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

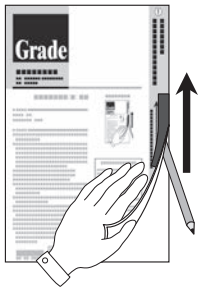
リーディング・ライティングテスト（９０分）

※ 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 museum used controlled storage conditions to ( ) fragile paper documents.

1 discard 2 distort
3 evade 4 preserve

(2) The technician managed to ( ) the files from a damaged storage device.

1 discard 2 imitate
3 retrieve 4 postpone

(3) The explanation remained ( ) until the remaining evidence could be checked.

1 definitive 2 tentative
3 hostile 4 edible

(4) The final paragraph was ( ) because it repeated information already explained in the introduction.

1 redundant 2 essential
3 edible 4 impartial

(5) The council voted to ( ) an outdated fee rather than simply reduce it.

1 abolish 2 reinforce
3 imitate 4 retain

(6) The organization needed to ( ) experienced staff rather than train replacements every year.

1 discard 2 conceal
3 exaggerate 4 retain

(7) Staff would ( ) the repaired roof during heavy rain to check for further leaks.

1 conceal 2 imitate
3 monitor 4 abandon

(8) The organizers tried to ( ) difficulties before the event opened.

1 conceal 2 anticipate
3 imitate 4 postpone

1

(9) The company promised to ( ) the billing error and refund the overpayment.

1 preserve　　2 rectify
3 imitate　　4 conceal

(10) Inspectors checked the factory's ( ) with the new safety regulations.

1 compliance　　2 defiance
3 shortage　　4 friction

(11) The reviewer checked for ( ) between the report's figures and its written conclusions.

1 contradiction　　2 urgency
3 scarcity　　4 consistency

(12) Once the plan was approved, managers began to ( ) it across all branches.

1 abandon　　2 conceal
3 implement　　4 evade

(13) With limited staff available, the center had to ( ) cases involving immediate deadlines.

1 conceal　　2 imitate
3 prioritize　　4 scatter

(14) The revised report presented a ( ) argument in which every conclusion followed from the evidence.

1 random　　2 coherent
3 hostile　　4 portable

(15) The product failed to ( ) the promises made in its advertisement.

1 live up to　　2 run out of
3 look down on　　4 break away from

(16) The evidence was insufficient to ( ) an alternative explanation.

1 count on　　2 make up for
3 hold on to　　4 rule out

1

(17) The course gave trainees a chance to ( ) the ideas they had discussed.

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

(18) The investigation began to ( ) one faulty connection after other causes were excluded.

1 put up with
2 run out of
3 zero in on
4 look after

2

Photographs With More Than One Caption

A history museum invited residents to comment on unidentified street photographs. 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. Staff initially replaced old captions whenever a confident visitor supplied a different explanation. 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.

Two residents later identified the same building differently and supported their accounts with separate family documents. A single authoritative caption could conceal genuine uncertainty or changes to a site over time. 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 museum recorded alternative accounts with dates and evidence instead of silently selecting one. 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 replace earlier captions whenever a visitor sounds confident
2 remove family documents from historical research
3 recover knowledge about everyday places that official catalogues described only briefly
4 ensure that every photograph has one undisputed explanation

(20)

1 Nevertheless
2 For example
3 Consequently
4 Similarly

(21)

1 public contributions need no record of their evidence
2 alternative recollections are useless without complete agreement
3 one confident account should always replace uncertain records
4 public contributions are most valuable when their sources remain visible

2

The Song After the Recording

A local arts group recorded a traditional song with a small choir. Those involved hoped to (19). The objective attracted interest because it addressed an ordinary problem rather than an unfamiliar technical question. The initial permission form allowed the recording to be used for any future commercial purpose. 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.

Some singers were happy to support a community archive but objected to their voices appearing in advertisements. Agreeing to preservation did not imply agreement to every possible use of the recording. 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 group separated archival access from commercial licensing and let performers approve additional uses. 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 replace live music with advertising material
2 publish performers' voices without discussing their wishes
3 preserve musical knowledge while respecting how performers wanted it shared
4 obtain unrestricted commercial rights for every recording

(23)

1 For example
2 Consequently
3 Similarly
4 Nevertheless

(24)

1 separate licensing makes archival access impossible
2 performers' preferences cease to matter after recording
3 permission to preserve a song includes every commercial use
4 permission should distinguish the purposes for which material will be used

3

A Festival on Ordinary Streets

The fictional town of Pennwick moved its arts festival from a closed venue into residential streets. The aim was to make performances easier to encounter while involving local shops and community groups. Organizers first chose locations according to the largest available open spaces. 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.

Several residents found that stages blocked the only convenient access to their homes and deliveries. 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. The smaller stages meant that the festival offered fewer large simultaneous performances. Organizers regarded this as a trade-off rather than an automatic failure. A shop could still receive deliveries at an agreed hour, and residents knew whom to contact when access became difficult. The festival's evaluation included these experiences alongside audience estimates and income from ticketed events. After the event, organizers asked residents about access at specific times rather than only whether they liked the festival. A resident could enjoy the performances and still report a problem receiving an essential delivery. Allowing these responses to coexist made the feedback more informative than a single question that required complete approval or disapproval.

An apparently public space could support everyday activities that an event map failed to show. 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 festival created smaller performance sites and agreed on access hours with affected residents. 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 shared cultural events depend on recognizing ordinary uses of the same space.

3

(25) Why did festival organizers change the original stage locations?

1 Smaller stages would automatically increase ticket income.

2 Residents wanted every performance to take place inside their homes.

3 Large open spaces could also be essential routes for residents and deliveries.

4 Local shops had refused to take part in any street activity.

(26) How did organizers view the loss of some large simultaneous performances?

1 As a problem that could be solved only by closing the streets longer.

2 As a trade-off to consider alongside access and neighborhood use.

3 As proof that consulting residents had made the festival unsuccessful.

4 As evidence that audience estimates should determine every location.

(27) Why were residents asked about access at specific times?

1 Anyone who enjoyed a performance was unlikely to need a delivery.

2 Enjoyment of the event could coexist with a particular practical difficulty.

3 Only complaints made during the busiest hour were considered valid.

4 A general approval question had already identified every affected route.

3

Who Translates the Joke?

A fictional theatre company prepared subtitles for a comedy performed in a regional language. The aim was to make the play accessible without reducing its language to a purely literal exercise. The first subtitles translated each line as directly as possible and appeared only after it was spoken. 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.

Audience members understood the words but missed laughter that depended on local references or timing. 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.

Accurate vocabulary alone could not convey all the effects produced by a live performance. 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.

A long explanation displayed at the wrong moment could spoil a joke before an actor reached its final line. Conversely, waiting until every word had been spoken could leave readers trying to catch up while the next scene began. Translators therefore tested the subtitles with audiences unfamiliar with the regional references. Accuracy remained important, but it was evaluated in context. The company also considered readers who could understand the regional language partly but not completely. Too much explanation could distract them from actors, while too little could make a crucial reference inaccessible. Tests therefore included different levels of familiarity. Translators kept a record of why a phrase had been shortened or adapted, helping later revisions remain connected to the intended effect. The notes were especially useful when a performance moved to another venue with a different display arrangement. The company did not regard the first successful subtitle file as finished forever. It treated translation as part of the performance, with choices that could be examined and revised while preserving the dramatic purpose.

Translators worked with actors to shorten explanations and coordinate the display with dramatic cues. 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 translation must account for purpose and performance as well as individual words.

3

(28) Why did literal subtitles fail to achieve the theatre company's aim?

1 The audience understood the regional language too well to benefit from subtitles.

2 Meaning also depended on timing and local references rather than vocabulary alone.

3 The company had translated only the scenery descriptions and no dialogue.

4 Actors had been instructed to omit the jokes from the translated performance.

(29) What could happen if a long explanation appeared too early?

1 It could prevent readers from recognizing any individual word.

2 It would allow the next scene to be delayed without affecting the audience.

3 It would necessarily make the translation more faithful to the performance.

4 It could reveal the joke before the actor reached its final line.

(30) Why were audiences with different levels of language familiarity included in testing?

1 Their needs could differ in the amount and timing of explanation.

2 Only fluent speakers could judge whether subtitles were visible.

3 Unfamiliar audiences were expected to prefer a word-for-word translation.

4 The company wanted to choose a single audience whose reactions would settle every issue.

(31) Why did translators record their decisions?

1 The company intended to replace all live performances with recorded commentary.

2 The reasons for adaptations could guide later revisions under different performance conditions.

3 The record established that a successful subtitle file never needed to change.

4 The notes would allow future actors to omit dramatic timing from rehearsals.

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 greenhouses built on the roofs of large shops. Under such a system, growers could produce food above existing buildings and sell it nearby. 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 use urban space without taking additional ground-level land. They believe this would make a meaningful difference to people who face difficulties with current arrangements. Another potential advantage is that it could shorten transport between some producers and customers. 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 buildings might need expensive structural alterations. They also warn that maintaining suitable growing conditions could consume substantial energy. 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 local authorities support small cultural festivals?

POINTS

• Community

• Public spending

• Tourism

• Noise

Remember to complete both the summary and the essay.