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10回

完全オリジナル予想問題

■ 試験時間

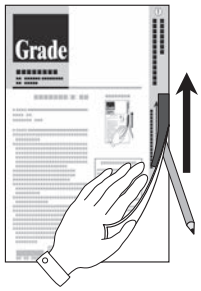
リーディング・ライティングテスト（９０分）

※ 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 new device underwent (　　) testing under a wide range of demanding conditions.

1 rigorous　　2 careless
3 casual　　4 portable

(2) The program aimed to (　　) practical skills through repeated supervised use.

1 neglect　　2 imitate
3 conceal　　4 cultivate

(3) The proposed closure met strong (　　) from residents who depended on the service.

1 compliance　　2 permission
3 resistance　　4 surplus

(4) Fresh water became (　　) during the prolonged drought, and residents had to limit consumption.

1 abundant　　2 scarce
3 obedient　　4 precise

(5) The discovery had a (　　) effect on her understanding, changing the direction of her research.

1 superficial　　2 profound
3 portable　　4 annual

(6) The survey examined a belief that was (　　) throughout the community, not limited to a few individuals.

1 prevalent　　2 rare
3 optional　　4 edible

(7) The agreement established (　　) access, allowing members of each library to borrow from the other.

1 unilateral　　2 accidental
3 temporary　　4 reciprocal

(8) The contract specified who would bear legal (　　) if the rented equipment injured someone.

1 autonomy　　2 heritage
3 liability　　4 consensus

1

(9) Teachers needed to ( ) the activities to suit pupils with different experience.

1 conceal 2 imitate
3 adapt 4 postpone

(10) The author needed to ( ) the conclusion after new evidence emerged.

1 retain 2 revise
3 imitate 4 conceal

(11) The agreement allowed either partner to ( ) the contract after giving written notice.

1 terminate 2 commence
3 imitate 4 inherit

(12) The conservator kept ( ) records, noting the location and size of every crack.

1 reckless 2 indifferent
3 temporary 4 meticulous

(13) The auditor was asked to ( ) the accounts for signs of unauthorized spending.

1 ignore 2 imitate
3 postpone 4 scrutinize

(14) Ticket ( ) fell after fewer visitors attended the exhibition.

1 expenditure 2 shortage
3 revenue 4 liability

(15) The office sought to ( ) unnecessary printing without restricting essential documents.

1 look forward to 2 cut back on
3 catch up with 4 stand up for

(16) Several possible causes made it difficult to ( ) the source of the failure.

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

1

(17) The scale of the damage would (　　) a more substantial repair.

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

(18) Only trained staff were permitted to (　　) the inspection.

1 call off　　2 put aside
3 turn down　　4 carry out

2

A Garden Above the Street

Residents of an apartment building considered planting vegetables on a shared roof. 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 plan allocated equal planting boxes to every household that expressed interest. 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.

Residents with limited mobility could not reach the roof, and others worked during the proposed watering hours. An equal physical allocation did not give every interested resident a comparable opportunity to participate. 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 group added an accessible ground-level bed and organized flexible tasks beyond watering. 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 create a meeting place while making use of an otherwise empty area
2 restrict participation to rooftop watering at one hour
3 use equal planting boxes as the only measure of inclusion
4 assign identical physical tasks to every resident

(20)

1 Consequently
2 Similarly
3 Nevertheless
4 For example

(21)

1 flexible roles weaken the purpose of a shared garden
2 participation can take different forms when people face different constraints
3 residents unable to reach a roof cannot contribute to gardening
4 equal boxes necessarily create equal opportunities

2

Watering by the Calendar

A public garden tested an automatic watering schedule for newly planted shrubs. Those involved hoped to (19). The objective attracted interest because it addressed an ordinary problem rather than an unfamiliar technical question. Staff first programmed the same amount of water at the same hour every day. 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.

After rainy nights, some beds remained wet, while exposed containers dried out rapidly. A uniform timetable could ignore differences in weather, soil, and the way individual beds lost moisture. 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.

Gardeners used moisture checks and separated containers from beds when setting the schedule. 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 judge plant care solely by the regularity of a timer
2 use the calendar instead of checking moisture
3 water every bed equally regardless of conditions
4 maintain healthy plants while reducing unnecessary use of water

(23)

1 Similarly
2 Nevertheless
3 For example
4 Consequently

(24)

1 automatic systems need no information about their results
2 one timetable is sufficient for all soil and weather conditions
3 rainfall is irrelevant once watering has been scheduled
4 automation benefits from feedback about changing local conditions

3

The Park After Sunset

The fictional town of Oakmere planned evening activities in a park that closed at dusk. The aim was to allow more residents to use public space without disturbing nearby households. The original plan concentrated all activities beside the main gate because it was easy to supervise. 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.

Residents living opposite the gate experienced nearly all the additional noise and traffic. 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 nearby resident could enjoy a quiet evening activity while another preferred an afternoon gathering farther from home. The council did not attempt to combine every preference into one schedule. It tested several arrangements and reviewed who benefited and who experienced disruption. Attendance remained relevant, but a crowded event was not automatically judged successful if its costs fell repeatedly on the same households. Complaints were recorded with enough detail to distinguish a brief inconvenience from a recurring problem. The council also noted when a change resolved a difficulty. This prevented a raw count of messages from treating repeated discussion of one issue as several unrelated failures, while preserving evidence that organizers needed to follow up rather than dismiss.

A convenient arrangement for organizers could distribute the burdens of a public benefit very unevenly. 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 council moved quiet activities nearer homes, set closing times, and reviewed complaints alongside attendance. 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 benefits must be considered together with the distribution of inconvenience.

3

(25) What problem arose when all evening park activities were placed near one gate?

1 Supervision became impossible because the gate was too far from every home.

2 Nearby households experienced a disproportionate share of noise and traffic.

3 The council found that residents disliked all forms of outdoor activity.

4 The park had to remain closed during ordinary daylight hours.

(26) Why did the council keep more than one activity arrangement?

1 Every resident was required to join an identical program.

2 Complaints could be avoided by refusing to review recurring problems.

3 Different locations and times could serve different preferences and distribute burdens.

4 A single attendance total had already resolved the disagreement.

(27) How was complaint information made more useful?

1 It counted every message as a separate failure regardless of its cause.

2 It removed reports from residents who also attended events.

3 It treated high attendance as sufficient reason to dismiss all concerns.

4 It distinguished recurring issues, temporary inconvenience, and the effects of corrections.

3

Keeping a River Path Open

The fictional borough of Ashcombe discussed repairing a damaged riverside path. The aim was to restore a useful walking route while protecting the riverbank from further wear. An early design widened the entire path to accommodate the busiest section. 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.

Local observers noted that several quiet sections passed close to fragile banks and nesting areas. 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.

Applying the same engineering solution everywhere could damage places that did not need extra capacity. 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.

Some residents feared that narrower sections would suggest that the route was less welcoming. Designers explained the difference between a restricted passage that excluded users and a carefully planned section that reduced harm while remaining usable. Trials with people using mobility aids helped identify turning and passing needs. The final design kept those requirements visible in discussions about environmental protection. The group also considered how people would learn about temporary changes to the route. A section closed for maintenance could make an otherwise accessible journey impossible if the alternative involved steps. Notices therefore described the usable diversion, not only the fact of closure. Information was placed at points where walkers could still choose another route. This reflected the same principle used in construction: the practical experience of the whole journey mattered more than whether each decision appeared reasonable in isolation. The project continued to involve people with different mobility needs so that temporary arrangements would not quietly undo the access achieved by the permanent design.

Designers widened selected sections and used narrow raised walkways where the bank required protection. 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 consistent access need not require identical construction along an entire route.

3

(28) Why was widening every part of the river path reconsidered?

1 The busiest section had been used only by conservation volunteers.

2 Some quiet sections did not need extra capacity and passed sensitive areas.

3 A uniform width was the only way to keep the path physically open.

4 Nesting areas were located entirely outside the proposed work.

(29) How did designers address concerns about narrower sections?

1 They tested practical access needs while reducing harm where extra width was unnecessary.

2 They assumed that any narrow route would be unusable by everyone with a mobility aid.

3 They left decisions about passing space until construction had finished.

4 They excluded users from trials to avoid conflicting preferences.

(30) Why did temporary closure notices describe a usable diversion?

1 A notice at the closed section was always early enough for every user.

2 A detour could otherwise undo the accessibility of the main route.

3 The original path was expected never to need maintenance.

4 Diversions were intended to be chosen solely by their shorter distance.

(31) What does the account suggest about access along a route?

1 It requires every part of the landscape to be rebuilt identically.

2 It is established once each section has met one construction measurement.

3 It depends on permanent features, temporary arrangements, and the complete journey.

4 It should be evaluated separately from how people find information about changes.

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 organized exchanges of homes between travelers. Under such a system, members could stay in another household's property while its occupants used theirs. 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 accommodation costs. They believe this would make a meaningful difference to people who face difficulties with current arrangements. Another potential advantage is that it could encourage longer stays in ordinary neighborhoods. 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 matching travel dates and expectations could be difficult. They also warn that owners might disagree about responsibility for damage. 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 urban planning give more attention to public gardens?

POINTS

• Health

• Costs

• Community

• Land use

Remember to complete both the summary and the essay.