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13回

完全オリジナル予想問題

■ 試験時間

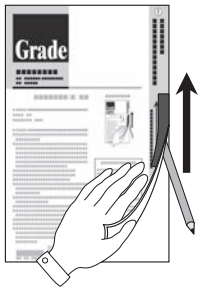
リーディング・ライティングテスト（９０分）

※ 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 considered the long-term (　　) of closing its only local office.

1 assumption　　2 consequence
3 exception　　4 permission

(2) Giving trainees time to explore ideas could (　　) creativity.

1 foster　　2 hinder
3 imitate　　4 conceal

(3) The lease did not merely discourage alterations; it explicitly sought to (　　) them.

1 permit　　2 imitate
3 encourage　　4 prohibit

(4) The dispute concerned the (　　) of limited storage space among several groups.

1 conservation　　2 friction
3 allocation　　4 prestige

(5) Removing the fee eliminated one (　　) but did not solve the problem of opening hours.

1 incentive　　2 permission
3 obstacle　　4 tribute

(6) The payment was intended to (　　) a change in purchasing behavior.

1 prevent　　2 induce
3 imitate　　4 conceal

(7) Her account offered a (　　) reason for the delay and was consistent with the known facts.

1 plausible　　2 edible
3 identical　　4 impatient

(8) The organization finally agreed to (　　) responsibility for the mistake.

1 deny　　2 conceal
3 imitate　　4 acknowledge

1

(9) Because the wording remained (　　), the lawyers disagreed about what the clause required.

1 explicit　　2 rigid
3 abundant　　4 ambiguous

(10) The new evidence made a (　　) difference, changing the investigators' understanding of the entire case.

1 negligible　　2 fragile
3 substantial　　4 casual

(11) The committee debated whether the object had (　　) importance independent of its sale price.

1 external　　2 intrinsic
3 temporary　　4 accidental

(12) The course included a (　　) safety session that students could not choose to skip.

1 compulsory　　2 optional
3 profitable　　4 portable

(13) Representatives would (　　) at the town hall before negotiations began.

1 convene　　2 disperse
3 imitate　　4 conceal

(14) The new survey would (　　) whether users could complete their intended journeys.

1 conceal　　2 imitate
3 abandon　　4 assess

(15) Teachers encouraged pupils to (　　) knowledge they already possessed.

1 do away with　　2 look down on
3 build on　　4 run out of

(16) The committee decided to (　　) the repair rather than purchase a replacement.

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

1

(17) The agreement would (　　) closer cooperation between the two institutions.

1 run out of　　2 pave the way for
3 look down on　　4 put up with

(18) Campaigners hoped the consultation would (　　) a fairer allocation of funds.

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

2

The Alert Nobody Read

A university redesigned messages about changes to library opening hours. 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 first put every announcement in the same brightly colored banner on the website. 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.

Students became accustomed to dismissing the banner because it usually contained routine promotional messages. Increasing visual emphasis did not help when urgent information was mixed with material people had learned to ignore. 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 library reserved a small alert area for time-sensitive changes and removed notices once they expired. 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 make every announcement look equally urgent
2 ensure that readers noticed important information before making an unnecessary journey
3 increase information by repeating the same colored notice
4 keep promotional banners permanently visible

(20)

1 Nevertheless
2 For example
3 Consequently
4 Similarly

(21)

1 greater visual emphasis guarantees that urgent information is read
2 expired notices help readers distinguish present priorities
3 communication depends on maintaining a meaningful distinction between urgent and routine information
4 routine promotion and urgent alerts should always share one display

2

Directions Without a Signal

A walking group developed a mobile guide to countryside routes. Those involved hoped to (19). The objective attracted interest because it addressed an ordinary problem rather than an unfamiliar technical question. The first version loaded a new map from the internet whenever users moved to another section. 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 lost directions in valleys where reception was poor even though their phones remained charged. A service that worked at the starting point could fail in the actual environment where guidance was needed. 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 added downloadable maps and made the limits of location accuracy visible to users. 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 test navigation only beside the starting point
2 assume battery power guarantees access to directions
3 help visitors navigate safely when they were unfamiliar with local paths
4 require a new internet connection at every route section

(23)

1 For example
2 Consequently
3 Similarly
4 Nevertheless

(24)

1 offline maps have no role in a digital guide
2 operating conditions are irrelevant when the interface is clear
3 a digital service should be tested under realistic conditions rather than ideal connections
4 reliable reception at the start establishes reliability everywhere

3

The Platform Between Departments

The fictional Halewick Council bought a shared system for handling repair requests. The aim was to reduce the need for residents to repeat the same problem to different offices. Each department initially retained its own categories and marked a request complete once it had been forwarded. 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 received completion messages while the actual repair was still waiting for another team's decision. 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. Departments agreed on what counted as a resident's request being resolved. Sending an email to another office was recorded as an intermediate action, not the final result. Where a repair could not proceed, the case owner had to give a clear explanation and the next available step. The system's purpose was to improve responsibility across offices rather than merely move messages faster. The council also checked messages sent when an inquiry moved between teams. Residents needed to know who remained responsible and when they could expect another update. A shared internal record was useful only if it supported understandable communication outside the organization. The revised process therefore considered the resident's view as part of the case rather than an optional supplement.

A record of administrative movement did not reliably describe progress toward solving the resident's problem. 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 defined a common case owner and kept requests open until the repair or a clear alternative was confirmed. 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 technology requires shared responsibility for the outcome it is meant to produce.

3

(25) Why did residents receive completion messages before repairs were finished?

1 The shared system prevented departments from recording internal messages.

2 Departments treated forwarding a case as completion rather than an intermediate action.

3 Residents had refused to identify the repair they needed.

4 Each office had been required to complete the physical repair itself.

(26) What changed under the common case-owner arrangement?

1 The resident had to open a new case after every transfer.

2 Departments were no longer expected to give explanations about delays.

3 Responsibility continued until repair or a clear alternative was confirmed.

4 Every email sent between offices counted as a resolved request.

(27) What was the purpose of reviewing messages to residents?

1 Internal records were considered a complete substitute for outside communication.

2 The new system required residents to learn every department's internal categories.

3 Users needed to understand who remained responsible and what would happen next.

4 Messages were intended chiefly to show how quickly an inquiry had moved.

3

The Clock on the Dashboard

A fictional parcel company introduced a dashboard showing how quickly staff resolved customer inquiries. The aim was to reduce delays while improving the usefulness of replies. The dashboard first rewarded employees for closing cases before a strict time limit. 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.

Some cases were closed with standard replies even though customers had to contact the company again. 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.

A short recorded handling time could hide unresolved work and repeated effort by customers. 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.

Managers did not abandon all time measurements. A very long response could still indicate a problem, and a prompt useful answer remained desirable. However, a case that reopened twice was no longer counted as three separate quick successes. The revised report examined the service over the customer's complete experience, including whether the first reply had actually addressed the question. The company asked customers whether the next step in a case was clear. Some inquiries could not be resolved immediately, but an honest explanation and a realistic update date were still useful. A standard message that merely closed the case did not serve the same purpose. Managers compared examples of complex and routine inquiries so that difficult work was not automatically treated as poor performance. Employees were encouraged to identify recurring causes of questions, since removing an underlying fault could reduce demand more effectively than answering the same inquiry slightly faster. The dashboard remained a tool for investigation rather than a complete definition of good customer service.

Managers considered repeat contacts and sampled completed cases before using speed as a performance measure. 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 performance indicators should be tested against the service users actually receive.

3

(28) How could the original inquiry dashboard give a misleading impression?

1 Quickly closed cases could leave problems unresolved and cause repeat contacts.

2 It rewarded staff for preventing recurring causes of inquiries.

3 Every long inquiry was caused by an employee refusing to use standard replies.

4 It included too much information about customers' complete experiences.

(29) What role did time measurements have in the revised evaluation?

1 They were used only when customers had not supplied any feedback.

2 They remained relevant but were considered with usefulness and repeated contact.

3 They were assumed to show equal difficulty in every case.

4 They were replaced by a rule rewarding the longest possible reply.

(30) Why were employees encouraged to identify recurring causes of questions?

1 The organization wanted customers to ask the same question through several channels.

2 It would allow the company to close difficult cases without replying.

3 Removing an underlying fault could be more effective than answering repeated inquiries faster.

4 Recurring inquiries showed that the existing standard replies had always worked.

(31) What does the passage suggest about the dashboard?

1 It should exclude the customer's experience to keep measures consistent.

2 It should support investigation rather than serve as a complete definition of good service.

3 A fast response is valuable regardless of whether the next step is understandable.

4 Its figures became dependable once every reopened case was counted as a new success.

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 parent-run arrangements for exchanging supervised childcare. Under such a system, members would agree schedules and contribute time according to shared rules. 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 lower the cost of short periods of care. They believe this would make a meaningful difference to people who face difficulties with current arrangements. Another potential advantage is that it could build supportive relationships among families. 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 parents with inflexible jobs might struggle to contribute equally. They also warn that ensuring appropriate supervision would require clear standards. 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 public services keep alternatives to online-only systems?

POINTS

• Access

• Costs

• Privacy

• Efficiency

Remember to complete both the summary and the essay.