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9回

完全オリジナル予想問題

■ 試験時間

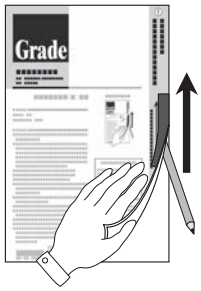
リーディング・ライティングテスト（９０分）

※ 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。
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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 company agreed to (　　) customers for the losses caused by its faulty equipment.

1 deteriorate　　2 compensate
3 inherit　　4 vanish

(2) The proposal was attractive, but engineers needed to determine whether it was technically (　　).

1 feasible　　2 hostile
3 arbitrary　　4 obsolete

(3) The seller could not (　　) its claim with any reliable test results.

1 contradict　　2 imitate
3 conceal　　4 substantiate

(4) The company offered a (　　) payment to customers whose goods had been damaged.

1 punitive　　2 accidental
3 compensatory　　4 edible

(5) A sudden (　　) in temperature could damage the sensitive samples.

1 stability　　2 permission
3 fluctuation　　4 heritage

(6) The discount gave customers an (　　) to return containers instead of discarding them.

1 obstacle　　2 incentive
3 verdict　　4 deficiency

(7) The material was particularly (　　) to damage from moisture.

1 susceptible　　2 immune
3 irrelevant　　4 prosperous

(8) Closing the smaller entrance could (　　) congestion at the already crowded main gate.

1 alleviate　　2 assemble
3 imitate　　4 exacerbate

1

(9) Lower donations created a budget (　　) that forced the charity to postpone purchases.

1 surplus　　2 heritage
3 permission　　4 shortfall

(10) The equipment needed a (　　) casing that could survive rough handling during transport.

1 delicate　　2 casual
3 robust　　4 remote

(11) Conflicting schedules caused (　　) between the two departments sharing the workshop.

1 harmony　　2 friction
3 inventory　　4 heritage

(12) The dispute required an (　　) mediator with no financial connection to either party.

1 impartial　　2 biased
3 reckless　　4 temporary

(13) The shop remained closed for three (　　) days, reopening on the fourth morning.

1 consecutive　　2 simultaneous
3 accidental　　4 optional

(14) Accurate records are (　　) to the investigation; without them, the claims cannot be checked.

1 optional　　2 irrelevant
3 fragile　　4 indispensable

(15) The representative promised to (　　) residents whose needs had been ignored.

1 run out of　　2 catch up on
3 stand up for　　4 put up with

(16) An independent team would (　　) the causes of the repeated failures.

1 do away with　　2 look into
3 run out of　　4 put up for

1

(17) The committee needed to (　　) immediate savings against continuing maintenance costs.

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

(18) Experienced volunteers needed to (　　) essential knowledge before retiring.

1 pass on　　2 put off
3 turn down　　4 wear out

2

The Shop That Refilled Bottles

A grocery cooperative introduced a refill station for household cleaning products. Those involved hoped to (19). The objective attracted interest because it addressed an ordinary problem rather than an unfamiliar technical question. The original system required customers to bring one particular brand of bottle. 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.

People who already owned suitable containers had to purchase a new bottle before participating. A system intended to reduce waste could demand unnecessary new material at the point of entry. 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. (20), those responsible reconsidered the original arrangement rather than treating the difficulty as irrelevant to the project.

The cooperative accepted containers that met clear safety standards and explained how to check their suitability. 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 (21). This conclusion connected the change to its original purpose without suggesting that the same procedure would necessarily work everywhere.

(19)

1 require a new branded bottle before every refill
2 reduce the number of containers customers discarded after a single use
3 reduce customer choice without checking container safety
4 replace reusable containers with a single compulsory brand

(20)

1 Nevertheless
2 For example
3 Consequently
4 Similarly

(21)

1 existing containers are unsuitable merely because their brands differ
2 buying an additional bottle always reduces material use
3 entry requirements have no effect on an environmental scheme
4 an environmental service should examine the costs of joining as well as using it

2

A Deposit Worth Returning

A community cafe added a refundable deposit to reusable takeaway cups. 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). Customers could initially return cups only to the counter where they had bought their drink. 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.

Commuters often carried cups across town and found a return journey inconvenient. A financial incentive could have little effect when returning an item required substantial extra travel. 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. (23), those responsible reconsidered the original arrangement rather than treating the difficulty as irrelevant to the project.

The cafe partnered with other collection points and tracked how easily customers could complete the return. 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 (24). This conclusion connected the change to its original purpose without suggesting that the same procedure would necessarily work everywhere.

(22)

1 judge success only by the money initially collected
2 require a separate journey to the original counter
3 encourage cups to come back without making drinks unaffordable
4 increase deposits while leaving returns inconvenient

(23)

1 For example
2 Consequently
3 Similarly
4 Nevertheless

(24)

1 collection points do not affect whether incentives work
2 a larger deposit removes every practical obstacle to returning a cup
3 incentives work through the practical choices available to people
4 financial rewards operate independently of ordinary travel choices

3

The Second Life of a Uniform

The fictional Rivermoor School organized a secondhand uniform exchange. The aim was to make school clothing affordable while extending the useful life of garments. The first exchange displayed donated items only by year group and general condition. 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.

Families spent a long time searching because garment sizes varied greatly within each group. 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. The revised exchange accepted garments with minor repair needs when volunteers could make them usable. It did not measure success by the number of donated bags alone. A neatly labeled garment that fitted a pupil counted as a useful match even if it looked less impressive than a large unsorted collection. Families were also able to explain when an item was unsuitable. The organizers kept information about unsuccessful searches as well as completed exchanges. Repeated requests for a particular size could indicate a gap even when the total stock looked generous. This helped volunteers direct future appeals toward useful items instead of treating every increase in the quantity donated as equally valuable to the families using the service.

A large stock of clothing was not useful if people could not identify items that would fit. 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.

Volunteers measured garments, grouped them by size, and set aside a space for private fittings. 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 reuse depends on matching available goods with the circumstances of the next user.

3

(25) Why was the uniform exchange reorganized by measured size?

1 Volunteers discovered that measurements were less useful than the number of bags.

2 Donated garments had to be sold at different prices for each age group.

3 Year groups and general condition did not help families reliably find a suitable fit.

4 The school had decided that fitting facilities were unnecessary.

(26) How did the scheme treat a successful exchange?

1 A useful match mattered more than the visual impression of a large stock.

2 Every donated garment counted as equally helpful regardless of condition.

3 The main achievement was reducing the number of families allowed to search.

4 Only items needing no repair could contribute to the exchange.

(27) Why did organizers record unsuccessful searches?

1 The record would make measurements unnecessary in future exchanges.

2 They wanted families who found nothing to stop returning.

3 Repeated requests could reveal shortages hidden by a generous-looking total stock.

4 Unsuccessful searches were treated as proof that donated clothes had no value.

3

The Price of a Free Donation

A fictional aid warehouse received large quantities of donated furniture after an online appeal. The aim was to supply suitable household items to people moving into unfurnished accommodation. The appeal requested almost any furniture and emphasized how much space donors could clear. 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.

The warehouse soon filled with damaged items that were expensive to store and impossible to deliver safely. 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.

The quantity received overstated the amount of usable help and transferred disposal costs to the charity. 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.

The new acceptance rules were presented as a way to protect the purpose of the appeal, not as a judgment about donors' generosity. A photograph could reveal damage or a size that would make delivery impractical. Volunteers could then suggest another destination before the item occupied scarce warehouse space. Refusing an unsuitable object sometimes allowed the charity to help more households overall. The warehouse also changed its public report. Instead of announcing only how many items had arrived, it described the number matched with households and the resources required for delivery. These figures served different purposes and were not merged into one impressive total. Managers explained that inspections and some refusals were part of responsible assistance rather than evidence of insufficient enthusiasm. Donors could then understand why an object that had been useful in one home was not necessarily suitable for another. The revised approach made the warehouse less vulnerable to a surge of unusable material and helped volunteers spend time on items that could meet an identified need safely and reliably.

Managers published acceptance standards and arranged photographs and measurements before approving collection. 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 a useful donation is defined by the recipient's needs rather than the donor's surplus.

3

(28) What weakness appeared in the warehouse's broad appeal?

1 It prevented donors from contributing anything except new furniture.

2 It attracted items that consumed resources without being suitable for recipients.

3 It made every donated item too small for ordinary homes.

4 It eliminated the need for the charity to inspect goods before delivery.

(29) What was one benefit of obtaining photographs and measurements before collection?

1 The charity could judge generosity solely by the size of the furniture.

2 Inspection could be replaced by a count of the photographs received.

3 Every donor could be guaranteed that an item would be delivered immediately.

4 Unsuitable items could be redirected before using scarce warehouse space.

(30) How did the new public report differ from the earlier one?

1 It treated rejected items as evidence that the charity had lost public support.

2 It stopped reporting the number of households receiving assistance.

3 It combined every outcome into a larger single total.

4 It distinguished goods received from useful matches and the resources needed for delivery.

(31) What principle underlay the revised approach?

1 More material entering a warehouse necessarily means more help reaching households.

2 Clearing donors' space is the most reliable measure of successful assistance.

3 A charity should accept any item to avoid disappointing a donor.

4 The recipient's needs should determine whether a donation is useful.

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 collections of decorations for community events. Under such a system, organizers could borrow standard items and return them for use at later festivals. 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 purchases of items used for one event. They believe this would make a meaningful difference to people who face difficulties with current arrangements. Another potential advantage is that it could lower storage demands on individual community groups. 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 damaged materials would require inspection and repairs. They also warn that standard collections might limit the distinctive identity of each event. 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 governments encourage the reuse of household products?

POINTS

• Waste

• Consumer choice

• Employment

• Public spending

Remember to complete both the summary and the essay.