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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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キ リ ト リ

（解答）

1. communism 共産主義
2. patriotic 愛国的な
3. proxy war 代理戦争
4. reunification 再統一
5. colonial rule 植民支配 ★（ ）植民地
6. normalize 正常化する ★名詞（ ）正常化
7. tariff 関税
8. distinguish between A and B A と B を見分ける・識別する
9. friend and foe 味方と敵〔慣用句〕
10. sacrifice ～を犠牲にする
11. embassy 大使館 ★（ ）大使
12. surgery 外科手術

※operation も「手術」を意味しますが、軍事行動や操作など別の意味もあります。

Vietnam commemorates 50th anniversary of end of Vietnam War

① Thousands of Vietnamese people celebrated the 50th anniversary of the end of the war on April 30th with a grand parade in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon. Troops marched, and an airshow featuring Russian-made jets and helicopters entertained the crowd, who waved red flags and sang patriotic songs. A contingent of 118 Chinese soldiers also joined, highlighting improved ties with Beijing.

② The country's top leader and Communist Party General Secretary To Lam highlighted postwar achievements such as high economic growth and emphasized: "Vietnam is one, the Vietnamese people are one. Rivers may dry up, mountains may erode, but that truth will never change."

③ The Vietnam War began as a fierce battle between North Vietnam and South Vietnam, during ①the Cold War, with the Washington fearing the spread of communism. It was ②a proxy war: the North was backed by the Soviet Union and China, while the South was backed by the U.S. and its allies.

commemorate 記念する contingent 派遣団 highlight 強調する General Secretary of the Communist Party 共産党書記長(ベトナムの最高指導者) erode 浸食する back 支援する ally 同盟国

Q1 Why was a grand parade held in Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam on April 30th?

Q2 Why is the Vietnamese national flag red?

Q3 Why were Russian-made jets and helicopters used? And why did Chinese soldiers join the event?

Q4 Who is To Lam, and what is his role in Vietnam?

Q5 According to To Lam, what are some achievements Vietnam made after the war?

Q6 What message does To Lam convey by saying, "Rivers may dry up, mountains may erode..."?

Q7 What is ①the Cold War? Explain in your own words.

Q8 なぜベトナム戦争は ②a proxy war (代理戦争) と呼ばれるのですか。説明しましょう。



Vietnam marks 50 years since end of war with celebrations in Ho Chi Minh City | BBC News <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J9eCKf5At-A&t=112s>

4 The war killed more than 3 million Vietnamese and 60,000 Americans, many of them were young conscripts. The war ended on April 30th, 1975, when North Vietnamese tanks rolled into Saigon, then the capital of South Vietnam. About two years earlier, the U.S. had withdrawn its last combat troops from the country.

5 The formal reunification of Vietnam was completed a year later, in 1976 — 22 years after the country had been divided, following the end of French colonial rule.

6 Today, over 70% of Vietnamese were born after the war. But Vietnam still has problems from the war, including health issues from a chemical called *Agent Orange*, and unexploded bombs. Some American veterans joining the event said they feel sorry for the pain the war caused Vietnamese people. They also said many American soldiers had mental diseases after the war.

7 Vietnam and the U.S. normalized diplomatic relations in 1995. Their relationship got stronger when President Joe Biden visited Vietnam in 2023. However, this relationship is now under strain after President Donald Trump announced a 46% tariff on Vietnamese exports in April. The U.S. has stopped the plan for now, but it could hurt Vietnam's economy, which depends on exports.

conscript	徴集兵	withdraw	撤退する	combat troops	戦闘部隊	explode	爆発する
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Q9 How many people died in the Vietnam War? Give numbers for both Vietnamese and Americans.

Q10 When did the war end? And what key event symbolized its end?

Q11 What happened about two years before the fall of Saigon?

Q12 What colonial power ruled Vietnam before it was divided?

Q13 Why does Vietnam still suffer from the effects of the Vietnam War today? Give two reasons.

Q14 What did the American veterans say about the war's impact on Vietnamese people?

Q15 According to the veterans, what happened to many American soldiers after the war?

Q16 When did Vietnam and the U.S. normalize diplomatic relations?

Q17 What event in 2023 helped make US-Vietnam relations stronger?

Q18 What new problem has recently damaged this relationship?

Q19 Why could Trump's 46% tariff be dangerous for Vietnam's economy?

8 While working with the U.S, Vietnam also keeps good relations with Russia, its main weapons partner. Vietnam also has close business ties with China, even though they have had some conflicts. China is a major investor and supplier of parts used in goods exported to the U.S.

9 On April 27th, Japan's Prime Minister Shigeru Ishiba visited Vietnam and met with top leaders in Hanoi. They agreed to boost bilateral trade and defend global trade rules amid ③growing uncertainty caused by potential U.S. tariffs. Ishiba emphasized cooperation to maintain a free and open international order. Japan and Vietnam signed deals on trade and semiconductor research.

10 Japanese companies have invested \$78 billion in Vietnam. Japan exports items like computer chips, iron, and machines to Vietnam. Vietnam exports products such as electronics, clothes, shoes, and seafood to Japan.

ties 関係 investor 投資者 supplier 供給元・仕入れ先 semiconductor 半導体

Q20 Why does Vietnam maintain good relations with Russia?

Q21 What kind of relationship does Vietnam have with China, despite some conflicts?

Q22 Who visited Vietnam on April 27th?




Q23 What did Japan and Vietnam agree to do during this meeting?

Q24 下線③について具体的に説明しましょう。

Q25 What specific area of technology did Japan and Vietnam agree to cooperate on?

Q26 What kinds of goods does Japan export to Vietnam?

Q27 What products does Vietnam export to Japan?

	50 years since Vietnam War's end: Part 1—NHK WORLD-JAPAN NEWS https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=__4URI-w9wc&t=230s
	50 years since Vietnam War's end: Part 2—NHK WORLD-JAPAN NEWS https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gHN4HdeV2aQ
	石破首相「日本がカバーしないと中国が…」日ベトナム首脳会談 自由貿易体制を強化する方針確認 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kGC8qI7N8ZE
	Vietnam, China, grow closer amid Trump tariffs—NHK WORLD-JAPAN NEWS https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kN_7sW3mB9o

The three reasons why the U.S. lost the Vietnam War

(1) Failure to adapt to guerrilla warfare and lack of cultural understanding

- 1 The U.S. military had state-of-the-art weapons, including helicopters, bombers, and advanced firearms. However, these were ineffective against a non-industrialized army using guerrilla tactics.
- 2 North Vietnamese forces and the Vietcong fought in dense jungles, used elaborate tunnel systems, and set deadly booby traps. It was nearly impossible for American troops to distinguish between friend and foe, leading to the accidental killing of civilians, mostly innocent farmers. This fueled resistance among the local population even stronger.
- 3 The Vietcong won the hearts and minds of villagers by living among them and helping their daily life. In contrast, many Americans knew little about Vietnam's culture or the nationalist motivations behind the resistance. The war was often framed in the U.S. as a fight against communism, but for many Vietnamese, it was a fight for independence from the Western colonizers.

(2) Prolonged war and psychological toll on soldiers

- 4 Many American soldiers were young and inexperienced draftees who were sent into an unfamiliar environment with little training. In contrast, North Vietnamese soldiers were highly motivated. Their patriotism grew stronger as they gained more experiences in battle.
- 5 For American soldiers, the war felt too long with no clear goal. Many soldiers were killed or injured in front of their eyes, and this made U.S. soldiers despair. Countless soldiers came home suffering from mental diseases, such as PTSD.

adapt to ~:~に順応する guerrilla ゲリラ state-of-the-art 最新の tactic 戦略 Vietcong 南ベトナム解放民族戦線の兵士 elaborate 入り組んだ・手の込んだ booby trap 隠された罠・爆発装置 civilian(軍人でない)一般市民 fuel あおる resistance 抵抗運動 draftee 招集兵 ★()

Q1 What kind of weapons did the U.S. military use during the Vietnam War?

Q2 Why were these advanced weapons not effective against the North Vietnamese forces?
(What kind of tactics did the Vietcong use in the jungle?)

Q3 Why did American soldiers accidentally kill civilians?

Q4 How did the Vietcong gain support from local villagers?

Q5 How was the war understood differently by Americans and Vietnamese people?

Q6 アメリカ兵とベトナム兵の間に、どのような違いがあったかを、説明しましょう。

Q7 Why did many U.S. soldiers come home suffering from PTSD?

6 Even after coming back to the U.S, many of the soldiers were treated coldly. When people looked at Vietnam veterans, they thought, “Maybe he did savage things in the war,” and it was difficult for many young veterans to find new jobs. In addition, they had used illegal drugs to cope with the horrors of the battlefield during the war. That habit was brought back to their home, contributing to a rise in drug addiction across the U.S.

(3) Loss of public support and political pressure at home

7 The Tet Offensive in 1968 was a big turning point in the Vietnam War. It happened during Tet, the Vietnamese New Year, when many people were on holiday and resting. North Vietnam and the Vietcong attacked more than 100 cities and military places in South Vietnam. In Saigon (current Ho Chi Minh City), they even attacked the U.S. Embassy.

8 This shocked American citizens, because scenes of the fighting were broadcast on television. Until then, many in the U.S. had believed their country was winning the war. But the attacks made them realize that victory was far from reality.

9 Also, a famous TV news showed a Vietcong man being shot in the head on the street without a trial.

④ This made many Americans angry. They thought, “Why is our country supporting a government that kills people like this?” They began to lose trust in the U.S. government and military.

10 The financial and human cost of the war were continuing to rise. By the late 1960s, anti-war protests were sweeping across America. Under growing domestic pressure, President Johnson halted bombing in North Vietnam and began peace talks in Paris. For many Americans, the war was no longer worth fighting.

veteran	退役軍人	savage	野蛮な・残酷な	battlefield	戦場	drug addiction	麻薬中毒
Tet Offensive	テト攻勢	trial	裁判	sweep	席卷する	halt	止める

Q8 How were many Vietnam War veterans treated when they returned to the U.S.?

Q9 What problem did many veterans bring back from the war?

Q10 What was the Tet Offensive, and when did it happen?

Q11 Why was the Tet Offensive especially shocking to Americans?

Q12 How did American citizens' views of the war change after watching the Tet Offensive on TV?

Q13 下線④を詳しく説明しましょう。

Q14 What action did President Johnson take in response to domestic protests?

Q15 Why did President Johnson halt bombing in North Vietnam?

The Story of Duc and His Brother Viet (ベトちゃん・ドクちゃん)

1 Nguyen Duc and his twin brother Viet were born on February 25th, 1981, in a farming village in Vietnam. They were conjoined at the lower body, a condition believed to be caused by their mother's exposure to a poisonous chemical called *Agent Orange* during the Vietnam War.

[2] In 1986, they were brought to a hospital in Tokyo for tests and treatment. Vietnamese doctors hoped for surgery, but eventually, it did not happen in Japan. Instead, they returned home and waited.

3 On October 4th, 1988, at age 7, Duc and Viet were separated in a 15-hour surgery in Ho Chi Minh City. Duc survived and began a new life, but Viet never fully recovered. He remained in a vegetative state for 19 years.

[4] In 2007, Viet passed away peacefully. Duc was by his side and cried. He said, “My brother had sacrificed a lot for me.”

5 After the surgery, Duc had health problems but managed to go to school, work, and get married. In 2009, his wife gave birth to healthy twins—a boy and a girl. He named them Fuji and Sakura, to thank Japan for its support.

[6] Now Duc lives with health difficulties but calls himself a “very lucky guy.” He has encouraged other victims of *Agent Orange* and has become a symbol of survival and hope.

conjoin 結合させる be exposed to ～:～にさらされる vegetative state 植物状態 ()

Q1 When and where were Nguyen Duc and his twin brother Viet born?

Q2 ベトちゃんとドクちゃんは、どのような状態で生まれてきましたか。また、それはなぜですか。

Q3 Why were Duc and Viet taken to Tokyo in 1986, and what was the outcome?

Q4 Describe what happened on October 4, 1988, in Ho Chi Minh City.

Q5 What was the condition of Viet after the surgery, and how long did it last?

Q6 What did Duc say after Viet passed away in 2007? What does this show about their relationship?

Q7 What did Duc name his children, and why did he choose those names?

Q8 Despite his health difficulties, how has Duc contributed to society since the surgery?

Q9 Why is Nguyen Duc considered a symbol of survival and hope? Explain in your own words.




【「ベトちゃんドクちゃん」の弟】グエン・ドクさん 自らが経験した戦争の悲惨さ語り
日テレ NEWS <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NMPQV3C99wc>

★次の文を3回ずつ読んで、暗唱しましょう。



1. The Vietnam War was a proxy war during the Cold War: the North was backed by the Soviet Union and China, while the South was backed by the U.S. and its allies.
2. The state-of-the-art weapons of the American army were ineffective against a non-industrialized Vietnamese army using guerrilla tactics.
3. Vietnam still has problems from the war, including health issues from a chemical called Agent Orange, and unexploded bombs.

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1. ベトナム戦争は冷戦中の代理戦争でした。北ベトナムはソ連と中国の支援を受け、南ベトナムはアメリカとその同盟国の支援を受けていました。
 2. アメリカ軍の最新鋭の兵器は、ゲリラ戦術を使う非工業化のベトナム軍には効果がありませんでした。
 3. ベトナムは今でも戦争の影響を受けています。たとえば、エージェント・オレンジという化学物質による健康問題や、不発弾の問題などです。

◆参考動画◆

	【ベトちゃんドクちゃん】分離手術と兄の死去から 37 年…その後の暮らしは？結合双生児 アベプラ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p-jJnqB5AgA&t=724s
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◆ベトナム戦争を伝える有名な写真◆

	ナパーム弾の少女 https://www.cnn.co.jp/style/arts/35190266.html ベトナム戦争中、衣服を焼かれた少女が泣きながら逃げる姿が写っており、戦争の悲惨さを伝える象徴となりました。少女キム・フックさんは現在、カナダで元気に暮らし、平和活動を行っています。
	Flee to Safety https://minamincameralense.exblog.jp/34154754/ 日本人報道写真家・沢田教一が撮影した写真。米軍の空爆から逃れるため、ベトナム人の母親と子どもたちが川を渡って避難する姿を映しており、1966年のピューリッツァー賞を受賞しました。

[Essay]

1. Why is it important for young people to learn about wars that happened before they were born?
2. What can Japan learn from Vietnam's history and experience with war?