

EIKEN GRADE 1

第7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 proposal would () several unintended legal obligations.

1. entail
2. nullify
3. ameliorate
4. preempt

(2) The historian's apparently simple prose conceals an () argument about how archives are created and preserved.

1. intricate
2. perfunctory
3. derivative
4. banal

(3) The policy has become so () that reform will be difficult.

1. entrenched
2. fleeting
3. peripheral
4. tentative

(4) The subsidy is intended to () private investment only where commercial finance is demonstrably unavailable.

1. catalyze
2. displace
3. preclude
4. dilute

(5) The remarks were () with the documents released later.

1. at odds
2. in line
3. on par
4. in keeping

(6) The director's () manner discouraged open discussion.

1. imperious
2. diffident
3. amiable
4. discreet

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 forecast should be treated as () because small changes in the assumed interest rate produce markedly different results.

1. highly contingent
2. self-validating
3. categorical
4. incontrovertible

(8) The reviewer found the biography (), emphasizing trivia over major work.

1. lopsided
2. succinct
3. candid
4. methodical

(9) The firms were required to () assets to preserve competition.

1. divest
2. amass
3. appropriate
4. subsidize

(10) The committee would not () a causal claim without replication.

1. countenance
2. falsify
3. mitigate
4. reconcile

(11) The regulation was () by a broader law passed the next year.

1. superseded
2. disseminated
3. corroborated
4. prolonged

(12) The argument relies on a () distinction between risk and uncertainty.

1. salient
2. spurious
3. tacit
4. pervasive

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 coalition began to () when members disagreed over who would bear the transition costs.

1. fray at the edges
2. take shape
3. hold water
4. come to pass

(14) The agency must () the immediate costs against the long-term public benefits.

1. weigh
2. account
3. set
4. dispose

(15) By ignoring repeated violations, the regulator appeared to () conduct it was legally obliged to investigate.

1. connive at
2. contend with
3. come across
4. set out

(16) The firm's reputation rests () its ability to keep promises.

1. in part on
2. at the expense of
3. by way of
4. in contrast to

(17) The writer was faulted for () unrelated events.

1. lumping together
2. standing by
3. cutting back
4. making up for

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: Slow Science

Research systems often reward papers, grants, and citations. These measures can be useful but may discourage projects that require long observation, replication, or data construction. Supporters of slow science are not asking researchers to be inefficient. They question the assumption that speed always signals quality. A striking result has little lasting value if its methods are weak or its findings cannot be reproduced. Institutions can respond by recognizing data sharing, careful replication, mentoring, and sustained collaboration alongside short-term output.

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

Advocates of slow science question the institutional () of speed and countable output over replication and long observation.

1. privileging
2. curtailment
3. disavowal
4. equivalence

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

A striking result becomes more credible when it can be independently () by researchers with no stake in the original claim.

1. corroborated
2. expedited
3. codified
4. circumvented

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

The author favors evaluation systems that recognize a more () range of scholarly contributions.

1. heterogeneous
2. monolithic
3. perfunctory
4. provisional

長文の語句空所補充

TITLE: Data Localization

Some governments require data to be stored inside national borders. They argue that this can protect sensitive records and make legal requests easier to enforce. However, location alone does not guarantee security: a poorly protected domestic server may be less safe than an overseas facility with strong safeguards. Strict rules can also raise costs and fragment digital services. A more precise policy distinguishes among types of data and risks, requiring robust security, audit access, and investigator cooperation where needed rather than insisting that every record remain in one place.

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

Localization may make a legal demand more readily () within a government's own jurisdiction.

1. enforceable
2. tenuous
3. fungible
4. derivative

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

The author cautions that keeping data domestically is not () with keeping it secure.

1. synonymous
2. conducive
3. ancillary
4. contingent

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

The recommended approach would calibrate restrictions according to data (), not political symbolism.

1. sensitivity and risk
2. corporate prestige
3. geographic remoteness
4. public popularity

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: Museums and Interpretation

Museums increasingly broaden access through free days, digital exhibitions, and community partnerships. These efforts reflect the idea that museums are public institutions with educational and civic duties, not merely warehouses for valuable objects.

Access also raises questions about interpretation. A colonial-era object may be admired for craftsmanship while representing violence or unequal exchange. Presenting one account can conceal history; presenting every possible perspective without structure can make the object unintelligible. Curators must make choices, but those choices should be informed by scholarship and relevant communities and should remain open to challenge. Digital access changes the issue again. Decisions about what to photograph, describe, translate, or promote affect visibility. A searchable database may look comprehensive even when it contains only a fraction of a collection. Responsible institutions explain how interpretations are developed, correct errors, and invite dialogue. Trust depends less on claims of perfect neutrality than on intellectual honesty and willingness to revise.

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

What does paragraph one suggest?

1. Museums have duties beyond collecting
2. Museums should maximize traffic
3. Objects need no explanation
4. Communities should be excluded

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

Why must curators make choices?

1. Multiple meanings require coherent presentation
2. Visitors reject context
3. Communities cannot contribute
4. Scholarship is irrelevant

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

What is a risk of online databases?

1. They may imply false completeness
2. They prevent translation
3. They stop image circulation
4. They require fees

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

“Detached from context” means

1. viewed without needed background
2. removed from storage
3. unavailable online
4. copied only with permission

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

What is the central final claim?

1. Trust needs transparent revisable judgment
2. Museums need one approved voice
3. Digital must replace physical
4. Errors should stay hidden

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: Cheap Clothing

Low clothing prices make fashion accessible and provide employment, but labels often exclude environmental and social costs. Fast production encourages purchases that are worn rarely, while synthetic fabrics can shed microfibers and remain hard to recycle. Unsold goods may be destroyed or exported, transferring disposal problems elsewhere.

Labor conditions are difficult to monitor because brands may use layers of subcontractors. Audits can detect obvious abuses but may miss overtime, unstable wages, and pressure created by unrealistic deadlines. Higher standards can raise costs, which may be passed to consumers unless firms accept lower margins or change their model.

Product labels and voluntary promises can help, but they have limits. A label may simplify complicated supply chains, and consumers may not have time or money to compare every item. Repair can be difficult when garments are designed with low-quality seams or unavailable parts. Policies that make producers responsible for collection and waste can create incentives for longer-lasting design, although they must avoid shifting all costs onto workers in producing countries.

No single policy is enough. Durable design, repair services, clear supply-chain responsibility, and rules against destroying usable goods can help. Consumers matter, but individual choice cannot carry the whole burden when information is limited and low-cost options are necessary. Producers, retailers, regulators, and buyers must share responsibility.

Comparisons between brands are further complicated by changing materials and marketing claims. A garment advertised as recycled may still be difficult to repair or may require energy-intensive processing. Policymakers must therefore consider the whole life of a product, from design and production to use, collection, and disposal, rather than rewarding a single favorable feature.

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 companies be required to disclose when customers interact with AI systems?

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：entail entail は必然的に伴う。
2	答え：intricate intricate は「複雑に入り組んだ」。一見単純な文章と対比され、議論の複雑さを示す。
3	答え：entrenched entrenched は根深く定着した。
4	答え：catalyze catalyze は「促進・触媒する」。民間資金の代替ではなく、投資を呼び込む目的である。
5	答え：at odds at odds with は～と矛盾して。
6	答え：imperious imperious は横柄で威圧的な。
7	答え：highly contingent highly contingent は「条件に大きく左右される」。前提のわずかな変化で結論が変わるため。
8	答え：lopsided lopsided は不均衡な。
9	答え：divest divest は資産を売却する。
10	答え：countenance countenance は支持・容認する。
11	答え：superseded supersede は取って代わる。
12	答え：salient salient は際立って重要な。
13	答え：fray at the edges fray at the edges は「結束が徐々にほころぶ」。
14	答え：weigh weigh A against B は「AとBを比較衡量する」。
15	答え：connive at connive at は「不正行為を見て見ぬふりして黙認する」。
16	答え：in part on 一部は～にかかっている。
17	答え：lumping together ひとまとめにする。

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：privileging privileging A over B は「BよりAを優先する」。
20	答え：corroborated corroborate は「独立した証拠で裏づける」。
21	答え：heterogeneous heterogeneous は「多様な性質を含む」。論文数だけでなく、データ構築や再現研究も評価する文脈。
22	答え：enforceable enforceable は「法的に執行可能な」。
23	答え：synonymous synonymous with は「〜と同義の」。場所と安全性は同一ではない。
24	答え：sensitivity and risk 本文は一律の国内保管ではなく、データの重要度と危険性に応じる方針を支持する。

Part 3 長文の内容一致選択

番号	正答・解説
25	答え：Museums have duties beyond collecting 公共的責任を示す。
26	答え：Multiple meanings require coherent presentation 無秩序な列挙でも一面的説明でもない構成が必要。
27	答え：They may imply false completeness 一部でも全体のように見える。
28	答え：viewed without needed background 理解に必要な背景を欠く。
29	答え：Trust needs transparent revisable judgment 中立の主張より率直さと訂正可能性。

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: Cheap Clothing

模範解答

Cheap clothing can benefit consumers and provide jobs, but low prices often conceal environmental damage and insecure labor conditions. Rapid production encourages waste, while synthetic materials and complex subcontracting make recycling and oversight difficult. Audits, labels, and consumer choices help but cannot solve every problem, especially for people who need affordable clothes. Higher standards may raise costs, so responsibility must be shared by producers, retailers, regulators, and buyers. Durable design, repair services, supply-chain accountability, and rules against destroying usable goods can reduce harm when policies consider a garment's entire life cycle rather than one favorable claim.

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 companies be required to disclose when customers interact with AI systems?

評価観点 内容／構成／語彙／文法（各0–4点）