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29回

完全オリジナル予想問題

■ 試験時間

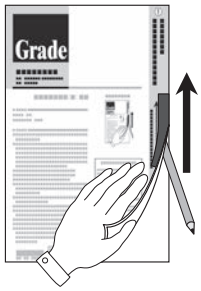
リーディング・ライティングテスト（９０分）

※ 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) An unexpected (　　) in staffing left several shifts uncovered.

1 surplus　　2 shortfall
3 heritage　　4 permission

(2) The team sought a (　　) method that would remain reliable under different operating conditions.

1 robust　　2 delicate
3 casual　　4 remote

(3) A disagreement over priorities created growing (　　) among the partners.

1 harmony　　2 inventory
3 heritage　　4 friction

(4) To obtain an (　　) assessment, the committee invited someone outside both organizations.

1 biased　　2 reckless
3 impartial　　4 temporary

(5) Heavy rain fell on several (　　) nights, leaving no dry interval.

1 simultaneous　　2 accidental
3 consecutive　　4 optional

(6) A reliable water supply is (　　) for operating the laboratory safely.

1 optional　　2 indispensable
3 irrelevant　　4 fragile

(7) The scholarship committee applied (　　) standards, checking every supporting document.

1 rigorous　　2 careless
3 casual　　4 portable

(8) Long-term partnerships helped the organization (　　) trust with residents.

1 neglect　　2 imitate
3 conceal　　4 cultivate

1

(9) The material offered little (　　) to heat and soon changed shape.

1 compliance　　2 permission
3 surplus　　4 resistance

(10) Reliable records from that period are (　　), making firm conclusions difficult.

1 abundant　　2 obedient
3 scarce　　4 precise

(11) The closure caused (　　) changes throughout the town, not merely a brief inconvenience.

1 superficial　　2 profound
3 portable　　4 annual

(12) That interpretation was once (　　), appearing in most introductory textbooks.

1 prevalent　　2 rare
3 optional　　4 edible

(13) Their partnership depended on (　　) obligations rather than assistance from only one side.

1 reciprocal　　2 unilateral
3 accidental　　4 temporary

(14) The dispute centered on the company's (　　) for losses resulting from faulty advice.

1 autonomy　　2 heritage
3 consensus　　4 liability

(15) The buyer would (　　) several offers before making a decision.

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

(16) The archive sought permission to (　　) copies to a local history group.

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

1

(17) The council had to (　　) nonessential spending after its income fell.

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

(18) Researchers needed more precise measurements to (　　) the extent of the difference.

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

2

The Subscription Nobody Remembered

A student support office taught a workshop on recurring online payments. 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 exercise compared services only by the first month's advertised price. 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.

Students overlooked automatic renewal dates and conditions for canceling a reduced introductory rate. An inexpensive starting price could hide the longer commitment on which a meaningful comparison depended. 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 workshop required students to calculate later payments and explain the cancellation steps. 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 compare services only through their first month's price
2 help learners understand continuing commitments before making purchases
3 judge subscriptions without checking cancellation conditions
4 ignore renewal dates when explaining continuing payments

(20)

1 Nevertheless
2 For example
3 Consequently
4 Similarly

(21)

1 informed choice requires considering the terms that apply after the initial transaction
2 continuing commitments cease to matter after the first payment
3 an introductory price is sufficient for a long-term comparison
4 cancellation steps are irrelevant to informed purchasing

2

A Trial Before the Purchase

A community equipment center lent products to residents before they bought similar items. 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 initial loans lasted only one afternoon and required collection during working hours. 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 could test basic operation but rarely used the equipment in the circumstances that would matter most. A brief supervised demonstration was not equivalent to a realistic trial at home. 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 center offered longer loans with flexible collection and asked for feedback about ordinary use. 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 test suitability only in a supervised demonstration
2 lend equipment too briefly to resemble ordinary use
3 assume basic operation settles every household requirement
4 help households judge whether equipment suited their own routines and available space

(23)

1 For example
2 Consequently
3 Similarly
4 Nevertheless

(24)

1 space and routines are irrelevant once a device operates correctly
2 a trial's conditions cannot affect the purchasing decision
3 a useful trial should resemble the conditions under which the final choice will operate
4 an afternoon demonstration is equivalent to realistic use at home

3

The Marketplace Rating

The fictional Fairtrade Craft Platform reviewed how customers rated independent sellers. The aim was to help buyers assess reliability without punishing businesses for circumstances outside their control. The original rating combined product quality, dispatch time, and delays caused by outside carriers in one score. 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.

Sellers who posted promptly sometimes received poor ratings after regional transport disruptions. 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. A dispatch rating could reflect how promptly the seller handed a parcel to a carrier, while a delivery rating described the later experience. Both could matter to a buyer, but they answered different questions. The platform explained this distinction rather than simply deleting negative reviews. Customers were also encouraged to describe a problem concretely instead of assuming that one overall score identified its cause. Sellers could respond with relevant evidence such as dispatch records, while buyers retained the ability to describe their actual experience. The system was not intended to protect businesses from every unfavorable judgment. It aimed to help users understand what a rating supported. This made disagreements more informative than simply removing criticism or treating all causes as equivalent.

An overall number could assign responsibility incorrectly by hiding the reasons for a customer's experience. 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 platform separated ratings and let buyers distinguish dispatch from delivery. 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 information intended to guide trust should preserve relevant distinctions about responsibility.

3

(25) Why was one marketplace rating inadequate?

1 The platform had prevented sellers from posting goods through outside carriers.

2 Every buyer agreed that dispatch and delivery were the same action.

3 It could assign responsibility incorrectly by combining different causes of an experience.

4 The old rating already separated all parts of the transaction clearly.

(26) What did separating dispatch and delivery allow?

1 Buyers could understand distinct aspects of service and relevant responsibility.

2 Carrier delays no longer mattered to any customer choosing a seller.

3 Sellers could decide ratings without reference to buyers' experiences.

4 All negative reviews could be removed when a seller supplied any document.

(27) What approach did the platform take to disputes?

1 Protect sellers from every unfavorable judgment.

2 Assume that every negative experience resulted from late dispatch.

3 Treat a single overall number as sufficient to identify the cause.

4 Keep relevant criticism and evidence while making its meaning clearer.

3

The Cheap Fare With Conditions

The fictional Westbridge Coach Company introduced a low advance fare. The aim was to make travel affordable while offering passengers clear choices about flexibility. The first booking screen emphasized the price but placed restrictions several pages later. 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.

Some passengers discovered only after paying that changes were impossible even when their plans shifted slightly. 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 low fare could be a poor fit if people could not compare its conditions before committing. 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 revised display allowed a traveler to compare a cheaper restricted fare with a more expensive flexible one before entering payment details. The company did not promise that every ticket could be changed without cost. It made the trade-off visible while the choice was still open. This helped distinguish a genuine preference for a low price from an accidental purchase based on incomplete information. The company also revised confirmations so that travelers could find the conditions after purchase. Clear information at the point of choice did not remove the need for a usable record later. Staff were trained to explain options consistently rather than imply that restrictions could be ignored if a customer complained loudly enough. The service could then maintain different fares while making the relevant rules understandable. The review considered repeated sources of confusion and whether users could identify a suitable option without opening several separate documents. This connected pricing transparency with ordinary usability rather than treating the presence of a legal notice somewhere on the website as sufficient.

The company displayed change rules beside each price and asked users to confirm the option they had chosen. 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 transparent comparison places important conditions at the point of decision.

3

(28) What was the problem with the first low-fare booking display?

1 Travelers had to compare flexibility before seeing any price.

2 Every fare allowed unlimited changes at no additional charge.

3 Important restrictions appeared after the prominently advertised price.

4 The cheapest tickets were available only through written applications.

(29) What did the revised price comparison make visible?

1 A promise that restrictions could be removed after any complaint.

2 A requirement that every traveler purchase the same type of fare.

3 The trade-off between a restricted cheaper ticket and a more flexible option.

4 The assumption that plans would remain unchanged for every customer.

(30) Why were confirmation messages also revised?

1 Conditions needed to remain findable after purchase, not only during selection.

2 A legal notice somewhere online was considered a complete usability test.

3 The company intended to change conditions after travelers had paid.

4 Information at the point of purchase made every later record unnecessary.

(31) What role did consistent staff explanations play?

1 They established that visible conditions could not reduce disputes.

2 They replaced the traveler's choice with a decision made after booking.

3 They helped make reasonable fare differences understandable without implying arbitrary exceptions.

4 They encouraged staff to waive restrictions for customers who complained most loudly.

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 shared portable charging units at community events. Under such a system, visitors could borrow a charged battery and return it at a staffed collection point. 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 help visitors maintain contact during long events. They believe this would make a meaningful difference to people who face difficulties with current arrangements. Another potential advantage is that it could reduce the need for individual disposable backup products. 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 lost or damaged units could be costly. They also warn that queues at collection points could interrupt visitors' activities. 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 local organizations regularly review the information they publish?

POINTS

• Accuracy

• Workload

• Technology

• Responsibility

Remember to complete both the summary and the essay.