

EIKEN GRADE 1

第6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) His apology sounded () because he denied any responsibility.

1. disingenuous
2. forthright
3. judicious
4. meticulous

(2) The court held that the restriction was () to the emergency because a narrower measure would have achieved the same aim.

1. disproportionate
2. commensurate
3. incidental
4. tenable

(3) The researcher refused to () her results beyond the sampled population.

1. extrapolate
2. retract
3. sanitize
4. abrogate

(4) The novelist refuses to () the narrator's bigotry by treating it as a harmless convention of the era; instead, she makes its cruelty unmistakable.

1. sanitize
2. vindicate
3. codify
4. consolidate

(5) The agreement remained () until the final ratification instrument was deposited with the treaty secretariat.

1. inchoate
2. binding
3. immutable
4. operative

(6) The editor deleted several () comments unrelated to the argument.

1. gratuitous
2. cogent
3. equitable
4. salient

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 agency was accused of using () criteria that changed from case to case.

1. capricious
2. consistent
3. explicit
4. inherent

(8) The CEO offered only a () endorsement of the merger plan.

1. qualified
2. vehement
3. unequivocal
4. peremptory

(9) The findings are () only if the underlying assumption is correct.

1. tenable
2. spurious
3. ancillary
4. immutable

(10) The dispute was () after mediators identified common ground.

1. defused
2. exacerbated
3. entrenched
4. obfuscated

(11) The apparent improvement was (), caused by a change in accounting.

1. illusory
2. incremental
3. sustainable
4. salutary

(12) The inquiry's credibility depended on its being () from the ministry whose conduct it was examining.

1. insulated
2. derivative
3. amenable
4. tangential

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) Rather than reform the procedure, the minister attempted to () the disagreement with vague assurances.

1. paper over
2. wade into
3. draw up
4. come across

(14) The regulation was kept () pending a review of its unintended effects.

1. in abeyance
2. at issue
3. under strain
4. by default

(15) The witness's confidence was relevant but not () of whether the identification was accurate.

1. dispositive
2. conducive
3. derivative
4. germane

(16) To reconstruct the timeline, the historians were able to () digitized court records from several jurisdictions.

1. avail themselves of
2. come to terms with
3. fall short of
4. stand in for

(17) After the cost estimate doubled, the proposal was () until a less disruptive option could be assessed.

1. shelved
2. borne out
3. taken over
4. set against

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: Prediction Markets

Prediction markets invite people to trade contracts whose value depends on future events. Advocates say that prices can combine information held by different participants. This can be useful, but only under demanding conditions. If few people trade, a small group may move prices without adding reliable knowledge. Ambiguous contract wording can also shift attention from the event itself to arguments about interpretation. Finally, traders may share the same news sources and therefore the same blind spots. Prediction markets are best used as one source of evidence, not as a replacement for scrutiny of assumptions.

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

When independent traders contribute genuinely different evidence, a market price may () dispersed judgments into one provisional signal.

1. aggregate
2. obviate
3. circumscribe
4. displace

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

If trading is thin, the quoted price becomes more () to manipulation by a coordinated minority.

1. susceptible
2. impervious
3. commensurate
4. incidental

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

The author implies that market forecasts should () expert analysis rather than substitute for it.

1. complement
2. supplant
3. preclude
4. invalidate

長文の語句空所補充

TITLE: Wetland Protection

Wetlands were once treated as empty land suitable for drainage. Research now shows that they can store floodwater, filter pollutants, and weaken coastal storm surges. Protection is not always easy: restoration can be expensive, and development limits may burden landowners while benefits such as cleaner water are enjoyed elsewhere. This mismatch explains why voluntary action may be insufficient. Governments can compensate owners, set appropriate limits, or fund restoration. The right combination depends on local conditions, but ignoring wetlands means ignoring their role in a wider environmental system.

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

By storing water and reducing wave energy, wetlands can () flood damage without eliminating it altogether.

1. attenuate
2. precipitate
3. perpetuate
4. exacerbate

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

The political difficulty arises because the costs of protection and its benefits are often ().

1. asymmetrically distributed
2. simultaneously realized
3. mutually exclusive
4. legally equivalent

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

The passage challenges the older assumption that wetlands are () awaiting productive use.

1. wasteland
2. public amenities
3. ecological corridors
4. coastal buffers

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: Water Pricing

Water systems require pipes, treatment plants, energy, and maintenance. In many places prices have been kept low for political reasons. Low bills can be popular, but if revenue does not cover upkeep, networks deteriorate: leaks increase, interruptions become more common, and emergency repairs replace planned investment.

Higher prices can encourage conservation and fund maintenance, but a uniform increase can be regressive. A lower-income household may spend a much larger share of its budget on basic water. Not all high use is wasteful, either: large families and people with medical needs may consume more for reasons outside their control. The structure of a tariff therefore matters. A provider might offer a low-priced basic allowance and charge more for discretionary use, while also repairing leaks and helping households obtain efficient appliances. Trust is central: residents are more likely to accept charges when they can see how revenue is used and when providers are accountable for service quality.

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

What problem follows from artificially low prices?

1. Insufficient funds for maintenance
2. Excessive conservation
3. Guaranteed equality
4. Elimination of distrust

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

Why can a uniform increase be regressive?

1. It burdens lower-income households disproportionately
2. It applies only to wealthy households
3. It affects large families alone
4. It blocks repairs

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

Why mention a basic allowance?

1. To show a balance of affordability and conservation
2. To eliminate all consumption differences
3. To remove need for investment
4. To measure income

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

What does the author imply about conservation?

1. It should not rely only on prices
2. It is unnecessary where water is abundant
3. It should target medical users
4. It works only in drought

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

What helps public acceptance?

1. Visible revenue use and accountability
2. A ban on discretionary use
3. One tariff everywhere
4. Private ownership

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: Citizen Panels

Governments increasingly use citizen panels: randomly selected residents who learn about an issue and deliberate before making recommendations. Supporters say panels bring ordinary people into decisions often dominated by parties and professional advocates. Participants can receive balanced materials, hear from specialists, and question competing claims. Because selection aims to reflect a cross-section of the public, panels may reveal views less visible in conventional debate.

The method has limits. A small panel cannot replace an elected legislature, and random selection does not remove every bias. Quality depends on how questions are framed, which experts are invited, and whether participants can challenge dominant voices. Recommendations may be ignored if officials have not committed to responding publicly. Critics warn that panels can become symbolic consultations that create an appearance of participation without policy influence.

Panels also require practical support. Participants need enough time to study complex material, compensation that does not exclude people with limited income, and facilitation that prevents confident speakers from dominating. Media attention can distort the process if members are treated as representatives of a single social group rather than individuals considering evidence. Publication of briefing materials and minority views can help outsiders judge the quality of deliberation.

Panels can still be valuable when used for complex or polarized issues and when representatives need to understand what informed citizens consider acceptable. Their role should be advisory, their procedures transparent, and decision-makers should respond formally. Panels are not a shortcut around politics; they are a way to improve the information and reasoning that politics uses.

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 governments impose stricter limits on short-term rentals in residential areas?

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

問題・選択肢・解答・解説・模範解答は原本の内容をそのまま収録しています。

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：disingenuous disingenuous は不誠実な。
2	答え：disproportionate disproportionate は「釣り合いを欠く」。より狭い手段で目的を達成できるため、制限が過大だと判断された。
3	答え：extrapolate extrapolate は外挿する。
4	答え：sanitize sanitize は「不快・不都合な側面を和らげて見せる」。作者は偏見を無害化せず、その残酷さを明らかにしている。
5	答え：inchoate inchoate は「始まったばかりで未完成の」。最終批准前で法的に完成していない状態を表す。
6	答え：gratuitous gratuitous は不必要な。
7	答え：capricious capricious は気まぐれな。
8	答え：qualified qualified endorsement は条件付き支持。
9	答え：tenable tenable は論理的に成り立つ。
10	答え：defused defuse は緊張を和らげる。
11	答え：illusory illusory は見かけだけの。
12	答え：insulated insulated from は「～から隔離・独立している」。調査対象の省庁から独立していることが信頼性の条件。
13	答え：paper over paper over は「根本的な問題を表面的に隠す」。
14	答え：in abeyance keep A in abeyance は「Aを一時停止・保留にする」。
15	答え：dispositive dispositive of は「～を決定づける」。自信の強さだけでは正確性を決定できない。
16	答え：avail themselves of avail themselves of は「～を利用する」。
17	答え：shelved shelve は「（計画を）棚上げする」。

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：aggregate aggregate は「集約する」。異なる参加者の判断を一つの価格シグナルにまとめる文脈。
20	答え：susceptible susceptible to は「～の影響を受けやすい」。
21	答え：complement complement は「補完する」。本文末の one source of evidence という限定が根拠。
22	答え：attenuate attenuate は「（強さ・影響を）弱める」。
23	答え：asymmetrically distributed 負担は土地所有者に集中し、便益は広く生じるため、asymmetrically distributed が最適。
24	答え：wasteland 冒頭の drainage の対象という旧来の見方を、wasteland として言い換えている。

Part 3 長文の内容一致選択

番号	正答・解説
25	答え：Insufficient funds for maintenance 維持費が不足する。
26	答え：It burdens lower-income households disproportionately 予算に占める割合が大きい。
27	答え：To show a balance of affordability and conservation 必要分を守りつつ節水を促す。
28	答え：It should not rely only on prices 漏水修理なども必要。
29	答え：Visible revenue use and accountability 使途の透明性と説明責任。

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: Citizen Panels

模範解答

Citizen panels involve randomly selected residents in complex policy debates by giving them balanced information, access to specialists, and time to deliberate. They may reveal informed public views that conventional politics overlooks. However, panels cannot replace elected bodies, and their value depends on fair questions, appropriate experts, and opportunities to challenge dominant voices. They risk becoming symbolic when officials do not respond to recommendations. With transparent procedures, practical support for participants, published materials and minority views, and formal responses from decision-makers, advisory panels can improve the quality of democratic reasoning without bypassing representative institutions.

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 governments impose stricter limits on short-term rentals in residential areas?

評価観点 内容／構成／語彙／文法（各0–4点）