 verdict

(7) The (　　) results looked promising, but the main study had not yet begun.

1 final　　2 preliminary
3 hostile　　4 rigid

(8) The forecast rested on the (　　) that demand would remain unchanged.

1 assumption　　2 evidence
3 inventory　　4 compensation

1

(9) The group needed reliable income to ( ) its activities beyond the first year.

1 sustain 2 disrupt
3 imitate 4 conceal

(10) Without information about its original location, experts could not confidently ( ) the mark.

1 conceal 2 imitate
3 postpone 4 interpret

(11) The inspection identified faults requiring immediate ( ) action.

1 preventive 2 edible
3 remedial 4 obsolete

(12) Volunteers returned each week to ( ) the supplies that had been used.

1 deplete 2 replenish
3 imitate 4 conceal

(13) Dark clouds and a sudden drop in temperature suggested that a storm was ( ).

1 distant 2 imminent
3 voluntary 4 annual

(14) The grant was ( ) on the group submitting satisfactory financial records.

1 contingent 2 independent
3 inevitable 4 obsolete

(15) The new agreement could ( ) major changes in the way the hall was managed.

1 look after 2 run across
3 hold back 4 bring about

(16) The witness needed documents to ( ) her account.

1 put off 2 turn down
3 back up 4 wear out

1

(17) The organization had to (　　) its promise to publish the selection criteria.

1 run out of　　2 look down on
3 follow through on　　4 put up with

(18) The initial donations could (　　) the amount required to repair the roof.

1 look forward to　　2 fall short of
3 come down with　　4 make room for

2

A Place for Deliveries

A neighborhood association in Eastford proposed shared lockers for parcels. 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. The first lockers were placed beside the largest apartment building because it generated many orders. 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 in smaller buildings had to cross a busy road to reach them and rarely used the service. Concentrating on the biggest source of demand overlooked the difficulty of approaching the collection point. 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. (20), those responsible reconsidered the original arrangement rather than treating the difficulty as irrelevant to the project.

The association added a smaller locker beside a safe pedestrian crossing and compared collection patterns. 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 (21). This conclusion connected the change to its original purpose without suggesting that the same procedure would necessarily work everywhere.

(19)

1 reduce deliveries by making collection difficult
2 serve the largest building without considering surrounding routes
3 require all residents to collect parcels by car
4 reduce failed deliveries and repeated vehicle trips along residential streets

(20)

1 Consequently
2 Similarly
3 Nevertheless
4 For example

(21)

1 one central locker can meet every neighborhood's needs equally
2 a shared service must be reachable from the places it is meant to serve
3 the busiest source of orders always identifies the best collection point
4 pedestrian access is unrelated to whether shared lockers are used

2

Quiet Crossings

A transport workshop examined crossings near a residential care home. Those involved hoped to (19). The objective attracted interest because it addressed an ordinary problem rather than an unfamiliar technical question. Engineers initially calculated the signal using the average walking speed recorded at lunchtime. The initial arrangement gave everyone a recognizable procedure to follow. Yet a workable procedure also had to fit the circumstances encountered after the plan was put into use.

Early morning observations revealed users with walking frames who needed substantially longer. An average based on one busy period did not represent the people most exposed to risk. The observation challenged a convenient assumption. It suggested that counting what was easy to record might overlook something more closely connected to the intended benefit. (23), those responsible reconsidered the original arrangement rather than treating the difficulty as irrelevant to the project.

The team observed several time periods and installed a request button that extended the crossing phase. The response focused on this distinction instead of simply demanding that users try harder. The group regarded further observation as part of the work, not as evidence that any revision must have failed. 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 give every road user an identical movement speed
2 minimize crossing time according to the fastest pedestrian
3 replace direct observations with one convenient average
4 give slower pedestrians enough time to cross without unnecessary delays for other road users

(23)

1 Similarly
2 Nevertheless
3 For example
4 Consequently

(24)

1 design standards should account for vulnerable users hidden by averages
2 an average from one busy period represents all vulnerable users
3 request buttons are unnecessary when most people cross quickly
4 safety needs can be determined without observing slower pedestrians

3

The Empty Shopfront

The fictional city of Greyford offered short leases on vacant shops to small businesses. The aim was to bring activity back to a shopping street without immediately committing tenants to expensive contracts. Officials first judged the program by the number of premises occupied in its opening month. 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.

Some businesses closed soon afterward because their leases did not permit necessary repairs or shared storage. 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. Shopkeepers had initially expected that any occupied window would attract customers. They later distinguished an attractive opening week from ordinary trade several months later. The revised review included whether neighboring businesses referred customers to one another and whether tenants could adapt premises to changing demand. These observations were harder to summarize in one figure but were more relevant to durability. The revised leases still had limits, and officials were careful not to promise that every business would survive. Traders were expected to explain their needs and meet agreed obligations. What changed was the willingness to examine whether the contract itself created avoidable barriers before interpreting every closure as proof that local demand was absent.

Rapid occupancy could create an appearance of recovery without giving tenants conditions needed to survive. 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.

The city revised lease terms and monitored continued trading and cooperation among neighboring businesses. 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 temporary success must be assessed against the conditions for lasting activity.

3

(25) Why was opening-month occupancy an incomplete measure of the shop scheme?

1 Some occupied premises did not offer conditions that helped businesses continue trading.

2 The street had no demand for any kind of small business.

3 New tenants were prohibited from cooperating with neighboring businesses.

4 The officials had counted windows rather than shops when estimating vacancies.

(26) What did the revised review examine in addition to occupancy?

1 Whether tenants preferred longer forms to flexible lease terms.

2 Continuing trade and practical cooperation between businesses.

3 Whether every trader could guarantee that their business would survive.

4 The amount of advertising purchased by the largest shop on the street.

(27) What position did officials take toward business closures?

1 They promised financial support until every new business became profitable.

2 They assumed that tenant obligations were the principal obstacle to trade.

3 They regarded any closure as proof that all short leases should end.

4 They would examine contractual barriers before assuming that demand was absent.

3

Floodwater Under the Square

Engineers in the fictional city of Norchester proposed rebuilding a paved public square. The aim was to create space for rainwater while keeping the square available for everyday activities. A preliminary design placed the lowest area beside the entrance to a busy underground passage. The project began with a reasonable objective, but translating that objective into a procedure required choices. Those choices could affect who benefited and what became visible in the records. It was therefore important to distinguish the purpose of the work from the first method selected to carry it out.

Shopkeepers explained that water collecting there could obstruct an important route during heavy rain. The significance of the finding lay in its connection to ordinary use. A procedure could be followed correctly and still leave an important need unmet. Understanding the circumstances was more informative than deciding in advance that a disappointing result must reflect either an unreasonable user or a wholly useless project.

Maximizing storage volume alone could shift disruption toward people who depended on the passage. This distinction changed the question being asked. Instead of defending the first arrangement because it was easy to describe, the team considered what would count as relevant evidence about its operation. It also avoided claiming that one problem proved that no version of the proposal could be worthwhile.

The square still needed open space for markets and public gatherings. Designers therefore discussed not only where rainwater would collect, but how people would move across the site when different areas were temporarily unavailable. The raised paths were treated as part of the central design, rather than added at the end as an adjustment for a small group of users. The team created a simple demonstration showing how the same amount of stored water could affect different routes across the square. Market organizers could identify places needed for unloading, while regular pedestrians explained where a detour would be particularly difficult. These accounts were considered alongside engineering requirements. The process did not give any single group control of the design, but it made the consequences of a technical decision easier to examine. Maintenance staff were included because an outlet that became blocked could change the intended movement of water. The completed plan therefore described both physical features and the continuing work needed to keep them functioning. Its value depended on those arrangements after construction, not only on the capacity shown in a drawing.

The revised design moved the storage basin and provided raised paths connecting the main entrances. The new arrangement left responsibilities to be carried out and results to be reviewed. What changed was the relationship between the evidence and the decision. The organizers could explain why they had revised a particular feature while retaining the broader aim, rather than presenting every change as a completely new beginning. The central lesson was that a project must be assessed by where its benefits and burdens occur.

3

(28) What problem arose with the first square design?

1 Engineers had overlooked the existence of open space for public gatherings.

2 Shopkeepers wanted the square closed to pedestrians during dry weather.

3 Stored rainwater could obstruct an important underground-passage entrance.

4 The planned basin could not store any rainwater during a market.

(29) Why were market organizers and pedestrians involved in the demonstration?

1 They were expected to choose a basin solely by comparing its total volume.

2 They had agreed to stop using the square during every period of rainfall.

3 Their involvement removed the need to consider engineering requirements.

4 They could identify how the storage layout would affect different uses and routes.

(30) Why did the team include maintenance staff?

1 They had proposed replacing the basin with a permanent underground passage.

2 Blockages could alter the water movements assumed in the design.

3 They were responsible for moving all market activities to another district.

4 They could guarantee that raised paths would never require repair.

(31) What does the final plan illustrate?

1 Capacity and the ongoing conditions needed for safe use should be considered together.

2 A design should serve only the group that uses the square most frequently.

3 Maximizing storage is sufficient when paths are shown clearly on a drawing.

4 Maintenance questions can be deferred until after construction is completed.

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 rental services for clothes needed at formal occasions. Under such a system, customers could borrow garments for an event instead of buying outfits rarely worn again. 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 the cost of dressing for infrequent events. They believe this would make a meaningful difference to people who face difficulties with current arrangements. Another potential advantage is that it could extend the useful life of carefully maintained garments. 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 cleaning and transport could create additional environmental burdens. They also warn that limited sizes might prevent some customers from finding suitable clothes. 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

Is improving public transport a good way to support local economies?

POINTS

• Employment

• Public spending

• Environment

• Access

Remember to complete both the summary and the essay.