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22回

完全オリジナル予想問題

■ 試験時間

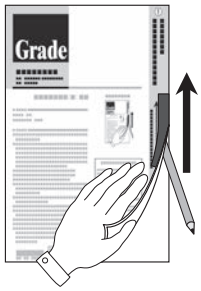
リーディング・ライティングテスト（９０分）

※ リスニングテストは収録していません。

■ 注意事項

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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。
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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。
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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) A second measurement was used to (　　) the first rather than replace it without explanation.

1 corroborate　　2 contradict
3 imitate　　4 conceal

(2) Their partnership grew from a (　　) interest in protecting the neighborhood.

1 isolated　　2 edible
3 obsolete　　4 mutual

(3) The committee sought outside (　　) because none of its members understood the engineering issue.

1 ignorance　　2 shortage
3 expertise　　4 conflict

(4) The bank asked for documents to (　　) the applicant's identity.

1 conceal　　2 verify
3 distort　　4 postpone

(5) A limit chosen without evidence or a stated reason may seem (　　) to those affected.

1 systematic　　2 arbitrary
3 mandatory　　4 cooperative

(6) The relationship began to (　　) after repeated promises were broken.

1 deteriorate　　2 improve
3 imitate　　4 commence

(7) With water (　　), gardeners had little reason to introduce restrictions.

1 scarce　　2 hostile
3 obsolete　　4 plentiful

(8) Legal requirements would (　　) what information the researchers could publish.

1 liberate　　2 imitate
3 constrain　　4 conceal

1

(9) The new tower was ( ) among the town's low buildings.

1 invisible
2 impartial
3 conspicuous
4 edible

(10) The noise did not ( ) until the final vehicle had left.

1 commence
2 cease
3 imitate
4 inherit

(11) The delay was a direct ( ) of the missing documents rather than poor weather.

1 consequence
2 assumption
3 exception
4 permission

(12) The shared project was intended to ( ) trust among the participating organizations.

1 hinder
2 imitate
3 conceal
4 foster

(13) New signs were installed to ( ) parking across the emergency entrance.

1 permit
2 imitate
3 encourage
4 prohibit

(14) A transparent ( ) process was needed because demand exceeded the available resources.

1 conservation
2 friction
3 allocation
4 prestige

(15) Residents refused to ( ) a plan they had not had a chance to discuss.

1 break away from
2 go along with
3 look down on
4 run out of

(16) The new lease sought to ( ) restrictions that served no useful purpose.

1 do away with
2 put up with
3 look up to
4 catch up on

1

(17) Managers agreed to (　　) ordering equipment until users had tried the alternatives.

1 hold off on　　2 look forward to
3 catch up with　　4 make up for

(18) The partnership could (　　) the trust developed through earlier cooperation.

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

2

The Question at the Exit

A museum placed a visitor questionnaire beside its exit. 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 survey asked only whether people had enjoyed their visit. 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.

High satisfaction scores revealed little about objects visitors had found confusing or could not reach. A positive overall judgment could coexist with specific problems that a broad question failed to expose. 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 added focused questions and invited brief descriptions of one successful and one difficult moment. 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 assume high satisfaction means every display is accessible
2 learn how exhibitions could serve both regular and first-time visitors
3 measure general enjoyment without examining particular difficulties
4 collect only positive overall judgments

(20)

1 Consequently
2 Similarly
3 Nevertheless
4 For example

(21)

1 a broad rating describes every part of an experience equally
2 focused questions are unnecessary when a visit was enjoyable
3 general approval excludes the possibility of specific problems
4 general approval does not replace evidence about particular experiences

2

A Seat at the Discussion

A neighborhood forum tried to include more residents in a planning debate. Those involved hoped to (19). The objective attracted interest because it addressed an ordinary problem rather than an unfamiliar technical question. Organizers first offered an open microphone and unlimited speaking time. 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.

Experienced speakers occupied most of the session, while new participants left without contributing. An opportunity available in principle could remain difficult to use when a few people dominated the format. 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 forum used short small-group discussions before gathering comments from the whole room. 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 invite new residents while preserving domination by experienced speakers
2 interpret an unused microphone as proof of no interest
3 hear from people who did not usually speak at formal meetings
4 provide unlimited speaking time without changing discussion format

(23)

1 Similarly
2 Nevertheless
3 For example
4 Consequently

(24)

1 inclusive participation requires attention to the structure of interaction
2 an open microphone guarantees practical equality of contribution
3 small discussions necessarily reduce the range of views expressed
4 format cannot affect who is heard

3

The Petition With Two Questions

The fictional town of Elmswick consulted residents about redeveloping a former factory. The aim was to understand views on housing, public space, and the future of existing workshops. The first survey asked whether people supported replacing a dangerous building with a modern development. 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.

Respondents could favor removing hazards while disagreeing strongly about the proposed uses of the site. 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. Some people supported removing the dangerous structure but wanted existing workshops retained elsewhere on the site. Others supported more housing but disagreed about public space. The separated questions allowed these combinations to appear in the results. Officials could no longer describe every positive answer to the original wording as agreement with a complete redevelopment package that respondents had never independently evaluated. The revised survey also gave respondents a way to explain why two apparently similar options mattered differently to them. These comments were summarized separately from the votes. Officials could identify practical concerns that a simple total would conceal, while avoiding the assumption that the longest written response automatically deserved the greatest influence over the final decision.

Combining several judgments in one question could create apparent agreement about matters never separately discussed. 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 separated safety concerns from design options and published the answers to each question. 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 a meaningful consultation distinguishes decisions that people may evaluate differently.

3

(25) Why was the first redevelopment survey question problematic?

1 It combined safety and development choices that respondents might judge differently.

2 It asked too many separate questions about distinct design options.

3 It required residents to propose a complete construction budget.

4 Every respondent opposed removing dangerous structures.

(26) What could the separated results reveal?

1 Support for one part meant approval of the whole redevelopment package.

2 Written comments could be treated as more influential solely because they were longer.

3 All respondents ranked the same site uses in identical order.

4 People could support removing hazards while disagreeing about housing or workshops.

(27) Why were comments summarized separately from votes?

1 They replaced the need to explain what each design option involved.

2 They were intended to cancel every numerical result from the consultation.

3 They could identify practical distinctions without assigning extra weight to length alone.

4 They showed that respondents should never combine support and disagreement.

3

The Representative Sample

The fictional Merriton Council sought public views on its annual service priorities. The aim was to understand the needs of residents who used services in different ways. Its online invitation attracted many comments from a well-organized group of frequent website users. 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.

Staff found that older residents and people with limited internet access appeared rarely among respondents. 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 large number of responses did not establish that the participants represented the whole population. 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.

The additional interviews did not turn a small selected group into a perfect reflection of the town. Staff described the methods used and the gaps that remained. This made the evidence more useful than claiming that a large response had solved the question of representation. The council considered several sources together and avoided treating the loudest organized campaign as the only public view. The council's public report explained that some methods could reach groups missed by others. An interview offered depth but could cover fewer people, while an online survey could collect many replies without representing everyone. No method was presented as a perfect substitute for every other. The report made these trade-offs visible so residents could assess how the evidence had been gathered. It also recorded unanswered questions for future consultation. This was an account of what the council had learned and what it still did not know, rather than an effort to present a convenient total as a complete expression of public opinion.

The council added targeted offline interviews and reported which groups remained underrepresented. 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 the composition of a response matters alongside its numerical size.

3

(28) Why did many online responses not establish full representation?

1 Only written interviews could ever provide relevant public evidence.

2 Some groups had little presence despite a high overall response total.

3 All website users had identical needs and service experiences.

4 The council had received exactly one reply from every household.

(29) What did targeted offline interviews contribute?

1 A reason to ignore all replies received through the website.

2 A perfect statistical representation requiring no qualification.

3 Additional perspectives from people less visible in the online response.

4 Proof that the largest organized group represented the entire town.

(30) How were the different consultation methods presented?

1 The council combined responses without explaining how they were obtained.

2 Interviews were used chiefly to eliminate discussion of underrepresented groups.

3 Each had strengths and limits, with remaining gaps acknowledged.

4 A large online total was treated as the final expression of public opinion.

(31) What did the public report aim to show?

1 That the loudest campaign deserved priority over all other sources.

2 What had been learned, how it was gathered, and what remained uncertain.

3 That future consultation was unnecessary once several methods had been used.

4 That any unanswered question made consultation pointless.

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 residents voting on a limited part of a local budget. Under such a system, communities would propose small projects and help choose which should receive funding. 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 residents direct experience of public decisions. They believe this would make a meaningful difference to people who face difficulties with current arrangements. Another potential advantage is that it could reveal priorities that officials might overlook. 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 organized groups could dominate the voting process. They also warn that preparing proposals could require more time than some residents have. 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 community programs offer participants more choice?

POINTS

• Motivation

• Costs

• Equality

• Administration

Remember to complete both the summary and the essay.