

問題 1

以下の英文を読み、問いに答えよ。

Back in the 2016 Olympics, a global Black Lives Matter^{*1} protest movement was already a visible issue. The “Me Too” movement^{*2} then appeared in support of women’s rights. And (A) both may have influenced the Tokyo Games, which were expected to be a platform^{*3} for athlete activism^{*4}.

Several famous athletes competing at the Games had been at the forefront of movements toward social change in their own countries, and they were expected to make political statements in Tokyo, despite the International Olympic Committee threatening to punish those who would speak out. (1) “The more there are vibrant^{*5} social movements in the streets, the better chances that we will see activism on the Olympic stage,” said Jules Boykoff, a former Olympic soccer player and author of four books on the Olympics.

Political protests are technically banned at the Games by Olympic Charter Rule 50^{*6}. (2) “Though the rule was loosened in 2021 to allow athletes to express their political views, it still forbids protests from the medal stand or field of play. Rule 50 was put into practice after the 1968 Olympics in Mexico produced one of the most inspiring athlete protests in Olympic history. That’s when U.S. stars Tommie Smith and John Carlos raised their fists into the sky on the medal stand in a Black Power^{*7} Salute^{*8}. Smith and Carlos are now widely viewed as icons^{*9} for their salute. Even the IOC website praises the men as “legends,” calling their move a “gesture of true rebellion^{*10}.”

(7) “That stands in contrast to the comments by IOC chief Thomas Bach, who warned against what he called divisive^{*11} protests at the Tokyo Games. “The podium^{*12} and the medal ceremonies are not made for a political or other demonstration,” Bach said in an interview. (B) “They are made to honor the athletes and the medal winners for sporting achievement and not for their private views.”

Meanwhile, the newly relaxed Rule 50 is unclear about punishment. It’s not clear to what extent it will be enforced. Separately, the U.S. Olympic and Paralympic Committee

announced in 2020 it would no longer punish U.S. athletes who conduct peaceful protests, such as kneeling^{*13} or raising a fist.

On the first day of competition in Tokyo, players from at least four women's soccer teams—the United States, Sweden, Chile and Britain—knelt before play. Professional U.S. athletes—most prominently basketball players but also others—attended anti-racism protests and wore Black Lives Matter gear before and during games.

“In reality, there has never been a separation of sport and politics,” said Heather Dichter, a professor of sports history at Britain's De Montfort University. That's especially the case with the Olympics, which is full of national flags, symbols, and national anthems^{*14}, Dichter said.

(3) However, not every athlete would feel comfortable speaking out. While wealthier players who receive large salaries from their professional careers may be more likely to risk punishment by speaking their minds, it might be too risky for others to follow. “If you're an athlete from a lesser-known sport who might get kicked off the team and have their career ended by standing up for politics and lose all your sponsorships, which are the only thing that can keep you going as an athlete, you might be less inclined to speak out,” Boykoff said. Still, with an abundance of professional athletes competing in the Tokyo Games, we had reason to expect protests. “After all, the Olympics need these athletes more than these athletes need the Olympics.”

[注]

Black Lives Matter^{*1} ブラック・ライブズ・マター。直訳すると「黒人の命は大切」であるが、アフリカ系アメリカ人に対する暴力や人種差別に抗議する社会運動のスローガンとなっている。

“Me Too” movement^{*2} ミートゥー（直訳は「私も」）運動。性暴力・セクシャルハラスメントへの抗議運動を指すが、SNS上で「#MeToo」のもと、女性たちからの性暴力・セクシャルハラスメントへの抗議の声とその抗議への賛同が集まり、そのうねりが社会的に可視化されたことに由来する。

platform^{*3} 舞台, 機会

activism^{*4} 社会運動, 政治的活動

vibrant^{*5} 活気がある, 活発な

Olympic Charter Rule 50^{*6} オリンピック憲章第 50 条

Black Power^{*7} ブラック・パワー (直訳は「黒人の力」)。1960 年代～1970 年代のアメリカで, 市民権運動とは異なるアプローチにより, 黒人の文化的・人種的尊厳と自己決定権の確立を求めたアフリカ系アメリカ人らによる社会運動のスローガン。

Salute^{*8} 敬礼, 挨拶

icons^{*9} 偶像, 象徴

rebellion^{*10} 反抗, 反乱

divisive^{*11} 争いの種になる, 分断を招く

podium^{*12} 表彰台, 演壇

kneeling^{*13} ひざまずくこと

national anthems^{*14} 国歌

(出典: VOA/*Voice of America*, “Athletes Expected to Speak Their Minds at Tokyo Games” by William Gallo, July 21, 2021. 一部抜粋および改変)

問 1 二重下線部 (A) both, (B) They はそれぞれ何を指しているか, 本文中の英語で答えよ。

問 2 下線部 (1), (2), (3) を日本語訳せよ。

問 3 波線 (ア) は, IOC の矛盾をはらんだ姿勢について述べている部分である。波線部冒頭の That が指し示すものを明確にしながら, IOC のどのような見解とバッハ会長のどのようなコメントを対比しているのか, 日本語で説明せよ。

問 4 以下の文(1)～(5)のうち、本文の内容に合っているものに1を、それ以外の場合は2を解答欄に記せ。ただし、(1)～(5)のすべてに同じ番号を記したものは採点の対象としない。

- (1) The International Olympic Committee decided to support all kinds of athletes' political protests at the 2021 Games.
- (2) Tommie Smith and John Carlos were praised for their salute back in 1968, but they were punished recently according to the newly relaxed Olympic Charter Rule 50.
- (3) The U.S. Olympic and Paralympic Committee made it clear that it would allow U.S. athletes to conduct peaceful protests such as kneeling.
- (4) According to Professor Heather Dichter, there has never been a separation of sport and politics, especially at the Olympics.
- (5) Compared to players from lesser-known sports, wealthier professional players are less likely to speak their minds because they do not want to lose their sponsorships.

問題 2

以下の英文の（ ）に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれ1～4の中から選び、番号を記せ。

- (A) Did you know that the man () you were speaking is Lisa's husband?
1. who 2. to whom 3. whose 4. what
- (B) () money nor success is important to me.
1. Both 2. Either 3. Neither 4. Whether
- (C) My daughter missed several days of school last month, and now she's having a hard time () up with the rest of the class.
1. putting 2. taking 3. giving 4. keeping
- (D) This sign () that sign, but their meanings are very different.
1. similar to 2. is similar to 3. similar in 4. is similar in
- (E) Comfort food makes you () good because it's familiar and it tastes great.
1. feel 2. to feel 3. felt 4. a feeling
- (F) Hokkaido is () I've ever lived in.
1. the most exciting place 2. the most excited place
3. as exciting a place as 4. as excited a place as
- (G) () downtown, a boy was hit by a truck.
1. Walking 2. Walked 3. To walk 4. When to walk
- (H) The chef is () in choosing the best ingredients.
1. confide 2. confident 3. confidence 4. confidentially

(I) We called the hospital before we left home, so when we reached the emergency room, the doctor () for thirty minutes.

1. waits 2. had waited 3. will wait 4. had better wait

(J) We bought the tickets early () we could get good seats.

1. which 2. so that 3. in order to 4. why

問題 3

以下の会話文 (A)～(J) を読み、() に入る最も適切な文を後方の選択肢 1～10 から選び、番号を記せ。ただし、同一の番号を複数回選ぶことはできない。

(A)

A : Do you know the class is canceled today?

B : Really? What should we do?

A : ()

B : That's a good idea.

(B)

A : Listen. I got a job at a travel agency in Tokyo.

B : Congratulations!

A : Thanks. So, I need to move in March.

B : ()

(C)

A : Have you seen my smartphone today?

B : No. Can't you find it?

A : No.

B : ()

(D)

A : What shall we do today?

B : I found a new restaurant downtown. They serve very nice seafood.

A : I love seafood. Let's go there for lunch.

B : ()

(E)

A : Could you fill out this form?

B : Yes. Do you mind if I use this pen?

A : ()

B : Thanks.

(F)

A : I enjoyed the party very much.

B : You did?

A : Yes. ()

B : Thank you for coming. It was nice talking to you.

(G)

A : I'm Jane. Nice to meet you.

B : Hi, Jane. I'm Lisa. Nice to meet you, too.

A : ()

B : I'm a university student.

(H)

A : Hi. How have you been?

B : Pretty good. I heard you went back to the States last month.

A : Actually, my grandfather died.

B : ()

(I)

A : Hi. Have you decided what to do this weekend?

B : No, not yet.

A : Tom and I are planning to have an online party on Saturday. ()

B : Sounds interesting. Yes, I will.

(J)

A : So, you will be back home tomorrow, right?

B : Yes, thank you for everything.

A : You're welcome. ()

B : Thanks. I will.

[選択肢]

- 1 . I'll miss you.
- 2 . I'm sorry to hear that.
- 3 . Of course not.
- 4 . Please give my best regards to your family.
- 5 . Thank you for having me.
- 6 . Great idea!
- 7 . What do you do?
- 8 . What do you say to going shopping?
- 9 . When did you use it last time?
- 10 . Why don't you join us?

問題 4

以下の日本語の意味を表す英文になるように、() 内の語句を並べ替え、() 内で3番目と5番目に来る語句の番号を解答欄に記せ。ただし、() 内では文頭の大文字も小文字にしてある。

- (1) それで私はここに来たんです。

(1. I 2. came 3. is 4. why 5. here 6. that).

- (2) お待たせしてすみません。

I'm (1. to 2. you 3. have 4. kept 5. sorry 6. waiting).

- (3) 彼女はデザイナーというよりも芸術家だ。

She (1. is 2. of 3. more 4. than 5. a designer 6. an artist).

- (4) 彼と上手くやっていくのは難しいとわかった。

I (1. it 2. along 3. found 4. to get 5. difficult 6. with him).

- (5) その写真を送っていただくようお願いします。

I would (1. me 2. you 3. like 4. to ask 5. to send 6. the photos).