



2023 年 12 月第 2 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・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. urge ~ to V | ～に V するように強く促す、要請する |
| 2. armed conflict | 武力衝突 *armed:武装した／conflict 紛争 |
| 3. evacuate | 避難する |
| 4. colleague | 同僚 |
| 5. deny | 否定する |
| 6. miserable | みじめな *「レ・ミゼラブル」という有名なミュージカルがありますが、これはフランス語で「惨めな人々」(=the miserable)という意味です。 |
| | |
| 7. beg for + 名詞 | ～を乞い願う・～が欲しいと懇願する |
| 8. be torn apart | 引き裂かれる *tear-tore-torn |
| 9. countless | 数え切れないほどの |
| 10. scarce | 乏しい、少ない |
| 11. convey | 運ぶ・伝える *belt conveyer は「ベルトで運ぶもの」という意味です。 |
| 12. indiscriminate | 無差別の *discrimination:差別／discriminate:差別的な／差別する |

Red Cross nurse speaks of her colleague's messages in Gaza

1 Sachiko Kawase, a Japanese nurse at Osaka Red Cross Hospital, returned to Japan from the Gaza Strip. She held a press conference on November 17th to tell the current situation in the enclave and the need for support. ①She urged Japanese people not to be "onlookers."

2 After remotely assisting nurses in Gaza for nearly a year, Kawase was dispatched to the region and has provided medical assistance at Al-Quds Hospital, the second biggest hospital in the northern part of Gaza since July. She led nursing education and training there.

3 She recalled the three months she stayed in Gaza. “②Walking on the streets, I was regularly asked where I was from by complete strangers. When I told them I'm from Japan, they often thanked me for coming to help. They would give me bread and sweets.”

4 However, the Israel-Hamas war broke out on October 7th. “③The armed conflict started abruptly, changing the entire cityscape of Gaza,” Kawase said. “It became a landscape that I didn't recognize at all, completely different from ④the Gaza I knew.”

5 Shortly after the war began, she evacuated to Rafah, a district in the southern part of Gaza near Egypt and took care of ⑤displaced people until she crossed into Egypt on November 1st. But several of her colleagues ⑥stayed behind in the dangerous north, and are still working for civilians caught in the crossfire.

strip 細長い土地 press conference 記者会見 current 現在の enclave 飛び領土 dispatch 派遣する
cease=stop recall=remember abruptly 唐突に displace 強制退去させる・立ち退かせる
civilian(軍人でない)一般市民 crossfire 一斉射撃 ★覚えた言葉()

Q1 Who is Sachiko Kawase? When did she stay in Gaza? What did she do there?

Q2 下線①について

(1) What is the meaning of an “onlooker”? Please fill in the blanks.

onlooker = someone who watches an event take place but does not ()

(2) onlookerと同じ意味を表す語を、7段落から書き抜きましょう。

(3) 下線①の文を直接話法にしましょう。

Q3 下線②と③は分詞構文です。この意味を変えずに、接続詞を使って書き換えましょう。

② () () () walking on the streets, I was regularly asked...

③ The armed conflict started abruptly, () () the entire cityscape of Gaza,"...

Q4 下線④について、英語で具体的に説明しましょう。

Q5 What is the meaning of ⑤displaced people? Please fill in the blanks.

displaced people = those who have been () to leave their (),
particularly as a result of ()

Q6 What is the meaning of ⑥stayed behind? Please fill in the blanks.

stay behind = (r) in a place after others ()

6 She said, “7When I told the local colleagues, “I decided to leave the country,” they said, ‘We are happy for you.’ At the same time, one colleague said, “8All the lives should have equal values, but the world is not fair. Palestinian people living in Gaza are denied human rights. The world is attacking us, but what bad things did we do? 9We are miserable. 10The world would not hear this message of mine.” Meanwhile, bombs were being dropped just tens of meters away from their facility.

7 Kawase said through tears, “(A). Even at this moment, the number of the injured and the dead are rising. Each person must not be a silent bystander to this historic tragedy. Everyone’s voices must be heard. 11This will lead to movement by the international community.”

8 Since October 7, more than 15,000 Palestinians have been killed, and 5,500 of them are children. That means one Palestinian child is being killed every 10 minutes, or about one out of every 200 children was killed in the Gaza Strip.

Q7 下線⑦の文を、間接話法を使って書き換えましょう。

= When I told the local colleagues that I () () to leave the country,

Q8 下線⑧の文を、別の接続詞を使って書き換えましょう。

= () all the lives should have equal values, the world is not fair.

Q9 下線⑨の“**We**”は誰を指しますか。また、川瀬さんの同僚が下線⑨のように言うのはなぜですか。同じ段落の内容を元に、説明しましょう。

Q10 下線⑩の文を、受動態を使って書き直しましょう。



= this message of mine ()

Q11 空欄 (A) が「医療ワーカーが最も必要とされている時に、ガザから逃れるのはつらかった」という意味になるように、下の語句を並べ替えましょう。

[away / are / get / heartbreaking / Gaza / from / medical workers / is / most / needed / to / it / when / .]

Q12 下線⑪が指し示すことを説明しましょう。

Q13 How many Palestinians have been killed since the war started?

	ガザ地区で医療支援をしていた看護師がひっ迫の現場報告 国際社会に支援訴える (1分のニュース番組) (2023年11月17日) [ANNnewsCH]
	【アーカイブ】ガザで医療支援を行っていた日本赤十字社看護師の報告会見／1時間23分 (2023年11月17日)ANN/テレ朝 [ANNnewsCH]

MSF worker describes fear and anger of the Israel-Hamas war

1 Maiko Shirane, 36, a Japanese member of Medecins Sans Frontieres (Doctors Without Borders), evacuated to Egypt from Gaza, and held an online press conference on November 4th. She described ①the fear that dominates the region, and expressed ②anger against the attack on civilians.

2 Shirane was sent to northern part of Gaza this May as a human resources manager of MSF. When she was working there, she was surprised to find Gazans leading a (③) life similar to that of the Japanese. They were going to school, taking walks, socializing in cafes, and spending time with family on weekends. She enjoyed falafel and hummus for breakfasts, and every Friday afternoon, she played volleyball with her colleagues and other local NGO workers, and had dinner on the beach looking at the sunset over the Mediterranean Sea.

3 On the morning of October 7th, Maiko woke up to missile sounds. She knew the war had started and quickly went to the basement shelter. After the Israeli military issued an evacuation order on October 13th, she moved to a U.N. facility in the southern part of Gaza.

4 On the day she moved to the south by car, ④some people begged for a ride and others asked her why she was leaving them. Shirane said she felt torn apart as she heard the cries of local residents chasing after the vehicle.

5 As she was heading south, she saw countless buildings destroyed by bombings. The area near the hospital where the MSF was providing support was also damaged. Shirane said she felt a surge of anger. “(⑤たとえ戦争中でも病院は守られなければならない),” she said.

dominate 支配する human resources 人材 socialize 社交する、仲良く付き合う falafel ひよこ豆のコロッケ
hummus ゴマペースト the Mediterranean Sea 地中海 vehicle 乗り物 head(動詞) 向かう、進む
surge 急増・感情の高まり

Q1 Who is Sachiko Kawase? When did she stay in Gaza? What did she do there?

Q2 Why was she feeling ①fear and ②anger? Please describe respectively in detail.

Q3 下線③に入る言葉を考えて書きましょう。

Q4 What did she realize on the morning of October 7th?

Q5 下線④の文を、直接話法を使って書き換えましょう。

= some people said to her, “_____”,
and others said to her, “_____”.

Q6 Why did Shirane feel torn apart?

Q7 ⑤の日本語を英語に直しましょう。

⑥ Although she had heard the area is a safety zone, she never felt safe there. “Airstrikes continued day and night. Missiles could have killed us anytime. ⑥She thought, “Will I be alive tomorrow?”

7 She and her colleagues survived on canned food, vegetables and bread. Local staffers of the organization put themselves at risk to secure food for them, but supplies ⑦grew scarcer day by day. “Finally, we almost ran out of food. We cooked only once a day and shared the food among us,” she said.

8 Shirane said she felt most anxious on October 27th when the communication network was cut off in Gaza. She became unable to contact her mother, who had always encouraged and supported her. They could not call for an ambulance. “Many people were injured by bombings, but we could not transport them to hospitals. We couldn’t save ⑧(私達が救うことができたはずの人々),” Shirane said.

[9] Shirane, who came back to Japan on November 5th, stressed, “⑨Indiscriminate violence is wrong. It is important for the international community to raise its voice to call for an immediate ceasefire.” She also said, “I think my mission is to convey what I have experienced and what is happening in Gaza to the Japanese community.” She added that she wishes to return to Gaza to provide medical support.

airstrike 空爆	canned food 缶詰の食べ物	secure 確保する	disconnection 切断
ambulance 救急車	stress 強調する	ceasefire 停戦	★()

Q8 下線⑥の文を、書き出しを “she wondered...” にし、間接話法を用いて書き換えましょう。
= She wondered if ().

Q9 下線⑦の意味を変えずに、他の英語表現を使って書き換えましょう。

Q10 Why couldn't they call for an ambulance?

Q11 下線⑧を英語に直した時、空欄に当てはまる語を答えましょう。

⑧ = people that we () () () () save,

Q12 下の文は、下線⑨の理由を説明したものである。空欄に当てはまる語を考えて書きましょう。

Indiscriminate attacks are wrong because they cause (不必要な) harm to innocent people, including unarmed citizens, children and women.

It violates the (基本的人權) and the (國際法).

Q13 According to Shirane, what is her mission?



イスラエル軍がガザの病院突入「司令部あった」、紛争直前まで病院で活動 国境なき医師団・白根さん「全く別の場所のよう」【Nスタ解説】 | TBS NEWS DIG (7分)

Q14 Recently, many people feel stressed, shocked and anxious by watching war news. What do you think about this problem?

★次の文を3回以上読んで、暗唱しましょう。

1. All the lives should have equal values, but the world is not fair.
2. Palestinian people living in Gaza are denied human rights.
3. Meanwhile, bombs were being dropped just tens of meters away from their facility.
4. Missiles could have killed us anytime.
5. She became unable to contact her mother, who had always encouraged and supported her.

(和訳)

1. 全ての命に同じ価値があるはずだ。しかし世界は公平ではない。
2. ガザに住むパレスチナの人々は、人権を否定されています。
3. 一方、彼らの施設からたった数10メートルしか離れていない所で、爆弾が落とされていました。

★were being dropped : [受動態の過去進行形]

4. いつミサイルが私達を殺してもおかしくなかった。

★「could have +過去分詞」: 仮定法過去完了 (～だったかもしれない)

もしこの文にif節を補うとしたら、

“If we had been unfortunate, missiles could have killed us.”などになると考えられます。

5. 彼女は母に連絡がとれなくなりました。母は、いつだって彼女を励まし、支えてくれました。

★文中の who は、her mother を先行詞とする非制限用法の関係代名詞です。

“her mother”は、世界中にたった一人の白根さんのお母さんを指すので、固有名詞扱いです。

who の直前にカンマ (,) をつけます。和訳する時は、カンマで一度、文を区切って訳します。