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26回

完全オリジナル予想問題

■ 試験時間

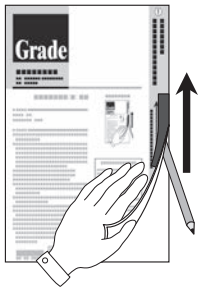
リーディング・ライティングテスト（９０分）

※ 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。**
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4. 問題内容に関する質問は一切受けつけません。
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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) Scientists were understandably (　　) when the company refused to release its testing methods.

1 skeptical　　2 grateful
3 obedient　　4 identical

(2) The available evidence was too weak to (　　) such a confident conclusion.

1 conceal　　2 imitate
3 postpone　　4 justify

(3) The exhibition avoided (　　) for years, but the disputed object's ownership eventually became an issue.

1 harmony　　2 permission
3 controversy　　4 precision

(4) The scheme would (　　) storage space according to the actual needs of each group.

1 conceal　　2 allocate
3 imitate　　4 withstand

(5) The bank allowed members to (　　) their savings when they needed them.

1 submit　　2 withdraw
3 imitate　　4 inherit

(6) This (　　) room serves as a classroom, exhibition space, and meeting area.

1 versatile　　2 rigid
3 fragile　　4 hostile

(7) The project sought to (　　) local knowledge that might otherwise disappear.

1 discard　　2 distort
3 evade　　4 preserve

(8) The new catalogue made it easier to (　　) information about objects in storage.

1 discard　　2 imitate
3 retrieve　　4 postpone

1

(9) Her first conclusion was deliberately (　　), leaving room for revision.

1 definitive　　2 hostile
3 tentative　　4 edible

(10) The editor deleted a (　　) phrase that added nothing to the sentence's meaning.

1 essential　　2 redundant
3 edible　　4 impartial

(11) The organization decided to (　　) the separate membership category and admit everyone on the same terms.

1 abolish　　2 reinforce
3 imitate　　4 retain

(12) The revised policy would (　　) the basic safety checks but remove unnecessary paperwork.

1 discard　　2 conceal
3 exaggerate　　4 retain

(13) Sensors allowed the team to (　　) temperature throughout the journey.

1 conceal　　2 imitate
3 abandon　　4 monitor

(14) Experienced staff could (　　) the questions new users were likely to ask.

1 conceal　　2 imitate
3 anticipate　　4 postpone

(15) Researchers would (　　) the initial interviews several months later.

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

(16) It would be unwise to (　　) evidence merely because it complicated the preferred explanation.

1 brush aside　　2 look into
3 hold on to　　4 count on

1

(17) The exhibition needed clearer explanations to ( ) its educational aims.

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

(18) A single successful test did not ( ) problems under different conditions.

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

2

The Delivery Before the Deadline

A cooperative of craft sellers combined orders for shipment. 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). The first scheme held every parcel until the end of the week so that all orders could travel together. 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.

Customers who needed a replacement item urgently canceled purchases rather than wait for the shared shipment. Maximizing the size of each shipment could reduce the value of the service for time-sensitive orders. 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. (20), those responsible reconsidered the original arrangement rather than treating the difficulty as irrelevant to the project.

The cooperative offered a regular combined service and a clearly priced urgent option. 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 (21). This conclusion connected the change to its original purpose without suggesting that the same procedure would necessarily work everywhere.

(19)

1 reduce transport costs by postponing all customer needs
2 assume order timing is identical for every buyer
3 combine every parcel without considering urgency
4 reduce packaging and transport costs for very small businesses

(20)

1 Consequently
2 Similarly
3 Nevertheless
4 For example

(21)

1 larger combined shipments always offer the best service
2 economies of scale remove differences in customers' needs
3 economies of scale must be weighed against differences in the timing of demand
4 time-sensitive orders should never affect delivery arrangements

2

The Queue That Moved Faster

A ticket office introduced a single line feeding several service desks. 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. Managers initially compared only the time between a customer reaching a desk and leaving it. 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.

Some visitors spent much longer waiting before service, especially when one desk handled complex cases. A fast transaction did not guarantee a short or predictable total visit. 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. (23), those responsible reconsidered the original arrangement rather than treating the difficulty as irrelevant to the project.

The office measured the complete waiting experience and reserved a desk for longer appointments. 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 (24). This conclusion connected the change to its original purpose without suggesting that the same procedure would necessarily work everywhere.

(22)

1 ignore uncertainty before formal assistance begins
2 assume quick transactions imply short total visits
3 measure service only after a customer reaches a desk
4 reduce uncertainty about where to wait and distribute customers more evenly

(23)

1 Similarly
2 Nevertheless
3 For example
4 Consequently

(24)

1 appointments cannot contribute to managing more complex cases
2 service evaluation should include the time and uncertainty experienced before formal assistance begins
3 time before reaching a desk is irrelevant to service quality
4 handling speed alone describes the whole waiting experience

3

The Warehouse Close to Home

The fictional town of Marshwick proposed a shared collection warehouse for online purchases. The aim was to reduce repeated van journeys while providing a convenient local pickup service. The proposed site had low rent but was separated from housing by a main road with few crossings. 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.

Residents would have needed long detours, and some said they would drive even for a small parcel. 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 comparison included journeys customers made after collecting parcels, rather than stopping at the delivery van's arrival. A cheap site might be appropriate if it could be reached safely on foot, but low rent alone was not evidence of convenience. The evaluation made its boundary explicit. Otherwise, reduced travel by one operator could be celebrated while additional travel by many households remained invisible. The town asked residents about journeys already made past each possible site. A collection point near an existing walking route might add little travel, while one requiring a separate trip could change behavior substantially. These accounts helped refine the comparison instead of relying on an assumption that every parcel collected represented an identical reduction in vehicle movement.

Lower operating costs could undermine the environmental goal if the location generated additional car journeys. 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 town compared accessible sites and included customers' travel in its evaluation of delivery savings. 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 the boundary used to measure a project's effects can determine whether it appears successful.

3

(25) Why could the cheaper parcel warehouse undermine the scheme's environmental aim?

1 Lower rent always required more delivery vans from the operator.

2 Every resident already walked past the proposed site daily.

3 An inaccessible site could generate extra car travel by customers.

4 The plan prohibited collecting parcels during an existing journey.

(26) What did including customers' journeys change about the evaluation?

1 It treated every collection as an identical reduction in vehicle travel.

2 It made the warehouse's location irrelevant to practical results.

3 It widened the boundary beyond the delivery van's arrival.

4 It removed the need to compare safe pedestrian access between sites.

(27) Why were existing routes past possible sites examined?

1 Only the operator's travel was relevant to judging the project.

2 A collection added to an existing trip could differ from a separate journey.

3 Residents' everyday movements were considered less useful than the rent figure.

4 The town needed to ensure that no customer could walk to a warehouse.

3

The Emergency Store

The fictional island community of Fellhaven reviewed its emergency supply store. The aim was to keep essential goods available during transport interruptions without allowing stock to deteriorate. The old system focused on reaching a target number of boxes and then leaving them sealed for years. 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.

An inspection found expired items and supplies incompatible with equipment currently used by local services. 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 existence of a stockpile did not show that its contents would remain useful in an actual interruption. 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.

Responsibility for checking the store was assigned to a named role with a handover process. This avoided dependence on one enthusiastic resident remembering every item. Some supplies could be rotated through ordinary community use before replacement, while others required periodic compatibility tests. The community also recorded limits on what the store could provide so that its presence did not create unrealistic expectations of complete self-sufficiency. The community ran a small exercise in which volunteers had to locate and distribute selected supplies using the current instructions. This revealed questions that a stock count had not answered, including who could open the store and how items would be allocated. The exercise did not simulate every possible emergency. It tested a few essential steps and made gaps visible while they could still be addressed. The review also included households less able to collect items themselves. A box might be available in the store but still fail to help someone who had no practical means of reaching it. Preparedness therefore involved access and organization alongside the condition of supplies.

The community introduced stock rotation, compatibility checks, and a clear schedule of responsibility. 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 preparedness requires maintaining the usefulness of resources rather than merely accumulating them.

3

(28) What did the emergency-store inspection reveal?

1 Boxes could exist while their contents were expired or incompatible with current equipment.

2 Reaching the target stock count guaranteed operational readiness.

3 Every stored item had already been distributed during an interruption.

4 Supplies had been checked continuously under a clear rotating schedule.

(29) Why was responsibility attached to a role with a handover process?

1 The checking system should not depend on one person's continuing enthusiasm or availability.

2 Volunteers would otherwise be required to store supplies in their homes.

3 Only the original organizer could understand the supplies.

4 A named role removed the need for compatibility checks.

(30) What did the distribution exercise examine beyond stock counts?

1 Whether people could locate, access, and allocate useful supplies through actual procedures.

2 Whether a larger stockpile would make instructions unnecessary.

3 Whether all households had equal resources to collect items independently.

4 Whether a single practice event could predict every future emergency exactly.

(31) What conclusion does the account support?

1 A shared store should imply complete independence from outside supply.

2 Preparedness involves maintained usefulness, practical access, and organization.

3 Accumulating boxes is sufficient when they remain sealed.

4 Information about the limits of a store would make it less responsible.

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 mobile applications for reporting observations in local parks. Under such a system, visitors could submit photographs and locations for specialists to review. 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 gather information from a wider range of places. They believe this would make a meaningful difference to people who face difficulties with current arrangements. Another potential advantage is that it could encourage public interest in the local environment. 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 incorrect identifications could reduce data quality. They also warn that uneven participation could leave some areas poorly represented. 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 cultural projects receive support beyond their opening events?

POINTS

• Participation

• Public spending

• Skills

• Publicity

Remember to complete both the summary and the essay.