

英 語

(問 題)

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注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の指示があるまで、問題冊子および解答用紙には手を触れないこと。
2. 問題は2～11ページに記載されている。試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚損等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督員に知らせること。
3. 解答はすべて、HBの黒鉛筆またはHBのシャープペンシルで記入すること。
4. マーク解答用紙記入上の注意
 - (1) 印刷されている受験番号が、自分の受験番号と一致していることを確認したうえで、氏名欄に氏名を記入すること。
 - (2) マーク欄にははっきりとマークすること。また、訂正する場合は、消しゴムで丁寧に、消し残しがないようによく消すこと。

マークする時	● 良い	○ 悪い	○ 悪い
マークを消す時	○ 良い	○ 悪い	○ 悪い

5. 解答はすべて所定の解答欄に記入すること。所定欄以外に何かを記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。
6. 試験終了の指示が出たら、すぐに解答をやめ、筆記用具を置き解答用紙を裏返しにすること。
7. いかなる場合でも、解答用紙は必ず提出すること。
8. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

I. 次の英文を読み、設問 1～10に答えよ。

Dolphins are extraordinarily garrulous*. Not only do they whistle and click, but they also emit loud broadband packets of sound called burst pulses to discipline their young and chase away sharks. Scientists listening to all these sounds have long wondered what, if anything, they might mean. Surely such a large-brained, highly social creature wouldn't waste all that energy babbling beneath the waves [2] the vocalizations contained some sort of meaningful content. And yet despite a half century of study, nobody can say what the fundamental units of dolphin vocalization are or how those units get assembled.

"If we can find a pattern connecting vocalization to behavior, it'll be a huge deal," says Kuczaj, 64, who has published more scientific articles on dolphin cognition than almost [4] else in the field. He believes that his work with the synchronized dolphins at RIMS* may prove to be a Rosetta stone* that unlocks dolphin communication, though he adds, "The sophistication of dolphins that makes them so interesting also makes them really difficult to study."

Yet virtually no evidence supports the existence of anything resembling a dolphin language, and some scientists express exasperation at the continued quixotic* search. "There is also no evidence that dolphins cannot time travel, cannot bend spoons with their minds, and cannot shoot lasers out of their blowholes," writes Justin Gregg, author of *Are Dolphins Really Smart? The Mammal Behind the Myth*. "The ever-present scientific caveat* that 'there is much we do not know' has allowed dolphinese proponents to slip the idea of dolphin language in the back door."

But where Gregg sees a half century of failure, Kuczaj and other prominent researchers see a preponderance of circumstantial evidence that leads them to believe that the problem simply hasn't yet been looked at in the right way, with the right set of tools. It's only within the past decade or so that high-frequency underwater audio recorders, like the one Kuczaj uses, have been able to capture the full spectrum of dolphin sounds, and only during the past couple of years that new data-mining algorithms have made possible a meaningful analysis of those recordings. Ultimately dolphin vocalization is either one of the greatest unsolved mysteries of science or one of its greatest blind alleys.

*garrulous おしゃべりな *RIMS ロアタン海洋科学研究所 *Rosetta stone 1799年ロゼッタで発見された石碑。これにより、古代エジプト象形文字の研究が大きく発展した。

*quixotic 非現実的な *caveat 忠告、警鐘

1. 下線部 (1) の内容として最もふさわしいものを a～d から一つ選べ。
a. sounds b. sharks c. dolphins d. scientists
2. 空所 [2] に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを a～d から一つ選べ。
a. instead b. unless c. before d. although
3. 下線部 (3) の意味として最もふさわしいものを a～d から一つ選べ。
a. a large amount b. a reasonable purchase
c. an important advance d. an interesting theme
4. 空所 [4] に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを a～d から一つ選べ。
a. no one b. neither one c. someone d. anyone
5. 下線部 (5) の意味として最もふさわしいものを a～d から一つ選べ。
a. will make dolphin communication scientifically understandable
b. will set communication between dolphins free
c. will liberate dolphins kept captive in laboratories
d. will open up new paths for synchronizing dolphin behavior

6. 下線部 (6) の言い換えとして最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
- a. Researchers have found no virtual evidence for a dolphin language
 - b. The existence of a virtual dolphin language is not yet supported
 - c. There is little evidence for the existence of a dolphin language
 - d. Anything that resembles a dolphin language is evidential
7. 下線部 (7) の意味として最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
- a. Scientists who believe in the existence of a dolphin language
 - b. Scientists who advocate the rights of dolphins and their young
 - c. Scientists who work with the synchronized dolphins
 - d. Scientists who reject the idea of dolphin communication
8. 下線部 (8) の意味としてふさわしくないものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
- a. dealt with b. gazed c. studied d. approached
9. 下線部 (9) の内容として最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
- a. Recent technology has shown that dolphins don't have a language.
 - b. Sophisticated scientific research proves that a dolphin language exists.
 - c. Whether a dolphin language exists is not an appropriate scientific question.
 - d. At this point we cannot say for sure if dolphins have a language.
10. 本文の内容と合致しないものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
- a. Dolphins use their vocalizations to chase away sharks and discipline their young.
 - b. Recent technological advancements allow for a more sophisticated study of dolphin sounds.
 - c. Dolphins waste most of their energy emitting meaningless sounds.
 - d. Scientists do not know what the fundamental units of dolphin vocalization are.

II. 次の英文を読み、設問 1～9 に答えよ。

One of the biggest mistakes my husband made as a new father was to tell me he thought his diaper-changing technique was better than mine. From then on, guess who assumed the lion's share of diaper patrol in our household?

Or rather, the northern flicker's* share. According to a new report in the journal *Animal Behaviour* on the sanitation habits of these tawny, 12-inch woodpeckers with downcurving bills, male flickers are more industrious housekeepers than their mates.

⁽¹⁾ Researchers already knew that flickers, like many woodpeckers, are a so-called sex role reversed species, the fathers spending comparatively more time incubating the eggs and feeding the young than do the mothers. Now scientists have found that the males' parental zeal also extends to the less sentimental realm of nest hygiene: When a chick makes waste, Dad, more [2] than Mom, is the one who makes haste, plucking up the unwanted presentation and disposing of it far from home.

"It takes away microbes, removes smells that might alert predators, and makes the whole nest much cleaner," said Elizabeth Gow, a postdoctoral fellow at the ⁽⁴⁾ University of British Columbia and an author on the new report. "It's an important aspect of parental care that we often forget about."

The new work reflects a growing interest in what might be called animal sanitation studies—the exploration of how, why and under what conditions different species will seek to stay clean, stave off decay and disrepair, and formally dispose of the excreted and expired. Nature may be wild, but that doesn't mean anything goes anywhere, and many animals follow strict rules for separating metabolic ingress and egress*, and avoiding sources of contamination.

Researchers have identified honeybee undertakers that specialize in removing corpses from the hive, and they ⁽⁶⁾ have located dedicated underground toilet chambers to which African mole rats reliably repair to perform their elaborate ablutions*.

Among chimpanzees, hygiene often serves as a major driver ⁽⁷⁾ of cultural evolution, and primatologists* have found that different populations of the ape are marked by distinctive grooming styles. The chimpanzees in the Tai Forest of Ivory Coast, for example, will extract a tick or other parasite from a companion's fur with their fingers and then squash the offending pest against their own forearms.

Chimpanzees in the Budongo Forest of Uganda prefer to daintily place the fruits of grooming on a leaf for inspection, to decide whether the dislodged bloodsuckers are safe to eat, or should simply be smashed and tossed. Budongo males, those fastidious charmers, will also use leaves as "napkins," to wipe their penises clean after sex.

Leaves may grow on trees, but serious sanitation work can be costly, as the new study of flickers revealed. Baby woodpeckers, like many nestlings*, deposit their waste in the reasonably manageable form of fecal sacs*, the mess contained in a gelatinous outer coating "like a water balloon," Dr. Gow said. "It makes for easier removal from the nest."

Ah, but what prodigious* sac factories the little birds can be. Whereas human parents may change a daunting 50 to 80 diapers a week, flicker parents remove the same number off a day, each time venturing some 100 yards from the nest and risking exposure to predators ⁽⁸⁾ like hawks.

*northern flicker ハシボソキツツキ *metabolic ingress and egress 代謝的な出入りのこと

*ablution 体を洗うこと *primatologist 霊長類学者 *nestling 雛鳥 *fecal sac 糞便囊

*prodigious 驚異的な

1. In comparison to what we already knew about flickers, what does the new report say regarding how male flickers are “industrious housekeepers” (underline (1))?
 - a. The fathers spend comparatively more time sitting on the eggs than the mothers.
 - b. The fathers are the primary food providers for the baby birds.
 - c. The fathers clean the nests more eagerly than the mothers.
 - d. The fathers work comparatively harder to build their nests than the mothers.
2. The most appropriate choice to fill blank [2] is
 - a. reluctantly
 - b. convincingly
 - c. readily
 - d. obligatorily
3. What does underline (3) refer to?
 - a. losses
 - b. smells
 - c. corpses
 - d. wastes
4. Which of the following best paraphrases underline (4)?
 - a. make predators wake up
 - b. make predators be alarmed
 - c. make predators notice
 - d. make predators be defeated
5. What does underline (5) mean in this paragraph?
 - a. Animals have strict rules for keeping their homes clean.
 - b. Animals have their own ways of grooming their mates.
 - c. Animals have strict territories and do not invade others.
 - d. Animals remove predators from their territories.
6. The word *they* in underline (6) refers to
 - a. rats
 - b. honeybees
 - c. undertakers
 - d. researchers
7. Which of the following best paraphrases underline (7)?
 - a. promoter
 - b. preserver
 - c. distracter
 - d. manager
8. Which of the following has the same stress position as underline (8)?
 - a. synopsis
 - b. paradox
 - c. oasis
 - d. decision
9. Select two of the following options which best match the content of the last two paragraphs.
 - a. Waste removal is rather difficult because the nestlings’ waste is in the form of fecal sacs.
 - b. Waste removal is dangerous as flickers may become exposed to predators when doing this.
 - c. The fecal sacs that the nestlings deposit make it easier for the flickers to groom their young.
 - d. The number of fecal sacs that the flickers need to deposit is large and it is hard work.
 - e. Flickers do not need to remove nestlings’ waste because it is contained in a gelatinous outer coating.

Ⅲ. 次の英文はある本の書評である。これを読み、設問1～10に答えよ。

Since the 1920s, the idea of evolution has generally been equated* with what has been termed Darwinism, a particular evolutionary theory that explains the origin of biological diversity by means of natural selection. Largely as a result of the dominance of that theory, most scientists today would find the thought of a history without Darwin unimaginable. In *Darwin Deleted*, Peter Bowler invites readers to imagine a world in which Darwin never existed. Using counterfactual history⁽¹⁾ and carefully dissecting the history of evolutionary thought, Bowler looks into the past to illuminate prominent debates we face today.

Bowler starts by refuting the “in the air” thesis:⁽²⁾ the idea that without Darwin, someone else would have come up with the same or similar ideas and history would have unfolded about as it did. Drawing on the historical record, he demonstrates that although the idea of evolution was becoming widely accepted by the time Darwin published *On the Origin of Species* (1859), natural selection was by no means part of mid-19th-century thought.⁽³⁾ Bowler argues that only Darwin, with his unique combination of diverse interests, was able to piece together all of its key components. Thus, it is very plausible* that in Darwin’s [4] other theories would have come to play more important roles in our understanding of evolution. In fact, into the 1920s, non-Darwinian theories were the dominant explanation for evolutionary changes — which substantiates* the viability* of Bowler’s counterfactual world.

As Bowler writes, it is unquestionable that “Darwin presented his contemporaries with the harshest possible version of nature.” That contributed to his becoming the figurehead of what was perceived as an attack on traditional values.⁽⁵⁾ Bowler’s analysis makes it clear that without Darwin’s revolutionary input, evolutionism would have developed in a less confrontational manner. Darwin-like ideas would not otherwise have gained currency for another 30 or 40 years, by which time the general idea of evolution would not have posed a threat to most religious thinkers.⁽⁶⁾ Thus, Bowler argues, the antagonism between evolutionism and religion might well be a “product of particular historical events rather than an inevitable conflict of irreconcilable positions.”

In addition, Bowler’s mental experiment⁽⁷⁾ leads us to realize that many of the alleged consequences of what has been called social Darwinism would [8] have taken place in a world without Darwin. In fact, “most of the effects ... labeled as ‘social Darwinism’ could have emerged in a world that had no inkling* of the theory of natural selection” and “some of those effects ... might well have been even more strident* in the absence of the Darwinian theory.” Far from being a consequence of Darwinism,⁽⁹⁾ the idea of progress and the allied theories of directed evolution were grounded in wider social and cultural forces. It is undeniable that Darwinism is a product of its time, with the apparent materialism of a theory based on random variation and struggle. But the simplistic identification of Darwinism with harsh social policies is mistaken, argues Bowler, as most of what is called “‘social Darwinism’ could be justified equally well through rival theories of evolution.”

Darwin Deleted offers a journey⁽¹⁰⁾ into the history of evolutionism well worth taking. Through his scenario in which the *Origin* never appeared, Bowler improves our ability to think about the assumptions underlying contemporary debates.

*equate ～を同等とみなす

*plausible もっともらしい

*substantiate ～を実証する

*viability 実現可能性

*inkling ほのめかし、暗示

*strident (影響などが) 甚大な

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From: Ana Maria R. Almeida, Darwin who?, Science, The American Association for the Advancement of Science, July, 2014.

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1. 下線部 (1) の意味として最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
 - a. the history of what has not happened
 - b. the history of Darwin and his followers
 - c. the history of *Darwin Deleted*
 - d. the history of biological diversity
2. 下線部 (2) の内容として最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
 - a. ダーウィンが別の時代とは異なる、彼独特の時代の雰囲気を作ったという主張。
 - b. ダーウィンが歴史上登場しなくても、時代の流れは同じようになったはずだという主張。
 - c. ダーウィンの進化論は普及した後、消えてなくなってしまったかもしれないという主張。
 - d. ダーウィンの進化論こそが、後の時代のさまざまな学説のもとになったという主張。
3. 下線部 (3) の言い換えとして最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
 - a. 自然淘汰説は19世紀の半ば頃に、主流の学説となっていた。
 - b. 自然淘汰説は19世紀の半ば頃に、学説としては否定されていた。
 - c. 自然淘汰説は19世紀の半ば頃に、代表的な学説ではなかった。
 - d. 自然淘汰説は19世紀の半ば頃に、唱えることを禁じられていた。
4. 空所 [4] に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
 - a. presence b. dominance c. negligence d. absence
5. 下線部 (5) の内容として最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
 - a. 伝統的な価値観の破壊の先兵をつとめる人物。
 - b. 伝統的な価値観推進運動の中心となる人物。
 - c. 伝統的な価値観を認識し、かつ攻撃する人物。
 - d. 伝統的な価値観を踏まえつつ、新説を唱える人物。
6. 下線部 (6) の内容として最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
 - a. 宗教家がダーウィンの進化論と共存することもなかったであろう。
 - b. 宗教家がダーウィンの進化論に理解を示すこともなかったであろう。
 - c. 宗教家がダーウィンの進化論を蔑視することもなかったであろう。
 - d. 宗教家がダーウィンの進化論を脅威に思うこともなかったであろう。
7. 下線部 (7) の内容として最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
 - a. バウラーが中心となり複数の学説を統合していく、という実験。
 - b. 進化論がもし30~40年前に提唱されたらどうなったか、という実験。
 - c. もしダーウィンが進化論を唱えなかったらどうなったか、という実験。
 - d. キリスト教の教えと進化論が対立したらどうなるか、という実験。
8. 空所 [8] に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
 - a. favorably b. fundamentally c. likely d. rarely
9. 下線部 (9) の内容として最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
 - a. Darwinism の結果には遠いが b. Darwinism に起因するのではなく
 - c. Darwinism の問題点はさておき d. Darwinism の結論次第で
10. 下線部 (10) の内容として最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
 - a. a fascinating reading b. a geographical mapping
 - c. a visual rewriting d. a religious revisiting

IV. 次の英文はグローバル化が世界の政治経済に及ぼす功罪に関するものである。設問1～10の解答として最もふさわしいものをa～dから一つ選べ。

Globalisation brings immense benefits. As barriers to the movement of goods, services and capital have been lowered, many emerging economies have seen extraordinary improvements in living standards and incomes. Even more important than the physical flows across borders has been the rise of the internet over the past 15 years, which, together with improving literacy and education, is allowing ideas to spread faster than ever before. Yet growing integration and complexity has also resulted in new systemic risks that must be managed if we are to preserve the gains of recent decades.

The recent financial crisis was the first of the systemic crises of the 21st century but certainly will not be the last. At its heart were four critical failures. A mismatch developed between a system that had become global in its reach and a regulatory structure still rooted in national institutions. Revolutionary technological changes driven by the exponential* improvements in computer power facilitated new financial instruments that were not understood by an older generation of supervisors. Management and regulators were blinded by the blizzard of data. Last, conflicts of interest were endemic in the system, and far from excessive risk-taking being curtailed, it was excessively rewarded. Politicians, chief executives and bank boards were seduced by lucrative incentives and the toxic mix of cheap credit, bonuses, and accounting and political systems that rewarded short-termism*.

That the most highly supervised, institutionally well endowed and data-rich of industries could fail so catastrophically should provide a wake-up call for all of us. For the vulnerability of our interconnected global systems to the “butterfly effect” — in chaos theory, the potential for a ripple in one part of the world to be amplified and lead to major disturbances in another — is by no means confined to finance.

Increased mobility and population density has exacerbated the threat of a global pandemic. The virtual integration of global society and business over the internet has created a new threat of collapse due to cyber attacks or failures in the infrastructure. Meanwhile, rapid integration of the global economy is leading to rising greenhouse gas emissions, with the potential to trigger catastrophic climate change on the other side of our planet.

In all of these areas, a disconnect between an increasingly global world and the fragmented structure of nation-states — what we might call the “butterfly defect” — exacerbates systemic risks. At a time when in finance, as in many other areas, greater co-operation is required, international economic policy and governance is gridlocked*. New ways of working are required, including through the establishment of creative coalitions of government, business, cities and civil society. Complexity cannot be fought with still more complexity.

Policies at the national and international level should aim to build resilience. In finance, this has implications for competition policy, for the geographical location of key institutions and for regulation, including to moderate short-term incentives. Fundamental reforms in global governance are required to harvest the upsides of globalisation and mitigate the systemic risks endemic to rapid economic growth and closer integration.

While systemic risks come from globalisation, they also pose the gravest threat to continued globalisation. The political and psychological response to growing complexity is to try to become more local. Protectionism, nationalism and xenophobia are on the rise, and there is a real danger that globalisation will be rolled back and that our societies will become more closed. This would be a terrible mistake, not least for poor people across the world who are yet to benefit from increased connectivity and growth. The way to manage the systemic threats arising from globalisation — financial, climate, pandemic, cyber and others — is to ensure we co-operate to address them.

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*Source: Ian Goldin, 2014, The 'butterfly defect' at the heart of globalisation, Life and Arts, FT.com, 14 March. Used under license from the Financial Times. All Rights Reserved."

*exponential 劇的な

*short-termism 経営者が長期的視点に立たずに短期間で収益を挙げようとする傾向

*gridlocked 行き詰まり状態で

1. According to paragraphs 1 and 2, which of the following was not a cause of the recent financial crisis?
 - a . improvements in computer power
 - b . the new financial instruments
 - c . excessive risk-taking
 - d . the gains of recent decades
2. According to paragraphs 1 and 2, politicians, chief executives and bank boards took excessive risks because they
 - a . wanted to resolve endemic conflicts of interest.
 - b . were tempted by strong incentives.
 - c . wanted to award others with incentives.
 - d . were supported by an excess of data.
3. The “butterfly effect” refers to
 - a . a small problem in one part of the world that causes greater problems elsewhere.
 - b . the theory that major disturbances in the world are always related to financial crises.
 - c . the vulnerability of highly supervised, well endowed and data-rich industries.
 - d . a wake-up call on a global level that draws attention to critical environmental issues.
4. The underlined word “exacerbated” in paragraph 4 cannot be replaced by
 - a . increased
 - b . decreased
 - c . worsened
 - d . intensified
5. According to paragraph 5, establishing creative coalitions of government, business, cities and civil societies will help counteract the effects of
 - a . greater cooperation.
 - b . fundamental reforms.
 - c . the butterfly defect.
 - d . failures in infrastructure.
6. According to paragraph 6, fundamental reforms in international governance are required
 - a . to harvest systemic risks successfully.
 - b . to ensure globalisation benefits.
 - c . to speed up rapid economic growth.
 - d . to mitigate closer levels of integration.
7. According to the final paragraph, which of the following might endanger globalisation?
 - a . declining fear of foreigners
 - b . growing protectionism
 - c . increasing complexity
 - d . weakening nationalism
8. According to the article, why should globalisation continue?
 - a . Because it will encourage nationalism.
 - b . Because it will improve growth only for rich people.
 - c . Because it will almost always cause systemic risks.
 - d . Because it will also benefit poor people.
9. The author states that
 - a . there is little connection between the global economy and the increasing greenhouse effect.
 - b . the fragmented structure of nation-states can lead to the establishment of creative coalitions of governance.
 - c . by achieving a national and international level of cooperation, we can increase complexity.
 - d . by considering the recent financial crisis as a wake-up call, we can better manage the ripple effect of globalisation.
10. Why does the author use the expression the “butterfly defect”?
 - a . Because the growth of a butterfly is similar to that of globalisation.
 - b . Because to solve environmental issues, economic support is indispensable.
 - c . Because it refers to the well-known concept used in chaos theory.
 - d . Because the patterns of globalisation and the ripple effect are not effective.

V. 次の会話を読み、設問 1～10に答えよ。

June: What are you reading Clara? It must be really very interesting since you don't even seem to have noticed that your ex-boyfriend just passed by two minutes ago. Or maybe you just wanted [1] that his presence has no effect on you anymore.

Clara: Very funny, June. Actually it's a really fascinating account of the life of the Indian politician and pacifist Gandhi. I find it amazing how he was able to change the course of world history by organizing a movement [2] of passive resistance. It is really surprising how he and his followers could achieve such dramatic political change in the short time it took to achieve independence.

June: Well, personally, I must say that if passive resistance is simply a case of doing nothing I don't really understand how you can get any concrete result [3] to do something?

Clara: Hm, in the first place I am not sure that passive resistance can be correctly described as doing nothing—it is more a refusal to cooperate in injustice and oppression. Gandhi's idea seems to have been that an unjust or tyrannical system of government [4] if the people don't go along with it. If people decide to stop co-operating and [5] of such a system it becomes impossible to make it work. The whole system just collapses [6], so to speak.

June: That sounds similar to a boycott or sanctions—you know where the international community decides to punish someone for their incorrect behaviour by refusing to deal or trade with them.

Clara: I think we have different interpretations because in my view sanctions and boycotts are not really [7] but are an active attempt to pressure other governments to stop doing something which you don't happen to like. They are political pressure in the form of economic blackmail and usually end with a return to trade as normal or the financial collapse of a country. We should agree to disagree about the utility of these measures.

June: I'm not sure what you mean but I doubt if passive resistance could work or succeed in most real situations. It sounds a [8] idealistic to me, or let's just say slightly naive to have any lasting effect. I can't help thinking of that character in the short story we read written by the author of *Moby Dick*.

Clara: Oh, you mean the story where the hero keeps repeating all the time "I would prefer not to" when he refuses to co-operate with the company boss. I don't know if that expresses Gandhi's idea but it does certainly show the eroding force of [9].

1. 空所 [1] に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを a～d から一つ選べ。
a. to take it for granted b. to show as evident
c. to be indifferent so d. to make it clear
2. 空所 [2] に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを a～d から一つ選べ。
a. which was built on the aim b. that was followed by the principle
c. that was founded for the ideal d. which was based on the idea
3. 空所 [3] に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを a～d から一つ選べ。
a. simply by refusing b. which refused
c. that by refusal d. when it refuses
4. 空所 [4] に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを a～d から一つ選べ。
a. can crash up b. could turn over
c. will break down d. must fall through

5. 空所 [5] に次の単語すべてをふさわしい順に並べ替えて入れる場合、4番目に来る単語はどれか。a ~ f から一つ選べ。
- a . active b . decide c . support d . their e . to
f . withdraw
6. 空所 [6] に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
- a . over the stress b . under its own weight
c . from our efforts d . out of control
7. 空所 [7] に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
- a . kind of passiveness b . ways for passive doing
c . a form of passivity d . a manner for pacifying
8. 空所 [8] に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
- a . much too b . little too c . bit less d . lot less
9. 空所 [9] に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
- a . disobedience b . unobedience
c . under-obedience d . anti-obedience
10. 本文の内容と合致するものを a ~ d から一つ選べ。
- a . The two girls agree that passive resistance is effective and important.
b . Clara is more positively supportive of passive resistance.
c . June is more positively supportive of passive resistance.
d . Clara is extremely skeptical about the possibility of political change.

[以下余白]