

センター第5問 物語文の解き方解説

STEP 1

設問の「キーワード」を発見
(名詞・動詞)

STEP 2

⇒ 設問本文シーンの特定
(「言い換え」含む)

STEP 3

⇒ 直前・直後に答えアリ! ⇒ 正解選択肢
(対照性アリ)

【例題 1】 次の物語を読み、下の問い(問 1～5)の 42～46 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の ①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

STEP 2

★キーワードの近辺に答えアリ!

STEP 3

(配点 30)

“No one thought I would amount to much,” Uncle John said, as he stood in the kitchen, showing me how he put together an award-winning four-course dinner. I had just graduated from university, and this dinner was his gift to me. It felt great to have a well-known chef cooking for me. (訳: 賞をもらった4品のコースディナーをどのように作るか私に見せてくれた。私は大学を卒業したばかりで、この食事は彼の私への贈り物だった。有名シェフが私のために料理をしてくれているというのは素晴らしい気分だった) On top of this, I was excited because in a few days he was going to compete in *The Big-Time Cook Off*, a nationwide TV cooking contest.

対照性アリ 冒頭を探せ! ジョンおじさん

問 1 At the beginning of the story, Uncle John was 42. STEP 1

- ① cooking for *The Big-Time Cook Off* 『ザビッグタイムオフ』のために料理をしていた
 ② **making a special meal for Mike** マイクのために特別な食事を作っていた [正解] 74.4%
 ③ training Mike for the contest コンテストのためにマイクを訓練していた
 ④ trying to improve his recipes 彼のレシピを改良しようと努めていた



When Uncle John was young, his family lived in the countryside. His mother taught at a local school, but when John was 10, she had to quit to take care of her elderly mother. Until then, his father had been kind and had had enough time to play with John and his two younger sisters. But as bills kept piling up, the family got into trouble. John's father finally had to take a job in a city far away, (訳: 請求書が積み続けるにつれて、家族は困難に陥った。ジョンの父親は、結局遠く離れた都会で仕事に就かねばならなかった) so he could only come home on the weekends.

対照性アリ STEP 3 STEP 1 都会で働く work in the city = take a job in a city このように「言い換え」を発見

問 2 Uncle John's father began working in the city because 43.

- ① he was tired of living in the countryside 彼が田舎で暮らすのに飽きていた
 ② it was easier to spend time with his family 家族と一緒に過ごす方がより容易だった
 ③ **the family needed more money for living** 一家は生活のためのお金をもっと必要とした [正解] 84.4%
 ④ Uncle John's mother had become sick ジョンおじさんの母親が病気になってしまった

Gradually, because of his busy work schedule, John's father began looking tired whenever he came home. To tell the truth, he had changed from being good-humored to being in a bad mood all the time. When he was home, he just wanted to rest. He often scolded John for small things. Wanting to be accepted by his father, John tried to do his best but never felt he was good enough. Eventually, he started avoiding his father. He began hanging out at the shopping mall with friends, sometimes skipping his classes. Little by little John's grades got worse. His parents and teachers were worried about his future. (訳: 彼は友達とショッピングモールにたむろするようになり、時々授業をさぼるようになった。少しずつ、ジョンの成績は悪くなっていった。彼の両親と先生は彼の将来のことを心配した)

STEP 2

対照性アリ

STEP 1

彼の将来について心配した

STEP 3

問 3 Why were Uncle John's parents and teachers worried about his future? 44

- ① He just wanted to rest at home. 彼が家で住みたがるだけだったから
 ② **He lost interest in studying.** 彼が勉強に対する興味を失ったから [正解] 65.6%
 ③ He stopped avoiding his father. 彼が父親を避けるのをやめたから
 ④ He was no longer good-humored. 彼はもはや上機嫌ではなかったから

worried about his future = were worried about his future そのまんま!



STEP 1

STEP 2

STEP 3

設問文にキーワードをまず見つける

⇒ 本文に出てくる該当箇所

⇒ その近辺に答えが…

重要

●本文に書いてあることと選択肢に述べられている内容と関連する部分どうしを結び合わせて比較対照 = 「同一内容異表現の法則」

対照

正解選択肢へ

One Sunday morning, while John's mom was out taking care of her own mother, his father was napping in the TV room. John's sisters were hungry, so John started to cook something for them. He was not sure how to cook, but he did not want to bother his father.

Suddenly, the kitchen door opened, and his father was standing there. "Dad, I'm sorry if I woke you up. Chelsea and Jessica are hungry, and I was trying to cook them some eggs." His dad looked at him seriously for a moment. "Eggs? Eggs aren't good for lunch on a beautiful Sunday like today. Let's grill some steaks in the backyard." "Are you sure? You must be tired." "It's OK. I like cooking. It reminds me of my college days when I worked part-time as a cook. I'll show you how to prepare delicious steaks."

To John's surprise, his father became energetic when he started cooking. He took John aside and explained to him in detail that cooking was, in a way, like a science project. "You need to measure the ingredients precisely and know which items go together. If you master this, you can provide pleasure for a great many people." **John felt close to his father for the first time in a long time. From then on, John spent more time at home. He started cooking for his family regularly, and then later for his friends at college. John always felt happy when he cooked, and this happiness spilled over into other areas of his life.** (訳：ジョンは久しぶりに父親に親近感を覚えた。その時からずっと、ジョンが家で過ごす時間が増えた。彼は定期的に家族のため、その後は大学の友人のために料理をするようになった。ジョンは料理をするときはいつも幸せだと感じ、そしてこの幸せが彼の人生の他の分野に波及していった)

STEP 3対照性アリ **STEP 1** ジョンおじさんの人生を最も変えた

change Uncle John's life the most = made all the difference in my lifeと「言い換え」

問 4 What helped to change Uncle John's life the most? 45

- ① Eating an award-winning dinner with his friends 賞を勝ち取ったディナーを友達と一緒に食べること
- ② Entering cooking contests such as *The Big-Time Cook Off* 『ザビッグタイムクックオフ』のような料理コンテストに出場すること
- ③ **Making a connection with his father through cooking** 料理を通して父親との結びつきを持つこと
[正解] **85.5%**
- ④ Spending time talking with Mike in the kitchen 台所でマイクと話して過ごすこと



対照性アリ

●最終段落に「それが私の人生をすっかり変えた」「それは直前文の「父が昔夏のある晴れた日に、ジョンにしてくれたこと」＝父親が自ら料理をし調理法をジョンに教えてくれたこと→父親に親近感→家で過ごす時間が増え、家族のために料理をするようになった

Uncle John worked his way through college with jobs in restaurants, and eventually he became a chef at a famous restaurant. He really liked the job and worked hard developing his own special techniques. He was finally able to open his own restaurant serving his unique style of food. He won several awards and cooked for the rich and famous.

This brings us back to the contest. Uncle John and I were excited about his being selected. Yet, **he shared something really touching with me there in the kitchen.** "You know, Mike," Uncle John said, "I'm thrilled to be able to go on TV as part of *The Big-Time Cook Off*. But what makes me the happiest is to stand here with you, one of the people I care about, and talk — just you and me. It's exactly like what my dad did for me one fine day in summer, so many years ago. And that made all the difference in my life." (訳：その台所で、彼は本当に心を動かすものを私と共有したのだった)

STEP 2on TV as part of *The Big-Time Cook Off*. But what makes me the happiest is to stand here with you, one of the

(訳：私を最も幸せにしてくれることは、私が大事に思う一人であるお前と一緒にここに立っていること、そしてお前と二人だけで話すことだ)

STEP 3**people I care about, and talk — just you and me. It's exactly like what my dad did for me one fine day in summer, so many years ago. And that made all the difference in my life.** (訳：ずっと昔、夏のある晴れた日に父が私にしてくれたのとちょうど同じだ。そして、それが私の人生をすっかり変えてくれたんだ)**STEP 2**対照性アリ **STEP 1** 最もやりがいがあると思う 対照性アリ問 5 What does Uncle John find most rewarding? 46

find most rewarding = makes me the happiest と「言い換え」

- ① Developing unique four-course dinners for famous people 有名人のために四品料理のディナーを開発すること
- ② **Having meaningful relationships with people close to him** 彼と親しい人々と意味のある関係を持つこと [正解] **62.7%**
- ③ Making people happy through cooking on TV shows テレビショー番組の料理を通して人々を幸せにすること
- ④ Serving many people delicious meals in his restaurant 彼のレストランで多くの人々に美味しい料理を出すこと

(出典：2016年度センター本試験・第5問)



★たとえ傾向が変わっても《易》慌てる必要なし！
★問題が配られたら変更点がないかどうかザッと目を通す習慣を！



★センター試験の各大問の「解き方」「勉強の仕方」については、山下りょうとく先生(河合塾)のHP(<https://ryoutoku.jimdo.com/>)の「動画講義ギャラリー」の「2017年センター英語本試験徹底解説講義」(全8回)を参考にしたい。9割GETしたけりゃこれを見て！現在利用できる最高の講義だ！

竹岡広信「学研プライムゼミ 2017年度センター試験詳細解説」(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=axQBeyz9bvc>)も参考にして、『2018進研[センター試験]対策英語重要問題演習英語(筆記)』(ランズ、2017年)のナビゲータ冊子も参考になる。

【練習問題】 次の文章を読み、下の問い(問1～5)の 42～46 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

(配点 30)

My brother, Kimo, is calling my name, “Keilani! Keilani!” as we stand outside the dark cave, but I’m not really listening. I’m focused on the very old wooden box in the mud at my feet. For a moment, I imagine running to my grandfather’s house to show him this incredible discovery. But then I remember that he passed away just last month. I feel sad as I realize he missed the chance to achieve his lifelong goal of finding the lost treasure of Captain James.

Grandfather was a genuinely kind and extremely charming person. He loved spending time outdoors, reading books, and telling stories. He would often take us on hikes around the enormous volcano at the center of our island and teach us about the different kinds of plants and animals we would see. However, more than anything else, he loved telling us stories about the adventures of Captain James, the legendary British explorer.

Grandfather’s favorite story was the one about how Captain James found an amazing treasure on his last journey. He buried it on an unknown island to hide it from pirates, but died without telling anyone the exact location. However, there was an old, well-known sailor’s song that supposedly contained clues to its location: a large volcano and a lion that held the treasure deep in its mouth. Most people didn’t believe the story, but Grandfather thought the treasure was real and buried on our island. In a quest for the treasure, he spent much of his life exploring the jungle, rocks, and caves that covered the volcano.

I could not understand why he was so interested in those old legends. Lost treasure, pirates, and hidden clues? How could someone who knew so much about the natural world believe such silly stories? I always politely listened when he talked about these things but could never let him know what I really thought.

Things changed when the largest storm in 200 years hit our island. Heavy rain poured for five straight days, causing landslides down the slopes of the volcano. When the weather cleared, the volcano looked very different. Many parts of it that had been hidden by the jungle were revealed, including an area of large, strangely-shaped rocks that, from a distance, did indeed look like the shape of a lion. For the first time, I thought that maybe my grandfather’s story was true.

Although there was still the risk of more landslides, Kimo and I decided to go this morning and look closely at the lion-shaped rock formation. It took us four hours to reach the lion’s head, where we found an opening to a cave. When covered by the jungle, no one would have ever known it was there. Using my flashlight, I was able to find a large wooden box covered in mud at the back of the cave. Together, Kimo and I were able to drag the heavy box outside and into the light.

I’m still staring at the box when Kimo yells again, “Keilani, look!” and this time I hear him. Far above us, I can see the start of a landslide bringing down rocks and mud. Kimo grabs my arm and pulls me into the cave. I look back and see the wooden box, sitting in the sun. A moment later it’s gone. With a thunderous sound, the landslide crashes down past the cave entrance taking everything with it — trees, rocks, and the wooden box.

When the rocks have finally stopped falling, we crawl out of the cave. Whatever is left of the box and its secret contents are buried deep underneath rocks and mud somewhere down below us and will be very difficult to find. Strangely, I’m not frustrated. Instead, a feeling of determination builds inside me. I know the legend is true. I know that my grandfather was right all along. And I know I will never stop searching until I find the lost treasure of Captain James.

問1 Keilani briefly forgot that her grandfather had died because she was 42 .
 ① listening to Kimo call her name ② so excited to find the lost treasure
 ③ trying to help Captain James ④ worried about the falling rocks

問2 What did Grandfather most enjoy doing with Keilani and Kimo? 43
 ① Collecting interesting rocks and plants
 ② Listening to the history of English pirates
 ③ Studying rainstorms and landslides
 ④ Telling stories about a well-known explorer

問3 What did Keilani hesitate to tell her grandfather? 44
 ① She felt bored hearing about plants and animals.
 ② She knew more about nature than he did.
 ③ The legend of the treasure was not true.
 ④ The pirates in his story were too scary.

問4 What is most likely true about the time Captain James visited the island? 45
 ① He did not have any secret treasure.
 ② He met Grandfather for the first time.
 ③ The island’s volcano had not yet formed.
 ④ The lion-shaped rock formation was visible.

問5 Which statement expresses a change in Keilani by the end of the story? 46
 ① She came to have the same goal as her grandfather.
 ② She decided to sell the treasure to make a lot of money.
 ③ She learned that the treasure did not exist.
 ④ She no longer cared about finding the treasure.

(出典：2015年度センター追試験・第5問)

【英文解釈 1】 次の英文の下線部を日本語に訳しなさい。

Last summer my sister, Katie, and I traveled around the United States for a month. We visited many parts of the country, eating at various kinds of restaurants: Chinese, Hawaiian, French, Japanese, Cuban, and Thai. Before every meal, my sister performed the same little ceremony. She pulled out her digital camera and photographed the food.

"What are you doing?" the waiter or waitress sometimes asked, afraid that there was something wrong with the food.

"It's just part of our travel diary," Katie would reply as she put away her camera and began to eat.

At first, I laughed at her behavior. As our travels continued and we put the pictures into my computer, however, I saw the value in having a record of such things. We could just click on a photo and be reminded not only of the meal but of other things that had happened during that part of our journey.

【英文解釈 2】 次の英文の下線部を日本語に訳しなさい。

Controversial issues such as the global economy, military conflicts, and the environment are difficult, if not impossible, for competing countries to deal with in a calm and peaceful manner. It is for this reason that a number of international organizations have been created. The most important of these is probably the United Nations (UN). Founded in 1945, the UN has come to play an essential role in our world today.

【英文要約 3】 次の英文を読んで、その内容を90字から110字の日本語で要約せよ。ただし、句読点も字数に数える。

If you're alive the hair on your head is growing by a tiny amount every single day. When you die, however, all the things your body has been doing on a daily basis will stop. Your blood will stop flowing, and your hair will stop growing.

For thousands of years people believed that a dead person's hair could keep growing because they could actually see it happening! They noticed the very same thing with the dead person's fingernails. They believed both had to be true because it's hard to argue with things we see with our own eyes.

It turns out, though, that a dead person's hair or fingernails aren't actually growing. The rest of their body is shrinking. When you die, your body becomes dry. The plump, moist skin you have in life dries up in death, like an Egyptian mummy. So hair and fingernails may look longer, but it's actually an illusion caused by the skin shrinking and pulling back, revealing more of what was already there.

【英文要約4】 本文で紹介されているvervet monkeys (ベルベットモンキー)とhumpback whales (ザトウクジラ)の行動に具体的に触れながら、本文の要旨を220~240字の日本語で説明しなさい。句読点と数字も字数に含めず。

You don't have to be a teenager to want to fit in at the school lunchroom. Some wild animals seem to follow similar monkey-see, monkey-do behavior to follow the crowd and find the best eats, new research finds.

"We're not as unique as we would like to think," said monkey study lead author Erica van de Waal, of the University of St. Andrews in Scotland. "We can find many of the roots of our behaviors in animals." For her study, 109 vervet monkeys living in groups in the wild were given a choice of food that the researchers had colored pink or blue. A harmless but awful flavor was added to one color for each group. After a few meals, the food was no longer flavored but the monkeys still would not eat the color they figured was bad. But that changed when some of them tried to fit in with a new group of monkeys. Blue-food eaters instantly switched when they moved to an area full of pink-food eaters, even though they had avoided pink food before. Pink eaters also changed when they moved to a blue-food area. The social pressure may be like "teenagers with a desperate need to be just like the other guys," said co-author Andrew Whiten, also of St. Andrews. Or it could be that the monkeys are learning to adapt to local custom, he said.

The researchers were surprised by the findings. They were only aiming to find out if mothers taught their young the same color food preference they learned, Whiten said. The next generation automatically ate the same as their mother, showing how food choice is learned. Just by luck, some blue-eating monkeys went to the pink-eating tribes and some pink-eating males went to blue tribes. And that is when the researchers saw peer pressure in action. Of the 10 migrating males, nine instantly ate what everyone else ate. The only holdout was the most powerful male who stuck to his previous diet. Van de Waal said it could be the eat-what-locals-eat idea, but she favors the concept of social conformity and peer pressure. She figures the other males were trying to get in good with females, while the dominant male acted as "if he's already in charge, why does he need to do like the others?"

In the 27-year humpback whale study, scientists began tracking an unusual feeding behavior in 1980. Until then, whales usually fed by blowing bubbles underwater to gather small fish, which don't like to swim through bubbles. Then the whales would lunge upward and eat them. But in 1980, researchers saw one whale first strike the water loudly with its tail, making a big noise and giant splash before blowing bubbles, said researcher Jenny Allen, who used to be at St. Andrews. The number of whales doing that maneuver has climbed steadily and is now at 37 percent, she said. This new trick coincided with a dramatic drop in the number of herring(注1), which the whales like to eat. Allen said the technique, which might bring fish closer to the surface, seems to be passed down through the generations. This definitely appears to be something that is learned by copying more successful whales, she said.

Lori Marino of Emory University, who was not a part of either study, praised the research, saying it fits with other studies showing how many animals learn socially and how strong conformity is.

(AP "Animals Just Follow the Crowd When It Comes to Eating, Study Says" <The Japan Times 2013/04/27, The Japan Times>)

(注1) herring ニシン

(広島大学 2014年)

【英文要約3】の解説

要約問題は英文読解問題の最高峰!

【第1段落】 If you're alive the hair on your head is growing by a tiny amount every single day. When you die, **however**, all the things your body has been doing on a daily basis will stop. Your blood will stop flowing, and your hair will stop growing. 活動停止



正反対の観察

伸び続ける

【第2段落】 For thousands of years people believed that a dead person's hair could keep growing because they could actually see it happening! They noticed the very same thing with the dead person's fingernails. They believed both had to be true because it's hard to argue with things we see with our own eyes. 死人の爪も同様 その理由



真相は?

実は伸びていない

【第3段落】 It turns out, **though**, that a dead person's hair or fingernails aren't actually growing. The rest of their body is shrinking. When you die, your body becomes dry. The plump, moist skin you have in life dries up in death, like an Egyptian mummy. So hair and fingernails may look longer, **but** it's actually an illusion caused by the skin shrinking and pulling back, revealing more of what was already there. 見かけ上の伸び

【第1段落】
人は死んだらすべての事柄を停止(髪も)



【第2段落】
長い間死後も髪や爪が伸びると信じてきた(目に見えるから)



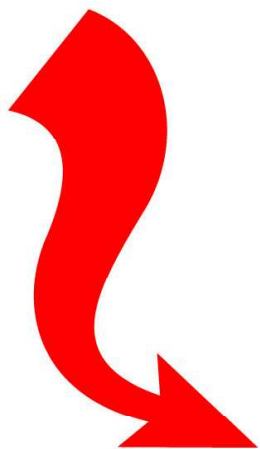
【第3段落】
実際は髪も爪も伸びてはいない
【その理由】
死ぬと身体が乾燥して皮膚が縮む
→そこに隠れていたものが見えるようになる
→見かけ上伸びているように見える

《ポイント》 「伸びない ⇔ 伸びる ⇒ その真相は？」 という流れが見抜ければOK。

[模範解答]

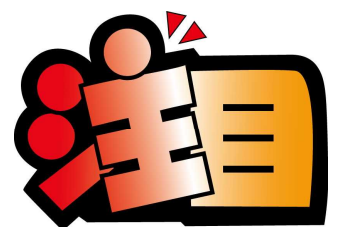
髪の毛や爪は死後も伸びると信じられてきたが、実際には伸びているのではなく、死後は身体が乾燥して皮膚が収縮・後退するために、隠れていた部分が露出して、長くなったように見えているに過ぎない。(93字)

1つの段落で言いたいことは1つだけ



< 段落の注目ポイント >

- ① 最初と最後
- ② 「しかし」の後
- ③ 疑問文(問題提起)



【英文要約4】の解説

字数の多い場合は?

【第1段落】 **You don't have to be a teenager to want to fit in at the school lunchroom.**

Some wild animals seem to follow similar monkey-see, monkey-do behavior to follow the crowd and find the best eats, new research finds.

【第1段落】

学校食堂に溶け込むのにティーンエイジャーである必要はない
→動物の採食行動にも順応行動が見られる

【第2段落】 "We're not as unique as we would like to think," said monkey study lead author Erica van de Waal, of the University of St. Andrews in Scotland. "We can find many of the roots of our behaviors in animals." For her study, 109 vervet monkeys living in groups in the wild were given a choice of food that the researchers had colored pink or blue. A harmless but awful flavor was added to one color for each group. After a few meals, the food was no longer flavored but the monkeys still would not eat the color they figured was bad. But that changed when some of them tried to fit in with a new group of monkeys. Blue-food eaters instantly switched when they moved to an area full of pink-food eaters, even though they had avoided pink food before. Pink eaters also changed when they moved to a blue-food area. **The social pressure may be like "teenagers with a desperate need to be just like the other guys," said co-author Andrew Whiten, also of St. Andrews. Or it could be that the monkeys are learning to adapt to local custom,** he said.

【第2段落】

ベルベットモンキーが他集団に入るとその集団の習慣に染まる

【第3段落】 The researchers were surprised by the findings. They were only aiming to find out if mothers taught their young the same color food preference they learned, Whiten said. The next generation automatically ate the same as their mother, showing how food choice is learned. Just by luck, some blue-eating monkeys went to the pink-eating tribes and some pink-eating males went to blue tribes. **And that is when the researchers saw peer pressure in action.** Of the 10 migrating males, nine instantly ate what everyone else ate. The only holdout was the most powerful male who stuck to his previous diet. Van de Waal said it could be the eat-what-locals-eat idea, but she favors the concept of social conformity and peer pressure. She figures the other males were trying to get in good with females, while the dominant male acted as "if he's already in charge, why does he need to do like the others?"

【第3段落】

仲間からの圧力による順応が次世代へと受け継がれる

【第4段落】 In the 27-year humpback whale study, scientists began tracking an unusual feeding behavior in 1980. Until then, whales usually fed by blowing bubbles underwater to gather small fish, which don't like to swim through bubbles. Then the whales would lunge upward and eat them. But in 1980, researchers saw one whale first strike the water loudly with its tail, making a big noise and giant splash before blowing bubbles, said researcher Jenny Allen, who used to be at St. Andrews. The number of whales doing that maneuver has climbed steadily and is now at 37 percent, she said. This new trick coincided with a dramatic drop in the number of herring, which the whales like to eat. Allen said **the technique, which might bring fish closer to the surface, seems to be passed down through the generations. This definitely appears to be something that is learned by copying more successful whales,** she said.

【第4段落】

ザトウクジラの新たな採食行動が仲間内に伝播するだけでなく世代間で継承される

【第4段落】 Lori Marino of Emory University, who was not a part of either study, praised the research, saying it fits with other studies showing **how many animals learn socially and how strong conformity is.**

【第4段落】

社会的学習と順応性

[模範解答]

人間同様に、動物も新しい環境に入ると、他者の行動を模倣することでその環境に順応することができる。ベルベットモンキーは自分の属している集団内の食習慣に従う習性がある。これは動物行動にも集団内の同調圧力が原因になっていることを示している。またザトウクジラが泡を出して魚を集める捕食の方法が、尾びれで水面をたたく効率のよい方法に変化すると、集団内で同様の方法で捕食するクジラが現れ、さらにそれは次の世代に伝えられる。このことも人間社会と同様に、集団内の同調圧力によるものと言える。(237字)

【英文解釈1】の解説

We could

(=only) クリックする
just **click** on a photo
1枚の写真の上を

and

思い出す (=remember)

be reminded

「何を？」 ↓

not only
~だけでなく

of **the meal**
食事

but
も

of **other things**
その他の物

click とbe remindedの並列

not only A but (also) Bの並列

「remind 人of物」の人が主語に出て受け身となり「of物」が残る

that had happened during that part of our journey
起こった 間に その部分 我々の旅

【解答】 私たちは1枚の写真をクリックするだけで、食事だけでなく、旅のその部分の間に起きた他のさまざまなことを思い出すことができた。

【英文解釈2】の解説

Controversial issues
論争となる問題

such as
~のような

the global economy, /
世界経済

military conflicts, /
軍事衝突

and the environment
環境

A, B (,) and Cの並列

are **difficult**,
困難だ

(**if not impossible**,)
不可能ではないにしても

コンマ2つはその部分を飛ばせ

(for) competing countries
競合する国々が
<意味上の主語>

to deal with
対処する

in a
で

calm
穏やかな

and

peaceful
平和的な

manner
方法

calm とpeacefulが並列

【解答】 世界経済、軍事衝突、環境といった意見の分かれる問題は、競合する国々が平穏かつ平和的な形で対処するのが、不可能ではなくとも困難です。

★英文読解のポイントは別紙「英文読解八ちゃんの法則50」を参照のこと。