

新潟県立大学大学院 2015年度一般入試英語模擬試験

次の英語問題①または②から一問を選び、解答用紙に解答を記入しなさい。

問題① 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

出典：Khaled Fattah and K. M. Fierke (2009) “A Clash of Emotions: The Politics of Humiliation and Political Violence in the Middle East”, *EJIR* 15: 67-93, 68. より抜粋、一部変更

One question dominated post-9/11 America: Why do they hate us so much? Most of the answers provided by policy-makers and the US media were wrapped in layers of distortion and assumed the existence of a clash of one kind or another. Many relied on Samuel Huntington's (1996) thesis that the fundamental source of conflict is cultural, and that a 'clash of civilizations will dominate global politics'. Since the atrocities of 11 September 2001, a number of scholars and commentators have reacted strongly to his thesis, arguing that it is a static, self-fulfilling prophecy, which is essentialist, aggressively ethnocentric and portrays the world as if it is made up of closed and contained entities (Said, 2001; Hunt, 2002; Russett et.al., 2000). Some scholars have questioned the legitimacy and authority of anyone to speak on behalf of any civilization (Kennedy-Pipe and Rengger, 2006: 544). While President Bush refers to a war to 'save civilization itself', in the texts and speeches of Bin Laden and his radical Islamist followers, there is no mention of the term 'civilization' as a motive for the violent attitude toward the US.

A second line of argument constitutes a (ア) clash between modernity and traditionalism (Friedman, 2000; Kaplan, 2000). From this perspective, the rigid traditionalism of Middle Eastern societies, and their resistance to the forces of modernity and globalization, breeds militant Islamism and violence against the 'West'. Insofar as traditionalism and modernity coexist the world over, this clash between two rigidly separate worlds is illusory. In any case, it is the social injustice and 'brutal economic inequality' of globalization that traditional societies reject (Besteman and Gusterson, 2005). As Halliday (2004) points out, modernity and globalization have themselves, arguably, led to radicalization, rather than the lack of these, insofar as the gap between rich and poor has widened, exacerbating the inequality of the non-Western world. This 'clash' overlaps with yet another in which the attacks on 11 September were a manifestation of the violent political potential inherent in Islam as distinct from the peaceful, civic orientation of Christianity (Jonsson, 2005; Fukuyama, 2001). Both of these clashes, as Mamdani (2004: 18) notes, rely on a distinction between modern and pre-modern cultures, and either equate pre-modern with not-yet modern and therefore lagging behind, or anti-modern and thus likely to produce fear and preemptive police or military action.

1. この文章を日本語300字以内で要約しなさい。
2. 文中 (ア) のclashと最も意味の近い単語を本文より探して、答えなさい。
3. 下線部 (ア) のclashとは、具体的に何を指すか説明して、50字以内で答えなさい。

問題：② 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

出典：Gorbachev says world is on brink of new Cold War

Sat, Nov 8 2014 By Bettina Borgfeld

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/11/08/us-ukraine-crisis-gorbachev-idUSKBN0IS0QC20141108>

より抜粋、一部変更

BERLIN (Reuters) - Former Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev warned in a speech in Berlin on Saturday that East-West tensions over the Ukraine crisis were threatening to push the world into a new Cold War, 25 years after the fall of the Berlin Wall.

Gorbachev, who is credited with forging a rapprochement with the West that led to the demise of communist regimes across Eastern Europe, accused the West, and the United States in particular, of not fulfilling their promises after 1989.

(ア) “The world is on the brink of a new Cold War. Some say that it has already begun”, said Gorbachev, who is feted in Germany for his pivotal role in helping create the conditions for the Berlin Wall's peaceful opening on Nov. 9, 1989, heralding the end of the Cold War.

"And yet, while the situation is dramatic, we do not see the main international body, the U.N. Security Council, playing any role or taking any concrete action."

The conflict in eastern Ukraine has killed more than 4,000 people since the start of an uprising by pro-Russian separatists in mid-April.

Russia blames the crisis on Kiev and the West, but NATO says it has overwhelming evidence that Russia has aided the rebels militarily in the conflict.

Gorbachev, 83, also criticized Europe and said it was in danger of becoming irrelevant as a global power.

"Instead of becoming a leader of change in a global world, Europe has turned into an arena of political upheaval, of competition for spheres of influence and finally of military conflict," he said.

"The consequence inevitably is Europe weakening at a time when other centers of power and influence are gaining momentum. If this continues, Europe will lose a strong voice in global affairs and gradually become irrelevant."

Speaking at an event at Berlin's Brandenburg Gate, Gorbachev said the West had exploited Russia's weakness after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991.

"Euphoria and triumphalism went to the heads of Western leaders," he said. "Taking advantage of Russia's weakening and the lack of a counterweight, they claimed monopoly leadership and domination of the world, refusing to heed words of caution from many of those present here," he said.

Gorbachev said the West had made mistakes that upset Russia with the enlargement of NATO, with its actions in the former Yugoslavia, Iraq, Libya and Syria and with plans for a missile defense system.

"To put it metaphorically, a blister has now turned into a bloody, festering wound," he said. "And who is suffering the most from what's happening? I think the answer is more than clear: It is Europe." (Writing by [Erik Kirschbaum](#); Editing by Rosalind Russell)

1. この文章を日本語300字以内で要約しなさい。
2. 下線部 (ア) について、なぜゴルバチョフが“The world is on a brink of a new Cold War”と言っているか、理由を日本語100字以内で説明しなさい。