

EIKEN GRADE 1

第3回 一次試験RW実戦演習

語彙・熟語／長文空所／内容一致／要約／英作文

このプリントの構成	Part 1：語彙・熟語 18問 Part 2：長文空所 6問 Part 3：内容一致 5問 Writing：要約・英作文 各1題
取り組み方	長文は本文全体を読んでから解き、解答後は根拠と全選択肢の意味を確認しましょう。ライティングは指定語数を守り、解答・解説ページの模範解答と比較します。

Name _____ Date _____

解答・解説は問題ページの後ろに収録しています。

Part 1 語彙・熟語

18 questions | 文脈から最も適切な語句を選びなさい。

(1) Demand for emergency shelter remained () throughout the winter.

1. unabated
2. intermittent
3. obsolete
4. dormant

(2) The later discovery helped () the scientist, whose results had been doubted.

1. vindicate
2. incriminate
3. discredit
4. censure

(3) The board was () of making promises before it had seen the budget.

1. wary
2. heedless
3. oblivious
4. certain

(4) The volunteers were () in their efforts to preserve the historic theater.

1. zealous
2. apathetic
3. reluctant
4. dispassionate

(5) The auditor regarded the missing records as () to determining whether the transaction had been authorized.

1. germane
2. peripheral
3. incidental
4. extraneous

(6) The witness's account was so () that the judge could not determine what, if anything, had actually happened.

1. equivocal
2. unequivocal
3. corroborated
4. coherent

Part 1 語彙・熟語（続き）

18 questions | 文脈から最も適切な語句を選びなさい。

- (7) The director sought to () the impact of the cuts by protecting frontline services.
1. mitigate
 2. magnify
 3. precipitate
 4. perpetuate
- (8) The proposal was () because it depended on technology that does not yet exist.
1. speculative
 2. empirical
 3. conclusive
 4. tangible
- (9) The treaty contains a () allowing either party to withdraw with notice.
1. proviso
 2. consensus
 3. rebuttal
 4. anomaly
- (10) The policy was intended to () investment in rural infrastructure.
1. catalyze
 2. impede
 3. retract
 4. invalidate
- (11) The historian cautioned against a () reading of a complex political movement.
1. reductive
 2. comprehensive
 3. nuanced
 4. balanced
- (12) The company's apology sounded () because it did not acknowledge any specific harm.
1. disingenuous
 2. contrite
 3. forthright
 4. sincere

Part 1 語彙・熟語（続き）

18 questions | 文脈から最も適切な語句を選びなさい。

(13) The analyst's forecast rests on the () that interest rates will remain low.

1. premise
2. repercussion
3. anecdote
4. concession

(14) The strike could () if neither side makes a meaningful concession.

1. drag on
2. break down
3. turn over
4. give in

(15) The team's findings should be interpreted (), since the study was observational and cannot establish causation.

1. with circumspection
2. at random
3. in vain
4. by default

(16) The new scheme may () unintended consequences for renters.

1. give rise to
2. stand in for
3. come up against
4. draw the line

(17) The author () a wide range of archival sources to reconstruct the event.

1. drew on
2. went through
3. put aside
4. set down

(18) The regulator refused to () pressure from the industry.

1. yield to
2. account for
3. come around
4. give away

Part 2 長文の語句空所補充

6 questions | 本文の論理・語法を踏まえて選びなさい。

Night-Shift Work

Modern economies depend on people who work at night, including nurses, drivers, and factory employees. However, night work can disrupt sleep patterns and family life. Researchers have found that the effects differ greatly among individuals, partly because people vary in their ability to adjust their internal clocks. Employers cannot eliminate every risk, but they can reduce it by giving workers predictable schedules and sufficient recovery time. Rotating shifts too frequently may be particularly [1], as the body has little opportunity to adapt. Workers should also be consulted about schedule changes, since a policy that appears efficient on paper may be [2] in practice. Better design will not make night work effortless; [3], it can make essential work safer and more sustainable.

(19) [1]

1. disruptive
2. benign
3. incidental
4. uniform

(20) [2]

1. counterproductive
2. compatible
3. negligible
4. conclusive

(21) [3]

1. nonetheless
2. otherwise
3. consequently
4. for example

Antimicrobial Resistance

Antibiotics transformed medicine by making many bacterial infections treatable. Their effectiveness, however, is threatened when bacteria evolve resistance. Resistance can arise naturally, but it spreads more quickly when antibiotics are used unnecessarily or incorrectly. This is why doctors are encouraged to prescribe them only when the expected benefit is clear. Hospitals also invest in infection control, which can [1] the need for antibiotics in the first place. The problem is global: resistant bacteria do not respect national borders, and countries with limited laboratory capacity may struggle to detect new strains. Addressing resistance therefore requires surveillance, research, and international [2]. It also requires public communication that avoids [3] patients into demanding antibiotics for viral illnesses.

(22) [1]

1. reduce
2. justify
3. prolong
4. duplicate

(23) [2]

1. coordination
2. fragmentation
3. retaliation
4. exemption

(24) [3]

1. coaxing
2. vindicating
3. diverting
4. exonerating

Part 3 長文の内容一致選択

5 questions | 本文全体の論旨と根拠を確認しながら選りなさい。

Four-Day Workweek Trials

Trials of four-day workweeks have drawn attention as employers seek ways to improve retention and reduce burnout. In many trials, employees work fewer days without a cut in pay, while organizations redesign meetings and routines to maintain output. Results have been encouraging in some settings, particularly where work can be planned in advance. However, a shorter week is not equally easy to implement everywhere. Hospitals, restaurants, and customer-support operations must still provide coverage across most days, and compressing hours can intensify work rather than reduce it. Researchers also caution that early results may reflect the enthusiasm of volunteers and managers who chose to participate. A useful lesson from these trials is not that one schedule suits every workplace, but that working time is often shaped by habits that have never been examined. Organizations may gain by questioning those habits, whether or not they adopt a four-day week. Nor should reported satisfaction be treated as a complete measure of success. Some employees may welcome fewer commuting days yet feel pressure to finish the same workload more quickly. For this reason, evaluations should examine workload, service quality, staff turnover, and the distribution of benefits across different roles, rather than relying on a single average outcome.

(25) What is the primary purpose of the passage?

1. To present a balanced assessment of four-day workweek trials.
2. To argue that all employers should immediately close on Fridays.
3. To show that shorter weeks lower pay.
4. To explain why hospitals cannot improve schedules.

(26) What do organizations often do to maintain output?

1. Redesign meetings and routines.
2. Require unpaid overtime.
3. Eliminate customer service.
4. Hire only volunteer managers.

(27) Why may implementation be difficult in some sectors?

1. They need coverage on most days.
2. Their employees cannot plan ahead.
3. They are prohibited from changing schedules.
4. Their work is always voluntary.

(28) What limitation of early research is mentioned?

1. Participants may have been unusually motivated.
2. The trials include no employees.
3. Output was never measured.
4. Managers opposed the trials.

(29) What broader lesson does the author draw?

1. Workplace time practices deserve scrutiny.
2. Four-day weeks are suitable only for restaurants.
3. Pay cuts are necessary for flexibility.
4. Output is unrelated to work routines.

Writing 1 要約問題

90-110 words | 本文の中心論点・根拠・条件を過不足なくまとめなさい。

Read the article below and summarize it in your own words in English.

Write 90–110 words.

TITLE: Public Transport Funding

Cities often promote buses and trains as cleaner alternatives to private cars, yet many systems operate with limited and unstable funding. Fares rarely cover the full cost of maintenance, staffing, and upgrades. Raising ticket prices may improve revenue in the short term, but it can also discourage lower-income commuters and reduce ridership. When fewer people use a system, the financial problem can deepen.

The effects of underfunding accumulate gradually. Delayed repairs make vehicles less reliable, unreliable services encourage passengers to drive, and falling fare income leads operators to cut routes or reduce frequency. These changes can be especially damaging in outer neighborhoods, where residents have fewer alternatives and long waits make work or education harder to reach. A system can decline without any single decision appearing dramatic enough to provoke action.

Heavier public subsidy is one possible response. It could stabilize fares and fund maintenance, but governments face competing priorities and may prefer grants for visible construction projects over recurring operating costs. Others argue that fare-based funding is transparent and encourages operators to respond to demand. A workable solution may require both public support and clear accountability for service quality, with attention to whether funding reaches the daily operations on which passengers depend. Decisions about fares are consequently social as well as financial. If people cannot rely on affordable services, the costs of missed opportunities and increased car use may be borne well beyond the transport operator's budget, especially in car-dependent outer districts where alternatives are scarce for many residents.

Writing 1 要約解答欄

90-110 words | 本文を踏まえて、90-110語で要約を書きなさい。

YOUR SUMMARY

Writing 2 英作文

200-240 words | 導入・本論・結論を意識し、3つの理由で論じなさい。

Write an essay on the given TOPIC.

Give THREE reasons to support your answer.

Structure: introduction, main body, and conclusion.

Suggested length: 200–240 words.

TOPIC: Should universities give preference to applicants from disadvantaged backgrounds?

Position	
Reason 1	
Reason 2	
Reason 3	

Writing 2 英作文 解答欄

200-240 words | 3つの理由をもとに、意見を明確に論じなさい。

YOUR ESSAY

解答・解説

正答だけでなく、文脈上の根拠と語句の意味を確認しましょう。

Part 1 語彙・熟語

番号	正答・解説
1	答え：unabated unabated は「衰えない・弱まらない」。
2	答え：vindicate vindicate は「正しさを証明する・潔白を示す」。
3	答え：wary wary of は「～を警戒している」。
4	答え：zealous zealous は「熱心な」。
5	答え：germane germane to は「～に密接に関係する」。承認の有無を判断するために記録が重要だという文脈。
6	答え：equivocal equivocal は「曖昧で、複数の解釈できる」。判事が事実を確定できない理由を表す。
7	答え：mitigate mitigate は「（悪影響を）緩和する」。
8	答え：speculative speculative は「推測的な・確実でない」。
9	答え：proviso proviso は「但し書き・条件」。a proviso allowing ... が自然な連語。
10	答え：catalyze catalyze は「促進する・触媒となる」。
11	答え：reductive reductive は「過度に単純化した」。
12	答え：disingenuous disingenuous は「不誠実な・見せかけの」。
13	答え：premise premise は「前提」。
14	答え：drag on drag on は「長引く」。
15	答え：with circumspection with circumspection は「慎重な判断をもって」。観察研究では因果を断定できないことが根拠。
16	答え：give rise to give rise to は「生じさせる」。
17	答え：drew on draw on は「（情報源などを）利用する」。
18	答え：yield to yield to は「屈する」。

解答・解説

Part 2・Part 3

Part 2 長文の語句空所補充

番号	正答・解説
19	答え：disruptive 体内時計を乱すので disruptive。
20	答え：counterproductive 逆効果になり得る。
21	答え：nonetheless 困難だが改善は可能、という逆接。
22	答え：reduce 感染予防で抗菌薬の必要性を減らす。
23	答え：coordination 国際連携が必要。
24	答え：coaxing coax A into -ing は「Aをうまく説得して～させる」。

Part 3 長文の内容一致選択

番号	正答・解説
25	答え：To present a balanced assessment of four-day workweek trials. 利点、制約、研究上の注意点を併記している。
26	答え：Redesign meetings and routines. 本文に明記。
27	答え：They need coverage on most days. 医療・飲食・サポートは継続的な対応が必要。
28	答え：Participants may have been unusually motivated. self-selection の可能性を指摘。
29	答え：Workplace time practices deserve scrutiny. 最終文の趣旨。

ライティング 模範解答・評価観点

原本の模範解答・評価基準をそのまま掲載しています。

Writing 1 要約問題

課題

Read the article below and summarize it in your own words in English.

Write 90–110 words.

TITLE: Public Transport Funding

模範解答

Public transport often lacks stable funding because fares do not cover operating and maintenance costs, while higher prices can reduce ridership. Underfunding creates a cycle of delayed repairs, poorer reliability, fewer passengers, and service cuts, particularly harming residents with limited alternatives. Public subsidies could stabilize fares and support upkeep, but governments face competing demands and may favor visible projects. Sustainable funding should combine public support, accountability for service quality, and adequate resources for everyday operations. Funding choices should recognize the wider social costs when reliable, affordable transport becomes inaccessible. Equity is central to such planning.

Writing 2 英作文

課題

Write an essay on the given TOPIC.

Give THREE reasons to support your answer.

Structure: introduction, main body, and conclusion.

Suggested length: 200–240 words.

TOPIC: Should universities give preference to applicants from disadvantaged backgrounds?

評価観点 内容／構成／語彙／文法（各0–4点）