

EIKEN GRADE 1

第2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 outbreak appears to be in its () stages, so reliable data are limited.
1. incipient
 2. terminal
 3. recurrent
 4. mature
- (2) Officials described the housing shortage as an () problem requiring several policies.
1. intractable
 2. negligible
 3. incidental
 4. reversible
- (3) The company's decision to publish its emissions data was (), though not legally required.
1. laudable
 2. dubious
 3. redundant
 4. self-serving
- (4) The archivist kept () records of every item that entered the collection.
1. meticulous
 2. haphazard
 3. superficial
 4. fragmentary
- (5) The technology is still (), but investors expect rapid development.
1. nascent
 2. defunct
 3. entrenched
 4. static
- (6) Complying with the new reporting rules proved especially () for small charities.
1. onerous
 2. effortless
 3. voluntary
 4. incidental

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 negotiator adopted a () position, conceding minor points in order to secure a broader agreement.

1. accommodating
2. intransigent
3. peremptory
4. dogmatic

(8) The proposal to ban all cars from the city center overnight was dismissed as ().

1. quixotic
2. feasible
3. incremental
4. judicious

(9) The child was () and refused to follow even simple instructions.

1. recalcitrant
2. compliant
3. docile
4. amenable

(10) The editor removed a () paragraph that repeated information already given.

1. redundant
2. salient
3. implicit
4. tentative

(11) The most () point in the report was the sharp regional disparity in outcomes.

1. salient
2. peripheral
3. ambiguous
4. trivial

(12) Despite the setback, the researchers remained () about the trial's prospects.

1. sanguine
2. despondent
3. wary
4. dismissive

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 link between the two events is (); correlation alone is not proof of causation.

1. tenuous
2. compelling
3. unequivocal
4. robust

(14) The book does not () a single explanation for the conflict.

1. subscribe to
2. fall back on
3. call for
4. come across

(15) The evidence seems to () the conclusion that the policy widened inequality.

1. lend credence to
2. keep tabs on
3. take issue with
4. set store by

(16) The company has tried to () a single supplier in order to reduce its vulnerability to disruption.

1. wean itself off
2. come down with
3. put up to
4. live up to

(17) The minister's remarks were () the government's earlier position.

1. at odds with
2. in line with
3. at the mercy of
4. by virtue of

(18) The watchdog exists to () for their decisions.

1. hold public bodies accountable
2. take public bodies for
3. keep public bodies from
4. see public bodies through

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。

Synthetic-Media Labels

As software makes it easier to create realistic synthetic images and voices, some policymakers have proposed requiring labels on altered media. The objective is not to ban all editing: many harmless uses, from film production to accessibility tools, depend on it. Instead, labels could help viewers assess whether a recording is likely to be an authentic document. The difficulty is that a label must be both understandable and hard to remove. A purely voluntary system may be too [1], while a rigid rule may burden small creators. Technical standards that preserve information about a file's origin could offer one solution, but they would need broad [2] across platforms. Even then, media literacy will remain important, because no label can [3] every attempt to deceive.

(19) [1]

1. porous
2. meticulous
3. conspicuous
4. sustainable

(20) [2]

1. adoption
2. attrition
3. rebuttal
4. concession

(21) [3]

1. forestall
2. endorse
3. reinforce
4. attribute

Urban Heat

Cities are often warmer than surrounding rural areas because dark surfaces absorb solar energy and buildings restrict airflow. This so-called urban heat island effect can make heat waves especially dangerous for older residents and outdoor workers. Planting trees is one response, but planners must consider where shade is most needed and whether young trees can survive dry summers. Reflective roofs and pavements may also lower surface temperatures, although their benefits can [1] according to local conditions. The most successful programs combine physical improvements with public-health measures, such as checking on isolated residents. In this way, heat planning becomes less a matter of beautification and more a question of social [2]. Because budgets are limited, cities should prioritize interventions that are both effective and [3] over time.

(22) [1]

1. vary
2. converge
3. diminish
4. replicate

(23) [2]

1. equity
2. novelty
3. redundancy
4. compliance

(24) [3]

1. durable
2. arbitrary
3. conspicuous
4. tentative

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。

Digital Sovereignty

Governments increasingly rely on cloud services, online payment systems, and foreign-made software. This dependence has prompted debate about digital sovereignty: the capacity to make meaningful choices about a country's digital infrastructure and data. The term does not necessarily imply that every service must be built domestically. Complete self-sufficiency would be expensive and may reduce access to the best technology. Instead, advocates often call for diversification, open standards, and rules that allow data to move while protecting privacy. The difficulty is that digital systems are deeply interconnected. A policy intended to reduce reliance on one provider can unintentionally create new risks if it forces agencies to adopt less secure alternatives. Moreover, national control can be used for democratic accountability or, in some cases, for censorship. Evaluating a sovereignty policy therefore requires asking not only who owns the technology but also how decisions are made and what safeguards exist for users. This does not mean that every dependency is equally serious. A government may reasonably accept reliance on foreign providers for ordinary software while retaining stronger control over systems that process sensitive data or support essential services. The relevant question is therefore not whether dependence can be eliminated, but whether it is understood, reversible, and subject to public oversight.

(25) Which statement best reflects the passage?

1. Digital sovereignty concerns the ability to make informed choices, not necessarily total domestic production.
2. Digital sovereignty requires banning all foreign software.
3. Open standards always reduce privacy protections.
4. Cloud services make national policy irrelevant.

(26) Why might complete self-sufficiency be undesirable?

1. It could be costly and limit access to strong technology.
2. It would make data move too freely.
3. It would guarantee censorship.
4. It would prevent use of open standards.

(27) What risk is associated with reducing reliance on one provider?

1. Agencies may be pushed toward less secure alternatives.
2. Data will inevitably become public.
3. Domestic firms will stop innovating.
4. Users will no longer need safeguards.

(28) The passage implies that national control is:

1. not inherently beneficial or harmful.
2. always a form of censorship.
3. impossible in interconnected systems.
4. more important than user privacy.

(29) What should be considered when evaluating a policy?

1. Ownership, decision-making, and user safeguards.
2. Only the country in which a company is registered.
3. The price of cloud storage alone.
4. Whether all data remain within one city.

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: Managing Tourism Pressure

Tourism can sustain restaurants, transport services, and cultural institutions, especially in regions with few other sources of income. However, when visitor numbers rise faster than local capacity, residents may face overcrowded streets, higher rents, noise, and pressure on fragile environments. The problem is not simply the total number of visitors. It also concerns when they arrive, where they stay, and whether the income they generate remains in the community.

Cities have responded in different ways. Some limit entry to popular sites, levy visitor taxes, or regulate short-term rentals. Such measures can reduce acute pressure, but they may displace visitors to nearby neighborhoods or burden workers whose livelihoods depend on tourism. A tax that is easy for affluent travelers to absorb may also do little to change behavior.

More durable strategies pair restrictions with investment. Better public transport can spread demand across a region, housing rules can protect long-term residents, and support for local businesses can reduce dependence on a single industry. Public consultation is also important because residents may disagree about what level of disruption is acceptable. The goal need not be to eliminate tourism; it is to ensure that the benefits of welcoming visitors do not impose unfair costs on the people who live there year-round. Evidence should also distinguish between visitors who stay overnight and day-trippers, since they impose different demands on housing, transport, and public space. Better data can help governments target problems without treating every visitor as equally responsible for them. This calls for careful local planning.

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 social-media platforms be legally required to verify users' identities?

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：incipient incipient は「始まりかけの・初期の」。
2	答え：intractable intractable は「容易に解決できない」。
3	答え：laudable laudable は「称賛に値する」。
4	答え：meticulous meticulous は「非常に綿密な」。
5	答え：nascent nascent は「生まれたばかりの・発展途上の」。
6	答え：onerous onerous は「負担の重い」。
7	答え：accommodating accommodating は「相手に合わせ、融通を利かせる」。譲歩して合意を目指す文脈に合う。
8	答え：quixotic quixotic は「非現実的に理想主義的な」。
9	答え：recalcitrant recalcitrant は「反抗的で扱いにくい」。
10	答え：redundant redundant は「余分な・重複した」。
11	答え：salient salient は「最も目立つ・重要な」。
12	答え：sanguine sanguine は「楽観的な」。
13	答え：tenuous tenuous は「弱い・希薄な」。
14	答え：subscribe to subscribe to は「（意見・考え）を支持する」。
15	答え：lend credence to lend credence to は「～の信憑性を高める」。
16	答え：wean itself off wean oneself off A は「Aへの依存を徐々に断つ」。wean itself off its dependence on のような重複を避けた。
17	答え：at odds with at odds with は「～と食い違って」。
18	答え：hold public bodies accountable hold A accountable for B は「AにBの責任を負わせる」。目的語 public bodies が accountable の前に来る。

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：porous porous は「抜け穴が多い・不十分な」。
20	答え：adoption 標準の採用が必要。
21	答え：forestall forestall は「事前に防ぐ」。
22	答え：vary 地域条件により効果は変わる。
23	答え：equity 脆弱な住民を守る公平性の問題。
24	答え：durable 長期にわたり持続する。

Part 3 長文の内容一致選択

番号	正答・解説
25	答え：Digital sovereignty concerns the ability to make informed choices, not necessarily total domestic production. 第2段落冒頭で完全な国産化は必須ではないと明言。
26	答え：It could be costly and limit access to strong technology. 本文に明記。
27	答え：Agencies may be pushed toward less secure alternatives. 依存低減策が新しいリスクを生む可能性。
28	答え：not inherently beneficial or harmful. accountability にも censorship にも使われうる。
29	答え：Ownership, decision-making, and user safeguards. 最終文の要約。

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: Managing Tourism Pressure

模範解答

Tourism can support local economies but may also raise rents, overcrowd public spaces, and harm sensitive environments. Visitor caps, taxes, and rental rules can ease pressure, although they may shift demand elsewhere or hurt tourism-dependent workers. Effective policy therefore combines controls with investment in transport, housing, and diverse local businesses, while involving residents in decisions. Rather than ending tourism, communities should seek a balance in which visitor income does not create disproportionate costs for year-round residents. Good decisions also require data that distinguish the pressures created by different kinds of visitors.

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 social-media platforms be legally required to verify users' identities?

評価観点 内容／構成／語彙／文法（各0–4点）