Russian forces attack Ukraine

１　Russian attacks began in eastern Ukraine at dawn, around 5 a.m. on Thursday(Feb. 24th). “At least 137 heroes were killed and 316 people were injured after the first day of fighting,” President Volodymyr Zelensky said. Russian forces have destroyed more than 80 military facilities, including 11 airports.

２　In the early hours of February 24th, Russian President Vladimir Putin made a video address to his nation, announcing “special military operations” against Ukraine.　He justified the attack on Ukraine as an act of self-defense.

３　“As NATO expands to the east with every passing year, the situation for our country is getting worse and more dangerous. Moreover, in recent days, the leadership of NATO has been openly talking about the need to speed up, forcing the advancement of the alliance’s infrastructure to the borders of Russia. We can no longer just watch ①what is happening.

４　We had no other option to protect Russia and our people. The situation requires us to take decisive and immediate action. The people’s republics of Donbass(＊) have asked Russia for help.”

５　Putin said, “The purpose of this operation is to protect people who, for eight years now, have been facing humiliation and genocide perpetrated by the Kiev regime. To ②this end, we will seek to demilitarize

and denazify Ukraine, as well as bring to trial those who perpetrated numerous bloody crimes against civilians, including (crimes) against citizens of the Russian Federation.”

at dawn夜明け頃(※発音注意)　　military facility軍事施設　　address演説　　justify正当化する　　expand拡大・膨張する　　every passing year年を追う毎に　　advancement進行　　alliance同盟(関係にある国)　　decisive断固とした　　republic共和国　　Donbas(Donbas)ドンバス(ウクライナ東南部の地方)　　　　operation作戦　　humiliation恥辱

genocide大虐殺　　perpetrate犯す　　regime政権　　to this endこの目的のために　　demilitarize非武装化・武装解除させる　　denazify非ナチ化する　　bring ～ to trial：～を裁判にかける　　bloody血で汚れた・残虐な

civilian(軍人でない)一般市民　　　　★学んだ語(　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　)

(＊注)the people’s republics of Donbass…ドンバス地域には「ドネツク人民共和国」というロシアの傀儡政権がある。この国は、親ロシア派の過激勢力が[2014年](https://ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/2014%E5%B9%B4)に武装蜂起して、一方的に「独立」したと宣言して成立した。

★Kievの発音　　　【kíː(j)ef】　(アメリカ英語)／【kíːev】　(イギリス英語)・・・(ウクライナの首都キエフは、ウクライナ語の発音に基づきKyivと綴ることも。Kievはロシア語発音に近い)

Q1 How many casualties were there on the first day of the invasion?

Q2 How did Putin justify Russia’s attack on Ukraine?

Q3 下線①とは、NATOのどのような状況ですか。具体的に説明しましょう。

Q4 下線②は何を指していますか。本文中から抜き出しましょう。

Q5 次の語句はどの単語を説明していますか。本文中から抜き出しましょう。

1. remove all military forces from an area
2. a [murder](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ja/dictionary/english/murder) of a [whole](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ja/dictionary/english/whole) [group](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ja/dictionary/english/group) of [people](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ja/dictionary/english/people), [especially](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ja/dictionary/english/especially) a [whole](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ja/dictionary/english/whole) [nation](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ja/dictionary/english/nation), [race](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ja/dictionary/english/race), or [religious](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ja/dictionary/english/religious) [group](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ja/dictionary/english/group)
3. get rid of Nazism and its influence
4. the [basic](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ja/dictionary/english/basic) [systems](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ja/dictionary/english/system) and [services](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ja/dictionary/english/service), such as [transport](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ja/dictionary/english/transport) and [power](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ja/dictionary/english/power) [supplies](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ja/dictionary/english/supplies)
5. an ordinary [person](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ja/dictionary/english/person) who is not a [member](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ja/dictionary/english/member) of the [police](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ja/dictionary/english/police) or the [armed](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ja/dictionary/english/armed) [forces](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ja/dictionary/english/force)

How the world reacted to the Russian invasion of Ukraine

６　UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres said, “It is wrong. It is against ③the Charter. It is unacceptable. But ④it is not irreversible.” He told Putin repeatedly to **stop the military operations and bring the troops back to Russia.** He reminded that innocent people always ⑤pay the highest price. He has announced the allocation of 20 million US dollars as ⑥humanitarian support to Ukraine.

７　The G7 countries vowed in a joint statement to bring forward "severe and coordinated" sanctions, but they say they will not send troops. On Friday(February 25th), Japan’s Prime Minister Kishida condemned Russia's actions, saying they infringe on Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and violate the international law. Japan will impose sanctions on three major Russian banks.

８　Japan will also limit exports of semi-conductors to Russian military organizations. "In response to this situation, we will strengthen ⑦our sanction measures in close cooperation with the G7 and the rest of the international community," Kishida said. He said there are about 120 Japanese citizens still in Ukraine and the Japanese embassy is working with Poland to try and ensure their safety. (Meanwhile, some say Japan’s exports of semiconductors are small, and the impact of the export restrictions on the Russian economy will be limited.)

９　"Putin is the aggressor," the American President Biden said in remarks at the White House. "Putin chose this war and now he and his country will bear the consequences." The United States and other Western nations agreed to stop exporting high-tech products to Russia. Biden said the actions will hamper Russia's ability ⑧to do business "in dollars, pounds, euros and yen."

UN Secretary General国連の事務総長　　 the Charter(of the UN)国連憲章　 　unacceptable認められない

irreversible取り消しできない　　pay the price代償を払う　　allocation割り当て　　humanitarian support人道援助　　vow=promise joint statement共同声明　 　coordinated協調の　 condemn非難する　　 infringe on～：～を侵害する　　　　sovereignty主権　　　　　territorial integrity領土保全　　　　violate違反する　　　　sanction制裁

semi-conductor半導体　　measures措置　　　　　embassy大使館　　　restriction制限　　　aggressor侵略者

bear the consequences(自分の行動の)結果に責任を追う・尻拭いをする　　hamper邪魔をする

Q6　Where is Antonio Guterres from?

Q7 下線③について：What does the Charter of the UN mention?

Q8　Why does Antonio Guterres say that ④it is not irreversible?

Q9 下線⑤の意味を、他の英語で言い換えましょう。

Q10　下線⑥：What are the examples of humanitarian support?

Q11 What are G7 countries?

Q12 What did Prime Minister Kishida say about Russia’s actions?

Q13 下線⑦について：日本がロシアに行う経済制裁を２点、説明しましょう。

Q14　下線⑧とは具体的にどういうことか、説明しましょう。

Ukraine Special Forces train elderly and child civilians

１０　Back in the beginning of February, members of Ukraine's special forces had held military training for civilians. The civilians are taught self-defense and how to handle [weapons](https://www.independent.co.uk/topic/weapons) amid rising tensions with

[Russia](https://www.independent.co.uk/topic/russia). Elderly people and children have also started taking up arms.

１１　Children up to four years old were seen training with wooden guns in the capital Kiev. High school and university students were also seen training with weapons.

１２　⑨Pictures of 79-year-old Valentina Konstantinovska of Ukraine are becoming viral these days. She is a retired accountant and a great grandmother. She said, “I’m ready to shoot if something happens. I will defend my home, my city, my children.”

Anti-war demonstrations around the world

１３　Mass anti-war demonstrations spread across cities in Russia and all over the world on February 26th and 27th. In several cities including Moscow and Siberia, thousands of Russian people took to the streets in an anti-war demonstration. More than a thousand were arrested.

１４　Thousands of people took to the streets in major cities, not only across Europe but also as far away as Tokyo, Tel Aviv, New York and Washinton D.C.

special forces特殊部隊 handle：使いこなす・扱う　　amid ～：～の真っ最中に　　take up arms武器を取る　　become viralネットで頻繁に共有される・バズる・まるでウィルスのように広まる(※viral: ウィルス性の)

take to the streets街頭に出て抗議デモを行う　　　　★覚えた言葉（　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　）

Q15　What kind of training did the Ukrainian special forces give to the civilians?

Q16　Why do you think the pictures and videos of the Ukrainian woman(Valentina Konstantinovska go viral? Please tell you opinion.

★参考ニュース動画

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Russian Skater Competes Despite Doping & Ukraine Prepares for Russia Attack | The Daily Showこの動画の1:17あたりから再生すると、Valentina Konstantinovska(12段落参照)の動画がでてきます。司会者のTrevor Noahはこの場面を見て、"I have never seen someone who looks so adorable sounds threatening."（こんなに上品で美しい女性が、こんなに恐ろしいことを言うなんて…）と、ショックの気持ちを隠せません。Trevorは彼女を”Granny Rambo”と呼びます<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VDdRQ0HKobg&t=109s> |
|  | Anti-war protests break out across Russia【CNBC News/English/3mins】<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3aKi6elShz4> |
|  | ウクライナ侵攻へ抗議の声 NYでも反戦デモ ロシア出身の人たちも参加<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FmYEvtWZrx0>【TBSニュース／英語／日本語／30秒】 |
|  | How to pronounce “Kiev” ウクライナの首都キエフの英語の発音<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BkEBZQ0KOkQ> |
|  | 国連って何？【やさしい英語ニュース／１分】<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OgrMHp8XwHM> |

Q17 What do you think about Russia’s decision to attack Ukraine?

Q18 What can we do for Ukrainian people?

★次の文を３回以上読んで暗唱しましょう。（本文と少し変えています）

1. Putin announced “special military operations” against Ukraine, justifying the attack as an act of self-defense.

２．Putin said, “The purpose of this operation is to protect people who have been facing humiliation

 and genocide perpetrated by the Kiev regime.”

３．UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres said that innocent people always pay the highest price.

４．The G7 countries vowed in a joint statement to bring forward "severe and coordinated" sanctions,

but they say they will not send troops.

５．In several cities including Moscow and Siberia, thousands of Russian people took to the streets

in an anti-war demonstration.

（和訳）

1. プーチンはウクライナに対する「特別軍事作戦」を宣言し、この攻撃を自衛の行為として正当化した。

★justifying以下が分詞構文になっている

２．「この作戦の目的は、キエフのウクライナ政府によって行われてきた恥辱の行為や、大虐殺に直面して
いる人々を、保護することである」とプーチンは言った。

３．国連の事務総長アントニオ・グレーレスは、罪なき人々こそいつも最も大きな犠牲を払うのだと言った。

４．G7の国々は共同声明の中で、（ロシアに対して）厳しい共同制裁を進めると約束したが、

　　軍隊は派遣しないつもりだと言っている。

５．モスクワやシベリアを含む複数の国々で、数千人のロシア人が街頭で反戦デモを行った。