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5回

完全オリジナル予想問題

■ 試験時間

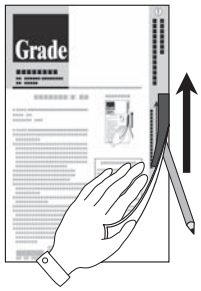
リーディング・ライティングテスト（９０分）

※ 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 argument required ( ) evidence from actual observations rather than speculation alone.

1 imaginary　　2 empirical
3 decorative　　4 compulsory

(2) The journalist needed a ( ) source whose information could be independently checked.

1 credible　　2 reckless
3 temporary　　4 edible

(3) Researchers should not ( ) every improvement to the new treatment without considering other changes.

1 conceal　　2 postpone
3 imitate　　4 attribute

(4) The laboratory applied ( ) safety requirements to all visitors.

1 lenient　　2 portable
3 stringent　　4 casual

(5) The archive planned to ( ) its scattered catalogues into one searchable database.

1 fragment　　2 evade
3 consolidate　　4 imitate

(6) The initial survey would ( ) residents without internet access unless paper copies were provided.

1 include　　2 exclude
3 imitate　　4 inherit

(7) A large deposit might ( ) low-income users from borrowing equipment.

1 deter　　2 encourage
3 imitate　　4 conceal

(8) One organizer was needed to ( ) deliveries from several different suppliers.

1 scatter　　2 imitate
3 conceal　　4 coordinate

1

(9) The report considered the (　　) effect of small delays that built up over several weeks.

1 isolated　　2 simultaneous
3 edible　　4 cumulative

(10) Repeatedly changing the rules could (　　) public confidence in the selection process.

1 reinforce　　2 assemble
3 undermine　　4 inherit

(11) The office sought to (　　) the application process by removing duplicate questions.

1 complicate　　2 streamline
3 imitate　　4 conceal

(12) The limited budget was a serious (　　) on how much the project could achieve.

1 constraint　　2 privilege
3 surplus　　4 tribute

(13) Publishing the selection criteria increased (　　) and made decisions easier to understand.

1 transparency　　2 secrecy
3 scarcity　　4 urgency

(14) The town regarded its traditional craft skills as part of its cultural (　　).

1 deficiency　　2 liability
3 friction　　4 heritage

(15) The designers had to (　　) a solution that fitted the narrow space.

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

(16) The purchase might (　　) if the supplier failed to obtain the required permit.

1 take off　　2 fall through
3 hold on　　4 turn up

1

(17) The low attendance was initially (　　) a lack of interest, although timing was the real obstacle.

1 come down with　　2 put down to
3 look forward to　　4 stand up for

(18) The proposal was likely to (　　) criticism because no residents had been consulted.

1 come under　　2 do away with
3 look up to　　4 make room for

2

A Repair Manual Anyone Can Find

A workshop cooperative created an online collection of instructions for older household devices. 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). Members first uploaded photographed manuals under the file names produced by their cameras. 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.

Searches returned long lists of images without identifying which model each instruction described. Having documents online was not equivalent to making the correct instructions discoverable. 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 cooperative added model numbers, searchable descriptions, and warnings when similar devices used different parts. 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 restrict reliable information to new devices only
2 make every repair instruction available solely as a photograph
3 make reliable repair information available after manufacturers stopped supporting particular models
4 publish manuals without identifying their intended models

(20)

1 Nevertheless
2 For example
3 Consequently
4 Similarly

(21)

1 an unorganized collection is as usable as a searchable catalogue
2 online availability alone ensures that instructions can be found
3 useful access requires organization and clear identification
4 similar device names prove that their parts are interchangeable

2

The Assistant at the Information Desk

A museum tested an automated text service for routine visitor questions. 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 service initially answered every question confidently, including questions outside its information collection. 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.

Visitors sometimes received incorrect opening times for temporary exhibitions whose schedules had changed. A fluent answer could appear trustworthy even when the system lacked current evidence. 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 limited its scope, displayed update dates, and routed uncertain requests to a human colleague. 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 prevent visitors from speaking with specialist staff
2 answer every museum inquiry without human support
3 free staff to deal with requests requiring detailed knowledge or personal assistance
4 make confident replies more important than current information

(23)

1 For example
2 Consequently
3 Similarly
4 Nevertheless

(24)

1 uncertain questions should receive a confident automatic answer
2 human referral is evidence that an information service has no value
3 a fluent reply establishes that its information is current
4 reliable automation includes recognizing when a human decision is needed

3

Who Gets Counted by the Sensor?

The fictional city of Larkstone installed automatic counters on a cycle route. The aim was to understand how the route was used before planning its extension. The first report treated each recorded movement as an individual cyclist completing a journey. 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.

A nearby training group repeatedly passed the same counter, while some adapted cycles were missed. 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. Manual counts were performed during ordinary commuting periods as well as training sessions. The comparison did not require abandoning the automatic counters. Instead, it helped planners understand when a recorded passage was a reasonable approximation and when it was not. The final report presented several measures separately rather than replacing one misleading total with another equally simple number. Data from the manual checks were also used to identify times when the sensor failed consistently. The operator could then adjust equipment or qualify the published totals. A correction was documented so that future readers would know why two reports differed, rather than assuming that a change in counting method represented a sudden change in cycling.

The total combined repeated visits with incomplete detection and therefore did not directly measure distinct users. 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 conducted manual checks and reported both passages and estimated numbers of different riders. 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 measurement is informative only when its unit and limitations are understood.

3

(25) What did manual checks reveal about the cycle counter's totals?

1 Commuting journeys could not be recorded by any automatic equipment.

2 Recorded passages did not necessarily represent different individual cyclists.

3 The route's adapted cycles were counted more often than other bicycles.

4 Most cyclists deliberately avoided being recorded during training sessions.

(26) Why did planners keep the automatic counters?

1 Manual checks could help them interpret and improve the equipment's measurements.

2 Publishing several measures would have made their report legally invalid.

3 The counters were the only source capable of distinguishing individual riders.

4 The checks showed that the original figures required no qualification.

(27) Why were changes in counting methods documented?

1 Readers needed to distinguish measurement changes from changes in cycling behavior.

2 The planners wanted future reports to use the original total without adjustment.

3 Different reports had to contain identical totals regardless of the evidence.

4 The corrections were intended to make manual observations unnecessary.

3

The Digital Receipt

The fictional market town of Wexford encouraged shops to offer electronic receipts. The aim was to reduce paper use while maintaining customers' ability to check purchases and return goods. The trial initially made an email address a condition of receiving any detailed receipt. 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.

Customers who did not use email were reluctant to buy items they might later need to return. 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 paper-saving policy could unintentionally make an ordinary service harder to obtain for some customers. 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.

Shop staff initially worried that retaining a paper option would prevent any reduction in waste. The trial team responded that success should be judged by changes across all transactions, not by requiring identical behavior from every customer. Anonymous codes also allowed people with suitable devices to retrieve receipts without adding themselves to a mailing list or supplying an email address. The trial's review distinguished several outcomes. Using less paper was one, but helping a customer keep proof of purchase was another. A shop that reduced printing while making returns difficult had not necessarily improved its service overall. Staff were asked to note requests for assistance and explain which receipt options customers had chosen. The organizers also checked that the code system remained available long enough for ordinary return periods. An anonymous code would be of little value if it expired before a buyer needed it. These details helped connect the practical meaning of a receipt with the environmental aim, avoiding an evaluation in which one easily counted saving concealed a loss of function for some users.

The organizers kept a paper option and allowed anonymous receipt codes that did not require personal details. 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 efficiency should be pursued without creating unnecessary barriers or information demands.

3

(28) What difficulty did an email requirement create?

1 It prevented shops from updating their opening hours online.

2 It made every electronic receipt more expensive than a paper receipt.

3 Some customers could not easily retain the detailed receipt they might need later.

4 It required shops to provide a printed copy for every transaction.

(29) What was an advantage of anonymous receipt codes?

1 Shops could prevent customers from asking questions after a purchase.

2 Codes allowed receipts to expire before ordinary return periods.

3 Every customer could be required to use the same type of electronic device.

4 People could retrieve receipts without providing an email address or joining a mailing list.

(30) Why did staff review requests for assistance?

1 They needed to identify customers who should be excluded from return services.

2 Reducing paper did not by itself show that the receipt system remained useful.

3 The project was intended to increase the number of printed transactions.

4 They wanted to replace all written conditions with advice at the counter.

(31) Which outcome would conflict with the purpose of the trial?

1 Evaluators considering both paper savings and the function of a receipt.

2 Different customers choosing different receipt formats for practical reasons.

3 Codes remaining usable throughout a normal period for returning goods.

4 Lower paper use accompanied by a substantial loss of customers' ability to check purchases.

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 a shorter working week with unchanged total weekly pay. Under such a system, participating employers would reorganize tasks so that staff worked fewer hours. 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 give employees more time for personal responsibilities. They believe this would make a meaningful difference to people who face difficulties with current arrangements. Another potential advantage is that it could encourage firms to eliminate unnecessary procedures. 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 some services would need additional staff to maintain opening hours. They also warn that a smaller number of working days could intensify workloads. 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 companies explain how automated decisions are made?

POINTS

• Trust

• Competition

• Privacy

• Accountability

Remember to complete both the summary and the essay.