



2023 年 9 月第 3 週 高校生ニュース教材 単語テスト

音声を聴いて、次の単語（熟語）を書きとって下さい。また、その意味を日本語で書いて下さい。

	words/phrases	meaning
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・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・切り取り・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・

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|---------------------------|---|
| 1. flood | 洪水 |
| 2. collapse | 崩壊する |
| 3. inundate | (場所を)水浸しにする・氾濫させる |
| 4. the Mediterranean Sea | 地中海 |
| 5. colonel | 大佐 ※発音に注意 [kə:nl] |
| 6. regime | (強圧的な)政府 ※発音 [rəʒi:m] |
| 7. maintain | (良好な状態に)維持する |
| 8. petroleum | 石油・原油 ※crude oil とも言う |
| 9. corrupt | 腐敗・墮落している、賄賂がはびこっている(形容詞)
名詞形は“corruption” (腐敗・墮落) |
| 10. coup | クーデター ※発音 [kú:] / coup d'état とも言う |
| 11. literate | 読み書きができる |
| 12. freedom of expression | 表現の自由 |

Libya Floods: What caused the deadly disaster?

① In Libya, more than 5,300 people have died and thousands are still missing in floods that have devastated the eastern part of the country according to the report of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies(* 1).

② Two dams and four bridges have collapsed due to the downpours on September 10th, and the deadly floods have inundated the coastal city of Derna, where the vast majority of deaths have occurred. ①The city has received little investment for decades and ②a government minister in the area admitted that one of the dams that burst had not been maintained properly for more than two decades.

③ Extreme rainfalls from Storm Daniel has hit the Mediterranean Sea in the past weeks, triggering devastating floods in Libya, as well as in Greece, Turkey and Bulgaria. A hurricane-like storm that forms in the Mediterranean Sea is called a ③“medicane.”

④ Since the collapse of Colonel Gaddafi's regime in 2011, Libya's infrastructure has been neglected due to prolonged political turmoil. The country has been split between two governments, one in the west and the other in the east, each backed by different militias and foreign governments. Western Libya is supported by Turkey and Qatar, and eastern Libya is controlled by Egypt, Russia and the United Arab Emirates. ④The chaotic situation is one of the factors that has complicated rescue and aid operations.

deadly 死者を出すほどの devastate 荒廃させる downpour 土砂降り investment 投資 minister 大臣
admit 認める burst 破裂する properly きちんと extreme 極度の trigger 引き起こす A as well as B :
A も B も form 生じる neglect 無視する prolonged 長期化している turmoil 混乱・騒動 split-split-
split 分裂する back 支援する militia 市民軍・民兵 emirate 首長国 chaotic 無秩序な factor 要因
complicate 困難にする aid operation 救援活動 ★覚えた語()

Q1 What kind of natural disaster struck Libya?

Q2 Which part of Libya was damaged?

Q3 How many dams and bridges have collapsed?

Q4 下線①を日本語に直しましょう。(The city の名前を具体的にすること)

Q5 下線②とありますが、それはなぜですか。4段落の内容を参考に答えましょう。

Q6 Which countries were damaged by Storm Daniel?

Q7 What is ③a medicane?

Q8 Who was the famous leader of Libya until 2011?

Q9 下線④について、具体的に説明しましょう。



Libya flash floods kill 2,000 people as 10,000 more feared missing
[Sky News Australia]

History of Libya: Who is Colonel Gaddafi?

6 Libya was once ruled by the Ottoman Empire, Italy, and was under British and French occupation from 1943 to 1951. In 1951, Libya declared its independence under King Idris.

7 In 1959, the first oil fields were discovered in Libya. The income from petroleum sales changed Libya from one of the world's poorest nations to a wealthy state. However, the nation's wealth was concentrated in the hands of King and the elite. Libyan people were angry at the corrupt government.

8 In 1969, while Idris stayed in Turkey, a group of Libyan Army officers under the leadership of Colonel Gaddafi launched a coup and quickly established control over the country. The coup was bloodless and received enthusiastic support from the public.

9 Gaddafi transformed Libya into a new socialist state. During his reign, his government offered free education, free medical service, free electricity, and even subsidized housing schemes. Before Gaddafi came to power, only 25% of Libyans were literate, but today, the figure is 83%.

10 On the other hand, the right to freedom of expression was tightly restricted under Gaddafi's rule. Gaddafi gave harsh punishments including the death penalty and life imprisonment to those who criticized his political system.

rule 支配する	the Ottoman Empire オスマン帝国	occupation 占領	declare 宣言する
oil field 油田	concentrate 集中させる	elite 上流階級	launch a coup クーデターを起こす
establish control 支配を確立する	bloodless 無血の	enthusiastic 熱狂的な	transform = change
socialist state 社会主義国家	reign 治世	subsidize: ~に補助金を出す	housing scheme 住宅建設計画
figure 数字	tightly 厳しく	restrict 制限する	harsh 厳しい
death penalty 死刑	life imprisonment 終身刑	★覚えた語()	

Q11 Which countries ruled Libya before the country got independent?

Q12 What caused Libya to change from one of the world's poorest nations to a wealthy state?

Q13 イドリース王に統治されていた時代の、リビア政府の問題点を説明しましょう。

Q14 In 1969, what did Colonel Gaddafi do?

Q15 What good things did Gaddafi do for Libya?

Q16 Thanks to Gaddafi, what happened to the literacy rate of Libya?

Q17 What was tightly restricted under Gaddafi's rule?

Q18 カダフィ政権下では、(1)どんな人に対して、(2)どんな刑罰が、下されましたか。



リビアの洪水、甚大な被害と長年の政情不安との関係は[BBC News Japan]
2分／英語(日本語字幕付き)

1 1 Additionally, Gaddafi was often criticized for funding a number of terrorist groups around the world in the 1980s and early 1990s. In 1986, the U.S. President Ronald Reagan carried out air strikes against Libya in retaliation for the West Berlin bombing by Gaddafi ten days earlier. Reagan called Gaddafi “the mad dog of the Middle East.”

1 2 In 2010, wave of pro-democracy protests and uprisings took place in North Africa and the Middle East. It is called the Arab Spring(*2). It first began in Tunisia in 2010 after a young Tunisian man set fire to himself outside a municipal office to protest against corruption, poverty, and political repression in his country. From Tunisia, the protests spread to five other countries (Libya, Egypt, Yemen, Syria and Bahrain) swiftly, partly because many activists used Facebook and Twitter to organize demonstrations and spread awareness.

1 3 The Libyan Civil War broke out in February, 2011 between the forces that are loyal to Gaddafi and the rebel forces. Gaddafi was shot dead by rebel forces on October 20th, 2011 in his hometown of Sirte. 42-year dictatorship of ⑤one of the most controversial leaders ended in this way.

additionally さらに fund ～：～に資金を出す air strike 空爆 in retaliation for ～：～への報復として bombing 爆撃 pro-democracy 民主化を求める protest 抗議(デモ)活動 uprising 暴動 municipal office 市役所 poverty 貧困 political repression 政治的な弾圧 spread 広める awareness 認識 civil war 内戦 loyal to～：～に忠実な rebel group 反乱軍 dictatorship 独裁 controversial 論争を引き起こす ★()

Q19 Why was Gaddafi often criticized by the world?

Q20 What did the U.S. President Ronald Reagan call Gaddafi?

Q21 「アラブの春」とは何ですか。12 段落を参考に答えましょう。

Q22 Why did a young Tunisian man set fire to himself in 2010?

Q23 チュニジアのデモは、どの国に広まりましたか。

Q24 Why did the protests spread to other countries so swiftly?

Q25 Who killed Gaddafi?

Q26 カダフィ大佐が下線⑤のように “controversial” と呼ばれているのは、なぜだと思いますか。
あなたの考えを書きましょう。



Who is Muammar al-Gaddafi? The Libyan Leader 2/22/2011 [ABC News]

1:15～ インタビュー「アラブの狂犬と呼ばれることについて、どう思うか？」

1:50～ リビアの犯行と言われる、ベルリンのディスコ爆破事件

★次の文を3回以上読んで、暗唱しましょう（ニュース本文を少し変えています。）

1. Deadly floods have inundated the eastern part of Libya, killing over 5300 people.
 2. Gaddafi transformed Libya into a new socialist state. During his reign, his government offered free education, free medical service, free electricity, and even subsidized housing schemes.
 3. The right to freedom of expression was tightly restricted under Gaddafi's rule.
 4. In 2010, wave of pro-democracy protests and uprisings took place in North Africa and the Middle East. It is called the Arab Spring.
 5. Many activists of the Arab Spring used Facebook and Twitter to organize demonstrations and spread awareness.
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1. 大洪水により、リビア東部に浸水し、5300人が亡くなった。（意訳）

★直訳は「大洪水がリビア東部を水浸しにし、5300人の命を奪った」となります。

★この文の後半は分詞構文になっています。書き換えると、下のようになります。

= Deadly floods have inundated the eastern part of Libya, () () over 5300 people.

2. カダフィはリビアを新しい社会主義国家に変革させました。彼の治世の間、彼の政府は、教育や医療、電気を無償で提供し、住宅建設計画に補助金を出すことさえしました。
3. カダフィ政権下では、表現の自由の権利が厳しく制限されていました。
4. 2010年、民主化を求めるでも活動と暴動の波が、北アフリカや中東諸国で起こりました。これは「アラブの春」と呼ばれています。
5. 多くのアラブの春の活動家達が、デモを組織したり、認識を広めたりするため、FacebookやTwitterを使いました。

*1 the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies（国際赤十字赤新月社連盟）・・・赤十字と赤新月は、紛争時や災害時に人道的活動をする団体です。主にイスラム教の国々が、キリスト教を連想させる十字の代わりに新月（三日月）を採用していますが、どちらの標章も、それ自体にもともと宗教的意味はありません。赤十字は、創設者アンリー・デュナンの祖国に敬意を表して、スイス国旗の配色を反転させたもので、赤新月はオスマン帝国の国旗の配色を反転させたものです。

*2 the Arab Spring・・・The term is derived from the 1968 Prague Spring, which refers to an attempt by the Czech communist party to introduce more civil liberties and follow a more independent course from Moscow, efforts that were brutally crushed by the Soviet army later that year.（アラブの春の名は、プラハの春から来ている。プラハの春とは、チェコスロバキアで1968年に起こった民主化運動のこと。後にソ連軍により弾圧された。）

<https://www.middleeasteye.net/opinion/arab-spring-was-neither-spring-nor-only-just-arabs>