

## ハイレベル読解問題演習 91

(一橋大 2018)

次の英文を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。

Green may not be the most fashionable color this spring, but it's still popular among many travelers. A survey found that 58 percent of hotel guests preferred staying at an environmentally friendly property. Nearly 40 percent said they're willing to spend an extra \$10 a night to sleep at a sustainable\* resort. If you're a hotel manager, hanging a sign on your door that says you're green — even if you aren't — can increase profits. A study found that 60 percent of U.S. travelers have taken a "sustainable" trip in the last three years and that these travelers spend on average \$600 per trip, and stay three days longer than the average guest. The expanding green-travel market is now "too big to ignore."

Yet some travelers remain unsure about green travel. "For me, green implies no manufactured products," says a frequent traveler. And by that standard, no airplane, cruise ship, or hotel can truly be considered green. In a perfect world, for a hotel to be considered green, it would have to be completely demolished, and trees would have to be planted over it. And then people would let nature take its ( A ). But that's not the world we live in. Still, at a time when terms like "green," "sustainable," and "environmentally friendly" are used too much — often with the intent of convincing you to make a travel plan — it's worth asking how to separate real green from fake green.

An eco-travel specialist advises travelers to do your research to determine whether green travel options are legitimate. For example, many hotels promote their Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification\* from the U.S. Green Building Council, which judges on criteria such as water savings, energy efficiency, and building material selection. But if you travel abroad, you'll need to be aware of other sustainability-certification programs, such as Australia's EarthCheck or Britain's Green Tourism Business Scheme. Hotel chains sometimes have their own sustainability standards. InterContinental Hotels Group, which owns the Holiday Inn and Crowne Plaza brands, runs an internal program called "IHG Green Engage" that lets its hotels measure their environmental impact. Owners can view reports on water use and utility consumption with an eye toward reducing their carbon and water waste.

(1)When it comes to airlines and cruise ship companies, there's a consensus among experts that there's almost no such thing as green — only shades of fake green. It's said that there's a lot of greenwashing\* and both airplanes and cruise ship companies pollute to such an extent that some travelers find it difficult to justify a reservation.

It can be even more difficult to assess tours that combine air travel, hotel stays, and sightseeing into a single package because of their many components. It's not always easy to tell apart authentic green, eco-friendly, and sustainable tours from fakes. The best advice is to contact your travel agent and ask some detailed questions. Those include: What hotels do you prefer to send your travelers to and why? What common travel practices do you see that you don't like? How do you operate in a more eco-friendly way? By making a little bit of extra effort and asking the right questions, you can increase the likelihood that you are dealing with someone who shares your values.

Aside from what light bulbs they use, how many recycling boxes you see, or whether they give you the option to decline daily room service, it's hard to tell at first sight how sustainable a hotel is really trying to be. You'd better see where they are obtaining their food, what they do with leftovers, and what cleaning products they use. If you don't like the answers or if they seem ( B ), go elsewhere. Simply stating that they are green or eco-friendly does not guarantee that they are not greenwashing.

You need to (2)"dig deep" on a hotel's website to determine things such as the materials used to create the building, its efforts to save fuel and water, and green certifications. If that information is missing, perhaps the hotel's commitment to sustainability just isn't there.

No travel agency will come up ( C ). After all, every airplane, cruise ship, hotel, and resort pollutes the environment. Perhaps the best travelers can hope for is that (3)their preference for sustainability will make the industry more responsive to their concerns. Because, in the end, the only thing the travel industry probably cares about is your money.

注 sustainable

環境に負荷のかからない

sustainability はその名詞形

Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design

アメリカ合衆国の建物の環境性能に関する認証

(LEED) certification

greenwash

(企業が)環境問題に関心があるふりをする

1. 下線部(1)を和訳しなさい。

2. 下線部(2)の“dig deep”と同じ意味で使われている、3語から成る語句を本文中より書き出しなさい。

3. 下線部(3)のような効果をもたらすために消費者が取るべきと筆者が考える行動を、80字以内の日本語(句読点を含む)で説明しなさい。

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4. 空欄(A)～(C)に入れる語として最も適切なものをそれぞれ以下の選択肢イ～ニから一つずつ選びなさい。

- (A) イ act                      □ care                      ハ course                      ニ drive  
(B) イ engaged                  □ fascinating                  ハ persuasive                  ニ suspicious  
(C) イ absent                      □ distant                      ハ entire                      ニ perfect

## ハイレベル読解問題演習 92

(慶應義塾大・商 2020)

次の英文を読み、(1)～(10)の設問について最も適切なものを選択肢 1～4 から選びなさい。

Theodore Roosevelt sat down at the age of fifty-three to trace the narrative of his political career from the time he first  office in the New York State Assembly to his inauguration as president. In it, he provided his own useful, albeit sometimes misleading, account of the qualities that helped him become a leader.

In order to frame the discussion, he methodically distinguishes two types of success — whether in the arts, in battle, or in politics. The (5)first type of success, he argues,  to the man "who has in him the natural power to do what no one else can do, and what no amount of training, no perseverance or will power, will enable an ordinary man to do." He cites the poet who could write the "Ode on a Grecian Urn," the commander who could lead the Battle of Trafalgar, and the president who could deliver the Gettysburg Address as manifestations of genius, examples of men assigned extraordinary gifts at birth.

The (6)second and more common type of success, he maintains, is not dependent on such unique inborn attributes, but on a man's ability to develop ordinary qualities to an extraordinary degree through ambition and the application of hard, sustained work. Unlike genius, which can excite but not educate, self-made success is democratic, "open to the average man who has no remarkable mental or physical attributes," but who enlarges each of his attributes to the maximum degree. He suggests that it is "more useful to study this second type," for with determination, anyone "can, if he chooses,  how to win a similar success himself."

It is clear from the start of Roosevelt's story of his leadership journey that he unmistakably identifies with this second type of success. His story is the tale of a sickly boy with a timid temperament who, having faith in the power of will, transforms his body and emboldens his spirit. Through great effort and discipline, his weak body becomes strong; through mental training and practice, he confronts fear and becomes brave. "I like to believe that, by what I have accomplished without great gifts, I may be a source of  Americans."

This picture of a young boy building his character, brick by brick, until he develops a moral concept of leadership based upon that character, is (7)simplistic and incomplete. For one thing, it glosses over opportunities offered him by his privileged childhood. Still, it (8)contains large elements of truth. "Teedie" Roosevelt was, indeed, a nervous, unhealthy, fragile child, whose boyhood was shaped by terrifying attacks of \*asthma. Often occurring in the middle of the night, these attacks created the sensation of suffocating or drowning. Hearing his son coughing, gasping, and struggling for breath, Theodore Senior, known as Thee, would rush into the bedroom. Taking his son into his arms, he would carry him around the house for hours until he could breathe and fall asleep. "Nobody seemed to think I would live," Roosevelt later recalled. "My father — he gave me breath, he gave me lungs, strength... life."

While asthma weakened young Roosevelt's body, it indirectly spurred his mental development. "From the very fact that he was not able originally to enter into the most vigorous activities," his younger sister Corinne noted, "he was always reading or writing" with a most unusual "power of concentration." There was nothing ordinary about his intellectual vitality, his curiosity, or his vivid imagination. Under the guiding eye of his father, who ceaselessly encouraged his son's intellectual and spiritual development, Teedie became a ferocious reader, transporting himself into the lives of the adventurous heroes he most admired — men with extraordinary bodily strength — soldiers fearless in battle, explorers in Africa, deerslayers living on the edge of the wilderness. When asked years later whether he knew the characters in James Fenimore Cooper's *Leatherstocking Tales*, he laughed: "Do I know them? I have journeyed with them and eaten with them, and I know their strengths and weaknesses."

Roosevelt's insistence that he had no (9)great gifts is contradicted not only by his remarkable power of imagination but also by his prodigious memory. In conversations about books that he had read years before, the pages would appear before him, as if he were able to read them anew with his mind's eye. It seemed as if he could "remember everything he read," a friend marveled; he had only to read something once and it was

his to retrieve forever, allowing him to summon not only whole passages but the feelings evoked in him when he first encountered them.

Leaders in every field, Roosevelt later wrote, "need more than anything else to know human nature, to know the needs of the human soul; and they will find this nature and these needs set forth as nowhere else by the great imaginative writers, whether of prose or of poetry."

[Adapted from a book by Doris Kearns Goodwin]

注) \*asthma: ぜんそく

(i) In the context of this passage, choose the most suitable expression to fill in each blank.

(1) The answer is:  .

1 threw to      2 stood up      3 grew into      4 ran for

(2) The answer is:  .

1 belongs      2 forgets      3 would like      4 talks back

(3) The answer is:  .

1 wake up      2 find out      3 stay on      4 look in

(4) The answer is:  .

1 pride against      2 hope through      3 encouragement to      4 justice for

(ii) In the context of this passage, choose the best answer for each question.

(5) Which one of the following is a representative feature of the (5) first type of success? The answer is:  .

1. It comes from an outstanding ability with which one is born
2. It is attainable exclusively by poets, commanders, and politicians
3. It results from superior talents and skills acquired in adulthood
4. It can be achieved through sheer persistence and hard work

(6) Regarding the (6) second type of success, Roosevelt believed all of the following **EXCEPT**:  .

1. This kind of success can be more instructive than the first type
2. This kind of success is beyond the reach of the average person
3. This is the kind of success that requires both ambition and effort
4. This is the kind of success that Roosevelt himself achieved

(7) Roosevelt's portrayal of how he attained success is (7)simplistic and incomplete because  .

1. he discounts some of his extraordinary potential
2. he gives too much credit to his family's wealth
3. he exaggerates his childhood ailments
4. his argument is inaccurate, insincere, and malicious

(8) According to the author, Roosevelt's depiction of how he attained success (8)contains large elements of truth because  .

1. he was not interested in learning about how humans think and behave
2. he put a lot of effort into expanding his mind and strengthening his body
3. he was saved by his watchful father from drowning in an accident
4. he had trouble distinguishing his imagined world from reality

(9) The author thinks that Roosevelt's (9)great gifts included  .

1. a strong mind and a charismatic personality — in contrast to his father
2. a resilient mind that enabled him to read the same book anew
3. an active mind and an ability to remember things precisely
4. an open mind that allowed him to let go of past negative interactions

(10) Which title best captures the main idea of the passage? The answer is:  .

1. From Rags to Riches: Theodore Roosevelt's American Dream
2. Famous Fathers: Theodore Roosevelt's Personal Struggle
3. Battling with Asthma: The Admirable Theodore Roosevelt
4. Theodore Roosevelt's Path to Leadership: Blending Effort with Talent

## ハイレベル読解問題演習 93

(慶應義塾大・商 2020)

次の英文を読み、(11)～(18)の設問について最も適切なものを選択肢1～4から選びなさい。

I want to see more good arguments in which logical and emotional elements fuse together. A good argument is like a well-written mathematical paper, as it has a fully watertight logical proof, but it also has a good explanation in which the ideas are sketched out (11) we humans can feel our way through the ideas as well as understand the logic step by step. A good discussion also addresses apparent inconsistencies in which the logic seemingly contradicts our intuition.

If we disagree with each other in an argument, the important first step is to find the true root of disagreement. We should do this by following long chains of logic on both sides of the argument. Next, we should build some sort of bridge between our different positions. We should use our ability to see things in the abstract to try and understand that we are really just at different parts of a gray area on the same principle. We should then engage our emotions to grasp where we are emotionally and try and edge slowly to where we all can meet.

I think a good argument, at root, is one in which our main aim is to understand everyone. How often is that actually the case? Unfortunately, most of the time, people argue with the goal of defeating others — most individuals are trying to prove that they are right and (12) is wrong. I don't think this is productive as a primary purpose. I used to be guilty of this as much as anyone, but I have come to realize that discussions really don't have to be competitions. We must first grasp the obvious truth that it is not necessarily the case of one person being right and the other being wrong. Rather, when people disagree, it is often a reflection of differing (14) belief systems. Their opinions may contradict each other but they usually have their own internal logic. That said, this does not prevent people from holding inconsistent opinions within their own belief systems.

Too many arguments turn into a cycle of attack and counterattack. In a good argument, however, nobody feels attacked. People don't feel threatened by a different opinion or a different point of view. All those participating in a given discussion should be responsible for creating this kind of safe environment. I tell myself as much as possible in any



potentially divisive situation, "It's not a competition." And, (13) , it almost never is a competition.

A good argument does invoke emotions, but not for intimidation or belittlement. It invokes emotions to make connections with people, to create a path for logic to enter people's hearts, not just their minds. This takes longer than throwing sarcastic comments at each other and trying to fire the "killer shot" that will end the discussion. Logic is slow and can fail us when we need to make a quick decision. When we are not in an emergency, however, we should have slow arguments. Unfortunately, the world tends to drive things faster and faster, with shorter and shorter attention spans meaning that we are under pressure to convince people in 280 letters, or in a brief comment accompanying an amusing picture, or in a clever one-liner — correct or otherwise — so someone can declare "mind = blown" or "mic drop." But this leaves little room for nuance or investigation, or for understanding how we agree and disagree. It leaves no time for building bridges.

I would like us all to build bridges to connect us to people with whom we disagree. But what about people who don't want bridges? People who really want to disagree? Here we have a (16)meta problem. In other words, we first have to persuade people to want those bridges, before we have any hope at all of building them.

As humans in a community, our connections with each other are really all we have. If we were all hermits living in isolation, humanity would not have reached the place it has. Human connections are usually thought of as being emotional, and logic is usually thought of as being removed from emotions and thus removed from humanity. But I firmly believe that logic, used in conjunction with emotions, can help us build better and more compassionate connections between humans. And we must do it in a nuanced way. Black-and-white arguments cause division, and extreme viewpoints. The division between logic and emotions, or that between different opinions, is artificial and misleading.

We should not place ourselves in futile battles against other humans with whom we are trying to coexist on this earth. And we should not let logic battle against emotions. A good argument is not a battle. It's not a competition. It's a collaborative art. With logic and emotions working together, we will achieve better thinking, and thus the greatest possible understanding of the world and of each other.

[Adapted from a book by Eugenia Cheng]

(i) In the context of this passage, choose the most suitable expression to fill in each blank.

(11) The answer is: .

1 aiming to      2 resulting in      3 so that      4 such as

(12) The answer is: .

1 most of them      2 everyone else      3 other people      4 a few opponents

(13) The answer is: .

1 in fact      2 nevertheless      3 in case      4 what is worse

(ii) In the context of this passage, choose the best answer or each question.

(14) Which one of the following is in agreement with the author's thoughts regarding (14)belief systems? The answer is: .

1. People's belief systems are inherently inconsistent
2. Differences in belief systems are essential to reaching consensus
3. People can hold contradictory opinions within their own belief systems
4. Determining whose belief system is right is critical to a fruitful discussion

(15) In the fifth paragraph, the author makes all of the following points **EXCEPT**: .

1. We live in a world that tends to prioritize speed over logical process
2. Subtle details and implications are often neglected in a hasty discussion
3. Emotions can make the logic of a discussion more accessible to the listeners
4. Sophisticated logical arguments usually accelerate emergency management

(16) Which one of the following best describes the (16)meta problem referred to in the sixth paragraph? The answer is: .

1. The question of whether we need bridges precedes that of how we build them
2. The question of how to build bridges precedes that of whether we need them
3. Building a bridge benefits most people when its significance is unquestionable
4. Building a bridge benefits only a few people when its significance is questionable

(17) Which one of the following is consistent with the author's perspective on connecting people with different views? The answer is: .

1. People who do not want to be bothered by others should be allowed to live in self-imposed isolation
2. Emotions are not as useful as logic for cultivating connections with those with whom we disagree
3. The supposed "divisions" between people are often illusions that are formed by black-and-white thinking
4. Logic is about figuring out right versus wrong, not understanding many inconsistent viewpoints

(18) Which one of the following best summarizes the author's argument? The answer is: .

1. Logic conceals the subtleties of our everyday experiences and pushes us towards resolutions
2. Logic and emotions together help us understand the complexities of human reality and communicate effectively
3. If we prioritize logic over emotions, we can eliminate errors in a discussion between two opposing groups
4. Our discussions need to be firmly based on our own belief systems so that we are not incoherent or illogical

## ハイレベル読解問題演習 94

(慶應義塾大・商 2020)

次の英文を読み、(19)～(27)の設問について最も適切なものを選択肢1～4から選びなさい。

"It's not personal... it's strictly business." Ruthless mafia boss Michael Corleone's famous line in the American crime film, *The Godfather*, conjures up two very different worlds. There's the world of family and friends, with its bonds of love and loyalty. And there's the completely separate world of business, with its focus on deals and money. As far as Michael is concerned, the two realms (19).

For those who believe that commercial enterprises exist merely to make money, this is a (20)plausible enough view of the way business should work. At base, it's about generating profit. How well you behave, how well you treat people in the course of your dealings may or may not be important to you, but they are certainly not central to success. Ultimately, the pursuit of profit has to come first.

Such an (21)ethics-free business approach may seem distasteful to many. But, judged in strictly commercial terms, is it effective? Does it at least create companies that are successful in purely financial terms?

A few years back, teams of US business students were invited to take part in a (22)problem-solving competition that involved answering questions via a computer link. They were told that, if they did well in the first round, they would be given a competitive advantage in the next. It swiftly became apparent, though, that the competition contained one major design flaw: since scores were not independently validated, team leaders could, if they chose, misreport how their team had done. In other words, they could cheat and get away with it. In the event, while one group of participants did record their achievement correctly, a second set happily accepted their team leader's decision to nudge their 67 percent score up to 80 percent. Their deception went unchallenged.

What none of the participants knew was that the competition was a set-up by the eminent social psychologist Robert Cialdini. His experiment was not, however, designed to establish whether people cheat if given the chance — we know from bitter experience that some will. Instead, he was interested in finding out what effect cheating has on people's subsequent behavior. The (23)second round, therefore, was the real test. Here Professor Cialdini arranged for each member of each

group to be given a business case history and asked him or her to answer a series of questions about it without consulting any teammates. Intriguingly, this time, those who had falsely claimed to do well in the first round uniformly performed worse than those who had been honest. The true scores from the first round had suggested that they were pretty evenly matched. Now those from the cheating team scored, on average, 20 percent lower than their honest opponents. Professor Cialdini studied their answers and came to the conclusion that the reason for this was that they tended to give up when the questions got tough. It was, he said, as though they lacked the "energy or motivation to continue."

Professor Cialdini's (25)explanation for this apparently surprising behavior appears to be an entirely convincing one. Although we will all misbehave from time to time, although we may well occasionally cheat or lie, most of us have a sense of right and wrong. We live in societies that have established their own social conventions over the centuries, maybe based on religious principles, or maybe derived from the practical experience of what it takes for communities to live well together. We know it's in our long-term interest to be honest with others, to help them when we can, to avoid doing things that might cause them harm — that is, if we wish to be treated the same way. So when we're encouraged to depart from these norms, a tension arises between what we fundamentally believe to be right and what we're being invited to do, and this tension undermines us.

A workplace that is geared to blindly chasing profit — extracting the maximum out of the customer and ignoring regulations — can drain its employees' energy. There's also overwhelming evidence to suggest that this increases levels of individual stress. But what Professor Cialdini found most striking is that a business that encourages such (26)sharp practice among its employees is itself highly likely to be betrayed and defrauded by them. As he puts it: "those who cheat for you will cheat against you." If people find themselves working in an organization that has no moral compass, their behavior will come to reflect that culture. After all, if your employer is happy to take advantage of people all the time, why would you choose to act any differently? Your own behavior will start to mimic that of the organization you serve — and not necessarily to the organization's advantage.

[Adapted from a book by Julian Richer]

In the context of this passage, choose the best answer for each question.

(19) Choose the most suitable expression to fill in the blank. The answer is: .

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1 always decline | 2 never meet   |
| 3 almost end     | 4 rarely exist |

(20) Which one of the following is closest in meaning to (20)plausible? The answer is: .

- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 apparently valid | 2 crucially flawed    |
| 3 deeply upsetting | 4 slightly surprising |

(21) Which one of the following best explains what the author means by (21)ethics-free behavior? The answer is: .

1. You disregard ethics to pursue self-interest
2. You improve your own code of ethical conduct
3. You follow the prevailing ethics in society
4. You reject a solution to an ethical problem

(22) Which one of the following is **NOT TRUE** about the (22)problem-solving competition? The answer is: .

1. In the first round, at least one team reported its results incorrectly
2. Teams that cheated in the first round were given a penalty in the next round
3. The system allowed the participants to falsify their scores in the first round
4. Not all of the team leaders accurately recorded the results in the first round

(23) In the (23)second round, how did the honest participants and the cheaters from the first round compare with each other? The answer is: .

1. The honest participants were less talented than the cheaters but scored higher
2. The cheaters were less talented than the honest participants but scored higher
3. The cheaters were as talented as the honest participants but they scored lower

4. The honest participants were as talented as the cheaters but they scored lower
- (24) According to Professor Cialdini, which one of the following best describes the cheaters' attitude in the second round? The answer is: .
- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 narrow-minded  | 2 not driven    |
| 3 too aggressive | 4 argumentative |
- (25) In his (25)explanation for this apparently surprising behavior, Professor Cialdini makes all of the following points **EXCEPT**: .
1. We all behave irresponsibly once in a while
  2. All humans share the same social conventions
  3. Respecting others ultimately benefits us
  4. It is stressful for us to violate social rules and norms
- (26) Which one of the following is closest in meaning to (26)sharp practice? The answer is: .
- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 dishonest behavior | 2 moderate reward   |
| 3 violent training   | 4 selfless devotion |
- (27) Which one of the following best summarizes the author's view on workplace ethics? The answer is: .
1. Businesses should prioritize social responsibility and honesty even at the expense of long-term profits
  2. Businesses can maximize their profits by neglecting social conventions and creating new rules
  3. It is necessary for businesses to increase family allowances as a way to motivate their employees
  4. In the long run, it is beneficial for businesses to treat their employees fairly and behave ethically

## ハイレベル読解問題演習 95

(早稲田大・商 2018)

次の会話文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。

*The following conversation is taking place in the lobby of an apartment building.*

Chris: Excuse me, you are the new tenant in unit 902, right? I'm Chris, the building manager.

Akane: Yes, we just moved in a couple of days ago. Pleased to meet you.

Chris: ( 1 ) I realize you must be pretty busy now but I wonder if you've had a chance to look at the information sheet about the upcoming repairs. All building residents should've received it last week.

Akane: Ah, sorry ( 1 ) I've been running around the whole time. Haven't checked the mail yet. Is this just general building maintenance?

Chris: The water pipes are quite old, so the administration has decided to replace them. The company will need access to your apartment from next Monday.

Akane: Hmm... ( 2 ) I'll be gone all day Monday. Is there any way this work can be pushed back?

Chris: Unfortunately, ( 2 ) that's out of the question. Sorry for the inconvenience, but you'll need to comply with the timetable.

Akane: All right. And how many days do you expect it will take to get it finished?

Chris: Our estimate is one week but it's a major project. ( 3 ) Keep in mind that workers will be in your apartment only on weekdays.

Akane: Good to know. ( 4 )

Chris: On the first day, holes will be drilled in the walls behind the kitchen sink and the bathroom cabinets. Then...

Akane: Wait a minute! Does that mean that we'll have no running water during this time?

Chris: That's right. Here is a copy of the notice. Both hot and cold water will be cut off from nine to five.

Akane: ( 5 )



- Chris: Look, I understand your frustration but unless the work is done within this month, we'll be facing serious problems (ハ)down the line. (A)私は、何か自分にできることがあったらいいのになと思う。
- Akane: All right, thanks for the explanation. By the way, is there anything I'm supposed to do beforehand?
- Chris: Well, again, check the notice for details. Basically, we ask you to empty the lower kitchen and bathroom cabinets.
- Akane: OK, no problem. If I have any questions, I'll be in touch.
- Chris: Sure! And again, thank you for your understanding.

設問1. 空所(1)~(5)を埋めるのにもっとも適当なものを(a)~(j)からそれぞれ一つ選びなさい。

- (a) How kind of you!
- (b) Likewise.
- (c) Obviously, you're right.
- (d) Of course, and you too.
- (e) So, a delay is possible.
- (f) The work must be very costly?
- (g) This is getting worse and worse.
- (h) This is very short notice.
- (i) What a reasonable suggestion!
- (j) What will the repairs involve?

設問2. 下線部(イ)~(ハ)の意味にもっとも近いものを(a)~(d)からそれぞれ一つ選びなさい。

- (イ) (a) I've been away                          (b) I've been busy  
(c) I've had a long workout                  (d) I've stayed nearby
- (ロ) (a) administrative decisions cannot be questioned  
(b) doing the work sooner should be discussed  
(c) postponing the repairs is impossible  
(d) the schedule for repairs is adjustable
- (ハ) (a) in principle                                  (b) in the basement  
(c) in the future                                    (d) in the next building

設問3. 下線部(A)を10語以内で英語に直しなさい。ただし最初の語は与えられている。

I \_\_\_\_\_ .

## ハイレベル読解問題演習 96

(早稲田大・商 2018)

次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。

I spent the majority of this summer at Middlebury College, studying at l'Ecole Francaise. I was there to improve my French. My study consisted of four hours of class work and four hours of homework. I was forbidden from reading, writing, speaking, or hearing English. At every meal I spoke French, and over the course of the seven weeks I felt myself gradually losing touch with the broader world. (A)This was not a wholly unpleasant feeling. In the moments I had to speak English (calling my wife, interacting with folks in town or at the book store), my mouth felt alien and my ear slightly ( イ ).

The majority of people I interacted with spoke better, wrote better, read better, and heard better than me. There was no escape from my ineptitude. They had something over me, and that something was a culture, which is to say a suite of practices so (1)ingrained as to be ritualistic. The scholastic achievers knew how to quickly memorize a poem in a language they did not understand. They knew that recopying a handout a few days before an exam helped them (2)digest the information. They knew to bring a pencil, not a pen, to that exam. They knew that you could (with the professor's permission) record lectures and take pictures of the blackboard.

This culture of scholastic achievement had not been acquired yesterday. The same set of practices had allowed my classmates to succeed in high school, and had likely been reinforced by other scholastic achievers around them. I am sure many of them had parents who were scholastic high-achievers. This is how social capital reinforces itself and (3)compounds. It is not merely one high-achieving child, but a flock of high-achieving children, each backed by high-achieving parents. I once talked to a woman who spoke German, English and French and had done so since she was a child. How did this happen, I asked? "Everyone in my world spoke multiple languages," she explained. "It was just what you did."

Scholastic achievement is sometimes demeaned as the useless memorization of facts. I suspect that it has more to ( ロ ) than this. If you woke my French literature professor at 2 a.m., she could recite the second stanza of Verlaine's poem " Il Pleure Dans Mon Coeur." I suspect this memorization, this holding of the work in her head, allowed her to

analyze it and turn it over in ways I could only do with the text in front of me. More directly, there is no real way for an adult to learn French without some amount of memorization. French is a language that obeys its rules when it feels like it. There is no (4) unwavering rule to tell you which nouns are masculine, or which verbs require a preposition. Memory is the only way through.

One afternoon, I was walking from lunch feeling battered by the language. I started talking with a young master in training. I told her I was having a tough time. She gave me some ( ハ ) words in French from a famous author. I told her I didn't understand. She repeated them. I still didn't understand. She repeated them again. I shook my head, smiled, and walked away mildly frustrated because I understood every word she was saying but could not understand how it fit. It was as though someone had said, "He her walks swim plus that yesterday the fight." (This is how French often sounds to me.)

【 あ 】 I understood something about the function of language, why being able to diagram sentences was important, why understanding partitives and collective nouns was important.

In my long voyage through this sea of language, that was my first ( ニ ) land. I now knew how much I didn't know. The feeling of discovery and understanding that came from this was incredible. It was the first moment when I thought I might survive the sea.

(Adapted from *The Atlantic*, August 29, 2014)

設問1. 下線部(1)～(4)の意味にもっとも近いものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選びなさい。

- |     |                |               |                 |                |
|-----|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| (1) | (a) ceremonial | (b) embedded  | (c) fundamental | (d) important  |
| (2) | (a) absorb     | (b) decompose | (c) expend      | (d) summarize  |
| (3) | (a) calculates | (b) increases | (c) misleads    | (d) triumphs   |
| (4) | (a) fixed      | (b) flexible  | (c) indecisive  | (d) unhesitant |

設問2. 空所(イ)～(ニ)を埋めるのもっとも適切なものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選びなさい。

- |     |                |                 |                 |                 |
|-----|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (イ) | (a) in         | (b) off         | (c) on          | (d) out         |
| (ロ) | (a) explain    | (b) offer       | (c) scorn       | (d) study       |
| (ハ) | (a) audacious  | (b) courteous   | (c) encouraging | (d) superficial |
| (ニ) | (a) docking on | (b) longing for | (c) sailing to  | (d) sighting of |

設問3. 次の1~4について、本文の内容にもっとも合うものを(a)~(d)からそれぞれ一つ選びなさい。

1. Which of the following best describes the author's feelings during most of the summer course?

- (a) alien
- (b) incompetent
- (c) pleasant
- (d) scholastic

2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as part of the culture of scholastic achievement?

- (a) classroom know-how
- (b) comprehension strategies
- (c) literary creativity
- (d) memorization techniques

3. Which of the following best reflects the author's notion of social capital?

- (a) It is first acquired in high school.
- (b) It is ritualistic.
- (c) It occurs in multilingual societies.
- (d) It runs in families.

4. Why does the author believe that memorizing poetry is meaningful?

- (a) It allows adults to enjoy foreign languages.
- (b) It assists in making grammatical rules.
- (c) It demonstrates scholastic achievement.
- (d) It enables deeper poetic analysis.

設問4. 下線部(A)が指し示す語句を本文から抜き出し、その最初と最後の語を書け。

設問5. 【あ】を埋めるために[A]～[F]を並べ替え、その正しい順番を(i)～(iv)から一つ選びなさい。

- A. I asked her to spell the quote out for me.
- B. I did not understand.
- C. I wrote the phrase down.
- D. Suddenly I understood — and not just the meaning of the phrase.
- E. The next day, I sat at lunch with her and another young woman.
- F. The other young lady explained the function of the pronouns in the sentence.

- (i) E→A→C→B→F→D
- (ii) E→F→D→C→A→B
- (iii) F→B→A→C→E→D
- (iv) F→D→A→C→E→B

## ハイレベル読解問題演習 97

(早稲田大・商 2018)

次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。

If you are a tea (1)connoisseur, here's some bad news: your morning cuppa of steaming Darjeeling tea may soon be difficult to get. Famously called the "champagne of teas," it is grown in 87 gardens in the foothills of the Himalayas in Darjeeling in West Bengal state. Some of the bushes are as old as 150 years and were introduced to the region by a Scottish surgeon.

Half of the more than 8 million kg — 60% of it is certified organic — of this (2)sought-after tea produced every year is exported, mainly to the UK, Europe and Japan. The tea tots up nearly \$80m (£ 60m) in annual sales. Darjeeling tea is also one of the world's most expensive — some of it has fetched prices of up to \$850 (£ 647) per kg. The tea is also India's first Protected Geographical Indication (PGI) product.

Since June, Darjeeling has been hit by violent protests and prolonged strikes in support of a campaign by a local party demanding a separate state for the area's majority Nepali-speaking Gorkha community. The (3)upshot: some 100,000 workers — permanent and temporary — working in the gardens have halted work. Production has been severely hit. Only a third of last year's crop of 8.32 million kg had been harvested when work stopped in June. If the trouble continues, garden owners say they are staring at losses amounting to nearly \$40m. "This is the worst crisis we have ever faced. Future orders are being cancelled, and there is no fresh supply. Connoisseurs of Darjeeling may have to soon switch ( 1 ) other teas until the situation improves," Darjeeling Tea Association's principal advisor Sandeep Mukherjee told me.

The shutdown in the gardens couldn't have come at a worse time. The harvesting season in Darjeeling extends to ( 2 ) a little over seven months — from March to October. It is also divided into four distinct seasons called "flushes." The ongoing impasse came in the middle of the second — or summer flush — season which gives the tea an unique "muscatel" scent and accounts for half of the yearly crop and 40% of annual sales. The separatist agitation in Darjeeling has disrupted life in the region since the 1980s, but in the past the strikes usually happened between flushes.

Tea buyers are already feeling the (4)crunch. In India, the tea is fast going off the shelves. Some supermarkets in Japan have said their stocks will run ( 3 ) by November if supplies don't resume. An importer in Germany says the tea runs the risk of becoming a "limited edition" beverage.

(あ)Even if the campaign is called off tomorrow and the workers return to the gardens, it will take more than a month to begin harvesting. The gardens have been idle for more than two months, and are full of weeds. Tea bushes have become "free growth plants," say owners. Workers have to clean and slash the bushes before they can begin picking the leaves again.

Clearly, even if the political impasse is resolved this month, the gardens of Darjeeling will be (5)humming only next year — India is heading into a season of yearly festivals, marked by long holidays. "For the moment, Darjeeling looks like becoming a limited edition tea all right," says Ashok Lohia, who owns 13 gardens in the region. "But I'd just request the connoisseurs to bear with us, and we promise to be back ( 4 ) our very best quality soon." For the moment, tea drinkers may have to learn to live without their favourite brew.

(Adapted from *BBC News*, August 5, 2017)

設問1. 次の1～3について、本文の内容にもっとも合うものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選びなさい。

1. Darjeeling tea

- (a) is native to West Bengal state in India.
- (b) is picked over a little more than half a year.
- (c) is referred to as the "champagne of teas" because of its violent history.
- (d) is too expensive for local people to purchase.

2. The political impasse came at the worst possible time because

- (a) it involved many tea farmers in protests and strikes.
- (b) it is the season when a great amount of tea is harvested.
- (c) it is the time when the next year's orders are placed.
- (d) it soured the relationship with a neighboring country.



3. The separatist movement in Darjeeling

- (a) has been financed by a local party.
- (b) has been planned to damage the flushes.
- (c) has interfered in people's lives since the 1980s.
- (d) has mainly affected the tea leaf buyers.

設問2. 空所(1)～(4)を埋めるのもっとも適当なものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選びなさい。

- (1) (a) between      (b) over      (c) through      (d) to
- (2) (a) interestingly    (b) presumably    (c) roughly      (d) significantly
- (3) (a) around      (b) down      (c) out      (d) up
- (4) (a) from      (b) in      (c) to      (d) with

設問3. 下線部(1)～(5)の意味にもっとも近いものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選びなさい。

- (1) (a) enthusiast      (b) importer      (c) instructor      (d) researcher
- (2) (a) generally desired      (b) highly popularized  
(c) outrageously priced      (d) rarely obtained
- (3) (a) consequence    (b) gist      (c) lesson      (d) prediction
- (4) (a) destruction    (b) difficulty    (c) drainage      (d) irregularity
- (5) (a) busy      (b) jubilant      (c) neat      (d) noisy

設問4. 下線部(あ)を日本語に訳しなさい。

## ハイレベル読解問題演習 98

(早稲田大・商 2018)

次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。

Cities have to do more with less. ( A ), we live in a more connected world where technology is influencing how we live. We want our cities to be smart and provide us with real-time data that makes our lives better. Wouldn't it be great (ア)if a city could tell you where the next free car parking spot is? Wouldn't you feel safer if lights responded to your presence as you walk through a park? All this and more is within reach now and increases in importance as the population grows.

Oxford Economics estimates that by 2030 the world's 750 largest cities will be home to 2.8 billion people, accounting for more than a third of the global population. Cities already consume approximately three quarters of the world's energy and produce more than 60 per cent of the world's carbon dioxide.

New technologies are helping civic leaders to understand, shape and transform cities to meet these ever-changing demands. Forward-looking city authorities are already working to ( B ) technologies, such as LED street lighting, that deliver substantial energy and cost-savings to help alleviate the pressures of running a city.

The arrival of connected LED lighting offers even greater possibilities. "We're at the start of a new era which will see highly energy-efficient connected street lighting becoming an enabler for the smart city. ( C ) just being an output point for light, a light pole can become an input point for information that's fed into a city dashboard," says David Nicholl, chief executive of Philips Lighting UK and Ireland.

"The ease with which LED light points can be connected, coupled with their ability to be monitored and controlled wirelessly, offers game-changing innovations in city, office, retail and residential environments."

With the right lighting infrastructure in place, a city can be set up to meet future requirements. ( D ), lighting is everywhere in cities and it offers enormous potential to become part of a city-wide network capable of acquiring data and delivering information and services to and from millions of devices. In 2006, there were approximately 43.8 billion light points globally; estimates predict that by 2030 there will be 59.2 billion, a 35 per cent increase. (イ)街灯のみで世界におよそ3億あります。

Working with Philips Lighting, which is at the cutting edge of this trend, a growing number of cities around the world, from Cardiff to Los Angeles and Eindhoven to Buenos Aires, are beginning to benefit from the new generation of city lighting as a backbone to their smart city digital infrastructure. These cities are embracing the technology revolution and becoming more connected and smarter, and are gathering real-time data to make fact-based decisions.

Philips-connected LED lighting systems are capable of providing input on traffic flow, air quality, crowds, security risks, energy consumption, waste, transport and other critical functions. For example, in Los Angeles, environmental noise-monitoring sensors improve emergency response times by detecting the sound of a motor vehicle collision and quickly sending information directly to the city's emergency services communications dispatch system.

(Adapted from *Raconteur* in *The Times*, March 15, 2017)

**設問1.** 下線部(ア)と同じ意味を表すものが[a]~[d]に二つある。その正しい組み合わせを(i)~(iv)から一つ選びなさい。

- [a] if a city had the ability to provide information about available parking  
 [b] if a city had the authority to guide drivers to their designated parking  
 [c] if a city made it possible for you to know where to park your car  
 [d] if a city permitted you to park your car anywhere you want

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (i) [a] and [b]   | (ii) [a] and [c] |
| (iii) [b] and [c] | (iv) [c] and [d] |

**設問2.** 空所(A)~(D)を埋めるのにもっとも適当なものを(a)~(d)からそれぞれ一つ選びなさい。

- |                             |                    |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| (A) (a) Accordingly         | (b) However        |
| (c) Meanwhile               | (d) Nevertheless   |
| (B) (a) adopt               | (b) invent         |
| (c) overcome                | (d) supervise      |
| (C) (a) In association with | (b) In spite of    |
| (c) Instead of              | (d) In support of  |
| (D) (a) After all           | (b) By all means   |
| (c) On the contrary         | (d) To be accurate |

設問3. 次の1～5について、本文の内容に合うものはマーク解答用紙のTの欄に、合わないものはFの欄にマークせよ。

1. It will take a long time before we can get our cities to provide us with real-time data and tell us where the next free car parking spot is.
2. LED street lighting can bring city authorities substantial energy and cost-savings, which can lessen the pressures of running a city.
3. According to David Nicholl, game-changing innovations in city, office, retail and residential environments can be accomplished with LED light points as they can easily be connected, monitored and controlled wirelessly.
4. A growing number of cities around the world are at the cutting edge of smart city digital infrastructure due to their fact-based decisions.
5. In Los Angeles, emergency response times are improved as the sound of a motor vehicle collision is detected by environmental noise-monitoring sensors.

設問4. 下線部(イ)の英訳として適当なものを(a)～(f)から二つ選びなさい。

- (a) Globally, just street lights number approximately 300 million.
- (b) In the world, there are solely approximately 300 million street lights.
- (c) Just in the world, there are approximately 300 million street lights.
- (d) Throughout the world, there are only approximately 300 million street lights.
- (e) Worldwide, street lights number no more than approximately 300 million.
- (f) Worldwide, there are approximately 300 million street lights alone.

## ハイレベル読解問題演習 99

(早稲田大・商 2018)

次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。

For eight months up to this April, a French bookstore chain had video in a Paris shop fed to software that (1)scrutinises shoppers' movements and facial expressions for surprise, dissatisfaction, confusion or hesitation. When a shopper walked to the end of an aisle only to return with a frown to a bookshelf, the software discreetly messaged clerks, who went to help. Sales rose by a tenth.

The bookseller wants to keep its name quiet for now. Numerous other French clients of the Paris-based start-up company behind this technology, including transportation companies and supermarkets, are experimenting with it in shops not open to the public. In a recent trial in Tallinn, Estonia, an emotion-detection firm based in London, showed that (A)shoppers who entered smiling spent about a third more than others.

Simple video (2)yields a lot of insight. But there are far more sophisticated and intimate ways of learning about emotions of shoppers. Thermal-imaging cameras can detect the heart rate. Wirelessly captured data from smartphone accelerometers can suggest when shoppers become fascinated (movement often stops) or are fretting over prices (a phone is repeatedly raised to search for cheaper products online). For even more insights, shoppers are sometimes asked to put on a special kit, typically ( イ ) a discount or other reward. Such wearable gadgets, for example, measure moisture and electrical resistance on hand skin to reveal arousal.

All of this could be ( ロ ), some say, for bricks-and-mortar retailers to trim the advantage that data have long given online sellers. A race is on to work out how best to collect and use emotions data, be it to improve packaging, displays, music, or the content and timing of sales pitches, says Rana June, chief executive of a firm in New York. It measures shoppers' emotions for retailers, for malls, and for consumer-goods firms.

Not everyone is impressed. Some find it all a little ( ハ ). Nielsen, a major consumer-research company, deems using technology to work out shopper emotions en masse too radical for now. But it is much cheaper than old-fashioned interviews. Nielsen charges around \$10,000 to interview 25 shoppers about three products. The service of the French

start-up costs just €59 (\$66) a month per camera. For \$15,000 or so, iMotions, a company based in Copenhagen, gives retailers an EEG cap that detects brain activity, an eye-tracking headset that notes when an attractive object dilates pupils, and a galvanometer.

What's more, conventional market research can mislead. People typically "edit" verbal responses to make themselves sound rational, when purchases are often driven by subconscious emotions. The key is in tracking the unconscious things that shoppers do, says Jeff Hershey of VideoMining, a firm in Pennsylvania whose software also analyses store video. And surveys can also ask the wrong questions — such as how much people like a product when what really matters, notes Simon Harrop of BrandSense, a consultancy in Britain, is whether, say, it makes them feel attractive.

The notion of "retail therapy", consumers driven to spend when they are feeling (ニ), is an obvious example of shopping's emotional side. Whichever store is first to work out how to spot mildly depressed customers could make (3) a bundle.

(Adapted from *The Economist*, June 10-16, 2017)

注 bricks-and-mortar retailers 店舗を構える販売業者

設問1. 次の1~4について、本文の内容にもっとも合うものを(a)~(d)からそれぞれ一つ選びなさい。

1. How widespread is the technology described in this article?
  - (a) It is largely still in the testing stage though there is interest in this technology in many industries.
  - (b) It is used in many shops in Europe, particularly in bookstores.
  - (c) The technology is too advanced, so retailers refuse to install it.
  - (d) This information is secret because many companies are afraid to alarm the customers.

2. What kind of data can be obtained about shoppers through the use of sophisticated technology, such as thermal cameras or accelerometers?
  - (a) information about shoppers' reactions to a sale or other promotional events
  - (b) information about the way shoppers talk about products
  - (c) information regarding customers' levels of interest in a particular product
  - (d) information related to customers' online shopping trends
  
3. According to the author, what are the benefits of using technology to understand shoppers' emotions?
  - (a) It allows companies to acquire a greater amount of information and do it without customers being conscious of it.
  - (b) It is a more rational and radical method of gaining useful insights into the shopping patterns of today's consumers.
  - (c) It is a very time-efficient and less costly way to collect valuable information about customers' past shopping experiences.
  - (d) It makes it possible to understand shoppers' true feelings at a fraction of the cost of the traditional method.
  
4. What can be reasonably concluded on the basis of this article?
  - (a) Digital technology has significant potential for retail businesses.
  - (b) Most companies are embracing the new market research method enthusiastically.
  - (c) The drawbacks of using IT for the study of shoppers' emotions outweigh the benefits.
  - (d) Use of technology to gather consumer data is unethical and should be stopped.

設問2. 下線部(1)～(3)の意味にもっとも近いものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選びなさい。

- |     |                        |                    |                             |                            |
|-----|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) | (a) analyses           | (b) calculates     | (c) explicates              | (d) predicts               |
| (2) | (a) combines           | (b) conceals       | (c) develops                | (d) produces               |
| (3) | (a) a huge improvement | (b) a lot of money | (c) a valuable contribution | (d) an important discovery |

設問3. 空所(イ)~(ニ)を埋めるのもっとも適当なものを(a)~(d)からそれぞれ一つ選びなさい。

- |     |                     |                      |              |              |
|-----|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| (イ) | (a) in exchange for | (b) in favor of      |              |              |
|     | (c) in need of      | (d) in relation to   |              |              |
| (ロ) | (a) a justification | (b) a mistake        |              |              |
|     | (c) a pretext       | (d) an opportunity   |              |              |
| (ハ) | (a) too conclusive  | (b) too conservative |              |              |
|     | (c) too invasive    | (d) too simplistic   |              |              |
| (ニ) | (a) blue            | (b) green            | (c) relieved | (d) sinister |

設問4. 下線部(A)を日本語に訳しなさい。



## ハイレベル読解問題演習 100

(一橋大 2018)

次の英文を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。

It is 7 a.m., and Jane Atiatio, aged 74, is standing in the middle of a muddy field, dressed in a purple hat and what looks like her best outfit. The occasion? Her sixth time to vote in a presidential election since Kenya returned to a multi-party democracy in 1992.

Whenever they are given the chance to participate, Kenyans in particular, and Africans in general, take elections very seriously. Stories of people walking for miles to vote or standing in line for hours are clichés\* because they are true. In this election, Kenyans are deciding between two presidential candidates whose elite families have dominated politics since Kenya became independent from Britain half a century ago — (1)not much of a choice. Yet voter participation could come close to 80 percent. Asked if they intended to vote on Tuesday, many Kenyans answered with a variation of: "I must vote. It is both my duty and my right."

African elections can be deeply moving. (2)People treat democracy with a great respect that has long faded in the West. But there is a gap between people's aspirations and the poor excuse for democracy that is too often provided. People, it is said, get the government they deserve. In Africa, nothing could be further from the truth. Leaders, who are mostly involved in it for themselves, in no way deserve their electorates.

In this particular election, in which opposition leader Raila Odinga is challenging President Uhuru Kenyatta, the costs of democracy are all too clear. Broadly, there are three. The first cost is just that. For a poor country, elections are ( A ). Kenya's could end up using the best part of \$1 billion.

The second cost is a widespread loss of ( B ) in the state. During elections, opposition supporters tend to believe — often with good reason — that incumbents\* will dishonestly announce the results of the election. Mr Odinga appeared on television in the early hours of Wednesday to claim exactly that. He accused preliminary results of being "fake" and "illegal."

That brings us to the third, and heaviest, cost: ( C ). In 2007, Kenya erupted into a crisis in which at least 1,200 people were murdered and 600,000 driven from their homes. Tales of "tribal"\* violence sometimes lead to the false conclusion that Africa is "not ready" for democracy. Indeed, Africa's so-called tribes are better seen as mini-nations with completely distinct languages. (3)That people vote along ethnic lines is often entirely rational, much like people in the West vote according to class or region. Africa is no different.

However, Nic Cheeseman, an expert on African democracy, says violence stems from the combination of "weak democratic traditions" and "intense political competition." Corrupt politicians often encourage ethnic violence among their supporters in order to maintain power. Fortunately, in many countries with weak democracies, such as Zimbabwe, the opposition sometimes actually wins elections. In 2008, the president of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe lost to Morgan Tsvangirai, requiring him to share power until Mugabe could reassert his monopoly.

There are good reasons for believing that democracy can work in Africa. The alternative to democracy is generally so much worse. You have only to think of the former Zaire's Mobutu Sese Seko or the Central African Republic's self-proclaimed Emperor Bokassa to appreciate the importance of free and fair elections. And leaders in unstable democracies do respond to the voice of the people. Free universal primary education across most of the continent is one outcome of electoral pressure.

But most importantly, all that lining up and voting sometimes causes (4)real change. In a recent unlikely example, Yahya Jammeh, who once said he would rule Gambia for a billion years, was dismissed by voters nearly a thousand million years short of his target (he only served 23 years). Ghana has regular changes of leadership, something increasingly common throughout West Africa. Eighteen years ago, the Nigerian military began its own transfer of power to a civilian government. In South Africa, the once seemingly unbeatable African National Congress (ANC)\* is yielding to pressure from voters. Four of the country's biggest cities, including Johannesburg and Pretoria, are run by opposition politicians. And, although Jacob Zuma holds on firmly to the presidency, the ANC is fully aware of many voters' disgust.

In Kisumu\*, Ms. Atiato waited patiently to vote. In five previous elections her candidate lost. She hoped this time would be different, though preliminary results suggest more disappointment. Either way, she says: "I'm just praying that Kenya remains peaceful. Because we have Kenya today and tomorrow and forever."

Africa's ( D ) may not be ready for ( E ). But its ( F ) certainly are.

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 注 cliché                        | 決まり文句                                      |
| incumbent                       | (公職の)現職者                                   |
| tribal                          | 部族(tribe)の(tribe は植民地時代の宗主国側の差別と偏見を想起させる語) |
| African National Congress (ANC) | 南アフリカ共和国の政党                                |
| Kisumu                          | ケニア共和国の一都市                                 |

1. 下線部(1)のように筆者が述べる理由を、50字以内の日本語(句読点を含む)で説明しなさい。

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |    |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----|
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2. 下線部(2)を和訳しなさい。

3. 下線部(3)を和訳しなさい。

4. 下線部(4)の例として、本文の内容に合わないものを以下の選択肢イ～ニから選びなさい。

- イ. 南アフリカ共和国の大都市では野党が選挙に勝っている。
- ロ. ガーナ共和国では定期的に政権が代わっている。
- ハ. ANCは有権者の支持が得られていないことを自覚している。
- ニ. ガンビア共和国のジャメ大統領はクーデターによって退陣させられた。

5. 空欄(A), (B), (C)に入れる語の組み合わせとして、本文の論旨に即して最も適切なものを以下の選択肢イ～へから選びなさい。

|   | (A)          | (B)        | (C)       |
|---|--------------|------------|-----------|
| イ | costly       | confidence | politics  |
| ロ | economically | balance    | death     |
| ハ | expensive    | trust      | blood     |
| ニ | highly       | law        | conflicts |
| ホ | luxurious    | culture    | war       |
| ヘ | overpriced   | money      | economy   |

6. 空欄(D), (E), (F)に入れる語の組み合わせとして、本文の論旨に即して最も適切なものを以下の選択肢イ～へから選びなさい。

|   | (D)         | (E)       | (F)        |
|---|-------------|-----------|------------|
| イ | candidates  | power     | presidents |
| ロ | leaders     | democracy | people     |
| ハ | people      | power     | leaders    |
| ニ | politicians | politics  | voters     |
| ホ | presidents  | politics  | voters     |
| ヘ | voters      | democracy | leaders    |