

EIKEN GRADE 1

第8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) The correction was issued only after the claim had been widely () through syndicated reports and social media.

1. amplified
2. circumscribed
3. abrogated
4. attenuated

(2) The author is known for () criticism that exposes weak assumptions.

1. trenchant
2. perfunctory
3. diffuse
4. benign

(3) The proposal was () by objections from groups normally allied with the government.

1. beset
2. buttressed
3. exempted
4. divulged

(4) The consultation was criticized as () because the key decision had already been made before residents were invited to comment.

1. perfunctory
2. deliberative
3. exhaustive
4. reciprocal

(5) The apparent pattern was later shown to be (), disappearing when the data were adjusted for age and income.

1. spurious
2. systematic
3. robust
4. salient

(6) The contract contains a () that takes effect only if the buyer secures regulatory approval by June.

1. contingency clause
2. rhetorical flourish
3. recital
4. non sequitur

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 statute was designed to make regulators () for decisions that cannot be justified by the evidence on record.

1. answerable
2. impervious
3. amenable
4. incidental

(8) Any exception to the rule must be () enough to prevent officials from invoking it whenever compliance is inconvenient.

1. circumscribed
2. elastic
3. pervasive
4. tacit

(9) The adviser urged the client to remain () until facts were verified.

1. circumspect
2. credulous
3. exultant
4. indifferent

(10) The campaign's success was () by its failure to reach rural voters.

1. tempered
2. vindicated
3. consolidated
4. expedited

(11) The investigation sought to () the causal mechanism, rather than merely describe a correlation between the variables.

1. elucidate
2. perpetuate
3. obfuscate
4. circumvent

(12) The reform was lauded as principled but criticized as () because it offered no mechanism for resolving conflicts between agencies.

1. unenforceable
2. salutary
3. transparent
4. incremental

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) Both sides were willing to () on secondary issues.

1. give ground
2. keep pace
3. take stock
4. make up

(14) The proposal appears economical (), but its maintenance costs emerge only over several decades.

1. at first blush
2. in due course
3. at any rate
4. by all accounts

(15) The safeguards were (), yet the audit found that no official had used them in three years.

1. nominally in place
2. beyond dispute
3. at stake
4. under review

(16) Before issuing a recommendation, the committee must () a standard that can be applied consistently across cases.

1. articulate
2. give way to
3. call into question
4. make do with

(17) The planned construction project never got under way; it fell () when its sole investor withdrew a binding commitment.

1. through
2. over
3. away
4. behind

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。

長文の語句空所補充

TITLE: Urban Trees

Trees provide shade, reduce runoff, and make walking more comfortable. Yet canopy cover is often sparse in neighborhoods that have received less investment, leaving residents more exposed to heat. Planting campaigns are visible, but the number of saplings is less important than their survival. Young trees need water, pruning, suitable soil, and protection from damage. Cities should map canopy gaps, involve residents in care, and budget for maintenance. Success should be measured by healthy canopy retained over time rather than by the number of trees planted at a ceremony.

(19) Read the passage and choose the best word or phrase for the blank.

The passage treats unequal canopy cover as a () environmental inequality rather than a merely aesthetic difference.

1. spatially patterned
2. seasonally reversible
3. commercially neutral
4. historically settled

(20) Read the passage and choose the best word or phrase for the blank.

The author values whether trees become established over the easily publicized count of newly planted ().

1. saplings
2. canopies
3. ordinances
4. catchments

(21) Read the passage and choose the best word or phrase for the blank.

The passage presents urban trees as long-lived public (), requiring maintenance rather than one-off campaigns.

1. infrastructure
2. ornamentation
3. litigation
4. philanthropy

長文の語句空所補充

TITLE: Public Apologies

An apology can acknowledge harm and signal an intention to change, but it can also create cynicism when it appears designed only to limit reputational damage. Specificity matters. A statement that merely expresses regret may not say what happened, who was affected, or what will change. Naming the failure, recognizing consequences, and committing to verifiable action make a response more meaningful. Words are rarely enough, however. If the same failure recurs, an elegant apology may show only that an organization has learned how to communicate without learning how to change.

(22) Read the passage and choose the best word or phrase for the blank.

An apology that says little about the harm may function chiefly to () reputational fallout.

1. contain
2. vindicate
3. transpose
4. disseminate

(23) Read the passage and choose the best word or phrase for the blank.

Promises of reform gain credibility only when progress can be independently ().

1. verified
2. deferred
3. generalized
4. obscured

(24) Read the passage and choose the best word or phrase for the blank.

For trust to recover, reforms must reduce the likelihood of () rather than merely acknowledge the past.

1. recurrence
2. disclosure
3. polarization
4. exemption

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。

長文の内容一致選択

TITLE: Remote Work

Remote work can reduce commuting time, widen recruitment, and make some jobs accessible to people who cannot relocate. Yet its benefits are uneven. Many care, service, and manufacturing jobs cannot be done remotely, and not every home has a quiet, safe, or well-equipped work space.

Hybrid work may preserve flexibility while allowing collaboration, but it creates coordination problems. If colleagues choose different office days, commuting may not produce the shared work employers expect. Rules that are formally flexible can also be unfair when managers reward visibility or when some employees feel unable to decline office attendance.

Remote work may reshape cities as fewer commuters reduce demand in central business districts and increase demand for local services in residential areas. Effects will vary by transport, housing, and local industries. Good policy avoids treating remote work as either a universal remedy or a threat to reverse. Employers need fair access to equipment and promotion, while governments should consider transport, commercial areas, and inequalities between workers who can and cannot work remotely.

(25) Read the passage and choose the best answer.

What limitation is identified?

1. Benefits are unavailable to all workers
2. Office costs always rise
3. Everyone must relocate
4. Recruitment narrows

(26) Read the passage and choose the best answer.

What coordination problem can hybrid work create?

1. Office visits may not coincide with collaboration
2. Digital tools cannot be used
3. All offices close
4. Performance is never assessed

(27) Read the passage and choose the best answer.

When can flexibility be unfair?

1. When informal pressure affects attendance
2. When equipment is equal
3. When offices are not discussed
4. When workers live centrally

(28) Read the passage and choose the best answer.

Why discuss business districts?

1. To show wider urban effects
2. To ban commuting
3. To devalue local services
4. To predict universal rent falls

(29) Read the passage and choose the best answer.

What policy fits the passage?

1. Address workplace fairness and local effects together
2. Mandate permanent remote work
3. Require office work
4. Ignore non-remote workers

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: Antibiotic Resistance

Antibiotics made many bacterial infections treatable, but their effectiveness is threatened by resistance. Bacteria can evolve traits that let them survive drugs that once killed them. Unnecessary or incorrect use increases the selection pressure favoring resistant organisms, and resistance can spread across hospitals, farms, and borders.

Reducing use is not simply a matter of telling doctors to prescribe less. Serious infections need prompt treatment, and tests may not be available quickly enough to identify causes. Farmers may rely on antibiotics where animal welfare and sanitation are weak. Companies also have limited incentives to develop new drugs if successful medicines are reserved to preserve effectiveness.

Resistance also creates unequal burdens. Hospitals with limited laboratory capacity may have fewer options for identifying outbreaks, while patients in poorer settings may not be able to complete a prescribed course. International travel and trade mean that no country can isolate itself from the consequences of weak stewardship elsewhere. Surveillance data are valuable, but collection and sharing require funds, trust, and common standards.

Effective stewardship combines better diagnostics, infection prevention, guidance for prescribers, improved animal husbandry, and support for research. The central problem is collective: choices that seem reasonable individually can reduce treatment options for everyone.

Public communication is important as well. People need to understand why antibiotics do not treat viral infections and why completing an appropriate prescription matters. At the same time, messages should not blame patients or clinicians for structural shortages of testing, clean water, trained staff, and affordable alternatives. Stewardship is more credible when it is supported by practical capacity.

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 wealthy countries accept more climate-displaced people from abroad?

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：amplified amplify は「増幅・拡散する」。複数媒体で誤情報が広く広がった文脈に合う。
2	答え：trenchant trenchant は鋭い・痛烈な。
3	答え：beset beset by は～に悩まされる。
4	答え：perfunctory perfunctory は「形式だけで不十分な」。意見募集前に結論が決まっていたため実質的でない。
5	答え：spurious spurious は「見かけだけで実質のない」。交絡要因を調整すると消える相関を表す。
6	答え：contingency clause contingency clause は、特定の条件が満たされた場合に効力を持つ契約条項。
7	答え：answerable answerable for は「～について説明責任を負う」。make A answerable for B の形が自然。
8	答え：circumscribed circumscribed は「厳格に限定された」。例外を安易に拡大解釈させない文脈。
9	答え：circumspect circumspect は慎重な。
10	答え：tempered temper は弱める・和らげる。
11	答え：elucidate elucidate は「明らかにする・解明する」。相関の記述を越えて因果メカニズムを解明する。
12	答え：unenforceable unenforceable は「実施・執行できない」。機関間の対立を処理する仕組みがないため。
13	答え：give ground 譲歩する。
14	答え：at first blush at first blush は「一見したところ」。長期費用との対比に合う。
15	答え：nominally in place nominally in place は「名目上は整備されている」。実際には使われていないという対比。
16	答え：articulate articulate は「考え・基準を明確に言語化する」。
17	答え：through fall through は「（計画・取引などが）実現しない」。着工前に成立しなくなった文脈に限定している。

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：spatially patterned 投資の少ない地域で樹木が少ないという、場所に結びつく格差を問う。
20	答え：saplings visible planting campaigns と long-term survival の対比から、植えたばかりの saplings が適切。
21	答え：infrastructure 本文の長期的な管理・便益の説明から infrastructure が最適。
22	答え：contain contain damage は「被害を抑え込む」。実質的な謝罪ではなく評判悪化の抑制が目的の文脈。
23	答え：verified 独立した確認ができるという文脈から verified。
24	答え：recurrence 再発を防ぐ変化が必要だという本文の結論に対応する。

Part 3 長文の内容一致選択

番号	正答・解説
25	答え：Benefits are unavailable to all workers 職種・住環境の差。
26	答え：Office visits may not coincide with collaboration 出社日がばらばら。
27	答え：When informal pressure affects attendance 可視性評価や断れない圧力。
28	答え：To show wider urban effects 都市経済への影響。
29	答え：Address workplace fairness and local effects together 雇用と地域双方への対応。

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: Antibiotic Resistance

模範解答

Antibiotic resistance arises when bacteria survive drugs and spreads more readily when antibiotics are used unnecessarily or incorrectly. The problem cannot be solved simply by telling doctors to prescribe less: serious infections need rapid treatment, testing may be unavailable, and farmers may lack better disease controls. Companies also have weak incentives to develop medicines that should be reserved. Because resistance crosses borders and affects poorer settings especially severely, effective stewardship requires better diagnostics, infection prevention, responsible prescribing, improved animal husbandry, surveillance, public communication, and research support. These measures protect treatment options collectively without blaming patients or clinicians for structural shortages.

評価観点 内容／構成／語彙／文法（各0–4点）

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 wealthy countries accept more climate-displaced people from abroad?

評価観点 内容／構成／語彙／文法（各0–4点）