

EIKEN GRADE 1

# 第1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 senator remained ( ) despite repeated appeals to compromise.

1. intransigent
2. amenable
3. tentative
4. inattentive

(2) The report was criticized for using jargon that seemed designed to ( ) rather than clarify.

1. obfuscate
2. corroborate
3. expedite
4. rectify

(3) The committee dismissed the consultant's argument as ( ) because it relied on an appealing analogy while ignoring crucial differences.

1. specious
2. cogent
3. tenable
4. germane

(4) The prosecutor could not ( ) the suspect because the new evidence directly linked him to the crime.

1. exonerate
2. implicate
3. coerce
4. disparage

(5) A prolonged heat wave is likely to ( ) the region's existing water shortage.

1. exacerbate
2. attenuate
3. consolidate
4. forestall

(6) Smartphones have become so ( ) that many public services assume users own one.

1. ubiquitous
2. obsolete
3. sporadic
4. provisional

**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 mediator tried to ( ) tensions by meeting the two sides separately.

1. ameliorate
2. engender
3. circumvent
4. repudiate

(8) Her rebuttal was unusually ( ), citing both data and a clear causal mechanism.

1. cogent
2. capricious
3. tangential
4. opaque

(9) The committee met in a ( ) location to prevent the negotiations from being disrupted.

1. clandestine
2. conspicuous
3. accessible
4. routine

(10) The agency warned that the chemical could have ( ) effects on aquatic life.

1. deleterious
2. benign
3. transient
4. reciprocal

(11) The minister's statement was deliberately ( ), allowing both sides to claim support.

1. equivocal
2. unequivocal
3. forthright
4. exhaustive

(12) The curator was ( ) about lighting because small changes could damage the paintings.

1. fastidious
2. negligent
3. impulsive
4. indifferent

**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 coating is nearly ( ) to salt water, making it useful on ships.

1. impervious
2. susceptible
3. permeable
4. vulnerable

(14) The committee decided to ( ) the proposal until the missing data were supplied.

1. defer consideration of
2. give rise to
3. draw on
4. make up for

(15) The new rules will ( ) next January, after a six-month transition period.

1. come into force
2. take for granted
3. bear out
4. make do with

(16) The two accounts are ( ) on several key details, so one of them must be mistaken.

1. at variance
2. in keeping
3. on balance
4. at liberty

(17) The review panel was asked to ( ) whether the research complied with ethical standards before publication.

1. adjudicate
2. take over
3. dispose of
4. wear away

(18) The charity's finances are ( ) public scrutiny because it receives government funds.

1. subject to
2. immune from
3. incidental to
4. tantamount to

## 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。

### Citizens' Assemblies

Some governments have begun using citizens' assemblies to deliberate on difficult policy questions. Participants are selected by lot, with the aim of creating a group that broadly reflects the population. Before making recommendations, they hear from specialists and discuss the issue in small groups. Supporters argue that this process can [1] the influence of party politics and encourage more thoughtful debate. Critics reply that an assembly's legitimacy depends on how its members are chosen and what power its recommendations actually have. Even so, when assemblies are given clear information and enough time, they can make trade-offs more [2] than a hurried public consultation. Their proposals are not automatically binding; [3], elected representatives remain responsible for final decisions.

(19) [1]

1. temper
2. inflate
3. duplicate
4. conceal

(20) [2]

1. explicitly
2. randomly
3. privately
4. reluctantly

(21) [3]

1. ultimately
2. similarly
3. otherwise
4. nevertheless

### Mangrove Restoration

Mangrove forests protect coastlines by reducing wave energy and trapping sediment. They also store large quantities of carbon in waterlogged soil. For these reasons, restoration projects have attracted growing attention. Yet planting seedlings is not always enough. If a site's natural water flow has been blocked, the seedlings may die regardless of how many are planted. Effective projects therefore begin by examining the ecological conditions that [1] mangroves to thrive. They also involve local residents, whose livelihoods may depend on fishing or harvesting forest products. Without their cooperation, a project can be difficult to [2]. Restoration should not be seen as a quick fix for climate change; [3], it can provide meaningful local benefits when it is designed carefully.

(22) [1]

1. enable
2. compel
3. preclude
4. disguise

(23) [2]

1. sustain
2. dismantle
3. preclude
4. supersede

(24) [3]

1. rather
2. therefore
3. likewise
4. meanwhile

## 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。

### Rewilding Vacant Urban Land

Vacant lots in cities are often regarded as signs of neglect. Yet ecologists have found that, if managed carefully, some can become valuable habitats. Native plants can support insects and birds, while unsealed soil absorbs rainwater that would otherwise strain drainage systems. Rewilding is not simply a matter of leaving land untouched. On contaminated sites, for example, soil may need to be removed or covered before public access is safe. Nor does every neighborhood want an unmanaged-looking space. Projects are more likely to last when residents help decide whether a lot should become a meadow, a community garden, or a small woodland. The benefits are unevenly distributed, however. Areas with less political influence may receive fewer improvements, and rising property values near new green spaces can displace long-term residents. For this reason, planners increasingly link ecological projects with affordable-housing protections. Yet the benefits are neither automatic nor evenly distributed. In districts where land values are already rising, an attractive new green space can accelerate speculative purchases unless housing protections are introduced at the same time. City officials therefore need to decide in advance how maintenance will be funded and who will have authority to shape the site after the initial project ends. The strongest proposals treat ecological repair and social safeguards as interdependent rather than as competing priorities.

(25) What is the main point of the passage?

1. Rewilding can benefit cities but must be planned with environmental and social concerns in mind.
2. Vacant lots should always be converted into community gardens.
3. Contaminated land cannot be used for ecological projects.
4. Property values are unaffected by green spaces.

(26) According to the passage, why might soil work be necessary?

1. To make a contaminated site safe for public access.
2. To increase property values immediately.
3. To prevent native plants from growing.
4. To eliminate the need for residents' input.

(27) What does the passage suggest about residents' participation?

1. It can improve a project's long-term viability.
2. It makes professional ecological advice unnecessary.
3. It is useful only in affluent neighborhoods.
4. It should occur after the land has been redesigned.

(28) The word "unevenly" most nearly means:

1. not equally
2. without warning
3. temporarily
4. deliberately

**(29)** Why are affordable-housing protections mentioned?

1. To address displacement that may accompany new green spaces.
2. To finance soil removal.
3. To limit access to parks.
4. To replace ecological planning.



## 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: Repairability and Consumer Choice

Many electronic products are discarded even when a single part has failed. Manufacturers often make repair difficult by sealing components with adhesive, withholding service manuals, or setting prices for replacement parts high enough to discourage use. These practices can make compact devices cheaper to produce and may protect safety or security in some cases, but they also shorten the practical life of goods and increase waste.

Right-to-repair policies seek to alter this balance. Depending on the law, firms may have to provide independent repairers and consumers with parts, diagnostic tools, manuals, or access to software needed for maintenance. Supporters argue that buyers cannot exercise meaningful ownership if they must return to the original manufacturer for every repair. They also maintain that a broader repair market could lower costs and create local employment.

Manufacturers counter that poorly performed repairs can endanger users, compromise data security, or damage intellectual property. These risks are real, but they do not necessarily justify blocking all independent work. Training, certification, product-specific safety information, and rules governing access to sensitive software may address many concerns. The central policy question is how to preserve safety while giving purchasers a realistic opportunity to maintain products they own. A policy that applies identical rules to every product may be inefficient, however, because the risks and repair methods differ widely between a medical device, a household appliance, and a phone. Policymakers therefore need rules that are demanding enough to be meaningful but flexible enough to reflect the kind of product involved.

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

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 make voting compulsory?

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| 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：intransigent<br>intransigent は「頑固で譲歩しない」。compromise を拒む文脈に最も合う。                        |
| 2  | 答え：obfuscate<br>obfuscate は「分かりにくくする・曖昧にする」。clarify と対照をなす。                               |
| 3  | 答え：specious<br>specious は「もっともらしいが、実は誤った」。appealing analogy と crucial differences の対比が根拠。 |
| 4  | 答え：exonerate<br>exonerate は「潔白を証明する」。証拠が直接結び付けているため、潔白とはできない。                             |
| 5  | 答え：exacerbate<br>exacerbate は「悪化させる」。water shortage をさらに深刻にする。                            |
| 6  | 答え：ubiquitous<br>ubiquitous は「至る所にある・非常に広く普及した」。                                          |
| 7  | 答え：ameliorate<br>ameliorate は「改善する・和らげる」。tensions を和らげる。                                  |
| 8  | 答え：cogent<br>cogent は「説得力のある、筋の通った」。                                                      |
| 9  | 答え：clandestine<br>clandestine は「秘密の」。                                                     |
| 10 | 答え：deleterious<br>deleterious は「有害な」。                                                     |
| 11 | 答え：equivocal<br>equivocal は「曖昧で両義的な」。                                                     |
| 12 | 答え：fastidious<br>fastidious は「細部に非常に気を配る」。                                                |
| 13 | 答え：impervious<br>impervious to は「～の影響を受けない」。                                              |
| 14 | 答え：defer consideration of<br>defer consideration of ～ は「～の検討を延期する」。                       |
| 15 | 答え：come into force<br>come into force は「（法律・規則が）施行される」。                                   |
| 16 | 答え：at variance<br>be at variance は「一致しない・食い違う」。                                           |
| 17 | 答え：adjudicate<br>adjudicate は「（争点・基準適合を）正式に判断する」。審査委員会の役割に合う。                             |
| 18 | 答え：subject to<br>subject to は「～の対象となる」。                                                   |

## 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：temper<br>temper は「和らげる・抑える」。            |
| 20 | 答え：explicitly<br>trade-offs を明示的に扱うという文脈。   |
| 21 | 答え：ultimately<br>最終責任は議員にある、という結論。          |
| 22 | 答え：enable<br>enable A to do は「Aが～できるようにする」。 |
| 23 | 答え：sustain<br>長期的に維持する、が自然。                 |
| 24 | 答え：rather<br>not A; rather, B の対比。          |

#### Part 3 長文の内容一致選択

| 番号 | 正答・解説                                                                                                                                          |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 25 | 答え：Rewilding can benefit cities but must be planned with environmental and social concerns in mind.<br>生態面の利点と、土壌・住民参加・ジェントリフィケーションへの配慮を述べる主旨。 |
| 26 | 答え：To make a contaminated site safe for public access.<br>汚染地では public access の安全のために土壌対策が必要。                                                  |
| 27 | 答え：It can improve a project's long-term viability.<br>Projects are more likely to last when residents help decide とある。                         |
| 28 | 答え：not equally<br>benefits are unevenly distributed は「利益が均等に分配されない」。                                                                           |
| 29 | 答え：To address displacement that may accompany new green spaces.<br>緑化による地価上昇と既存住民の転出を防ぐため。                                                     |

## 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: Repairability and Consumer Choice

#### 模範解答

Repairability is often limited by sealed designs, unavailable manuals, and expensive parts, which can shorten products' useful lives and increase waste. Right-to-repair laws would expand access to parts, tools, and information, potentially reducing costs and strengthening consumers' control over purchases. Although manufacturers cite safety, cybersecurity, and intellectual-property risks, supporters argue that certification, training, and carefully controlled software access can manage many of them. The issue is how to protect users without making independent repair impractical. Policymakers should therefore use proportionate rules that recognize differing products and repair risks in practice.

### 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 make voting compulsory?

評価観点 内容／構成／語彙／文法（各0–4点）